

# MT 154

2013 .... 1100

Seat No. 

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**-MT 154 -SOCIAL SCIENCE (73) GEOGRAPHY & ECONOMICS- PRELIM I – PAPER IV (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 leading fresh milk center.  
(Amritsar, Chandigarh, Shimla, Delhi)
- (ii) The \_\_\_\_\_ range is considered as the world's highest mountain range.  
(Himalaya, Aravalli, Satpuda, Nilgiri)
- (iii) The Chambal badlands are also known as \_\_\_\_\_.  
(deep gullies, stony plains, ravines, caves)

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

- | <b>Group 'A'</b>   | <b>Group 'B'</b>     |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| (i) Kankrej        | (a) Tamil Nadu       |
| (ii) Udagamandalam | (b) breed of bullock |
| (iii) Koragas      | (c) camel breed      |
|                    | (d) Kerala           |

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

- (i) Mining activities are well developed on the Chota Nagpur plateau.
- (ii) Punjab region is affected by salinity.
- (iii) Himalayan rivers are perennial.

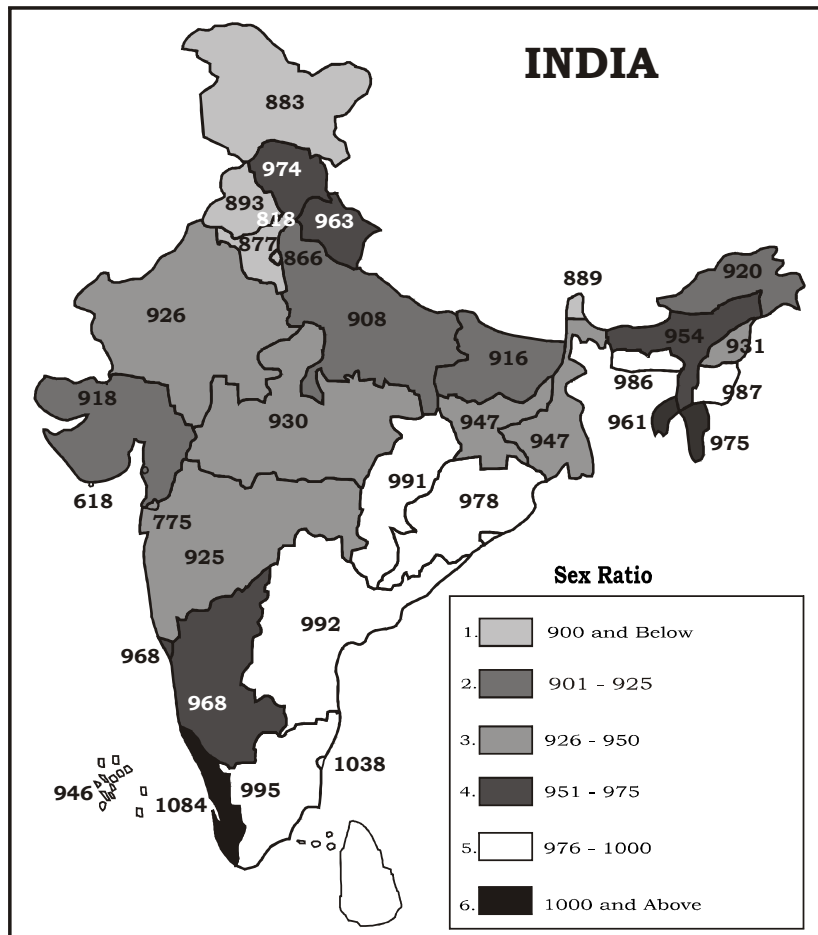
**Q.2. (B) Write short notes : (Any 2) 4**

- (i) Natural disasters in the Deccan Plateau.
- (ii) Physiography of Ganga Plain.
- (iii) Wildlife in Rajasthan Desert.

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

Year	Population in millions
1951	361
1961	439
1971	548
1981	683
1991	846
2001	1028

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



- Which state has the highest sex ratio?
- What is the sex ratio in the state of Jammu and Kashmir?
- Name any two states with sex ratio between 951 - 975.
- Name the states with sex ratio between 901 - 925.

- Q.3. (C) Mark the following on the outline map of India : (Any 2) 2**
- (i) IST 82°30'
  - (ii) Panipat
  - (iii) Chota Nagpur plateau
  - (iv) Annaimudi
- Q.4. Answer the following in detail : (Any 2) 8**
- (i) Describe about forest distribution in the Ganga Plain.
  - (ii) Explain the climate of Punjab-Haryana plain.
  - (iii) Discuss the characteristics of coastal plains.
- Q.5. Fill in the blanks with appropriate alternative : 2**
- (i) Inflation .....saving and capital formation.  
(reduces, increases, expand)
  - (ii) Inflation is generally associated with rapidly ..... prices.  
(rising, falling, declining)
- Q.6. Answer in 1 or 2 sentences each : (Any 3) 6**
- (i) Give two examples of Natural resources.
  - (ii) Define the term 'inflation'.
  - (iii) Explain capital intensive technique of production.
  - (iv) What is meant by food adulteration?
  - (v) What is Public Distribution System?
- 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) Write about the harmful effects of food adulteration on human health.

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

Time : 2 Hours

Preliminary Model Answer Paper

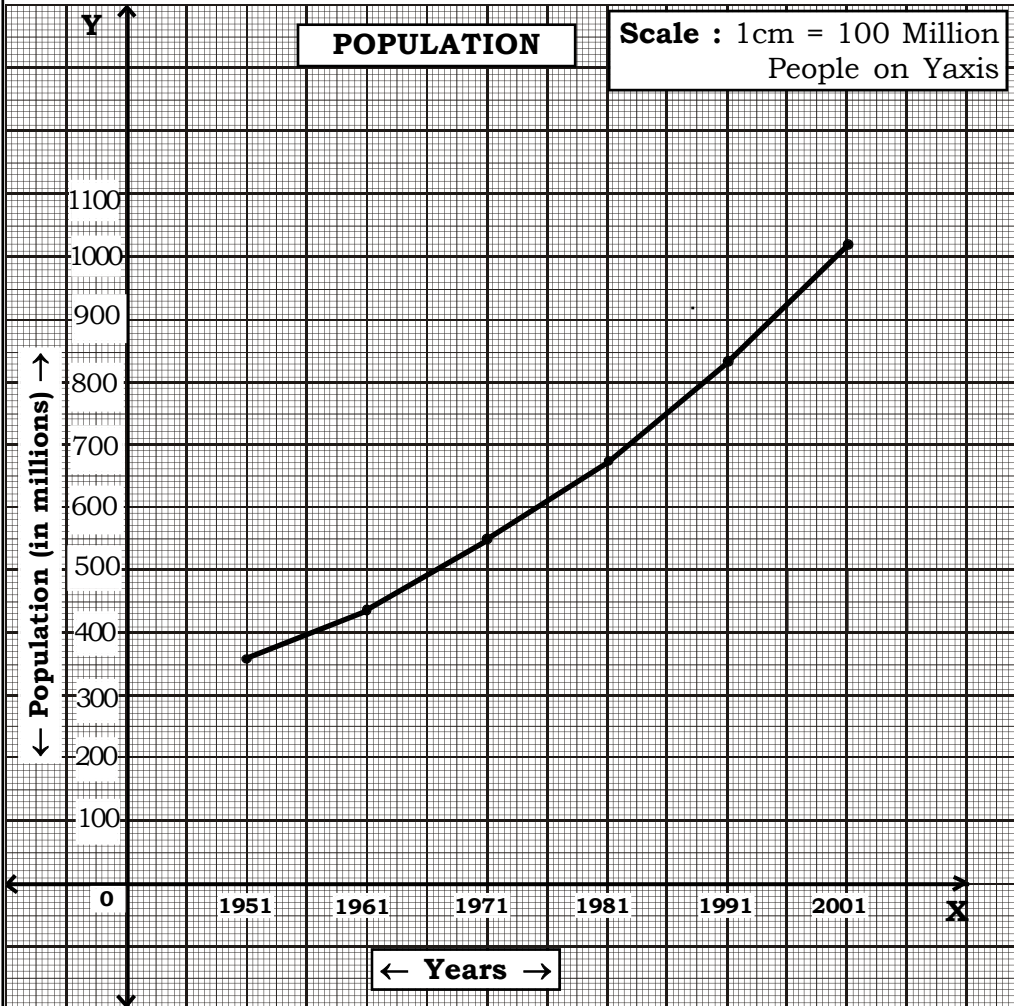
Max. Marks : 40

<b>A.1.</b>	<b>(A) Complete and write the following statements by choosing appropriate alternative from the given in the brackets :</b>		
(i)	<u>Amritsar</u> is the leading fresh milk center.	1	
(ii)	The <u>Himalaya</u> range is considered as the world's highest mountain range.	1	
(iii)	The Chambal badlands are also known as <u>ravines</u> .	1	
<b>A.1.</b>	<b>(B) Match the Columns :</b>		
	<b>Group 'A'</b>	<b>Group 'B'</b>	
(i)	Kankrej	- breed of bullock	1
(ii)	Udagamandalam	- Tamil Nadu	1
(iii)	Koragas	- Kerala	1
<b>A.2.</b>	<b>(A) Give geographical reasons : (Any 2)</b>		
(i)	1. Mining activities are well developed in Chota Nagpur plateau because it is rich in mineral deposits. 2. Minerals like Mica, Bauxite, Copper, Limestone, Iron ore and coal are found here. 3. The Damodar valley is rich with coal deposits and it is considered as the prime centre of coaking coal in the country. 4. 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	
(ii)	1. Salinity is the main problem in Punjab region affecting the fertility of the soil. 2. This is because of excessive irrigation along the canals. Canal irrigation has led to the problem of water logging. 3. The water seeps through the unlined canals and raises the water-table. 4. In some area menace of water logging is accompanied by the formation of alkali soil. 5. The rising sub-soil water brings up the salts, which are left behind after the water has evaporated.	2	

(iii)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Himalayan rivers get water by melting of snow during summer season.</li> <li>2. Also these rivers are fed by rains during monsoon season.</li> <li>3. As the Himalayan rivers have water throughout the year, they are perennial in nature.</li> </ol>	<b>2</b>
<b>A.2. (B) Write short notes : (Any 2)</b>		
(i)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Mining activities are being done on a large scale in this plateau region and these mining activities lead to water and soil pollution.</li> <li>2. After the extraction of minerals, the mining areas become useless for any other purpose.</li> <li>3. A large number of industries have come up in this region causing air, water and soil pollution.</li> <li>4. The western part of the plateau region is an earthquake prone region. The Latur earthquake which occurred in the year 1993, killed many people and destroyed their properties.</li> <li>5. Koyna region is also prone to earthquakes.</li> </ol>	<b>2</b>
(ii)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Ganga belt is the world's most extensive plain of uninterrupted alluvium formed by the deposition of silt by numerous rivers.</li> <li>2. The major rivers in this region are the Ganga, Yamuna, Chambal, Gomati, Ghaghara &amp; Kosi.</li> <li>3. The low lying flood zone of the rivers in the Upper Ganga Plain is known as 'Khadar' which has newer alluvial while the Uplands are called the 'Bangar' which have older alluvial.</li> <li>4. About 30 km wide the Bhabar belt, that lies south of Shiwalik range has a dominance of boulders, gravels &amp; sand. The rivers descending from the Himalayan slopes disappears in this belt &amp; reappears in the Tarai belt that is located to the South of the Bhabar. The tarai is a marshy belt.</li> <li>5. The fluvial landscape is characterized by natural levees, meanders and ox-bow lakes etc. along the river valleys.</li> <li>6. The Middle Ganga Plain is less elevated from the sea level.</li> <li>7. The Lower Ganga plain has a very low relief. The foothills of Jalpaiguri &amp; Darjeeling districts are called 'Duars'. They form the gateway to Bhutan from India.</li> </ol>	<b>2</b>
(iii)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Due to the diversified habitat animal life in Rajasthan Desert is very rich in contrast to the other deserts of the world. Many species of lizard and snakes are found here.</li> <li>2. Some wildlife species found in the desert in large numbers such as the Blackbuck, the Indian Gazelle and Indian Wild Ass in the Rann of Kachchh. They have evolved excellent survival strategies,</li> </ol>	<b>2</b>

- their size is smaller than other similar animals living in different conditions, and they are mainly nocturnal.
3. Protection is provided by a local community, the Bishnois. Other mammals of Rajasthan area include a subspecies of Red fox and a wild cat.
  4. The region is a habitat for about 140 species of migratory and resident birds of the desert. one can see eagles, harriers, falcons, buzzards, kestrel and vultures.
  5. The Indian Peafowl is a resident breeder of Rajasthan region. The peacock is designated as the national bird of India.

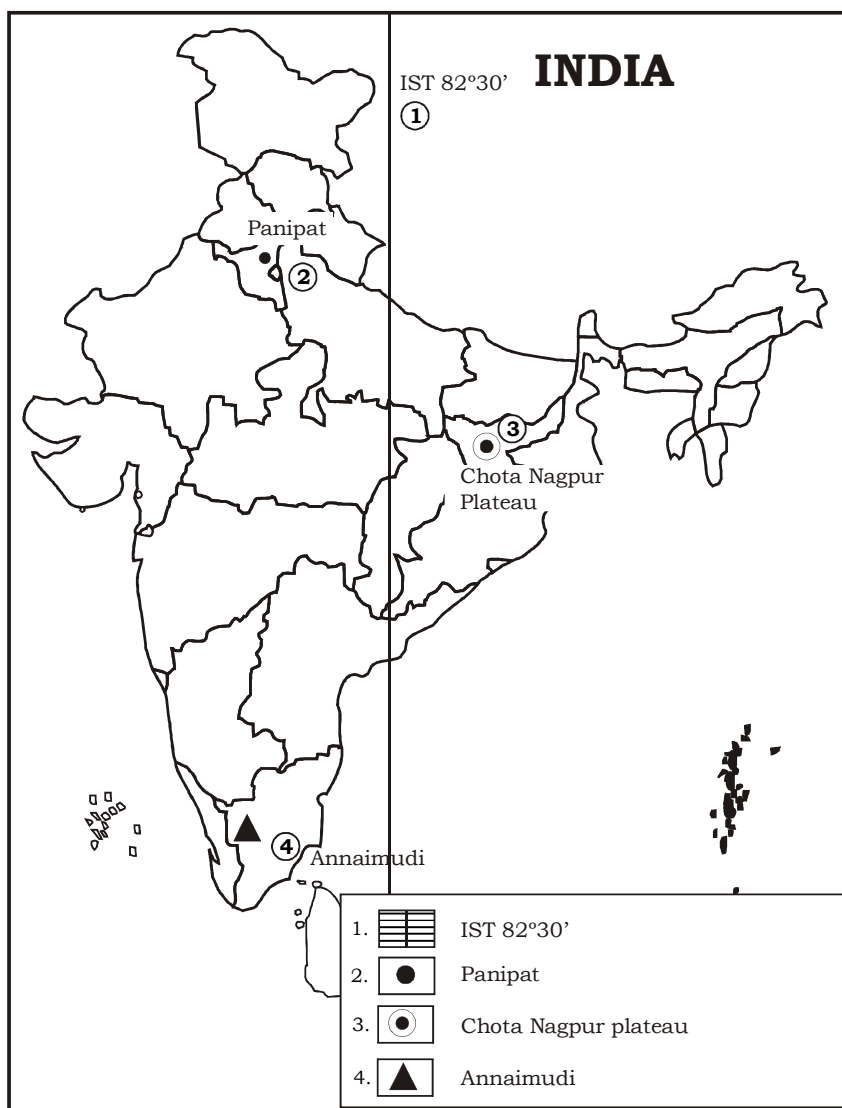
**A.3. (A) Draw a simple line graph with the following information : 2**



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

- |       |   |          |
|-------|---|----------|
| (i)   | Kerala has the highest sex ratio.   | <b>1</b> |
| (ii)  | The sex ratio in the state of Jammu and Kashmir is 883  | <b>1</b> |
| (iii) | Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Assam, Mizoram, Tripura, Goa, Karnataka have sex ratio between 951 - 975 | <b>1</b> |
| (iv)  | Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Arunachal Pradesh have sex ratio between 901 - 925.                   | <b>1</b> |

**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>	
1.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Upper Ganga Plain was earlier covered by forests. With the expansion of agriculture and human settlement, the area under forest continued to shrink.</li> <li>2. Bhabar and Tarai tracts have more area under forest than the plains. The Bhabar and the Tarai have a dominance of Sal and Semal trees. The western drier area has Shisham, Babul, Khair and Semal.</li> <li>3. The Middle Ganga Plain has excessive felling of trees resulting in large scale deforestation in the region. The uncultivable tracts have Bargad, Pipal, Imli, Mahua, Neem, Babul etc.</li> <li>4. In the Lower Ganga Plain, three types of natural vegetation are found. Mangroves or 'Sundari' are dominant in the Delta Region of West Bengal.</li> <li>5. Tropical evergreen forests occur in the Duar tract in the north. Sal and Shisham are the dominant varieties. Deciduous forests occur in the western part. Teak, Shisham, Bamboo etc., are the main varieties.</li> </ol>	4
(ii)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The region has a monsoon type climate with dry cold winter and hot summers.</li> <li>2. The climate is characterized by extreme hot and extreme cold conditions.</li> <li>3. The annual temperatures in the plain range from 2°C to 40°C.</li> <li>4. May and June are characterized by hot and dry winds, locally known as 'loo'.</li> <li>5. These loo are followed by dust winds and occasional showers.</li> <li>6. Rainfall decrease from about 950 mm near the Siwalik range to 330 mm along the Rajasthan desert.</li> <li>7. The annual rainfall varies from 950 mm cm in Ambala to 460 mm in Hissar.</li> <li>8. Most of the rainfall occurs in the months of July to September.</li> <li>9. Some amount of rainfall is received in winter between December and March because of western depressions.</li> <li>10. It proves useful for the rabi crops. However, occasional hailstroms may prove harmful.</li> </ol>	4
(iii)	<p>This region can be divided on the basis of their location into two divisions.</p> <p>A. The Western coastal lowland    B. The Eastern coastal lowland</p> <p>A. The Western coastal lowland :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The coast is characterised by seasonal rivers, high relief, dissected terrain, faulted structure, indented coastline, rias and cliffs etc.</li> </ol>	4



	<p>2. The coast has a number of bays, headlands, estuaries, backwater lagoons, swamps, salt marshes, mangrove forests, clean and beautiful beaches etc.</p> <p><b>B. The Eastern coastal region :</b></p> <p>1. It is characterised by the deltaic plains.</p> <p>2. These plains are formed due to depositional work of the rivers.</p> <p>3. Extensive deltas of Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri etc. are characteristic feature of this coast.</p>	
<b>A.5. Fill in the blanks with appropriate alternative :</b>		
(i)	Inflation <b>reduces</b> saving and capital formation.	<b>1</b>
(ii)	Inflation is generally associated with rapidly <b>rising</b> prices.	<b>1</b>
<b>A.6. Answer in 1 or 2 sentences each : (Any 3)</b>		
(i)	<p>(1) Resources that are freely available in nature are termed as natural resources.</p> <p>(2) Sunshine and forest are two examples of natural resources.</p>	<b>2</b>
(ii)	<p>(1) Prof. Crowther has defined inflation as “a state in which the value of money is falling, i.e. prices are rising”.</p> <p>(2) However, this definition fails to explain why the price level increases from time to time.</p>	<b>2</b>
(iii)	<p>(1) In a capital intensive technique, more machinery and less labour is used. For e.g. modern textile mills.</p> <p>(2) In USA, capital intensive techniques are preferred due to abundance of capital.</p>	<b>2</b>
(iv)	<p>(1) A process through which a substance is added to the food item to increase its quantity is called food adulteration.</p> <p>(2) Food adulteration is done to increase profit margin.</p>	<b>2</b>
(v)	<p>(1) Public Distribution System is a food security system launched by the Government of India.</p> <p>(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.</p>	<b>2</b>

<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></p> <p>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 harmful effects of foods adulteration on human health are as follows:</p> <p>(1) Invisible food adulteration is very harmful as the adulterants cannot be removed easily e.g. milk adulterated with water/chemicals, pulses adulterated by artificial colours.</p> <p>(2) Food adulteration leads to serious health problems like cancer, paralysis, diseases of skin and eye or even death.</p> <p>(3) It thus adversely affects the health of the society.</p> <p>(4) Food adulteration is a serious social crime.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">❖❖❖❖</p>	<p><b>4</b></p> <p><b>4</b></p>
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