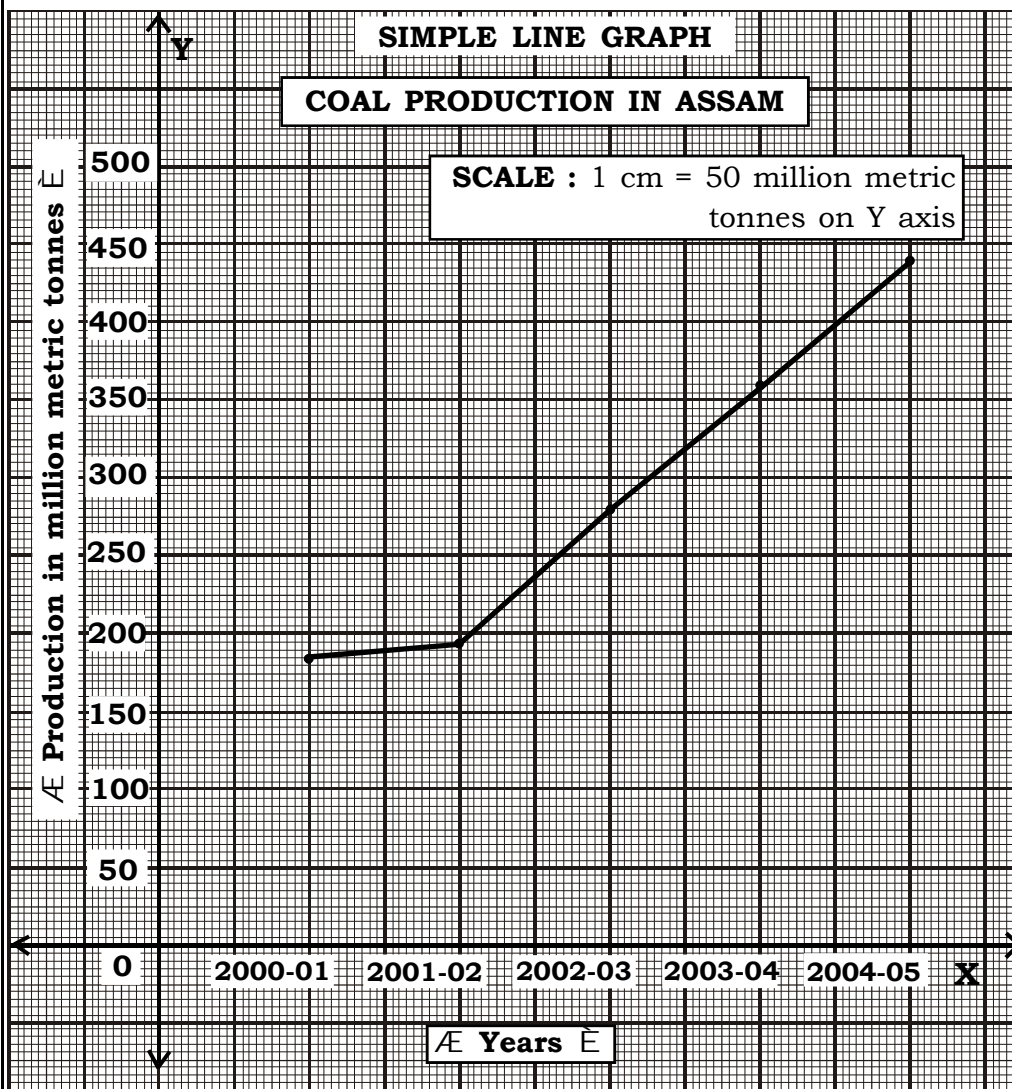


(iii)	<p>(i) Bhil and Gond people speak various languages and live in the hills along the northern and north eastern edges of the plateau.</p> <p>(ii) Marathi is the main language of the state of Maharashtra.</p> <p>(iii) Telugu and Kannada are the predominant languages of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka respectively.</p> <p>(iv) Tamil and Malayalam are the main languages of Tamil Nadu and Kerala states respectively.</p> <p>(v) The city of Hyderabad is the main centre of Urdu language in the Deccan region. Thus, Deccan is home to many languages.</p>	2
A.2.	(B) Write short notes : (Any 2)	
(i)	<p>The soils found in the Peninsular plateau region are of three main types such as black soils, red soils and laterite soils.</p> <p>(i) Black soil formed from basalt rock is found in Madhya Pradesh. This contains a high percentage of clay and is moisture-retentive.</p> <p>(ii) Red soils are formed in the Aravallis. These are deficient in Nitrogen, Phosphorus and humus but are rich in Iron.</p> <p>(iii) Laterite soils are formed in regions receiving heavy rainfall.</p> <p>(iv) Heavy rainfall results in leaching out all soluble material of the top layer of soil.</p>	2
(ii)	<p>(i) The Andaman-Nicobar group has some village, handicrafts units.</p> <p>(ii) Also, there are shells and wood-based handicraft units.</p> <p>(iii) Small Scale Industrial units are engaged in a variety of activities, such as production of polythene bags, paints and varnish, shell crafts etc.</p>	2
(iii)	<p>(i) Agriculture being the main occupation of the Central Karnataka Plateau, irrigation has been given the utmost significance.</p> <p>(ii) Tanks are the predominant traditional method of irrigation in the region.</p> <p>(iii) These tanks, called 'kere' in Kannada, are fed by channels branching off from streams in valleys.</p> <p>(iv) The tanks are built in a series in which overflow of one tank is supplied to the next all the way down to the course of the streams.</p>	2

- A.3. (A) Draw a simple line graph depicting production of coal in Assam with the following information : 2





Year	Production of coal in million metric tonnes	Round off
2000-01	185	185
2001-02	194	190
2002-03	278	280
2003-04	360	360
2004-05	436	440



- A.3. (B) Observe the given map and answer the following questions : (Any 2)**
- (i) The ten degree channel separates the Andaman and Nicobar in two district groups. **1**
- (ii) Indira point is the southermost tip of India which is located in Nicobar islands. **1**
- (iii) The subdivisions of Great Andaman islands are North Andaman, Middle Andaman and South Andaman. **1**
- (iv) Mount Diavolo and North Saddle peaks are located in Andaman islands. **1**

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



- | | | |
|----|---|----------------------|
| 1. |  | Anaimudi peak |
| 2. |  | Chilka lake |
| 3. |  | Chota Nagpur plateau |
| 4. |  | Satpuda Range |

<p>A.4.</p> <p>(i)</p> <p>(ii)</p> <p>(iii)</p>	<p>Answer the following in detail : (Any 2)</p> <p>(i) Agriculture is the main occupation of the people in Peninsular Plateau region.</p> <p>(ii) Cotton and Soyabeans are important cash crops in this region.</p> <p>(iii) The other major crops grown in the area are wheat, rice, jowar, maize, bajra, gram, mung, urad and soyabean.</p> <p>(iv) But the infertility of land, low productivity, lack of irrigation facilities and non use of modern methods have hindered the development of agriculture.</p> <p>(v) Peninsular Plateau of India is dependent on rains for irrigation.</p> <p>(vi) Though the major sources of irrigation in Bundelkhand are wells, the water in the wells depends on the rains.</p> <p>(vii) The second major source irrigation is ponds which are spread all over and serve as a major source of drinking water as well as irrigation. (Use stencil)</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>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>(i) Satpuda - Mahadeo - Maikal Range :</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>4</p> <p>4</p> <p>4</p>
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	<p>(d) Narmada, Mahanadi and Wainganga rivers collect their headwaters from this hill complex.</p> <p>(ii) Maharashtra Plateau :</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>(iii) Karnataka - Telangana Plateau :</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>(iv) Eastern Plateau :</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. (Use stencil)</p>	
<p>A.5.</p> <p>(i)</p> <p>(ii)</p>	<p>Fill in the blanks with appropriate alternative :</p> <p>In Socialism, goods are distributed on the basis of needs to maximize social welfare.</p> <p>A dual pricing structure was introduced under the Targeted Public Distribution System.</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p>

A.6.	<p>Answer in 1 or 2 sentences each : (Any 3)</p> <p>(i) There are two main objectives of PDS :</p> <p>(i) To provide essential goods to the consumers at reasonable and subsidised price.</p> <p>(ii) To maintain minimum nutritional status of the population.</p> <p>(ii) The main objectives of Consumer Protection Act are:</p> <p>(i) To provide better and all round protection to the consumer.</p> <p>(ii) To make provision for a simple and speedy machinery for redressal of consumer grievances.</p> <p>(iii) Public Distribution System is beneficial in India because:</p> <p>(i) It helps to supply subsidised foodgrains to poor people.</p> <p>(ii) It reduces poverty and economic inequality.</p> <p>(iii) It provides employment to fair price shop owners, their employees and other related workers.</p> <p>(iv) (i) In a labour intensive technique, more labour and less machinery is used. Eg. handloom industry.</p> <p>(ii) In India, labour intensive techniques are preferred due to abundance of population.</p> <p>(v) (i) The economy in which means of production are owned, controlled and operated by private individuals is known as Capitalist Economy.</p> <p>(ii) There is no government interference in the economic activities. E.g. U.S.A</p>	<p>2</p> <p>2</p> <p>2</p> <p>2</p> <p>2</p>
A.7.	<p>Answer in 5 or 6 sentences each : (Any 1)</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(ii) It is of two types :</p> <p>(a) Visible adulterants</p> <p>(b) Invisible adulterants.</p> <p>(a) Visible food adulterants are stones, leaves and soil which can be removed.</p> <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>4</p>

(ii)	<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> <p style="text-align: center;">❖❖❖❖</p>	4
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