

MT 154

2018 1100

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

Time : 2 Hours

Preliminary Model Answer Paper

Max. Marks : 40

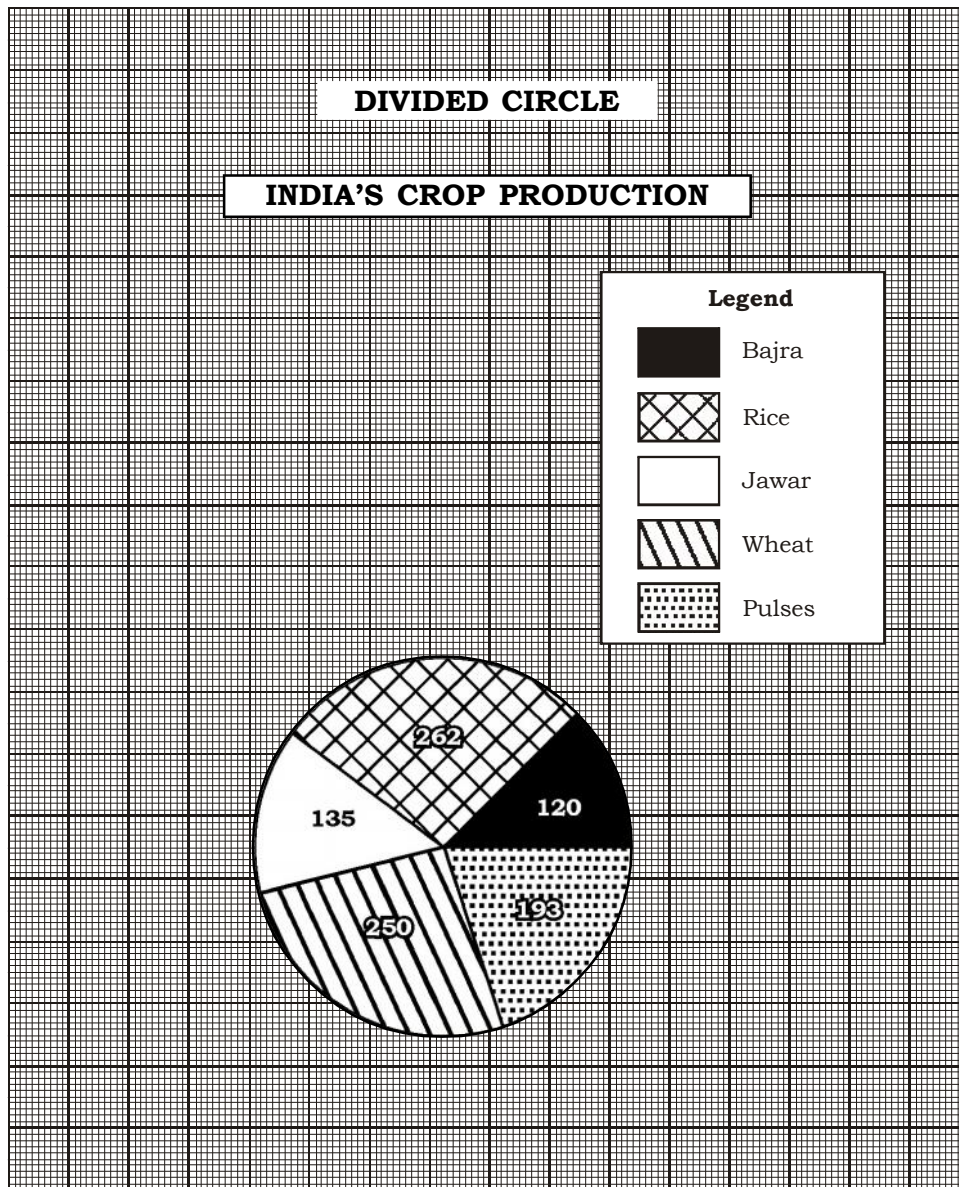
A.1.	(A) Complete and write the following statements by choosing appropriate alternative from the given in the brackets :	
(i)	The forest soils are dark brown in colour.	1
(ii)	Major part of Malwa plateau falls in the state of Madhya Pradesh .	1
(iii)	The holiest of Sikh Shrine Golden Temple is in the city of Amritsar .	1
A.1.	(B) Match the Columns :	
	Group 'A' Group 'B'	
(i)	Karakoram - Heavy glaciated	1
(ii)	Kuttanad - Lowest point below sea level	1
(iii)	Satpuda range - Burhanpur Gap	1
A.2.	(A) Give geographical reasons : (Any 2)	
(i)	(i) Laterite soil is formed by leaching and intensive weathering of the lateritic rock.	2
	(ii) Heavy rainfall is one of the major causes of the weathering of the lateritic rock.	
	(iii) Due to heavy rainfall all the soluble material is leached out from the rock.	
	(iv) Hence laterite soils are found in the regions receiving heavy rainfall. In Central Highlands these soils are formed in the eastern region which receives heavy rainfall.	
(ii)	(i) 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
	(ii) 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.	
	(iii) The Malabar Coast is characterized by lagoons and backwaters called 'Kayals'. It too, has small and narrow coastal plains.	
	(iv) Thus, the western coast has less plain lands.	
(iii)	(i) About 38% of the total population of Rajasthan state lives in the desert.	2
	(ii) In the past years, there has been an increase in human population.	

	<p>(iii) Compared to the other deserts the Rajasthan desert is the most densely populated in the world. Its population density is about 83 persons per sq. km.</p> <p>(iv) The reason behind this is that the Rajasthan Desert is a transition zone between densely populated basins of Ganga on the east and Indus on the west side.</p> <p>(iv) (i) The Central Plain is leading in agricultural production. Hence industries here are mainly agro based like sugar, oilseeds, rice, cotton and jute mills.</p> <p>(ii) Cotton textile mills, sugar industry, woollen textiles, jute mills, leather industry etc are the main industries of the Upper Ganga Plains.</p> <p>(iii) The Middle Ganga Plain excels in cottage and small scale industries. Handloom industry, Blanket and carpet industry, jute mills, silk sarees, cement, paper, petro chemical, fertilizer, etc. are important industries of this region.</p> <p>(iv) In the Lower Ganga Plain, the availability of coal, minerals, cheap and abundant labour, water resources and huge market has helped the development of industries.</p> <p>(v) Iron and steel industry, jute mills, cotton textile mills, chemical industry, paper industry, locomotives industry petro chemical industry etc. are some of the notable industries of this region.</p> <p>A.2. (B) Write short notes : (Any 2)</p> <p>(i) (i) Geologically speaking, the region has a recent origin. It is formed of sediments brought by the Himalayan rivers.</p> <p>(ii) The Shiwalik ranges are located on the northern boundaries of the plain, while Delhi Ridge, an extension of the Aravalli ranges, is located on its eastern border.</p> <p>(iii) It is bounded on the west by Pakistan and Rajasthan desert on the south.</p> <p>(iv) The region slopes to the south and south-west. Its elevation varies between 275 m in the north east and 175 m in the south west.</p> <p>(v) This plain is a fertile, alluvial plain with many rivers and an extensive irrigation canal system.</p> <p>(vi) A belt of undulating hills extends along the northeastern part of the region along the foothills of the Himalayas.</p> <p>(vii) The average elevation of these undulating hills is 300 m above sea level.</p> <p>(viii) The southwest of the plain is semi-arid, it eventually merges into the Rajasthan Desert.</p>	<p>2</p> <p>2</p>
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(ii)	<p>(i) Deccan Plateau has many tourist places of natural, cultural, historical and religious importance.</p> <p>(ii) Hyderabad and Bengaluru are famous for their gardens.</p> <p>(iii) There are many historical places/centres like Aurangabad, Bidar, Bijapur, Mysore, Pune, etc.</p> <p>(iv) Besides these, there are many tourist centres in this plateau region such as Tuljapur, Pandharpur, Shirdi, Gulbarga, Tirumala and Madurai that attract people from all over the world.</p>	2
(iii)	<p>(i) India shares its longest land frontier with Bangladesh (27%) and smallest land frontier with Afghanistan (0.70%).</p> <p>(ii) Bangladesh shares its land frontier with West Bengal, Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram whereas Afghanistan shares its land frontier with Jammu and Kashmir.</p> <p>(iii) Pakistan lies to the northwest of India and it shares its land frontier (22%) with Gujarat, Rajasthan, Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir.</p> <p>(iv) China, Nepal and Bhutan lie to the north of India. China shares its land frontier (23%) with Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh whereas Nepal shares its land frontier (12%) with Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Sikkim.</p> <p>(v) Bhutan shares its land frontier (4.5%) with Sikkim, West Bengal, Assam and Arunachal Pradesh.</p> <p>(vi) Myanmar and Bangladesh lie to the east of India. Myanmar shares its land frontier (10.8%) with Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur and Mizoram.</p>	2

A.3. (A) Draw a divided circle with the following information :

2



A.3. (B) Observe the given graph and answer the following questions :

(Any 2)

- | | | |
|-------|--|---|
| (i) | Pakistan and Afghanistan have a common land boundary with India. | 1 |
| (ii) | Bangladesh has the longest common land boundary with India. | 1 |
| (iii) | Sri Lanka is separated from India by the Palk Strait. | 1 |
| (iv) | Bangladesh and Myanmar share maritime boundaries with India. | 1 |

A.3. (C) Mark the following on the outline map of India : (Any 2)

2



- | | | |
|----|--|--------------------|
| 1. | | Satpuda Range |
| 2. | | K2 peak |
| 3. | | Assam Valley |
| 4. | | Ten Degree Channel |

A.4. Answer the following in detail : (Any 2)

(i) Besides the main land, Indian territory includes two groups of deep sea islands. These are -

4

(i) **Lakshadweep islands in Arabian Sea:**

(a) This is a group of 36 islands, inlets and reefs located in the south western part of the Arabian Sea.

	<p>(b) They form the northern most portion of a submerged mountain range containing Lakshadweep - Maldives and Chagos group of islands in the Arabian Sea.</p> <p>(c) These islands are of coral origin, which have developed around volcanic peaks. They are in form of atolls, reefs or banks.</p> <p>(d) Large lagoons are located to the western sides of these islands. These lagoons are surrounded by reefs.</p> <p>(e) The land in any island does not rise above 5m from sea level and many reefs and some islands are visible only during low tides. These islands have no hills or streams.</p> <p>(ii) The Andaman-Nicobar Islands:</p> <p>(a) This is a group of 572 islands of varying sizes, of which about 38 are inhabited.</p> <p>(b) In these islands corals exist in form of fringing reefs around some islands.</p> <p>(c) The Andaman islands form peaks of submerged mountain chain extending north to south. Each island has a central highland surrounded by bordering flat lands.</p> <p>(d) The Nicobar islands, lying to the south of ten degree channel form a distinct group of includes coral islands. (Use Stencil)</p>	
(ii)	<p>(i) Agriculture is the main occupation of the people in Peninsular Plateau region.</p> <p>(ii) Cotton and Soyabeans are important cash crops in this region.</p> <p>(iii) The other major crops grown in the area are wheat, rice, jowar, maize, bajra, gram, mung, urad and soyabean.</p> <p>(iv) But the infertility of land, low productivity, lack of irrigation facilities and non use of modern methods have hindered the development of agriculture. (Use Stencil)</p>	4
(iii)	<p>(i) Desert region of Rajasthan is the biggest wool producing area in India.</p> <p>(ii) Chokla, Marwari, Malpuri and Pungal breeds of sheep are found in the region.</p> <p>(iii) Of the total wool production in India 40% to 50% comes from Rajasthan.</p> <p>(iv) The wool of Chokla breed of sheep is considered to be of superior quality. Breeding centres have been developed for Merino sheep at Suratgarh and Bikaner.</p> <p>(v) Some important mills for making woollen thread have been established in Jodhpur and Bikaner. (Use Stencil)</p>	4

A.5.	Fill in the blanks with appropriate alternative :	
(i)	Inflation is a global economic concept in recent times.	1
(ii)	Other measures are direct measures taken by government to control inflation.	1
A.6.	Answer in 1 or 2 sentences each : (Any 3)	
(i)	(i) An economy is a combination of productive activities and services like farming, manufacturing, mining, transport, communication etc.	2
	(ii) It includes production, distribution and consumption of goods and services in a certain geographical region.	
(ii)	(i) The government borrows money from the public, the Reserve Bank, and also prints currency to meet the deficit.	2
	(ii) This increases the money supply and thereby there is increase in demand and rise in prices.	
(iii)	(i) The government borrows money from market, private individuals and firms.	2
	(ii) It takes away the excess purchasing power of the people. It reduces demand and hence the prices come down.	
(iv)	(i) Food adulteration is a process by which sub-standard substances are added to food items by which its quantity increases but its quality decreases.	2
	(ii) It is a serious social crime as it adversely affects the health of the society.	
	(iii) The main objective behind food adulteration is to increase profit margin.	
(v)	There are two main objectives of PDS :	2
	(i) To provide essential goods to the consumers at reasonable and subsidised price.	
	(ii) To maintain minimum nutritional status of the population.	
A.7.	Answer in 5 or 6 sentences each : (Any 1)	
(i)	The Consumer Protection Act provides a statutory recognition to the following rights of consumers :	4
	(i) Right to safety : The consumers have a right to be protected against goods and services which are hazardous to health. E.g. protection from defective vehicles, inferior electrical appliances etc.	
	(ii) Right to be informed : The consumers have a right to get accurate information about quality, purity, price, quantity and standard of the goods and services.	

	<p>(iii) Right to choose : Consumers have a right to make a choice from variety of goods and services as per their purchasing power and preferences.</p> <p>(iv) Right to be heard : Consumers must be heard by manufacturers and dealers about their opinion on production.</p> <p>(v) Right to seek redressal : Consumers have a right to seek redressal of their grievances related to quality and prices of goods and services.</p> <p>(vi) Right to consumer education : Consumer must know about relevant laws and procedures to prevent unfair trade practices and to follow the procedure of making a complaint.</p> <p>(vii) Right to clean environment : Everyone has the right to enjoy pollution-free environment. The consumer has a right to lodge a complaint if anyone pollutes the environment.</p> <p>(ii) (i) Inflation leads to unequal distribution of wealth and income in the society.</p> <p>(ii) Entrepreneurs earn more profit during inflation. They earn because selling prices rise faster than the cost of production.</p> <p>(iii) Fixed income groups like pensioners, workers, salaried persons, etc. are losers during inflation because their money income remains the same but the value of money falls rapidly.</p> <p>(iv) Generally, debtors are the gainers because they repay less purchasing power than before, when they return the debt. On the other hand, creditors lose, as they receive less in terms of real income.</p> <p>(v) Big farmers are gainers because prices of agricultural goods rise while small farmers do not gain much as the major portion of their production is kept for self consumption.</p> <p>(vi) Equity shareholders are gainers, due to rising prices, while bonds and deposit holders are losers as their money income remains the same.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">❖❖❖❖</p>	4
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