

# MT 154

2013 .... 1100

Seat No. 

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**-MT 154 -SOCIAL SCIENCE (73) GEOGRAPHY & ECONOMICS- PRELIM I - PAPER I (E)**

**Time : 2 Hours**

**(Pages 3)**

**Max. Marks : 40**

- Note :*
- (i) All figures are compulsory.
  - (ii) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
  - (iii) Draw neat diagrams and sketches wherever necessary
  - (iv) Use the supplied outline map of India and graph paper.
  - (v) To draw map of India use of Stencil is allowed.

**Q.1. (A) Complete and write the following statements by choosing 3 appropriate alternative from the given in the brackets :**

- (i) \_\_\_\_\_ river flows through the south-eastern part of Bagar region.  
(Luni, Sabarmati, Satluj, Ghaggar)
- (ii) The highest peak in the Western Ghats is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(Anai Mudi, Doda betta, Annamalai, K2)
- (iii) The foothills of Jalpaigudi and Darjeeling districts are called \_\_\_\_\_.  
(the Khadar, the plains, hill stations, the duars)

**Q.1. (B) Match the Columns : 3**

**Group 'A'**

**Group 'B'**

- |                   |                                      |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------|
| (i) Indira Point  | (a) Second highest peak in the world |
| (ii) K2           | (b) Aravalli mountain                |
| (iii) Gurushikhar | (c) Southernmost tip of India        |
|                   | (d) Zaskar range                     |

**Q.2. (A) Give geographical reasons : (Any 2) 4**

- (i) Compared to the Bay of Bengal islands the Arabian Sea islands receive less rainfall.
- (ii) The regionalization is very essential.
- (iii) The Deccan is home to many languages.

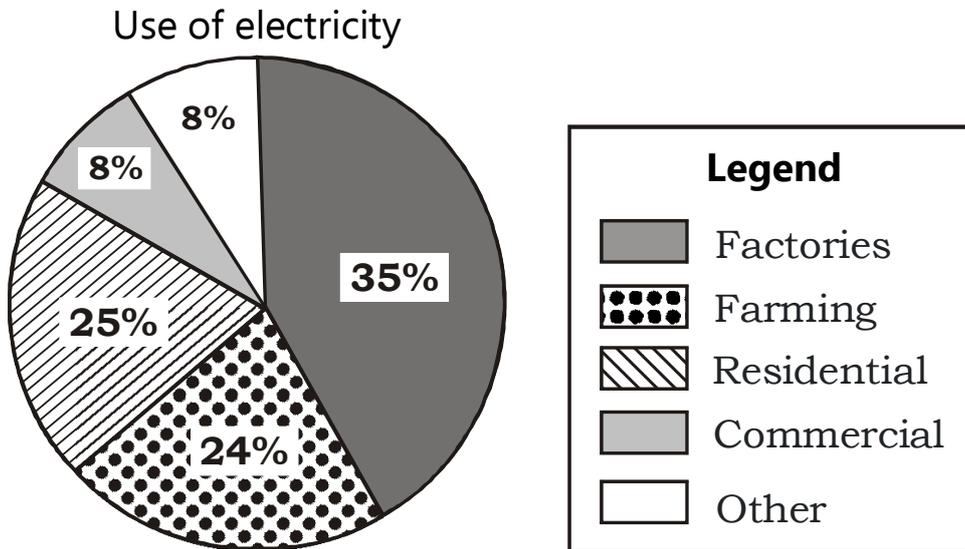
**Q.2. (B) Write short notes : (Any 2) 4**

- (i) Agriculture in Himalayas.
- (ii) Physiographic aspects of Punjab-Haryana plain.
- (iii) Malwa Plateau

**Q.3. (A) Draw a Simple bar graph with the following information. 2**

Year	Production in million tonnes
2000 - 01	1853
2001 - 02	1943
2002 - 03	2788
2003 - 04	3601
2004 - 05	4361

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



- (i) What percent of electricity is used for farming ?
- (ii) Which two sectors make use of 8% electricity?
- (iii) How much more percent of electricity is used by the factories than by the farms?
- (iv) Which sector consumes 25% of power?

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

- (i) Vindhya range
- (ii) Barren islands
- (iii) River Ganga
- (iv) Marusthali

- Q.4. Answer the following in detail : (Any 2) 8**
- (i) Describe the industrial development in Punjab and Haryana.
  - (ii) Discuss Agricultural activities in Ganga Plain.
  - (iii) What factors make the Western Ghats and the Western Coast the favoured destination of tourists?
- Q.5. Fill in the blanks with appropriate alternative : 2**
- (i) Tertiary sector is also known as ..... sector.  
(a) agricultural            (b) industrial            (c) service
  - (ii) India occupies ..... of the total land area of the earth.  
(a) 2.4%                      (b) 2.5%                      (c) 2.3%
- Q.6. Answer in 1 or 2 sentences each : (Any 3) 6**
- (i) Write two main causes of inflation
  - (ii) How does inflation affect moral values?
  - (iii) What is Public Distribution System?
  - (iv) What are the main objectives of Consumer Protection Act, 1986?
  - (v) What is meant by mixed economy?
- Q.7. Answer in 5 or 6 sentences each : (Any 1) 4**
- (i) Write any four factors responsible for increase in demand for goods and services.
  - (ii) What are the measures suggested to remove the defects of Public Distribution System?

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Time : 2 Hours

Preliminary Model Answer Paper

Max. Marks : 40

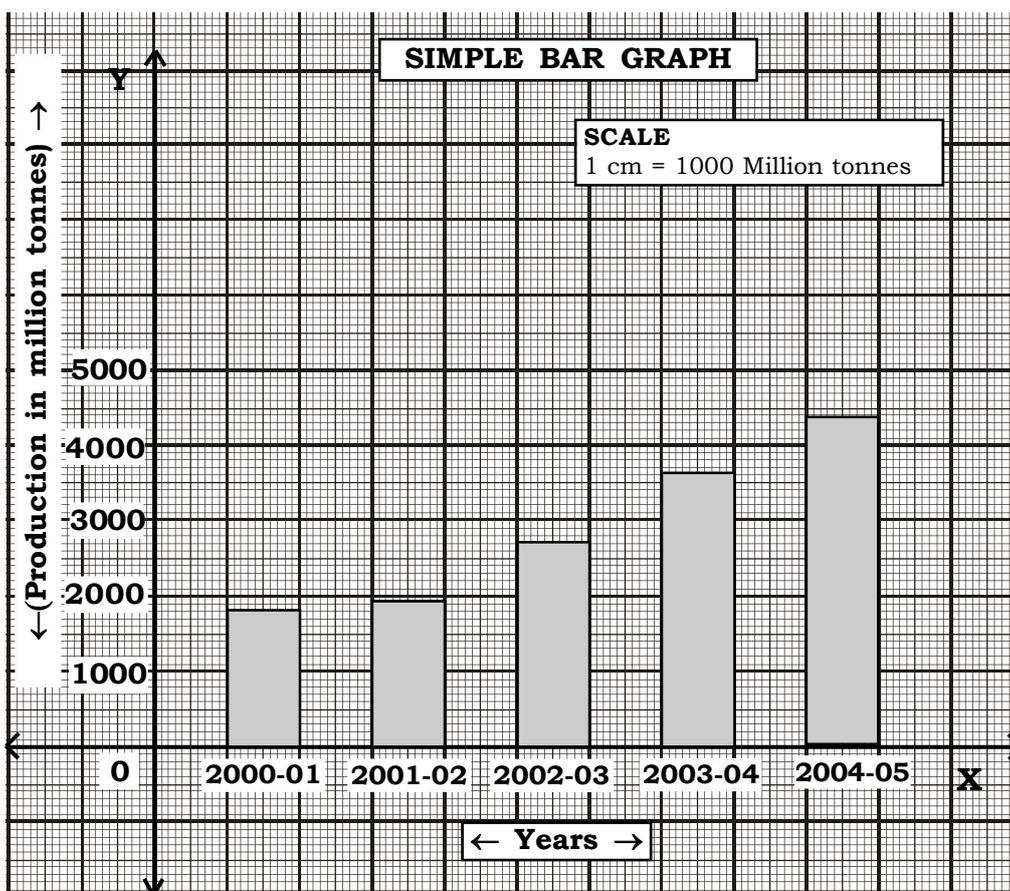
<b>A.1.</b>	<b>(A) Complete and write the following statements by choosing appropriate alternative from the given in the brackets :</b>		
(i)	<u>Luni</u> river flows through the south-eastern part of Bagar region.	1	
(ii)	The highest peak in the Western Ghats is <u>Anai Mudi</u> .	1	
(iii)	The foothills of Jalpaigudi and Darjeeling districts are called <u>the duars</u> .	1	
<b>A.1.</b>	<b>(B) Match the Columns :</b>		
	<b>Group 'A'</b>	<b>Group 'B'</b>	
(i)	Indira Point	- Southernmost tip of India	1
(ii)	K2	- Second highest peak in the world	1
(iii)	Gurushikhar	- Aravalli mountain	1
<b>A.2.</b>	<b>(A) Give geographical reasons : (Any 2)</b>		
(i)	1. The Arabian Sea islands of Lakshadweep are flat islands having no hills to cause topographical rain. 2. Also their vegetation or forest cover is not so dense as that of the Andaman-Nicobar islands. 3. Besides, Lakshadweep islands receive rain mostly from the SW monsoons, whereas the Andaman-Nicobar islands receive rain from both the SW and NE monsoons. Because of these reasons, the Arabian Sea islands receive less rainfall as compared to the Bay of Bengal islands.	2	
(ii)	The regionalization is very essential because 1. The region is a base for economic development. 2. To solve various problems, it is necessary to have small region. 3. The process of dividing an area into smaller segments is called regionalization. 4. It is very important in many historical, political, economical and sociological analyses. 5. They are fundamental for regional planning and development.	2	
(iii)	1. Bhil and Gond people live in the hills along the northern and the northeastern edges of the plateau, and speak various languages.	2	

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Marathi is the main language of the northwestern Deccan in the state of Maharashtra.</li> <li>3. Telugu and Kannada are the predominant languages of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka respectively.</li> <li>4. Tamil is the main language of Tamil Nadu to the south of the plateau, and Malayalam that of the hills and coast of the southwest, in the state of Kerala. The city of Hyderabad is an important centre of Urdu language in the Deccan.</li> <li>5. Thus the Deccan is home to many languages and people.</li> </ol>	
<b>A.2.</b>	<b>(B) Write short notes : (Any 2)</b>	
(i)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Himalayan people have traditionally balanced agriculture, agro forestry, animal husbandry and forestry.</li> <li>2. In the western Himalayas in the Kashmir Valley, the Kangra valley, the Satluj River basin and the terraces flanking the Ganga &amp; Yamuna rivers in Uttarakhand; rice, corn, &amp; wheat are produced.</li> <li>3. In the Kumaun Himalayas, arable land is in the foothills &amp; on the adjacent plains, this land yields major rice production. The region also produces large crops of corn, wheat, potatoes &amp; sugarcane.</li> <li>4. Most of the fruit orchards of the Himalayas growing apples, peaches, pears &amp; cherries lie in the Kashmir Valley &amp; in the Kullu Valley of Himachal Pradesh.</li> <li>5. Tea is grown mainly on hills &amp; at the foot of mountains in Darjeeling district.</li> <li>6. Rice is major crop of the Eastern Himalayas other crops like wheat, pulses &amp; maize are also grown. Potatoes, sugarcane, spices &amp; fruits are other important crops found in this region.</li> <li>7. The people of the Himalayan region especially those in the north-east over the years had adopted traditional practices such as Jhum cultivation which has led to accelerated rate of soil erosion &amp; deteriorating ecological balance of the region.</li> </ol>	<b>2</b>
(ii)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Geologically speaking, the region has a recent origin. It is formed of sediments brought by the Himalayan rivers.</li> <li>2. The Siwalik ranges are located on the northern boundaries of the plain, while Delhi Ridge, an extension of the Aravalli ranges, is located on its western border.</li> <li>3. It is bounded on the west by Pakistan Punjab and Rajasthan desert on the south. This ridge acts as a divide between the Indus and the Ganga systems.</li> <li>4. The region slopes south and south west wards. Its elevation varies between 275 m in the north east and 175 m in the south west.</li> <li>5. This plain is a fertile, alluvial, plain with many rivers and an extensive irrigation canal system.</li> </ol>	<b>2</b>

6. A belt of undulating hills extends along the northeastern part of the region along the foothills of the Himalayas.
7. The average elevation of this undulating hills is 300 m above sea level, it ranges from 180 m to 500 m from sea level.
8. The southwest of the plain is semi-arid, it eventually mergers into the Rajasthan Desert.

- (iii)
1. This is located in the southwestern part of the Central highlands.
  2. The average elevation of the plateau is 500m. It is characterised by low relief and undulating topography.
  3. The rolling topography of Malwa is at places spotted with low hills that rise above the plateau surface.
  4. Major part of Malwa Plateau falls in the state of Madhya Pradesh.
  5. It is located between Aravalli range in the west and Vindhya range in the south. It forms the source region of rivers like Mahi that flows into Gujarat and the Chambal and Betwa rivers which flow towards north.

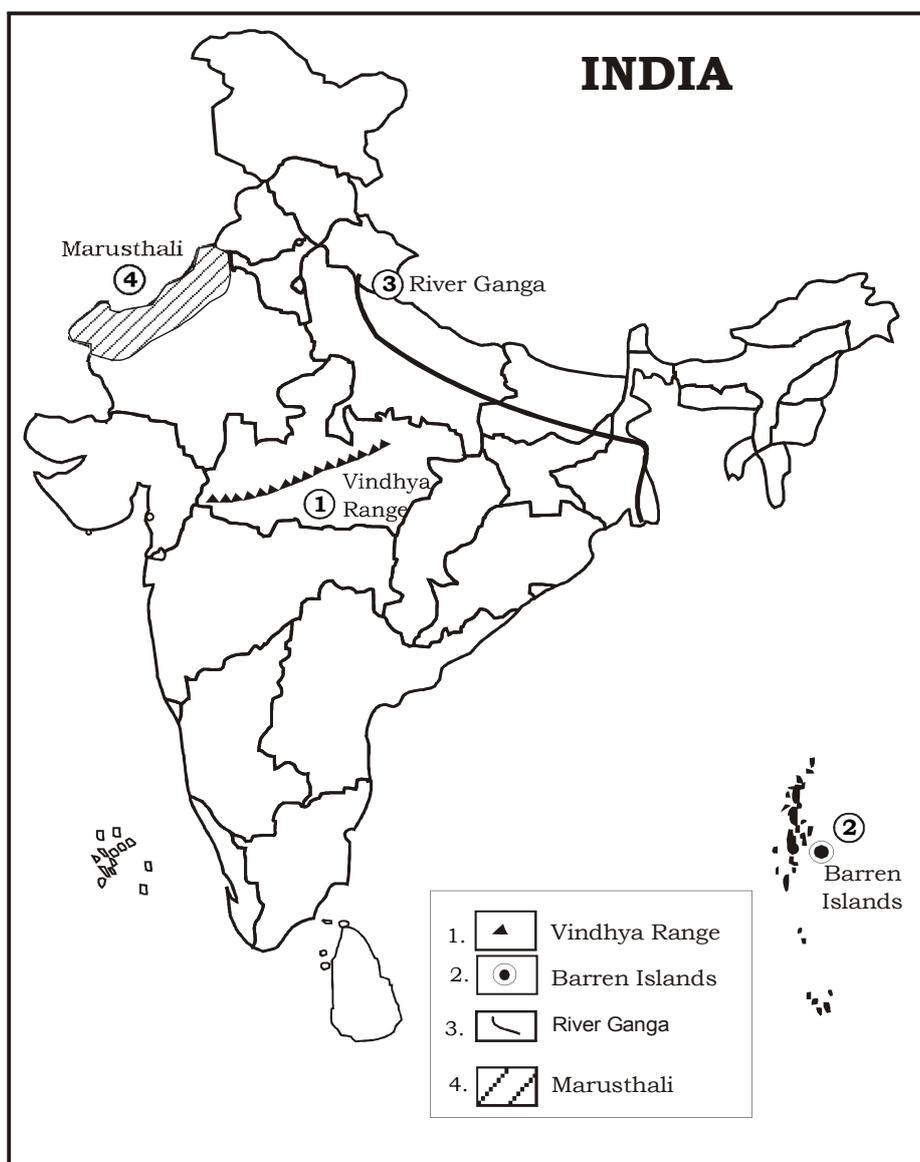
A.3. (A) Draw a simple bar graph with the following information : 2



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

- |       |   |   |
|-------|---|---|
| (i)   | 24% of electricity is used for farming.                 | 1 |
| (ii)  | Commercial and Other sector make use of 8% electricity. | 1 |
| (iii) | 11 percent of electricity is used.                      | 1 |
| (iv)  | Residential sector consumes 25% of power.               | 1 |

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



<b>A.4.</b>	<b>Answer the following in detail : (Any 2)</b>	
(i)	<p>Through the region is basically agricultural some large scale and small scale industries are developed here</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Some large scale industries including cotton and woolen textiles, fertilizers, light engineering goods, locomotive, paper, sugar etc. have been set up here.</li> <li>2. Small scales industries like bicycle, Sports goods, handloom, hosiery, etc. are found in the region.</li> <li>3. Industries got a boost in the post-independence period.</li> <li>4. Financial assistance from the Government, a large amount of energy generated by the Bhalra-Nangal Project, and a good market for consumer goods paved the way for industrialization in the region.</li> <li>5. Amritsar is specially known for textiles machine tools and food processing industries.</li> </ol>	<b>4</b>
(ii)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The alluvial plain with adequate rainfall and enormous water resources has encouraged people to develop agriculture. Almost half of the area is sown more than once.</li> <li>2. Nearly 90% of the total cropped area is under food crops. Mild winters and hot summers have enabled this region to grow a variety of crops, which include wheat, gram, barley, and oilseeds in winter and rice, maize, sugarcane, bajra and jawar in the rainy season.</li> <li>3. In the Ganga Plain, agriculture is very prosperous. In Ganga-Yamuna doab a large area is under cultivation. Wheat and rice are important food grains. Bajra, Maize and Jawar are also cropped.</li> <li>4. Pulses are grown in Rabi as well as Kharif seasons. peas, gram and tur are important in Upper and Middle Ganga-Yamuna Doab.</li> <li>5. Groundnut, sesame and mustard are dominant oilseeds in the plain. Sugarcane is the most important cash crop in the region.</li> <li>6. Agriculture is the mainstay of the economy in Middle Ganga Plain. rice and wheat are the important crops followed by maize, oilseeds and sugarcane.</li> <li>7. In the Ganga delta, rice and jute are the main crops. Other crops include sesame, mustard, groundnut, tobacco, etc.</li> </ol>	<b>4</b>
(iii)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 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.</li> </ol>	<b>4</b>

	<p>2. 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>3. 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>4. Places of pilgrimage as well as places of historical importance like forts also attract tourists.</p>	
<b>A.5.</b>	<b>Fill in the blanks with appropriate alternative :</b>	
(i)	Tertiary sector is also known as <u>service</u> sector.	1
(ii)	India occupies <u>2.4%</u> of the total land area of the earth.	1
<b>A.6.</b>	<b>Answer in 1 or 2 sentences each : (Any 3)</b>	
(i)	The two main causes of inflation are : (1) Increase in the demand for goods and services. (2) Decrease in the supply of goods and services.	2
(ii)	(1) During inflation, some businessmen resort to adulteration, hoarding, quality deterioration and diversion from production of essential goods to luxury goods in order to earn profit. (2) Thus, inflation adversely affects moral values.	2
(iii)	(1) Public Distribution System is a food security system launched by the Government of India. (2) Food items like wheat, rice, sugar etc. as well as non-food items like clothes, kerosene etc are distributed at subsidised rates among the needy people in India.	2
(iv)	The main objectives of Consumer Protection Act, 1986 are : (1) Providing better and all-round protection to consumers. (2) Making provision for a simple and speedy machinery for redressal of consumer grievances.	2
(v)	(1) In a mixed economy, the public and the private sector co-exist. (2) The public sector industries are owned and managed by the government, whereas the private individuals and the companies manage industries in the private sector.	2

<p><b>A.7.</b></p> <p>(i)</p> <p>(ii)</p>	<p><b>Answer in 5 or 6 sentences each : (Any 1)</b></p> <p>The factors responsible for increase in demand for goods and services are:</p> <p><b>(1) Increase in public and private expenditure:</b></p> <p>(i) Public expenditure increases due to war, development policies etc., which leads to an increase in the demand for goods and services.</p> <p>(ii) An increase in private expenditure also leads to an increase in the demand for goods and services.</p> <p><b>(2) Rapid growth of population :</b> A rapidly growing population, increases the level of demand for goods and services in a country.</p> <p><b>(3) Reduction in taxation :</b></p> <p>(i) Reduction in taxation leads to an increase in the purchasing power of the consumers.</p> <p>(ii) This increases the demand for goods and services.</p> <p><b>(4) Availability of credit :</b></p> <p>(i) Availability of easy credit increases consumers' spending.</p> <p>(ii) This increases the demand for goods and services.</p> <p>The following measures are suggested to remove the defects of P.D.S :</p> <p><b>(1) Food banks :</b> Food banks should be established and the godowns should be modernised in every state, so that foodgrains can be properly stored.</p> <p><b>(2) Extension of the coverage of Public Distribution System :</b> The coverage of P.D.S has to be extended, so that no needy person is left out from the benefits of P.D.S.</p> <p><b>(3) Restructuring of the Public Distribution System :</b></p> <p>(i) The rationing officers must visit the fair price shops frequently to check malpractices and to know their problems.</p> <p>(ii) The flying squads should eliminate the bogus ration cards by conducting raids.</p> <p>(iii) Handling and transport costs should be reduced.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">❖❖❖❖</p>	<p><b>4</b></p> <p><b>4</b></p>
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