

MT 154

2018 1100

-MT 154 -SOCIAL SCIENCE (73)
GEOGRAPHY & ECONOMICS - PRELIM I - PAPER VI (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)	Most of the Punjab-Haryana plain region is drained by small seasonal streams known as the chos .	1
(ii)	Black soil is well developed in the Deccan lava region of Maharashtra.	1
(iii)	Luni river flows through the south - eastern part of Bagar region.	1
A.1.	(B) Match the Columns :	
	Group 'A' Group 'B'	
(i)	Devbhoomi - Uttarakhand	1
(ii)	Bavdis - Rain water harvesting	1
(iii)	Kodaikanal - Hill station	1
A.2.	(A) Give geographical reasons : (Any 2)	
(i)	(i) The plantation agriculture requires vast farms and a long rainy season to raise cash crops like tea, coffee, coconut, rubber, etc.	2
	(ii) In the northern parts of the Western Ghats, agriculture is confined to narrow valleys and moderated slopes.	
	(iii) The climatic factors like longer monsoon and deep weathering in southern parts of Western Ghats favour the plantation agriculture in the region.	
	(iv) The coffee plantations in Baba Budan Hills, Tea plantations in Udagamandalam and Munnar areas or spices in Kerala - Tamil Nadu Ghats are some of the major plantations in these areas.	
	(v) So the plantation agriculture is mainly confined to the southern parts of the Western Ghats.	
(ii)	Farmers in the Rajasthan Desert depend on animal husbandry because:	2
	(i) This region has very hot summer with temperature rising upto 50°C and rainfall less than 250 mm.	
	(ii) Agriculture is not a dependable proposition in this area after the rainy season as it is an arid and drought prone region.	
	(iii) Vast areas in the desert are unfit for cultivation but have pastures.	

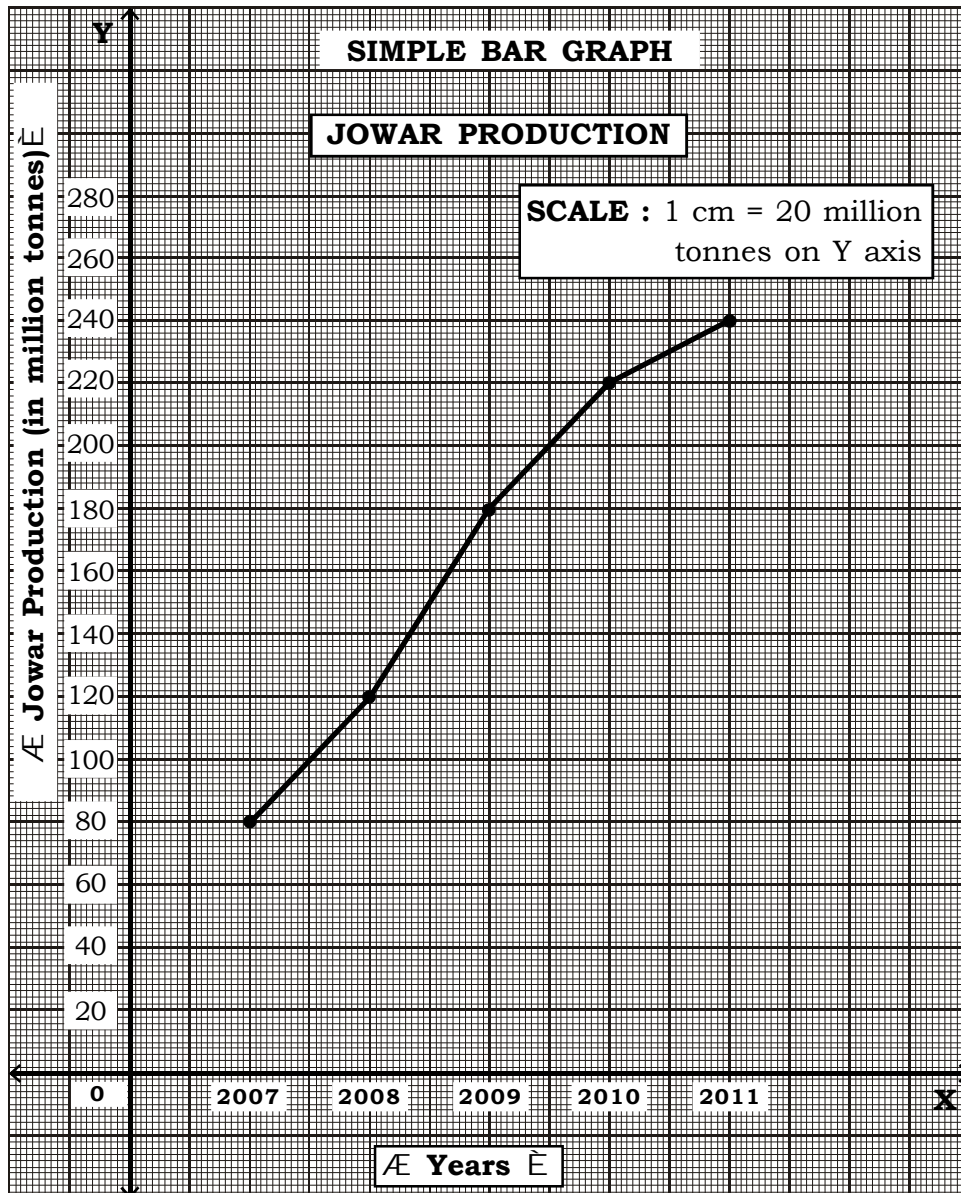
	<p>(iv) Animal husbandry is supported by trees and grass e.g. Babul – best fodder tree.</p> <p>(v) So, large number of farmers rear animals like sheep, goats, cows, bullocks, camels, etc. for their livelihood.</p>	
(iii)	<p>Regionalization is very essential because</p> <p>(i) The region is a base for economic development.</p> <p>(ii) To solve various problems, it is necessary to have small region.</p> <p>(iii) The process of dividing an area into smaller segments is called regionalization.</p> <p>(iv) It is very important in many historical, political, economical and sociological analysis.</p> <p>(v) They are fundamental for regional planning and development.</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) Large scale mining activities are carried in this plateau region.</p> <p>(ii) These mining activities lead to pollution of soil and water.</p> <p>(iii) After the extraction of minerals, the mining areas become useless for any other use.</p> <p>(iv) Development in industrial sector, air, water and soil pollution has increased.</p> <p>(v) Western part of the region is an earthquake prone zone.</p> <p>(vi) In 1993, an earthquake in Latur killed many people and destroyed properties.</p> <p>(vii) Koyna is also an earthquake prone region.</p>	2
(ii)	<p>(i) Culture of Punjab-Haryana Plain is known for its rich rituals, songs, dances, food and dresses, which have evolved over many centuries.</p> <p>(ii) This culture appears in the form of music, bhangra, giddha dances, and cuisine.</p> <p>(iii) Festivals like Lohri, Basant, Baisakhi and Teej are a strong reflection of regional culture.</p> <p>(iv) Sikhism is the predominant faith in Punjab.</p>	2

- (iii) (i) Throughout the region alluvial soil is found.
 (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.

2

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

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

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|-------|---|---|
| (i) | It is a Divided Circle. | 1 |
| (ii) | The percentage of wells and tube wells in India is 61%. | 1 |
| (iii) | The percentage of Canals in India is 29%. | 1 |
| (iv) | Tanks and Lift irrigation are used the least. | 1 |

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



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|----|--|----------------------|
| 1. | | Nicobar islands |
| 2. | | Palk Strait |
| 3. | | Chota Nagpur plateau |
| 4. | | Sikkim Himalayas |

<p>A.4.</p> <p>(i)</p> <p>(ii)</p> <p>(iii)</p>	<p>Answer the following in detail : (Any 2)</p> <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. (Use Stencil)</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(iv) Wheat and rice are important food grains. Bajra, Maize and Jowar are also cropped.</p> <p>(v) 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>(vi) Groundnut, sesame and mustard are dominant oilseeds in the plain. Sugarcane is the most important cash crop in the region.</p> <p>(vii) Rice and wheat are the important crops followed by maize, oilseeds and sugarcane in the middle Ganga Plain.</p> <p>(viii) In the Ganga delta, rice and jute are the main crops. Other crops include sesame, mustard, groundnut, tobacco, etc.</p> <p>The region of the Central Highlands extends from the southern rim of the North Indian Plain up to the Narmada Valley. The Aravalli Hills, East Rajasthan Upland, Malwa Plateau, Bundelkhand, Baghelkhand, Chota Nagpur Plateau and the Vindhya Range form the subdivisions of Central Highlands.</p> <p>(i) Aravalli Hills :</p> <p>(a) Aravalli hills are supposed to be the oldest mountain range in India.</p>	<p>4</p> <p>4</p> <p>4</p>
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	<p>(b) It spreads in south west - north east direction. 'Gurushikhar' is the highest peak of the Aravalli hills.</p> <p>(c) The main block of Aravalli is represented by hills between Mount Abu and Ajmer.</p> <p>(ii) The East Rajasthan Uplands :</p> <p>(a) The region extends eastward from the foot of Aravalli hills to the Eastern Plains.</p> <p>(b) It is drained by Banas river.</p> <p>(c) The mean altitude in this area is around 300m though a few hills rise to 600m.</p> <p>(iii) Bundelkhand :</p> <p>(a) The Bundelkhand region lies to the northeast of Malwa Plateau.</p> <p>(b) It spreads in the northern part of Madhya Pradesh and adjoining portion of south Uttar Pradesh.</p> <p>(c) Sind is a major river that flows towards the north. It forms a part of Yamuna a river basin and merges into the river Yamuna.</p> <p>(iv) Malwa Plateau :</p> <p>(a) The Malwa Plateau is located in the southwestern part of the Central Highlands.</p> <p>(b) The average elevation of the plateau is 500 m.</p> <p>(c) It forms the source region of rivers like Mahi, Chambal and Betwa.</p> <p>(v) Vindhyanchal - Baghelkhand :</p> <p>(a) Vindhyanchal - Baghelkhand spreads to the south east of Bundelkhand and east of the Malwa Plateau.</p> <p>(b) River Tons, Son and its tributaries drain in the region. Most of the Vindhyanchal area falls within the state of Madhya Pradesh.</p> <p>(c) Baghelkhand lies to the east of Vindhyanchal and spreads in eastern Madhya Pradesh and northern part of Chhattisgarh.</p> <p>(vi) Vindhya Range :</p> <p>(a) The Vindhya Range practically forms a boundary between the North and South India.</p> <p>(b) It is all about 1100 km and spreads from Eastern part of Gujarat to Bihar.</p> <p>(c) The southern margin of this range defines the northern edge of the Narmada Valley.</p> <p>(d) The altitude of this range is about 450 to 600 m.</p> <p>(vii) Chota Nagpur Plateau :</p> <p>(a) It spreads in Jharkhand and extends into states like West Bengal, Chhattisgarh and Odisha.</p>	
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	<p>(b) It is one of the mineral rich region of our country.</p> <p>(c) Chota Nagpur basically consists of a series of plateaus at different levels.</p> <p>(d) The surface of all the plateaus are flat and are studded with low rounded hills. The scraps separating the plateaus have given rise to spectacular waterfalls.</p> <p>The Central Highlands are wider in the west and the width decreases towards the east. Some noteworthy landscape of the region are Mount Abu in Aravallis, the Ravines (badlands) of River Chambal, marble gorge of River Narmada near Jabalpur and Kaimur escarpment in the far eastern part of the Central Highlands.</p> <p>(Use Stencil)</p>	
A.5.	Fill in the blanks with appropriate alternative :	
(i)	In capital intensive technique, there is more use of machinery than labour.	1
(ii)	In India, the contribution of secondary and tertiary sector in GDP is rising .	1
A.6.	Answer in 1 or 2 sentences each : (Any 3)	
(i)	(i) 'Cash Reserve Ratio' refers to the proportion of total deposits which commercial banks have to keep with the central bank. (ii) A change in the CRR affects the money supply in the economy.	2
(ii)	(i) Public Distribution System (PDS) is a food security system launched by the government of India soon after the Bengal famine in 1943. (ii) Under this system, various food items like wheat, rice, sugar etc as well as non-food items like kerosene, clothes etc are distributed among the needy people through fair price shops.	2
(iii)	The main objectives of Consumer Protection Act are: (i) To provide better and all round protection to the consumer. (ii) To make provision for a simple and speedy machinery for redressal of consumer grievances.	2
(iv)	(i) The economy in which the entire production is controlled and managed by the Government itself is known as Socialist Economy. (ii) Consumers and Producers have no freedom of choice. E.g. China.	2
(v)	(i) The industrial disputes results in strikes by the workers and/ or lockouts by the industrialists. (ii) This leads to fall in industrial production, reduction in the supply of goods and increase in the prices of goods.	2

<p>A.7.</p>	<p>Answer in 5 or 6 sentences each : (Any 1)</p> <p>(i) There is a pressing need to eliminate the defects of PDS. Some measures are suggested to remove them :</p> <p>(i) Establishment of food banks : It is essential to establish food banks and to modernize godowns in the states, so that the foodgrains can be stored properly without any damage.</p> <p>(ii) Extension of the coverage of PDS : The coverage of PDS has to be extended to provide the benefits of PDS to all needy people of the country including the homeless people and migrant workers.</p> <p>(iii) Restructuring of PDS : Various malpractices of PDS must be checked. Rationing officers must visit fair price shops frequently to know their problems. Bogus ration cards must be eliminated by raids of 'flying squads'. Cost of handling goods and transport has to be reduced.</p> <p>(ii)</p> <p>(i) Inflation leads to unequal distribution of wealth and income in the society.</p> <p>(ii) Entrepreneurs earn more profit during inflation. They earn because selling prices rise faster than the cost of production.</p> <p>(iii) Fixed income groups like pensioners, workers, salaried persons, etc. are losers during inflation because their money income remains the same but the value of money falls rapidly.</p> <p>(iv) Generally, debtors are the gainers because they repay less purchasing power than before, when they return the debt. On the other hand, creditors lose, as they receive less in terms of real income.</p> <p>(v) Big farmers are gainers because prices of agricultural goods rise while small farmers do not gain much as the major portion of their production is kept for self consumption.</p> <p>(vi) Equity shareholders are gainers, due to rising prices, while bonds and deposit holders are losers as their money income remains the same.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">❖❖❖❖</p>	<p>4</p> <p>4</p>
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