

MT 154

2018 1100

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

Time : 2 Hours

Preliminary Model Answer Paper

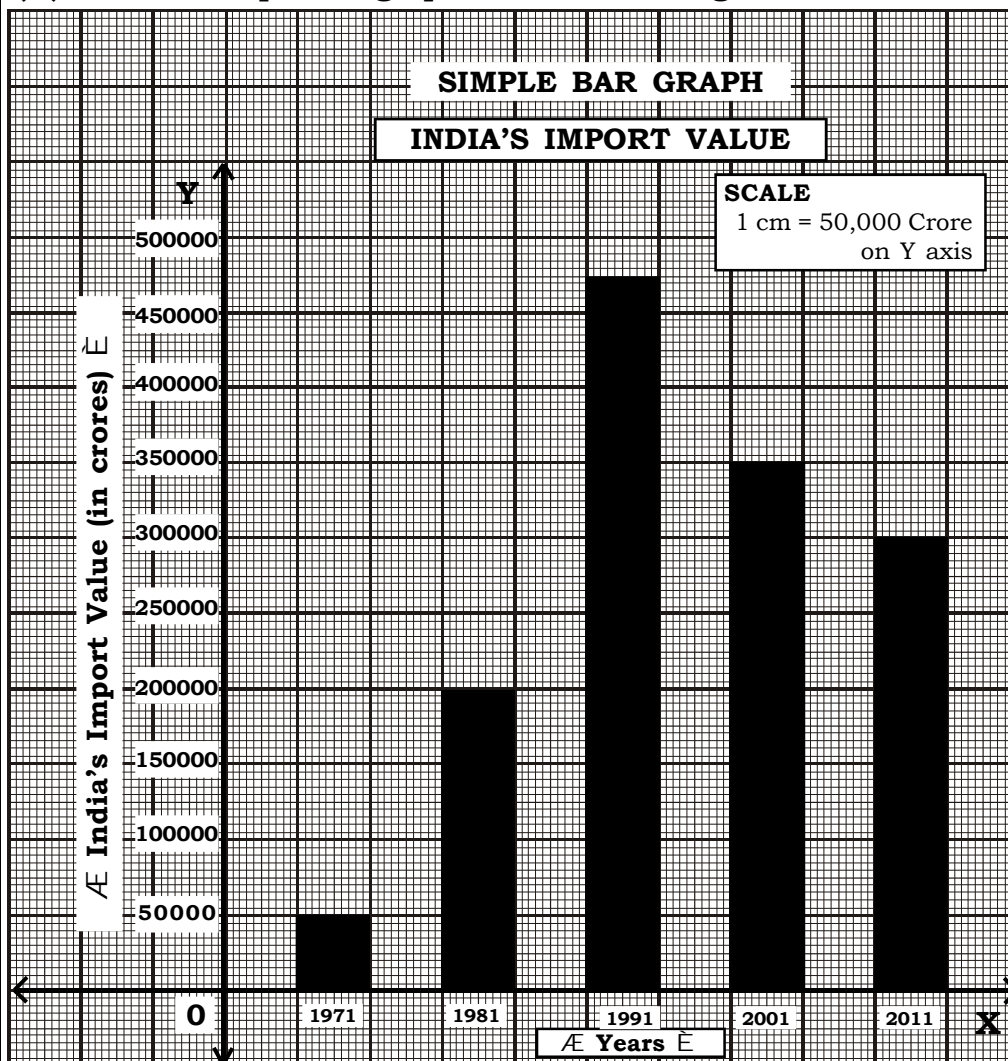
Max. Marks : 40

A.1.	(A) Complete and write the following statements by choosing appropriate alternative from the given in the brackets :	
(i)	Malabar Coast has backwaters which are locally known as Kayals.	1
(ii)	Ambala is named as Science City of Haryana.	1
(iii)	Areawise Rajasthan is the largest state.	1
A.1.	(B) Match the Columns :	
	Group 'A' Group 'B'	
(i)	Bihads - Chambal badlands	1
(ii)	Loo - Hot dusty winds	1
(iii)	Khadar - New alluvial	1
A.2.	(A) Give geographical reasons : (Any 2)	
(i)	(i) Salinity is the main problem in Punjab region affecting the fertility of the soil.	2
	(ii) This is because of excessive irrigation along the canals. Canal irrigation has led to the problem of water logging.	
	(iii) The water seeps through the unlined canals and raises the watertable.	
	(iv) In some area menace of water logging is accompanied by the formation of alkali soil.	
	(v) The rising sub-soil water brings up the salts, which are left behind after the water has evaporated.	
(ii)	(i) Bhil and Gond people speak various languages and live in the hills along the northern and north eastern edges of the plateau.	2
	(ii) Marathi is the main language of the state of Maharashtra.	
	(iii) Telugu is the language of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana Kannada is the predominant language of Karnataka.	
	(iv) Tamil the main language of Tamil Nadu to the south of the plateaw and Malayalam is found to the south west of the plateaw.	
	(v) The city of Hyderabad is the main centre of Urdu language in the Deccan region. Thus, Deccan is home to many languages.	

(iii)	<p>Rajasthan Desert fascinates tourists because :</p> <p>(i) Rajasthan Desert gives an amazing opportunity to enjoy its world famous camel safari to the tourists.</p> <p>(ii) The three historical cities namely Jaisalmer, Bikaner and Jodhpur are popular tourist destinations in Rajasthan. Desert safaris on camels have become popular around Jaisalmer.</p> <p>(iii) Apart from this, it is affordable to all because this ecotourism industry ranges from cheaper back packer treks to plush Arabian night style campsites replete with banquets and cultural performances.</p> <p>(iv) During these treks tourists are able to view the fragile and beautiful ecosystem of the Rajasthan Desert.</p>	2
(iv)	<p>(i) Mining activities are well developed in Chota Nagpur plateau because it is rich in mineral deposits.</p> <p>(ii) Minerals like Mica, Bauxite, Copper, Limestone, Iron ore and Coal are found here.</p> <p>(iii) The Damodar valley is rich with coal deposits and it is considered as the prime centre of coking coal in the country.</p> <p>(iv) Massive coal deposits are found in the central basin. The important coalfields in the basin are Jharia, Raniganj, West Bokaro, East Bokaro and Ramgarh.</p>	2
A.2.	(B) Write short notes : (Any 2)	
(i)	<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 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>	2

- (ii) (i) High rainfall, hot and humid climate leading to deep weathering has favoured luxurient growth of natural vegetation in the Western Ghats section. 2
- (ii) A portion of south Sahyadri is gifted with tropical rain forests.
- (iii) In this forest trees like, Mahogany, Teak, Ain, Bomboo etc. are found.
- (iv) Eucalyptus and teak are to be seen in the plantation forests.
- (iii) (i) Throughout the region alluvial soil is found. 2
- (ii) In the Upper Ganga Plains, the Bhabar tract has sand and gravel while the Tarai has sandy clay with humus and moisture.
- (iii) The newer alluvial soils of the Khadar are highly alkaline but lack in humus.
- (iv) The older alluvial soils of the Bangar are mature but lack salts, lime and alkalinity.

A.3. (A) Draw a simple bar graph for the following information : 2



- A.3. (B) Observe the given map and answer the following questions : (Any 2)**
- (i) Punjab, Haryana and West Bengal are the states having maximum cultivated area. **1**
- (ii) 41 % to 60 % of the land is cultivated in Maharashtra. **1**
- (iii) Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Chattisgarh, Odisha, Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Sikkim are having cultivated area between 20 % to 40%. (Write any 2) **1**
- (iv) Himachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand are the states having least amount of cultivated areas. (Write any 2) **1**

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



- | | | |
|----|---|----------------|
| 1. | ● | Wular lake |
| 2. | ~ | River Luni |
| 3. | ■ | Kuttanad |
| 4. | ⊙ | Barren Islands |

<p>A.4. Answer the following in detail : (Any 2)</p> <p>(i)</p> <p>(ii)</p> <p>(iii)</p>	<p>(i) Tourism has emerged as a major industry in the Himalayan region.</p> <p>(ii) Nearly one million visitors come to the Himalayas for mountain trekking, wildlife viewing and pilgrimages to major Hindu and Buddhist sacred places.</p> <p>(iii) The number of foreign visitors has increased in recent years, as organized treks to the icy summits of the Great Himalayas have become popular.</p> <p>(iv) The Himalayas have a beautiful collection of architectural temples.</p> <p>(v) There are options to visit the Char Dhams, which include Kedarnath, Badrinath, Yamunotri and Gangotri.</p> <p>(vi) The varied landscapes of the Himalayan districts makes it one of the best place to visit on earth.</p> <p>(vii) Srinagar in Kashmir is a main attraction for tourists. Uttarakhand titled as 'Devbhoomi' is the special attraction of the Himalayan Region.</p> <p>(viii) Sacred pilgrimages of different religions include Haridwar and also Sikh pilgrimage of Hemkund. (Use Stencil)</p> <p>(i) Factors like hill stations, national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, beautiful beaches, famous places of pilgrimage and places of historical importance such as forts, etc. make the Western Ghats and the Western Coast the favoured destination of tourists.</p> <p>(ii) The Ghats have a number of important hill stations like Saputara in Gujarat, Mahabaleshwar in Maharashtra, Kodaikanal in Tamil Nadu and Munnar in Kerala. Besides these hill stations, several national parks and wildlife sanctuaries also attract many tourists.</p> <p>(iii) In the Western Coast, the beautiful beaches like Srivardhan and Guhagar in Maharashtra, Kolwa and Kalangut in Goa, Karwar beach in Karnataka and Kovalam beach in Kerala are quite famous tourist destinations.</p> <p>(iv) Places of pilgrimage as well as places of historical importance like forts also attract tourists.</p> <p>(i) The Punjab-Haryana plain region has a monsoon type climate with dry cold winter and hot summers.</p> <p>(ii) The climate is characterized by extreme hot and extreme cold conditions.</p> <p>(iii) The annual temperatures in the plain range from 2°C to 40°C.</p>	<p>4</p> <p>4</p> <p>4</p>
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	<p>(iv) May and June are characterized by hot and dry winds, locally known as 'loo'.</p> <p>(v) These loo are followed by dust winds and occasional showers.</p> <p>(vi) Rainfall decrease from about 950 mm near the Shiwalik range to 330 mm along the Rajasthan desert.</p> <p>(vii) The annual rainfall varies from 950 mm in Ambala to 460 mm in Hissar.</p> <p>(viii) Most of the rainfall occurs in the months of July to September.</p> <p>(ix) Some amount of rainfall is received in winter between December and March because of western depressions.</p> <p>(x) It proves useful for the rabi crops. However, occasional hailstorms may prove harmful. (Use Stencil)</p>	
A.5.	Fill in the blanks with appropriate alternative :	
(i)	An efficient utilization of available resources help to solve the basic economic problems.	1
(ii)	Secondary sector is also called an industrial sector.	1
A.6.	Answer in 1 or 2 sentences each : (Any 3)	
(i)	<p>(i) A yellow ration card is provided to Below Poverty Line families.</p> <p>(ii) This ration card helps them get 25 kg rice and 10 kg wheat every month at a subsidised rate.</p>	2
(ii)	<p>State the responsibility of the State governments in regulating the PDS.</p> <p>(i) The State governments have the responsibility to distribute food grains to the consumers through the fair price shops.</p> <p>(ii) They are also responsible for the operational activities, such as identification of the BPL families, allotment of ration cards and supervise the functioning of the fair price shops.</p>	2
(iii)	<p>The duties of the consumers are as follows :</p> <p>(i) To be quality conscious and aware of rights to restrict business malpractices.</p> <p>(ii) To beware of misleading advertisements.</p> <p>(iii) To insist the seller to give a bill, a receipt and guarantee/ warranty card.</p> <p>(iv) To compare the quality, price, durability, after sale service, etc. of the product.</p> <p>(v) To inspect carefully variety of goods and make the best choice.</p>	2

(iv)	<p>(i) In private sector, means of production are owned and managed by the private individuals.</p> <p>(ii) It is based on the principle of profit maximization.</p>	2
(v)	<p>(i) Prof. Crowther has defined inflation as “a state in which the value of money is falling, i.e. prices are rising.”</p> <p>(ii) However this definition fails to explain why the price level increases from time to time.</p>	2
A.7. Answer in 5 or 6 sentences each : (Any 1)		
(i)	<p>The objectives of Public Distribution System are not being met properly due to some drawbacks of the system which are given below :</p> <p>(i) Limited benefits to poor : Under PDS, foodgrains are distributed to ration card holders only. These ration cards are issued on the basis of residential address. So, the homeless people and seasonal migrant workers do not get its benefits.</p> <p>(ii) Regional disparities : Some regions are well developed while some are less developed. Below poverty line families are more in less developed states but their off-take of foodgrains through PDS is less. Regional imbalance has deprived most people from PDS benefits.</p> <p>(iii) Urban bias : Nearly 75% fair price shops are in the rural areas but, the off-take of foodgrains through PDS is more in urban areas. At times food items and kerosene are not available in the rural fair price shops.</p> <p>(iv) Inefficient Food Corporation of India : The distribution of foodgrains through fair price shops is the responsibility of FCI which is inefficient. Excess stock of foodgrains is not stored properly which creates scarcity of foodgrains inspite of increase in production.</p>	4
(ii)	<p>Monetary authorities aim at reducing excess money supply in an economy to control inflation. They use the following measures:</p> <p>(i) Increase in Bank Rate : An increase in bank rate raises other interest rates, which discourages people to borrow money from various financial institutions and which leads to reduction in money supply in the economy.</p> <p>(ii) Sale of government securities in the open market : Sale of Government securities by the central bank reduces cash with the commercial banks. It leads to a decrease in money supply in the economy.</p>	4

- (iii) **Regulation of consumer's credit** : Consumer's credit provided by commercial banks can be controlled by increasing down payment and reducing the number of installments.
- (iv) **Increase in Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR)** : A rise in Cash Reserve Ratio results in lesser availability of credit through banks. This helps to control money supply in the economy.

