

# MT 154

2014 .... 1100

Seat No.

-MT 154 -SOCIAL SCIENCE (73) GEOGRAPHY & ECONOMICS- PRELIM II - PAPER V (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) ..... Island located to the east of the Middle Andaman is the only active volcano in India.  
(Nicobar, Barren, Maldives, Lakshadweep)
- ii) Garhjat hills occupy the north western part of ..... State.  
(Maharashtra, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh)
- iii) ..... is the leading fresh milk center.  
(Amritsar, Chandigarh, Shimla, Delhi)

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

- | <b>Group 'A'</b>  | <b>Group 'B'</b>             |
|-------------------|------------------------------|
| i) Indira Point   | a) Tamil nadu                |
| ii) Varanasi      | b) Southernmost tip of India |
| iii) Dandakaranya | c) religious town            |
|                   | d) Chhattisgarh              |

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

- i) Regionalization is very essential.
- ii) Agro based industries are found in the Ganga Plains.
- iii) Tourism is well developed in Deccan Plateau.
- iv) Suitable plant species and windbreakers are planted in the desert.

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

**4**

- i) Punjabi culture.
- ii) Lesser Himalayas.
- iii) Malwa Plateau

**Q.3. (A) Draw a divided Rectangle with the following information :**

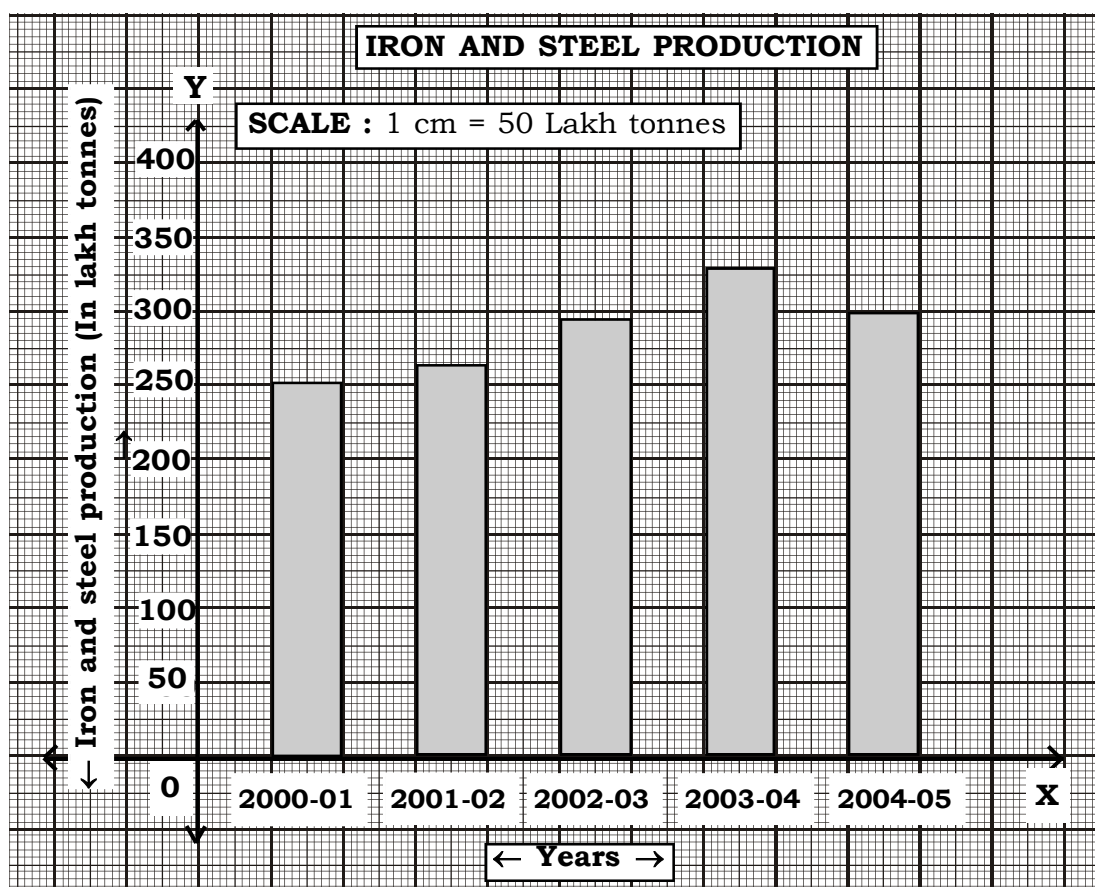
**2**

**Types of electricity : Use of electricity**


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)**

**2**



- i) In which year was the production of iron and steel minimum? How much?
- ii) In which year was the production 300 lakh tonnes?
- iii) What was the production in the year 2001-02?
- iv) What kind of graph is this?
- 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) Highest peak of India
- ii) Marusthali
- iii) Vindhya range
- iv) Lakshadweep islands
- Q.4. Answer the following question in detail : (Any 2) 8**
- i) Give a brief description of distribution of industries in the Ganga Plain.
- ii) What are the characteristics of agriculture in Central Highlands of India?
- iii) What are the characteristics of tourism in the Himalayan region?
- Q.5. Fill in the blank choosing the correct alternative : 2**
- i) The solution of 'for whom to produce?' depends upon ..... ideology of every economy. (socio-economic, socio-political, socio-cultural)
- ii) In a capitalist economy, means of production are owned, controlled and operated by .....  
(government, society, private individuals)
- Q.6. Answer in one or two sentences : (Any 3) 6**
- i) Explain the term mixed economy.
- ii) What are the causes of decrease in supply of goods and services?
- iii) What is meant by 'Cash Reserve Ratio'?
- iv) What are the main objectives of PDS?
- v) Explain the 'Right to be heard'.
- Q.7. Answer in detail : (Any 1) 4**
- i) Explain the fiscal measures to control inflation.
- ii) What are the measures suggested to remove the defects of PDS?

**Best Of Luck** 

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Time : 2 Hours

Preliminary Model Answer Paper

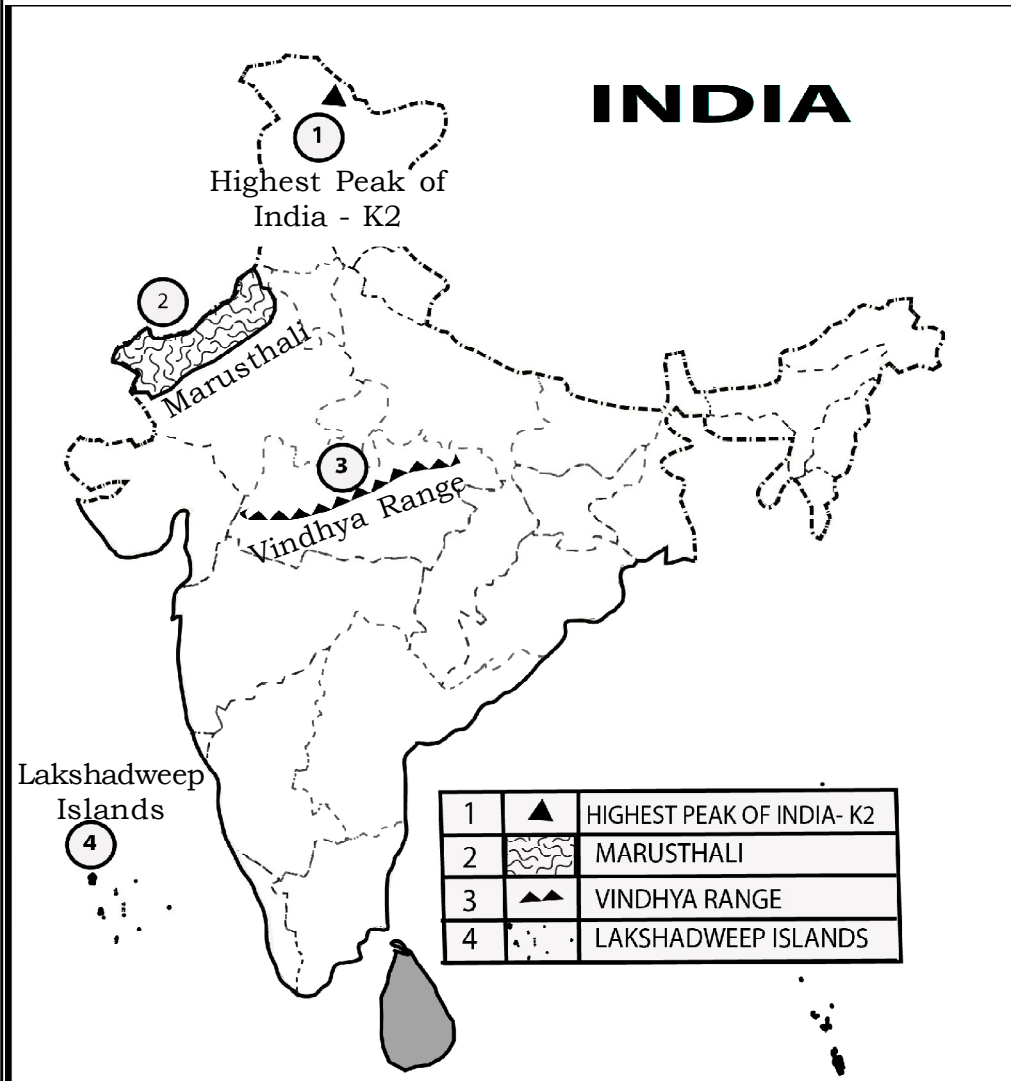
Max. Marks : 40

<b>A.1.</b>	<b>(A) Choose the correct alternative from the bracket &amp; rewrite the statements fully</b>		
i)	<b>Barren</b> Island located to the east of the Middle Andaman is the only active volcano in India.	<b>1</b>	
ii)	Garhjat hills occupy the north western part of <b>Odisha</b> State.	<b>1</b>	
iii)	<b>Amritsar</b> is the leading fresh milk center.	<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)	Indira Point	- Southernmost tip of India	<b>1</b>
ii)	Varanasi	- religious town	<b>1</b>
iii)	Dandakaranya	- Chhattisgarh	<b>1</b>
<b>A.2.</b>	<b>(A) Give Reasons for the following statements: (Any 2)</b>		
i)	Regionalization is very essential because	<b>2</b>	
	1. The region is a base for economic development.		
	2. To solve various problems, it is necessary to have small region.		
	3. The process of dividing an area into smaller segments is called regionalization.		
	4. It is very important in many historical, political, economical and sociological analysis.		
	5. They are fundamental for regional planning and development.		
ii)	1. In the Ganga Plains, fertile alluvial soils, adequate rainfall, enormous water resources, irrigation facilities and suitable climate during the Kharif and Rabi seasons enable the region to cultivate a variety of crops such as cereals, pulses, oilseeds, fruits, vegetables, sugar cane, cotton, jute, etc. This has made the Ganga Plains prosperous in agriculture.	<b>2</b>	
	2. Industries in the Ganga Plains are mainly agro based like sugar, oilseeds, rice, cotton, jute mills etc.		
	3. Sugar industry is the most developed industry in the Upper Ganga Plain. Cotton textile mills are located at Kanpur, Rampur, Allahabad & Agra. Jute mills are at Kanpur.		
	4. Thus, Agro based industries are found in the Ganga Plains.		

iii)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Deccan plateau has many tourist places of natural, cultural, historical and religious importance. Udagamandalam (Ooty) of Tamilnadu and Mahabaleshwar of Maharashtra are famous hill stations of the region.</li> <li>2. Bengaluru and Hyderabad are famous for their gardens.</li> <li>3. There are many historical places like Aurangabad, Bidar, Bijapur, Mysore, Pune etc.</li> <li>4. Besides these, there are many pilgrimage centres in this plateau region that attract people from all over the world.</li> <li>5. Thus tourism is well developed in Deccan Plateau.</li> </ol>	<b>2</b>
iv)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The soil of the Rajasthan plain are generally characterised as sandy in texture containing more than 90% sand and is devoid of water.</li> <li>2. The soil remains dry for much of the year and is prone to wind erosion.</li> <li>3. High velocity winds blow soil from the desert and deposits some on neighbouring fertile lands.</li> <li>4. Wind causes shifting of sand dunes within the desert which bury fences and block roads and railway tracks.</li> <li>5. Permanent solution to the problem of shifting sand dunes can be provided by planting suitable plant species as windbreakers.</li> </ol>	<b>2</b>
<b>A.2. (B) Write short notes : (Any 2)</b>		
i)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Punjabi culture is known for its rich rituals, songs, dances, food and dresses, which have evolved over many centuries.</li> <li>2. This culture is appears in the form of music, bhangra dance, and cuisine.</li> <li>3. Festivals like Lohri, Basant, Baisakhi and Teej are a strong reflection of Punjabi culture.</li> </ol>	<b>2</b>
ii)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. This range lies to the south of Himadri or the Great Himalayan range and it's altitude is less than 4500 m.</li> <li>2. It comprises Pir Panjal range in Kashmir and Dhaula Dhar in Himachal Pradesh. Further eastward it does exit but its continuity is broken.</li> <li>3. Being accessible from the plains and having moderate elevation the lesser Himalayas have maximum number of tourist attractions.</li> <li>4. The valleys of Kashmir, Kullu-Manali and Kangra are the best examples.</li> </ol>	<b>2</b>

<p>iii)</p>	<p>5. In Sikkim, Bhutan and further east, the lesser Himalayas are criss crossed by a number of rivers and hence they appear more broken as compared to the Western and Central parts.</p> <p>1. This is located in the southwestern part of the Central highlands.                  2. The average elevation of the plateau is 500m. It is characterised by low relief and undulating topography.                  3. The rolling topography of Malwa is at places spotted with low hills that rise above the plateau surface.                  4. Major part of Malwa Plateau falls in the state of Madhya Pradesh.                  5. It is located between Aravalli range in the west and Vindhya range in the south. It forms the source region of rivers like Mahi that flows into Gujarat and the Chambal and Betwa rivers which flow towards north.</p>	<p>2</p>												
<p>A.3.</p>	<p><b>(A) Draw a divided Rectangle with the following information :</b></p>	<p>2</p>												
<div style="text-align: center;"> <p><b>TYPES OF USE OF ELECTRICITY</b></p> <p><b>SCALE : 1 cm = 10 %</b></p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <caption>Legend</caption> <tr> <td style="background-color: black; width: 20px; height: 15px; display: inline-block;"></td> <td><b>Residential</b></td> <td style="background: repeating-linear-gradient(45deg, transparent, transparent 2px, black 2px, black 4px); width: 20px; height: 15px; display: inline-block;"></td> <td><b>Commercial</b></td> <td style="background-color: white; width: 20px; height: 15px; display: inline-block; border: 1px solid black;"></td> <td><b>Industrial</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="background-color: grey; width: 20px; height: 15px; display: inline-block;"></td> <td><b>Farming</b></td> <td style="background: repeating-linear-gradient(-45deg, transparent, transparent 2px, black 2px, black 4px); width: 20px; height: 15px; display: inline-block;"></td> <td><b>Others</b></td> <td colspan="2"></td> </tr> </table> </div>				<b>Residential</b>		<b>Commercial</b>		<b>Industrial</b>		<b>Farming</b>		<b>Others</b>		
	<b>Residential</b>		<b>Commercial</b>		<b>Industrial</b>									
	<b>Farming</b>		<b>Others</b>											
<p>A.3.</p>	<p><b>(B) Observe the given diagram carefully &amp; answer the following question: (Any 2)</b></p>													
<p>i) ii) iii) iv)</p>	<p>The production of iron and steel is minimum in the year 2000-01. It was approximately 250 lakh tonnes</p> <p>The production 300 lakh tonnes in year 2004-05</p> <p>The production in the year 2001-02 was approximately 265 lakh tonnes.</p> <p>This is a simple bar graph.</p>	<p>1 1 1 1</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) **4**
1. The Ganga Plain is leading in agricultural production. Hence industries here are mainly agro based like sugar, oilseeds, rice, cotton and jute mills etc.
  2. Sugar industry is the most developed industry in the Upper Ganga Plain. Cotton textile mills are located at Kanpur, Rampur, Allahabad and Agra.
  3. Woollen textiles are located at Rampur, Agra, Allahabad and Mirzapur. Jute mills are at Kanpur. Leather industry has

	<p>flourished at Kanpur and Agra. Paper, agricultural equipments, bicycle, sports goods, copper and bronze utensils are notable industries of the region.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. The Middle Ganga Plain excels in cottage and smallscale industries. Handloom industry is developed in Mirzapur, Gorakhpur, Varanasi and Patna.</li> <li>5. Sugar, food processing, rice, pulses and oil mills are developed in this region. Blanket and Carpet industry is developed in Mirzapur, Bhadohi and Varanasi.</li> <li>6. Jute mills are located at Gorakhpur and Samastipur. Silk sarees are manufactured at Varanasi and Bhagalpur. Dalmiyanagar in South Bihar has emerged as a major centre of cement, paper, paperboard and plywood. Barauni has a petrochemical complex and a petrol refinery. Fertilizer industry is located at Barauni.</li> <li>7. In the Lower Ganga Plain, the availability of coal, minerals, cheap and abundant labour, water resources and a huge market has helped the development of industries.</li> <li>8. Most of the industries are located in the Hoogaly Valley and Asansol-Durgapur region. Iron and Steel industry is located at Kulti, Buranpur, Asansol and Durgapur. Jute mills are located along the banks of the Hoogaly river.</li> <li>9. Cotton textiles industry also has developed here. Chemical industry is concentrated in Kolkata and Howrah. Paper industry is concentrated in Kolkata, Titagadh, Naihat and Triveni.</li> <li>10. Chittaranjan manufactures locomotives. Haldia has a petrochemical complex, an oil refinery and a fertilizer plant. Kolkata-Hoogaly Industrial Belt is the main industrial region in the Northern Indian Plains. Industries are wide spread in plain regions and most of them are agro based.</li> </ol>	
ii)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Agriculture is the main occupation of the people in Peninsular Plateau region.</li> <li>2. Cotton and Soyabeans are important cash crops in this region.</li> <li>3. The other major crops grown in the area are wheat, rice, jowar, maize, bajra, gram, mung, urad and soyabean.</li> <li>4. All the districts in the Peninsular Plateau region have their economy predominantly based on agriculture.</li> <li>5. But the infertility of land, low productivity, lack of irrigation facilities and non use of modern methods have hindered the development of agriculture.</li> </ol>	4



iii)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Tourism is a major rapidly growing industry in the Himalayas.</li> <li>2. Nearly 1 million visitors come to the Himalayas each year for mountain trekking, wildlife viewing and pilgrimages to major Hindu and Buddhist sacred places.</li> <li>3. The number of foreign visitors has increased in recent years, as organized treks to the icy summits of the Great Himalayas have become popular.</li> <li>4. Himalayas have a beautiful collection of architectural temples.</li> <li>5. There are options to visit the Char Dham, which include Kedarnath, Badrinath, Yamunotri and Gangotri. The Monasteries in the Trans-Himalayan regions are sacred place for the Buddhists.</li> <li>6. Srinagar in Kashmir is a main attraction for tourists.</li> <li>7. Uttarakhand, also titled as 'Devbhoomi' (the land of Gods), has attracted tourists and pilgrims from all over the world over since unknown period.</li> <li>8. Sacred pilgrimages of different religions including Haridwar and the world famous Badrinath, Kedarnath, Gangotri, Yamunotri and Sikh pilgrimage of Hemkund have drawn pilgrims and seekers of spiritual fulfilment.</li> </ol>	4
<b>A.5. Fill in the blank choosing the correct alternative :</b>		
i)	The solution of 'for whom to produce?' depends upon <b>socio-economic</b> ideology of every economy.	1
ii)	In a capitalist economy, means of production are owned, controlled and operated by <b>private individuals</b>	1
<b>A.6. Answer in one or two sentences : (Any 3)</b>		
i)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Mixed economy refers to the co-existence of both, public and private sector in the economy.</li> <li>2. In this economy, means of production are owned and managed by government as well as private individuals. e.g. India</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. In a mixed economy, the public and the private sector co-exist.</li> <li>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.</li> </ol>	2
ii)	<p>The causes responsible for decrease in supply of goods and services are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Shortage of factors of production</li> <li>2. Industrial disputes</li> <li>3. Natural calamities</li> </ol>	2

	4. Lopsided production 5. Hoarding of goods	
iii)	1. Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) refers to the proportion of total deposits which the Commercial Banks have to keep with the Central Bank. 2. An increase in CRR results in lesser availability of credit through banks, reducing money supply in the economy.	2
iv)	The main objectives of Public Distribution System are : 1. To provide essential goods to the consumers at reasonable and subsidised prices. 2. To maintain minimum nutritional status of the population.	2
v)	The 'Right to be heard' implies that the consumers have the right to express their opinion on the goods and the services supplied by the manufacturers and dealers.	2
<b>A.7.</b>	<b>Answer in detail : (Any 1)</b>	
i)	The fiscal measures adopted by the Government to control inflation are as follows : <b>1. Reduction in public expenditure :</b> Government reduces its expenditure to control inflation <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. <b>3. Surplus budget :</b> The government adopts surplus budget to control inflation. <b>4. Public borrowing :</b> (a) The government borrows money from the market, private individuals and firms (b) This takes away the excess purchasing power from the people, reducing demand and controlling inflation. <b>5. Over Valuation :</b> It discourages exports and increases availability of goods and services in a country.	4
ii)	The following measures are suggested to remove the defects of P.D.S : <b>1. Food banks :</b> Food banks should be established and the godowns should be modernised in every state, so that foodgrains can be properly stored.	4

**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.
- ii) The flying squads should eliminate the bogus ration cards by conducting raids.
- iii) Handling and transport costs should be reduced.

