

MT

2016 1100

MT – SOCIAL SCIENCE (73) GEOGRAPHY & ECONOMICS – SEMI PRELIM II – PAPER VI (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 density of population is very high in the North Indian Plains.	1	
(ii)	Babul grows very well in arid conditions.	1	
(iii)	Chandigarh is the common capital of both Punjab and Haryana state.	1	
A.1.	(B) Match the Columns :		
	Group 'A'	Group 'B'	
(i)	Indus	- Satluj	1
(ii)	Seasonal streams	- chos	1
(iii)	Indira Point	- Southernmost tip of India	1
A.2.	(A) Give geographical reasons : (Any 2)		
(i)	(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.		
(ii)	(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.		

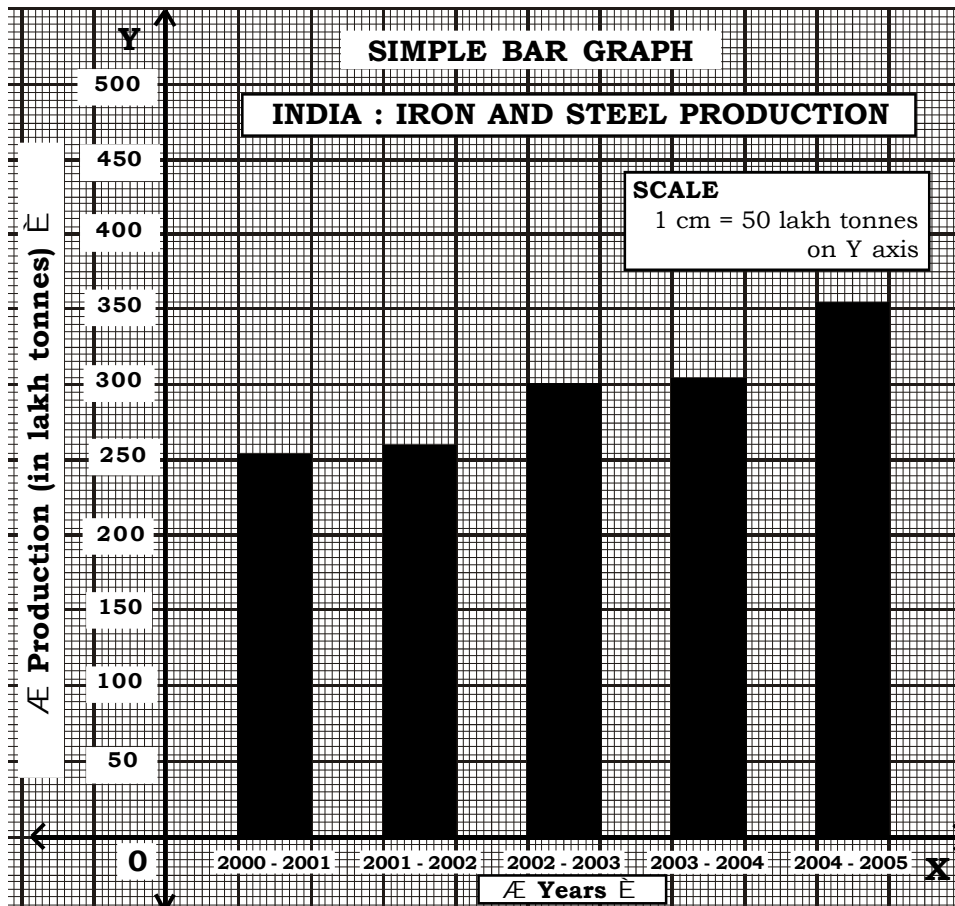
	<p>(v) Iron and steel industry, jute mills, cotton textile mills, chemical industry, paper industry, locomotives industry petro chemical industry etc. are some of the notable industries of this region.</p> <p>(iii) Rain water harvesting is very much important in Rajasthan because:</p> <p>(i) Rajasthan is the hottest part of the country and experiences a high range of temperature and very low rainfall.</p> <p>(ii) Rainfall is scanty and uncertain with an average annual rainfall of less than 250 mm.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(iv) Due to high rate of evaporation the water table lies at a depth of 50-150 m and the water is saline.</p> <p>(v) The region faces acute water scarcity due to poor ground water quality and lack of surface water resources like rivers and canals.</p> <p>(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.</p>	2
<p>A.2. (B) Write short notes : (Any 2)</p>	<p>(i) (i) The Central Plain is drained by the river Ganga and its tributaries.</p> <p>(ii) The Upper Ganga Plain has a very low gradient and slopes from northwest to southeast. So the Ganga and its tributaries, which are perennial rivers rising from the Himalayas, like Yamuna, Ramganga, Ghaghara, Kosi and Gomati flow gently making meanders and ox-bow lakes in the plain.</p> <p>(iii) Chambal river rises in the Peninsular and joins the Yamuna river.</p> <p>(iv) The Middle Ganga Plain is drained mainly by the Ganga, Ghaghara, Kosi and Son. The Son, Kosi and Ghaghara are notorious for floods and frequent changes in their courses. The Son is a major tributary of the Ganga originating from Peninsula Plateau.</p> <p>(v) The Lower Ganga Plain is drained by the rivers Ganga, Brahmaputra and Suvarnrekha. The Damodar meets the Ganga-Hoogaly system in the deltaic region of the Ganga.</p>	2
	<p>(ii) (i) Asiatic blackbuck, langurs, Himalayan goats, antelopes, etc. are some of the animals found in the Himalayan forests.</p> <p>(ii) The Indian rhinoceros and Kashmir stag are endangered species and near to extinction.</p> <p>(iii) Snow leopards, brown bears, lesser pandas and Tibetan yaks are found at higher elevation in the remote sections of the Himalayas.</p>	2

- (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.
- (iii)
 - (i) Rajasthan Desert known as Marusthal, stretches from the Rann of Kachchh up to Punjab.
 - (ii) It is a belt of 650 km long and about 300 km wide covering 8 districts of the western Rajasthan.
 - (iii) This region is now characterised by shifting sand-dunes, extreme climatic conditions, sparse vegetation and thin population.
 - (iv) The dunes are classified as Seif or Barkhan types on the basis of their shape, size and wind direction.
 - (v) These dunes are mobile according to the wind direction and vegetal cover.
 - (vi) There are two salt lakes in Bikaner district.
 - (vii) The rocky region of Jaisalmer, Barmer and Bikaner, have abundant limestone and sandstone.

2

A.3. (A) Draw a simple bar graph for the following data :

2



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

- (i) The general direction and slope of Ganga Plain is from west to east. 1
- (ii) Right bank tributaries of Ganga are rivers Yamuna and Son. 1
- (ii) The average height of Doab, above the sea level is 100 to 200 m. 1
- (iv) The main tributary of river Ganga is river Yamuna. 1

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



- 1. Lowest point below sea level in India - Kuttanad
- 2. Marusthal
- 3. Eastern Plains
- 4. Ambala

A.4. Answer the following in detail : (Any 2)

- (i) (i) Desert region of Rajasthan is the biggest wool producing area in India. 4

	<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. (Use stencil)</p>	
(ii)	<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>(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>	4
(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>	4

	<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 of 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>	
A.5.	Fill in the blanks by choosing the correct alternatives from those given in the brackets :	
(i)	The Government has to adopt <u>surplus</u> budget in order to control inflation.	1
(ii)	During inflation, big farmers are the <u>gainers</u> .	1
A.6.	Answer in 1 or 2 sentences each : (Any 3)	
(i)	<p>(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>	2
(ii)	<p>Direct measures to control inflation are as follows: (Write any 2)</p> <p>(i) Expansion of domestic output so as to meet the ever increasing demand of goods.</p> <p>(ii) Direct control of prices and rationing so as to bring down the upper limit beyond which prices would not be allowed to rise.</p> <p>(iii) Adopting appropriate wage-profit policy.</p> <p>(iv) Publicity campaigns to appeal the people to control their expenditure.</p> <p>(v) Control of population growth.</p>	2
(iii)	<p>The causes responsible for decrease in supply for goods and services are: (Write any four)</p> <p>(i) Shortage of factors of production,</p> <p>(ii) Industrial disputes,</p> <p>(iii) Natural calamities,</p> <p>(iv) Lopsided production</p> <p>(v) Hoarding of goods.</p>	2
(iv)	<p>(i) The Government borrows money from the public, the Reserve Bank, and also prints currency to meet the deficit. This is deficit financing.</p> <p>(ii) Deficit financing increases the money supply and thereby there is an increase in demand and rise in prices.</p>	2

(v)	<p>(i) In a mixed economy, means of production are owned and managed by the government as well as individuals.</p> <p>(ii) It is a co-existence of both, public and private sectors. For e.g. India.</p>	2
A.7.	Answer in 5 or 6 sentences each : (Any 1)	
(i)	<p>Sectoral distribution is one of the important features of an economy. It is an index which measures economic development of a nation.</p> <p>Various productive activities are classified into three sectors :</p> <p>(a) Primary Sector :</p> <p>(i) It is also called an agricultural sector, and is mainly based on natural resources.</p> <p>(ii) Agriculture and activities like poultry farming, fisheries, animal husbandry, forestry, mining, etc are included in this sector.</p> <p>(iii) In 2011, the contribution of primary sector to India's GDP was 18%.</p> <p>(b) Secondary Sector :</p> <p>(i) It is also called as industrial sector.</p> <p>(ii) Occupations related to manufacturing, construction work, electricity, natural gas, water supply, etc are included in this sector.</p> <p>(iii) In 2011, the contribution of secondary sector to India's GDP was 26%.</p> <p>(c) Tertiary Sector :</p> <p>(i) It is also known as service sector.</p> <p>(ii) Services like transport, communication, banking, insurance, trade, finance, hotels, entertainment, health, education, etc are included in this sector.</p> <p>(iii) In 2011, the contribution of tertiary sector to India's GDP was 56%.</p>	4
(ii)	<p>Bank Rate :</p> <p>(i) 'Bank Rate' refers to the rate of interest at which the central bank lends money to commercial banks.</p> <p>(ii) A change in the bank rate affects the money supply in the economy.</p> <p>Cash Reserve Ratio :</p> <p>(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 style="text-align: center;">❖❖❖❖</p>	4