

# MT 154

2014 .... 1100

Seat No.

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

**Time : 2 Hours**

**(Pages 4)**

**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) ..... river flows through the south-eastern part of Bagar region. (Luni, Sabarmati, Sutlej, Ghaggar)
- ii) ..... is the southern most tip of the Indian Peninsula. (Kanyakumari, Chennai, Tuticorin, Thiruvananthapuram)
- iii) The region lying to the northeast of Malwa plateau is known as ..... (Vindhya, Aravalli, Bundelkhand, Chota Nagpur Plateau)

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

- | <b>Group 'A'</b> | <b>Group 'B'</b>            |
|------------------|-----------------------------|
| i) Gurushikhar   | a) Source of Indus          |
| ii) Mansarovar   | b) Tributary of Brahmaputra |
| iii) Agatti      | c) Aravalli Mountain        |
|                  | d) an airport               |

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

- i) Rainfall influences the climate of the Western Ghats and the Coastal Plains.
- ii) Soil is infertile and immature in the Middle Ganga Plain.

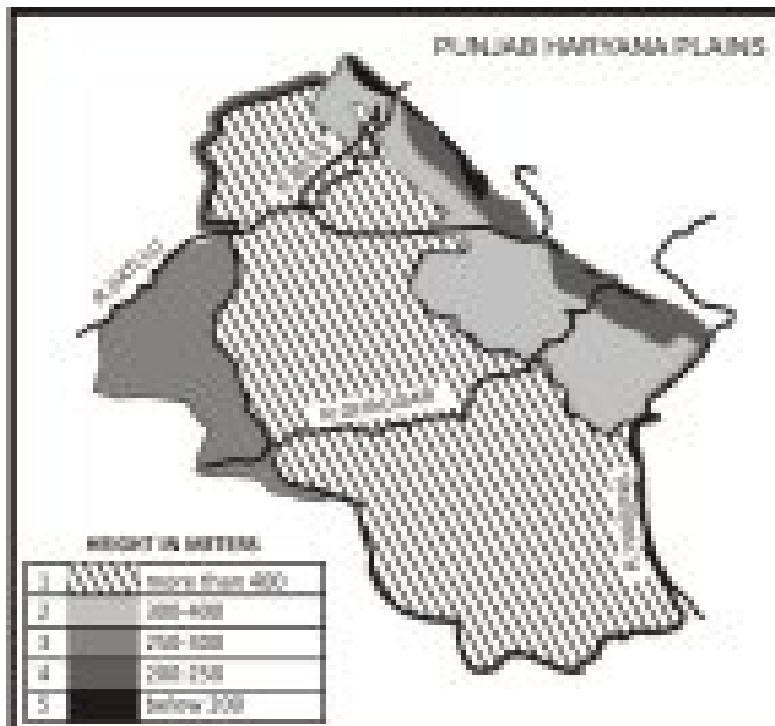
- iii) Rain water harvesting is very much important in Rajasthan.
- iv) Punjab-Haryana plain has become a granary of India.

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

- i) Characteristics of the North Indian Plains.
- ii) Satpuda-Mahadeo-Maikal Range.
- iii) Industries of central highlands of India

**Q.3. (A) Draw a divided circle 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 diagram carefully & answer the following question: (Any 2)**

- i) Name the rivers which drain the northern part of the plain.
- ii) What is the direction of the slope of the Punjab-Haryana Plain?
- iii) Name the river which runs from the north to south.
- iv) Which river flows Punjab-Haryana plain and drains in Rajasthan plain?

**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) Western Himalayas
- ii) Aravalli hills
- iii) River Ganga
- iv) Nilgiri hills

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

- i) Write about the natural vegetation of Rajasthan.
- ii) Write in detail about the climate of peninsular plateau.
- iii) Explain the nature of distribution of population in the Ganga Plain.

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

- i) In 2011, the contribution of primary sector to India's GDP was.....  
(17%, 18%, 16%)
- ii) Optimum population indicates ..... size of population.  
(an ideal, lower, excess)

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

- i) Explain labour intensive technique.
- ii) Define the term 'inflation'.
- iii) Explain the meaning of 'Bank rate'.
- iv) What is meant by food adulteration?
- v) Match the column :

Column A	Column B
i) Antyodaya scheme	a. excluded from the benefits of PDS
ii) Niradhar Yojana	b. very poor people are provided with foodgrains at the lowest prices.
	c. senior citizens below poverty line are provided 10kg rice free per month

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

- i) Write any four factors responsible for increase in demand for goods and services. **4**
- ii) a) Explain any two rights of consumers.  
b) Explain any two duties of a consumer.

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Time : 2 Hours

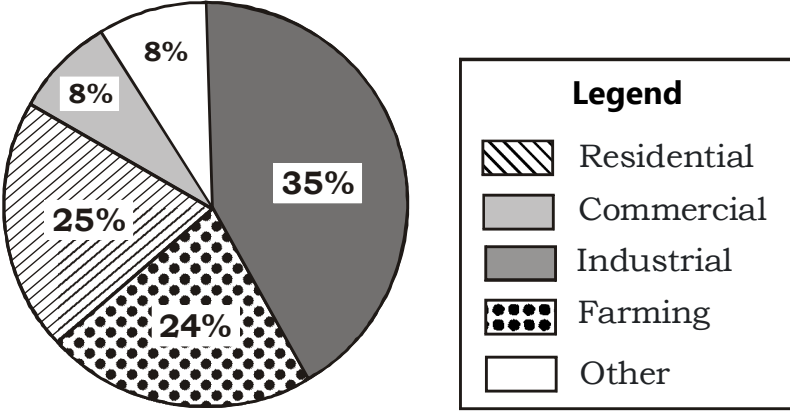
Preliminary Model Answer Paper

Max. Marks : 40

<b>A.1.</b>	<b>(A) Choose the correct alternative from the bracket &amp; rewrite the statements fully</b>		
i)	<b>Luni</b> river flows through the south-eastern part of Bagar region.	<b>1</b>	
ii)	<b>Kanyakumari</b> is the southern most tip of the Indian Peninsula.	<b>1</b>	
iii)	The region lying to the northeast of Malwa plateau is known as <b>Bundelkhand</b> .	<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)	Gurushikhar	- Aravalli Mountain	<b>1</b>
ii)	Mansarovar	- Source of Indus	<b>1</b>
iii)	Agatti	- an airport	<b>1</b>
<b>A.2.</b>	<b>(A) Give Reasons for the following statements: (Any 2)</b>		
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.	<b>2</b>	
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. 4. Hence soil is infertile & immature in the Middle Ganga Plains.	<b>2</b>	

iii)	<p>Rain water harvesting is very much important in Rajasthan because:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Rajasthan is the hottest part of the country and experiences a high range of temperature and very low rainfall.</li> <li>2. Rainfall is scanty and uncertain with an average annual rainfall of less than 250 mm.</li> <li>3. The summer are very hot with temperature rising upto 50° C and a strong wind regime with wind speeds upto 30 km/hr leading to high evaporation.</li> <li>4. Due to high rate of evaporation the water table lies at a depth of 50-150 m and the water is saline.</li> <li>5. The region faces acute water scarcity due to poor ground water quality and lack of surface water resources like rivers and canals.</li> <li>6. To deal with this problem of constant water shortage the people are building and renovating kundis, johads and talabs and reviving the traditional practice of rainwater harvesting to fulfill their water needs.</li> </ol>	2
iv)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The percentage of net sown area in the region is very high.</li> <li>2. The region produces a marketable surplus of food grains and enterprising farmers have ensured a prosperous agriculture in the region.</li> <li>3. Agriculture is characterized by a diversity of crops and predominance of foodgrains.</li> <li>4. The vast fertile alluvial plain and a well-developed system of canal have turned the region into 'the Granary of india'.</li> </ol>	2
<b>A.2. (B) Write short notes : (Any 2)</b>		
i)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The North Indian plains form an unbroken belt of alluvial soil which increases in thickness from west to east.</li> <li>2. It has mild climatic conditions and very gently sloping landscapes.</li> <li>3. The rivers flow slowly and form alluvial plains.</li> <li>4. The soil is very fertile and this region is agriculturally very important for the country.</li> <li>5. The density of population is very high and infrastructure is well developed here.</li> </ol>	2
ii)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>2. In the extreme west is the Satpuda range occupying the area between Narmada and Tapi rivers.</li> </ol>	2

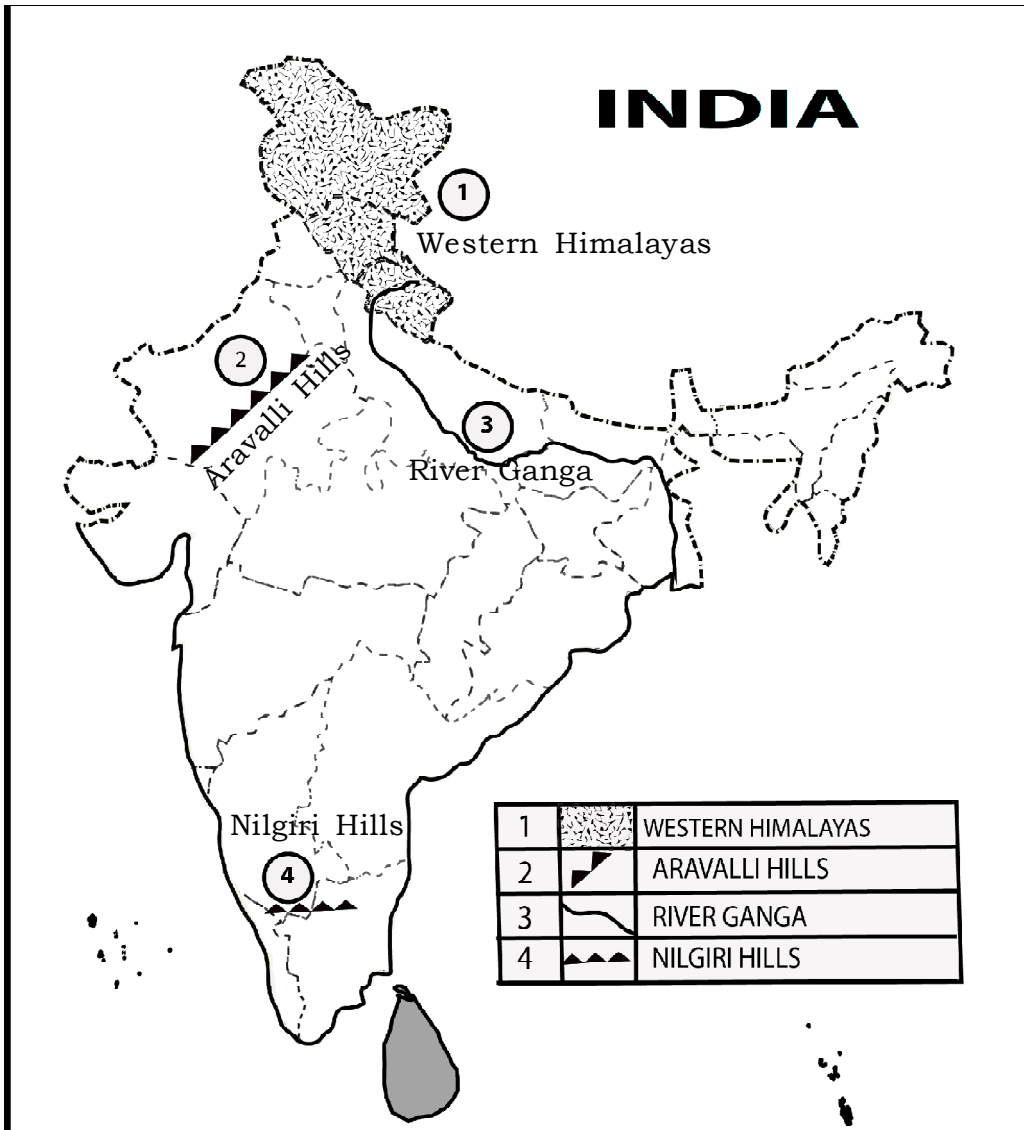
iii)	<p>3. Satpuda range starts from Eastern Gujarat and extends eastward for a distance of 800 km.</p> <p>4. It's continuity is broken in the central part and this gap provides an access to North India. It is popularly known as Burhanpur Gap. The hill tops are more or less in the form of plateaus of varying sizes rising to a height of 700m. with a few hills reaching over 900m.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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> <p>1. Textiles are a major industry in Malwa region. Large centres of textile production include Indore and Ujjain.</p> <p>2. Handicrafts are an important source of income for the tribal population.</p> <p>3. Coloured lacquerware from Ratlam, rag dolls from Indore, and papier – mache articles from Indore, Ujjain and several other centres are well known.</p> <p>4. Now many centres of large and medium scale industries have developed. Indore has a large scale factory that produces diesel engines.</p> <p>5. Pithampur, near Indore, is known as an industrial town for its heavy concentration of automotive industry.</p> <p>6. Indore is recognized as the commercial centre of Madhya Pradesh, and is the main centre of textiles and agro based products.</p>	2
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A.3.	<b>(A) Draw a divided circle with the following information :</b>	<b>2</b>																													
	<b>Types of electricity : Use of electricity</b>																														
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A.3.	<b>(B) Observe the given diagram carefully &amp; answer the following question: (Any 2)</b>																														
	<p>i) River Beas &amp; Satluj drain the northern part of the plain.</p> <p>ii) The slope of the Punjab-Haryana Plain is in South and south west direction</p> <p>iii) Yamuna river runs from North to South.</p> <p>iv) River ghagger flows Punjab-Haryana plain and drains in Rajasthan plain</p>	<p><b>1</b></p> <p><b>1</b></p> <p><b>1</b></p> <p><b>1</b></p>																													



**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 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.

4

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Natural vegetation of Rajasthan Desert is composed of tree, shrub and herb species. The scrubs are thorny and have a stunted growth.</li> <li>4. Trees are short and stunted due to scanty rainfall.</li> <li>5. Khip bush with long needle shape branches without leaves is common in sandy soils.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>7. The introduction of exotic tree species in the desert for plantation has become necessary.</li> </ol>	
ii)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Peninsular plateau region has a large variation in climate due to its vast size.</li> <li>2. Most part of the plateau of Peninsular India enjoys Tropical wet and dry climate, except a semi-arid tract to the east of the Western Ghats.</li> <li>3. Winter and early summer are long dry periods with temperature above 18°C. Summer is very hot and the temperatures in the interior areas can rise above 45°.</li> <li>4. The rainy season is from June to September and the annual rainfall is between 750 mm. and 1500 mm. Only central eastern Tamil Nadu receives rainfall during winter due to northeastern monsoons.</li> <li>5. A long stretch of land situated to the south of Tropic of Cancer and east of the Western Ghats and the Cardamom Hills experiences Tropical semi-arid climate. It includes Karnataka, interior and western Tamil Nadu, western Andhra Pradesh and central Maharashtra.</li> <li>6. This region is a famine prone zone with very unreliable rainfall which varies between 400mm. to 750 mm. annually.</li> <li>7. The months of March to May are hot and dry with mean monthly temperatures of around 32°C.</li> </ol>	4
iii)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Ganga Plain is one of the most densely populated areas of the world. It occupies 9% of the total area of the country and accommodates 23% of the population of the country.</li> <li>2. The average density of the plain is 931 persons per sq.km. but it is 828 in Uttar Pradesh and 1102 in Bihar as per the 2011 census.</li> <li>3. In the Upper Ganga Plain, more than 1000 persons per sq.km. is observed in many districts.</li> </ol>	4

	<p>4. Compact settlements are found in the Bangar regions of the plain that have good facilities of irrigation and transport. Lucknow, Kanpur, Ghaziabad, Agra, Allahabad, Meerut and main urban centres. Agra is a historical city.</p> <p>5. The Middle Ganga Plain is a densely populated region, except the forested Tarai area.</p> <p>6. Nearly 93% of the population is rural. The Bihar plain has big and compact villages. The forested Tarai tract has dispersed settlements of small villages.</p> <p>7. Patna is the largest city of the region. Varanasi, Gorakhpur, Gaya, Bhagalpur, Muzaffarpur, Mirzapur, Katihar are other notable towns. Varanasi is a religious town in eastern Uttar Pradesh.</p> <p>8. In the Lower Ganga Plain, population is unevenly distributed. In the northern part, Siliguri has less than 400 persons per sq.km., while in the delta region, it is more than 800 persons per sq.km., near Kolkata and Howrah, population density is above 1000 persons. Kolkata, Howrah, Durgapur, Asansol, Siliguri, Bhatpara, Jadhavpur, Burdwan, Raniganj, Kharagpur etc., are major towns of this region.</p>	
<p><b>A.5. Fill in the blank choosing the correct alternative :</b></p>	<p>i) In 2011, the contribution of primary sector to India's GDP was <u>18%</u></p> <p>ii) Optimum population indicates <u>an ideal</u> size of population.</p>	<p><b>1</b></p> <p><b>1</b></p>
<p><b>A.6. Answer in one or two sentences : (Any 3)</b></p>	<p>i) 1. In a labour intensive technique, more labour and less capital (machinery) is used. For e.g. handloom industry.</p> <p>2. In India, labour intensive technique is preferred due to abundance of population.</p> <p>ii) 1. Prof. Crowther has defined inflation as "a state in which the value of money is falling, i.e. prices are rising".</p> <p>2. However, this definition fails to explain why the price level increases from time to time.</p> <p>iii) 1. Bank rate refers to the rate of interest at which the Central Bank lends money to the Commercial Banks.</p> <p>2. An increase in bank rate discourages people to borrow money from various financial institutions, reducing the money supply in the economy.</p> <p>iv) 1. A process through which a substance is added to the food item to increase its quantity is called food adulteration.</p> <p>2. Food adulteration is done to increase profit margin.</p>	<p><b>2</b></p> <p><b>2</b></p> <p><b>2</b></p> <p><b>2</b></p>

v)	Column A	Answer	2
i)	Antyodaya scheme	- very poor people are provided with foodgrains at the lowest prices.	
ii)	Niradhar Yojana	- senior citizens below poverty line are provided 10kg rice free per month	
<b>A.7. Answer in detail : (Any 1)</b>			
i)	<p>The factors responsible for increase in demand for goods and services are:</p> <p><b>1. Increase in public and private expenditure:</b></p> <p>(i) Public expenditure increases due to war, development policies etc., which leads to an increase in the demand for goods and services.</p> <p>(ii) An increase in private expenditure also leads to an increase in the demand for goods and services.</p> <p><b>2. Rapid growth of population :</b></p> <p>A rapidly growing population, increases the level of demand for goods and services in a country.</p> <p><b>3. Reduction in taxation :</b></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><b>4. Availability of credit :</b></p> <p>(i) Availability of easy credit increases consumers' spending.</p> <p>(ii) This increases the demand for goods and services.</p>		4
ii)	<p><b>(A) The Consumer Protection Act provides statutory recognition to the following rights of consumers : (Write any 2 points)</b></p> <p><b>1. Right to safety :</b> The consumers have a right to be protected against goods and services which are hazardous to health.</p> <p><b>2. Right to be informed :</b> The consumers have a right to get accurate information about quality, purity, price, quantity and standard of the goods and services.</p> <p><b>3. Right to choose :</b> The consumers have a right to make a choice from variety of goods and services as per their purchasing power and preferences.</p> <p><b>4. Right to be heard :</b> The consumers must be heard by manufacturers and dealers about their opinions on production.</p> <p><b>5. Right to seek redressal :</b> The consumers have a right to seek redressal of their grievances related to quality and prices of goods and services. The Consumers' Redressal Agencies include the District Forum, the State Commission and the National Commission.</p>		4

**6. Right to consumer education :** The consumers must know about the relevant laws and procedure of complaining to prevent unfair trade practices.

**7. Right to clean environment :** Everyone has the right to enjoy pollution-free environment. The consumer has the right to lodge a complaint if anyone pollutes the environment.

**(B) The duties of a consumer are as follows : (Write any 2 points)**

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/ warrantee 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.

