

Living Planet Index and ecological footprint calculations. The Living Planet Report is the world's leading, science-based analysis on the health of our only planet and the impact of human activity.

Q 5.A

- Oliver Hart from Harvard and MIT professor Bengt Holmstrom won 2016's Nobel Memorial Prize in Economics for their study of contracts and human behaviour in business.
- Economist Angus Deaton has won the 2015 economics Nobel Prize for his work on consumption, poverty and welfare that has helped governments to improve policy through tools such as household surveys and tax changes.
- The Nobel Prize in Economic Sciences 2013 was awarded jointly to Eugene F. Fama, Lars Peter Hansen and Robert J. Shiller "for their empirical analysis of asset prices".
- The Nobel Prize in Economic Sciences 2014 was awarded to Jean Tirole "for his analysis of market power and regulation".

Q 6.B

- **Bundelkhand:** The principal rivers of Bundelkhand are the Sindh, Betwa, Shahzad River, Ken, Bagahin, Tons, Pahuj, Dhasan and Chambal. The Kali Sindh, rising in Malwa, marks the western frontier of Bundelkhand.
- **Vidarbha:** Wainganga is the largest of all the Vidarbha rivers. Other major rivers that drain Vidarbha region are the Wardha, and Kanhan rivers which are all tributaries of Godavari river. In north, five small rivers, Khapra, Sipna, Gadga and Dolar along with Purna, are the tributaries of Tapti river. Penganga river is another big river which originates in Buldhana district.
- **Rayalseema:** Rayalaseema is a geographic region in the Indian state of Andhra Pradesh. It includes the four southern districts of Anantapur, Chittoor, Kadapa and Kurnool. All the major rivers of Andhra Pradesh draining into the Bay of Bengal flow through this region. Godavari or Dakshin Ganga is also one such river.

Q 7.C

- Sir Creek is a 96 km (60 mi) tidal estuary on the border of India and Pakistan. The creek, which opens up into the Arabian Sea, divides the Gujarat state of India from the Sindh province of Pakistan.

Q 8.D

Outer Himalaya (Siwalik) It is youngest and lowest range of Himalaya. The height of this range varies between 600 m to 1500 m, but rarely exceeds 650 m. Siwaliks are characterized by fault scraps, anticlinal crests and synclinal hills.

Important Hills of Siwalik Range

- Dalfa , Miri, Mishmi, Abor and Patkai in Arunachal Pradesh.
- Dhang range, Dundwa range, Churian and Muria Ghats in Nepal.
- Jammu hills in Jammu & Kashmir.

Middle Himalaya or Lesser Himalaya The Middle Himalaya forms the most intricate and rugged mountainous system, it is 60-80 km wide and 3700-4500m high.

- Most of the hills stations such as Dalhousie, Manali, Shimla, Nanital, Musoorie, Darjeeling, etc. are located in this range.
- On Dhauladhar range, the hill stations of Shimla and Pir Panjal are Situated. The Kashmir valley which is about 150 km long and 80 km wide lies between the Pir Panjal and the Zaskar ranges.
- From west to east, middle Himalaya is divided into following ranges:

1. Pirpanjal range (J&K): It is longest range of the Middle Himalaya.
2. Dhauladhar range (Himachal Pradesh)
3. Mussoorie range (Uttarakhand)
4. Nagtibba range (Uttarakhand)
5. Mahabharat range (Nepal)

Inner Himalaya or greater Himalaya (Himadri & Bahirgiri). It is the highest mountain range of the world. Its average height is 6100 m. Most of the world's highest peaks are located in this Inner Himalayan region.