



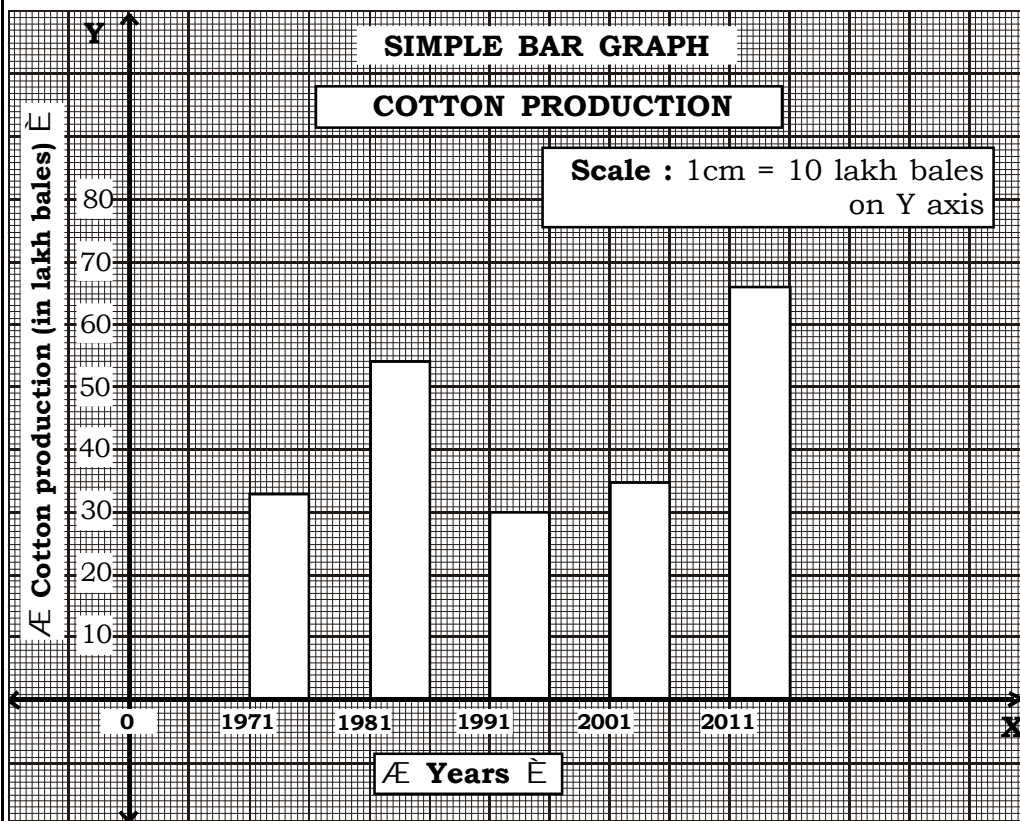
	<p>(iv) Besides these, there are many pilgrimage centres in this plateau region such as Tuljapur, Pandharpur, Shirdi, Gulbarga, Tirumala and Madurai that attract people from all over the world.</p> <p>(v) Thus tourism is well developed in Deccan Plateau.</p>	
(iii)	<p>(i) The plantation agriculture requires vast farms and a long rainy season to raise cash crops like tea, coffee, coconut, rubber, etc.</p> <p>(ii) In the northern parts of the Western Ghats, agriculture is confined to narrow valleys and moderated slopes.</p> <p>(iii) The climatic factors like longer monsoon and deep weathering in southern parts of Western Ghats favour the plantation agriculture in the region.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(v) So the plantation agriculture is mainly confined to the southern parts of the Western Ghats.</p>	2
<b>A.2.</b>	<b>(B) Write short notes : (Any 2)</b>	
(i)	<p><b>(A) Transportation :</b></p> <p>(i) Bus and train services cover major part of the Central highlands.</p> <p>(ii) Jabalpur, Indore and Bhopal have inter-state bus terminals and good road network.</p> <p>(iii) An extensive rail network criss-crosses the region, with Jabalpur serving as headquarters for the West Central Railway Zone of the Indian Railways.</p> <p><b>(B) Tourism :</b></p> <p>(i) Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand have a rich cultural background.</p> <p>(ii) Bundelkhand has numerous forts, palaces and temples.</p> <p>(iii) Madhya Pradesh, a land of ancient culture and tradition, is famous for its archaeological monuments and places of pilgrimage for all the religions – Hindus, Muslims, Jains and Buddhists.</p> <p>(iv) Ujjain city, on the bank of river Kshipra, is famous for Kumbha Mela, Khajurao temple in Madhya Pradesh are famous for tourism..</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>	2

- (v) Western part of the region is an earthquake prone zone.  
 (vi) In 1993, an earthquake in Latur killed many people and destroyed properties.  
 (vii) Koyna is also an earthquake prone region.

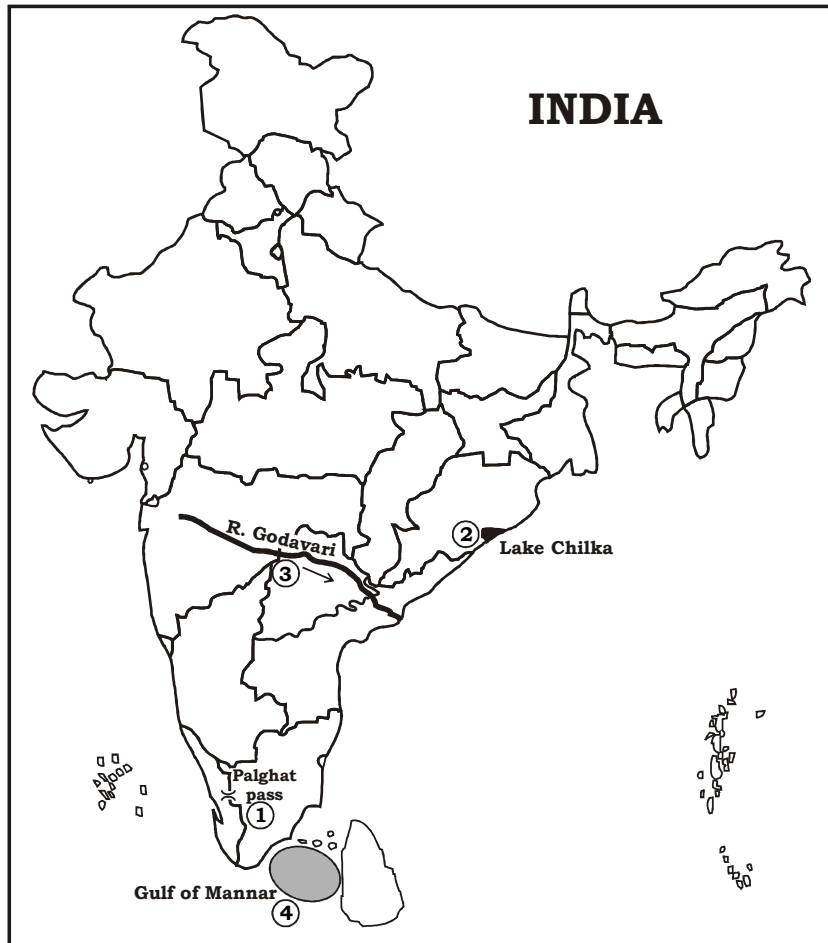
- (iii) (i) High rainfall, hot and humid climate leading to deep weathering has favoured luxuriant growth of natural vegetation in the Western Ghats section. **2**  
 (ii) A portion of south Sahyadri is gifted with tropical rain forests.  
 (iii) In this forest trees like, Mahogany, Teak, Ain, Bomboo etc. are found.  
 (iv) Eucalyptus and teak are to be seen in the plantation forests.





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

Year	Cotton production (in lakh bales)	Round off
1971	33.00	33.00
1981	53.68	54.00
1991	30.24	30.00
2001	35.48	35.00
2011	65.98	66.00



- A.3. (B) Observe the given map and answer the following questions : (Any 2)**
- (i) Vindhya range and Aravalli Range are the mountain ranges in Central Highland region. **1**
- (ii) General direction of slope in the northern part of the Central Highland is from southwest to northeast. **1**
- (iii) River Narmada and Tapi are west flowing rivers. **1**
- (iv) General height of the Malwa Plateau is 400 to 600 m. **1**
- A.3. (C) Mark the following on the outline map of India : (Any 2)** **2**



1.  Palghat pass
2.  Lake Chilka
3.  River Godavari
4.  Gulf of Mannar

<p><b>A.4.</b></p> <p>(i)</p> <p>(ii)</p>	<p><b>Answer the following in detail : (Any 2)</b></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. (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><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>(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><b>4</b></p> <p><b>4</b></p>
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	<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. (Use stencil)</p>	
(iii)	<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. (Use stencil)</p>	4
<b>A.5.</b>	<b>Fill in the blanks with appropriate alternative :</b>	
(i)	India has adopted <b>mixed economy</b> to solve its basic economic problems.	1
(ii)	Families below poverty line have <b>yellow</b> ration card.	1
<b>A.6.</b>	<b>Answer in 1 or 2 sentences each : (Any 3)</b>	
(i)	There are two main objectives of PDS :	2
(i)	To provide essential goods to the consumers at reasonable and subsidised price.	
(ii)	To maintain minimum nutritional status of the population.	

(ii)	<p>(i) The families whose annual income is more than ₹ 1 lakh, are excluded from the benefits of Public Distribution System due to their high economic status.</p> <p>(ii) Seasonal migrant workers and homeless poor are also excluded from the benefits of Public Distribution System, as they do not have permanent residential address.</p>	2
(iii)	<p>(i) An Orange ration card is provided to those families whose annual income is between ₹ 25,000 to ₹ 1,00,000.</p> <p>(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.</p>	2
(iv)	<p>(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>	2
(v)	<p>(i) <b>Right to safety</b> : The consumers should be protected against goods and services which are hazardous to health. For e.g. protection from defective vehicles, inferior electrical appliances etc.</p> <p>(ii) <b>Right to choose</b> : Consumers have a right to make a choice from variety of goods and services available in the market as per their preferences and purchasing power.</p>	2
<b>A.7. Answer in 5 or 6 sentences each : (Any 1)</b>		
(i)	<p>(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>	4
(ii)	<p>The common business malpractices are :</p> <p>(i) Sale of adulterated goods</p> <p>(ii) Sale of defective goods.</p>	4

- (iii) Use of false weights and measures
- (iv) Hoarding and black marketing of the goods.
- (v) Charging more than Maximum Retail Price (MRP)
- (vi) Misleading advertisements of goods and services.

