

MT

2017 1100

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

Time : 2 Hours

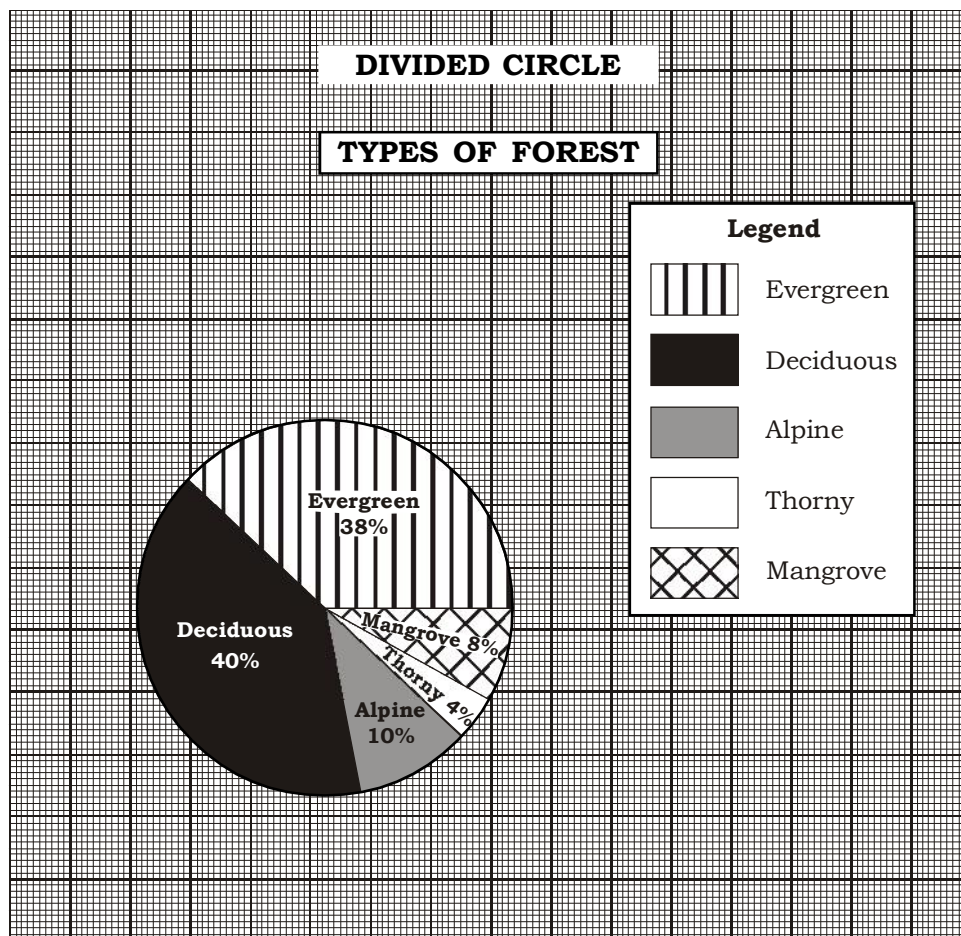
Model Answer Paper

Max. Marks : 40

A.1.	(A) Complete and write the following statements by choosing appropriate alternative from the given in the brackets :		
(i)	Amritsar is the leading fresh milk centre.	1	
(ii)	Sri Lanka is separated from India by the Gulf of Mannar and the narrow channel of Palk Strait.	1	
(iii)	Chambal river rises in Peninsular Plateau and joins River Yamuna.	1	
A.1.	(B) Match the Columns :		
	Group 'A'	Group 'B'	
(i)	Khadar	– Consists new alluvial	1
(ii)	Jalandhar	– Centre of sports goods	1
(iii)	Karakoram	– Heavily glaciated	1
A.2.	(A) Give geographical reasons : (Any 2)		
(i)	Farmers in the Rajasthan Desert depend on animal husbandry because:	2	
	(i) This region has very hot summer with temperature rising upto 50°C and rainfall less than 250 mm.		
	(ii) Agriculture is not a dependable proposition in this area after the rainy season as it is an arid and drought prone region.		
	(iii) Vast areas in the desert are unfit for cultivation but have pastures.		
	(iv) Animal husbandry is supported by trees and grass e.g. Babul – best fodder tree.		
	(v) So, large number of farmers rear animals like sheep, goats, cows, bullocks, camels, etc. for their livelihood.		
(ii)	(i) Salinity is the main problem in Punjab region affecting the fertility of the soil.	2	
	(ii) This is because of excessive irrigation along the canals. Canal irrigation has led to the problem of water logging.		
	(iii) The water seeps through the unlined canals and raises the watertable.		
	(iv) In some area menace of water logging is accompanied by the formation of alkali soil.		

	(v) The rising sub-soil water brings up the salts, which are left behind after the water has evaporated.	
(iii)	(i) The Central Plain is a densely populated region, dependent mostly on agriculture. (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.	2
A.2.	(B) Write short notes : (Any 2)	
(i)	(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
(ii)	(i) Western Rajasthan is facing acute water scarcity due to poor ground water quality and lack of water resources. (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. (iii) Rainwater is harvested in kunds for drinking purpose. (iv) Traditional step wells called bavadis were also constructed. (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. (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.	2

	<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.</p> <p>(iii) (i) The Middle Ganga Plain extends average 600 km. long and average 300 km. wide.</p> <p>(ii) It is located in eastern Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. It has a unique homogeneous physiography.</p> <p>(iii) The fluvial landscape is characterized by natural levees, meanders and ox-bow lakes etc. along the river valleys.</p> <p>(iv) The Middle Ganga Plain is less elevated from the sea level.</p> <p>A.3. (A) Draw a divided circle with the following information :</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="343 853 1254 1357"> <thead> <tr> <th>Types of forest</th> <th>Percentage</th> <th>Degree</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Evergreen</td> <td>38%</td> <td>$\frac{38}{100} \times 360 = 137^\circ$</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Deciduous</td> <td>40%</td> <td>$\frac{40}{100} \times 360 = 144^\circ$</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Alpine</td> <td>10%</td> <td>$\frac{10}{100} \times 360 = 36^\circ$</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Thorny</td> <td>4%</td> <td>$\frac{4}{100} \times 360 = 14^\circ$</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mangrove</td> <td>8%</td> <td>$\frac{8}{100} \times 360 = 29^\circ$</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Types of forest	Percentage	Degree	Evergreen	38%	$\frac{38}{100} \times 360 = 137^\circ$	Deciduous	40%	$\frac{40}{100} \times 360 = 144^\circ$	Alpine	10%	$\frac{10}{100} \times 360 = 36^\circ$	Thorny	4%	$\frac{4}{100} \times 360 = 14^\circ$	Mangrove	8%	$\frac{8}{100} \times 360 = 29^\circ$	<p>2</p> <p>2</p>
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A.3. (B) Observe the given map and answer the following questions : (Any 2)

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|-------|---|----------|
| (i) | River Beas, Satluj drain the northern part of the plain. | 1 |
| (ii) | The direction of the slope of the Punjab-Haryana Plain is south and south westwards | 1 |
| (iii) | River Yamuna runs from the north to south. | 1 |
| (iv) | The average height of Bhabar Zone is 300 to 400 m. | 1 |

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

2



- 1.  Sikkim Himalayas
- 2.  Sunderbans
- 3.  K2 peak
- 4.  Doab

<p>A.4. Answer the following in detail : (Any 2)</p>	<p>(i) (i) The natural vegetation of Rajasthan which is a dry area is classified as Northern Desert Thorn Forest. The whole region is largely sandy and bare rocks are exposed.</p> <p>(ii) Vegetal cover is very thin and only a few small trees can be observed. Density and size of patches increase from west to east following the increase in rainfall.</p> <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) Khair 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.</p> <p>(ii) (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.</p> <p>(iii) (i) The Ganga Plain is leading in agricultural production. Hence industries here are mainly agro based like sugar, oilseeds, rice, cotton and jute mills etc.</p> <p>(ii) Sugar industry is the most developed industry in the Upper Ganga Plain. Cotton textile mills are located at Kanpur, Rampur, Allahabad and Agra.</p> <p>(iii) Woollen textiles are located at Rampur, Agra, Allahabad and Mirzapur. Jute mills are at Kanpur. Leather industry has flourished at Kanpur and Agra. Paper, agricultural equipments, bicycle, sports goods, copper and bronze utensils are notable industries of the region.</p> <p>(iv) The Middle Ganga Plain excels in cottage and small scale industries. Handloom industry is developed in Mirzapur, Gorakhpur, Varanasi and Patna.</p>	<p>4</p> <p>4</p> <p>4</p>
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	<p>(v) Sugar, food processing, rice, pulses and oil mills are developed in this region. Blanket and Carpet industry is developed in Mirzapur, Bhadohi and Varanasi.</p> <p>(vi) Jute mills are located at Gorakhpur and Samastipur. Silk sarees are manufactured at Varanasi and Bhagalpur. Dalmiyanagar in South Bihar has emerged as a major centre of cement, paper, paperboard and plywood. Barauni has a petrochemical complex and a petrol refinery. Fertilizer industry is located at Barauni.</p> <p>(vii) In the Lower Ganga Plain, the availability of coal, minerals, cheap and abundant labour, water resources and a huge market has helped the development of industries.</p> <p>(viii) Most of the industries are located in the Hoogaly Valley and Asansol-Durgapur region. Iron and Steel industry is located at Kulti, Buranpur, Asansol and Durgapur. Jute mills are located along the banks of the Hoogaly river.</p> <p>(ix) Cotton textiles industry also has developed here. Chemical industry is concentrated in Kolkata and Howrah. Paper industry is concentrated in Kolkata, Titagarh, Naihat and Triveni.</p> <p>(x) Chittaranjan manufactures locomotives. Haldia has a petrochemical complex, an oil refinery and a fertilizer plant. Kolkata-Hoogaly Industrial Belt is the main industrial region in the Northern Indian Plains. Industries are wide spread in plain regions and most of them are agro based.</p>	
<p>A.5. Fill in the blanks by choosing the correct alternatives from those given in the brackets :</p>	<p>(i) Many activities happening around us such as farming, manufacturing, mining, communication, etc. are called productive activities.</p> <p>(ii) Inflation reduces savings and capital formation.</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p>
<p>A.6. Answer in 1 or 2 sentences each : (Any 3)</p>	<p>(i) (i) An economy is a combination of productive activities and services like farming, manufacturing, mining, transport, communication etc.</p> <p>(ii) It includes production, distribution and consumption of goods and services in a certain geographical region.</p> <p>(ii) (i) 'Cash Reserve Ratio' refers to the proportion of total deposits which commercial banks have to keep with the central bank.</p> <p>(ii) A change in the CRR affects the money supply in the economy.</p>	<p>2</p> <p>2</p>

(iii)	<p>(i) Inflation discourages the inflow of foreign capital because foreign investment becomes less profitable due to rising cost of production.</p> <p>(ii) This discourages entrepreneurs or companies from taking risks.</p>	2
(iv)	<p>(i) The resources which are freely available in nature are called natural resources.</p> <p>(ii) For e.g. land, forests, minerals, sea, sunshine, mountains, etc.</p>	2
(v)	<p>(i) Prof. Kemmerer has defined inflation as, 'Too much currency in relation to the physical volume of business being done.'</p> <p>(ii) According to the definition, inflation is the result of excess supply of money on one side and the shortage of goods and services on the other side.</p>	2
A.7. Answer in 5 or 6 sentences each : (Any 1)		
(i)	<p>The factors responsible for increase in demand for goods and services are as follows : (Write any 4)</p> <p>(i) Rapid growth of population : A rapidly growing population increases the level of demand for goods and services in a country.</p> <p>(ii) Reduction in taxation : When the government reduces taxes, there is an increase in the purchasing power of consumers, so demand increases.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(v) Availability of credit : An easy availability of credit raises consumer's expenditure which results in increase in demand for goods and services.</p> <p>(vi) Deficit financing : (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>	4

(ii)	<p>The important fiscal measures used to control inflation are as follows :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(i) Reduction in public expenditure : Government or public expenditure should be reduced to control inflation.(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.	4
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