

Geography 2016 (Outside Delhi)

SET I

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum marks : 70

1. Name the country where sex ratio is most unfavourable to women in the world. [1]

Answer : Qatar—311 males per 100 females.

2. Define the concept of human development. [1]

Answer : Human development is defined as process of enlarging people's freedoms and opportunities and improving their well being.

3. How has the 'New Ruhr' landscape emerged ? [1]

Answer : In Ruhr region, the demand for coal declined and iron ore was exhausted, industries used imported iron ore leading to the shrinking of the region.

4. Assess the positive aspect of 'trade liberalisation'. [1]

Answer : Trade liberalization is removal or reduction of restriction or barriers and allows the free exchange of goods between the nation.

5. "The proportion of workers in the agricultural sector in India has shown a declining trend over the last few decades." What does this trend indicate ? [1]

Answer : This trend indicates a shift of dependence of workers, from farm based occupation to non-farmed based one. It shows a sectoral shift in the economy of the country.

6. Why do people migrate in large number from rural to urban areas in India ? [1]

Answer : In India, people migrate from rural to urban areas mainly due to variety of factors such as social, economic and political factors which are :

- (i) Employment
- (ii) Lack of basic infrastructure facility, i.e., education, healthcare.

7. Name the two countries which are the largest trading partners of India as per economic survey report of 2011-12. [$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$]

Answer : (i) U.A.E. (ii) China.

8. "The knowledge and understanding of the laws of nature are extremely valuable to human kind". Explain the values that can help to use the gifts of nature in a sustainable manner. [3]

Answer : The knowledge of laws of nature are highly valuable for mankind.

- (i) Better knowledge is developed because of better knowledge of laws of nature.
- (ii) The understanding of concept of friction and heat helped discover fire.
- (iii) We use law of aerodynamics of develop faster planes.

- (iv) Harmony with their natural environment.

Thus law of nature, if known to man are extremely valuable.

9. Study the table given below and answer the questions that follow :

Continent-wise Distribution of Million Cities

Continent	Early 1950	Mid 1970s	Mid 2000
Europe	23	30	58
Asia	32	69	206
North and Central America	16	36	79
South America	18	17	43
Africa	3	8	46
Australia	2	2	6
World Total	84	162	438

Source : www.citypopulation.de/world.html

- 9.1. Name the two continents which have shown the highest growth rate of million cities from 1950 to 2000.

- 9.2. What could have been the reason for such a growth of million cities ?

- 9.3. Give the meaning of a 'million city'. [3]

Answer :

- 9.1. (i) Africa, (ii) Asia
- 9.2. Migration of people in large numbers from rural areas to urban areas for the purpose of livelihood mainly in big cities is the reason for such a growth.
- 9.3. The city which has one million or more than one million citizens is known as 'million city'.

10. Differentiate between 'Hamleted' and 'Dispersed' rural settlements of India. [$3 \times 1 = 3$]

Answer :

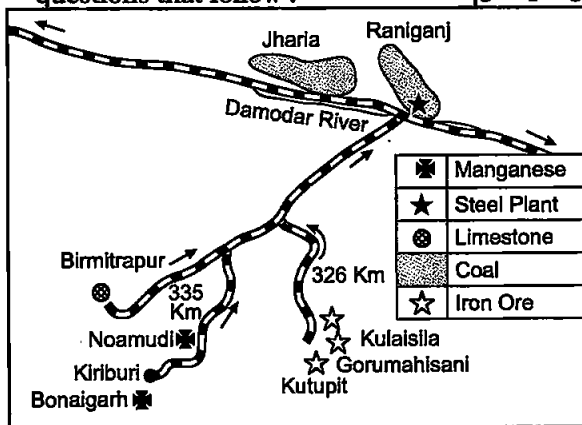
Hamleted Settlement	Dispersed Settlement
(i) It is fragmented into several units.	(i) It appears in form of isolated huts.
(ii) It being separated bear the same name or common name.	(ii) It is isolated in remote jungle or hilly areas and have extreme dispersion.
(iii) It is known by different local names such as Palli, Panna, Para, Nangla, Dhani etc.	(iii) It is in extreme isolation and have no such local names.

11. How is rainwater harvesting helped in the development of certain areas of India ? Explain with examples. [$3 \times 1 = 3$]

Answer : Rainwater harvesting helps in development of certain area in India by :

- (i) It helps to capture and store rainwater for various uses.
- (ii) It helps to recharge groundwater aquifer.
- (iii) In Rajasthan rainwater harvesting structures locally known as Kund and Tanka are constructed near or in the house or village to store harvested rainwater.
- (iv) It prevents soil erosion and flooding.
- (v) It helps to provide water supply in case of drought.
- (vi) It improves quality of ground water by reducing salinity and other salts.

12. Study the diagram given below and answer the questions that follow : [3 × 1 = 3]



- 12.1. Identify and name the steel plant shown in the diagram.
- 12.2. Name the mining areas which supply coal and manganese to this plant.
- 12.3. Which is the source of water supply to this plant ?

Answer :

- 12.1. Durgapur Steel Plant.
- 12.1. Jharia and Raniganj supply coal to this steel plant.
- 12.2. Noamundi and Bonaigarh supply manganese to this plant.
- 12.3. Damodar river is the source of water supply to this plant.

13. Examine the success of watershed management programme implemented in Jhabua district of Madhya Pradesh. [3]

Answer : The watershed management program is highly successful because 20% of the total area of Jhabua district has been treated under this program.

- (i) It helps in prevention of land degradation.
- (ii) Improves the soil quality.
- (iii) Improves the growth of natural vegetation.
- (iv) Improves the source of livelihood for the tribals.

14. Explain any three 'push' and any two 'pull' factors that influence the migration of population in the world. [3 + 2 = 5]

Answer : The push and pull factors make their influence on the migration of population in the world.

(i) Push factors influencing migration :

1. **Unemployment :** High population in towns often imposes pressure on agricultural land. This pressure and closing down of multiple industries, leads to unemployment.
2. **Natural Disasters :** Due to natural disasters such as flood, draught and earthquake, shelters are destroyed and agricultural production and other sources of income suffer; such factors force people to migrate to safer places.
3. **Political Unrest :** Political turmoil or situations like civil war make the surroundings insecure. Therefore, people move from such place to more safe places. Example : People migrating from Syria to European countries.

(ii) Pull factors :

1. **Better Employment Opportunities :** Industrialised and developed areas are able to provide better job opportunities and higher wages, attracting more people and causing migration.
2. **Better Health and Education Facilities :** Urban or developed areas have better healthcare, education and other facilities which attract people. For example, people migrate from less developed towns to more developed towns and cities in search of better educational and health facilities.

15. Describe any five characteristics of plantation agriculture in the world. [5]

Answer : Plantation agriculture is a form of commercial farming where crops are grown for profit.

- (i) Plantation crops are generally raised on large estates of more than 40 hectares.
- (ii) Scientific methods of cultivation is used.
- (iii) It requires large capital investments.
- (iv) Estate farming is the feature of plantation agriculture which is owned by foreigners employing local labour.
- (v) It focuses on the cultivation of cash crops for experts.
- (vi) Tea, coffee, cocoa, rubber, cotton, sugarcane, banana, coconut etc., are the examples of plantation crops.

16. Explain the importance of 'communication services' in the world. [5]

Answer : Importance of communication services in the world is :

- (i) Communication induces transmission of words, messages, facts and ideas from one place to another.

- (ii) Communication through satellites have connected remote corners of the globe.
 - (iii) The use of internet has expanded the contemporary economic and social space of no mass through e-mail, e-commerce, clearing etc.
 - (iv) It helps to spread the message from one place to another very quickly.
 - (v) The time has reduced to spread the message.
 - (vi) Global communication has revolutionised the world.
 - (vii) The whole world has become one global village.
17. "The Rhine waterways is the world's most heavily used inland waterway." In the light of this statement examine the significance of this waterway. [5]

Answer : The significance of Rhine waterways.

- (i) The Rhine flows through Germany and the Netherlands.
- (ii) It is navigable for 700 km from Rotterdam; at its mouth in the Netherlands to Basol in Switzerland.
- (iii) Ocean going vessels can reach up to Cologne. The Ruhr river joins the Rhine from the east.
- (iv) It flows through a rich coal field and the whole basin has become prosperous manufacturing area.
- (v) Dusseldorf is the Rhine post for the region.
- (vi) Huge tonnage moves along the stretch soon of the Ruhr and it is the world's most heavily used waterway.
- (vii) It connects the industrial areas of Switzerland; Germany, France, Belgium and Netherland with the North Atlantic Sea Route.

18. Examine the economic and social consequences of migration in India. [2½+2½ = 5]

Answer : The economic consequences of migration are :

- (i) The major benefits for the source region is the remittance sent by the migrants which is the major sources of foreign exchange.
- (ii) In year 2002, India received US 11 \$ billion as remittances from international migrants.
- (iii) Punjab, Kerala and Tamil Nadu receive very significant amount form their international migrants.
- (iv) The remittances sent by the internal migrants play very important role in the growth of economy of the source area.
- (v) Unregulated migration to the metropolitan cities of India has caused over crowding.
- (vi) It leads development of slums in industrially developed states.

Social consequences of migration :

- (i) Migrants act as agent of social change. The new ideas get diffused from urban to rural areas through them.

- (ii) It leads to intermixing of people from diverse cultures.
- (iii) It helps in the evaluation of composite culture and widens up the mental horizon of the people.
- (iv) It creates social vacuum and sense of dejection among individuals which motivate people to fall in the trap of anti social activities.

19. 'Fragmentation of land holdings' and 'degradation of cultivable land' are the serious problems of India agriculture. Suggest and explain measures to overcome these problems.

[2 + 3 = 5]

Answer : Fragmentation of land holdings and degradation of cultivable land are serious problems of Indian agriculture.

Measures for fragmentation of land holdings :

- (i) Consolidation of land holdings.
 - (ii) Strict implementation of land reforms.
- Loose implementation leads to exploitation of farmers and workers. Strict and better implementation may act as a measure to prevent the same.

Measures to overcome degradation of cultivable land :

- (i) Check water logging.
- (ii) Use of organic manure : Use of chemical manure deteriorates the quality of soil, fertility is lost, to reduce the effect organic manure should be used.
- (iii) Cultivation of leguminous crops : Leguminous crops helps in fixing the nitrogen component and makes the soil ready for cultivation.
- (iv) Rotation of crops.

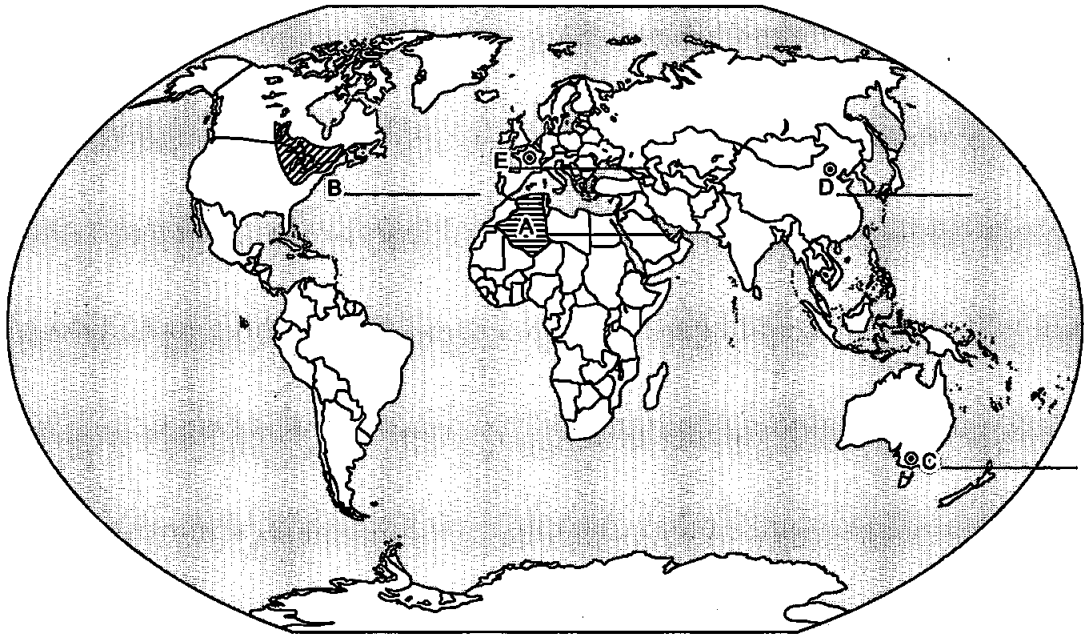
20. Which is the apex body in India to improve the quality of National Highways ? Examine the significance of National Highways. [1 + 4 = 5]

Answer : The apex body in India to improve the quality of National Highways is National Highway Authority of India (NHAI).

Significance of National Highways :

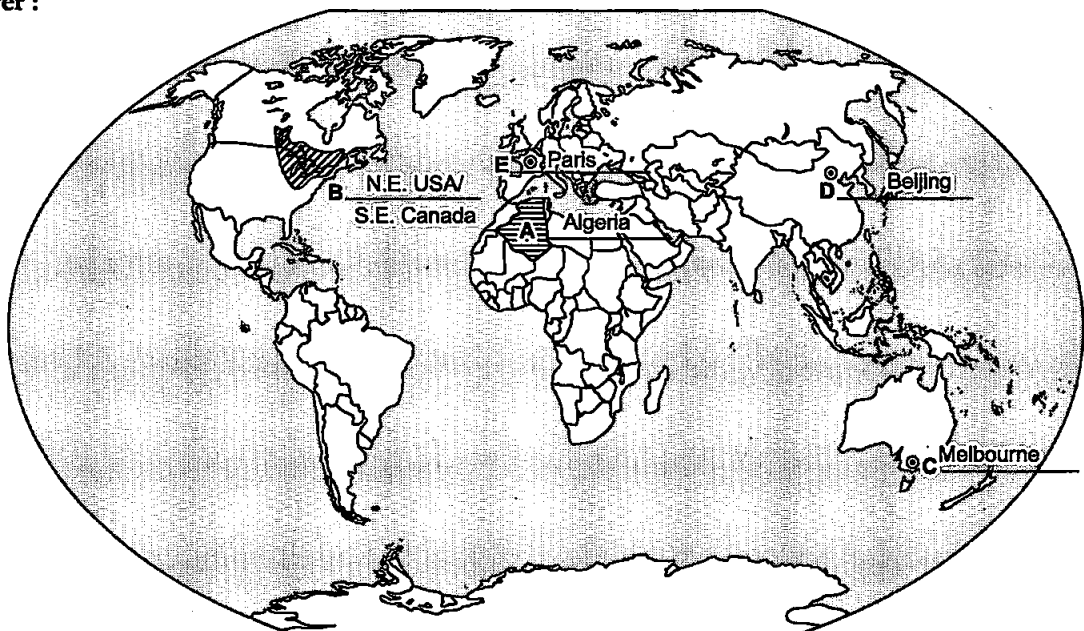
- (i) National Highways passes across the country connecting major state capitals, major cities, important ports and railway junctions.
- (ii) National highways are meant for interstate transport and for the movement of defence men and materials in strategic areas.
- (iii) The National Highways constitute approximately 2% of total road length carries 40% of the total road traffic.
- (iv) They are 4-6 lane and make journey fast and easy.

21. Identify the five geographical features shown on the political outline map of the world as A, B, C, D and E and write their correct names on the lines marked near them with the help of following information :
[5 × 1 = 5]



- (A) The country with largest area in Africa.
(B) An area of dairy farming.
(C) A major sea port.
(D) An international airport.
(E) A mega city.

Answer :



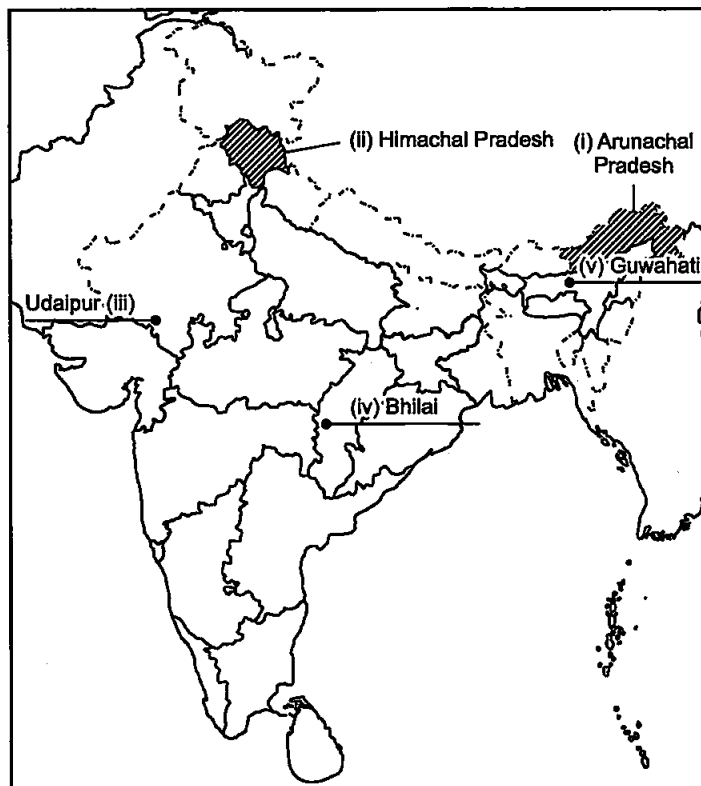
22. Locate and label the following features with appropriate symbols on the given outline political map of India :
[5 × 1 = 5]

- (i) The state with lowest density of population.
(ii) The state with highest percentage of rural population Uttar Pradesh.
(iii) A major copper mining area in southern Rajasthan.

(iv) The integrated iron and steel plant located in Chhattisgarh.

(v) The international airport located in Assam.

Answer :



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Geography 2016 (Outside Delhi)

SET II

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum marks : 70

Note : Except for the following questions, all the remaining questions have been asked in previous set.

1. What is the average sex ratio in the world ? [1]

Answer : The average sex ratio in the world is 990 females per 1000 males or 102 males per 100 females.

3. Mention any two major problems of Ruhr-industrial region. [$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$]

Answer : Problems of Ruhr industrial region are :

- (i) Industrial waste disposal
- (ii) Pollution
- (iii) Iron ore and coal ore.

4. How is the favourable balance of trade an indicator of economic development of a country ? [1]

Answer : If the value of export is more than the value of import then the country has positive or favourable balance of trade. Favourable balance of trade is the indicator of economic development of the country.

5. What is the main thrust of the National Youth Policy of Government of India, 2003 ? [1]

Answer : The main thrust of the National Youth Policy of 2003 is Youth Empowerment in terms of their effective participation in decision making and carrying the responsibility of an able leader.

7. Explain one reason for the import of petroleum and its products in large quantities in India [1]

Answer : Reasons for the import of petroleum and its products in large quantities in India are as follows :

- (i) Production of petroleum and its product is less than the requirement in India.
- (ii) It is used as a fuel.
- (iii) It is also used as an industrial raw material.
- (iv) Demand increased due to rise in population and no. of vehicles on the roads.

9. Study the table given below and answer the questions that follow :

Continent-wise Distribution of Million Cities

Continent	Early 1950	Mid 1970s	Mid 2000
Europe	23	30	58
Asia	32	69	206
North and Central America	16	36	79
South America	18	17	43
Africa	3	8	46
Australia	2	2	6
World Total	84	162	438

Source : www.citypopulation.de/world.html

- 9.1. Name the two continents which have shown lowest growth rate of million cities as compared to others.
- 9.2. What reasons will you assign for this growth rate ?
- 9.3. Give the meaning of a 'mega city'. [3]
- Answer :**
- 9.1. Australia and Europe.
- 9.2. (i) Growth rate of population is slow.
(ii) Migration from rural to urban is slow.
- 9.3. A mega city or megalopolis is a general term for cities together with their suburbs with a population of more than 10 million people.
11. Explain the significance of bio-energy to humankind in India. [3]
- Answer :** The significance of bio-energy to humankind in India :
- (i) Bioenergy is a potential source of energy conversion.
- (ii) It can be converted into electrical energy, heat energy or gas for cooking.
- (iii) It will also process the waste and garbage and produce energy.
- (iv) This will improve economics life of rural areas in developing countries.
- (v) It reduces environmental pollution, enhance self-reliance and reduces pressure on fuel and wood.
17. 'Trans-Canadian railway line is considered as the economic artery of Canada.' Support the statement with suitable examples. [5 × 1 = 5]

Answer : Trans-Canadian railway line is considered as the economic artery of Canada by the following reasons :

- (i) Trans-Canadian railway line is about 7050 km long rail-line in Canada, runs from Halifax in the east to Vancouver on the Pacific coast passing through Montreal, Ottawa, Winnipeg and Calgary.
- (ii) It was constructed in 1886, as part of an agreement to make British Columbia on the west coast join the Federation of States.
- (iii) It gained economic significance because it connected the Quebec-Montreal industrial Region with the wheat belt of Prairie region and the coniferous forest region in the north.
- (iv) Each of these regions became complementary to the other.
- (v) A loop line from Winnipeg to Thunder bay connects this rail-line with one of the important waterways of the world.
- (vi) This line is the economic artery of Canada, wheat and meat are the important exports on this route.
20. Examine the role of Inland waterways authority of India. Explain why inland water transport is an important mode of transport. [2 + 3 = 5]
- Answer :** Inland waterway :
- (i) The Inland waterways Authority of India was set up in 1986.
- (ii) It was set up for the development, maintenance and regulations of national waterways in the country.
- (iii) The authority has declared 3 inland waterways as national waterways.
- (iv) It has also identified 10 other inland waterways which can be upgraded.
- (v) The famous Nehru Trophy Boat Race (Vallam Kali) is held in backwaters.
- Importance of Inland Water Transport :** India has the network of Inland water extending up to 14500 km. in the form of rivers, canals, backwater and creeks.
- (i) It is suitable for carrying bulky goods.
- (ii) It carries both cargo and passengers.
- (iii) It is the cheapest mode of transport.
- (iv) It is fuel-efficient.
- (v) It is eco-friendly.

Geography 2016 (Outside Delhi)

SET III

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum marks : 70

Note : Except for the following questions, all the remaining questions have been asked in previous set.

1. Which age group forms the working population ? [1]

Answer : The working age population is between 15 to 59 years.

3. Explain any two features of foot loose industries. [$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$]

Answer :

- (i) Footloose industries are not dependent on any particular raw material.
(ii) They produce in small amount and employ small labour force.

4. Explain the meaning of 'Volume of Trade'. [1]

Answer : The actual tonnage of goods traded makes up the volume. However, services traded cannot be measured in tonnage. Therefore, the total value of goods and services traded is considered to be the volume of trade.

5. How is agricultural density of population different from physiological density of population ? [1]

Answer : The Agricultural density of a population is the number of farmers per net cultivable area of farmland. Physiological density is the total number of people per net unit area of arable land.

7. Name the riverine port on the eastern coast of India. [1]

Answer : Kolkata port.

9. Study the table given below and answer the questions that follow :

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Continent	Early 1950	Mid 1970s	Mid 2000
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- 9.1. Name the two continents, one with highest growth rate and the other with lowest growth rate of million cities.
9.2. Why is the number of million cities increasing in the world ?

- 9.3. Give the meaning of 'Conurbation'.

Answer :

- 9.1. Highest-Africa, Lowest-Europe.
9.2. The number of million cities is increasing in the world due to rapid increase in urban population because of migration from rural areas to urban areas for employment and better education facilities.
9.3. The term conurbation was coined by Patrick Geddes in 1915 and applies to a large area of urban development that results from the merging or originally separate towns or cities e.g., Greater London.

11. Explain the importance of 'Integrated Tribal Development Project' implemented in Bharmaur region of Himachal Pradesh. [3]

Answer : Bharmaur tribal area comprises Bharmaur and Holi tehsils of Chamba district of Himachal Pradesh. It is inhabited by 'Gaddi', a tribal community who practised transhumance and the economy is largely based on agriculture and allied activities such as sheep and goat rearing. Under the Fifth Five Year Plan, the tribal sub-plan was introduced in 1974 and Bharmaur was designated as one of the five Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDP) in Himachal Pradesh.

- (i) This plan laid the highest priority on development of transport and communications, agriculture and allied activities, and social and community services.
(ii) The most significant contribution of tribal sub plan in Bharmaur region is the development of infrastructure in terms of schools, health care facilities, potable water, roads, communications.
(iii) The social benefits derived from ITDP include tremendous increase in literacy rate, improvement in sex ratio and decline in child marriage. The female literary rate in the region has also increased.
(iv) The cultivation of pulses and other cash crops has increased and there is a declining importance of pastoralism.

17. "Land transport plays a vital role in the development of trade and tourism in the world". Support the statement with suitable examples. [5]

Answer : Transport helps in the assembly of raw materials and distribution of finished goods. It makes possible to move goods from the place of production to the place where they are to be consumed. In the earlier days, there were only local markets due to the absence of safe means of transport. Now-a-days, trade is not restricted to the boundaries of a nation, but has spread throughout the world. Development

of the efficient means of transport has knit together all the nations of the world into the one big world market. Even the perishable articles like fish, dairy products, meat etc., are being transported to distant places of the world. But without good transport facilities, such a development in trade and commerce would not have been possible. In India, there are many highways linking the major towns and cities. For example, National Highway No. 7 (NH 7), connecting Varanasi with Kanyakumari, is the longest in the country. The Golden Quadrilateral (GQ) or Super Expressway connects the four metropolitan cities — New Delhi, Mumbai, Bengaluru, Chennai, Kolkata and Hyderabad which has helped in the development of trade.

Transportation links diverse destinations and ferries people commodities and services between these places. Tourism is much about travel and therefore the role of transportation in its operation is vital. Railways are also a mode of land transport that helps to carry passengers over long distances. The Border Road Organization has constructed roads in high altitude mountainous terrain joining Chandigarh with Manali (Himachal Pradesh) and Leh (Ladakh). This road runs at an average altitude of 4,270 metres

above the mean sea level and has promoted tourism in such high altitude areas as well.

- 20. Explain why rail transport continues to remain the chief mode of transport for the masses in India. [5]**

Answer : Railway transport occupies a significant role in the transport system of a country because the development of trade, industry and commerce of a country largely depends on the development of railways.

(i) It facilitates long distance travel and transport of bulky goods which are not easily transported through motor vehicles.

(ii) It is a quick and more regular form of transport because it helps in the transportation of goods with speed and certainty.

(iii) It helps in the industrialization process of a country by easy transportation of coal and raw-materials at a cheaper rate.

(iv) It helps in the quick movement of goods from one place to another at the time of emergencies like famines and scarcity.

(v) It encourages mobility of labour and thereby provides a great scope for employment.

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Geography 2016 (Delhi)

SET I

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum marks : 70

- 1. Why is the age structure considered an important indicator of population composition? Give one reason. [1]**

Answer : Age structure represents the number of people of different age groups. This is an important indicator of population composition, since a large size of population in the age group of 15- 59 indicates a large working population. A greater proportion of population above 60 years represents an ageing population which requires more expenditure on health care facilities. Similarly high proportion of young population would mean that the region has a high birth rate and the population is youthful.

- 2. "Leading a long and healthy life is an important aspect of human development." Give an argument to support the statement. [1]**

Answer : Living a long and healthy life indicates access to resources, health facilities and improved levels of nutrition intake. Hence, it is an important aspect of human development.

- 3. "Agri-business farms are mechanized and large in size." Examine the statement. [1]**

Answer : This type of farming is mainly found in the case of Extensive Commercial grain farming where wheat is the principal crop, though other crops like corn, barley, oats and rye are also grown. The size of the farm is very large and the entire process of cultivation from ploughing to harvesting are mechanised.

- 4. Examine the functioning of World Trade Organisation (WTO). [1]**

Answer : The WTO is the only international organisation dealing with the global rules of trade between nations. It sets the rules for the global trading system and resolves disputes between its member nations. WTO also covers trade in services, such as telecommunication and banking, and others issues such as intellectual rights.

- 5. Name the state of India with highest literacy rate as per 2011 census. [1]**

Answer : Kerala.

6. Which major sea port on the eastern coast of India has a land locked harbour ? [1]

Answer : Vishakhapatnam Sea-port.

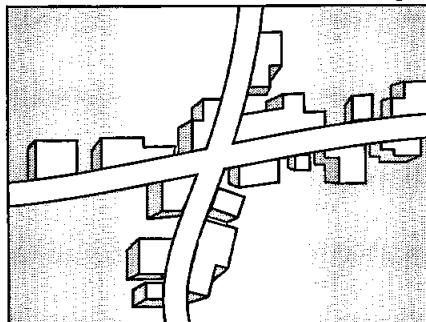
7. Name the state of India with largest area. [1]

Answer : Rajasthan.

8. "The nature and human beings are so intricately intertwined that they can't be separated." Substantiate the statement. [3]

Answer : Man and environment share a reciprocal relationship. In the early stages human activities were controlled and governed by environment. Man acted as a passive agent. This is so because the level of technology was very low and the stage of human social development was also primitive. This type of interaction between primitive human society and strong forces of nature was termed as environmental determinism. However, with the passage of time people began to understand their environment and the forces of nature. Physical and human phenomena are often described in metaphors like—face of the earth, eye of the storm, mouth of the river, snout of the glacier, profile of the soil etc.

9. Study the diagram given below and answer the questions that follow : [3 × 1 = 3]

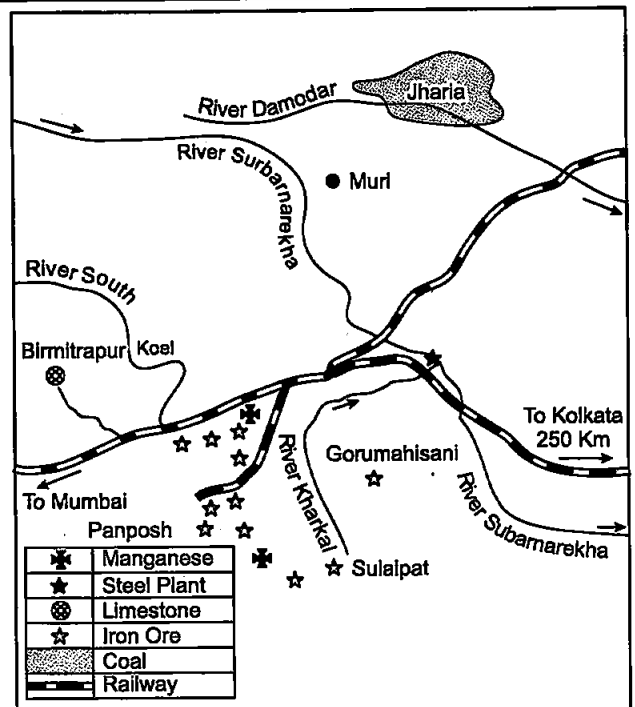


- 9.1. Identify and name the given rural settlement pattern.
9.2. In which type of areas do we find such type of settlement patterns ?
9.3. Give an important characteristic of this type of settlement pattern.

Answer :

- 9.1. Cross shaped Rural settlement pattern.
9.2. They are usually found in plain areas where roads and railways cut each other at about right angles.
9.3. These settlements develop on the cross-roads and houses extend in all the four directions, side by side in a compact fashion.

10. Study the following diagram and answer the questions that follow : [3 × 1 = 3]



- 10.1. Identify and name the steel plant shown in this diagram.
10.2. Name the mining fields which supply coal and limestone to this plant.
10.3. Mention the source of water for this plant.
Answer :
10.1. Tata Iron and Steel Plant (TISCO).
10.2. Coal is brought from Jharia and Bokaro coal fields. Limestone comes from Birmatrapur.
10.3. Rivers Subarnarekha and Kharkoi provide water to the plant.
11. "The promotion of the use of non-conventional sources of energy in India is the need of the hour." Support the statement. [3]
Answer : The use of fossil fuels like coal and petroleum results in environmental problems. Hence the use of alternative source of energy has become more important in India for the following reasons :
(i) The alternative sources of energy like solar energy, wind energy etc. are renewable. Hence, they are sustainable and will never run out.
(ii) The renewable resources being derived from natural and available resources reduces the cost of operation.
(iii) These alternative energy resources produce little or no harmful pollutants like carbon dioxide etc. and are thus more environment friendly.
12. "Many of the modern towns in India were developed during the period of British domination." Substantiate the statement. [3]
Answer : The British and other Europeans have developed a number of towns in India. They first

developed some trading ports such as Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, Surat, Daman, Goa, Puducherry, etc. for the ease of trade and commerce. Gradually they established their administrative centres, hill towns, summer resorts etc. They developed military cantonments or camp towns and also health resorts. Towns based on modern industries also evolved after 1850, e.g., Jamshedpur. After independence, a large number of towns have been developed as administrative headquarters, e.g., Chandigarh, Bhubaneswar, Gandhinagar, Dispur, etc. and industrial centres such as Durgapur, Bhilai, Sindri, Barauni, etc., Some old towns also developed as satellite towns around metropolitan cities such as Ghaziabad, Rohtak, Gurgaon around Delhi. With increasing investment in rural areas, a large number of medium and small towns have developed all over the country.

13. "The urban waste should be properly treated as a resource for various needs of mankind." Explain the values that can help in changing the urban waste into resources. [3]

Answer : The value that can help in changing the urban waste into resources are :

(i) **Creating Awareness :** Societies should be made aware for using the urban waste in the productive use for example—kitchen and garden waste can be converted into compost. Sewage can be used to produce biogas.

(ii) **To evolve the new Techniques :** Innovative production techniques should be used such as waste exchanges process in which the waste product of one process becomes the raw material for a next process. Waste exchange process will help to use, waste which is difficult to eliminate. For example in the manufacturing of soap, Glycerin will be extracted from the waste.

(iii) **Caring attitude towards Urban Waste :** The urban waste should be treated with care as scraps can be re-used at the beginning of the manufacturing process so that they do not become a waste product. For example, paper mills use the damaged rolls to the beginning of the production line, the metal and plastic items, can be re-incorporated into new products.

14. What is 'demographic cycle'? Describe three stages of 'demographic transition theory.'

[3 + 2 = 5]

Answer : Demographic transition theory can be used to describe and predict the future population of any area. The theory tells us that population of any region changes from high births and high deaths to low births and low deaths as society progresses from rural agrarian and illiterate to urban industrial and literate society. These changes occur in stages which

are collectively known as the demographic cycle.

The first stage has high fertility and high mortality because people reproduce more to compensate for the deaths due to epidemics and variable food supply. The population growth is slow and most of the people are engaged in agriculture where large families are an asset. Life expectancy is low, people are mostly illiterate and have low levels of technology. The population remains stationary. Two hundred years ago all the countries of the world were in this stage. Fertility remains high in the beginning of second stage but it declines with time. This is accompanied by reduced mortality rate. Improvements in sanitation and health conditions lead to decline in mortality. Because of this gap the net addition to population is high. So the population expands. Thus this stage is also known as the Expanding stage.

In the last stage, both fertility and mortality decline considerably. The population is either stable or grows slowly. The population becomes urbanised, literate and has high technical know how and deliberately controls the family size.

15. Differentiate between Nomadic herding and commercial livestock rearing, stating any five points of distinction. [5 × 1 = 5]

Answer :

Nomadic herding	Commercial Live-stock Rearing
(i) Nomadic herding is a primitive subsistence activity.	Commercial grazing is more organized and capital intensive.
(ii) In nomadic herding, the nomads rely on animals for food, clothing and shelter.	Commercial rearing is associated with western culture.
(iii) Nomadic herders move from place to place in search of food and water.	Commercial ranches cover large area where they rear cattle permanently.
(iv) In nomadism, a wide variety of cattle are reared.	In commercial grazing, it is a specialized activity with one type of animals.
(v) Pastoral nomadism is undertaken on vast horizontal movements.	Commercial grazing is stable and run on scientific.

16. What is 'tourism'? Analyse any four tourist attractions in the world. [1 + 4 = 5]

Answer : Tourism is travel undertaken for purposes of recreation rather than business. Tourism is developed in areas having suitable climate, picturesque landscape or are important religious, cultural or centre of history and art.

There are various tourist attractions all over the world and they are important for their own unique features :

(i) Warm, sunny weather account for beach holidays. This is one of the main reasons for the importance of tourism in southern Europe and the mediterranean lands. Goa, Maldives etc. are famous for their luxuriant sea beaches.

(ii) Places like the Himalayas in India, the Alps in Europe are known for their natural beauty and attract tourists from all over the world for various adventure sports and mountain climbing.

(iii) Places like Mecca, Varanasi, Jaipur, Jerusalem are important tourist attractions as they have a rich heritage and every year tourists visit these places for pilgrimage.

(iv) Places like museums in France and London attract a lot of people because of rich variety of knowledge and information they present, and their glorious history and artefacts.

17. **"The Suez and the Panama canals are two vital man-made navigation canals which serve as gateways of commerce for both the eastern and western worlds." In the light of this statement explain the economic significance of these two canals.** [2½+2½ = 5]

Answer : This canal had been constructed in Egypt between Port Said in the North and Port Suez in the South linking the Mediterranean Sea and the Red Sea. Suez Canal decreases the road between Europe and South Asia from 16000 km (travel from the Cape of Good Hope) to 10000 km.

Suez Canal helps especially to developed countries to trade with developing ones. Most of developing countries are placed in Middle East and Asia. Therefore, developed European countries open up factories in borders of those who have cheap labour force and land. Moreover finished products could be easily transported from ports in south Asia to Europe or United States.

This Canal strengthens the power of Egypt in world economy. With the taxes from the ships which use the Suez canal, Egyptian economy keeps growing day-by-day. The required labour force comes from Egypt and reduces the unemployment rate in the country. Suez canal gives Egypt a strategic power to affect world trade by having a transportation road between developing and developed countries.

The Panama canal connects the Atlantic Ocean in the East to the Pacific Ocean in the West.

It shortens the distance between New York and San Francisco by 13,000 km by sea. The canal permits shippers of commercial goods, ranging from automobiles to grain, to save time and money

by transporting cargo more quickly. Prior to the completion of the canal, a ship sailing between ports in New York and San Francisco had to sail around Cape Horn, which took 67 days.

18. **Explain why the causes of male and female migration are different in India. Find out the environmental consequences of migration.**

[2 + 3 = 5]

Answer : The reasons for migration of males and females are different. For example, work and employment is the main cause for male migration while it is very less for the females. Contrary to this, about 65 per cent of females move out from their parental houses following their marriage. This is the most important cause in the rural areas of India except in Meghalaya where reverse is the case.

Overcrowding of people due to rural-urban migration has put pressure on the existing social and physical infrastructure in the urban areas. This ultimately leads to unplanned growth of urban settlement and formation of slums shanty colonies. Apart from this, due to over-exploitation of natural resources, cities are facing the acute problem of depletion of ground water, air pollution, disposal of sewage and management of solid wastes.

19. **"Erratic monsoon' and 'Indebtedness' are the major problems of Indian agriculture." Suggest and explain the measures to overcome these problems.** [2 + 3 = 5]

Answer : Agriculture in India is affected by uncertain, unreliable and erratic monsoon rainfall. India cannot achieve sustained progress in agriculture unless and until more than half of the cropped area is brought under assured irrigation. Expansion of irrigation has played a very crucial role in enhancing agricultural output in the country. It provided basis for introduction of modern agricultural technology such as high yielding varieties of seeds, chemical fertilizers, pesticides and farm machinery. The net irrigated area in the country has increased from 20.85 to 54.66 million hectare over the period 1950-51 to 2000-01. Over these 50 years, area irrigated more than once in an agricultural year has increased from 1.71 to 20.46 million hectare.

The main suppliers of money to the farmer are the money-lenders, traders and commission agents who charge high rate of interest and purchase the agricultural produce at very low price. The inputs of modern agriculture are very expensive and are often out of reach of the marginal and small farmers as they have very meagre or no saving to invest in agriculture. All India Rural Credit Survey Committee showed that in 1950-51 the share of money lenders stood

at as high as 68.6 per cent of the total rural credit and in 1975-76 their share declined to 43 per cent of the credit needs of the farmers. This shows that the money lender is losing ground but is still the single largest contributor of agricultural credit. Rural credit scenario has undergone a significant change and institutional agencies such as Central Cooperative Banks, State Cooperative Banks, Commercial Banks, Cooperative Credit Agencies and some Government Agencies are extending loans to farmers on easy terms. There has been a steady increase in the flow of institutional credit to agriculture over the years.

20. Why is the distribution of roads not uniform in India? Explain with examples. [1 × 5 = 5]

Answer : The factors for the uneven distribution of roads in India are :

Nature of Terrain : Mountains, plateaus and plains. Construction of roads is easy and cheaper in the level plain areas. while it is difficult and costly in hilly and plateaus areas. The distribution of roads is not uniform in the country. Density of roads varies from only 10.48 km in Jammu and Kashmir to 387.24 km in Kerala with a national average of 75.42 km. The

density of road is high in most of the northern states and major southern states. It is low in the Himalayan region, North-eastern region, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. Construction of roads is easy and cheaper in the plain areas while it is difficult and costly in hilly and plateau areas.

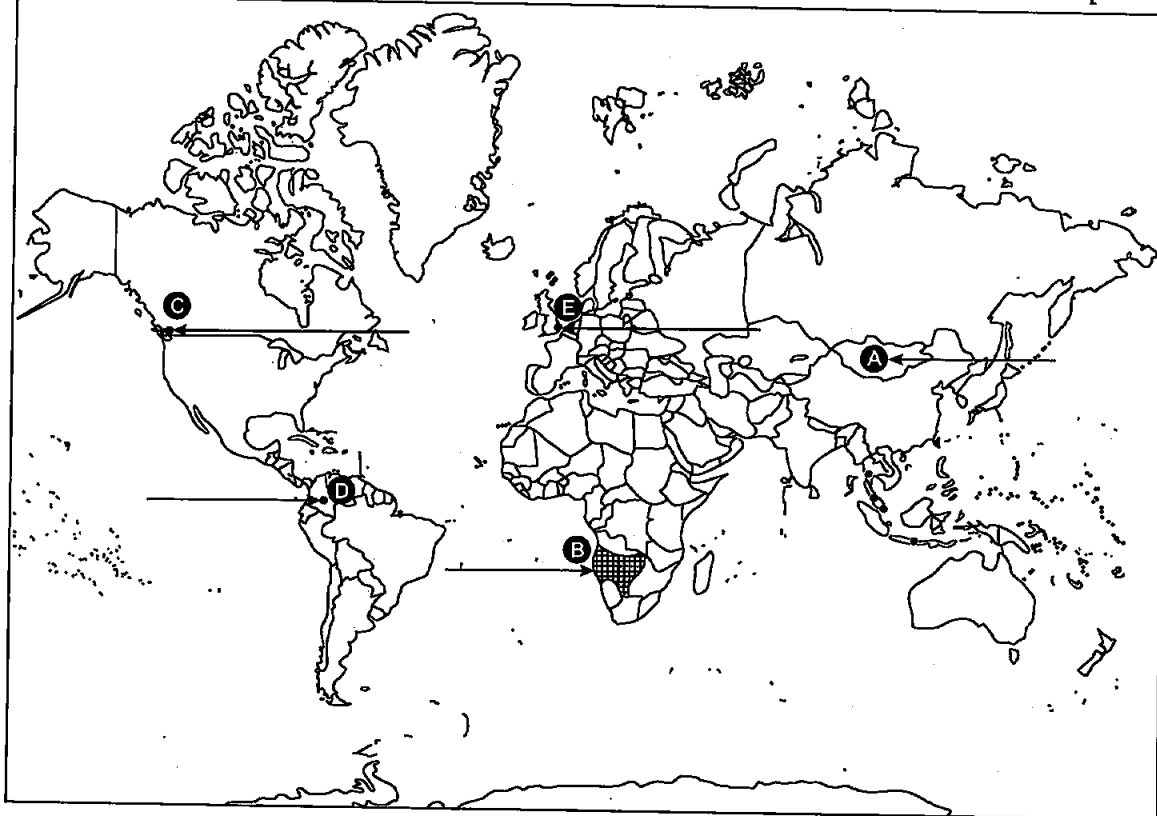
(i) Density of Population : Density of population affects the demand of roads. Urban settlements having high population usually have high density of road network while remote rural areas usually lack such facilities, *e.g.*, Kolkata.

(ii) The Levels of Economic Development : Developed areas have high demand of roads and also have money for construction and maintenance, *e.g.*, Gujarat.

(iii) Industrial Areas : Important industrial regions have high density of road networks that help in the transport of raw materials and finished products, *e.g.*, Jamshedpur.

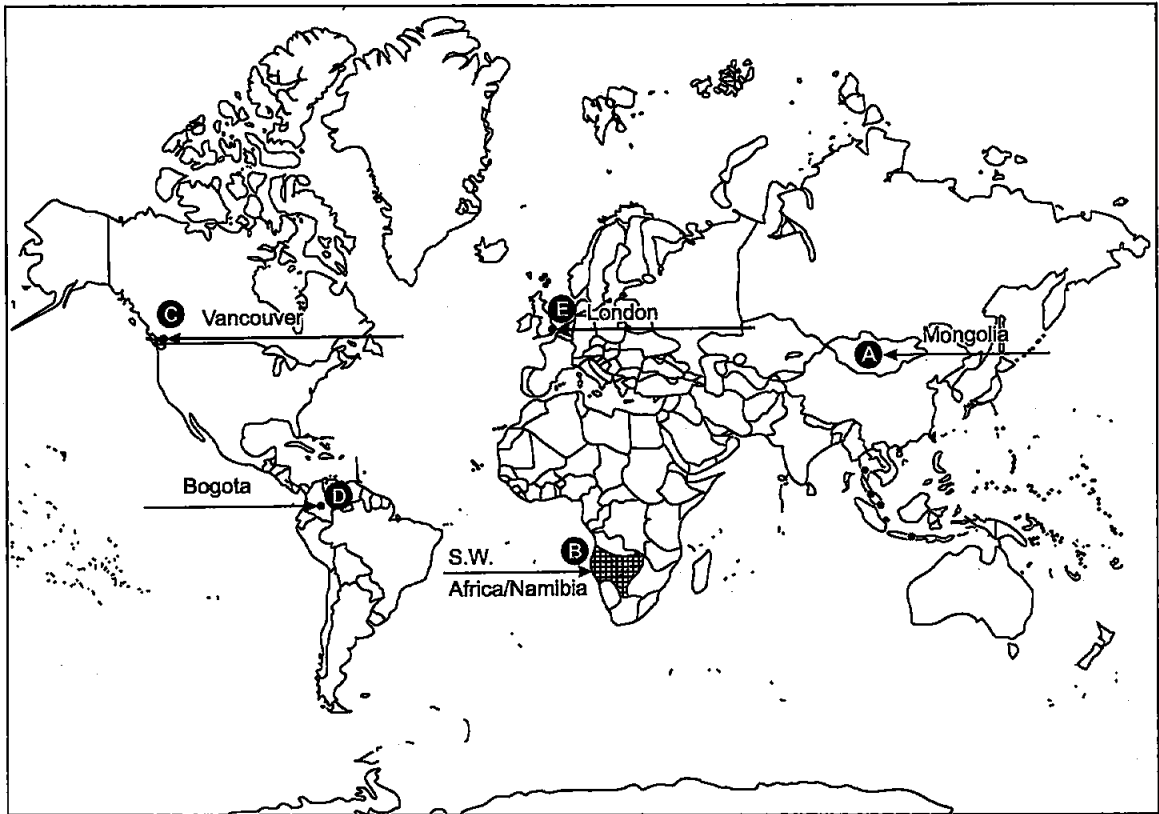
(iv) Centres of Trade and Commerce and commercial towns have high density of road networks to facilitate connectivity to markets, ports and collection centres. *e.g.*, Mumbai.

21. Five geographical features shown on the given political outline map of the world as A, B, C, D and E. Identify these features with the help of the information given below and write their correct names on the lines marked near them : [5 × 1 = 5]



- (A) The country with lowest density of population in Asia.
 (B) An area of nomadic herding.
 (C) A major sea port

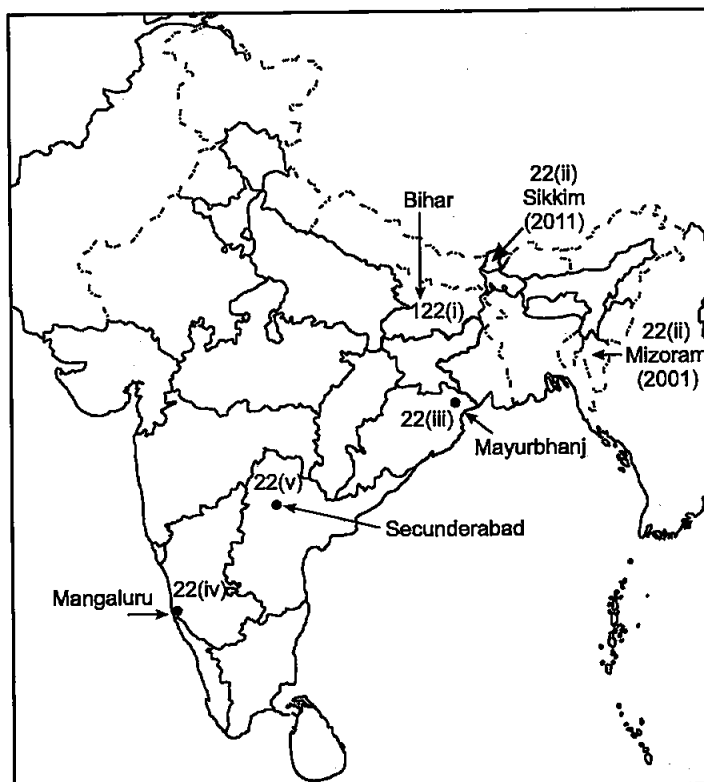
- (D) An international airport
 (E) A mega city

Answer :

22. Locate and label the following on the given political outline map of India with appropriate symbols. [5 × 1 = 5]

(i) The state having the highest density of population (2011).

- (ii) The state with smallest rural population.
 (iii) Mayurbhanj—an iron ore mining area.
 (iv) An oil refinery in Karnataka state.
 (v) The headquarter of South Central Railway Zone.

Answer :

Geography 2016 (Delhi)

SET II

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum marks : 70

Note : Except for the following questions, all the remaining questions have been asked in previous set.

1. Why is sex ratio in some European countries recorded favourable to females ? Give one reason. [1]

Answer : Sex ratio is favourable for women in some European countries is attributed to better socio-economic status of women, and an excessively male-dominated out-migration.

3. Define the term 'technopolies.' [1]

Answer : Technologically advanced cities, or cities heavily involved in mechanised manufacture of goods, self-sustained and highly specialized are called technologies.

4. How is 'Barter system' practiced among various tribal communities in the world ? [1]

Answer : The initial form of trade in primitive societies was the barter system, where direct exchange of goods took place. In the olden times, before paper and coin currency came into being, rare objects with very high intrinsic value served as money, like, flintstones, obsidian, cowrie shells, tiger's paws, whale's teeth, dogs teeth, skins, furs, cattle, rice, peppercorns, salt, small tools, copper, silver and gold in exchange of commodities.

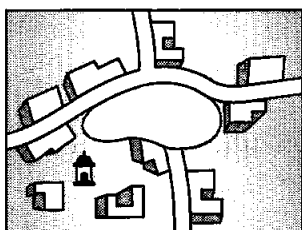
5. Name the Union territory of India having lowest density of population as per 2011 census. [1]

Answer : Andaman and Nicobar islands have the least density of population.

6. Name the major seaport which has been developed to relieve the pressure at Chennai seaport. [1]

Answer : Ennore Sea-port has been constructed to relieve the pressure at Chennai port.

9. Study the diagram given below and answer the questions that follow : [3 × 1 = 3]



Rural Settlement Pattern

- 9.1. Identify and name the pattern by rural settlement.
 9.2. In which type of areas do we find such settlement patterns ?
 9.3. Give an important characteristic of this type of settlement pattern.

Answer :

- 9.1. Circular pattern.
 9.2. Circular villages develop around lakes, tanks or ponds.
 9.3. Village is planned in such a way that the central part remains open and is used for keeping the animals to protect from wild animals.

11. Explain the importance of irrigation for agriculture in India. [3 × 1 = 3]

Answer : Importance of Irrigation:

(i) **Control of Drought and Famines :** Insufficient, uncertain and irregular rain causes uncertainty in agriculture. Even during monsoon , the rainfall is scanty and undependable in many parts of the country. Sometimes the monsoon delayed considerably while sometimes they cease prematurely. This pushes large areas of the country into drought conditions. With the help of irrigation, droughts and famines can be effectively controlled.

(ii) **Higher Productivity on irrigated Land :** Productivity on irrigated land is considerably more than the productivity on un-irrigated land.

(iii) **Multiple Cropping Possible :** Provision of irrigation facilities can make possible the growing of two or three crops in a year in most areas of the country. This will considerably enhance agriculture production and productivity.

(iv) **Role in New Agricultural Strategy :** The successful implementation of the high yielding programme enhances agricultural production in a great extent. This has been made possible due to the expansion of irrigation facilities.

15. Differentiate between co-operative farming and collective farming; stating any five points of distinctions. [5]

Answer :

(i) Cooperative farming refers to an organization in which each member-farmer remains the owner of his land individually but farming is done jointly. Profit is distributed among the member-farmers in the ratio of land owned by them. In socialist or communist countries, such as the former Soviet Union, a collective is a cooperative association of farmers who work on land owned by the state but who own most of their own farm implements.

(ii) Co-operative farming refers to pooling of farming resources such as fertilizers, pesticides, farming equipments such as tractors. It however generally excludes pooling of land unlike in collective farming where pooling of land is also done .In

collective farming the farmers pool in all their resources like land, livestock and labour.

(iii) A group of farmers form a co-operative society by pooling in their resources voluntarily for more efficient and profitable farming. Collective farming is based on social ownership of the means of production and collective labour.

(iv) In co-operative farming the farmers get assistance, 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. In case of collective farming yearly targets were set by the government and the produce was also sold to the state at fixed prices. Produce in excess of the fixed amount was distributed among the members or sold in the market.

(v) Co-operative movement originated over a century ago and has been successful in many Western European countries like Denmark, Netherlands, Belgium, Sweden, Italy etc. This type of farming was introduced in former Soviet Union under the socialist regime which was adopted by the socialist countries.

19. "Low productivity" and "Fragmentation of land holdings" are the major problems of Indian agriculture." Suggest and explain measures to overcome these problems. [2 + 3 = 5]

Answer : The pressure of increasing population and the practice of dividing land equally among the heirs has caused excessive sub divisions of farm holdings. Consequently, the holdings are small and fragmented. The small size of holdings makes farming activity uneconomical and leads to social tension, violence and discontentment. Consolidation of village lands and cooperative farming will ease the burden of fragmented land holdings.

With deforestation the natural fertility of soil has been drying out. Lack of material resources and ignorance of scientific knowledge have further depleted the soils of the natural fertility. This is a serious problem which can be solved by using manures and fertilizers. It has been felt that organic manures are essential for keeping the soil in good health. The government also has given high incentive especially in the form of heavy subsidy for using chemical fertilizers. Easy availability of labs for soil testing and proper irrigation facilities are suggested.

●●

Geography 2016 (Delhi)

SET III

Time allowed : 3 hours

Note : Except for the following questions, all the remaining questions have been asked in previous set.

1. "In some countries of the world the sex ratio is unfavourable to women." Give one reason. [1]

Answer : One of the reasons for unfavourable sex ratio for women in some countries could be lower socio-economic status of women in these areas resulting in female foeticide, female infanticide and domestic violence against women.

3. "Why is the large integrated steel industry located close to the source of raw material? Give one reason. [1]

Answer : The large integrated steel plants use bulky and weight-losing raw material (ores). Hence they are located close to the sources of raw material to reduce transport cost.

4. How is the importance of a sea-port judged? [1]

Answer : 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.

5. Name the state of India having lowest density of population as per 2011 census. [1]

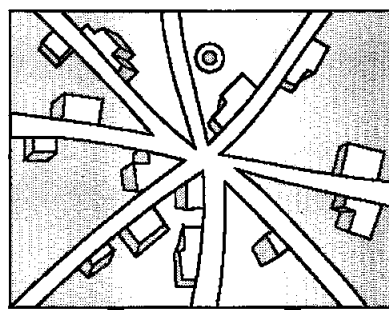
Answer : According to 2011 census, Arunachal Pradesh has the lowest density of population.

Maximum marks : 70

6. Define the term 'hinterland'. [1]

Answer : Hinterland means the land behind a port, in shipping usage. A port's hinterland is the area that it serves, both for imports and for exports.

9. Study the diagram given below and answer the questions that follow : [3 × 1 = 3]



- 9.1. Identify and name the pattern of settlement.
 9.2. In which areas do we find such rural settlement patterns?
 9.3. Give one feature characteristic of this type of settlement pattern.

Answer :

- 9.1. Star-like pattern.
 9.2. Largely in plains and valleys.
 9.3. The settlement takes place along all the roads that converge at a point.

11. Explain the importance of Indira Gandhi canal for providing water for irrigation in the Canal Command area. [3×1=3]

Answer : Indira Gandhi canal, previously known as the Rajasthan canal, is one of the largest canal systems in India. Introduction of canal irrigation has brought about a large scale transformation in the agricultural economy of the region.

- (i) It has provided water for drinking.
- (ii) Nomadic tribes have now settled.
- (iii) Due to irrigation, it is possible to grow various crops like cotton, wheat etc.
- (iv) Plantation of trees has also taken place.

15. Differentiate between mixed farming and dairy farming; stating any five points of distinction. [5 × 1 = 5]

Answer : The differences are as follows :

- (i) The use of a single farm for multiple purposes, as the growing of cash crops or the raising of livestock is called as mixed farming. Dairy farming involves the management of dairy cows and milking operations to ensure maximum milk production.
- (ii) In mixed farming a variety of crops are grown but in dairy farms only fodder crops are grown. Mixed farming is capital intensive but dairy farming is both capital as well as labour intensive.
- (iii) The crops associated with mixed farming are wheat, barley, oats, rye, maize, fodder and root crops. Fodder crops are an important component of mixed farming. Dairy farms produce milk and milk related products.
- (iv) In mixed farming equal emphasis is laid on crop cultivation and animal husbandry. In dairy farming a greater emphasis is placed on the improvement

of herds, scientific management of livestock, maintenance of sheds and storage of dairy products.

(v) Mixed farming is largely developed in European countries but dairy farming is developed largely in Denmark, Germany, Eastern part of North America, New Zealand and Southeastern part of Canada.

19. Explain how the 'modern agricultural technology' and 'expansion of irrigation' played a crucial role in enhancing agricultural output in India. [2 + 2½ = 5]

Answer : There has been a significant increase in agricultural output due to improvement in technology and expansion of irrigation :

- (i) Production and yield of many crops such as rice and wheat has increased at an impressive rate. Among the other crops, the production of sugarcane, oilseeds and cotton has also increased appreciably. India ranks first in the production of pulses, tea, jute, cattle and milk. It is the second largest producer of rice, wheat, groundnut, sugarcane and vegetables.
- (ii) Expansion of irrigation has played a very crucial role in enhancing agricultural output in the country. It provides basis for introduction of modern agricultural technology such as high yielding varieties of seeds, chemical fertilizers, pesticides and farm machinery. The net irrigated area in the country has increased from 20.85 to 54.66 million hectare over the period 1950-51 to 2000-01. Over these 50 years, area irrigated more than once in an agricultural year has increased from 1.71 to 20.46 million hectare. This spurt of agricultural growth came to be known as '**Green Revolution**'. This also gave impetus to the development of a large number of agro-inputs, agro-processing industries and small-scale industries. This strategy of agricultural development made the country self-reliant in food grain production.



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