

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. | How is the actual growth of population calculated? | 1 |
| 2. | Which country has the highest sex ratio in the world? | 1 |
| 3. | Name the regional trade bloc of which India is a member. | 1 |
| 4. | Which city is the headquarter of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) ? | 1 |
| 5. | Name the rural settlement pattern that develops around lakes or ponds in the world. | 1 |
| 6. | What was the percentage of urban population in the world in 2001 ? | 1 |
| 7. | Which class of cities has the highest percentage of urban population in India? | 1 |

8. Which river basin of India has the highest percentage of replenishable utilization of ground water resources? 1
9. Which is the principal import commodity of India? 1
10. Which city is the main polluter of River Yamuna? 1
11. Explain any **three** characteristics of clustered rural settlements of India. 3x1 = 3
12. Classify Indian farming into two groups on the basis of main source of moisture for crops. Write **two** features of each. 1+1+1 = 3
13. What are the **three** categories of the track of Indian Railways ? Write any **one** feature of each. 1½+1½ = 3
14. Which are the **two** types of roads included under the category of 'Other Roads' in India? Write any **two** features of each. 1+1+1 = 3
15. How is the knowledge of nature important to develop technology? Explain with suitable examples. 3
16. Explain any **three** characteristics of 'Welfare Approach' of human development in the world? 3 x 1 = 3
17. Classify ports of the world into **two** types on the basis of their location. Explain any **two** features of each type of ports. 1+1+1 = 3
18. Explain with examples any **three** features of rural settlements of the world. 3x1 = 3
19. Explain any **three** methods of conservation of mineral resources in India. 3x1 = 3
20. Explain any **three** ill effects of air pollution on human health in India. 3x1 = 3
21. Describe any **five** factors influencing industrial location in the world. 5x1 = 5
22. Name the principal mode of transportation in the world which is used for carrying liquid and gaseous materials only. Mention any **four** characteristics of this mode of transportation. 1+4 = 5
23. Explain the significance of each of the transport and communication services available in the world. 2½+2½ = 5

24. “Development is a multi-dimensional concept and signifies the positive, irreversible transformation of the economy, society and environment.” Support the statement with suitable arguments from India.

5x1 = 5

25. Study carefully the given table showing India’s Human Development Index 2001 and answer the questions that follow:

India - Human Development Index-2001

State	HDI Value
Andhra Pradesh	0.416
Assam	0.386
Bihar	0.367
Gujarat	0.479
Haryana	0.509
Karnataka	0.478
Kerala	0.638
Madhya Pradesh	0.394
Maharashtra	0.523
Orissa	0.404
Punjab	0.537
Rajasthan	0.4 24
Tamil Nadu	0.531
Uttar Pradesh	0.388
West Bengal	0.472

Source: Planning Commission of India (2001) : India National Human Development Report 2001, p.25

(25.1) Name any **four** states which have more than 0.500 H.D.I. values in each.

(25.2) Which state has the highest H.D.I. value and which state has the lowest H.D.I. value?

(25.3) Explain any **one** reason for the highest and the lowest H.D.I. values of these States.

2+1+2 = 5

Note: The following question is for the **BLIND CANDIDATES** only, in lieu of Q. No. **25** :

What is human development? Explain with examples two major factors which have caused spatial variations in the levels of human development among the major states of India.

1+2+2 = 5

26. (26.1) In the given political outline map of the **World**, the following **four** features are shown:

- (a) The country having the largest area in Africa.
- (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 against each feature.

4 x 1/2 = 2

(26.1) In the given political outline map of **India**, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols:

- (i) The State having smallest area.
- (ii) The Software Technology Park located in Madhya Pradesh.
- (iii) The major sea-port located in Orissa.

3x1 = 3

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

5 x 1 = 5

(26.1) Name the country having the largest area in Africa.

(26.2) Name the mega city of Argentina.

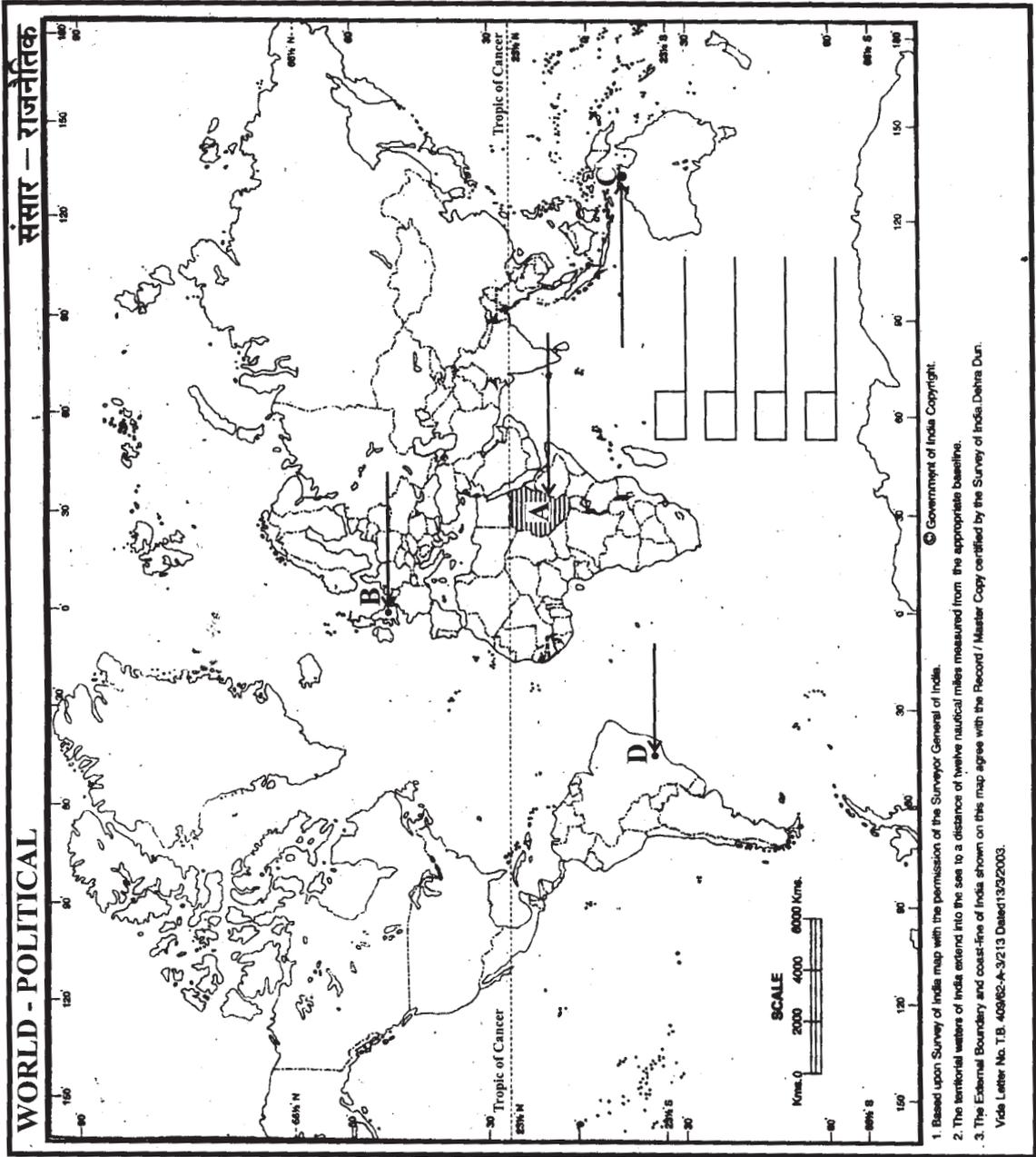
(26.3) Which State of India has the smallest area?

(26.4) Name the Software Technology Park located in Madhya Pradesh.

(26.5) Which is the major sea-port in Orissa?

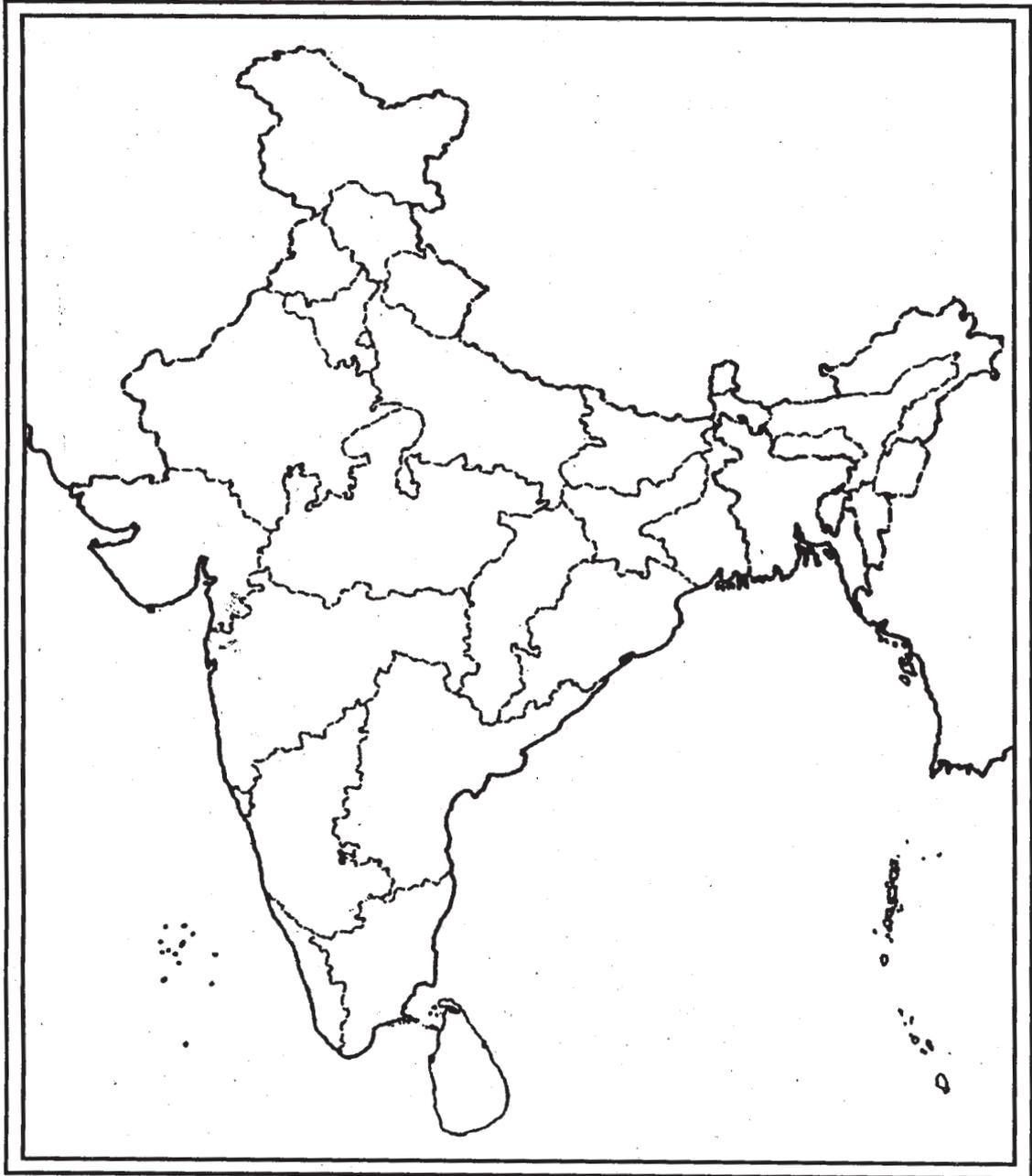
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Map for Q. No. 26.1
 प्रश्न सं. 26.1 के लिए मानचित्र



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

Outline Map of India (Political)

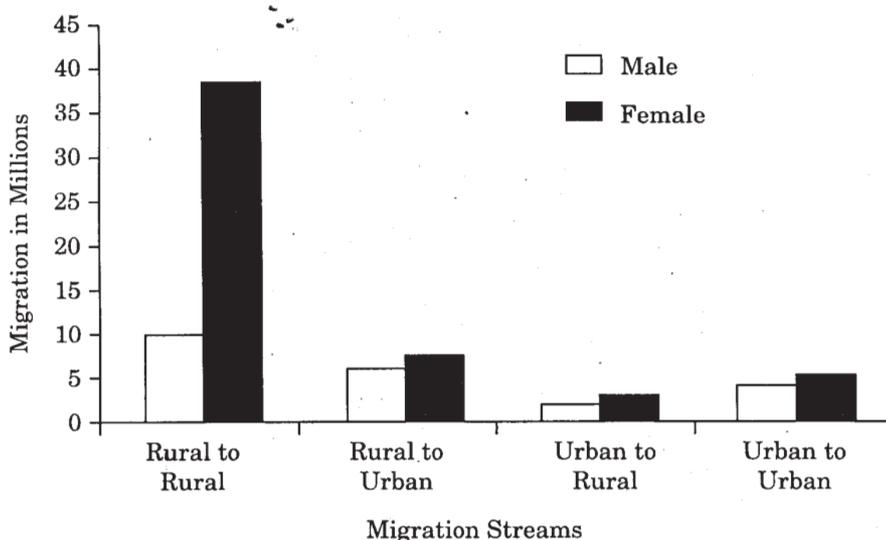


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QUESTION PAPER CODE 64/1

1. Name any **two** areas of high latitudes in the world, where gathering economic activity is practised. 1/2 + 1/2 = 1
2. Name the type of most of the great ports of the world. 1
3. Categorise the international trade into **two** types. 1/2 + 1/2 = 1
4. Which class of cities has the largest number of towns and cities in India? 1
5. Which sector (economic activity) uses most of the surface and ground water in India? 1
6. Name the place of Maharashtra, where an atomic power station is located. 1
7. Name the iron and steel plant located in Chhattisgarh. 1
8. Which country is the largest trading partner of India? 1
9. Which export commodity of India has the highest value? 1
10. Which is the main source of environmental pollution in India? 1
11. What type of rural settlements are generally found in the fertile alluvial plains of India? Mention any **two** features of such type of settlements. 1+2 = 3
12. Classify industries of the world on the basis of ownership into **three** groups. State the main feature of each group. 1 1/2 + 1 1/2 = 3
13. How does technology loosen the shackles of environment on human beings? Explain with examples. 3x1 = 3
14. Which are the **two** factors affecting tourism in the world? Explain each factor with example. 1+2 = 3
15. Explain any **three** features of underground mining method used in different countries of the world. 3x1 = 3
16. How is the difference in national resources a basis of international trade? Explain with **three** examples. 3x1 = 3

17. How is the degradation of cultivable land one of the serious problems in India? Explain in any **three** points. 3x1 = 3
18. How has the introduction of Indira Gandhi Canal irrigation in the drylands of Rajasthan influenced the environmental conditions of the region positively? Explain in any **three** points. 3x1 = 3
19. Explain the **three** types of changes that have affected land use in India. 3x1 = 3
20. How do slums develop in India? Explain any **four** miserable conditions of the residents of slum areas. 1+2 = 3
21. Explain the meaning of rural settlements. Describe any **four** problems related to rural settlements of the world. 1+4 = 5
22. What is the importance of air transport? Describe any **four** characteristics of air transport system of India. 1+4 = 5
23. What is the meaning of density of population? Explain with examples four geographical factors influencing the distribution of population in the world. 1+4 = 5
24. What is the significance of inland waterways? Explain the **three** factors responsible for the development of inland waterways in the world. 2+3 = 5
25. Study the given diagram, showing Intra State Migration Streams in India and answer the questions that follow: 1+2+2 = 5



Intra State Migration by Place of Last Residence Indicating Migration Streams (Duration 0 - 9 years), India, 2001

- (25.1) Which migration stream shows the highest number of migrants in both male and female categories?
- (25.2) Why does this migration stream show the highest migration in both the categories? Give **one** reason for each.
- (25.3) Why do female migrants dominate in all the four streams of migration? Give **two** reasons.

*Note: The following question is for the **Blind Candidates** only, in lieu of Q. No. 25.*

What is migration? Explain any **four** factors responsible for the migration of people in India.

1+4 = 5

- 26.** (26.1) In the given political outline map of the **World** the following four features are shown:

4x½ = 2

- A. The country having the largest population in Europe
- B. A major seaport
- C. A major airport
- 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 lowest density of population
- (ii) The Software Technology Park located in Jammu and Kashmir State
- (iii) The major seaport located in Kerala

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

- (26.1) Which country has the largest population in Europe?
- (26.2) Name the mega city of Argentina.

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

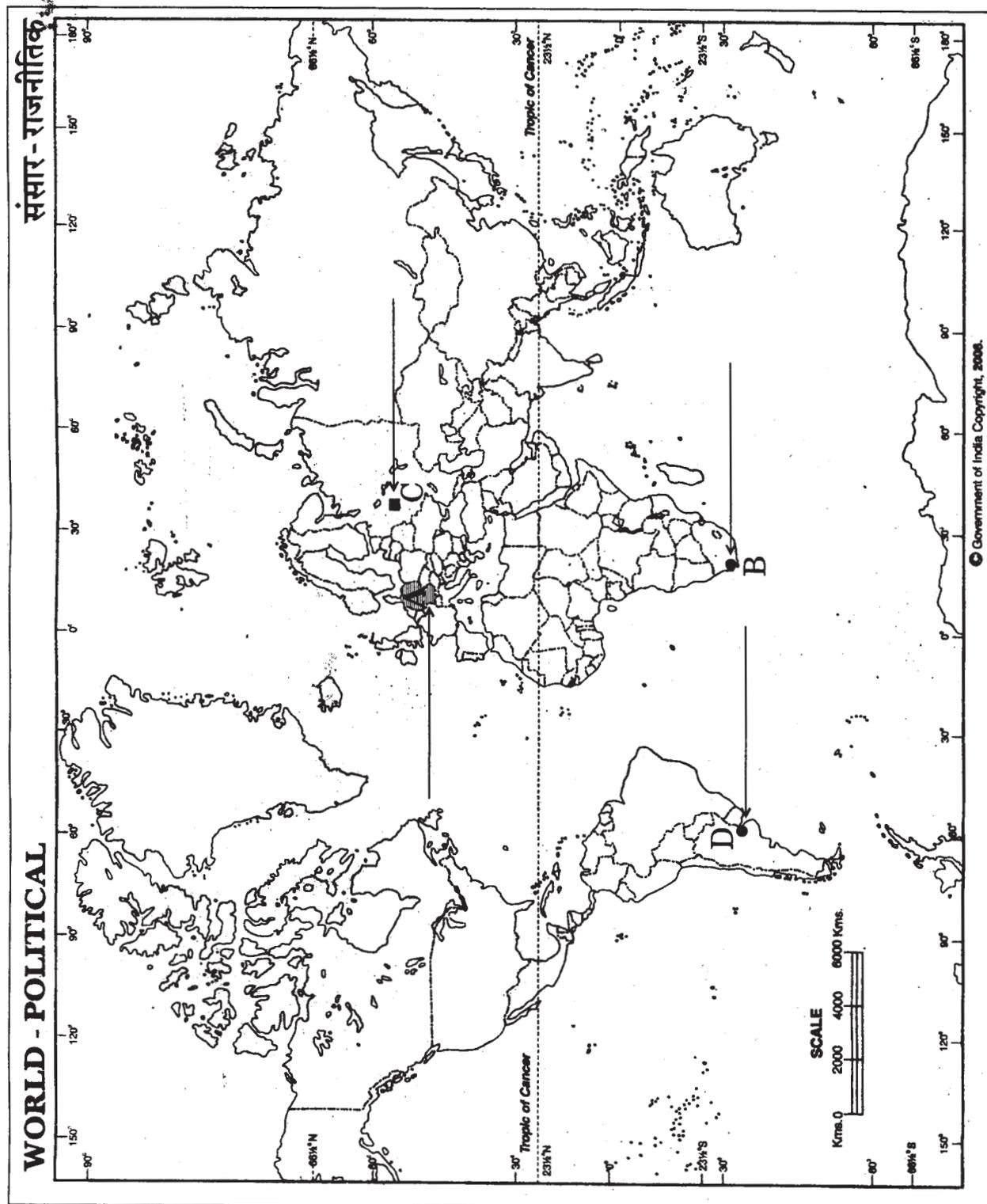
(26.4) Name the Software Technology Park located in the state of Jammu and Kashmir.

(26.5) Which is the major seaport in the state of Kerala ?

5x1 = 5

For question no. 26.1

प्रश्न सं. 26.1 के लिए



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 near the question number 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. | Actual growth of population is (Births - Deaths) + (In Migration - Out Migration) | T.B. 1 (Page - 11) | 1 |
| 2. | Highest Sex Ratio in the World - Latvia. | T.B. 1 (Page — 18) | 1 |
| 3. | Regional Block SAFTA | T.B. 1 (Page - 87) | 1 |
| 4. | VIENNA | T.B. 1 (Page - 87) | 1 |
| 5. | Circular Pattern | T.B. 1 (Page - 94) | 1 |
| 6. | 48 Per cent | T.B. 1 (Page - 95) | 1 |
| 7. | Class - I cities | T.B. 2 (Page - 37) | 1 |
| 8. | Ganga Basin | T.B. 2 (Page - 61) | 1 |
| 9. | Petroleum Crude and Products | T.B. 2 (Page - 128) | 1 |
| 10. | Delhi | T.B. 2 (Page - 136) | 1 |
| 11 | Clustered Settlement | | |
| 1. | Compact | | |
| 2. | Living area is distinct and separated from the surrounding farms, barns and pastures | | |

3. They are of different shapes such as rectangular, radial, linear etc.
4. Generally found in fertile alluvial plains and in the north eastern states
5. Any other relevant point.

(Any three points)

T.B. 2 (Page - 33) 3 x 1 = 3

12. **Classification of farming**

A - Irrigated farming

B - Rainfed (BARANI) farming.

$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$

Characteristics:

A- 1. Depends on irrigation

2. Protects the crops from adverse effects of soil moisture deficiency

3. Achieve higher productivity

4. Increases cropping area.

5. Any other relevant point

(Any two)

$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$

B- 1. Depends on rain

2. It is divided into dry land and wet land farming

3. Dry land farming is confined in the areas of having annual rainfall less than 75 cm

4. In wet land farming the rainfall is in excess of soil moisture requirement.

5. Any other relevant point

(Any two)

$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$

T.B.-2 (Page-44) 1+1+1 = 3

13. **A - Three Categories of the Railway track in India are:**

1. Broad Gauge

2. Metre Gauge

3. Narrow Gauge

$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1\frac{1}{2}$

B - Features of each:

1. Broad Gauge ; The distance between the rails is 1.676 metres
2. Metre Gauge : The distance between the rails is one metre.
3. Narrow Gauge: The distance between the rails is 0.762 metre or 0.610 metre.

(Any other relevant point from each)

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1\frac{1}{2}$$

T.B. 2 (Page - 119) $1\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2} = 3$

14. **A- Two types of roads included under the category of other roads in India are:**

1. Border Roads
2. International Highways

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$$

B- Features of each

Border Roads

1. Constructed and maintained by BRO
2. Developed for accelerating economic development and strengthening defence preparedness,
3. Built along the northern and north eastern boundary of the country,
4. Chandigarh to Leh via Manali is an example,
5. This road runs at an average altitude of 4270 metres,
6. Any other relevant point

(Any two)

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$$

International Highways

1. They promote the harmonious relationship with the neighbouring countries
2. They provide effective links with India
3. Lahore to Delhi via Wagah Border is an example
4. Nepal and Bangladesh are also linked with International highways.
5. Any other relevant point

(Any two)

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$$

T.B. 2 (Page - 115 and 117) $1 + 1 + 1 = 3$

15.* **Importance of knowledge of nature to develop technology.**

Knowledge about nature is extremely important to develop technology because human beings were able to develop technology after they developed better understanding of natural laws. For examples; the understanding of the concept of friction and heat helped us to discover fire. Understanding the secret of DNA and Genetics enabled us to conquer many diseases. We use the laws of aerodynamics to develop faster planes.

(To be assessed as a whole.)

T.B. 1 (Page -2)

3

16. **Characteristics of Welfare Approach**

1. Looks at human beings as beneficiaries of all development activities;
2. Argues for higher government expenditure on education, health, social amenities;
3. People are not participants in development;
4. They are passive recipients;
5. The government is responsible for increasing levels of human development;
6. Any other relevant point.

(Any three)

T.B. 1 (Page - 26)

3 x 1 = 3

17. **Classification of Ports:**

A- Inland Ports; B - Out Ports.

$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$

Features

A- Inland Ports

1. Located away from the sea coast;
2. They are linked to the sea through a river or a canal;
3. Such ports are accessible to flat bottom ships;
4. For example Kolkata is an inland port located on the river Hoogli;
5. Any other relevant point.

(Any two points)

$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$

B - Out ports :

1. These are deep water ports; ,
2. Built away from the actual ports;
3. They serve the parent ports by receiving those ships which are unable to approach them due to their large size;
4. Example: Piraeus in Greece is an out port of Athens;
5. Any other relevant point.

(Any two points)

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$$

T.B. 1 (Page - 89)

$$1+1+1 = 3$$

18.* Features of Rural settlements of the World are:

1. Most closely related to land.
2. They are dominated by primary activities.
3. Usually they are located near water bodies.
5. People choose to settle near fertile lands suitable for agriculture.
6. In Europe village grew up near rolling countries avoiding swampy, low lying land.
7. People in south east Asia chose to live near low lying river valleys and coastal plains.
7. Any other relevant point.

(Any three points)

T.B. 2 (Page - 92)

$$3 \times 1 = 3$$

19. Methods of Conservation of Mineral Resources are:

1. Alternative energy sources should be developed
2. Recycling of metals
3. Use of substitutes for scarce metals may also-reduce their consumption
4. Export of strategic and scarce minerals must be reduced
5. Any other relevant point

T.B. 2 (Page - 83)

$$3 \times 1 = 3$$

20. **Ill effects of air pollution**

1. It causes diseases of lungs like bronchitis and cough
2. It affects heart
3. Affects nervous system and causes psychological problems when pollution levels are on increase
4. It also affects circulatory system and urban smog causes itching in the eyes and cause watery eyes (soar eyes) as well
5. Any other relevant point

(Any three points)

T.B. 2 (Page -137)

1x3 = 3

21. **Factors influencing industrial location**

1. Access to market
2. Access to raw material
3. Access to labour supply
4. Access to sources of energy
5. Access to transportation and communication facilities
6. Government policy'
7. Access to agglomeration economies

(Any five factors to be described)

T.B. 1 (Page - 46, 47)

5 x 1 = 5

22. **Principal Mode of Transporting liquid and gaseous materials**

- Pipeline

1

Characteristics of Pipeline Transportation :

1. Used extensively to transport liquids and gases
2. Pipelines can also be used to transport liquefied coal
3. Water, petroleum, natural gas and milk are supplied through pipelines from producing areas to consuming areas.

4. About 17 per-cent of all freight per tonne-km. is carried through pipelines in U.S.A.
5. In Europe, Russia, West Asia and India pipelines are used to connect oil wells to refineries and to ports or domestic markets.
6. Pipelines are the most convenient and efficient mode
7. Any other relevant point

(Any four point)

4x1 = 4

T.R. 1 (Page -77, 78)

1 + 4 = 5

23. **Significance of Transport and Communication Services**

Transport

1. Transport is a service by which persons and goods are physically carried from one location to another.
2. It is an organized industry created to satisfy men's basic needs of mobility.
3. Modern society requires speedy and efficient transport system to assist in the production, distribution and consumption of goods.
4. The value of the material is significantly enhanced by transportation.
5. Development directly or indirectly depends on transport services.
6. In selecting the mode of transport the distance in terms of time or cost is taken into consideration.
7. Any other relevant point

(Any five points)

5x½ = 2½

Communication Services

1. It involves the transmission of ideas and messages.
2. Initially communications were sent through persons, animals and by different means of transport.
3. The modern development in communication such as mobiles, telephones and satellites, etc. have made communication independent of transport.
4. The use of telecommunications has revolutionized communications because of their speed with which messages are sent.

5. Radio and television helped to relay news and pictures to vast audiences around the world.
6. Newspapers cover events around the world.
7. Satellite relays the information of the earth from space.
8. The internet has revolutionized global communications.
9. Any other relevant point

(Any five points)

5 x ½ = 2½

T.B.1 (Pages 65 to 79) 2½+2½ = 5

24. Development is generally used to describe the state of particular societies and the processes of changes. During a large period of human history the state of the societies has largely been determined by the interaction processes between human societies and their bio-physical environment. Interaction depends on the level of technology and institutions nurtured by a society. The technology and institutions have helped in increasing the pace of human environment interaction, the concepts of development is dynamic. It can not be restricted to the economic sphere alone. It also includes the issues such as improving the well being and living standard or people, availing of the health, educations and equality of opportunity and ensuring political and civil rights. Now it is directly related to improvement in social as well as material well being of all in a society. Example such as Indira Gandhi Canal Command Area, Bharmaur Tribal Region may be taken up to explain the above statement.

(To be assessed as a whole.)

T.B.2 (Pages 108)

5

- 25.1* 1. Kerala (0:638)
2. Punjab (0.537)
 3. Tamil Nadu (0.531)
 4. Maharashtra (0.523)
 5. Haryana (0.509)

(Any four states)

4 x ½ = 2

- 25.2 1. Kerala (Highest) - 0638

2. Bihar (Lowest) - 0.367 $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
- 25.3 1. Karala has impressive performance is achieving near hundred per cent literacy (90.92%) in 2001
2. Biher - Least literacy (47.53%) $1 + 1 = 2$ $2+1+2 = 5$

BLIND CANDIDATES

1. **Human Development** is a process of enlarging the range of people's choices increasing their opportunities for education, health care, income and empowerment and covering the full range of human choices from a sound physical environment to economic, social and political freedom. 1

Factors For Human Development

1. Educational Attainments

Educational Attainment over all literacy rates in India is 65.4% while female literacy rate is 54.1 %. Most of the southern states have higher literacy rate than the national average. Bihar has low literacy (47.53%), Kerala has highest literacy (92.92%).

2. Economic Attainments

There are few developed states like Maharashtra, Punjab, Haryana and Gujarat. They have per capita income more than Rs. 4000 (1980 - 81) per year. There are large number of poor states like i.e. Bihar, Orissa, M.P., and Assam which have recorded per capita income less than Rs. 2000 per year.

Orissa and Bihar have more than 40 per cent of their population living below the poverty line.

(Any two factors with examples)

$2 \times 2 = 4$

T.B.2 (Page 15, 19)

$1+4 = 5$

26.1 World map attached for answer $4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2$

26.2 Map of India attached for answer $3 \times 1 = 3$ $2+3 = 5$

FOR BLINDS IN LIEU OF Q.NO. 26

26.1 Sudan

26.2 Buenos Aires

26.3 Goa

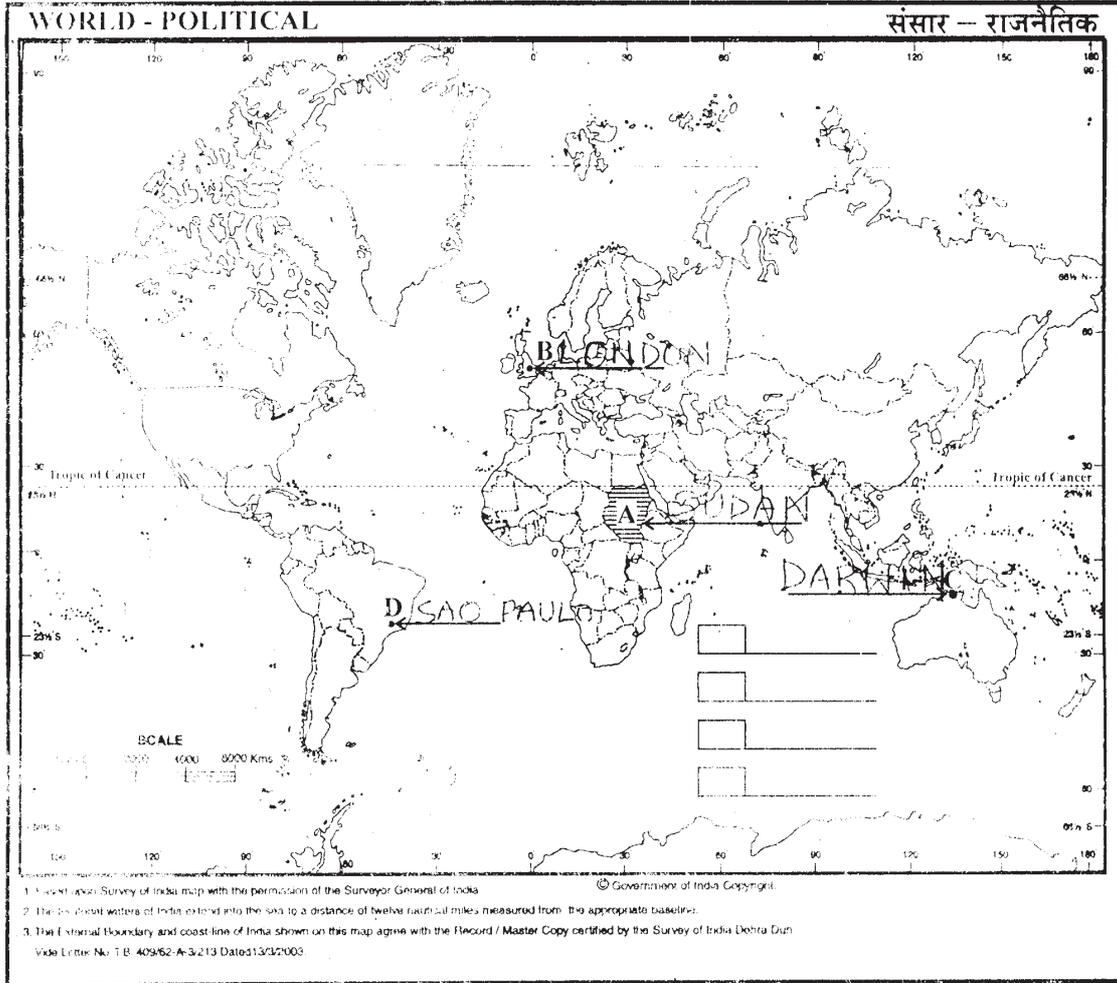
26.4 Indore

26.5 Paradwip

5 x 1 = 5

24/1/1, 64/1/2, 64/1/3

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

Outline Map of India (Political)



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यहाँ से काटें
64/1/1, 64/1/2, 64/1/3
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यहाँ से काटें

QUESTION PAPER CODE 64/1
EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS

- | | | | |
|-----|---|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. | (i) Northern Canada (ii) Northern Eurasia (iii) Southern Chile.

(Any two areas) | T.B. 1 (Page - 32) | $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$ |
| 2. | Comprehensive ports. | T.B. 1 (Page - 89) | 1 |
| 3. | (i) Bilateral trade.

(ii) Multi-lateral trade | T.B. 1 (Page - 85) | $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$ |
| 4. | Class IV | T.B.2 (Page - 37) | 1 |
| 5. | Agriculture | T.B. 2 (Page - 63) | 1 |
| 6. | Tarapur | T.B. 2 (Page - 82) | 1 |
| 7. | Bhilai | T.B. 2 (Page - 90) | 1 |
| 8. | U.S.A. | T.B. 2 (Page - 128) | 1 |
| 9. | Engineering goods | T.B. 2 (Page - 127) | 1 |
| 10. | Waste products of human activities / Human activities / Industries | T.B. 2 (Page - 135) | 1 |
| 11. | Clustered settlement / Agglomerated / Nucleated / Compact | | 1 |
| | Features : | | |
| | (i) Closely built up area of houses | | |
| | (ii) General living area is distinct and separated from the surrounding farms, barns and pastures | | |
| | (iii) They are of different geometric shapes such as rectangular, radial. linear etc. | | |
| | (iv) Sometimes people live in compact village for security or defence reasons. | | |

(v) Examples - Bundelkhand region and Nagaland

(vi) Any other relevant point

(Any two features to be mentioned)

1+1 = 2

T.B. 2 (Page - 33)

1+2 = 3

12. Industries based on ownership (i) Public Sector (ii) Private Sector (iii) Joint Sector
3x½ = 1½

(A) Public Sector

(i) Industries are owned and managed by government

(ii) In India there were a number of PSU's

(iii) Socialist countries have many state owned industries

(B) Private Sector

(i) Industries are owned by individual investors

(ii) These are managed by private organizations

(iii) In Capitalist countries industries are generally owned privately

(C) Joint Sector

(i) Industries are managed by joint stock companies or sometimes the private and public sectors together establish and manage the industries.

(ii) Any other relevant point

(One feature from each)

3 x ½ = 1½

T.B. 2 (Page 51)

1½+1½ = 3

13*. (i) The understanding of concepts of Friction and Heat helped us discover fire.

(ii) Similarly, understanding of the secrets of D.N.A. and Genetics enabled us to conquer many diseases.

(iii) We use the laws of Aerodynamics to develop faster planes

(iv) The people move from state of necessity to state of freedom

(v) The human activities create cultural landscape such as health resorts. urban sprawls. fields, orchards, pastures, ports, oceanic routes and satellites in the space.

(Any three points)

T.B. 1 (Page - 2, 3)

3x1 = 3

16. A) Geological structure
- i) It determines the mineral resource base and topographical differences ensure diversity of crops and animals raised.
 - ii) Lowlands have greater agriculture potential. Mountains attract tourists and promote tourism.
- B) Mineral Resources
- i) They are unevenly distributed the world over.
 - ii) The availability of mineral resources provides the basis of industrial development.
- C) Climate
- i) It influences the type of flora and fauna that can survive in a given region.
 - ii) It also ensures diversity in the range of various products.
 - iii) For example wool production can take place in cold regions, bananas, rubber and cocoa can grow in tropical regions.

(Explanation of each category with one point)

T.B. 1 (Page - 83)

3x1 = 3

- 17* i) Faulty strategy of irrigation and agricultural development leads to depletion of soil fertility. This situation is particularly alarming in irrigated areas.
- ii) Large tract of agricultural land has lost its fertility due to alkalisation and salinisation of soils and water logging.
- iii) Alkalinity and salinity have already affected about 8 million ha. land and 7 million ha. land in the country has lost its fertility due to waterlogging.
- iv) Excessive use of chemicals such as insecticides and pesticides has led to concentration in toxic amounts in the soil profile.
- v) Rainfed areas in humid and semi-arid tropics also experience degradation of several types like soil erosion by water and wind erosion which are often induced by human activities.
- vi) Any other relevant point.

(Any three points)

T.B.2 (Page - 58)

3x1 = 3

- 18.* (i) Indira Gandhi Canal Irrigation in the dry lands of Rajasthan has transformed its ecology, economy and society.
- (ii) The availability of soil moisture for a longer period of time and various afforestation and pasture development programmes under CAD have resulted in greening the land.
- (iii) This has also helped in reducing wind erosion and siltation of canal systems.
- (iv) It has also brought a perceptible transformation in the agricultural economy of the region.
- (v) It has led to the increase in cultivated area and intensity of cropping.
- (vi) The traditional crops grown in the area like gram, bajra and jowar have been replaced by wheat, groundnut, cotton and rice.
- (vii) It has also led to the tremendous increase in agriculture and livestock productivity.

(Any three points)

T.B. 2 (Page - 110 , 111)

3x1 = 3

- 19 A) The Size of the Economy:
- (i) It is measured in terms of value for all goods and services. produced in an economy.
- (ii) It grows over time as a result of increase in population, change in income levels. available technology and associated factors.
- (iii) As a result the pressure on the land will increase with time and marginal lands would come under use.
- (B) The Composition of the Economy:
- (i) The secondary and the tertiary sectors usually grow faster than the primary sector, specially the agricultural sector.
- (ii) This type of change is common in developing countries like in India.
- (iii) The process would result in a gradual shift in land from agricultural uses to non-agricultural uses.
- (iv) It is observed that such changes are sharp around large urban areas. The agricultural land is being used for building purposes.

- (C) Contribution of agricultural activities reduces over time, the pressure on land for agricultural activities does not decline.

(Explanation of each category with one point)

T.B. 2 (Page - 41, 42)

3x1 = 3

20. "Slums" "jhugi - jhopadi" colonies of shanty structures developed by people who are forced to migrate from the rural areas to urban centers in search of livelihood but could not afford proper housing due to high rent and high cost of land. They occupy environmentally incompatible and degraded areas. 1

Miserable conditions of the residents of slum areas :

- (i) Residents live in dilapidated houses and poor hygienic conditions
- (ii) Houses are with poor ventilation and lack basic amenities like drinking water, light and toilet facilities.
- (iii) The areas are overcrowded having narrow street pattern prone to serious hazards from fire.
- (iv) Most of the slum population works in low paid, high risk prone unorganized sector.
- (v) Residents are undernourished, prone to different types of diseases and illness and can ill afford to give proper education to their children.
- (vi) Poverty makes them vulnerable to drug abuse, alcoholism, crime, vandalism, escapism, apathy and ultimately social exclusion.

(Any four points)

4 x 1/2 = 2

T.B. 2 (Page -143)

1+2 = 3

21. Rural settlements are most closely and directly related to land / Rural settlements are dominated by primary activities such as agriculture, animal-husbandry, fishing etc. 1

Problems related to rural settlements :

- (i) Rural settlements in the developing countries are large in number and poorly equipped with infrastructure.
- (ii) Supply of water to rural settlements in developing countries is not adequate.
- (iii) People in villages, particularly in mountainous and arid areas have to walk long distances to fetch drinking water.

- (iv) Water borne diseases such as cholera and jaundice tend to be a common problem.
- (v) The countries of South Asia face conditions of drought and flood very often.
- (vi) Crop cultivation sequences in the absence of irrigation also suffer. .
- (vii) General absence of toilet and garbage disposal facilities cause health related problems.
- (viii) Houses made up of mud. wood and thatch remains susceptible to damage during heavy rains and floods.
- (ix) Unmetalled roads and lack of modem communication network creates a unique problem.
- (x) During rainy season the settlements remain cutoff and pose serious difficulties in providing emergency services.
- (xi) It is also difficult to provide adequate healthy and educational infrastructure for their large rural population.

(Any four problems to be discussed)

4x1 = 4

T.B. 1 (Page - 92, 95)

1 + 4 = 5

22. **Importance of air transport.**

- (i) Air transport is the fastest means of movement.
- (ii) It has reduced distances by minimizing the travel time.
- (iii) It is very essential for a vast country like India where distances are large and the terrain and climatic conditions are diverse.

(Any one point)

1

Characteristics of air transport system of India -

- (i) Air transport in India made a beginning in 1911 when air mail operation commenced over a little. distance of 10km between Allahabad and Naini.
- (ii) The real development of air transport system took place in post independent period.
- (iii) The Airport Authority of India is responsible for providing-safe , efficient air traffic and aeronautical communication services in the Indian Air Space,

- (iv) The Airport Authority of India manages 126 airports including 11 international, 86 domestic and 29 civil enclaves at defense airfields
- (v) Air transport in India is managed by two corporations Air India and Indian Airlines.
- (vi) Now many private companies have also started passenger services.
- (vii) Pawan Hans is the helicopter service operating in hilly areas and is widely used by tourists in north eastern sector.

(Any four characteristics)

4x1 = 4

T.B. 2 (page 121)

1+4 = 5

23. The density of population is the ratio between the numbers of people to the size of land / Density of population is the number of persons per unit area / Density of Population = $\frac{\text{Population}}{\text{Area}}$

It is usually measured in persons per sq. km .

(Anyone)

1

Geographical factors influencing the distribution of population :

- i) Availability of water
- ii) Landforms
- iii) Climate
- iv) Soil

(Each point should be explained)

4x1 = 4

T.R. 1 (Pages 9 & 10)

1 + 4 = 5

24. (i) Rivers, canals, lakes and coastal areas have been important inland waterways.
- (ii) Boats and steamers are used as means of transport for cargo and passengers.
- (iii) Rivers are the only means of transport in dense forests.
- (iv) Very heavy cargo like coal, cement, timber and metallic ores can be transported through inland waterways.
- (v) Any other relevant point.

(Any two points)

2x1 = 2

Factors for development of inland waterways:

- (i) Navigability width and depth of the channel
- (ii) Continuity in the water flow
- (iii) Transport technology in use. 3x1 = 3

(Explanation of each factor)

T.B.1 (Pages 75 & 76) 2+3 = 5

25.1* Rural to Rural migration stream. 1

25.2* Male - Due to work and employment

Female - Due to marriage 2x1 = 2

25.3* (i) Marriage

(ii) Poverty

(iii) Better opportunities

(iv) Availability of regular work

(v) Higher wages

(vi) Better education facilities

(vii) Better health facilities

(viii) Any other relevant point

(Any two reasons) 2x1 = 2 1+2+2 = 5

T.B.2 (Pages 17, 19,20)

25. For Blind Candidates, in lieu of Q.no. 25

The change of place of residence for a long period of time is known as migration. 1

The factors responsible for migration of people in India are-

1) Push Factors-

Poverty, high population pressure on the land. Lack of basic infrastructural facilities, Flood. Drought. Cyclonic Storms. Earthquake, Tsunami, Wars etc.

2) Pull Factors-

Better opportunities, Availability of regular work. Relatively higher wages,
Better opportunities for education, Health. Sources of Entertainment, etc.

Any other relevant point

(Explanation of any four points)

4 x 1 = 4

T.B.2 (Page 15.19)

1+ 4 = 5

26.1 See attached Map

4x½ = 2

26.2 See attached Mop

3x1 = 3

For Blind Candidates, in lieu of Q.No. 26

26.1 Germany

1

26.2 Buenos Aires

1

26.3 Arunanchal Pradesh

1

26.4 Srinagar

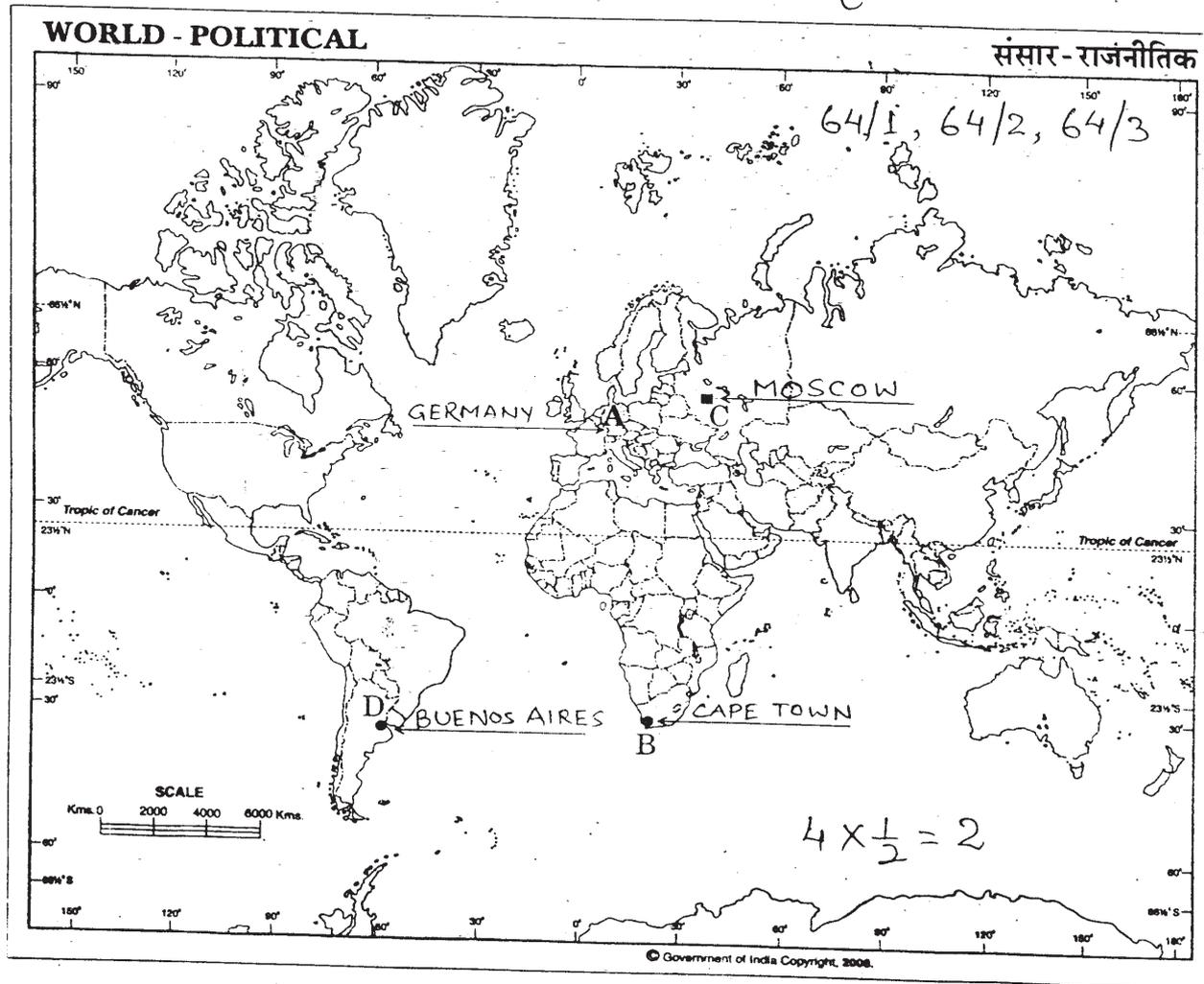
1

26.5 Kochchi

1

1+1+1+1+1=5

Q. No. 26.1



Q. No. 26.2

For question no. 26.2

प्रश्न सं. 26.2 के लिए

Outline Map of India (Political)

भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)

