

**Maharashtra State Board**  
**Class X Social Science**  
**(Geography & Economics) - Paper II**  
**Board Paper – 2016**

**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) 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, \_\_\_\_\_ is the largest state.

(Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan)

(2) Punjab and Haryana plain is the leading producer of \_\_\_\_\_.

(bajra, wheat, oil-seeds, sugarcane)

(3) The highest peak in the Western Ghats is \_\_\_\_\_.

(Anaimudi, Dodabetta, Annamalai)

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

**Column 'A'**

**Column 'B'**

**[3]**

(1) Babul

(a) Religious town

(2) Varanasi

(b) Famous hill station

(3) Mahabaleshwar

(c) Best fodder

(d) IT hubs

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

(1) Regionalisation is very essential.

(2) Most of the Himalayan rivers are perennial in nature.

(3) Rajasthan desert is the most populated desert in the world.

(4) Mining activities are well developed on the Chota Nagpur Plateau.

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

[4]

- (1) Industries in the Andaman and Nicobar group of islands
- (2) Transportation in Ganga Plain (Central)
- (3) The Western Himalayas

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

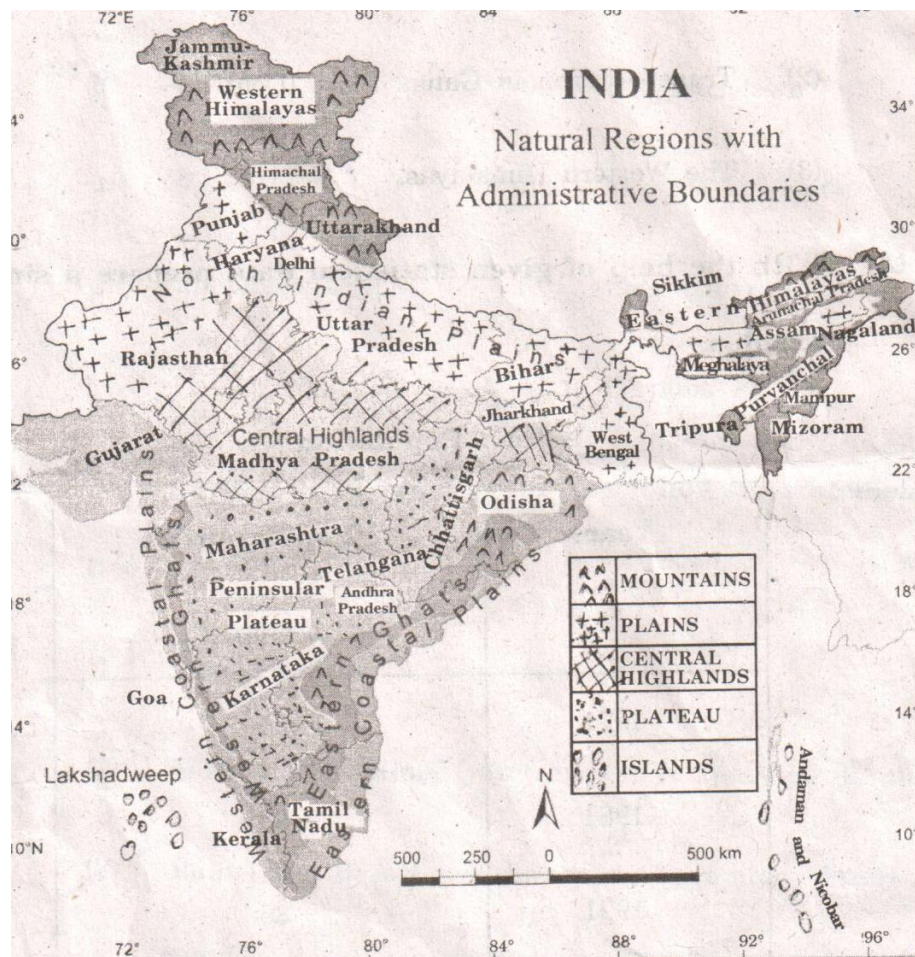
**India: Population**

Years	Population (in crores)
1971	55
1981	68
1991	85
2001	103
2011	121 (Provisional)

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

**Questions:**

[2]



**(1) Name the states in the Peninsular Plateau.**

- (2) Name the Ghats to the coasts.
- (3) Which plain lie in the state of Assam?
- (4) Name the islands to the Bay of Bengal.

**(C) Mark the following in the outline map of India supplied to you. Write the names.**

**Give index (any two):**

[2]

- (1) Tropic of Cancer
- (2) K-2
- (3) Amritsar
- (4) Chilka Lake

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

[8]

- (1) Describe the industrial development of Punjab –Haryana Plain.
- (2) Write in detail about the natural vegetation and animals of Peninsular (Deccan) Plateau.
- (3) What are the factors that make the Western Ghats and Western Coast the favoured destination of tourists?

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

[2]

- (1) Tertiary sector is also known as \_\_\_\_\_ sector.  
(agriculture, industrial, service)
- (2) The main motive producer is to maximise profit in \_\_\_\_\_ economy.  
(socialist, capitalist, mixed)

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

[6]

- (1) Explain the problem of 'for whom to produce'?
- (2) What is meant by 'Cash Reserve Ratio'?
- (3) What is meant by 'Deficit Financing'?
- (4) What is meant by Food adulteration?
- (5) What are the main objectives of Public Distribution System?

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

[4]

- (1) Explain the rights of consumers.
- (2) What are the causes of decrease in supply of goods and services?

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**Answer 1**

**(A)**

- (1) Area wise, Rajasthan is the largest state.
- (2) Punjab and Haryana plain is the leading producer of wheat.
- (3) The highest peak in the Western Ghats is Anaimudi.

**(B)**

**Column A**

- (1) Babul
- (2) Varanasi
- (3) Mahabaleshwar

**Column B**

- (c) Best fodder
- (a) Religious town
- (b) Famous hill station

**Answer 2**

**(A)**

- (1) The process of segregating or dividing an area into small segments is called regionalisation. Regionalisation is important because it provides a base for economic development. Until and unless, a region develops, a country as a whole also cannot develop.
- (2) Most of the Himalayan rivers are perennial in nature because they originate from the snow-capped glaciers or mountains in the Himalayas. Thus, they have water in them throughout the year.
- (3) The Rajasthan Desert is the most densely populated desert in the world as it lies mid-way between the densely populated basins of Ganga on the east and Indus on the west. Migration, invasion and exchange of population from the west to the east have resulted in the high density of population in the region.
- (4) Mining activities are well developed on the Chota Nagpur Plateau because it is rich in minerals such as bauxite, mica, copper, limestone, coal and iron ore.

**(B)**

**(1) Industries in the Andaman and Nicobar groups of islands**

The Andaman and Nicobar group of islands have small-scale village and handicraft industries. Shell and wood-based handicraft units are some main handicraft industries in the region. These small-scale industries are involved in a variety of activities such as manufacturing of polythene bags, paints and varnish, and shell crafts.

### (2) Transport in the Ganga Plains (Central)

The Ganga Plains are flat and even stretches of lands which make the construction of roadways and the laying of railway lines easier. Further, the flourishing agricultural activities in the region have led to the development of transport in the Ganga Plains. The region has a dense railway network which is connected to all the major cities of India.

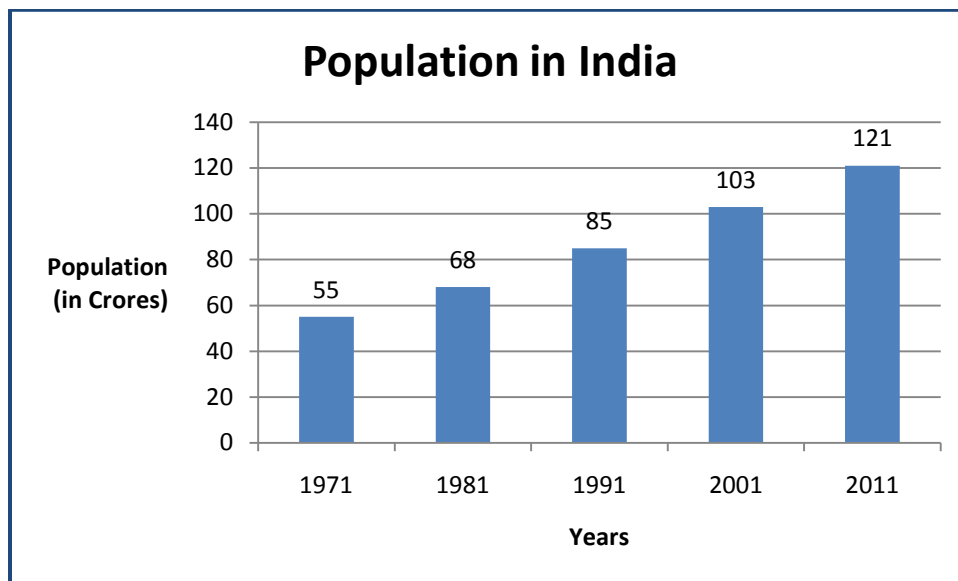
### (3) The Western Himalayas

The Western Himalayas extend from River Indus in the west to River Kali bordering Nepal and run through Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand. The Western Himalayas can be divided into three main divisions:

- Kashmir Himalayas
- Himachal Himalayas
- Kumaon Himalayas

### Answer 3

(A)



(B)

- (1) Telangana, Karnataka and Maharashtra are some states which lie in the Peninsular Plateau.
- (2) The Western Ghats and the Eastern Ghats
- (3) The North Indian Plains lie in Assam
- (4) The Andaman and Nicobar Islands lie in the Bay of Bengal.

(C)



#### Answer 4

- (1) The Punjab Haryana Plain has several cotton and woollen textiles, light engineering goods, paper, sugar, fertiliser and locomotive industries. Many small-scale industries such as handloom, hosiery, sports goods and bicycles also provide employment to the people. Electricity generated by the Bhakra Nangal Project, financial aid and assistance provided by the government and the large developing local markets have led to the development of industries in the region.
- (2) Deccan Plateau has a rich variety of forests. There are tropical evergreen forests, wet deciduous forests, dry deciduous forests and thorny scrub forests. Teak, sal, sheesham, sandalwood, khair and Arjun are some varieties of trees found in the region. Sandalwood is commercially valuable. Four-horned antelope, blackbuck, gaur and wild buffaloes are found here. Tigers and sloth bear are some other animals. The Indian giant squirrel and Jerdon's Courser (bird) are endangered species.
- (3) Several hill stations are located in the Western Ghats, and they are visited by tourists all over the country. Saputara in Gujarat, Mahabaleshwar in Maharashtra,

Kodaikanal in Tamil Nadu and Munnar in Kerala are some important hill stations. Many national parks and wildlife sanctuaries are also located in the region.

On the western coastal plains, many coastal tracts are known for beaches such as Srivardhan and Guhagar in Maharashtra, Colva Beach in Goa, Karwar beach in Karnataka and Kovalam beach in Kerala. Besides, many towns are also visited by pilgrims.

#### **Answer 5**

- (1) Tertiary sector is also known as **service** sector.
- (2) The main motive of producers is to maximise profit in a **capitalist** economy.

#### **Answer 6**

- (1) 'For whom to produce' is the third problem of allocation of resources. This relates to the distribution of national products among the various individuals. It is true that sharing of national product is directly influenced by the income of an individual. People with higher income will definitely possess higher purchasing capacities. Therefore, for proper and equal distribution of goods and services, there should be equality of income among all the people of society.
- (2) 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%.
- (3) Deficit financing means financing the budgetary deficit through public loans and creation of new money. It is the expenditure which is in excess of current revenue and public borrowing. The government may cover the deficit by running down its accumulated cash reserve from the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), borrow from RBI and RBI provides loans by printing more currency, and the government itself issues new currency.
- (4) Food adulteration is the mixing of extraneous material of an inferior quality with a superior quality product. We can define adulteration of food as the presence of adulterants in food items which should not be contained for legal or other reasons.
- (5) 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.

#### **Answer 7**

- (1) Rights of Consumers as given in the Consumers Protection Act are
  - i. Right to Safety: Consumers have the right to be protected against marketing of goods and services which are dangerous to life and property.
  - ii. Right to be Informed: Adequate and accurate information about the quality, quantity, purity, standard and price of goods and services must be provided to consumers. Nowadays, manufacturers provide detailed information on the

- contents of the product, its quantity, date of manufacturing, date of expiry, maximum retail price and precautions to be taken on the label and packaging of the product. This information helps consumers in making a decision to buy a product and while using the product.
- iii. Right to Seek Redressal: Consumers have been given the right to redress their grievances relating to the performance, grade and quality of the goods and services. In case of any defect, the product must be repaired or replaced by the seller. The Consumer Protection Act has duly provided for a fair settlement of genuine grievances of consumers. It has also set up a proper mechanism for their redressal at the district, state and national levels.
  - iv. Right to Choose: It means assurance of access of variety of goods and services at competitive price. In case of single supplier, the consumer has the right to be assured of quality and service at a fair price.
  - v. Right to be Heard: The consumer's interest should receive due consideration at appropriate forums relating to consumer welfare.
  - vi. Right to Consumer Education: The consumer should receive knowledge about goods and issues relating to consumer welfare.

(2) 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 these are 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 decreases the 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.