

Geography 2019 (Outside Delhi)**SET I**

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum marks : 70

General Instructions :

- (i) There are 22 questions in all.
- (ii) All questions are compulsory.
- (iii) Question number 1 to 7 are very short-answer questions carrying 1 mark each. Answer to each of these questions should not exceed 40 words.
- (iv) Question numbers 8 to 13 are short-answer questions carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each of these questions should not exceed 80-100 words.
- (v) Question numbers 14 to 20 are long-answer questions carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each of these questions should not exceed 150 words.
- (vi) Question numbers 21 to 22 are related to identification or locating and labelling of geographical features on maps, carrying 5 marks each.
- (vii) Outline maps of the **World** and **India** provided to you must be attached within your answer-book.
- (viii) Use of **templates** or **stencils** for drawing outline maps is allowed.

1. Why is sex ration favourable to women in many European countries ? Explain any one reason. [1]

Answer : European countries have more females than males because a very large number of men have migrated out to other countries. Women enjoy better status than men in these countries.

2. Examine the concept of 'human development' as introduced by Mahbub-ul-Haq. [1]

Answer : According to Mahbub-ul-Haq, human development enlarges people's choices and improves their lives. It creates conditions which allow people to lead meaningful lives.

3. Mention any two characteristics of 'linear pattern' of rural settlements in the world. [$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$]

OR

Mention any two characteristics of 'rectangular pattern' of rural settlements in the world.

Answer : Two characteristics of Linear Pattern of rural settlements in the world :

- (i) Houses are located along a road, railway line, canal edge of a valley or along a levee.
- (ii) These settlements also evolve along the edge of a valley, especially in the mountainous areas, above flood level or along the coast. They consist of compact settlements.

OR

Two characteristics of the Rectangular Pattern of rural settlements in the world :

- (i) They mainly develop in productive alluvial plains and wide intermontane valleys.
- (ii) The lanes in the rectangular settlements are almost straight, meeting each other at right angles.

4. Write the meaning of 'medical tourism'. [1]

Answer : When people travel from one country to another in order to receive better medical, dental and surgical care; or in other words, when medical treatment is combined with international tourism, it is called medical tourism.

5. Why has Chhattisgarh recorded the lowest level in the Human Development Index (H.D.I.) ? [1]

Answer : Chhattisgarh recorded the lowest level in the Human Development Index because of its low literacy rates, low levels of economic development and infant mortality rates.

6. Mention any two reasons for the deterioration of water quality in India. [$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$]

OR

Mention any two methods for the conservation of water in India.

Answer : Two reasons for the deterioration of water quality in India are :

- (i) Pollution resulting from industrial effluents has affected the quality of surface water across India.
- (ii) Foreign matters like microorganisms, agricultural and domestic wastes also affect the water bodies like lakes, streams, oceans, thus affecting aquatic systems.

OR

Two methods which can be adopted for conservation of water in India are :

- (i) Methods like drip and sprinkler irrigation may be used to check wastage of water through agricultural practices especially in water deficit areas of India.
- (ii) Rainwater harvesting may be adopted to recharge groundwater resources. Structures like Kata and Sand bores can be constructed to save water.

7. How does air pollution affect human health ? [1]

OR

How does noise pollution affect human health ?

Answer : Breathing polluted air outside causes respiratory and cardiovascular diseases. Presence of pollutants like sulphur-dioxide, carbon-dioxide

and carbon-monoxide, arsenic, lead etc. put one at a higher risk of life threatening respiratory diseases.

OR

Exposure to high levels of noise can cause hypertension, stress, hearing loss disturbance in sleeping pattern, tinnitus etc.

8. "Human beings are directly dependent on nature for resources which sustain them." Examine the statement.

OR

"The knowledge about nature is extremely important to develop technology." Examine the statement. [3]

Answer : There is direct dependence of human beings on nature for resources which sustain them. The physical environment for such societies becomes the "Mother Nature". Nature is powerful source, worshipped, revered and conserved. Human beings are directly dependent on nature for resources which sustain them. They create possibilities with the resources obtained from the environment. The human activities create cultural landscape. The imprints of human activities are created everywhere; health resorts on highlands, huge urban sprawls, fields, orchards and pastures in plains and rolling hills, ports on the coasts, oceanic routes on the oceanic surface and satellites in the space. Nature provides opportunities and human beings make use of these and slowly nature gets humanized and starts bearing the imprints of human endeavour.

OR

Human beings interact with their physical environment with the help of technology. It is not important what human beings produce and create but it is extremely important 'with the help of what tools and techniques do they produce and create'. Technology indicates the level of cultural development of society. Human beings were able to develop technology after they developed better understanding of natural laws.

- (i) The understanding of concept 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 were used to develop faster planes.
- (iv) Knowledge about nature is extremely important to develop technology and technology loosens the shackles of environment on human beings.

9. Study the following table and answer the questions that follow :

World : Imports and Exports
(in millions of U.S. \$)

	Exports Total Merchandise	Imports Total Merchandise
1955	95,000	99,000
1965	1,90,000	1,99,000
1975	8,77,000	9,12,000
1985	19,54,000	20,15,000
1995	51,62,000	52,92,000
2005	1,03,93,000	1,07,53,000
2015	1,55,83,232	1,56,28,204

- (9.1) Which aspect of trade has shown rapid growth ?

- (9.2) Has the total volume of trade increased or decreased ?

- (9.3) Why does import take place ? Write any two reasons.

Answer :

- (9.1) Import aspect has shown major growth.
- (9.2) The total volume of trade has increased over the years.
- (9.3) Import are important for the development and growth of national economics because not all countries have the resources and skills required to produce certain goods and services.

10. "The period from 1901 to 1921 is referred to as a stagnant phase of India's population growth." Substantiate the statement. [3]

Answer : The period from 1901-1921 is referred to as a period of stagnant growth of India's population, since in this period, growth rate was very low, even recording a negative growth rate during 1911-1921. Both the birth rate and death rate were high keeping the rate of increase in population low.

Poor health and medical services, illiteracy of people at large and inefficient distribution system of food and other basic necessities were largely responsible for a high birth and death rates in this period.

11. How does intermixing of people from diverse cultures due to migration have positive values ? Explain. [3]

Answer : Migration leads to intermixing of people from diverse cultures. It has positive contribution such as evolution of composite culture and breaking

through the narrow considerations and widens up the mental horizon of the people at large. It helps to promote national integration, loosens the rigidity in terms of social barriers like caste and religion. Intermixing of people helps in decreasing the social gaps formed between different castes and classes.

12. Describe the development of medieval towns in India during the Mughal period. [3]

OR

Describe the development of modern towns in India during the British period.

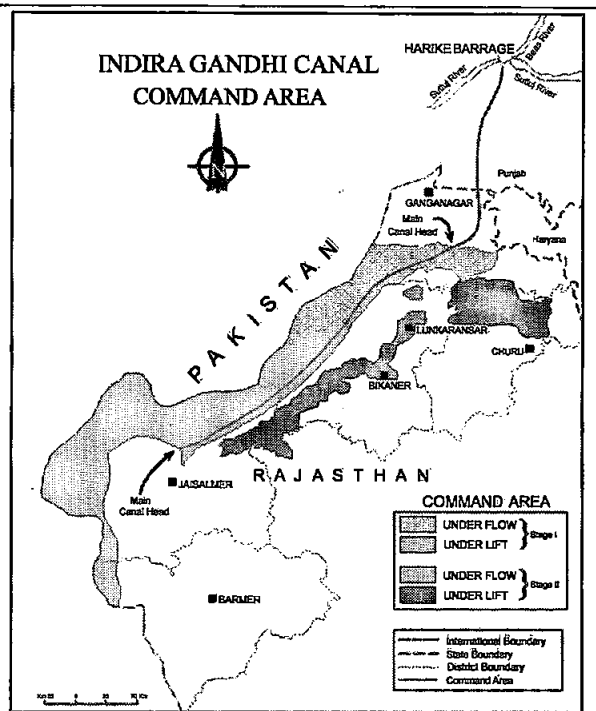
Answer : The Mughal period observed the development of many cities and towns. About 100 of existing towns have their roots in medieval period. These were well connected with roadways and majorly developed as capitals or headquarters of principalities and kingdoms. There are fort towns. Agra was then the capital and was well connected with the rest of the country. The other important towns included Delhi, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Lucknow and Nagpur. These towns grew bigger and occupied great significance in terms of administration, trade and manufacturing.

OR

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

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

- (13.1) Mention the source of origin of this canal.
 (13.2) Why is the area to the east of the canal under lift irrigation ?
 (13.3) Explain the economic significance of this canal for the command area. [4]



Answer :

(13.1) Canal originates at Harike Barrage/Confluence of Satluj and Beas.

(13.2) Areas of the East of canal under lift irrigation because water is lifted up to make it to flow against the slope of the land/high land area.

(13.3) (i) Canal irrigation has led to increase in cultivated area and intensity of cropping.

(ii) Traditional crops sown here like Gram and Bajra have been replaced by Wheat, Cotton, Groundnut and Rice.

(iii) It led to increase in agriculture and productive livestock.

14. Explain the economic and cultural factors that influence the distribution of population in the world. [3+2=5]

Answer : Economic Factors :

(i) **Minerals :** Areas rich in mineral deposits result in better employment opportunities and hence have higher population concentration. Industrial towns are found to develop near mining centres. They favour high density of population. For e.g., Durgapur and Jamshedpur.

(ii) **Urbanisation :** Urban settlements offer better standard of living, medical facilities, well developed transport networks and better employment opportunities etc. These facilities encourage rural to urban migration resulting in high density of population in the megacities of the world.

(iii) **Industrialisation :** Industrial belts offer scope of various types of employment opportunities and

attract large scale migration. This includes factory workers, bank employers, shopkeepers etc.

Cultural Factors : Places having religious and cultural significance attract more people e.g., Varanasi, Ayodhya, Mathura. In some countries, favourable government policies and incentives peaceful atmosphere and other facilities result in high population densities.

15. Explain with examples how commercial livestock rearing has become a specialised activity in the world. [1×5 = 5]

Answer : It is a modern highly commercial activity where livestock is reared on permanent ranches. Commercial livestock rearing is more organised and capital intensive. This is specialized activity in which only one type of animal is reared. Grasslands of USA, Australia, New Zealand. The following characteristics also make it a highly specialised activity.

- (i) Special care is taken about the fodder, machineries, health of the livestock. This makes in highly capital intensive.
- (ii) Modern healthcare is provided to the livestock.
- (iii) It is a highly mechanised activity and used modern technology.
- (iv) The number of animals is kept according to the carrying capacity of the ranches.
- (v) Rearing of animals is done on a scientific basis.

16. Differentiate between 'small scale manufacturing' and 'large scale manufacturing' in the world.

OR

Differentiate between agro-based industries and mineral-based industries in the world. [5]

Answer : Small-scale manufacturing and large-scale manufacturing in the world :

Small-scale Manufacturing	Large-scale Manufacturing
(i) These industries are developed from the cottage manufacturing. They are run by a group of skills craftsmen.	Large-scale industries use driven heavy machine in the production process. The large power supply is required to run machines.
(ii) Raw material if not available locally is obtained from outside.	A variety of raw material is brought from distant areas.
(iii) Small power-driven machines are used.	Power-driven heavy machine and advanced technology are used.

(iv) Its products are sold in local market through traders.	Its products are sold in the national and international markets.
(v) It provides employment and raises local purchasing power.	It provides wide employment and raises national economy.
(vi) Paper goods, Toys, earthenware, furniture, electrical goods, utensils etc. are the small-scale industries.	Modern Iron and steel industry, petrochemical and available industry come under this category.

OR

Agro-based industries and Mineral-based industries in the world :

Agro-based Industries	Mineral-based Industries
(i) These industries drive their raw materials from agriculture.	These industries drive their raw material from minerals.
(ii) Major agro processing industries are food processing like sugar, pickles, fruit juice etc.	Iron and steel industry, aluminium industry etc.
(iii) It suffers when agriculture productivity is less.	It may suffer due to exhaustible mineral resources.
(iv) No large investment is required.	Requires large investment.
(v) Source of employment in rural and urban areas.	Source of employment to a large number of people.

17. Describe the significance of 'Trans-Siberian Railway'. [1 × 5 = 5]

OR

Describe the significance of 'Trans-Canadian Railway'.

Answer : The significance of 'Train-Siberian Railways' :

- (i) Trans-Siberian Railway's major rail route of Russia runs from St. Petersburg in the west to Vladivostok on the Pacific Coast in the east.
- (ii) It is the most important route in Asia and the longest (9,332 km) double-tracked and electrified transcontinental railway in the world.
- (iii) It has helped in opening up its Asian region to West European markets.
- (iv) It runs across the Ural Mountains, Ob and Yenisei rivers; Chita is an important agro centre and Irkutsk is a fur centre.

(v) It connects European Russia with Asiatic Russia.

OR

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

(i) Trans-Canadian railway line is about 7050 km long rail-line in Canada, runs from Halifax in the east to Vancouver on the Pacific coast passing through Montreal, Ottawa, Winnipeg and Calgary.

(ii) It was constructed in 1886, as part of an agreement to make British Columbia on the west coast join the Federation of States.

(iii) It gained economic significance because it connected the Quebec-Montreal industrial Region with the wheat belt of Prairie region and the coniferous forest region in the north.

(iv) Each of these regions became complementary to the other.

(v) A loop line from Winnipeg to Thunder bay connects this rail-line with one of the important waterways of the world.

(vi) This line is the economic artery of Canada, wheat and meat are the important exports on this route.

18. Explain with examples how 'modern agricultural technology' has brought a significant increase in agricultural output in India. [1×5=5]

Answer : Modern agricultural technology has brought a significant increase in the agricultural output in India the following way :

(i) Production and field of many crops like rice and wheat has increased.

(ii) The availability and use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides has enhanced the productivity of the farms.

(iii) The extension of irrigation facilities even in the remove dry areas has helped to increase the productivity.

(iv) The use of HYV seeds helped to increase the productivity of crops like wheat, rice, cotton jute etc.

(v) India ranked first in production of pulses and jute.

19. "The non-conventional sources of energy in India will provide more sustained and environment friendly energy." Examine the statement. [5]

OR

"Conversion of mineral resources is essential for the development of India." Examine the statement.

Answer : Non conventional energy sources are the only sustainable sources. They are renewable resources like Solar, Wind, Hydro-Geothermal and Biomass. These energy resources are more equitably distributed. These are environmental friendly and cost-effective in the long run. India has huge

prospect in the production of such resources that will provide sustained and environmental friendly energy in the future :

(i) The large expanse of deserts and the coastlines are an ideal site for the generation of wind energy. The largest wind farm cluster in India is located in Tamilnadu.

(ii) Bio gas is an important non conventional energy resource in rural areas. Shrubs, animal and agricultural wastes are used to produce biogas. The use of biogas for domestic consumption in rural areas can reduce the burning of fuel wood and thus reduce the feeling of trees.

(iii) The long coastline of India is an ideal site for the generation of tidal energy. It can be used for generation of electricity which is non- polluting and a sustainable source of energy.

OR

Conservation of mineral resources is essential for the development of India.

(i) They are unevenly distributed over space. There is inverse relationship in quantity and quality of minerals.

(ii) All minerals are exhaustible over time. These take long to develop geologically. They cannot be replenished immediately at the time of need.

(iii) Minerals are an integral part of our life. They are used for various purposes. They are used in the manufacturing of a tiny pin to large constructions e.g., automobiles, roads, railway tracks, etc. Hence conservation is necessary for continuous use. The presence of resources and minerals contributes a lot to the economic growth of the country. It also creates a lot of revenue for the government to put to better use. It makes transportation faster.

20. "Indian railways network is one of the longest networks of the world and has contributed a lot to the growth of the economy." Support the statement. [3 + 2 = 5]

Answer : The Indian railway network is spread over 63,221 km making it one of the longest railway networks of the world. It plays a great role in the economic development of the country in the following way :

(i) It has connected the remote rural areas to the urban markets. This helps the farmers to carry their agricultural products to the urban centres.

(ii) Railways help to carry bulky raw materials like coal from the mining centres to the industrial units.

(iii) It has helped to connect the rural areas to the urban centres. This has helped to generate employment opportunities for the rural people. People can easily move from place to place in search of employment or for business purposes.

(iv) The railways are often a point of connection to the important ports of India. Thus, the export items are often transported to the ports through the railways.

(v) It also creates a lot of revenue for the government to put to better use. It makes transportation faster.

21. On the given political outline map of the World, five geographical features have been marked as

A, B, C, D and E. Identify them with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them :

(A) An area of nomadic herding

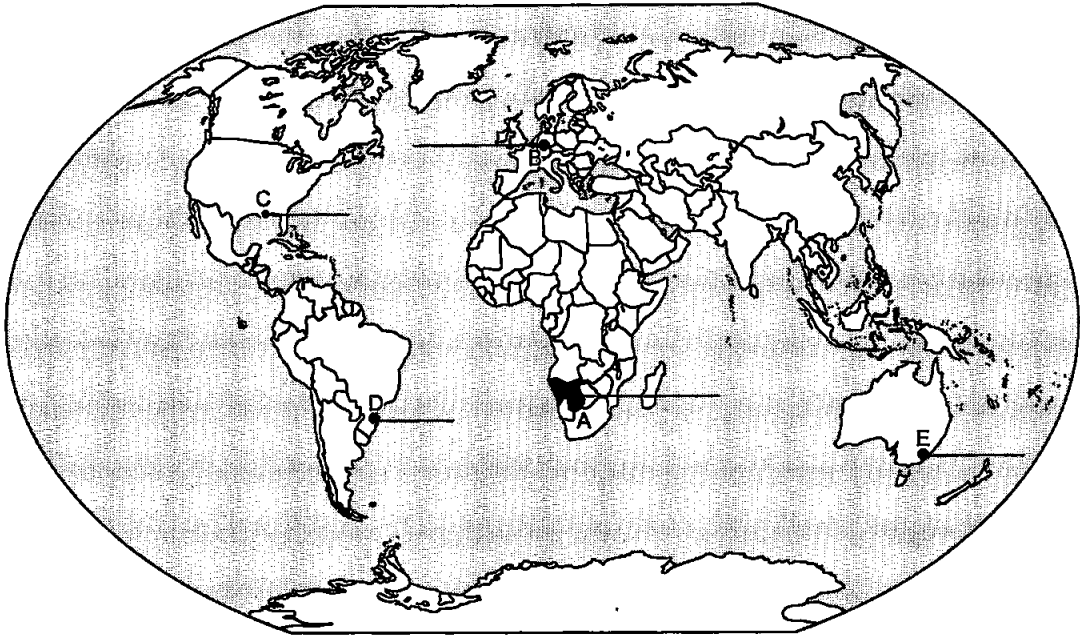
(B) An industrial region

(C) An international airport

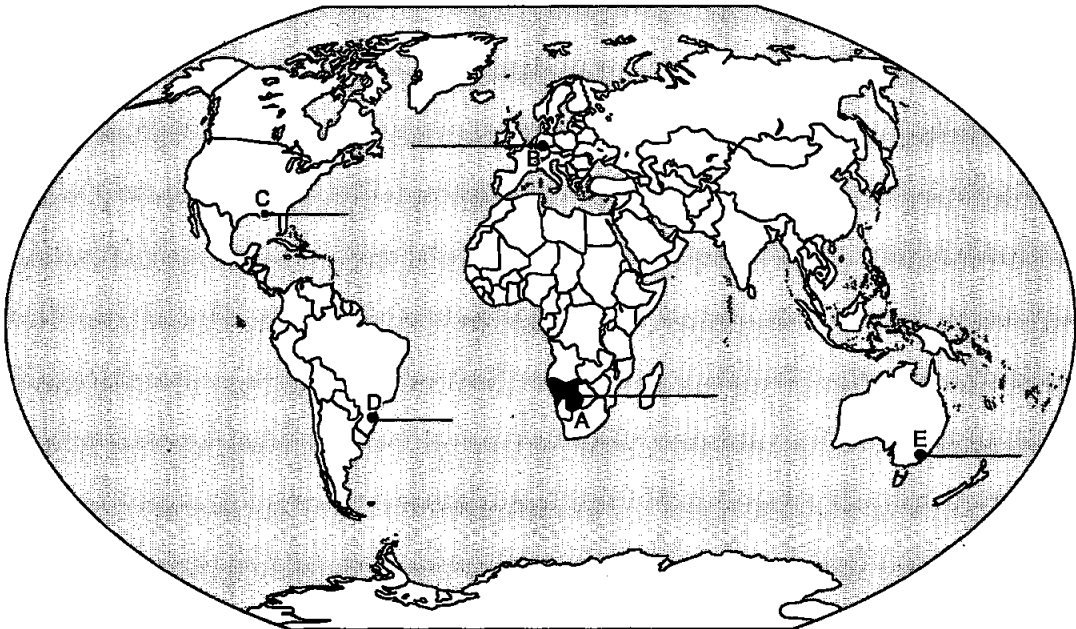
(D) A mega city

(E) The terminal station of 'Trans-Continental Railway'.

[1 × 5 = 5]



Answer :



22. Locate and label any five of the following geographical features on the political outline map of India :

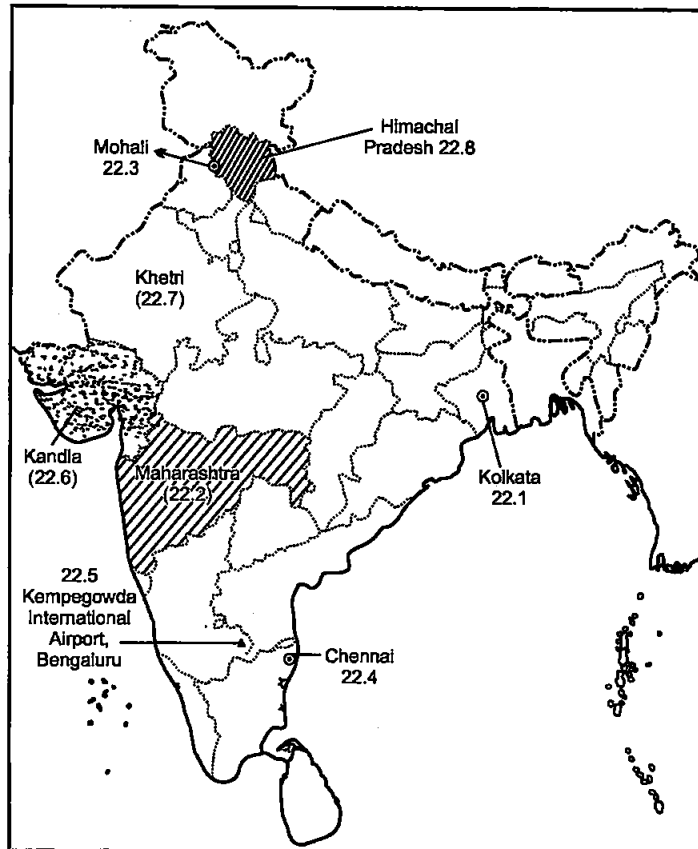
[5 × 1 = 5]

(22.1) The city with more than 10 million population in West Bengal.

(22.2) The leading producer State of cotton.

- (22.3) The software technology park in Punjab.
 (22.4) The Headquarter of Southern Railway Zone.
 (22.5) The international airport of Karnataka.
 (22.6) The major seaport in Gujarat.
 (22.7) Khetri copper mines.
 (22.8) The State with lowest level of urbanisation.

Answer :



••

Geography 2019 (Outside Delhi)

SET II

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum marks : 70

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

1. Explain the main characteristics of professional workers (White Collar). [1]

OR

Explain the term 'Technopole'.

Answer : White Collar worker is a salaried professional, an office worker or a part of management in general sense. This includes professionals involved in business management, customer support, market research, finance, engineering, operations research, marketing, information technology networking, etc.

OR

Technopoles are centers of high-tech manufacturing and information-based quaternary industry. They

have science cities, technological parks and industrial complexes.

2. Mention the category to which the migration due to earthquake belongs. [1]

OR

In which State of India is the number of immigrants the largest ?

Answer : Epidemics like earthquakes, fire, tsunami are push factors which encourage people to migrate from rural to urban areas.

OR

Maharashtra.

3. Analyse the 'behavioural' school of thought. [1]

Answer : The behavioural school of thought was an anthesis of positivism in which the cognitive power of human beings was emphasised. This new

approach, laid great emphasis on lived experience and also on the perception of space by social categories based on ethnicity, race and religion, etc.

4. Distinguish between 'protective irrigation' and 'productive irrigation'. [1]

Answer : Protective irrigation is done in order to protect the crops from adverse effects of soil moisture deficiency and to provide soil moisture to maximum possible area.

The objective of productive irrigation is to provide sufficient soil moisture in the cropping season to achieve high productivity and in this the water input per unit area of cultivated land is higher than protective irrigation.

5. Evaluate the utility of 'Rural Roads'. [1]

Answer : Rural roads are useful because :

- (i) The link the remotest part of the country with each other.
- (ii) They provide access to nearby market areas. Farmers are able to traverse these roads and transport their agricultural outputs to storage areas and places where they can be sold.

6. Name any one area of hamleted settlement in India. [1]

OR

Name any one State of India, where dispersed settlements are found.

Answer : Hamleted settlement refers to the type of settlement which is fragmented into several units and is physically separated from other settlement. Such kind of settlements can be easily found in the middle and lower Ganga plains, Chhattisgarh and lower valleys of the Himalayas.

OR

Meghalaya.

7. Define the term 'co-operative farming'. [1]

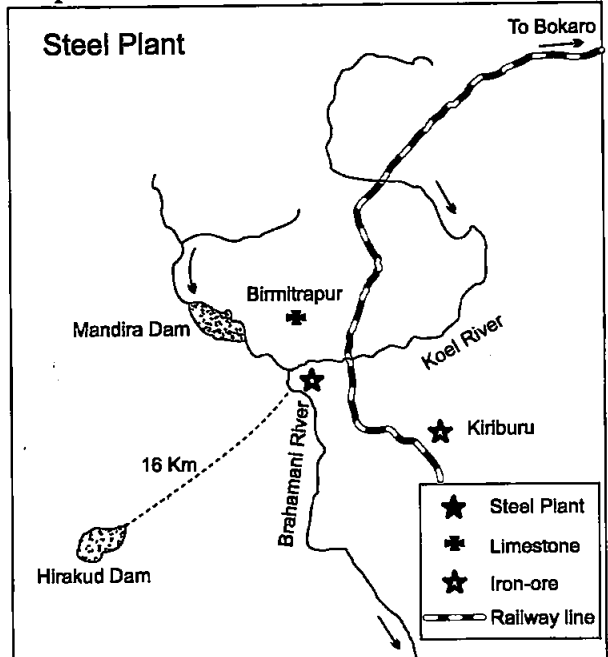
Answer : A group of farmers form a co-operative society by pooling in their resources voluntarily for more efficient and profitable farming. These societies then help the farmers to procure all inputs of farming. This is called co-operative farming.

8. "The sex-ratio in Asian urban areas remains male dominated, while in rural areas it remains female dominated." Evaluate the statement. [3]

Answer : The sex ratio in Asian urban areas remains male dominated due to the predominance of male migration.

In countries like India, female participation in farming activity in rural area is fairly high. Shortage of housing, high cost of living, insufficient job opportunities and lack of security in cities, discourage women to migrate from rural to urban areas.

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



(9.1) Name the State in which this iron and steel plant is located.

(9.2) Name the sources of coal and iron-ore for this plant.

(9.3) Explain the principle on which this plant was set up.

Answer :

(9.1) Odisha state in Rourkela.

(9.2) The sources of coal and iron-ore are : Sundargarh and Kendujhar.

(9.3) Set up on the basis of proximity, to raw material, nearness of coal-field and availability of water.

10. "India is a land of linguistic diversity." Support the statement. [1×3=3]

OR

Explain any three characteristics each of rural and urban composition of population in India.

Answer : According to Grierson (Linguistic Survey in India, 1903-1928) there were 179 languages and as many as 544 dialects in the country. In the context of modern India, there are many scheduled languages (22) and a number of non-scheduled languages. Among the scheduled languages, the speakers of Hindi have the highest percentage (40.42). The smallest language groups are Kashmiri and Sanskrit speakers (0.01 per cent each). These variation of languages in India, makes it a land-linguistic diversity.

OR

Population composition refers to those characteristics of population which are measurable and which helps us to distinguish one group of people from the other.

Rural population :

(i) People in rural areas are mainly engaged in primary activities such as agriculture, animal husbandry, forest gathering and household industries etc.

(ii) The rural population is high in India. Social relationships amongst rural population are warm and informal.

(iii) Literacy rates are quite low in rural areas.

Urban population :

(i) People in urban areas are engaged in non-primary activities *i.e.*, secondary or tertiary activities.

(ii) People living in urban areas, usually enjoys high economic status.

(iii) Social relationships among urban population are complex and formal. Level of literacy is high amongst urban population.

11. "Apart from birth and death, migration is another way by which the population size changes." Justify the statement. [1×3=3]

OR

"Technological advancement helped in the reduction of birth rate, but population growth remained high." Justify the statement.

Answer : Apart from birth and death rates, migration plays a vital role in population since change. When people move from one place (place of origin) to another place (place of destination), it eventually affects the population size of the particular region.

The place of origin shows a decrease in population while the population increases in the place of destination. Hence, migration effects the population size of particular region.

OR

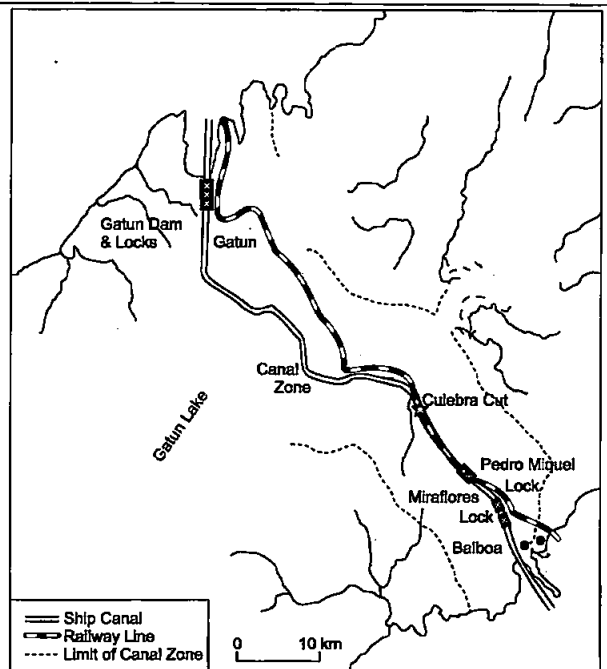
Reasons for high population growth are as follows :

(i) The steam engine replaced human and animal energy and this helped in increasing agricultural and industrial production.

(ii) Inoculation/Vaccination against epidemics and other communicable diseases.

(iii) Improvement in medical and sanitation facilities helped reducing death rates.

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



- (12.1) Identify and name the canal shown in the map.

- (12.2) Explain any two features of this canal.

Answer : (12.1) Panama canal.

- (12.2) Two features :

(i) It has lock system

(ii) It connects the Atlantic Ocean in the East to the Pacific Ocean in the West.

13. "The Gross National Happiness is the measure of the country's progress." Evaluate the statement. [1 × 3 = 3]

Answer : The Gross National Happiness is used as a tool to measure a country's progress. The material and technological developments are approached more cautiously taking into consideration the possible harm they might bring to the environment and the other aspects of cultural and spiritual life of the people of a country. Material progress cannot be attained at the cost of happiness. The main objective of Gross National Happiness is to think spiritually about non-materialistic and qualitative aspects of development.

14. Define the term 'trade'. Describe the features of rural marketing centres and urban marketing centres. [1 + 2 + 2 = 5]

Answer : 'Trade' means the voluntary exchange of goods and services.

Features of Rural marketing centres :

- (i) They cater only to nearby settlements which are quasi-urban centres.

- (ii) They serve as trading centres of the most rudimentary type.
- (iii) Personal and professional services are not well-developed.
- (iv) The rural marketing centres collect and distribute from nearby *Mandis* (Wholesale markets) and also from retailing areas.

Features of Urban marketing centres :

- (i) They have more widely specialised urban services.
- (ii) These provide specialised goods and services required by urban consumers.
- (iii) In urban marketing centres, personal and professional services are more developed.
- (iv) Urban centres provide manufactured markets to develop. E.g., markets for labour, housing, semi-finished or finished products.

15. How to human beings pollute the water through industrial and agricultural activities ? Explain.

[2½+2½=5]

Answer : Human beings pollute the water through industrial, agricultural and cultural activities. Among these activities, industry is the most significant contributor.

Industries produce several undesirable products including industrial wastes, polluted waste water, chemical residuals, numerous heavy metals, etc. Most of the industrial wastes are disposed off in running water or lakes. Consequently, poisonous elements reach the reservoirs, rivers and other water bodies, which destroy the bio-system of these waters. Major water polluting industries are leather, pulp and paper, textiles and chemicals.

Various types of chemicals used in modern agriculture such as inorganic fertilisers, pesticides and herbicides are also pollution generating compounds. These chemicals are washed down into rivers, lakes and tanks. These chemicals also infiltrate the soil to reach the groundwater. Fertiliser includes an increase in the nitrate content of surface waters.

16. Describe the priorities which have been outlined by the United Nations Development Programme as part of its urban strategy. [1 × 5 = 5]

OR

Describe any five environmental problems or urban settlements in the developing countries of the World.

Answer : The priorities which have been outlined by the United Nations Development Programme as part of its urban strategy are :

- (i) Increasing shelter for the urban poor.

(ii) Provision of basic urban services such as education, primary healthcare, clean water and sanitation.

(iii) Improving women's access to basic services and government facilities.

(iv) Upgrading energy use and alternative transport systems.

(v) Reducing air pollution.

OR

Five environment problems of urban settlements in the developing countries of the world :

(i) Huge disposal of waste products by urban population which leads to acute scarcity of potable water for domestic and industrial uses.

(ii) An improper sewerage system deteriorates the environment and creates unhealthy conditions.

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

(iv) Improper disposal of domestic and industrial wastes leads to soil infertility.

(v) Huge concrete structures erected to accommodate the population and economic needs play a very conducive role to create heat islands.

17. Which apex body develops the border roads ? Explain the importance of border roads with examples. [1 + 4 = 5]

OR

Explain with examples any five steps taken to increase the performance and quality of Indian Railways. [1 × 5 = 5]

Answer : Borders Roads are constructed and maintained by Borders Road Organization (BRO). Border roads are important :

(i) For accelerating economic development in frontier areas.

(ii) For strengthening defence preparedness.

(iii) To promote the harmonious relationship with neighbouring countries (e.g., Nepal, China, etc.).

(iv) Provide better connectivity for civilians in strategically sensitive areas (e.g., Attari, Leh-Ladakh).

(v) During disasters in Himalayan belt and Northeast India, they help in restoring road network and rescue operations.

OR

Steps taken to increase the performance and quality of Indian Railways :

(i) Unification of gauges from narrow and meter gauge to broad gauge.

(ii) Electrification of the railway network.

(iii) Introduction of metro rail service.

- (iv) Increase in the speed and haulage capacity.
- (v) Introduction of new rail routes; e.g., Konkan railways on west coast.
- (vi) Computerisation of reservations.
- (vii) Improvement in the environment of the stations.

18. "International trade is mutually beneficial to nations." Analyse the statement. [1×5=5]

OR

"The difference in national resources is the basis of international trade." Analyse the statement.

Answer : Undertaking international trade is mutually beneficial to nations if it leads to :

- (i) Regional specialisation.
- (ii) Higher level of production.
- (iii) Better standards of living.
- (iv) Worldwide availability of goods and services.
- (v) Equalisation of prices and wages.
- (vi) Diffusion of knowledge and culture.

OR

The world's national resources are unevenly distributed because of difference in their physical make-up.

(i) Geological structure determines the mineral resource base and topographical differences ensure diversity of crops and animals raised, e.g., Low lands have greater agricultural potential whereas mountains attract tourists.

(ii) Mineral resources are unevenly distributed the world over. The availability of mineral resources provides the basis for industrial development.

(iii) Climate influences the type of flora and fauna that can survive in a given region. It also ensures diversity in the range of various products, e.g., wool production can take place in cold regions whereas cocoa and rubber are best grown in tropical region.

(iv) Low lands have greater agricultural potential and

mountains attract tourists and promote tourism.

- (v) Vegetation varies due to diverse climatic conditions.

19. Why is the quality of water deteriorating in India ? Explain with examples. [5]

Answer : The main reason for the degradation of quality of water resources in India are :

(i) Direct dumping of various foreign substances from industries such as chemical residual, numerous heavy metals, industrial wastes, in water bodies making them useless and unfit for various purposes.

(ii) Various kinds of agricultural chemicals (inorganic fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides etc.) are washed down in rivers, which naturally affect the quality of water.

(iii) Addition of loads of untreated sewage into rivers declines the quality of water and severely harms aquatic life and system.

(iv) Various toxic substances from domestic and municipal wastes seep deep down making groundwater polluted.

(v) Cultural activities such as pilgrimage, religious fairs, tourism and some ritualistic practices are other major reasons. Ganga and Yamuna are highly polluted.

20. Explain any five objectives of 'Namami Gange Programme'. [1 × 5 = 5]

Answer : Objectives of 'Namami Gange Programme' :

(i) Afforestation along the bank to increase bio-diversity.

(ii) Effective pollution abatement of river Ganga.

(iii) Public awareness and development of river front.

(iv) Diversion and treatment of domestic sewage.

(v) To identify grossly polluting units and to stop them from degrading the water quality.

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

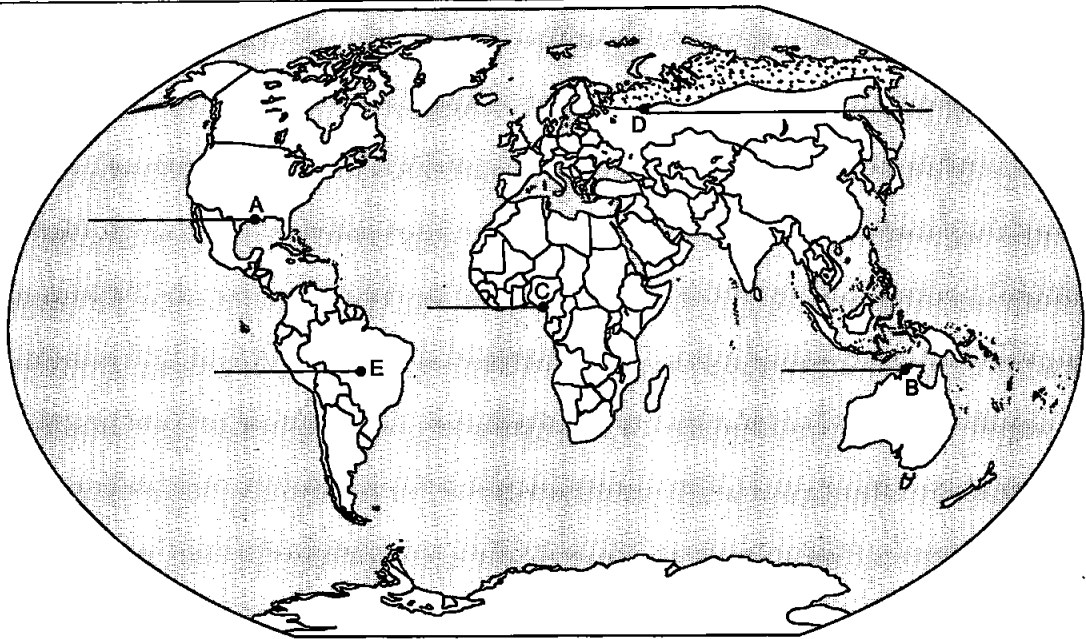
(A) A major seaport

(B) An international airport

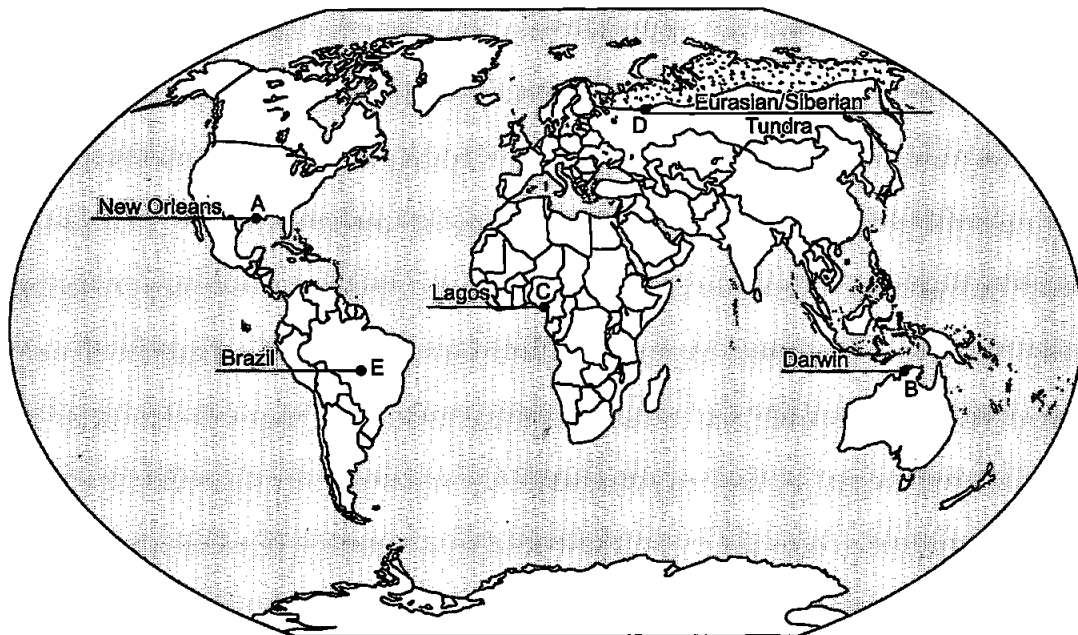
(C) A mega city

(D) An area of nomadic herding

(E) The largest country of the continent in terms of area

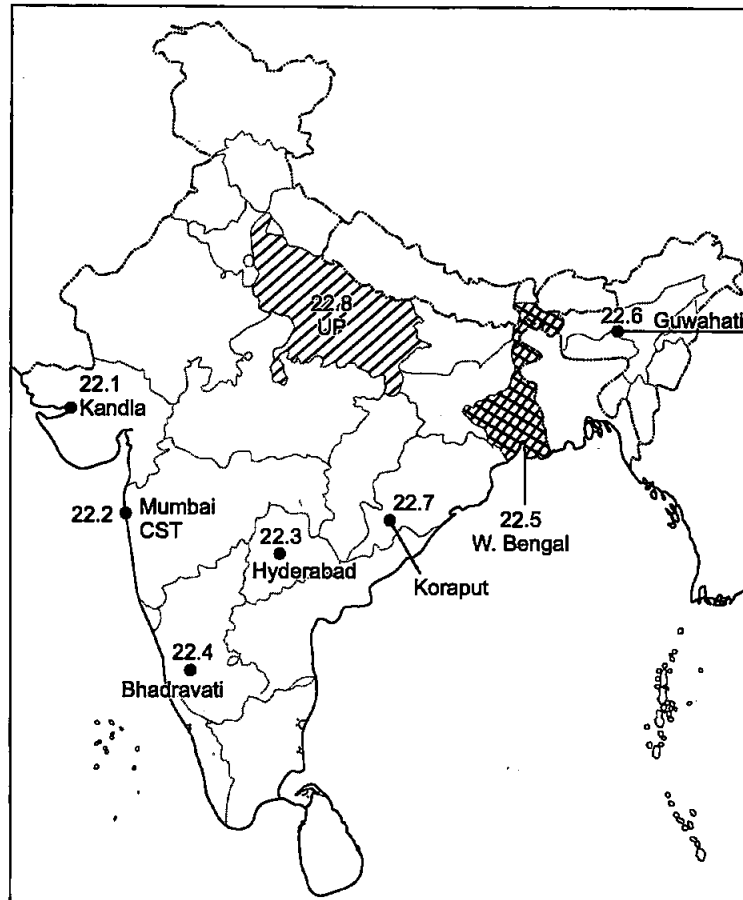


Answer :



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

- (22.1) A major seaport in Gujarat.
- (22.2) The Headquarter of Central Railway Zone.
- (22.3) Software Technology Park in Telangana.
- (22.4) The iron and steel plant located in Karnataka.
- (22.5) The leading rice producer State in India.
- (22.6) An oil refinery in Assam.
- (22.7) A mine of Bauxite in Odisha.
- (22.8) The leading State in the field of out-migration.

Answer :

●●

Geography 2019 (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. How does age-sex pyramid project declining trend in population ? [1]

Answer : The Age Sex pyramid projects trend in population by a figure which is narrower at the base showing low birth rates and tapered at the top showing low death rates. This shows declining trend in population.

2. Examine the concept of 'income approach' of human development. [1]

Answer: Income approach of Human Development : Human Development is seen as being linked to income. The idea is that the level of income reflects the level of freedom an individual enjoys; higher the level of income, higher is the level of human development.

5. Why does the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of a country not fully reflect the quality of life of the country ? [1]

Answer : The Gross Domestic Product or GDP of a country not fully reflects the quality of life of the country as there is still the prevalence of gap between rich and poor.

10. "The period from 1951 to 1981 is referred to as a phase of population explosion in India." Substantiate the statement. [3]

Answer : The decades 1951-1981 are referred to as the period of population explosion in India, which was caused by a rapid fall in the mortality rate but a high fertility rate of population in the country. During this period, the population of India grew from 361 million in 1951 to 683 million in 1981. There was a growth of population by 322 million during this phase. This was the phase when

both death rate as well as birth rate declined. The average annual growth rate was as high as 2.2 per cent. It is in this period, after the Independence, that development activity was introduced through a centralised planning process and the economy started showing up ensuring the improvement of the living condition of people at large. Consequently, there was a higher growth rate. Besides, increased international migration bringing in Tibetans, Bangladeshis, Nepalis and even people from Pakistan contributed to the high growth rate.

14. Why do people migrate ? Explain the two types of factors that influence migrations in the world. [1+2+2=5]

Answer : Most people migrate for economic reasons. Cultural and environmental factors also induce migration.

Push factors 'push' people away from their home and include things like war. Pull factors 'pull' people to a new home and include things like better opportunities. The reasons people migrate are usually economic, political, cultural or environmental.

The few types of factors that influence migration in the world :

(i) The Pull Factors :

Pull factors generally attract people towards certain cities and territories.

Reasons :

1. Better job opportunities.
2. Better living conditions.
3. Peace.
4. Stability.
5. Security of life and property.
6. Pleasant climate.

(ii) The Push Factors :

The push factors generally make the place or destination less attractive.

Reasons :

1. Unemployment.
2. Poor living conditions.
3. Political turmoil.
4. Unpleasant climate.
5. Natural disasters.

6. Epidemics.

7. Socio-economic backwardness.

15. Explain any five important characteristics of 'mixed farming' practised in the world. [5]

Answer : Mixed farming is a type of agriculture which involves both crops and livestock. Mixed farming yields fairly high agricultural returns because of efficient methods of farming, excellent transport systems, and proximity to the urban markets and rein ability of precipitation.

The cool-moist summer and comparatively mild-moist winters promote the growth of hay crops and grasses in many undulating tracts and low flatlands. The pastures remain fresh all the year round and large flocks of sheep and herds of cattle are grazed. The five important characteristics of mixed farming practised in the world :

- (i) Equal emphasis is laid on crop cultivation.
- (ii) Animals like cattle, sheep, pigs and poultry provide the main income with crops like wheat, barley, oats, maize, fodder, root crops.
- (iii) Mixed farms are moderate in size.
- (iv) Crop rotation and intercropping maintains soil fertility.
- (v) High capital expenditure on farm machinery and building and skilled and expertised farmers.
- (vi) Extensive use of fertilizers and green manures.

18. Mention any two land use categories of India, which have shown decrease in their areas. Explain the reasons responsible for decreasing areas in these two categories. [1+2+2=5]

Answer : Two land use categories which have shown decrease :

- (i) Barren and wasteland.
- (ii) Area under pastures and tree crops.

Reasons :

- (i) Barren and wasteland.

Increasing pressure on land from agriculture and non-agricultural sectors.

- (ii) Land under pastures tree crops.

Decrease due to pressure from agricultural land and illegal encroachment due to cultivation on common pasture lands.

●●

Geography 2019 (Delhi)

SET I

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum marks : 70

1. Define the term 'literacy'. [1]

OR

Define the term 'Age Structure'.

Answer : (i) Literacy : The percentage of population above 7 years of age, who is able to read, write and has the ability to do arithmetic calculations with understanding.

(ii) Age Structure : Age structure represents the number of people of different age groups.

2. Differentiate between 'Growth and Development'. [1]

Answer : (i) Growth : Growth is quantitative and value neutral. It may have a positive or a negative sign.

(ii) Development : Development means a qualitative change which is always value positive.

3. Write the meaning of 'digital divide'. [1]

Answer : Opportunities emerging from the Information and Communication Technology based development is unevenly distributed across the globe. There are wide ranging economic, political and social differences among countries. While developed countries in general have surged forward economically, politically and socially, the developing countries have lagged behind economically, politically and socially and this difference is known as the digital divide. Similarly digital divides exist within countries.

4. Mention any two problems of barter system of trade. [1]

Answer : Problems of Barter system :

(i) Lack of double coincidence of wants : Double coincidence of wants means what one person wants to sell and buy must coincide with what some other person wants to buy and sell.

(ii) Lack of common measure of value : In barter, there is no common measure of value. Even if the problem of double coincidence is solved, the problem that arises is in what proportion the two goods are to be exchanged.

5. Explain why male migration is higher than females from rural to urban areas in India. [1]

OR

Explain why female migration is higher from rural to rural areas in India.

Answer : Male migration is higher than females from rural to urban area in India due to work and employment.

OR

Female migration is higher from rural to rural areas in India because of marriage.

6. Examine the importance of 'rain water harvesting'. [1]

Answer : Importance of rain water harvesting :

- (i) Checks the decline in groundwater level.
- (ii) Improves the quality of groundwater.
- (iii) It prevents flooding and arrests salt.
- (iv) It increases water availability.

7. Why is urban waste a serious problem in India ? Explain one reason. [1]

OR

Why is air pollution a serious problem in India ? Explain one reason.

Answer : Urban waste is a serious problem in India due to :

- (i) Generation of large quantity of waste in urban areas due to overcrowding.
- (ii) No proper disposal of waste material.
- (iii) Concentration of industries in and around the urban areas.

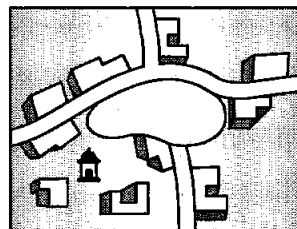
OR

Air pollution is a serious problem because it causes various diseases related to respiratory, nervous and circulatory systems.

8. "Physical environment has been greatly modified by human beings, it has also, in turn impacted human lives." Explain the statement. [3]

Answer : Human geography deals with the inter-relationship between the physical environment and socio-cultural environment created by human beings through mutual interactions with each other. "The physical environment like landforms, soils, climate, water, natural vegetation and diverse flora and fauna has been greatly modified by human beings, in turn it has also impacted human lives". This statement absolutely makes sense because houses, villages, cities, road-rail networks, industries, farms, ports, items of our daily use and all other elements of material culture have been created by human beings using the resources provided by the physical environment.

9. Study the given diagram carefully and answer the questions that follow : [1 + 2 = 3]

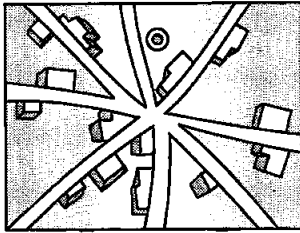


- (9.1) Identify and name the pattern of rural settlement shown in the diagram.

(9.2) Explain any two characteristics of this type of pattern of rural settlement.

OR

Study the given diagram carefully and answer the questions that follow :



(9.1) Identify and name the pattern of rural settlement shown in the diagram.

(9.2) Explain any two characteristics of this type of pattern of rural settlement.

Answer :

(9.1) Circular pattern.

(9.2) (i) Circular pattern is developed around lakes and tanks.

(ii) Central part remains open and is used for keeping animals to protect them from wild animals.

OR

(9.1) Star-like pattern.

(9.2) (i) Several roads coverage.

(ii) Houses are built along the roads.

10. Study the following table and answer the questions that follow : [3]

Decadal Growth Rates in India, 1901-2011

Cen- sus Years	Total Popula- tion	Growth Rate*	
		Absolute Number	% of Growth
1901	238396327	—	—
1911	252093390	(+) 13697063	(+) 5.75
1921	251321213	(-) 772117	(-) 0.31
1931	278977238	(+) 27656025	(+) 11.60
1941	318660580	(+) 39683342	(+) 14.22
1951	361088090	(+) 42420485	(+) 13.31
1961	439234771	(+) 77682873	(+) 21.51
1971	548159652	(+) 108924881	(+) 24.80
1981	683329097	(+) 135169445	(+) 24.66
1991	846302688	(+) 162973591	(+) 23.85
2001	1028610328	(+) 182307640	(+) 21.54
2011	1210193422	(+) 181583094	(+) 17.64

(10.1) Which decade has shown the negative trend rate of population ?

(10.2) Mention any two decades in which the percentage decadal growth has shown the angular downward trend.

(10.3) Explain any two reasons for the declining trend in the population growth rate.

Answer :

(10.1) 1911–1921.

(10.2) Decadal growth has shown the downward trend :

(i) 1971–1981

(ii) 1981–1991

(iii) 1991–2001

(iv) 2001–2011

(10.3) Reasons for the declining trend :

(i) Increase in the mean age at marriage.

(ii) Improved quality of life.

(iii) Improvement in the education of female.

(iv) Opting family planning programmes.

11. "The prime task before any development activity in India is to maintain parity between population and resources." Justify the statement. [3]

Answer : The prime task before any development activity in India is to maintain parity between population and resources :

(i) It is true that population grows rapidly but resources expand marginally.

(ii) The gap between population growth and resources expansion widened.

(iii) There is no parity between population and resources and it hampers development.

(iv) Thus, for development there should be parity between population growth and resources.

12. Describe the importance of sea routes in handling India's foreign trade. [3]

Answer : The sea routes offer a smooth highway traversable in all directions with no maintenance costs. Compared to land and air, sea route is a cheaper means of haulage (carrying of load) of bulky material over long distances from one continent to another. The development of refrigerated chambers for perishable goods, tankers and specialised ships has also improved cargo transport. The use of containers has made cargo handling at the world's major ports easier.

13. Examine the level of urbanisation in India after independence. [4]

OR

"Towns flourished since prehistoric times in India." Examine.

Answer : Total urban population has increased eleven-fold during the twentieth century. Enlargement of urban centres and emergence of new towns have played a significant role in the growth of urban population and urbanisation in the country. But the growth rate of urbanisation has slowed down during last two decades.

OR

Town flourished since prehistorical times in India. The prehistoric towns developed along the rivers. Even at the time of Indus Valley Civilisation, towns like Harappa and Mohanjodaro were in existence. The follow period has witnessed evolution of towns. It continued with periodic ups and downs. Until the arrival of Europeans in India in the 18th century. On the basis of their evolution in different periods, Indian towns may be classified as Ancient towns, Medieval towns and Modern towns.

- 14. Define the term 'density of population'. Elaborate any four geographical factors the influence that distribution of population in the world. [1+4]**

Answer : Density of population is expressed as number of persons per unit area.

Formula = Density of Population = Population/Area
Four geographical factors that influence the distribution of population in the world :

(i) **Available of water :** It is the most important factor for life. So, people prefer to live in areas where fresh water is easily available.

(ii) **Landforms :** People prefer living on flat plains and gentle slopes. This is because such areas are favourable for the production of crops and to build roads and industries.

(iii) **Climate :** An extreme climate such as very hot or cold deserts are uncomfortable climate, but where there is not much seasonal variation, attracts more people.

(iv) **Soil :** Fertile soils are important for agricultural and allied activities. Therefore, areas which have fertile loamy soils have more people living on them as these can support intensive agriculture.

- 15. Describe any five characteristics of 'Pastoral Nomadism' in the world. [1×5]**

Answer : Characteristics of Pastoral Nomadism :

(i) It is a primitive subsistence activity.

(ii) The herder relies on animals for food, clothing shelter, tools and transport.

(iii) They move from one place to another with their livestock, depending on the amount and quality of pasture and water.

(iv) Nomadic community occupies a well identified territory as a matter of tradition.

(v) A wide variety of animals are kept in different regions.

- 16. Explain any five characteristics of 'high tech industry' in the world. [1×5]**

OR

Explain any five characteristics of 'large scale manufacturing' in the world.

Answer : Characteristics of a high-tech industry :

(i) High technology, or simply high-tech, is the latest generation of manufacturing activities.

(ii) It is the application of intensive research and development (R & D) efforts leading to the manufacture of products of an advanced scientific and engineering character.

(iii) Robotics on the assembly line, computer-aided design (CAD) and manufacturing, electronic controls of smelting and refining processes, and the constant development of new chemical and pharmaceutical products are notable examples of the high-tech industry.

(iv) Neatly spaced, low, modern, dispersed, office-plant-lab rather than massive assembly structures, factories and storage areas mark the high-tech industrial landscape. Planned business parks for high-tech start-ups have become part of regional and local development schemes.

(v) High-tech industries which are regionally concentrated, self-sustained and highly specialised are called technopolies. For e.g., the Silicon Valley near San Francisco and Silicon Forest near Seattle.

OR

Characteristics of a large scale manufacturing :

(i) Large scale manufacturing involves a large market, mechanization, enormous energy, specialised workers, technological innovation, assembly-line mass production and large capital.

(ii) Such kind of manufacturing developed in the last 200 years, in the United Kingdom, Northeastern U.S.A. and Europe.

(iii) On the basis of the system of large scale manufacturing, the world's major industrial regions may be grouped into—traditional large scale and high-technology large scale.

(iv) Traditional large scale industrial regions are thickly clustered in a few more developed countries.

(v) High-technology large scale industrial regions have diffused to less developed countries.

- 17. Analyse any five points of importance of 'pipelines' as means of transportation.**

[1 × 5 = 5]

OR

Analyse the three factors that affect the development of inland waterways. Explain the significance of Rhine inland waterways.

[3 + 2 = 5]

Answer : Importance of pipelines :

(i) Pipelines are used extensively to transport liquid, gases and solid in the form of slurry.

(ii) They are used to transport liquified coal.

- (iii) In New Zealand, milk is being supplied through pipelines from farms to factories.
- (iv) About 17% of all freight per tone-km is carried through pipelines in USA.
- (v) Pipelines are used to connect oil wells to refineries and to ports or domestic markets.

OR

Factors that affect the development of inland waterways :

- (i) Navigable rivers
 - (ii) Rivers and canals should be deep and flow throughout the year
 - (iii) Use of latest transport technology
- Significance of Rhine inland waterways :
- (i) It flows through a rich coalfield and the whole basin has become a prosperous manufacturing area. Huge tonnage moves along the stretch south of the Ruhr river.
 - (ii) This is the world's most heavily used waterway. Each year more than 20,000 ocean-going ships and 2,00,000 inland vessels exchange their cargoes.
 - (iii) It connects the industrial area of Switzerland, Germany, France, Belgium and the Netherlands with the North Atlantic Sea-route.

18. “ ‘Erratic monsoon’ and ‘low productivity’ are the major problems of Indian agriculture.”
Substantiate the statement. [2½+2½=5]

Answer : Erratic Monsoon :

- (i) As irrigation covers only about 33 percent of the cultivated area in India, the rest of the cultivated land directly depends on the erratic monsoon.
- (ii) The rainfall in Rajasthan and other draught prone areas is too meagre and highly unreliable.
- (iii) The areas receiving high annual rainfall experience considerable fluctuations which makes them vulnerable to both drought and floods.
- (iv) Drought is a common phenomenon areas of low rainfall.
- (v) Flash floods occurred in Maharashtra, Gujarat and Rajasthan.

Low Productivity :

- (i) The agricultural productivity of the crops in India is lower than other countries like USA, Russia and Japan.
- (ii) The labour productivity is also low because of high pressure on land resources.
- (iii) The productivity in rainfed areas is particularly lower than irrigated areas.

19. Explain with examples, the factors that helped in the development of ‘Hugli industrial region’. [5]

OR

Explain with examples, the factors that helped in the development of ‘Mumbai-Pune industrial region’.

Answer : Factors that helped in the development of ‘Hugli Industrial region’ :

- (i) Hugli river provides cheap transport.
- (ii) Kolkata and Haldai ports facilitate export and import.
- (iii) Power available from Damodar Valley and coal field from Chhota Nagpur region also aided the development.
- (iv) Availability of raw materials like jute, tea, iron ore deposits etc. from nearby areas contributed to the development.
- (v) Cheap labour available from thickly populated part of Bihar, Eastern Uttar Pradesh and Odisha.
- (vi) Kolkata was well connected with interior parts by railway lines and road routes.
- (vii) Examples : Cotton textile, Jute textile, Paper textile machineries pharmaceuticals etc.

OR

Factors that helped in the development of ‘Mumbai-Pune Industrial region’ :

- (i) Development started with the location of cotton textile industry in Mumbai.
 - (ii) Moist climate suitable for cotton textile.
 - (iii) Opening of Suez canal in 1860 provided impetus to the growth of Mumbai port.
 - (iv) Hydro electricity was developed in the Western Ghat region to fulfill the requirements of this industry.
 - (v) Opening of the Mumbai high petroleum field and erection of nuclear energy plants added additional pull to this industry.
 - (vi) Examples : Engineering goods, petroleum refining, petrochemicals, leather, synthetic and plastic goods etc.
20. “India has one of the largest network of roads in the world.” Support the statement with examples. [1 × 5 = 5]

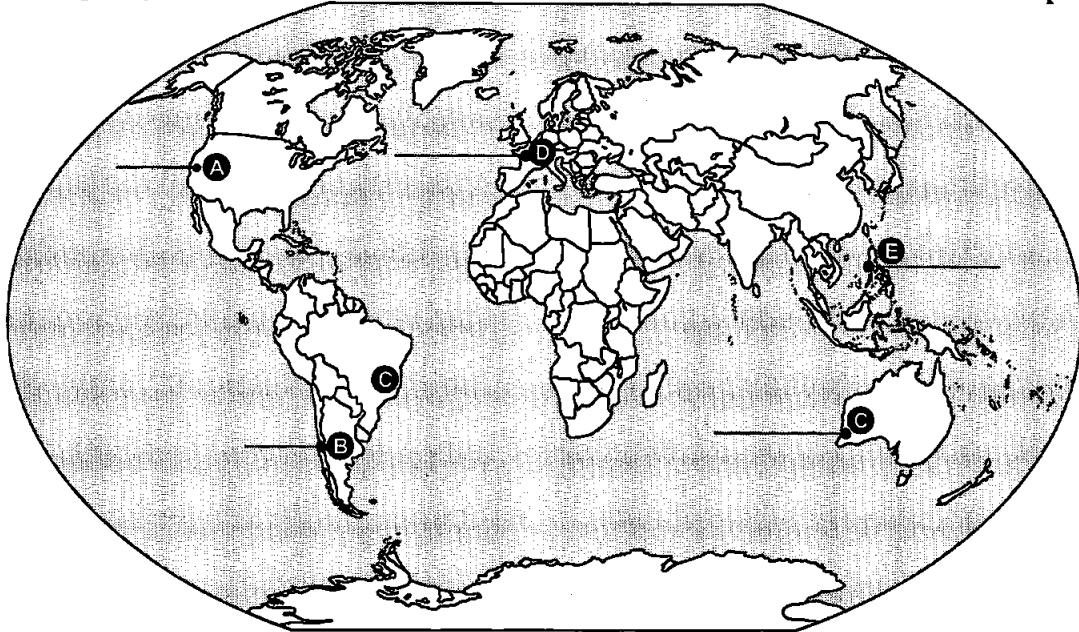
Answer : India has one of the largest networks of roads in the world.

- (i) The network of roads is of a total length of 54.8 lakh km as per the economic survey 2016-17.
- (ii) 85% of passengers and 70% freight traffic are carried by roads.
- (iii) Roads are concentrated in and around urban centres, rural and remote areas.
- (iv) Under Pradhan Mantri Sadak Yojna all villages are connected with all weather roads.
- (v) Construction of Golden Quadrilateral and North-South, East-West corridors and many super expressways have been built.

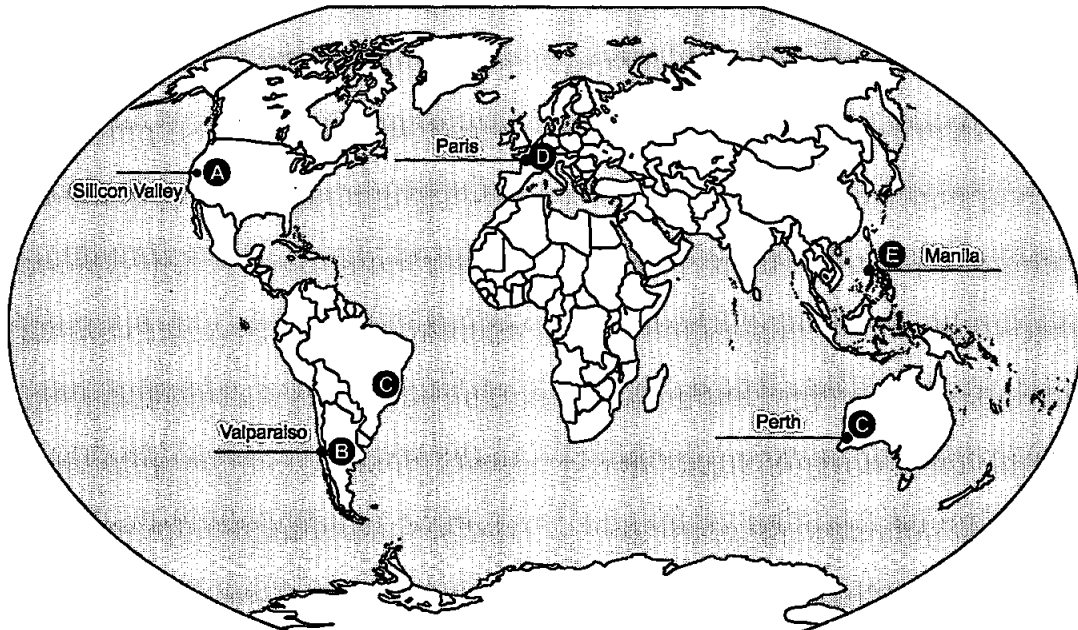
21. Identify the five geographical features shown on the given political outline map of the world as A, B, C, D and E. Write their correct names on the lines drawn near them with the help of the following information :

- (A) An industrial region
- (B) A major seaport
- (C) The terminal station of a transcontinental railway
- (D) An international airport
- (E) A mega city.

[5 × 1 = 5]



Answer :



22. Locate and label any five of the following geographical features with appropriate symbols on the political outline map of India :

[5 × 1 = 5]

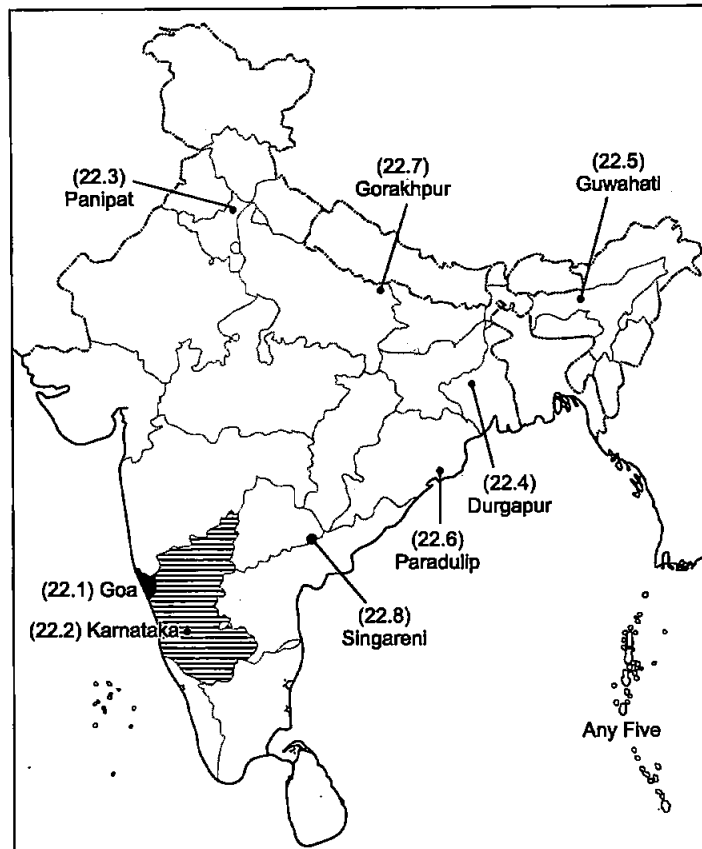
- (22.1) The state with highest level of urbanisation.
- (22.2) The leading state in the production of coffee.
- (22.3) An oil refinery in Haryana.
- (22.4) The steel plant setup in collaboration with U.K.
- (22.5) An international airport in Assam.

(22.6) The major seaport in Odisha.

(22.7) The Headquarters of North-Eastern Railway.

(22.8) Singareni coal mines.

Answer :



••

Geography 2019 (Delhi)

SET II

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum marks : 100

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

3. Write the meaning of 'Tourism'. [1]

Answer : Tourism is the travel undertaken for the purpose of recreation rather than business.

4. Mention any two ill effects of free trade and economic globalisation. [$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$]

Answer : Two ill effects of free trade and economic globalisation :

- (i) Developed countries keep their own market protected from foreign products.
- (ii) Countries also need to be cautious about dumped goods.
- (iii) It widens the gap between rich and poor countries, making rich countries more rich.

6. Examine the importance of irrigation in Indian context. [1]

Answer : Irrigation is needed for agriculture due to uneven distribution of rainfall from time to time and place to place in the country.

8. Explain the concept of environmental determination with examples. [$1 \times 3 = 3$]

Answer : Concept of Environment Determinism : In the early stages of their interaction with their natural environment, humans were greatly influenced by it. They adapted to the dictates of nature. This is so because the level of technology was very low and the stage of human social development was also primitive. This type of interaction between primitive human society and strong forces of nature was termed as Environmental Determinism.

(i) At the stage of very low technological development one can imagine the presence of a naturalised human, who listened to Nature, was afraid of its fury and worshipped it.

(ii) There is direct dependence of human beings on nature for resources which sustain them. The physical environment for such societies becomes the "Mother Nature".

Example : Benda, who lives in the wilds of the Abujh Maad area of Central India.

15. Describe any five characteristics of 'subsistence agriculture' practised in the world. [1×5=5]

Answer : Characteristics of subsistence agriculture :

(i) Farmers consume almost all of their products locally grown.

(ii) It is classified into two types : Primitive subsistence agriculture and Intensive subsistence agriculture.

(iii) Primitive subsistence agriculture or shifting cultivation is widely practised by many tribes in the tropical regions.

(iv) Intensive subsistence agriculture is practised in densely populated regions of monsoon Asia.

(v) Intensive subsistence agriculture is divided into intensive subsistence agriculture dominated by paddy cultivation and intensive subsistence agriculture dominated by crops other than paddy.

18. "Lack of 'land reforms' and 'degradation of cultivable land' are the major problems of Indian agriculture." Substantiate the statement.

[2½+2½=5]

Answer : Major problems of the Indian Agriculture :

(i) **Lack of Land Reforms :**

1. Due to exploitative revenue systems such as Mahalwari, Ryotwari and Zamindari, operational since the British era, Indian farmers were exploited for a long time.

2. Even when the land reforms were made top priority after independence, the reforms were not carried out as many state governments avoided taking politically tough decisions which went against the wealthy zamindars.

(ii) **Degradation of Cultivable Land :**

1. Faulty strategy of agricultural development has led to degradation of cultivated land.

2. Alkalisiation and salinization of soils and waterlogging has also made agriculture lands less fertile.

3. Excessive use of chemicals such as pesticides and insecticides has accumulated in huge amounts in the soil.

20. "Waterways is an important mode of transport for both passenger and cargo traffic in India." Support the statement with examples. [1×5=5]

Answer : Importance of water transport in India :

(i) It is the cheapest mode of transport.

(ii) It is suitable for carrying heavy and bulky material.

(iii) It is fuel efficient and eco friendly.

(iv) India contributes 1% of the country's transportation through inland waterways. It comprises rivers, canals backwaters, creeks etc.

(v) Ocean routes will help in doubling India's foreign trade.

●●

Geography 2019 (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.

3. Write the meaning of 'Trading Centres'. [1]

Answer : Trading Centres : Places where buying and selling of commodities and services take place are known as trading centres.

4. Mention any two features of 'Commercial Ports'. [½+½=1]

Answer : Features of commercial ports :

(i) These ports handle general cargo and manufactured goods.

(ii) They also handle passenger traffic.

6. Examine the importance of 'Lagoons and Backwaters'. [1]

Answer : They are used for fishing and irrigating certain varieties of paddy crops coconut, etc.

8. Examine the concept of 'Possibilism' with suitable examples. [1×3=3]

Answer : With the passage of time, people begin to understand their environment and the forces of nature. With social and cultural development, humans develop better and more efficient technology. They move from a state of necessity to a state of freedom. They create possibilities with the resources obtained from the environment. The human activities create

cultural landscape. Human activities take place everywhere—health resorts on highlands, huge urban sprawls, fields, orchards and pastures in plains and rolling hills, ports on the coasts, oceanic routes on the oceanic surface and satellites in the space.

Nature provides opportunities and human beings make use of these and so gradually nature gets humanised and starts bearing the imprints of human endeavour.

15. Describe any five features of 'plantation agriculture' practised in the world. [1×5=5]

Answer :

(i) Plantation agriculture was introduced by the Europeans in colonies situated in the tropics. Some of the important plantation crops are tea, coffee, cocoa, rubber, cotton, oil palm, sugarcane, bananas and pineapples.

(ii) The characteristic features of this type of farming are large estates or plantations, large capital investment, managerial and technical support, scientific methods of cultivation, single crop specialisation, cheap labour, and a good system of transportation which links the estates to the factories and markets for the export of the products.

(iii) The French established cocoa and coffee plantations in West Africa. The British set up large tea gardens in India and Sri Lanka, rubber plantations in Malaysia and sugarcane and banana plantations in West Indies.

(iv) Spanish and Americans invested heavily in coconut and sugarcane plantations in the Philippines. The Dutch once had monopoly over sugarcane plantation in Indonesia. Some coffee fazendas (large plantations) in Brazil are still managed by Europeans.

(v) Today, ownership of the majority of plantations has passed into the hands of the government or the nationals of the countries concerned.

18. "After independence various important strategies were adopted for agricultural development in India." Substantiate the statement. [1×5=5]

Answer : Indian agricultural economy was largely subsistence in nature after Independence. During partition about one-third of the irrigated land in undivided India went to Pakistan.

(i) After Independence, the immediate goal of the Government was to increase food-grains production by :

1. Switching over from cash crops to food crops.
2. Intensification of cropping over already cultivable land.

3. Increasing cultivation by bringing cultivate land and fallow land under plough.

(ii) This strategy helped in increasing food grains production. But it stagnated during late 1950s. Intensive Agricultural District Programme and Intensive Agricultural Area Programme were launched to overcome to this problem.

(iii) New seed varieties of wheat and rice known as HYVs were available for cultivation by mid-1960. Package technology including HYVs was introduced in Punjab, Haryana, Western Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat.

(iv) This strategy of agricultural development led to increase in production of the food grains at very fast rate and this agricultural growth came to be known as Green Revolution. This strategy of agricultural development made the country self-reliant in food grain production.

(v) Planning Commission of India initiated agro-climatic planning in 1988 to induce regionally balanced agricultural development in the country. It also emphasised the need for diversification and harnessing of resources for development of dairy farming, poultry, horticulture etc.

20. "Pipelines have become the most convenient and efficient mode of transporting liquids and gases over long distances in India." Support the statement with examples. [1×5=5]

Answer : Pipelines have become the most convenient and efficient mode of transporting liquids and gases over long distances in India.

(i) Solids can be transported in the form of slurry by pipelines.

(ii) Oil and natural gas are transported to the thermal power stations and fertilizer plants.

(iii) Pipelines have been constructed like Hazira, Vijaypur and Jagdishpur (HVJ Pipeline).

(iv) Its initial cost is high but in the long run it is very cheap.

(v) Pipelines can be laid over difficult terrain as well as under water.

(vi) Their operation and maintenance costs are lower and involve very low energy consumption.

●●

Students don't need to purchase any Guide, Question Bank or Sample/model paper from market. All material will be available on this website in the form of free PDFs by 30 September. On website www.cbsepdf.com following materials will be provided :

1. NCERT Solutions
2. Previous Years Papers (2011-2019)
3. Previous Years Chapterwise Question Bank
4. 20 Solved Sample Paper

Students can download from following website

www.cbsepdf.com

A mission for free content for all.