

MT

2017 1100

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

Time : 2 Hours

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)	Luni river flows through the south - eastern part of Bagar region.	1	
(ii)	Kavaratti serves as the capital of the union territory of Lakshadweep.	1	
(iii)	The Tarai is a marshy land.	1	
A.1.	(B) Match the Columns :		
	Group 'A'	Group 'B'	
(i)	K2	– Second highest peak in the world	1
(ii)	Eastern Coastal Plain	– Godavari Delta	1
(iii)	Seasonal streams	– Chos	1
A.2.	(A) Give geographical reasons : (Any 2)		
(i)	(i) The Himalayas determine the meteorological conditions in the Indian Subcontinent to the south and Central Asian highlands to the north.	2	
	(ii) The Himalayan range actually influences the large systems of air and water circulation and acts as a climatic divide between Indian subcontinent and Central Asian highlands.		
	(iii) The Great Himalayas obstruct the passage of cold air from the north into India during winter season.		
	(iv) This range also obstructs the path of south-western monsoon winds and forces them to give up most of their moisture within the subcontinental part. As a result, heavy precipitation is received on the Indian side and arid conditions are found in Tibet.		
(ii)	(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.		
	(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.		
	(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.		

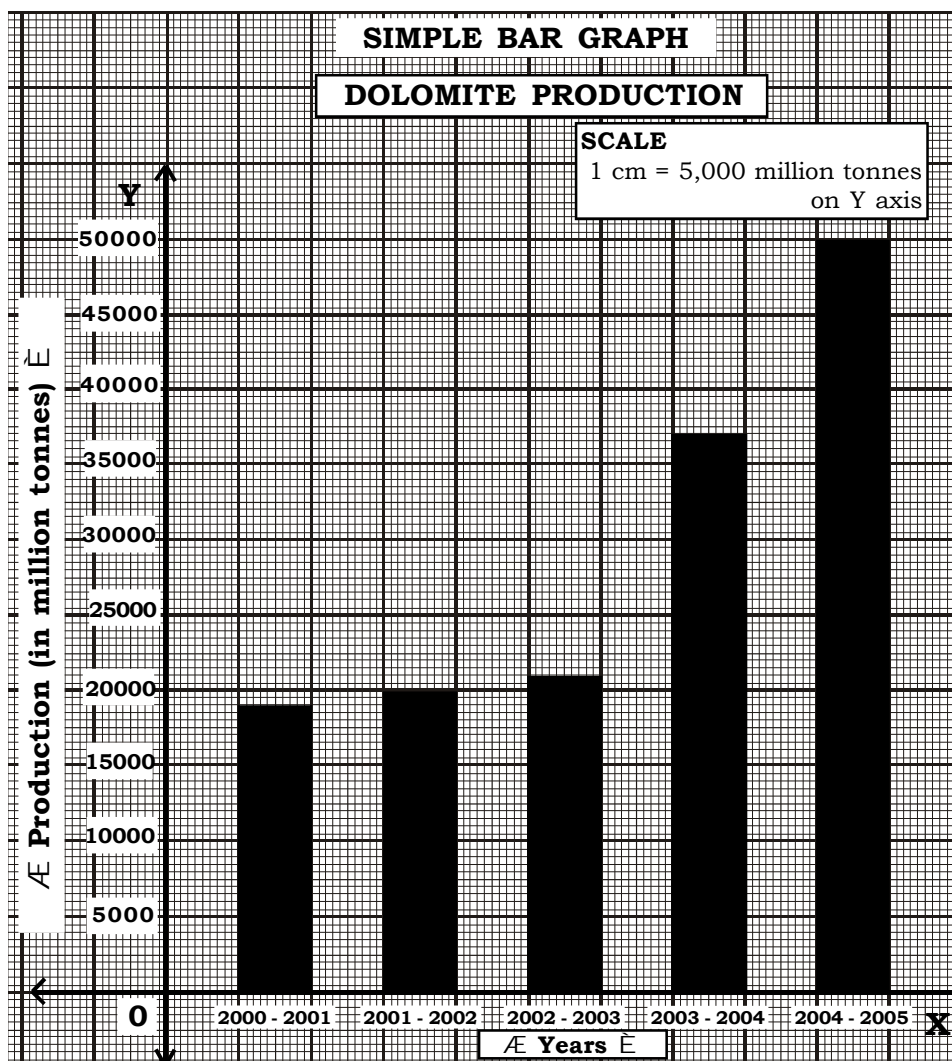
(iii)	<p>The following favourable factors contribute a lot in making agriculture a main occupation in the Central plains :</p> <p>(i) In the Central Plain almost half of the area is sown more than once. Nearly 90% of the total cropped area is under food crops.</p> <p>(ii) The Central plains are blessed with alluvial soil brought in by numerous rivers and are best suitable for cultivation.</p> <p>(iii) The region receives adequate amount of rainfall during rainy season.</p> <p>(iv) The region has enormous water resources in the form of surface water as well as ground water. So adequate water can be supplied to various crops by the means of irrigation.</p> <p>(v) The region also experiences suitable climate including mild winters and hot summers which favours growth of variety of crops, which include wheat, gram, barley, and oilseeds in winter and rice, maize, sugarcane, bajra and jowar in the rainy season.</p>	2
A.2.	(B) Write short notes : (Any 2)	
(i)	<p>(i) Rajasthan Desert known as Marusthal, stretches from the Rann of Kachchh up to Punjab.</p> <p>(ii) It is a belt of 650 km long and about 300 km wide covering 8 districts of the western Rajasthan.</p> <p>(iii) This region is now characterised by shifting sand-dunes, extreme climatic conditions, sparse vegetation and thin population.</p> <p>(iv) The dunes are classified as Seif or Barkhan types on the basis of their shape, size and wind direction.</p> <p>(v) These dunes are mobile according to the wind direction and vegetal cover.</p> <p>(vi) There are two salt lakes in Bikaner district.</p> <p>(vii) The rocky region of Jaisalmer, Barmer and Bikaner, have abundant limestone and sandstone.</p>	2
(ii)	<p>(i) Culture of Punjab-Haryana Plain is known for its rich rituals, songs, dances, food and dresses, which have evolved over many centuries.</p> <p>(ii) This culture appears in the form of music, bhangra, giddha dances, and cuisine.</p> <p>(iii) Festivals like Lohri, Basant, Baisakhi and Teej are a strong reflection of regional culture.</p> <p>(iv) Sikhism is the predominant faith in Punjab.</p>	2
(iii)	<p>(i) Throughout the region of Ganga plains alluvial soil is found.</p> <p>(ii) In the Upper Ganga Plains, the Bhabar tract has sand and gravel while the Tarai has sandy clay with humus and moisture.</p>	2

- (iii) The newer alluvial soils of the Khadar are highly alkaline but lack in humus.
- (iv) The older alluvial soils of the Bangar are mature but lack salts, lime and alkalinity.

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

2

Year	Production of dolomite in million tonnes	Round off
2000-01	18534	19000
2001-02	19612	20000
2002-03	21195	21000
2003-04	36689	37000
2004-05	49955	50000



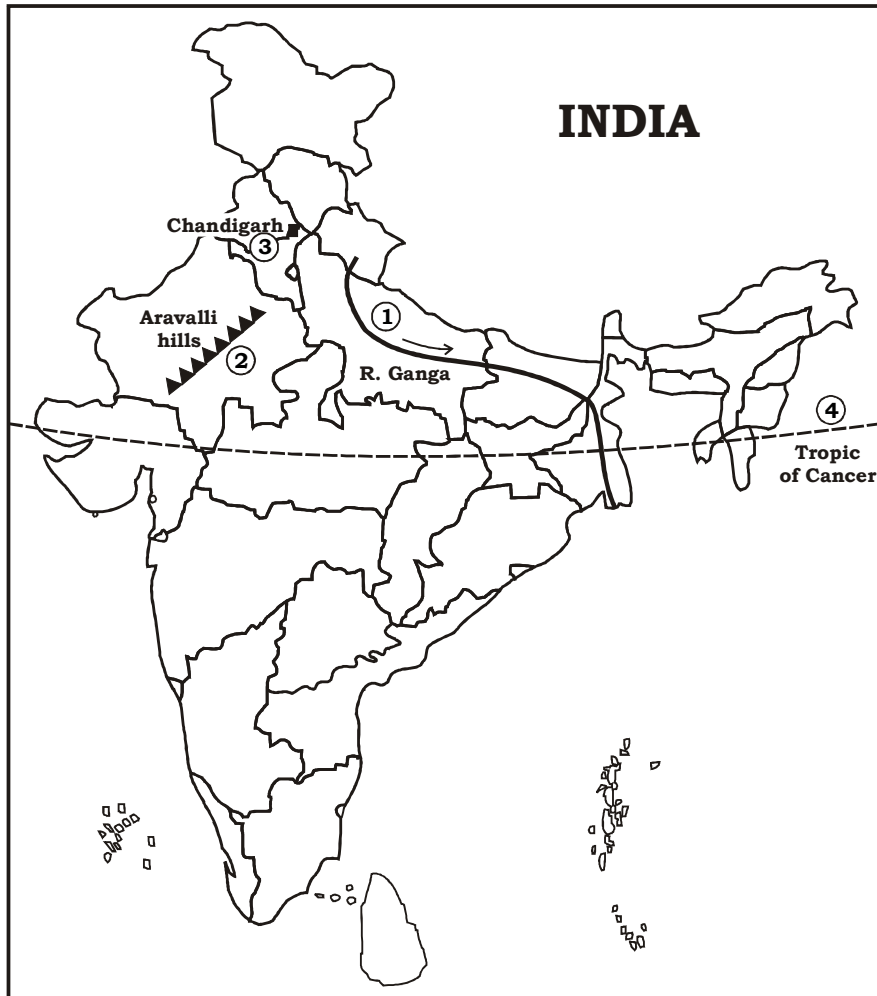
A.3. (B) Observe the given graph and answer the following questions :





(Any 2)

- (i) 24% of electricity is used for farming. 1
 (ii) Commercial and Other sectors make use of 8% electricity each. 1
 (iii) 11% of electricity is used more by factories than farms. 1
 (iv) Residential sector consumes 25% electricity. 1

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

2



1.  River Ganga
 2.  Aravalli hills
 3.  Chandigarh
 4.  Tropic of Cancer

<p>A.4.</p>	<p>Answer the following in detail : (Any 2)</p> <p>(i) The Himalayas consist of the Trans Himalayan region and three parallel ranges from north to south direction.</p> <p>(i) The Shiwalik Range : (a) This is the youngest and the southern most range of the Himalayan system. Its altitude varies between 900 to 1100 metres. (b) The valleys or duns are found in between the Shiwalik and the Lesser Himalayas. (c) The series of alluvial fans is the characteristic landform of the duns and the Shiwalik Himalayas.</p> <p>(ii) The Lesser Himalayas or Himachal Range : (a) The Himachal Range is the most rugged range which lies to the north of the Shiwalik. Its altitude is upto 4500 metres. (b) It consists of PirPanjal and Daula-dhar ranges. (c) Due to its moderate elevation and easy accessibility from plains, the lesser Himalayas have maximum number of tourist attractions.</p> <p>(iii) The Great Himalayas or Himadri : (a) This is the most continuous, loftiest and northern most range of the Himalayas. Average height of the range is 6000 metres. (b) Due to its great height, number of glaciers of varying dimensions are found here. Many rivers originate to the north of the range which cut across the main range and form deep gorges. (c) This is a more massive and continuous mountain range in comparison to the other ranges.</p> <p>(iv) Trans Himalayan Ranges : (a) Trans Himalayan Ranges lie between the main Himalayan ranges and the Tibet plateau. (b) These ranges are about 40 kms wide and 965 kms long consisting of mainly Karakoram, Ladakh and Kailash ranges. (Use stencil)</p>	<p>4</p>
<p>(ii)</p>	<p>(i) 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.</p> <p>(ii) The average density of the plain is 931 persons per sq.km.</p> <p>(iii) In the Upper Ganga Plain, density of more than 1000 persons per sq.km. is observed in many districts.</p> <p>(iv) 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 are main urban centres. Agra is a historical city.</p> <p>(v) The Middle Ganga Plain is a densely populated region, except the forested Tarai area.</p> <p>(vi) 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>4</p>

	<p>(vii) 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>(viii) 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.</p> <p>(ix) Kolkata, Howrah, Durgapur, Asansol, Siliguri, Bhatpara, Jadhavpur, Burdwan, Raniganj, Kharagpur etc., are major towns of this region. (Use stencil)</p>	
(iii)	<p>(i) The commercial rearing of milch animals is known as dairy farming.</p> <p>(ii) It is also an important part of rural economy.</p> <p>(iii) Haryana breed of bulls and Murrah breed of buffaloes are famous in the semi-arid western districts of the plain.</p> <p>(iv) Amritsar is the leading centre of fresh milk collection and it supplies milk to Chandigarh and Shimla.</p> <p>(v) For producing milk products, modern dairy industries have recently set up in Amritsar, Ludhiana and Rohtak districts. (Use stencil)</p>	4
A.5.	Fill in the blanks by choosing the correct alternatives from those given in the brackets :	
(i)	Optimum population indicates an ideal size of population.	1
(ii)	Mixed economy is a co-existence of both, public and private sector.	1
A.6.	Answer in 1 or 2 sentences each : (Any 3)	
(i)	<p>(i) Many activities happening around us such as farming, manufacturing, mining, transportation, communication, etc. are called productive activities.</p> <p>(ii) These activities result in production of goods and services.</p>	2
(ii)	<p>(i) Prof. Crowther has defined inflation as “a state in which the value of money is falling, i.e. prices are rising.”</p> <p>(ii) However this definition fails to explain why the price level increases from time to time.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(i) Prof. Kemmerer has defined inflation as “Too much currency in relation to the physical volume of business being done.”</p>	2

	(ii) In this definition two things are compared – the supply of money on one side and the supply of physical goods and services on the other side.	
(iii)	(i) Fixed income earners like pensioners, workers, salaried persons are the losers during hyper inflation. (ii) Creditors, small farmers and those who invest in fixed earning assets like bonds and deposits are also the losers during hyper inflation.	2
(iv)	(i) 'Bank Rate' refers to the rate of interest at which the central bank lends money to commercial banks. (ii) A change in the Bank Rate affects the money supply in the economy.	2
(v)	(i) The government borrows money from the public, the Reserve Bank, and also prints currency to meet the deficit. This is deficit financing. (ii) Deficit financing increases the money supply and thereby there is an increase in demand and rise in prices.	2
A.7.	Answer in 5 or 6 sentences each : (Any 1)	
(i)	Due to following factors, supply of goods and services decreases: (i) Shortage of factors of production : The shortage of production factors like labour, capital, raw material, etc. reduces the production of goods and services and decreases the level of supply. (ii) Industrial Disputes : Industrial disputes result into strikes which may lead to lockouts. In such cases, industrial production falls and reduces its supply. (iii) Natural Calamities : Natural calamities like flood, drought, etc. adversely affect the supply of farm products and raw materials. (iv) Lopsided Production : More production of comforts and luxury goods reduces the supply of essential goods in the market. (v) Hoarding of goods : Hoarding is done by suppliers to earn more profits as well as by consumers to avoid higher prices in near future which creates shortage of goods and services in the market.	4
(ii)	The important fiscal measures used to control inflation are as follows : (i) Reduction in public expenditure : Government or public expenditure should be reduced to control inflation.	4

- (ii) **Increase in taxes** : The government increases the existing tax rates and imposes some new taxes to control inflationary pressure.
- (iii) **Surplus budget** : In order to control inflation, the government has to adopt surplus budget.
- (iv) **Public borrowings** : In order to take away the excess purchasing power from the public, the government borrows money from market, private individuals and business firms. It reduces demand and hence prices come down.
- (v) **Over valuation** : It discourages exports and increases the availability of goods and services in a country.

