

MT

2017 1100

MT – SOCIAL SCIENCE (73) GEOGRAPHY & ECONOMICS – SEMI PRELIM I – PAPER II (E)

Time : 2 Hours

Model Answer Paper

Max. Marks : 40

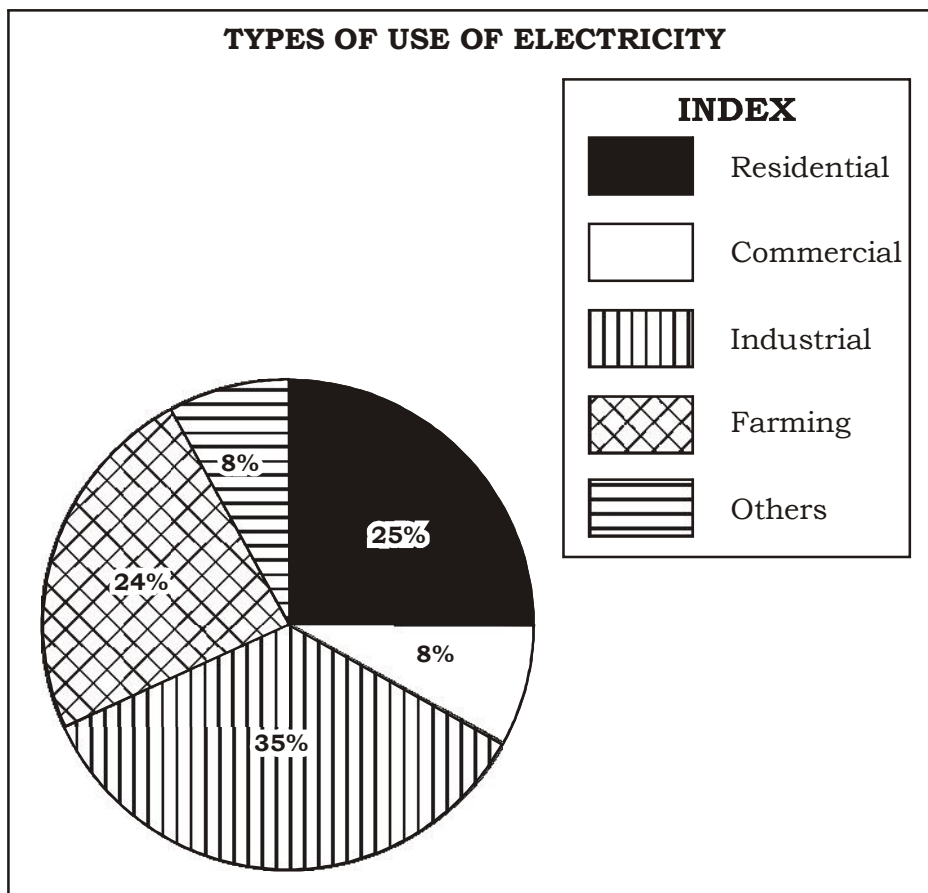
A.1.	(A) Complete and write the following statements by choosing appropriate alternative from the given in the brackets :		
(i)	The Barren island located to the east of the middle Andaman is the only active volcano in India.	1	
(ii)	Laterite soils are formed in regions receiving heavy rainfall.	1	
(iii)	Black soil is well developed in the Deccan lava region of Maharashtra.	1	
A.1.	(B) Match the Columns :		
	Group 'A'	Group 'B'	
(i)	Dandakaranya	– river Indravati	1
(ii)	Agatti	– an airport	1
(iii)	Vindhyanchal	– Madhya Pradesh	1
A.2.	(A) Give geographical reasons : (Any 2)		
(i)	(i) The types of rural settlements depends upon the nature of relief, soil fertility, water supply and socio – economic development.	2	
	(ii) Throughout the hilly tract of Aravalli region hamlets are widely dispersed, whereas the hills of Mewar, Marwar and Alwar have isolated farmsteads.		
	(iii) Malwa region, owing to its fertile soils, has large clustered settlements. Also in the fertile soils of Baghelkhand and Chhattisgarh plains, compact and clustered settlements are developed.		
	(iv) In the ravine tracts of Bundelkhand, large compact villages occupy the favourable and protected sites. Thus rural settlements in the Central highlands exhibit mixed types.		
(ii)	(i) The Western Coast is mostly a narrow strip of land between the Arabian Sea and Western Ghats. Except for the Gujarat Coast, it does not have any vast plain.	2	
	(ii) The Konkan Coast is full of spurs extending from the Ghats right up to the coastline. It is a rocky coast, having no vast plain.		
	(iii) The Malabar Coast is characterized by lagoons and backwaters called 'Kayals'. It too, has small and narrow coastal plains.		
	(iv) Thus, the western coast has less plain lands.		

(iii)	<p>(i) Deccan plateau is an industrially well developed region.</p> <p>(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> <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>	2
A.2.	(B) Write short notes : (Any 2)	
(i)	<p>(i) High rainfall, hot and humid climate leading to deep weathering has favoured luxuriant growth of natural vegetation in the Western Ghats section.</p> <p>(ii) A portion of south Sahyadri is gifted with tropical rain forests.</p> <p>(iii) In this forest trees like, Mahogany, Teak, Ain, Bomboo etc. are found.</p> <p>(iv) Eucalyptus and teak are to be seen in the plantation forests.</p>	2
(ii)	<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
(iii)	<p>(i) The north western part of Deccan plateau is known as the Maharashtra Plateau.</p> <p>(ii) The Western Ghats limit the western boundary of the Maharashtra Plateau.</p> <p>(iii) The basalt rock of this region is supposed to have been formed through the lava outpoured from number of fissures and spread over the region.</p> <p>(iv) The altitude of the plateau ranges from 400 m to 600 m.</p>	2

- (v) The northern portion of this plateau is occupied by Tapi Basin and slopes in the westward direction. Rest of the plateau lying south of Tapi basin gently slopes in an eastward direction and forms the upper portions of Godavari and Krishna basins.
- (vi) The eastern portion of Maharashtra Plateau is occupied by Wardha - Wainganga Basin.
- These river's flow roughly in the north-south direction.

A.3. (A) Draw a divided circle with the following information :

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



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

- (i) The temperature in month of March is 30°C. **1**
- (ii) The maximum temperature is found in the months of May and June. **1**
- (iii) The temperature of July month is approximately 35°C. **1**
- (iv) The lowest temperature is found in the month of January. **1**

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

2



- 1.  Ten Degree Channel
- 2.  Kalsubai peak
- 3.  Aravalli hills
- 4.  Lakshadweep islands

<p>A.4.</p> <p>(i)</p> <p>(ii)</p>	<p>Answer the following in detail : (Any 2)</p> <p>Compare the geographical features of the Lakshadweep islands and Andaman-Nicobar islands.</p> <p>Besides the main land, Indian territory includes two groups of deep sea islands. These are -</p> <p>(i) Lakshadweep islands in Arabian Sea:</p> <p>(a) This is a group of 36 islands, inlets and reefs located in the south western part of the Arabian Sea.</p> <p>(b) They form the northern most portion of a submerged mountain range containing Lakshadweep - Maldives and Chagos group of islands in the Arabian Sea.</p> <p>(c) These islands are of coral origin, which have developed around volcanic peaks. They are in form of atolls, reefs or banks.</p> <p>(d) Large lagoons are located to the western sides of these islands. These lagoons are surrounded by reefs.</p> <p>(e) The land in any island does not rise above 5m from sea level and many reefs and some islands are visible only during low tides. These islands have no hills or streams.</p> <p>(ii) The Andaman-Nicobar Islands:</p> <p>(a) This is a group of 572 islands of varying sizes, of which about 38 are inhabited.</p> <p>(b) In these islands corals exists in form of fringing reefs around some islands.</p> <p>(c) The Andaman islands form peaks of submerged mountain chain extending north to south. Each island has a central highland surrounded by bordering flat lands.</p> <p>(d) The Nicobar islands, lying to the south of ten degree channel form a distinct group of includes coral islands. (Use stencil)</p> <p>During last few decades a remarkable growth has been noted in the sector of agriculture, industries, tourism, transport and communication, etc. in the Deccan Plateau region.</p> <p>(i) Agriculture :</p> <p>(a) Agriculture is the main occupation of the region of the Deccan Plateau.</p> <p>(b) The chief crops of Deccan plateau are cotton, sugarcane and rice.</p> <p>(c) Rice is predominantly grown in the eastern part of Deccan plateau, whereas wheat is produced in the northern part.</p> <p>(d) Jawar, cotton, sugarcane and oilseeds are grown mostly in the Maharashtra plateau whereas bajara is perdominant in the western part of the Deccan plateau. Pulses grow in the northern part of this plateau.</p>	<p>4</p> <p>4</p>
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	<p>(ii) Mining :</p> <p>(a) The plateau is richly endowed with various minerals of industrial importance like Manganese Coal, Iron ore, Limestone, Copper, Bauxite, Silica, Sand, Chromite, China clay and Common salt etc.</p> <p>(b) These minerals are found in substantial quantities on the plateau of Maharashtra, Karnataka and Telangana.</p> <p>(c) Bituminous coal is found the the districts of Bhandara, Nagpur and Chandrapur.</p> <p>(d) Karnataka is one of the main gold producing states in the country.</p> <p>(iii) Industry :</p> <p>(a) Deccan plateau is an industrially well developed region.</p> <p>(b) Maharashtra is one of the most industrialised states in the country. Cotton textile industry is the largest and the oldest industry in the state.</p> <p>(c) This plateau has many industries like sugar, automobiles, electronics food processing, machine tools, telecommunication equipment etc.</p> <p>(d) Hyderabad, Bengaluru and Pune have become hubs of IT industry.</p> <p>(iv) Transportation :</p> <p>(a) The Deccan plateau has well developed network of roads and railways. There are a number of highways which connect this region to other parts of the country.</p> <p>(b) There are many national and international airports which connects various industrial and commercial centres of the country.</p> <p>(c) Bengaluru, Hyderabad and Nagpur are the important international airports of the region.</p> <p>(v) Tourism :</p> <p>(a) Deccan plateau has many tourist places of natural, cultural, historical and religious importance.</p> <p>(b) Bengaluru and Hyderabad are famous for their gardens.</p> <p>(c) There are many historical places like Aurangabad, Bidar, Bijapur, Mysore, Pune etc.</p> <p>(d) Besides these, there are many tourist centres on this plateau region such as Tuljapur, Pandharpur, Shirdi, Gulbarga, Tirumala and Madurai that attract people from all over the world. (Use stencil)</p>	
(iii)	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 Uplands, Malwa Plateau, Bundelkhand,	4

Baghelkhand, Chota Nagpur Plateau and the Vindhya Range form the subdivisions of Central Highlands.

(i) Aravalli Hills :

- (a) Aravalli hills are supposed to be the oldest mountain range in India.
- (b) It spreads in South West - North East direction. 'Gurushikhar' is the highest peak of the Aravalli hills.

(ii) The East Rajasthan Uplands :

- (a) The region extends eastward from the foot of Aravalli hills to the Eastern Plains.
- (b) It is drained by Banas river.

(iii) Bundelkhand :

- (a) The Bundelkhand region lies to the northeast of Malwa Plateau.
- (b) It spreads in the northern part of Madhya Pradesh and adjoining portion of south Uttar Pradesh.

(iv) Malwa Plateau :

- (a) The Malwa Plateau is located in the southwestern part of the Central Highlands.
- (b) The average elevation of the plateau is 500 m.
- (c) It forms the source region of rivers like Mahi, Chambal and Betwa.

(v) Vindhyanchal - Baghelkhand :

- (a) Vindhyanchal - Baghelkhand spreads to the south east of Bundelkhand and east of the Malwa Plateau.
- (b) River Tons, Son and its tributaries drain in the region. Most of the Vindhyanchal area falls within the state of Madhya Pradesh.
- (c) Baghelkhand lies to the east of Vindhyanchal and spreads in eastern Madhya Pradesh and northern part of Chhattisgarh.

(vi) Vindhya Range :

- (a) The Vindhya Range practically forms a boundary between the North and South India. It is all about 1100 km and spreads from Eastern part of Gujarat to Bihar.
- (b) The southern margin of this range defines the northern edge of the Narmada Valley.

(vii) Chota Nagpur Plateau :

- (a) It spreads in Jharkhand and extends into states like West Bengal, Chhattisgarh and Odisha.
- (b) It is one of the mineral rich region of our country.

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. (Use stencil)	
A.5.	Fill in the blanks with appropriate alternative :	
(i)	India has adopted <u>mixed economy</u> to solve its basic economic problems.	1
(ii)	A person who uses or consumes goods and services is called a <u>consumer</u> .	1
A.6.	Answer in 1 or 2 sentences each : (Any 3)	
(i)	(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
(ii)	(i) In a labour intensive technique, more labour and less machinery is used. Eg. handloom industry. (ii) In India, labour intensive techniques are preferred due to abundance of population.	2
(iii)	There are two main objectives of PDS : (i) To provide essential goods to the consumers at reasonable and subsidised price. (ii) To maintain minimum nutritional status of the population.	2
(iv)	(i) An orange ration card is provided to those families whose annual income is between ₹ 25,000 to ₹ 1,00,000. (ii) This ration card helps them get 5 kg rice, 5 kg wheat and 2 litre kerosene per month at lower rates than market prices.	2
(v)	The duties of the consumer are : (Write any 2) (i) Be quality conscious. (ii) Be aware of the rights to restrict business malpractices. (iii) Always ask for a bill, receipt and guarantee/warranty card from the seller. (iv) Be aware of misleading advertisements. (v) Compare the quality, price, durability, after sale service etc. of the product. (vi) Carefully inspect the variety of goods and make the best choice.	2

A.7.	<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) The Consumer Protection Act provides a statutory recognition to the following rights of consumers :</p> <p>(i) Right to safety : The consumers have a right to be protected against goods and services which are hazardous to health. E.g. protection from defective vehicles, inferior electrical appliances etc.</p> <p>(ii) Right to be informed : The consumers have a right to get accurate information about quality, purity, price, quantity and standard of the goods and services.</p> <p>(iii) Right to choose : Consumers have a right to make a choice from variety of goods and services as per their purchasing power and preferences.</p> <p>(iv) Right to be heard : Consumers must be heard by manufacturers and dealers about their opinion on production.</p> <p>(v) Right to seek redressal : Consumers have a right to seek redressal of their grievances related to quality and prices of goods and services.</p> <p>(vi) Right to consumer education : Consumer must know about relevant laws and procedures to prevent unfair trade practices and to follow the procedure of making a complaint.</p> <p>(vii) Right to clean environment : Everyone has the right to enjoy pollution-free environment. The consumer has a right to lodge a complaint if anyone pollutes the environment.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">◆◆◆◆</p>	4
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