

SECOND YEAR HIGHER SECONDARY EXAMINATION – MARCH 2026
GEOGRAPHY – ANSWER KEY

SY – 237

VERSION - C

Q.No.	Sub .Qn	Value Points	Split Score	Total Score
1		b) Environmental Determinism		1
2		c) silk route		1
3		b) Technopolies		1
4		b) Dravidian		1
5		c) Barauni		1
6		c) Agro climatic planning		1
7		c) Jawaharlal Nehru port		1
8		c) Tertiary activities		1
9		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ It is the cheapest means of transport ➤ Most suitable for carrying heavy and bulky material ➤ It does not require route construction. ➤ The energy cost of water transportation is lower. ➤ It is a fuel-efficient and eco-friendly mode of transport (Any 2 relevant points)	1 + 1	2
10		b) Rainfed farming c) Productive farming d) Protective farming e) Wetland farming	1/2 * 4	2
11		<p align="center">Rural settlement</p> = land based primary economic activities ➤ = provides food and raw materials to the urban area ➤ = Rural people are less mobile and social relations among them are intimate <p align="center">Urban settlement</p> ➤ = depend on processing of raw materials and manufacturing of finished goods ➤ = provides goods and services not only to the urban dwellers but to the people of rural area ➤ = life is complex and fast, and social relations are formal (Any two differences from each one)	1 + 1	2
12		1. Harvesting through Watershed management 2. Harvesting through Lakes 3. Harvesting through Service wells 4. Harvesting through Recharge wells	1 x 2	2
13		Equity, Sustainability, Productivity, Empowerment		


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*Answer Any Two
1 score each*

	<p>1. Equity * Equity refers to making equal access to opportunities available to everybody. * The opportunities available to people must be equal irrespective of their gender, race, income and in the Indian case, caste.</p> <p>2. Sustainability * Sustainability means continuity in the availability of opportunities. * To have sustainable human development, each generation must have the same opportunities.</p> <p>3. Productivity * Productivity here means human labour productivity or productivity in terms of human work. * Such productivity must be constantly enriched by building capabilities in people.</p> <p>4. Empowerment * Empowerment means to have the power to make choices. * Such power comes from increasing freedom and capability * The empowerment of socially and economically disadvantaged groups is of special importance. = To list out the pillars = To explain any two</p>		
14	<p>1. <i>time distance</i> - the time taken to travel on a particular route 2. <i>cost distance</i> - the expense of travelling on a route 3. <i>Km distance</i>- actual distance of route length (Any two)</p>	<p>1 $(1/2 * 2) = 1$</p> <p>2 $1/2 + 1/2$ $1/2 + 1/2$</p> <p>For identifying $1/2$ score each To explain $1/2$ score each</p>	2
15	<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 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>		2
16	<p>Combustion of coal, petrol and diesel, industrial processes, solid waste disposal, sewage disposal etc.</p>	<p>1×2</p>	2
17	<p>1. <u>Births rate</u>- The crude birth rate (CBR) is expressed as number of live births in a year per thousand of population. It is calculated as: $CBR = \frac{Bi}{P} * 1000$ 2. <u>Death rate</u>- Crude Death Rate (CDR) is expressed in terms of number of deaths in a</p>	<p>To identify $1/2 + 1/2 = 1$ To explain $1/2 + 1/2 = 1$</p>	2

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliberately controls the family size. (Any 2 relevant points in each stage) 		
22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Lower age at marriage * Illiteracy * School dropouts * Low intake of nutrients * High rate of maternal mortality of adolescent mothers * High rate of HIV and AIDS infections * physical and mental disability or retardedness * drug abuse and alcoholism. * juvenile delinquency * committence of crimes (Any 6) 	1/2 * 6	3
23	<p><u>Hill Area Development Programme</u> = Initiated during 5th FYP = 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 hill areas having the height above 600 m and not covered under tribal sub-plan be treated as backward hill areas = 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)</p>	1+1+ 1	3
24	<p>a) Agro based – Cotton b) Mineral based – Copper c) Chemical based – Mineral oil</p>	1 1 1	3
25	<p><u>Surface / opencast mining</u> = Easiest and the cheapest way of mining minerals occur close to the surface = Safety precautions and equipment is relatively low = Output is both large and rapid * To identify mining type * To explain</p>	1 2	3
26	<p>x <u>Minerals are generally located on three broad belts in India</u> 1. <u>The North-Eastern Plateau Region</u> This belt includes the regions of Chotanagpur (Jharkhand), Odisha Plateau, West Bengal and parts of Chhattisgarh. Important minerals are iron ore, coal, manganese, bauxite and mica. Most of the iron and steel industries are located here 2. <u>The South-Western Plateau Region</u></p>	1	

	<p>This belt extends over Karnataka, Goa, uplands of Tamil Nadu and Kerala. Rich in ferrous metals and bauxite. Major Minerals: Iron ore, manganese and limestone. This belt packs in coal deposits except Neyveli lignite. Kerala has deposits of monazite and thorium, bauxite clay. Goa have Iron ore deposit</p> <p><u>3. The North-Western Region</u> Minerals are associated with <u>Dharwar system of rocks</u>. This belt extends along Aravali in Rajasthan and part of Gujarat. <u>Major Minerals:</u> Copper, zinc. Rajasthan is rich in building stones i.e. sandstone, granite, marble. Gujarat and Rajasthan have rich sources of salt. Gujarat also known for petroleum deposit. (Any 2 points in each belt)</p>	1	3
27	<p>There are three indicators to measure Human Development</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Access to health 2. Access to Knowledge 3. Access to resources. <p>1. Access to health – It is measured in terms of life expectancy at birth</p> <p>2. Access to knowledge - The adult literacy rate and the gross enrolment ratio represent access to knowledge. (The adult literacy rate-The number of adults who are able to read and write), (The gross enrolment ratio-the number of children enrolled in schools)</p> <p>3. Access to resources - Access to resources is measured in terms of purchasing power (in U.S. dollars).</p>	1 + 1 + 1	3
28	<p>a) oil ports - deal in the processing and shipping of oil – Maracaibo/ Esskhira/Tripoli/ Abadan</p> <p>b) Ports of call – Calling points on main sea routes – Aden/ Honolulu/ Singapore</p> <p>c) Packet stations – known as ferry port -Dover and Calais</p> <p>d) Naval port – strategic importance - Kochi</p>	<p>1/2 * 1 1</p> <p>1/2 * 1 1</p> <p>+ 1/2 1</p>	3
29	<p>Primitive subsistence Agriculture / shifting agriculture / slash and burn agriculture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The vegetation is cleared by fire, and the ashes add to the fertility of the soil - The cultivated patches are very small and cultivation is done with very primitive tools such as sticks and hoes - After the soil loses its fertility(3-5 years), the farmer shifts to another parts 		4

	<p>- Different Names of Shifting Cultivation Jhuming:- North Eastern states of India Milpa:- Central America and Mexico Ladang:- Indonesia and Malaysia</p> <p>* To identify Primitive Subsistence agriculture * To write any 3 relevant points</p>	1 3	
30	<p>I. Geographical Factors</p> <p><u>a. Availability of water</u> It is the most important factor for life. So, people prefer to live in areas where fresh water is easily available</p> <p><u>b. Landforms</u> People prefer living on flat plains and gentle slopes. Such areas are favourable for the production of crops and to build roads and industries.</p> <p><u>c. Climate</u> 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.</p> <p><u>d. Soils</u> Fertile soils are important for agricultural and allied activities. The areas which have fertile loamy soils have more people living on them as these can support intensive agriculture.</p>	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$ $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$ $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$ $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$ (To identify + To explain)	4
31	<p>* To write Trans Canadian Railway line * To write any three relevant points given below</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Long rail-line in Canada - Runs from Halifax in the east to Vancouver in the west-east - Passing through Montreal, Ottawa, Winnipeg and Calgary - constructed in 1886 - This line is the economic artery of Canada 	1 3	 <p>4</p>
32	<p>I. CLUSTERED / AGGLOMERATED / NUCLEATED SETTLEMENTS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> = Compact or closely built up area of houses = 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. <p>Found in fertile alluvial plains (especially in Northern plains) and in the north eastern states =The clustered settlements in Bundelkhand and Nagaland are formed by security or defence</p>	2	

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		<p>reasons =Scarcity of water became the reason for developing clustered settlements in Rajasthan.</p> <p>2. SEMI-CLUSTERED / FRAGMENTED SETTLEMENTS</p> <p>= Formed as clustering in a restricted area of dispersed settlement OR formed from segregation or fragmentation of a large compact settlement</p> <p>= One or more sections of the village society choose or is forced to live a little away from the main cluster or village</p> <p>=People of lower strata of society and menial workers settle on the outer flanks of the village.</p> <p><u>Found in in the Gujarat plain and some parts of Rajasthan.</u></p> <p>(Any 2 points in each settlement)</p>		4
			2	
33	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a Assam b Kollam – Kottappuram c Andhra Pradesh d West Bengal e Jharia f Kerala <p>(To identify and mark any 4)</p>		1 * 4	4

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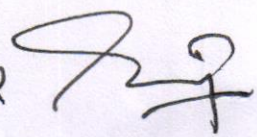
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