7426

Register Number | | | | | | |

GEOGRAPHY & ECONOMICS

Time Allowed : $2\frac{1}{2}$ Hours] [Maximum Marks : 100

(Geography : 70

Economics : 30)

Note : i) The outline map of India should be attached to the answer script after answering on it as asked in **Part – VI**.

ii) Draw diagrams wherever necessary.

PART – I

(Marks : 25)

A) Choose the correct answer : $10 \times 1 = 10$

1. The highest populated state in India is

   a) Andhra Pradesh

   b) Madhya Pradesh

   c) Uttar Pradesh.

2. The Nagarjuna Sagar project is built on the river

   a) Krishna

   b) Mahanadi

   c) Kaveri.

3. The ..... have more railways then the Himalayan mountains.

   a) Northern plains

   b) Coastal plains

   c) Deccan plateau.

[Turn over

4. The process by which ecosystem, species and gene become extinct is

   a) Loss of biodiversity

   b) Deforestation

   c) Acid rain.

5. The third step in a project to be undertaken is

   a) planning the project design

   b) collection of data

   c) analysis of data and interpretation.

6. Traditional economy is also called

   a) closed economy

   b) open economy

   c) developed economy.

7. Inflation causes the value of money to

   a) fall

   b) increase

   c) remain stationary.

8. Liberalisation helps to relax rules and regulations which posed restriction on

   a) Public sector

   b) Private sector

   c) Secondary sector.

9. Product method estimates national income form the

   a) expenditure side

   b) income side

   c) output side.

10. The term ..... resources refers to total knowledge, skills, talents as well as population of a country.

   a) Agricultural

   b) Industrial

   c) Human.

B) Fill in the blanks : $10 \times 1 = 10$

11. India is a ..... country with total freedom of worship.

12. The occurrence of sudden rainfall with violent thunder and lightning is termed as ..... .

13. Techniques used for keeping rainwater in reserves are termed as ..... .

14. Industries owned and controlled by the Government are ..... .

15. The set of planned activities performed within specific period of time at the available cost is termed as ..... .

16. ..... is a situation in which the standard of living of the people is very low.

17. Increase in ..... raises the social overhead capital.

18. Implicit cost is also known as ..... cost.

19. ..... revenue is the addition to total revenue which results from the sale of one additional unit of output.

20. When the value of exports are more than the value of imports, balance of trade is said to be ..... .

C) Match the following : $5 \times 1 = 5$

21. White Revolution	a) Indian Remote Sensing
22. Hazaribag Sanctuary	b) Bangalore
23. Satellite system	c) Jharkhand
24. Guru Shikar	d) Milk and milk products
25. Electronic capital	e) Mount Abu.

PART – II

(Marks : 20)

Note : Write short answers for any *ten* of the following, choosing *eight* from Geography and *two* from Economics : $10 \times 2 = 20$

GEOGRAPHY

26. Why is there a wide variety of flora and fauna found in India ?

27. Write any two points on significance of Himalayas.

28. Explain the steps taken to conserve wildlife.

29. What are the different types of irrigation systems in India ?

30. Write any four of the adverse impacts of urbanisation on environment.

31. What are the two main aims of introducing latest technology in agriculture ?

32. How is climate an important factor for the location of textile industries in Mumbai ?

33. Mention the different means of communication.

34. Write two important points to be considered for the collection of data.

35. What is GPS ?

ECONOMICS

36. List out the features of mixed economy.

37. Explain the term 'Budget'.

38. Find out the marginal cost from the data given below :

Output (units)	0	1	2	3	4
Total cost (Rs.)	50	70	90	100	110

39. Explain direct taxes with the help of examples.

40. What do you understand by social cost ?

PART – III

(Marks : 15)

Note : Answer briefly any *five* of the following questions, choosing *three* from Geography and *two* from Economics. $5 \times 3 = 15$

GEOGRAPHY

Distinguish between the following :

41. Himalayas and Western ghats.

42. Well irrigation and Tubewell irrigation.

43. South West monsoon and North East monsoon.

44. Agro-based industries and Mineral-based industries.

45. Monsoon forests and Mangrove forests.

46. Greenhouse effect and Global warming.

ECONOMICS

Distinguish between the following :

47. Capitalism and Socialism.

48. Inflation and Deflation.

49. Internal and International trades.

50. Rural unemployment and urban unemployment.

PART – IV

(Marks : 20)

Note : i) Answer any *four* of the following questions, choosing *two* from Geography and *two* from Economics.

ii) Answer each question in a paragraph. $4 \times 5 = 20$

GEOGRAPHY

51. Write a short note on geological history of the Himalayas.

52. Explain briefly about the significance of railways.

53. What are the agricultural patterns of India ? Explain.

54. How are industries classified ? Give an example for each of them.

55. What is GIS ? How is it useful ?

ECONOMICS

56. Explain the role of forests in economic development of a country.

57. What are the characteristic features of developing economy ?

58. Bring out the importance of foreign trade in the economic development of a country.

59. Calculate GNP, NDP, NNP, with the help of data given below :

GDP	=	Rs. 35,500 Crores
Depreciation	=	Rs. 3,200 Crores
NFYEA	=	Rs. (–) 1800 Crores.

PART – V

(Marks : 10)

Note : Answer any *one* of the following questions. $1 \times 10 = 10$

60. What is remote sensing ? Explain how sunrays have its impact on the object on the earth.

61. Mention the major environmental issues and explain your role in managing the issues.

62. Write an essay about the distribution of rainfall with a sketch map.

PART – VI

(Marks : 10)

Note : Mark the following on the *outline map of India* provided.

63. West Bengal and its capital. 1

64. Ladakh range. 1

65. Gulf of Khambhat. 1

66. River Kaveri and its project. 2

67. Jamshedpur. 1

68. Malabar Coast. 1

69. Manas Sanctuary. 1

70. Major port in Maharashtra. 1

71. An area of coffee cultivation. 1