

MT 154

2018 1100

-MT 154 -SOCIAL SCIENCE (73)
GEOGRAPHY & ECONOMICS - PRELIM I - PAPER II (E)

Time : 2 Hours

Preliminary Model Answer Paper

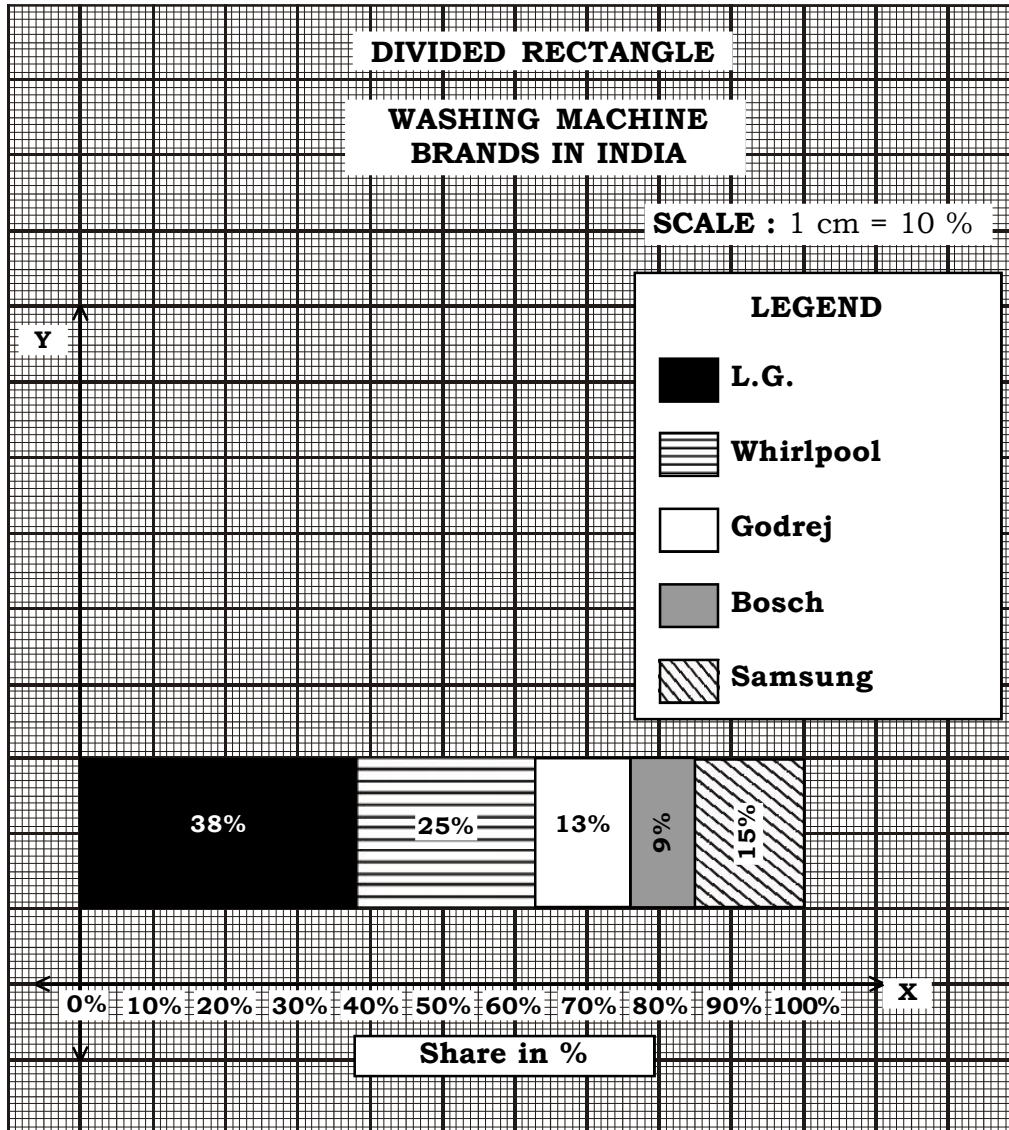
Max. Marks : 40

A.1.	(A) Complete and write the following statements by choosing appropriate alternative from the given in the brackets :	
(i)	A large area of India is covered by plateaus .	1
(ii)	Chilka lake is the largest salt water lake in India.	1
(iii)	Punjab and Haryana plain is the leading producer of wheat .	1
A.1.	(B) Match the Columns :	
	Group 'A' Group 'B'	
(i)	Varanasi - Religious town	1
(ii)	Jalandhar - Centre of sports goods	1
(iii)	Palaghat - A gap in the ghats	1
A.2.	(A) Give geographical reasons : (Any 2)	
(i)	(i) The Middle Ganga Plain has immature alluvial soils as it is formed by deposition of new alluvium year after year.	2
	(ii) A poor drainage pattern of the Middle Ganga Plain is the reason for the availability of immature alluvial soils.	
	(iii) Poor drainage causes accumulation of sodium salts which renders the soil infertile.	
	(iv) The immature alluvial soils generally lacks nitrogen and needs manure and fertilizers.	
(ii)	(i) About 38% of the total population of Rajasthan state lives in the desert.	2
	(ii) In the past years, there has been an increase in human population.	
	(iii) Compared to the other deserts the Rajasthan Desert is the most densely populated in the world. Its population density is about 83 persons per sq. km.	
	(iv) The reason behind this is that the Rajasthan Desert is a transition zone between densely populated basins of Ganga on the east and Indus on the west side.	
(iii)	(i) Deccan plateau is an industrially well developed region.	2
	(ii) In Maharashtra Plateau, cotton textile industry is the largest and the oldest industry. This plateau has many industries like sugar, automobiles, electronics and food processing.	

	<p>(iii) The Karnataka and Telangana plateau are rich in mineral resources. Important minerals are high grade iron ore, copper, manganese, chromite, china clay, limestone, gold and granite. Hence many mineral based industries are developed here.</p> <p>(iv) Karnataka and Telangana plateau has many industries like machine tools, electronic products, telecommunication equipment etc.</p> <p>(v) Hyderabad, Bengaluru and Pune have become popular hubs of the IT industry.</p> <p>(vi) Thus, Deccan Plateau is an industrially well developed region.</p>	
(iv)	<p>(i) Rainfall is the most influencing factor in the climate of the Western Ghats and the adjoining coastal plains. The Western Ghats run parallel to the Western Coast and act as a barrier for the South-West monsoon winds. This causes heavy rainfall in the West Coastal region during the monsoon.</p> <p>(ii) The rainfall increases from the coastal region towards the Ghats where it reaches around 4000 mm.</p> <p>(iii) Because of high rainfall in the coastal plains the climate here is hot and humid during monsoon and hot and dry in the rest of the year.</p> <p>(iv) In the Ghats region, it is humid but not so hot as in the plains.</p> <p>(v) Thus, rainfall influences the climate of the Western Ghats and the Coastal Plains.</p>	2
A.2.	(B) Write short notes : (Any 2)	
(i)	<p>(i) Malwa Plateau is located in the southwestern part of the Central highlands.</p> <p>(ii) The average elevation of the plateau is 500 m. It is characterised by low relief and undulating topography.</p> <p>(iii) The rolling topography of Malwa is at places spotted with low hills that rise above the plateau surface.</p> <p>(iv) Major part of Malwa Plateau falls in the state of Madhya Pradesh.</p> <p>(v) It is located between Aravalli range in the west and Vindhya range in the south. It forms the source region of rivers like Mahi that flows into Gujarat and the Chambal and Betwa rivers which flow towards north.</p>	2
(ii)	<p>(i) The Himalayan people have traditionally balanced agriculture, agro-forestry, animal husbandry and forestry.</p> <p>(ii) In the western Himalayas, in the Kashmir valley, the Kangra Valley, the Satluj River basin and the terraces flanking the Ganga and Yamuna rivers in Uttarakhand and the arable land</p>	2

	<p>in foothills of Kumaun. Himalayas, rice, corn, wheat, potatoes and sugarcane are produced.</p> <p>(iii) Most of the fruit orchards lie in Kashmir and Kullu Valley where apples, pears, peaches, litchi, cherries, walnuts and almonds are produced.</p> <p>(iv) Tea is grown in plantations mainly in Darjeeling district and in limited amounts in Kangra Valley. Plantations of Cardamom are found in Sikkim and Darjeeling hills. Medicinal herbs are also grown in areas of Uttarakhand.</p> <p>(v) In Eastern Himalayas, rice is a major crop. Other crops like wheat, pulses, maize, potatoes, sugarcane, spice and fruits are also grown.</p> <p>(vi) Jhum cultivation is practised by tribal people in this region.</p> <p>(iii) (i) Eastern Plain (Assam) is one of the richest biodiversity zones in the world. Due to its tropical monsoon climate with heavy rainfall and high humidity it consists of tropical rainforests, deciduous forests, raverine grasslands, bamboo orchards and numerous wetland ecosystems.</p> <p>(ii) Many national parks and reserved forests are found here. Kaziranga is a National Park for Indian Rhinoceros and it is a world heritage site.</p> <p>(iii) The state of Assam is the refuge to numerous other endangered species such as the Golden Langur, Wood Duck, Bengal Florican and Pygmy Hog. Some other endangered species with significant population in Assam are the Tiger, Elephant and Gibbon.</p> <p>(iv) The White-winged Wood Duck is the State Bird of Assam. The valley has largest population of Wild Water Buffalo.</p> <p>(v) The Valley is also known for orchids. It has the highest diversity of birds in India.</p>	2
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A.3. (A) Draw a divided rectangle for the following information : 2







A.3. (B) Observe the given graph and answer the following questions : (Any 2)

- (i) It is a Line graph. 1
- (ii) The literacy rate in India in the year 1971 is approximately 34%. 1
- (iii) The literacy rate is 52% in the year 1991. 1
- (iv) The literacy rate increased by approximately 21% between the years 1981 & 2001. 1

A.3. (C) Mark the following on the outline map of India : (Any 2)

2



- 1.  Jaisalmer
- 2.  Maharashtra plateau
- 3.  River Ganga
- 4.  Western Himalayas

A.4.	Answer the following in detail : (Any 2)	
(i)	<p>(i) The commercial rearing of milch animals is known as dairy farming.</p> <p>(ii) It is also an important part of rural economy.</p> <p>(iii) Haryana breed of bulls and Murrah breed of buffaloes are famous in the semi-arid western districts of the plain.</p> <p>(iv) Amritsar is the leading centre of fresh milk collection and it supplies milk to Chandigarh and Shimla.</p> <p>(v) For producing milk products, modern dairy industries have recently set up in Amritsar, Ludhiana and Rohtak districts.</p> <p>(Use Stencil)</p>	4
(ii)	<p>(i) The Ghats have rich bio-diversity. So they have tremendous ecological value.</p> <p>(ii) The Ghat region with such a wealth of natural resources has a number of environmental problems.</p> <p>(iii) The forest area has been exploited for agriculture, mining and other development projects.</p> <p>(iv) Due to the exploitation of natural resources it is difficult to protect and maintain the faunal diversity of the region.</p> <p>(v) The coastal regions have high population density, so the level of human intervention goes on increasing. This creates an environmental problem for the fragile coastal ecosystem. e.g. Landsides, water pollution, floods, excessive mining etc.</p>	4
(iii)	<p>(i) A large variation is found in the climatic condition of the peninsular plateau region due to its vast size.</p> <p>(ii) Most part of the plateau enjoys a tropical wet and dry climate, except a semi arid tract to the east of the Western Ghats.</p> <p>(iii) In the areas with the tropical wet and dry climate, winter and early summer are long dry periods with temperature above 18°C. Summer is very hot and the temperature in the interior areas can rise above 45°C.</p> <p>(iv) The rainy season extends from June to September and the annual rainfall is between 700 mm and 1500 mm.</p> <p>(v) The east of the Western Ghats that experiences tropical semi arid climate receives minimal rainfall due to its location in the rain shadow area of the Western Ghats.</p> <p>(vi) It include Karnataka, Telangana interior, western Tamil Nadu and central Maharashtra.</p> <p>(vi) This region is famine prone zone with very unreliable rainfall which varies between 400 to 750 mm.</p> <p>(vii) The months of March to May are hot and dry with average temperature of around 32°C. (Use Stencil)</p>	4

A.5.	Fill in the blanks with appropriate alternative :	
(i)	Every country adopts such a technique of production which leads to maximum utilization of available resources.	1
(ii)	In capitalist economy, means of production are owned by private individuals.	1
A.6.	Answer in 1 or 2 sentences each : (Any 3)	2
(i)	(i) The families whose annual income is more than ₹ 1 lakh, are excluded from the benefits of Public Distribution System due to their high economic status. (ii) Seasonal migrant workers and homeless poor are also excluded from the benefits of Public Distribution System, as they do not have permanent residential address.	
(ii)	The two main causes of inflation are (i) Increase in the demand for goods and services. (ii) Decrease in the supply of goods and services.	2
(iii)	(i) 'Bank Rate' refers to the rate of interest at which the central bank lends money to commercial banks. (ii) A change in the Bank Rate affects the money supply in the economy.	2
(iv)	(i) A consumer is defined as a person who acquires goods and services for direct use or ownership. (ii) If the consumer acquires goods for resale then he is not considered to be a consumer.	2
(v)	(i) The economy in which means of production are owned, controlled and operated by Private individuals is known as capitalist economy. (ii) There is no government interference in the economic activities. E.g. U.S.A	2
A.7.	Answer in 5 or 6 sentences each : (Any 1)	
(i)	(i) Food adulteration is a process by which sub-standard substances are added to food items by which its quantity increases but its quality decreases. (ii) It is of two types : (a) Visible adulterants (b) Invisible adulterants. (a) Visible food adulterants are stones, leaves and soil which can be removed.	4

	<p>(b) Invisible food adulterants are more harmful because they cannot be removed easily from the food items.</p> <p>(iii) This may lead to serious health problems like cancer, paralysis, diseases of skin and eyes and even death.</p> <p>(iv) Food adulteration is actually a serious social crime. It adversely affects the health of the society.</p> <p>(ii) Due to following factors, supply of goods and services decreases:</p> <p>(i) Shortage of factors of production : The shortage of production factors like labour, capital, raw material, etc. reduces the production of goods and services and decreases the level of supply.</p> <p>(ii) Industrial Disputes : Industrial disputes result into strikes which may lead to lockouts. In such cases, industrial production falls and reduces its supply.</p> <p>(iii) Natural Calamities : Natural calamities like flood, drought, etc. adversely affect the supply of farm products and raw materials.</p> <p>(iv) Lopsided Production : More production of comforts and luxury goods reduces the supply of essential goods in the market.</p> <p>(v) Hoarding of goods : Hoarding is done by suppliers to earn more profits as well as by consumers to avoid higher prices in near future which creates shortage of goods and services in the market.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">❖❖❖❖</p>	4
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