

# MT 154

2014 .... 1100

Seat No. 

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-MT 154 -SOCIAL SCIENCE (73) GEOGRAPHY & ECONOMICS- PRELIM II - PAPER III (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 Bhagirathi and Alaknanda rivers join at ..... & the combined flow is called as River Ganga.  
(Dev Prayag, Mansarovar, Rajmahal hills, Patkoi hills)
- ii) River ..... originating in the Peninsula Plateau is a major tributary of the River Ganga. (Gandhak, Ghaghara, Son, Betwa)
- iii) ..... are very sensitive to temperature.  
(Seaweeds, Starfish, Corals, Dolphins)

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

- | <b>Group 'A'</b> | <b>Group 'B'</b>                          |
|------------------|---|
| i) Nilgiri       | a) Madhya Pradesh                         |
| ii) Vindhayachal | b) Barkhan                                |
| iii) Marusthali  | c) Around Patiala                         |
|                  | d) Convergence of western & eastern ghats |

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

- i) Regional approach in geographic studies is very important.
- ii) Punjab region is affected by salinity.
- iii) There are many environmental problems in the central peninsular plateau region.
- iv) Mining is developed on a large scale in Deccan Plateau.

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

4

- i) Agriculture in the Himalayas.
- ii) Soils of the Ganga Plain.
- iii) Physiography of Marusthali.

**Q.3. (A) Draw a Divided rectangle with the following information:**

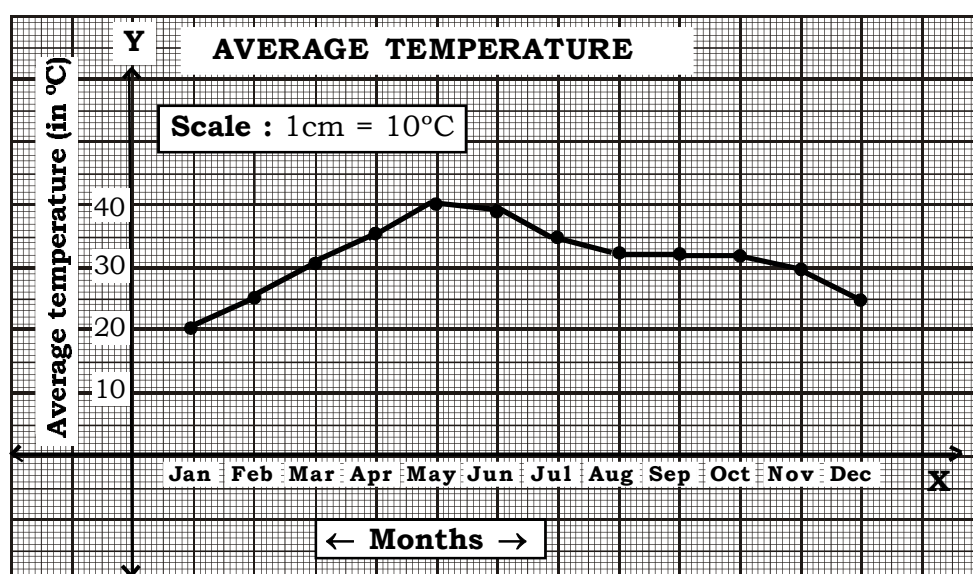
2

**India Mineral Production in 2000-01**

Iron Ore	35
Manganese ore	27
Gold ore	9
Silver ore	17
Copper ore	12

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

2



- i) In which months is the average temperature 30°C?
- ii) In which month do you find the maximum temperature?
- iii) Write the temperature of September month.
- iv) In which month do you find the lowest temperature.

**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) Nandadevi Peak
- ii) Nangal Dam
- iii) Maharashtra Plateau
- iv) Annaimudi

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

- i) Explain the climate of Punjab-Haryana plain.
- ii) Describe about forest distribution in the Ganga Plain.
- iii) Give information about the Physiography of the Western Ghats.

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

- i) An economic problem mainly arises due to ..... of resources.  
(availability, plenty, scarcity)
- ii) The decision of private sector regarding production of goods and services is based on principle of .....  
(loss minimization, profit maximization, consumer satisfaction)

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

- i) Define an economy as per Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary?
- ii) How does inflation affect moral values?
- iii) Write two main causes of inflation.
- iv) Classify the following into Visible or Invisible adulterants.  
Dal adulterated with stones, Pulses adulterated by artificial colours,  
Tea adulterated by dry leaves, Milk adulterated with water.
- v) Who are excluded from the benefits of Public Distribution System?

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

- i) Explain the drawbacks of Public Distribution System.
- ii) Explain the fiscal measures to control inflation.

**Best Of Luck** 

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Time : 2 Hours

Preliminary Model Answer Paper

Max. Marks : 40

<b>A.1.</b>	<b>(A) Choose the correct alternative from the bracket &amp; rewrite the statements fully</b>		
i)	The Bhagirathi and Alaknanda rivers join at <b>Dev Prayag</b> & the combined flow is called as River Ganga.	<b>1</b>	
ii)	River <b>Son</b> originating in the Peninsula Plateau is a major tributary of the River Ganga.	<b>1</b>	
iii)	<b>Corals</b> are very sensitive to temperature.	<b>1</b>	
<b>A.1.</b>	<b>(B) Match the items in Group 'A' with those in Group 'B' :</b>		
	<b>Group 'A'</b>	<b>Ans</b>	
i)	Nilgiri	- Convergence of western & eastern ghats	<b>1</b>
ii)	Vindhayachal	- Madhya Pradesh	<b>1</b>
iii)	Marusthali	- Barkhan	<b>1</b>
<b>A.2.</b>	<b>(A) Give Reasons for the following statements: (Any 2)</b>		
i)	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 an organized study of various phenomenon spatially related to eachother.	<b>2</b>	
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.	<b>2</b>	

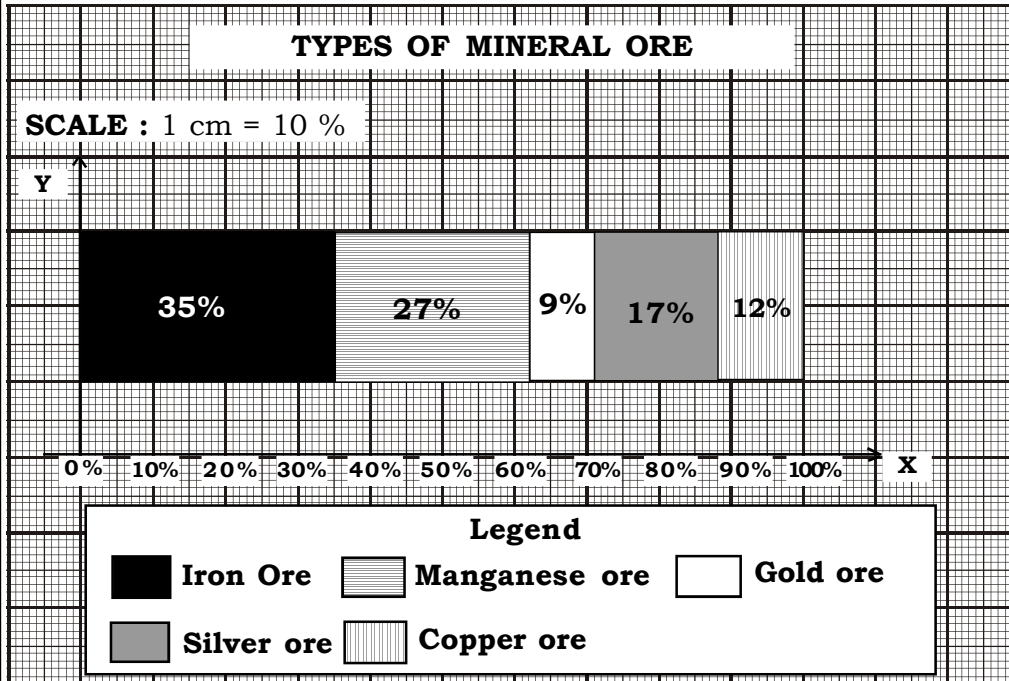
iii)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Main environmental problems of the region are related to deforestation, mining, industrialization, power generation, urbanization, vehicles movement and development projects.</li> <li>2. Forest cover in the region is shrinking due to indiscriminate cutting of trees. Development projects, mining activities and transport development have led to the loss of thousands of hectares of valuable forests. Some valuable forests have been lost due to expansion of agricultural activities.</li> <li>3. Peninsular uplands are the store-house of India's mineral and fuel resources. Due to lack of clearcut mining policy miners devastate the environment. They are not under obligation to level the area and plant new trees before closing the mine and moving to another site. Mineral dust, blasting, mine fires etc. have adverse effects on the health of the residents living near the mines.</li> <li>4. The region has a number of thermal plants. Refuse from the power plants pollutes neighbouring water bodies and reservoirs.</li> </ol>	2
iv)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>2. These minerals are found in substantial quantities in the eastern districts with some deposits in the west.</li> <li>3. Bituminous coal is found in the districts of Bhandara, Nagpur and Chandrapur.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>5. Thus mining is developed on a large scale in Deccan Plateau.</li> </ol>	2
<b>A.2. (B) Write short notes : (Any 2)</b>		
i)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Himalayan people have traditionally balanced agriculture, agro forestry, animal husbandry and forestry.</li> <li>2. In the western Himalayas in the Kashmir Valley, the Kangra valley, the Satluj River basin and the terraces flanking the Ganga &amp; Yamuna rivers in Uttarakhand; rice, corn, &amp; wheat are produced.</li> <li>3. In the Kumaun Himalayas, arable land is in the foothills &amp; on the adjacent plains, this land yields major rice production. The region also produces large crops of corn, wheat, potatoes &amp; sugarcane.</li> </ol>	2

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. Most of the fruit orchards of the Himalayas growing apples, peaches, pears &amp; cherries lie in the Kashmir Valley &amp; in the Kullu Valley of Himachal Pradesh.</li> <li>5. Tea is grown mainly on hills &amp; at the foot of mountains in Darjeeling district.</li> <li>6. Rice is major crop of the Eastern Himalayas other crops like wheat, pulses &amp; maize are also grown. Potatoes, sugarcane, spices &amp; fruits are other important crops found in this region.</li> <li>7. The people of the Himalayan region especially those in the north-east over the years had adopted traditional practices such as Jhum cultivation which has led to accelerated rate of soil erosion &amp; deteriorating ecological balance of the region.</li> </ol>	
ii)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>5. Tarai soils also lack humus content. Alluvial soils are found extensively and are rich in humus and alkalinity.</li> </ol>	2
iii)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Rajasthan desert known as Marusthali, stretches from the Rann of Kachchh up to Punjab.</li> <li>2. It is a belt of 650 km long and about 300 km wide covering 8 districts of the western Rajasthan.</li> <li>3. This region is now characterised by shifting sand-dunes, extreme climatic conditions, sparse vegetation and thin population.</li> <li>4. The dunes are classified as Seif or Barkhan types on the basis of their shape, size and wind direction.</li> <li>5. These dunes are mobile according to the wind direction and vegetal cover.</li> <li>6. There are two salt lakes in Bikaner district.</li> <li>7. The rocky region of Jaisalmer, Barmer and Bikaner, abound in limestone and sandstone.</li> </ol>	2

A.3.

(A) Draw a Divided rectangle with the following information:  
India Mineral Production in 2000-01

2



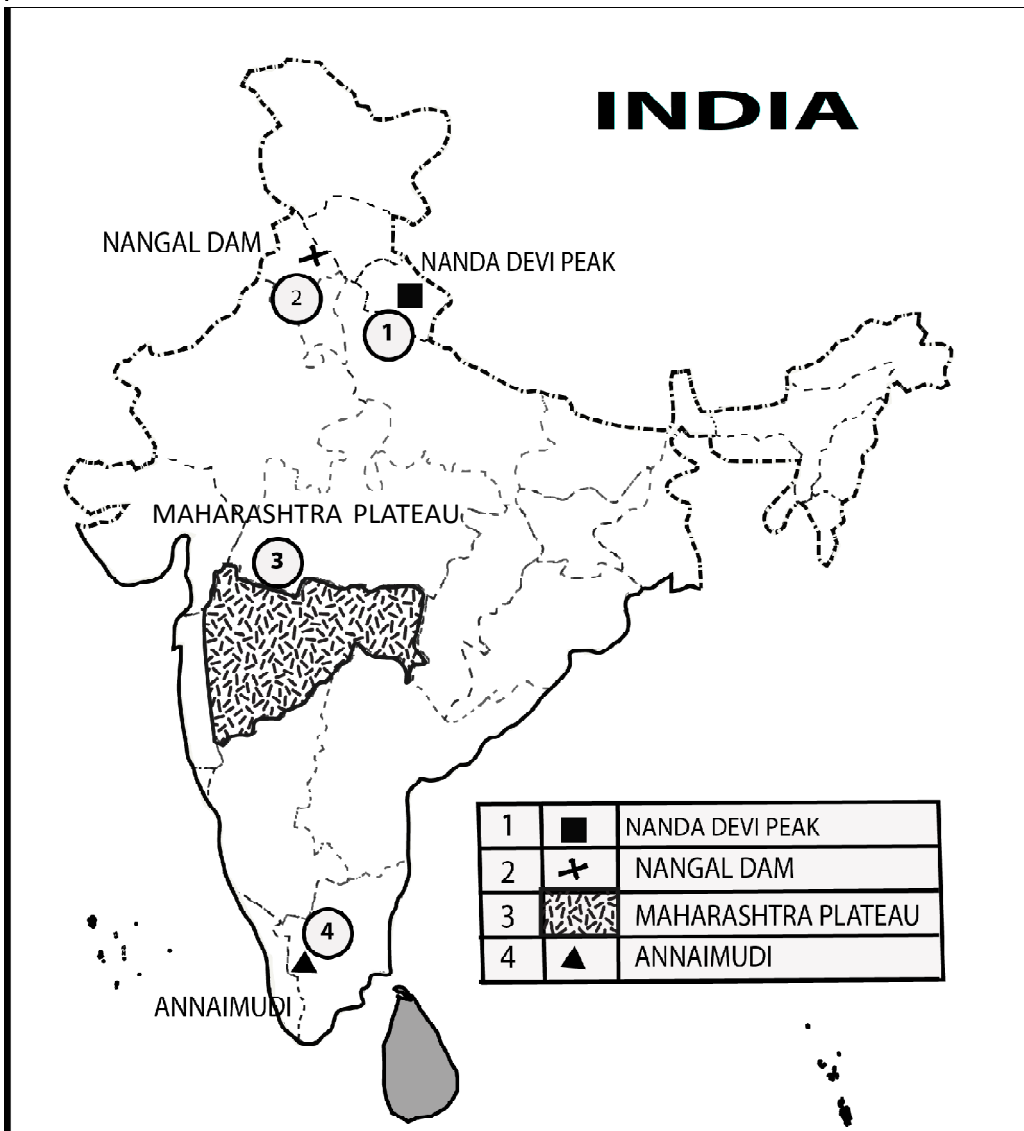
A.3.

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

- i) The average temperature 30°C in the months of March & November. 1
- ii) The maximum temperature is found in the month of May. 1
- iii) The temperature of September month is approximately 33°C. 1
- iv) The lowest temperature is found in the month of January. 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)**

- i)
  1. The region has a monsoon type climate with dry cold winter and hot summers.
  2. The climate is characterized by extreme hot and extreme cold conditions.
  3. The annual temperatures in the plain range from 2°C to 40°C.
  4. May and June are characterized by hot and dry winds, locally known as 'loo'.

4



	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5. These loo are followed by dust winds and occasional showers.</li> <li>6. Rainfall decrease from about 950 mm near the Shiwalik 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>	
ii)	<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
iii)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Western Ghats extend from the Salher-Mulher peaks in the north to the southern end of the Anaimalai Hills. The Ghats run parallel to the Arabian sea through the length of about 1600 km.</li> <li>2. Also known as the Sahyadris, they form the western edge of the Deccan Plateau.</li> <li>3. Their height decreases from south to north. They have a relief of over 1000m towards the west and they merge into the Deccan Plateau on their eastern margin.</li> <li>4. The Sahyadris are classified as Northern Sahyadri-area bordering Maharashtra Plateau, Central Sahyadri-area bordering Karnataka Plateau and Southern Shayadri-area extending south of Palghat gap in the Form of Anaimalai Hills.</li> </ol>	4

	<p>5. The Western Ghats are not a continuous wall-like structure. They have a number of gaps, used as passes to connect with the coastal region. The Palaghat gap, to the south of Udagamandalam is the most important gap.</p> <p>6. Different types of rock formations are seen in the Ghats. In the Northern Ghats-basalt, in the central Ghats – granite, granitic gneiss or meta-sedimentary rocks in the Southern ghats are the main rocks. Laterites are common to all the three parts.</p> <p>7. The highest peak in Western Ghats is Anai Mudi, and it is also the highest peak outside the Himalayan regions in India.</p> <p>8. The Ghats are a source for rivers like Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri.</p> <p>9. The Western Ghats act as a divide between the rivers flowing into the Arabian sea and those flowing into the Bay of Bengal.</p>	
<b>A.5.</b>	<b>Fill in the blank choosing the correct alternative :</b>	
i)	An economic problem mainly arises due to <b>scarcity</b> of resources.	<b>1</b>
ii)	The decision of private sector regarding production of goods and services is based on principle of <b>profit maximization</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>A.6.</b>	<b>Answer in one or two sentences : (Any 3)</b>	
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.	<b>2</b>
ii)	<p>1. During inflation, some businessmen resort to adulteration, hoarding, quality deterioration and diversion from production of essential goods to luxury goods in order to earn profit.</p> <p>2. Thus, inflation adversely affects moral values.</p>	<b>2</b>
iii)	<p>The two main causes of inflation are :</p> <p>1. Increase in the demand for goods and services.</p> <p>2. Decrease in the supply of goods and services.</p>	<b>2</b>
iv)	<p><b>Visible Adulterants :</b></p> <p>Dal adulterated with stones</p> <p>Tea adulterated by dry leaves.</p> <p><b>Invisible Adulterants :</b></p> <p>Pulses adulterated by artificial colours</p> <p>Milk adulterated with water</p>	<b>2</b>

v)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Families with white ration cards are excluded from the benefits of Public Distribution System due to high economic status.</li> <li>2. Seasonal migrant workers and homeless poor are also excluded from the benefits of Public Distribution System, as they do not have permanent residential address.</li> </ol>	<b>2</b>
<b>A.7.</b>	<b>Answer in detail : (Any 1)</b>	
i)	<p>The drawbacks of Public Distribution System are :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1. Limited benefits to poor :</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Under the P.D.S., foodgrains are provided to ration cardholders only and these cards are issued on the basis of residential address.</li> <li>(ii) So, seasonal migrant workers and homeless people are excluded from the benefits as they do not have a permanent residential address.</li> </ol> </li> <li><b>2. Regional disparities :</b> 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.</li> <li><b>3. Urban bias :</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(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.</li> <li>(ii) The rural areas therefore have a low offtake, in contrast the urban areas in, have a high P.D.S. offtake.</li> </ol> </li> <li><b>4. Inefficient Food Corporation of India :</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Excess stock of foodgrains is not stored properly in the F.C.I. godowns.</li> <li>(ii) This has resulted in scarcity of foodgrains in the country even after an increase in production.</li> </ol> </li> </ol>	<b>4</b>
ii)	<p>The fiscal measures adopted by the Government to control inflation are as follows :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1. Reduction in public expenditure :</b> Government reduces its expenditure to control inflation</li> <li><b>2. Increase in taxes :</b> Government increases the existing tax rates and imposes new taxes leading to fall in the people's consumption expenditure thereby controlling inflation.</li> <li><b>3. Surplus budget :</b> The government adopts surplus budget to control inflation.</li> </ol>	<b>4</b>

	<p><b>4. Public borrowing :</b></p> <p>(1) The government borrows money from the market, private individuals and firms</p> <p>(2) This takes away the excess purchasing power from the people, reducing demand and controlling inflation.</p> <p><b>5. Over Valuation :</b></p> <p>It discourages exports and increases availability of goods and services in a country.</p>	
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