

MT 154

2014 1100

Seat No.

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

-MT 154 –SOCIAL SCIENCE (73) GEOGRAPHY & ECONOMICS– PRELIM II – PAPER II (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) Choose the correct alternative from the bracket & rewrite the statements fully 3

- i) The Thar desert is the world's largest desert.
(seventh, fifth, sixth, third)
- ii) The Chambal badlands are also known as
(deep gullies, stony plains, ravines, caves)
- iii) The highest peak in the Western Ghats is
(Anai Mudi, Doda betta, Annamalai, K2)

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

- | Group 'A' | Group 'B' |
|------------------|-----------------------------------|
| i) Chittaranjan | a) Rag Dolls |
| ii) Doab | b) Locomotives |
| iii) Indore | c) Coloured Lacquerware |
| | d) tract lying between two rivers |

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

- i) Compared to the Bay of Bengal islands the Arabian Sea islands receive less rainfall.
- ii) Himalayas determine climatic conditions of India.
- iii) The Deccan is home to many languages.
- iv) Punjab-Haryana alluvial plain has become prosperous.

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

4

- i) Wildlife in Rajasthan Desert.
- ii) Physiography of Ganga Plain.
- iii) Chota Nagpur Plateau

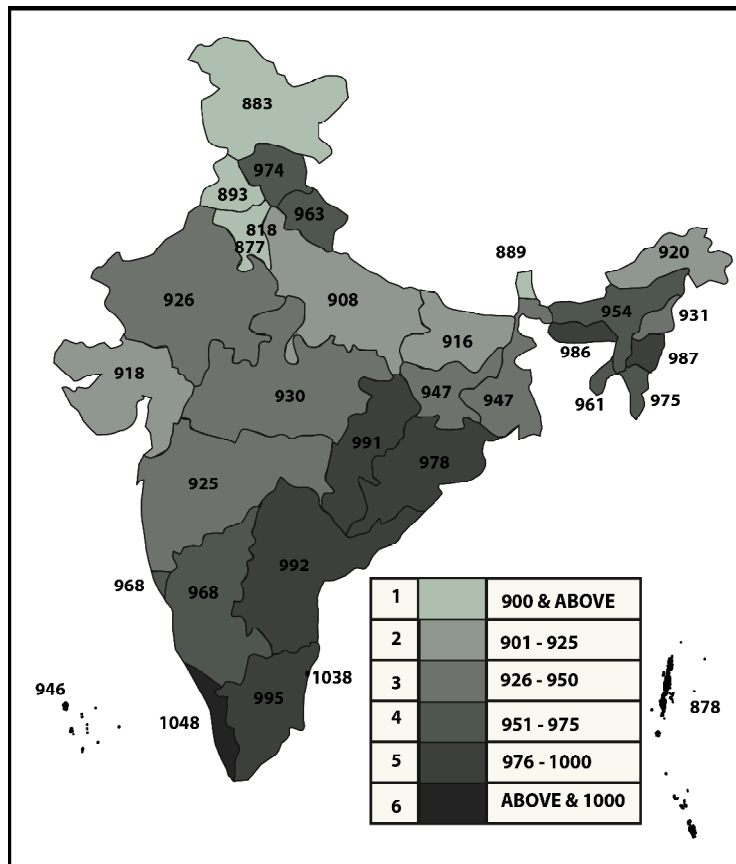
Q.3. (A) Draw a Simple bar graph with the following information:

2

Year	Production in million tonnes
1971	20.98
1981	43.68
1991	58.24
2001	60.48
2011	80.00
TOTAL	263.38

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

2



- i) Which state has the highest sex ratio?
- ii) What is the sex ratio in the state of Haryana?
- iii) Name any two states with sex ratio between 951- 975.
- iv) Name the states with sex ratio between 901- 925.

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) Barren Islands
- ii) Panipat
- iii) Wular Lake
- iv) River Luni

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

- i) Explain sub regions of Deccan Plateau in detail
- ii) Explain the Physical, economical & cultural features of Assam Valley.
- iii) Give the detail about the rivers of the Himalayas.

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

- i) Inflation saving and capital formation
(reduces, increases, expand)
- ii) expenditure increases due to war.
(Private, Public, Consumption)

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

- i) Give two examples of Natural resources.
- ii) What is meant by mixed economy?
- iii) What is meant by 'Cash Reserve Ratio'?
- iv) Explain any two benefits of Public Distribution System in India?
- v) Explain the 'Right to choose'?

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

- i) a) Write any 2 most common business malpractices?
b) Explain any 2 duties of a consumer.
- ii) Explain the effects of inflation on distribution.

Best Of Luck 

MT 154

2014 1100

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

Time : 2 Hours

Preliminary Model Answer Paper

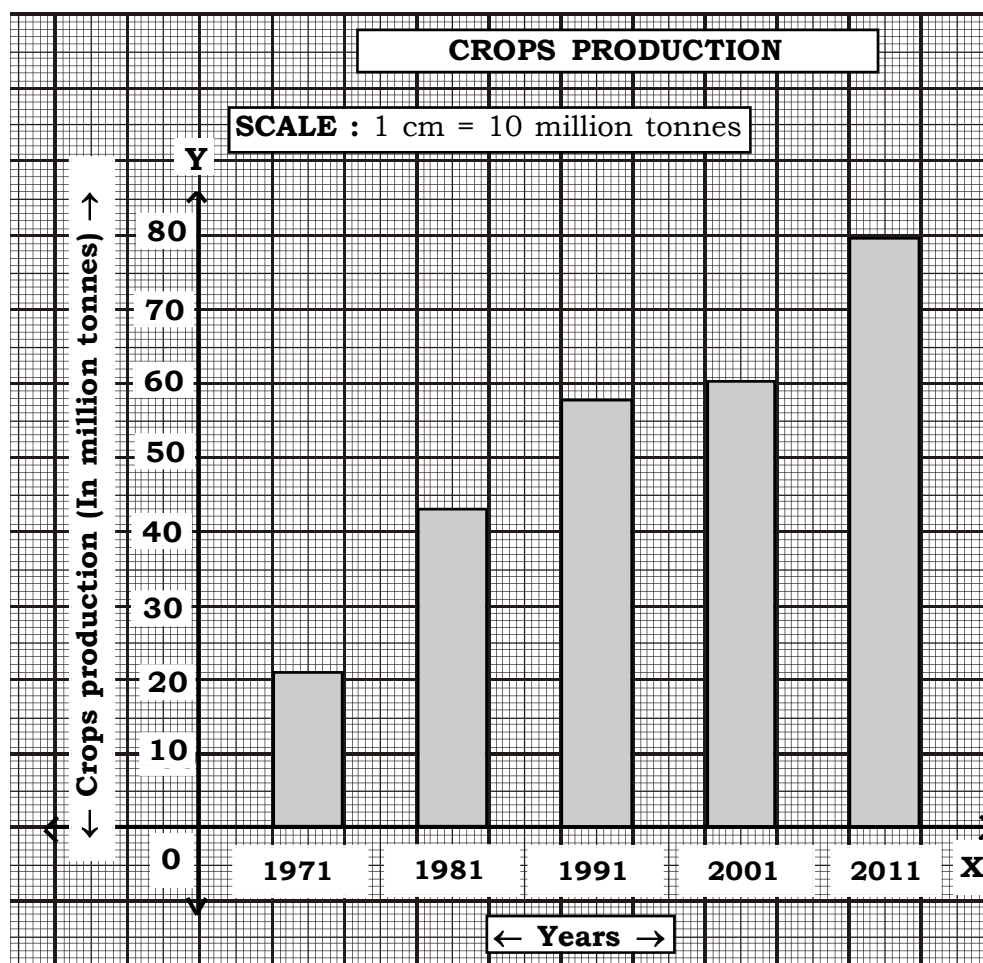
Max. Marks : 40

A.1.	(A) Choose the correct alternative from the bracket & rewrite the statements fully																	
i)	The Thar desert is the world's seventh largest desert.	1																
ii)	The Chambal badlands are also known as ravines .	1																
iii)	The highest peak in the Western Ghats is Anai Mudi .	1																
A.1.	(B) Match the items in Group 'A' with those in Group 'B' :																	
	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left; width: 30%;">Group 'A'</th> <th style="text-align: center; width: 10%;">-</th> <th style="text-align: left; width: 50%;">Ans</th> <th style="width: 10%;"></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>i) Chittaranjan</td> <td style="text-align: center;">-</td> <td>Locomotives</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ii) Doab</td> <td style="text-align: center;">-</td> <td>tract lying between two rivers</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>iii) Indore</td> <td style="text-align: center;">-</td> <td>Rag Dolls</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Group 'A'	-	Ans		i) Chittaranjan	-	Locomotives	1	ii) Doab	-	tract lying between two rivers	1	iii) Indore	-	Rag Dolls	1	
Group 'A'	-	Ans																
i) Chittaranjan	-	Locomotives	1															
ii) Doab	-	tract lying between two rivers	1															
iii) Indore	-	Rag Dolls	1															
A.2.	(A) Give Reasons for the following statements: (Any 2)	2																
i)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Arabian Sea islands of Lakshadweep are flat islands having no hills to cause topographical rain. 2. Also their vegetation or forest cover is not so dense as that of the Andaman-Nicobar islands. 3. Besides, Lakshadweep islands receive rain mostly from the SW monsoons, whereas the Andaman-Nicobar islands receive rain from both the SW and NE monsoons. Because of these reasons, the Arabian Sea islands receive less rainfall as compared to the Bay of Bengal islands. 																	
ii)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Himalayas act as a great climatic divide affecting large systems of air and water circulation. 2. They help to determine meteorological conditions in the Indian subcontinent to the south and in the central Asian highlands to the north. 3. The Himalayan Ranges obstruct the passage of cold air from the north entering into India in winter and also forces the south westerly monsoon (rain-bearing) winds to give up most of their moisture within the sub-continental part. 4. The result is heavy precipitation (both rain & snow) on the Indian side but arid conditions in Tibet. 	2																

iii)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bhil and Gond people live in the hills along the northern and the northeastern edges of the plateau, and speak various languages. 2. Marathi is the main language of the northwestern Deccan in the state of Maharashtra. 3. Telugu and Kannada are the predominant languages of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka respectively. 4. Tamil is the main language of Tamil Nadu to the south of the plateau, and Malayalam that of the hills and coast of the southwest, in the state of Kerala. The city of Hyderabad is an important centre of Urdu language in the Deccan. 5. Thus the Deccan is home to many languages and people. 	2
iv)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Punjab-Haryana alluvial plain has become prosperous because of tube-wells and canal irrigation. 2. Area near the river are served by canals taken out from them. 3. The region has a high percentage of irrigated area. 4. Irrigation by tube wells is important in the northern districts, particularly in Jalandhar and Ludhiana. 5. In Haryana, well irrigation is significant in the districts lying along the right bank of the Yamuna canal. 	2
A.2.	(B) Write short notes : (Any 2)	
i)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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, 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. 	2

ii)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Ganga belt is the world's most extensive plain of uninterrupted alluvium formed by the deposition of silt by numerous rivers. 2. The major rivers in this region are the Ganga, Yamuna, Chambal, Gomati, Ghaghara & Kosi. 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. 4. About 30 km wide the Bhabar belt, that lies south of Shiwalik range has a dominance of boulders, gravels & sand. The rivers descending from the Himalayan slopes disappears in this belt & reappears in the Tarai belt that is located to the South of the Bhabar. The tarai is a marshy belt. 5. The fluvial landscape is characterized by natural levees, meanders and ox-bow lakes etc. along the river valleys. 6. The Middle Ganga Plain is less elevated from the sea level. 7. The Lower Ganga plain has a very low relief. The foothills of Jalpaiguri & Darjeeling districts are called 'Duars'. They form the gateway to Bhutan from India. 	2
iii)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Much of this plateau spreads in Jharkhand and extends into the adjoining states like West Bengal, Chhattisgarh and Odisha. 2. It is one of the mineral rich regions of our country. Granitic gneiss are found in large tracts in the central part of this region. 3. The rocks of Gondawana formation bearing high grade coal seams, have made Chota Nagpur a mineral rich region. 4. Chota Nagpur basically consists of a series of plateaus at different levels. 5. The surface of all the plateaus are flat and are studded with low rounded hills. The scraps separating the plateaus have given rise to spectacular waterfalls. 	2

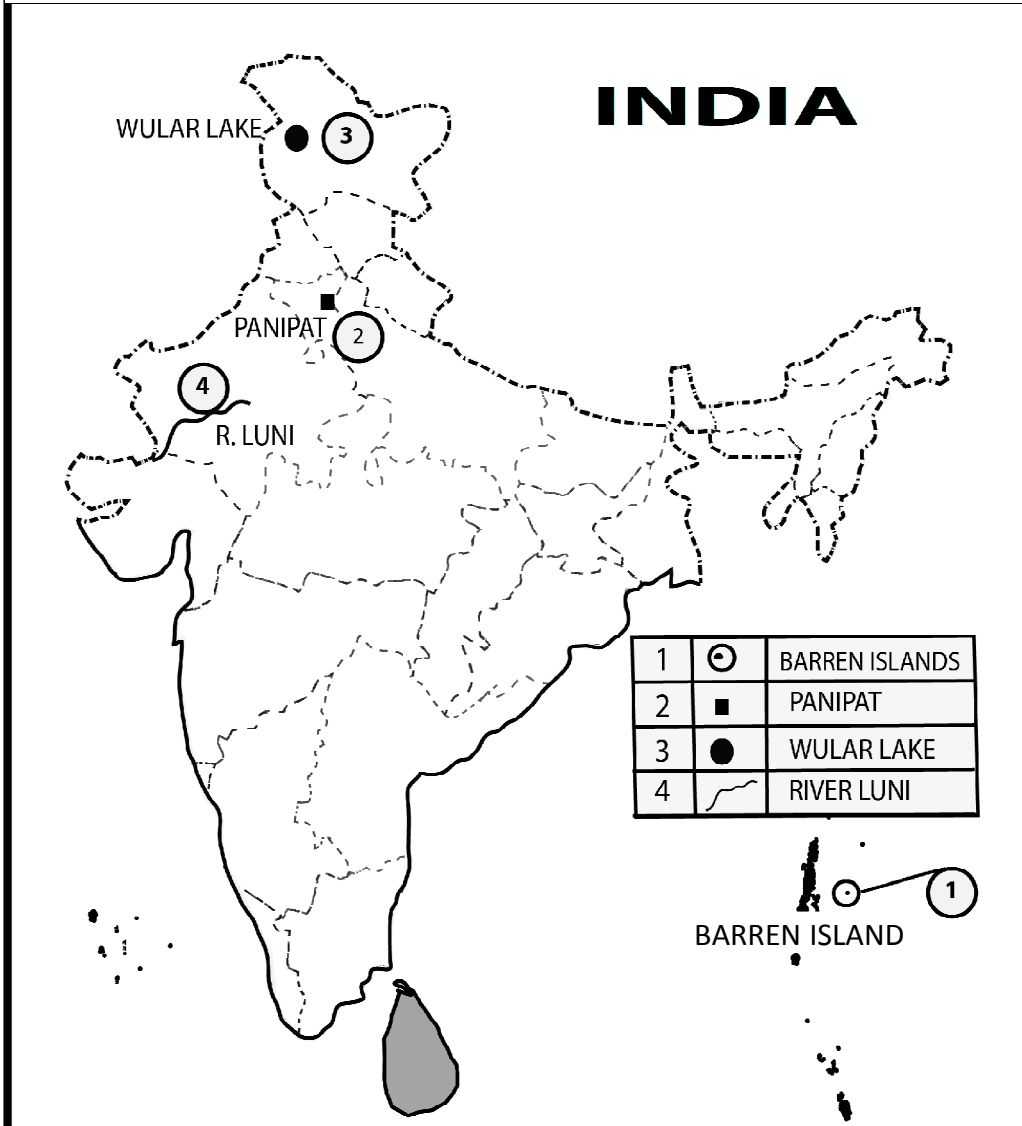
A.3. (A) Draw a Simple bar graph with the following information : 2



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

- | | | |
|------|---|---|
| i) | Kerala has the highest sex ratio | 1 |
| ii) | The sex ratio in the state of Haryana is 877. | 1 |
| iii) | Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Assam, Mizoram, Tripura, Goa, Karnataka have sex ratio between 951- 975 (Any 2) | 1 |
| iv) | Maharashtra, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar & Arunachal Pradesh have sex ratio between 901- 925. | 1 |

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



- A.4. Answer the following in detail : (Any 2) 4
- i) The triangular region to the south of Narmada is known as the Deccan Plateau.
- The Deccan Plateau is divided into the following subregions :
- A. Satpuda-Mahadeo-Maikal Range :**
1. Satpuda-Mahadeo-Maikal Range is a group of ranges that extends in an east-west direction and forms the northern edge of the Deccan Plateau.

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. In the extreme west is the Satpuda range occupying the area between Narmada and Tapi rivers. 3. Satpuda range starts from Eastern Gujarat and extends eastward for a distance of 800 km. 4. It's continuity is broken in the central part and this gap provides an access to North India. It is popularly known as Burhanpur Gap. The hill tops are more or less in the form of plateaus of varying sizes rising to a height of 700m. with a few hills reaching over 900m. 5. The eastern extension of the Satpudas can be seen in the form of Mahadeo and Maikal ranges situated in Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh respectively. 6. The Maikal range extends roughly in a North-South direction and forms a divide between Narmada and Mahanadi river basins. Three major river systems- Narmada, Mahanadi and Wainganga collect their headwaters from this hill complex. <p>B. Maharashtra Plateau :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It is the northwestern part of the Deccan Plateau. It is mostly occupied by basalt rocks of Deccan Trap formations. These rocks are formed from lava outpoured from the volcanic fissures on the western margin of the Plateau and spread horizontally over the region. The maximum thickness of these basalt layers is around 2km. 2. Due to the horizontal nature of the basalt rocks, the region has an appearance of a series of flat lands placed at different heights. The hill tops in the Plateau area are generally flat. 3. The altitude of the Plateau ranges from 400 m to 600 m. The Tapi basin in the northern part of the Plateau slopes westward, while the portion to the south of this basin gently slopes eastward and forms the upper parts of the Godavari and Krishna basins. 4. A number of offshoots from the Western Ghats towards the east form the divisions between different river basins. 5. The eastern part of the Plateau is occupied by the Wardha-Wainganga basin. These rivers have a southward flow. <p>C. Karnataka- Telangana Plateau :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It is the southernmost part of the Deccan Plateau, covering its largest portion. It is a region of crystalline rocks, mainly granite and granitic gneiss rocks and metamorphic forms of some sedimentary rocks. The entire plateau is spotted with low and rounded granitic hills. 2. It comprises parts of the Godavari and Krishna basins in its north and the Kaveri basin in the south. 	
--	--	--

	<p>3. In Karnataka, the plateau region is called 'Maidan'. It has an average altitude of 400 m. It is characterized by low hills that separate the basins of various rivers. It generally slopes eastwards.</p> <p>4. The Telangana Plateau lies along the eastern and northeastern side of the Karnataka Plateau. The Eastern Ghats form its eastern boundary. It is remarkably flat with a few scattered and isolated dome-shaped hills.</p> <p>5. The average altitude of the Plateau ranges between 300 and 600 m.</p> <p>D. Eastern Plateaus : Eastern Plateaus comprising of a part of Chota Nagpur Plateau, Mahanadi Basin, Dandakaranya and Garhjat Hills. :</p> <p>1. Mahanadi Basin :</p> <p>1. Mahanadi Basin is the area to the south of Chota Nagpur plateau and is relatively a low-lying region. It is surrounded by hill ranges or plateaus.</p> <p>2. It occupies central part of Chhattisgarh State and western part of Odisha State.</p> <p>3. The Maikal range forms its western boundary while the eastern Ghats form the eastern limit of this region. The Dandakaranya Plateau is located to the south of this region.</p> <p>4. The surrounding plateaus or hill ranges have an average height of 500m. whereas the lowlying area has the height of around 300 m. The land slopes towards the east.</p> <p>2. Dandakaranya :</p> <p>1. The southern part of Chhattisgarh State and southern part of Odisha is known as Dandakaranya.</p> <p>2. The central portion of Dandakaranya is a high rising plateau with altitudes ranging between 700 m. to 800 m.</p> <p>3. The plateau is practically divided into two halves by the east-west flowing Indravati river.</p> <p>4. The Dandakaranya area is known for its rich Iron ore deposits.</p> <p>3. Garhjat Hills :</p> <p>a. Garhjat hills occupy the northwestern part of Odisha.</p> <p>b. Their region is drained by the rivers Brahmani and Baitarni.</p>	
ii)	<p>The Assam Valley or the Brahmaputra Valley is the eastern continuation of the Great Plains of India.</p> <p>A. Physical features :</p> <p>1. The valley includes whole of Assam which is drained by the Brahmaputra River. This valley is formed by the Brahmaputra and its tributaries.</p>	4

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. The general elevation of the valley ranges from 130 m. in the east to 30 m. in the west. 3. Geologically the valley is formed by the deposition of alluvium which is about 1500 m. thick. 4. Brahmaputra is the life line of Assam. The river with steep gorges and rapids in Arunachal Pradesh, enters Assam with tributaries and creates a flood plain. 5. The Assam valley is 80 to 100 km. wide and about 1000 km. long. Assam is endowed with Petroleum, Natural Gas, Coal, Limestone and Feldspar. <p>B. Economical features :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The soil and climate of the Assam valley is most suitable for tea plantations. Tea plantations have flourished in Upper Assam. 2. Today, Assam is a leading state in tea production in India. Assam valley's biggest contribution to the world is tea. 3. High quality tea powder is being exported to Europe and USA. 4. It also produces rice, mustard, seed, jute, potato, sweet potato, banana, papaya, arecanut, sugarcane and turmeric. 5. It also is a home of large varieties of citrus fruits, leafy vegetables, herbs, spices etc. <p>C. Cultural Features :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. As per 2011 census, the population of Assam valley was 3.12 crores. Forty-five languages are spoken by different communities. 2. Assamese and Bengali are the major languages spoken in the region. 3. There are many important traditional festivals in Assam. Bihu is the most important and common and celebrated all over Assam. 4. Durga Puja is another festival celebrated with great enthusiasm. Assam has a rich tradition of performing arts. 5. Folk songs and music related to Bihu and other festivals are very popular. 	
iii)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Most of the Himalayan rivers are perennial in nature. 2. They are fed by rains during the monsoon season and by the melting of the snow during the summer season. 3. These rivers are in their young stage. 4. They have carved a number of erosional features like deep gorges, V-shaped valleys, rapids and water falls. 5. The main Himalayan river system are the Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra systems. 	4

	<p>6. The Indus, which is one of the great rivers of the world, rises near Mansarovar in Tibet and flows through India and Pakistan, before emptying in the Arabian Sea.</p> <p>7. Its important tributaries flowing in Indian territory are the Satluj, Beas, Ravi, Chenab, and Jhelum.</p> <p>8. River Bhagirathi originates at Gangotri.</p> <p>9. This river is joined by river Alaknanda at Dev Prayag and the combined flow is called as the River Ganga.</p> <p>10. It passes through Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal and enters Bangladesh.</p> <p>11. The Yamuna, Ramganga, Ghaghra, Gandak and Kosi are the important tributaries of the Ganga.</p> <p>12. The Brahmaputra rises in Tibet and runs a long distance eastward till it enters India in Arunachal Pradesh.</p> <p>13. The principal tributary of Brahmaputra in India is River Subansiri.</p> <p>14. The river Brahmaputra passes through Assam, then enters Bangladesh before joining the Bay of Bengal.</p>	
A.5.	Fill in the blank choosing the correct alternative :	
i)	Inflation reduces saving and capital formation	1
ii)	Public expenditure increases due to war.	1
A.6.	Answer in one or two sentences : (Any 3)	
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>	2
ii)	<p>1. In a mixed economy, the public and the private sector co-exist.</p> <p>2. The public sector industries are owned and managed by the government, whereas the private individuals and the companies manage industries in the private sector.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>1. Mixed economy refers to the co-existence of both, public and private sector in the economy.</p> <p>2. In this economy, means of production are owned and managed by Government as well as private individuals. e.g. India</p>	2
iii)	<p>1. Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) refers to the proportion of total deposits which the Commercial Banks have to keep with the Central Bank.</p>	2

	2. An increase in CRR results in lesser availability of credit through banks, reducing money supply in the economy.	
iv)	The benefits of the Public Distribution System in India are : 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)	The 'Right to choose' implies the right of the consumers to make a choice from a variety of goods and services as per their preferences and their purchasing power.	2
A.7.	Answer in detail : (Any 1)	
i)	A. Write any 2 points. The most common business malpractices are as follows: (a) Sale of adulterated goods. (b) Sale of defective goods. (c) Use of false weights and measures. (d) Hoarding and black - marketing. (e) Charging more than the Maximum Retail Price (MRP). (f) Misleading advertisements. B. Write any 2 points. The duties of a consumer are as follows: 1. Be quality conscious and aware of rights to restrict business malpractices. 2. Beware of misleading advertisements. 3. Insist the seller to give a bill, receipt and guarantee/warranty card. 4. Compare the quality, price, durability, after sales service etc. of the product. 5. Inspect carefully variety of goods and make the best choice.	4
ii)	1. The hyper inflation leads to a fall in the value of money and a decline in the purchasing power. 2. Inflation reduces savings and capital formation. 3. Inflation discourages the entrepreneurs from taking risks in the production. 4. As prices rise faster than the cost of production, some businessmen resort to adulteration thus adversely affecting the quality of production. 5. Resources are diverted from the production of essential goods to luxury goods to earn more profit. 6. It discourages the inflow of foreign capital in production activities as investment becomes less profitable due to rising cost of production.	4
	❖❖❖❖	