

Geography 2014 (Outside Delhi)

SET I

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum marks : 70

1. Give the meaning of 'Age Structure'. [1]

Answer : The age structure of a population is the distribution of people among various ages. In graphic form, age structure is portrayed by an age pyramid where relatively broad base indicates the number of children while the peak reflects the increasing likelihood of death as people age.

2. Which country has proclaimed 'Gross National Happiness' as the measure of a country's progress? [1]

Answer : Bhutan.

3. What is the meaning of 'Cyber-space'? [1]

Answer : Cyber space is an electronic system of interlinked networks of computers, bulletin boards, etc., that is thought of as being a boundless environment providing access to information and interactive communication. It is also referred as internet.

4. Name the most important inland waterway of Germany. [1]

Answer : The Rhine waterway.

5. Which state of India has the highest rank in Human Development Index (H.D.I.) value? [1]

Answer : Kerala.

6. Name the 'urban agglomeration' having the highest share of immigrant population in India. [1]

Answer : Mumbai.

7. Give an example of an ancient historical town from Bihar. [1]

Answer : Patliputra (Patna).

8. Define the term 'watershed management'. [1]

Answer : Watershed management is the term used to describe the process of implementing land use practices and water management practices to protect and improve the quality of the water and other natural resources within a watershed by managing the use of those land and water resources in a comprehensive manner.

9. What is 'satellite communication'? [1]

Answer : Communication via satellite is known as satellite communication. Artificial satellites are successfully deployed in earth's orbit to connect even the remote corners of the globe with limited on-site verification. In satellite communication, signal transferring between the sender and receiver is done with the help of satellite. In this process, the signal which is basically a beam of modulated microwaves is sent towards the satellite.

10. Mention any two diseases caused by contaminated water. [$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$]

Answer : Diarrhoea and cholera.

11. Explain with examples, how nature gets humanized. [$3 \times 1 = 3$]

Answer : Human starts interacting with physical environment with the help of technologies. With social and cultural development, human develops better and more efficient technologies. For example, in earlier era, people used to live in caves and were totally dependent on hunting of animals. They started developing their weapons from stones and other easily available materials. Later on they discovered more suitable instruments. When human starts interacting with physical environment, they start forming state of necessity rather than the state of freedom.

12. Describe any three characteristics of the last stage of 'Demographic Transition Theory'.

[3 × 1 = 3]

Answer : (i) During the last stage of demographic transition, both fertility and mortality rates drop considerably.

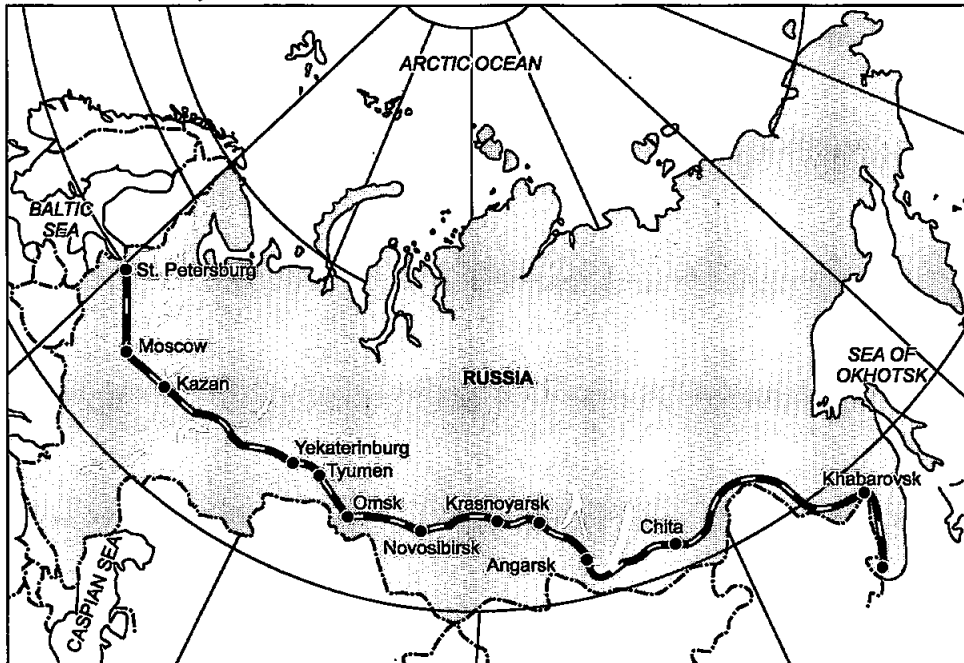
(ii) The population is either stable or grows at a slow rate.

(iii) The population becomes urbanised, civilised, literate and has good knowledge about everything. They deliberately control sizes of their families.

(iv) Thus, people are able to control their fertility and this shows that they are flexible.

13. Study the map given below and answer the questions that follow :

[1 + 1 + 1 = 3]



- 13.1. Identify and name the railway line shown on the map.

- 13.2. Name the continents linked by this rail route.

- 13.3. Explain how this railway line is helpful for the promotion of trade in this region.

Answer : 13.1. Trans-Siberian Railway.

13.2. It connects Asian countries with European countries.

13.3. It helped Asian region to market their products in European region.

14. "The decades 1951-81 are referred to as the period of population explosion in India." Explain the statement by giving any three reasons. [3 × 1 = 3]

Answer : The decades 1951-1981 referred to as the period of population explosion in India due to following reasons :

- (i) There was rapid fall in mortality rate because of improvement in living conditions.
- (ii) High fertility rate of the population in the country was pretty high.

(iii) Improvement in transportation and communication.

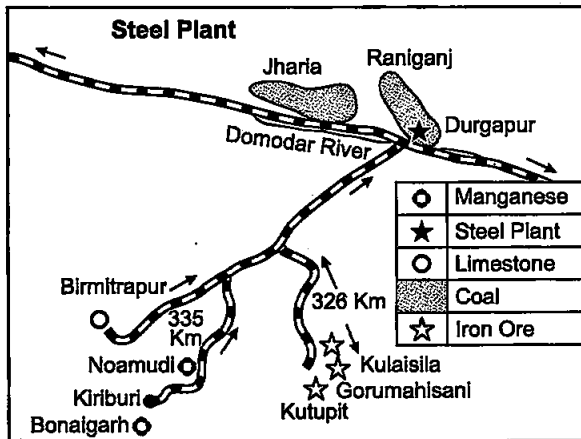
(iv) Improvement in health, sanitation and medical facilities.

15. Give the meaning of 'dispersed settlement'. Explain any two reasons for the development of such settlements in India. [1 + 2 = 3]

Answer : Dispersed Rural Settlement : Dispersed rural settlements are those in which houses are built far apart from each other. These settlements consist of one or two houses and cultural features such as a church or a temple binds the settlement together. Such settlements are found over hills, plateau and highlands. The reasons for the development of such settlements in India are :

- (i) Extremely fragmented nature of the terrain and land resource of habitable areas.
- (ii) Safety of people who have to travel a long distance for basic commodities are threatened because of isolation that is why, this settlement is preferred.

16. Study the diagram given below showing the location of a major steel plant in India and answer the questions that follow :[1 + 1 + 1 = 3]



- 16.1. Identify and name the steel plant shown in this diagram.
 16.2. Name two coal-fields which supply coal to this plant.
 16.3. Mention the source of water supply for this plant

Answer : 16.1. Durgapur Steel Plant

16.2. Jharia and Raniganj

16.3. Damodar river.

17. "The distribution of roads in India is not uniform". Examine the statement giving three reasons. [3 × 1 = 3]

Answer : Distribution of road is not uniform in India due to different types of geographical features. Moreover, the volume of traffic as well as passengers also affects road networking in India. Roads become narrow and congested with broken culverts and bridges. Some roads are metalled that are well built with brick and cement whereas some are unmetalled especially in rural areas which become inaccessible during rainy seasons. The regions with rugged terrain have steep roads with many hairpin bends. For ununiformed distribution, there are certain reasons :

- Construction of roads is costlier in mountains, valleys and plateau region than plain region.
- Less population also affects construction of roads. Deserts interior most parts of the country do not require large number of roads, hence have lesser number of roads.
- The ratio of rivers, canals and other such geographical forms are higher in India. It works as a barrier in constructing roads.

**** Answer has not been given due to change in present syllabus.**

18. "Most of India's foreign trade is carried through sea routes". Explain the statement giving three reasons. [3 × 1 = 3]

Answer : Port plays an important role in the growth of manufacturing and mining sector. Core manufacturing sector like steel, refinery and automobiles are dependent on trade for raw materials and sale of finished products. Logistics cost plays an important role in the cost of production and hence profitability of the business as volumes of material to be transported are huge. The 12 state-owned ports (Kolkata, Paradip, Vishakhapatnam, Ennore, Chennai, Tuticorin, Kochi, New Mangalore, Mormugao, Kandla, Mumbai and Navi Mumbai) which look after about 58 per cent of India's external trade by volume shipped by sea. With rising demand for port infrastructure due to growing imports (crude, coal) and containerization, it will be difficult for public ports to meet demand. This provides private ports with an opportunity to serve the spill-off demand from major ports and increase their capacities in line with forecasted new demand.

19. Describe any three major problems of slums in India. [3 × 1 = 3]

Answer : The three problems faced by slum dwellers in India are :

- The areas in which they live (dilapidated houses) are overcrowded having narrow street pattern prone to serious hazards from fire.
- Lack of basic amenities like drinking water, light, and toilet facilities. They are also faced by poor ventilation, and poor hygienic conditions.
- These slums in the nearby areas breed because of pollution and thus their existence results in health hazards. Since they have no place to bathe, go to the toilet, wash their clothes, so all this daily work is done in the open causing inconvenience to the residents of the areas.

20. Explain any three social and economic values which encourage us to use more and more non-conventional sources of energy. [3 × 1 = 3]

21. Explain any five characteristics of 'extensive commercial grain cultivation' practised in the world. [5 × 1 = 5]

Answer : Extensive commercial farming is a system of agriculture in which relatively small amounts of

capital or labour investment are applied to relatively large areas of land. At times, the land is left fallow to regain its fertility.

(i) This commercial grain cultivation is practiced in the interior parts of semi-arid lands of the mid-latitudes.

(ii) The size of the farm is very large, therefore entire operations of cultivation from ploughing to harvesting are mechanized.

(iii) There is low yield per acre but high yield per person.

(iv) It usually occurs at the margin of the agricultural system, at a great distance from market or on poor land of limited potential and is usually practiced in the tarai regions of Southern Nepal.

(v) Wheat is the principal crop, though other crops like corn, barley, oats and rye are also grown.

22. Define the terms 'manufacturing'. Explain any four features of 'small scale manufacturing'.

[1 + 4 = 5]

Answer : Manufacturing is the production of merchandise for use or sale using labour and machines, tools, chemical and biological processing, or formulation. The term may refer to a range of human activities, from handicrafts to high technology but is most commonly applied to industrial production. Features of small manufacturing are :

(i) Simple power driven machines are used.

(ii) The manufacturing of products is based upon the raw material available in that area.

(iii) Semi-skilled and un-skilled labours are used.

(iv) It raises local purchasing power.

23. Why are ports known as 'gateways' of international trade ? Explain any three characteristics of inland ports.

[2 + 3 = 5]

Answer : Ports are known as gateways of international trade because cargoes and travelers pass from one part of the world to another through these ports. The ports provide facilities of docking, loading, unloading and the storage facilities for cargo. Port authorities make arrangements for maintaining navigable channels, arranging tugs, and barges, and providing labour and managerial services. The importance of port is judged by the size of cargo and the number of ships handled.

Characteristics of inland ports :

(i) These ports are located away from the sea coast.

(ii) They are linked to the sea through a river or a canal.

(iii) Such ports are accessible to flat bottom ships or barges.

e.g. Manchester is linked with a canal.

Phine has several ports like Mannheim, Duisburg.

Kolkata is located on the river Hooghly, a branch of river Ganga.

24. Explain any five major problems of the rural settlements in the developing countries of the world. [5 × 1 = 5]

Answer : Problems of rural settlements in the developing countries of the world are :

(i) Supply of water to rural settlements in developing countries is not adequate. People in villages, particularly in mountainous and arid areas have to walk long distances to fetch drinking water.

(ii) Water-borne diseases such as Cholera and Jaundice are common problems because of lack of safe drinking water and unhygienic conditions.

(iii) Villages are adversely affected by the conditions of drought and flood. This in turn, affects the crop cultivation.

(iv) Unmetalled roads and lack of modern communication network causes difficulties in providing emergency services during floods.

(v) It is also difficult to provide adequate health and educational infrastructure for large rural population. The problem is particularly serious where houses are scattered over a large area.

25. Analyse any five major problems of Indian agriculture. [5 × 1 = 5]

Answer : The major problems of Indian agriculture are :

(i) Dependency on monsoon due to insufficient irrigation system is major drawbacks of Indian agriculture system.

(ii) The yield of crops in India is very low. Less productive seeds are used for agriculture instead of hybrid seeds.

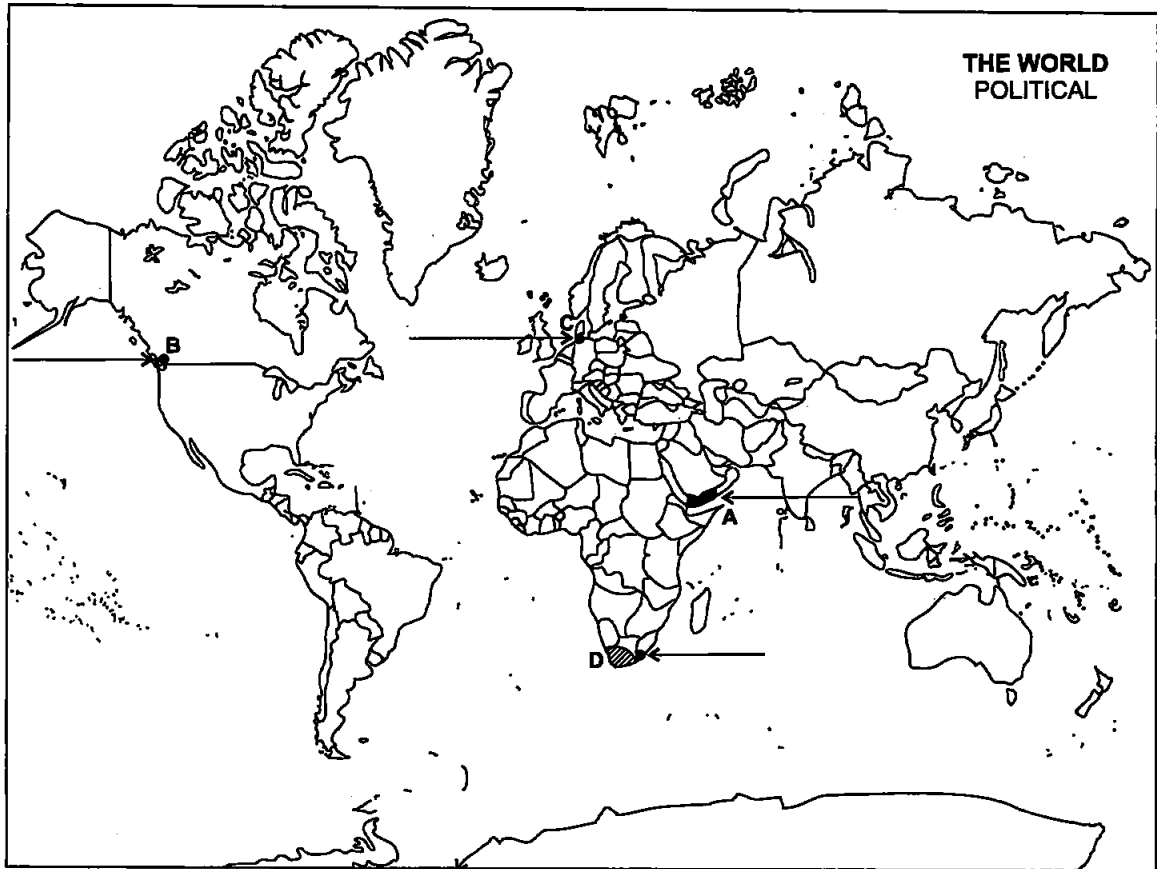
(iii) Poor economic system and insufficient infra-structural developments of Indian villages also work as a barrier for agricultural development in India.

(iv) The employment of scientific technique, especially in America and Russia, has achieved tremendous progress. In the first place, machines have superseded manual labour. That means a larger acreage is brought under cultivation in more efficient manner.

(v) All this needs far-sighted planning. When the ownership of land is restored to the cultivators, and

determined efforts are made to modernize their outlook, agriculture in India will flourish much more.

26. 26.1. In the given political outline map (on page) of the world, four features A, B, C and D have been shown. Identify these features with the help of the information given below and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them : [4 × ½ = 2]



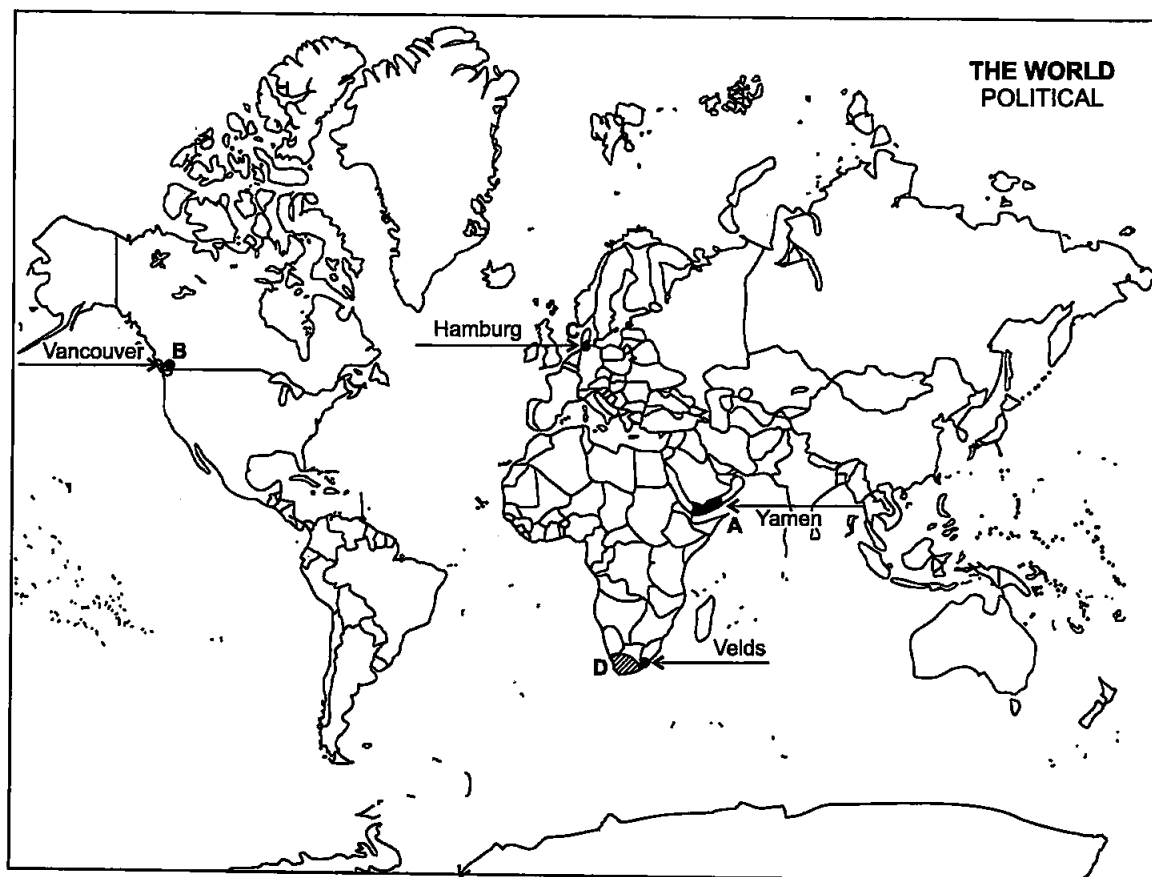
- (A) The country with the highest growth rate of population (1995-2000) in Asia.
 (B) A terminal station of Trans-Canadian railway line.
 (C) An important sea port.
 (D) An area of extensive commercial grain farming.

26.2. On the given political outline map (on page) of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols :

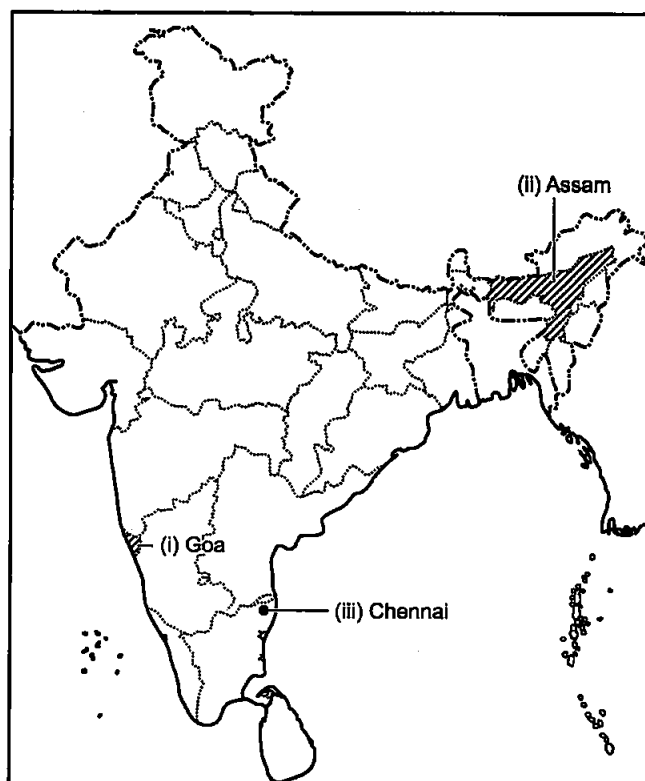
- (i) The state having the highest percentage of urban population.
 (ii) The leading state in the production of tea.
 (iii) The international airport in Tamil Nadu.

Answer :

26.1.



26.2.



Geography 2014 (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.

2. Mention any two pillars of human development.

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

Answer : Equity, sustainability, productivity and empowerment.

5. Who are 'marginal workers' in India ? [1]

Answer : Marginal worker is a worker who works for less than 183 days (or six months) in a year.

12. Describe any three characteristics of the first stage of 'Demographic Transition Theory'. [3]

Answer : Characteristics of the first stage of demographic transition theory are :

- (i) High fertility and high mortality rate,
- (ii) Slow growth in population,
- (iii) High rate of illiteracy.

14. Explain the main reasons for the migration of males and females separately in India.

[$1\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2} = 3$]

Answer : In India, people migrate from rural to urban areas mainly due to poverty, high population pressure on the land, lack of basic infrastructural facilities like health care, education, etc. Work and employment are the main causes for male migration (38%) while it is only 3% for the females. Contrary to this, about 65% of females move out from their parental houses after their marriage. This is the most important cause in the rural area of India.

17. Describe any three advantages of pipelines as a means of transport in India. [$3 \times 1 = 3$]

Answer : Advantages of pipelines as a means of transport in India, are :

- (i) It is a safe and reliable mode of transport system.
- (ii) It is an economical and dependable mode of transport system particularly to the sensitive and strategic areas.
- (iii) It provides a long term infrastructural option.

21. Define the term 'mixed farming'. Explain any

four characteristics of mixed farming practiced in the world. [1 + 4 = 5]

Answer : Mixed farming is an agrarian system that mixes arable farming with the raising of livestock. When on a farm along with crop production, some other agriculture based practices like poultry, dairy farming or bee keeping etc., are adopted, and then this system of farming is known as mixed farming. It is dominant system in Europe, where most farms have a mixture of fields and pastures. Some characteristics are :

- (i) It offers highest return on farm business, as the by-products of farm are properly utilized.
- (ii) It provides work throughout the year.
- (iii) Efficient utilization of land, labour, equipment and other resources.
- (iv) The crop by products such as straw, forage, fodder etc., is used for feeding of livestock and in return they provide milk and other products.

25. Explain the term 'cropping intensity'. Describe the three cropping seasons in India. [2 + 3 = 5]

Answer : Cropping intensity means that a higher portion of the net area is being cropped more than once during one agricultural year. This also implies higher productivity per unit of arable land during one agricultural year.

Cropping seasons in India :

Kharif season :

- (i) This season depends upon south-west monsoon.
- (ii) This season falls between June to September.
- (iii) Major crops – Rice, jowar, maize, bajra, etc.

Rabi Season :

- (i) This season begins with onset of winter.
- (ii) The period of this season is from October to March.

- (iii) Major crops – Wheat, gram, mustard, barley, etc.

Zaid Season :

- (i) It is a short duration between Rabi and Kharif. Major crops of the season are–Watermelon, fruits, vegetables, fodder crops.

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Geography 2014 (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. Give the meaning of 'sex-ratio'. [1]

Answer : The ratio between the number of women and the men in the population is called as the sex ratio.

In India sex ratio is calculated by using this formula :

$$\frac{\text{Female population}}{\text{Male population}} \times 100.$$

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

Answer : A state or condition in which a person or community lacks the financial resources and essentials to enjoy a minimum standard of life and well being that's considered acceptable in society. Poverty status in the United States is assigned to people that do not meet a certain threshold level set by the Department of Health and Human Services.

12. Describe any three characteristics of the second stage of 'Demographic Transition Theory'. [3 × 1 = 3]

Answer : The three characteristics of the second stage of 'Demographic Transition Theory' are :

- (i) Fertility remains high in the beginning of second stage, but it declines with time.
- (ii) Improvement in sanitation leads to reduce in mortality rate.
- (iii) Better health conditions bring about decline in mortality due to which the net addition to population is high.

14. Explain the main aspects of the 'National Youth Policy' of Government of India launched in 2003. [3]

Answer : The National Youth Policy of Government of India was launched in 2003. Its main aspects were :

- (i) It stresses on all-round improvement of the youth and adolescent enabling them to shoulder responsibilities towards constructive development of the country.
- (ii) The thrust of this policy is youth empowerment in terms of their effective participation in decision-making and carrying the responsibility of an able leader.
- (iii) Special emphasis was given in empowering women and girl child to bring parity in the male-female status.

17. Explain any three characteristics of 'State Highways' in India. [3 × 1 = 3]

Answer : Three characteristics of State Highways in India are :

- (i) These are constructed and maintained by state governments.

(ii) They join the state capitals with district headquarters and other important towns. These roads are connected to the National Highways.

(iii) These constitute 4 per cent of total road length in the country

24. Explain any two socio-cultural and any three environmental problems of urban settlements of the world. [3]

Answer : Socio-cultural Problems : Cities in the developing countries suffer from several social ills.

(i) Inadequate social infrastructure and basic facilities is due to lack of financial resources and over-population in the cities.

(ii) The available educational and health facilities remain beyond the reach of the urban poor.

(iii) Cities suffer from poor health conditions.

(iv) Lack of employment and education tends to aggravate the crime rates.

(v) Selective male migration to the urban areas distorts the sex ratio in these cities.

Environmental Problems :

(i) The large urban population in developing countries uses and disposes off a huge quantity of water and all types of waste materials.

(ii) Many cities of the developing countries do not provide the minimum required quantity of drinkable water and water for domestic and industrial uses.

(iii) An improper sewerage system creates unhealthy conditions.

(iv) Massive use of traditional fuel in the domestic as well as the industrial sector severely pollutes the air.

(v) The domestic and industrial wastes are either let into the general sewerages or dumped without treatment at unspecified locations.

(vi) Huge concrete structures of buildings create heat in the city environment.

25. Define the term 'Net Sown Area'. Explain any two characteristics each of 'dry land farming' and 'wetland farming'. [1 + 2 + 2 = 5]

Answer : The physical extent of land on which crops are sown and harvested is known as net sown area. It represents the total area sown with crops. Area shown more than once in the same year is counted only once.

On the basis of adequacy of soil moisture during the cropping season the farming is divided into two categories i.e., dry land farming and wetland farming.

Characteristics of 'dry land farming' :

- (i) It is largely confined to the regions having annual rainfall less than 75 cm.
- (ii) These regions grow hardly drought resistant crops such as ragi, bajra, moong, gram and guar.
- (iii) It uses various soil moisture conservation and rainwater harvesting techniques.

Characteristics of 'wetland farming' :

- (i) It is largely confined to the regions where rainfall is in excess of the soil moisture requirement of plant during rainy season.
- (ii) Such regions may face flood and soil erosion hazards.
- (iii) These areas grow various water intensive crops such as rice, jute, and sugarcane and practice aquaculture in the fresh water bodies.

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Geography 2014 (Delhi)

SET I

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum marks : 70

1. Define the term 'quaternary activities'. [1]

Answer : The term 'quaternary activities' is a way to describe the knowledge-based part of the economy which typically includes services such as information generation, collection, production and dissemination of information and sharing information technology, consultation, education, research and development, financial planning, and other knowledge-based services. Government and Media are examples of it.

2. Give the meaning of 'digital divide'. [1]

Answer : A digital divide is an economic and social inequality according to categories of persons in a given population for their access to, use of, or knowledge of information and communication technologies (ICT). The divide within countries, may refer to inequalities between individuals, households, businesses or geographic areas, usually at different socio-economic levels or other demographic categories.

3. Name the sea-ports on each end of Suez Canal. [1/2 + 1/2 = 1]

Answer : (i) Port Said on its north, (ii) Port Suez on its south.

4. Define the term 'road density'. [1]

Answer : Road density is the ratio of the length of the country's total road network to the country's land area. The road network includes all roads in the country; motorways, highways, main or national roads, secondary or regional roads, and other urban and rural roads.

5. Give any two examples of ancient towns of India. [1/2 + 1/2 = 1]

Answer : (i) Varanasi (Benaras), (ii) Patliputra (Patna)

6. Name the country which is the largest trading partner of India. [1]

Answer : USA.

7. Name the sea-port which was constructed to reduce the congestion at Kolkata port. [1]

Answer : Haldia Port.

8. Name the major sea-port which was developed just after independence on the Western coast of India. [1]

Answer : Kandla Port.

9. What is truck farming? [1]

Answer : Truck farming refers to growing one or more vegetable crops on a large scale for shipment to distant markets. It is usually less intensive fields are small in size and diversified than market gardening. The major truck-farming areas are in California, Texas, Florida, along the Atlantic Coastal Plain and in the Great Lakes area.

10. Mention the root cause of 'acid rains'. [1]

Answer : Causes of acid rain are :

- (i) Air pollution
- (ii) Urban smog due to automobiles.

11. "There is mutual interaction between the elements of Physical Geography and Human Geography". Support the statement with suitable examples. [3 × 1 = 3]

Answer : Human and physical geography is the study of the environment, people, and the resources they use. Geography determines the way in which humans live, the adaptations they have developed to survive, and the alterations to the environment they have made to better their existence. The impact of human interaction with the environment has mixed results. While human life has been improved and made more comfortable, the environment has been damaged in a variety of ways.

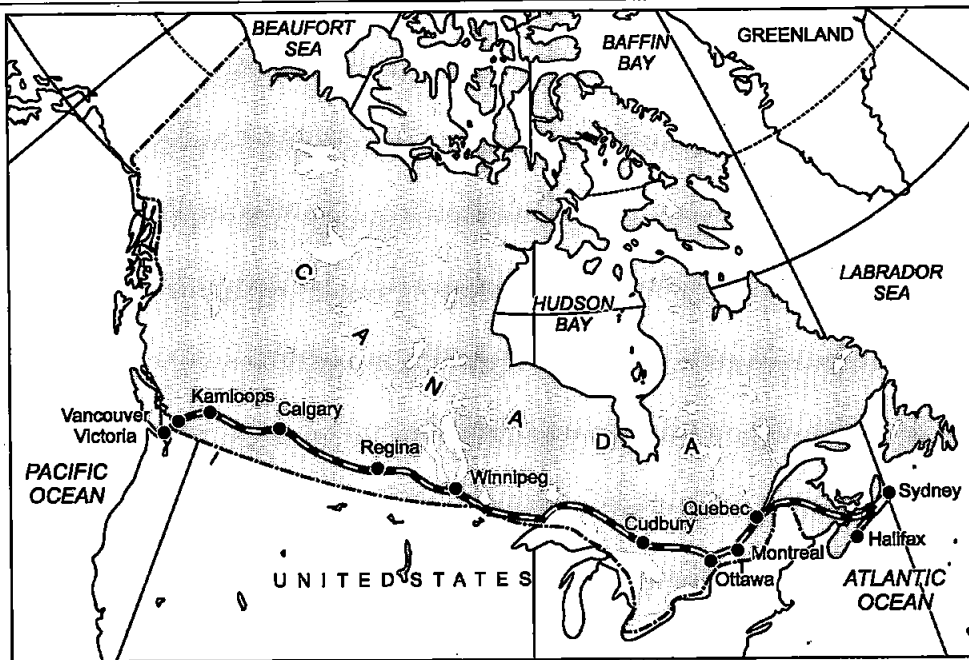
For example, climate is a very important part in the study of human and physical geography. Climate is the usual weather patterns that occur in an area over a long period of time.

12. Describe any three characteristics of 'Household Industries'. [3 × 1 = 3]

Answer : Characteristics of household industries are :

- (i) It is the smallest manufacturing unit.
- (ii) They use simple hand tools to produce goods.
- (iii) Final products are locally marketed.

13. Study the map given below and answer the questions that follow : [1/2 + 1/2 + 2 = 3]



- 13.1. Name the railway line shown on this map.
- 13.2. Name the terminal station of this railway along the Atlantic coast.
- 13.3. Why is this railway line known as 'economic artery' of the country through which it passes ?

Answer : 13.1. Trans-Canadian Railway

13.2. Halifax

13.3. Because it connects the agricultural region with the industrial region.

14. Differentiate between rural and urban settlements of India in three points. $[3 \times 1 = 3]$

Answer : (i) Rural settlements depend upon primary economic activities whereas urban settlement depends upon secondary and tertiary sectors of economy.

(ii) Rural settlement produces food grains and raw materials. Urban settlement gives goods or service to others.

(iii) Rural settlements are small in size and sparsely located. Urban settlements are fewer but of large size.

15. State any two characteristics each of the three distinct 'cropping seasons' of India. $[3 \times 1 = 3]$

Answer : The three distinct cropping seasons are :

Kharif season :

(i) This season depends upon south west monsoon.

(ii) This season falls between June to September.

(iii) Major crops :

Rice, jowar, maize, bajra, etc.

Rabi Season :

(i) This season begins with onset of winter.

(ii) The period of this season is from October to March.

(iii) Major crops – Wheat, gram, mustard, barley, etc.

Zaid Season :

(i) It is a short duration between Rabi and Kharif.

(ii) Major crops of the season are – Watermelon, fruits, vegetables, fodder crops.

16. Explain any three main characteristics of mineral resources of India. $[3 \times 1 = 3]$

Answer : (i) India has a large number of economically useful minerals but unevenly distributed over space and they constitute one-quarter of the world's known mineral resources.

(ii) About two-third of its iron deposits lies in the belt along Odisha and Bihar border.

(iii) India has the world's largest deposits of coal. Bituminous coal is found in Jharia and Bokaro in Bihar and Raniganj in West Bengal. Lignite coal is found in Neyveli in Tamil Nadu.

17. Describe any three advantages of satellite communication in India. $[3 \times 1 = 3]$

Answer : (i) It is used for weather forecast and monitoring natural calamities.

(ii) It is used for border surveillance.

(iii) It makes communication faster.

18. Why is the 'Urban Waste Disposal' a serious problem in India ? Explain any three reasons. $[3 \times 1 = 3]$

Answer : (i) Localized environmental health problems such inadequate household water and sanitation and indoor air pollution.

(ii) City-regional environmental problems such as ambient air pollution, inadequate waste management and pollution of rivers, lakes and coastal areas.

(iii) Impact of urban activities such as ecological disruption and resource depletion in a city's hinterland, and emissions of acid precursors and greenhouse gases.

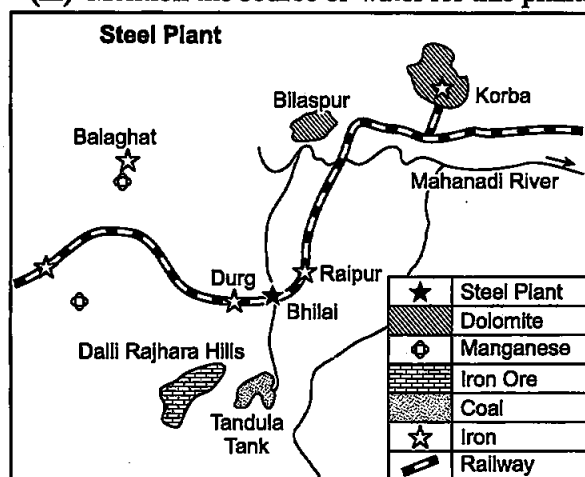
(iv) Regional or global environmental burdens that arise from activities outside a city's boundaries, but which will affect people living in the city.

19. Study the diagram given below, showing the location of an important steel plant in India, and answer the questions that follow : [1 + 1 + 1 = 3]

(i) Identify the steel plant and name it.

(ii) Mention the thermal power plant which supplies power to it.

(iii) Mention the source of water for this plant.



Answer : (i) Bhilai Steel Plant

(ii) Korba Thermal Plant supplies power to it.

(iii) Tondula Tank is the main water source.

20. Analyse the economic and social values of rainwater harvesting. [3]

21. Explain the three components of population change in the world. Analyse the impacts of population change. [3 + 2 = 5]

Answer : Components of population change in the world are :

(i) Higher birth rate

(ii) Lower death rate

(iii) Migration.

Impact :

(i) In developing countries like India the levels of maternal and infant mortality are very high. Repeated childbirths are seen as an insurance against multiple infant and child deaths. Vast numbers of people cannot avail of the services provided by government sponsored family planning programmes even when they are available, due to problems of knowledge and its access.

(ii) As the population grows, the pressure on natural resources will increase.

(iii) Population pressure will reduce the per capita availability of land for farming, which will affect availability of food grain, drinking water etc.

(iv) Pressure on basic amenities also increases due to change in population.

22. Describe any five characteristics of 'Commercial Livestock Rearing' practised in the world.

[5 × 1 = 5]

Answer : Characteristics of Commercial Livestock Rearing practice are :

(i) It is more organized and capital-intensive activity.

(ii) It is practiced on permanent ranches.

(iii) Parcels are fenced to regulate the grazing.

(iv) The number of animals in a pasture is kept according to the carrying capacity of the pasture.

(v) The basic emphasis is on breeding, genetic improvement, disease control and healthcare of the animals.

23. Differentiate between Bilateral trade and Multilateral trade. Explain how ports are helpful in trade. [2 + 3 = 5]

Answer : (i) **Bilateral Trade** : It is the exchange of goods between two countries. Bilateral trade agreements give preference to certain countries in commercial relationships, facilitating trade and investment between the home country and the foreign country by reducing or eliminating tariffs, import quotas, export restraints and other trade barriers. Bilateral trade agreements can also help minimize trade deficits.

(ii) **Multilateral Trade** : A trading system that facilitates the exchange of financial instruments between multiple countries. Multilateral trading allows eligible contract participants to gather and transfer a variety of securities, especially instruments that may not have an official market. These facilities are often electronic systems controlled by approved market operators or larger investment banks. Traders will usually submit orders electronically, where a matching software engine is used to pair buyers with sellers.

Ports are backbone of world trade, and play a key role in inward and outward movement of goods, and countries, which built good ports with excellent infrastructure became competitive manufacturing centers/hubs. Good quality port infrastructure is essential for the growth of trade and competitiveness of the manufacturing sector. For example, port sector plays an important role in the growth of Indian economy. Ninety percent of trade by volume and seventy percent of trade by value is carried out by maritime transportation, which involves handling through port. Trade or manufacturing based economy cannot grow without sufficient high quality port infrastructure.

** Answer is not given due to change in the present syllabus.

24. Describe any five patterns of rural settlements in the world on the basis of forms of shapes.

[5 × 1 = 5]

Answer : On the basis of forms of shapes, the five patterns of rural settlements in the world are :

- (i) **Linear Pattern** – In such settlements, houses are located along a road, railway line, river or a canal edge.
- (ii) **Rectangular Pattern** – In such pattern, roads cut each other at right angle. These patterns can be seen in plain areas.
- (iii) **Circular Pattern** – Such patterns develop around lakes, tanks or likewise places.
- (iv) **Star like Pattern** – In the pattern, several roads converge star shaped settlements developed by houses built along the roads.
- (v) **T-shaped Pattern** – Such pattern develops at tri-junction of roads.

25. "The decades 1921-51 are referred to as the period of steady growth of population whereas the decades 1951-1981 are referred to as the period of population explosion in India." Explain giving reasons.

[2½ + 2½ = 5]

Answer : 1921-51 are considered to be period of steady growth because :

- (i) During this period the population increased from 251 million to 361 million.

- (ii) The mortality rate started to decline due to improvement in general health and sanitation conditions.

- (iii) The crude birth rate remained high the combined effect of these factors was that the population started increasing steadily.

1951-81 Period of Population Explosion :

- (i) After 1951, there was a steady pace in the mortality rate.

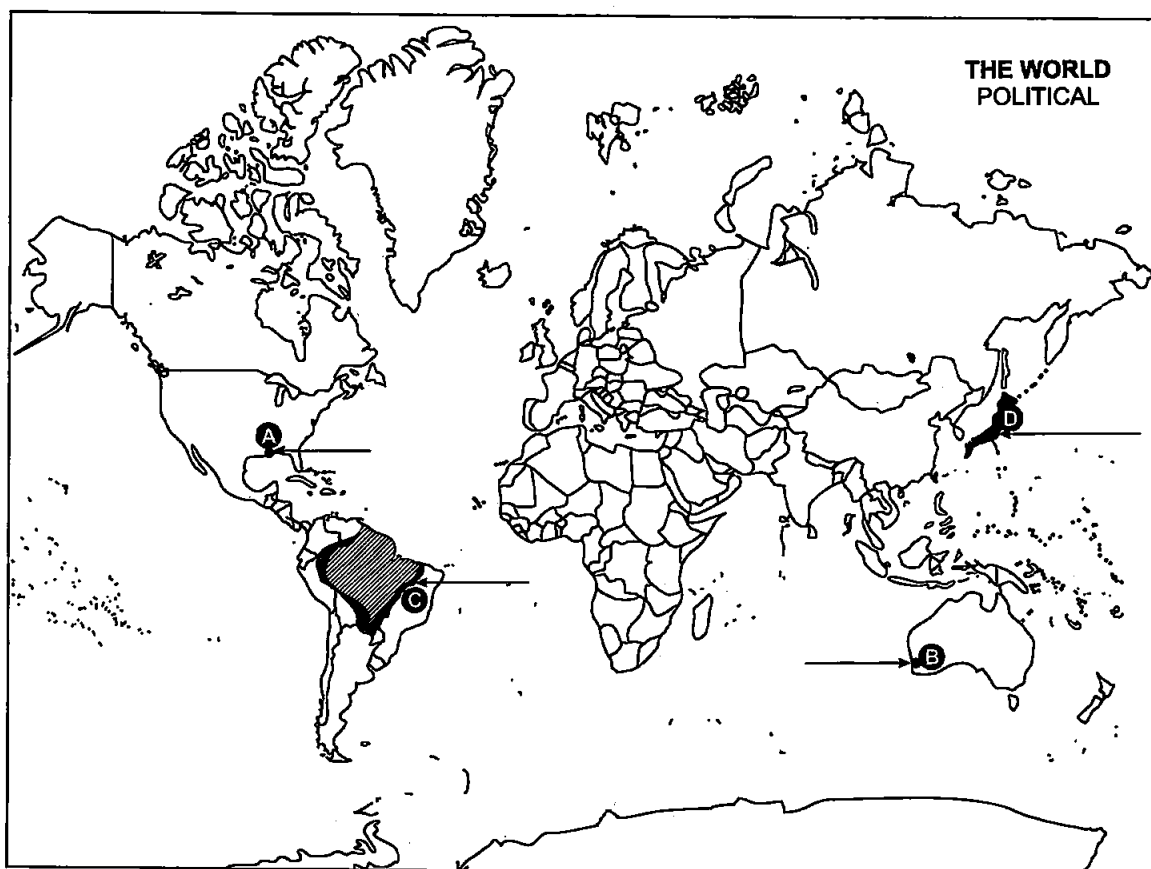
- (ii) The fertility rate remained high.

- (iii) This unprecedented growth rate was due to the improvement in wealth facilities, living condition. Death rate declined much faster than the birth rates. This resulted in high natural increase. Thus their period is called the period of population explosion.

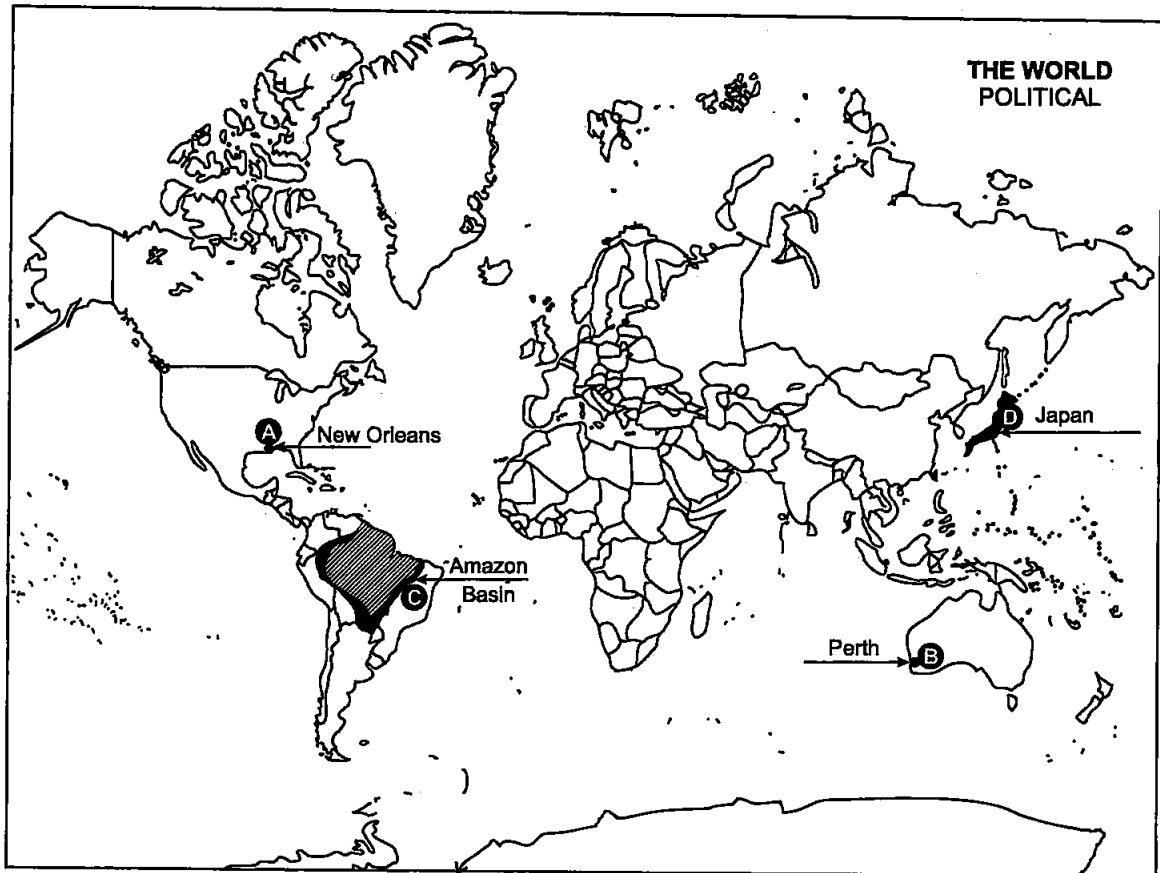
26. (i) In the given political outline Map of the world four features A, B, C and D have been shown. Identify these features with the help of information given below and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.

[4 × ½ = 2]

- (A) An important sea port
- (B) A terminal station of Australian Trans-Continental Railway
- (C) An Area of subsistence gathering
- (D) The country with lowest growth rate of population (1995-2000) in Asia.



Answer :



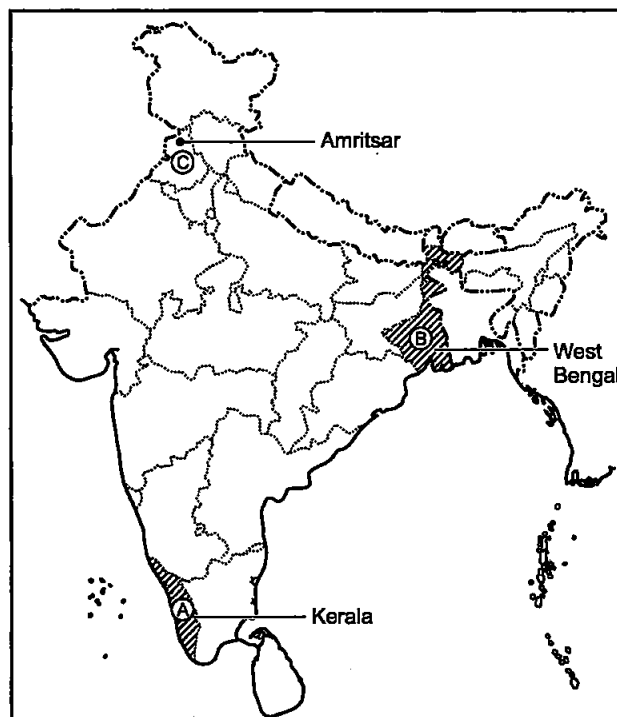
(ii) On the given political outline map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols :
[3×1=3]

Answer :

(A) The state having highest literacy rate.

(B) The leading state in the production of Jute.

(C) The northern most international airport.



Geography 2014 (Delhi)

SET II

Time allowed : 3 hours

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

4. Mention the busiest ocean route of the world. [1]
Answer : North-Atlantic sea route or big trunk route.
7. Name the port developed as a satellite port to relieve the pressure at Mumbai port. [1]
Answer : Jawahar Lal Nehru port.
12. What are the traditional large scale industrial regions ? Give any two characteristics of them. [1 + 2 = 3]
Answer : Traditional large scale industries are based on heavy industries. These are often located near coal fields and engaged in metal smelting, heavy engineering, chemical manufacturing and textile production. Some characteristics of this are :
 (i) High proportion of employment.
 (ii) Unattractive environment.
15. Explain the main aims of 'Bharmaur Tribal Area Development Plan' ? [3 × 1 = 3]
Answer : The main aims of Bharmaur Tribal Area Development Plan are :
 (i) This plan aims at improving the quality of life of Gaddis.
 (ii) It also seeks at the development of transport, communication, agriculture and allied activities.
 (iii) It also aims at the development of infrastructure like—Schools, Hospitals and Primary Check-up centres and ensures proper water and electricity supply.
23. What is the role of 'World Trade Organization' as an International Organization ? Why has the World Trade Organization been criticized by some countries ? Explain. [2 + 3 = 5]
Answer : The World Trade Organization (WTO) is the only global international organization dealing with the rules of trade between nations. At its heart are the WTO agreements, negotiated and signed by the bulk of the world's trading nations and ratified in their parliaments. The goal is to help producers of goods and services, exporters, and importers to conduct their business. Role of WTO are :
 (i) **Trade Negotiation :** The WTO regulates agreements over goods, services and intellectual property. They spell out the principles of liberalization, and the permitted exceptions. They include individual countries' commitments to lower customs tariff and other trade barriers, and to keep open services markets.
 (ii) **Implementation and Monitoring :** All WTO members must undergo periodic scrutiny of their trade policies and practices, each review containing reports by the country concerned and the WTO Secretariat.

Maximum marks : 70

(iii) **Dispute Settlement :** The WTO's procedure for resolving trade quarrels under the Dispute Settlement understanding is vital for enforcing the rules and therefore for ensuring that trade flows smoothly.

Various countries claim that the issues of labour and environment are steadily ignored. The absence of proper environmental regulation and resource management, increased trade might cause so much adverse damage that the gains from trade would be less than the environmental costs. The "Green room" discussion in the WTO as unrepresentative and non-inclusive; more active participants, representing more diverse interests and objectives, have complicated WTO decision-making.

25. Define the term 'migration'. Explain the social and environmental consequences of migration in India. [1 + 2 + 2 = 5]

Answer : Migration is the movement by people from one place to another with the intention of settling in the new location. The movement is typically over long distances and from one country to another, but internal migration is also possible. Migration may be by individuals, family units or large groups.

In India internal migration often involves longer working hours, poor living and working conditions, social isolation and poor access to basic amenities. Most migrant labourers in India are employed in the unorganised sector, where the lack of regulation compounds their vulnerability; they are largely ignored by government and NGO programmes.

The social effects of migration vary widely. Sending areas may experience both gains and losses in the short-term but may stand to gain over the longer-term. For receiving areas temporary worker programs help to address skill shortages but may decrease domestic wages and add to public welfare burden. The social effects of migration for both sending and receiving areas may also vary depending on who is moving. Most migrants and refugees do not have the financial means to travel long distance. They seek a safe haven in another region in their own or in a neighbouring country. The economically weakest countries are therefore most severely affected by migration and refugee problems.

Migration also has a demonstrable impact, both positive and negative, impact on the environment and territory in both the countries of origin and destination. Both phenomena are in reversible, proportional correlation and figure more apparently just before during the shortly after upon the undesirable environmental changes, depending on their expansion and cross-border territorial involvement in human and material sources.

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Geography 2014 (Delhi)

SET III

Time allowed : 3 hours

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

1. Give the meaning of 'retail trading' services. [1]

Answer : Retail trading services are component of domestic trade and the concluding phase of the circulation of personal consumption, in which goods and services are sold in exchange for the monetary income of the population. Retailers are business firms engaged in offering goods and services directly to consumers.

8. Define the term 'Hinter Land' of the port. [1]

Answer : Hinter Land of the port is an area from which products are delivered to a port for shipping. It is the area in land from the port to which imports are distributed and from which exports are collected.

12. Explain the meaning of 'technopolies'. Give two examples of technopolies. [2 + 1 = 3]

Answer : High-tech industries which are regionally concentrated, self-sustained and highly specialized are called technopolies. Technopolies are neatly spaced, low, modern, dispersed, office-plant-lab buildings rather than massive assembly structures, factories and storage areas mark the high-tech industrial landscape. Planned business parks for high-tech start-ups are also a part of technopolies. The Silicon valley near San Francisco and Silicon forest near Seattle are examples of technopolies.

17. Explain the significance of internet services in the field of personal communication system in India. [3]

Answer : In India, among all personal communications, Internet services play a significant role. They enable the user to establish the direct contact through e-mail to get access to the world of knowledge and information. Its demand is increasing day-by-day for e-commerce and carrying out money transaction. The internet is a huge central warehouse of data, with detailed information on various items, which enables the basic facilities of direct communication at very low cost.

18. Explain with examples, how the industries are responsible for polluting water resources in India. [3 × 1 = 3]

Answer : The dumping of industrial waste into rivers leads to water pollution. Industries generate ordinary domestic sewage that can be treated by municipal facilities but those industries that generate waste water with high concentrations of conventional pollutants (e.g., oil and grease), toxic pollutants (e.g., heavy metals, volatile organic compounds) or other

Maximum marks : 70

non-conventional pollutants such as ammonia are highly responsible for polluting the water resources. When these enter the water resources from industries deteriorate the quality of water and render it unfit for human use. This in turn, limits the availability of usable water resources. Most industries in India do not follow the norms and let the waste water go into the rivers without the process of detoxification. For example—The Yamuna River is the most polluted river in the country between Delhi and Etawah. This is just because industries between these two cities do not detoxify their waste water. Other severely polluted river is the Sabarmati river at Ahmedabad.

21. Give the meaning of 'human development'. Explain the four pillars of human development. [1 + 4 = 5]

Answer : Human development is defined as the process of enlarging people's freedoms and opportunities and improving their well-being. Human development is about the real freedom ordinary people have to decide who to be, what to do, and how to live.

Human development shares a common vision with human rights. The goal is human freedom. Therefore, human development is interconnected with human rights and human freedom because in well-managed prisons life expectancy and literacy as measured by the Human Development Index could be quite high and in pursuing capabilities and realizing rights, this freedom is vital. People must be free to exercise their choices and to participate in decision-making that affects their lives.

The four pillars of human development are as follows :

(i) **Equity :** Equity is the idea of fairness for every person, between men and women; we each have the right to an education and health care.

(ii) **Sustainability :** Sustainability is the view that we all have the right to earn a living that can sustain our lives and have access to a more even distribution of goods.

(iii) **Productivity :** Productivity states the full participation of people in the process of income generation.

(iv) **Empowerment :** Empowerment is the freedom of the people to influence development and decision that affect their lives.

25. Explain why Kerala has a higher level of human development than other States of India. [5]

Answer : Freedom from hunger, poverty, servitude, bondage, ignorance, illiteracy and any other form of domination is the key to human development.

Kerala with the composite index value of 0.638 is placed at the top rank on Human Development Index (India)-2001.

There are several socio-political, economic and historical reasons for such a state of affairs. Kerala is able to record the highest value in the HDI largely due to its impressive performance in achieving almost hundred percent literacy (90.92 per cent) in 2001. Apart from the educational attainment, the levels of economic development too has significant impacts on HDI. Efforts to institutionalize the balanced

development with its main focus on social distributive justice, has been made by the State.

Kerala has made significant achievements in most of the fields of Human Development like free from illness and ailment and living a reasonably long life span and indicative of a healthy life. Availability of pre and post natal health care facilities in order to reduce infant mortality and post-delivery deaths among mothers, old age healthcare, adequate nutrition and safety of individual are some important measures of a healthy and reasonably long life. Kerala has done reasonably well in these areas.

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