

MT

2017 1100

MT – SOCIAL SCIENCE (73) GEOGRAPHY & ECONOMICS – SEMI PRELIM I – PAPER I (E)

Time : 2 Hours

Model Answer Paper

Max. Marks : 40

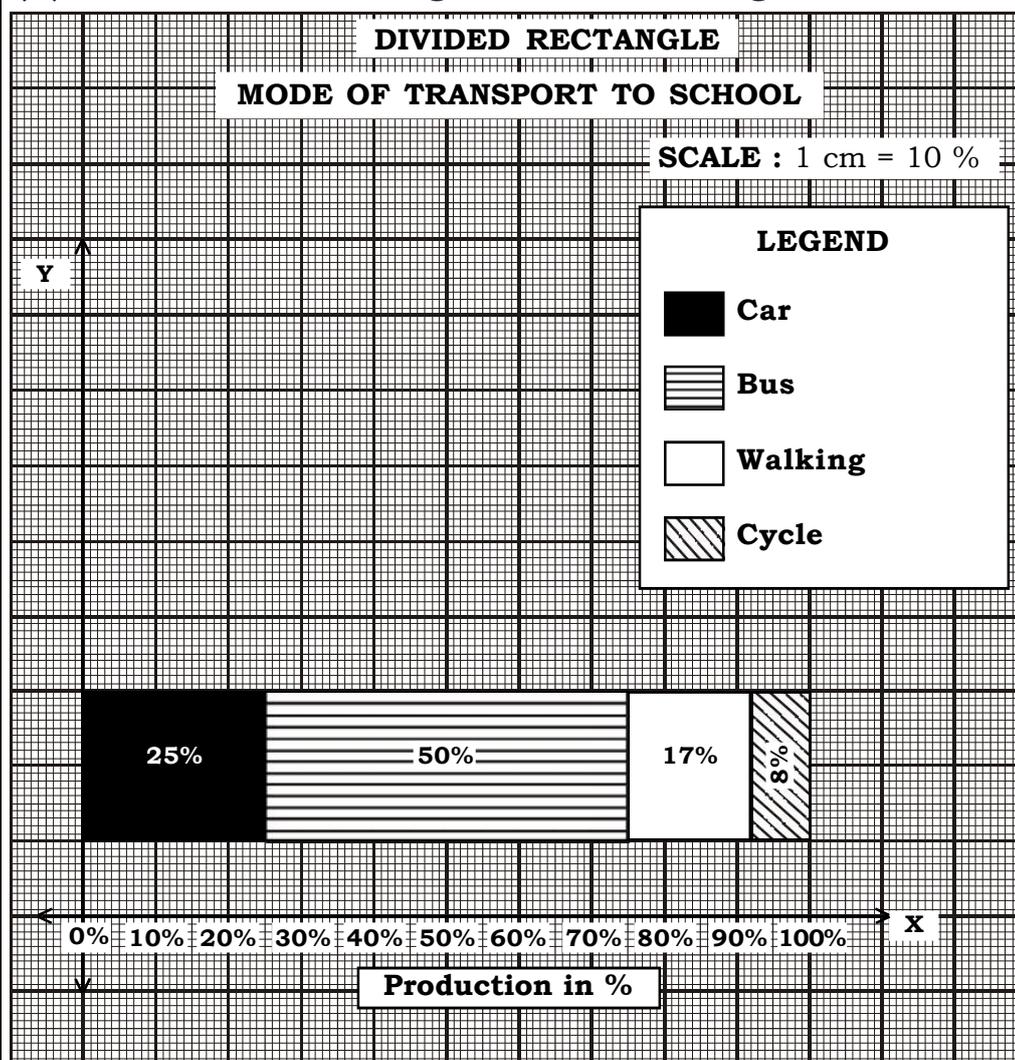
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| A.1. | (A) Complete and write the following statements by choosing appropriate alternative from the given in the brackets : | | |
| (i) | Black soils formed from the basalt rock is found in Madhya Pradesh. | 1 | |
| (ii) | A marine national park has been developed in the Gulf of Kachchh of the Gujarat coast. | 1 | |
| (iii) | The triangular region to the south of Narmada is known as the Deccan plateau. | 1 | |
| A.1. | (B) Match the Columns : | | |
| | Group 'A' | Group 'B' | |
| (i) | Koyna | – Earthquake prone region | 1 |
| (ii) | Damodar Valley | – Coal Production | 1 |
| (iii) | Satpuda Range | – Burhanpur Gap | 1 |
| A.2. | (A) Give geographical reasons : (Any 2) | | |
| (i) | (i) The plantation agriculture requires vast farms and a long rainy season to raise cash crops like tea, coffee, coconut, rubber, etc. | 2 | |
| | (ii) In the northern parts of the Western Ghats, agriculture is confined to narrow valleys and moderated slopes. | | |
| | (iii) The climatic factors like longer monsoon and deep weathering in southern parts of Western Ghats favour the plantation agriculture in the region. | | |
| | (iv) The coffee plantations in Baba Budan Hills, Tea plantations in Udagamandalam and Munnar areas or spices in Kerala - Tamil Nadu Ghats are some of the major plantations in these areas. | | |
| | (v) So the plantation agriculture is mainly confined to the southern parts of the Western Ghats. | | |
| (ii) | (i) Bhil and Gond people speak various languages and live in the hills along the northern and north eastern edges of the plateau. | 2 | |
| | (ii) Marathi is the main language of the state of Maharashtra. | | |
| | (iii) Telugu is the language of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana Kannada is the predominant language of Karnataka. | | |
| | (iv) Tamil the main language of Tamil Nadu to the south of the plateau and Malayalam is found to the south west of the plateau. | | |

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| | (v) The city of Hyderabad is the main centre of Urdu language in the Deccan region. Thus, Deccan is home to many languages. | |
| (iii) | (i) Main environmental problems of the region are related to deforestation, mining, industrialization, power generation, urbanization, vehicles movement and development projects. (ii) 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. (iii) Peninsular uplands are the store-house of India's mineral and fuel resources. Due to lack of clear cut 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. (iv) Mineral dust, blasting, mine fires etc. have adverse effects on the health of the residents living near the mines. (v) The region has a number of thermal plants. Refuse from the power plants pollutes neighbouring water bodies and reservoirs. | 2 |
| A.2. | (B) Write short notes : (Any 2) | |
| (i) | (i) Deccan Plateau has many tourist places of natural, cultural, historical and religious importance. (ii) Hyderabad and Bengaluru are famous for their gardens. (iii) There are many historical places/centres like Aurangabad, Bidar, Bijapur, Mysore, Pune, etc. (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. | 2 |
| (ii) | (i) The Andaman-Nicobar group has some village, handicrafts units. (ii) Also, there are shells and wood-based handicraft units. (iii) Small Scale Industrial units are engaged in a variety of activities. (iv) These include production of polythene bags, paints and varnish, shell crafts etc. | 2 |
| (iii) | (i) Irrigation has played a significant role in the development of agriculture in the region of Central Highlands due to the variability and inadequacy of the rainfall. (ii) The region depends basically on the rains for irrigation. (iii) Wells are the major source of irrigation in Bundelkhand region which ultimately depends on rainfall. | 2 |

- (iv) Ponds are the second major sources of irrigation in the region. The ponds are well spread all over the region and serve as major source for drinking water as well as irrigation.
- (v) The water table in the region as well as in the wells is maintained by these traditionally existing ponds.

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

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A.3. (B) Observe the given map and answer the following questions : (Any 2)

- (i) The major river deltas on the Eastern coast of India are Mahanadi delta, Godavari delta, Krishna delta and Kaveri delta. (Write any two)
- (ii) Kalsubai and Dodabetta peaks are located in the Western Ghats.

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- (iii) Nimgeri peak and Mahendragiri peak are located in the Eastern Ghats in state of Odisha. 1
- (iv) Lake Chilka and Lake Pulicat are lakes in the Eastern Coastal plains. 1

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



- 1. Chota Nagpur plateau
- 2. Vindhya Range
- 3. Maharashtra plateau
- 4. Ten Degree Channel

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| <p>A.4.</p> <p>(i)</p> | <p>Answer the following in detail : (Any 2)</p> <p>The region of the Central Highlands extends from the southern rim of the North Indian Plain up to the Narmada Valley. The Aravalli Hills, East Rajasthan Uplands, Malwa Plateau, Bundelkhand, Baghelkhand, Chota Nagpur Plateau and the Vindhya Range form the subdivisions of Central Highlands.</p> <p>(i) Aravalli Hills :</p> <p>(a) Aravalli hills are supposed to be the oldest mountain range in India.</p> <p>(b) It spreads in South West - North East direction. 'Gurushikhar' is the highest peak of the Aravalli hills.</p> <p>(ii) The East Rajasthan Uplands :</p> <p>(a) The region extends eastward from the foot of Aravalli hills to the Eastern Plains.</p> <p>(b) It is drained by Banas river.</p> <p>(iii) Bundelkhand :</p> <p>(a) The Bundelkhand region lies to the northeast of Malwa Plateau.</p> <p>(b) It spreads in the northern part of Madhya Pradesh and adjoining portion of south Uttar Pradesh.</p> <p>(iv) Malwa Plateau :</p> <p>(a) The Malwa Plateau is located in the southwestern part of the Central Highlands.</p> <p>(b) The average elevation of the plateau is 500 m.</p> <p>(c) It forms the source region of rivers like Mahi, Chambal and Betwa.</p> <p>(v) Vindhyanchal - Baghelkhand :</p> <p>(a) Vindhyanchal - Baghelkhand spreads to the south east of Bundelkhand and east of the Malwa Plateau.</p> <p>(b) River Tons, Son and its tributaries drain in the region. Most of the Vindhyanchal area falls within the state of Madhya Pradesh.</p> <p>(c) Baghelkhand lies to the east of Vindhyanchal and spreads in eastern Madhya Pradesh and northern part of Chhattisgarh.</p> <p>(vi) Vindhya Range :</p> <p>(a) The Vindhya Range practically forms a boundary between the North and South India. It is all about 1100 km and spreads from Eastern part of Gujarat to Bihar.</p> <p>(b) The southern margin of this range defines the northern edge of the Narmada Valley.</p> <p>(vii) Chota Nagpur Plateau :</p> <p>(a) It spreads in Jharkhand and extends into states like West Bengal, Chhattisgarh and Odisha.</p> <p>(b) It is one of the mineral rich region of our country.</p> | <p>4</p> |
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| | <p>The Central Highlands are wider in the west and the width decreases towards the east. Some noteworthy landscape of the region are Mount Abu in Aravallis, the Ravines (badlands) of River Chambal, marble gorge of River Narmada near Jabalpur and Kaimur escarpment. (Use stencil)</p> <p>(ii) Besides the main land, Indian territory includes two groups of deep sea islands. These are -</p> <p>(i) Lakshadweep islands in Arabian Sea:</p> <p>(a) This is a group of 36 islands, inlets and reefs located in the south western part of the Arabian Sea.</p> <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 exists 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> | 4 |
| (iii) | <p>(i) A large variation is found in the climatic condition of the peninsular plateau region due to its vast size.</p> <p>(ii) Most part of the plateau enjoys a tropical wet and dry climate, except a semi arid tract to the east of the Western Ghats.</p> <p>(iii) In the areas with the tropical wet and dry climate, winter and early summer are long dry periods with temperature above 18°C. Summer is very hot and the temperature in the interior areas can rise above 45°C.</p> <p>(iv) The rainy season extends from June to September and the annual rainfall is between 700 mm and 1500 mm.</p> | 4 |

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| | <p>(v) The east of the Western Ghats that experiences tropical semi arid climate receives minimal rainfall due to its location in the rain shadow area of the Western Ghats.</p> <p>(vi) It include Karnataka, Telangana interior, western Tamil Nadu and central Maharashtra.</p> <p>(vi) This region is famine prone zone with very unreliable rainfall which varies between 400 to 750 mm.</p> <p>(vii) The months of March to May are hot and dry with average temperature of around 32°C. (Use stencil)</p> | |
| A.5. | Fill in the blanks with appropriate alternative : | |
| (i) | Lok Adalat is an effective source of rapid redressal in our country. | 1 |
| (ii) | The sector which is owned and managed by the state is known as public sector . | 1 |
| A.6. | Answer in 1 or 2 sentences each : (Any 3) | |
| (i) | (i) A consumer is defined as a person who acquires goods and services for direct use or ownership. | 2 |
| | (ii) If the consumer acquires goods for resale then he is not considered to be a consumer. | |
| (ii) | (i) Right to safety : The consumers should be protected against goods and services which are hazardous to health. For e.g. protection from defective vehicles, inferior electrical appliances etc. | 2 |
| | (ii) Right to choose : Consumers have a right to make a choice from variety of goods and services available in the market as per their preferences and purchasing power. | |
| (iii) | (i) The families whose annual income is more than ₹ 1 lakh, are excluded from the benefits of Public Distribution System due to their high economic status. | 2 |
| | (ii) Seasonal migrant workers and homeless poor are also excluded from the benefits of Public Distribution System, as they do not have permanent residential address. | |
| (iv) | (i) In a capital intensive technique, more machinery and less labour is used. Eg. Modern textile mills. | 2 |
| | (ii) In USA, capital intensive techniques are preferred due to abundance of capital. | |
| (v) | (i) Scarcity of resources is the root cause of economic problems. | 2 |
| | (ii) It limits the production of goods and services in the economy. | |

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| <p>A.7.</p> | <p>Answer in 5 or 6 sentences each : (Any 1)</p> <p>(i) The objectives of Public Distribution System are not being met properly due to some drawbacks of the system which are given below :</p> <p>(i) Limited benefits to poor : Under PDS, foodgrains are distributed to ration card holders only. These ration cards are issued on the basis of residential address. So, the homeless people and seasonal migrant workers do not get its benefits.</p> <p>(ii) Regional disparities : Some regions are well developed while some are less developed. Below poverty line families are more in less developed states but their off-take of foodgrains through PDS is less. Regional imbalance has deprived most people from PDS benefits.</p> <p>(iii) Urban bias : Nearly 75% fair price shops are in the rural areas but, the off-take of foodgrains through PDS is more in urban areas. At times food items and kerosene are not available in the rural fair price shops.</p> <p>(iv) Inefficient Food Corporation of India : The distribution of foodgrains through fair price shops is the responsibility of FCI which is inefficient. Excess stock of foodgrains is not stored properly which creates scarcity of foodgrains inspite of increase in production.</p> <p>(ii) The common business malpractices are :</p> <p>(i) Sale of adulterated goods</p> <p>(ii) Sale of defective goods.</p> <p>(iii) Use of false weights and measures</p> <p>(iv) Hoarding and black marketing of the goods.</p> <p>(v) Charging more than Maximum Retail Price (MRP)</p> <p>(vi) Misleading advertisements of goods and services.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">◆◆◆◆</p> | <p>4</p> <p>4</p> |
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