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MPPSC Mains 2019  
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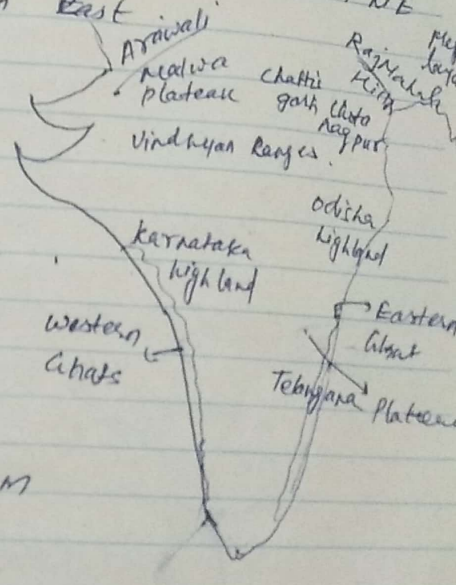
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Q. 3 A  
Ans

Peninsular Plateau, part of ancient Gondwana land is largest physiographic division covering an area of 16 lakh km<sup>2</sup>.  
 → Triangular in shape, apex formed with Kanyakumari & base with Northern plains.  
 It is bounded by Aravali hills in NW, Rajklahal hills in NE, Western ghats in west & Eastern ghats in East.

1) Aravali Ranges :-

- oldest folded mountain, highly denuded, highest peak - Annapurna
- lies parallel to western monsoon winds so less rainfall in Rajasthan
- Made up of quartzites, schists, archean etc.
- Great Boundary Fault (GBF) separate from Vindhyan Ranges.



## 2) Malwa Plateau :-

- covers almost 47% area of MP, Black soil made from lava of Deccan trap.
- Rolling plateau dissected by river system, prominent rivers are Chambal, Sindh, Betwa, Shipra, Parvati etc.
- Agriculturally well developed area of Madhya Pradesh.

## 3) Chhatisgarh Plains :-

- Bounded by Kaimur & Vindhyan ranges on west & Odisha highland on east.
- Chhotanagpur plateau in north.

## 4) Chhotanagpur Plateau :-

- Ruhr of India, Peneplain
- It sprawls over part of WB, Jharkhand, Chhatisgarh, Odisha, NE Andhra Pradesh.
- Rock system - Archean, Granite & Gneiss.
- River - Damodar, North Koel, South Koel, Barakar,

## 5) Western Ghats :- parallel to western coast for about 1600

- in North south dissection from mouth of Tapi to Kanyakumari.
- The Godavari, The Krishna, Kaveri originates from western Ghats.
  - Acts as watershed, block mountains formed due to down warping of part of land into Arabian sea.

#### 6) Eastern Ghat :-

- parallel to east coast, less wide in comparison to western Ghat, chain of highly broken & detached hills starting from Mahanadi to Vengal in Tamilnadu.
- Rock system - Metamorphic, sedimentary intrusive rocks being granite.

#### 7) Telangana Plateau :-

- Rock - Dharwad & Cuddappah.
- encompasses area of Andhra Pradesh & Telangana.
- Rivers - The Godavari, Krishna, Pennar.

Peninsular Plateau is very important from point of mineral resources, soils, rivers, tropical moist & semi ever green forests, hilly & mountainous areas are abound of many SF'S.

Q.30  
Ans

Healthy, educated, well off (economically), socially uplifted population is treasure of any country. The National Commission on Population has already identified the key parameters of population stabilisation.

- 1) Total Fertility Rate (T.F.R)
- 2) Infant & Maternal Mortality Rate.
- 3) Life Expectancy
- 4) Migration
- 5) Literacy Rate.

1) T.F.R  $\rightarrow$  Average no. of children that would be born to a woman if she experience the fertility ~~rate~~ pattern throughout her reproductive age. T.F.R at 2.1 is considered the replacement rate necessary for population stabilisation.

2) Infant & Maternal Mortality Rate:-  
 $\rightarrow$  Indicator of health services of any society/country.

Infant Mortality Rate =  $\frac{\text{No. of death of Infant (0-1 year)}}{1000 \text{ live births}}$

Maternal Mortality rate attributed to the no. of deaths in women which due to pregnancy, lactating mother.  
Decline in infant & Maternal mortality rate attributed to the better healthcare & ↑ in population.

- 3) Migration :- Generally people migrate from <sup>Rural to</sup> Urban areas due to Lack of economic activities, social infrastructure in the ~~at~~ villages.  
But during COVID-19, trend of reverse migration i.e. Urban to rural was prominent.

- 4) Life Expectancy :-  
Improvement in life expectancy from 32 years (1957) to 69 years (2019), it is closely related to control of epidemics, pandemics, famine, <sup>better</sup> socio-economic conditions.

Govt Schemes :-

1) Distribution of free contraceptives, family planning method adoption awareness campaign.

2) Govt jobs are given restrict

2) Govt employees in many states can't have more than 2 childrens.

3) Minimum age of marriage for both boys & girls.

4) National population Policy →  
Immediate objectives to address current needs for contraception, reproductive health care infra, to provide integrated health services  
Medium object :- To bring TFR equal to replacement level.

5) Expansion of Industries, employment, education :-

It is observed that employed & educated person prefer to have small family, late marriages etc.

6) Sex education & Adult education in schools.

7) Expansion of health care facilities.

Dryland Farming :- Farming in arid or semi-arid area where rainfall is less than 75cm. Irrigation facilities are not available.

→ About 60% of area under crop in India is <sup>under</sup> dryland farming.

→ Geographical Distribution → Haryana, south & south west Punjab, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Saurashtra, Gujarat, some part of Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, Odisha etc.

Problems :-

- 1) Scanty rainfall i.e. high variability.
- 2) Frequent droughts due to lack of irrigation & rainfall.
- 3) Wind erosion → land degradation.
- 4) Evaporation > precipitation → capillary action → salinization of land.
- 5) Low yield per unit area.
- 6) Food insecurity, lack of nutritional food led to problem of hunger, malnutrition etc.
- 7) Due to lack of moisture, irrigation facilities, no use of HYV seeds, better technology.
- 8) Unemployment, disguised unemployment.
- 9) Poverty - no investment in agriculture.

### Strategy :-

- 1) Drought Prone Area Development Program
- 2) Integrated watershed Management Project
- 3) National Plan for bad land Development
- 4) Water harvesting, water management through micro irrigation methods.
- 5) Seeds of drought resistant crops should be grown. Govt should provide better quality seeds at subsidised rates.
- 6) Quick & short ~~dur~~ maturing period of crops.
- 7) Planning of tree to control wind speed - to check soil erosion.
- 8) Use of compost, manure, cowdung etc.
- 9) Repeated tilling of field is required during rainy season to absorb maximum water.
- 10) To contour-ploughing, contour-bunding, mulching prevents water losses.

To feed rising population, India has to develop dryland farming sustainably. Oilseed pulses, coarse grains, etc could also ensure nutritional security of poor people & increase in Human Development Index due to decrease in hunger & malnutrition.





(64)  
Q 2A

Coal is most important fuel i.e. blood of Indian industries, ~~an~~ conventional & non-renewable source of energy so we should use it judicious due to very limited reserves in India. Following areas are have reserve of

- 1) Jharkhand :-
  - 29.1% of total production, 1st in reserves & prod.
  - Bituminous coal belongs to Gondwana period
  - Jharia, Bokaro, Lixidih are famous coal mines
- 2) Odisha → 24.1% of total production
  - Talcher coal mines, Sundergarh & Sambalpur districts are famous for coal reserves.
- 3) Chhattisgarh → 17.1% of total production
  - Surguja, Bilaspur, Raigarh, Korba coal mines are famous.
- 4) MP - 4th in coal production
  - 2 Regions → 1) Sidhi, Singrauli, Shahdol belt
  - 2) Kanh valley (Chhindwara), Fawa (Betul)



(B) It is imp. source of energy & much in demand, to accelerate eco. development. In India petroleum is found in sedimentary rocks of marine origin.

### Distribution

1) Bombay High or western coast :-  
largest producer - 65% of total prod.  
→ Owing to over exploitation, production is declining  
→ production started in 1976.

2) Gujarat coast :- 2<sup>nd</sup> largest producer.  
main oil fields are - 1) Ankleshwar - Bharuch,  
2) Cambay - Luni region.  
3) The Ahmedabad Katol region.

3) Brahmaputra valley :- Digboi oil fields & Mahankatiya oilfields.

4) Eastern coast oil-fields :- ie in marine delta region of Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna, Kaveri.

8) Soil conservation is the process of prevention of loss of top layer of soil from erosion & degradation. Reversing the process of degradation of soil, water, biological resources & enhancing crop & livestock production through appropriate land use & management practices are essential components in achieving food & livelihood security. Methods of soil ~~erosion~~ conservation & management

- 1) Crop rotation.
- 2) Bunding, trenching, contour ploughing, mulching, terracing etc.
- 3) Use of manure, compost, cowdung etc.
- 4) Shelter belts or wind breaks, harvesting of drench etc to protect soil.
- 5) Rock Dam
- 6) Afforestation.
- 7) Sand fences
- 8) Checking overgrazing