

Maharashtra State Board
Class X Social Science
(Geography & Economics) - Paper II
Board Paper – 2017

Time: 2 hrs

Max. Marks: 40

Note:

- All questions are compulsory.
- Figures to the right indicate full marks.
- Solve Q. No. 3 (A) use the graph paper supplied to you and attach it to your answer-book.
- Use supplied outline map of India for Q. No. 3(C) and tie it to your answer-book tightly.
- Use of stencil is allowed for drawing map.

1. (A) Complete the following statements by choosing the appropriate alternatives from those given in the brackets and rewrite the sentence in your answer book: [3]

(1) Area wise India is the _____ largest country in the world.

(fifth, sixth, seventh, fourth)

(2) The forest soils are _____ in colour.

(dark yellow, dark brown, dark red, pink)

(3) _____ river flows through the south-eastern part of Bagar region.

(Satluj, Ghaghra, Luni, Saraswati)

(B) Match the items in Column 'A' with those in Column 'B':

Column 'A'

Column 'B'

[3]

(1) Shisham

(a) A hill station

(2) Gurushikhar

(b) A place of worship

(3) Saputara

(c) Aravalli Mountain

(d) The foothills of the Shiwaliks

2. (A) Give geographical reasons for the following statements (any two): [4]

(1) Region approach to geographic studies is very important.

(2) The soils of the Eastern Ghats are generally not very fertile.

(3) Rajasthan desert fascinates tourists

(4) Forest cover is shrinking in the Peninsular Plateau region- central highlands.

(B) Write a short note on (any two): [4]

(1) Environmental problems in the Assam Plain

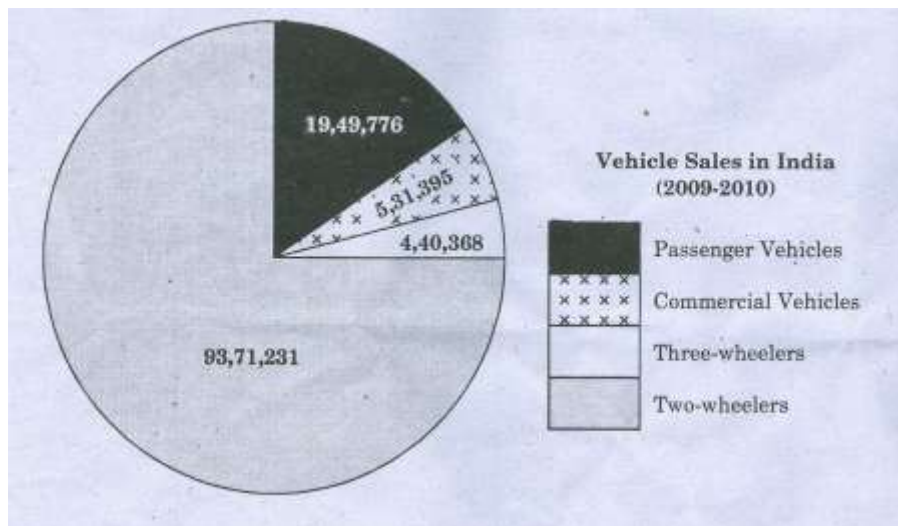
(2) Maharashtra Plateau

(3) Fisheries in the Indian Islands.

3. (A) With the help of given statistical data prepare a line graph : [2]

Year	Sugar Production (Lakh Tonnes)
2000-01	95
2001-02	130
2002-03	180
2003-04	160
2004-05	125

- (B) Observe the following diagram and answer the questions given below it (any two): [2]



Questions:

- (1) Name the diagram.
- (2) Which type of vehicles had the maximum sale in India?
- (3) Which type of vehicles had the minimum sale in India?
- (4) What was the sale of Commercial Vehicles?

- (C) Mark the following in the outline map of India supplied to you. Write the names. (any two): [2]

- (1) Western Plains
- (2) Sikkim Himalayas
- (3) Jaisalmer
- (4) Godavari River

4. Answer the following questions in detail (any two): [8]

- (1) Give the details about the rivers of the Himalayas.
- (2) Describe about forest distribution in the Ganga Plain.

(3) What are the environmental problems of the Western Ghats and the West Coastal region?

5. Fill in the blanks by choosing the correct alternatives from those given in the brackets: [2]

(1) In a capitalist economy, means of production are owned, controlled and operated by _____.

(government, society, private individuals)

(2) An economic problem mainly arises due to _____ of resources.

(plenty, scarcity, availability)

6. Answer the following questions in one or two sentences each (any three): [6]

(1) What is meant by political sovereignty?

(2) What is meant by Public Distribution System?

(3) What are the effects of Industrial disputes?

(4) What are the duties of a consumer?

(5) Explain the meaning of 'bank rate'?

7. Answer any one of the following questions in five or six sentences: [4]

(1) Write the factors responsible for increase in demand for goods and services.

(2) What are the measures suggested to remove the defects of Public Distribution System?

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Answer 1

(A)

- (1) Areawise, India is the seventh largest country in the world.
- (2) The forest soils are dark brown in colour.
- (3) Luni river flows through the south-eastern part of Bagar region.

(B)

Column A

- (i) Shisham
- (ii) Gurushikhar
- (iii) Saputara

Column B

- (d) The foothills of the Shiwaliks
- (c) Aravalli Mountains
- (a) A hill station

Answer 2 (A)

- (1) Regional approach to geographic studies is very important because it focusses on one particular area of the Earth and thus helps in detailed study of that region. It also helps in the economic and social development of the region.
- (2) Red loamy soil is mainly found in the Eastern Ghats. Because it is loamy or sandy, it does not have the capacity to retain moisture; hence, it is generally not very fertile.
- (3) The Rajasthan Desert fascinates tourists because of its beautiful landscape and camel safaris. Jaisalmer is famous for its camel safaris. Its ecotourism industry ranges from cheaper backpacker treks to plush Arabian night style campsites replete with banquets and cultural performances. Tourists can experience the fragile and beautiful ecosystem of the desert during these treks.
- (4) Forest cover is shrinking in the Peninsular Plateau region because large tracts of land have been cleared for grazing and mining operations.

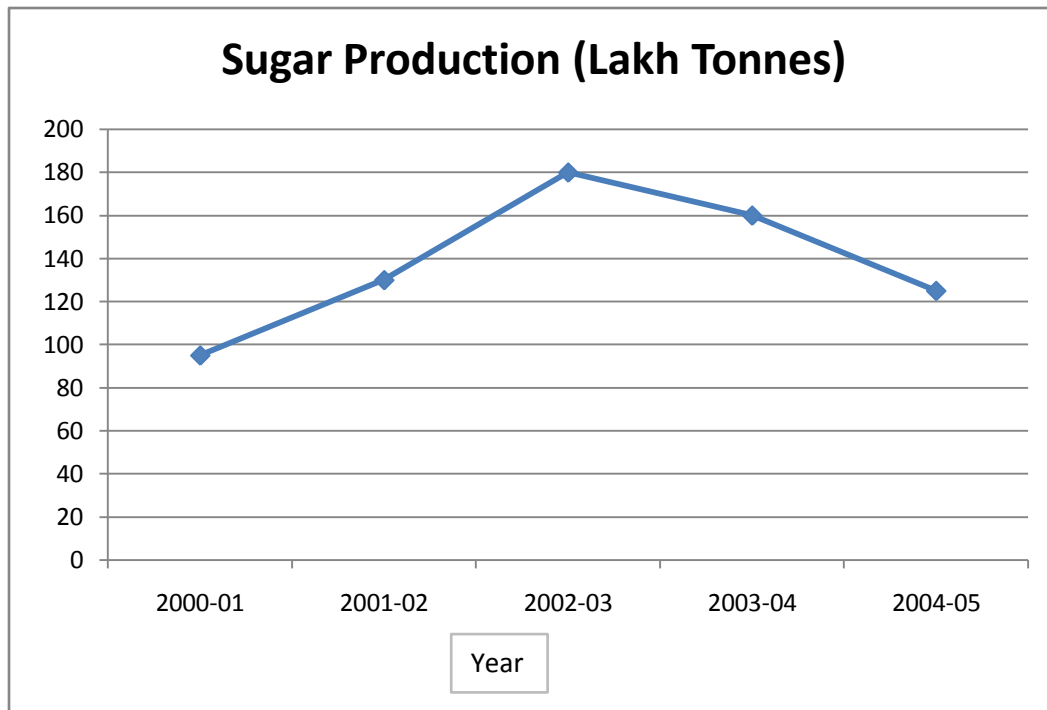
Answer 2 (B)

- (1) The Assam plain is prone to natural disasters with annual flooding and frequent mild earthquakes. River Brahmaputra floods the state almost every year resulting in heavy loss of life and property. It also damages the ecology of the region.
- (2) The Maharashtra Plateau is located in the northwestern part of the Deccan Plateau. The Western Ghats lie in the western margins of the Plateau. The basalt rocks of the Maharashtra Plateau were formed due to lava which poured from fissures. The hill tops in Maharashtra Plateau are generally flat, and the altitude of the plains ranges from 400 m to 600 m. The northern portion of the plateau is occupied by the Tapi basin.

- (3) The Indian islands are rich in marine life, and hence, fishing is the main occupation of the inhabitants of the region. Several varieties of fish are available in the lagoons. Tuna, shark, crab, shrimp and lobster are found in plenty around Lakshadweep. Tuna fish and fish products are exported from these islands.

Answer 3

(A) Line graph



Answer 3 (B)

- (i) The diagram shown in the figure is a pie diagram.
- (ii) Two-wheelers had the maximum sale in India.
- (iii) Three-wheelers had the minimum sale in India.
- (iv) Five lakh thirty-one thousand three hundred and ninety-five commercial vehicles were sold in India (5, 31,395).

Answer 3 (C)



Answer 4

- (1) The main Himalayan rivers are the Indus, Ganga and Brahmaputra. They are perennial in nature. It is because they are fed by the Himalayan snow during the summer season. These rivers are young and have carved a number of erosional features such as deep gorges, V-shaped valleys, rapids and waterfalls.
- River Indus rises near Mansarovar in Tibet and flows through India and Pakistan. It drains into the Arabian Sea. Its main tributaries are Satluj, Beas, Ravi, Chenab and Jhelum.
 - River Bhagirathi originates in the Gangotri glacier and is joined by River Alaknanda at Dev Prayag. Both rivers flow together to form River Ganga. The river flows through Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal. It then enters Bangladesh.

- River Brahmaputra rises in Tibet and flows eastwards and enters India in Arunachal Pradesh. It then flows into Assam and enters Bangladesh and drains into the Bay of Bengal.

(2) The Upper Ganga plains were earlier covered by dense forests, but because of the expansion of cultivation and human settlements, forest areas have considerably dwindled. Bhabhar and Tarai tracts have more area under forests than the plains. The Western drier area has species of shisham, babul, khai and semal trees. Excessive felling of trees in the Middle Ganga plains has resulted in large scale deforestation in the region. Some common species of trees found in the region are bargad, papal, imli, mahua and neem. In the Lower Ganga plains, three types of natural vegetation are found:

- Mangroves or 'Sundari' trees in the delta region of West Bengal.
- Tropical evergreen forests are found in the Duar tract in the north. Some common species of trees found in the region are sal and shisham.
- Deciduous forests are found in the western part of the plains. Teak, shisham and bamboo are some varieties of trees found in the region.

(3) Environmental problems of the Western Ghats and West Coast:

- The Western Ghats have rich biodiversity and several natural resources. Exploitation of these resources has resulted in a number of environmental problems. It has disturbed the faunal diversity in the region.
- The west coast of India has a high density of population and human interference is increasing. This has impacted the fragile coastal eco-system. It has also created environmental problems in the region.

Answer 5

- (1) In a capitalist economy, means of production are owned, controlled and operated by Private individuals.
- (2) An economic problem mainly arises due to scarcity of resources.

Answer 6

(1) Sovereignty is the quality of having independent authority over a geographical area (e.g. a territory). In political theory, it is the ***ultimate authority in the decision-making process of the State and in the maintenance of order***.

(2) A Public Distribution System is a ***food security system which distributes food items*** such as rice, wheat and sugar, and non-food items such as kerosene and clothes to needy people (mostly people below the poverty line) at reasonable/subsidised rates. This programme was launched by the Government of India.

(3) Industrial disputes have the following effects on the economy

- Inflation: Due to demand being the same in the economy reduced supply of the goods will increase the prices and
- Low GDP growth: Due to low productivity, the growth of gross domestic product (GDP) will be reduced.

(4) Some duties of the consumer are

- i. To check if products are of standard quality: While making purchases, consumers should check for standard quality certification marks such as ISI, Agmark, FPO, Eco-mark and Hallmark.
- ii. To be aware of deceptive and unfair trade practices: For consumers to be protected against unfair trade practices, they should be aware and cautious of the quality, quantity, purity, standard and price of goods and services, so that they are not deceived.
- iii. To acquire proper knowledge: It is a consumer's duty to acquire knowledge and skills needed for taking action and to influence factors which affect consumer decisions.
- iv. To receive consumer education: Education is the most powerful tool for the promotion of consumer welfare. Consumers must educate themselves through programmes conducted by voluntary organisations with the aid of mass media.

(5) Bank rate is the rate of interest at which the Central Bank lends money to commercial banks to meet their long-term needs. The Reserve Bank of India has been actively using bank rate to control credit.

Answer 7

Demand for goods and services increases because of the following factors:

- i. **Increase in private and public expenditure:** Public expenditure increases because of the introduction of various developmental policies. This increases the demand for goods and services in the economy. An increase in private expenditure gives rise to the demand for goods and services.
- ii. **Reduction in taxation:** There is an increase in demand because of an increase in the purchasing power of consumers because of reduction in taxes.
- iii. **Availability of credit:** As there is an easy availability of credit for consumers, there is a rise in their spending pattern. This again leads to an increase in the demand for goods and services.
- iv. **Increase in export:** When there is an increase in exports, it leads to reduction in the stock of commodities available for home consumption. Also, it creates a shortage of goods in the economy. Therefore, the demand outgrows the supply.

- v. **Rapid growth of population:** The growth of population will increase the total demand in the market. If the supply of goods and services does not keep pace with the demand, the pressure of excess demand will create inflation.
- vi. **Deficit financing:** When an economy faces deficit in its finances, the Government tries to overcome it by borrowing from the public and the Reserve Bank of India or by printing notes. This increases money supply and thereby increases both demand and prices.

(2) Measures required to remove the defects in the Public Distribution System:

- i. **Food banks:** To properly store food grains, it is essential to establish food banks and to modernise godowns in every state.
- ii. **Extending PDS coverage:** There is a need for the extension of the coverage of PDS so that no needy person is deprived of its benefits.
- iii. **Restructuring of PDS:** It is essential to restructure PDS so that various malpractices can be stopped. Therefore, rationing officers should visit fair price shops frequently to get to know problems. Also, bogus ration cards should be eliminated by raids of 'flying squads'. Costs incurred for handling goods and for transport need to be reduced.
- iv. **Creating awareness:** Special campaigns to be mounted by the state governments to cancel the bogus entitlement cards and to issue new cards to households found to be without them.
- v. **Fast in delivery:** To progressively bring more and more FPS under the system of FPS doorstep delivery of PDS commodities.