

# MT 154

2014 .... 1100

Seat No. 

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**-MT 154 -SOCIAL SCIENCE (73) GEOGRAPHY & ECONOMICS- PRELIM II - PAPER VI (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 triangular region to the south of Narmada is known as the ..... plateau. (Malwa, Bundelkhand, Chota Nagpur, Deccan)
- ii) ..... River rises in the Peninsular Plateau and joins River Yamuna. (Gandak, Kosi, Chambal, Luni)
- iii) A large area of India is covered by the ..... . (mountains, plains, old plateaus, deserts)

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

- | <b>Group 'A'</b> | <b>Group 'B'</b>             |
|------------------|------------------------------|
| i) Dhak          | a) Around Patiala            |
| ii) Babul        | b) Andaman & Nicobar Islands |
| iii) Padauk      | c) Best fodder               |
|                  | d) Ujjain                    |

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

- i) The Western Coast does not have vast extending plain lands.
- ii) Mining activities are well developed in Chota Nagpur plateau.
- iii) Farmers in the Rajasthan desert depend on animal husbandry.
- iv) Agriculture is the main occupation in the Ganga Plain.

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

**4**

- i) Soils in Punjab-Haryana plain.
- ii) Natural disasters in the Deccan Plateau.
- iii) The Ganga drainage Pattern.

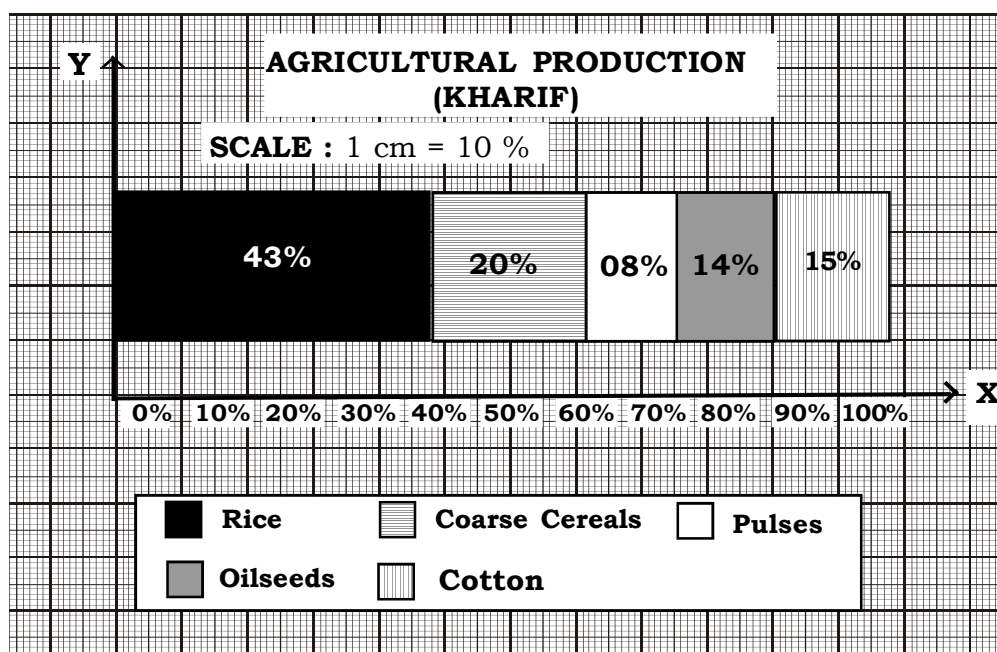
**Q.3. (A) Draw a Simple bar graph with the following information :**

**2**

<b>India : Sugar Production (Lakh tonnes)</b>	
<b>Years</b>	<b>Production</b>
2000 - 01	95
2001 - 02	130
2002 - 03	180
2003 - 04	160
2004 - 05	125

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

**2**



- i) Name the above diagram
- ii) Which crop shows the highest production?

- iii) What is the production of Oilseeds?
- iv) Which crop shows the second highest production? How many percent?

**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) Telangana plateau
- ii) Assam valley
- iii) Jaisalmer
- iv) Western plain

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

- i) Explain the main division of North Indian mountains in detail.
- ii) How do the coastal islands along the west coast and east coast differs from one another ?
- iii) Write in detail on economic development in the Deccan Plateau.

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

- i) Under ..... very poor people are provided with foodgrains at the lowest prices.  
(Niradhar Yojana, Antyodaya Scheme, Targeted PDS)
- ii) ..... is World Consumers Day.  
(24<sup>th</sup>December, 15<sup>th</sup>March, 1<sup>st</sup>July)

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

- i) What is meant by an economy?
- ii) Which are the common basic economic problems faced by an economy?
- iii) Write any two direct measures to control inflation?
- iv) Write two main causes of inflation.
- v) What is meant by food adulteration?

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

- i) a) Write any two most common business malpractises?  
b) Explain any two rights of consumers.

**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 triangular region to the south of Narmada is known as the <b>Deccan</b> plateau.	<b>1</b>
ii)	<b>Chambal</b> River rises in the Peninsular Plateau and joins River Yamuna.	<b>1</b>
iii)	A large area of India is covered by the <b>old plateaus</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)	Dhak -	Around Patiala <b>1</b>
ii)	Babul -	Best fodder <b>1</b>
iii)	Padauk -	Andaman & Nicobar Islands <b>1</b>
<b>A.2.</b>	<b>(A) Give Reasons for the following statements: (Any 2)</b>	
i)	1. The Western Coast is mostly a narrow strip of land between the Arabian Sea and Western Ghats except for the Gujarat Coast. It does not have any vast plain. 2. The Konkan Coast is full of spurs extending from the Ghats right up to the coastline. It is a rocky coast, having no vast plain. 3. The Malabar Coast is characterized by lagoons and backwaters called 'Kayals'. It too, has small and narrow coastal plains. 4. Thus, the western coast does not have vast extending plain lands.	<b>2</b>
ii)	1. Mining activities are well developed in Chota Nagpur plateau because it is rich in mineral deposits. 2. Minerals like Mica, Bauxite, Copper, Limestone, Iron ore and coal are found here. 3. The Damodar valley is rich with coal deposits and it is considered as the prime centre of cooking coal in the country. 4. Massive coal deposits are found in the central basin. The important coalfields in the basin are Jharia, Raniganj, West Bokaro, East Bokaro and Ramgarh.	<b>2</b>

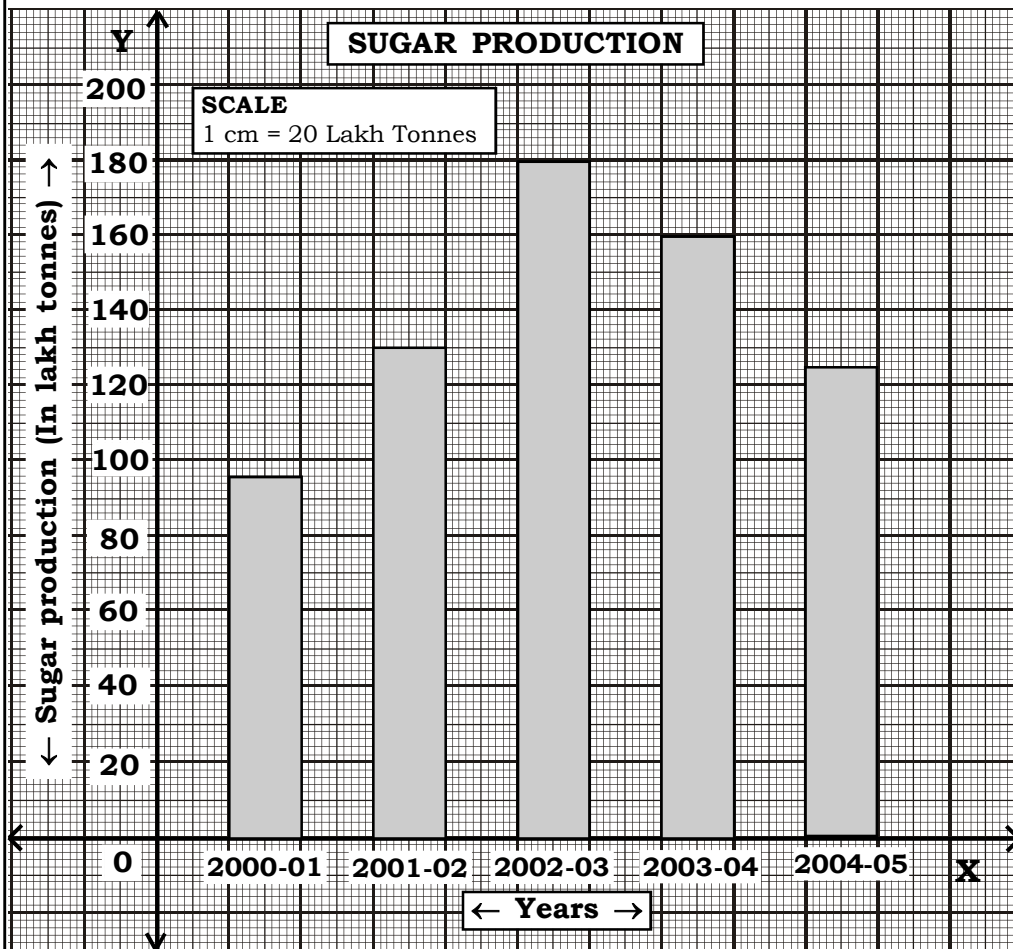
iii)	<p>Farmers in the Rajasthan desert depend on animal husbandry because:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. This region has very hot summer with temperature rising upto 50° C and rainfall less than 250 mm.</li> <li>2. Agriculture is not a dependable proposition in this area after the rainy season as it is an arid and drought prone region.</li> <li>3. Vast areas in the desert are unfit for cultivation but have pastures.</li> <li>4. Animal husbandary is supported by trees and grass e.g. Babul - best fodder the trees.</li> <li>5. So, large number of farmers rear animals like sheep, goats, cows, bullocks, camels etc. for their livelihood.</li> </ol>	2
iv)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The alluvial plain with adequate rainfall and enormous water resources has encouraged people to develop agriculture.</li> <li>2. Almost half of the area is sown more than once. Nearly 90% of the total cropped area is under food crops.</li> <li>3. Mild winters and hot summers have enabled this region to grow a variety of crops, which include wheat, gram, barley, and oilseeds in winter and rice, maize, sugarcane, bajra and jawar in the rainy season.</li> <li>4. Also irrigation facilities through canals and tubewells are available.</li> <li>5. Hence agriculture is the main occupation in the Ganga Plain.</li> </ol>	2
<b>A.2. (B) Write short notes : (Any 2)</b>		
i)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The soils are predominantly alluvial.</li> <li>2. Light sandy loams are found in the southern part while unfertile red loam prevails in the west of the Bangar regions.</li> <li>3. The northern and eastern parts have soils abounding in lime.</li> </ol>	2
ii)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Mining activities are being done on a large scale in this plateau region and these mining activities lead to water and soil pollution.</li> <li>2. After the extraction of minerals, the mining areas become useless for any other purpose.</li> <li>3. A large number of industries have come up in this region causing air, water and soil pollution.</li> <li>4. The western part of the plateau region is an earthquake prone region. The Latur earthquake which occurred in the year 1993, killed many people and destroyed their properties.</li> <li>5. Koyna region is also prone to earthquakes.</li> </ol>	2

- iii)
1. The Ganga Plain is drained by the river Ganga and its tributaries.
  2. The Upper Ganga Plain has a very low gradient and slopes from northwest to southeast. So the Ganga and its tributaries Yamuna, Ramganga, Ghaghara, Kali and Gomati flow gently making meanders and ox-bow lakes in the plain.
  3. Chambal river rises in the Peninsula and joins the Yamuna river.
  4. The Middle Ganga Plain is drained mainly by the Ganga, Ghaghara, Kosi and Son. The Son, Kosi and Ghaghara are notorious for floods and frequent changes in their courses. The Son, originating in the Peninsula, is a major tributary of the Ganga.
  5. The Lower Ganga Plain is drained by the rivers Ganga, Brahmaputra and Subarnarekha. The Damodar meets the Ganga-Hoogli in the deltaic region of the Ganga.

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

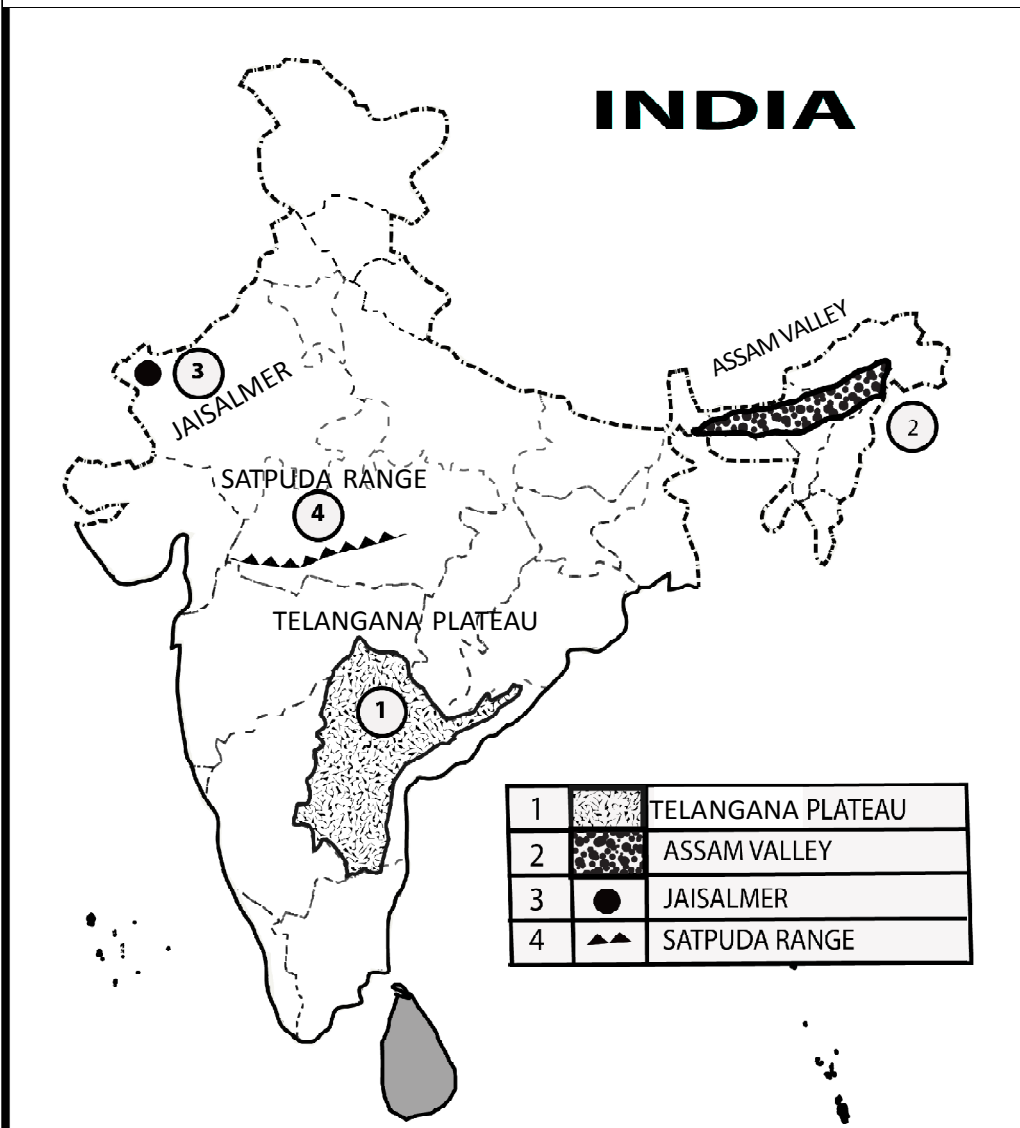
2



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

- i) It is a divided rectangle. 1
- ii) Rice crop shows the highest production 1
- iii) The production of Oilseeds is 14%. 1
- iv) Coarse cereals show the second highest production of 20%. 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.	<b>Answer the following in detail : (Any 2)</b>	4
i)	<p>The North Indian mountains comprise Himalayas &amp; its associated mountains. It is a group of ranges which can be divided as follows: The Himalayas consists of four parallel ranges.</p> <p><b>[A] The Shiwalik Range :</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The southernmost ranges of the Himalayan Sysytem is known as Shiwalik hills.</li> <li>2. Average altitude of the Shiwalik Ranges varies between 900 and 1100 m. The area between Shiwaliks and the lesser Himalayas consist of a number of valleys.</li> <li>3. These valleys are more or less parallel to the ranges.</li> <li>4. Such valleys are know as DUN. Dehra Dun, Kotli Dun, Patli Dun are some of the examples of dun valleys.</li> </ol> <p><b>[B] The Lesser Himalayas or Himachal Range:</b></p> <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.</li> </ol> <p><b>[C] The Great Himalayas or Himadri :</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. This is the most continuous, loftiest and northern most ranges of the Himalayas.</li> <li>2. The highest ranges rise abruptly as much as 6000 metres and are converted with snow.</li> <li>3. Many peaks exceed 8000 metres. It is the sources of a large number of glaciers of varying dimensions.</li> </ol> <p><b>[D] Trans Himalayan Ranges:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The ranges are a part of Himalayan system but lying between the main Himalayan ranges and the Tibet Plateau.</li> <li>2. These are called ' Trans Himalaya Ranges.'</li> <li>3. They are about 40 km. wide &amp; 965 km. long consist of mainly Karakoram, Ladakh &amp; Kailash ranges.</li> </ol>	
ii)	<p><b>1. Western Coast :</b> The coastal islands along the western coast are mostly rocky islands and many of them are in the form of submerged wave-cut platforms.</p> <p><b>Eastern Coast :</b> The islands along the eastern coast are mostly depositional islands formed by the deposition of sand or silt.</p> <p><b>2. Western Coast :</b> The islands in the Gulf of Kachchh are mostly in the form of fringing coral reefs. Along the Konkan and Malabar coasts, there are quite a few tiny islands.</p>	4



iii)	<p><b>Eastern Coast :</b> Relatively there are large numbers of depositional islands along the Bay of Bengal, particularly along the coast of West Bengal.</p> <p><b>3. Western Coast :</b> The islands along the western coast are tiny and rocky.</p> <p><b>Eastern Coast :</b> The depositional islands along the coast of West Bengal are larger.</p> <p><b>4. Western Coast :</b> There are very few noticeable changes in the case of islands along the Western Coast.</p> <p><b>Eastern Coast :</b> The islands along the coast of West Bengal are subjected to changes in their coastlines and area due to the deposition of silt brought by the distributaries of the Ganga-Brahmaputra-Meghna drainage system.</p> <p><b>A. Agriculture in Deccan Plateau :</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cotton, sugarcane and rice are the chief crops of the Deccan Plateau.</li> <li>2. Rice is the main crop in the eastern part of the Plateau, while wheat is produced in the northern part</li> <li>3. Jawar, cotton, sugarcane and oilseeds are grown mostly in the Maharashtra Plateau region, whereas Bajara is predominant in the western part of Deccan Plateau. Pulses are grown in the northern part.</li> </ol> <p><b>B. Mining in the Deccan Plateau :</b></p> <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> <p><b>C. Industries in the Deccan Plateau :</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Deccan plateau is an industrially well developed region.</li> <li>2. In Maharashtra Plateau Cotton textile industry is the largest and the oldest industry. This plateau has many industries like sugar, automobiles, electronics and food processing.</li> </ol>	4
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	<p>3. The Karnataka and Telangana plateau are rich in mineral resources. Important minerals are high grade Iron ore, Copper, Manganese, Chromite, China clay, Limestone, Gold and granite. Hence many mineral based industries have developed here.</p> <p>4. Karnataka and Telangana plateau has many industries like machine tools, electronic products, telecommunication equipment etc.</p> <p>5. Bengaluru and Pune have become popular hubs of the IT industry.</p> <p>6. Thus, deccan Plateau is an industrially well developed region.</p> <p><b>D. Transportation in the Deccan Plateau :</b></p> <p>1. This plateau region has a well developed network of roads and railways.</p> <p>2. There are a number of highways which connect this region to other parts of the country.</p> <p>3. There are many national and international airports which connect various industrial and commercial centers of the country.</p> <p>4. Bengaluru, Hyderabad and Nagpur are the important international airports of the region.</p> <p><b>E. Tourism in the Deccan Plateau :</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>2. Bengaluru and Hyderabad are famous for their gardens.</p> <p>3. There are many historical places like Aurangabad, Bidar, Bijapur, Mysore, Pune etc.</p> <p>4. Besides these, there are many pilgrimage centres in this plateau region that attract people from all over the world.</p> <p>5. Thus tourism is well developed in Deccan Plateau.</p> <p><b>A.5. Fiil in the blank choosing the correct alternative :</b></p> <p>i) Under <b>Antyodaya Scheme</b> very poor people are provided with foodgrains at the lowest prices.</p> <p>ii) <b>15<sup>th</sup> March</b> is World Consumers Day.</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p>
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<b>A.6.</b>	<b>Answer in one or two sentences : (Any 3)</b>	
i)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. An economy refers to various activities related to the production, distribution and consumption of goods and services in a certain geographical region.</li> <li>2. It is an organisation which makes the use of available resources to produce goods and services.</li> </ol>	<b>2</b>
ii)	<p>Every economy is faced by common basic economic problems. They are as follows :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What to produce ?</li> <li>2. How to produce ?</li> <li>3. For whom to produce ?</li> <li>4. How much to produce?</li> <li>5. By whom to produce?</li> <li>6. How best are the resources being used ?</li> </ol>	<b>2</b>
iii)	<p>(The two direct measures taken by the Government to control inflation are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Expansion of domestic output to meet the ever increasing demand.</li> <li>2. Direct control of prices and rationing, i.e. bringing down the upper limit beyond which prices would not be allowed to rise.</li> </ol>	<b>2</b>
iv)	<p>The two main causes of inflation are :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Increase in the demand for goods and services.</li> <li>2. Decrease in the supply of goods and services.</li> </ol>	<b>2</b>
v)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A process through which a substance is added to the food item to increase its quantity is called food adulteration.</li> <li>2. Food adulteration is done to increase profit margin.</li> </ol>	<b>2</b>
<b>A.7.</b>	<b>Answer in detail : (Any 1)</b>	
i)	<p><b>(a) The most common business malpractices are as follows:</b> <b>(Write any 2 points)</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sale of adulterated goods.</li> <li>2. Sale of defective goods.</li> <li>3. Use of false weights and measures.</li> <li>4. Hoarding and black - marketing.</li> <li>5. Charging more than the Maximum Retail Price (MRP).</li> <li>6. Misleading advertisements.</li> </ol>	<b>4</b>

	<p><b>(b) The Consumer Protection Act provides statutory recognition to the following rights of consumers : (Write any 2 points)</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1. Right to safety :</b> The consumers have a right to be protected against goods and services which are hazardous to health.</li> <li><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.</li> <li><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.</li> <li><b>4. Right to be heard :</b> The consumers must be heard by manufacturers and dealers about their opinions on production.</li> <li><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.</li> <li><b>6. Right to consumer education :</b> The consumers must know about the relevant laws and procedure of complaining to prevent unfair trade practices.</li> <li><b>7. Right to clean environment :</b> Everyone has the right to enjoy pollution-free environment. The consumer has the right to lodge a complaint if anyone pollutes the environment.</li> </ol> <p>ii) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Inflation leads to an unequal distribution of wealth and income in the society, so the rich become richer and the poor become poorer.</li> <li>2. Entrepreneurs are the gainers during inflation as prices of goods rise faster than the cost of production.</li> <li>3. Fixed income earners like pensioners, workers and salaried people are the losers during inflation because their money income remains the same, while the value of money falls.</li> <li>4. People who invest in equity shares are the gainers and people investing in bonds and fixed deposits are the losers as their income remains the same during inflation.</li> <li>5. Debtors are the gainers as they repay less purchasing power, the creditors are the losers as they receive less in terms of real income.</li> <li>6. During inflation, small farmers do not gain much as the major portion of their produce is kept for self-consumption. The big farmers are the gainers because the prices of agricultural goods rise.</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: center;">◆◆◆◆</p> </p>	4
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