



Geography 2015 (Outside Delhi)

SET I

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum marks : 70

1. How is density of population of a region calculated ? [1]

Answer : Density of population is ratio between the numbers of people to the size of land. It is usually measured in persons per sq. km.

$$\text{Density of population} = \frac{\text{Population}}{\text{Area}}$$

2. Who are called red collar workers ? [1]

Answer : People engaged in primary activities are called red collar workers, due to the outdoor nature of their work.

3. In which country are motorways called 'autobahns' ? [1]

Answer : Motorways are called as 'autobahns' in Germany.

4. Mention any two characteristics of sub-urbanisation. [$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$]

Answer : Characteristics :

- (i) It is a new trend of people moving away from congested urban areas to clear areas outside the city.
- (ii) Everyday thousands of people commute from their homes in the suburbs to their workplaces in the city.

5. What two factors mostly helped in the development of ancient towns in India ? [1]

Answer : (i) Religion, (ii) Culture.

6. Explain the term 'Golden Quadrilateral'. [1]

Answer : The Golden Quadrilateral is the fifth longest highway project in the world. It is 4/6 lane, high density traffic corridor to connect India's four big metro cities of Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata. It is 5,846 km long. With the construction of Golden Quadrilateral, the time—distance and cost of movement among the mega cities of India will be minimized.

7. Mention any two sources of water pollutants created by humans. [1]

Answer : (i) Sewage disposal.
(ii) Urban run-off.
(iii) Toxic effluents from industries.
(iv) Run-off over cultivated lands and nuclear power plants.

8. "The knowledge about nature is extremely important to develop technology." Support this statement by giving three examples. [3]

Answer : Technology indicates the level of educational development of society. Human beings were able to develop technology after they developed better understanding of natural laws.

- (i) The understanding of concepts of friction and heat helped us discover fire.
- (ii) Understanding of the secrets of DNA and genetics enabled us to conquer many diseases.
- (iii) The laws of aerodynamics are used to develop faster planes.

Knowledge about nature is extremely important to develop technology. Technology loosens the shackles of environment on human beings.

9. Explain with examples the 'population size' criteria used by most countries to define urban areas. [3]

Answer : The lower limit of the population size for a settlement to be designated as urban area is different for different countries. The criterion is as follows :

- (i) It is 1,500 in Columbia.
- (ii) 2,000 in Argentina and Portugal.
- (iii) 5,000 in India.
- (iv) 30,000 in Japan.
- (v) In Denmark, Sweden and Finland, all places with a population size of 250 persons are, called Urban areas.
- (vi) The minimum population size for a city is 300 in Iceland.
- (vii) In Canada and Venezuela, it is 1,000 persons.

10. Explain any three characteristics of clustered rural settlements of India. [3 × 1 = 3]

Answer : Characteristics :

- (i) The rural settlement is a compact built up area of houses.

(ii) In this type of village, the general living area is distinct and separated from the surrounding farms and pastures.

(iii) The closely built-up area and its intervening streets present some recognisable pattern geometric shapes such as rectangular, radial, linear etc.

(iv) Such settlements are found in fertile alluvial plains and in north-eastern states.

(v) Sometimes, people live in compact village for security reasons, such as in Bundelkhand and Nagaland.

(vi) In Rajasthan, scarcity of water has necessitated compact settlement for; maximum utilization of available water resources.

11. Differentiate between protective irrigation and productive irrigation. [3 × 1 = 3]

Answer :

Protective Irrigation	Productive Irrigation
(i) The objective of protective irrigation is to protect crops from adverse effects of soil moisture deficiency.	Productive irrigation is meant to provide sufficient soil moisture in the cropping season to achieve high productivity.
(ii) This type of irrigation is to provide soil moisture to maximum area.	It provides maximum soil moisture to limited area, as required for a particular crop.
(iii) In such irrigation, the water input per unit area of cultivated area is lower than productive irrigation.	In such irrigation, the water input per unit area of cultivated area is higher than protective irrigation.
(iv) Productivity is relatively lower.	Productivity is relatively higher.

12. Electricity is one of the greatest inventions of all times. It is mostly generated by using coal, natural gas and petroleum, which are exhaustable resources. Can you imagine the human society without electricity ? This may happen in future, when all energy resources will be exhausted. Explain the values that can change this possible darkness scenario. [3]****13. What is noise pollution ? Explain any four sources of noise pollution. [1 + 2 = 3]**

Answer : Noise pollution refers to the state of unbearable and uncomfortable to human beings which is caused by noise from different sources. In recent years, noise pollution has become a serious problem.

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

The following sources are mainly responsible for noise pollution :

- (i) Factories.
- (ii) Mechanised construction and demolition works.
- (iii) Automobiles.
- (iv) Aircrafts.
- (v) Sirens.
- (vi) Loud speakers used in various festivals.

Of all these sources, the biggest nuisance is the noise produced by traffic. Its intensity and nature depend upon the type of vehicle, trains, the condition of road as well as that of vehicle. In sea traffic, noise pollution is confined to the harbour due to loading and unloading activities being carried, creating noise.

14. What is sex ratio ? Explain the world pattern of sex ratio with suitable examples. [5]

Ans. Sex Ratio : Ratio between the number of women and men in the population is defined as sex ratio. It is expressed as the number of males per thousand females.

World pattern of Sex Ratio : (i) On an average, the world population reflects a sex ratio of 990 females per 1000 males.

(ii) The highest sex ratio in the world has been recorded in Latvia which is 1187 females per 1000 males.

(iii) The lowest sex ratio occurs in UAE which is 468 females per 1000 males.

(iv) The world pattern of sex ratio does not exhibit variations in the developed regions of the world.

(v) The sex ratio is favourable for females in 139 countries of the world and unfavourable for them in the remaining 72 countries listed in united nations.

(vi) In general, Asia has a low sex ratio, countries like China, India, Saudi Arabia, Pakistan, Afghanistan have a lower sex ratio.

(vii) On the other extreme is greater part of Europe including Russia where males are in minority.

(viii) A deficit of males in the population of many European countries is attributed to better status of woman and an excessively male-dominated out-migration to different parts of the world in the past.

15. Define the term 'commercial livestock rearing'. Explain any four characteristics. [5]

Answer : Commercial livestock rearing is the practice of nurturing the animals for food and for other human uses. The word 'Livestock' applies to dairy cows, chickens, goats, pigs, horses and sheep. Today, even animals like donkeys, mules, rabbits and insects such as bees are being raised as part of commercial livestock rearing.

Characteristics of commercial livestock rearing are :

(i) Commercial livestock rearing is practiced in the western cultures.

(ii) Ranches cover large areas and are divided into parcels.

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

(iv) Only one type of animal is reared.

(v) Rearing of animals in ranching is organized on a scientific basis.

(vi) It has emphasis on breeding, genetic improvement, disease control and health care of the animals.

16. What is medical tourism ? Explain the scope of medical services for overseas patients in India. [5]

Answer : Medical tourism is defined as the process of travelling outside the country of residence for the purpose of receiving medical care. Traditionally, people travel from under-developed countries to medical centers in highly developed countries for treatment not available in their own country. The trends have reversed now people started travelling from developed countries to third-world countries for medical treatments because of low cost medical treatment with results at par with the best in the world with zero waiting time.

Scope of medical services for overseas patients in India :

(i) About 55,000 patients from U.S.A visited India in 2005 for treatment.

(ii) India has emerged as the leading country of medical tourism in the world.

(iii) World class hospitals located in metropolitan cities of India.

(iv) Medical tourism brings abundant benefits for the developing countries like India by boosting its economy.

17. Which is the longest trans-continental railway of north America ? Describe its any four features. [1 + 4 = 5]

Answer : The longest trans-continental railway of North America is Trans-Canadian Railway.

Features of Trans-Canadian Railway are :

(i) It is 7,050 km long rail-line in Canada which was constructed for British Columbia.

(ii) It runs between Halifax in the east to Vancouver in the west.

(iii) It connects Quebec-Montreal Industrial Region with the wheat belt of the Prairie region and the coniferous forest region in the north.

(iv) A loop line from Winnipeg to Thunder Bay located on lake Superior connects this rail- line with one of the important waterways of the world.

(v) This line is the economic artery of Canada.

(vi) Wheat and meat are the important exports on the route.

- 18. Define the term 'growth of population'. Describe the third (III) phase of growth of population in India. [1 + 4 = 5]**

Answer : Growth of population is the change in the number of people living in a particular area between two points of time. The rate of the growth of the population is expressed in percentage (%).

Third (III) phase of growth of population :

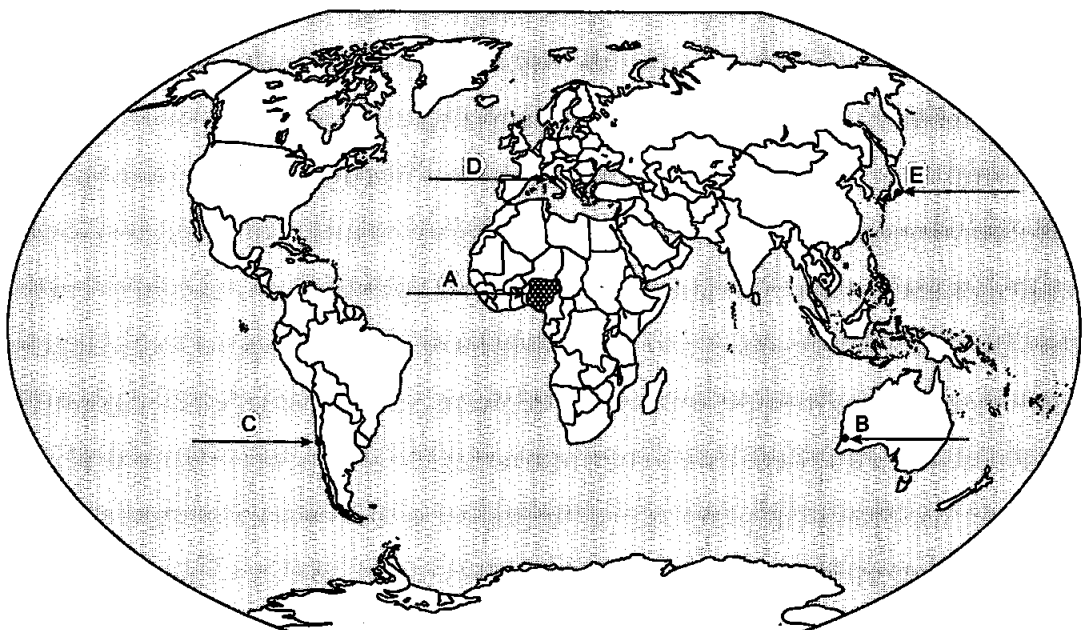
- (i) India's population entered the third stage of transition sometime in the close of the 1960s.
- (ii) This is the period of population explosion in India.
- (iii) Decline in the death rates was much more rapid than birth rate, the rate of increase in the population went up from 1.2 to 1.3 per cent during 1921-51 and 2 to 2.2 per cent during 1951-81.
- (iv) Improvement in the economy results in increase in the standard of living which in turn resulted in the decline of death rate.

- 19. Explain the importance of food grains in the Indian agricultural economy. Describe any three characteristics of rice cultivation. [2 + 3 = 5]**

Answer : The importance of foodgrains :

- (i) Foodgrain crops occupy about two-third of the total cropped area in the country.
- (ii) Foodgrains are dominant crops in all parts of the country since they form the staple food, are consumed and exported.
- (iii) Foodgrains are classified as cereals and pulses.
- (iv) Cereals include rice, wheat, jowar, bajara, maize and ragi.

- 21. In the given political outline map of the World, five features A, B, C, D and E 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. [5 × 1 = 5]**



- (v) India accounts for about one fifth of the total production of pulses in the world.

- (vi) Gram and tur are the main pulses cultivated in India.

Characteristics of rice cultivation :

- (i) Rice is a staple food for the majority of population in India. India is the second largest rice producer in the world.
- (ii) It is considered to be a crop of tropical humid areas.
- (iii) It has about 3000 varieties which are grown in different agro-climatic regions.
- (iv) In West Bengal farmers grow three crops of rice called 'aus', 'aman' and 'boro'.
- (v) India contributes 22 per cent of rice production in the world.

- 20. "Indian railways brought people of diverse cultures together." Support this statement with suitable examples. [5 × 1 = 5]**

Answer : Indian Railways brought people of diverse cultures together :

- (i) Indian Railway was introduced in 1853.
- (ii) Indian Railways network is one of the longest in the world which is more than 64,000 kms.
- (iii) It connects people of different regions through its 16 zones.
- (iv) Railway is the life line of India which facilitates the movement of the passengers and freight.
- (v) People from different languages with different customs and food habits could connect with each other using Indian Railways.

(A) A country having the lowest rank in Human Development Index-2003

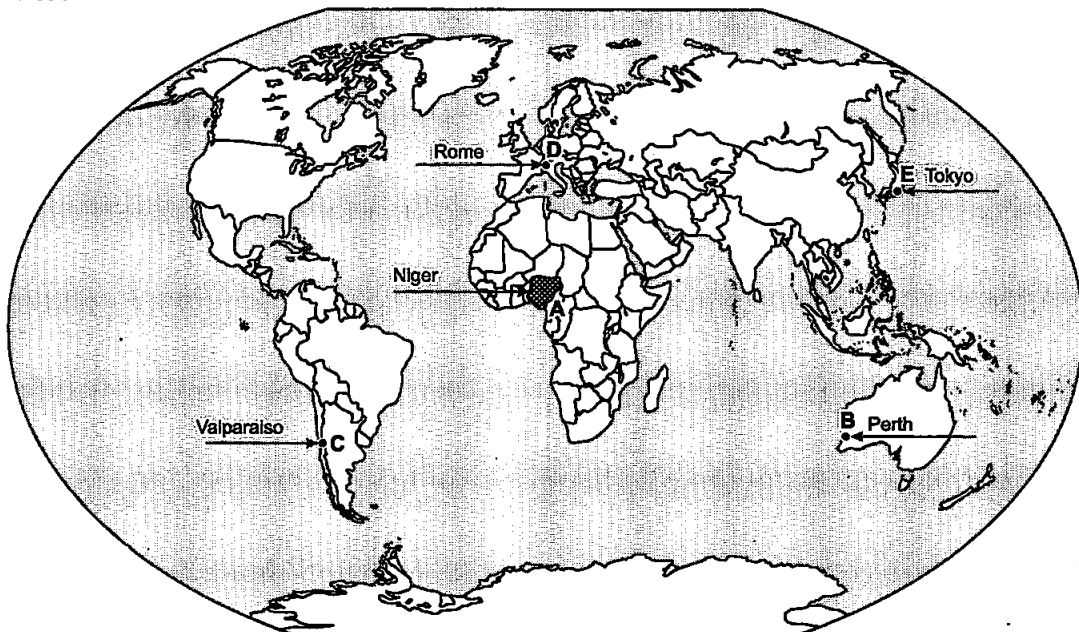
(B) A railway terminal station

Answer :

(C) A major seaport

(D) A major airport

(E) A mega city



22. On the given political outline map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols :

22.1. The state having the largest area.

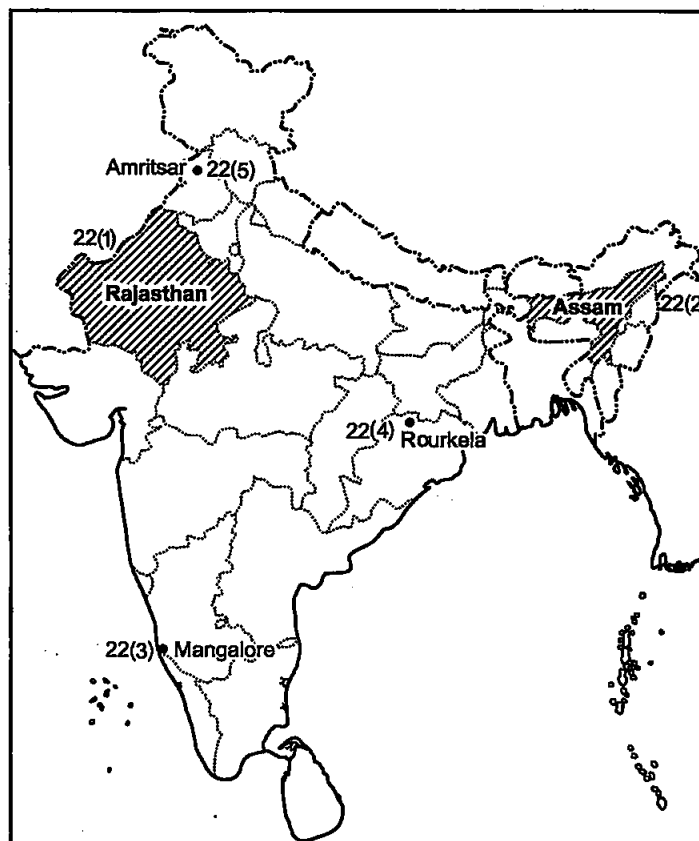
22.2. The leading tea producing state.

Answer :

22.3. An oil refinery in Karnataka.

22.4. An integrated Iron and Steel Plant in Odisha.

22.5. The international airport in Punjab.



Geography 2015 (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.

10. Explain any three features of semi-clustered rural settlements of India. [3]

Answer : Features :

- (i) Semi-clustered settlements may result from tendency of clustering in a restricted area of dispersed settlement.
- (ii) Semi-clustered settlements results from fragmentation of a large compact village.
- (iii) One or more sections of the village society is forced to live little away from the main village.
- (iv) The dominant community occupies the central part of the main village.
- (v) People of lower strata of society and menial workers settle on the outer planks of the village.
- (vi) Such settlements are widespread in Gujarat plain and some parts of Rajasthan.

13. Explain any three consequences of air pollution. [3]

Answer : Consequences of Air pollution are :

- (i) Air pollution causes various diseases related to respiratory, nervous and circulatory systems.
- (ii) Smog in urban areas is caused by atmospheric pollution. It is very harmful to human health.
- (iii) Air pollution can also cause acid rain which is very harmful for flora, fauna and property.

14. Explain three economic and two social and cultural factors influencing the distribution of population in the world. [5]

Answer : Factors influencing the distribution of population in the world are :

Economic Factors :

- (i) **Minerals :** The regions which are rich in natural resources like coal, water, minerals and forest wealth favour the growth of population. These resources help in the development of trade, commerce and industry.
- (ii) **Urbanization :** People move from villages to live in cities to get better employment opportunities, medical facilities and other amenities which results in the growth of the population of the cities.
- (iii) **Industrialization :** Industrial areas provide job opportunities for the people as a result more and more people are attracted towards the industrial belt.
- (iv) **Agriculture :** Rich and fertile soil always help in the growth and development of agricultural activities to support dense population.

Social and Cultural factors :

- (i) People are attracted towards certain areas as they these areas have some religious or cultural significance.
- (ii) Social and political unrest results in the moment of people towards the areas where they can live peaceful life.
- (iii) Government offer incentive to people to live in sparsely populated areas.

17. What is the importance of railways as a mode of land transport ? Explain any four main features of the railway network in Europe. [5]

Answer : Railways are a mode of land transport for carrying bulky goods and passengers over long distances. Commuter trains are very popular in UK, USA, Japan and India. These carry millions of passengers daily.

Features of Railway network in Europe :

- (i) Europe has one of the most dense rail networks in the world.
- (ii) Most of rail network in Europe is double or multiple tracked.
- (iii) Belgium has the highest density of railway network.
- (iv) The industrial regions of Europe have highest densities.
- (v) London, Paris, Brussels, Milan, Berlin and Warsaw are the important rail heads.
- (vi) There is a very dense network in the west of the Urals in Russia. Railways account for about 90 per cent of the country's total transport.

18. What is population doubling time ? Explain the characteristics of the growth of population in India in phase I and phase II. [5]

Answer : Population doubling time is defined as the time taken by any population to double itself at its current annual growth rate.

Characteristics of the growth of population in India in phase-I :

- (i) The period from 1901 to 1921 is referred to as phase I.
- (ii) Population growth during this phase remained stagnant.
- (iii) Both birth rate and death rate were high keeping the rate of increase low.

Phase II :

- (i) The decades 1921 to 1951 are referred to as phase II.
- (ii) During this phase population growth is steady.
- (iii) Lower death rate due to better medical facilities results in the decline in the mortality rate.

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Geography 2015 (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.

10. How have the modern towns developed in India ? Explain. [3 × 1 = 3]

Answer : The modern towns developed in India are :

- (i) The British and other Europeans have first developed some coastal locations and trading points in India such as Surat, Daman, Goa, Puducherry, etc.
- (ii) The British later consolidated their hold around three principal nodes – Mumbai, Chennai & Kolkata and built them in British style.
- (iii) They developed cantonment areas/towns such as New Delhi and Bengaluru.
- (iv) They developed hill stations as summer capital like Shimla.
- (v) They developed administrative and industrial towns such as Chandigarh, Bhillai etc.
- (vi) After independence large number of towns has been developed as administrative headquarters such as Chandigarh, Bhubaneswar, Gandhinagar.
- (vii) Industrial town such as Durgapur, Bhillai, Barauni are developed to establish big industrial units.

13. Explain the causes of migration of unskilled migrants from rural to urban areas in India and their sufferings. [3]

Answer : In India, unskilled people migrate from rural to urban areas due to :

- (i) Poverty.
- (ii) More demand of labour in cities.
- (iii) Better job opportunities in urban areas.
- (iv) Lack of basic infrastructure facilities in the rural areas.

Sufferings :

- (i) The absence of family members and children causes anxiety.
- (ii) In rural areas, males set out on migration leaving their wives behind putting extra physical as well as mental pressure on the women.
- (iii) Migration leads to intermixing of people from diverse cultures. It creates social vacuum and sense of dejection among individuals. It may motivate people fall in the trap of anti social activities.
- (iv) Menial jobs on low wages.

14. Explain the trends in population growth of the world with special reference to the help of science and technology. [5]

Answer : (i) The population on the earth is more than six billions. It has grown to this size over the

years. In the early period, population of the world grew very slowly.

(ii) During the last few hundred years population has increased at an rapid pace.

(iii) The expanding trade, set the stage for rapid population growth.

(iv) The industrial revolution led to the population explosion around the world.

(v) Science and technology helped in controlling the birth rate, and reducing death rate.

(vi) Due to advancement in medical facilities.

17. Which shipping canal links the Atlantic ocean and the Pacific ocean ? Explain its any four characteristics. [5]

Answer : The Panama canal is a man-made waterway in Panama that connects the Atlantic ocean with the Pacific ocean.

Characteristics of the Panama Canal are :

(i) The canal is constructed across the Isthmus of Panama between Panama City and Colon to facilitate international trade.

(ii) The canal is 48-mile (77 km) waterway. Canal began commercial operation on June 26, 2016.

(iii) The Panama canal reduced the time for ships to travel between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, enabling them to avoid the lengthy, hazardous Cape Horn route around the southernmost tip of south America via the Drake Passage or Strait of Magellan.

(iv) The USA government has purchased 8 km area on either side and named it a canal zone.

(v) It has six lock systems.

(vi) Tolls for the canal are set by the Panama canal authorities and are based on vessel type, size, and the type of cargo it is carrying.

18. Define the term 'migration'. Explain any two economic and two demographic consequences of migration in India. [5]

Answer : Movement of the people for the specific purpose from one place to another in the country or to a foreign country is known as Migration.

Economic consequences :

(i) A major benefit for the source region is the remittance sent by the migrants.

(ii) Remittances from the international migrants are one of the major source of foreign exchange and helps in the growth of economy of the source area.

(iii) Punjab, Kerala and Tamil Nadu receive very significant amount from their international migrants.

Demographic consequences :

- (i) Migration leads to the re-distribution of population within a country.
- (ii) Rural-urban migration is contributing in the population growth of cities.

- (iii) Age and skill selective migration from the rural areas to urban areas have adverse effect on the rural demographic structure.
- (iv) Imbalances in age and sex composition is also one of the adverse consequence of migration.

Geography 2015 (Delhi)**SET I****Time allowed : 3 hours****Maximum marks : 70**

1. Define the term 'population distribution'. [1]

Answer : The term 'population distribution' refers to the way people are spaced over the earth's surface. The population distribution is in even through out the world.

2. What are economic activities ? [1]

Answer : Economic activity defines as any activity which results in production and distribution of goods and services. They are undertaken by the people to satisfy their economic needs.

3. Define the term 'Transport Network'. [1]

Answer : Several places (nodes) joined together by a series of routes (links) to form a pattern which permit vehicular moment or flow of some commodity is called transport network.

4. Distinguish between towns and villages on the basis of occupation. [1]

Answer : The difference between towns and villages on the basis of occupation is that in towns the main occupation of the people is related to secondary and tertiary sectors, while in the villages most of the people are engaged in primary occupations such as agriculture, fishing, lumbering, mining, animal husbandry etc.

5. How is the level of urbanization measured in India ? [1]

Answer : The level of urbanization is measured in terms of percentage of urban population to total population in any country.

6. Why did Sher Shah Suri built the Shahi (Royal) Road ? [1]

Answer : Sher Shah Suri built the Shahi (Royal) road from Indus valley to the Sonar valley in Bengal to strengthen and consolidate his empire.

7. What is criterion for the classification of pollution ? [1]

Answer : Different types of pollution are classified on the basis of medium through which pollutants are transported and diffused.

8. What is the subject-matter of the study of human geography ? Explain any three facts. [3]

Answer : (i) To establish relationship between the physical world and the human world.

- (ii) To study the spatial distribution of human phenomena.

- (iii) To study the social and economic differences between different parts of the world.

- (iv) To understand the earth as home of human beings and to study all those elements which have sustained them.

- (v) Nature and human are inseparable elements and should be see holistically.

9. Explain any three factors responsible for the location of rural settlements in the world. [3]

Answer : The following three factors are responsible for the location of rural settlement in the world :

- (i) **Water Supply :** Usually rural settlements are located near water bodies such as rivers, lakes, ponds and springs where water can be easily obtained. Most water-based wet point settlements have many advantages such as water for drinking, cooking and washing. Rivers and lakes can be used for irrigation. Water bodies also have fish. Navigable rivers and lakes can be used for transportation.

- (ii) **Defence :** During the times of political instability, war, hostility of neighbouring groups villages were built on defensive hills and islands. In India, most of the forts are located on higher grounds or hills.

- (iii) **Planned settlements :** Sites that are not spontaneously chosen by villagers themselves. Planned settlements are constructed by government by providing shelter, water and other infrastructures on acquired land.

10. What are metropolitan cities and mega cities ? Give two examples of each of metropolitan cities and mega cities from India. [3]

Answer : Cities which have population size between one to five million are called metropolitan cities and cities that accommodate a population of more than five million are called mega cities. As per 2011 census, any other city can also be considered metropolitan city as declared by authorities.

Examples :

- (i) Metropolitan cities: Surat, Kanpur, Jaipur, Lucknow etc.

- (ii) Mega cities : Mumbai, Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai, Bengaluru, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Pune.
11. "Land resource is more crucial to the people whose livelihood is depending on agriculture in India." Support this statement by any three suitable arguments. [3]
Answer : Land resource is more crucial to people whose livelihood is depending on agriculture in India because;
- (i) Agriculture is land based activity.
 - (ii) Agricultural productivity is linked with quality of land.
 - (iii) Land ownership has a social and economic value.
 - (iv) Standard of living of the agrarian society depends on the agricultural productivity.
12. "The assessment, efficient use and conservation of water are necessary to ensure development." Explain in the light of values regarding conservation of water resources.** [3]
13. Define the term 'air pollution'. Explain any two harmful effects of air pollution. [3]
Answer : Air pollution defined as addition of contaminants like dust, fumes, gas, fog, odour, smoke or vapour to the air in large proportion and duration that may have harmful effect.
 The harmful effects of air pollution are :
- (i) It causes various diseases like respiratory, nervous and circulatory systems.
 - (ii) It causes urban smog which has adverse effect on respiratory system.
 - (iii) It can cause acid rain which can damage flora, fauna and property.
14. What is 'Human Development' ? Explain the four pillars of human development. [5]
Ans. Human development concept was developed by economist Mahbub ul Haq. Human development is defined as the process of enlarging people's freedom and opportunities and improving their well-being.
 The four basic pillars of human development are : equity, sustainability, productivity, empowerment, and security.
- (i) **Equity :** It 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 :** It refers that we all have the right to earn our living that can sustain our lives and have access to a more even distribution of goods.
 - (iii) **Productivity :** It refers to the full participation of people in the process of income generation.

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

- (iv) **Empowerment :** It is the freedom of the people to influence development and decisions that affect their lives.
15. Explain five factors that influence the industrial location in the world. [5]
Answer : Factors influencing the industrial location are :
- (i) **Access to Market :** Industries are looking for locations as near as possible to their markets. It helps in reducing the transport cost and enables the consumer to get things at cheaper rates. Ready market is also essential for perishable and heavy commodities.
 - (ii) **Access to Raw Material :** The raw materials is very important for the manufacturing industry. The raw materials which get reduced in weight during manufacturing process influence the industry to be located near the source, for example, location of sugar mills in Maharashtra and western Uttar Pradesh and Iron and Steel industry in West Bengal-Bihar-Odisha belt.
 - (iii) **Access to Labour Supply :** The availability of both unskilled and skilled, or technically qualified manpower, is an important factor that influences the location of industries. Some of the small scale industries traditionally associated with labour is glasswork (Firozabad), brass-work (Moradabad), utensils (Yamunanagar in Haryana), silk sarees (Varanasi), carpets (Mirzapur), etc.
 - (iv) **Access to Sources of Energy :** Regular supply of power is a prerequisite for the localization of industries. Coal, mineral oil and hydro-electricity are the three important conventional sources of power. Most of the industries are located near the source of power; for example, the iron and steel industry which depends on large quantities of cooking coal as source of power are located near the coal fields.
 - (v) **Access to Transport and Communication :** A good network of transport and communication facilities are essential for industrial development as it helps in procurement of raw materials and distribution of finished products to the market.
16. Define the term 'nomadic herding'. Explain its any four characteristics. [5]
Answer : Nomadic herding is a primitive subsistence activity in which the herders rely on animals for food, clothing, shelter, tools and transport. They move from one place to another along with their livestock.
Characteristics :
- (i) Simplest form of pastoralism in which herds and flocks graze on natural vegetation called pastures.

(ii) It is an ancient activity where each nomadic community occupies a well defined territory as per their traditions and culture.

(iii) Nomads have different types of animals in the herd according to local cultural and physical characteristics. The camel is the most desired animal in North Africa and the Middle East followed by sheep and goats. Horses, yaks, reindeers and Llamas are other important animals.

(iv) The life of the nomadic herders is dependent upon their animals, which provides food, clothing (from their wool, hair or skins), transport and for materials from which their houses can be made.

(v) They move with their herds from one place to another place with change in seasons. This is known as Transhumance for example sheep or other animals may graze in alpine meadows in the summer and be herded back down into valleys for the winter.

17. Name the longest trans-continental railway of the world. Describe its any four features. [5]

Answer : Trans-Siberian railway is the longest trans-continental railway of the world.

Characteristics :

- (i) It is 9289 km long railway route.
- (ii) It extends between St. Petersburg in the east to Vladivostok in the west.
- (iii) It is a double track route which is electrified.
- (iv) It is the most important route in Asia.
- (v) There are several connecting links to the south.
- (vi) It connects Asian region to the European region.

18. What is density of population ? Describe the spatial variation of population density in India. [5]

Answer : Density of population is the number of people per unit of area. It is expressed as number of people per unit area/per sq. km.

Spatial Variation in the density of population are :

- (i) **Very low :** Arunachal Pradesh 13/17 persons/sq. km.
- (ii) **Low :** The hill states of Himalayan region and North Eastern states excluding Assam have relatively low densities.
- (iii) **Moderate :** Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Haryana have moderate density of population.
- (iv) **High :** West Bengal, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu have higher densities among the peninsular Indian states.
- (v) **Very High :** Delhi has very high density of population 11,297 persons/sq. km.

19. Why is the area under pastures decreasing in India ? How do the changes in the economy effect the changes in land use ? Explain. [5]

Answer : The area under pasture is decreasing in India due to pressure from agricultural land and illegal encroachment due to expansion of cultivation on common pasture land.

Changes in economy effect the change in land use :

(i) **Size of Economy :** Growth of the economy over the period of time result in increasing population, change in income levels, available technology and associated factors. As a result, the pressure on land will increase and marginal lands will come under use.

(ii) **Composition of Economy :** The secondary and the tertiary sectors are growing much faster than the primary sector, specifically the agricultural sector. This type of change is common in developing countries like India. This process would result in a gradual shift of land from agricultural uses to non-agricultural uses.

(iii) **Declining contribution of Agriculture :** The contribution of the agricultural activities reduces over time. In developing countries, the share of population dependent on agriculture declines slowly as compared to the decline in the sector's share in GDP. The number of people that the agricultural sector has to feed is increasing day by day.

20. "The distribution of roads is not uniform in India." Support this statement with suitable arguments. [5]

Answer : The distribution of roads is uneven in India due to the following reasons :

(i) The land in India is uneven. Higher slopes of the Himalayas have less density of roads as compared to the Ganga plains.

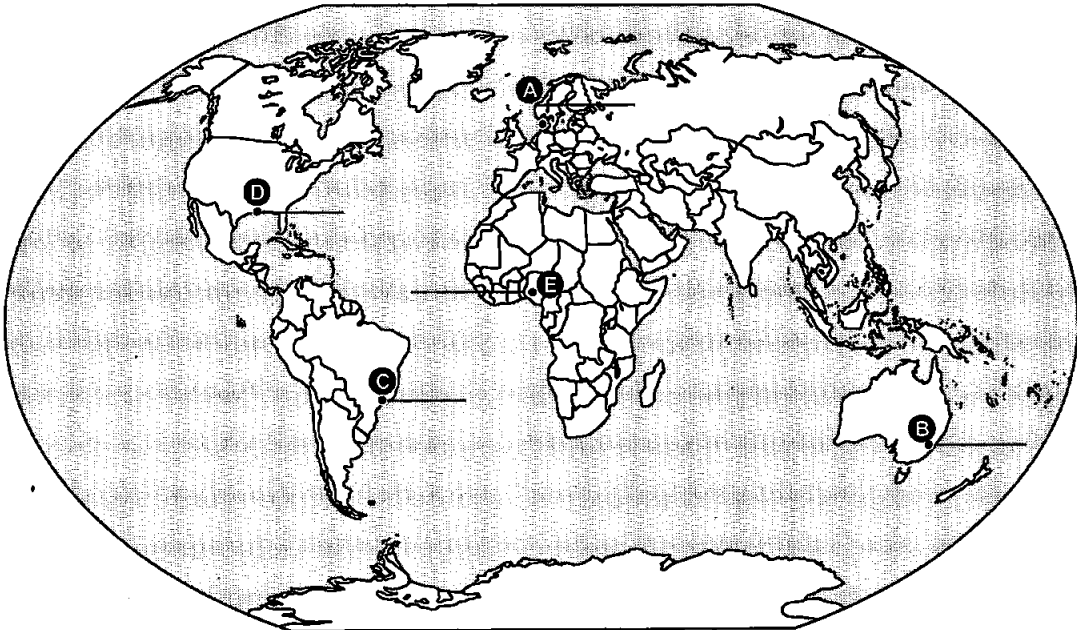
(ii) India has uneven distribution of population. Kerala has dense population, so there are more roads. While Rajasthan is sparsely populated and thus have less roads.

(iii) Areas which are rich in agricultural resources have high density of roads. It helps them in the collection and distribution of agricultural products e.g., the Ganga plains.

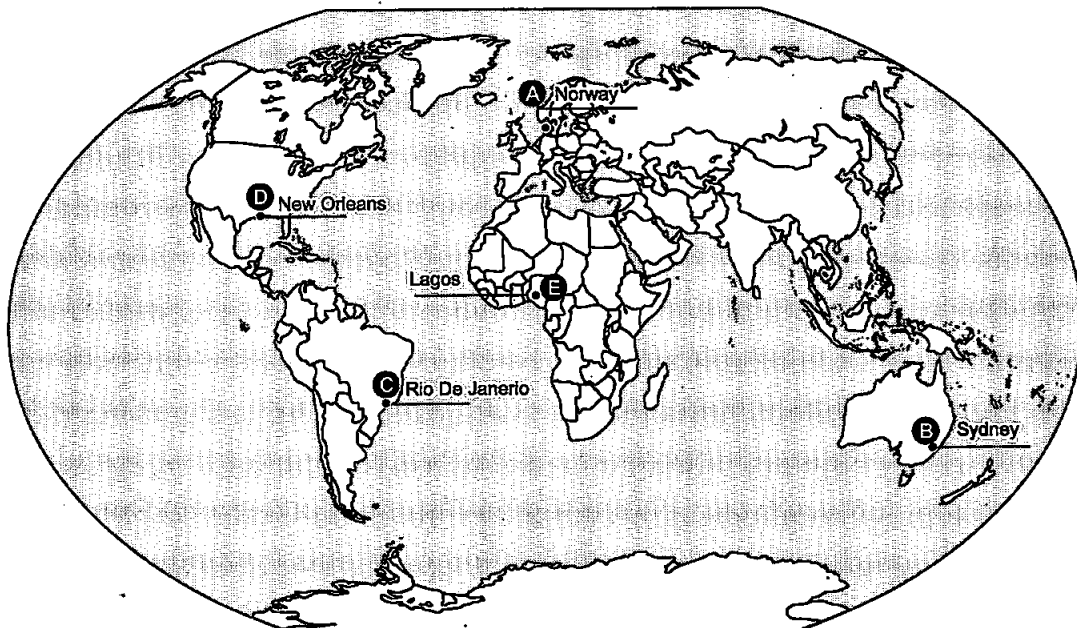
(iv) In India, the industrially developed areas have high road density. This is essential for connecting the industries to the sources of raw materials and the markets.

21. In the given political outline map of the world, five features A, B, C, D and E 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. [5]

- (A) The country having the highest rank in Human Development Index-2003
 (B) Railway terminal station
 (C) An important airport
 (D) A major seaport
 (E) A mega city

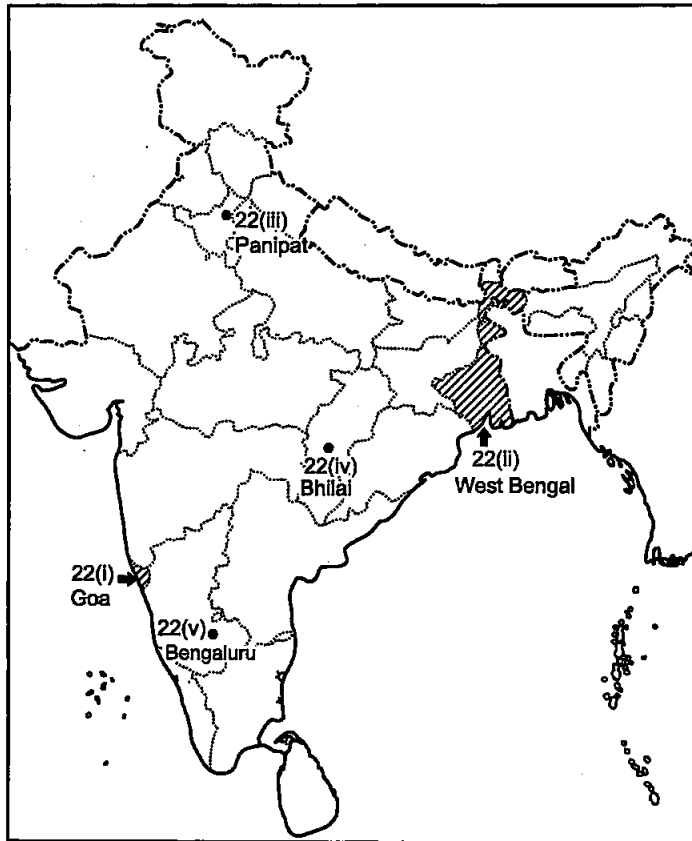


Answer :



22. On the given political outline map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols :

- (i) The state having the smallest area.
- (ii) The leading jute producing state.
- (iii) An oil refinery in Haryana.
- (iv) An integrated Iron and Steel Plant in Chhattisgarh.
- (v) The international airport in Karnataka.

Answer :

Geography 2015 (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.

10. What makes rural settlement different from urban settlement in India ? Explain. [3]

Answer : Difference between rural and urban settlements in India are :

Rural Settlements :

- (i) Most of the people are engaged in primary activities to support their life.
- (ii) The people in the rural society had homogeneity and thus enjoyed more or less the same social status and had informal social relationships with each other.
- (iii) Inadequate educational facilities.
- (iv) Inadequate infrastructure.
- (v) Life in the society was very simple and reflected in the way of living, dressing, food, habits, shelter and manners etc., showing low standard of living.

Urban Settlements :

- (i) Most of the people are engaged in secondary and tertiary activities/other than primary activities.

- (ii) The people in the city belong to different castes, creeds, religions and cultures, thus do not enjoy the same social status and had formal social relationships with each other.

(iii) Adequate educational facilities.

(iv) Adequate infrastructure.

(v) Life in the city is not simple but very complex and complicated showing high living standard.

13. How is environment pollution caused ? Mention the four types of pollution responsible for the environmental degradation. [3]

Answer : Pollution is the introduction of contaminants into the natural environment that causes adverse change. Pollution can take the form of chemical substances or energy, such as noise, heat or light.

Types of pollution :

- (i) Air pollution
- (ii) Water pollution
- (iii) Land pollution
- (iv) Noise pollution

- 14. When does positive population growth takes place ? Explain the geographical factors that influences the distribution of population in the world. [5]**

Answer : Positive growth of population takes place when the birth rate is more than the death rate between two points of time or when people from other countries migrate permanently to a region.

Geographical factors that influence the distribution of population in the world :

(i) Availability of water : Availability of water is very important in determining the population of a given area. Water is the basic necessity for several purposes including irrigation, industries, transport and domestic affairs. Rivers are the source of fresh clean water as a result; most of the population is concentrated in the river valleys.

(ii) Landforms : Terrain is one of an important factor which influences the concentration and growth of population, plain areas has higher density of population as compared to mountain regions. The steep slope in mountain areas restrict the availability of land for agriculture, development of transport, industries and other economic activities which discourage concentration of population.

(iii) Climate : Climatic factors such as rainfall and temperature play the most important role in determining the population of an area. Extremes of climate discourage the concentration of population. Climates include the too cold climate of Himalayas and the too hot and dry climate of the Thar Desert. A moderate climate, on the other hand, is favourable for population.

(iv) Soils : Soil is an important factor in determining the density of population. Fertile soil supports higher population density while infertile soil leads to low density. In the northern plain of India, the soil is regularly enriched by annual floods of the rivers like the Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra and their tributaries. Therefore, this area has high population density. On the other hand, desert soils, mountain soils, laterite soils are infertile so there is low densities in those areas.

- 17. Describe the journey of development of land transport from the days of humans as carriers and the cable ways of today's. [5]**

Answer : Land transport is an important part of India's economy as most of the movement of goods takes place over land. In the early days, human beings themselves carried paliki or doli on certain occasions such as marriage and ceremonies. Later, animals were used to carry load and treated as beasts of burden. Invention of the wheel revolutionised the means of transport-carts and wagons, railways steam engine, invention of combustion engine-motors, cars and trucks, pipelines, ropeways and cableways have made the life of human easy.

- 18. Census of India is the source of population data in India. [5]**

Answer : India has uneven distribution of the population. The population of India as per 2011 census was 1,210,193,422. India added 181.5 million to its population since 2001. India has 2.4% of the world's surface area, accounts for 17.5% of its population. Uttar Pradesh is the most populous state with roughly 200 million people. A little over 5 out of 10 Indians live in the six states of Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. The share of the population is very small in the states like Jammu and Kashmir, Arunachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand. This uneven spatial distribution of population in India suggests a close relationship between population and physical, social, economic and historical factors. Rugged terrain and unfavourable climatic conditions are primarily responsible for sparse population in some areas. Hilly, dissected and rocky nature of the terrain, moderate to low rainfall, shallow and less fertile soils influence population in hilly areas. Flat plains with fertile soils and abundant rainfall have resulted in large number of people to settle in the densely populated northern plains. The distribution of population in India is also governed by physical features, industrial development, urbanization, economic development, availability of natural resources, agricultural development, transport facilities etc.

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Geography 2015 (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.

10. Explain any three physical factors responsible for different types of rural settlements in India.

[3 × 1 = 3]

Answer : Types of rural settlement are determined by the following physical factors :

(i) **Climate :** Very hot and very cold climate is unfavourable for rural settlements. Areas with favourable climate attract people to reside over that areas. North Indian plains, deltaic regions and coastal plains have larger population with compact settlements. In harsh climate regions scattered settlements are found.

(ii) **Fertile Soils :** Fertile soils are important for agricultural and allied activities. Clustered settlements are generally found in fertile alluvial plains. They may be in rectangular, radial and linear shapes.

(iii) **Nature of Terrain :** Shape and size of rural settlements are determined by the nature of terrain. In plain areas, the shape and size of rural settlements are compact or clustered and larger, having larger number of population. On the other hand, on hilly and mountain areas they are scattered and small in size. In such areas, dispersed settlements are found in the form of isolated huts. They are found in Meghalaya, Utrakhand and Himachal Pradesh.

13. How do industries pollute India's water bodies ? Explain with examples. [3]

Answer : Industry is a main source of water pollution, it produces pollutants such as wastes, polluted waste water, poisonous gases, chemical residuals, numerous heavy metals, dust, smoke etc., that are extremely harmful to people and the environment. Many industrial facilities use freshwater to dispose waste from the plant into the rivers, lakes and oceans by directly or indirectly discharging pollutants into water bodies without adequate treatment. Pollution affects the entire biosphere including plants and organisms living in these water bodies. Major polluting industries are leather, pulp and paper, textiles and chemicals.

14. How is the mortality rate of a region affected ? Explain any four push factors responsible for emigration. [5]

Answer : Mortality rate is a measure of the number of deaths in a particular population, per unit of time.

Mortality rate is expressed in units of deaths per 1,000 individuals per year. Mortality rate is affected by a region's demographic structure, social advancement and level of economic development.

Push factors responsible for emigration are :

(i) Unemployment carries a lot of people who are unable to fend for their living outside the cities and countries in search of better opportunities.

(ii) Poor living conditions

(iii) Political turmoil

(iv) Unpleasant climate

(v) Natural disasters

(vi) Outbreak of Epidemics causes various diseases which may be life-threatening as well. This causes a lot of people to move out of the affected areas.

(vii) Socio-economic backwardness

17. Which means of transport is extensively used for carry water, petroleum, natural gas and other liquids ? Describe the network of this means of transport in the world. [5]

Answer : Pipelines are extensively used to carry water, petroleum, natural gas and other liquids for uninterrupted flow.

(i) In U.S.A. there is a dense network of oil pipelines from the producing areas to the consuming areas. Big Inch is a famous pipeline, which carries petroleum from the oil wells of the Gulf of Mexico to the North-eastern states.

(ii) In Europe, Russia and West Asia pipelines are used to connect oil wells to refineries. COMECON a 4800 km long is the largest pipeline of the world. It transports mineral oil from Volga and Ural in Russia to east European countries.

(iii) In the Middle East the oil is transported through pipeline from Saudi Arabia to Iraq and other countries and to the refineries located on the Mediterranean coast (6550 Km).

(iv) In North India pipelines connect the oil wells to the refineries and then to the industrial belts.

(v) HBJ pipeline runs through the North Western India and it is extended to Delhi, it is important for the economic development of the region.

(vi) The oil producing countries of central Asia i.e., Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan supply petroleum and natural gas through pipeline to Turkey and Russia.

18. "Development is general and human development in particular is a complex concept used in Social Science." Justify this statement with suitable arguments. [5]

Answer : No doubt human development is a complex concept because for ages it was thought that the development is a substantive concept. Once it is achieved it will address all the socio-cultural and environmental ills of the society. Though development has brought improvement in the quality of life but more than one way it has increased regional disparities social inequalities, discrimination, deprivation and displacement of people.

Considering the gravity and sensitivity of the issues involved, the UNDP in its human development report, 1993 tried to amend some of the implicit biases and prejudices. People participation and their security were the major issues in the human development report of 1993. It also emphasised on progressive democratisation and increasing empowerment of people as minimum conditions for human development.

The 'civil societies' should work to building up opinion for reduction in the military expenditure. In a nuclearised world, peace and well being are major global concerns.

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