

1st Prelim - Model Answer Paper

Geography & Economics

Time : 2 Hrs.

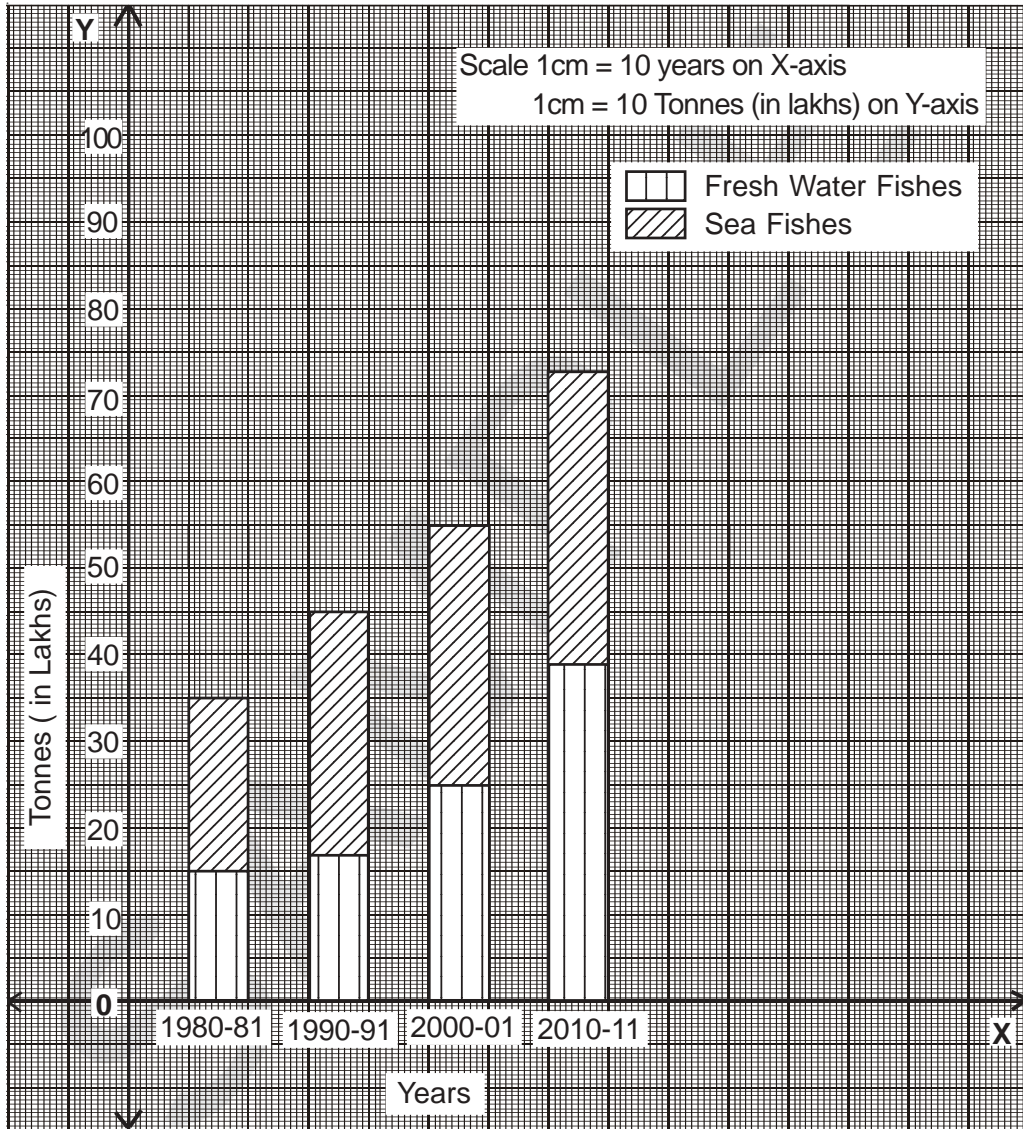
(Pages 8)

Marks : 40

A.1.	(A) Complete the following statements by choosing the appropriate alternative from those given in the brackets and rewrite the sentence in your answer-book :	
1.	In the plateau region mineral resources are found on a large scale.	1
2.	In Punjab Niliravi buffaloes are famous for milk production.	1
3.	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited is a government company.	1
	(B) Match the following Column 'A' with Column 'B' :	
1.	Biotechnology - Qualitative production	1
2.	Polyhouses - Ventilation controls	1
3.	Micro irrigation - Drip irrigation	1
A.2.	(A) Give geographical reasons :	
1.	1. This was a phenomenal growth in the population of India. As a result of this, there was a great strain on the resources of the nation. 2. Generally the rate of production of foodgrains and other materials is low while the rate of growth of population is high. 3. As a result the standard of living of the people does not rise. 4. Thus, over population is an obstacle to the progress of the nation.	2
2.	1. Major production of sugar is obtained from sugarcane in India which is bulky and weight losing. 2. The transport cost of sugarcane is higher than transport of sugar. 3. Hence, sugar factories are located near sugarcane growing areas.	2
3.	1. Aluminium is obtained from bauxite. 2. It is used in industries which manufacture utensils, spare parts of automobiles, aeroplanes, ship building, electric wires etc.	2

	<p>3. Aluminium is a good conductor of electricity.</p> <p>4. Hence, Aluminium is used on a large scale in industrial sector because of its various uses.</p>	
<p>(B)</p>	<p>Write short notes on :</p>	
<p>1.</p>	<p>1. Decrease in carrying capacity of land due to the natural or human intervention is called land degradation.</p> <p>2. Mechanical equipments and chemical fertilizers on a large scale leads to land degradation.</p> <p>3. Besides, due to running water and winds, soil particles are transported which results in decrease in the quality and productivity of soil.</p> <p>4. The decrease in quality of soil and productivity is called land degradation.</p>	<p>2</p>
<p>2.</p>	<p>1. Copper is non-rusting metal.</p> <p>2. It is a good conductor of electricity.</p> <p>3. Copper is used for making electric wires, electric equipments, alloys and utensils.</p> <p>4. Copper is also used in the manufacture of medicines.</p> <p>5. India has limited copper ore deposits therefore, use of aluminium as a substitute to copper has increased.</p>	<p>2</p>
<p>3.</p>	<p>1. The Hirakud Project is developed on Mahanadi river to the west of Sambalpur in the state of Orissa.</p> <p>2. Dams are also built at Tikarpara and Naraj on the river Mahanadi.</p> <p>3. Hydro electricity is generated at Hirakud.</p> <p>4. Objectives of controlling floods of Mahanadi and its tributaries and supplying water for agriculture have also been achieved.</p> <p>5. Agricultural and industrial development is accelerated due to availability of hydro-electric power.</p>	<p>2</p>

A.3. (A) With the help of given statistical data prepare Compound Bar Graph :



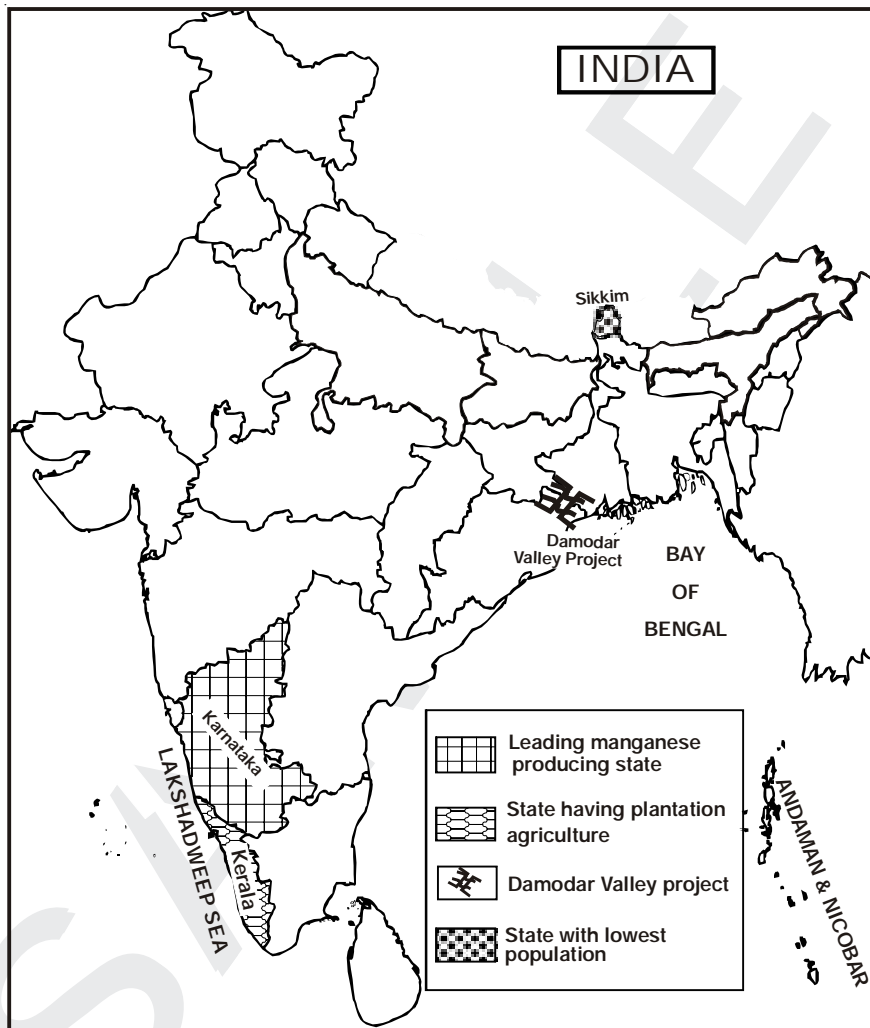
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(B) Observe the map carefully and answer the questions given below :

1. Rajasthan.
2. Dhule and Satara.
3. Sunderbans and coastal areas.
4. Coimbatore in Tamil Nadu.

1
1
1
1

(C) Mark the following in the outline map of India with suitable index :
(One mark each for any two)



A.4. Answer the following questions in brief :

1.
 1. In order to prevent extinction of plant and animal species protected areas are therefore being developed in our country.
 2. National parks and sanctuaries are protected by law.
 3. There are 92 national parks and 500 sanctuaries in India.
 4. The national parks are restricted from grazing of cattle and other traditional occupations and thus, play a vital role in protection and conservation of natural habitat and their bio-diversity.

	<p>5. Outside their natural habitat animals and plants are conserved in the zoos and botanical gardens.</p> <p>6. Projects such as tiger project, elephant project and save barasingha project have also been started to protect the wild animals.</p> <p>2. India is an agricultural country. Hence, agricultural land is a most valuable resource. Agriculture holds an important place in Indian economy.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. <u>Employment generating sector</u> : Indian agriculture is based on human labour. Hence, it provides employment in agricultural occupations on a large scale. Out of the total population, about 65 percent of the people are engaged in this occupation.2. <u>Rainfall-based agriculture</u> : Indian agriculture is dependent mainly on the monsoon rains. Area under irrigation is very limited. Agricultural production is affected due to uncertain nature of the rainfall.3. <u>Crop diversity</u> : Several varieties of crops are grown in India in different seasons and at different places throughout the year. Foodgrains, pulses, fibre crops, oil seeds, fruits and vegetables as well as beverage crops are cultivated.4. <u>Traditional and modern agriculture</u> : Traditional as well as modern of agriculture are found in India. In the undeveloped and remote areas traditional methods of agriculture are still in practice. In developing areas modern methods of agriculture are practiced. During the pre-independence period traditional agriculture was being done on a large scale. However, after independence, implementation of new schemes has increased the use of modern agricultural methods.5. <u>Size of farms</u> : Due to fragmentation of land, size of farm has decreased. Therefore, use of machines becomes difficult.6. <u>Relations with Industrial Sector</u> : Due to changing policies in Indian agriculture, co-ordination between agriculture and industries is increasing. Similarly, due to modern means of transport and marketing facilities, relations between agriculture and industries have strengthened.	<p>4</p>
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	<p>7. <u>Significance of agricultural products in exports</u> : Agricultural products have importance in export trade of India. Agricultural products valuing upto 14 per cent contribute to exports of the nation.</p> <p>3. Considering the characteristics, there are five major categories of land use in India.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Areas under forests</u> : All types of forests are included in this category. About 23 per cent of the total area of nation is under forests. 2. <u>Land not available for cultivation</u> : Land under roads railways, settlements, water bodies, barren and rugged land are included in this category. About 13% of the area of the country is included in this type of land use. 3. <u>Grazing and cultivable waste land</u> : This category of land comprises 10% of the total land. The cultivable waste lands and the land covered by miscellaneous trees are included in this category. 4. <u>Fallow land</u> : Land which is under cultivation but presently is not being cultivated is known as fallow land. Area under fallow land is about 8% in the nation. 5. <u>Cultivated land</u> : About 46% of the total area of the nation, is under cultivation. <p>A.5 Fill the blanks by choosing the correct alternative from those given in the brackets and rewrite the statements fully :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Economic growth process occurs in a dynamic economy. 2. Transformation of public sector into private sector is known as privatisation. <p>A.6 Answer the following questions in one or two sentences each :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Liberalisation is the withdrawal of various restrictions on industrial and business firms and to give them a free hand in their business transaction. 2. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The basic objective of P.D.S. is to provide essential consumer goods at cheap and subsidised prices to the consumers. 2. To maintain the minimum nutritional status of the population. 	<p>4</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>2</p>
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<p>3.</p>	<p>A complaints can be lodged by :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A consumer. 2. Any Voluntary Consumer Association registered under the Companies Act, 1956. 3. The Central Government or any State Government. 4. One or more consumers having the same interest. 	<p>2</p>
<p>4.</p>	<p>Debtors, entrepreneurs, manufacturers, traders, merchants, businessmen, investors in equity shares and farmers are the gainers during inflation.</p>	<p>2</p>
<p>5.</p>	<p>Economic development implies the process of securing higher level of productivity in all sectors of economy. It is a process of stepping up the rate of capital formation that is needed for rapid economic development.</p>	<p>2</p>
<p>A.7</p>	<p>Answer any one of the following questions in five or six sentences:</p>	
<p>1.</p>	<p>Five causes responsible for increase in demand.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Increase in consumer spending</u> : When the demand for goods and services increases the consumer spending also increases. It may be due to a rise in the money income of the factors of production. Easy consumer credit facilities may add fuel to the fire. 2. <u>Reduction in taxation</u> : Reduction in taxation is an important cause of the emergence of excess demand in the country. When the government reduces direct tax rates, it leaves more disposable income in the hands of public. People buy more and more goods and services for private consumption. Demand for capital goods also increases as a result of tax concessions. 3. <u>Repayment of past internal debts</u> : When government repays its past internal debts to the public, disposable income of the public increases. The increased purchasing power is used for buying goods and services for consumption purposes. This leads to increase in demand for goods and services in the economy. 4. <u>Increase in population</u> : The rapidly growing population increases the effective demand for goods and services in the economy. This tends to raise the price level. 5. <u>Increase in exports</u> : Increase in exports reduces the stock of goods available for domestic consumption. When more goods are exported to foreign countries, less are available to home 	<p>4</p>

	<p>consumption. This creates a situation of shortage in the economy, giving rise to inflationary pressure.</p> <p>2. The following factors are responsible for the exploitation of consumers :-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. <u>High prices</u> : Sometimes, artificial shortage of commodities is created in the market. Consumers are compelled to buy the commodities at high price.2. <u>Poor quality of goods</u> : Manufacturers, in expectation of greater profit, increase production, but neglect the quality aspect of production. The quality of the products can be deteriorated due to adulterated material used in production. Such adulteration is very dangerous to health.3. <u>Lack of knowledge</u> : The Consumer Protection Act confers on the consumer the right to be informed about the quality, quantity, potency, purity, standard and price of goods. But sometimes the goods demanded by the consumers are not available in the market. Consumers are therefore compelled to purchase the unknown substitutes. Consumers do not get full information about the quality of the product. Thus they have to buy inferior goods at high prices due to lack of information.4. <u>Misleading advertisements</u> : Consumers get information about the arrival of new products in the market through different advertising media. But sometimes consumers are misled by false advertisements. Manufacturers also use advertising as a tool to create artificial demand for undesirable goods.5. <u>Lack of co-ordination</u> : There is no co-ordination amongst the consumers, traders, manufacturers and the government. The interest of the consumers is not protected due to lack of this co-ordination. <p style="text-align: center;">◆◆◆◆</p>	<p>4</p>
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