

MT

2017 1100

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

Time : 2 Hours

Model Answer Paper

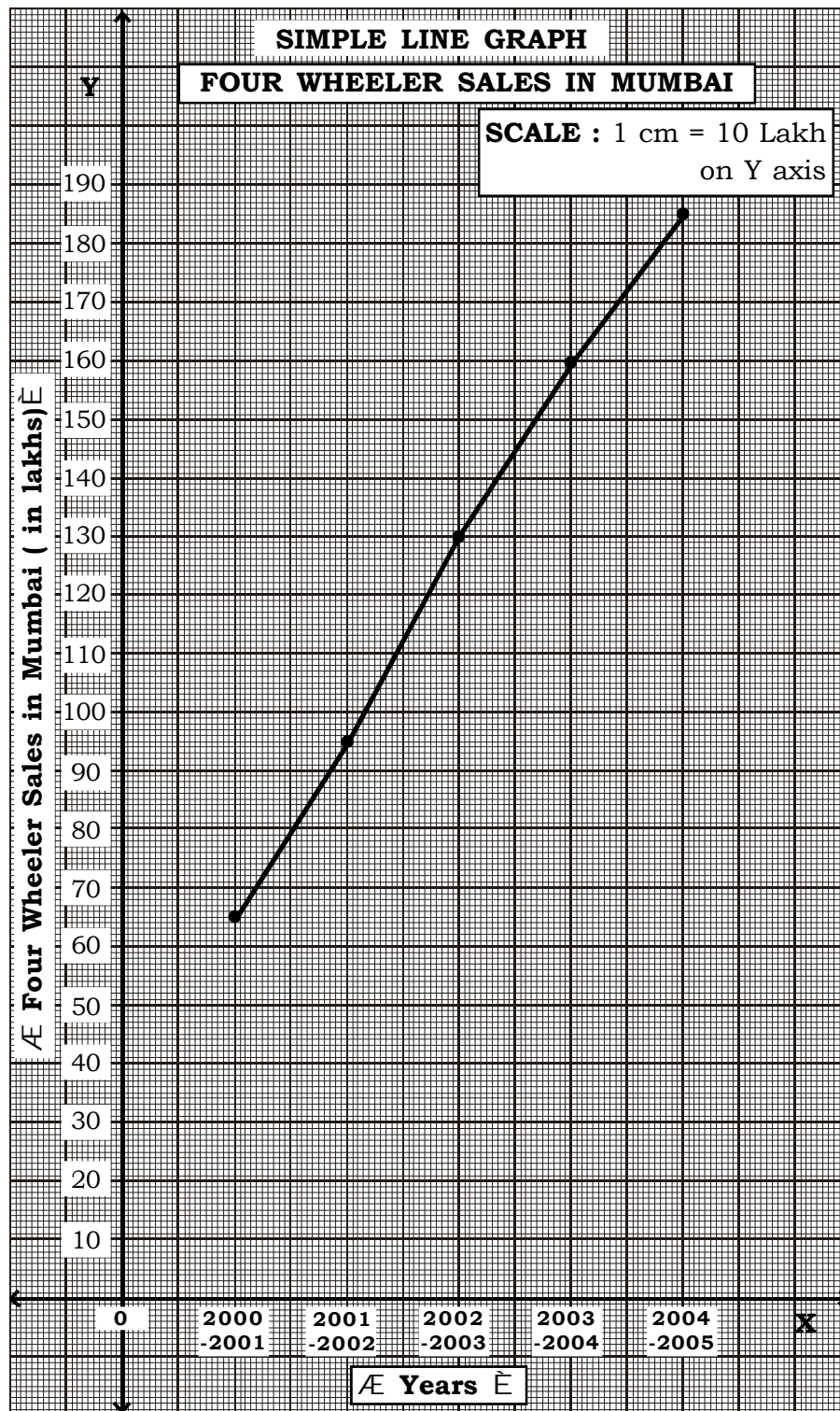
Max. Marks : 40

A.1.	(A) Complete and write the following statements by choosing appropriate alternative from the given in the brackets :		
(i)	The forest soils are dark brown in colour.	1	
(ii)	Amritsar is the leading fresh milk centre.	1	
(iii)	The Bhagirathi and Alaknanda rivers join at Dev Prayag and combined flow is called as river Ganga.	1	
A.1.	(B) Match the Columns :		
	Group 'A'	Group 'B'	
(i)	Varanasi	– Religious town	1
(ii)	Saramati	– Highest peak in Naga hills	1
(iii)	Ladakh	– High altitude desert	1
A.2.	(A) Give geographical reasons : (Any 2)		
(i)	(i) The Central Plain is leading in agricultural production. Hence industries here are mainly agro based like sugar, oilseeds, rice, cotton and jute mills.	2	
	(ii) Cotton textile mills, sugar industry, woollen textiles, jute mills, leather industry etc are the main industries of the Upper Ganga Plains.		
	(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.		
	(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.		
	(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.		
(ii)	Regional approach in geographic studies is important because :	2	
	(i) It focuses on a particular area of the earth and studies all physical human aspects.		
	(ii) These factors interact with each other and work in unity and hence they provide relative homogeneity.		
	(iii) Regional approach is the organized study of various spatial phenomenon that occur in a particular region.		

	(iv) It may be homogenous distribution of some phenomena within the region.	
(iii)	(i) Farmers depend mainly on animal husbandry for their livelihood in Rajasthan Desert. (ii) The livestock depends on common lands for grazing. It is supported by trees and grass. (iii) Due to low rainfall, vast areas in desert are arid and unfit to cultivate but suitable for pastures. (iv) So due to the development of pastures required for huge livestock, grazing has become an important occupation in Rajasthan Desert.	2
A.2.	(B) Write short notes : (Any 2)	
(i)	(i) Eastern Plain (Assam) is one of the richest biodiversity zones in the world. Due to its tropical monsoon climate with heavy rainfall and high humidity it consists of tropical rainforests, deciduous forests, raverine grasslands, bamboo orchards and numerous wetland ecosystems. (ii) Many national parks and reserved forests are found here. Kaziranga is a National Park for Indian Rhinoceros and it is a world heritage site. (iii) The state of Assam is the refuge to numerous other endangered species such as the Golden Langur, Wood Duck, Bengal Florican and Pygmy Hog. Some other endangered species with significant population in Assam are the Tiger, Elephant and Gibbon. (iv) The White-winged Wood Duck is the State Bird of Assam. The valley has largest population of Wild Water Buffalo. (v) The Valley is also known for orchids. It has the highest diversity of birds in India.	2
(ii)	(i) The Himalayan mountain in the north and the Naga-Lushai hill in the east are the regions of mountain building movements. (ii) Most of this area, which presents some of the most magnificent mountain scenery in the world, was under marine conditions. (iii) During uplift of the mountains their marine sediments rose to great heights. (iv) Weathering and erosive agencies worked on these to produce the relief seen today.	2
(iii)	(i) Culture of Punjab-Haryana Plain is known for its rich rituals, songs, dances, food and dresses, which have evolved over many centuries. (ii) This culture appears in the form of music, bhangra, giddha dances, and cuisine. (iii) Festivals like Lohri, Basant, Baisakhi and Teej are a strong reflection of regional culture. (iv) Sikhism is the predominant faith in Punjab.	2

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

2



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





(Any 2)

- | | | |
|-------|--|----------|
| (i) | River Narmada flows between Vindhya and Satpuda mountain ranges. | 1 |
| (ii) | Lakshadweep is major group of islands in Arabian sea. | 1 |
| (iii) | Aravalli mountain range lies in state of Rajasthan. | 1 |
| (iv) | River Ganga, River Mahanadi, River Krishna, River Godavari, River Brahmaputra and River Kaveri drain in the Bay of Bengal. | 1 |
- (Write any 2)

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

2



- | | | |
|----|---|-----------------------|
| 1. |  | IST meridian 82°30' E |
| 2. |  | Nanda Devi peak |
| 3. |  | Marusthal |
| 4. |  | Amritsar |

A.4.	<p>Answer the following in detail : (Any 2)</p> <p>(i) (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.</p> <p>(vi) The sheep wool from Rajasthan is considered best for carpet making industry in the world. Bikaner is the biggest market of wool in Asia.</p> <p>Hence the wool industry has developed in Rajasthan. (Use stencil)</p> <p>(ii) (i) Tourism has emerged as a major industry in the Himalayan region.</p> <p>(ii) Nearly one million visitors come to the Himalayas for mountain trekking, wildlife viewing and pilgrimages to major Hindu and Buddhist sacred places.</p> <p>(iii) The number of foreign visitors has increased in recent years, as organized treks to the icy summits of the Great Himalayas have become popular.</p> <p>(iv) The Himalayas have a beautiful collection of architectural temples.</p> <p>(v) There are options to visit the Char Dhams, which include Kedarnath, Badrinath, Yamunotri and Gangotri.</p> <p>(vi) The varied landscapes of the Himalayan districts makes it one of the best place to visit on earth.</p> <p>(vii) Srinagar in Kashmir is a main attraction for tourists. Uttarakhand titled as 'Devbhoomi' is the special attraction of the Himalayan Region.</p> <p>(viii) Sacred pilgrimages of different religions include Haridwar and also Sikh pilgrimage of Hemkund. (Use stencil)</p> <p>(iii) (i) The alluvial plain with adequate rainfall and enormous water resources has encouraged people to develop agriculture. Almost half of the area is sown more than once.</p> <p>(ii) Nearly 90% of the total cropped area is under food crops. 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 jowar in the rainy season.</p>	<p>4</p> <p>4</p> <p>4</p>
-------------	---	---

	<p>(iii) In the Ganga Plain, agriculture is very prosperous. In Ganga-Yamuna doab a large area is under cultivation. Wheat and rice are important food grains. Bajra, Maize and Jowar are also cropped.</p> <p>(iv) Pulses are grown in Rabi as well as Kharif seasons. Peas, gram and tur are important in Upper and Middle Ganga-Yamuna Doab.</p> <p>(v) Groundnut, sesame and mustard are dominant oilseeds in the plain. Sugarcane is the most important cash crop in the region.</p> <p>(vi) Rice and wheat are the important crops followed by maize, oilseeds and sugarcane in the middle Ganga Plain.</p> <p>(vii) In the Ganga delta, rice and jute are the main crops. Other crops include sesame, mustard, groundnut, tobacco, etc. (Use stencil)</p>	
A.5.	Fill in the blanks by choosing the correct alternatives from those given in the brackets :	
	(i) Due to development policies public expenditure increases.	1
	(ii) Optimum population indicates an ideal size of population.	1
A.6.	Answer in 1 or 2 sentences each : (Any 3)	
	(i) Direct measures to control inflation are as follows: (Write any 2)	2
	(i) Expansion of domestic output so as to meet the ever increasing demand of goods.	
	(ii) Direct control of prices and rationing so as to bring down the upper limit beyond which prices would not be allowed to rise.	
	(iii) Adopting appropriate wage-profit policy.	
	(iv) Publicity campaigns to appeal the people to control their expenditure.	
	(v) Control of population growth.	
	(ii) (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.	
	(iii) (i) The resources which are freely available in nature are called natural resources.	2
	(ii) For e.g. land, forests, minerals, sea, sunshine, mountains, etc.	
	(iv) (i) Inflation is generally associated with rapidly rising prices.	2
	(ii) Inflation is a decline in the purchasing power due to increase in prices.	

(v)	<p>(i) The government borrows money from the public, the Reserve Bank, and also prints currency to meet the deficit.</p> <p>(ii) This increases the money supply and thereby there is increase in demand and rise in prices.</p>	2
A.7.	Answer in 5 or 6 sentences each : (Any 1)	
(i)	<p>(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>	4
(ii)	<p>Due to following factors, supply of goods and services decreases:</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(ii) Industrial Disputes : Industrial disputes result into strikes which may lead to lockouts. In such cases, industrial production falls and reduces its supply.</p> <p>(iii) Natural Calamities : Natural calamities like flood, drought, etc. adversely affect the supply of farm products and raw materials.</p> <p>(iv) Lopsided Production : More production of comforts and luxury goods reduces the supply of essential goods in the market.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">◆◆◆◆</p>	4