

MT 154

2013 1100

Seat No.

-MT 154 -SOCIAL SCIENCE (73) GEOGRAPHY & ECONOMICS- PRELIM I - PAPER II (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) _____ is the most continuous, loftiest & northernmost range of Himalaya. (Shiwalik, Aravali, Himadri, Himachal)
- (ii) The triangular region to the south of Narmada is known as the _____ plateau. (Malwa, Bundelkhand, Chota Nagpur, Deccan)
- (iii) Most of the region is drained by small seasonal streams known as _____ (Chos, Doab, river, tributary)

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

- | Group 'A' | Group 'B' |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| (i) Agatti | (a) Godavari Delta |
| (ii) Eastern Coastal plain | (b) Madhya Pradesh |
| (iii) Vindhayanchal | (c) Andaman and Nicobar islands |
| | (d) An airport |

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

- (i) Punjab-Haryana plain has become a granary of India.
- (ii) North Indian mountain are home land to many tribals.
- (iii) Rural settlements in the peninsular part exhibit mixed types.

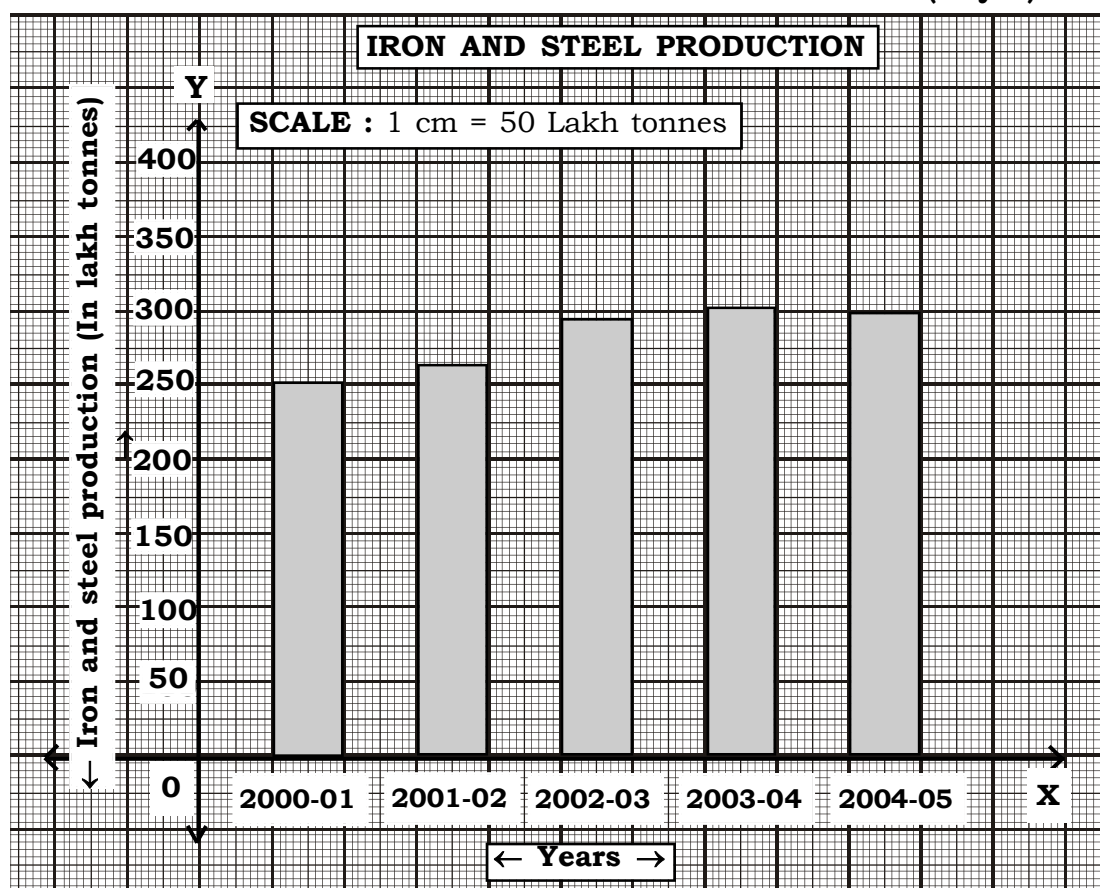
Q.2. (B) Write short notes : (Any 2) 4

- (i) Characteristics of the North India Plains.
- (ii) Physiography of Marusthali.
- (iii) Natural Vegetation in the Western Ghats

Q.3. (A) Draw a divided rectangle with the following information. 2

Mineral Ore	Production in million tonnes	Percentage
Iron Ore	95.98	43
Manganese	43.68	20
Bauxite	18.24	8
Copper	32.48	14
Mica	33.00	15
Total	223.38	100

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



- In which year was the production of iron and steel maximum?
- What was the production in the year 2000-01?
- What is the approximate difference in production between the years 2000-01 and 2004-05?
- What kind of graph is this?

- Q.3. (C) Mark the following on the outline map of India : (Any 2) 2**
- (i) Aravalli hills
 - (ii) Lowest point below sea level in India
 - (iii) Sundarbans
 - (iv) Maharashtra plateau
- Q.4. Answer the following in detail : (Any 2) 8**
- (i) Explain divisions of central Highlands in detail.
 - (ii) Explain traditional methods of Rain water harvesting system in Rajasthan.
 - (iii) What are the environmental problems of the Western Ghats and the West Coastal region?
- Q.5. Fill in the blanks with appropriate alternative : 2**
- (i) Goods and services are produced and supplied by sector on the basis of "No Profit, No Loss". (joint, private, public)
 - (ii) India has adopted economy to solve its basic economic problems (socialist, capitalist, mixed)
- Q.6. Answer in 1 or 2 sentences each : (Any 3) 6**
- (i) What is meant by economy?
 - (ii) Write two main causes of inflation
 - (iii) Explain the meaning of 'Bank rate'.
 - (iv) What are the main objectives of Public Distribution System?
 - (v) Explain the 'Right to choose'?
- Q.7. Answer in 5 or 6 sentences each : (Any 1) 4**
- (i) Explain the effects of inflation on distribution.
 - (ii) (a) Explain any two rights of consumers.
(b) What are the most common business malpractices?

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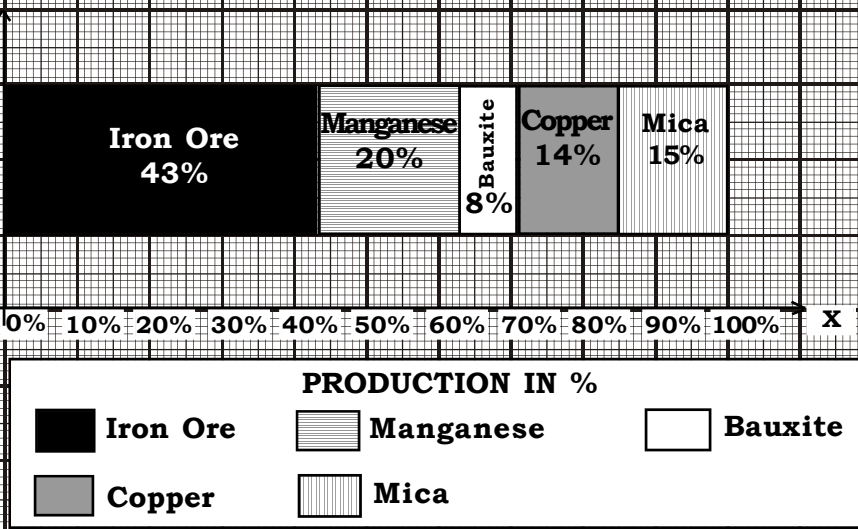
Time : 2 Hours

Preliminary Model Answer Paper

Max. Marks : 40

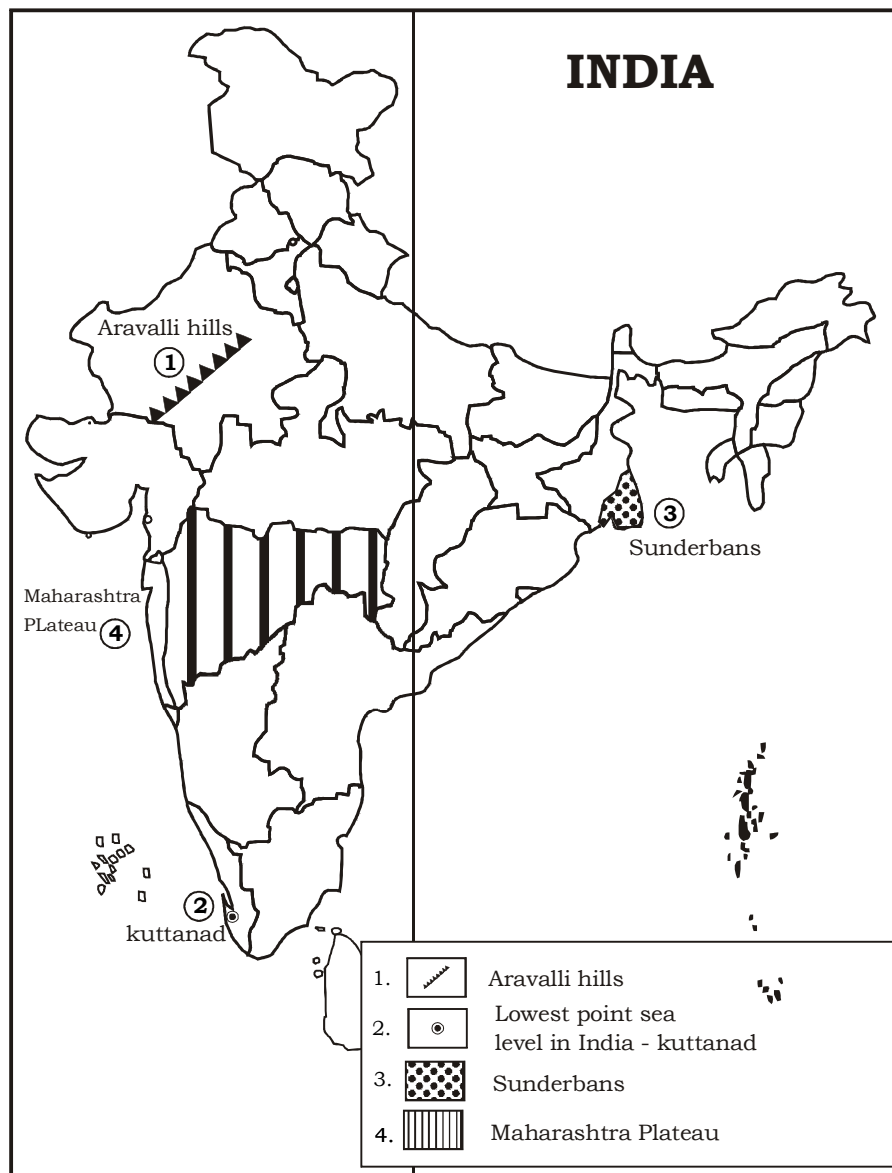
A.1.	(A) Complete and write the following statements by choosing appropriate alternative from the given in the brackets :		
(i)	Himadri is the most continuous, loftiest & northernmost range of Himalaya.	1	
(ii)	The triangular region to the south of Narmada is known as the Deccan plateau.	1	
(iii)	Most of the region is drained by small seasonal streams known as Chos .	1	
A.1.	(B) Match the Columns :		
	Group 'A'	Group 'B'	
(i)	Agatti -	An airport	1
(ii)	Eastern Coastal plain -	Godavari Delta	1
(iii)	Vindhayanchal -	Madhya Pradesh	1
A.2.	(A) Give geographical reasons : (Any 2)		
(i)	1. The percentage of net sown area in the region is very high. 2. The region produces a marketable surplus of food grains and enterprising farmers have ensured a prosperous agriculture in the region. 3. Agriculture is characterized by a diversity of crops and predominance of foodgrains. 4. The vast fertile alluvial plain and a well-developed system of canal have turned the region into 'the Granary of india'.	2	
(ii)	1. There are a large number of tribals in the North Indian mountains who migrate from place to place. 2. Gaddi & Gujjars are traditionally migrating pastoral people found here. 3. The Chamba traditionally leads a nomadic pastoral life in the upper Indus Vally where as the Ladakhi have settled on terraces & alluvial fans that flank tha Indus in the northeastern Kashmir region. 4. Arunachal Pradesh is the homeland of several tribal groups like Abor & Apatani. 5. Each group has its home land in distinct river valley. Hence North Indian Mountains are homeland to many tribals.	2	

(iii)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The types of rural settlements depends upon the nature of relief, soil fertility, water supply and socio – economic development. 2. Throughout the hilly tract of Aravalli region hamlets are widely dispersed, whereas the hills of Mewar , Marwar and Alwar have isolated farmsteads. 3. 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. 4. In highly dissected and ravine tracts of Bundelkhand large compact villages occupy the favourable and protected sites, while the bad lands are marked with dispersed settlements. <p>Thus rural settlements in the peninsular part exhibit mixed types.</p>	2
A.2. (B) Write short notes : (Any 2)		
(i)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The North India plains form an unbroken belt of alluvial soil which increases in thickness from west to east. 2. It has mild climatic conditions and very gently sloping landscapes. 3. The rivers flow slowly and form alluvial plains. 4. The soil is very fertile and this region is agriculturally very important for the country. 5. The density of population is very high and infrastructure is well developed here. 	2
(ii)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rajasthan desert known as Marusthali, stretches from the Rann of Kachchh up to Punjab. 2. It is a belt of 650 km long and about 300 km wide covering 8 districts of the western Rajasthan. 3. This region is now characterised by shifting sand-dunes, extreme climatic conditions, sparse vegetation and thin population. 4. The dunes are classified as Seif or Barkhan types on the basis of their shape, size and wind direction. 5. These dunes are mobile according to the wind direction and vegetal cover. 6. There are two salt lakes in Bikaner district. 7. The rocky region of Jaisalmer, Barmer and Bikaner, abound in limestone and sandstone. 	2

(iii)	<p>1. High rainfall, hot and humid climate leading to deep weathering has favoured luxuriant growth of natural vegetation in the Western Ghats section.</p> <p>2. A portion of south Sahyadri is gifted with tropical rain forests.</p> <p>3. In the south we have typical “shola” forests having a variety of species. Eucalyptus and teak are to be seen in the plantation forests.</p>	2
A.3.	<p>(A) Draw a divided rectangle for the following information :</p>	2
<div style="text-align: center;"> <p>MINERAL PRODUCTION</p> <p>SCALE : 1 cm = 10 %</p>  <p>PRODUCTION IN %</p> <p> Iron Ore Manganese Bauxite </p> <p> Copper Mica </p> </div>		
A.3.	<p>(B) Observe the given graph and answer the following questions : (Any 2)</p>	
(i)	<p>The production of iron and steel is maximum in 2004-05.</p>	1
(ii)	<p>The production in the year 2000-01 was 250 lakh tonnes.</p>	1
(iii)	<p>Difference in production between the years 2000-01 and 2004-05 is 50 lakh tonnes.</p>	1
(iv)	<p>It is a simple bar graph.</p>	1

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

2



A.4. Answer the following in detail : (Any 2)

- 1.**
1. The Peninsular region extending from southern rim of North Indian Plains upto the Narmada valley is called the Central Highlands.
 2. It mainly comprises of the Peninsular area that forms a part of Ganga River basin.
 3. The Aravalli Mountains, East Rajasthan Upland, Malwa Plateau, Bundelkhand, Baghelkhand, Chota Nagpur Plateau and the Vindhya Range form the subdivisions of the Central Highlands.

4

	<p>(A) Aravalli Mountains :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Aravallis are in the form of a chain of hills and are the oldest mountain range in India. 2. It stretches in a southwest to North east direction. 3. The highest peak in these hills is Gurushikhar. <p>(B) The East Rajasthan uplands :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It extends eastward from the foot of Aravalli Hills and is characterized by narrow low hills running in the South west – North east direction. 2. The mean altitude in this area is around 300m though a few hills rise to 600m. <p>(C) Bundelkhand :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The region lying to the northeast of Malwa Plateau is known as Bundelkhand. 2. It spreads in the northern part of Madhya Pradesh and adjoining portion of South Uttar Pradesh. <p>(D) Malwa Plateau :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Malwa Plateau is located in the southwestern part of the Central Highlands. 2. The average elevation of the plateau is 500m. 3. It forms the source region of rivers like Mahi, Chambal and Betwa. <p>(E) Vindhychal – Baghelkhand :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The region to the southeast of Bundelkhand and east of Malwa Plateau is known as Vindhychal – Baghelkhand. 2. Most of Vindhychal area falls within the state of Madhya Pradesh and a small part of eastern Uttar Pradesh. 3. Towards the east of Vindhychal lies the land of Baghelkhand spreading in eastern Madhya Pradesh and Northern part of Chhattisgarh state. <p>(F) Chota Nagpur Plateau :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It spreads in Jharkhand and extends into states like West Bengal, Chhattisgarh and Odisha. 2. It is one of the mineral rich region of our country. <p>(G) Vindhya Range :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It practically forms a boundary between North and South India. 2. It spreads from western part of Madhya Pradesh to Bihar in the east for about 1100km. <p>The Central Highlands are wider in the west and the width decreases towards the east, most of the rivers originating here flow towards northeast indicating the general slope of the region.</p> <p>Some note worthy landscape of the region are Mount Abu in Aravallis, the Ravines of River Chambal, marble gorge of River Narmada and Kaimur escarpment.</p>	
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(ii)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Western Rajasthan is facing acute water scarcity due to poor ground water quality and lack of water resources. 2. To deal with this problem villagers build kunds, johads, talabs and to dig wells. 3. Rainwater is harvested in kunds for drinking purpose. 4. Traditional step wells called bavadis were also constructed from which every one could draw water. 5. Khadins are ingenious construction designed to harvest surface run off water for agriculture. 6. Tankas are underground small tanks built in the main house or in the court yard to collect rain water. 7. Kuis are 10-12 m deep pits dug near tanks to collect the seepage and are also used to harvest rain water in areas of meagre rainfall. 8. Baoris are community wells that are used mainly for drinking water. 	4
(iii)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Western Ghats receive high rainfall, so it is the region with tremendous water resources. The rugged topography, deep valley and high relief provide good sites for dam construction for multipurpose projects. They have large reserves of mineral wealth. They have rich bio-diversity. So they have tremendous ecological value. 2. The Ghat region with such a wealth of natural resources has a number of environmental problems. The forest area has been exploited for agriculture, mining and other development projects. 3. 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. 	4
A.5. Fill in the blanks with appropriate alternative :		
(i)	Goods and services are produced and supplied by public sector on the basis of "No Profit, No Loss".	1
(ii)	India has adopted mixed economy to solve its basic economic problems.	1
A.6. Answer in 1 or 2 sentences each : (Any 3)		
(i)	(1) An economy refers to various activities related to the production, distribution and consumption of goods and services in a certain geographical region.	2
	(2) It is an organization which makes the use of available resources to produce goods and services.	

(ii)	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
(iii)	(1) Bank rate refers to the rate of interest at which the Central Bank lends money to the Commercial Banks. (2) An increase in bank rate discourages people to borrow money from various financial institutions, reducing the money supply in the economy.	2
(iv)	The main objectives of Public Distribution System are : (1) To provide essential goods to the consumers at reasonable and subsidised prices. (2) To maintain minimum nutritional status of the population.	2
(v)	The 'Right to choose' implies the right of the consumers to make a choice from a variety of goods and services as per their preferences and their purchasing power.	2
A.7. Answer in 5 or 6 sentences each : (Any 1)		
(i)	(1) Inflation leads to an unequal distribution of wealth and income in the society, so the rich become richer and the poor become poorer. (2) Entrepreneurs are the gainers during inflation as prices of goods rise faster than the cost of production. (3) Fixed income earners like pensioners, workers and salaried people are the losers during inflation because their money income remains the same, while the value of money falls. (4) People who invest in equity shares are the gainers and people investing in bonds and fixed deposits are the losers as their income remains the same during inflation. (5) Debtors are the gainers as they repay less purchasing power, the creditors are the losers as they receive less in terms of real income. (6) During inflation, small farmers do not gain much as the major portion of their produce is kept for self-consumption. The big farmers are the gainers because the prices of agricultural goods rise.	4
(ii)	(a) (1) Right to Safety : A consumer has the right to be protected from goods and services which are hazardous to health e.g. defective vehicles, inferior electrical appliances, harmful pesticides etc.	2

	<p>(2) Right to be Informed : A consumer has the right to have accurate information about quality, purity, price, quantity and the standard of the goods and services.</p> <p>(b) The most common business malpractices are as follows : (any 4)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(i) Sale of adulterated goods.(ii) Sale of defective goods.(iii) Use of false weights and measures.(iv) Hoarding and black - marketing.(v) Charging more than the Maximum Retail Price (MRP).(vi) Misleading advertisements.	2
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