

MT

201 1100

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

Time : 2 Hours

Model Answer Paper

Max. Marks : 40

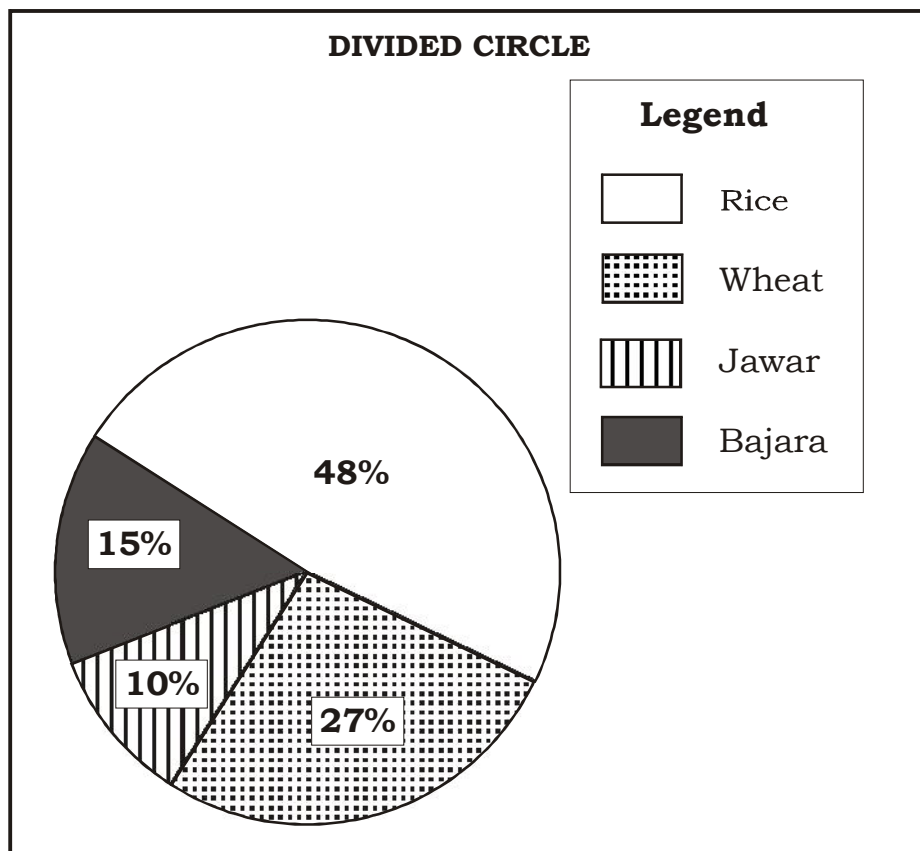
A.1.	(A) Complete and write the following statements by choosing appropriate alternative from the given in the brackets :		
(i)	Black soil is well developed in the Deccan lava region of Maharashtra.	1	
(ii)	Dhoop trees and rudraksha trees are found in sizable numbers in the forests of Andaman & Nicobar islands.	1	
(iii)	The Chambal badlands are also known as Bihads .	1	
A.1.	(B) Match the Columns :		
	Group 'A'	Group 'B'	
(i)	Ratlam	- Coloured lacquerware	1
(ii)	Panna district	- Diamonds	1
(iii)	Agatti	- An airport	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) Deccan plateau has many tourist places of natural, cultural, historical and religious importance. Udhamandalam (Ooty) of Tamil Nadu and Mahabaleshwar of Maharashtra are famous hill stations of the region.	2	
	(ii) Bengaluru and Hyderabad are famous for their gardens.		
	(iii) There are many historical places like Aurangabad, Bidar, Bijapur, Mysore, Pune etc.		

	<p>(iv) Besides these, there are many pilgrimage centres in this plateau region such as Tuljapur, Pandharpur, Shirdi, Gulbarga, Tirumala and Madurai.</p> <p>(v) Thus tourism is well developed in Deccan Plateau</p>	
(iii)	<p>(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 rain.</p> <p>(ii) Also their vegetation or forest cover is not so dense as that of the Andaman-Nicobar islands.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(iv) Because of these reasons, the Arabian sea islands receive less rainfall as compared to the Bay of Bengal islands.</p>	2
A.2.	(B) Write short notes : (Any 2)	
(i)	<p>(i) Irrigation has played a significant role in the development of agriculture in the region of Central highlands due to the variability and inadequacy of the rainfall.</p> <p>(ii) The region depends basically on the rains for irrigation.</p> <p>(iii) Wells are the major source of irrigation in Bundelkhand region which ultimately depends on rainfall.</p> <p>(iv) Ponds are the second major sources of irrigation in the region. The ponds are well spread all over the region and serve as major source for drinking water as well as irrigation.</p>	2
(ii)	<p>(i) Maharashtra Plateau is located in the northwestern part of the Deccan Plateau. It is formed by lava outpoured from the volcanic fissures on the western margin of the plateau and spread horizontally over the region.</p> <p>(ii) The maximum thickness of these basalt layers is around 2 km.</p> <p>(iii) The altitude of the plateau ranges from 400 m to 600 m.</p> <p>(iv) 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>(v) The eastern part of the plateau is occupied by the Wardha-Wainganga basin. These rivers have a southward flow.</p>	2
(iii)	<p>(i) The Eastern Coastal Plains are some of the most fertile lands of our country. They have very fertile delta regions of the rivers Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri.</p>	2

- (ii) These plains are the areas of high to moderate rainfall and high temperature which are best suited for rice, jute as well as tropical fruits and vegetables.
- (iii) All the delta regions and the adjoining plains have dominance of rice cultivation.
- (iv) As many as three crops of rice are raised in a year in the Kaveri Delta.

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

2







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.  Malwa Plateau
- 2.  River Narmada
- 3.  Anaimudi peak
- 4.  Chilka Lake

<p>A.4.</p> <p>(i)</p> <p>(ii)</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>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 predominant in the western part of the Deccan plateau. Pulses grow in the northern part of this plateau.</p> <p>(ii) Mining :</p> <p>(a) The plateau is richly endowed with various minerals of industrial importance like Manganeses 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>4</p> <p>4</p>
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	<p>(c) This plateau has many industries like sugar, automobiles, food processing, machine tools, electronic products, 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 air ports 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)	<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 Uplands, 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>(b) It spreads in South West - North East direction. 'Gurushikhar' is the highest peak of the Aravalli hills.</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>(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>(iv) Malwa Plateau :</p> <p>(a) The Malwa Plateau is located in the southwestern part of the Central Highlands.</p>	4

	<p>(b) The average elevation of the plateau is 500 m. (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. (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.</p> <p>(vi) Vindhya Range :</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(vii) Chota Nagpur Plateau :</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(Use stencil)</p>	
A.5.	Fill in the blanks with appropriate alternative :	
(i)	Every country adopts such a technique of production which leads to maximum utilization of available resources.	1
(ii)	Families below poverty line have yellow ration card.	1
A.6.	Answer in 1 or 2 sentences each : (Any 3)	
(i)	<p>(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.</p>	2
(ii)	<p>(i) In a capital intensive technique, more machinery and less labour is used. Eg. Modern textile mills. (ii) In USA, capital intensive techniques are preferred due to abundance of capital.</p>	2

(iii)	<p>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>	2
(iv)	<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
(v)	<p>(i) A consumer is defined as a person who acquires goods and services for direct use or ownership.</p> <p>(ii) If the consumer acquires goods for resale then he is not considered to be a consumer.</p> <p>(iii) In India, the Consumer Protection Act was passed in 1986.</p>	2
A.7. Answer in 5 or 6 sentences each : (Any 1)		
(i)	<p>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>	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> <p style="text-align: center;">❖❖❖❖</p>	4
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