

MT 154

2013 1100

Seat No.

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-MT 154 -SOCIAL SCIENCE (73) GEOGRAPHY & ECONOMICS- PRELIM I - PAPER V (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) _____ Island located to the east of the Middle Andaman is the only active volcano in India.
(Nicobar, Barren, Maldives, Lakshadweep)
- (ii) _____ River rises in the Peninsular Plateau and joins River Yamuna.
(Gandak, Kosi, Chambal, Luni)
- (iii) About _____ % the total population of Rajasthan lives in the desert.
(22, 38, 43, 64)

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

- | Group 'A' | Group 'B' |
|------------------|--------------------|
| (i) Lohi | (a) Goat |
| (ii) Dhak | (b) Bullock |
| (iii) Maidan | (c) Karnataka |
| | (d) Around Patiala |

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

- (i) Rainfall influences the climate of the Western Ghats and the Coastal Plains.
- (ii) Deccan Plateau is an industrially well developed region.
- (iii) Rajasthan desert is the most densely populated desert in the world.

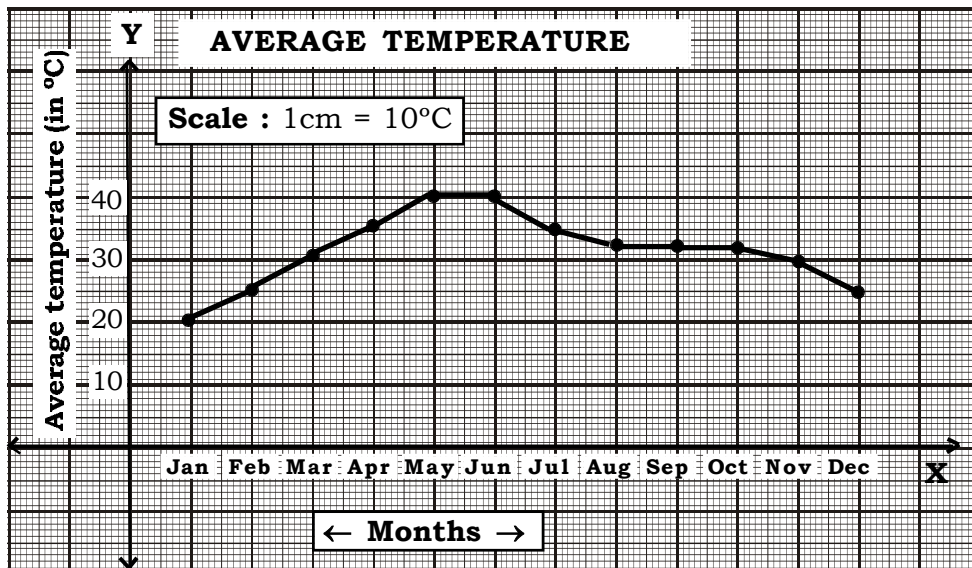
Q.2. (B) Write short notes : (Any 2) 4

- (i) Agriculture in the Eastern Coastal Plains.
- (ii) The Karakoram.
- (iii) Soils of the Ganga Plain.

Q.3. (A) Draw a Divided Rectangle with the following information. 2

Types of electricity	Use of electricity
Residential	25%
Commercial	8%
Industrial	35%
Farming	24%
Others	8%

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



- (i) What is the temperature in the month of January?
- (ii) In which month do you find the maximum temperature?
- (iii) Write the temperature of August month.
- (iv) In which month do you find the lowest temperature?

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

- (i) Nilgiri hills
- (ii) Amritsar
- (iii) Purvanchal
- (iv) Mahabaleshwar

Q.4. Answer the following in detail : (Any 2) 8

- (i) Write about the natural vegetation of Rajasthan.
- (ii) Write in detail on economic development in the Deccan Plateau.
- (iii) How do the coastal islands along the west coast and east coast differs from one another ?

Q.5. Fill in the blanks with appropriate alternative : 2

- (i) Level of production in an economy is influenced by the availability and utilization of resource.
(a) natural (b) human (c) mineral
- (ii) The main motive of the producers is to maximize profit in a economy.
(a) Socialist (b) Capitalist (c) Mixed

Q.6. Answer in 1 or 2 sentences each : (Any 3) 6

- (i) Explain labour intensive technique.
- (ii) What is deficit financing?
- (iii) Write any two direct measures to control inflation?
- (iv) Explain any two benefits of Public Distribution System in India.
- (v) Explain the 'Right to be heard'.

Q.7. Answer in 5 or 6 sentences each : (Any 1) 4

- (i) What are the causes of decrease in supply of goods and services?
- (ii) Explain the drawbacks of Public Distribution System.

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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)	Barren Island located to the east of the Middle Andaman is the only active volcano in India.	1	
(ii)	Chambal River rises in the Peninsular Plateau and joins River Yamuna.	1	
(iii)	About 38% the total population of Rajasthan lives in the desert.	1	
A.1.	(B) Match the Columns :		
	Group 'A'	Group 'B'	
(i)	Lohi	- Goat	1
(ii)	Dhak	- Around Patiala	1
(iii)	Maidan	- Karnataka	1
A.2.	(A) Give geographical reasons : (Any 2)		
(i)	1. The Western Ghats run parallel to the Western Coast and as a barrier for the South-West monsoon winds. This causes heavy rainfall in the West Coastal region during the monsoon. 2. The rainfall increases towards the Ghats where it is around 4000 mm per annum. On the other hand, it decreases towards north Gujarat, especially the Kachchh region, where there is no such mountain barrier to cause rainfall. 3. Because of high rainfall in the coastal plains of Konkan and Malabar, their the climate is hot and humid during monsoon and hot and dry in the rest of the year. 4. In the Ghats region, it is humid but not so hot as in the plains. In the north Gujarat Plain, the climate is mostly dry and extreme because of low rainfall. 5. Thus, rainfall influences the climate of the Western Ghats and the Coastal Plains.	2	
(ii)	1. Deccan plateau is an industrially well developed region. 2. In Maharashtra Plateau Cotton textile industry is the largest and the oldest industry. This plateau has many industries like sugar, automobiles, electronics and food processing.	2	

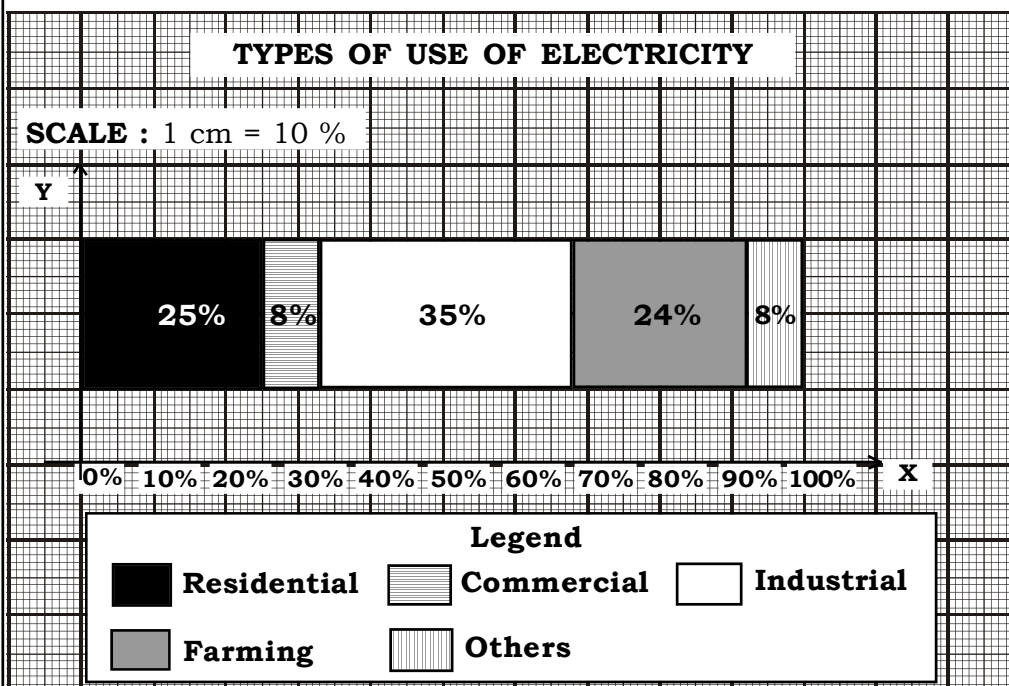
	<p>3. The Karnataka and Telangana plateau are rich in mineral resources. Important minerals are high grade Iron ore, Copper, Manganese, Chromite, China clay, Limestone, Gold and granite. Hence many mineral based industries have developed here.</p> <p>4. Karnataka and Telangana plateau has many industries like machine tools, electronic products, telecommunication equipment etc.</p> <p>5. Bengaluru and Pune have become popular hubs of the IT industry.</p> <p>6. Thus, deccan Plateau is an industrially well developed region.</p>	
(iii)	<p>1. Rajasthan desert is a transition zone between densely populated basins of Ganga on the east and Indus on west side there were migration, invasion and exchanges of population from the west to east from 7th century.</p> <p>2. The government of India has started a centrally sponsored scheme under the title of Desert Development Programme for development of watershed management to check spreading of desert and improve the living condition of people in desert.</p> <p>3. Indira Gandhi Canal irrigates north western Rajasthan and help to increase the agricultural prospects.</p> <p>4. As animal husbandry is also carried out on a large scale, hide and wool industries are also prominent.</p> <p>5. Rajasthan is important for in quarrying and mining in India and second largest source of cement in India. It also has rich deposits of salt at Sambhar.</p> <p>6. Tourism industry has also developed here as the tourists are attracted towards the Camel Safari and the historical places.</p> <p>7. All these factors have lead to generation of employment and thus income leading to the growth of population in this region.</p>	2
A.2.	(B) Write short notes : (Any 2)	
(i)	<p>1. The Eastern Coastal plains are some of the most fertile lands of our country are they have very fertile delta regions of the rivers Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri.</p> <p>2. These plains are the areas of high to moderate rainfall and high temperature which are best suited to for rice, jute as well as tropical fruits and vegetables.</p> <p>3. All the delta regions and the adjoining plains have dominance of rice cultivation.</p> <p>4. As many as three crops of rice are raised in a year in the Kaveri Delta.</p>	2
(ii)	<p>1. The Karakoram is located in the northern part of the state of Jammu and Kashmir.</p> <p>2. It is one of the major ranges in Himalayan system.</p>	2

- (iii)
3. It is the home of highest concentration of peaks rising over 8000m. K2 (8611m) is the second highest peak of the world & highest peak in India.
 4. It runs for a distance of 500 km & is heavily glaciated part of the world outside the polar regions.
1. Throughout the region alluvial soil is found. In the Upper Ganga Plains, the Bhabar tract has sand and gravel while the Tarai has sandy clay with humus and moisture.
 2. The newer alluvial soils of the Khadar are highly alkaline but lack in humus. The older alluvial soils of the Bangar are mature but lack salts, lime and alkalinity.
 3. The Middle Ganga Plain has immature alluvial soils. A poor drainage causes accumulation of sodium salts that renders the soil infertile. The soils generally lack Nitrogen and need manure and fertilizers.
 4. The Lower Ganga Plain consists of laterite, red and alluvial type of soils. Laterite soils exist in the south western part and are acidic and lack humus content. Red soils are acidic and deficient in humus content.
 5. Tarai soils also lack humus content. Alluvial soils are found extensively and are rich in humus and alkalinity.

2

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

2

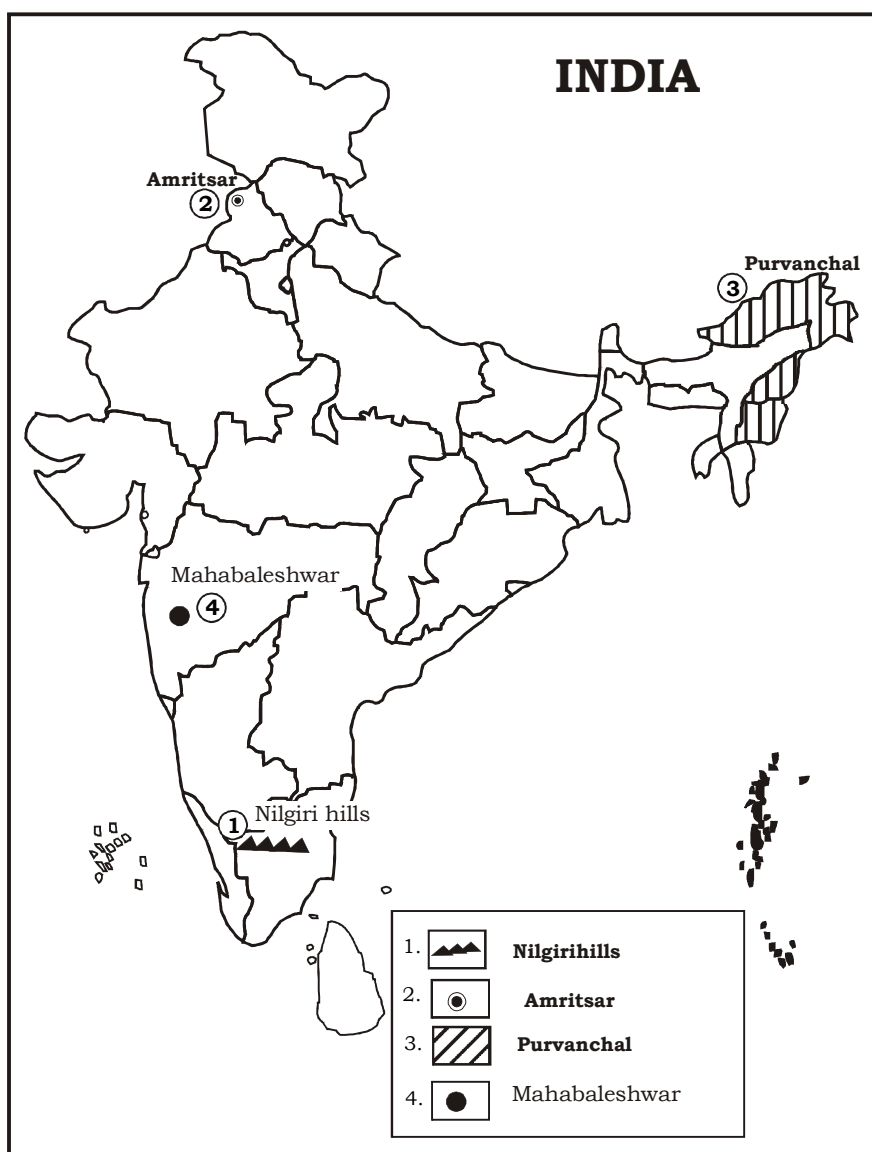


A.3. (B) Observe the given graph and answer the following questions : (Any 2)

- | | | |
|-------|--|----------|
| (i) | The temperature in month of January is 20°C | 1 |
| (ii) | The maximum temperature is found in the month of May. | 1 |
| (iii) | The temperature of August month is approximately 33°C. | 1 |
| (iv) | The lowest temperature is found in the month of January. | 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)	4
(i)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The natural vegetation of Rajasthan dry area is classified as Northern Desert Thorn Forest. The whole region is largely sandy and bare rocks are exposed. 2. Vegetal cover is very thin and only a few small trees can be observed. Density and size of patches increase from west to east following the increase in rainfall. 3. Natural vegetation of Rajasthan Desert is composed of tree, shrub and herb species. The scrubs are thorny and have a stunted growth. 4. Trees are short and stunted due to scanty rainfall. 5. Khip bush with long needle shape branches without leaves is common in sandy soils. 6. Evergreen bushes of khair, phog, beri, khejri and cactus are found in fairly large area at some places. Babul is one of the best fodder trees of this region and it grows even under arid climatic and sandy conditions. 7. The introduction of exotic tree species in the desert for plantation has become necessary. 	4
(ii)	<p>A. Agriculture in Deccan Plateau :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cotton, sugarcane and rice are the chief crops of the Deccan Plateau. 2. Rice is the main crop in the eastern part of the Plateau, while wheat is produced in the northern part 3. Jawar, cotton, sugarcane and oilseeds are grown mostly in the Maharashtra Plateau region, whereas Bajara is predominant in the western part of Deccan Plateau. Pulses are grown in the northern part. <p>B. Mining in the Deccan Plateau :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maharashtra plateau is richly endowed with various minerals of industrial importance like Manganese, Coal, Iron ore, Limestone, Copper, Bauxite, Silica, Sand, and Common salt. 2. These minerals are found in substantial quantities in the eastern districts with some deposits in the west. 3. Bituminous coal is found in the districts of Bhandara, Nagpur and Chandrapur. 4. The Karnataka-Telangana Plateau is also rich in minerals like iron ore, limestone and magnesite. Karnataka is the main gold producing state in India. It has rich deposits of granite. 5. Thus mining is developed on a large scale in Deccan Plateau. <p>C. Industries in the Deccan Plateau :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Deccan plateau is an industrially well developed region. 	4

	<p>2. In Maharashtra Plateau Cotton textile industry is the largest and the oldest industry. This plateau has many industries like sugar, automobiles, electronics and food processing.</p> <p>3. The Karnataka and Telangana plateau are rich in mineral resources. Important minerals are high grade Iron ore, Copper, Manganese, Chromite, China clay, Limestone, Gold and granite. Hence many mineral based industries have developed here.</p> <p>4. Karnataka and Telangana plateau has many industries like machine tools, electronic products, telecommunication equipment etc.</p> <p>5. Bengaluru and Pune have become popular hubs of the IT industry.</p> <p>6. Thus, deccan Plateau is an industrially well developed region.</p> <p>D. Transportation in the Deccan Plateau :</p> <p>1. This plateau region has a well developed network of roads and railways.</p> <p>2. There are a number of highways which connect this region to other parts of the country.</p> <p>3. There are many national and international airports which connect various industrial and commercial centers of the country.</p> <p>4. Bengaluru, Hyderabad and Nagpur are the important international airports of the region.</p> <p>E. Tourism in the Deccan Plateau :</p> <p>1. Deccan plateau has many tourist places of natural, cultural, historical and religious importance Udagamandalam (Ooty) of Tamilnadu and Mahabaleshwar of Maharashtra are famous hill stations of the region.</p> <p>2. Bengaluru and Hyderabad are famous for their gardens.</p> <p>3. There are many historical places like Aurangabad, Bidar, Bijapur, Mysore, Pune etc.</p> <p>4. Besides these, there are many pilgrimage centres in this plateau region that attract people from all over the world.</p> <p>5. Thus tourism is well developed in Deccan Plateau.</p>	
(iii)	<p>1. Western Ghats : The coastal islands along the western coast are mostly rocky islands and many of them are in the form of submerged wave-cut platforms.</p> <p>Eastern Ghats : The islands along the eastern coast are mostly depositional islands formed by the deposition of sand or silt.</p>	4

	<p>2. Western Ghats : The islands in the Gulf of Kachchh are mostly in the form of fringing coral reefs. Along the Konkan and Malabar coasts, there are quite a few tiny islands. Eastern Ghats :Relatively there are large numbers of depositional islands along the Bay of Bengal, particularly along the coast of West Bengal.</p> <p>3. Western Ghats : The islands along the western coast are tiny and rocky. Eastern Ghats : The depositional islands along the coast of West Bengal are larger.</p> <p>4. Western Ghats : There are very few noticeable changes in the case of islands along the Western Coast. Eastern Ghats : The islands along the coast of West Bengal are subjected to changes in their coastlines and area due to the deposition of silt brought by the distributaries of the Ganga-Brahmaputra-Meghna drainage system.</p> <p>A.5. Fill in the blanks with appropriate alternative :</p> <p>(i) Level of production in an economy is influenced by the availability and utilization of <u>natural</u> resource.</p> <p>(ii) The main motive of the producers is to maximize profit in a <u>Capitalist</u> economy.</p> <p>A.6. Answer in 1 or 2 sentences each : (Any 3)</p> <p>(i) (1) In a labour intensive technique, more labour and less capital (machinery) is used. For e.g. handloom industry. (2) In India, labour intensive techniques is preferred due to abundance of population.</p> <p>(ii) (1) The Government borrows money from the public and the Reserve Bank, and also prints notes when its expenditure exceeds its revenue. (2) This increases the money supply, and thereby there in increase in demand and rise in prices.</p> <p>(iii) The two direct measures taken by the Government to control inflation are as follows: (1) Expansion of domestic output to meet the ever increasing demand. (2) Direct control of prices and rationing, i.e. bringing down the upper limit beyond which prices would not be allowed to rise.</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>2</p> <p>2</p>
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(iv)	<p>The benefits of the Public Distribution System in India are :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) It helps to supply subsidised foodgrains to the poor people. (2) It provides employment to fair price shop owners, their employees and other related workers. (3) It reduces poverty and economic inequality. 	2
(v)	<p>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.</p>	2
A.7. Answer in 5 or 6 sentences each : (Any 1)		
(i)	<p>The causes responsible for decrease in supply of goods and services are: (Any 4)</p> <p>(1) Shortage of factors of production :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Shortage of factors of production like land, labour, capital, raw materials etc reduces the production of goods and services . (ii) This decreases the supply of goods and services. <p>(2) Industrial disputes :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Industrial disputes result in strikes and lockouts. (ii) In such a case industrial production falls and results in a decrease in the supply of goods and services. <p>(3) Natural calamities :</p> <p>Natural calamities like floods, droughts etc adversely affect the supply of farm products and raw materials for the industries.</p> <p>(4) Lopsided production :</p> <p>An increase in the production of comforts and luxury goods decreases the supply of essential goods in the market.</p> <p>(5) Hoarding of goods :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Suppliers hoard goods to earn more profit and sometimes consumers also hoard goods, expecting a rise in prices in the near future. (ii) Hoarding by suppliers and consumers further creates a shortage of goods in the market. 	4
(ii)	<p>The drawbacks of Public Distribution System are :</p> <p>(1) Limited benefits to poor :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Under the P.D.S., foodgrains are provided to ration cardholders only and these cards are issued on the basis of residential address. (ii) So, seasonal migrant workers and homeless people are excluded from the benefits as they do not have a permanent residential address. <p>(2) Regional disparities :</p> <p>In the less developed regions, large number of Below Poverty Line (BPL) families do not get the benefits of P.D.S., as compared to the well developed regions.</p>	4

(3) Urban bias :

- (i) Nearly 75% fair price shops are in the rural areas but, food grains and kerosene are not available in them due to inefficient transport system.
- (ii) The rural areas therefore have a low off take, in contrast the urban areas in, have a high P.D.S. offtake.

(4) Inefficient Food Corporation of India :

- (i) Excess stock of foodgrains is not stored properly in the F.C.I. godowns.
- (ii) This has resulted in scarcity of foodgrains in the country even after an increase in production.

