

**Maharashtra State Board**  
**Class X Social Science**  
**(Geography & Economics) - Paper II**  
**Board Paper – 2018**

**Time: 2 hrs**

**Max. Marks: 40**

Note:

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

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

- (1) Areawise, \_\_\_\_\_ is the smallest state of India.  
(Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Goa)
- (2) The wool of \_\_\_\_\_ breed of sheep is considered of superior quality.  
(Chokla, Pungal, Marwari, Malpuri)
- (3) The principal tributary of Brahmaputra in India is river \_\_\_\_\_.  
(Kosi, Son, Hoogly, Subansiri)

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

<b>Column 'A'</b>	<b>Column 'B'</b>	<b>[3]</b>
(1) Oldest Landmass	(a) A hill station	
(2) Kayals	(b) Sambhar Lake	
(3) Saputra	(c) Peninsular plateau	
	(d) Malabar Coast	

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

- (1) The Himalayas determine climatic conditions of India.
- (2) Soil in the Punjab region is becoming saline.
- (3) Mining activities are well developed on the Chota Nagpur Plateau.
- (4) Andaman-Nicobar islands receive more rainfall.

**[4]**

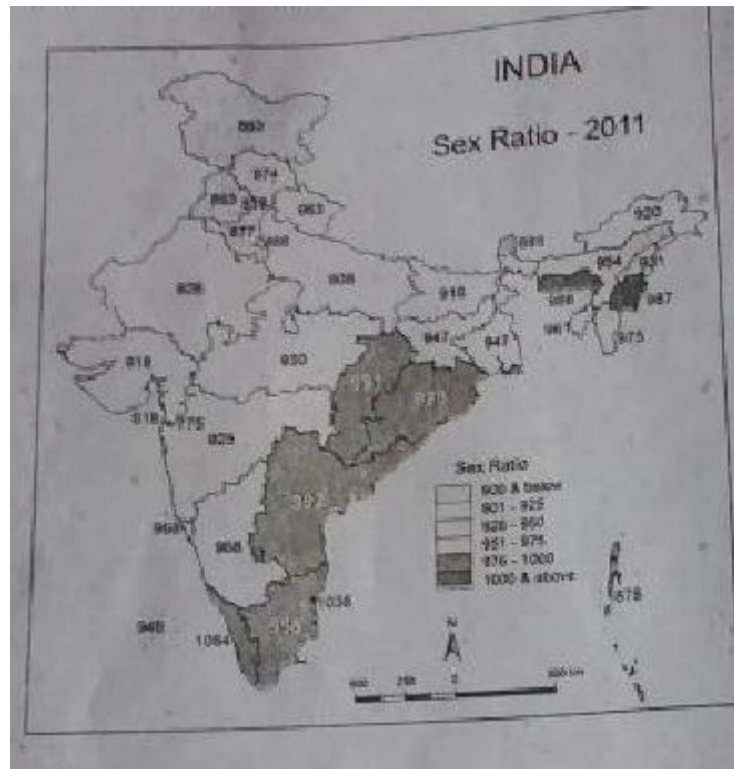
**(B) Write a short note on (any two):**

- (1) Characteristics of the Northern Plain.
- (2) The Shiwalik range
- (3) Agriculture in the Eastern Coastal Plains.

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

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

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



**Questions:**

- (1) Write the title of the map.
- (2) What is the sex ratio in Jammu and Kashmir?
- (3) Which state has the highest sex ratio?
- (4) Which North-Eastern state has the sex ratio of 920?

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

- (1) Wular Lake
- (2) Western Ghats
- (3) Chennai
- (4) Lakshadweep.

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

- (1) Give a detailed description of Biodiversity of Eastern Plain.
- (2) Write in detail about Agriculture in the Deccan Plateau region.
- (3) Give an account of the Natural Vegetation of Rajasthan Plain.

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

- (1) \_\_\_\_\_ sector is also known as agriculture sector.  
(Primary, Secondary, Tertiary)
- (2) The main motive of \_\_\_\_\_ economy is to maximise social welfare.  
(Capitalist, Mixed, Socialist)

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

- (1) What is Labour intensive technique?
- (2) What are the two main causes of inflation?
- (3) What is meant by Deficit Financing?
- (4) What are the basic objectives of Public Distribution System?
- (5) Write any two drawbacks of Public Distribution System?

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

- (1) Explain the duties of consumers.
- (2) Explain the effects of inflation on distribution.

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**Answer 1**

**(A)**

- i. Areawise, Goa is the smallest state of India.
- ii. The wool of chokla breed of sheep is considered of superior quality.
- iii. The principal tributary of Brahmaputra in India is River Subansiri.

**(B)**

**Column A**

- (1) Oldest landmass
- (2) Kayals
- (3) Saputara

**Column B**

- (c) Peninsular Plateau
- (d) Malabar Coast
- (a) A hill station

**Answer 2 (A)**

- (1) The Himalayas determine the climatic conditions of India in the following ways:
  - i. The Himalayas obstruct the cold winds which arise in Central Asia from entering India. If the Himalayas would not have been there, the northern Indian Plains would have been freezing cold.
  - ii. The southwest monsoon winds after striking the Himalayas shed their moisture and bring rainfall in the subcontinent on the Indian side.
- (2) Excessive irrigation in Punjab by canals has resulted in water logging in many areas. When the water from these areas evaporates, it leaves behind salts. This has resulted in the salinity of the soil.
- (3) Mining activities are well developed in the Chota Nagpur Plateau because it is rich in minerals such as bauxite, mica, copper, limestone, coal and iron ore.
- (4) The Andaman and Nicobar Islands receive heavy rainfall because they are located near the equator in the tropical region. The islands receive rainfall from the southwest and northeast monsoon winds.

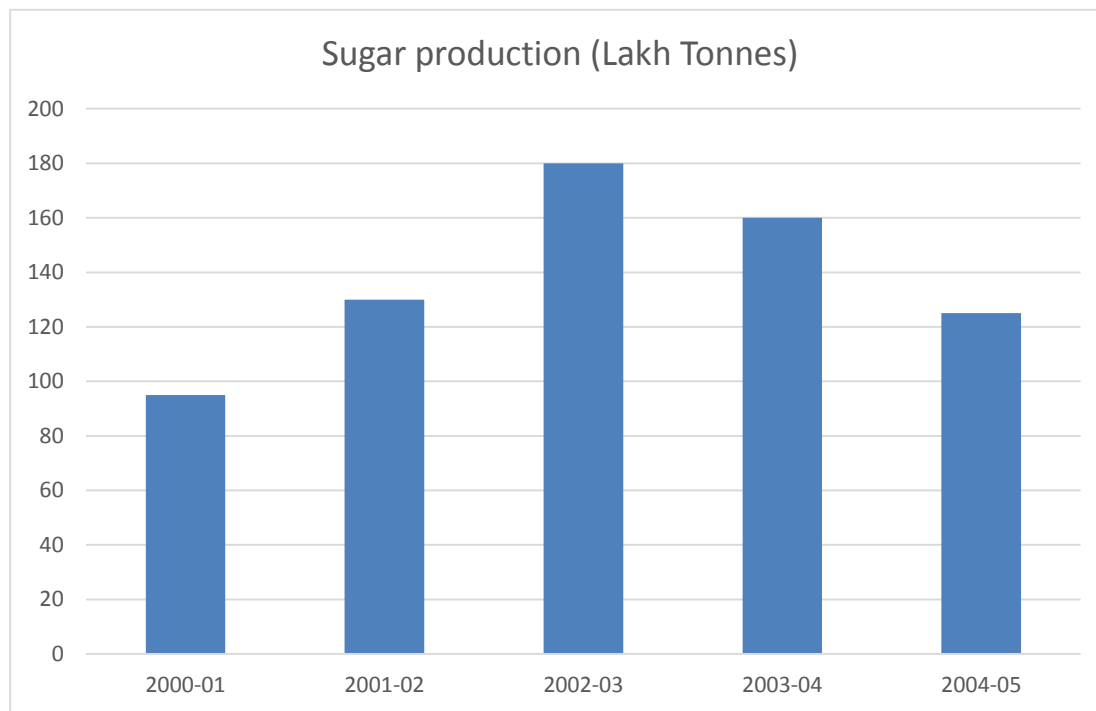
**Answer 2 (B)**

- (1) The Northern Indian Plains are the second largest geographical region in India. The plains lie between the Himalayas in the north and the Peninsular Plateau in the south. The Northern Indian Plains have alluvial soil formed due to the activities of the three Himalayan rivers of the Ganga, Brahmaputra and Indus. The plains stretch from the Rajasthan plains in the west to the Assam valley in the east, and they are about 2400 km long.
- (2) The Shiwaliks are the southernmost range of the Himalayas. The altitude of the Shiwaliks varies from 900 m to 1100 m. The valleys which separate the lesser

Himalayas and the Shiwaliks are called Duns or Doons (e.g. Dehra Dun, Patli Dun and Kotli Dun). The foothills of the Shiwaliks have a series of alluvial fans.

- (3) The Eastern Coastal Plains are extremely fertile. Thus, rice is mainly cultivated here with three cycles in a year particularly in the Kaveri delta. Rice is predominantly grown in the delta regions and adjoining plains between the coast and the ghats.

### Answer 3 (A)



### Answer 3 (B)

- (1) Title of the map: India - Sex Ratio
- (2) The sex ratio in Jammu and Kashmir is 883 females per 1000 males.
- (3) Kerala (sex ratio of 1084)
- (4) Assam (sex ratio of 920)

(C) Map Marking



**Answer 4**

- (i) The Eastern Coastal Plains have a rich biodiversity. These plains have tropical rainforests, deciduous forests, riverine grasslands and bamboo orchards and several wetland ecosystems. The fauna in the Eastern plains is also rich. The region has protected parks and reserved forests. Kaziranga National Park housing the one-horned Indian rhinoceros is a world heritage site. The region is also inhabited by endangered species such as the golden langur, woolf duck, Bengal florican and pygmy hog. Tiger, elephant and gibbon are some other endangered species found in the Eastern plains.

- (ii) Principal crops which are grown in the Deccan plateau are cotton, sugarcane and rice. Rice is mainly grown in the eastern part of the Deccan plateau, while wheat is produced in the northern part. Crops such as jowar, cotton, sugarcane and oil seeds are grown mostly in the Maharashtra plateau, while bajra is a crop predominantly grown in the western part of the Deccan plateau. Pulses are grown in the northern part of this plateau.
- (iii) Rajasthan plains are dry and hence have thorny tree forests. Because the soil is sandy, the vegetation cover is thin and scanty. Only few trees can be found in the region. Density and size of plant patches increase from west to east, following the increase in rainfall. Natural vegetation of the Rajasthan Desert is composed of trees, shrubs and herbs. The shrubs are thorny and have stunted growth.

#### Answer 5

- (1) Primary sector is also known as agriculture sector.
- (2) The main motive of Socialist economy is to maximise social welfare.

#### Answer 6

- (1) A technique where ***more labour and less capital*** is employed in the process of production is known as the labour intensive technique. This technique of production will provide employment opportunities to everyone and raise the standard of living of the people.
- (2) Two main causes of inflation:
  - **Public expenditure increases:** Government activities have been expanding much with the result that government expenditure is also increasing at a phenomenal rate, thereby raising the aggregate demand for goods and services. Therefore, the ***excess demand for goods and services leads to inflation***.
  - **Expansion of bank credit:** Rapid expansion of bank credit leads to ***more circulation of money***, and hence, it is responsible for the inflationary trend in a country.
- (3) Deficit financing means ***spending more than revenue***. In this case, the government of India accepts more amount of money from the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to spend for undertaking public projects. Only the government of India can practise deficit financing in India.
- (4) Objectives of the public distribution system:
  - To provide essential goods at ***subsidised rates***
  - To maintain ***minimum nutritional status*** of the population
- (5) Drawbacks of the public distribution system:
  - **Limited benefits to poor:** The public distribution system provides food grains only to people having ration cards. These cards are issued to people

on the basis of their residential address. Thus, this process ***prevents the seasonal migrant and homeless people from availing the benefits.***

- **Regional disparities:** Some regions are developed, while others are not. In some places, less development results in many families living below the poverty line. Due to this regional imbalance, the ***supply of food grains through the public distribution system is irregular and thus many are deprived of its benefits.***

## Answer 7

(1) Duties of consumers:

- i. **Consumer awareness:** A consumer must be aware with regard to the ***availability of various goods and services*** such that decisions are informed.
- ii. **Look for quality marks:** A consumer must always purchase goods and services with the concerned ***quality certification marks***. For instance, they must look for ISI in electrical goods, AGMARK in agricultural goods etc.
- iii. **Ask for cash memo:** For every purchase of a good or a service, a consumer must always ask for a cash memo or bill. The ***bill is the proof of purchase*** and can be used for reference purposes.
- iv. **Check information on labels:** A consumer must always carefully ***read labels providing information*** about the product such as price, weight and expiry date of the product.
- v. **File a complaint:** In case the consumer finds a ***product to be defective*** in any regard, s/he must ***file a complaint in the appropriate forum.***

(2) Effects of inflation on distribution:

- i. **Disruption in price system:** Inflation disrupts the smooth working of the price mechanism which creates rigidities and results in ***wrong allocation of resources.***
- ii. **Reduces saving and capital accumulation:** Inflation adversely affects the saving and capital accumulation. When prices increase, ***the purchasing power of money decreases*** which means more money is required to buy the same quantity of goods. This reduces saving.
- iii. **Discourages foreign capital:** Inflation not only reduces domestic saving, it also discourages the inflow of foreign capital into the country. If the value of ***money falls*** considerably, it may even ***drive out the foreign capital*** investment in the country.
- iv. **Encourages hoarding:** When prices increase, large stocks of goods are hoarded to ***create scarcity in order to earn more profits.*** As a consequence of hoarding, available supply of goods in relation to increasing monetary demand decreases. This results in black marketeering and causes further increase in prices.