

**Maharashtra State Board**  
**Class X Social Science**  
**(Geography & Economics) - Paper II**  
**Board Paper – 2015**

**Time: 2 hrs**

**Max. Marks: 40**

---

Note:

- All questions are compulsory.
  - Figures to the right indicate full marks.
  - Solve Q. No. 3 (A), (B), (C) completely on map and graph supplement paper only and tie it to the main answer-book.
  - Use of stencil is allowed for drawing maps.
  - Question Nos. **1 to 4** are based on **Geography** and **Q. Nos. 5 to 7** are based on **Economics**.
  - Draw neat diagrams and sketches wherever necessary.
- 

**1. (A)** Choose the correct alternatives from the brackets [3]

(1) Area wise India is the \_\_\_\_\_ largest country in the world.  
(fifth, sixth, seventh)

(2) Rajasthan plain is known as \_\_\_\_\_ Desert.  
(Sahara, Kalahari, Gobi, Great Indian)

(3) The \_\_\_\_\_ Island located to the east of the middle Andaman is the only active volcano in India.  
(Nicobar, Barren, Maldives, Lakshadweep)

**(B)** Match the column 'A' with the column 'B': [3]

- |                           |                                |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (i) Gurushikhar           | (a) Rich in minerals           |
| (ii) Chota Nagpur Plateau | (b) Aravalli Mountains         |
| (iii) Khadar              | (c) Consists of older alluvium |
|                           | (d) Consists of new alluvium   |

**2. (A)** Give geographical reasons (any two): [4]

- (1) Regional approach to geographic studies is very important.
- (2) Himalayas determine climatic conditions of India.
- (3) Lakshadweep is known as a tourist attraction.
- (4) North Indian Mountains are homelands to many tribes.

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

[4]

- (1) Devbhoomi (Uttarakhand)
- (2) Natural vegetation and animals in Western Ghats
- (3) The Malabar Coast

**3. (A) Draw a simple line graph by using the following data:**

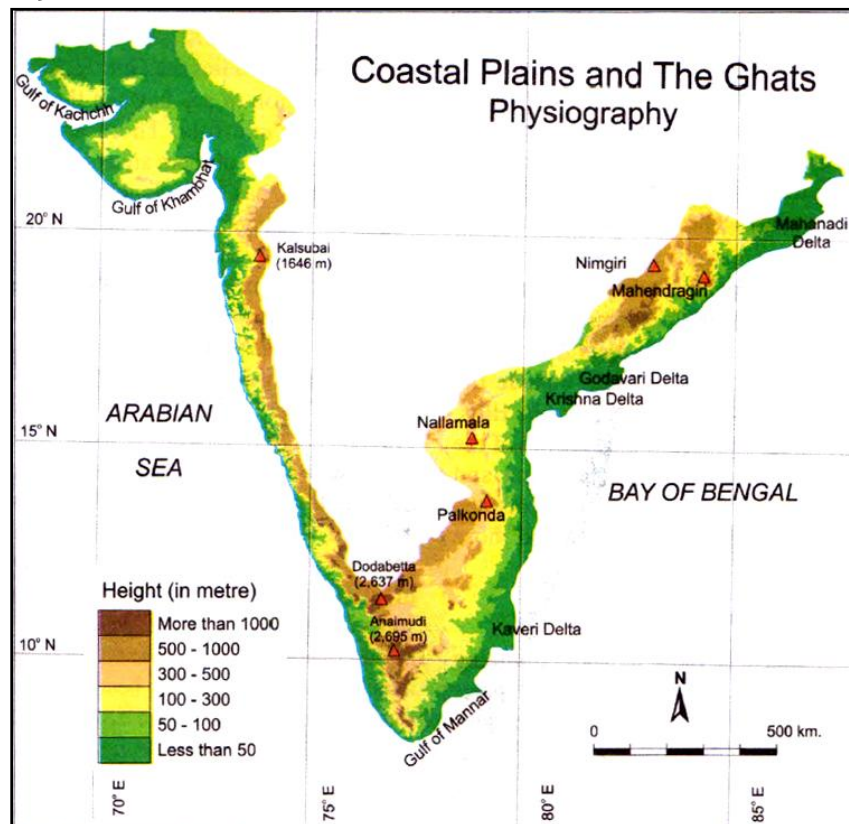
[2]

**Population of India**

Years	Population in millions
1971	548
1981	683
1991	846
2001	1028
2011	1210

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

[2]



**Questions:**

- (1) Which river has formed delta near Tamil Nadu Coast?
- (2) Name any one gulf near Gujarat Coast.
- (3) On which Ghat does Mount Kalsubai lie?
- (4) Name the highest peak in the Western Ghats.

**(C) Show the following in the outline map of India supplied to you. Write the names and give index. (any two)** [2]

- (1) Andaman and Nicobar Islands
- (2) K-2
- (3) Mumbai Port
- (4) Ganga River

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

- (1) Explain the climatic characteristics of Punjab –Haryana Plain.
- (2) Give a brief description of distribution in the Lower Ganga Plain.
- (3) What are the characteristics of agriculture in Central Highlands of India?

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

- (1) An economic problem mainly arises due to \_\_\_\_\_ of resources.  
(plenty, scarcity, availability)
- (2) Goods and services are produced and supplied by \_\_\_\_\_ sector on the basis of 'No Profit and No Loss'.  
(Joint, Private, Public)

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

- (1) Give two examples of natural resources.
- (2) Define the term 'inflation'.
- (3) What is meant by 'Cash Reserve Ratio'?
- (4) What are the main objectives of Public Distribution System?
- (5) Explain any two benefits of Public Distribution System in India.

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

- (1) What are the causes of decrease in supply of goods and services?
- (2) What are the most common business malpractices?

**Maharashtra State Board**  
**Class X Social Science**  
**(Geography & Economics) - Paper II**  
**Board Paper – 2015 Solution**

---

**Answer 1**

**(A)**

- (1) Area wise, India is the **seventh** largest country in the world.
- (2) Rajasthan plain is known as **Great Indian** Desert.
- (3) The **Barren** Island located to the east of the middle Andaman is the only active volcano in India.

**(B)**

- |                          |                              |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| (1) Gurushikhar          | (b) Aravalli Mountains       |
| (2) Chota Nagpur Plateau | (a) Rich in minerals         |
| (3) Khadar               | (d) Consists of new alluvium |

**Answer 2**

**(A)**

- (1) Regional approach in geographic studies is important as it focuses on a particular area of the Earth. All physical and human aspects can be studied in a region. It also helps us to understand the interaction which takes place between the environmental components of various regions.
- (2) The Himalayas protect the Indian subcontinent from the chilling cold Arctic winds which arise in Central Asia. Also, it blocks the moisture-bearing monsoon winds from escaping towards the north. This ensures sufficient rainfall in the Indo-Gangetic Plains. Thus, the Himalayas determine the climatic conditions of India.
- (3) Lakshadweep is a tourist attraction due to its natural and scenic spots. Because Lakshadweep cannot support industries, the Government promotes tourism on its islands. Its rich fauna also attracts tourists. Various sports activities such as scuba diving, wind surfing and water skiing has further made the islands popular.
- (4) North Indian Mountains are homeland to many tribes as the region is the home of deep forestlands and rivers. The region provides ideal habitation to the tribals.

**(B)**

**(1) Dev Bhoomi (Uttarakhand)**

Uttarakhand lies in the western Himalayan region. As it lies in the mountainous region, it is known for its scenic and natural beauty and is also the home of sacred religious places. Thus, it is known as 'Dev Bhoomi' or the 'Land of Gods'. Since time immemorial, it has been attracting tourists and pilgrims from all over the world. Uttarakhand has several sacred pilgrim places belonging to different religions such as Haridwar, Badrinath, Yamunotri, Kedarnath and the Sikh pilgrim place of Hemkund.

**(2) Natural vegetation and animals in the Western Ghats**

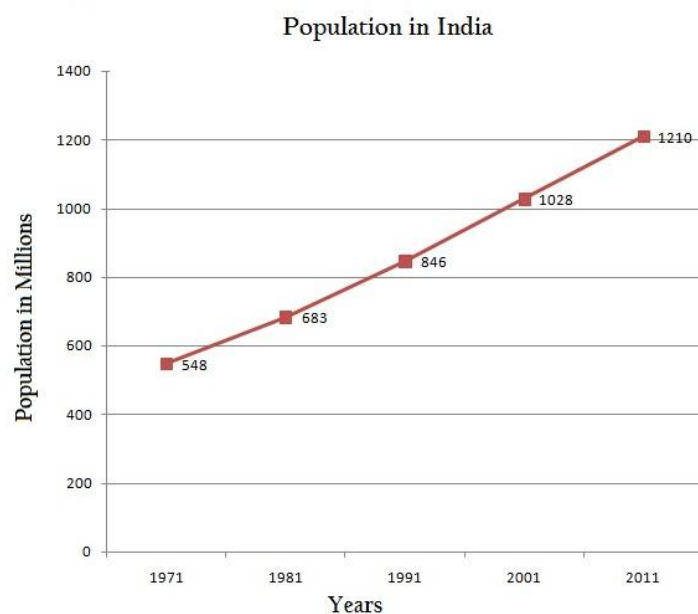
The Western Ghats receive abundant rainfall up to 250 cm annually. High rainfall and hot and humid climate have led to the growth of luxuriant forests in the region. While a portion of the Sahyadri Mountains have tropical rainforests, the southern parts have the typical 'shola' forests which have a wide variety of species. The Western Ghats are the home of a variety of wildlife such as elephant, bison, leopard, black panther, tiger, bear, wild boar and several species of langur.

**(3) The Malabar Coast**

The Malabar Coast is a long coastline on the south western parts of the country. It has relatively flat lands. It stretches in the states of Kerala and Karnataka between the Western Ghats range and the Arabian Sea. The coast is known for its lagoon and backwaters which are known as 'Kayals' locally. Vembanad is one of the longest backwater areas of Kerala.

**Answer 3**

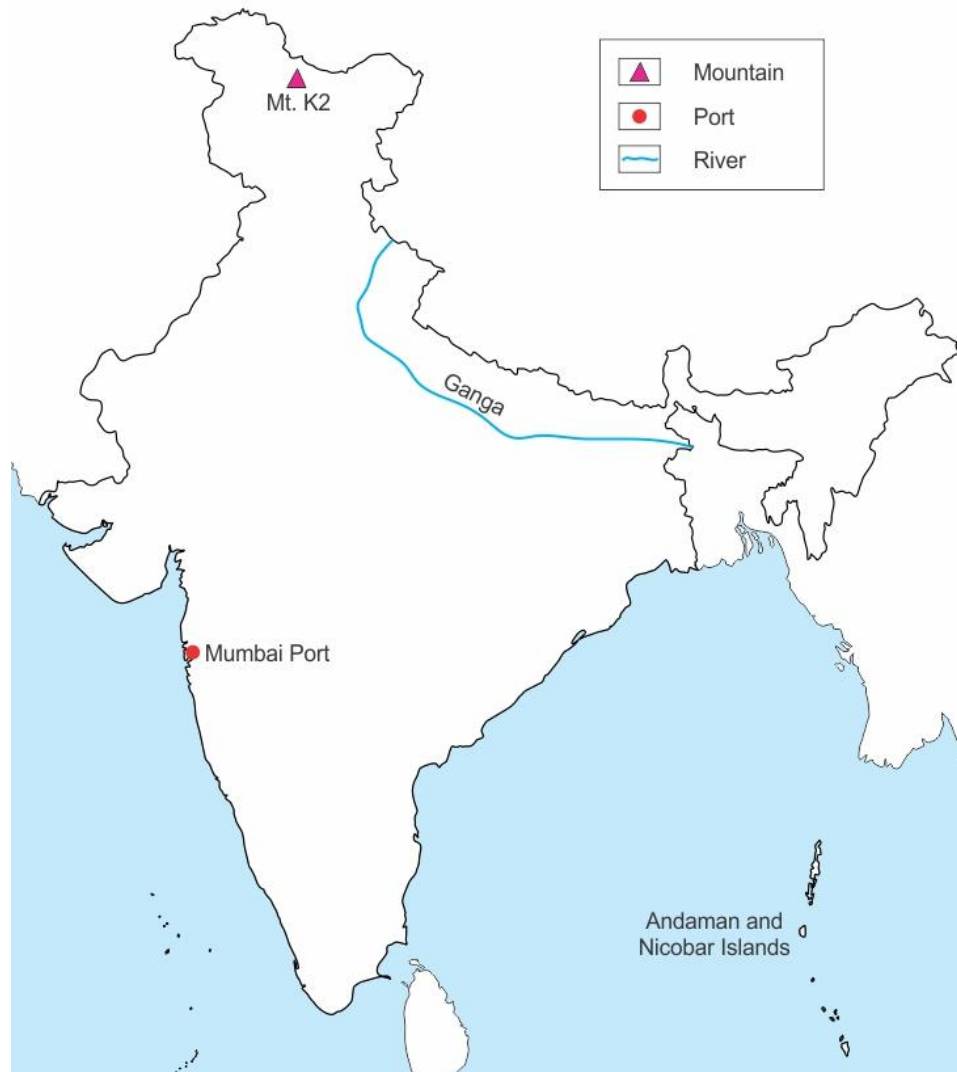
**(A)**



**(B)**

- (1) River Kaveri has formed a delta near the coast of Tamil Nadu.
- (2) Gulf of Khambhat is a gulf near the Gujarat coast.
- (3) Mt. Kalsubai lies in the Western Ghats.
- (4) Mt. Anaimudi is the highest peak in the Western Ghats.

**(C)**



#### **Answer 4**

##### **(1) Climatic characteristics of Punjab and Haryana Plains**

- a. The Punjab and Haryana Plains experience the monsoon type of climate in which winters are extremely cold and summers are extremely hot.
- b. The annual range of temperature in the plain region varies from 20C° to 40C°.
- c. The months of May and June are extremely hot. The season is marked with the blowing of hot and dry winds called 'loo'. Dust winds and occasional showers may also follow the loo.
- d. There is a decrease in rainfall as one moves away from the Siwalik Range along the Western Deserts.
- e. Rainfall mainly occurs during the months of July to September. The region also receives rainfall in the winter months due to the western depression. The rainfall is useful for growing rabi crops.

##### **(2) Distribution of industries in the Lower Ganga Plains:**

- a. The Lower Ganga Plains is rich in minerals, coal, water resources and cheap and abundant labour. These have helped in the development of industries.
- b. Most of the industries are located in the Hooghly Valley and Asansol Durgapur region.
- c. Iron and steel industries are located at Kulti, Burhanpur, Asansol and Durgapur.
- d. Jute and cotton textile industries are also located in the Hooghly region.
- e. Chemical industries are concentrated in Kolkata and Howrah. The paper industry is present in Kolkata, Titagadh, Naihat and Triveni. Chittaranjan is the centre which manufactures railway locomotives.
- f. Haldia is famous for the petrochemical industry, an oil refinery and a fertiliser plant.
- g. The Kolkata–Hooghly Industrial Belt is the main industrial region in Northern India.

##### **(3) Characteristics of agriculture in the Central Highlands of India:**

- a. Agriculture is the main occupation of the people of the Central Highlands. Soyabean and cotton are important cash crops which are grown in the region.
- b. The lands of the Central highlands are infertile leading to low productivity. The area is dependent on rainfall from irrigation; however, farmers also irrigate their fields with well water.
- c. Lack of modern methods of cultivation has also resulted in low productivity of lands.
- d. Ponds are the second most important source of irrigation.
- e. Wheat, rice, jowar, bajra, gram, mung and urad are some important crops which are grown in the region.

### Answer 5

- (1) An economic problem mainly arises due to scarcity of resources.
- (2) Goods and services are produced and supplied by public sector on the basis of 'No Profit and No Loss'.

### Answer 6

- (1) The two examples of natural resources are air and water.
- (2) Crowther defined inflation as 'a state in which the value of money is falling, i.e. prices are rising.' It refers to a state of rising prices and not a state of high prices.
- (3) Cash reserve ratio (CRR) means the minimum percentage of a bank's total deposits necessary to be kept with the central bank. Commercial banks need to maintain with the central bank a certain percentage of their deposits in the form of cash reserves. The central bank can vary the CRR between 3 and 15 percent.
- (4) The objectives of the Public Distribution System are to ensure food security and poverty alleviation by making essential commodities, especially food grains, available at affordable and uniform prices at the door steps of consumers.
- (5) In India, the Public Distribution System provides employment to a large number of people and it supplies food grain at subsidised rates to poor people.

### Answer 7

- (1) Causes of decrease in supply of goods and services:
  - i. Poor performance of farm sector: If agricultural production, especially food grain production, is very low, it could lead to shortage of food grains, leading to inflation.
  - ii. Industrial dispute: In countries where trade unions are powerful, they may curtail the production level. Trade unions resort to strikes, and if they happen to be unreasonable from the employers' point of view and prolonged, they force the employers to declare lock-outs. In both cases, the industrial production falls and thereby decrease in supply of goods and services. If the unions succeed in increasing money wages of their members to a very high level, then the productivity of labour and supply of goods and services change. This also tends to reduce the production and supply of goods.
  - iii. Natural calamities: Drought or flood is a factor which adversely affects the supplies of agricultural products. In turn, they create shortages of food products and raw materials, thereby creating inflationary pressures.
  - iv. Artificial scarcities: Artificial scarcities are created by hoarders and speculators who indulge in black marketing. Thus, they are instrumental in creating a shortage of supply of goods and services to raise their prices.
  - v. Other reasons are capital bottlenecks, entrepreneurial bottlenecks, infrastructural bottlenecks and foreign exchange bottlenecks.



(2) The common business malpractices which prevail in the market are

- i. Sale of adulterated goods, i.e. addition of inferior substances to the product being sold.
- ii. Sale of sub-standard goods, i.e. sale of goods which do not confirm to the prescribed quality standards.
- iii. Use of false weights and measures leading to losses.
- iv. Supply of defective goods.
- v. Misleading advertisements, i.e. advertisements falsely claiming a product or service to be of superior quality, grade or standard.
- vi. Sale of spurious goods, i.e. selling something of little value instead of the real product.
- vii. Sale of duplicate goods.
- viii. Hoarding and black-marketing which leads to scarcity and rise in prices.
- ix. Charging more than the maximum retail price (MRP) fixed for the product.