

MT 154

2013 1100

Seat No.

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

-MT 154 -SOCIAL SCIENCE (73) GEOGRAPHY & ECONOMICS- PRELIM I - PAPER VI (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) _____ soil is well developed in the Deccan lava region of Maharashtra. (Black, Gray, Desert, Pink)
- (ii) _____ Project is built on the Satluj river. (Bhakra-Nangal, Hirakund, Jayakwadi, Damodar Vally)
- (iii) The _____ is the highest plateau region of the country. (Ladakh range, Karakoram Range, Kailash range, Siwalik range)

Q.1. (B) Match the Columns :

3

- | Group 'A' | Group 'B' |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|
| (i) Harmandir sahib | (a) Rivers Brahmani and Baitarni |
| (ii) Bavadis | (b) Amritsar |
| (iii) Garhjat hills | (c) step wells |
| | (d) River Krishna |

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

4

- (i) Laterite soils are formed in region receiving heavy rainfall.
- (ii) Soil is infertile and immature in the Middle Ganga Plain.
- (iii) Regional approach in geographic studies is very important.

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

4

- (i) Camel Safari.
- (ii) Industries of central highlands of India :
- (iii) The Ganga drainage Pattern.

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

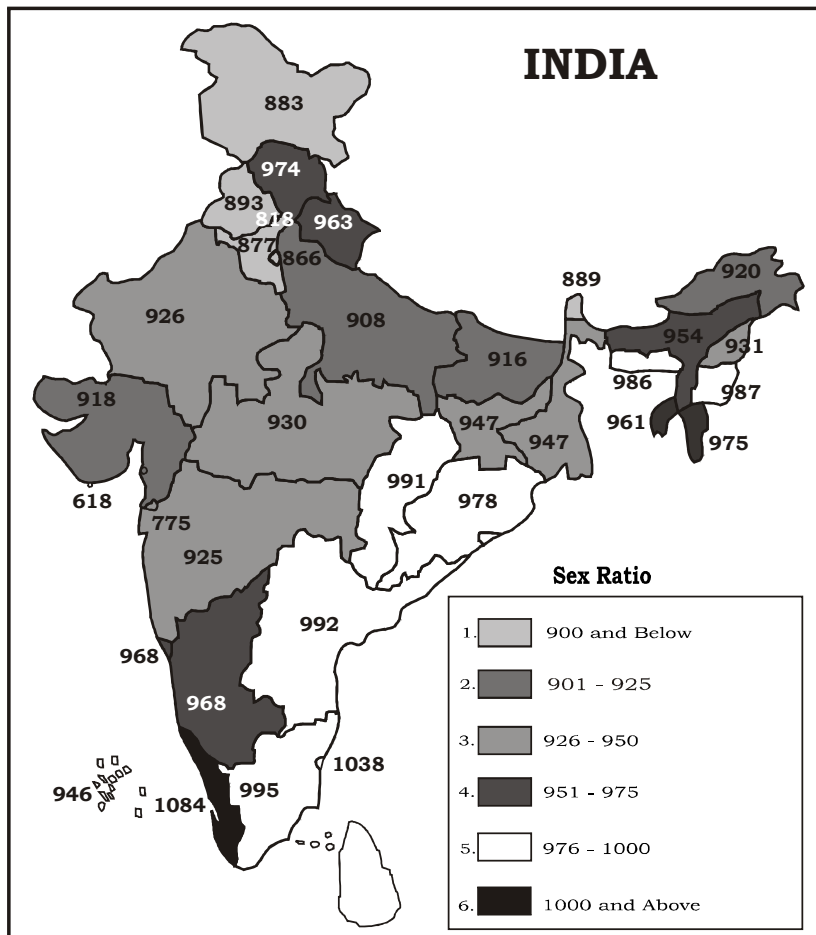
2

India : Population (Crores)	
Years	Population
1951	36
1961	44
1971	55
1981	68
1991	84
2001	102
2011	121

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

2

(Any 2)



- (i) Which state has the highest sex ratio?
- (ii) What is the sex ratio in the state of Rajasthan?
- (iii) Name any two states with sex ratio between 951 - 975.
- (iv) Name any two states with sex ratio between 900 and below.

- Q.3. (C) Mark the following on the outline map of India : (Any 2) 2**
- (i) Western Himalayas
 - (ii) Nangal Dam
 - (iii) Jaisalmer
 - (iv) Palk strait
- Q.4. Answer the following in detail : (Any 2) 8**
- (i) Describe the industrial development in Punjab and Haryana.
 - (ii) Discuss Agriculture 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) In a capitalist economy, means of production are owned, controlled and operated by
(government, society, private individuals)
 - (ii) The solution of 'for whom to produce?' depends upon
ideology of every economy.
(socio-economic, socio-political, socio-cultural)
- Q.6. Answer in 1 or 2 sentences each : (Any 3) 6**
- (i) Define an economy as per Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary?
 - (ii) Define the term 'inflation'.
 - (iii) Why does inflation discourage inflow of foreign capital?
 - (iv) Explain Targeted Public Distribution System OR Dual pricing structure.
 - (v) What is meant by food adulteration?
- 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?

MT 154

2013 1100

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

Time : 2 Hours

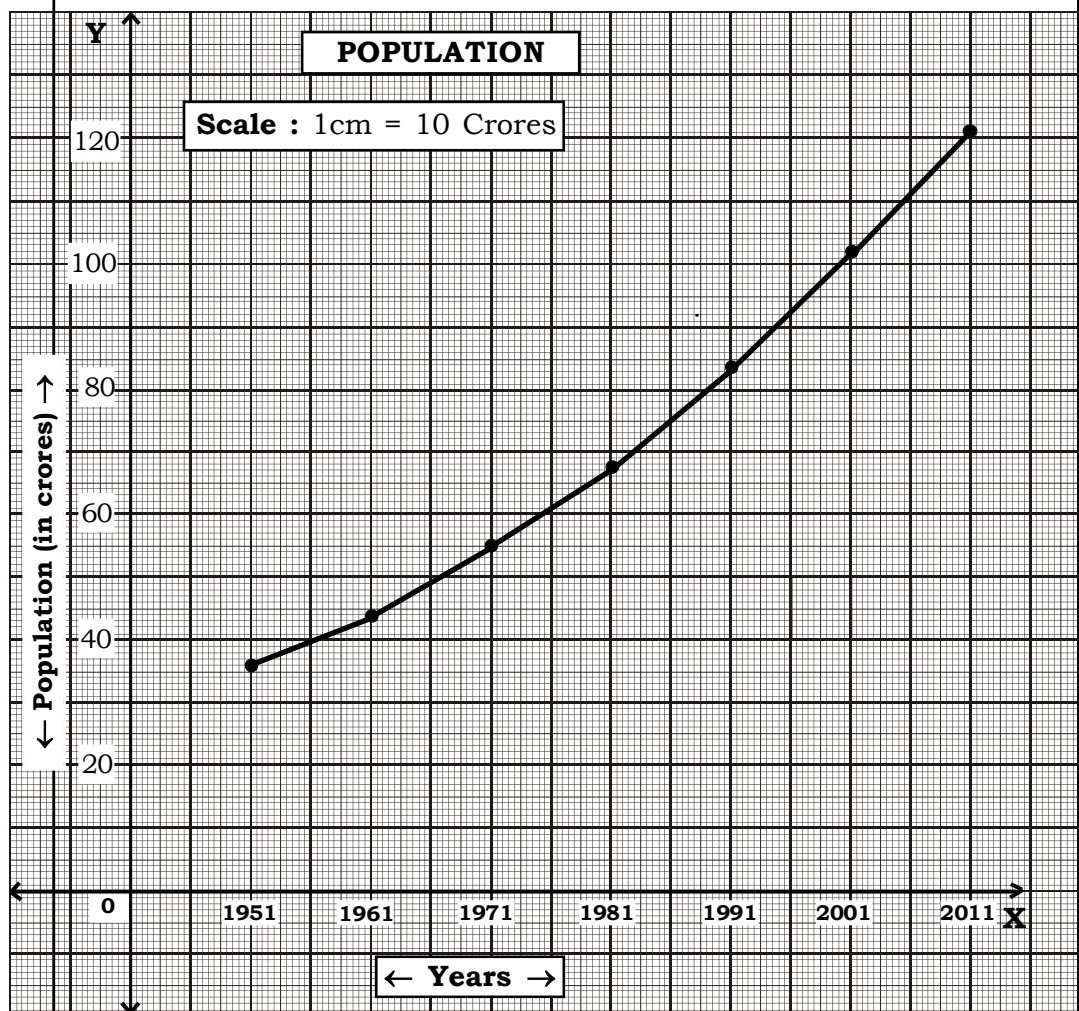
Preliminary Model Answer Paper

Max. Marks : 40

A.1.	(A) Complete and write the following statements by choosing appropriate alternative from the given in the brackets :		
(i)	Black soil is well developed in the Deccan lava region of Maharashtra.	1	
(ii)	Bhakra-Nanga Project is built on the Satluj river.	1	
(iii)	The Ladakh range is the highest plateau region of the country.	1	
A.1.	(B) Match the Columns :		
	Group 'A'	Group 'B'	
(i)	Harmandir	- Amritsar	1
(ii)	Bavadis	- step wells	1
(iii)	Garhjat hills	- Rivers Brahmani and Baitarni	1
A.2.	(A) Give geographical reasons : (Any 2)		
(i)	1. Heavy rainfall results in leaching out of all soluble material of the top layer of soil. 2. It leaves behind high percentage of insoluble Iron oxide in the soil. 3. Such soil is called as Laterite soil. 4. Hence Laterite soils are formed in regions of heavy rainfall.	2	
(ii)	1. Throughout the region of the Ganga Plain alluvial soil is found. 2. The Middle Ganga Plain has immature alluvial soils as it is formed by deposition of new alluvium year after year. 3. A poor drainage causes accumulation of sodium salts that renders the soil infertile. 5. Hence soil is infertile & immature in the Middle Ganga Plains.	2	
(iii)	Regional approach in geographic studies is very important because 1. It focuses on a particular area of the earth. 2. It studies all physical as well as human factors. 3. These interact with each other and work in unison. They provide relative homogeneity. 4. Homogeneity is the foundation of regional approach. It is the organized study of various phenomena spatially related to it.	2	

A.2.	(B) Write short notes : (Any 2)	2
(i)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rajasthan Desert in India fascinates tourists by giving them an opportunity to enjoy its world famous and amazing Camel Safari. 2. Jaisalmer, Bikaner and Jodhpur are three of the historically most popular cities for a tourist to visit Rajasthan. 3. Desert safaris on camels have become increasingly popular around Jaisalmer. 4. The ecotourism industry ranges from cheaper backpackers treks to plush Arabian night style campsites replete with banquets and cultural performances. 5. During the treks, tourists are able to view the fragile and beautiful ecosystem of the Rajasthan Desert. This form of tourism provides income to many people. 	2
(ii)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Textiles are a major industry in Malwa region. Large centres of textile production include Indore and Ujjain. 2. Handicrafts are an important source of income for the tribal population. 3. Coloured lacquerware from Ratlam, rag dolls from Indore, and papier – mache articles from Indore, Ujjain and several other centres are well known. 4. Now many centres of large and medium scale industries have developed. Indore has a large scale factory that produces diesel engines. 5. Pithampur, near Indore, is known as an industrial town for its heavy concentration of automotive industry. 6. Indore is recognized as the commercial centre of Madhya Pradesh, and is the main centre of textiles and agro based products. 	2
(iii)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Ganga Plain is drained by the river Ganga and its tributaries. 2. The Upper Ganga Plain has a very low gradient and slopes from northwest to southeast. So the Ganga and its tributaries Yamuna, Ramganga, Ghaghara, Kali and Gomati flow gently making meanders and ox-bow lakes in the plain. 3. Chambal river rises in the Peninsula and joins the Yamuna river. 4. The Middle Ganga Plain is drained mainly by the Ganga, Ghaghara, Kosi and Son. The Son, Kosi and Ghaghara are notorious for floods and frequent changes in their courses. The Son, originating in the Peninsula, is a major tributary of the Ganga. 5. The Lower Ganga Plain is drained by the rivers Ganga, Brahmaputra and Subarnarekha. The Damodar meets the Ganga-Hoogli in the deltaic region of the Ganga. 	2

A.3. (A) Draw a Simple Line graph with the following information : 2

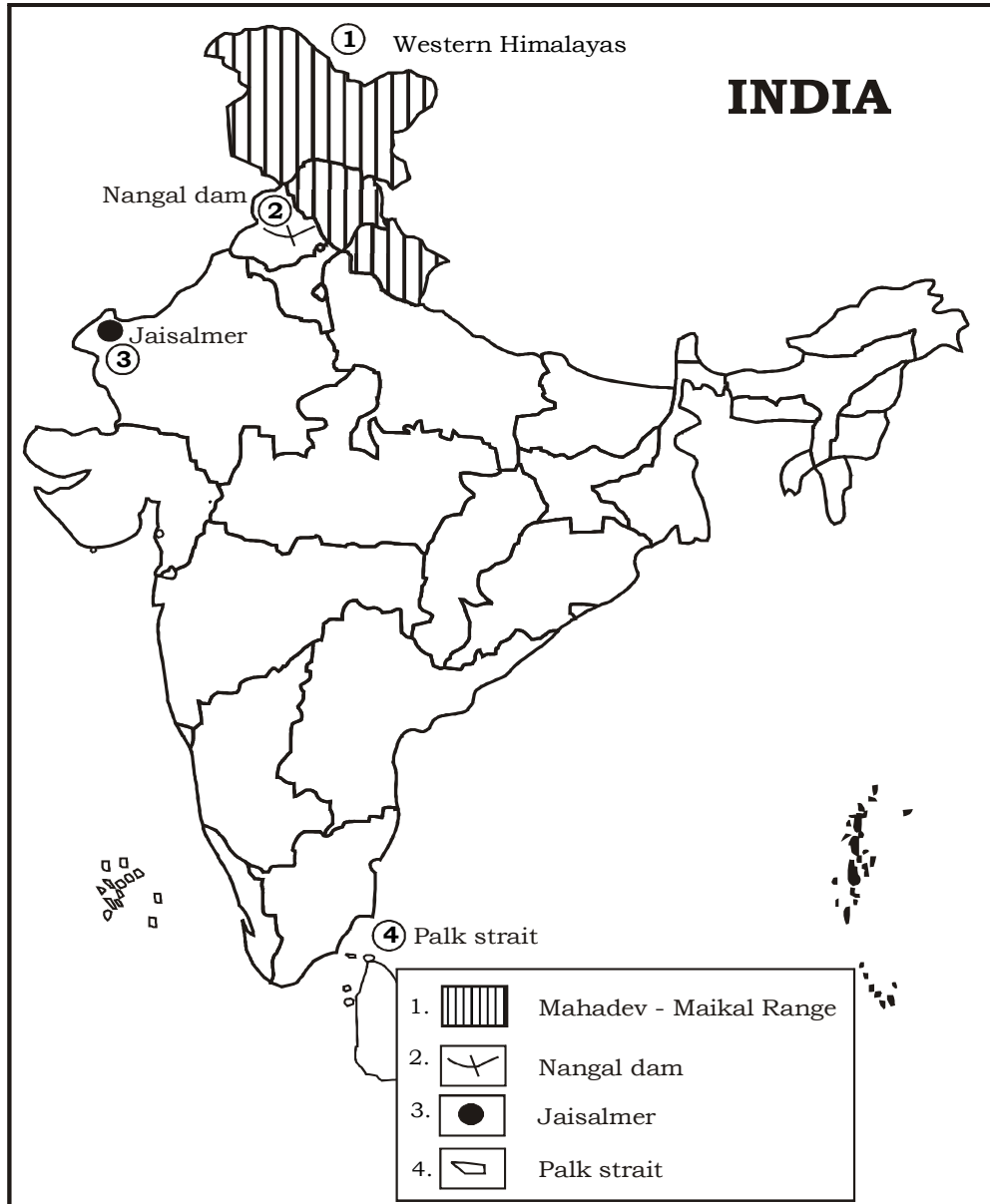


A.3. (B) Observe the given map and answer the following questions : (Any 2)

- | | |
|---|---|
| (i) Kerala has the highest sex ratio. | 1 |
| (ii) The sex ratio in the state of Rajasthan is 926. | 1 |
| (iii) Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Assam, Mizoram, Tripura, Goa, Karnataka have sex ratio between 951 - 975 | 1 |
| (iv) Jammu-Kashmir, Haryana, Punjab, Delhi & Sikkim are the states with sex ratio between 900 and below. | 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) Through the region is basically agricultural some large scale and small scale industries are developed here
1. Some large scale industries including cotton and woolen textiles, fertilizers, light engineering goods, locomotive, paper, sugar etc. have been set up here.

4

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Small scales industries like bicycle, Sports goods, handloom, hosiery, etc. are found in the region. 3. Industries got a boost in the post-independence period. 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. 5. Amritsar is specially known for textiles machine tools and food processing industries. 	
(ii)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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. 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. 4. Pulses are grown in Rabi as well as Kharif seasons. peas, gram and tur are important in Upper and Middle Ganga-Yamuna Doab. 5. Groundnut, sesame and mustard are dominant oilseeds in the plain. Sugarcane is the most important cash crop in the region. 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. 7. In the Ganga delta, rice and jute are the main crops. Other crops include sesame, mustard, groundnut, tobacco, etc. 	4
(iii)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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. 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. 4. Places of pilgrimage as well as places of historical importance like forts also attract tourists. 	4

A.5.	Fill in the blanks with appropriate alternative :	
(i)	In a capitalist economy, means of production are owned, controlled and operated by private individuals .	1
(ii)	The solution of 'for whom to produce?' depends upon socio-economic ideology of every economy	1
A.6.	Answer in 1 or 2 sentences each : (Any 3)	
(i)	The Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary defines economy as, a relationship between production, trade and the supply of money in a particular country or a region.	2
(ii)	(1) Prof. Crowther has defined inflation as "a state in which the value of money is falling, i.e. prices are rising". (2) However, this definition fails to explain why the price level increases from time to time.	2
(iii)	Inflation discourages the inflow of foreign capital because foreign investment becomes less profitable due to rising cost of production.	2
(iv)	(1) A dual pricing structure was introduced under Targeted Public Distribution System since June 1997. (2) Its target was to distribute foodgrains at very low prices to the families Below Poverty Line (BPL) families and at reasonable prices to Above Poverty Line (APL) families.	2
(v)	(1) A process through which a substance is added to the food item to increase its quantity is called food adulteration. (2) Food adulteration is done to increase profit margin.	2
A.7.	Answer in 5 or 6 sentences each : (Any 1)	
(i)	The factors responsible for increase in demand for goods and services are: (1) Increase in public and private expenditure: (i) Public expenditure increases due to war, development policies etc., which leads to an increase in the demand for goods and services. (ii) An increase in private expenditure also leads to an increase in the demand for goods and services. (2) Rapid growth of population : A rapidly growing population, increases the level of demand for goods and services in a country.	4

	<p>(3) Reduction in taxation :</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>(4) Availability of credit :</p> <p>(i) Availability of easy credit increases consumers' spending.</p> <p>(ii) This increases the demand for goods and services.</p> <p>(ii) The following measures are suggested to remove the defects of P.D.S :</p> <p>(1) Food banks : Food banks should be established and the godowns should be modernised in every state, so that foodgrains can be properly stored.</p> <p>(2) Extension of the coverage of Public Distribution System : 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>(3) Restructuring of the Public Distribution System :</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>	4
--	---	----------