

MT

2017 1100

MT – SOCIAL SCIENCE (73) GEOGRAPHY & ECONOMICS – SEMI PRELIM II – PAPER II (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)	Punjab and Haryana plain is the leading producer of wheat .	1	
(ii)	The foothills of Jalpaigudi and Darjeeling districts are called the duars .	1	
(iii)	Kanniyakumari is the southernmost tip of Indian Peninsula.	1	
A.1.	(B) Match the Columns :		
	Group 'A'	Group 'B'	
(i)	Mansarovar	– Source of Indus	1
(ii)	Subansiri	– Tributary of Brahmaputra	1
(iii)	Damodar Valley region	– Coal	1
A.2.	(A) Give geographical reasons : (Any 2)		
(i)	(i) The Central Plain is a densely populated region, dependent mostly on agriculture.	2	
	(ii) Since agriculture is the mainstay of economy, it has been the endeavour of the people to bring more and more land under cultivation by clearing forests.		
	(iii) The excessive felling of trees has resulted in deforestation on a large scale.		
	(iv) The area under forest has continued to shrink due to expansion of agriculture and human settlement in this region. Thus, forest area is decreasing in the Central Plains.		
(ii)	Rain water harvesting is very much important in Rajasthan because:	2	
	(i) Rajasthan is the hottest part of the country and experiences a high range of temperature and very low rainfall.		
	(ii) Rainfall is scanty and uncertain with an average annual rainfall of less than 250 mm.		
	(iii) The summers are very hot with temperature rising upto 50°C and a strong wind with speeds upto 30 km/hr leading to high evaporation.		
	(iv) Due to high rate of evaporation the water table lies at a depth of 50-150 m and the water is saline.		
	(v) The region faces acute water scarcity due to poor ground water quality and lack of surface water resources like rivers and canals.		

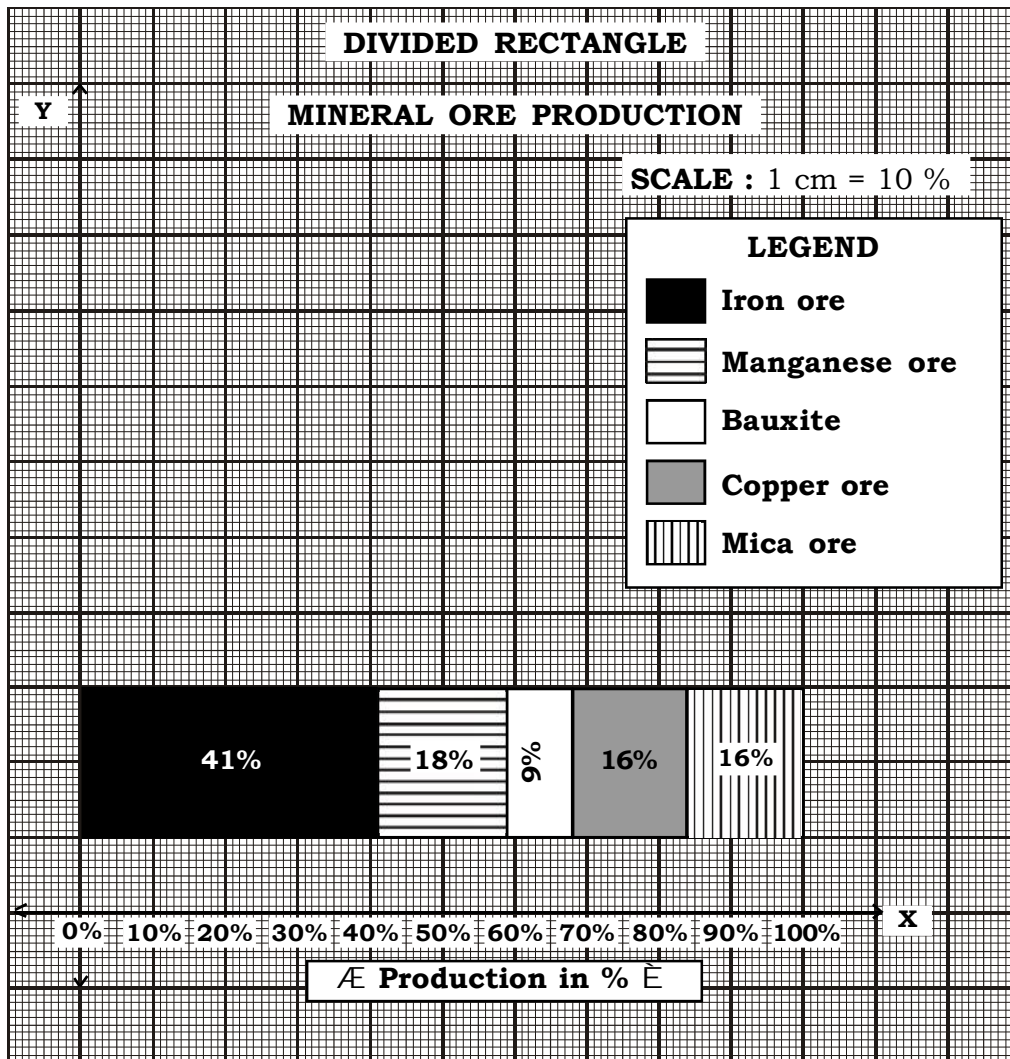
	(vi) To deal with this problem of constant water shortage, the people are building and renovating kunds, johads and talabs and reviving the traditional practice of rainwater harvesting to fulfill their water needs.	
(iii)	Most of the Himalayan rivers are perennial in nature because: (i) During monsoon season the Himalayan rivers are fed by rains. (ii) During summer season these rivers receive water from the melting snow. (iii) So throughout the year, water sources remain available in the Himalayan region for providing water to the various rivers.	2
A.2.	(B) Write short notes : (Any 2)	
(i)	(i) The Middle Ganga Plain extends average 600 km. long and average 300 km. wide. (ii) It is located in eastern Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. It has a unique homogeneous physiography. (iii) The alluvial landscape is characterized by natural levees, meanders and ox-bow lakes etc. along the river valleys. (iv) The Middle Ganga Plain is less elevated from the sea level.	2
(ii)	(i) Eastern Himalayas stretches between the river Tista and Brahmaputra. (ii) This range occupies Arunachal Pradesh and Bhutan. (iii) The Eastern Himalayas are also called Arunachal Himalayas. The Eastern Himalayas have a number of mountain passes. (iv) Jelep La in Sikkim and Bum La in Arunachal Pradesh are the main routes to the Tibetan capital Lhasa. (v) Due to heavy rainfall, erosion is very active here.	2
(iii)	(i) The fertile alluvial soil dominates the region due to the deposits of sediments brought by rivers. (ii) Light sandy loams are found in the southern part of the region. (iii) Red loams are found in the west of the Bangar regions. (iv) The northern and eastern parts have soil abounding in lime.	2

A.3.

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

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Mineral ore	Production in million tonnes	Percentage	Round off
Iron ore	90	$\frac{90}{220} \times 100 = 40.90$	41
Manganese ore	40	$\frac{40}{220} \times 100 = 18.18$	18
Bauxite	20	$\frac{20}{220} \times 100 = 9.09$	9
Copper ore	35	$\frac{35}{220} \times 100 = 15.90$	16
Mica ore	35	$\frac{35}{220} \times 100 = 15.90$	16
Total	220		100



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

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|-------|--|---|
| (i) | Karakoram, Ladakh, Zaskar are the three mountain ranges from north to south. | 1 |
| (ii) | K2 peak is the highest peak in India. | 1 |
| (iii) | River Satluj, Beas, Ravi, Chenab and Jhelum are the five tributaries of Indus. | 1 |
| (iv) | Neelkanth peak and Nanda Devi peak are the two peaks in Kumaun Himalayas. | 1 |

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

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|----|---|-------------------|
| 1. | ■ | Jaisalmer |
| 2. | ■ | Sunderbans |
| 3. | ● | Palk Strait |
| 4. | ▨ | Western Himalayas |

<p>A.4.</p> <p>(i)</p> <p>(ii)</p>	<p>Answer the following in detail : (Any 2)</p> <p>It is the eastern continuation of the Great Plains of India.</p> <p>(A) Physical features :</p> <p>(i) The valley includes whole of Assam and is formed by the Brahmaputra and its tributaries.</p> <p>(ii) The general elevation of the valley ranges from 130 m. in the east to 30 m. in the west.</p> <p>(iii) Geologically the valley is formed by the deposition of alluvium which is about 1500 m. thick.</p> <p>(iv) Brahmaputra is the life line of Assam. The river with steep gorges and rapids in Arunachal Pradesh, enters Assam with tributaries and creates a flood plain.</p> <p>(v) The Assam valley is 80 to 100 km. wide and about 1000 km. long. Assam is endowed with Petroleum, Natural Gas, Coal, Limestone and Feldspar.</p> <p>(B) Economical features :</p> <p>(i) The soil and climate of the Assam valley is most suitable for tea plantations.</p> <p>(ii) Today, Assam is a leading state in tea production in India. Assam valley's biggest contribution to the world is tea.</p> <p>(iii) High quality tea powder is being exported to Europe and USA.</p> <p>(iv) It also produces rice, mustard seed, jute, potato, sweet potato, banana, papaya, arecanut, sugarcane and turmeric.</p> <p>(v) It is also a home of large varieties of citrus fruits, leafy vegetables, herbs, spices etc.</p> <p>(C) Cultural Features :</p> <p>(i) Forty-five languages are spoken by different communities.</p> <p>(ii) Assamese and Bengali are the major languages spoken in the region.</p> <p>(iii) There are many important traditional festivals in Assam. Bihu is the most important and common and celebrated all over Assam.</p> <p>(iv) Durga Puja is another festival celebrated with great enthusiasm. Assam has a rich tradition of performing arts.</p> <p>(v) Folk songs and music related to Bihu and other festivals are very popular. (Use stencil)</p>	<p>4</p> <p>4</p>
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	<p>(iii) Natural vegetation of Rajasthan Desert is composed of tree, shrub and herb species.</p> <p>(iv) Trees are short and stunted due to scanty rainfall.</p> <p>(v) Khip bush with long needle shape branches without leaves is common in sandy soils.</p> <p>(vi) Evergreen bushes of khair, phog, beri, khejri and cactus are found in fairly large area at some places. Babul is one of the best fodder trees of this region.</p> <p>(vii) Many exotic tree species have been tried in Rajasthan desert. e.g. eucalyptus, acacia, cassia, etc.</p> <p>(viii) Israeli babul is grown for desert afforestation. Jojoba is grown for its oil that is extracted from the seed. (Use stencil)</p>	
(iii)	<p>(i) The region has a monsoon type climate with dry cold winter and hot summers.</p> <p>(ii) The climate is characterized by extreme hot and extreme cold conditions.</p> <p>(iii) The annual temperatures in the plain range from 2°C to 40°C.</p> <p>(iv) May and June are characterized by hot and dry winds, locally known as 'loo'.</p> <p>(v) These loo are followed by dust winds and occasional showers.</p> <p>(vi) Rainfall decrease from about 950 mm near the Shiwalik range to 330 mm along the Rajasthan desert.</p> <p>(vii) The annual rainfall varies from 950 mm in Ambala to 460 mm in Hissar.</p> <p>(viii) Most of the rainfall occurs in the months from July to September.</p> <p>(ix) Some amount of rainfall is received in winter between December and March because of western depressions.</p> <p>(x) It proves useful for the rabi crops. However, occasional hailstorms may prove harmful. (Use stencil)</p>	4
A.5.	Fill in the blanks by choosing the correct alternatives from those given in the brackets :	
(i)	Inflation is a global economic concept in recent times.	1
(ii)	Secondary sector is also called an industrial sector.	1
A.6.	Answer in 1 or 2 sentences each : (Any 3)	
(i)	<p>(i) In 2011 the contribution of primary sector to India's GDP was 18%, secondary sector contributed 26% and the tertiary sector contributed 56%.</p> <p>(ii) This sectoral distribution of GDP indicates an increase in India's economic development.</p>	2

(ii)	(i) 'Cash Reserve Ratio' refers to the proportion of total deposits which commercial banks have to keep with the central bank. (ii) A change in the CRR affects the money supply in the economy.	2
(iii)	(i) Inflation creates social conflicts between the rich and poor. (ii) It leads to corruption which reflects in political uncertainties. (iii) It adversely affects moral values.	2
(iv)	(i) Prof. Crowther has defined inflation as "a state in which the value of money is falling, i.e. prices are rising." (ii) However this definition fails to explain why the price level increases from time to time. OR (i) Prof. Kemmerer has defined inflation as "Too much currency in relation to the physical volume of business being done." (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.	2
(v)	Inflation discourages the inflow of foreign capital because foreign investment becomes less profitable due to rising cost of production.	2
A.7.	Answer in 5 or 6 sentences each : (Any 1)	
(i)	The factors responsible for increase in demand for goods and services are as follows : (Write any 4)	4
	(i) Rapid growth of population : A rapidly growing population increases the level of demand for goods and services in a country.	
	(ii) Reduction in taxation : When the government reduces taxes, there is an increase in the purchasing power of consumers, so demand increases.	
	(iii) Increase in export : An increase in export reduces the domestic stock of commodities and creates shortage of goods and services in the economy. So demand exceeds the supply.	
	(iv) Increase in public and private expenditure : Due to war, developmental policies, e.g. construction of dams, roads, etc. public expenditure increases. It leads to increase in demand for goods and services in the economy of the country. An increase in private expenditure leads to a rise in demand for goods and services.	
	(v) Availability of credit : An easy availability of credit raises consumer's expenditure which results in increase in demand for goods and services.	

	<p>(vi) Deficit financing :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The government borrows money from the public, the Reserve Bank and also prints currency to meet the deficit. (ii) This increases the money supply and thereby there is increase in demand and rise in prices. <p>(ii) An economy is a combination of productive activities and services like farming, manufacturing, mining, transport, communication etc. It includes production, distribution and consumption of goods and services in a certain geographical region. There are three types of Economy.</p> <p>(a) Capitalist Economy :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) In a Capitalist Economy, means of production are owned and managed by private individuals. (ii) The main objective of producers is to obtain maximum profit. E.g USA <p>(b) Socialist Economy :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) In a Socialist Economy, means of production are owned and managed collectively by the society. (ii) The main objective is to maximise social welfare. E.g. China. <p>(c) Mixed Economy :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) In a Mixed Economy, means of production are owned and managed by the Government as well as private individuals. (ii) It is co-existence of both public and private sector. E.g. India. <p style="text-align: center;">❖❖❖❖</p>	4
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