

# MT 154

2013 .... 1100

Seat No.

**-MT 154 -SOCIAL SCIENCE (73) GEOGRAPHY & ECONOMICS- PRELIM I - PAPER III (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) Ujjain city, on the banks of river \_\_\_\_\_ is famous for Kumbha Mela.  
(Narmada, Tapi, Chambal, Kshipra)
- (ii) The wool of \_\_\_\_\_ breed of sheep is considered of superior quality.  
(Chokla, Malpuri, Pungal, Magra)
- (iii) Garhjat hills occupy the north western part of \_\_\_\_\_ State.  
(Maharashtra, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh)

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

- | <b>Group 'A'</b> | <b>Group 'B'</b>                          |
|------------------|---|
| (i) Shisham      | (a) consists of new alluvial              |
| (ii) Subansiri   | (b) the foothills of shiwaliks            |
| (iii) Bhabar     | (c) consists of boulders, gravel and sand |
|                  | (d) Tributary of river Brahmaputra        |

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

- (i) Agro based industries are found in the Ganga Plains.
- (ii) Farmers in the Rajasthan desert depend on animal husbandry.
- (iii) The Western Coast does not have vast extending plain lands.

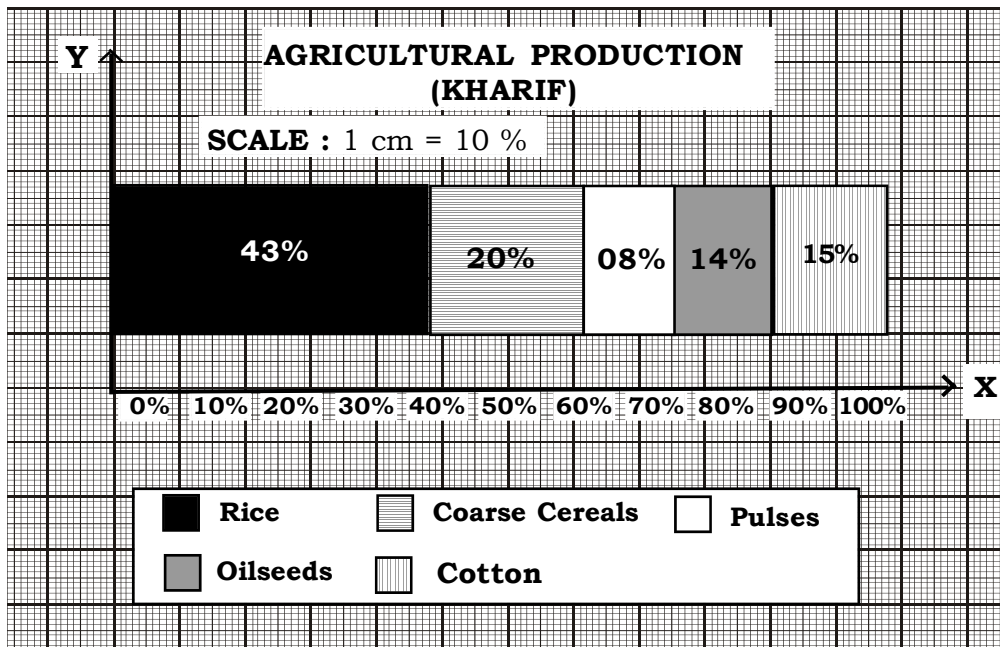
**Q.2. (B) Write short notes : (Any 2) 4**

- (i) Origin of Himalayas.
- (ii) Irrigation in Central Karnataka Plateau.
- (iii) Punjabi culture.

**Q.3. (A) Draw a simple line graph with the following information. 2**

Mineral Ore	Production in lakhs
2000 - 01	65
2001 - 02	95
2002 - 03	130
2003 - 04	160
2004 - 05	185

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



- Name the above diagram.
- Name the crop showing 8% production?
- Which crop shows the highest production? How much percent?
- Which crop's production is about 20%?

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

- Dafdar - northernmost point in India
- River Luni
- Satpura range
- Lakshadweep islands

- Q.4. Answer the following in detail : (Any 2) 8**
- (i) Write in detail about the climate of peninsular plateau.
  - (ii) Explain the nature of distribution of population in the Ganga Plain.
  - (iii) What are the characteristics of tourism in the Himalayan region.
- Q.5. Fill in the blanks with appropriate alternative : 2**
- (i) Due to easy availability of ....., consumers' spending rises.  
(a) credit                      (b) time                      (c) goods
  - (ii) In India, ..... is known as the National Consumer's Day.  
(a) 24th December      (b) 15th March      (c) 1st July
- Q.6. Answer in 1 or 2 sentences each : (Any 3) 6**
- (i) Explain labour intensive technique.
  - (ii) How does inflation affect moral values?
  - (iii) Explain the term Capitalist economy?
  - (iv) Who are excluded from the benefits of Public Distribution System?
  - (v) Explain the 'Right to be heard'.
- Q.7. Answer in 5 or 6 sentences each : (Any 1) 4**
- (i) Explain the fiscal measures to control inflation.
  - (ii) Explain the duties of a consumer.

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

Time : 2 Hours

Preliminary Model Answer Paper

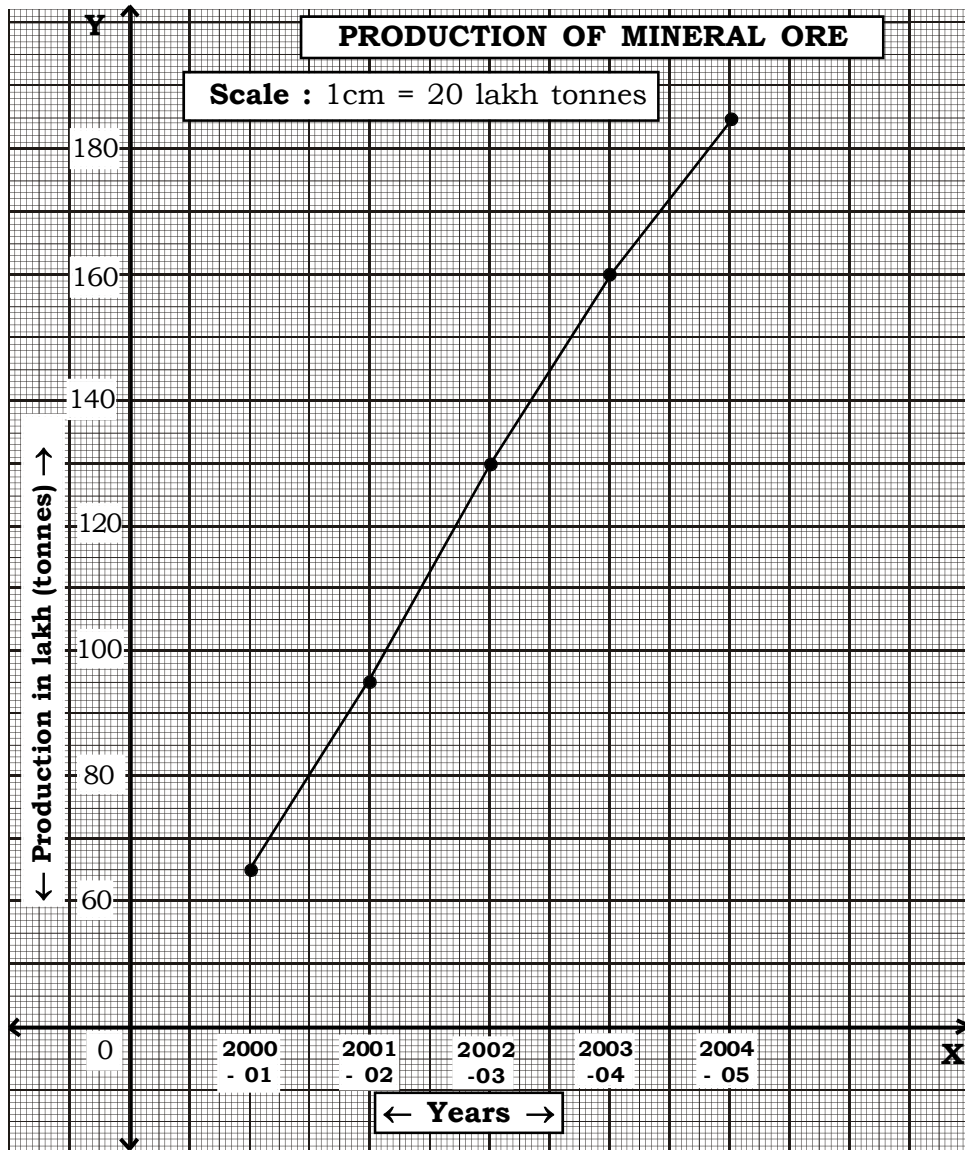
Max. Marks : 40

<b>A.1.</b>	<b>(A) Complete and write the following statements by choosing appropriate alternative from the given in the brackets :</b>		
(i)	Ujjain city, on the banks of river <u>Kshipra</u> is famous for Kumbha Mela.	1	
(ii)	The wool of <u>Chokla</u> breed of sheep is considered of superior quality.	1	
(iii)	Garhjat hills occupy the north western part of <u>Odisha</u> State.	1	
<b>A.1.</b>	<b>(B) Match the Columns :</b>		
	<b>Group 'A'</b>	<b>Group 'B'</b>	
(i)	Shisham	- the foothills of shivaliks	1
(ii)	Subansiri	- Tributary of river Brahmaputra	1
(iii)	Bhabar	- consists of boulders, gravel and sand	1
<b>A.2.</b>	<b>(A) Give geographical reasons : (Any 2)</b>		
(i)	1. In the Ganga Plains, fertile alluvial soils, adequate rainfall, enormous water resources, irrigation facilities and suitable climate during the Kharif and Rabi seasons enable the region to cultivate a variety of crops such as cereals, pulses, oilseeds, fruits, vegetables, sugar cane, cotton, jute, etc. This has made the Ganga Plains prosperous in agriculture. 2. Industries in the Ganga Plains are mainly agro based like sugar, oilseeds, rice, cotton, jute mills etc. 3. Sugar industry is the most developed industry in the Upper Ganga Plain. Cotton textile mills are located at Kanpur, Rampur, Allahabad & Agra. Jute mills are at Kanpur. 4. Thus, Agro based industries are found in the Ganga Plains.	2	
(ii)	Farmers in the Rajasthan desert depend on animal husbandry because: 1. This region has very hot summer with temperature rising upto 50° C and rainfall less than 250 mm. 2. Agriculture is not a dependable proposition in this area after the rainy season as it is an arid and drought prone region. 3. Vast areas in the desert are unfit for cultivation but have pastures.	2	

	<p>4. Animal husbandary is supported by trees and grass e.g. Babul - best fodder the trees.</p> <p>5. So, large number of farmers rear animals like sheep, goats, cows, bullocks, camels etc. for their livelihood.</p>	
(iii)	<p>1. The Western Coast is mostly a narrow strip of land between the Arabian Sea and Western Ghats except for the Gujarat Coast. It does not have any vast plain.</p> <p>2. The Konkan Coast is full of spurs extending from the Ghats right up to the coastline. It is a rocky coast, having no vast plain.</p> <p>3. The Malabar Coast is characterized by lagoons and backwaters called 'Kayals'. It too, has small and narrow coastal plains.</p> <p>4. Thus, the western coast does not have vast extending plain lands.</p>	<b>2</b>
<b>A.2.</b>	<b>(B) Write short notes : (Any 2)</b>	
(i)	<p>1. The Himalayan mountain in the north and the Naga-Lushai hill in the east are the regions of mountain building movements.</p> <p>2. Most of this area, which presents some of the most magnificent mountain scenery in the world, was under marine conditions.</p> <p>3. During up lift of the mountains their marine sediments rose to great heights.</p> <p>4. Weathering and erosive agencies worked on these to produce the relief seen today.</p>	<b>2</b>
(ii)	<p>1. Tanks, called Kere in Kannada, are the predominant traditional method of irrigation in the Central Karnataka Plateau and are fed by channels branching off from streams in valleys.</p> <p>2. The outflow of one tank supplies water to the next tank.</p> <p>3. The tanks are built in a series, usually situated a few kilometers apart.</p> <p>4. This ensures no wastage through overflow, and the seepage of a tank higher up in the series would be collected in the next lower one.</p>	<b>2</b>
(iii)	<p>1. Punjabi culture is known for its rich rituals, songs, dances, food and dresses, which have evolved over many centuries.</p> <p>2. This culture is appears in the form of music, bhangra dance, and cuisine.</p> <p>3. Festivals like Lohri, Basant, Baisakhi and Teej are a strong reflection of Punjabi culture.</p>	<b>2</b>

A.3. (A) Draw a simple line graph for the following information :

2

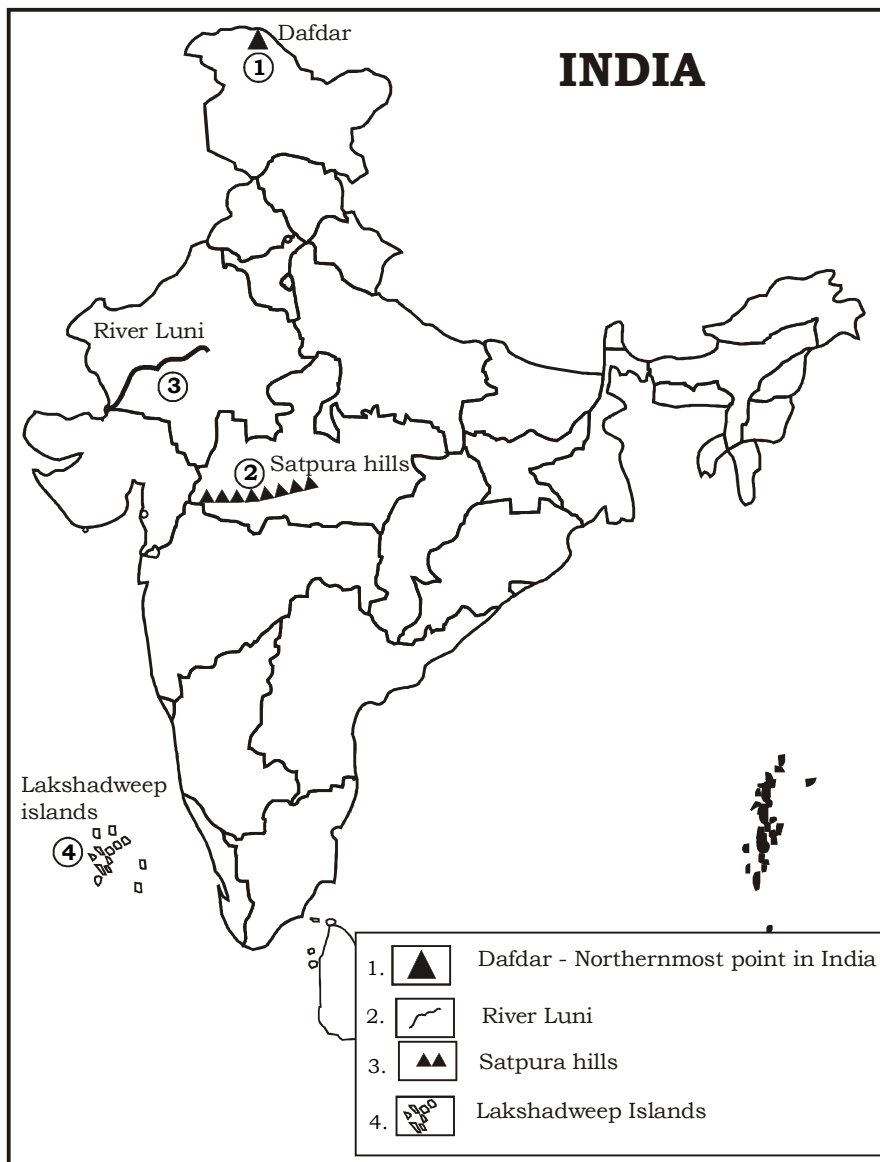


A.3. (B) Observe the given graph and answer the following questions :  
(Any 2)

- (i) The diagram is divided rectangle. 1
- (ii) Pulses shows 8% production. 1
- (iii) Rice shows the highest production. It is 43%. 1
- (iv) Coarse cereals production is above 20%. 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)**

- (i)
1. Peninsular plateau region has a large variation in climate due to its vast size.
  2. Most part of the plateau of Peninsular India enjoys Tropical wet and dry climate, except a semi-arid tract to the east of the Western Ghats.
  3. Winter and early summer are long dry periods with temperature above 18°C. Summer is very hot and the temperatures in the interior areas can rise above 45°.

**4**

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. The rainy season is from June to September and the annual rainfall is between 750 mm. and 1500 mm. Only central eastern Tamil Nadu receives rainfall during winter due to northeastern monsoons.</li> <li>5. A long stretch of land situated to the south of Tropic of Cancer and east of the Western Ghats and the Cardamom Hills experiences Tropical semi-arid climate. It includes Karnataka, interior and western Tamil Nadu, western Andhra Pradesh and central Maharashtra.</li> <li>6. This region is a famine prone zone with very unreliable rainfall which varies between 400mm. to 750 mm. annually.</li> <li>7. The months of March to May are hot and dry with mean monthly temperatures of around 32°C.</li> </ol>	
(ii)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Ganga Plain is one of the most densely populated areas of the world. It occupies 9% of the total area of the country and accommodates 23% of the population of the country.</li> <li>2. The average density of the plain is 931 persons per sq.km. but it is 828 in Uttar Pradesh and 1102 in Bihar as per the 2011 census.</li> <li>3. In the Upper Ganga Plain, more than 1000 persons per sq.km. is observed in many districts.</li> <li>4. Compact settlements are found in the Bangar regions of the plain that have good facilities of irrigation and transport. Lucknow, Kanpur, Ghaziabad, Agra, Allahabad, Meerut and main urban centres. Agra is a historical city.</li> <li>5. The Middle Ganga Plain is a densely populated region, except the forested Tarai area.</li> <li>6. Nearly 93% of the population is rural. The Bihar plain has big and compact villages. The forested Tarai tract has dispersed settlements of small villages.</li> <li>7. Patna is the largest city of the region. Varanasi, Gorakhpur, Gaya, Bhagalpur, Muzaffarpur, Mirzapur, Katihar are other notable towns. Varanasi is a religious town in eastern Uttar Pradesh.</li> <li>8. In the Lower Ganga Plain, population is unevenly distributed. In the northern part, Siliguri has less than 400 persons per sq.km., while in the delta region, it is more than 800 persons per sq.km., near Kolkata and Howrah, population density is above 1000 persons. Kolkata, Howrah, Durgapur, Asansol, Siliguri, Bhatpara, Jadhavpur, Burdwan, Raniganj, Kharagpur etc., are major towns of this region.</li> </ol>	4
(iii)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Tourism is a major rapidly growing industry in the Himalayas.</li> <li>2. Nearly 1 million visitors come to the Himalayas each year for mountain trekking, wildlife viewing and pilgrimages to major Hindu and Buddhist sacred places.</li> </ol>	4



	<p>3. The number of foreign visitors has increased in recent years, as organized treks to the icy summits of the Great Himalayas have become popular.</p> <p>4. Himalayas have a beautiful collection of architectural temples.</p> <p>5. There are options to visit the Char Dham, which include Kedarnath, Badrinath, Yamunotri and Gangotri. The Monasteries in the Trans-Himalayan regions are sacred place for the Buddhists.</p> <p>6. Srinagar in Kashmir is a main attraction for tourists.</p> <p>7. Uttarakhand, also titled as 'Devbhoomi' (the land of Gods), has attracted tourists and pilgrims from all over the world over since unknown period.</p> <p>8. Sacred pilgrimages of different religions including Haridwar and the world famous Badrinath, Kedarnath, Gangotri, Yamunotri and Sikh pilgrimage of Hemkund have drawn pilgrims and seekers of spiritual fulfilment.</p>	
<b>A.5.</b>	<b>Fill in the blanks with appropriate alternative :</b>	
(i)	Due to easy availability of <b>credit</b> , consumers' spending rises.	<b>1</b>
(ii)	In India, <b>24th December</b> is known as the National Consumer's Day.	<b>1</b>
<b>A.6.</b>	<b>Answer in 1 or 2 sentences each : (Any 3)</b>	
(i)	<p>(1) In a labour intensive technique, more labour and less capital (machinery) is used. For e.g. handloom industry.</p> <p>(2) In India, labour intensive techniques is preferred due to abundance of population.</p>	<b>2</b>
(ii)	<p>(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.</p> <p>(2) Thus, inflation adversely affects moral values.</p>	<b>2</b>
(iii)	<p>(1) An economy where the means of production are owned and managed by private individuals is called a Capitalist economy.</p> <p>(2) The main motive of the private individuals is to maximise profit e.g. USA</p>	<b>2</b>
(iv)	<p>(1) Families with white ration cards are excluded from the benefits of Public Distribution System due to high economic status.</p> <p>(2) 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>	<b>2</b>

(v)	The 'Right to be heard' implies that the consumers have the right to express their opinion on the goods and the services supplied by the manufacturers and dealers.	<b>2</b>
<b>A.7.</b>	<b>Answer in 5 or 6 sentences each : (Any 1)</b>	
(i)	<p>The fiscal measures adopted by the Government to control inflation are as follows : <b>(Any 4)</b></p> <p><b>a) Reduction in public expenditure :</b> Government reduces its expenditure to control inflation</p> <p><b>b) Increase in taxes :</b> Government increases the existing tax rates and imposes new taxes leading to fall in the people's consumption expenditure thereby controlling inflation.</p> <p><b>c) Surplus budget :</b> The government adopts surplus budget to control inflation .</p> <p><b>d) Public borrowing :</b></p> <p>(1) The government borrows money from the market , private individuals and firms</p> <p>(2) This takes away the excess purchasing power from the people, reducing demand and controlling inflation.</p> <p><b>e) Over-Valuation :</b> Over-Valuation discourages exports and increases availability of goods and services in a country.</p>	<b>4</b>
(ii)	<p>The duties of a consumer are as follows :</p> <p>(1) Be quality conscious and aware of rights to restrict business malpractices.</p> <p>(2) Beware of misleading advertisements.</p> <p>(3) Insist the seller to give a bill, receipt and guarantee/ warrantee card.</p> <p>(4) Compare the quality, price, durability, after sales service etc. of the product.</p> <p>(5) Inspect carefully variety of goods and make the best choice.</p>	<b>4</b>
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