

**SECOND YEAR HIGHER SECONDARY EXAMINATION , MARCH 2025**  
**GEOGRAPHY ANSWER KEY**

<b>Qn No</b>	<b>Value points</b>	<b>Split score</b>	<b>Score</b>
1	(c) Asia	1	1
2	(a) Dr Mahbub - ul - Haq	1	1
3	(b) North Atlantic ocean	1	1
4	(c) Aryan	1	1
5	(b) Haryali or (d) Neeranchal	1	1
6	(c) Odisha	1	
7	The surface mining also known as open-cast mining is the easiest and the cheapest way of mining minerals that occur close to the surface. Overhead costs such as safety precautions and equipment is relatively low in this method. The output is both large and rapid. (Any 2 points)	1+1	2
8	Access to market, raw material, labour supply, sources of energy, transportation and communication facilities, govt policy and access to agglomeration economies/ links between industries (Any 2)	1+1	2
9	The oceans offer a smooth highway traversable in all directions with no maintenance costs. Compared to land and air, ocean transport is a cheaper means of haulage (carrying of load) of bulky material over long distances from one continent to another. It is a fuel-efficient and eco-friendly mode of transport. Modern passenger liners (ships) and cargo ships are equipped with radar, wireless and other navigation aids. The development of refrigerated chambers for perishable goods, tankers and specialised ships has also improved cargo transport. The use of containers has made cargo handling at the world's major ports easier. (Any 2 points)	1+1	2
10	Bilateral trade, Multi - lateral trade	1+1	2
11	If the value of exports is more than the value of imports, then the country has a positive or favourable balance of trade.	2	2
12	The clustered rural settlement is a compact or closely built up area of houses. In this type of village the general living area is distinct and separated from the surrounding farms, barns and pastures. The closely built-up area and its intervening streets present some recognisable pattern or geometric shape, such as rectangular, radial, linear, etc. Such settlements are generally found in fertile alluvial plains and in the northeastern states. Sometimes, people live in compact village for security		

	<p>or defence reasons, such as in the Bundelkhand region of central India and in Nagaland. In Rajasthan, scarcity of water has necessitated compact settlement for maximum utilisation of available water resources.</p> <p>(Any 2 points)</p>	1+1	2
13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● increases water availability</li> <li>● checks the declining groundwater table</li> <li>● improves the quality of groundwater through dilution of contaminants, like fluoride and nitrates</li> <li>● prevents soil erosion, and flooding</li> <li>● arrests salt water intrusion in coastal areas if used to recharge aquifers</li> </ul> <p>(Any 2 points)</p>	1+1	2
14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● more equitably distributed</li> <li>● environment-friendly</li> <li>● provide more sustained, cheaper energy after the initial cost is taken care of.</li> </ul> <p>Or any other relevant points related</p> <p>(Any 2 points)</p>	1+1	2
15	<p>Radio broadcasting started in India in 1923 by the Radio Club of Bombay. Since then, it gained immense popularity and changed the sociocultural life of people. Within no time, it made a place in every household of the country. Government took this opportunity and brought this popular mode of communication under its control in 1930 under the Indian Broadcasting System. It was changed to All India Radio in 1936 and to Akashwani in 1957. All India Radio broadcasts a variety of programmes related to information, education and entertainment. Special news bulletins are also broadcast at specific occasions like session of parliament and state legislatures.</p> <p>(Any 2 points)</p>	1+1	2
16	<p>Roads laid along international boundaries are called border roads. They play an important role in integrating people in remote areas with major cities and providing defence. Almost all countries have such roads to transport goods to border villages and military camps.</p> <p>In India, the Border Road Organisation (BRO) was established in May 1960 for accelerating economic development and strengthening defence preparedness through rapid and coordinated improvement of strategically important roads along the northern and north-eastern boundary of the country. Apart from the construction and maintenance of roads in strategically sensitive areas, the BRO also undertakes snow clearance in high altitude areas. The international highways are meant to promote the harmonious relationship with the neighbouring countries by providing effective links with India.</p> <p>(Any 2 points)</p>	1+1	2

17	<p>The chief gateways of the world of international trade are the harbours and ports. Cargoes and travellers pass from one part of the world to another through these ports. The ports provide facilities of docking, loading, unloading and the storage facilities for cargo. In order to provide these facilities, the port authorities make arrangements for maintaining navigable channels, arranging tugs and barges, and providing labour and managerial services. The importance of a port is judged by the size of cargo and the number of ships handled. The quantity of cargo handled by a port is an indicator of the level of development of its hinterland.</p> <p>(Any 2 points)</p>	1+1	2
18	<p>Industrial effluents, agricultural effluents Or any other relevant point related</p> <p>(Any 2 points)</p>	1+1	2
19	<p>(i) Neo determinism or Stop and Go determinism (ii) Griffith Taylor</p>	<p>1½ 1½</p>	3
20	<p>There are three components of population change – births, deaths and migration.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The crude birth rate (CBR) is expressed as number of live births in a year per thousand of population. It is calculated as: <math>CBR = B/P \times 1000</math> Here, CBR = Crude Birth Rate; B = live births during the year; P = Estimated mid year population of the area.</li> <li>● Crude Death Rate (CDR) is expressed in terms of number of deaths in a particular year per thousand of population in a particular region. CDR is calculated as: <math>CDR = D/P \times 1000</math> Here, CDR=Crude Death Rate; D = Number of deaths; P=Estimated mid-year population of that year.</li> <li>● Migration is the permanent, temporary or seasonal change of residence.</li> </ul>	<p>½ + ½ + ½  ½  ½  ½</p>	3
21	<p>Equity, sustainability, productivity and empowerment.</p> <p>Explanation of any one</p>	<p>½ x 4  1</p>	3
22	<p>Primitive subsistence agriculture or shifting cultivation is widely practised by many tribes in the tropics, especially in Africa, south and central America and south east Asia and the ashes add to the fertility of the soil. Shifting cultivation is thus, also called slash and burn agriculture. The cultivated patches are very small and cultivation is done with very primitive tools such as sticks and hoes. After sometime (3 to 5 years) the soil loses its fertility and the farmer shifts to another part and clears other patch of the forest for cultivation. The farmer may return to the earlier patch after sometime. One of the major problems of shifting cultivation is that the cycle of jhum becomes less and less due to loss of fertility in different parcels. It is prevalent in tropical region in different</p>		

	names, e.g. Jhuming Jhuming in North eastern states of India, Milpa in central America and Mexico and Ladang in Indonesia and Malaysia. (Any 3 points)	1+1+1	3
23	<p>(i) Opportunities emerging from the Information and Communication Technology based development is unevenly distributed across the globe. While developed countries in general have surged forward, the developing countries have lagged behind and this is known as the digital divide.</p> <p>(ii) Quaternary activities involve some of the following: the collection, production and dissemination of information or even the production of information. Quaternary activities centre around research, development and may be seen as an advanced form of services involving specialised knowledge and technical skills.</p>	<p>1½</p> <p>1½</p>	3
24	<p>(a) Trans - Canadian railway</p> <p>(b) Runs between halifax and Vancouver. This rail-line passes through Montreal, Ottawa, Winnipeg and Calgary for a distance of 7,050 km. It was constructed in 1886, initially as part of an agreement to make British Columbia on the west coast join the Federation of States. Later on, it Fig. 7.5: Trans–Siberian Railway gained economic significance because it connected the Quebec-Montreal Industrial Region with the wheat belt of the Prairie Region and the Coniferous Forest region in the north. Thus each of these regions became complementary to the other. A loop line from Winnipeg to Thunder Bay (Lake Superior) connects this rail-line with one of the important waterways of the world. This line is the economic artery of Canada. Wheat and meat are the important exports on this route. (Any 2 points)</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1+1</p>	3
25	<p>Kharif                      Rice, Cotton, Bajra, Maize, Ragi, Jowar, Tur, Jowar, Groundnut                      (Any 1)</p> <p>October – March              Wheat, Gram, Rapeseeds, Rice, Maize, Ragi, Mustard, Barley, Groundnut, Jowar              (Any 1)</p> <p>Zaid                      April - June</p>	<p>½ + ½</p> <p>½ + ½</p> <p>½ + ½</p>	3
26	Hill Area Development Programmes were initiated during the Fifth Five Year Plan covering 15 districts comprising all the hilly districts of Uttar Pradesh (present Uttarakhand), Mikir Hill and North Cachar hills of Assam, Darjeeling district of West Bengal and Nilgiri district of Tamil Nadu. The National Committee on the Development of Backward Area in 1981 recommended that all the hill areas in the country having height above 600 m and not covered under tribal sub-plan be treated as backward hill areas. The detailed plans for the development of hill areas were drawn keeping in view their topographical, ecological, social and economic conditions. These programmes aimed at harnessing the indigenous resources of the hill areas		

	through development of horticulture,plantation, agriculture, animal husbandry, poultry, forestry and small-scale and village industry. (Any 3 points)	1+1+1	3
27	<p>(i) Availability of water: Water is the most important factor for life. So, people prefer to live in areas where fresh water is easily available. Water is used for drinking, bathing and cooking – and also for cattle, crops, industries and navigation. It is because of this that river valleys are among the most densely populated areas of the world.</p> <p>(ii) Landforms: People prefer living on flat plains and gentle slopes. This is because such areas are favourable for the production of crops and to build roads and industries. The mountainous and hilly areas hinder the development of transport network and hence initially do not favour agricultural and industrial development. So, these areas tend to be less populated. The Ganga plains are among the most densely populated areas of the world while the mountains zones in the Himalayas are scarcely populated.</p> <p>(iii) Climate: An extreme climate such as very hot or cold deserts are uncomfortable for human habitation. Areas with a comfortable climate, where there is not much seasonal variation attract more people. Areas with very heavy rainfall or extreme and harsh climates have low population. Mediterranean regions were inhabited from early periods in history due to their pleasant climate.</p> <p>(iv) Soils: Fertile soils are important for agricultural and allied activities. Therefore, areas which have fertile loamy soils have more people living on them as these can support intensive agriculture.</p> <p>To identify the factors</p> <p>To explain (1 point each)</p>	<p><math>\frac{1}{2} \times 4</math></p> <p><math>\frac{1}{2} \times 4</math></p>	4
28	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Co-operative Farming : A group of farmers form a co-operative society by pooling in their resources voluntarily for more efficient and profitable farming. Individual farms remain intact and farming is a matter of cooperative initiative. Co-operative societies help farmers, to procure all important inputs of farming, sell the products at the most favourable terms and help in processing of quality products at cheaper rates.Co-operative movement originated over a century ago and has been successful in many western European countries like Denmark, Netherlands, Belgium, Sweden, Italy etc. In Denmark, the movement has been so successful that practically every farmer is a member of a co-operative.</li> </ul>		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Collective Farming : The basic principle behind this types of farming is based on social ownership of the means of production and collective labour. Collective farming or the model of Kolkhoz was introduced in erstwhile Soviet Union to improve upon the inefficiency of the previous methods of agriculture and to boost agricultural production for self-sufficiency. The farmers used to pool in all their resources like land, livestock and labour. However, they were allowed to retain very small plots to grow crops in order to meet their daily requirements.</li> </ul> <p>To identify the type of farming</p> <p>To explain (2 points each)</p>	1+1	
		$\frac{1}{2} \times 4$	4
29	<p>On the basis of the raw materials used, the industries are classified as: (a) agro-based; (b) mineral based; (c) chemical based; (d) forest based: and (e) animal based. (Any 4)</p> <p>Write one point each about any four types or one example each</p>	$\frac{1}{2} \times 4$ $\frac{1}{2} \times 4$	4
30	<p>Phase I From 1901 - 1921</p> <p>Phase II 1921 - 1951</p> <p>Phase II 1951 - 1981</p> <p>Phase IV 1981 till present</p> <p>Explanation of any one phase (2 points)</p>	$\frac{1}{2} \times 4$ 1+1	4
31	<p>Administrative towns and cities</p> <p>Industrial towns</p> <p>Transport Cities</p> <p>Commercial towns</p> <p>Mining towns</p> <p>Garrison Cantonment towns</p> <p>Educational towns</p> <p>Religious and cultural towns</p> <p>Tourist towns (Any 4)</p> <p>Explanation or one example each</p>	$\frac{1}{2} \times 4$ $\frac{1}{2} \times 4$	4
32	<p>(a) Arunachal Pradesh</p> <p>(b) Assam</p> <p>(c) Jharia</p> <p>(d) Paradwip Port</p> <p>To identify</p> <p>To locate</p>	$\frac{1}{2} \times 4$ $\frac{1}{2} \times 4$	4