

MT

2017 1100

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

Time : 2 Hours

Model Answer Paper

Max. Marks : 40

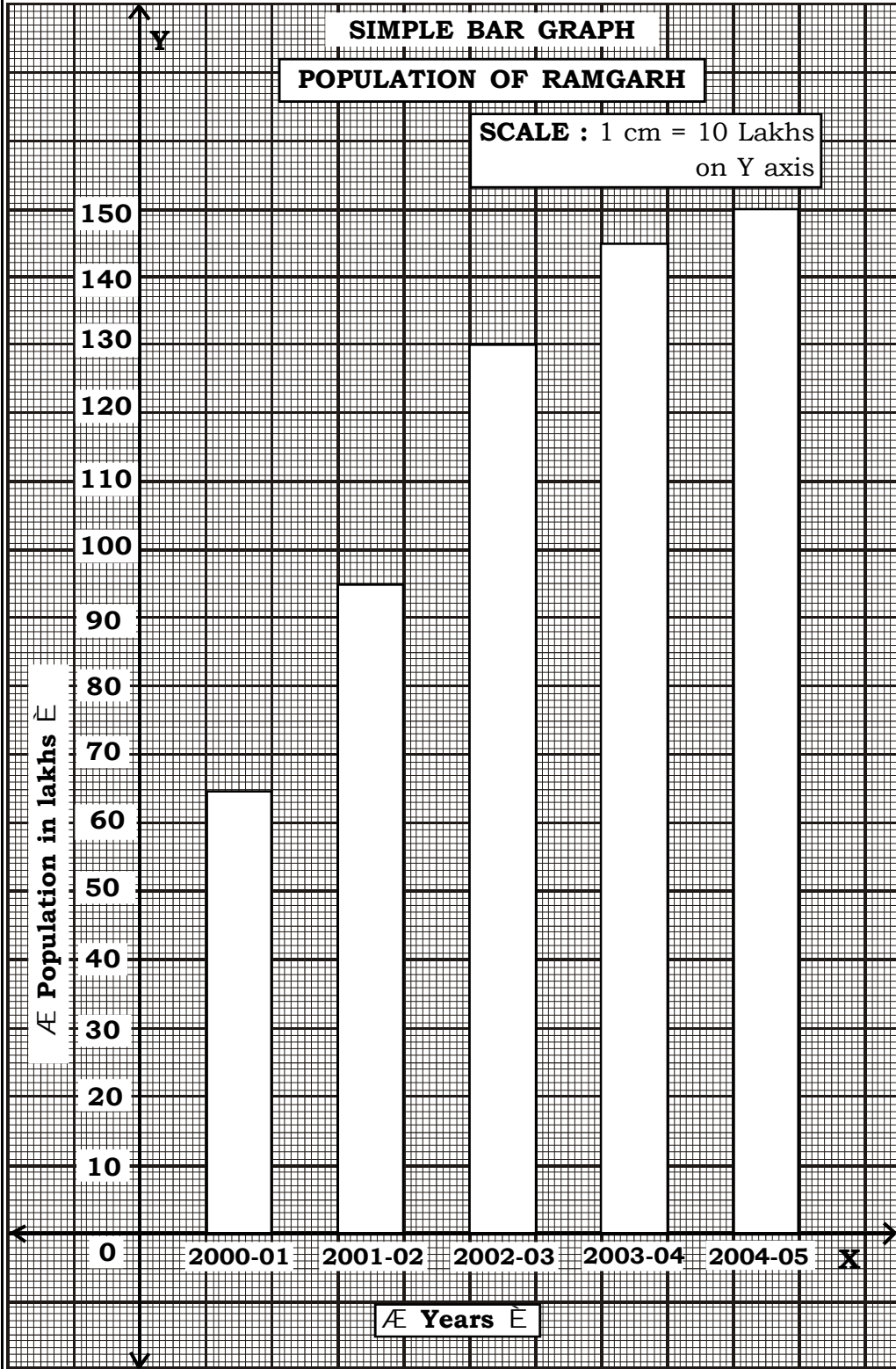
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| A.1. | (A) Complete and write the following statements by choosing appropriate alternative from the given in the brackets : | | |
| (i) | Ujjain had been the political, economic and cultural capital of the Malwa region in ancient times. | 1 | |
| (ii) | Black soil is well developed in the Deccan lava region of Maharashtra. | 1 | |
| (iii) | The Southern part of Western Ghats is named as Annamalai . | 1 | |
| A.1. | (B) Match the Columns : | | |
| | Group 'A' | Group 'B' | |
| (i) | Port Blair | – Capital city | 1 |
| (ii) | Udagamandalam | – Tamil Nadu | 1 |
| (iii) | Gurushikhar | – Aravalli mountain | 1 |
| A.2. | (A) Give geographical reasons : (Any 2) | | |
| (i) | (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. | 2 | |
| | (ii) Also their vegetation or forest cover is not so dense as that of the Andaman-Nicobar islands. | | |
| | (iii) Besides, Lakshadweep islands receive rain mostly from the southwest monsoons, whereas the Andaman-Nicobar islands receive rain from both the southwest and northeast monsoons. Here the monsoon starts almost from May and continues till December and the annual average rainfall is above 3000 mm. | | |
| | (iv) Because of these reasons, the Arabian sea islands receive less rainfall as compared to the Bay of Bengal islands. | | |
| (ii) | (i) Deccan plateau is an industrially well developed region. | 2 | |
| | (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. | | |
| | (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. | | |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (iv) Karnataka and Telangana plateau has many industries like machine tools, electronic products, telecommunication equipment etc. (v) Hyderabad, Bengaluru and Pune have become popular hubs of the IT industry. (vi) Thus, Deccan Plateau is an industrially well developed region. | |
| (iii) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Mining activities are well developed in Chota Nagpur plateau because it is rich in mineral deposits. (ii) Minerals like Mica, Bauxite, Copper, Limestone, Iron ore and Coal are found here. (iii) The Damodar valley is rich with coal deposits and it is considered as the prime centre of coking coal in the country. (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. | 2 |
| A.2. | (B) Write short notes : (Any 2) | |
| (i) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) High rainfall, hot and humid climate leading to deep weathering has favoured luxuriant growth of natural vegetation in the Western Ghats section. (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. | 2 |
| (ii) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Textiles are a major industry in Malwa region. Large centres of textile production include Indore and Ujjain. (ii) Handicrafts are an important source of income for the tribal population. (iii) Coloured lacquerware from Ratlam, rag dolls from Indore, and paper – mache articles from Indore, Ujjain and several other centres are well known. (iv) Many centres of large and medium scale industries have developed. Indore has a large scale factory that produces diesel engines. (v) Pithampur, near Indore, is known as an industrial town for its heavy concentration of automotive industry. (vi) Indore is recognised as the commercial centre of Madhya Pradesh, and is the main centre of textiles and agro based products. | 2 |
| (iii) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Deccan Plateau has many tourist places of natural, cultural, historical and religious importance. (ii) Hyderabad and Bengaluru are famous for their gardens. (iii) There are many historical places/centres like Aurangabad, Bidar, Bijapur, Mysore, Pune, etc. (iv) Besides these, there are many tourist centres in this plateau region such as Tuljapur, Pandharpur, Shirdi, Gulbarga, Tirumala and Madurai that attract people from all over the world. | 2 |

A.3.

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

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- A.3. (B) Observe the given map and answer the following questions : (Any 2)**
- (i) Gulf of Kachchh and Gulf of Khambhat are located on the Gujarat coast. 1
 - (ii) Anaimudi peak (2695 m) is the highest peak in the Western Ghats. 1
 - (iii) Nimgiri peak and Mahendragiri peak are located in the Eastern Ghats in state of Odisha. 1
 - (iv) Lake Chilka is located in the state of Odisha. 1
- A.3. (C) Mark the following on the outline map of India : (Any 2)** 2



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| 1. | | Barren Islands |
| 2. | | Aravalli hills |
| 3. | | Malwa Plateau |
| 4. | | Lake Chilka |

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| <p>A.4. Answer the following in detail : (Any 2)</p> <p>(i)</p> <p>(ii)</p> <p>(iii)</p> | <p>(i) A large variation is found in the climatic condition of the peninsular plateau region due to its vast size.</p> <p>(ii) Most part of the plateau enjoys a tropical wet and dry climate, except a semi arid tract to the east of the Western Ghats.</p> <p>(iii) In the areas with the tropical wet and dry climate, winter and early summer are long dry periods with temperature above 18°C. Summer is very hot and the temperature in the interior areas can rise above 45°C.</p> <p>(iv) The rainy season extends from June to September and the annual rainfall is between 700 mm and 1500 mm.</p> <p>(v) The east of the Western Ghats that experiences tropical semi arid climate receives minimal rainfall due to its location in the rain shadow area of the Western Ghats.</p> <p>(vi) This region is famine prone zone with very unreliable rainfall which varies between 400 to 750 mm.</p> <p>(vii) The months of March to May are hot and dry with average temperature of around 32°C. (Use stencil)</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.</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>4</p> <p>4</p> <p>4</p> |
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| | <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.</p> <p>(Use stencil)</p> | |
| A.5. | Fill in the blanks with appropriate alternative : | |
| (i) | In Capitalist economy, means of production are owned, controlled and operated by private individuals . | 1 |
| (ii) | An economic problem mainly arises due to scarcity of resources. | 1 |
| A.6. | Answer in 1 or 2 sentences each : (Any 3) | |
| (i) | (i) A consumer is defined as a person who acquires goods and services for direct use or ownership. | 2 |
| | (ii) If the consumer acquires goods for resale then he is not considered to be a consumer. | |
| (ii) | (i) Right to safety : 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. | 2 |
| | (ii) Right to choose : 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. | |
| (iii) | The main objectives of Consumer Protection Act are: | 2 |
| | (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. | |
| (iv) | (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. | 2 |

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| | <p>(ii) It is a serious social crime as it adversely affects the health of the society.</p> <p>(iii) The main objective behind food adulteration is to increase profit margin.</p> | |
| (v) | <p>(i) In a Mixed Economy, the Public and the Private sector co-exist.</p> <p>(ii) The Public sector industries are owned and managed by the Government, whereas Private individuals and companies manage industries in the Private sector. E.g. India.</p> | 2 |
| A.7. | Answer in 5 or 6 sentences each : (Any 1) | |
| (i) | <p>The duties of the consumer are :</p> <p>(i) Be quality conscious.</p> <p>(ii) Be aware of the rights to restrict business malpractices.</p> <p>(iii) Always ask for a bill, receipt and guarantee/warrantee card from the seller.</p> <p>(iv) Be aware of misleading advertisements.</p> <p>(v) Compare the quality, price, durability, after sale service etc. of the product.</p> <p>(vi) Carefully inspect the variety of goods and make the best choice.</p> | 4 |
| (ii) | <p>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> | 4 |
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