

MT 154

2014 1100

Seat No.

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

Time : 2 Hours

(Pages 2)

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) Choose the correct alternative from the bracket & rewrite the statements fully 3

- i) Area wise is the largest state.
(Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan)
- ii) soil formed from the basalt rock is found in Madhya Pradesh.
(Laterite, Black, Red, Sandy)
- iii) Most of the region of Punjab-Haryana plain is drained by small seasonal streams known as (Chos, Doab, river, tributary)

Q.1. (B) Match the items in Group 'A' with those in Group 'B' : 3

- | Group 'A' | Group 'B' |
|-------------------|------------------------------|
| i) Port Blair | a) High Altitude desert |
| ii) Udagamandalam | b) Capital City |
| iii) Ladakh | c) Southernmost tip of India |
| | d) Tamil Nadu |

Q.2. (A) Give Reasons for the following statements: (Any 2) 4

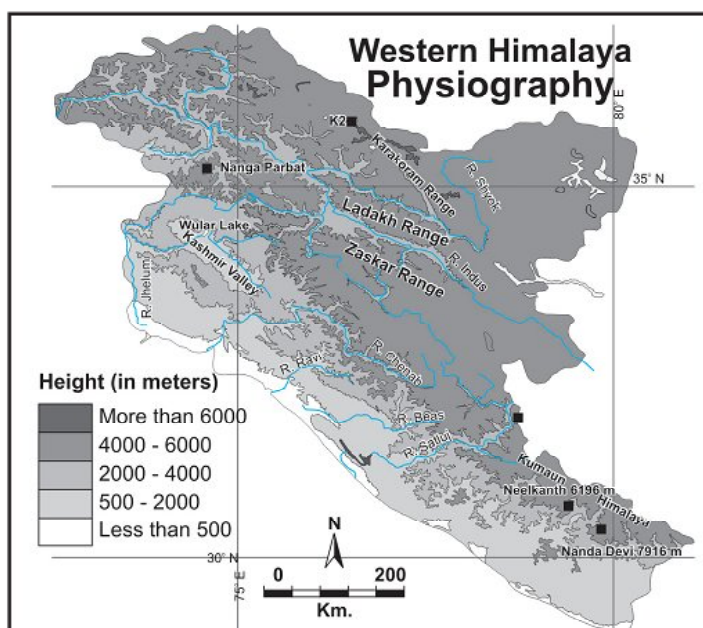
- i) Rural settlements in the peninsular part exhibit mixed types.
- ii) Rajasthan desert is the most densely populated desert in the world.
- iii) The plantation agriculture is mainly confined to the southern parts of the Western Ghats.
- iv) The Ganga Plain is densely populated region.

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

- i) Natural Vegetation and wildlife of the Andaman-Nicobar islands.
- ii) Physiographic aspects of Punjab-Haryana plain.
- iii) Irrigation in Central Karnataka Plateau.

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

Year	Iron ore Production in million tonnes
2000 - 01	250
2001 - 02	275
2002 - 03	300
2003 - 04	325
2004 - 05	375
2005 - 06	400

Q.3. (B) Observe the given diagram carefully & answer the following question: (Any 2)**2**

- i) Name three mountain ranges from North to South.
- ii) Name the highest mountain peak in India.
- iii) Name any three rivers flowing in the state.
- iv) Name two peaks in Kumaun Himalaya region.

Q.3. (C) Fill in the following features in an outline map of India supplied to you & give names. Prepare an index : (Any 2) 2

- i) IST Meridian $82^{\circ}30'$
- ii) Palaghat pass
- iii) Satpuda Range
- iv) Beas River

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) Describe the industrial development in Punjab and Haryana.

Q.5. Fill in the blank choosing the correct alternative : 2

- i) In India, is known as the National Consumer's Day.
(24thDecember, 15thMarch, 1stJuly)
- ii) A is essential to distribute foodgrains through Public Distribution System. (aadhar card, ration card, passport)

Q.6. Answer in one or two sentences : (Any 3) 6

- i) What is meant by an economy?
- ii) Explain capital intensive technique of production.
- iii) Write any two direct measures to control inflation?
- iv) Explain Kemmerer's definition of inflation?
- v) What are the main objectives of Consumer Protection Act, 1986?

Q.7. Answer in detail : (Any 1) 4

- i) What are the measures suggested to remove the defects of public Distribution System ?
- ii) What are the causes of decrease in supply of goods and services?

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Time : 2 Hours

Preliminary Model Answer Paper

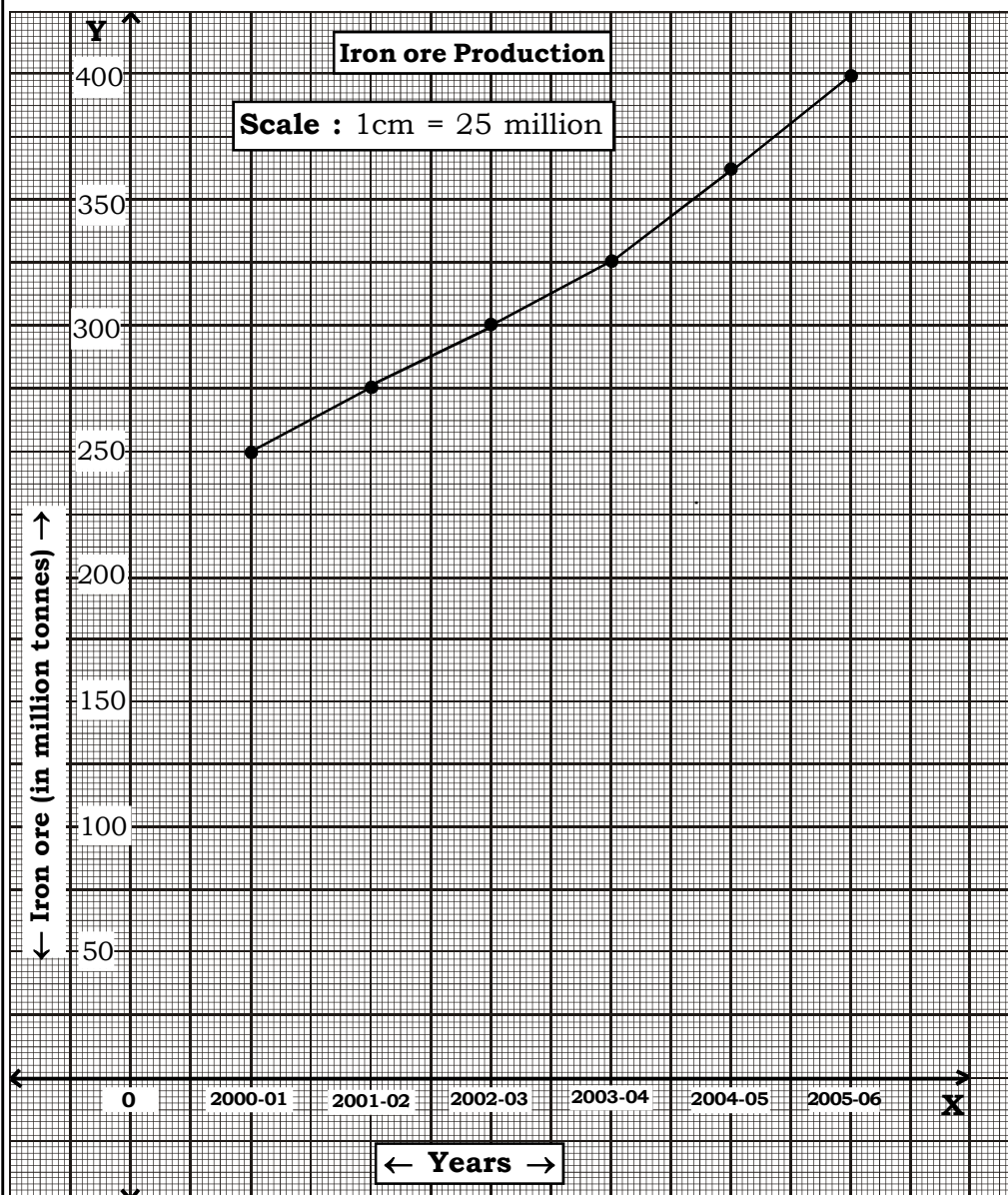
Max. Marks : 40

A.1.	(A) Choose the correct alternative from the bracket & rewrite the statements fully		
i)	Area wise Rajasthan is the largest state.	1	
ii)	Black soil formed from the basalt rock is found in Madhya Pradesh.	1	
iii)	Most of the region is drained by small seasonal streams known as Chos	1	
A.1.	(B) Match the items in Group 'A' with those in Group 'B' :		
	Group 'A'	Ans	
i)	Port Blair	- Capital City	1
ii)	Udagamandalam	- Tamil Nadu	1
iii)	Ladakh	- High Altitude desert	1
A.2.	(A) Give Reasons for the following statements: (Any 2)		
i)	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. Thus rural settlements in the peninsular part exhibit mixed types.	2	
ii)	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.	2	

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 3. Indira Gandhi Canal irrigates north western Rajasthan and help to increase the agricultural prospects. 4. As animal husbandry is also carried out on a large scale, hide and wool industries are also prominent. 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. 6. Tourism industry has also developed here as the tourists are attracted towards the Camel Safari and the historical places. 7. All these factors have lead to generation of employment and thus income leading to the growth of population in this region. 	
iii)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The plantation agriculture requires vast farms and a long rainy season to raise cash crops like tea, coffee, coconut, rubber, etc. 2. In the northern parts of the Western Ghats, agriculture is confined to narrow valleys and moderated slopes. 3. The southern parts of the Western Ghats have a longer rainy season and moderately sloping hill region, which are well suited to crops like tea and coffee. So the plantation agriculture is mainly confined to the southern parts of the Western Ghats. 	2
iv)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Ganga Plain occupies 9% of the total area of the world & accommodates 23% of the population of the country. 2. The average density of the plain is 931 persons per sqkm. 3. This alluvial plain with adequate rainfall and enoromus water resources have led to development of agriculture and agro-based industries. 4. The availability of coal, minerals and a well-developed transportation network has helped in the growth of other industries also, making it one of the most densely populated regions of the world. 	2
A.2.	(B) Write short notes : (Any 2)	
i)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Andaman-Nicobar islands show luxurious growth of natural vegetation. There are a large number of endemic plants that are not to be seen in Mainland India. 	2

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. North Andaman has wet evergreen forests and the density as well as the diversity of plants goes on increasing as one moves towards the South Nicobar Islands. Andaman forests have plenty of timber species of commercial value. Padauk wood, being sturdier than teak, is widely used in furniture making. Aromatic resins or dhoop trees and Rudraksha trees are found in sizable numbers in these forests. 3. Besides, the coastal areas harbor dense mangrove forests almost all along the island margins. 4. Wildlife in these islands includes wild Boar, Barking Deer, Elephants and a number of reptiles. Variety of shells, some of them having pearly appearance, support cottage industry producing a wide range of decorative items and ornaments. 	
ii)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Geologically speaking, the region has a recent origin. It is formed of sediments brought by the Himalayan rivers. 2. The Shiwalik ranges are located on the northern boundaries of the plain, while Delhi Ridge, an extension of the Aravalli ranges, is located on its western border. 3. It is bounded on the west by Pakistan Punjab and Rajasthan desert on the south. This ridge acts as a divide between the Indus and the Ganga systems. 4. The region slopes south and south west wards. Its elevation varies between 275 m in the north east and 175 m in the south west. 5. This plain is a fertile, alluvial, plain with many rivers and an extensive irrigation canal system. 6. A belt of undulating hills extends along the northeastern part of the region along the foothills of the Himalayas. 7. The average elevation of this undulating hills is 300 m above sea level, it ranges from 180 m to 500 m from sea level. 8. The southwest of the plain is semi-arid, it eventually merges into the Rajasthan Desert. 	2
iii)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 2. The outflow of one tank supplies water to the next tank. 3. The tanks are built in a series, usually situated a few kilometers apart. 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. 	2

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

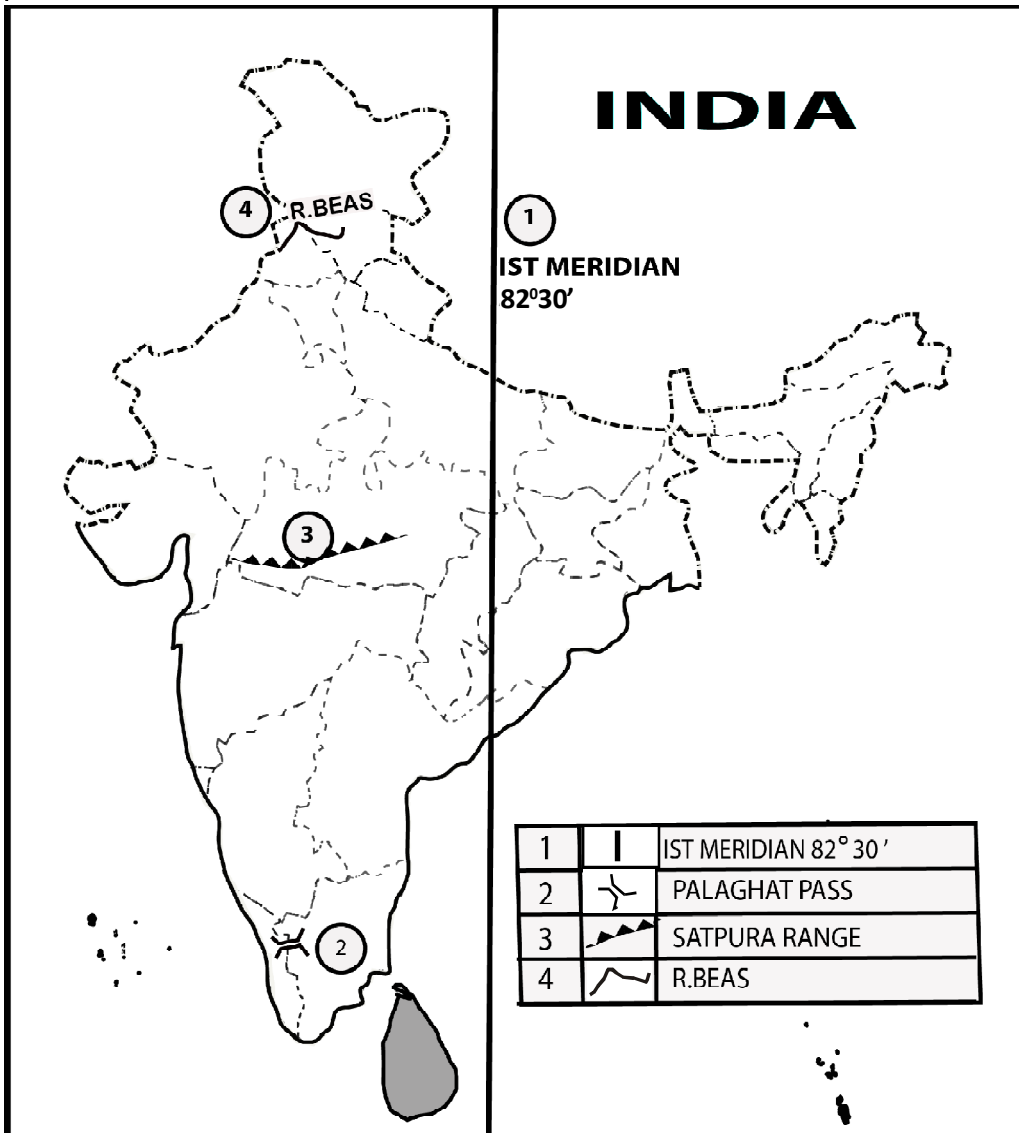


A.3. (B) Observe the given diagram carefully & answer the following question: (Any 2)

- | | | |
|------|---|---|
| i) | Karakoram, Ladakh & Zaskar are three mountain ranges from North to South. | 1 |
| ii) | K2 is the highest mountain peak in India. | 1 |
| iii) | River Indus, Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas, Satluj are flowing in the state. | 1 |
| iv) | Neelkanth and Nanda Devi are the two peaks in Kumaun Himalaya region. | 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. 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) Vindhya Range - Baghelkhand :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The region to the southeast of Bundelkhand and east of Malwa Plateau is known as Vindhya Range - Baghelkhand. 2. Most of Vindhya Range area falls within the state of Madhya Pradesh and a small part of eastern Uttar Pradesh. 3. Towards the east of Vindhya Range 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. Some notable 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)	<p>Though the region is basically agricultural some large scale and small scale industries are developed here</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Some large scale industries including cotton and woolen textiles, fertilizers, light engineering goods, locomotive, paper, sugar etc. have been set up here. 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 Bhakra-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. 	4
A.5.	Fiil in the blank choosing the correct alternative :	
i)	In India, 24th December is known as the National Consumers Day.	1
ii)	A ration card is essential to distribute foodgrains through Public Distribution System.	1
A.6.	Answer in one or two sentences : (Any 3)	
i)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An economy refers to various activities related to the production, distribution and consumption of goods and services in a certain geographical region. 2. It is an organization which makes the use of available resources to produce goods and services. 	2

	OR	
	(1) An economy is a combination of various productive activities. (2) An economy refers to various activities related to the production, distribution and consumption of goods and services in a certain geographical region.	
ii)	1. In a capital intensive technique, more capital (machinery) and less labour is used. For e.g. modern textile mills. 2. In USA, capital intensive techniques is preferred due to abundance of capital.	2
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.	2
iv)	1. Prof. Kemmerer has defined inflation as “too much currency in relation to the physical volume of business being done”. 2. According to the definition, inflation is the result of excess supply of money on one side and the shortage of goods and services on the other side.	2
v)	The main objectives of Consumer Protection Act, 1986 are : 1. Providing better and all-round protection to consumers. 2. Making provision for a simple and speedy machinery for redressal of consumer grievances.	2
A.7.	Answer in detail : (Any 1)	
i)	The following measures are suggested to remove the defects of P.D.S : 1. Food banks : Food banks should be established and the godowns should be modernised in every state, so that foodgrains can be properly stored. 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. 3. Restructuring of the Public Distribution System : (i) The rationing officers must visit the fair price shops frequently to check malpractices and to know their problems.	4

	<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>ii) The causes responsible for decrease in supply of goods and services are:</p> <p>1. Shortage of factors of production :</p> <p>(i) Shortage of factors of production like land, labour, capital, raw materials etc reduces the production of goods and services.</p> <p>(ii) This decreases the supply of goods and services.</p> <p>2. Industrial disputes :</p> <p>(i) Industrial disputes result in strikes and lockouts.</p> <p>(ii) In such a case industrial production falls and results in a decrease in the supply of goods and services.</p> <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> <p>(i) Suppliers hoard goods to earn more profit and sometimes consumers also hoard goods, expecting a rise in prices in the near future.</p> <p>(ii) Hoarding by suppliers and consumers further creates a shortage of goods in the market.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">❖❖❖❖</p>	4
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