

## Geography 2013 (Outside Delhi)

## SET I

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum marks : 70

1. Name the most densely populated region in North America. [1]

Answer : North-East USA.

2. Give the meaning of Age-sex structure of population. [1]

Answer : The Age Sex structure of population generally deals with the number of male and female of different age groups.

3. Which highway connects north America to south America ? [1]

Answer : Pan-American Highway.

4. What are naval ports ? Give one example of naval port. [1]

Answer : Naval ports are those which have only strategic importance. These ports serve warships and have repair workshops for them.

Example-Kochi, Karwar.

5. Define the term 'tertiary activities'. [1]

Answer : The tertiary activities involve the provision of services to other business as well as final consumers. Services may involve the transport, distribution and sale of goods from producer to a consumer, as may happen in wholesaling and retailing, or may involve the provision of a service, such as in pest control or entertainment.

6. Give any two examples of 'quaternary activities'. [1]

Answer : (i) Collection of information.

(ii) Production of information.

7. Give the meaning of 'clustered rural settlement' in India. [1]

Answer : The clustered rural settlement is the kind of settlement that generally develops in the fertile plain and river valleys. The density of population in such areas is very high because of high productivity of the land.

8. State the main functions of 'Border Roads Organization' (BRO). [1]

Answer : The main functions of BRO are :

(i) In peace

1. To develop and maintain the operational road infrastructure of general staff in the border areas.

2. To contribute to the socio-economic development of the border states.

(ii) In War

1. To develop and maintain roads to keep line of control through in original sectors and re-deployed sectors.

2. To execute additional tasks as laid down by the government contributing to the war effort.

9. Name the major seaport located on Hooghly River. [1]

Answer : Kolkata port.

10. Mention any two sources of land pollution in India. [1]

Answer : The sources of land pollution in India are :

(i) Untreated industrial wastes.

(ii) Excessive use of pesticides and fertilizers.

11. Define 'Human Geography' in your own words. Mention any four fields of human geography. [3]

Answer : Human geography is the study of the many cultural aspects found throughout the world and how they relate to the spaces and places where they originate and then travel as people continually move across various areas.

Some of the main cultural phenomena studied in human geography include language, religion, different economic and governmental structures, art, music, and other cultural aspects that explain how and/or why people function as they do in the areas in which they live. Globalization is also becoming increasingly important to the field of human geography as it is following these specific aspects of culture to easily travel across the globe.

**Fields :** (i) Social geography, (ii) Urban geography  
(iii) Political geography, (iv) Population geography,  
(v) Settlement geography, (vi) Economic geography.

**12. Describe three main sources of noise pollution in India. [3]**

**Answer :** (i) Industries and factories.  
(ii) Mechanized construction works.  
(iii) Automobiles.

**13. Describe any three advantages of water transport in the world. [3]**

**Answer :** (i) It does not require the construction of routes because it is naturally built. Requirement of construction is nominal in comparison to other sources of transportation.  
(ii) Entire world is linked up with this medium.  
(iii) The cost of transportation is lower in comparison to other modes.

**14. Explain any three characteristics of modern large scale manufacturing in the world. [3]**

**Answer :** (i) Mechanization.  
(ii) Specialization of different skills.  
(iii) Innovation in technology.  
(iv) Organizational structure and stratification.  
(v) Uneven Geographic Distribution.

**15. Explain any three characteristics each of hamleted and dispersed rural settlement in India. [3]**

**Answer : Hamleted Rural Settlement :**

(i) Houses are clustered or compacted and congested.  
(ii) Poor sanitation and ventilation.  
(iii) Houses are close to each other and streets are very narrow.  
(iv) These units are locally called Panna, Para, Nagla, Dhani, etc., in various parts of the country.

**Dispersed Rural Settlement :**

(i) It appears in India in the form of isolated huts or hamlets.  
(ii) Safety of these households is threatened because of isolation.  
(iii) Households have to travel a long distance for basic commodities.  
(iv) Many areas of Meghalaya, Uttaranchal, Himachal Pradesh and Kerala have this type of settlement.

**16. Explain any three features of 'dry land farming' in India. [3]**

**Answer :** Dry and farming : It refers to an ingrained system of cultivation where by maximum amount of water is conserved by soil and water management.

**Characteristics :**

(i) It is mainly practised in areas with uncertain or limited annual rainfall.  
(ii) Prevalence of more cropping.  
(iii) Mostly similar crops are grown by almost all the farmers of a particular region.

**17. Examine any three causes for the deterioration of 'quality of water' in India. [3]**

**Answer :** (i) Wastes caused by urbanization and industrialization.  
(ii) Excessive use of pesticides in farming.  
(iii) Rivers receive millions of liters of sewage, mining, industrial wastes.

**18. Give two advantages of 'wind energy'. Mention four states of India having favourable conditions for the development of wind energy. [3]**

**Answer :** The advantages of wind energy are :

(i) The wind is free and with modern technology it can be captured efficiently.  
(ii) Once the wind turbine is built the energy it produces does not cause greenhouse gases or other pollutants.  
(iii) Although wind turbines can be very tall each takes up only a small plot of land.

This means that the land below can still be used. This is especially the case in agricultural areas as farming can still continue.

States having favourable conditions are :

(i) Rajasthan  
(ii) Gujarat  
(iii) Maharashtra and Karnataka.

**19. Analyse any three locational factors which helped in the development of 'Hooghly Industrial Region'. [3]**

**Answer :** (i) Development of river ports in Hooghly River.

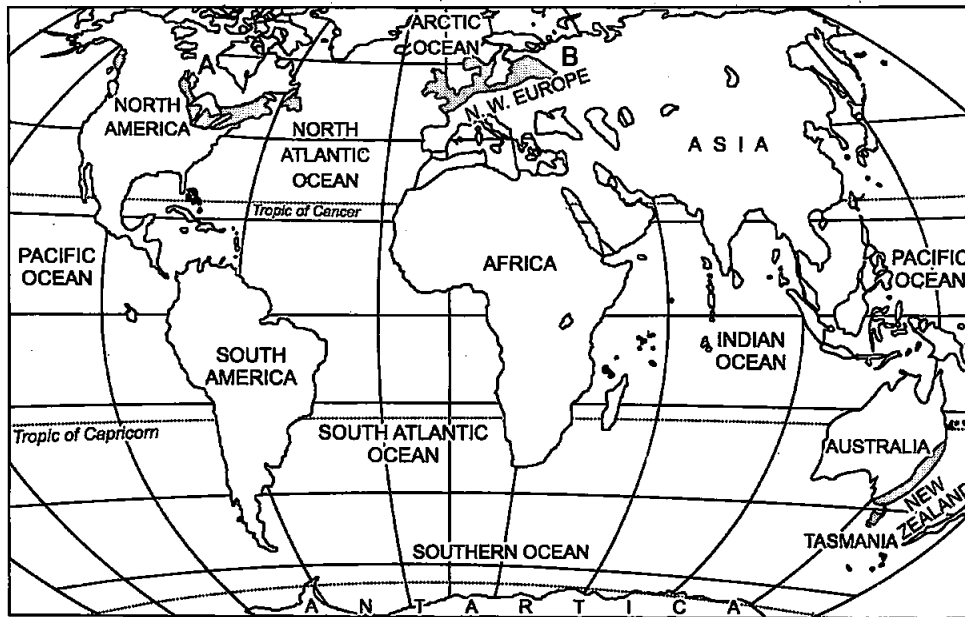
(ii) Mega city located near by Hooghly river is Kolkata that is well connected with other sources of transportation.

(iii) Availability of cheap labour from West-Bengal and Bihar regions.

**20. "Equity is one of the most important pillars of human development." Explain any three human values that are required to give equal access to opportunities to everybody.\*\* [3]**

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

21. Study the given map, showing dairy farming regions, carefully and answer the following questions :



21.1. Identify and name the areas A and B, marked on the map. [5]

21.2. Define 'dairy farming'.

21.3. Explain any three characteristics of dairy farming.

**Answer :** 21.1. A-Canada & North-east USA.

B-North-western Europe

21.2. Dairy farming is described as a class of animal or agricultural husbandry that deals with milk production from dairy cows, sheep and goats. The milk may be transported to a dairy factory or be processed on site.

21.3. (a) It is most advanced type of farming for rearing milk animals.

(b) It is highly labour intensive farming.

(c) It is practiced near urban areas.

22. Explain the two types of international trade. Examine any three possible negative impacts of globalization along with free trade in the world. [5]

**Answer :** Two types of international trade are :

(i) **Bilateral Trade :** This type of trade is done by two countries with each other. They enter into agreement to trade specified commodities amongst them.

(ii) **Multilateral Trade :** This type of trade is conducted with many countries. The same country can trade with a number of other countries. The country may also grant the status of the 'Most Favoured Nation' (MFN) on some of the trading partners.

**Negative impact of globalization :**

(i) Local producers are not able to compete with the foreign market products because they provide some kind of products at cheaper rates.

(ii) Uncertainty of employment has increased cultural invasion.

(iii) Countries also need to be cautious about dumped goods, as long with free trade dumped goods of cheaper price can harm the domestic producers.

23. Explain any five factors that affect the location of rural settlements of the world. [5]

**Answer :** The factors that affect the location of rural settlements of the World are:

(i) **Water Supply :** Usually rural settlements are located near water bodies such as rivers, lakes and springs where water can be easily obtained. The need for water drives people to settle in islands surrounded by swamps or low lying riverbanks. Water supply is main factor because water is used for drinking, cooking and washing, rivers and lakes can be used to irrigate farm land, water bodies also have fish which can be caught for diet and navigable rivers and lakes can be used for transportation.

(ii) **Land :** People choose to settle near fertile lands suitable for agriculture. Early settlers chose plain areas with fertile soils. In Europe villagers are found near gently sloping land, in south East Asia villages are near low lying river valleys and coastal plains suited for wet rice cultivation.

(iii) **Upland :** Villages are located on uplands, which is not prone to flooding. Thus, in low-lying river

basins people chose to settle on terraces and levees, which are “dry points”.

In tropical countries people build their houses on stilts near marshy lands to protect themselves from flood, insects and animal pests.

(iv) **Building Material** : The availability of building materials— wood, stone near settlements is another factor. Early villages were built in forests where wood was plentiful. In African Savanna’s mud bricks are used as building materials and the Eskimos, in Polar Regions, use ice blocks to construct igloos.

(v) **Defence** : During the times of political instability, war, aggression of neighboring groups, villages were built on defensive hills and islands. In Nigeria, villages are built on upstanding rocks; in India most of the forts are located on hills.

**24. Examine any five push factors that cause ‘migration of population’ in India. [5]**

**Answer :** (i) Large number of young people are migrating because rural India is saturated and cannot provide employment opportunities for a growing population.

(ii) Most women migrants have migrated after marriage. In North India, women are not supposed to marry a man from the same village. So invariably marriage means migration.

(iii) Many end up as rag pickers or casual construction workers. Many don’t get employment throughout

the year and commute between urban and rural areas. After the harvest, they migrate to urban areas for a few months before the rainy season.

(iv) Intolerance towards a certain class, sect or cultural group also causes migration..

(v) Natural disasters or epidemics are also causes of migration because it causes outbreaks of diseases which may be life-threatening.

**25. What are National Highways ? Explain any four uses of National Highways in India. [5]**

**Answer :** The National Highways are a network of highways that is managed and maintained by agencies of the Government of India. These highways measured over 70,934 km as of 2010, including over 1,000 km of limited- access Expressways.

**Uses of National Highways :**

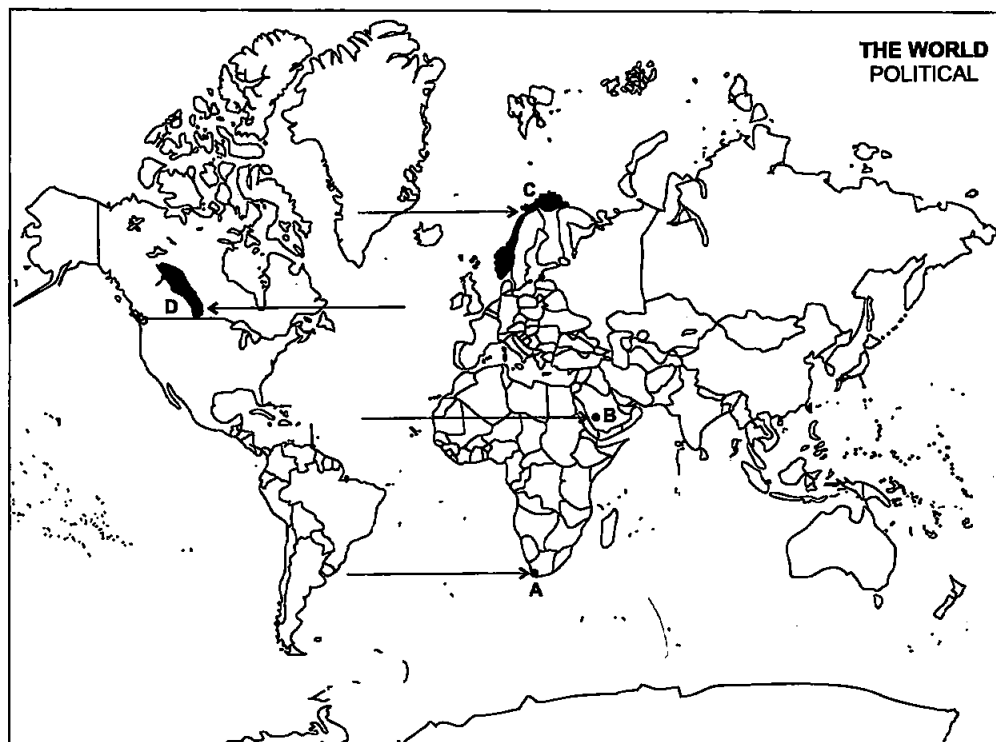
(i) It works as mega source of transportation. National highways constituted about 2% of all the roads in India, but carried about 40% of the total traffic of 2010.

(ii) National highways form the economic backbone of the country and have often facilitated development along their routes, and many new towns have sprung up along major highways.

(iii) It connects almost all mega cities. Basically these are meant for inter-state transport.

(iv) It is connected to or passes nearby the industries so that their products can reach out to market easily.

**26. (i) In the given political outline map of the world, four features have been marked as A, B, C and D. Identify these features with the help of following information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them. [5]**



(A) A major sea port

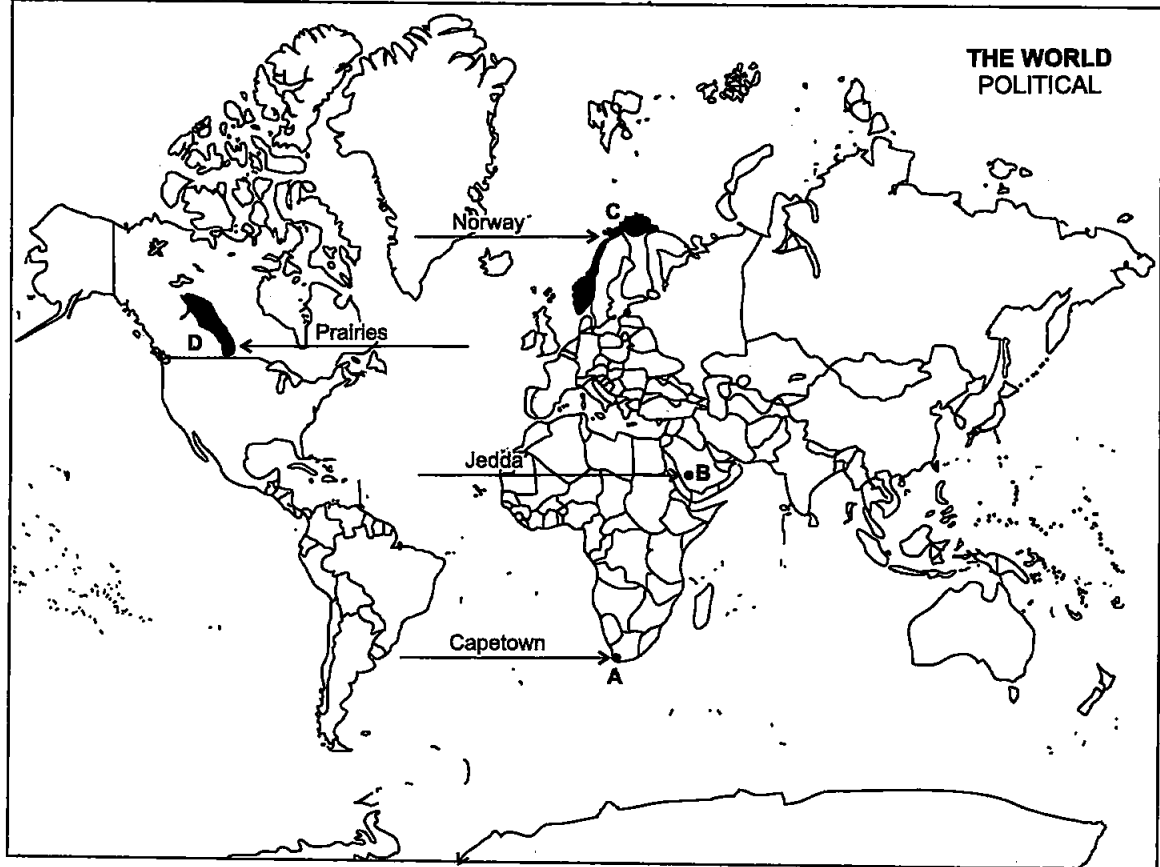
(B) A major airport

(C) The country having highest rank in

Human Development Index.

(D) An area of extensive commercial grain farming.

Answer : (i)



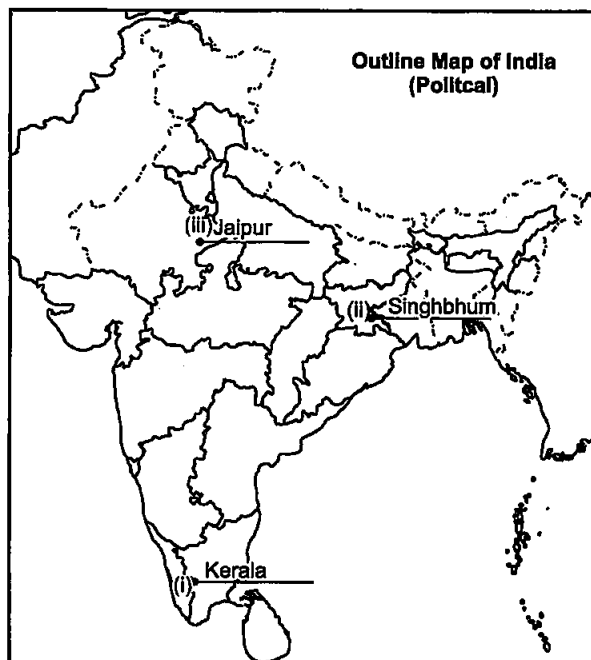
(ii) Locate and label the following on the political outline map of India with appropriate symbols.

(a) A state having highest literacy rate.

(b) A copper mining area of southern Jharkhand.

(c) Headquarter of North-Western Railway Zone.

(ii)



# Geography 2013 (Outside Delhi)

## SET II

Time allowed : 3 hours

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

**2. What is the difference between the Growth and Development ? [1]**

**Answer :** Growth is a narrower concept than development. Development is an increase in a country's real level of national output which can be caused by an increase in the quality of resources (by education etc.), increase in the quality of resources and improvements in technology or in another way an increase in the value of goods and services produced by every sector of the economy.

**5. Give the meaning of Retail trading services. [1]**

**Answer :** Retail trading services are kind of business engaged in offering goods and services directly to consumers. In most cases, retail outlets are primarily concerned with selling merchandise.

**8. State the main functions of 'National Highway Authority of India' (NHAI). [1]**

**Answer :** Main functions of NHAI are :

- (i) Development of National Highways across India.
- (ii) Maintain the National Highways and ensure the safety.

**9. How has the Gaddi Tribal community of Bharmaur region maintained a distinct identity ? [1]**

**Answer :**

- (i) They practiced transhumance in the Himalayan Region.
- (ii) They conserved their culture through Gaddian dialect.

**13. What is free trade ? Give two advantages of free trade. [3]**

**Answer :** Free trade is a policy in international markets in which governments do not restrict imports or exports. Free trade is exemplified by the European Union/European Economic Area and the North American Free Trade Agreement, which have established open markets. Most nations are today members of the World Trade Organization (WTO) multilateral trade agreements.

**Advantages :** (i) Goods and services can reach to everywhere.

(ii) Foreign goods can compete with domestic goods.

**14. Give the meaning of high-tech industry. State any two characteristics of this industry. [3]**

**Answer :** The term high-tech refers to technology that is at the cutting edge : the most advanced

**Maximum marks : 70**

technology available. It is often used in reference to microelectronics, rather than other technologies. This sector contains business revolving around the manufacturing of electronics, creation of software, computers or products and services relating to information technology.

**Characteristics :** (i) Professional workers make a large share to its workforce.

(ii) These industries are neatly spread, low, modern, dispersed, office plant lab building rather than massive structures.

**16. Describe any three characteristics of 'wetland farming' in India. [3]**

**Answer :** The characteristics of wetland farming in India :

- (i) The rainfall is excessive of soil moisture requirements.
- (ii) These regions often face flood or soil erosion hazards.
- (iii) Water intensive crops are grown like-paddy, jute etc.

**19. Explain any three locational factors which helped in the development of 'Gujarat Industrial Region'. [3]**

**Answer :** Location factors which helped in the development of Gujarat Industrial Region are :

- (i) Gujarat is basically known for cotton industries. Raw material for this industry is easily available here.
- (ii) Market for industries are nearby cities like – Ahmedabad, Surat, Vadodara etc.
- (iii) The discovery of oil fields led the establishment of petrochemical industries around Ankleshwar, Jamnagar and Vadodara.
- (iv) Anand has developed as biggest dairy products producing city in India.

**23. Explain any five patterns of rural settlements in the world with the help of suitable diagrams. [5]**

**Answer :** On the basis of forms of shapes, the 5 patterns of rural settlements in the world are :

(i) **Linear Pattern :**

- 1. These type of settlements have two parallel rows of houses facing each other.
- 2. In such settlements, houses are located along a road, railway line, river or a canal edge.
- 3. These type of settlements are common in coastal Kerala, Manipur, Bala Ghat, Mandala and Raigrah districts of Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh.
- 4. Linear settlements are also common feature of Nagaland.



5. Fishing villages in the coastal areas also look like linear cluster.

**(ii) Rectangular Pattern :**

1. Such villages develop at the meeting place of two roads.
2. The streets are either parallel or perpendicular to each other and the settlement takes a rectangular shape.
3. These type of settlements are more common in the Northern plain especially in the Ganga-Yamuna Doab.
4. These settlements are also found in Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and the states of South India.

**(iii) Circular Pattern :**

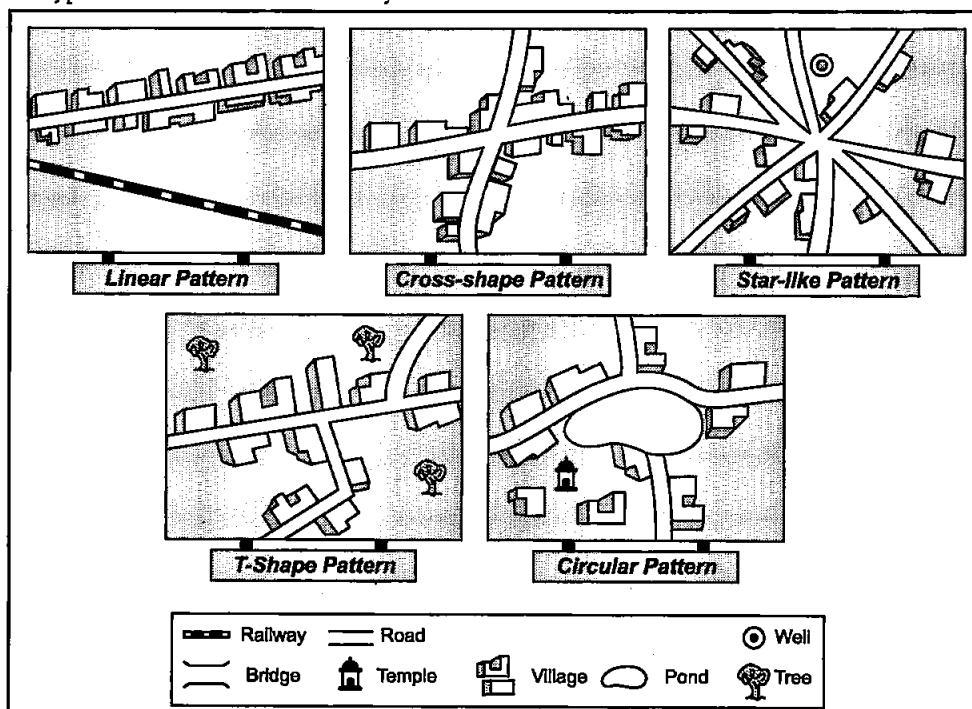
1. When the houses are constructed along a bank of a pond or a lake, the settlement takes the shape of circle and is known as circular pattern.
2. These type of settlements are mainly found

in Upper Ganga-Yamuna Doab, Trans-Yamuna region and in parts of Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra.

**(iv) Star-like Pattern :**

1. A village acquires a star-like pattern when streets radiate from a common centre.
2. Expansion of these villages due to population growth leads to the formation of a double radial pattern. In this pattern, several roads converge star shaped settlements developed by houses built along the roads.
3. This type of pattern is more common in Tamil Nadu and Upper Ganga Plain.

**(v) T-shaped Pattern :** Villages and towns confined between two rivers at their junction or confluence or between bifurcations of two roads eventually result in a T-shape pattern. Such pattern develops at tri-junction of roads.



## Geography 2013 (Delhi)

## SET I

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum marks : 70

1. Give the meaning of 'Crude Birth Rate' (CBR). [1]

**Answer :** The crude birth rate is the number of live births per 1,000 people per year. We can calculate CBR by the following formula :

$$\text{CBR} = \text{Bi}/\text{P} \text{ multiplied by } 100$$

where Bi denotes live births during the year.

P is the mid year population of the area.

2. How is sex ratio calculated in different countries of the world ? [1]

**Answer :** Sex ratio is calculated by the following formulas :

$$(i) \frac{\text{Male population}}{\text{Female population}} \times 100$$

OR

$$(ii) \frac{\text{Female population}}{\text{Male population}} \times 100$$

**OR**

(iii) The number of females per thousand males

**3. State and two functions of World Trade Organization (W.T.O.). [1]****Answer :** (i) It oversees the implementation, administration and operation of the covered agreements.

(ii) And it provides a forum for negotiations and for settling disputes.

**4. Which State of India has the lowest female literacy rate ? [1]****Answer :** Bihar.**5. Mention any two causes of the negative growth rate of population in India during 1911-1921. [1]****Answer :** (i) Poor health facilities and

(ii) Lack of basic necessities.

**6. Give any two examples of mining towns in India. [1]****Answer :** (i) Jharia

(ii) Digboi.

**7. What is 'sectoral planning' ? [1]****Answer :** The Sector Plan provides general guidelines directed towards ensuring the orderly and efficient development of a plan area. The sector plan addresses essential services and facilitates, land uses, transportation systems, population density and sequencing of development. Full consideration must be given to the costs and benefits of various actions upon the present and future social, economic and environmental fabric of the area.**8. Why is the density of rural roads very low in the hilly areas of India ? Give one reason. [1]****Answer :** (i) Nature of difficult terrain.

(ii) Poor economic condition in those areas.

**9. Give the meaning of the term 'Hinterland'. [1]****Answer :** The hinterland is the land or district behind a coast or the shoreline of a river. It is the rural outlying region that supports a town or city with agricultural products and raw materials. The hinterland ships fresh fruits, vegetables, and milk into the city to provide the village with the finest fresh products.**10. Mention any two sources of water pollution in India. [1]****Answer :** (i) Toxic effluents from industries.

(ii) Sewage disposal in rivers without detoxification.

**11. Explain the concept of 'Possibilism', with three suitable examples. [3]****Answer :** Possibilism is a view of the environment as a range of opportunities from which the individual may choose. This choice is based on the individual's needs and norms. It grants that the range of choices may be limited by the environment, but allows choices to be made, rather than thinking on deterministic lines. Examples :

(i) Health resorts of highlands

(ii) Orchards

(iii) Ports on the coasts

(iv) Satellites in the space.

**12. Analyze any three major problems of slum dwellers in India. [3]****Answer :** (i) Poor sanitation

(ii) Poor ventilation

(iii) Lack of basic amenities

(iv) They are low paid workers.

(v) Their areas are overcrowded having narrow street pattern prone to serious hazard from fire.

**13. Explain any three points of economic significance of 'Trans-Siberian Railway'. [3]****Answer :** (i) It is the most significant route in Asia.

(ii) It helps to connect Asian market with West European market.

(iii) It is the longest double tracked electric railway in the world.

**14. What is cyber space ? Describe any two advantages of internet. [3]****Answer :** The word "cyberspace" is credited to William Gibson, who used it in his book, Neuromancer, written in 1984. Cyberspace is the notional environment in which communication over computer networks occurs. As a social experience, individuals can interact, exchange ideas, share information, provide social support, conduct business, direct actions, create artistic media, play games, engage in political discussion, and so on, using this global network.

Few advantages are :

(i) Anyone can share ideas, view from any part of the world.

(ii) The concept of Global village becomes truth with its help.

(iii) It is significant in terms of education and entertainment. In fact it creates the environment for Edutainment.

**15. Explain with example, how 'stage of economic development' and 'foreign investment' become the basis of international trade. [3]**



**Answer : Stage of Economic Development :**

The nature of items traded undergoes changes as the different stages of economic development of countries passes. In agro-based countries, agro products are exchanged for manufactured goods where as industrialized nations export machinery and finished products and import food grains and other raw materials. The study of economic development mainly focused entirely on national product, or the aggregate output of goods and services.

**Foreign Investment :** Foreign direct investment (FDI) has proved to be resilient during financial crisis. It boosts up the trade where the capital is limited. By developing such capital-intensive industries, the industrial nations ensure import of food stuffs, minerals and create markets for their finished products.

**16. Explain any three push factors that have caused rural to urban migration in India. [3]**

**Answer : (i)** In India, people migrate from villages to towns/cities due to poor economic conditions at village.

**(ii)** Lack of basic amenities like – education, healthcare etc. **(iii)** Lack of infrastructure like-roads, water, electricity etc.

**17. What are hamleted settlements ? Mention any two areas of India where such settlements are found. [3]**

**Answer :** A hamlet is a settlement, which is too small to be considered a town or village. As a general rule, hamlets are rural, and many of them arise around a specific site such as a mill or a large farm. In some countries, hamlets are legally defined, while in others; the word is simply a term to describe a small settlement, with no firm definition attached.

A typical hamlet consists of only a few houses, often clustered together close to the road. Many hamlets lack stores and services, forcing their dwellers to travel to the nearest town to meet their needs. Two areas in India are :

- (i)** Middle and lower parts of the Ganga plain
- (ii)** Lower valleys of the Himalayas.
- (iii)** Chhattisgarh.

**18. Give two advantages of 'copper'. Mention four main copper mining areas of India. [3]**

**Answer : (i)** Copper and the copper alloys are some of the most versatile materials available and are used for applications in every type of industry.

**(ii)** Besides good conductivity the properties include strength, hardness, ductility, and resistance to corrosion, wear and shock, low magnetic permeability, an attractive range of colors together with ease of machining, forming, polishing and plating.

Copper mining areas in India are :

- (i)** Khetri **(ii)** Balaghat
- (iii)** Singhbhum **(iv)** Jhunjhunu.

**19. Explain the role of 'power' and 'raw-material' in the location of heavy industries in India. [3]**

**Answer :** Energy crisis has a great bearing on the industrial development and production. Although the installed capacity of electricity increased from 66.08 million km in 1990-91 to 85.79 million km in 1996-97 but it is much short of the actual demand. It leads to power cut and rostering, which hampers the industrial production. Most of the state electricity boards are running in loss and are in deplorable condition. Rail transport is overburdened while road transport is plagued with many problems. Even national highways in many places are in bad shape. Telecommunication facilities are mainly confined to big cities.

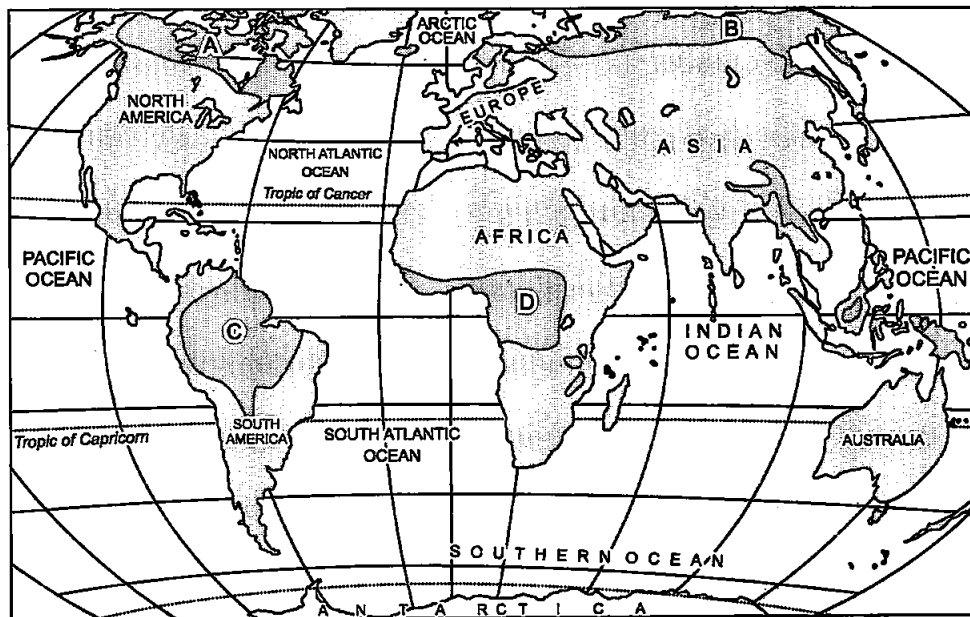
Indian Agricore, the major source of industrial raw material, is still dependent on the monsoon. Natural calamities like drought, famine, flood etc., badly affect agricultural production as well the supply of industrial raw material. Failure of monsoon even affects the purchasing power of the people and also the demand for industrial products. It sometimes creates glut in the market and industrial plumpness. Cement industry is recently facing such crisis.

**20. Explain any three human values which are required to empower socially and economically disadvantaged people. [3]**

**21. Study the given map, showing areas of subsistence gathering carefully and answer the following questions : [5]**

- (i)** Identify and name the areas marked A, B, C and D in your answer-book.
- (ii)** Explain any four characteristics of gathering.
- (iii)** Why can't gathering become important at the global level ? Give two reasons.

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



**Answer : (i) A-North Canada**

**B-Amazon Basin**

**C-Northern Eurasia**

**D-Tropical Africa**

**(ii) 1.** Gathering is practiced in the regions having harsh climate conditions.

**2.** It involves primitive societies, which depends on wild animals and plants.

**3.** This type of activity requires a small amount of capital investment.

**4.** The yield per person is very low and they hardly have any surplus.

**(iii) 1.** Modern gatherers have had no opportunity to move into new territories.

**2.** Products of such types of activity cannot compete in the world market.

**22. Define 'manufacturing'. Classify manufacturing industries on the basis of size into three categories. Explain an important characteristic of each category. [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 handicraft to high tech, but is most commonly applied to industrial production, in which raw materials are transformed into finished goods on a large scale. Such finished goods may be used for manufacturing other more complex products, such as aircraft, household appliances or

automobiles.

Size of industry refers to the amount of capital invested, number of people employed and the volume of production. Based on size, industries can be classified into three types :

**(i) Cottage or household industries.**

**(ii) Small-scale industries.**

**(iii) Large-scale industries.**

Cottage or household industries are a type of small-scale industry where the products are manufactured by hand, by the artisans. Basket weaving, pottery and other handicrafts are examples of cottage industry. Small-scale manufacturing is distinguished from household by its production techniques and place of manufacturing. Small-scale industries use lesser amount of capital and technology as compared to large-scale industries that produce large volume of products. Investment of capital is higher and the technology used is superior in large-scale industries. Silk weaving and food processing industries are small-scale industries. Production of automobiles and heavy machinery are large-scale industries.

**23. Classify urban settlements on the basis of size, functions and services available into five categories and explain an important characteristic of each type. [5]**

**Answer :** Depending on the size, functions and the service available, urban settlements are

designated as town city, million city, conurbation, and megalopolis.

(i) **Town** : Population size in town is higher than the village. Functions such as, manufacturing, retail and wholesale trade, and professional services exist in towns.

(ii) **City** : A city may be regarded as a leading town. Cities are much larger than towns and have a greater number of economic functions. They tend to have transport terminals, major financial institutions and regional administrative offices. When the population crosses the one million mark it is designated as a million city.

(iii) **Million City** : The cities having more than million population is known as million city. The number of these types of cities in the world have been increasing as never before.

(iv) **Conurbation** : The term conurbation was coined by Patrick Geddes in 1915 and applied to a large area of urban development resulted from the merging of originally separate towns or cities. Greater London, Greater Mumbai, Manchester, Chicago and Tokyo are examples.

(v) **Megalopolis** : This Greek word meaning "great city", was popularized by Jean Gottman (1957) and signifies 'super-metropolitan' region extending union of conurbations. The urban landscape stretching from Boston in the north to south of Washington in U.S.A. is the best-known example of a megalopolis.

**24. Explain any three factors responsible for the depletion of water resources. Examine any two legislative measures for controlling water pollution in India. [5]**

**Answer : (i) Increased use of irrigation** : The impact of increased use of water for irrigation is a decrease in the quality and quantity of downstream water, with implications on both ecosystem functioning and on downstream use for agriculture, industry and municipal supplies. However, as the demand area, the farmland, is often distant from the critical urban/industrial demand areas, these linkages are often overlooked.

**(ii) Use of fresh water in industrial animal production and processing systems** : The demand on fresh water has a direct impact, a reduction in the overall availability of fresh water among competing users. It also has an indirect impact through

decreasing the water available for diluting effluents, and hence increasing the levels of pollution in downstream systems. Discharged wastewater is generally loaded with nutrients (N and P) and organic compounds. When discharged directly onto surface water, the large quantities of wastewater easily exceed the natural cleaning capacity of the system, causing pollution and increasing biological oxygen demand.

#### **Legislative measures in India :**

(i) The government of India has enacted a number of pieces of legislation, such as the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and amended in 1998.

(ii) Environment Protection Act, 1986, a system of environmental audit introduced to enable the production units to evaluate the raw materials, utilities, and operational efficiencies to effect any possible midcourse corrections and minimize environmental pollution.

**25. Explain with five suitable examples, how the 'level of economic development' and 'nature of terrain' affect the density of roads in India. [5]**

**Answer : (i)** The roads in our villages, towns and cities are bumpy and are not traffic worthy. In villages streets or roads are uneven and if it is dark one may stumble. The Panchayats, municipalities and corporations are not particular in laying good roads, in mending them.

**(ii)** Even in the cities the roads are not well metalled and there is no footpath. Except in the main thoroughfares there are no footpaths.

**(iii)** Jammu & Kashmir has only 10.48 KM road density.

**(iv)** It is very low in the Himalayan region and Northeast region

**(v)** It is also low in plateau areas in India.

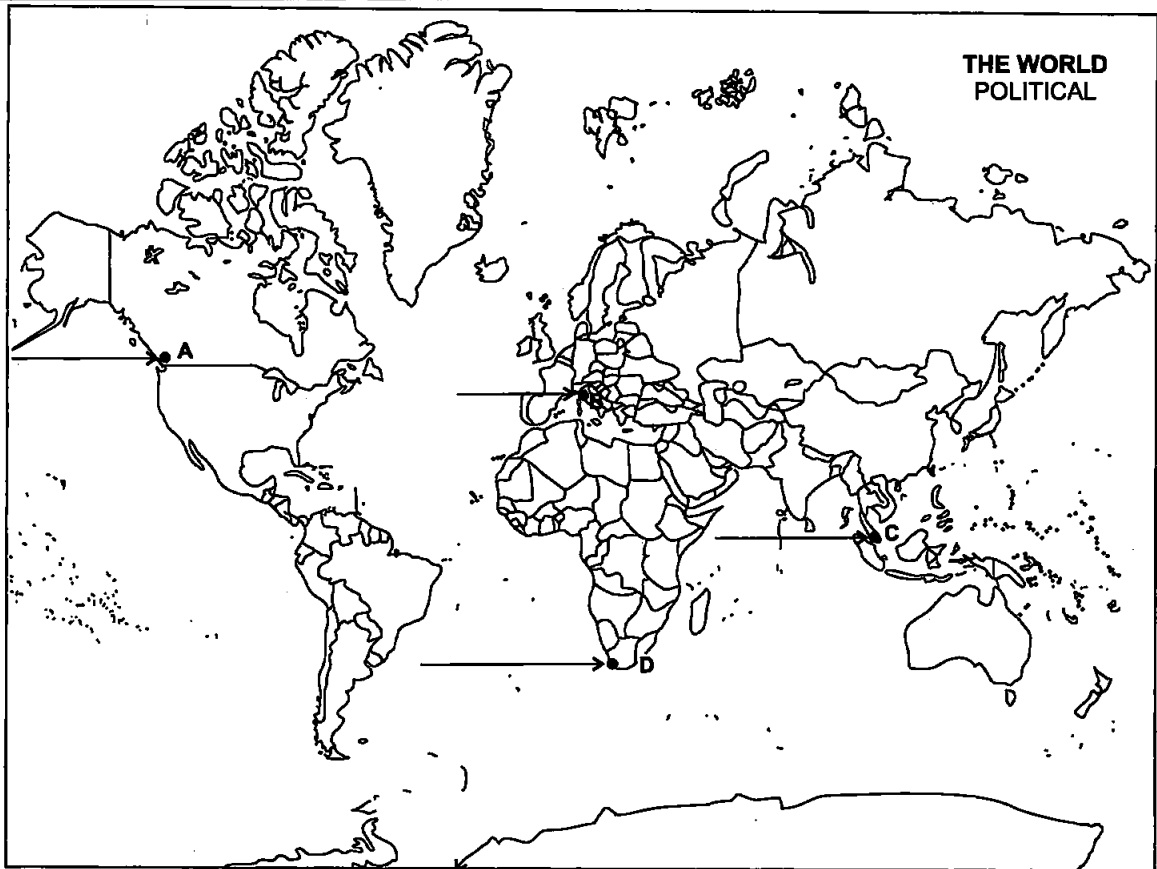
**26. 26.1. In the given political outline Map of the World, four features have been marked as A, B, C and D. Identify these features with the help of information given below and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them. [5]**

**(A) : A major sea port.**

**(B) : A major air port.**

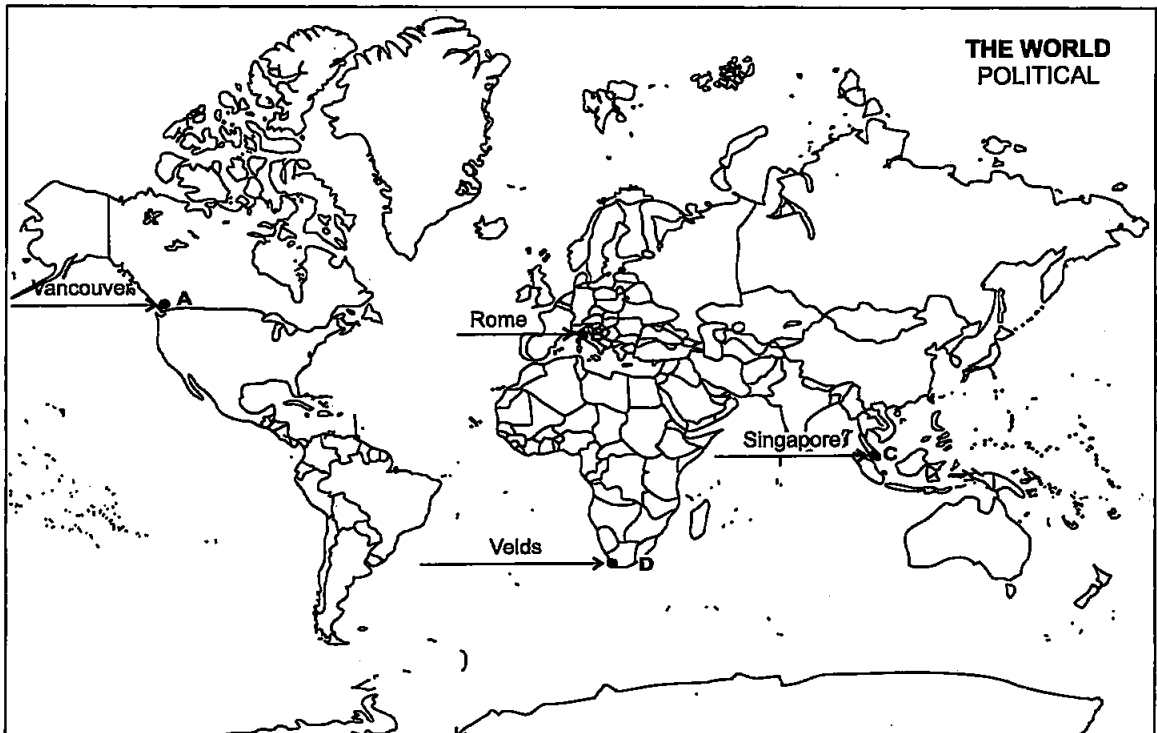
**(C) : The country having the highest density of population in Asia.**

**(D) : An area of extensive commercial grain farming.**



Answer :

26.1.



26.2. Locate and label the following on the given political outline Map of India with appropriate symbols:

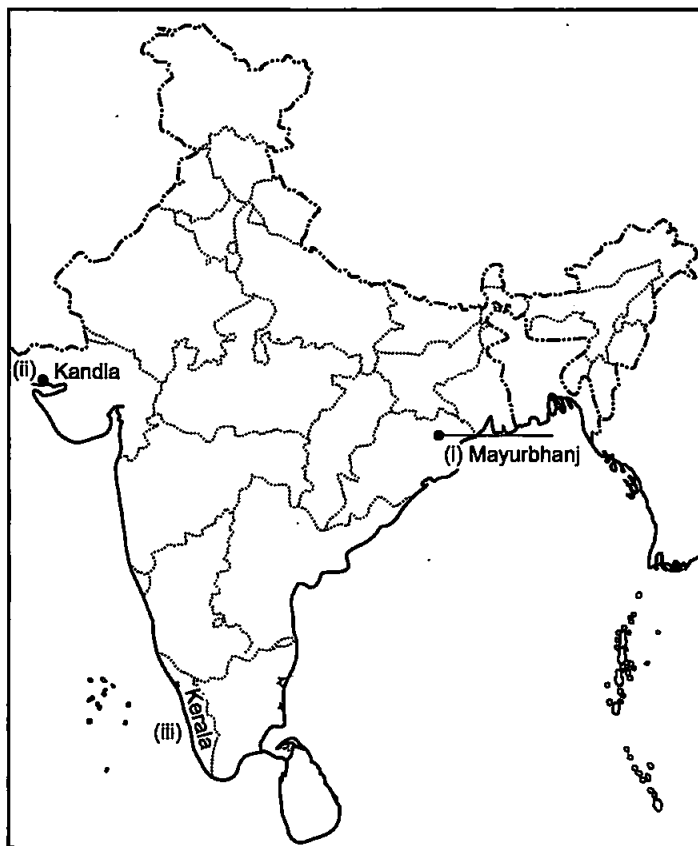
(i) Mayurbhanj – iron ore mining area

(ii) A major seaport which has been developed after independence to cater the needs of Western and North-western parts of the country.

(iii) A state having highest female literacy rate.

Answer :

26.2.



## Geography 2013 (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 key area of measuring 'human development'. [1]

Answer : (i) Health (ii) Education.

3. Name the terminal stations of 'Australian trans-Continental Railways'. [1]

Answer : (i) Perth (ii) Sydney.

4. 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.

7. Name two rivers that provide water to Tata Iron and Steel company (TISCO). [1]

Answer : (i) Kharkhi (ii) Swarnrekha.

13. Analyse three problems arising as a result of urban waste disposal. [3]

Answer : (i) Localized environmental health problems such as 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) Extra-urban impacts 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.

14. Why is river Rhine the world's most heavily used waterway ? Explain any three reasons. [3]

Answer : The Rhine is an important waterway. Many goods are transported over the Rhine, and the Rhine valley is also an important wine producing region. The river Rhine begins at Tomasee, a lake in the canton

of Graubunden in Switzerland and runs through Switzerland, Germany and the Netherlands. It is also the border between Switzerland and Liechtenstein and also the border between Germany and France. It runs through Basel, Bonn, Cologne and Duisburg. It also separates the cities of Mainz and Wiesbaden.

It works as a main route of transportation of goods among these countries.

18. Give two advantages of Manganese. Mention any four main Manganese producing states in India. [3]

**Answer :** Two advantages of Manganese are :

- (i) It is considered an essential nutrient, because the body requires it to function properly. People use manganese as medicine.
- (ii) During the period of operation of the Merioneth manganese mines, the main applications were bleach manufacture, glass making and steel making.
- (iii) Manganese is used as a flux in smelting silver and lead ores.

**Manganese producing states in India are :** Odisha, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, etc.

19. Explain the role of 'Market' and 'Transport' in the location of industries in India. [3]

**Answer :** The demand for market comes mostly from agriculture, industry and trade. The predominant form of industrial organization developed Market becomes a necessary infrastructure for fast industrialization and hence it's important for the economy because India is a land of agriculture where more than 70 % of population depends upon agriculture and as India is also an developing nation so, industrialization is most necessary.

Development of any industry very much depends on good means of transport. All the production is meant for consumption from fields and factories. The product is brought from different places to market for consumers by various means of transportation. In India, Industries are linked with roads, railways

and other means of transportation but as far as agriculture sector is concerned, it is not well linked with the roads. Despite of numerous efforts, villages of India, which are considered as main source of agricultural products, still need to be linked with various means of transportation.

22. Define the term 'Tourism'. Explain any four factors that attract tourists in the world. [5]

**Answer :** Tourism is the travel for recreational, leisure, family or business purposes, usually of a limited duration. Tourism is commonly associated with trans-national travel, but may also refer to travel to another location within the same country. The World Tourism Organization defines tourists as people "travelling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes."

Factors that attracts tourists are as follow :

- (i) Destination is often characterized by pull factors; these are conditions that intensively attract someone to a place. Examples of pull factors are favorable environmental conditions, peculiar physical attractions, people's culture and traditions, the tourism and hospitality industry of a place.
- (ii) Tourists always ask friends for destination recommendations when they plan their overseas trips. This also means that if a business owner wins a tourist's heart, it will probably see more tourists visiting there shortly after.
- (iii) All of a sudden, group tours have been rendered less important by the rise of social media and online forums. Posts about travel destinations easily cause online buzz and have a strong influence on people's decision-making. Independent travelers also heavily rely on online travel forums to plan their travel itineraries.
- (iv) Easy to reach becomes an increasingly important factor for tourists as they are seeking more exciting destinations on their trips overseas. No one wants to visit such a destination that is too difficult to reach. Tourists often avoid destinations in remote areas.



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