

MT

2017 1100

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

Time : 2 Hours

Model Answer Paper

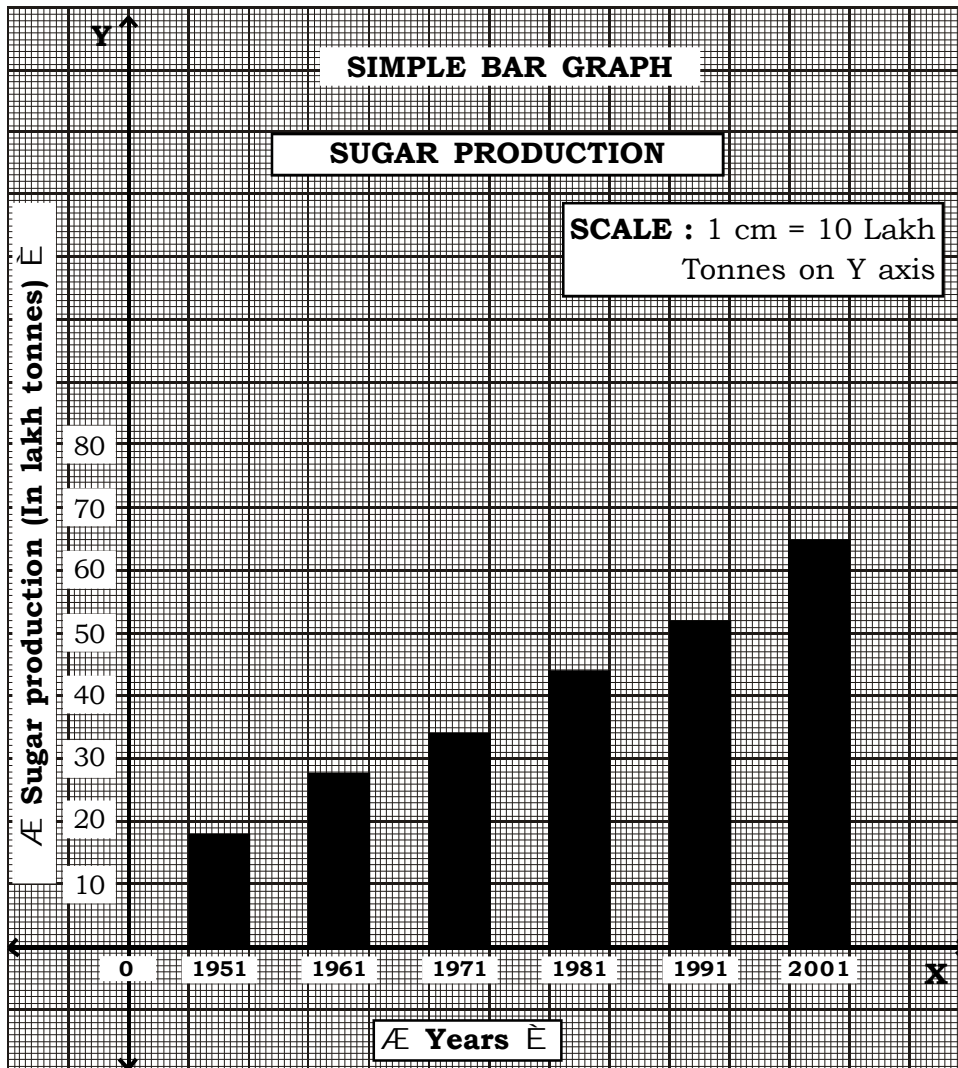
Max. Marks : 40

A.1.	(A) Complete and write the following statements by choosing appropriate alternative from the given in the brackets :		
(i)	The meridian of longitude 82°30' East, which passes through Allahabad is our standard meridian.	1	
(ii)	The wool of Chokla breed of sheep is considered to be of superior quality.	1	
(iii)	Agra is a historical city.	1	
A.1.	(B) Match the Columns :		
	Group 'A'	Group 'B'	
(i)	Dun	– Shiwalik Range	1
(ii)	Ladakhi	– Alluvial fans of Indus	1
(iii)	Ludhiana	– Largest city in Punjab-Haryana plain	1
A.2.	(A) Give geographical reasons : (Any 2)		
(i)	(i) In the Central Plains, fertile alluvial soils, adequate rainfall, enormous water resources, irrigation facilities and suitable climate enable the region to cultivate a variety of crops.	2	
	(ii) During the Kharif and Rabi seasons crops such as cereals, pulses, oilseeds, fruits, vegetables, sugarcane, cotton, jute, etc. are grown. This has made the Central Plains prosperous in agriculture.		
	(iii) Due to the availability of agricultural raw material in abundance, agro-based industries have been developed in the Central Plain.		
	(iv) Important agro-based industries developed in the region are sugar industries, oil mills, rice mills and cotton and jute textile industries.		
(ii)	Rajasthan Desert fascinates tourists because :	2	
	(i) Rajasthan Desert gives an amazing opportunity to enjoy its world famous camel safari to the tourists.		
	(ii) The three historical cities namely Jaisalmer, Bikaner and Jodhpur are popular tourist destinations in Rajasthan. Desert safaris on camels have become popular around Jaisalmer.		
	(iii) Apart from this, it is affordable to all because this ecotourism industry ranges from cheaper back packer treks to plush Arabian night style campsites replete with banquets and cultural performances.		

	(iv) During these treks tourists are able to view the fragile and beautiful ecosystem of the Rajasthan Desert.	
(iii)	(i) The vast alluvial plain and a well-developed canal system contribute a lot in the development of agriculture in the region. (ii) The Green Revolution was introduced in the 1970's in the region that has made the country self-sufficient in food production. (iii) It also led to the production of a marketable surplus of food grains in this region. (iv) Besides, agricultural researches and enterprising farmers have ensured a prosperous agriculture in the region. Thus Punjab-Haryana Plain has become the Granary of India.	2
A.2.	(B) Write short notes : (Any 2)	
(i)	(i) Asiatic blackbuck, langurs, Himalayan goats, antelopes, etc. are some of the animals found in the Himalayan forests. (ii) The Indian rhinoceros and Kashmir stag are endangered species and near to extinction. (iii) Snow leopards, brown bears, lesser pandas and Tibetan yaks are found at higher elevation in the remote sections of the Himalayas. (iv) The bird life is equally rich, but more abundant in the east than west, different species of magpies and whistling thrushes are some common bird species found in the Himalayan region.	2
(ii)	(i) Rajasthan Desert fascinates the tourists by giving them an amazing opportunity to enjoy its world famous camel safari. (ii) Jaisalmer Bikaner and Jodhpur are three of the historically most popular cities for tourism. (iii) Desert safaris on camels have become increasingly popular around Jaisalmer. (iv) The ecotourism industry ranges from cheap backpacker treks to plush Arabian night style campsites replete with banquets and cultural performances. (v) Tourists are able to view the fragile and beautiful eco-system of the Rajasthan Desert.	2
(iii)	(i) Alluvial soil is found throughout the region of Ganga plains. (ii) In the Upper Ganga Plains, the Bhabar tract has sand and gravel while the Tarai has sandy clay with humus and moisture. (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.	2

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

2







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

- | | | |
|-------|--|---|
| (i) | Marusthal and Bagar are important physiographic regions in Rajasthan Plain. | 1 |
| (ii) | The general direction of the slope of Rajasthan Plain is towards the west and south. | 1 |
| (iii) | Marusthal is the desert area of the western Rajasthan. | 1 |
| (iv) | Aravalli mountain range is located on the edge of Rajasthan Plain. | 1 |

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

2



1.  Highest peak of India - K2 peak
2.  Chandigarh
3.  Assam Valley
4.  Indira Gandhi Canal

<p>A.4.</p> <p>(i)</p> <p>(ii)</p> <p>(iii)</p>	<p>Answer the following in detail : (Any 2)</p> <p>(i) The Upper Ganga Plain was earlier covered by forests. With the expansion of agriculture and human settlement, the area under forest continued to shrink.</p> <p>(ii) Bhabar and Tarai tracts have more area under forest than the plains. The Bhabar and the Tarai have a dominance of Sal and Semal trees. The western drier area has Shisham, Babul, Khair and Semal.</p> <p>(iii) The Middle Ganga Plain has excessive felling of trees resulting in large scale deforestation in the region. The uncultivable tracts have Bargad, Pipal, Imli, Mahua, Neem, Babul etc.</p> <p>(iv) In the Lower Ganga Plain, three types of natural vegetation are found. Mangroves or 'Sundari' are dominant in the Delta Region of West Bengal.</p> <p>(v) Tropical evergreen forests occur in the Duar tract in the north. Sal and Shisham are the dominant varieties.</p> <p>(vi) Deciduous forests occur in the western part. Teak, Shisham, Bamboo etc., are the main varieties. (Use stencil)</p> <p>(i) Western Rajasthan is facing acute water scarcity due to poor ground water quality and lack of water resources.</p> <p>(ii) To deal with this problem villagers are encouraged to build kunds, johads, talabs and to dig wells. Rain water harvesting techniques have been practised here and are now being revived.</p> <p>(iii) Rainwater is harvested in kunds for drinking purpose.</p> <p>(iv) Traditional step wells called bavadis were also constructed.</p> <p>(v) Khadins are ingenious construction designed to harvest surface runoff water for agriculture. Its main feature is a very long embankment built across the lower hill slopes lying below the gravelly uplands.</p> <p>(vi) Tankas are underground small tanks built in the main house or in the courtyard in most Bikaner houses. They are circular holes made in the ground, lined with line in which rain water is collected. Tankas are often beautifully decorated with tiles, which helped to keep the water cool. This water is used only for drinking.</p> <p>(vii) Kuis are 10-12 m deep pits dug near tanks to collect the seepage and are also used to harvest rain water in areas of meagre rainfall. They can hold water for a long time because of almost negligible water evaporation. (Use stencil)</p> <p>Though the region is basically agricultural some large scale and small scale industries are developed here.</p>	<p>4</p> <p>4</p> <p>4</p>
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	<p>(i) Some large scale industries including cotton and woollen textiles, fertilizers, light engineering goods, locomotive, paper, sugar etc. have been set up here.</p> <p>(ii) Small scales industries like bicycle, sports goods, handloom, hosiery, etc. are found in the region.</p> <p>(iii) Industries got a boost in the post-independence period.</p> <p>(iv) Financial assistance from the Government, a large amount of energy generated by the Bhakra-Nangal Project, and a good market for consumer goods paved the way for industrialization in the region.</p> <p>(v) Amritsar is specially known for textiles, machine tools and food processing industries. Jalandhar is leading centre of sports goods. (Use stencil)</p>	
A.5.	Fill in the blanks by choosing the correct alternatives from those given in the brackets :	
	(i) Tertiary sector is also known as <u>service</u> sector.	1
	(ii) Public borrowing takes away the excess purchasing power from people.	1
A.6.	Answer in 1 or 2 sentences each : (Any 3)	
	(i) (i) An increase in the supply of money is the cause of inflation. (ii) The rise in price level is the effect of inflation.	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) Under population is a situation in which the existing population is below the optimum level. (ii) In this situation existing population is not enough to use the available resources fully.	2
	(iv) The causes responsible for decrease in supply for goods and services are: (i) Shortage of factors of production, (ii) Industrial disputes, (iii) Natural calamities, (iv) Lopsided production (v) Hoarding of goods.	2
	(v) During inflation, some businessmen resort to adulteration, hoarding of goods, quality deterioration, etc. for earning huge profits. Thus, inflation adversely affects moral values.	2

<p>A.7.</p>	<p>Answer in 5 or 6 sentences each : (Any 1)</p> <p>(i) 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> <p>(i) In a Capitalist Economy, means of production are owned and managed by private individuals.</p> <p>(ii) The main objective of producers is to obtain maximum profit. E.g USA</p> <p>(b) Socialist Economy :</p> <p>(i) In a Socialist Economy, means of production are owned and managed collectively by the society.</p> <p>(ii) The main objective is to maximise social welfare. E.g. China.</p> <p>(c) Mixed Economy :</p> <p>(i) In a Mixed Economy, means of production are owned and managed by the Government as well as private individuals.</p> <p>(ii) It is co-existence of both public and private sector. E.g. India.</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 style="text-align: center;">◆◆◆◆</p>	<p>4</p> <p>4</p>
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