

# MT 154

2018 .... 1100

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

Time : 2 Hours

Preliminary Model Answer Paper

Max. Marks : 40

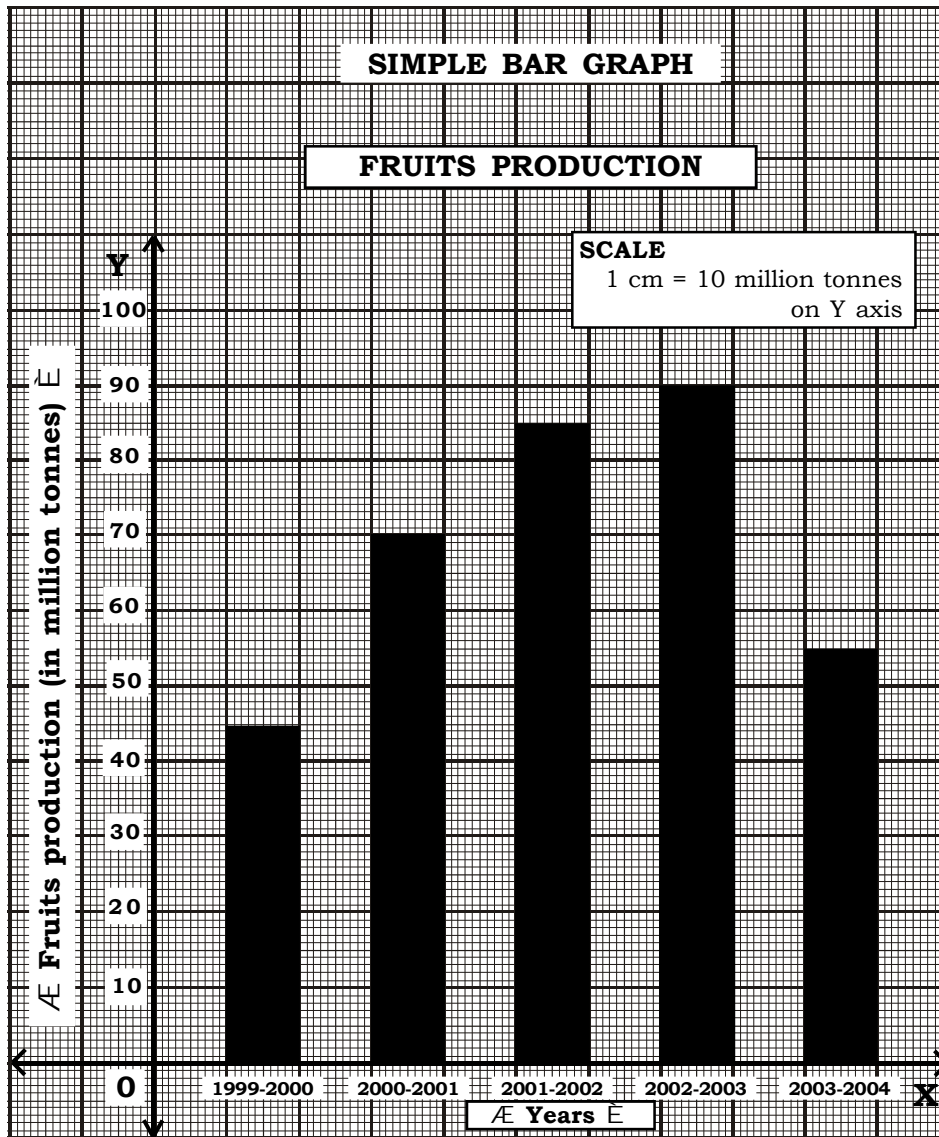
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| <b>A.1.</b> | <b>(A) Complete and write the following statements by choosing appropriate alternative from the given in the brackets :</b>  |          |
| (i)         | Garhjat Hills occupy the north western part of <b>Odisha</b> state.  | <b>1</b> |
| (ii)        | The wool of <b>Chokla</b> breed of sheep is considered to be of superior quality.  | <b>1</b> |
| (iii)       | The Tarai is <b>a marshy</b> land.   | <b>1</b> |
| <b>A.1.</b> | <b>(B) Match the Columns :</b>   |          |
|             | <b>Group 'A'</b> <b>Group 'B'</b>  |          |
| (i)         | Chota Nagpur            -    Storehouse of minerals  | <b>1</b> |
| (ii)        | Lohi                        -    Breed of goat   | <b>1</b> |
| (iii)       | Kund                        -    Small tank  | <b>1</b> |
| <b>A.2.</b> | <b>(A) Give geographical reasons : (Any 2)</b>   |          |
| (i)         | (i) The vast alluvial plain and a well-developed canal system contribute a lot in the development of agriculture in the region.  | <b>2</b> |
|             | (ii) The Green Revolution was introduced in the 1970's in the region that has made the country self-sufficient in food production.   |          |
|             | (iii) It also led to the production of a marketable surplus of food grains in this region.   |          |
|             | (iv) Besides, agricultural researches and enterprising farmers have ensured a prosperous agriculture in the region. Thus Punjab-Haryana Plain has become the Granary of India.                 |          |
| (ii)        | (i) Deccan plateau has many tourist places of natural, cultural, historical and religious importance.  | <b>2</b> |
|             | (ii) Bengaluru and Hyderabad are famous for their gardens.   |          |
|             | (iii) There are many historical places like Aurangabad, Bidar, Bijapur, Mysore, Pune etc.  |          |
|             | (iv) Besides these, there are many pilgrimage centres in this plateau region such as Tuljapur, Pandharpur, Shirdi, Gulbarga, Tirumala and Madurai that attract people from all over the world. |          |
|             | (v) Thus tourism is well developed in Deccan Plateau.  |          |

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| (iii)       | <p>(i) Andaman and Nicobar islands are hilly in character but comparatively the Arabian Sea islands of Lakshadweep are flat islands having no hills to cause topographical rain.</p> <p>(ii) Also their vegetation or forest cover is not so dense as that of the Andaman-Nicobar islands.</p> <p>(iii) Besides, Lakshadweep islands receive rain mostly from the SW monsoons, whereas the Andaman-Nicobar islands receive rain from both the SW and NE monsoons. Here the monsoon starts almost from May and continues till December and the annual average rainfall is above 3000 mm.</p> <p>(iv) Because of these reasons, the Arabian sea islands receive less rainfall as compared to the Bay of Bengal islands.</p>  | 2 |
| (iv)        | <p>Rain water harvesting is very much important in Rajasthan because:</p> <p>(i) Rajasthan is the hottest part of the country and experiences a high range of temperature and very low rainfall.</p> <p>(ii) Rainfall is scanty and uncertain with an average annual rainfall of less than 250 mm.</p> <p>(iii) The summers are very hot with temperature rising upto 50°C and a strong wind with speeds upto 30 km/hr leading to high evaporation.</p> <p>(iv) Due to high rate of evaporation the water table lies at a depth of 50-150 m and the water is saline.</p> <p>(v) The region faces acute water scarcity due to poor ground water quality and lack of surface water resources like rivers and canals.</p> <p>(vi) To deal with this problem of constant water shortage, the people are building and renovating kunds, johads and talabs and reviving the traditional practice of rainwater harvesting to fulfill their water needs.</p> | 2 |
| <b>A.2.</b> | <p><b>(B) Write short notes : (Any 2)</b></p> <p>(i) (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</p>   | 2 |

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|       | <p>Mahi that flows into Gujarat and the Chambal and Betwa rivers which flow towards north.</p>  |          |
| (ii)  | <p>(i) Ganga Plain is frequently flooded, but with torrential rainfall, rivers overflow and a large area gets flooded. (Kosi river in Bihar has changed its course a number of times due to floods.)</p> <p>(ii) Brahmaputra river is flooded every year, resulting in heavy loss of property and life.</p> <p>(iii) Salinity is another problem faced by the farmers due to over irrigation for sugarcane and other crops. Andhis, Loo, hot winds are common in May and June.</p> <p>(iv) The Assam Plain is prone to natural disasters with annual floods and frequent mild earthquakes. Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Siliguri region and Assam plain have experienced mild earthquakes.</p> | <b>2</b> |
| (iii) | <p>(i) Eastern Himalayas stretches between the river Tista and Brahmaputra.</p> <p>(ii) This range occupies Arunachal Pradesh and Bhutan.</p> <p>(iii) The Eastern Himalayas are also called Arunachal Himalayas. The Eastern Himalayas have a number of mountain passes.</p> <p>(iv) Jelep La in Sikkim and Bum La in Arunachal Pradesh are the main routes to the Tibetan capital Lhasa.</p> <p>(v) Due to heavy rainfall, erosion is very active here.</p>   | <b>2</b> |

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

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





- (i) The diagram is Divided Rectangle.
- (ii) Wheat shows the highest production of 43%.
- (iii) Pulses have 8% production.
- (iv) Sugarcane is the third highest produced crop with 15%.

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

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- 1.  Karnataka plateau
- 2.  Nanda Devi peak
- 3.  Lake Chilka
- 4.  Nicobar islands

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| <p><b>A.4.</b></p> | <p><b>Answer the following in detail : (Any 2)</b></p> <p>(i) (i) The alluvial plain with adequate rainfall and enormous water resources has encouraged people to develop agriculture. Almost half of the area is sown more than once.</p> <p>(ii) Nearly 90% of the total cropped area is under food crops. Mild winters and hot summers have enabled this region to grow a variety of crops, which include wheat, gram, barley, and oilseeds in winter and rice, maize, sugarcane, bajra and jowar in the rainy season.</p> <p>(iii) In the Ganga Plain, agriculture is very prosperous. In Ganga-Yamuna doab a large area is under cultivation. Wheat and rice are important food grains. Bajra, Maize and Jowar are also cropped.</p> <p>(iv) Pulses are grown in Rabi as well as Kharif seasons. Peas, gram and tur are important in Upper and Middle Ganga-Yamuna Doab.</p> <p>(v) Groundnut, sesame and mustard are dominant oilseeds in the plain. Sugarcane is the most important cash crop in the region.</p> <p>(vi) Rice and wheat are the important crops followed by maize, oilseeds and sugarcane in the middle Ganga Plain.</p> <p>(vii) In the Ganga delta, rice and jute are the main crops. Other crops include sesame, mustard, groundnut, tobacco, etc.</p> <p>(Use Stencil)</p> <p>(ii) The Deccan plateau is divided into four major sub regions which are given below :</p> <p>(i) Satpuda - Mahadeo - Maikal Range.</p> <p>(ii) Maharashtra Plateau</p> <p>(iii) Karnataka - Telangana Plateau.</p> <p>(iv) Eastern Plateau comprising of 3 sub-regions, viz. Mahanadi Basin, Dandakaranya and Garhjat hills.</p> <p><b>(i) Satpuda - Mahadeo - Maikal Range :</b></p> <p>(a) This is a group of ranges that forms the northern boundary of the Deccan Plateau and extends in the east west direction.</p> <p>(b) The Satpuda starts from eastern Gujarat and extends eastward for a distance of 800 km.</p> <p>(c) The eastern extension of the Satpuda ranges can be seen in the form of Mahadeo and Maikal ranges situated in Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh, respectively.</p> <p>(d) Narmada, Mahanadi and Wainganga rivers collect their headwaters from this hill complex.</p> | <p><b>4</b></p> <p><b>4</b></p> |
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|       | <p><b>(ii) Maharashtra Plateau :</b></p> <p>(a) It is the northwestern part of the Deccan Plateau formed by lava outpoured from the volcanic fissures on the western margin of the plateau and spread horizontally over the region.</p> <p>(b) The maximum thickness of these basalt layers is around 2 km.</p> <p>(c) The altitude of the plateau ranges from 400 m to 600 m.</p> <p>(d) The Tapi basin in the northern part of the plateau slopes westward, while the portion to the south of this basin gently slopes eastward and forms the upper parts of the Godavari and Krishna basins.</p> <p>(e) The eastern part of the plateau is occupied by the Wardha-Wainganga basin. These rivers have a southward flow.</p> <p><b>(iii) Karnataka - Telangana Plateau :</b></p> <p>(a) It is the southernmost part of the Deccan Plateau, covering a large portion. It is a region of crystalline rocks, mainly granite and granitic gneiss rocks and metamorphic forms of some sedimentary formations.</p> <p>(b) It comprises parts of the Godavari and Krishna basins in its north and the Kaveri basin in the south.</p> <p>(c) In Karnataka, the plateau region is called 'Maidan'. It has an average altitude of 400 m. It generally slopes eastwards.</p> <p>(d) The Telangana Plateau lies along the eastern and northeastern side of the Karnataka Plateau. The Eastern Ghats form its eastern boundary.</p> <p>(e) The average altitude of the Plateau ranges between 300 and 600 m.</p> <p><b>(iv) Eastern Plateau :</b></p> <p>(a) The Eastern Plateau consists of three sub regions namely Mahanadi Basin, Dandakaranya and Garhjat Hills.</p> <p>(b) Mahanadi basin is an area to the south of Chota Nagpur Plateau.</p> <p>(c) The southern part of Chhattisgarh and south western part of Odisha is occupied by Dandakaranya.</p> <p>(d) The Garhjat hills occupy the north western part of Odisha.</p> <p>(Use Stencil)</p> |   |
| (iii) | <p>Many rivers originate in the Himalayas and most of them are perennial in nature. The rivers of the Himalayas have been classified into three main river systems -</p> <p>(i) The Indus river system and</p> <p>(ii) The Ganga river system</p> <p>(iii) The Brahmaputra river system.</p>   | 4 |

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|             | <p>(i) <b>The Indus river system</b> : (a) The Indus is one of the great rivers of the world. (b) It rises near Mansarovar in Tibet and flows through India and Pakistan. (c) Satluj, Beas, Ravi, Chenab and Jhelum flowing into Indian territory are the important tributaries of the Indus River.</p> <p>(ii) <b>The Ganga river system</b> : (a) It is another important river system of the Himalayan mountains. (b) River Bhagirathi originates at Gangotri. This river is later joined by river Alaknanda at DevPrayag and this combined flow is called as river Ganga. (c) It passes through Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal. The Yamuna, Ramganga, Ghaghra, Gandak and Kosi are the important tributaries of the river Ganga.</p> <p>(iii) <b>The Brahmaputra river system</b> : (a) River Brahmaputra rises in Tibet. After travelling a long distance it enters Arunachal Pradesh into India. (b) The Subansiri river is the principal tributary of Brahmaputra in India. (c) It passes through Assam and then enters Bangladesh before joining the Bay of Bengal.</p> |          |
| <b>A.5.</b> | <b>Fill in the blanks with appropriate alternative :</b>   |          |
|             | (i) The Indian economy occupies <b>2.4%</b> of the total land area of the earth.   | <b>1</b> |
|             | (ii) Generally, top priority is given to production of goods and services of <b>mass consumption</b> .   | <b>1</b> |
| <b>A.6.</b> | <b>Answer in 1 or 2 sentences each : (Any 3)</b>   |          |
|             | (i) (i) In a capital intensive technique, more machinery and less labour is used. Eg. Modern textile mills.  | <b>2</b> |
|             | (ii) In USA, capital intensive techniques are preferred due to abundance of capital.   |          |
|             | (ii) (i) During inflation, some businessmen resort to adulteration, hoarding of goods, quality deterioration, etc. for earning huge profits.   | <b>2</b> |
|             | (ii) Inflation leads to corruption thus, inflation adversely affects moral values.   |          |
|             | (iii) The main objectives of Consumer Protection Act are :   | <b>2</b> |
|             | (i) Providing better and all-round protection to consumers.  |          |
|             | (ii) Making provision for a simple and speedy machinery for redressal of consumer grievances   |          |
|             | (iv) (i) A dual pricing structure was introduced in 1997 wherein based on the economic status of the population, different prices of the foodgrains are set for different g-groups of the population.  | <b>2</b> |



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|  | <p>(iii) The target is to distribute foodgrains at reasonable prices to the families above poverty line and at very low prices to the families below poverty line.</p> <p>(v) (i) Hoarding is done by suppliers to earn more profits.<br/>(ii) Hoarding is also done by consumers to avoid higher prices in near future which creates shortage of goods and services in the market.</p> <p><b>A.7. Answer in 5 or 6 sentences each : (Any 1)</b></p> <p>(i) Inflation is generally associated with rapidly rising prices.<br/>(i) Prof. Crowther has defined inflation as “A state in which the value of money is falling, i.e. prices are rising.”<br/>(ii) However this definition fails to explain why the price level increases from time to time.<br/>(iii) Prof. Kemmerer has defined inflation as “Too much currency in relation to the physical volume of business being done.”<br/>(iv) In this definition two things are compared – the supply of money on one side and the supply of physical goods and services on the other side.</p> <p>(ii) The objectives of Public Distribution System are not being met properly due to some drawbacks of the system which are given below :<br/><b>(i) Limited benefits to poor :</b> 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.<br/><b>(ii) Regional disparities :</b> 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.<br/><b>(iii) Urban bias :</b> 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.<br/><b>(iv) Inefficient Food Corporation of India :</b> 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> <p style="text-align: center;">❖❖❖❖</p> | <p>2</p> <p>4</p> <p>4</p> |
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