

# GEOGRAPHY

*Time allowed : 3 hours*

*Maximum Marks : 70*

## GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS :

- (i) *There are 26 questions in all.*
- (ii) *All questions are compulsory.*
- (iii) *Marks for each question are indicated against it.*
- (iv) *Question numbers 1 to 10 are very short answer questions carrying 1 mark each. Answer to each of these questions should not exceed 20 words.*
- (v) *Question numbers 11 to 20 are short answer questions carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each of these questions should not exceed 80 words.*
- (vi) *Question numbers 21 to 25 are long answer questions of 5 marks each. Answer to each of these questions should not exceed 150 words.*
- (vii) *Question number 26 is related to identification or locating and labelling of geographical features on maps.*
- (viii) *Outline maps of the **World** and **India** provided to you must be attached within your answer book.*
- (ix) *Use of **templates** or **stencils** for drawing outline maps is allowed.*

## QUESTION PAPER CODE 64/1/1

- |    |   |                                 |
|----|---|---------------------------------|
| 1. | Which continent has the highest growth rate of population?                                      | 1                               |
| 2. | Which country has the lowest sex ratio in the world?  | 1                               |
| 3. | Name the two activities on which the earliest human beings were dependent for their sustenance. | $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$ |
| 4. | What is a household industry?   | 1                               |
| 5. | Give the significance of river St. Lawrence as an inland waterway.                              | 1                               |
| 6. | Give the meaning of human settlement.   | 1                               |
| 7. | What is the contribution of India in the production of rice in the world?                       | 1                               |

8. Name the first major sea port of India developed after independence. 1
9. Which sector of economy accounted for the highest percentage of India's total value of exports in 2003-2004 ? 1
10. Name the two metropolitan cities which are the main polluters of river Ganga before it reaches Varanasi. 1
11. Explain the concept of 'Determinism' with suitable examples. 3x1 = 3
12. Divide the population of the world into two groups on basis of residence. How do they differ from each other? Explain any two points of difference. 1 + 2 = 3
13. What is the importance of 'dairy farming' ? Why is it mainly practised near urban and industrial centres of the world? Explain any two reasons. 1 + 2 = 3
14. Study the table and answer the questions that follow: 1+1+1= 3

**World Imports and Exports (in millions of U.S. \$)**

	1955	1965	1975	1985	1995	2005
Exports Total Merchandise	95,000	1,90,000	8,77,000,	19,54,000	51,62,000	1,03,93,000
Imports Total Merchandise	99,000	1,99,000	9,12,000	20,15,000	52,92,000	1,07,53,000

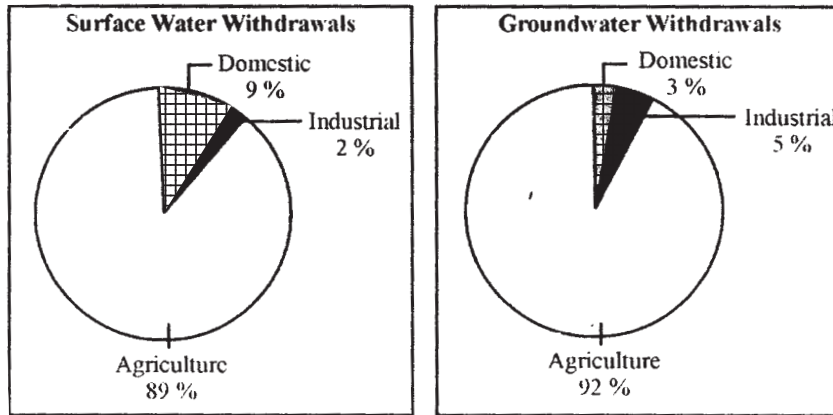
- (14.1) Which decade shows the highest increase of total value of imports and exports of goods and services?
- (14.2) How much is the increase in total value of exports during 1955 to 2005 ?
- (14.3) Why does the need for trade arise?

**Note:** The following question is for the **BLIND CANDIDATES** only, in lieu of  
Q. No. 14:

What is international trade? Why does international trade exist? Explain. 1+2=3

15. Mention the famous oil pipeline of the U.S.A. How are pipelines one of the most convenient mode of transport? Explain any four points. 1 + 2 = 3

16. Why are ports called 'gateways of international trade'? Explain any three reasons. 3x1=3
17. Explain any three factors that determine the type of rural settlements in India. 3x1=3
18. Study the given diagram and answer the questions that follow: 1+2=3



- (18.1) Which sector accounts for most of the groundwater utilisation? Give one reason.
- (18.2) Why is the share of water utilization in domestic sector lower in groundwater as compared to surface water?

**Note:** The following question is for the BLIND CANDIDATES only, in lieu of Q. No. 18 :

- Why is the demand of water for irrigation increasing day by day in India? Explain any three reasons. 3 x 1 = 3
19. Explain any three major objectives of the 'New Industrial Policy' of India, which was announced in 1991. 3 x 1 = 3
20. Describe any three major problems related to water in India. 3 x 1 = 3
21. "Services are very important aspect for economic development of a country." Analyse the statement by explaining five components of a service sector. 5x1 = 5
22. What are rural settlements? What are the two types of the rural settlements in the world? How are they different from each other? Give three points of distinction. 1+1+3 = 5
23. Explain with examples the occupational structure of India's population. 5x1 = 5
24. Describe any five major problems related to Indian Agriculture. 5x1 = 5

25. Define the term 'Road Density'. Explain with examples the two main determinants of road density in India. 1+2+2 = 5

26. (26.1) In the given political **Outline Map of the World**, the following **four** features are shown: 4x½ = 2

(A) The major area of commercial livestock rearing.

(B) The major Sea Port:

(C) The major Air Port.

(D) The Mega City

Identify these features and write their correct names on the lines marked near each feature.

(26.2) In the given political **Outline Map of India**, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols: 3 x 1 = 3

(i) The State having lowest density of population.

(ii) The oil refinery located in West Bengal.

(iii) The major sea port located in Goa.

**Note:** The following questions are for the BLIND CANDIDATES only, in lieu of Q. No. 26

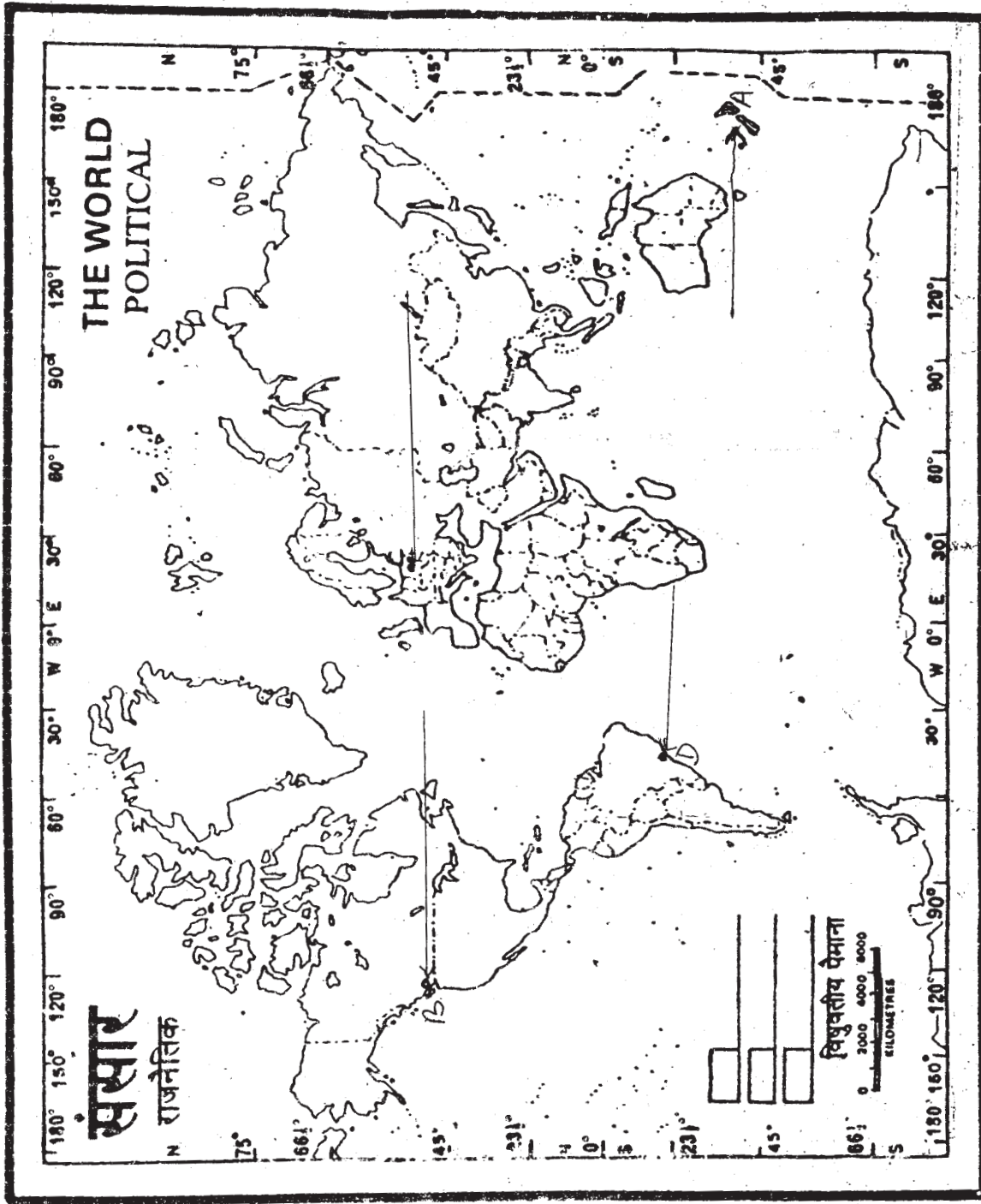
(26.1) Name any one major sea port located on the western coast of North America.

(26.2) Name the coastal mega city of Brazil.

(26.3) Which state of India has the lowest density of population?

(26.4) Name the oil refinery located in West Bengal.

(26.5) Which is the major sea port in Goa ? 5x1=5

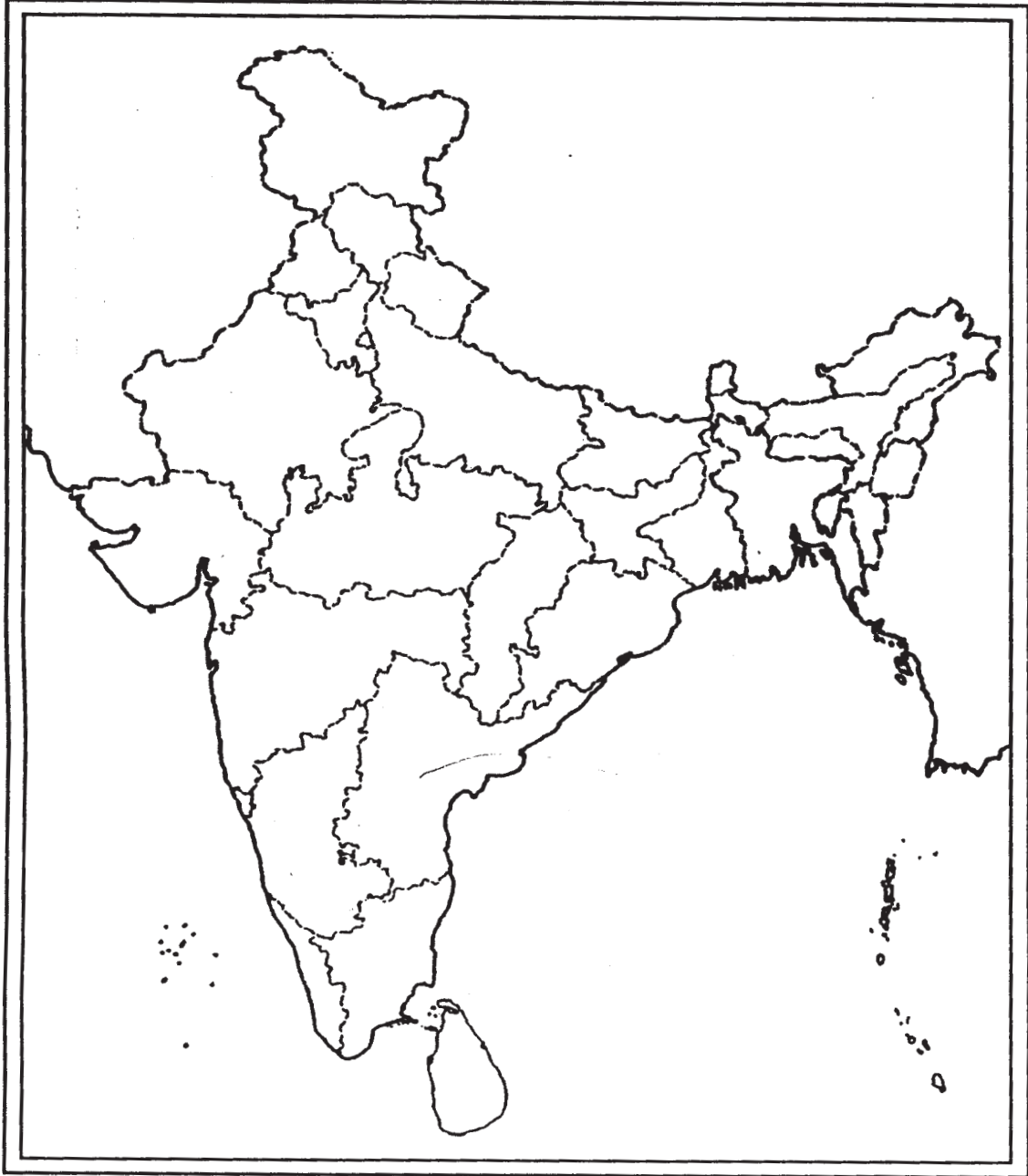


The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base-line. The External Boundary and Coast-line of India shown on this map agree with the Record/Master Copy certified by the Survey of India, Dehra Dun, Vide their letter No. T. B. 1218/62-A 1st. Published by : VIDYA MANDIR New Delhi.

Map for Q. No. 26.2  
प्रश्न सं. 26.2 के लिए मानचित्र

**Outline Map of India (Political)**

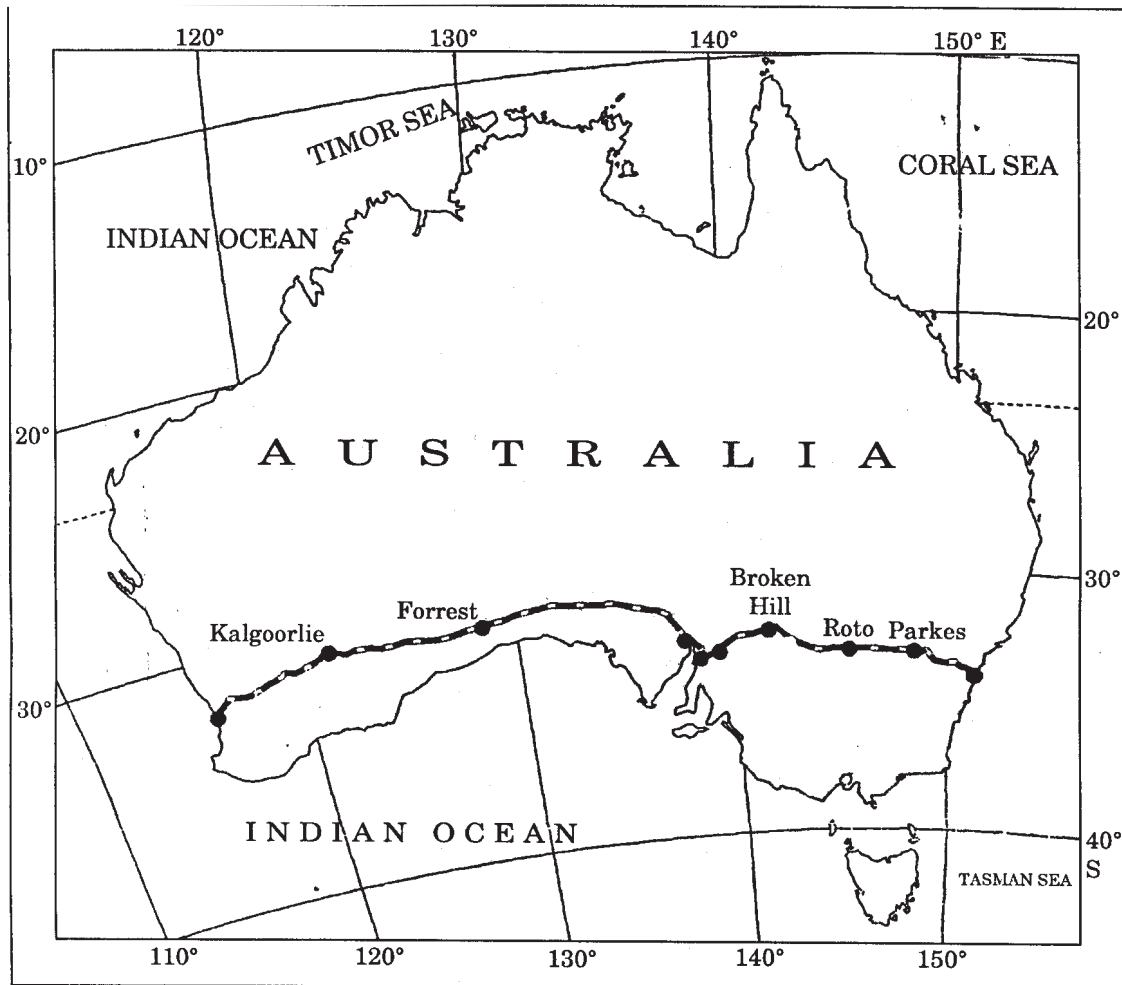
**भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)**



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### QUESTION PAPER CODE 64/1

1. Which parts of U.S.A. and Europe have density more than 200 persons per sq. km.?  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
2. Define the term 'positive growth of population'. 1
3. What is nomadic herding? 1
4. Which is the busiest sea route in the world? 1
5. Name the terminal stations of the 'Orient Express' Railway.  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
6. Name the metropolitan city of Karnataka State as per 2001 census. 1
7. Name any two ferrous minerals other than iron ore.  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
8. Which port has been developed to relieve the pressure of Chennai Port? 1
9. Name the air service which is widely used in the hilly areas of the north-eastern sector of India. 1
10. Which source of pollution is responsible for acid rain? 1
11. Explain the concept of 'New Determinism' with a suitable example. 3
12. Explain with examples the three economic factors influencing the population distribution in the world.  $3 \times 1 = 3$
13. What is subsistence agriculture? Mention any four characteristics of primitive subsistence agriculture.  $1 + 2 = 3$
14. How are technological innovations an important aspect of modern manufacturing industries? Explain any three aspects in this regard.  $3 \times 1 = 3$
15. Explain any three characteristics of quaternary activities.  $3 \times 1 = 3$
16. Study the map given below and answer the questions that follow:  $1 + 1 + 1 = 3$



- (16.1) Name the railway line shown in the given map.
- (16.2) Which are the terminal stations of this railway line?
- (16.3) Name the ports located on the coast of Spencer Gulf through which this railway line passes.

*Note: The following question is for the **Blind Candidates** only, in lieu of Q. No. 16.*

What are Trans-Continental Railways? Write four features of Trans-Siberian Railway.

1+2=3

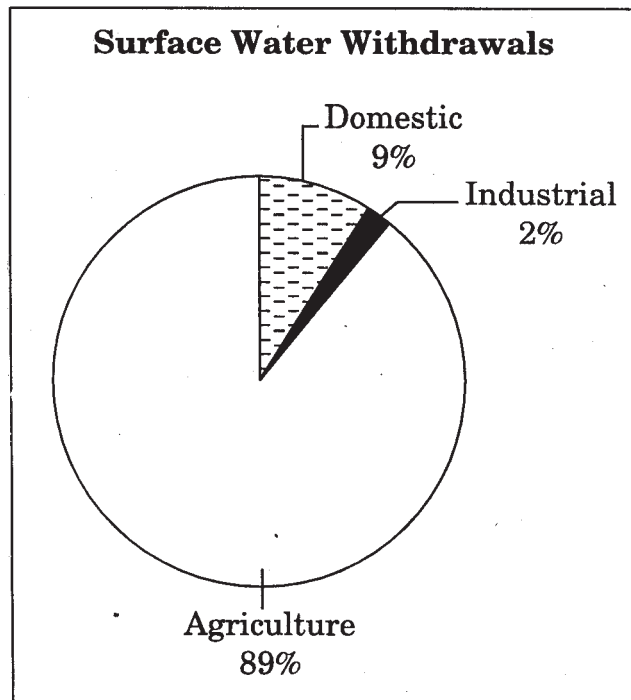
17. Explain any three factors that determine the clustered or compact rural settlements in India.

3x1=3

18. Study the diagram given below and answer the questions that follow:

1+2=3





- (18.1) Why is the share of surface water very limited to the industrial sector in India?
- (18.2) Which sector accounts for most of the surface water withdrawals and why? Give one reason.

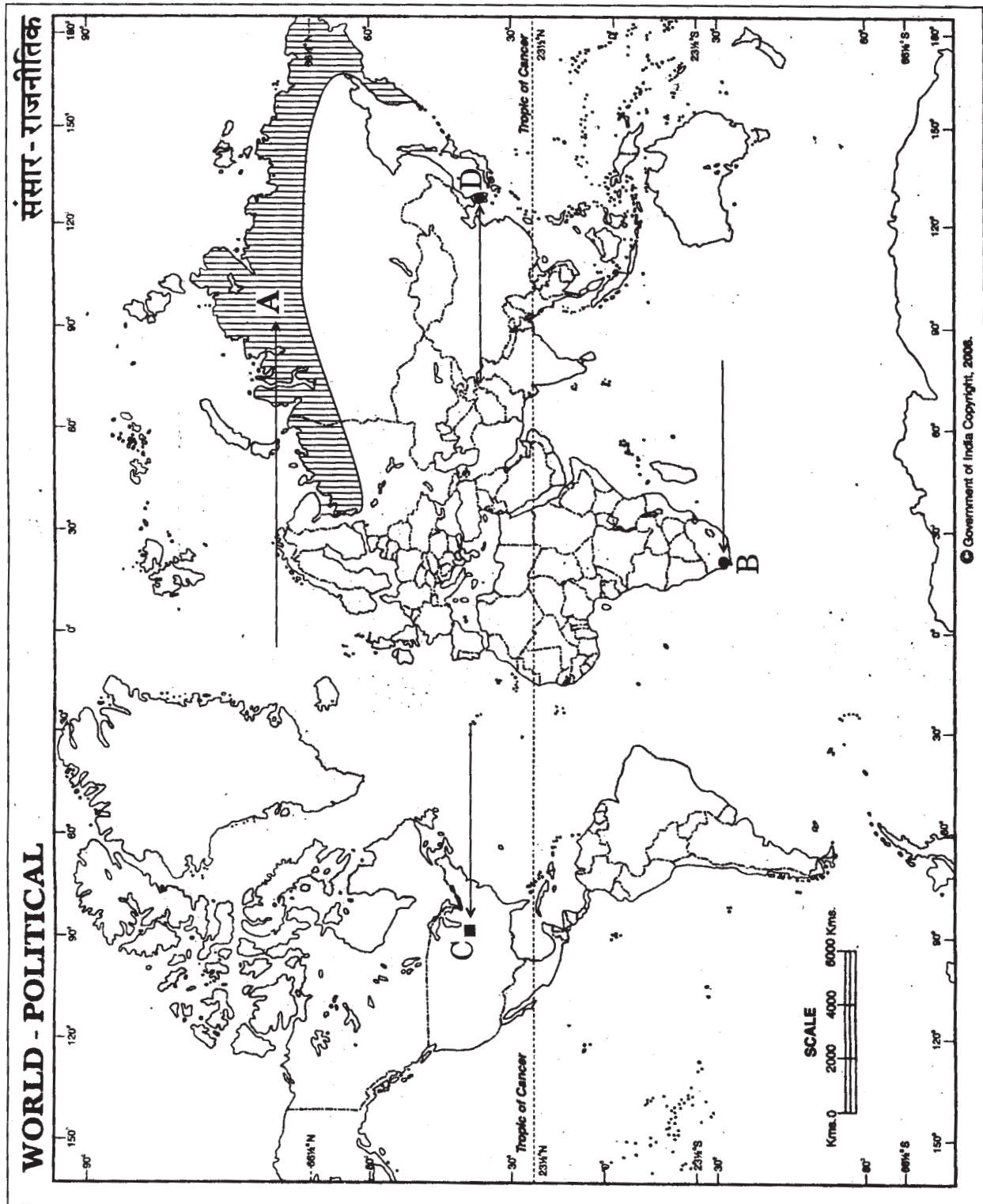
**Note:** The following question is for the **Blind Candidates** only, in lieu of Q. No. 18.

- Why is the demand of water for irrigation increasing day-by-day in India? Explain any three reasons. 3x1 =3
19. "Conservation of minerals is more important than other resources." Explain giving three arguments. 3x1=3
20. Explain any three major problems associated with urban waste disposal in India. 3x1 =3
21. Examine the five bases of international trade which are responsible for promoting international trade. 5x1 =5
22. What is settlement? Classify settlements of the world on the basis of their shape into two categories. Mention any three characteristics of each. 1+1+3 = 5
23. How are physical and economic factors responsible for uneven distribution of population in India? Explain with examples. 5x1 =5

24. Explain with examples any five geographical factors that affect localisation of an industry at a particular place in India. 5x1 =5
25. How are Indian Railways contributing to the growth of national economy? Explain with examples. 5x1 =5
26. (26.1) In the given political outline map of the World the following four features are shown : 4x½=2
- A. A major area of nomadic herding
  - B. A major sea port
  - C. A major air port
  - D. A mega city
- Identify these features and write their correct names on the line marked against each feature.
- (26.2) In the given political outline map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols: 3x1 =3
- (i) The state having highest percentage of urban population
  - (ii) The oil refinery located in Bihar
  - (iii) The southern-most major sea port of India

**Note:** The following question is for the Blind Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 26.

- (26.1) Name the major sea port located along the western coast of South Africa.
- (26.2) Name the mega city of South Korea.
- (26.3) Which state of India has the highest percentage of urban population?
- (26.4) Name any one oil refinery located in Assam.
- (26.5) Which is the major sea port located in Andhra Pradesh? 5x1 =5

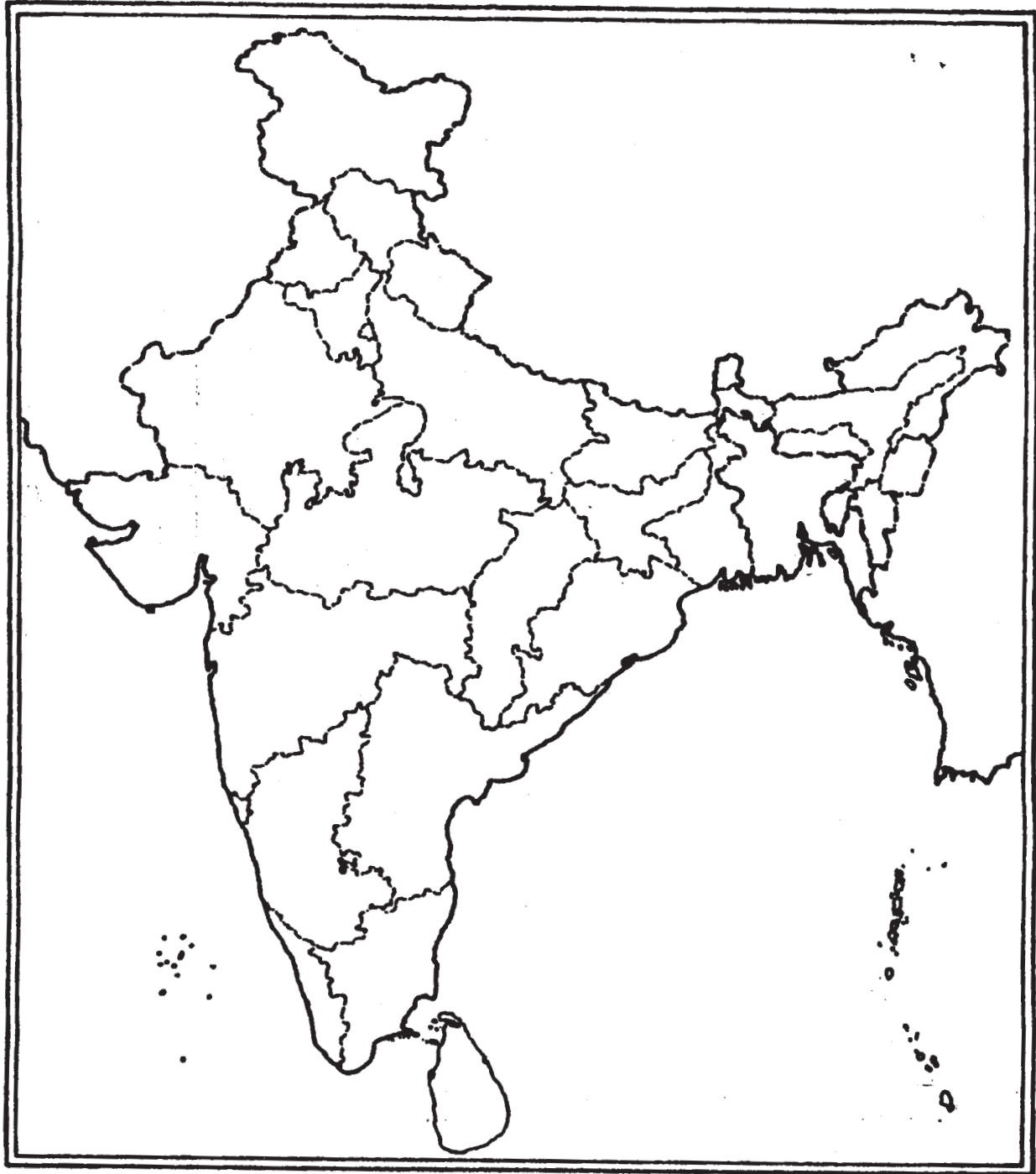


For question no. 26.2

प्रश्न सं. 26.2 के लिए

**Outline Map of India (Political)**

भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)



## Marking Scheme — Geography

### *General Instructions :*

1. The Marking scheme provides general guidelines to reduce subjectivity in the marking. The answers given in the Marking Scheme are suggestive answers. The content is thus indicative. **If a student has given any other answer which is different from the one given in the Marking Scheme, but conveys the meaning, such answers should be given due weightage.**
2. Evaluation is to be done as per instruction provided in the Marking Scheme. Marking Scheme should be strictly adhered to and religiously followed.
3. If a question has parts please award marks on the right hand side for each part. Marks awarded for different parts of the question should then be totalled up and written on the left hand margin and encircled.
4. If a question does not have parts, marks for it be awarded on the left hand side and encircled.
5. If a candidate has attempted an extra question, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and the other answer scored out.
6. The following textbooks can be referred to detailed answers. Page number of the concerned book is given on the right side of the answer of each question.  
Textbook I (TB-1) Fundamentals of Human Geography, published by NCERT.  
Textbook II (TB-2) India: People and Economy, published by NCERT.
7. **Due care should be given to the star (\*) market questions. These involve Higher Order of Thinking Skills (HOTS).**
8. **A full scale of Marks 0-100 has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it. Marks should not be deducted for bad handwriting and spelling mistakes.**

**QUESTION PAPER CODE 64/1/1**  
**EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS**

- |     |   |              |                               |
|-----|---|--------------|-------------------------------|
| 1.  | Africa  | TBI Pg No14. | 1                             |
| 2.  | United Arab Emirates (U AE)   | TBI Pg No 18 | 1                             |
| 3.  | Hunting and Gathering.  | TBI Pg No 30 | $\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2} = 1$ |
| 4.  | It is the smallest manufacturing unit. The craftsmen use local raw materials and simple hand tools to produce everyday goods in their homes With the help of their family members or part time labourers. | TBI Pg No 49 | 1                             |
| 5.  | St. Lawrence seaway serves the most important industrial region of U.S.A and Canada   | TBI Pg No76. | 1                             |
| 6.  | Human Settlement means cluster of dwelling of any type or size where human beings live.   | TBII Pg 32.  | 1                             |
| 7.  | India Contributes 22(%) percent of rice production in the world   | TBII Pg 45   | 1                             |
| 8.  | Kandla Port   | TBII Pg 129  | 1                             |
| 9.  | Manufacturing/ Industrial Sector  | TBII Pg 126  | 1                             |
| 10. | Kanpur. Allahabad.  | TBII Pg 136  | $\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2} = 1$ |
| 11. | <b>Concept of determinism:-</b>   |              |                               |
|     | (i) In the early stages humans were greatly influenced by nature.   |              |                               |
|     | (ii) They listened to nature, were afraid of its fury and worshipped it.  |              |                               |
|     | (iii) There is direct dependence of human beings on nature for resources which sustain them.  |              |                               |
|     | (iv) The physical environment for societies becomes the Mother Nature.  |              |                               |
|     | (v) Societies were largely influenced by nature.  |              |                               |
|     | (vi) Determinism considers humans passive agents. Nature determines their attitudes, decisions and lifestyle.   |              |                               |

**(Any three points)**

**Ex:- Tribals of AbujhMadd area of central India.:**

**Any other relevant example.**

TB I Pg 2-3

3x1=3

12. **Division of Population**

- (a) Rural
- (b) Urban
  - (i) Rural and urban life styles differ from each other in terms of their livelihood and social conditions.
  - (ii) Sex composition also differs.
  - (iii) Occupation structure is quite different.
  - (iv) Density of population also varies.
  - (v) Level of development varies between rural and urban areas.
  - (vi) **Any other relevant point.**  
**(Any two points to be explained.)**

TB I Pg - 9      1+2 = 3

13. Dairy is the most advanced and efficient type of rearing of milch animals. It is highly capital intensive. It provides milk, butter, cheese, ghee etc.

- (i) It is practised mainly near urban and industrial centers. They provide neighbourhood market for fresh milk and dairy products.
- (ii) There is a great demand of dairy products.
- (iii) The development' of refrigeration pasteurization and other preservation process have also promoted dairy farming near the urban centers. TB I Pg-38-39      1+2 =3

14. **14.1** - 1965-1975

**14.2** -10393000-95000= 102,98,000 millions of US dollers

**14.3**

- (i) Regional difference in production and productivity.
- (ii) Economic development.
- (iii) Difference in national resources

**(Any one point)**

TB I Pg-84      1+1+1 = 3

**For Blind students in lieu of Q.No 14.**

- (i) International trade is the exchange of goods and services among two countries across national boundaries.
- (i) Regional difference in production and productivity.
- (ii) Economic development.
- (iv) Difference in national resources

TB I Pg-84      1+2 = 3

15. (a) **'Big- Inch' Pipe Line**
- (b) **Covinient mode of transportation**
- (i) Pipelines are the most convenient mode of transporting liquids and gases over long distances
  - (ii) They are energy efficient and environment friendly.
  - (iii) Liquefied coal can also be transported through pipelines.
  - (iv) Uninterrupted supply.
  - (v) No. interruption in other means of transport.
  - (vi) In New Zealand milk is supplied through pipelines.
  - (vii) No pilferage during transit
  - (viii) **Any other relevant point.**  
(Any two points) TB I Pg 77,78      1+2 = 3
16. (i) The sea ports play an important role in international trade, therefore they are called gateways of International trade.
- (ii) Cargoes and travellers pass from one port to another.
- (iii) They act as collection centers of commodities from their hinterlands for further shipment to foreign destinations.
- (iv) They act as receiving centers of foreign consignment.
- (v) International trade on large scale is possible only through ports
- (Any three points) TB I Pg 88      3x1 = 3
17. **Factors that determine the rural settlements:-**
- (i) **Physical Factors:** - Nature of terrain, altitude. climate and water.
  - (ii) **Cultural and Aesthetic Factors:** - Caste, religion and social structure.
  - (iii) **Security Factors:-** Defense against thefts robberies. and wild animals. TB II Pg 33      3x1=3
18. **18.1 Agricultural Sector** (½ Mark)
- Reason:-** Irrigation is needed to increase the agricultural productivity  
(Any other relevant Point) (½ mark)



## 18.2

- (i) Mostly people prefer to live in those areas where surface water is easily available
- (ii) Underground water is not available in most of the areas
- (iii) Underground water is not always potable.
- (iv) **Any other relevant point**

(Any two points)

(1+1 = 2 marks)

TB II Pg.63

1+2=3

### For Blind Students in lieu of Q.No 18

- (i) Increasing demand for agricultural products due to large increase in population.
- (ii) Productivity is higher in irrigated land.
- (iii) Seasonal variation in rainfall.
- (iv) Uncertainty of rainfall.
- (v) Regular moisture supply is needed for high yielding crops
- (vi) **Any other relevant point**

(Any three points)

T.B II Pg-64

3x1=3

## 19. Main objectives of New Industrial Policy

- (i) To build on the gains already made.
- (ii) Correct the distortions or weaknesses that have crept in.
- (iii) Maintain a sustained growth in productivity and gainful employment.
- (iv) Attain international competitiveness.
- (v) **Any other relevant point**

(Any three objectives)

T.B II Pg-96

3x1=3

## 20. Water Related Problems in India

- (i) Indiscriminate use of water by increasing population.
- (ii) Industrial expansion has led to the degradation of the quality of water.
- (iii) Per capita availability of water is decreasing due to increasing population.

(iv) The available water resources are getting polluted with industrial agricultural and domestic effluents.

(v) Increasing demand of water in various sectors.

(vi) **Any other relevant point**

**(Any three points)**

T.B II Pg-135

3x1=3

21. **The major components of services.**

(i) Business Sector.

(ii) Finance

(iii) Wholesale and retail trading

(iv) Transportation and Communication.

(v) Entertainment.

(vi) Government of different levels.

(vii) Non Government agencies.

**(Any five component to be analysed)**

TBI Pg 59

5x1=5

22. Rural settlements consist of villages in which most of the people

are engaged in primary activities i.e. agriculture, fishing, mining, forestry etc. They are generally smaller in size.

Types:- (a) Compact or Nucleated Settlements.

(b) Dispersed Settlements

**Differences:**

(i) In compact settlements the houses are closely spaced and streets are narrow, on the other hand in dispersed settlements they consist of one or two dwelling units. In compact settlements communities are closely knit together in common bond by cultural features such as a church, a mosque or a temple.

(ii) Compact settlement are commonly seen in river valleys and fertile plains while dispersed settlements are found over hills, plateaus and highlands

(iii) Plains of India, China, Thailand and Japan have compact settlements while dispersed settlements are in Africa. Mauritania, hills of China and India.

(iv) Any other difference

**(Any three relevant differences)**

TBI Pg 92

1+1+3 =5

23. **Occupational Structure of India:-**

- (i) There is a large proportion of dependent population
- (ii) Most of the India's population is engaged in primary sector rather than secondary and tertiary sectors.
- (iii) About 58.2% of total working population is of cultivators and agricultural labourers, whereas only 4.2% of workers are engaged in household industries and 37.6% are other workers.
- (iv) Male workers outnumber female workers in all the three sectors.
- (v) There has been some improvement in work participation of women in secondary and tertiary sectors.
- (vi) The proportion of workers in agriculture sector in India has shown a decline over the last few decades.
- (vii) The Participation rate in secondary and tertiary sector has registered an increase
- (viii) **Any other relevant point.**

**(Explanation of any five points with examples.)**

TB-II Pg-11

5×1 =5

24. **Problems related to Indian Agriculture:-**

- (i) Dependence on erratic monsoon.
- (ii) Constraints of financial resources and indebtedness.
- (iii) Lack of land reforms.
- (iv) Low productivity.
- (v) Small farm size and fragmentation of holdings.
- (vi) Lack of commercialization.
- (vii) Vast underemployment.
- (viii) Degradation of cultivable land.
- (ix) Any other relevant point

**(Any five points with explanation.)**

TB-II Pg-56, 57, 58

5×1 =5

25. **Road Density:-** Length of roads in per 100 Sq kms.

Determinants of road density

- (i) Nature of terrain
- (ii) Level of economic development

Explanation of these two points with examples 2 marks each TB II Pg 117 1+2+2 = 5

26. **26.1 See answer on the given map**

**26.2 See answer on the given map**

**For Blind Students :**

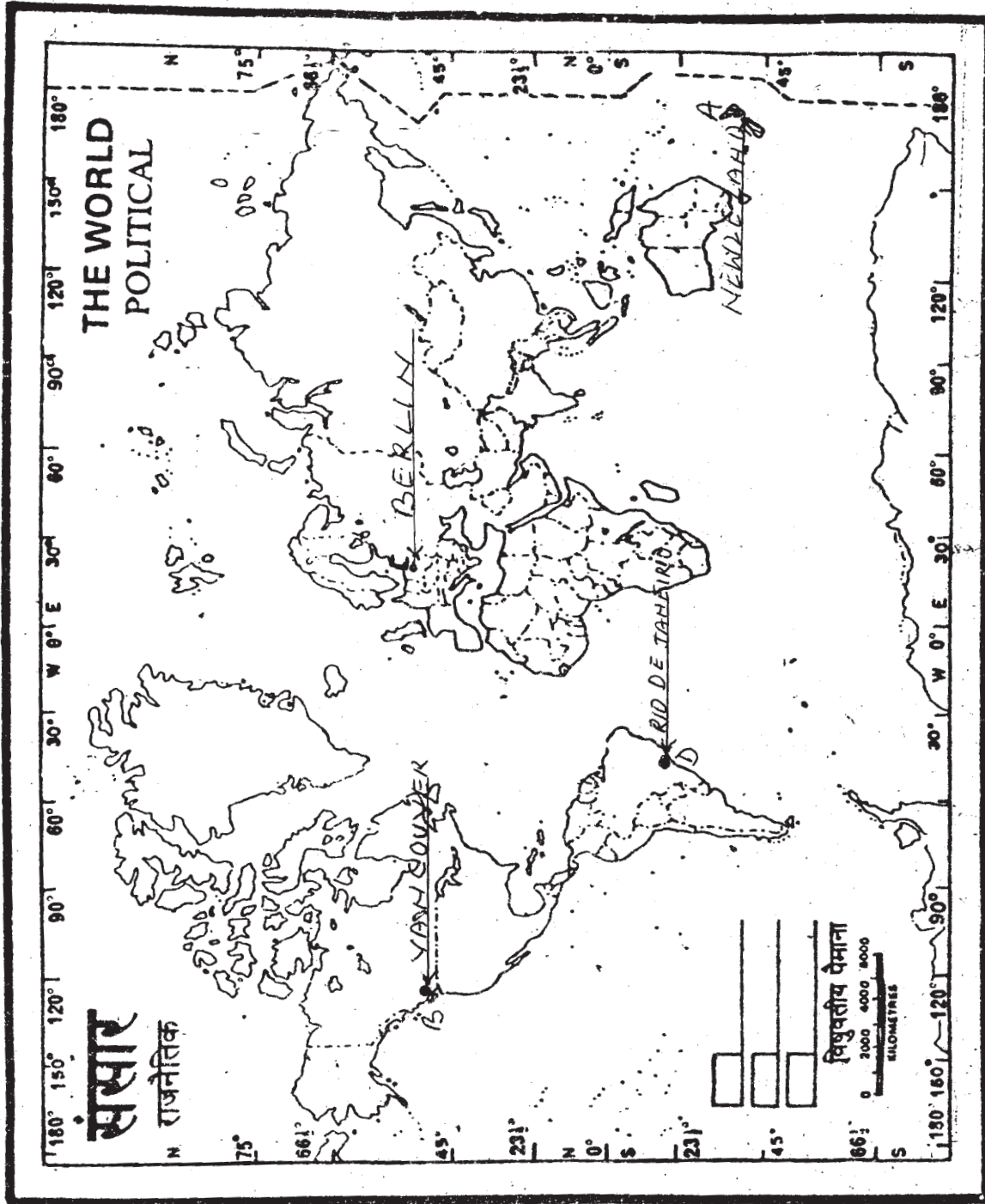
26.1- Vancouver/ San Francisco

26.2- Rio de Janeiro

26.3- Arunachal Pradesh

26.4- Haldia

26.5- Marmagao



The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base-line. The External Boundary and Coast-line of India shown on this map agree with the Record/Master Copy certified by the Survey of India, Dehra Dun, Vide their letter No. T. B. 1218/62-A 1st. Published by : VIDYA MANDIR New Delhi.

Answer for Q.No. 26.2

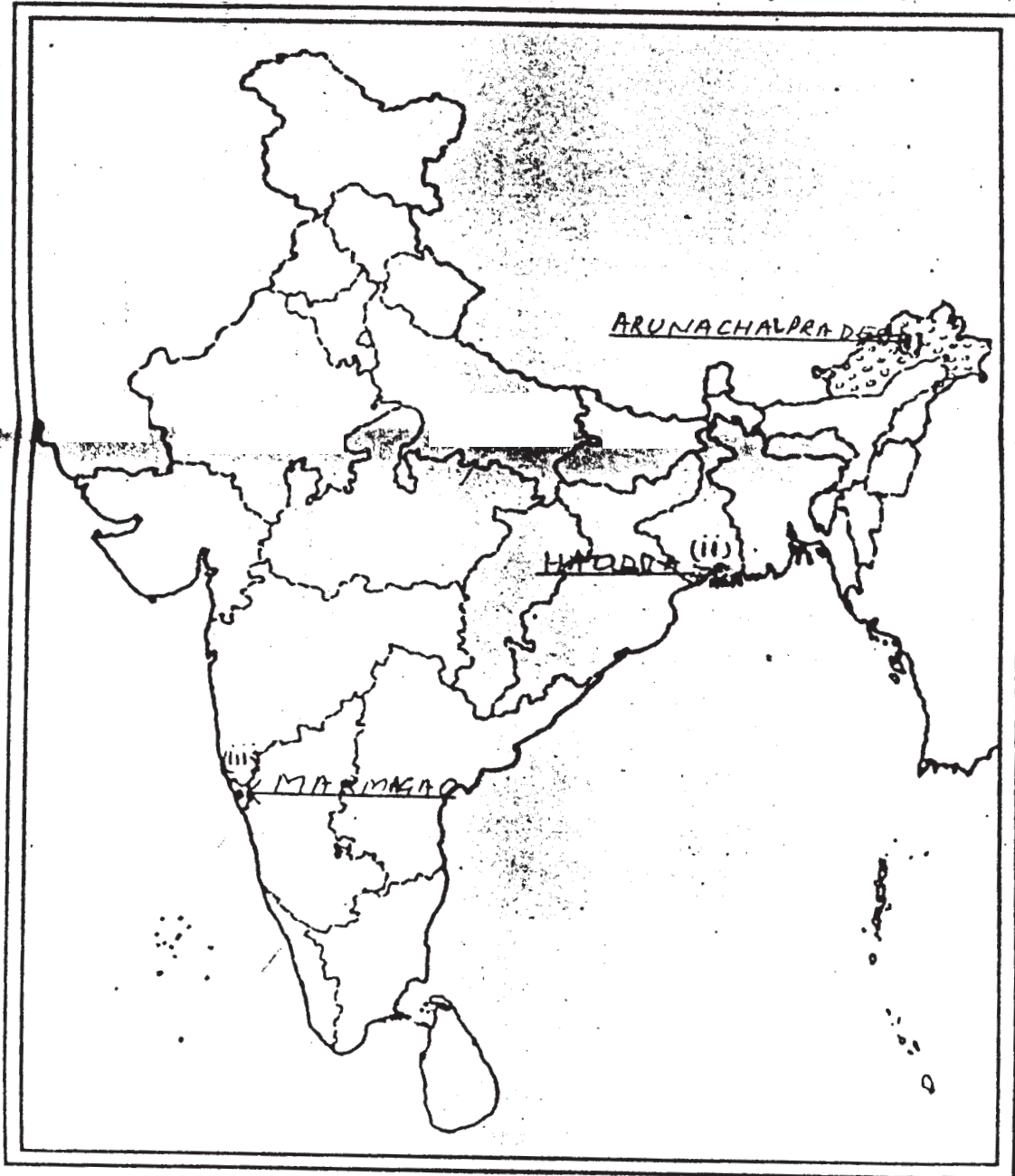
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Outline Map of India (Political)



**QUESTION PAPER CODE 64/1**  
**EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS**

1. Density of more than 200 persons per sq.km:-  
 U.S.A (a) North Eastern part of U.S.A.  
 Europe (b) North Western part of Europe TB - I Page 9  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
  
2. Positive growth of population:-  
 When the birth rate is more than the death rate between two points of time or when people from other countries migrate permanently to a region. is known as positive growth of population.  
TB - I Page 11 1
  
3. Nomadic Herding-  
 Nomadic herding or pastoral nomadism is a primitive subsistence activity in which the herders rely on animals for food. clothing. shelter, tools and transport  
TB-1 Page 33 1
  
4. Busiest Sea Route:-  
 The Northern Atlantic Sea Route / Big Trunk Route  
TB-1 Page 73 1
  
5. Paris to Istanbul/ (1) Paris (2) Istanbul  
TBI. Page 71  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
  
6. Bangalore  
TB2 Page 35 1
  
7. Two ferrous minerals other than iron ore are:  
 (i) Manganese  
 (iii) Chromite  
TB2 Page 74  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
  
8. Ennore / Tuticorin  
TB2 Page 133 1
  
9. Pawan Hans / Helicopter service  
TB2 Page 122 1

10. Air Pollution

TB2 Page 137

1

11. A Geographer, Griffith Taylor introduced another concept which reflects a middle path (Madhyam Marg) between the two ideas of environmental determinism and possibilism. He termed it as Neodeterminism or stop and go determinism it means that possibilities can be created within the limits which do not damage the environment and there is no free run without accidents.

**Example:-**

Those of you who live in cities and those who have visited a city, might have been that traffic is regulated by light on the cross- roads

1. Red light means 'stop'. amber light provides a gap between red & green lights 'to get set' and green lights means 'go' .
2. The concept shows that neither is there is situation of absolute necessity (environmental determinism) nor is there a condition of absolute freedom (possibilism)
3. It means that human beings conquer nature by obeying it.
4. They have to respond to the red signals and can proceed in their pursuits of development when nature permits modifications.

TB 1 Page 4

5

12. Three economic factors influencing the population distribution in the world:-

**(i) Minerals :-**

- (a) Areas with mineral deposits attract industries.
- (b) Mining and industrial activities generate employment. So, skilled and semi- skilled workers move to these areas make them densely populated. e.g. Katanga Zambia Copper belt in Africa

**(ii) URBANISATION:-**

- (a) Cities offer better employment opportunities. Educational and medical facilities, better means of transport and communications. .
- (b) Good civic amenities and the attraction of city life draw people to the cities. .
- (c) It leads to rural urban migration and cities grow in size. Mega cities of the world continue to attract large number of migrants every year.



**(iii) INDUSTRIALISATION :-**

- (a) Industrial belts provide job opportunities and attract large number of people.
- (b) This includes not just factory workers but also transport operators, shop keepers. Bank employees. doctors, teachers and other services providers.
- (c) The Kobe - Osaka region of Japan is thickly populated because of the presence of a number of industries.

(Explanation of each factor with example)

TB I Page 10

3×1 = 3

13. Subsistence agriculture is one in which the farming areas consume all , or nearly so, of the products locally grown.

**Four characteristics of Primitive Subsistence agriculture are:**

- a) Primitive Subsistence agriculture or Shifting cultivation is widely practiced by many tribes in the tropics, specially in Africa, South and Central America and South East Asia.
- b) The cultivated patches are very small and cultivation is done with very primitive tools, such as sticks and hoes.
- c) After some times ( 3 to 5 years) the soil loses it fertility and the farmer shifts to another part and clears an other patch of the forest for cultivation.
- d) The farmer may return to the earlier patch after some time.
- e) One of the major feature of this cultivation is that the cycle of Jhum becomes less and less due to loss of fertility in different parcels.
- f) It is prevalent in tropical region in different names,- e.g. Jhuming in north - eastern states of India, Milpa in central America and Mexico and Ladang in Indonesia and Malaysia.
- g) Any other relevant point

(Any four points, ½ mark each)

TB.1 Page 34 & 36

1+2 = 3

14. **TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATIONS :-**

- (a) Technological innovations through research and development strategy are an

important aspect of modern manufacturing for quality control, eliminating waste and inefficiency and combating pollution.

A complex machine technology.

- (b) Extreme specialization and division of labour for producing more goods with less efforts and low costs.
- (c) Vast capital
- (d) Large organization
- (e) Executive bureaucracy.
- (f) Any other relevant point.

(Any three points to be explained)

TB I Page 46

3×1 = 3

15. **Three characteristics of quaternary activities are:-**

- (i) Quaternary activities involve some of the following: the collection, production and dissemination of information or even the production of information.
- (ii) Quaternary activities centre around research, development and may be seen as an advance form of services involving specialized knowledge, technical skills and administrative competence.
- (iii) New trends in quaternary services include KPO (knowledge processing outsourcing) and 'home shoring'
- (iv) KPO involves more high skilled workers.
- (v) It is information driven knowledge outsourcing.
- (vi) KPO enables companies to create additional business opportunities. Examples of research and development, e- learning, business research intellectual property (IP) research, legal profession and the banking sector
- (vii) Any other relevant point

(Any three points)

TB Page 61 & 62

3×1 = 3

16. Map Based Question

(16.1) Australian Trans- continental Railway

(16.2) (i) Perth(ii) Sydney

(16.3) (i) Port August (ii) Port Pirie

TB I Page 72

1+1+1= 3

16. **Note :- For Blinds candidates:**

Trans- continental-railway run across the continent and link its two ends. They were constructed for economic and political reasons to facilitate long runs in different directions.

**Four features of Trans -Siberian Railway :-**

- (i) It is major rail route of Russia.
- (ii) It runs from St. Petersburg in-the west to Vladivostok on the Pacific coast in the east.
- (iii) It Passes through Moscow, Ufa, Novasibirsk, Irkutsk, Chita, and Khabarovsk
- (iv) It is the most important route in Asia and the largest (9,332km) double tracked and electrified Transcontinental Railway in the world.
- (v) It has helped in opening up its Asian region with west European markets.
- (vi) It runs across the Ural Mountains, Ob and Yenisei rivers. Chita is an important agro center and Irkutsk fur center.
- (vii) These are connecting links to the south namely to Odessa, (Ukraine~ Baku an the Caspian coast, Tashkent (Uzbekistan), Ulan Bator (Mangolia), And Shenyang (Mukden) and Beijing in China.
- (viii) Any other point

(Any four points)

TB I. Page-70

1+1/2×4 = 3

17. **Factors for Clustered or compact rural settlement-**

- (a) Fertile Plains
- (b) Security or defence.
- (c) Scarcity of water
- (d) Availability of resources.
- (e) Any other relevant point.

(Explanation of any three points)

TB-2 Page 33

3×1 = 3

18 **Diagram based question:-**

(18.1) The share of surface water is very limited to the industrial sector (2%) in India because India has traditionally been an agrarian economy and about two-third of its population have been dependent on agriculture. (1)

(18.2) Agriculture sector accounts for most of the surface water (89%) withdrawals. (1)

**Reasons:-**

- (i) India is an agricultural country
- (ii) Its 2/3 population directly depends on agriculture
- (iii) Agriculture requires large quantity of water for irrigation.
- (iv) Any other relevant point. (1)

TB2. Page 63 1+1+1 = 3

**Note:- Blind candidates:-**

- (i) Irrigation is needed because of spatio-temporal variability in rain fall in the country.
- (ii) The large tracts of the country are deficient in rainfall and are droughts prone like north western India and Deccan plateau areas.
- (iii) Winter and summer seasons are more or less dry in the most part of the country. It is difficult to practice agriculture without assured irrigation during dry seasons.
- (iv) The areas of ample rainfall like West Bengal and Bihar breaks in monsoon or its failure creates dry spells detrimental for agriculture.
- (v) Water requirement for rice, sugarcane, jute etc. is very high which can be met only through irrigation.
- (vi) Increasing demand of agricultural products due to large population.
- (vii) The productivity is high on irrigated land
- (viii) Any other relevant point

(Any three points to be assessed)

TB 2 page 64 3×1 = 3

19. Conservation of Minerals

- (i) Traditional methods of mining generate large quantity of wastes.
- (ii) Traditional methods of mining also create environment problems.
- (iii) Economic/Industrial development depends on minerals
- (iv) Sustainable development calls for the conservation of resources for future generation.

(v) Minerals are exhaustible resources.

(vi) Any other relevant point.

(Any three points)

TB 2 Page 83

3x1= 3

20. Major problems associated with urban waste disposal in India:-

(a) Solid wastes because health hazard through creation of obnoxious smell and harboring of flies and rodents which act as carries of diseases like typhoid, diphtheria, diarrhea, malaria, cholera etc.

(b) This waste cause frequent nuisance as and when these are carelessly handed and spread by wind and splattered through rain water.

(c) The dumping of industrial waste into rivers leads to water pollution. River pollution from city-based industries and untreated sewage leads to serious health problems downstream.

(d) Enormous growth in quantity of waste generates from various sources like small pieces of metals, broken glass, plastic containers, polythene bags etc.

(e) In metropolitan cities like Mumbai Kolkata, Chennai, Bangalore. etc. about - 90 present of the solid waste collected and disposed untreated.

(f) 30 to 50 percent of the waste generated are left uncollected which accumulate on streets, in open spaces between houses and in wastelands leading to serious health hazards.

(g) Untreated wastes ferment slowly and release toxic biogas to the atmosphere including methane.

(h) Any other relevant point.

(Any three points)

TB 2 page 139-149

3x1 = 3

21. **Bases of International Trade:-**

(a) Difference in national resources.

(b) Population factor.

(c) Stage of Economic development.

(d) Extent of foreign investment.

(e) Transport.

(These five bases are to be examined)

TB I page 83

5x1 = 5

22. **A settlement is a place inhabited more or less permanently.  
The major types classified by shape:-**

- (i) Compact or nucleated settlements.
- (ii) Dispersed settlements

**CHARACTERISTICS:-**

**COMPACT SETTLEMENTS:-**

- (i) Large number of houses is built very close to each other.
- (ii) Such settlements develop along river valleys and fertile plains.
- (iii) Communities are closely knit and share common occupations.

**DISPERSED SETTLEMENTS: -**

- (i) Houses are spaced a apart
- (ii) They are often interspersed with fields.
- (iii) A cultural feature such as a place of worship or a market binds the settlement together.

TB I Page 91-92      1+1+3= 5

23. **Factors of uneven distribution of population**

**PHYSICAL FACTORS:-**

- (i) Terrain

Example:- Hill Region ( Low Population), Plains ( High Population)

- (ii) Climate

Example:- ● High altitude region- Extreme Climate (Low Population)  
● Coastal and Plain region- Equable climate (High Population)

- (iii) Availability of water

Example:- ● Availability of water- Rajasthan (Low Population)  
● Along the Ganga basin (High Population)

- (iv) Availability of minerals or energy resources

Example:- ● Chotanagpur Plateau. ( High Population)

## **ECONOMIC FACTORS:-**

- (1) Development of agriculture  
Example:- Indo Gangetic Plain (High Population)
- (2) Development of irrigation (Punjab Haryana. West U.P.)
- (3) Development of transport network (Nothern Plain)
- (4) Industrialization  
Example:-Bombay- Pune- Ahmedabad Region, Chennai-Bangalore  
Coimbatore Region.
- (5) Urbanization:-  
Example:- Metropolitans & other major cities →  
Mumbai . Kalkata. Delhi and NCR.
- (6) Any other relevant point.

TB 2 Page 3

## **24. Factors that affect localization of an industry at a particular place in India are:-**

### **(a) Location :-**

There is strange relationship between raw material and type of industry. It is economical to locate the manufacturing industries at a place where cost of production goods to consumers are the least. Transport costs to a great extent depend on the nature of raw material and manufactured products.

### **(b) RAW MATERIALS:-**

Industries using weight- losing raw materials are located in the regions where raw materials are located. For example sugar mills in India are located in sugar cane growing areas. The location of pulp industry, copper smelting and pig iron industries are also located near their raw materials.

### **(c) POWER :-**

Power provides the motive force for machines. Its supply has to be ensured before the location of any industry.

Ex.. aluminum and synthetic nitrogen manufacturing industries tend to be located near sources of power because they are power intensive and require huge quantum of electricity.

**(d) MARKET :-**

Markets provide the outlets for manufactured products. Heavy machine tools. heavy chemicals are located near the high areas of demand, as these are market oriented.

Ex. Cotton textile industry uses a non weight -losing raw material and is generally located in large urban centre.

Ex. Mumbai, Ahmedabad etc.

**(e) TRANSPORT: -**

Industries shifted to interior location only when railway lines were laid. All major industrial plants are located on the trunk Rail routes for examples Mumbai Chennai, Delhi & Kolkata are connected through transport links.

**(f) LABOUR:-**

In India, labour is quite mobile and is available in large numbers due to our large population. Cheap skilled labour is available e.g. Ahmedabad for Cotton Textile Industry

Any other relevant Point.

(Any five factors to be explained)

T.B.2 Page 86

5×1 = 5

**25. Contribution of Indian Railways in the growth of national economy by following ways:**

- (1) It facilitates the movement of both freight and passengers and contributes to the growth of economy.
- (2) Development of Konkan Railway along the western coast providing a direct link between Mumbai and Mangalore.
- (3) Railway continues to remain the main means of transport for the masses.
- (4) Railway connect areas around towns, raw material producing areas and of plantations and other commercial crops,
- (5) Hill stations and cantonment towns are well connected by railways.
- (6) These were mostly developed for the exploitation of resources after independence.



- (7) Indian Railways is the largest government undertaking in the country. Its very large size solves unemployment problems.
- (8) Any other relevant point.

TB 2 Page 118-119  $5 \times 1 = 5$

26. **Map work**

26.1 See answer on the given map  $4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2$

26.2 See answer on the given map  $3 \times 1 = 3$

26. **For Blind Candidates in lieu of Q.no. 26**

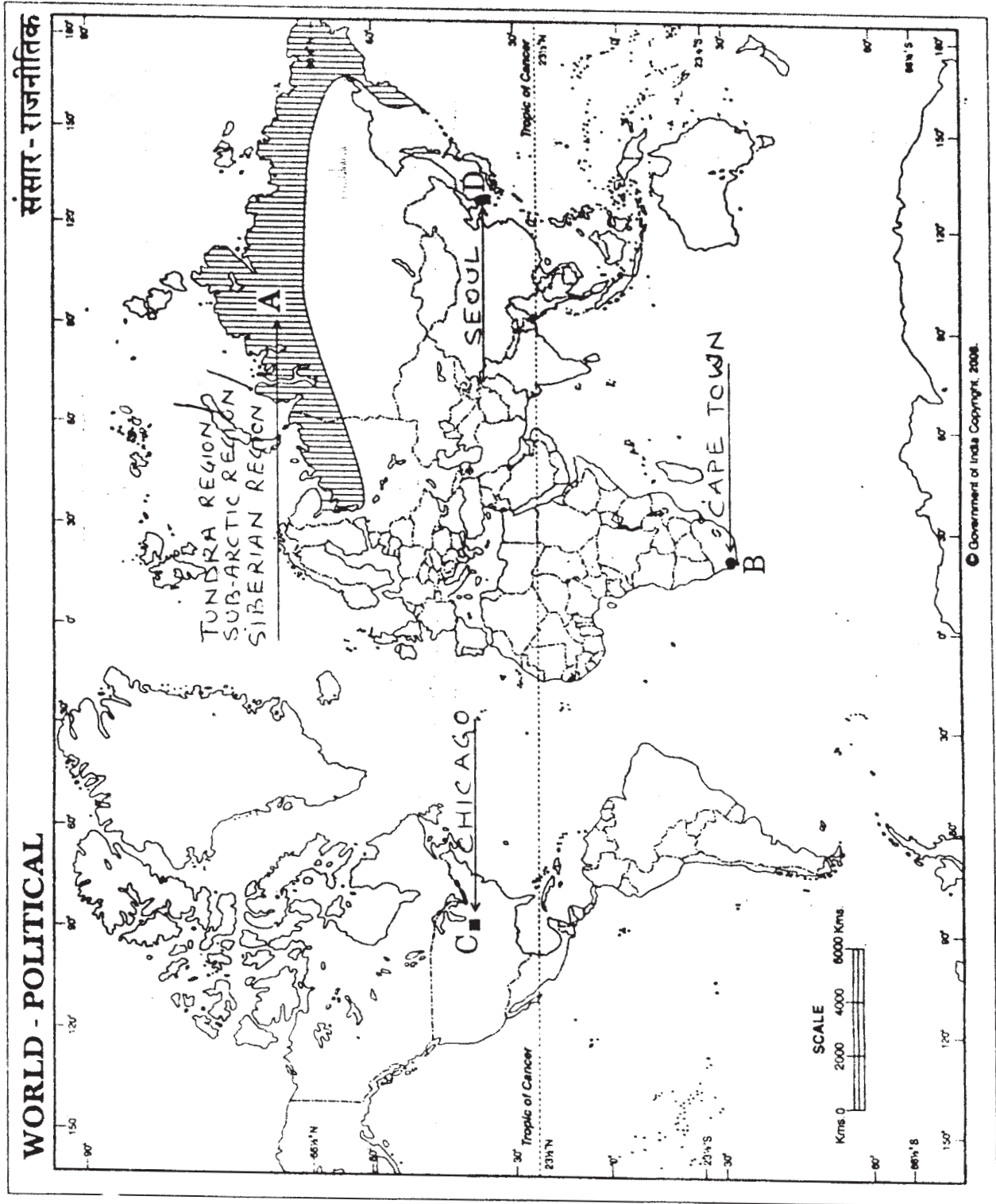
(i) Capetown

(ii) Seoul

(iii) Goa

(iv) Digboi, Guwahati, Bongaigaon (Any one)

(v) Vishakapattanam  $5 \times 1 = 5$



Answer For question no. 26.2

प्रश्न सं. 26.2 के लिए,

### Outline Map of India (Political)

भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)

