



भूगोल Geography

कक्षा / Class XII

2025-26

विद्यार्थी सहायक सामग्री
Student Support Material



केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन ~ Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan

संदेश

विद्यालयी शिक्षा में शैक्षिक उत्कृष्टता प्राप्त करना एवं नवाचार द्वारा उच्च - नवीन मानक स्थापित करना केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन की नियमित कार्यप्रणाली का अविभाज्य अंग है। राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 2020 एवं पी. एम. श्री विद्यालयों के निर्देशों का पालन करते हुए गतिविधि आधारित पठन-पाठन, अनुभवजन्य शिक्षण एवं कौशल विकास को समाहित कर, अपने विद्यालयों को हमने ज्ञान एवं खोज की अद्भुत प्रयोगशाला बना दिया है। माध्यमिक स्तर तक पहुँच कर हमारे विद्यार्थी सैद्धांतिक समझ के साथ-साथ, रचनात्मक, विश्लेषणात्मक एवं आलोचनात्मक चिंतन भी विकसित कर लेते हैं। यही कारण है कि वह बोर्ड कक्षाओं के दौरान विभिन्न प्रकार के मूल्यांकनों के लिए सहजता से तैयार रहते हैं। उनकी इस यात्रा में हमारा सतत योगदान एवं सहयोग आवश्यक है - केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन के पांचों आंचलिक शिक्षा एवं प्रशिक्षण संस्थान द्वारा संकलित यह विद्यार्थी सहायक-सामग्री इसी दिशा में एक आवश्यक कदम है। यह सहायक सामग्री कक्षा 9 से 12 के विद्यार्थियों के लिए सभी महत्वपूर्ण विषयों पर तैयार की गयी है। केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन की विद्यार्थी सहायक- सामग्री अपनी गुणवत्ता एवं परीक्षा संबंधी सामग्री संकलन की विशेषज्ञता के लिए जानी जाती है और शिक्षा से जुड़े विभिन्न मंचों पर इसकी सराहना होती रही है। मुझे विश्वास है कि यह सहायक सामग्री विद्यार्थियों की सहयोगी बनकर निरंतर मार्गदर्शन करते हुए उन्हें सफलता के लक्ष्य तक पहुँचाएगी।

शुभाकांक्षा सहित ।

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**CLASS XII
COURSE STRUCTURE
BOOK- FUNDAMENTAL OF HUMAN GEOGRAPHY**

Chapter No.	Chapter Name	Weightage
Unit I		
1	Human Geography	3
Unit II		
2	The World Population Density Distribution and Growth	8
3	Human Development	

Unit III

4	Primary Activities	19
5	Secondary Activities	
6	Tertiary and Quaternary Activities	
7	Transport and Communication	
8	International Trade	
Map Work (Based on identification of features on World Political Map)		5
	Total	35

BOOK- INDIA PEOPLE AND ECONOMY

Chapter No.	Chapter Name	Weightage
Unit I		
1	Population Distribution Density Growth and Composition	5
Unit II		
2	Human Settlements	3
Unit III		
3	Land Resources and Agriculture	
4	Water Resources	
5	Mineral and Energy Resources	
6	Planning and Sustainable Development in Indian Context	
Unit IV		
7	Transport and Communication	
8	International Trade	7
Unit V		
9	Geographical Perspective on selected issues and problems	5
Map Work (Based on locating and labelling on a political map of India)		5
Total		35

BOOK- PRACTICAL WORK IN GEOGRAPHY II

Chapter No.	Chapter Name	Weightage
1	Data-its source and Compilation	18
2	Data Processing	
3	Graphical representation of Data	
4	Spatial Information Technology	
Practical Record Book and Viva Voce		5
Total		30

FUNDAMENTALS OF HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

(Map work on identification of features based on units I to III on the outline physical/political map of the World)

Chapter No. and Name	Map Items
1. Human Geography	Nil
2. The World Population Density Distribution and Growth	Nil
3. Human Development	Nil
4. Primary Activities	1. Areas of subsistence gathering (Fig 4.2) 2. Major areas of nomadic herding of the world (Fig 4.4) 3. Major areas of commercial livestock rearing (Fig 4.6)

	4. Major areas of extensive commercial grain farming (Fig 4.12) 5. Major areas of mixed farming of the World (Fig 4.14)
5. Secondary Activities	Nil
6. Tertiary and Quaternary Activities	Nil
7. Transport and Communication	<p>Terminal Stations of Transcontinental Railways- Trans-Siberian, Trans Canadian, Trans-Australian Railways</p> <p>Major Sea Ports- Europe: North Cape, London, Hamburg North America: Vancouver, San Francisco, New Orleans South America: Rio De Janeiro, Colon, Valparaiso Africa: Suez and Cape Town Asia: Yokohama, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Aden, Karachi, Kolkata Australia: Perth, Sydney, Melbourne</p> <p>Major Airports- Asia: Tokyo, Beijing, Mumbai, Jeddah, Aden Africa: Johannesburg & Nairobi Europe: Moscow, London, Paris, Berlin and Rome North America: Chicago, New Orleans, Mexico City South America: Buenos Aires, Santiago Australia: Darwin and Wellington</p> <p>Inland Waterways- Suez Canal, Panama Canal, Rhine waterways and St. Lawrence Seaways</p>
8. International Trade	Nil

Book: India People and Economy

(Map work on locating and labelling of features based on outline political/physical map of India.)

Chapter No. and Name	Map Items
1. Population Distribution Density Growth and Composition	State with highest population density & state with lowest population density (2011)
2. Human Settlement	Nil
3. Land Resources and Agriculture	Leading producing states of the following crops: (a) Rice (b) Wheat (c) Cotton (d) Jute (e) Sugarcane (f) Tea and (g) Coffee
4. Water Resources	Nil
5. Mineral And Energy Resources	Mines: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Iron-ore mines: Mayurbhanj, Bailadila, Ratnagiri, Bellary Manganese mines: Balaghat, Shimoga Copper mines: Hazaribagh, Singhbhum, Khetari Bauxite mines: Katni, Bilaspur and Koraput Coal mines: Jharia, Bokaro, Raniganj, Neyveli Oil Refineries: Mathura, Jamnagar, Barauni
6. Planning and Sustainable Development in Indian Context	Nil
7. Transport and Communication	Nil

8. International Trade	Major Sea Ports: Kandla, Mumbai, Marmagao, Kochi, Mangalore, Tuticorin, Chennai, Vishakhapatnam, Paradwip, Haldia
	International Airports: Ahmedabad, Mumbai, Bengaluru, Chennai, Kolkata, Guwahati, Delhi, Amritsar, Thiruvananthapuram & Hyderabad.
9. Geographical Perspective on selected issues and problems	Nil

BOOK- FUNDAMENTALS OF HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

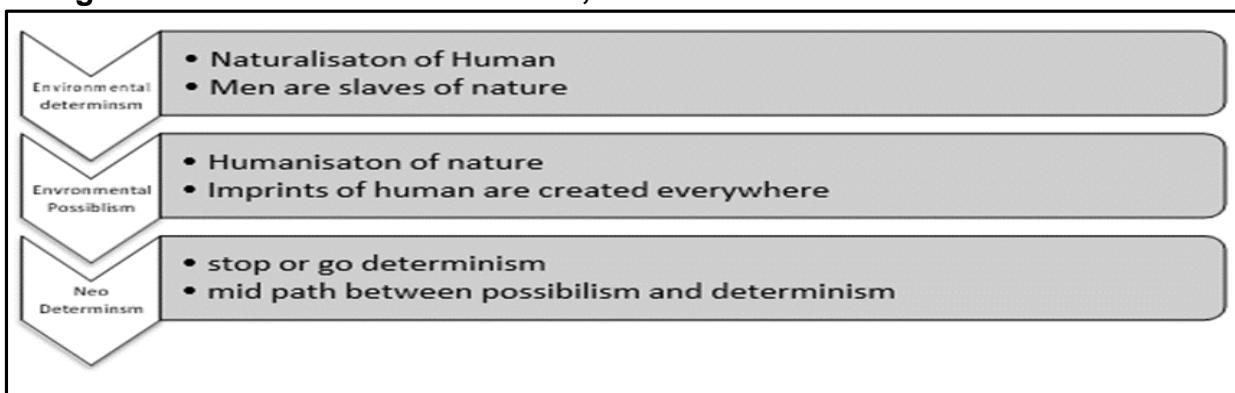
UNIT –I (WEIGHTAGE: 3 MARKS)

CHAPTER-01: HUMAN GEOGRAPHY NATURE AND SCOPE

GIST OF THE LESSON

- Human geography is the synthetic study of relationship between human societies and earth's surface. **Ratzel**.
- Human geography is the study of –the changing relationship between the unresting man and the unstable earth. **Ellen C. Semple**.
- Human Geography offers a new conception of the interrelationships between earth and human beings. **Paul Vidal de la Blache**.
- Father of Human Geography- Fredric Ratzel.
- The interaction between primitive society and nature is called Environmental Determinism

Meaning and differences of Determinism, Possibilism & Neo determinism as under: -



Evolution of Human Geography through the corridors of time:

different approaches of human geography which changed over the time
(from early colonial period to present time)

early colonial period-exploration and discription → later colonial period -regional analysis

In 1930 -Areal Differentiation → between 1950s to late 1960- spatial Organisation → 1970s Emergence of Humanistic radical and behavioural school which emphasised on the qualitative aspect of human life

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (1 MARK)

Q1. Assertion: Regional analysis was used to study geography.

Reason: Elaborate description of all aspects of region were undertaken.

[a] Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

[b] Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A.

[c] A is true but R is false. [d] A is false but R is true.

Ans: [a] Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

Q2. Assertion: Understanding of friction and heat helped the humans in discovering the fire.

Reason: Technology enables the humans to overcome the limitation imposed by nature.

[a] Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

[b] Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A.

[c] A is true but R is false. [d] A is false but R is true.

Ans: [b] Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A.

Q3. Assertion (A): Neo –determinism is based on middle path approach.

Reason(R): There are no possibilities of absolutism in this world.

(A) Both A and R are true and R explains A

(B) Both A and R are true, but R does not explain A

(C) A is true, but R is false (D) A is false, but R is true.

Ans: (A) Both A and R are true and R explains A

SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS (1X3 MARKS)

Q1. Read the case study given below and answer the questions that follow.

Winters in the town of Trondheim mean fierce winds and heavy snow. The skies are dark for months. Kari drives to work in the dark at 8 am. She has special tyres for the winter and keeps the headlights of her powerful car switched on. Her office is artificially heated at a comfortable 23 degrees Celsius. The campus of the university she works in is built under a huge glass dome. This dome keeps the snow out in winter and lets in the sunshine in the summer.

The temperature is controlled carefully and there is adequate lighting. Even though fresh vegetables and plants don't grow much in harsh weather, Kari keeps an orchid on her desk and enjoys eating tropical fruits like banana and kiwi.

(i) What is the weather condition of Trondheim during winter?

Ans: Winters in the town of Trondheim mean fierce winds and heavy snow.

(ii) The life of Kari describes which approaches of Human Geography?

Ans: The life of Kari describes Possibilism approach of Human geography.

(iii) Kari enjoys which types of fruits?

Ans: Kari enjoys eating tropical fruits like banana and kiwi.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (3 MARKS)

Q1. Study the given picture and answer the questions below-

1.1. Identify the nature of human geography in given picture.

Ans: Naturalization of humans

1.2. What human activity is being depicted in the image?

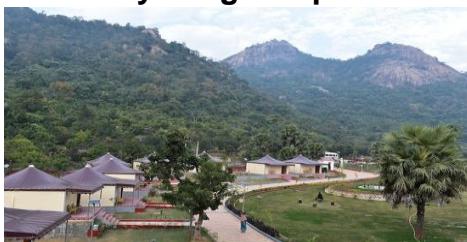
Ans: Hunting

1.3. How does this image reflect the shift from "environmental determinism" to "possibilism" in human geography?



Ans: The image might reinforce the idea that the environment is a constraint, with human activity limited by harsh conditions.

Q2. Study the given picture and answer the questions below-



2.1. How do humans modify and shape nature to suit their needs?

Ans: Everywhere there are possibilities and man is the master of these possibilities. Man can transform nature and culture through technological knowledge.

2.2. How does the concept of Possibilism differ from Environmental Determinism? Relate your answer to the image.

Ans: Environmental determinism suggests that the physical environment dictates how human societies develop and behave, while possibilism argues that humans have the agency to adapt and modify their environment to achieve desired outcomes

2.3. Suggest one benefit and one challenge of human intervention in such extreme environments.

Ans: Benefit- Improved ecosystem **and** Challenge: Disruption of ecological balance

Q3. Distinguish between regional approach and systematic approach of Geography.

Systematic Approach	Regional Approach
1. Based on political units.	1. Based on geographical units.
2. Single element is taken for studies Such as climate.	2. Based on similarities.

Q4. How does dualism manifest in the field of geography? Mention any three examples.

Ans:

- Dualism simply refers existence of two schools of thoughts at a time, like- Physical Geography vs. Human Geography, Nomothetic vs Idiographic.
- Likewise, there is a debate whether geography should be studied with a regional or systematic approach.
- Similarly, determinism vs. possibilism is another aspect of dualistic approach in Human Geography.

Q5. “Conceptually, Neo determinism reflects a middle path between environmental determinism and possibilism”. Explain.

Ans.

- This concept was introduced by Griffith Taylor.
- This concept gives a middle path between Environmental Determinism and Possibilism.
- The concept shows that neither is there a situation of absolute necessity nor is there a condition of absolute freedom.

UNIT –II (WEIGHTAGE: 8 MARKS)

CHAPTER-2: THE WORLD POPULATION DISTRIBUTION, DENSITY, AND GROWTH

GIST OF THE CHAPTER

Patterns of Population Distribution in the World-

- The term population distribution refers to the way people are spaced over the earth's surface.
- Broadly, 90% of the world population lives in about 10 % of its land area.
- The 10 most populous countries of the world contribute about 60 % of the world's population.
- Of these 10 countries, 6 are located in Asia.

Density of Population-

$$\text{Population Density} = \text{population} / \text{Area}$$

Factors Influencing the Distribution of Population-

- I. Geographical Factors- Availability of water, Landforms, Climate, Soils.
- II. Economic Factors- Minerals, Urbanisation and Industrialisation.

III-Social and Cultural Factors- Some places attract more people because they have religious or cultural significance.

SOME BASIC CONCEPTS OF POPULATION GEOGRAPHY

- **Growth of Population:** The change of population in a particular area between two points of time is known as the growth of population.
- **Growth Rate of Population:** This is the change of population expressed in percentage.
- **Natural Growth of Population:**

$$\text{Natural Growth} = \text{Births} - \text{Deaths}$$

$$\text{Actual Growth of Population} = \text{Births} - \text{Deaths} + \text{In Migration} - \text{Out Migration}$$

Positive Growth of Population-

$$\text{Positive Growth of Population} = \text{birth rate} > \text{death rate}$$

Negative Growth of Population: If the population decreases between two points of time it is known as negative growth of population

Components of Population Change- There are three components of population change – births, deaths, and migration.

The crude birth rate (CBR)

$$\text{CBR} = \text{Bi}/\text{P} \times 1000$$

Here, CBR = Crude Birth Rate; Bi = live births during the year; P = mid-year population of the area.

Crude Death Rate (CDR)

$$\text{CDR} = \text{D}/\text{P} \times 1000$$

Here, CDR=Crude Death Rate; D= Number of deaths; P=Estimated mid-year population of that year.

Place of Origin, and the place they move to is called the **Place of Destination**.

The **Push factors** make the place of origin seem less attractive for reasons like → **The Pull factors** make the place of destination seem more attractive than the place of origin **Trends in Population Growth-**

- The population on the earth is more than seven billion.
- In the first century A.D. it was below 300 million.
- It took only 12 years for it to rise from 5 billion to 6 billion.

Spatial Pattern of Population Change-

- The growth of population is low in developed countries as compared to developing countries.
- The world population growth rate is 1.4%, it is highest in Africa i.e. 2.6%, and lowest in Europe i.e. 0.1% means neither growth nor decline.

Impact of Population Change

- Population growth beyond a certain level leads to problems in which the depletion of resources is the most serious.
- Population decline is also a matter of concern. It indicates that resources that had supported a population earlier are now insufficient to maintain the population.

Demographic Transition-

The **first stage** has high fertility and high mortality because people reproduce more to compensate for the deaths due to epidemics and variable food supply. Two hundred years ago all the countries of the world were in this stage.

$$\text{BR} \uparrow\uparrow \quad \text{DR} \uparrow\uparrow = \text{GROWTH} \approx (\text{Stable})$$

In the second stage Fertility remains high but it declines with time. Improvements in sanitation and health conditions lead to a decline in mortality. Because of this gap the net addition to population is high.

BR ↑↑ DR ↑↓ = GROWTH ↑↑↑ (Population Explosion)

In the Third stage, both fertility and mortality decline considerably. The population is either stable or grows slowly.

BR ↓↓ DR ↓↓ = GROWTH ≈ (Stable)

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (1 MARK)

Q1. Match the following-

1. In migration	(i) Unemployment
2. Out-migration	(ii) Better conditions of livelihood
3. Pull factors	(iii) Migrants who move to new places
4. Push factors	(iv) Migrants who come from a place

1 2 3 4

(A) (iii) (iv) (i) (ii)
 (B) (ii) (i) (iii) (iv)
 (C) (iv) (iii) (ii) (i)
 (D) (ii) (iv) (i) (iii)

Ans. (C) (iv) (iii) (ii) (i)

Q2. Assertion: People prefer living on flat plains and gentle slopes.

Reason: These areas are favourable for the production of crops and to build roads and industries.

Options

- (A) Only statement I is correct
- (B) Both statements I and II are correct and statement II explain statements I correctly
- (C) Only statement II is correct
- (D) Both statements I and II are incorrect.

Ans. (B) Both statements I and II are correct and statement II explain statements I correctly

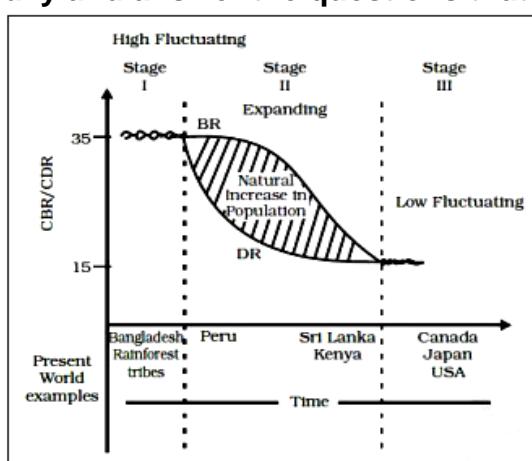
Q3.Assertion- Mediterranean region have been inhabited from early period in history.

Reason-Plain areas are favourable for the production of crops and to build roads and industries

- [a] Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- [b] Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A
- [c] A is true but R is false.
- [d] A is false but R is true. Ans: [a]

DIAGRAM BASED QUESTIONS (1X3 MARKS)

Q1. Study the graph carefully and answer the questions that follow:



(I) which stage represents population explosion?

Ans: 2nd stage represent population explosion.

(II) Why does the population remain low fluctuating in third stage?

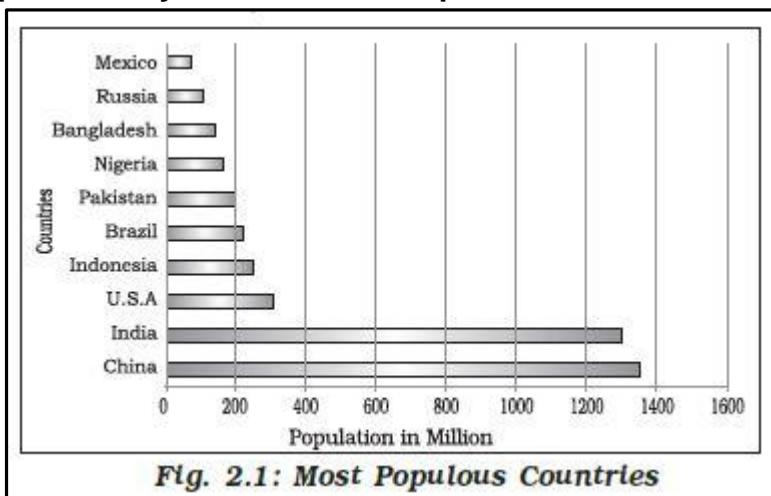
Ans: Due to developed economy.

(III) What led to decline in birth rate in stage II?

Ans: Increased prosperity.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (3 MARKS)

Q1. Study the graph carefully and answer the questions that follow-



1.1. Identify the third highest populous country.

Ans: U.S.A.

16. Identify the Asian country which is 4th largest in the world in terms of population.

Ans: Pakistan

17. Which continent has the largest concentration of the world most populated countries?

Ans: Asia.

Q2. How can governments and societies implement measures to control population growth?

Ans: There are a number of measures to control population: - (i) Family planning programs (ii) Free distribution of contraceptives (iii) Awareness to education and health

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (5 MARKS)

Q1. "90 per cent of the world population lives in about 10 per cent of its total land area, whereas the remaining 10 per cent population resides in the 90 per cent of its land area". Support the statement with suitable examples.

Ans: It is true that 90 per cent of the world population lives in about 10 per cent of its total land area, whereas remaining 10 per cent population resides in the 90 per cent of its land area. The factor which affects the distribution of the population in the world are: Cultural Factors, Physical Factors, Means of Transport, and Economic Condition.

Q2. "Two regions in India have similar total populations, but one has a higher population density than the other. What could be the reasons for this difference?" Examine the four geographical factors that influence the density of the population.

Answer: The region with higher population density may have a smaller land area, better infrastructure, urban centres, more employment opportunities, and fertile land. In contrast, the other region might be larger but less developed or more difficult to live in. Geographical factors that influence the density of the population in the world are Relief, Plains, Climate, and Soil.

CHAPTER-3: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

GIST OF THE LESSON

Growth and Development- Growth is quantitative and value neutral. It may have a positive or a negative sign. This means that the change may be either positive (showing an increase) or negative (indicating a decrease). Development means a qualitative change which is always value positive.

- Pakistani economist **Dr Mahbub-ul-Haq** created the Human Development Index in **1990**. According to him, development is all about enlarging people's choices in order to lead long, healthy lives with dignity.
- The United Nations Development Programme has used his concept of human development to publish the Human Development Report annually since 1990.
- Nobel Laureate **Prof Amartya Sen** saw an increase in freedom. Dr. Mahbub-ul-Haq and Prof. Amartya Sen: architect of human development index.

Approaches to Human Development:

- 1. Income approach:** oldest approach-high income means high development.
- 2. Welfare approach:** Government expenditure on welfare purposes-like health, education.
- 3. Basic needs approach:** this concept was proposed by ILO (International Labour Organization) which focuses six basic needs (health, water, food, water supply, sanitation, and housing).
- 4. Capability approach:** this approach is associated with Prof. Amartya Sen which states that for ensuring human development access to resources, education, and health facilities.

Indicators of Human Development Index- 1. Areas of health- The indicator chosen to assess health is the life expectancy at birth. A higher life expectancy means that people have a greater chance of living longer and healthier lives.

2. Areas of education- The adult literacy rate and the gross enrolment ratio represent access to knowledge. The number of adults who are able to read and write and the number of children enrolled in schools show how easy or difficult it is to access knowledge in a particular country.

3. Access to resources- Access to resources is measured in terms of purchasing power (in U.S. dollars).

Measuring of human development: Countries rank in terms of HDI value ranges from '0 to 1' based on access to resources, education, and health facilities.

HDI report published first time in 1990 by UNDP (United Nations Development Programme).

International Comparisons:

1. High HDI countries (above 0.8 HDI value): includes 57 countries (As per HDI report 2022. Top ten countries are 1. Norway, 2. Iceland, 3. Australia, 4. Luxembourg, 5. Canada, 6. Sweden, 7. Switzerland, 8. Ireland, 9. Belgium, and 10. United States).

2. Medium HDI countries (0.5 to 0.799 HDI value): includes 88 countries having higher social diversity.

3. Low HDI countries (below 0.5 HDI value): includes 32 countries, where civil war, famine, high incident of diseases is common in these countries.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (1 MARK)

Q1. Statement 1: Development occurs when positive growth takes place.

Statement 2: Positive growth always leads to development.

- A. Only 1 is correct
- B. Only 2 is correct
- C. Both the statements are incorrect.
- D. Both statements are correct and statement 2 correctly explains the statement 1

Ans. (B) Only 1 is correct

Q2. Statement 1: Human development means enlarging people choices and raising the level of well-being.

Statement 2: Human development can be achieved by investing more on health and education.

- A. Only 1 is correct
- B. Only 2 is correct
- C. Both the statements are incorrect.
- D. Both statements are correct and statement 2 correctly explains the statement 1

Ans. (D) both statements are correct and statement 2 correctly explains the statement

Q3. Assertion: India's Human Development Index (HDI) rank in the world is 134.

Reason: HDI measures achievement in economic growth, standard of living and mortality rate.

[a] Both A and B are true and B is the correct explanation of A.

[b] Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A.
[c] A is true but R is false. [d] A is false but R is true.

Ans: [b] Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A.

SOURCE BASED QUESTION (1X3 MARKS)

Q1. Read the following source and answer the questions that follow:

Since 1990 the United Nation development program (UNDP) has been publishing the human development report every year. This report provide a rank wise list of all member countries according to the level of Human Development .The Human Development Index and the human poverty index are two important indices to measure Human Development used by the UNDP. Bhutan is the only country in the world to officially proclaim the gross national happiness (GNH) as the measure of the country progress. Material progress and technological development are approached more captiously taking into consideration the possible harm they might bring to the environment or the other aspect of culture and spiritual live of the Bhutanese. This simply means material progress cannot come at the cost of happiness. GNH encourages us to think of the, non-material and quality aspect of development.

(I) When did first published human development report?

(c) Ans. 1990

(II) Which agency brings out the Human Development report?

Ans. United Nations Development Programme publishes human development report annually.

(III) What are two important indices to measure human development used by the UNDP?

Ans. Human Development Index and Human Poverty

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (3 MARKS)

Q1. Study the graph carefully and answer the questions that follow-



1.1. What is meaningful life?

Ans. A meaningful life is not just a long one. It must be a life with some purpose. This means that people must be healthy, be able to develop their talents

1.2. What does the woman hope to achieve in the future?

Ans. She hopes to find a cheaper and more effective cure to treat cancer.

1.3. What contrast does the image show between the two individuals?

Ans. The image shows a contrast between hopelessness and ambition.

Differentiate between growth and development.

Ans:

Q2. "The basic goal of development is to create conditions where the people can live meaningful life". What do you mean by meaningful life?

Ans: A meaningful life is not just a long life, it also includes- Healthy life, Purposeful life, Free to achieve their goal, Able to develop their talent.

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (5MARKS)

Q1. How do different approaches define and measure human development?

Ans:

1. **Income approach:** oldest approach-high income means high development.

2. **Welfare approach:** Government expenditure on welfare purposes-like health, education.

3. **Basic need approach:** this concept proposed by ILO (International Labour Organization)- human development indicates based on six basic needs (health, water, food, water supply, sanitation, and housing).

4. **Capability approach:** this approach associates with Prof. Amartya Sen- access to resources, education, and health facilities.

Q2. How would you define the concept of human development? What are the four main pillars of human development, and how do they support overall well-being?

Ans: Human development refers to qualitative positive changes in everything around human beings. The idea of Human Development is supported by four main concepts namely equity sustain productivity and empowerment two of the four pillar of Human Development are as follows

i) **Equity-** refers to providing equal access to opportunity to all respective of the Year gender race income and caste.

ii) **Sustainability-** means making opportunity available to all continuously and each generation using the resources judiciously keeping in mind.

iii) **Productivity-** refers to productivity of human labour. People are the resources of the Nations.

iv) **Empowerment-** It means to have the right to make choice. It can be obtained by increasing freedom and capabilities of the people. Good governance and people-oriented policies of the government.

UNIT –III ((WEIGHTAGE: 19 MARKS)

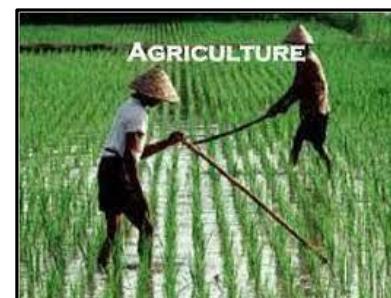
CHAPTER-4: PRIMARY ACTIVITIES

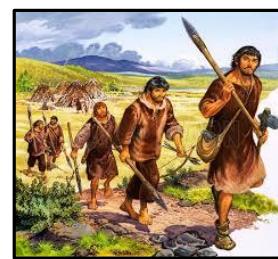
GIST OF THE LESSON

Primary Activities: It introduces primary activities as economic activities that involve extraction and production of natural resources directly from the Earth.

Types of Primary Activities:

- **Agriculture:** Covers different types of farming (subsistence and commercial), major crops, cropping patterns, and agricultural practices.
- **Mining:** Discusses types of minerals, mining methods, distribution of minerals, and their economic significance.
- **Fishing:** Includes types of fishing (inland and marine), fishing grounds, methods of fishing, and importance of fisheries.
- **Hunting and gathering:** the oldest economic activity that involves hunting animals and gathering plants.





- **Pastoralism:** the practice of herding and rearing animals on pastures, which can be done at a subsistence or commercial level.
- **Nomadic herding:** a type of Pastoralism where herders move with their animals to different places to find food and water.
- **Commercial livestock rearing:** the practice of rearing animals on permanent ranches, which is more organized and capital-intensive.
- Agriculture: the practice of cultivating crops and rearing livestock, which can be done at a subsistence or commercial level.
- **Subsistence agriculture:** the practice of cultivating crops and rearing livestock for personal consumption, which can be further divided into primitive and intensive subsistence agriculture.
- **Plantation agriculture:** the practice of cultivating crops on large estates or plantations, which requires a lot of capital investment and scientific methods of cultivation.
- **Extensive commercial grain cultivation:** the practice of cultivating crops like wheat, corn, and barley on large farms, which requires mechanization and produces a high yield per person.
- **Mixed farming:** the practice of cultivating crops and rearing livestock together, which is done in highly developed parts of the world.
- **Dairy farming:** the practice of rearing milch animals, which requires a lot of capital investment and labour.
- **Mediterranean agriculture:** the practice of cultivating crops like grapes, olives, and figs in the Mediterranean region.
- **Market gardening and horticulture:** the practice of cultivating high-value crops like vegetables, fruits, and flowers for urban markets.
- **Truck farming:** the practice of cultivating vegetables only, which is done near urban markets.
- **Factory farming:** the practice of rearing livestock and poultry in stalls and pens, which requires a lot of capital investment.
- **Co-operative farming:** the practice of pooling resources together to farm more efficiently and profitably.
- **Collective farming:** the practice of farming together and sharing the produce, which was introduced in the former USSR.

Mining: the extraction of minerals from the earth, which can be done through surface or underground mining.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (1 MARK)

Q1. Assertion: The number of pastoral nomads has been decreasing and the area operated by them shrinking.

Reason: This is due to the new political boundaries and new settlement plans by different countries.

- A is true and R is the correct reason for A.
- A is true and R is not the correct reason for A.
- A is true and R is false.
- A is false and R is true.

Ans. A. A is true and R is the correct reason for A.

Q2. Assertion: In Slash and Burn agriculture, farmers clear a patch of forest and start growing their crops. After few years, the farmer abandons that patch and moves to another patch.

Reason: This type of farming is common in Northeast India and is called Milpa here.

- A. A is true and R is the correct reason for A.
- B. A is true and R is not the correct reason for A.
- C. A is true and R is false.
- D. A is false and R is true.

Ans. C. A is true and R is false.

Q3. Assertion (A) Many species now have become extinct or endangered due to illegal hunting.

Reason (R) The early hunters used primitive tools made of stones, twigs or arrows so the number of animals killed were limited. Options;

A. Only statement 1 is correct.	B. Only statement 2 is correct
C. Both statements 1 and 2 are correct	D. Both statements are incorrect

Ans: C. both statements 1 and 2 are correct.

Q4. Assertion (A) Products of gathering cannot compete in the world market.

Reason (R) Synthetic products often of better quality and at lower prices.

A. Both the statements I and II are correct	
B. Both statements I and II are correct and the statement II is correct explanation of I.	
c. Both the statements are incorrect.	d. Only statement I is true.

Ans: B. Both statements I and II are correct and the statement II is correct explanation of I.

PICTURE BASED QUESTION (1X3)

Q1. Study the picture given below and answer the questions that follows-



1.1. What type of farming does this image represent?

Ans. It represents extensive or modern mechanized farming.

1.2. In which area this type of farming practiced?

Ans. Commercial grain cultivation is practised in the interior parts of semi-arid lands of the mid-latitudes.

1.3. What can be seen growing in the fields?

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

Q2. Study the picture given below and answer the questions that follows-



(I) Name the type of agriculture given in the picture.

Ans: Plantation agriculture

(II) What are Fazendas?

Ans: Coffee plantation in Brazil

(III) Name a few important crops of this type of agriculture.

Ans: Tea, Coffee, Rubber, Sugarcane.

3. Study the picture given below and answer the questions that follows-



3.1. What type of farming does this image represent?

Ans. It represents truck farming, where produce is grown and transported for sale.

3.2. What is the purpose of truck farming?

Ans. The purpose is to grow produce and transport it directly to markets for sale.

3.3. Write the major characteristics of Truck farming.

Ans. The regions where farmers specialise in vegetables only, the farming is known as truck farming. The distance of truck farms from the market is governed by the distance that a truck can cover overnight, hence the name truck farming.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (3 MARKS)

Q1. Study the picture given below and answer the questions that follows-



1.1. What activity are the people in the image engaged in?

Ans. They are herding animals, likely sheep or goats, across a vast landscape.

1.2. What mode of transportation are the people using?

A2. They are riding horses and using pack animals to carry their belongings.

1.3. What type of lifestyle does this image represent?

A3. The image represents a nomadic lifestyle, where people move with their animals in search of grazing land.

Q2. "Dairy farming has developed due to urbanisation." Explain with examples.

Ans: Dairy farming is developed near Urban-Centres. Farms are located near industrial and commercial towns which provide a market for dairy products. It is closely related to urbanisation. There is a great demand for milk products in towns due to increasing population.

In Europe, North-east American region and temperate grasslands of Australia and New Zealand, most of dairy centres are organised near big towns.

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (5MARKS)

Q1. Why hunting and gathering is considered a primitive economic activity. What are its main characteristics?

Ans: Some important characteristics are:

- It is practiced in regions with harsh climatic conditions.
- It involves primitive societies who extract plants and animals to satisfy their needs for food, shelter and clothing.
- This type of activity requires a small amount of capital investment.
- It operates at very low level of technology.
- The yield per person is very low and little or no surplus is produced.
- Areas: Gathering is practiced in High latitude zones which include Northern Canada, Northern Eurasia and Chile, Low latitude zones such as the Amazon basin, tropical Africa, northern fringe of Australia and the interior parts of Southeast Asia.

Q2. Why is plantation agriculture considered both labour-intensive and capital-intensive? Name a few important plantation crops from different countries.

Ans: Originally introduced by the Europeans in colonies situated in the tropics. Plantation agriculture considered both labor-intensive because-

- Profit oriented large-scale production system.
- Large estates and plantations.
- Huge capital investment.
- Totally market oriented.
- Scientific method of cultivation.
- Cheap and large skilled labour supply.
- Mono culture.

Q3. Explain any five characteristics of extensive commercial grain cultivation practised in the world?

Ans. The main characteristics of extensive commercial grain cultivation are as follows: It is more organized, Capital intensive, Practiced in permanent ranches, Larger areas and divided in to parcels, Number of animals are kept based on capacity of the pasture, Animals are sheep, cattle, goats and horses and products are meat, wool, hides and skin.

CHAPTER-5: SECONDARY ACTIVITIES

GIST OF THE LESSON

- Secondary activities add value to natural resources by transforming raw materials into valuable products.

Manufacturing: It involves a full array of production from handicrafts to moulding iron and steel and stamping out plastic toys to assembling delicate computer components or space vehicles.

Characteristics of modern large scale manufacturing-

- Specialization of skills/ methods of production, Access to labour supply.
- Mechanization, Technical innovation.
- Organizational structure and stratification and Government policy.



- Uneven geographic distribution.
- Access to market, raw material and sources of energy.
- Access to transportation & communication skills and Link to industries.

Classification of industries-

A. Based on size- 1. Cottage / house hold 2. Small scale 3. Large scale

B. Based on input/raw material- Agro-based, Mineral based, Chemical based, Forest based, Animal based.

C. Based on output/product- 1. Basic industries 2. Consumer industries

D. Based on ownership- 1. Public sector 2. Private sector 3. Joint sector

Concept of high technology industry-

- Latest generation manufacturing unit.
- Application of R&D unit.
- Professional workers (white collar) share large group.
- Highly skilled specialists (blue collar) also working.
- Planned business parks for high-tech industries.
- Regionally concentrated, self-sustained highly specialized techno-poles.
- Silicon Valley in San Francisco and silicon forest near Seattle are techno poles.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (1 MARK)

Following are pairs of Assertions (A) and their Reasons (R), read them carefully and choose most correct option for them. Options are as follows.

- A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B. Both A and R are true, but R is not a correct explanation of A.
- C. A is true, but R is false.
- D. A is false, but R is true.

Q1. Assertion (A): The iron and steel industry has shifted from the coal fields towards ironore fields.

Reason(R): Now a days, only 1/6 quantity of the coal is required than earlier, for theprocessing of same amount of iron ore.

Ans: A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

Q2. Assertion (A): Industries should be located at points where the production costs are minimum.

Reason (R): Industries maximise profits by reducing costs.

Ans: B. Both A and R are true, but R is not a correct explanation of A.

Q3. In the context of secondary activities, what does the term "agglomeration" refer to?

- a. The separation of industries b. The clustering of industries
- c. The dispersion of industries d. The export of industrial goods

Ans- (b) the clustering of industries

Q4. What is the term for the production of goods using raw materials that are extracted through agriculture, forestry, and mining?

- a. Industrialization b. Primary processing c. Service sector d. Tertiary sector

Ans- (b) primary processing.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (3 MARKS)

Q1. What are the Characteristics of foot loose industries?

Ans:

- Light industries that often do not use raw material but component parts.
- Power requirement usually only electricity available from the national grid.
- Employs small labour force.
- Non- polluting.
- Accessibility needs to be near a road network.

Q2. Study the diagram given below and answer the questions that follows-



2.1. What are the women doing in the picture?

Ans. The women are engaged in making handicrafts, possibly weaving, beadwork, and bangle making.

2.2. What kind of industry is shown here?

Ans. This image shows a cottage or household industry.

2.3. What does the picture suggest about women's roles?

Ans. The picture suggests that women play a significant role in traditional craft and small-scale industries.

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (5 MARKS)

Q1. What are the key physical and human factors that influence the location of industries around the world?

Ans: Factors influencing the industrial location in the world are as follows:

- Access to Market Access to Raw Material.
- Access to Sources of Energy.
- Access to Transportation and Communication.
- Government Policies.

Q2. How raw materials are transformed into the valuable goods? Explain any four features of small scale manufacturing.

Ans: It differs from household industries and small scale industries by its production techniques and place-

- This type of manufacturing uses local raw material, simple power driven machines and semi-skilled labour.
- It provides employment and raises local purchasing power.
- These manufacturing units have developed labour intensive techniques in order to provide employment to their population.

Q3. Why are high tech industries located in the periphery of metropolitan area?

Ans. Space for single-story factories and future expansion, cheaper land values, Accessibility to main roads, Pleasant environment, Labour supply from nearby.

Q4. "A country wants to boost its economy through modern manufacturing" Explain this statement in light of features of modern large scale manufacturing.

Ans: The country should focus on sectors like electronics, automobiles, or pharmaceuticals, as they generate high value, require skilled labour, and have strong global demand.

The features of modern large scale manufacturing are:

- Specialisation of skill
- Mechanisation
- Technological innovation.
- Organisational structure
- Stratification of Labour force

CHAPTER-6: TERTIARY AND QUATERNARY ACTIVITIES

GIST OF THE LESSON

- Tertiary activities are related to the service sector. These include provision of services in exchange of payments. Example- doctors, teachers, plumber, electrician, technician, launderer, barber, shop keeper, driver, publisher etc...

Types of Tertiary Activities

- There are four types of tertiary activities. They are trade, transport, communication and services.

Trade and Commerce

- Trade and commerce is essentially buying and selling of items produced elsewhere. The collection and distribution points where trading takes place are called trading centres.

Rural Marketing Centres- They are quasi urban and cater to local needs and areas. Most of these have mandis (wholesale markets) and retail markets. In rural areas, there are periodic markets that may be weekly or bi-weekly and people from the nearby areas meet their demands.

Urban Marketing Centres- These markets sell ordinary as well as specialised goods and services, e.g. markets for labour, housing, semi or finished products. Services of educational institutions and professionals like teachers, doctors, lawyers also develop.

Retail Trading- In this type of trading, goods are directly sold to consumers. This trading is done through fixed establishments or stores, small shops, consumer cooperatives, big departmental stores and chain stores. The chain stores buy commodities in bulk and then hire skilled specialists for executive tasks. Street peddling, handcarts, trucks, door-to-door, mail order, telephone and Internet are examples of non-store retail trading.

Wholesale Trading- Here bulk buying takes place directly from the manufacturer by numerous intermediary merchants. The merchants/ wholesalers extend credit to retailers.

Different types of stores- Consumer cooperative store, Departmental stores, Chain Stores.

Transport- Transport is a tertiary activity in which people, materials and manufactured goods are physically carried from one place to another. While selecting the mode of transport, distance, time and cost are seen.

Communication- Communication services involve in the transmission of words, messages, facts and ideas. The development of transport facilitated communication as messages were carried by hand, animals, boat, road, rail and air. But new technology has made communication independent of transport, such as mobiles, telephony and satellites. Some of the communication services are discussed below:

Telecommunications- The development of modem technology has revolutionized communication and it has become direct and instantaneous,

Mass Media- Communication means through which messages could be sent to vast audiences around the world.

SERVICES- Services can be divided into three sub-categories.

1. Low Order Services- It includes common and widespread services like grocery shops etc.
2. Domestic Services- It includes housekeepers, cooks and gardeners which migrate from rural areas.
3. High Order Services- these are specialized and less common like accountants, consultants and physicians.

People Engaged in Tertiary Activities- There has been a shift of jobs to tertiary or service sector. In developed countries, a higher percentage of workers are employed in providing services as compared to less developed countries.

Tourism- This industry generates jobs as people are engaged in providing accommodation, meals, transport, entertainment, infrastructure retail trading and crafts.

Tourist Regions-

1. Tourism can be seasonal or throughout the year like warmer places around the Mediterranean coast.

2. Historic towns, religious places, heritage sites offer tourism throughout the year. Factors Affecting Tourism

3. The rise in tourism industry is due to increased demand for it

4. Another factor is improvement in transportation that has made travel easier and destinations reachable.

Medical Services for Overseas Patients in India- Medical services or tourism takes place when medical treatment is combined with international tourism activity. People from developed countries like US are visiting India for medical tourism or services. This brings economic benefits to India.

Quaternary Activities- They centre on research development and may involve specialized knowledge and technical skills. **Example:** Software developers, mutual fund managers, doctors, accounting, brokerage firms are some examples of quaternary activities.

Quinary Activities- The activities that are highly specific and specialized are placed under it they are also known as gold collar professions.

Outsourcing-

1. It means contracting out or giving work to an outside agency to improve efficiency and to reduce cost. It is termed as off-shoring when work is transferred to overseas location.

2. Outsourcing provides employment in developing Countries of India, China, Botswana, etc. Information technology, human resources, customer support, call centres, data processing and other IT related services are examples of outsourcing.

The Digital Divide-

Development emerging from the information and communication technology is unevenly spread across the globe. Some regions have prospered while others are lagged behind. This is known as digital divide. In developing countries, this kind of divide is seen more than developed countries. Here, the metropolitan cities are developed more than rural areas.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (1 MARK)

Q1. Assertion (A) Over 40% of the GDP of world is generated by tourism.

Reason (R) As a country develops, the number of people working in the primary sector declines whereas those in the tertiary sector increases.

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true, but R is false
- (d) A is false, but R is true

Ans: (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.

Q2. Assertion: The Information and Communication Technology based development is unevenly distributed across the globe.

Reason: Developed countries in general have surged forward, the developing countries have lagged behind.

- a. Only assertion is correct
- b. Only reason is correct
- c. Both assertion and reason are correct and reason is the correct explanation for assertion
- d. Both assertion and reason are correct but reason is not the correct explanation for assertion

Ans: c. both assertion and reason are correct and reason is the correct explanation for assertion.

Q3. Assertion: Tertiary activities include both production and exchange.

Reason: In a developed economy, the majority of workers get employment in tertiary activities.

A. Only assertion is correct

B. Only reason is correct

C. Both assertion and reason are correct and reason is the correct explanation for assertion

D. Both assertion and reason are correct but reason is not the correct explanation for assertion.

Ans: D. Both assertion and reason are correct but reason is not the correct explanation for assertion.

Q4. Assertion: Outsourcing has resulted in the opening up of a large number of call Centres in India, China, Eastern Europe, Israel, Philippines and Costa Rica.

Reason: Outsourcing countries are facing resistance from job-seeking youths in their respective countries.

A. Only assertion is correct.

B. Only reason is correct.

C. Both assertion and reason are correct and reason is the correct explanation for assertion.

D. Both assertion and reason are correct but reason is not the correct explanation for assertion.

Ans: D. Both assertion and reason are correct but reason is not the correct explanation for assertion.

PICTURE BASED QUESTION (1x3)

1. Study the given picture and answer the questions below-



I. Name the service given by the man in the picture.

Ans: Dabbawala Service.

II. To which sector of service do they belong?

Ans: Service sector

III. State one typical features of the service shown in the picture.

Ans: They provide (Tiffin) service to about 1, 75,000 customers all over the city.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (3 MARKS)

Q1. Study the given picture and answer the questions below-



1.1. What type of market is shown in the picture?

Ans. It is a wholesale fruit and vegetable market.

1.2. Who are the main people present in the market?

Ans. The market is filled with vendors, transporters, and buyers.

1.3. What kind of transportation is used for goods in this market?

Ans. Trucks and mini Lorries are used for transporting the produce.

Q2. Define the term 'digital divide' and discuss its implications on society.

Ans: 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. Digital divide is the difference in opportunities available to people at different places arising because of differential availability of information and communication infrastructure.

Q3. "Outsourcing has resulted in the opening up a large number of job opportunities in several countries". Analyse the statement with three suitable examples.

Ans-Outsourcing has resulted in the opening up of a large number of call centres in India, China, Eastern Europe, Israel, Philippines and Costa Rica.

ii. It has created new jobs in these countries.

iii. These countries have cheap and skilled workers.

Q4. "The KPO industry is distinct from BPO". Justify the statement.

Ans.

BPO	KPO
i. It stands for Business Processing Outsourcing.	i. It stands for Knowledge Processing Outsourcing.
ii. BPO is outsourcing of business activities such as customer care.	ii. It is information driven Knowledge Outsourcing
iii. The BPO industry involves relatively less high skilled workers as compared to KPO.	iii. The KPO industry involves more high skilled workers.

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (5 MARKS)

Q1. Discuss the significance of the service sector in modern economic development.

Ans. Significance of the service sector in modern economic development-

Significances of this sector are listed below:

(i) Share in Net National Product, (ii) Helps Industrialisation, (iii) Expands Agriculture (iv) Removes Regional Imbalances (v) Growth of Market (vi) Increase Productivity (vii) Rise in International Trade.

Q2. Discuss the growth of the service sector in modern economic development.

Ans. (i) Major Contributor to GDP (ii) Technological Advancements (iii) Globalization and Outsourcing (iv) Changing Consumer Preferences (v) Employment Generation.

Q3. Describe the significance of quaternary services in the modern economy.

Ans. Quaternary services refer to intellectual occupations which are advance and specialised such as thinking, research and developing new ideas. In other words, quaternary activities centre on research, development and are advanced stage of services involving specialised knowledge.

CHAPTER-7: TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

GIST OF THE CHAPTER

TRANSPORT

- Transport is a service or facility for the carriage of persons and goods from one place to the other using humans, animals and different kinds of vehicles.

MODES OF TRANSPORT

- The principal modes of world transportation are land, water, air and pipelines.

Land Transport

- Most of the movement of goods and services takes place over land.
- With the invention of the wheel, the use of carts and wagons became important.
- The first public railway line was opened in 1825 between Stockton and Darlington in northern England and then onwards, railways became the most popular and fastest form of transport in the nineteenth century.

Roads

- Road transport is the most economical for short distances compared to railways.
- Freight transport by road is gaining importance because it offers door-to-door service.
- But unmetalled roads, though simple in construction, are not effective and serviceable for all seasons.
- During the rainy season these become unmotorable and even the metalled ones are seriously handicapped during heavy rains and floods.

Border Roads-

Roads laid along international boundaries are called border roads. They play an important role in integrating people in remote areas with major cities and providing defence.

Railways-

- Railways are a mode of land transport for bulky goods and passengers over long distances.
- The railway gauges vary in different countries and are roughly classified as :- broad (More than 1.5 m), standard (1.44 m), metre gauge (1 m) and smaller gauges.

Trans-Continental Railways- Trans-continental railways run across the continent and link its two ends. The following are the most important of these:

Trans-Siberian Railway- Trans-Siberian Railways major rail route of Russia runs from St. Petersburg in the west to Vladivostok on the Pacific Coast in the east. It is Asia's longest double tracked Railway

Trans-Canadian Railways-

- This 7,050 km long rail-line in Canada runs from Halifax in the east to Vancouver on the Pacific Coast
- It connects the Quebec-Montreal Industrial Region with the wheat belt of the Prairie Region and the Coniferous Forest region in the north.

The Union and Pacific Railway-

- This rail-line connects New York on the Atlantic Coast to San Francisco on the Pacific Coast. The Australian Trans-Continental Railway
- This rail-line runs west-east across the southern part of the continent from Perth on the west coast, to Sydney on the east coast.

The Orient Express- This line runs from Paris to Istanbul.

WATER TRANSPORT

- One of the great advantages of water transportation is that it does not require route construction.
- The oceans are linked with each other and are negotiable with ships of various sizes.
- All that is needed is to provide port facilities at the two ends.
- It is much cheaper because the friction of water is far less than that of land.
- The energy cost of water transportation is lower.
- Water transport is divided into sea routes and inland waterways.

Sea Routes-

- The oceans offer a smooth highway traversable in all directions with no maintenance costs.
- Compared to land and air, ocean transport is a cheaper means of haulage (carrying of load) of bulky material over long distances from one continent to another. Important Sea Routes

The Northern Atlantic Sea Route

- This links North-eastern U.S.A. and North-western Europe, the two industrially developed regions of the world.
- The foreign trade over this route is greater than that of the rest of the world combined. It is the busiest in the world and otherwise, called the Big Trunk Route.

The Mediterranean-Indian Ocean Sea Route

- Port Said, Aden, Mumbai, Colombo and Singapore are some of the important ports on this route.
- The construction of Suez Canal has greatly reduced the distance and time as compared to the earlier route through the Cape of Good Hope, which was longer than the route through Suez Canal.

The Cape of Good Hope Sea Route

- This trade route connects the highly industrialised Western European region with West Africa, South Africa, South-east Asia and the commercial agriculture and livestock economies of Australia and New Zealand.

The Southern Atlantic Sea Route

- This sea route is another important one across the Atlantic Ocean which connects West European and West African countries with Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay in South America. The traffic is far less on this route.

The North Pacific Sea Route

- This Sea route links the ports on the west coast of North America with those of Asia. The South Pacific Sea Route
- This sea route connects Western Europe and North America with Australia, New Zealand and the scattered Pacific islands via the Panama Canal. This route is also used for reaching Hong Kong, Philippines and Indonesia.

Coastal Shipping-

- Coastal shipping is a convenient mode of transportation with long coastlines, e.g., U.S.A, China and India.
- Shenzhen States in Europe are most suitably placed for coastal shipping connecting one member's coast with the other.

Shipping Canals

The Suez Canal- This canal had been constructed in 1869 in Egypt between Port Said in the north and Port. Suez in the south linking the Mediterranean Sea and the Red Sea. It is a sea-level canal without locks which is about 160 km and 11 to 15 m deep.

The Panama Canal- This canal connects the Atlantic Ocean in the east to the Pacific Ocean in the west, which has been constructed across the Panama Isthmus between Panama City and Colon. The Canal is about 72 km. long and involves a very deep cutting for a length of 12 km. It has a six-lock system.

Inland Waterways- Rivers, canals, lakes and coastal areas have been important waterways since time immemorial.

The Rhine Waterways-

- The Rhine flows through Germany and the Netherlands. It is navigable for 700 km from Rotterdam, at its mouth in the Netherlands to Basel in Switzerland.
- The Ruhr River joins the Rhine from the east. Dusseldorf is the Rhine port for this region.

The Danube Waterway.

The Volga Waterway-

- Russia has a large number of developed waterways, of which the Volga is one of the most important. It provides a navigable waterway of 11,200 km and drains into the Caspian Sea.

The Great Lakes – St. Lawrence Seaway-

- The Great Lakes of North America Superior, Huron Erie and Ontario are connected by so Canal and Welland Canal to form an inland waterway.

Pipelines-

- Pipelines are used extensively to transport liquids and gases such as water, petroleum and natural gas for an uninterrupted flow.
- Big Inch is one such famous pipeline, which carries petroleum from the oil wells of the Gulf of Mexico to the North-eastern States. About 17 percent of all freight per tonne-km. is carried through pipelines in U.S.A.

Communications-

- Today-phenomenal development has been possible due to the use of optic fibre cables (OFC). They allow large volumes of data to be transmitted rapidly, securely and are virtually error free.

Satellite Communication-

- Internet is the largest electronic network. This form became important since 1970s after USA and the then USSR pioneered space research.
- Artificial satellites connect the remote corners of the globe. This has rendered the unit cost and time of communication invariant in terms of distance – and has brought down the cost.
- India has also made great strides in satellite development:
 - ◆ Aryabhatt was launched on 19 April 1979, Bhaskar-I in 1979 and Rohini in 1980.
 - ◆ On 18 June 1981, APPLE (Arian Passenger Payload Experiment) was launched through Arian rocket.
 - ◆ Bhaskar, Challenger and INSAT-1-B have made long distance communication. (T.V. radio) very effective in India.

Cyberspace – Internet

- Cyberspace is the world of electronic computerised space. It is the electronic digital world for communicating or accessing information over computer networks without physical movement of the sender and the receiver.

MULTIPAL CHOICE QUESTIONS (1 MARK)

1. Assertion (A): Trans-Siberian Railway Line is the most important route in the Asia.

Reason (R): It has helped in opening up Asian region to West European markets

- A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B. Both A and R are true and R is the not correct explanation of A.
- C. A is true but R is false.
- D. A is false but R is true.

Ans. A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

2. Assertion (A): Ocean transport is a cheaper means of haulage (carrying of load) of bulky material over long distances from one continent to another.

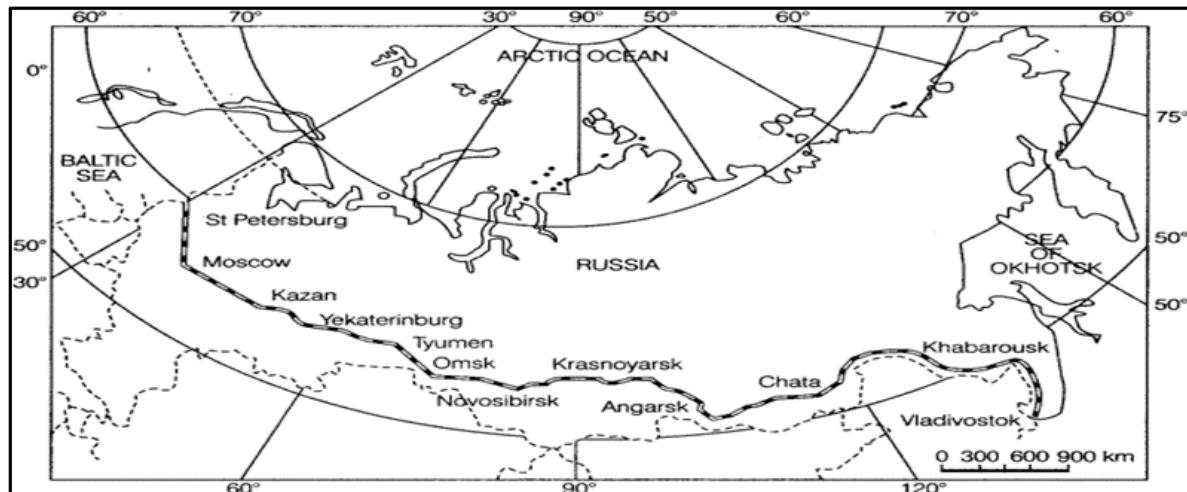
Reasons (R): The oceans offer a smooth highway traversable in all directions with no maintenance costs.

- a. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- b. Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- c. (A) is correct but (R) is wrong. d) (A) is wrong but (R) is correct.
- d. A is false but R is true.

Ans. b. Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

PICTURE BASED QUESTIONS (1X3 MARKS)

Q1. Study the picture and answer the questions below-



I. Name the Railway line and name the country where it lies.

Ans: Trans-Siberian Railway located in Siberia and Russia.

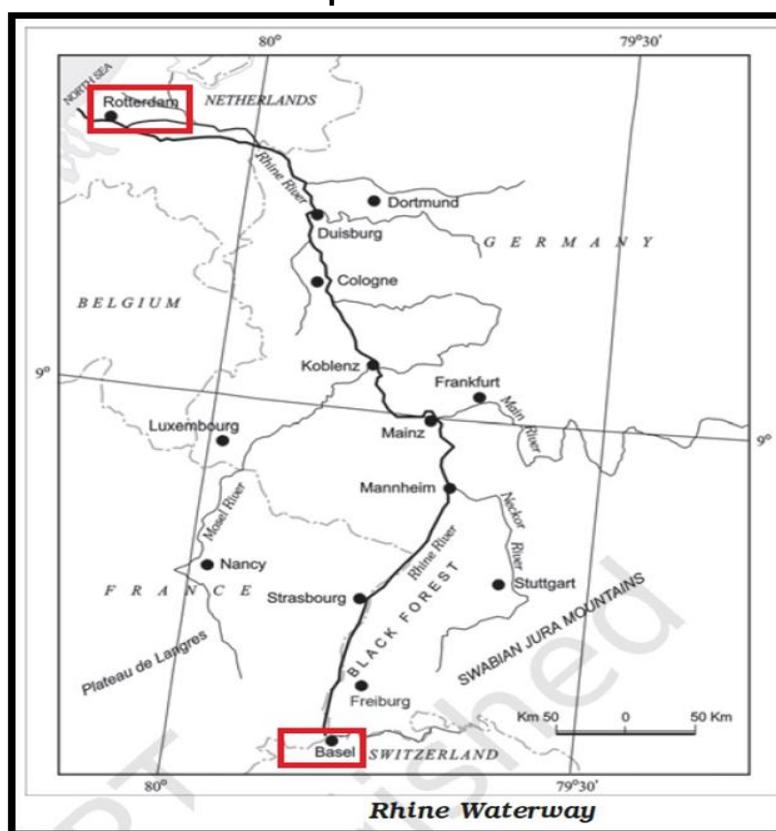
II. This railway connects St. Petersburg to-

Ans: Vladivostok

III. State one reason why it is the most important route in the Asia?

Ans. It has helped in opening up its Asian region to West European markets.

Q2. Study the picture and answer the questions below-



I. Name the inland waterway of Europe shown in the source/photograph.

Ans: Rhine waterway.

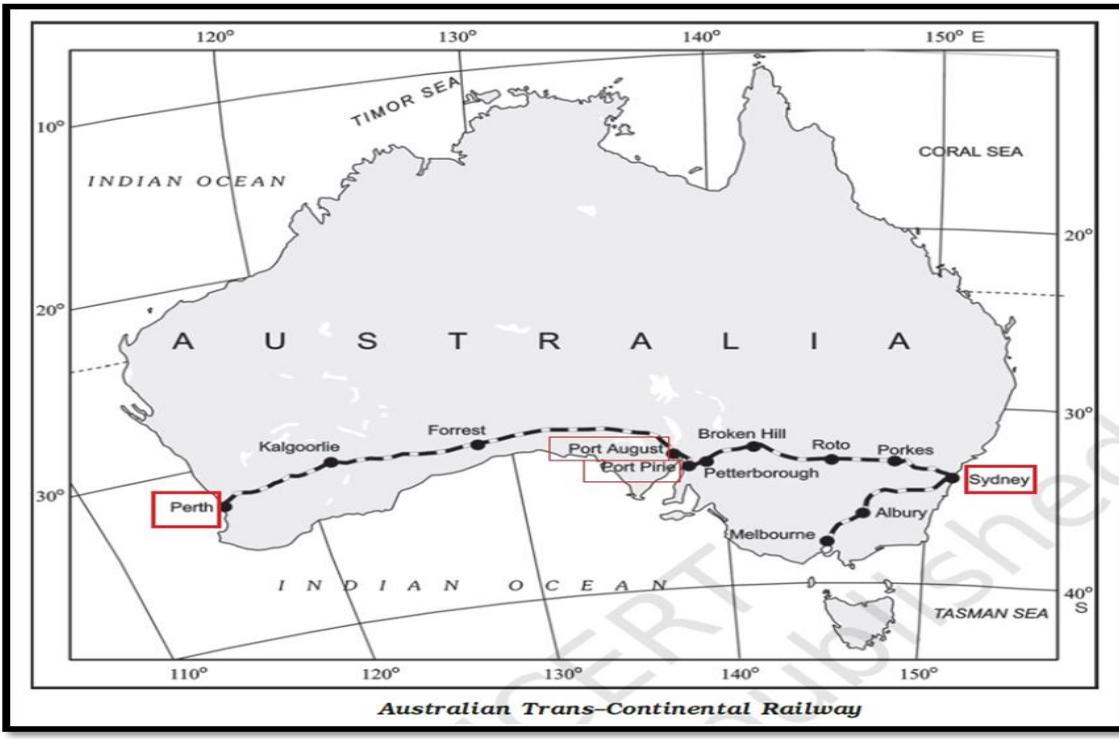
II. This river is navigable for 700 km from _____ to Basel in Switzerland.

Ans: Rotterdam in the Netherlands

III. Name the continent in which this inland waterway exist.

Ans: Europe

Q2. Study the picture and answer the questions below-



I. Name the railway line shown in the given map.

Ans: Australian Trans Continental Railway

II. Name the terminal stations of this railway.

Ans: **Perth and Sydney**

III. Name the two ocean coasts which are linked by this railway line.

Ans: Indian Ocean and Pacific Ocean

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (5 MARKS)

Q1. Communication through Satellites emerged as a new era in communication technology. Justify.

Ans:

- Artificial satellites connect even the remote corners of the globe with limited onsite verification.
- These have rendered the unit cost and time of communication invariant in terms of distance.
- It has made long distance communication, television and radio very effective.
- Weather forecasting through television is boon.
- It connects about 1000 million people in more than 100 countries.

Q2. Name the principal mode of transportation in the world which is used for carrying liquid and gaseous materials only. Mention any four characteristics of this mode of transportation.

Ans:

- The means of transport used extensively for carrying water, petroleum, natural gas and other liquids is pipeline transport.
- There is a dense network of pipelines in the USA which runs from the producing areas to the consuming areas.
- One such famous pipeline is Big Inch Pipelines are used extensively to connect oil wells to ports and the refineries or domestic markets.
- The longest proposed international oil and natural gas pipeline' will pass through Iran, India and Pakistan.
- In New Zealand, milk is being supplied through pipelines from farms to factories.

Q3. Describe the journey of development of land transport from the days of humans as carriers and the cableways of today.

Ans:

- Land transport refers to the movement of goods and services that takes place overland by way of road or rails.
- In earlier days, humans themselves were carriers. People were carried on palanquin (palki/doli).
- Later animals were used as beasts of burden as on mules, horses and camels.
- With the invention of the wheel, carts and wagons were made that facilitated land transport.
- The first railway line was started in 1825 in Northern England and railways became the most popular and fastest mode of transportation.

CHAPTER-8: INTERNATIONAL TRADE

GIST OF THE CHAPTER-

- Exchange of goods and services among countries across national boundaries is International trade.
- Initial form of trade is barter system

History of International Trade-

- In ancient times- trade was restricted to local markets.
- Silk route- Rome to China- transport of Chinese silk, Roman wool and precious metals.
- 15th century- European colonialism gave a new form of trade- slave trade.
- After industrial revolution- industrialized nations imported raw materials and exported finished products to non-industrialized nations.

Basis of international trade

Difference in national resources

- National resources are unevenly distributed because of differences in geology, relief, soil and climate.
- Geology determines the mineral resource base and topographical differences.

Climate influences the type of flora and fauna in a given region.

Population factors-

- Distinctive forms of art and craft develop in certain cultures which are valued world over for Eg. Porcelains from China, carpets of Iran.
- Densely populated countries have large volume of internal trade but little external trade.
- Standard of living of the population determines the demand for better quality imported products

Stage of economic development-

- Stage of economic development influences the nature of items traded.
- In agriculturally important countries agro products are exchanged for manufactured goods.
- Industrialized nations export machinery and finished products and import food grains and other raw materials

Extent of foreign investment-

- It can boost trade in developing countries which lack in capital
- They develop capital intensive industries like mining, oil drilling, plantation agriculture etc.
- The industrial nations ensure import of food stuffs and minerals and create markets for their finished products

Transport-

- Expansion of rail, ocean and air transport, better means of refrigeration and preservation trade has experienced spatial expansion.

Balance of trade- The difference between the volume of goods and services imported as well as exported by a country to other countries

Negative/ unfavourable balance of trade = import value > export value

Positive/favourable balance of trade = export value > import value

Negative balance- country spends more on buying goods than it can earn by selling its goods. This would ultimately lead to exhaustion of its financial reserves

Types of international trade-

Bilateral trade- Trade done by two countries with each other. The countries enter into an agreement to trade specified commodities amongst them.

Multilateral trade- Trade conducted with many trading countries. The same country can trade with a number of other countries.

Case of Free Trade

- The act of opening up economies for trading is known as free trade or trade liberalization.
- The trade barriers like tariffs is brought down for free trade.
- Trade liberalization allows goods and services from everywhere to compete with domestic products and services.

Dumping-

- The practice of selling a commodity in two countries at a price that differs for reasons not related to costs is called dumping

GATT (General Agreement for Tariffs and Trade)-

- 1948- GATT [General Agreement for Tariffs and Trade] formed.
- Aim- to liberalise the world from high customs tariff and various other types of restrictions.
- 1994- Decision to set up a permanent institution for looking after the promotion of free and fair trade amongst nation.
- GATT- transformed to WTO- on 1st January 1995.

World Trade Organisation-

- It is the only international organisation dealing with the global rules of trade between nations □ It sets the rules for the global trading system.
- It resolves disputes between its member nations.
- It also covers trade in services such as telecommunication and banking and issues like intellectual rights.

International trade- advantages- Regional specialization, higher level of production, Better standard of living, World wide availability of goods and services, Equalization of prices and wages, Diffusion of knowledge and culture.

International trade- disadvantages- **i.** Dependence on other countries. **ii.** Uneven levels of development. **iii.** Exploitation of resources. **iv.** Commercial rivalry leading to wars. **v.** Create more pollution. **vi.** Health concerns not addressed.

Types of port- On the basis of cargo handled-

- **Industrial ports-** These ports specialize in bulk cargo transported unpacked in large quantities E.g.- grains, ore.
- **Commercial ports-** Handle general cargo, packaged products and manufactured good (boxes, bales, barrels). Also handle passenger traffic.
- **Comprehensive ports-** Handle bulk and general cargo.

On the basis of location-

- **Inland ports-** Located away from sea coast, Linked to the sea through a river or canal, E.g- Kolkata on river Hugli.
- **Out ports-** These are deep water ports built away from the actual ports, serve parent ports by receiving large sized ships unable to reach them. E.g.- Athens- out port- Piraeus

On the basis of functions-

- 1. Oil ports-** Deal in the processing and shipping of oil. Some are tanker ports and some are refinery ports
- 2. Ports of call-** These are ports which originally developed as calling points on main sea routes for refuelling, watering and taking food item. E.g. - Singapore
- 3. Packet station** also called ferry ports, Concerned with the transportation of passengers and across water bodies covering short distances. E.g. Dover in England and Calais in France across English Channel.
- 4. Entrepot ports-**These are collection centres where the goods are brought from different countries for export- Singapore.
- 5. Naval ports-** These are ports which have only strategic importance. These ports serve warships and have repair workshops for them- Kochi.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (1 MARK)

Q1. Assertion (A): Lowlands have greater agricultural potential compared to mountainous regions.

Reason (R): Lowlands are good for laying down extensive and well-connected transportation networks.

- a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is true, but R is false.
- d) A is false, but R is true.

Ans. a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

Q2. Assertion (A): Densely populated countries have large volumes of internal trade but relatively little external trade.

Reason (R): Most agricultural and industrial production in thinly populated countries is consumed in local markets.

- a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is true, but R is false.
- d) A is false, but R is true.

Ans. c) A is true, but R is false.

Q3. Assertion (A): Foreign investment can boost trade in developing countries.

Reason (R): Foreign investment provides the capital needed for developing industries like mining, oil drilling, and plantation agriculture in developing nations.

- a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is true, but R is false.

d) A is false, but R is true.

Ans. a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

Q4. Consider and evaluate the following statements and choose the correct answer with the help of given options.

- I. Densely populated countries have large volume of internal trade but little external trade
- II. Most of the agricultural and industrial production of these countries consumed in the local market due to large size of population.

Options-

- a. Only statement II is correct
- b. Both the statements I and II are correct but statement II does not explain statement I correctly
- c. Both the statements are true and statement II correctly explains statement I
- d. Both the statements are incorrect

Ans. c. Both the statements are true and statement II correctly explains statement I

PICTURE BASED QUESTION (1X3 MARKS)

Q1. Study the given table and answer the questions below-

TABULAR COLUMN BASED QUESTION

**Read the table given below and answer the following questions:
World Imports and Exports (in millions of US dollars)**

	1955	1965	1975	1985	1995	2005	2015
Exports	95000	190000	877000	1954000	5162000	10393000	15583232
Total Merchandise							
Imports	99000	199000	912000	2015000	5292000	10753000	15628204
Total Merchandise							

1.1. Calculate the balance of trade in 2005.

1.2. Why do you think that the volume of trade has increased over the decade?

1.3. What had been the growth in the import during the year 2005 over the year 1955?

Ans. 1.1. $360000 (10753000 - 10393000)$

1.2. (a) Growth in manufacturing sector.

(b) Growth in Service sector.

(c) Specialization in agriculture and in other sectors.

1.3. Approximately 108 times ($10753000 \div 99000$)

2. Study the given picture and answer the questions below-



2.1. What system is shown in the image?

Ans. The barter system.

2.2. Is money used in this system?

Ans. No, money is not used in the barter system.

2.3. Why might this system be difficult to use today?

Ans. It requires a double coincidence of wants- both parties must need what the other has.

LONG ANSWER QUESTION (5 MARKS)

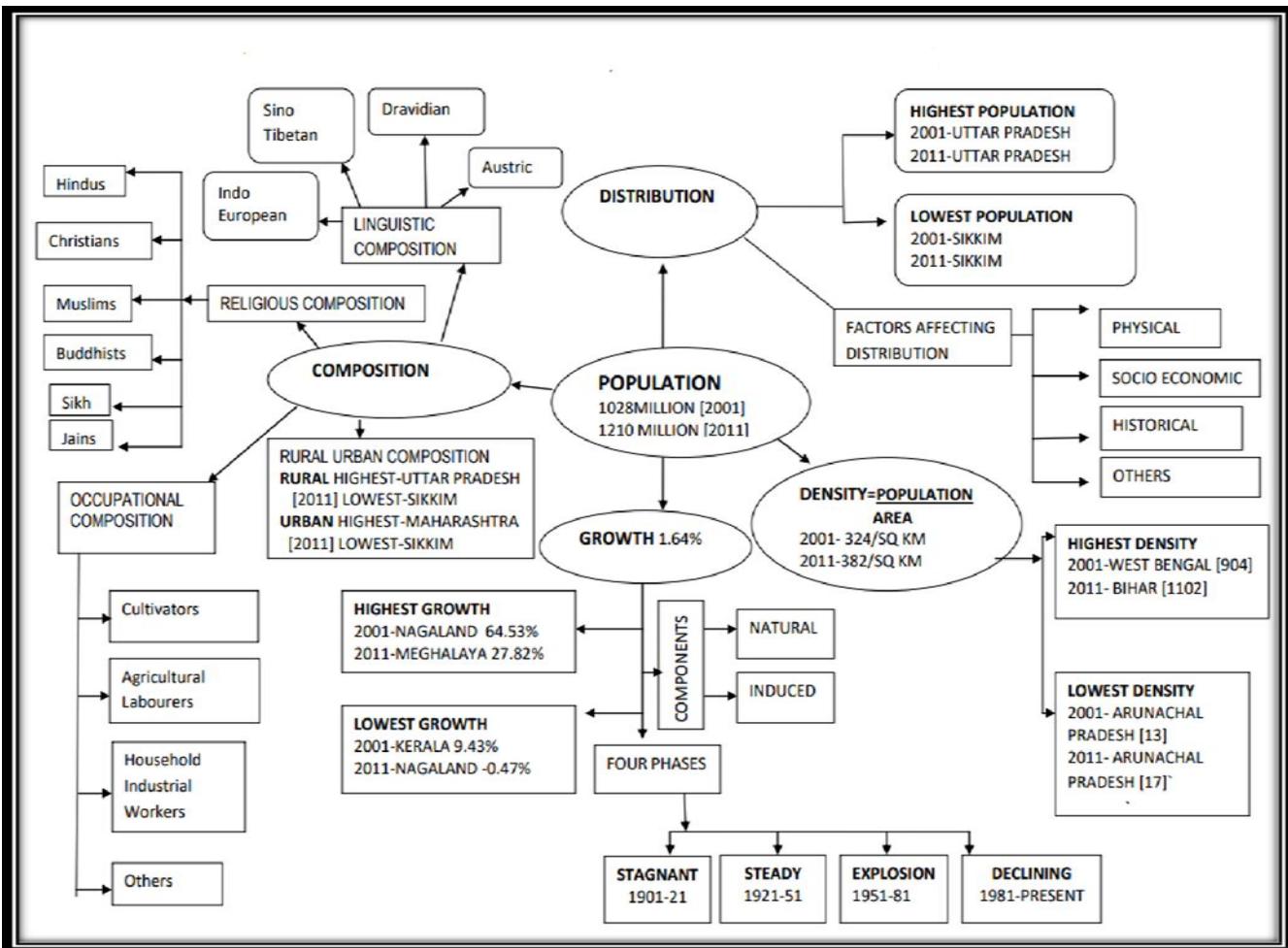
Q1. “Ports are called the gateways of international trade because most of the international trade of any country is transported through sea routes.” Analyse the statement and suggest the measures to improve the port infrastructure of any country?

Answer:

- Ports are vital for international trade as they act as the primary points of entry and exit for goods, with sea routes being the most cost-effective mode of transportation.
- Efficient ports facilitate faster movement of goods, reducing costs and improving trade competitiveness.
- To improve ports, a country can invest in modern infrastructure, such as expanded docking facilities and advanced cargo handling technology.
- Upgrading transportation links (rail, road) to ports can also improve connectivity.
- Enhancing port security, introducing automation, and ensuring environmental sustainability are crucial measures.
- Additionally, streamlined customs procedures and better logistics management can reduce delays and improve overall port efficiency.

CHAPTER-1: POPULATION: DISTRIBUTION, DENSITY, GROWTH AND COMPOSITION

MIND MAP



GIST OF THE LESSON

Distribution of Population

1. India has highly uneven pattern of population distribution.
2. A close relationship between population and physical, socio-economic and historical factors.
3. The Northern Plains, deltas, coastal plains have higher proportion of population.

Density of Population-Expressed as number of persons per unit area.

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

Growth of Population- It is the change in the number of people living in a particular area between two points of time.

Natural Growth- It is analysed by assessing the crude birth and death rates.

Induced Growth- It is analysed by inward and outward movement of people in a given area.

Phases of Growth of Population

1. Phase I

- From 1901-21
- Period of stagnant phase of growth
- Poor health, medical facilities, illiteracy, lack of basic facilities

2. Phase II

- From 1921-51
- Period of steady growth
- Overall improvement in health and sanitation all over country

Reason (R): Improvement in health and sanitation brought down the mortality rate.

- a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b. Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A.
- c. A is true but R is false.
- d. A is false and R is true.

Ans. A Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS (3 MARKS)

Read the passage and chart (Q.1 and 2) and answer the following:

Q1. The National Youth Policy (NYP–2014) launched in February 2014 proposes a holistic ‘vision’ for the youth of India, which is “To empower the youth of the country to achieve their full potential, and through them enable India to find its rightful place in the community of nations”. The NYP–2014 has defined youth as persons in the age group of 15–29 years. The Government of India also formulated the National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship in 2015 to provide an umbrella framework to all skilling activities being carried out within the country, and to align these to common standards and link skilling with demand centres.

1. When was the national youth policy launched?

Ans. In 2014

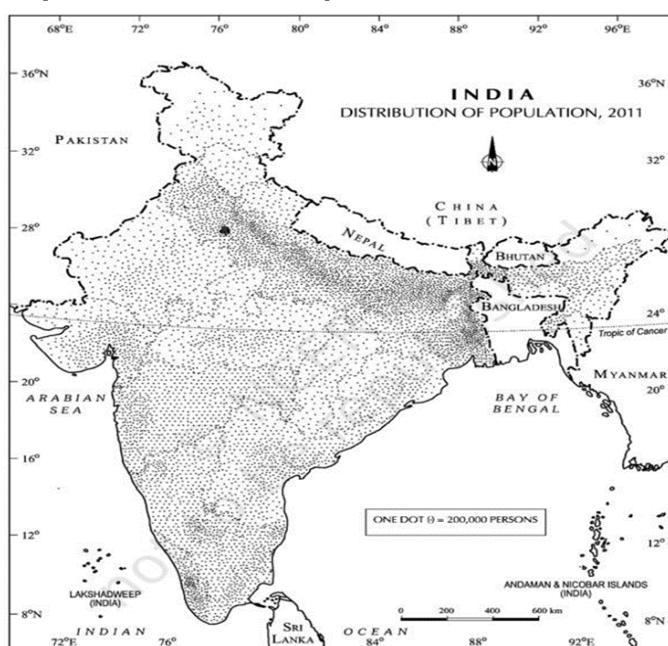
2. What was the main thrust of national youth policy?

Ans: Empower the youth in terms of their effective participation in decision making

4 When the government of India formulate the national policy for skill development and entrepreneurship?

Ans. 2015

Q.2. Study the given map and answer the questions below-



1. Name the states with highest and lowest population.

Ans.-Highest population-Uttar Pradesh and Lowest population- Sikkim

2. Define the term density.

Ans: Density refers to the number of population living in per unit area of the land.

3. Write the name of top five densely states.

Ans: Bihar, West Bengal, Kerala, U.P., Tamil Nadu.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (3 MARKS)

Q1. “The decades 1951-81 are referred to as the period of population explosion in India.” Explain the statement by giving three reasons.

Answer: The decades of 1951-81 are referred to as the period of population explosion in India because of a rapid fall in death rate and high birth rate. The main causes are-

- 1. Widening Gap between Birth and Death Rates-** The average annual birth rate was 42 per thousand population but it came down to 28.7 per thousand in 1981.
- 2. Low Age of Marriage** Child marriage has been very common in our country. As per census report, 72% marriage in India was performed before 15 and 34% before 10 years of age.
- 3. High Illiteracy-** During this period (1951-81), the overall literacy rate was very low. Due to this, they would be more orthodox, illogical and religious minded.
- 4. Religious Attitude towards Family Planning-** The religiously orthodox and conservative people are against the use of family planning measures.

Q2. Study the given table and answer the questions below-

Table 1.1 : Decadal Growth Rates in India, 1901-2011

Census Years	Total Population	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

2.1. In which decade did India experience negative population growth?

Ans. In the decade 1911–1921, with a decrease of 772117 people.

2.2. During which decade did India see the highest absolute increase in population?

Ans. From 1981 to 1991, with an increase of 162,973,591.

2.3. What was the percentage growth in the population from 1971 to 1981?

Ans. 24.66%.

3. Study the given table and answer the questions below-

Table 1.4 : Sectoral Composition of workforce in India, 2011

Categories	Population			
	Persons	% to total Workers	Male	Female
Primary	26,30,22,473	54.6	16,54,47,075	9,75,75,398
Secondary	1,83,36,307	3.8	97,75,635	85,60,672
Tertiary	20,03,84,531	41.6	15,66,43,220	4,37,41,311

3.1. Which sector employed the highest number of workers in 2011?

Ans. The Primary sector, with 26, 30, 22,473 workers.

3.2. What percentage of total workers were in the Tertiary sector?

Ans. 41.6%.

3.3. Which sector had the lowest workforce percentage?

Ans. The Secondary sector, with 3.8%.

LONG ANSWER QUESTION (5 MARKS)

Q.1. "The Female work participation rate is low in comparison to male in India." Explain the reason for this statement.

Ans. Following are the reasons behind this:

- The patriarchal system of society does not allow females to work outside the house.
- Low level of literacy among females.
- The joint family system put greater family responsibility over females.
- Early child marriage, low level of nutrition, insecure atmosphere are the problems which results in low female participation in workforce.
- Wage disparity discourages women to participate in workforce.
- Harassment by fellow male workers.

Q.2 Why 'Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Social campaign launched by the Government of India? Examine.

Ans. The social campaign 'Beti-Bachao-Beti Padhao' was launched by the government of India in 2015 for the following purposes:

- To address concerns of gender discrimination and women empowerment in the country.
- The name Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao translates to 'Save the girl child, educate the girl child'.
- To educate citizens against gender bias and improve efficacy of welfare services for girls.
- It also aims to prevent gender-biased, sex selective elimination.
- It encourages education and participation of the girl child.
- It aims to improve the child sex ratio.
- It ensures gender equality and women empowerment.

Q3. Discuss the challenges and strategies for managing population growth in India.

Ans: India faces several challenges in managing its population growth, which requires comprehensive strategies:

1. Challenges:

A. High Birth Rates: Despite declining birth rates, certain regions in India still have high fertility rates, contributing to population growth.

B. Poverty and Illiteracy: High levels of poverty and illiteracy are linked to higher fertility rates, as impoverished and less educated populations may have limited access to family planning resources.

C. Healthcare Access: Inadequate healthcare facilities in rural and remote areas hinder efforts to manage population growth, as people lack access to reproductive health services and education.

2. Strategies:

A. Family Planning Programs: Strengthening family planning programs to ensure wider access to contraception, reproductive health education, and services can help manage population growth.

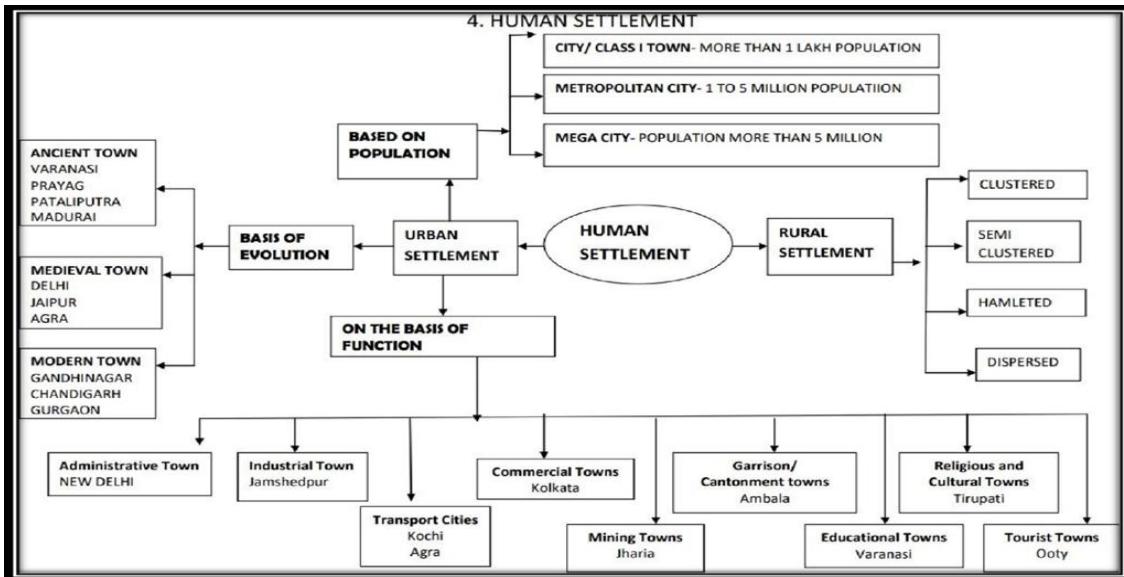
B. Education and Awareness: Enhancing education, particularly for women, is crucial. Educated women are more likely to make informed decisions about family size and reproductive health.

C. Economic Development: Improving economic conditions and reducing poverty can lead to lower fertility rates. Economic development provides better employment opportunities and reduces the economic necessity for larger families.

UNIT-II WEIGHTAGE: 3 MARKS

CHAPTER-2: HUMAN SETTLEMENT

MIND MAP



GIST OF THE LESSON

Human settlement means cluster of dwellings where people live.

- The development of settlement involves grouping of people to live together and assigning a territory as their resource base to fulfil their needs.
- Settlements vary in size and type. The smaller one is called rural settlements (villages) and the larger one are called urban settlements (town and cities).

Types of Rural Settlements- Types of settlement depends upon the extent of built up area and the inter house distance in the settlements.

- In India, clustered villages are universal phenomena, particularly in the Northern plains.

Factors responsible for different types of rural settlements in India-

(I) physical factor (II) Cultural and ethnic factor (III) Security factor

Four Types of Rural Settlements:

(A) Clustered settlements - (compact and closely built up area of houses) General living area separated from the surrounding farms and pastures. Generally found in place and north-eastern states. For security reasons, in Bundelkhand region and Nagaland. Due to scarcity of water in Rajasthan.

(B) Semi custard settlements- One section of a village society is forced to live on the outer flanks while the land owning community occupies the central part of the village. Found in some parts of Gujarat and Rajasthan.

(C) Hamleted settlements- The fragmentation is often motivated by social and ethnic factors. The units are locally called Panna, para, dhani, palli, nagla, etc. Found in middle and lower Ganga plains, Chhattisgarh and lower valleys of the Himalayas.

(D) Dispersed Settlements- Found in the mountainous area in the form of isolated huts or hamlets in remote Jungle or on small hills. Found in Meghalaya, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala and Uttarakhand.

Difference between Rural and Urban Settlements-

SR. No.	Rural Settlements	Urban Settlements
1	Primary occupation	Other than primary
2	Provide raw material process	Process the raw material
3	Produce food for the living being	Provides services
4	Basically Low-income base	High income base

5	Low density found	Found high density
6	Spaced associations	Clustered or agglomerated

URBAN SETTLEMENTS: EVOLUTION OF TOWNS IN INDIA- Towns are classified on the basis of the revolution in different periods of Indian history.

I). ANCIENT TOWNS- Towns having historical background spanning over 2000 years. Most of them developed as religious and cultural centres. Varanasi, Prayagraj, Pataliputra etc.

II). MEDIEVAL TOWNS- about 100 existing Indian towns belong to the medieval period. Most of them developed as headquarters of principalities and kingdoms. They are fort towns which came up on the ruins of ancient towns. Delhi, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Lucknow, Agra and Nagpur are some examples.

III). MODERN TOWNS- The modern towns belong to two categories- the one which developed during the colonial period and the other which developed after independence.

1. Town developed during the colonial period -Surat, Daman, Goa Pondicherry.
2. Town developed as trading port in the coastal areas- Mumbai, Chennai, and Kolkata
3. Hill towns - Dalhousie, Shimla,
4. Cantonment towns - Ambala Cantt, Pathankot
5. Industrial towns -Jamshedpur, Ludhiana.

After independence number of towns developed as administrative headquarters like Chandigarh, Bhubaneswar, Industrial Towns, and Satellite Town like Faridabad, Gurugram around the metropolitan cities.

URBANIZATION IN INDIA- The level of urbanization is measured in terms of percentage of urban population to total population. 31.16% of population is urban population (2011 census) Metropolitan cities -Population 1 million to 5 million, Mega cities- Population over 5 to 10 million.

SMART CITIES MISSION-

The objectives of smart cities mission wish to develop cities that provide core infrastructure clean and sustainable environment by applying smart solutions to the problems existing in the Cities.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (1 MARK)

Q1. Arrange the following categories of towns in a sequence order according to their historical development in India.

i. Kolkata, ii. Chandigarh, iii. Madurai, iv. Lucknow

Options:

1. i. iv. iii. ii. 2. iv. i. iii. ii. 3. ii. iv. i. iii. 4. iii. iv. i. iii.

Ans. 4. iii, iv, i, ii

Q 2 consider the statement and answer the following:

Q.1 Consider the statement and answer the following:

Statement I- The cities are not static in their function and the functions change due to their dynamic nature

Statement II- The functions get so intertwined that the city can be easily categorised in a particular functional class.

A. Only statement I is correct.
B. Only statement II is correct.
C. Both the statement I and II are correct.
D. Both the statement I and II are incorrect.

Ans A Only statement I is correct

Q3. Read the statements and find the correct answer from the following options:

Q3: Read the statements and find the correct answer from the following options.

Statement II: Harsh climates and difficult terrain make it suitable for people to live close to each other. Options:

A. Both Statement I and Statement II are true, and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I.

B. Both Statement I and Statement II are true, but Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I.

C. Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.

D. Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

Ans C. Both the statement I and II are correct.

Q4. Which one of the following is not an objective of Smart City Mission?

A. smart solution.

B. Make the city a lighthouse for aspiring cities.

C. Inclusive and sustainable development.

D. Build only high rise buildings.

Ans: D. Build only high rise buildings

Q5. Match the following with correct options:

Column A (Functional Classification)

I. Educational Town

II. Mining Town

III. Tourist Town

IV. Garrison Town

Column B (Examples of Towns)

a. Ankaleshwar

b. Aligarh

c. Ambala

d. Pachmarhi

Options:

A. I- a , II-b , III-c , IV-d

B. I-d, II-a, III- c , IV-b,

C. I-b, II- a, III-d, IV-c

D. I-b , II-a , III-c, IV-d

Ans C. I-b, II- a, III-d, IV-c

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (3 MARKS)

Q1. How the Smart Cities Mission promotes sustainable development? Explain.

Ans: The objective of Smart City mission is to develop cities that provide core infrastructure as well as clean and sustainable environment to its inhabitants. They do it by applying smart solutions to the problems existing in the cities. The smart city is to act as a lighthouse to other aspiring cities.

Q2. Study the following table carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Year	No of Towns/UAs	Urban Population (in Thousands)	% of Total Population	Decennial Growth
1961	2365	78936.6	19.97	26.41
1971	2590	109114	19.91	38.23
1981	3378	159463	23.34	46.14
1991	4689	217611	25.71	36.47
2001	5161	285355	27.78	31.13
2011	6171	377000	31.16	31.08

(2.1). in which census year, the decennial growth of urban population is the highest.

Ans: 1981

(2.2). Explain the increasing trend of urban population in India.

Ans: The regular increasing trend of urban population in India since 1961 to 2011 has been seen. It has recorded 17.97% in 1961 and 31.16% in 2011.

(2.3). Analyse the continuous increasing trend of number of towns in India.

Ans: Since 1961 up to 2011 the number of towns has been increased regularly. It was 2365 in 1961 and 6171 in 2011. Rapid growth of towns recorded between 1981- 1991.

Q3. "Urban settlements often experience the phenomenon of "urban sprawl." Evaluate its impact on both the natural environment and socio-economic structures.

Answer: Environmental Impact-

- Leads to deforestation and loss of biodiversity due to land conversion.
- Increases pollution levels as more vehicles are required for commuting.
- Strains natural resources like water and energy.

Socio-economic Impact-

- Creates unequal access to services like healthcare and education, especially in peripheral areas.
- Increases cost of living as infrastructure development lags.
- Reduces agricultural land, impacting food security.

Q4. Study the given picture and answer the questions below-



4.1. What type of settlement is shown in the picture?

Ans. It is a compact or clustered rural settlement.

4.2. In which areas are compact settlements commonly found?

Ans. They are commonly found in fertile plains and river valleys.

4.3. What is one advantage of compact settlements?

Ans. They help in better social interaction and easier access to community resources.

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (5 MARKS)

Q.1. Many of the modern towns in India were developed during the period of British domination". Substantiate the statement.

Answer:

- The British had developed a number of the modern towns in India.
- Starting their foothold on coastal locations.
- First of all they developed some trading ports.
- Surat, Daman, Goa, Puducherry (Pondicherry) etc., were developed as trading centres.
- After that they consolidated their hold around three nodes. Mumbai (Bombay), Chennai (Madras) and Kolkata (Calcutta).
- They also developed their administrative centres, hill towns as summer resorts.
- They developed new civil administrative and military areas.
- Towns based on modern industries also evolved after 1850 such as Jamshedpur.

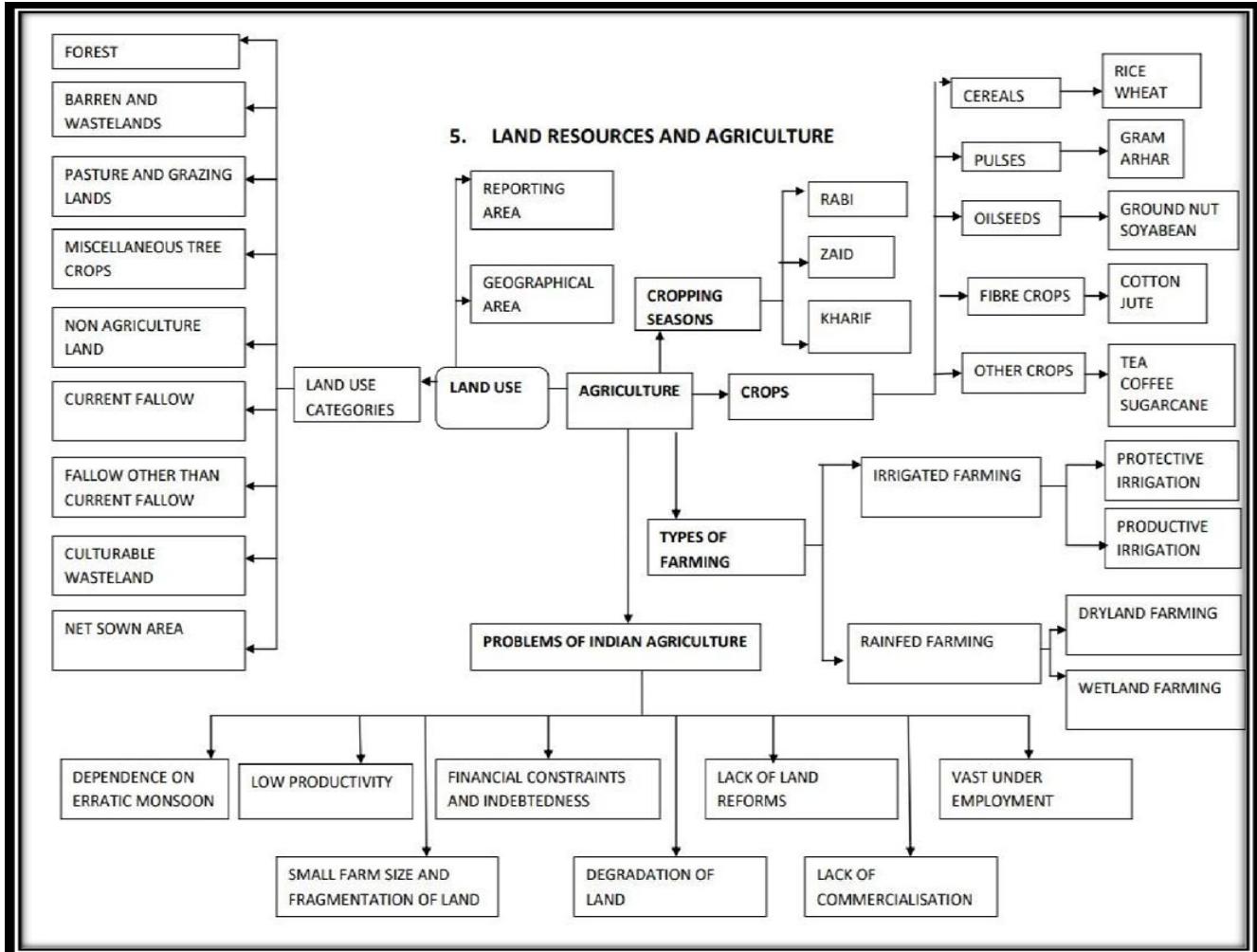
Q.2 "Towns flourished since prehistoric times in India "Elucidate the Statement.

Ans. Town flourished since prehistoric times in India. Even at the time of Indus Valley civilization, towns like Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro were in existence. Based on their evolution in different periods, Indian towns may be classified as-

- Administrative town and cities- Chandigarh, New Delhi, Bhopal, Shillong, Guwahati, Imphal, Srinagar, Gandhinagar, Jaipur, Chennai.
- Industrial towns- Mumbai, Salem, Coimbatore, Modinagar, Jamshedpur, Hugli, Bhilai, etc.

- Transport towns- Kandla, Kochchi, Kozhikode, Vishakhapatnam Agra, Dhulia, Mughal Sarai, Itarsi, Katni, 4. Commercial towns- Kolkata, Saharanpur, Satna, etc.
- Mining towns- Raniganj, Jharia, Digboi, Ankaleshwar, Singrauli, etc.
- Garrison/ cantonment towns- Ambala, Jalandhar, Mhow, Babina, Udhampur, etc.
- Educational towns- Roorkee, Varanasi, Aligarh, Pilani, Allahabad, etc.
- Religious and cultural towns- Varanasi, Mathura, Amritsar, Madurai, Puri, Ajmer, Pushkar, Tirupati, Kurukshestra, Haridwar, Ujjain etc.
- Tourist town- Nainital, Mussoorie, Shimla, Pachmarhi, Jodhpur, Jaisalmer, Udhagamandalam (Ooty), Mount Abu.

UNIT-III WEIGHTAGE: 10 MARKS
CHAPTER-3: LAND RESOURCE AND AGRICULTURE
MIND MAP



GIST OF THE LESSON-

Land use Categories

Land revenue department is responsible for categorising land and maintaining its records. These records contains reporting area.

Under the land revenue records land use categories are as follows:

- Forest
- Land put to non-agricultural uses.
- Barren and Wastelands.
- Area under permanent pastures and grazing lands.
- Area under miscellaneous tree crops and groves.
- Culturable wastelands
- Current fallow
- Net sown area

Cropping Season	Major Crops Cultivated	
	Northern States	Southern States
Kharif (June-September)	Rice, Cotton, Bajra, Maize, Jowar, Tur	Rice, Maize, Ragi, Jowar, Groundnut
Rabi (October-March)	Wheat, Gram, Rapeseeds and Mustard, Barley	Rice, Maize, Ragi, Groundnut, Jowar
Zaid (April-June)	Vegetables, Fruits, Fodder	Rice, Vegetables, Fodder

Types of Farming:

- On the basis of main source of moisture for crops, the farming can be classified as irrigated and rainfed. Rainfed farming is further divided into dry land farming and wetland farming.
- The **Dryland farming** is contained to the region having annual rainfall less than 75 cm. Ragi, bajra, moong, gram and guar (fodder) are main crops.
- The **Wetland farming**-The rainfall is in excess of soil moisture requirement of plants during rainy season. These areas grow various water intensive crops such as rice, jute and sugarcane.

Food grains: Rice, Wheat, Jowar, Bajra, Maize, Pulses, Gram, Sugarcane, Oil Seeds.

Plantation crops-Tea, coffee and rubber, **Fibber crops**- cotton and jute.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (1 MARK)

Q.1 Which among them is correctly matched?

SL NO	GROUP	CROPS
1	PLANTATION	Sugarcane, Tea, Coffee
2.	OILSEEDS	Mustard, Rapeseed, Jowar
3.	PULSES	Gram, Tur, Groundnut
4.	FIBRE	Cotton, Jute, Silk

a. 1&3

b. 1&4

c. 2&4

d. 2&3

Ans. d. 2&3

Q.2. Assertion- (A): The contribution of agriculture has declined over time but the pressure on land for agriculture has not declined.

Reason-(R):- The number of people in India is increasing day by day.

A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
 B. Both A and R are true and R is the not correct explanation of A
 C. A is true but R is false
 D. A is false but R is true

Ans. A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

Q.3. Assertion (A):- There are three varieties of tea i.e. Arabica, Robusta and Liberica.

Reason (R):- India mostly grows superior quality of coffee Arabia which is great demand in the international market.

a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 b. Both A and R are true and R is the not correct explanation of A.
 c. A is true but R is false.
 d. A is false but R is true.

Ans: c. A is true but R is false.

SOURCE BASED QUESTION (1X3 MARKS)

Q1. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

Rice is a staple food for the overwhelming majority of population in India. Though, it is considered to be a crop of tropical humid areas. These are successfully grown from sea level to about 2,000 m altitude and from humid areas in eastern India to dry but irrigated areas of

Punjab, Haryana, western U.P. and northern Rajasthan. In southern states and West Bengal the climatic conditions allow the cultivation of two or three crops of rice in an agricultural year. In West Bengal farmers grow three crops of rice called 'aus', 'aman' and 'boro'. But in Himalayas and northwestern parts of the country, it is grown as a Kharif crop during southwest Monsoon season. India contributes 22.07 per cent of rice production in the world and ranked second after China in 2018. About one-fourth of the total cropped area in the country is under rice cultivation. West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, and Punjab are the leading rice producing states in the country. The yield level of rice is high in Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Haryana, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, West Bengal and Kerala. In the first four of these states almost the entire land under rice cultivation is irrigated.

1.1. Write the name of rice producing states of India.

Ans: West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, and Punjab are the leading rice producing states in the country.

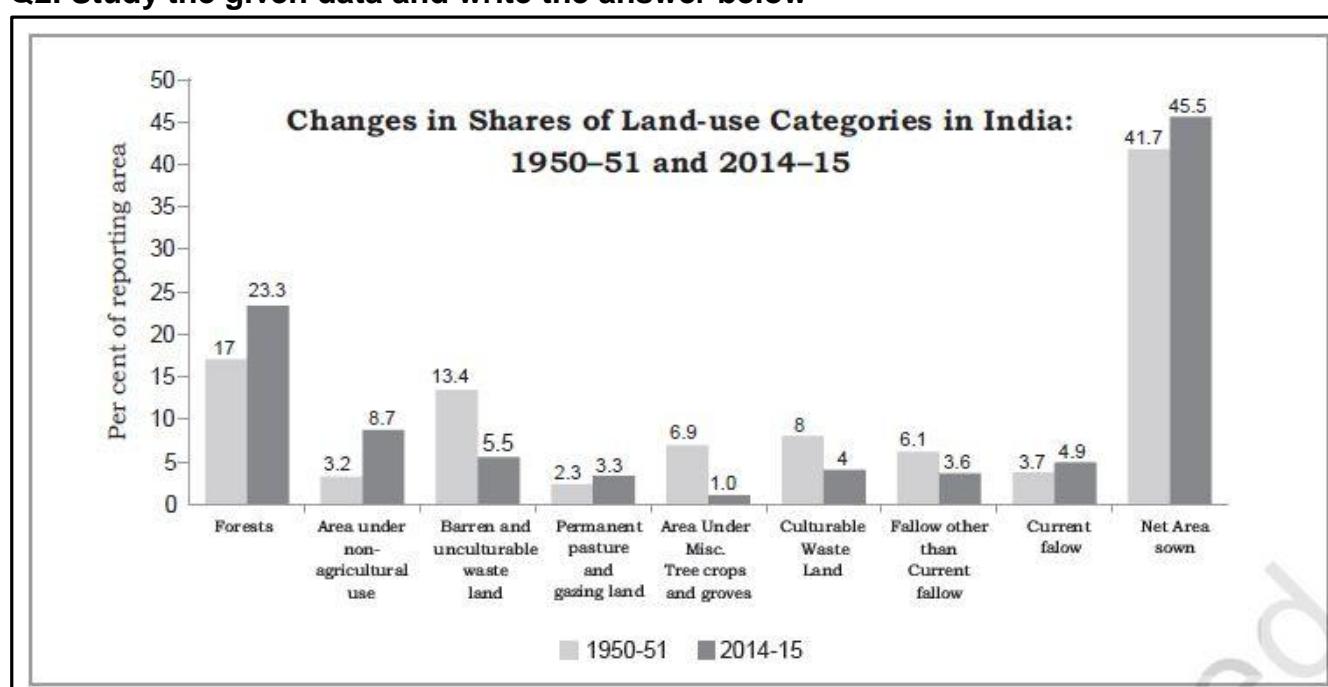
1.2. How much of the total cropped area in the country is under rice cultivation?

Ans: One-fourth

1.3. West Bengal farmers grow which three types of crops of rice?

Ans: West Bengal farmers grow three crops of rice called 'aus', 'aman' and 'boro'.

Q2. Study the given data and write the answer below-



2.1. Which land-use category saw the most significant increase from 1950-51 to 2014-15?

Ans: Forests increased from 17% to 23.3%.

2.2. Which category saw a major decrease in land share over the years?

Ans: Barren and uncultivable wasteland decreased from 13.4% to 5.5%.

2.3: How much did the net area sown increase from 1950-51 to 2014-15?

Ans: It increased from 41.7% to 45.5%.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (3 MARKS)

Q1. Study the given picture and write the answer below-.



1.1. What crop is shown in the picture?

Ans: Sugarcane.

1.2. In which type of climate does sugarcane grow best?

Ans: Hot and humid climate.

1.3. Name one leading sugarcane-producing state in India.

Ans: Uttar Pradesh followed by Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Telangana and Andhra Pradesh.

Q2. Why does intensity of cropping vary from state to state? Explain three reasons with example.

Ans. The intensity of cropping vary from state to state because it depends on:

1. Irrigation facilities: In such states where the means of irrigation are available the intensity of cropping is higher, such as Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab etc. have the high intensity of cropping.

2. Use of early maturing HYV seeds has helped in increasing the intensity of cropping. After maturing and harvesting of one crop within a short period ensure another crop to be sown on the same field.

3. Chemical Fertilizers: The use of fertilizers is very common. In those states where the use of fertilizers and pesticides are common the crop intensity is also higher. For example Punjab is a state where intensity of cropping is higher.

LONG ANSWER QUESTION (5 MARKS)

Q.1 The Green Revolution was not equally successful in all parts of India. Why?

Ans: The Green Revolution was not equally successful in all parts of India due to following reasons:

- Irrigation facilities were limited only to Punjab, Haryana and Western U.P.
- Farmers were not aware of modern technology and its accessibility.
- Good and high yielding varieties of seeds were not easily available because of faulty distribution and storage system.
- Poverty of farmers.
- Small size of land holdings.
- Lack of investment capacity.

Q.2 “Erratic monsoon” and ‘Ineptness are the major problems of India agriculture.’

Suggest and explain the measures to overcome these problems.

Ans: Monsoon nature is very erratic in India. So, there should be more stress on developing various means of irrigation, especially in non-irrigated areas of India. Some of the measures are:

- There should be stress on rainwater harvesting techniques to improve and recharge groundwater tables.
- Drought-resistant crops should be used more in the areas where a shortage of water occurs.

To overcome the problem of indebtedness following measures could be taken:

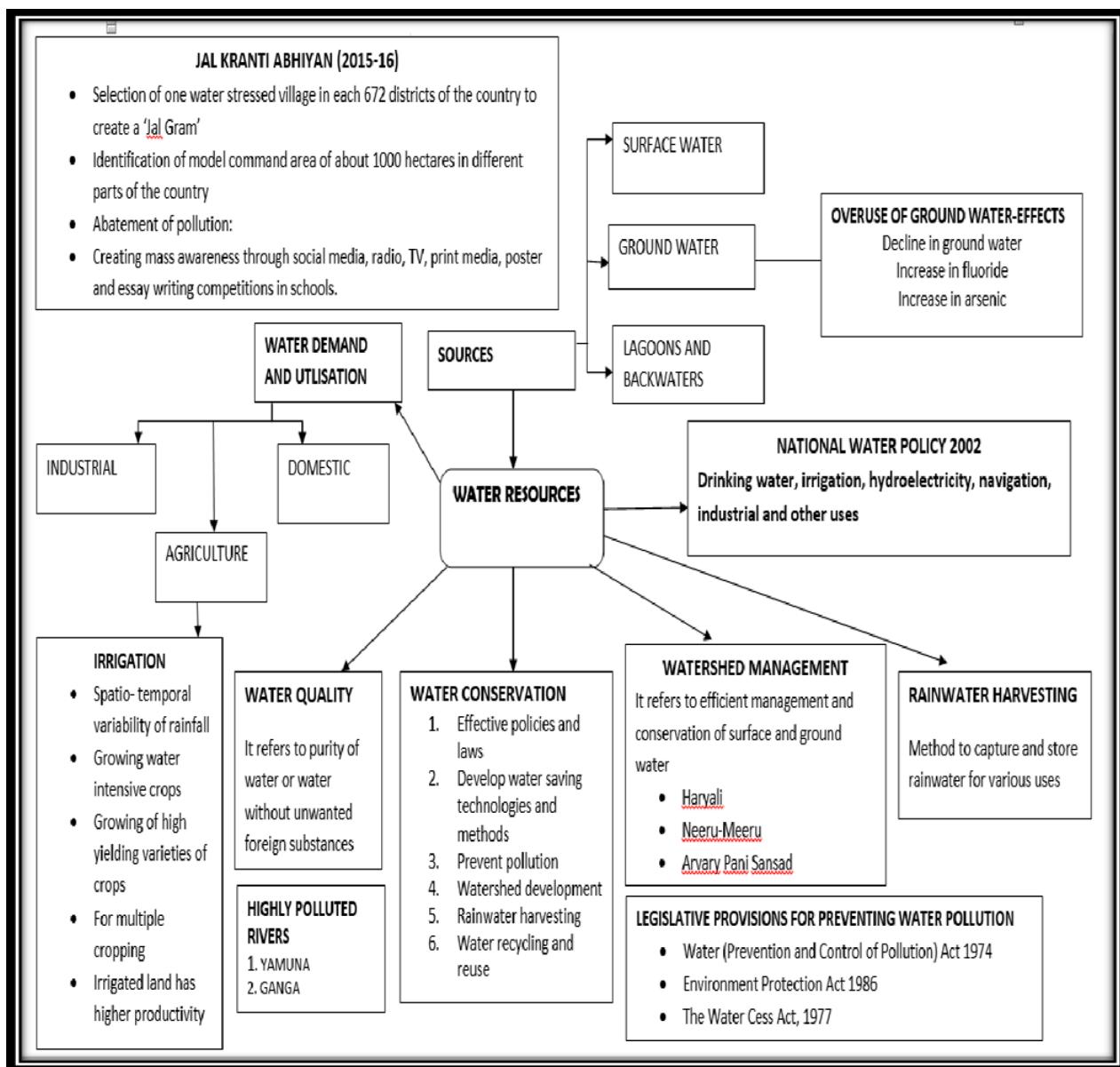
- Encouraging cooperative credits in rural areas so that farmers could get loans at cheaper rates. Private lending should be eliminated.
- Agriculture should be conducted on a scientific basis so that the income of the farmers would increase.
- Encourage a minimum support price policy for all farmers. Rural banks and co-operative banks rates.

Q3. If you are a farmer of India, which all problems will you face in Indian agriculture?

Ans. 1. Uneven and unreliable rainfall 2. Low productivity 3. Poverty of the farmers 4. Lack of land reforms 5. Fragmentation of land holdings 6. Lack of commercialization 7. Vast under employment 8. Degradation of cultivable land 9. Illiteracy of the farmers.

CHAPTER-4: WATER RESOURCES

MIND MAP



GIST OF THE LESSON

1. India accounts 2.45% of world surface area, 2. 4% of world water resource
3. 16% of population
4. Total water available from precipitations 4000 cubic km.
5. Surface water and replenishable water is 1869 cubic km
6. 60% only useful is about 1122 cu.km

SURFACE WATER RESOURCES-

1. Four major sources of surface water
2. River, lakes, ponds, tanks
3. There are 10,360 rivers with the length of more than 1.6 km
4. There is about 1869 cu, km of water available
5. Only 690 cu, km usable

GROUND WATER RESOURCES-

1. Total replenishable ground water is 432 cu.km
2. 46% available from Ganga and Brahmaputra river basins
3. Level of utilization of ground water is high in NW and south India
4. Low in Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Kerala,
5. Moderate in Gujarat, Up, Bihar, Tripura, Maharashtra.

WATER UTILIZATION-

Surface water: - 1. Agriculture = 89% domestic = 9% industrial 2%

Ground Water Resources: Agriculture = 92% industrial = 5% domestic = 3%

DEMAND FOR IRRIGATION-

1. Uneven distribution of rainfall
2. Seasonal rain fall
3. High temperature causes more evaporation.
4. To grow water intensive crops
5. To increase production
6. to crops in dry season
7. To introduce green revolution

DETERIORATION OF WATER QUALITY-

1. Per-capita availability of water is dwindling day by day
2. Increasing population
3. Increase the standard of living
4. Ground water pollution
5. Urban waste and industrial Waste is left in to the rivers
6. Cultural activities produce more wastage in to the rivers
7. Ganga and Yamuna are most polluted rivers in India

WATER CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT

1. Adopt laws and acts to conserve water
2. Use water saving methods and technology
3. Prevent water pollution
4. Watershed development
5. Rainwater harvesting
6. Water recycling and reuse

PREVENTION OF WATER POLLUTION

1. The central pollution control board along with state pollution control boards should monitor the Pollution.
2. Frequent supervision is essential.
3. The other rivers such as Sabarmati, Gomati, Kali, Vaigai also to monitor for pollution.
5. Monitoring the industries located along the river banks

RECYCLE AND REUSE OF WATER-

1. Low quality of water can be used for industries
2. Water from domestic centres to be used for garden
3. Water used for cleaning vehicles also used for gardening

WATER SHED MANAGEMENT-

1. Efficient management of surface and ground water and conservation is called water shed development.
2. Prevention of runoff, storage and recharge of groundwater through percolation tanks, recharge wells.
3. Bring balance between natural availability and utility.
4. It depends on community participation.
5. **HARYALI** is the water shed development started by Central Govt.
6. **NERU-MEERU** by AP govt. **ARVARY PANI SANSAD** by Government of Rajasthan.
7. Construction of check dams, plantation,
8. Making compulsory to the public to make rainwater harvesting before constructing building done in Tamil Nadu.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (1 MARK)

Q.1 Assertion (A): The ground water utilization is relatively high in the river basins lying in the north western region and parts of south India.

Reason (R): This is due to deficiency of rainfall.

- Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- A is true but R is false
- A is false but R is true.

Ans A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

Q.2.Assertion (A): Water shed management refers to efficient management and conservation of surface and ground water resources.

Reason(R): This is done by prevention of runoff and storage and recharge of ground water.

- A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- C) A is true but R is false
- D) A is false but R is true.

Ans A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

Q.3.Assertion (A): The Ganga and Yamuna are the two highly polluted rivers in the country.

Reason (R): It is due to addition of foreign substances, microscopic organisms, and chemicals, industrial and other wastes.

- A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- C) A is true but R is false
- D) A is false but R is true.

Ans A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

Q.4 Consider and evaluate the following statements and choose the correct answer from the given

Options:

- I. The availability of usable water is limiting day by day.
- II. The available water resources is getting polluted due to increase in population, Industrial, agricultural and domestic effluents.

- A) Only statement II is correct
- B) Both are correct, statement II correctly explains statement I
- C) Both are correct but not related to each other
- D) Both are wrong.

Ans B. Both are correct, statement II correctly explains statement.

Q5. Which of the following is not the benefit of Rainwater harvesting?

- (A) It increases water availability.
- (B) It checks the declining ground water.
- (C) It improves the quality of ground water through dilution of contaminants like Fluoride and nitrates.
- (D) Helpful in the production of hydroelectricity.

Ans. (D) Helpful in the production of hydroelectricity.

Q6. What is the negative impact of intensive irrigation in the states of Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh?

- (A) Increasing salinity in the soil (B) Increasing soil erosion
- (C) Soil become alkaline (D) Decreasing of soil fertility

Ans. (A) Increasing salinity in the soil.

Q7. Which state has made water harvesting structures in the houses compulsory?

- (A) Maharashtra (B) Karnataka (C) Madhya Pradesh (D) Tamil Nadu

Ans. (D) Tamil Nadu

SOURCE BASED QUESTION (1X3 MARKS)

Q1. Read the note on outsourcing given below and the answer the questions that follow-

Ans. Ralegan Siddhi is a small village in the district of Ahmadnagar, Maharashtra. It has become an example for watershed development throughout the country. In 1975 the tank could not hold water. The embankment wall leaked. People voluntarily repaired the embankment. The seven wells below it swelled with water in summer for the first time in the living memory of the people. The people reposed their faith in him and his visions. A youth group called Tarun Mandal was formed. The group worked to ban the dowry system, caste discrimination and untouchability. Liquor distilling units were removed and prohibition imposed. Open grazing was completely banned with a new emphasis on stall feeding. The cultivation of water intensive

crops like sugarcane was banned. Crops such as pulses, oilseeds and certain cash crops with low water requirements were encouraged. All elections to local bodies began to be held on the basis of consensus. "It made community leaders complete representatives of the people." A system of nyay Panchayats (informal courts) were also setup. Since then, no case has been referred to the police.

(i) In which state is Ralegan Siddhi situated?

Ans: Maharashtra

(ii) What happened to the embankment wall in 1975?

Ans: Leaked

(iii) What was the name given to the youth group formed?

Ans: Tarun Mandal

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (3 MARKS)

Q1. Study the given picture and answer the questions below-



1.1. What does the image represent?

Ans: Rainwater harvesting system.

1.2. What is the collected rainwater used for in the image?

Ans: For irrigation purposes.

1.3. Why is rainwater harvesting important?

Ans: It helps conserve water and reduces dependency on groundwater.

Q2. "Rainwater harvesting technique is environment-friendly as well as cost effective for people". Justify this statement.

Answer: The economic and social values of rainwater harvesting are given below:

- Rainwater harvesting technique is environment-friendly as well as cost effective for people.
- This technique guides to store rainwater into bore wells, pits, etc. for future use and in times of scarcity of water.
- It creates sensitivity and awareness among people about the benefits of conservation and reuse of water.

LONG ANSWER QUESTION (5 MARKS)

Q1. The depleting water resources may lead to social conflicts and disputes. Elaborate it with suitable examples?

Answer: Water is a cyclic resource with abundant supplies on the globe. Approximately, 71 per cent of the earth's surface is covered with it but freshwater constitutes only about 3 per cent of the total water. In fact, a very small proportion of freshwater is effectively available for human use. The availability of freshwater varies over space and time. The tensions and disputes on sharing and control of this scarce resource are becoming contested issues among communities, regions, and states.

- The sharing of waters of rivers of Punjab, Haryana, and Himachal Pradesh is a contesting issue.
- Since long, the dispute is going on between Tamil Nadu and Karnataka over the waters of Kaveri River.

- The sharing of waters of Narmada Basin is a dispute between the states of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat.

Q2 “Watershed management is essential for balancing human needs with environmental health”. Explain this statement with suitable example.

Answer: Watershed management basically refers to efficient management and conservation of surface and groundwater resources with community participation. It involves prevention of runoff and storage and recharge of groundwater through various methods like percolation tanks recharge wells, etc. Watershed management aims at bringing about balance between natural resources on the one hand and society on the other.

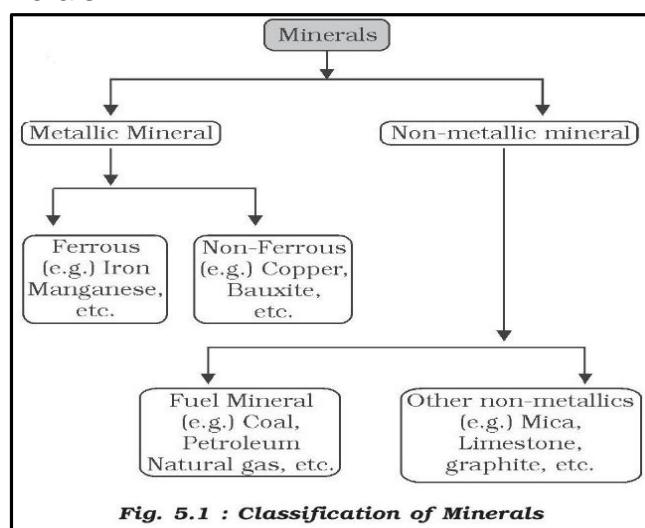
The success of watershed development largely depends upon community participation. The Project is being executed by Gram Panchayats with people's participation.

- Haryali is a watershed development project sponsored by the Central Government which aims at enabling the rural population to conserve water for drinking, irrigation, fisheries and afforestation.
- The Central and State Governments have initiated many watershed development and management programmes in the country.
- Neeru-Meeru (Water and You) programme (in Andhra Pradesh) and Arvary Pani Sansad (in Alwar, Rajasthan) have taken up constructions of various water-harvesting structures such as percolation tanks, dug out ponds (Johad), check dams, etc., through people's participation.

CHAPTER-05: MINERALS AND ENERGY RESOURCES

GIST OF THE LESSON

- **Mineral:** The term mineral is defined as natural occurring organic and inorganic substance having definite chemical composition and specific physical property.
- Classification of Minerals-



- Metallic minerals are the sources of metals whereas Non-metallic minerals are either organic or inorganic in origin and do not contain extractable metals in their chemical composition. Metallic minerals are further divided as ferrous and non-ferrous.
- **Ferrous Minerals:** All those minerals which have iron content are ferrous such as iron, manganese etc. while those minerals do not have iron content are non-ferrous such as copper, bauxite, etc.
- **Mineral Fuels:** Mineral fuels are organic in origin and derived from the buried animal and plant life such as coal and petroleum. They are also known as fossil fuels.

Characteristics of Minerals Resources-

- Distribution of minerals over the earth surface are uneven.

- There is inverse relationship in quantity and quality of minerals i.e. good quality.
- Minerals are less in quantity as compared to low quality minerals.
- Minerals are exhaustible. Once they used cannot replenished immediately at the time of need.

Distribution of Minerals in India:

- Most of metallic minerals in India occur in the Peninsular Plateau region in the old crystalline rocks.
- River valleys of Damodar, Sone, Mahanadi and Godavari have over 97% of coal reserves in India.
- Sedimentary basins of Assam and offshore region in the Arabian Sea (Gujarat and Mumbai High) are famous for their crude petroleum reserves.
- New reserves of petroleum also have been found in the basins of Krishna-Godavari and Kaveri.

Energy Resources:

- Energy resources are sources of energy used to power various activities, including heating, generating electricity, and powering machines or vehicles.

Conventional energy:

- The energy sources that once exhausted, do not replenish themselves within a specific period such as coal, gas, and oil etc.

Non- Conventional energy

- Renewable energy sources also called non-conventional energy, are sources that are continuously replenished by natural processes like nuclear, solar, wind, tidal& wave, geothermal, bio energy etc.
- Petroleum is referred to as liquid gold because of its scarcity and diversified uses.
- The first successful (1890) attempt to tap the underground heat was made in the city of Boise, Idaho (U.S.A.), where a hot water pipe network was built to give heat to the surrounding buildings. This plant is still working.

Coal-

- India has about 80% of bituminous coal which is of non-cooking grade.
- It is found in two rock sequences i.e. Gondwana coal fields and tertiary coal fields.
- Gondwana Coal Fields- Damodar Valley, Jharkhand and West Bengal have the entire area of this coal field. Jharia (largest coal field), Raniganj (second fields largest), Bokaro, Giridih, Karanpura are important coal fields of this valley.
- Tertiary Coal Fields- It occur in Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Nagaland. It is extracted from Darangiri, Cherrapunji, Mewlong and Langrin (Meghalaya); Makum, Jaipur and Nazira in upper Assam, Namchik-Namphuk (Arunachal Pradesh).

Petroleum-

- It is also used as a raw material in petrochemical industries to produce fertilizer, synthetic rubber, medicines, lubricants, and cosmetics, etc.
- Crude oil is found in sedimentary rocks of tertiary age. Digboi was the only crude oil producing region in India.
- Important oil producing area are Digboi, Naharkatiya and Moran (Assam). Ankaleshwar, Kalol, Mehsana, and Lunej (Gujarat), Mumbai High which lies 160 km off Mumbai was discovered in 1973.
- There are two types of oil refineries in India: Field Based Refineries- Digboi is an example of field based refinery.
- Market Based Refineries- Barauni is an example of market based refinery

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (1 MARK)

1. Which two main types of iron ore are found in India?

- A. Magnetite and Limonite
- C. Hematite and Siderite

- B. Hematite and Magnetite
- D. Limonite and Siderite

Ans: B. Hematite and Magnetite

2. Assertion (A): India has rich reserves of iron ore.

Reason (R): Iron ore is used for manufacturing steel.

A. A is true, but R is false.

B. A is false, but R is true.

C. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

D. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.

Ans.: C. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

3. Assertion (A): Non-conventional energy sources are gaining popularity in India.

Reason (R): Non-conventional sources are renewable, eco-friendly, and sustainable.

Options:

A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.

C. A is true, but R is false.

D. A is false, but R is true.

Ans: A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

4. Assertion (A): Conservation of minerals is essential for sustainable development.

Reason (R): Minerals are non-renewable and take millions of years to form.

Options:

A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

B. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

C. A is true but R is false.

D. A is false but R is true.

Ans: A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

5. Assertion (A): The vast alluvial plain tract of north India is devoid of minerals of economic use.

Reason (R): Minerals are mainly associated with metamorphic and igneous rocks.

Options:

A. Both A and R is true and R is correct explanation of A.

B. A and R both is true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

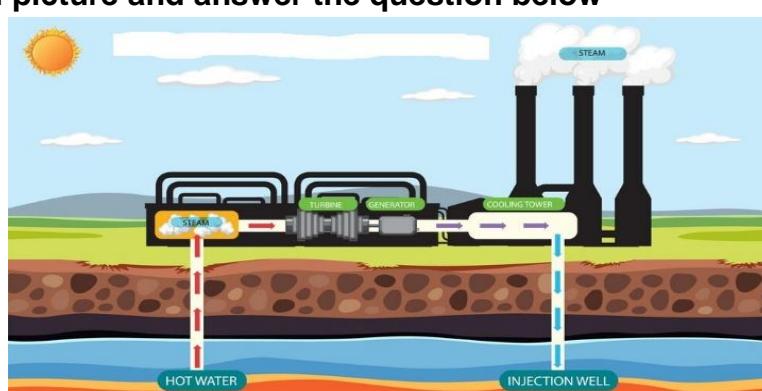
C. A is true, but R is false.

D. A is false, but R is true.

Ans: B. A and R both is true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

SHORT QUESTIONS (3 MARKS)

1. Study the given picture and answer the question below-



1.1. Write the name of source of energy given in picture.

Ans: Geothermal energy

1.2. What are advantages of geothermal energy?

Ans: it's a renewable and sustainable resource, environmentally friendly with low greenhouse gas emissions, and a reliable and consistent energy source.

1.3. In which place India's first geothermal energy plant has been commissioned?

Ans: India's first geothermal energy plant has been commissioned at Manikaran in Himachal Pradesh.

2. Nuclear energy is the hope of future in India. Support the statement by stating three points.

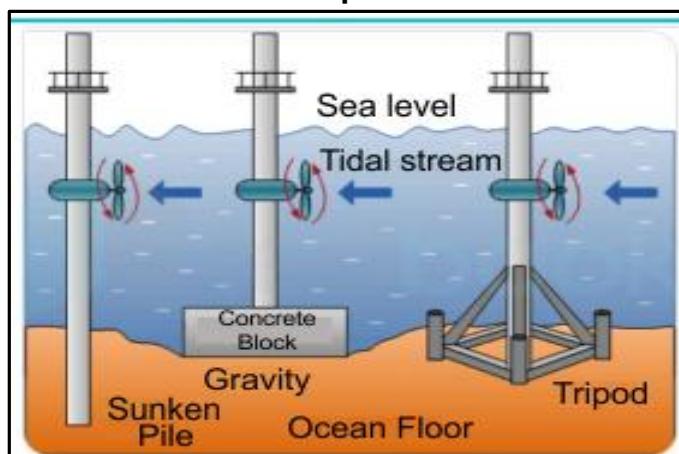
Ans: Nuclear energy is the hope of future in India. It is justified because:

- India is deficient in mineral oil and its coal reserves would also exhaust soon.
- India has not been able to develop the potential of Hydel power to such extent that it may depend on it fully because of some constraints.
- This power can play a complementary role in industrial and agricultural development in India.
- Availability of sufficient reserves of nuclear minerals like uranium and thorium.

3. "The potential of wind energy is abundant in Indian" Write your statement in terms of advantages and development.

Ans: 1. Wind energy is a clean fuel source. 2. It does not pollute the air as compared to conventional sources. 3. Wind power is one of the lowest-cost renewable energy technologies available today. 4. Even without government subsidies, wind power is a low-cost fuel in many areas of the country. Four wind power producing states of India are: 1. Rajasthan 2. Gujarat 3. Maharashtra 4. Karnataka.

4. Study the given picture and answer the question below



4.1. Identify the source of energy given in the picture.

Ans: Tidal and Wave energy.

4.2. What is the potential of tidal energy in India?

Ans: India's tidal energy potential is estimated to be around 12,455 MW, primarily in the Gulf of Khambat (Cambay) and Gulf of Kutch regions, and along the Ganges Delta. These areas are known for their strong tidal ranges.

4.3. How is tidal energy generated?

Ans: Tidal energy is generated by harnessing the kinetic energy of ocean tides. This can be done using tidal barrages, tidal turbines, or other methods.

5. "Switching to solar energy can lead to energy security and environmental sustainability for India." Justify this statement with reference to any three benefits of solar energy.

Ans:

- Solar energy is renewable and reduces dependency on fossil fuels.
- It does not cause pollution or greenhouse gas emissions.

- It can be harnessed in rural and remote areas without grid access.

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (5 MARKS)

1. "The promotion of the use of non-conventional sources of energy in India is the need of the hour". Support this statement.

Ans: 1. Non-conventional sources of energy include solar, nuclear, wind, tides, geothermal heat etc. 2. All these sources are renewable or inexhaustible. 3. They are inexpensive in nature. 4. These are pollution free. 5. These help in decentralization of industries. 6. Energy can be developed in rural areas. 7. These can be developed and maintained at low costs. 8. These resources are more equitably distributed and environmental -friendly.

2. "Bio-energy can play a significant role in reducing India's dependence on fossil fuels." Explain this statement.

Ans: Bio energy refers to energy derived from biological products which include agricultural residues, along with municipal, industrial and other works.

Advantages:

- It can be converted into electrical energy, heat energy or gas for cooking.
- It will improve economic life of rural area in developing countries like India.
- It can process waste to produce energy.
- It reduces environment pollution.

3. "Various types of minerals are concentrated in few areas of the country" Justify the statement through distributional pattern of minerals.

Ans: Following three major mineral belts can be demarcated.

1. The north-eastern plateau: It encompasses the Chhotanagpur plateau, Odessa plateau and eastern Andhra plateau. This belt contains rich deposits of iron ore, manganese, mica, bauxite, limestone and dolomite. The coal deposits of Damodar valley and Chhattisgarh which have facilitated the development of heavy industries.

2. South- western plateaus: This belt extends over the Karnataka plateau and adjoining Tamil Nadu plateau and is rich in metallic minerals, particularly in iron ore, manganese and bauxite and in some non-metallic minerals. All the three gold fields of the country are located in this belt.

3. North-western region: This belt extends from the gulf of Khambat in Gujarat to the Aravalli range in Rajasthan. Petroleum and natural gas are principal resources of these belts.

4. Other region: Outside of these mineral belts, upper Brahmaputra valley is significant petroleum-producing area. Kerala possesses enormous concentration of heavy mineral sands.

4. "Conservation of minerals is more important than other resources". Explain.

Ans:

- Minerals are important to conserve as industries and agriculture are dependent completely on minerals.
- We are rapidly consuming mineral resources that require millions of years to be renewed.
- Workable minerals are in insufficient quantities.
- Due to a decrease in good quality and they come from great depths, the costs of mineral extraction are increasing.
- Economic and industrial development depends on minerals.

5. "Coal and petroleum are essential to India's economy but are non-renewable and polluting" Explain this statement.

Ans:

- **Importance to India's Economy-** Coal is the main source of electricity generation in India, especially for thermal power plants.

- Petroleum fuels the transport sector and is also used in industries, agriculture (tractors, irrigation pumps), and households (LPG).
- Both are vital for industrial growth, infrastructure, and transportation-the backbone of economic activity.
- **Non-Renewable in Nature-** These fuels are formed over millions of years from dead plant and animal remains under heat and pressure.
- They cannot be replenished on a human timescale once exhausted.
- India's reserves are limited, leading to high import dependence, especially for petroleum.

CHAPTER-06: PLANNING AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN INDIAN CONTEXT

GIST OF THE LESSON

- The word planning involves the process of thinking, formulation of a scheme or programme and implementation of a set of actions to achieve some goal.
- On 1 January 2015, the Planning Commission was replaced by the NITI Aayog.
- NITI Aayog has been with the objective of involving the states in economic policy making for India for providing strategic and technical advice to the Central and State governments.
- Generally, there are two approaches to planning, i.e. Sectoral planning and regional planning.
- **Sectoral planning-** It means formulation and implementation of the sets of schemes or programmes aimed at development of various sectors of the economy, such as agriculture, irrigation etc.
- **Regional planning** means formulation and implementation of schemes or programmes for the development of backward region to reduce regional imbalance in the development.
- **Target area planning-** The planning process has to take special care of those areas which have remained economically backward.
- Government introduced the following programmes under **TARGET AREA PLANNING**-
1. Command area development Programme, 2. Drought prone area development Programme, 3. Desert development programme, 4. Hill Area development programme. Target Groups such as the small farmer's development Agency, and Marginal farmer's development agency.

Integrated Tribal Development Project in Bharmaur Region-

- Bharmaur tribal area comprises Bharmaur and Holi tehsils of Chamba district of Himachal Pradesh.
- Bharmaur is inhabited by 'Gaddi', a tribal community who practised transhumance and conversed through Gaddi dialect.
- The process of development of a tribal area of Bharmaur started in the 1970s when Gaddis were included among scheduled tribes.
- Under the Fifth Five Year Plan, the tribal sub-plan was introduced in 1974 and Bharmaur was designated as one of the five Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDP) in Himachal Pradesh.
- This plan laid the highest priority on the development of transport and communications, agriculture and allied activities, social and community services, development of schools, healthcare facilities, potable water, roads and electricity.

- The social benefits derived from ITDP include a tremendous increase in literacy rate, improvement in sex ratio and a decline in child marriage.

Indira Gandhi Canal (Nahar) Command Area-

- The canal originates at Harike barrage in Punjab and runs parallel to Pakistan border at an average distance of 40 km in Thar Desert (Marusthali) of Rajasthan.
- Out of the total command area, about 70 per cent was envisaged to be irrigated by the flow system and the rest by lift system.
- The construction work of the canal system has been carried out through two stages. The command area of Stage-I lies in Ganganagar, Hanumangarh and northern part of Bikaner districts.
- The command area of Stage-II is spread over Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Barmer, Jodhpur, Nagaur and Churu districts covering culturable command area of 14.10 lakh hectare.
- The spread of canal irrigation has led to an increase in cultivated area and intensity of cropping.
- The traditional crops are sown in the area; gram, bajra and jowar have been replaced by wheat, cotton, groundnut and rice.

Sustainable Development- Development that meets the needs of present without compromising the ability of future generation to meet their own needs.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (1 MARK)

1. The main objective behind the formation of NITI Aayog is.

- A. To provide strategic and technical advice to the central and state government
- B. To involve states in economic policy making in India
- C. For the equal distribution of resources
- D. Both (a) and (b)

Ans: D. Both (a) and (b)

2. Assertion: Drought prone Area programme was initiated during the fourth-year plan.

Reasons- After the reviewing the performance of this programme the National Committee on the development of Backward Area formed.

- A. Both A and R are true and R is a correct explanation of A
- B. A and R both are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- C. A is true, R is false
- D. A is false, R is true

Ans: B. A and R both are true but R is not the correct explanation of A

3. Which of these is/are example/s of Target Area Planning?

1. Hill Area Development Program
2. Desert Area Development Program
3. Small Farmer's Development Agency

A. 1, 2 and 3 B. 2 and 3 C. 1 and 2 D. 1 and 3

Ans: A 1, 2 and 3

4 ITDP stands for

A. Indian tribal development programme
C. International tribe development project
Policy

B. Integrated tribal development project
D. Institute for Transportation and Development

Ans: B Integrated tribal development project

5. Assertion (A) Intensive irrigation has led to tremendous rise in agricultural and livestock productivity in the Indira Gandhi command area.

Reason (R) Intensive irrigation has led to excessive water logging and soil salinity.

Two statements are given as assertion and reason which one of the following is correct?

A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A

C. A is true, but R is false

D. A is false, but R is true

Ans: B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A

6. Match the Following.

Report/Publication	Published by
1. Our Common Future	a. Brundtland Commission
2. Limits to Growth	b. P. Ehrlich
3. The Population Bomb	c. Meadows

Codes-

a b c

(A) 1 2 3

(B) 1 3 2

(C) 3 2 1

(D) 3 1 2

Ans. (B) 1 3 2

7. What does WCED stand for?

A. World commission on Environment and Development

B. World Commission for Ecological Development

C. World Centre of Environment and Development

D. Wildlife Commission on Environment and Development

Ans. A. World commission on Environment and Development

CASE BASED QUESTION (1X3)

1. Bharmaur tribal area comprises Bharmaur and Holi tehsils of Chamba district of Himachal Pradesh. It is a notified tribal area since 21 November 1975. Bharmaur is inhabited by 'Gaddi', a tribal community who have maintained a distinct identity in the Himalayan region as they practised transhumance and conversed through Gaddiali dialect. The process of development of tribal area of Bharmaur started in 1970s when Gaddis were included among 'scheduled tribes'.

i. Bharmaur tribal area located in which district of Himachal Pradesh?

Ans: Chamba district

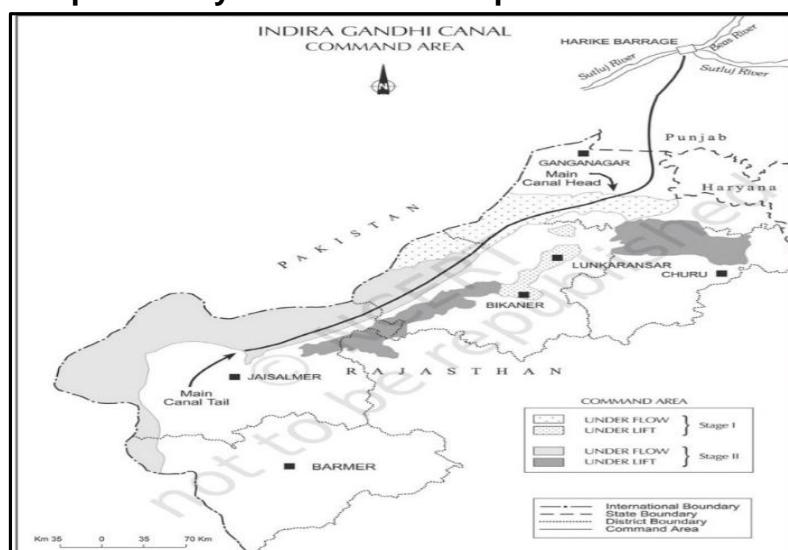
ii. When was the Bharmaur notified as a tribal area?

Ans: It is a notified tribal area since 21 November 1975

iii. Bharmaur is inhabited by which tribal community?

Ans: 'Gaddi' tribal community

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



i. Mention the source of origin of this canal.

Ans: The canal originates from Harike barrage.

ii. Why is the area to the east of the canal under lift irrigation?

Ans: This is because of the fact that area towards the south-east of the main canal slopes towards the canal and water is to be lifted against the slope of the land.

iii. Explain the economic significance of this canal for the command area.

Ans: Indira Gandhi Canal is the lifeline of the desert which transformed the socio-economic scenario here the crop production is steadily increasing in addition; the establishment of industries has also started.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (3 MARKS)

1. “Many area of our country are resource rich region but remain backward”. Which type of planning process help to overcome this situation?

Ans.

- The planning commission introduces the target area and target group approaches to reduce the regional and social disparity.
- In these approaches planners take special care of those areas or groups which have remained economical backward.
- Command area development programme, Desert development programme, Hill area development programme are included in Target area programme.

2. “India faces frequent droughts in several regions due to irregular rainfall and overdependence on monsoon”. Explain this statement.

Ans:

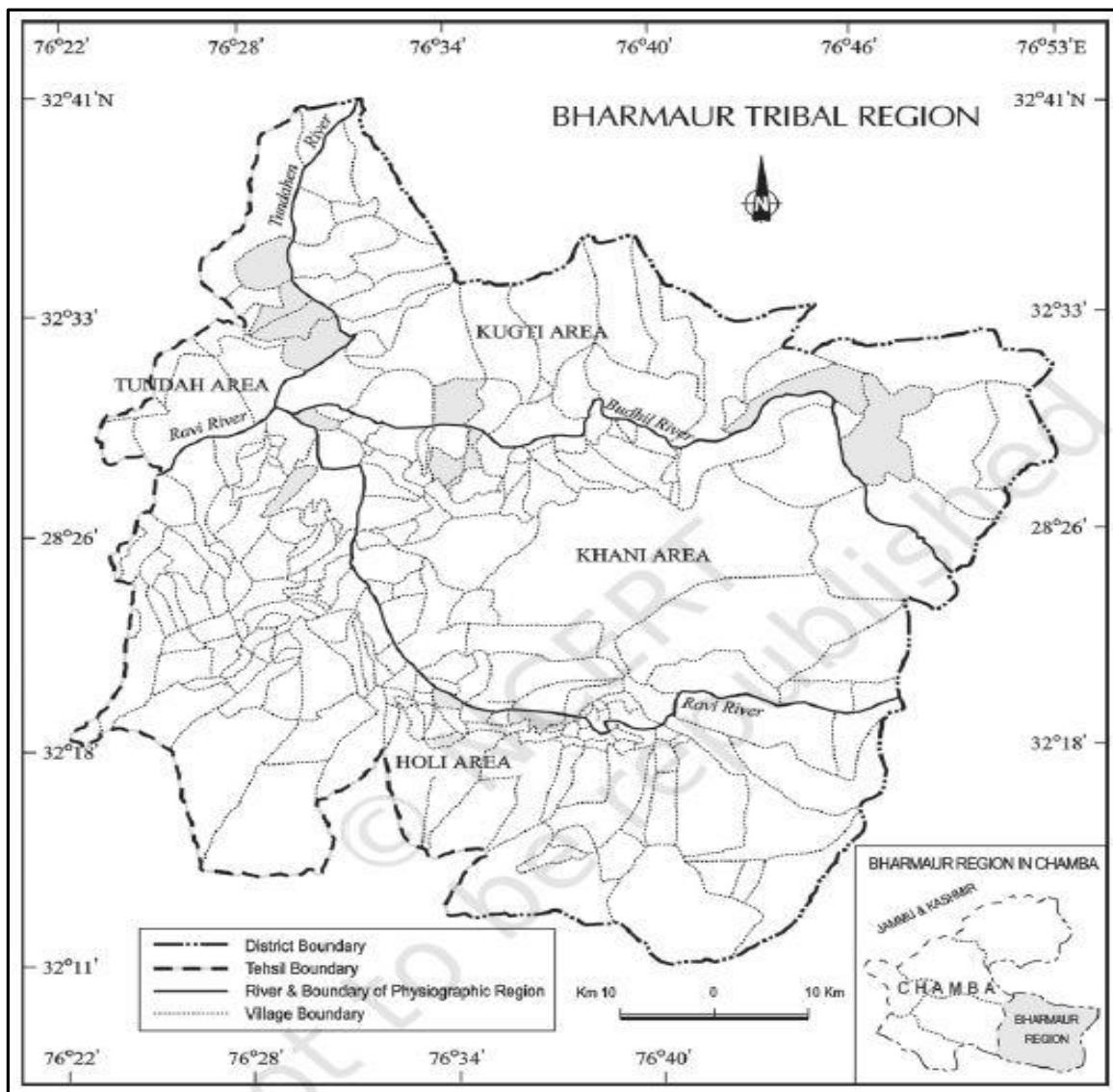
- This programme was initiated during the fourth five year plan. The objectives of this programme are as follows:
- Providing employment to the people in drought prone areas.
- Creation of basic rural infrastructure such as electricity, roads, market, credit and services.
- Restoration of ecological balance between water, soil, plants and human.

3. “Indira Gandhi Canal contributed to agricultural development in Rajasthan” Explain.

Ans:

- The canal has converted arid desert land into fertile agricultural fields, enabling the cultivation of crops like wheat, cotton, and mustard, and improving food security and rural livelihoods.
- One environmental issue is soil salinization, which occurs due to excessive irrigation and poor drainage, reducing soil fertility over time.
- Problems like waterlogging and salinity can be managed through proper drainage systems, controlled irrigation techniques, and the use of salt-tolerant crops.
- Planning according to natural conditions helps to avoid ecological damage, ensures sustainable water use, and maintains the long-term productivity of the land.

4. Study the given map carefully and answer the questions that follow-



4.1. Q: In which district is the Bharmaur Tribal Region located?

Ans: Chamba district.

4.2. Name the major river flowing through the Bharmaur region.

Ans: Ravi River.

4.3. How many main areas are marked within the Bharmaur region?

Ans: Four areas Kugti, Tundah, Khani, and Holi.

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (5 MARKS)

1. 'Hill area development programmes in India are drawn keeping in view their topographical, ecological, social and economic conditions'. Support this statement with suitable explanation.

Ans.

- Yes, it is true that Hill area development programme in India were drawn keeping in view their topographical, ecological, social and economic condition.
- The main objectives of this programmes were on the development of Horticulture, Plantation agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Poultry, Forestry.
- The hill area programmes were started in Fifth five year plan.
- The programme was recommended by the national committee on the development of backward area (1981).
- The programme covers all the hilly districts of Uttarakhand, Mikir hill and north Cachar hills of Assam, Darjeeling district of west Bengal and Nilgiri district of Tamil Nadu.

2. What do you know about the Sustainable Development? How this term came into Light.

Ans:

- “Sustainable development as “Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs”.
- The notion of sustainable development emerged in the wake of general rise in the awareness of environmental issues during late 1960s.
- The publication of **the Population Bomb** by **Ehrlich** in **1968** and **The Limits to Growth** by **Meadows** and others in **1972** further raised the fear among environmentalists.
- WCED (World Commission on Environment and Development) headed by Norwegian Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland gave its report (Brundtland report) Our Common Future in 1987.
- Sustainable development takes care of ecological, social and economic aspects of development during the present times.

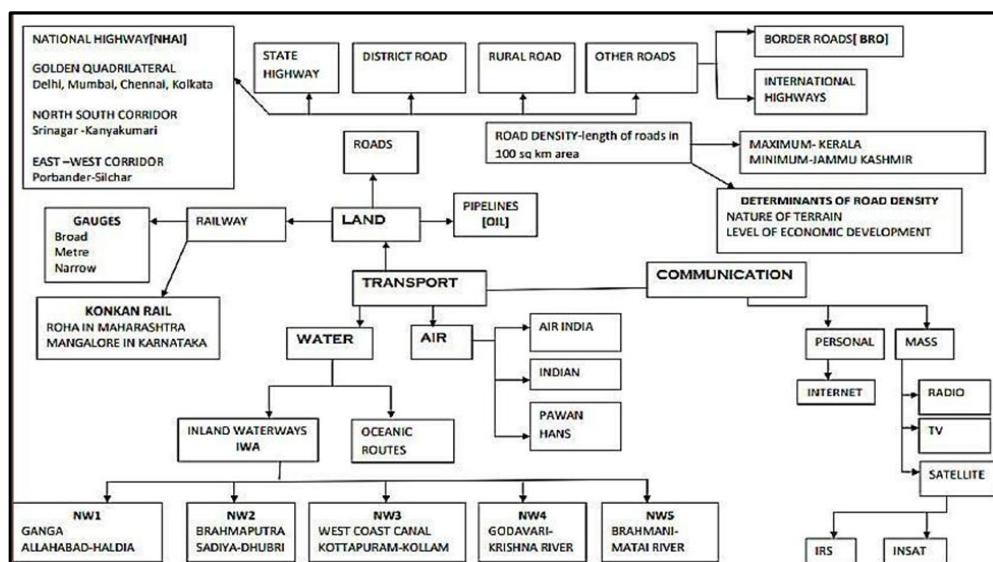
3. “Indira Gandhi canal is the lifeline of Rajasthan desert”. How we can achieve the target of sustainable development in the command area of this canal?

Ans. By following some measures. These measures are as follows-

- Rigorous implementation of water management policy.
- Adoption of plantation crops such as citrus fruits, instead of water intensive crops.
- In order to reduce the conveyance loss of water, few important programmes shall be taken into account such as the CAD (Command area development) programmes i.e. lining of water courses Land development and levelling Warabandi system.
- The area should be reclaimed that got affected by water logging and soil salinity.
- Promoting eco-development in the fragile environment especially in stage II command area through a forestation, shelter belt, and plantation and pasture development.
- To promote social sustainability by providing financial and institutional support for land cultivation.
- Other sectors of economy in addition to agriculture, animal husbandry and allied activities should be encouraged for attaining economic sustainability

CHAPTER-07: TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

MIND MAP



GIST OF LESSON

Means of Transport-

- Land transport, Water transport and Air transport.

Land Transport

- **Road Transport-** India has one of the largest road networks in the world with a total length of **62.16 lakh km (2020-21)**.
- About **85** per cent of passenger and **70** per cent of freight traffic are carried by roads every year.
- The first serious attempt was made in **1943** when '**Nagpur Plan**' was drawn.
- After Independence, **twenty-year road plan (1961)** was introduced to improve the conditions of roads.

National highways-

- Constructed and maintained by central government, Meant for inter-state transport, Movement of defence men and material, Connect state capitals, the **national highways authority** was operationalized in **1995**, Accounts **2%** of road length, Carry **40%** of traffic, Golden quadrilateral 5846 km, 4/6/lane. High density traffic, connect metropolitan cities, time distance and cost distance decreased, North-South Corridor connect Srinagar to Kanyakumari (4076 km) east west corridor connect Porbandar to Silchar (3640 km).

State Highways-

- Constructed and maintained by state SPWD
- Connect state capitals with District Headquarters.

District Roads-

- Connect District Headquarters with other towns of the district.

Rural Roads-

- Connects rural areas
- Accounts 80% of road length
- Regional variation in road density influenced by terrain and climatic.

Other Roads- Border Roads and International Highways-

- **Border Road Organisation (BRO)** was started in **1960**, Help to develop economy, Strengthen the defence, Improvement of strategic points, It is a premier multifaceted construction agency, Highest roadway connects Manali-Leh with **4270** mts. Altitude.

Sher Shah Suri Road (Grand Trunk)-

- Built the Shahi (Royal) road to strengthen and consolidate his empire from the Indus Valley to the Sonar Valley in Bengal.
- This road was renamed the **Grand Trunk (GT)** road during the British period, connecting Calcutta and Peshawar. At present, it extends from Amritsar to Kolkata.

Rail Transport-

- The first railway line started in **1853** between Bombay and thane (**34 km.**)
- It is the largest government sector with the length of **67,956 km** (2019-20).
- It is divided into **17 zones**.

Railway Gauge in India-

- Broad gauge: 1.676 metre, total length 63950 km.
- Meter gauge: 1.000 metre, total length 2402 km.
- Narrow gauge: 0.762 meter & 0.610 meter, total length 1604 km.

Konkan Railway-

- Construction **1998**, Total Length-**760 km.**
- Terminal stations-Roha (Maharashtra) to Mangalore (Karnataka)
- Partner states-Maharashtra, Goa and Karnataka.
- It crosses **146** rivers/streams, **2000** bridges and **91** tunnels including Asia's largest rail route tunnel (**6.5 km.**).

Water Transport-

- a. **Inland Water ways-** India has **14500** km of navigable water ways, contributing **1%** to the country's transportation. At present, **5,685** km of major rivers are navigable by mechanised flat bottom vessels. The Inland Waterways Authority was set up in **1986**.
- b. **Ocean Routes-** Twelve major and **200** minor ports provide infrastructural support to these routes, Approximately 95 per cent of India's foreign trade by volume and **70** per cent by value moves through ocean routes.

Air Transport-

- Air transport started in 1911 between Allahabad and Naini (10 km.)
- The Airport Authority of India is responsible for providing safe, efficient air traffic.
- Pawan Hans is the helicopter service operating in hilly areas.

Communication-

- It is divided into personal- mobile mass radio, TV. Personal communication has become most important at present. User can contact with the customer directly. Fastest means of communication. Communication revolution came into world through internet.

Mass Communication System-

- **Radio** Started in India in **1923** by the Radio Club of Bombay. In **1930** under the Indian Broadcasting System (1936), All India Radio (1957), Akashwani Radio broadcasts a variety of programmes related to information, education, entertainment and news bulletins.
- **Television (T.V.)** started in **1959** only in Delhi. After **1972** in other cities, in 1976, TV was delinked from All India Radio (AIR) and got a separate identity as Doordarshan (DD).
- After INSAT-IA became operational, Common National Programmes (CNP) were started for the entire network and its services were extended to the backward and remote rural areas.
- Satellite Communication can be used for the weather forecast, monitoring of natural calamities, surveillance of border areas, etc.

Satellite System in India:

(a) **Indian National Satellite System (INSAT):** Established in **1983**, uses-telecommunication, meteorological observation and others.

(b) **Indian Remote Sensing Satellite System (IRS):** Established in **1988**, use-Management of natural resources. PSLV: Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle developed by India. The National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC) at Hyderabad.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (1 MARK)

1. consider the following statements and choose the correct Answer with the help of given options-

I. In recent years ropeways, cableways and pipelines were developed as a means of transport.
 II. They were developed to cater the demands of transporting specific goods under special circumstances.

A. Only I is correct
 B. Only II is correct
 C. Both statements are correct and statement II is correctly explains statement I
 D. Both statements are true but not related with each other.

Ans. C. Both statements are correct and statement II is correctly explains statement I

2. Which of the following is **not** true regarding NHAI?

A. It is an autonomous body under the Ministry of Surface Transport.
 B. It is responsible for constructing and maintaining National Highways.
 C. It also constructs village link roads.

D. NHAI was operationalized in 1995

Ans: C. It also constructs village link roads.

3. Read the programmes related to the proposed Bharatmala umbrella scheme carefully and choose the correct option:

- I. Backward areas, religious and tourist places connectivity programme
- II. To interconnect the four metropolitan cities of the country
- III. To develop State roads in adjoining coastal areas
- IV. To connect non-major ports in coastal states

Options:

- A. Only I, II and III are correct.
- B. Only II, III and IV are correct.
- C. Only I, III and IV are correct.
- D. Only I, II and IV are correct.

Ans: C. Only I, III and IV are correct.

4. Read the following statements regarding Border Roads and choose the correct option:

- I. Border roads are strategically important.
- II. They strengthen defence preparedness.
- III. National Highways Authority of India constructs these roads.
- IV. They are helpful in accelerating economic development.

Options:

- A. Only I, II and III are correct.
- B. Only II, III and IV are correct.
- C. Only I, II and IV are correct.
- D. Only I, III and IV are correct.

Ans: C. Only I, II and IV are correct.

5. Which of the following is not matched correctly?

List- 1	List- 2
A. State Highways	Join the state capitals with district headquarters and other important towns.
B. District Roads	Connecting links between District Headquarters and the other important nodes in the district
C. Border Roads	Connect the state capitals with each other
D. Rural Roads	Vital for providing links in the rural areas

Ans: C Border Roads- Connect the state capitals with each other.

6. Consider the following and match List I with List II and choose the correct Answer with the help of given codes.

Railway Zone	Headquarters
a. Central	1. Chennai
b. Eastern	2. Mumbai CST
c. Southern	3. New Delhi
d. Northern	4. Kolkata

Codes:

	a	b	c	d
A.	4	1	3	2
B.	2	4	1	3
C.	1	3	4	2
D.	1	2	3	4

Ans: B. 2 4 1 3

SOURCE BASED QUESTION (1X3)

1. Study the following table and answer the questions.

Table: India Road Network 2020

Serial No.	Road Category	Length in Km.
1	National Highways	136440
2	State Highways	176818
3	Other Roads	5902539
	Total	6215797

i. What type of road in India has the lowest length in km?

Ans: National Highways have the lowest length in km in India.

ii. Which is the apex body to construct and maintain the National Highways in India?

Ans: National Highways Authority in India (NHAI) is the apex body to construct and maintain the National Highways in India.

iii. Why are the National Highways important transport network in India?

Ans: National Highways are the so important transport network in India because they constitute only 2 per cent of the total road length but carry 40 per cent of the road traffic.

2. Study the following picture and answer the questions.



2.1. What mode of transport is shown in the image?

Ans: Inland water ways.

2.2. What water body is being used for transport in the image?

Ans: A rivers, reservoirs, canals, and other inland water bodies.

2.3. What are the advantages of inland water transport?

Ans: Advantages are cost-effectiveness, environmental benefits, and increased capacity for transporting goods, especially bulk cargo.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (3 MARKS)

1. “Atal Tunnel is the symbol of engineering marble”. Explain this statement.

Ans:

- The World's longest Highway tunnel-Atal Tunnel (9.02 Km) has been built by Border Road Organisation.
- This tunnel connects Manali to Lahaul-Spiti valley throughout the year.
- Earlier the valley was cut off for about 6 months each year owing to heavy snowfall.
- The Tunnel is built in the Pir Panjal range at an altitude of 3000 metres from the Mean Sea Level (MSL).

2. Why is the density of rural roads very low in hilly, plateau and forested areas? Explain.

Ans:

- Hilly, plateau, and forested areas often have challenging terrain, including steep slopes, uneven surfaces, and rocky terrain, making it difficult to construct and maintain roads.
- Rural areas in hilly, plateau, and forested regions often have a low population density, making it difficult to justify the investment required to construct roads.
- Lack of basic infrastructure in hilly, plateau and forested areas.
- Costs of construction are relatively higher in hilly, plateau and forested areas

2. “Improved air connectivity helps in regional development in India” Discuss this statement in light of UDAN scheme.

Ans:

- UDAN is a first-of-its kind scheme globally, designed to start the regional aviation market.
- This scheme was conceived by the Ministry of Aviation Govt. of India.
- To promote regional connectivity by making fly affordable for the common citizen.
- To encourage airlines to operate flights on regional and remote routes.

4. Study the following picture and answer the questions-



4.1. Which state does National Waterway 3 lie in?

Ans: Kerala

4.2. Name the two terminal points of National Waterway 3.

Ans: Kollam and Kottapuram

4.3. Explain the importance of Vembanad Lake in the functioning of National Waterway 3.

Ans: Vembanad Lake is one of the most critical water bodies in the NW-3 route. It provides a wide, navigable stretch that connects various regions. The lake supports both commercial and passenger boat services in Kerala.

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (5 MARKS)

1. "Development of roads are essential for smooth connectivity and reduce regional imbalances in India" Explain the Bharatmala project to support the statement.

Ans:

- Development of roads along coastal areas, border areas, including connectivity of non-major ports.
- Backward areas, religious places, and tourist places connectivity programme.
- Setubharatam Pariyojana, which is for the construction of about 1500 major bridges and 200 rail over bridges rail.
- District Headquarters connectivity Scheme for the development of about 9000 km National Highways.

2. "India has numerous inland water bodies that play a vital role in transportation". Explain how inland water bodies contribute to sustainable development in different regions of India.

Ans: Inland water bodies are essential for regional development and sustainability

- It supports local fisheries and has floating islands.
- Supports biodiversity and provides livelihood through fishing and ecotourism.
- Used for hydroelectricity and irrigation.
- Help in groundwater recharge, moderate local climate, and support agriculture, transport, and livelihood.
- Some Inland water bodies are- 1. **National waterway No.1**- Allahabad to Haldia (1620 km) on Ganga River. It divided into three parts- i Haldia to Farakka (560km), ii. Farakka to Patna (460km) iii Patna to Allahabad (600km.). 2. **National Waterway No.2**- Sadiya to Dhubri (891 km) on Brahmaputra River. 3. **National Waterway No.3**- Kottapuram to Kollam (205 km) located on west coast canal, Champakara canal (14 km) and Udyogamandal canal (34 km).4. **National Waterway No.4**- Located on Godavari and Krishna rivers along with Kakinada Puducherry stretch of canals (1078 km). 5. **National Waterway No.5**- Located on Brahmani, Matai River, and delta channels of Mahanadi and Brahmani rivers and East Coast canals (588km).

3. "Pipelines are the most convenient and efficient mode of transportation in India."
Examine the statement with examples.

Ans:

- Pipelines are the most convenient and efficient mode of transportation liquids and gases over long distances.
- Even solid can also be transported by pipelines after converting them into slurry.
- The first 1,700 km long Hazira-Vijaipur Jagdishpur (HVJ) cross country gas pipeline, constructed by GAIL (India), linked Mumbai High and Bassien gas fields with various fertiliser, power and industrial complexes.
- This artery provides impetus to Indian gas market development.
- Asia's first cross-country pipeline covering a distance of about 1157 km. was constructed by OIL from Naharkatiya oil field in Assam to Barauni refinery in Bihar.

4. How are Indian Railways contributing to the growth of national economy? Explain with examples.

Ans:

- Indian railways network is one of the longest in the world.
- It facilitates the movement of both freight and passengers.
- Metro rail has revolutionised the urban transport system in Kolkata and Delhi.
- Railways developed around towns, raw material producing areas, hill stations have been developed for the exploitation of resources.
- Railways could run to remain the main means of transport for the masses.

5. "Water transport in India play a crucial role in international trade and economic development". Analyze the statement.

Ans. The importance of water transport-

- Cheapest among all means of transport.
- Does not require route construction.
- Fuel efficient and Eco-friendly mode of transport.
- Largely used for cargo transport between the countries.
- India's foreign trade 95 % (by volume) and 70 % (by value) is done through waterways.

CHAPTER-08: INTERNATIONAL TRADE

GIST OF LESSON

- In 1950-51, India's external trade was worth Rs.1, 214 crores, which rose to Rs. 77, 19,796 crores in 2020-21.
- The nature of India's foreign trade has changed over the years.

Changes in International Trade-

- There is a change in volume that is increased but the value of import is more than export
- Increase in trade deficit.
- It is due to rise of petroleum price.

Changing pattern of the Composition of India's export-

- The share of agriculture and allied products has declined.
- The share of petroleum has increased.
- The share of ore-minerals and manufactured goods have largely remained constant.
- Increasing in India's refining capacity also responsible for importing petroleum.
- Declining in traditional goods is due to tough international competition.
- There is a great decline in coffee, spices, pulses, tea.

Indian Sea Ports-

Kandla Port (Deendayal Port)-

- Located at Gulf of Kutch, Developed to decrease pressure on Mumbai port.
- Special facilities are available for petroleum. The offshore Vadinar is developed to reduce pressure on this port.

Mumbai Port-

- It is the largest natural port in India
- Situated close to the general routes from Middle East countries, North Africa, America and Europe
- Mumbai carries on Overseas trade with all Major ports in the world
- The port is 20 km long and 6-10 km wide.
- India's largest oil terminal is in Mumbai. It is also known as the Gateway of India.

Jawaharlal Nehru Port at Nhava Sheva-

- It was developed as a satellite port to relieve the pressure at the Mumbai port.
- It is the largest container port in India.

Marmagao Port-

- It is a natural Harbour in Goa.
- It was remodelled in 1961 to handle iron ore exports to Japan.
- Karnataka, Goa, southern Maharashtra form its hinterland.

New Mangalore Port-

- It is situated in Karnataka.
- The port is handling iron ore and fertilizers, petroleum products, edible oils, coffee, tea, wood pulp, granite Karnataka forms its main hinterland.

Kochchi Port-

- It is known as the Queen of Arabian Sea.
- Situated at the head of Vembanad Kayal.
- It is a deep natural harbour.
- Being located close to Suez-Colombo route. It exports tea, coffee, cashew, nuts, rubber, pepper cardamom and cotton goods.
- It caters to the needs of Kerala, southern Karnataka and south western Tamil Nadu.

Kolkata Port-

- It is located at Hooghly River 128 km away from the Bay of Bengal and was developed by the Britishers.
- Today it has lost much of its importance as many exports from Kolkata had been diverted to other port like Visakhapatnam, Paradwip and Haldia.
- West Bengal, Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Jharkhand constitute its hinterland.

Haldia Port-

- It is located 105 km downstream from Kolkata.
- It has been constructed to reduce the congestion at Kolkata port.
- It handles bulk cargo like iron ore, coal, petroleum, petroleum products and fertilisers, jute, jute products, cotton and cotton yarn, etc.

Paradwip Port-

- Situated about 100 km away from Cuttack.
- It is the deepest Harbour which can handle very large ships.
- It has been developed with the intention of handling large scale export iron ore
- Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand constitute parts of its hinterland.

Visakhapatnam Port-

- This port is in Andhra Pradesh and is a landlocked Harbour.
- Its hinterland includes Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa.
- The general cargos, iron ore, manganese, oil seeds, mica and tobacco are exported from this port.

Chennai Port-

- It is one of the oldest artificial Harbour built in 1859.
- It is not much suitable for large ships because of the shallow water near the coast.
- Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry are its hinterland.

Ennore Port-

- It is a newly developed port in Tamil Nadu.
- It has been constructed 25 km north of Chennai to relieve the pressure at Chennai port.

Tuticorin Port-

- It was developed to relieve the pressure of Chennai port.
- It deals with a variety of cargo, including coal, salt, food, grains, chemicals and petroleum products.

Air Transport-

- Air transport plays an important role in the international trade.
- There were 25 major airports functioning in the country (Annual Report 2016-17).
- Under the UDAN scheme, a total number of 73 unserved/underserved airports including 9 Heliports and 2 water aerodromes have been operationalized.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (1 MARK)

1. Which of the following pairs is not matched correctly?

LIST- 1	LIST-2
A. Hugli river	Diamond Harbour
B. Bangladesh	Trade by roadways
C. USA	Major trading partner
D. Africa	Largest import continent

Ans: D. Africa- Largest import continent.

2. Match the list I with list II and choose the correct Answer with the help of given options.

Ports	Location/Type
-------	---------------

I. Kandla port	a. Land locked port
II. Mumbai port	b. Natural port
III. Visakhapatnam port	c. Oldest port
IV. Chennai port	d. At the head of Gulf of Kuchchh

Codes:

I	II	III	IV
A. d	b	a	c
B. a	b	c	d
C. b	a	d	c
D. c	d	b	a

Ans: A. d b a c

3. Assertion (A): International trade is considered the economic barometer of a country.

Reason (R): International trade involves the exchange of surplus goods and services between countries.

- A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- C. A is true, but R is false.
- D. A is false, but R is true.

Ans: A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

4. Match the list I with list II and choose the correct Answer with the help of given options.

PORTS	STATES
I. Haldia	a. Kerala
II. Paradwip	b. Odisha
III. Tuticorin	c. West Bengal
IV. Kochchi	d. Tamil Nadu

Codes:

I	II	III	IV
A. a	b	c	d
B. c	b	d	a
C. b	a	d	c
D. d	c	a	b

Ans: B. c b d a

5. Assertion (A): India faced serious food shortage during 1950s and 1960s.

Reason (R): One of the major item of import at that time was foodgrain.

Option:

- A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- C. A is true, but R is false
- D. A is false, but R is true

Ans: A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

6. Assertion (A) Kolkata port is also confronted with the problem of silt accumulation in the Hugli River which provides a link to the sea.

Reason(R) its hinterland covers U.P., Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Sikkim and the north-eastern states.

- (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (C) A is true but R is false
- (D) A is false but R is true

Ans: (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS (1X3)

1. Read the following table carefully and Answer the questions that follow.

Table: India's Foreign Trade (Value in Rs. Crore)

Year	Exports	Imports	Trade Balance
2004-05	3,75,340	5,01,065	-1,25,725
2009-10	8,45,534	13,63,736	-5,18,202
2013-14	19,05,011	27,15,434	-8,10,423
2016-17	18,52,340	25,77,422	-7,25,082
2021-22	31,47,021	45,72775	-14,25,753

Source: <http://commerce.nic.in/publications/annual-report-2010-11> and Economic Survey 2016-17, 2022-23

i. In which year India made minimum import.

Ans: 2005-06

ii. During which year does India have the highest negative balance of trade?

Ans: 2021-22

iii. What is the export difference between 2004-05 and 2021-22?

Ans: 2,771,681

2. Read the following table carefully and Answer the questions that follow-

Table 8.2 : Composition of India's Export, 2015-2022
(Percentage share in Exports)

Commodities	2015-16	2016-17	2020-21	2021-22
Agriculture and allied products	12.6	12.3	14.3	11.9
Ore and Minerals	1.6	1.9	3.2	2.0
Manufactured goods	72.9	73.6	71.2	67.8
Crude and petroleum products	11.9	11.7	9.2	16.4
Other commodities	1.1	0.5	2.1	1.9

Source : Economic Survey 2016-17 and 2022-23

2.1. Which export category had the highest share in 2015–16?

Ans: Manufactured goods (72.9%).

2.2. How has the percentage share of agriculture and allied products in India's exports changed from 2015–16 to 2021–22.

Ans: The share of agriculture and allied products in exports increased from 12.6% in 2015–16 to 14.3% in 2020–21, but then dropped to 11.9% in 2021–22.

2.3. Considering the data from 2015–16 to 2021–22, how diversified is India's export composition, and what challenges or opportunities does this present?

Ans: India's export composition is moderately diversified, with manufactured goods dominating but agriculture, petroleum, and other sectors also contributing. While this provides some resilience against sector-specific downturns, the heavy reliance on manufactured goods poses risks.

3. Read the following passage carefully and Answer the questions that follow:

Case of Free Trade

The act of opening up economies for trading is known as free trade or trade liberalization this is done by bringing down trade barriers like tariffs, trade liberalization allows goods and services from everywhere to compete with domestic products and services. Globalization along with free trade can adversely affect the economies of developing countries by not giving equal playing field by imposing conditions which are unfavourable with the development of transport

and communication systems goods and services can travel faster and farther than ever before but free trade should not only let rich countries enter the markets but allow the developed countries to keep their own market protected from foreign products. Countries also need to be cautious about dumped goods as along with free trade dumped goods of cheaper prices can harm the domestic producers.

i. Explain the meaning of 'trade liberalization'.

Ans: Bringing down trade barriers like tariffs and opening up economies for trading is known as trade liberalization.

ii. How have 'globalization' and 'free trade' affected the economies of developing countries?

Ans: The economies of developing countries are adversely affected as the developed countries are not giving equal playing field by imposing conditions which are unfavourable for the developing countries.

iii. What should be done by the developing countries to protect from negative impact of 'free trade'? Mention any two steps.

Ans: i. they should keep their own markets protected from foreign products.

ii. They need to be cautious about dumped goods of cheaper prices as they can harm the domestic producers.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (3 MARKS)

1. "India has diversified its trade partners and export items in recent decades". How does this diversification benefit the country's international trade?

Ans:

- Diversification of trade partners and export items reduces India's dependence on a few countries or commodities.
- It makes trade more stable and less vulnerable to global market fluctuations.
- It enhances economic resilience, and helps India tap into emerging markets and industries.

2. "India handles a major share of its foreign trade through sea ports. Explain how the development and modernization of sea ports can enhance India's role in global trade."

Ans:

- India's sea ports handle about 95% of the country's foreign trade by volume.
- Modernizing ports with better cargo handling, digital systems, and improved connectivity under initiatives.
- The sea port act as collection centres of commodities from the hinterland for further shipment to foreign destinations.
- Ports are receiving points of foreign goods and consignments coming to India for distributing them into the interior parts of the country.

3. Read the following table carefully and Answer the questions that follow

**Table 8.6 Direction of India's Import trade
(in crore rupees)**

Region	Imports	
	2016-17	2021-22
Europe	403972	640577
Africa	193327	368156
North America	195332	378041
Latin America	115762	161995
Asia and ASEAN	1544520	2918577

Source : Economic Survey 2016-17 and 2022-23

3.1. Which region had the lowest import value to India in both 2016–17 and 2021–22?

Ans: Latin America, with 1, 15,762 crores in 2016–17 and 1, 61,995 crores in 2021–22.

3.2. How did India's import value from Asia and ASEAN change from 2016–17 to 2021–22?

Ans: In 2016–17, imports from Asia and ASEAN were 15, 44,520 crores, which increased significantly to 29, 18,577 crores in 2021–22. This sharp increase indicates a strengthening trade relationship between India and Asia/ASEAN countries.

3.2. What trends can be observed in India's imports from Europe and North America over the period 2016–17 to 2021–22?

Ans: Imports from Europe increased from 4, 03,972 crores to 6, 40,577 crores, while imports from North America rose from 1, 95,332 crores to 3, 78,041 crores.

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (5 MARKS)

1. "India's import pattern has changed significantly over the decades". Analyze the reasons behind India's imports."

Ans:

- Earlier import was food grains, capital goods, machinery.
- The balance of payment was adverse as imports were more than export.
- After 1970s, foodgrain import was discontinued due to the success of Green revolution.
- Foodgrain import was replaced by fertilisers and petroleum.
- There is a rise in the import of petroleum products due to increasing use as fuel and industries.
- The, import of capital goods and allied products maintained a steady decline.

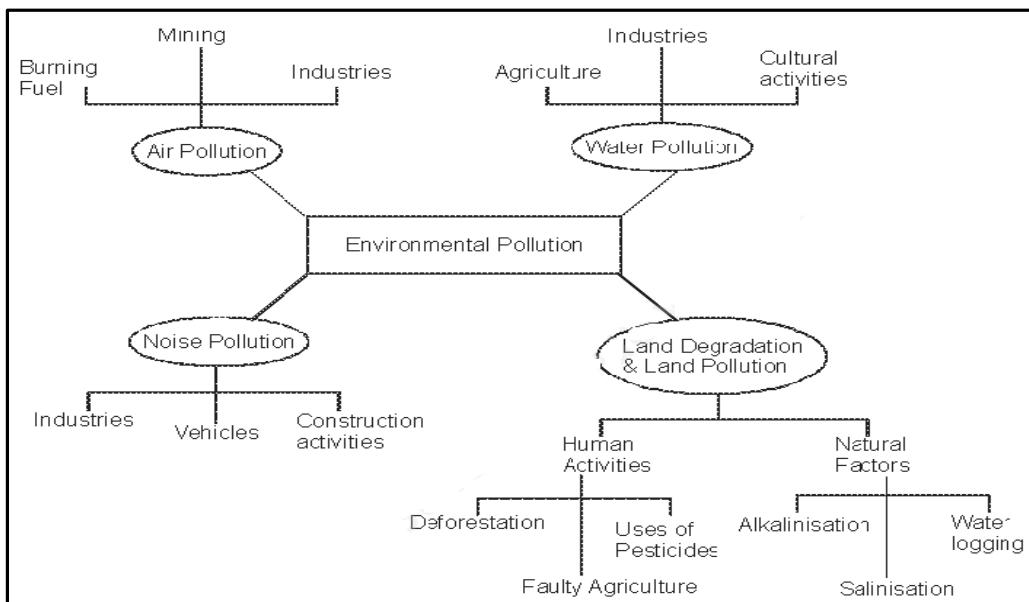
2. "India relies heavily on imports for crude oil and electronic goods". What measures can be taken to reduce dependency on imports?

Ans:

- Reducing India's dependency on imports for crude oil and electronic goods while maintaining growth
- Requires a strategic mix of domestic capacity building, technological advancements, policy support, and sustainable practices.
- Boost Renewable Energy Production by Expanding Renewable Energy Infrastructure.
- Enhance Domestic Oil Production. Develop Domestic Manufacturing Capabilities.
- Build Electronics Ecosystem by Creating Electronic Clusters, developing special economic zones (SEZs) focused on electronics manufacturing.
- By adopting anti-Dumping Measures: such as implementing anti-dumping duties on low-cost imported electronics to encourage domestic alternatives.

CHAPTER-09: GEOGRAPHICAL PERSPECTIVE ON SELECTED ISSUES AND PROBLEMS

MIND MAP



GIST OF THE LESSON

Environmental Pollution- Environmental pollution is the introduction of foreign and potentially harmful elements into the environment.

Types of Pollution- (i) air pollution, (ii) water pollution, (iii) land pollution and (iv) Noise pollution.

Water Pollution- Water pollution is the introduction of pollutants into water sources, degrading its quality.

Effects of Water Pollution- Water pollution is a source of various water- borne diseases. The diseases commonly caused due to contaminated water are Diarrhoea, intestinal worms, hepatitis, etc.

Namami Gange Programme- the Union Government has launched the 'Namami Gange Programme' with the following objectives:

- Developing sewerage treatment systems in towns.
- Monitoring of industrial effluents.
- Development of river front.
- Afforestation along the bank of increase biodiversity.
- Cleaning of the river surface.
- Development of 'Ganga Grams' in Uttarakhand, UP, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal.
- Creating public awareness to avoid adding pollutants in to the river even in the form of rituals.

Air Pollution-

- Air pollution is taken as addition of contaminants, like dust, fumes, gas, fog, odour, smoke or vapour to the air in substantial proportion and duration that may be harmful to flora and fauna and to property.
- Combustion of fossil fuels, mining and industries are the main sources of air pollution.
- These processes release oxides of sulphur and nitrogen, hydrocarbons, carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, lead and asbestos.
- Air pollution causes various diseases related to respiratory, nervous and circulatory systems.
- Smoky fog over cities called as urban smog is caused by atmospheric pollution.

Noise Pollution-

- Noise pollution refers to the state of unbearable and uncomfortable to human beings which is caused by noise from different sources.

- The main sources of noise pollution are various factories, mechanised construction and demolition works, automobiles, aircrafts, sirens, loudspeakers used in various festivals etc.
- The level of steady noise is measured in decibels (dB).

Urban Waste Disposal-

- Solid waste refers to a variety of old and used articles, for example stained small pieces of metals, broken glassware, plastic containers, polythene bags, ash, floppies, CDs, etc., dumped at different places.
- Urban wastes disposed of from two sources: (i) household or domestic establishments, and (ii) industrial or commercial establishments.
- Solid wastes cause health hazard through creation of obnoxious smell, and harbouring of flies and rodents.
- These carry diseases like typhoid, diphtheria, diarrhoea, malaria and cholera, etc.
- In metropolitan cities like Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Bengaluru, etc., about 90 per cent of the solid waste is collected and disposed.

Land Degradation-

- Land is degraded and productivity declines. Land degradation is generally understood either as a temporary or a permanent decline in productive capacity of the land.
- There are two processes that induce land degradation. These are natural and created by human beings.
- National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC) has classified wastelands by using remote sensing techniques.
- There are other types of degraded lands such as waterlogged and marshy areas, land affected by salinity and alkalinity.
- There are some other types of wastelands such as degraded shifting cultivation area, degraded land under plantation crops, degraded forests, degraded pastures, mining and industrial wastelands, are caused by human actions.
- The Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) is part of the urban renewal mission launched by the Government of India to improve the quality of life in urban slums.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (1 MARK)

1. Assertion: The dumping of industrial waste into rivers leads to water pollution.

Reason: Concentration of industrial units in and around urban centres do not give rise to disposal of industrial wastes.

- A. Both Assertion and reason are true and reason is correct explanation of assertion.
- B. Assertion and reason both are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- C. Assertion is true, reason is false.
- D. Assertion is false, reason is true.

Ans: C. Assertion is true, reason is false.

2. Assertion: The pressure on agricultural land has increased.

Reason: It is not only due to the limited availability but also by deterioration of quality of agricultural land.

- A. Both Assertion and reason are true and reason is correct explanation of assertion.
- B. Assertion and reason both are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- C. Assertion is true, reason is false.
- D. Assertion is false, reason is true.

Ans: A. Both Assertion and reason are true and reason is correct explanation of assertion.

3. Which one of the following major cause of environment pollution?

- A. From the release of substances and energy from the waste products of human activities.
- B. From the release of substances and energy by Plants.
- C. From the release of Substance and energy by Animals
- D. All of the above

Ans: A. From the release of substances and energy from the waste products of human activities.

4. "In India all surface water sources are fit for human consumption" Choose the correct Answer given below.

- A. True
- B. False
- C. Partially True
- D. Partially False

Ans: B. False

5. Assertion: Environmental pollution by solid wastes has now become significant.

Reason: Enormous growth in the quantity of wastes generated from various sources is responsible for it.

- A. Both Assertion and reason are true and reason is correct explanation of assertion.
- B. Assertion and reason both are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- C. Assertion is true, reason is false.
- D. Assertion is false, reason is true.

Ans: A. Both Assertion and reason are true and reason is correct explanation of assertion.

6. Consider the following statements related with disease-

- 1. The diseases commonly caused due to contaminated water are diarrhoea, intestinal worms, hepatitis, etc.
- 2. Air pollution causes various diseases related to respiratory, nervous and circulatory systems.

Choose the correct options for the same-

- A. Only 1 is correct
- B. Both 1 and 2 are correct
- C. Only 2 is correct
- D. Both are incorrect

Ans: B. Both 1 and 2 are correct.

SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS (1x3 MARKS)

1. Read the passage given below and Answer the following questions:

Ramesh has been working in contract as a welder on construction site in Talcher (coal region of Odisha) for the last two years. He moved with the contractor to various places like Surat, Mumbai, Gandhi Nagar, Bharuch, and Jamnagar and so on. He remits Rs. 20,000 per year to his father in his native village. The remittances have been mainly used for daily consumption, healthcare, schooling of children, etc. Part of the money is also used in agriculture, purchasing of land and building of houses, etc. Simultaneously, he was also impressed by some successful out-migrants of his village who had been working in Ludhiana and supporting their families in village by sending money and some consumer goods. He worked there in a woollen factory for six months at the rate of only Rs. 20 per day in 1988. Apart from the crisis of managing his personal expenditure from this meagre income, he was also facing difficulty in assimilation to the new culture and environment.

i. Ramesh was working in which coal region?

Ans: Ramesh was working in Talcher coal region in Odisha.

ii. Ramesh's remittances was use for which purposes?

Ans: The remittances have been mainly used for daily consumption, healthcare, schooling of children, etc. Part of the money is also used in agriculture, purchasing of land and building of houses, etc.

iii. Why Ramesh was performing work at low wages?

Ans: Ramesh was illiterate and semi-skilled migrating from rural areas frequently end up performing menial jobs at low wages in informal sector in urban areas.

2. Read the passage given below and Answer the following questions:

Dharavi-Asia's Largest Slum

Buses merely skirt the periphery. Auto rickshaws cannot go there; Dharavi is part of central Bombay where three wheelers are banned. Only one main road traverses the slum, the miscalled 'ninety-foot road', which has been reduced to less than half of that for most of its length. In this place of shadow less, treeless sunlight, uncollected garbage, stagnant pools of foul water, where the only non-human creatures are the shining black crows and long grey rats, some of the most beautiful, valuable and useful articles in India are made. From Dharavi come delicate ceramics and pottery, exquisite embroidery and zari work, sophisticated leather goods, high-fashion garments, finely-wrought metalwork, delicate jewellery settings, wood carvings and furniture that would find its way into the richest houses.

i. What are the major problems of Dharavi slum?

Ans: The major problems of Dharavi slum are overcrowding, congestion, narrow roads, dilapidated houses etc.

ii. What is the name of the main road of Dharavi Slum?

Ans: Name of the main road of Dharavi slum is "ninety-foot road"

iii. What types of articles are produced in Dharavi?

Ans: Delicate ceramics and pottery, exquisite embroidery and zari work, sophisticated leather goods, high-fashion garments, finely-wrought metalwork, delicate jewellery settings, wood carvings and furniture.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (3 MARKS)

1. "Noise pollution is a growing urban problem in India". Evaluate the major source of noise pollution.

Ans: The main sources of noise pollution are-

- Various factories, mechanised construction and demolition works.
- Automobiles and aircraft.
- Noise from sirens, loudspeakers used in various festivals programmes.
- Noise produced by traffic.

2. Study the following picture and answer the questions below-



2.1. What is being released into the water from the pipe?

Ans: Dirty, polluted water and waste materials are being released from the pipe.

2.2. What environmental issue does the picture represent?

Ans: The picture represents water pollution.

2.3. What human activity is causing this pollution?

Ans: Industrial waste dumping and careless littering are causing the pollution.

2. Why are the children of slum-dwellers deprived of school education?

Ans: Major causes are poverty, lack of resources, and limited access to quality education, Poverty, Child Labour, Lack of Family Support, Discrimination and Social Exclusion, Lack of Awareness, Cultural Practices, Disabilities etc.

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (5 MARKS)

1. "Urban areas in India are generally marked by overcrowding, and inadequate facilities to support the fast-growing population." Justify the statement.

Ans:

- The population of urban areas is growing very fast leading to great pressure on all the amenities.
- The facilities to support growing population are not adequate.
- Poor sanitation and polluted air.
- Large quantity of waste is generated and there is no proper system of waste management.
- Unregulated growth of population has resulted in the generation of slums.
- It is difficult to provide facilities in the overcrowded narrow streets.
- Industrial units in and around the urban areas make the environment worse.

2. "Indiscriminate use of water by increasing population and industrial expansion has led to degradation of the quality of water considerably." Evaluate the statement.

Ans:

- Increasing population and industrial expansion are responsible for water pollution.
- Domestic and sewage waste water remains untreated.
- Excessive use of fertilizers and pesticides in farming results in water pollution.
- Cultural activities: fairs, tourism, pilgrimage etc.
- Industries produce many undesirable substances which pollutes water.
- Chemical residues and toxins pollute water.

3. "Slums are a consequence of rapid urbanization but also reflect social and economic inequalities." Justify the statement.

Ans: Slums are residential areas of the least choice having inhuman living conditions, dilapidated houses, poor ventilation, and lack of basic amenities. Following problems are-

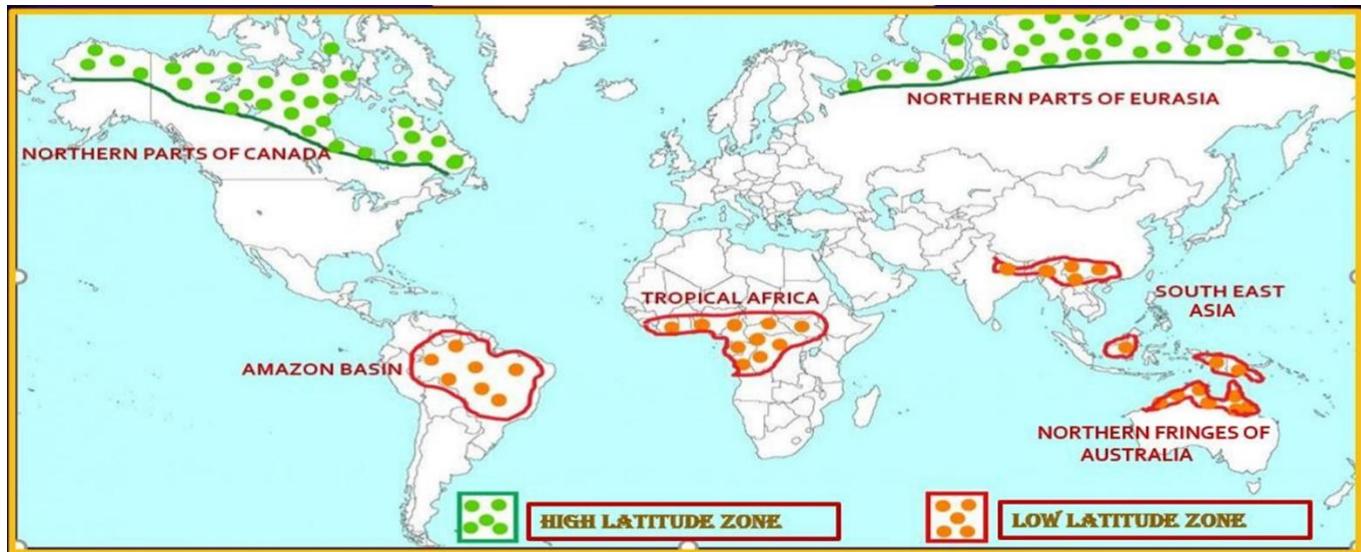
- Most houses are old and poorly maintained.
- It is marked by poor hygienic conditions, poor ventilation, and lack of basic amenities.
- Open defecation, unregulated drainage system and overcrowded Narrow Street patterns etc.
- Most of the slum population works in low-paid, high risk-prone, unorganised sectors of the urban economy.
- Owing to poverty most population is undernourished, prone to different types of diseases and illness.
- The poverty makes them vulnerable to drug abuse, alcoholism, crime, vandalism, escapism, apathy and ultimately social exclusion.

Map Items for identification only on outline political map of the World

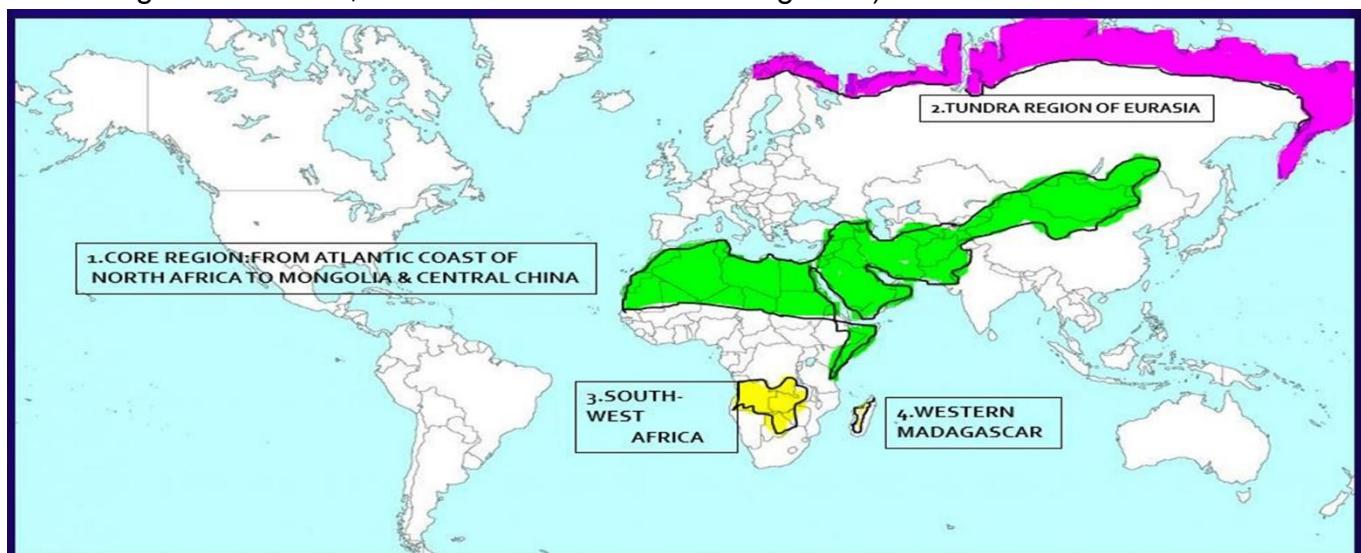
BOOK- FUNDAMENTALS OF HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

CHAPTER- 4 PRIMARY ACTIVITIES

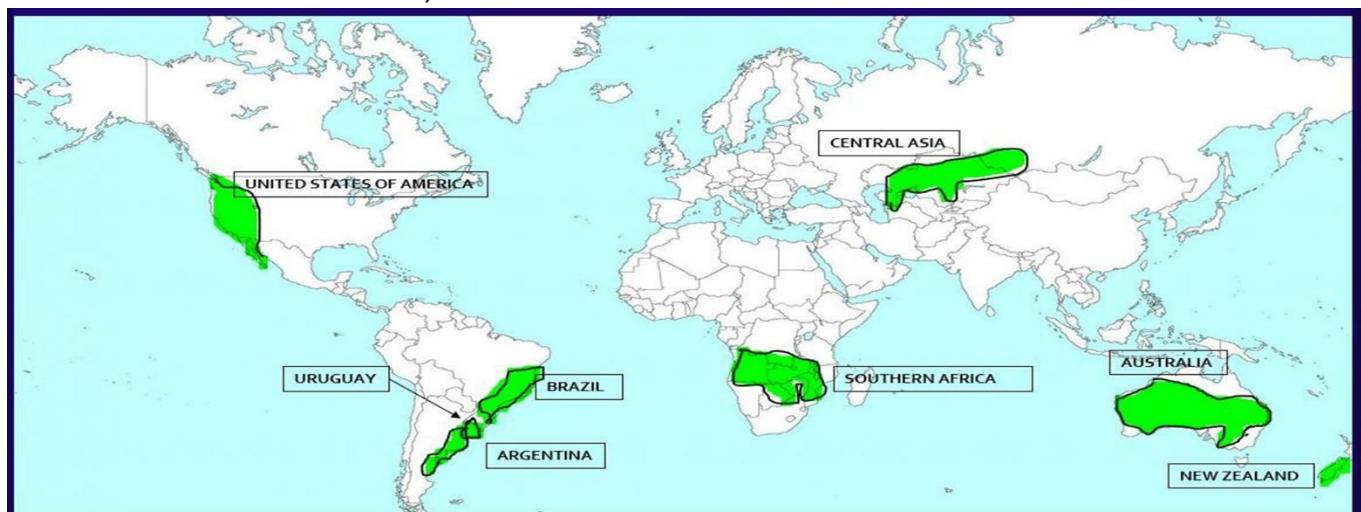
1. Areas of subsistence gathering (northern Canada, northern Eurasia and southern Chile, Amazon Basin, tropical Africa, Northern fringe of Australia and the interior parts of Southeast Asia).



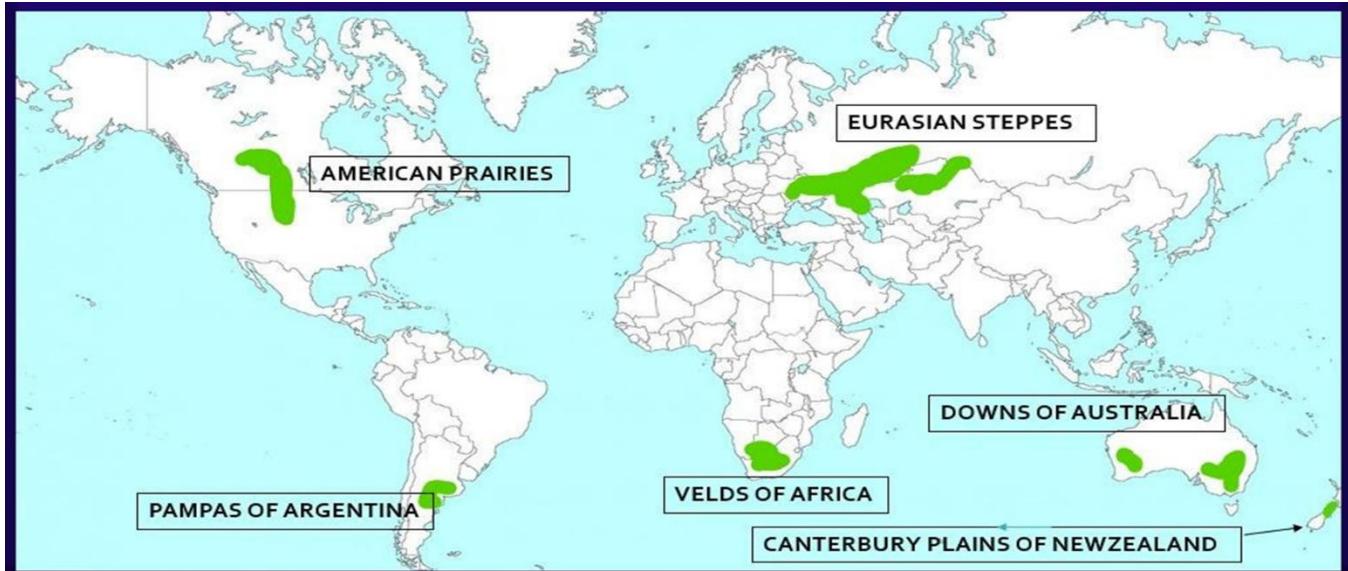
2. Major areas of nomadic herding of the world (North Africa, Mongolia and Central China, tundra region of Eurasia, South-West Africa and Madagascar).



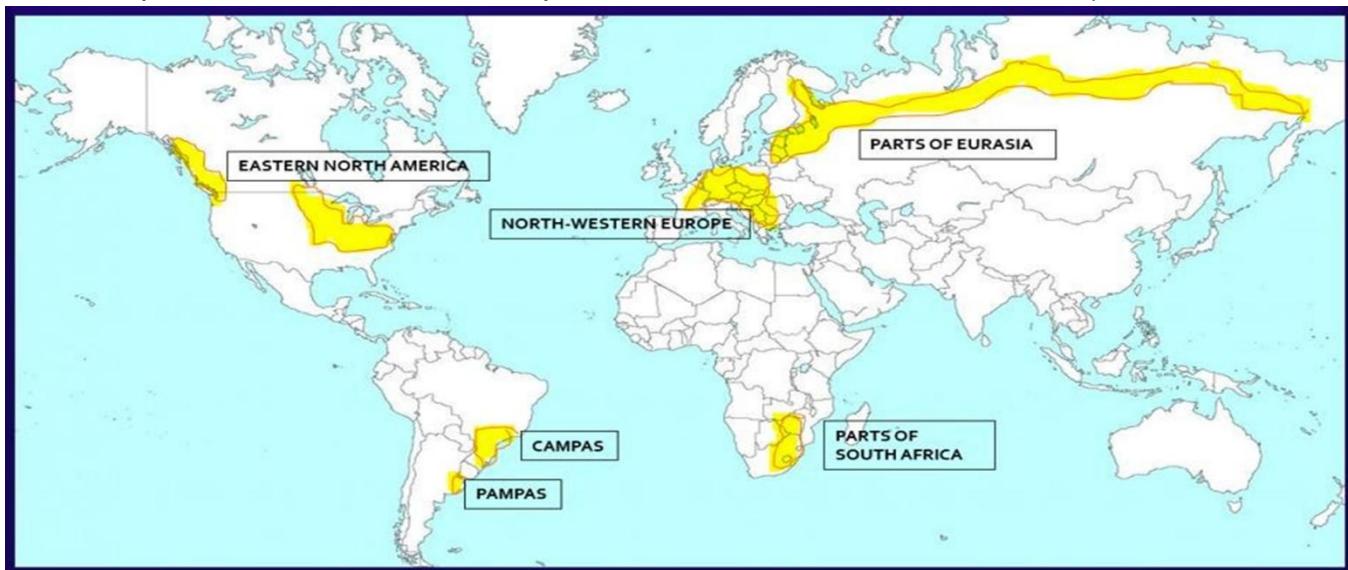
3. Major areas of commercial livestock rearing (New Zealand, Australia, Argentina, Uruguay and United States of America)



4. Major areas of extensive commercial grain farming (Eurasian steppes, the Canadian and American Prairies, the Pampas of Argentina, the Velds of South Africa, the Australian Downs and the Canterbury Plains of New Zealand).

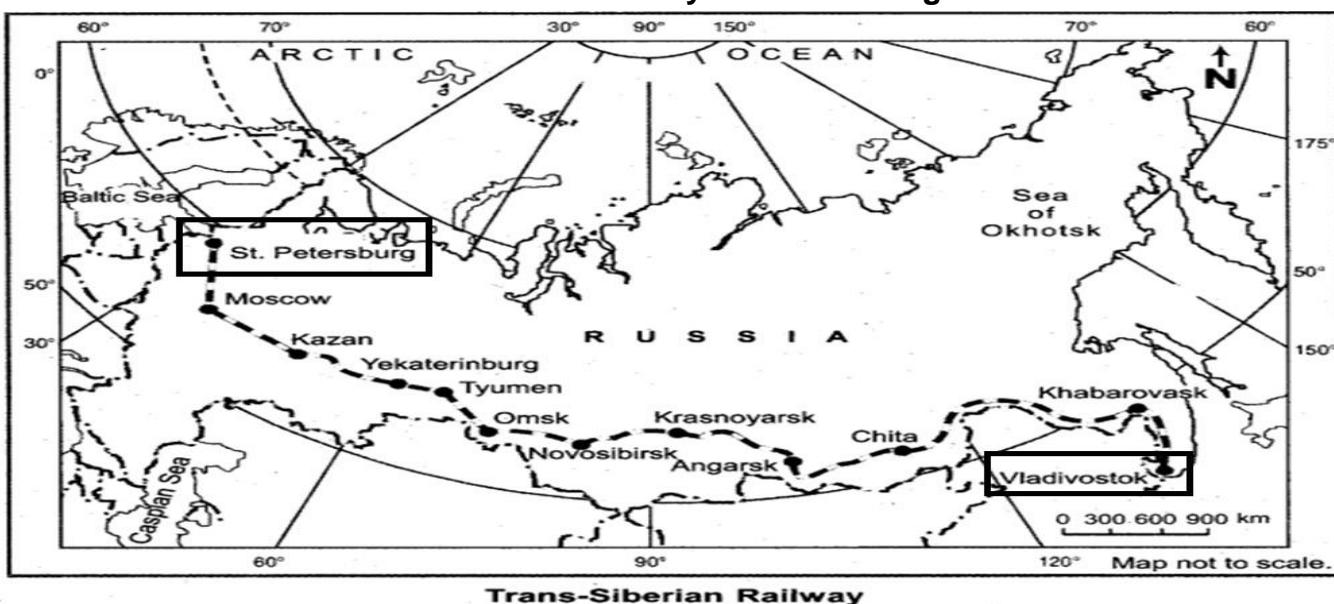


5. Major areas of mixed farming of the World (North-western Europe, Eastern North America, parts of Eurasia and the temperate latitudes of Southern continents).



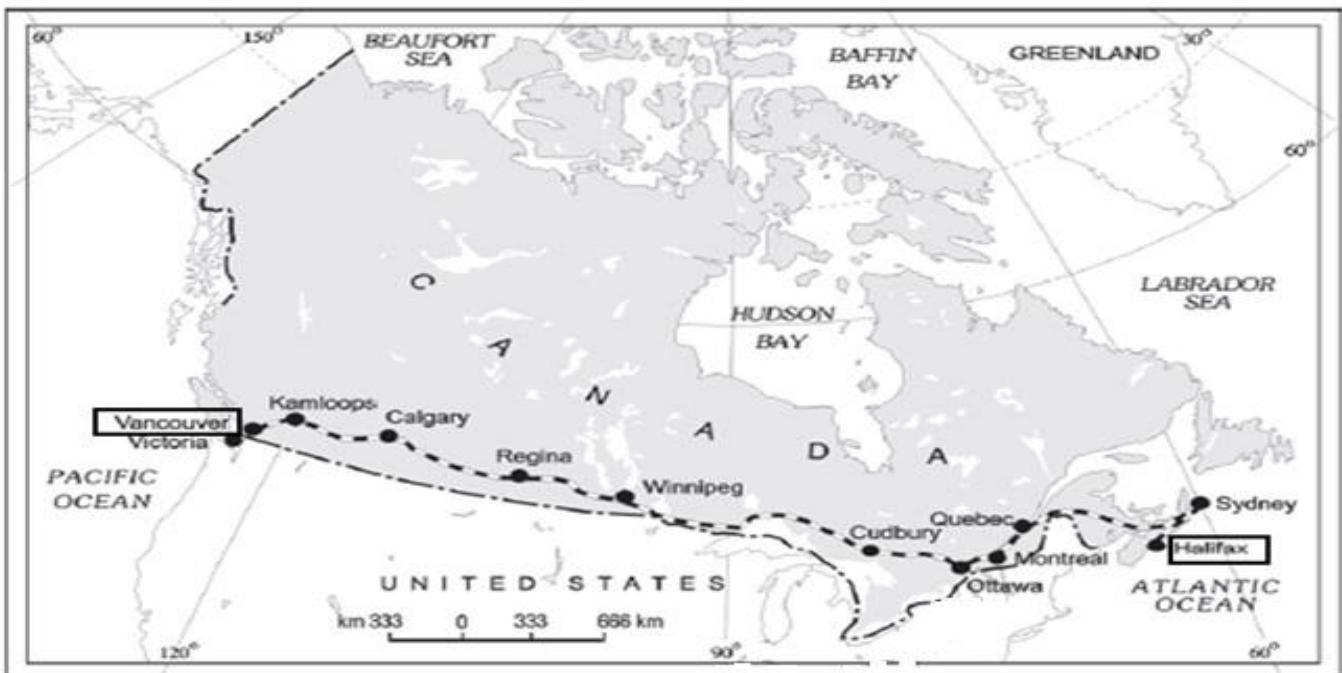
CHAPTER- 7 TRANSPORT COMMUNICATION

1. Terminal Stations of Trans-Siberian Railway- St. Petersburg and Vladivostok.



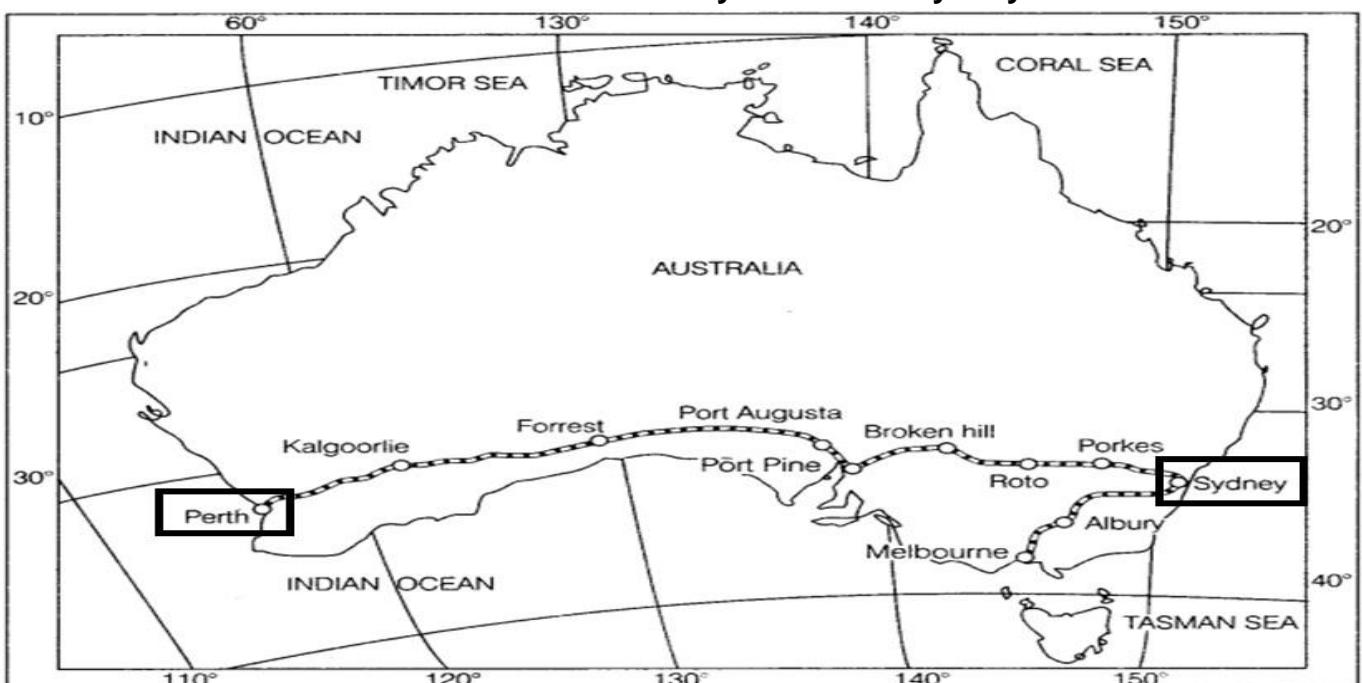
Trans-Siberian Railway

2. Terminal Stations of Trans-Canadian Railway- Vancouver and Halifax.



Trans-Canadian Railway

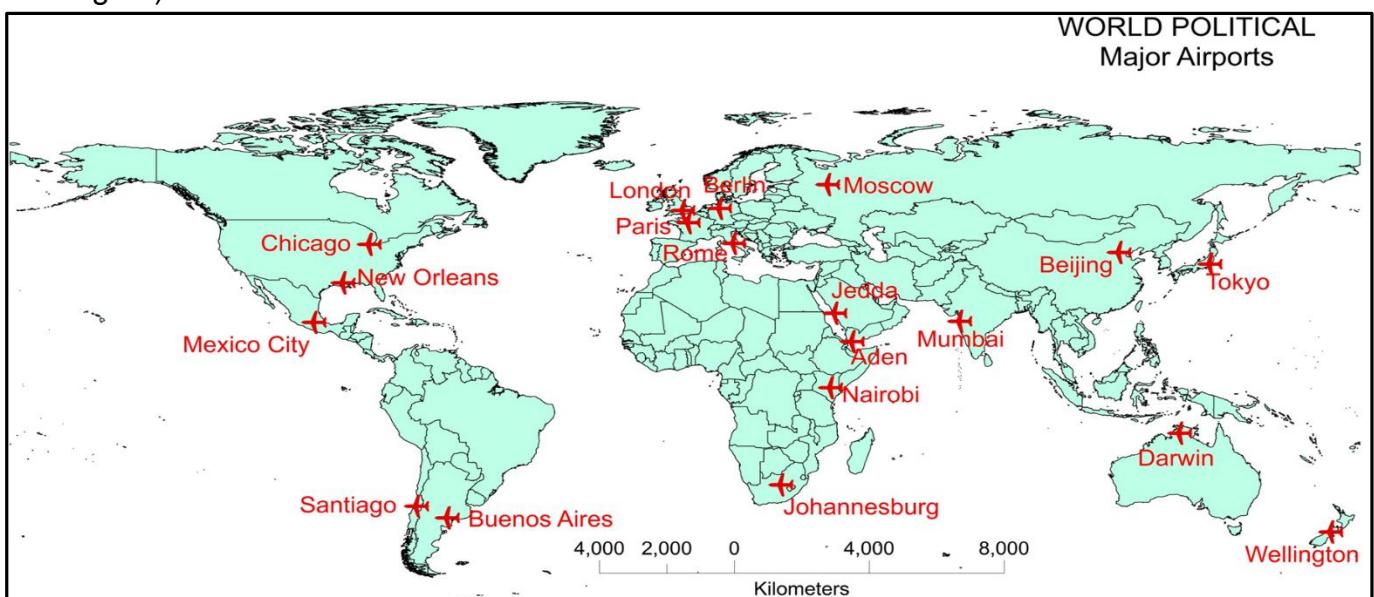
3. Terminal Stations of Trans-Australian Railway- Perth and Sydney.



4. Major Sea Ports- Europe (North Cape, London, Hamburg), **North America** (Vancouver, San Francisco, New Orleans), **South America** (Rio De Janeiro, Colon, Valparaiso), **Africa** (Suez and Cape Town), **Asia** (Yokohama, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Aden, Karachi, Kolkata), **Australia** (Perth, Sydney, Melbourne).



5. Major Airports- **Asia** (Tokyo, Beijing, Mumbai, Jeddah, Aden), **Africa** (Johannesburg & Nairobi), **Europe** (Moscow, London, Paris, Berlin and Rome), **North America** (Chicago, New Orleans, Mexico City), **South America** (Buenos Aires, Santiago), **Australia** (Darwin and Wellington).



6. Inland Waterways- Suez Canal, Panama Canal, Rhine waterways and St. Lawrence Seaways.

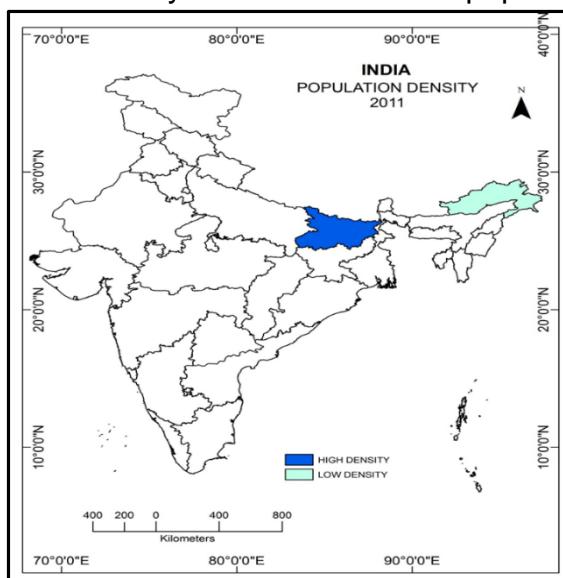


Map Items for locating and labelling on political outline map of India

BOOK- INDIA: PEOPLE AND ECONOMY

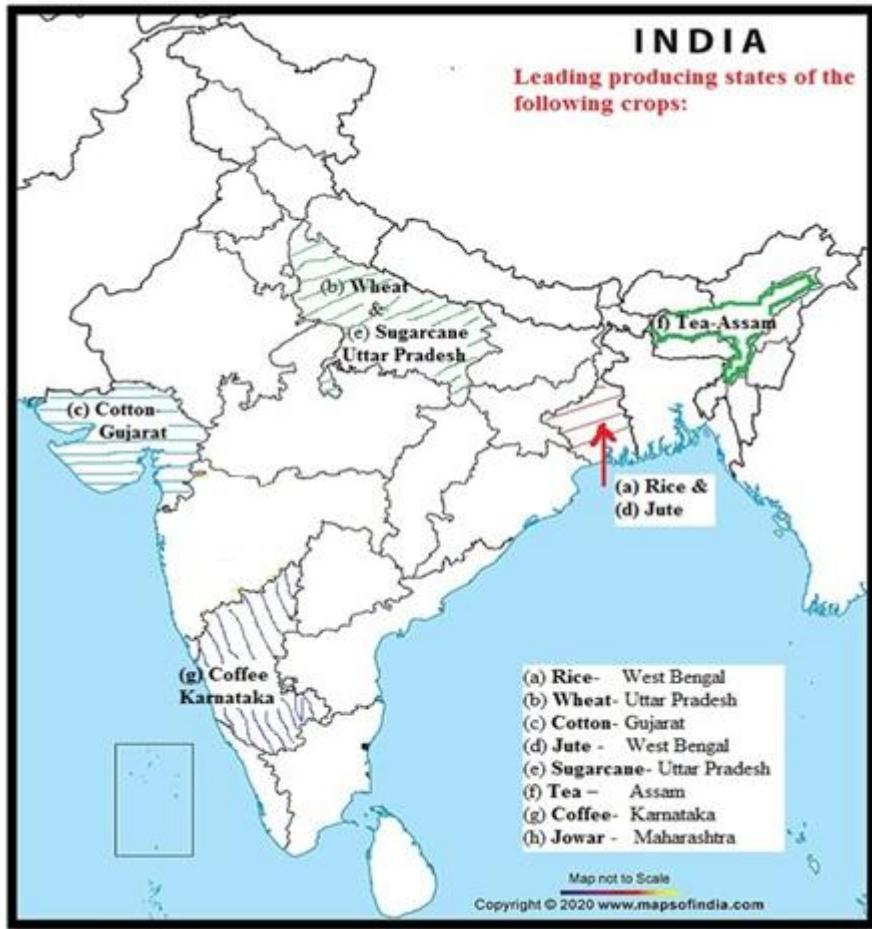
CHAPTER- 1 POPULATION DISTRIBUTION DENSITY GROWTH AND COMPOSITION

1. State with highest population density & state with lowest population density (2011).



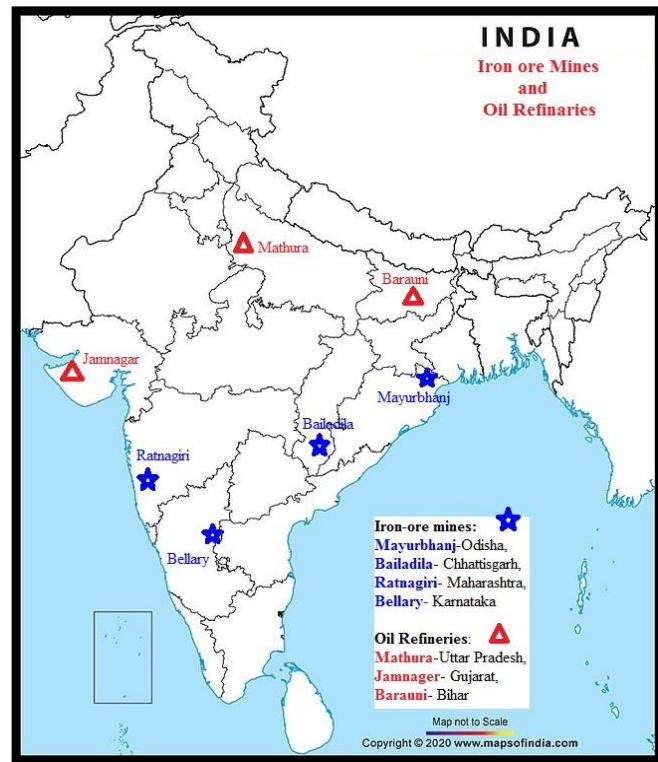
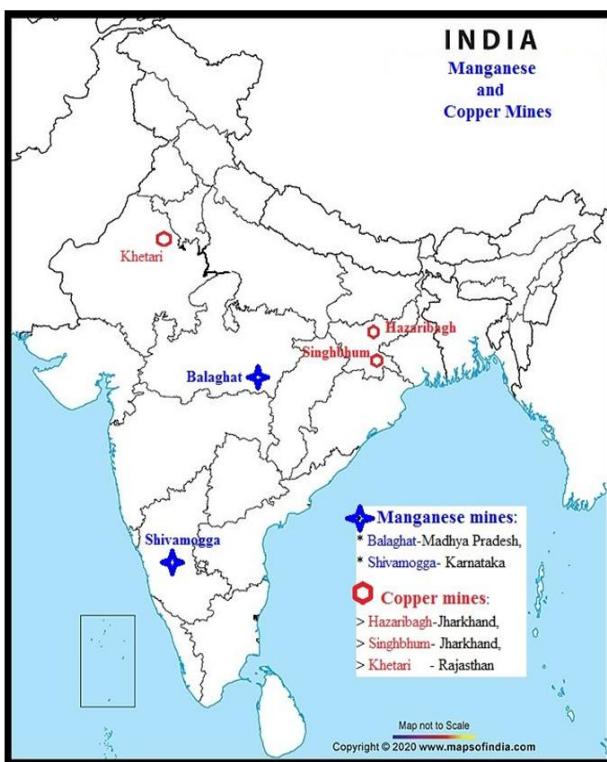
CHAPTER- 3 LAND RESOURCES AND AGRICULTURE

1. Leading producing states of the following crops: (a) Rice (b) Wheat (c) Cotton (d) Jute (e) Sugarcane (f) Tea and (g) Coffee.

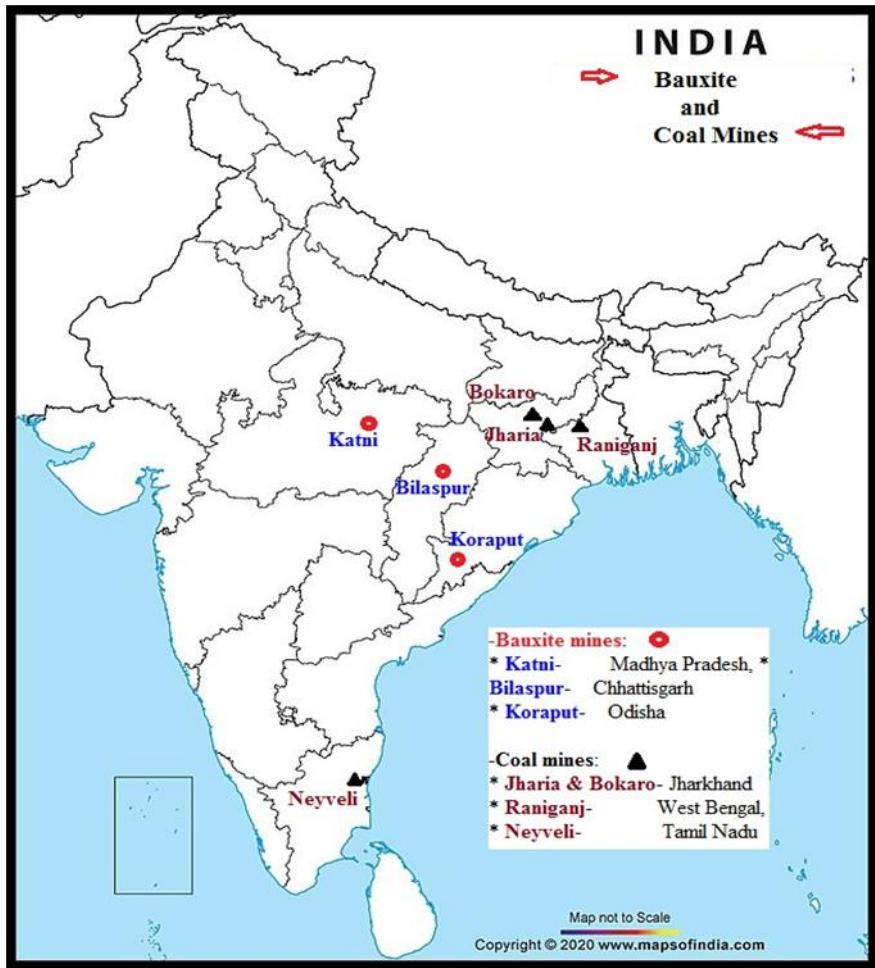


CHAPTER- 5 MINERAL AND ENERGY RESOURCES

1. Mines: **Manganese Mines** (Balaghat, Shimoga), **Copper Mines** (Hazaribagh, Singhbhum, Khetari), **Iron-ore mines** (Mayurbhanj, Bailadila, Ratnagiri, and Bellary), **Oil Refineries** (Mathura, Jamnagar, Barauni).

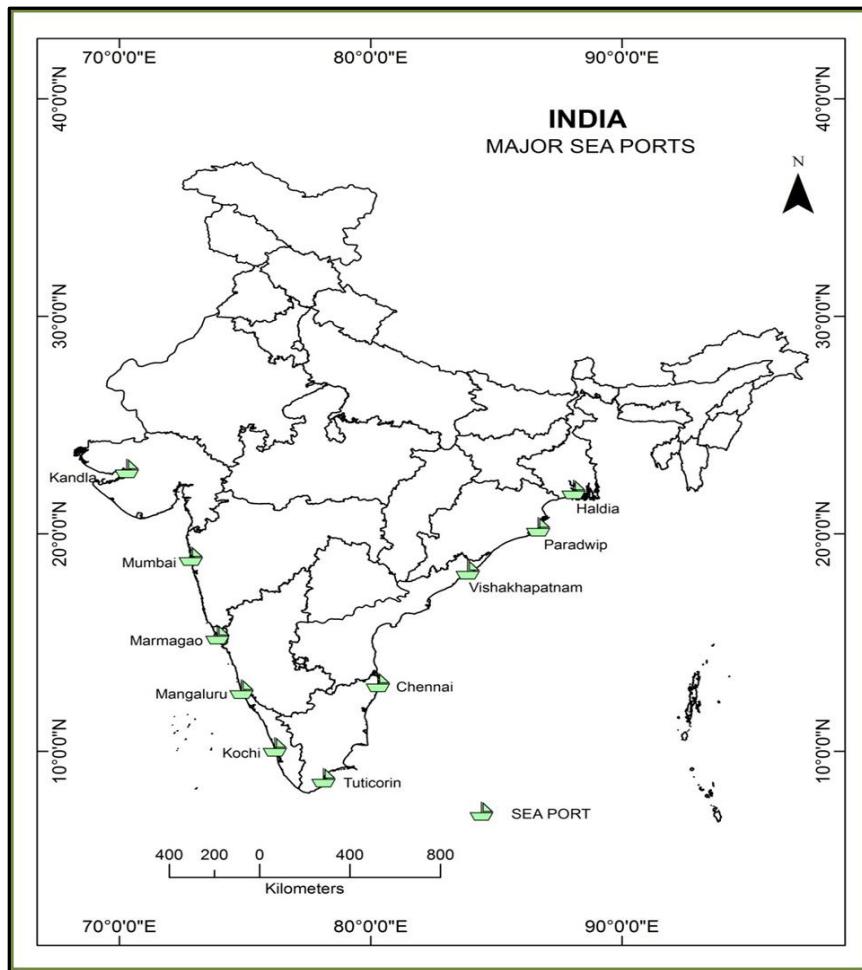


2. Bauxite Mines (Katni, Bilaspur and Koraput), **Coal Mines** (Jharia, Bokaro, Raniganj, Neyveli).

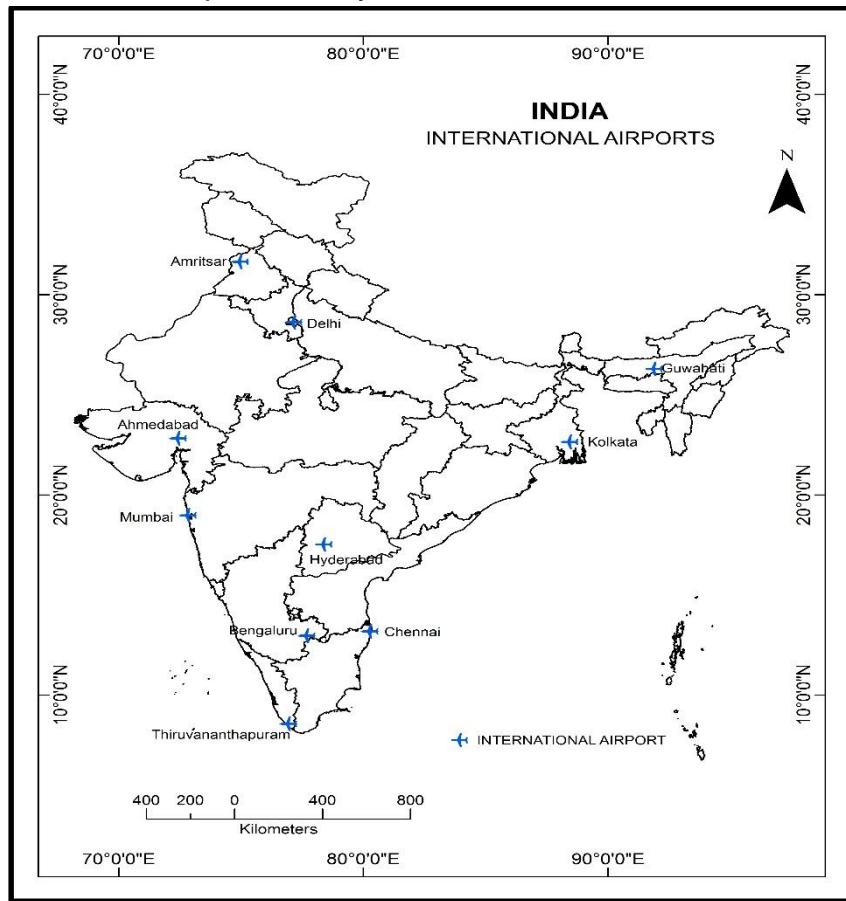


CHAPTER- 8 INTERNATIONAL TRADE

1. Major Sea Ports: Kandla, Mumbai, Marmagao, Kochi, Mangalore, Tuticorin, Chennai, Vishakhapatnam, Paradwip, Haldia.



2. International Airports: Ahmedabad, Mumbai, Bengaluru, Chennai, Kolkata, Guwahati, Delhi, Amritsar, Thiruvananthapuram & Hyderabad.



Time allowed: 3 Hours

Maximum marks: 70

General Instructions:

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them:

- (i) *This questions paper contains 30 questions. All questions are compulsory.*
- (ii) *Question paper is divided into five sections A, B, C, D and E.*
- (iii) *Section- A questions no. 1 to 17 are Multiple Choice type questions. Each question carries 1 mark.*
- (iv) *Section- B questions no. 18 and 19 are Source-based questions. Each question carries 3 marks.*
- (v) *Section- C questions no. 20 to 23 are Short Answer type questions. Each question carries 3 marks. Answer to these questions shall be written in 80 to 100 words.*
- (vi) *Section- D questions no. 24 to 28 are Long Answer type questions. Each question carries 5 marks. Answer to these questions shall be written in 120 to 150 words.*
- (vii) *Section- E questions no. 29 and 30 are Map-based questions. Each question carries 5 marks.*
- (viii) *In addition to this, NOTE that a separate question has been provided for Visually Impaired candidates in lieu of questions having visual inputs, map etc. Such questions are to be attempted by Visually Impaired candidates only.*
- (ix) *There is no overall choice given in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in a few questions in all sections other than Section A.*

Section A

Questions no. 1 to 17 are Multiple Choice Type Questions. (17X1) 17

1. The Human Poverty Index measures the shortfall in human development on the basis of which parameter/s?

- A. The adult literacy rate and the life expectancy at birth.
- B. Access to resources in terms of purchasing power.
- C. The number of small children who are underweight.
- D. The number of children enrolled in the school.

2 There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below.

Assertion (A): Often smaller countries have done better than larger ones and relatively poorer nations have been ranked higher than richer neighbours in terms of human development.

Reason (R): Size of the territory and per capita income are not directly related to human development. Countries with higher human development are those where a lot of investment in the social sector has taken place.

Options:

- A. Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- B. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- C. Both (A) and (R) are incorrect.
- D. (A) is correct but (R) is incorrect.

3. Which of the following statements are correct related to rural marketing centres? Choose the correct option.

- i. Rural marketing centres cater to nearby settlements.
- ii. Rural Marketing centres are quasi-urban trading centres of the most rudimentary type.
- iii. They offer manufactured goods as well as many specialized markets develop, e.g. markets for labour, housing, semi or finished products.

iv. Personal and professional services are not well-developed. These form local collecting and distributing centres.

Options:

A. i, ii, iv B. i, iii, iv C. ii, iii, iv D. i, ii, iii

4. Arrange the following facts related to the history of international trade in sequence.

i. The Silk Route is an early example of long distance trade connecting Rome to China-along the 6,000 km route.

ii. After the disintegration of the Roman Empire, European commerce grew during twelfth and thirteenth century with the development of ocean going warships trade between Europe and Asia grew and the Americas were discovered.

iii. Fifteenth century onwards, the European colonialism began and along with trade of exotic commodities, a new form of trade emerged which was called slave trade.

iv. During the World Wars I and II, countries imposed trade taxes and quantitative restrictions for the first time.

Codes:

A. i, ii, iv, v B. iv, ii, iii, I C. i, ii, iii, iv D. iii, ii, iv, i

5. The act of opening up economies for trading by bringing down trade barriers like tariffs and allowing goods and services from everywhere to compete with domestic products and services is called .

A. Dumping B. Trade liberalization C. Balance of trade D. Bilateral trade

6. Arrange the following states in order of their population from highest to lowest.

1. Bihar 2. Maharashtra 3. Uttar Pradesh 4. West Bengal

Codes:

A. 1, 3, 2, 4 B. 4, 3, 2, 1 C. 3, 2, 1, 4 D. 2, 1, 4, 3

7. There are four distinct phases of population growth identified in India over the last one century. Identify the phase from the given description.

This period is 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. The average annual growth rate was as high as 2.2 per cent. It is in this period that developmental activities were introduced through a centralized planning process and economy started showing up ensuring the improvement of living condition of people at large. Consequently, there was a high natural increase and higher growth rate.

A. Phase I 1901-1921 B. Phase II 1921-1951

C. Phase III 1951-1981 D. Phase IV post 1981 till present

8. The objective of protective irrigation is to :

A. protect the crops from adverse effects of soil moisture deficiency.

B. provide sufficient soil moisture in the cropping season to achieve high productivity.

C. double water input per unit area of cultivated land so that multiple cropping can be done.

D. increase the productivity of soil.

9. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason(R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below.

Assertion (A): There has been a significant increase in agricultural output and yield, of many crops such as rice and wheat among the other crops like sugarcane, oilseeds and cotton, due to improvement in technology during the last 50 years.

Reason (R): Expansion of irrigation has played a crucial role in enhancing agricultural output in the country. It provided basis for introduction of modern agricultural technology during the last 50 years.

Options:

A. Both (A) and (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of (A).

B. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

C. Both (A) and (R) are incorrect.

D. (A) is correct but (R) is incorrect.

10. Identify the statement that is NOT true with regard to watershed management?

I. It refers to efficient management and conservation of surface and groundwater resources.

II. Watershed management includes judicious use of all resources – Both natural and human within a watershed.

III. Watershed management aims at bringing about balance between natural resources on the one hand and society on the other.

IV. The success of watershed development solely depends upon the state government.

Options:

A. Statement I and IV B. Only II C. Only III D. Statement IV

11. A group of students were conducting research on water Pollution level in Delhi. Which organization will students need to visit to gather information on water quality?

A. Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC)

B. Indian Council of Environmental Research (ICER)

C. National water development Agency (NWDA)

D. Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB)

12. Which one of the following is incorrectly matched?

List I (Name of the state) List II (Coal mining Centre)

A. West Bengal I. Raniganj

B. Tamil Nadu 2. Neyveli

C. Maharashtra 3. Korba

D. Odisha 4. Talcher

13. Satellite is mode of communication in themselves as well as they regulate the use of other means of communication. Choose the correct satellite system used by India.

1. India Remote Sensing Satellite System (IRS)

2. Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO)

3. Indian Nation Satellite System (INSAT)

4. India Regional Navigation Satellite System

Codes

A. Both I and III B. Only I C. Both II and III D. Only IV

14. Setubharatam Pariyojana launched by the Indian government aims to achieve?

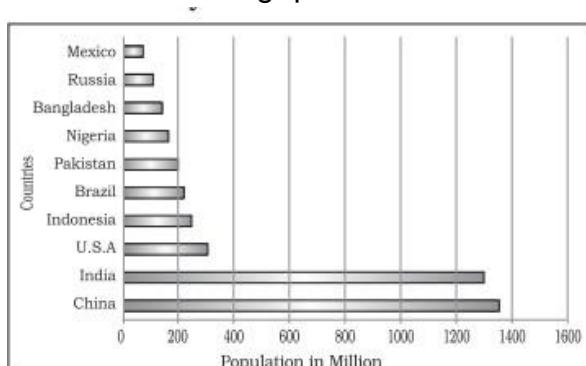
A. Development of State roads along coastal border areas.

B. The construction of about 1500 major bridges and 200 rail over bridges and rail under bridges.

C. Development of border roads.

D. Construction of more water ways.

15. Read the graph and answer the following questions no.15-17:



Identify the highest populous country?

A. Russia B. India C. Canada D. China

15.1. The following question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q.15.

Identify the highest populous country?

A. Russia B. India C. Canada D. China

16. Identify the African country that has very high population.

A. Mexico B. Brazil C. Pakistan D. Nigeria

16.1. The following question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q.16.

What does the term population distribution refer to?

- A. The total number of people living in specific area.
- B. The arrangement or spread of people across a given area.
- C. The rate at which population increases over time.
- D. The number of births per 1,000 people in the population.

17. Which continent has the highest number of the world's most populous countries?

A. Africa B. North America C. Asia D. South America

17.1. The following question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. 17.

Which continent has the highest number of the world's most populous countries?

A. Africa B. North America C. Asia D. South America

Section B

Questions number 18 and 19 are Source-based Questions.

2x3=6

18. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follows:

Tourism has become the world's single largest tertiary activity in total registered jobs (250 million) and total revenue (40 per cent of the total GDP). Besides, many local persons, are employed to provide services like accommodation, meals, transport, entertainment and special shops serving the tourists. Tourism fosters the growth of infrastructure industries, retail trading, and craft industries (souvenirs). In some regions, tourism is seasonal because the vacation period is dependent on favourable weather conditions, but many regions attract visitors all the year round.

The warmer places around the Mediterranean Coast and the West Coast of India are some of the popular tourist destinations in the world. Others include winter sports regions, found mainly in mountainous areas, and various scenic landscapes and national parks, which are scattered. Historic towns also attract tourists, because of the monument, heritage sites and cultural activities.

(I) what constitutes tourism?

(II) List two renowned global tourist destinations.

(III) "Tourism has become the largest tertiary activity in the world". Comment.

19. Study the following table and answer the questions:

Level of Human Development	Score in Development Index	Number of Countries
Very High	above 0.800	66
High	between 0.700 up to 0.799	53
Medium	between 0.550 up to 0.699	37
Low	below 0.549	33

Source: Human Development Report, 2020

(I) identify the human development score for the countries classified as having Medium Human Development?

(II) What can you infer about the well-being of people living in countries with a high level of human development?

(III) Give reasons for low level of human development in 33 countries.

Section C

Questions number 20 to 23 are Short Answer Type Questions

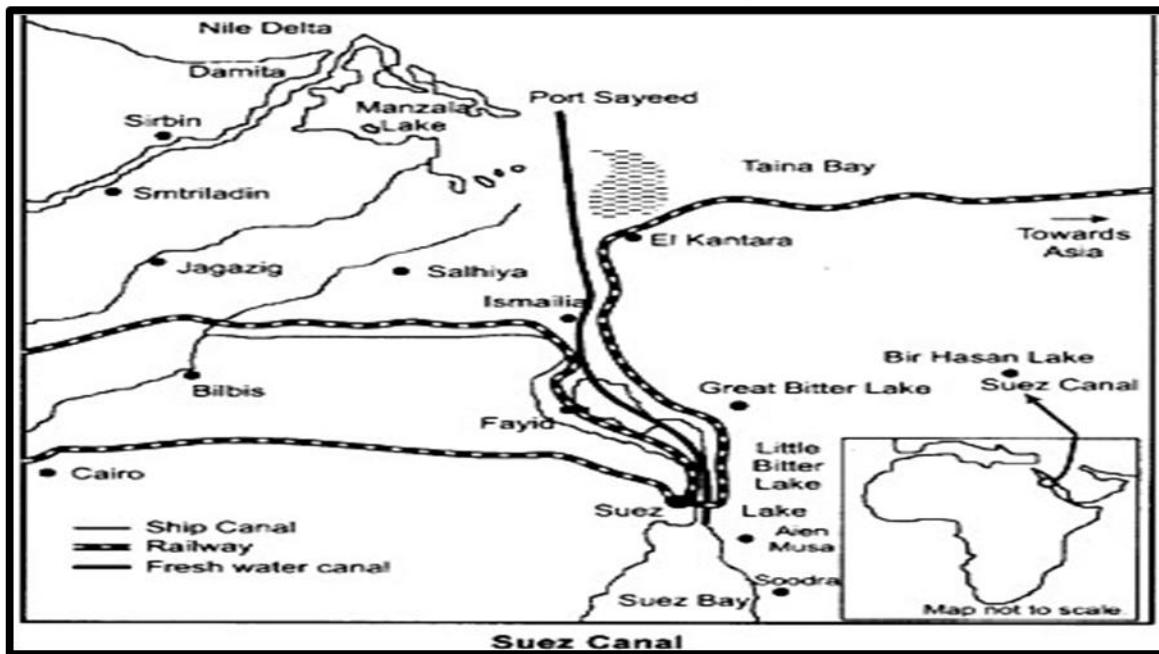
4x3=12

20. Explain humanisation of nature with the help of a real life example.

OR

"The concept of Neo- determinism is compared with traffic lights on the cross road". Analyze the statement with examples.

21. Study the map of Suez Canal and answer the following questions:



(I) Name the two seas connected by the Suez Canal.

(II) Why do we consider this as Europe's gateway to the Indian Ocean?

(III) Write one characteristic of the Suez Canal.

21.1. The following questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q.21

(I) Name the two oceans connected by the Panama Canal.

(II) Write one unique feature of the Panama Canal.

(III) Why is this canal vital for the economies of Latin America?

22. Prepare a proposal for a smart city that integrates advanced technology to enhance urban living while prioritising sustainability, cleanliness and affordability.

23. Enumerate the challenges confronting society regarding the adolescent population. Enlist a few measures to overcome these problems.

Section D

Questions number 24 to 28 are Long Answer Type Questions-

5X5=25

24. How does food gathering as an economic activity differ between primitive and modern societies, and why is it unlikely to significantly influence the global economy today?

25. A. Assess the factors that contributed to the development of large-scale industries all over the world.

OR

B. Access to transportation and communication facilities are essential for the development of industries.' Justify the statement with suitable example.

26. A. Evaluate the benefits derived from Integrated Tribal development Project implemented in Bharmaur Region.

OR

B. 'Hill Area Development Programmes were initiated for the specified areas keeping in view their topographical, ecological, social and economic conditions'. Justify the statement.

27. A. The composition of commodities in India's international trade has been undergoing a change over the years. Substantiate the statement with suitable arguments.

OR

B. 'Air transport plays an important role in the international trade'. Justify the statement with suitable arguments.

28. A. 'Environmental pollution by solid wastes has now got significance due to enormous growth in the quantity of waste'.

OR

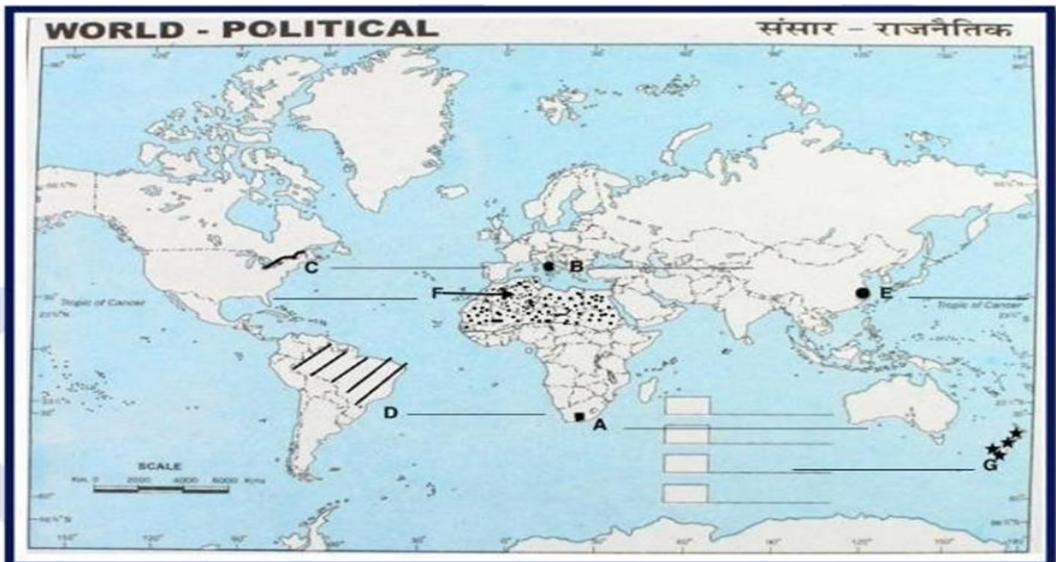
B. Give reasons for the unsustainable increase in solid waste and discuss two strategies to control waste generation at the source in urban areas.

Section E

Question numbers 29 & 30 are Map based questions having 5 sub-parts each. $2 \times 5 = 10$

29. On the given political map of the World, seven geographical features have been marked as A, B, C, D, E, F and G. Identify any five with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near each feature.

- A. A major seaport.
- B. An international airport.
- C. An important Seaway.
- D. An area of subsistence gathering in South America.
- E. An important seaport of Asia.
- F. An area of Nomadic Herding.
- G. Region of extensive commercial grain agriculture.



The following questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Question No.29.

Answer any five questions out of the following:

29 A. Name a major seaport situated at the southernmost tip of Africa. 29 B. Name an important international airport of Italy.

29 C. Which river in North America connects the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean?

29 D. Name an area of subsistence gathering in South America. 29 E. Name an important sea port of China.

29 F. Mention an area of nomadic herding in North Africa.

29 G. Name the area of extensive commercial grain agriculture in New Zealand.

30. Locate and label any five of the following geographical features on the Political Outline map of India with appropriate symbols:

A. An important coal mine in Odisha. B. An important seaport in Karnataka.
C. Jharia – Coal mines. D. An oil refinery in Uttar Pradesh.
E. The state with lowest population density. F. The state leading in the production of Tea.
G. An international airport in Punjab.

The following questions are for visually impaired students in lieu of Question No.30.

Attempt any five.

- 30.A. Name an important coal mine in Odisha.
- 30.B. Name an important seaport in Karnataka.
- 30.C. Name one important coal mine of Maharashtra
- 30.D. Name one oil refinery of Uttar Pradesh.
- 30.E. Name the state with lowest population density.
- 30.F. Name one leading tea producing state of India.
- 30.G. Name the international airport of Punjab.

CBSE SOLVED QUESTION PAPER-2 2025

GEOGRAPHY THEORY (029)

SET-1 QUESTION PAPER CODE 64/1/1

Time allowed: 3 Hours

Maximum marks: 70

SECTION-A

Question Nos. 1 to 17 are Multiple Choice Type Questions. (17x1=17)

1. Two statements are given below. They are Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read both the statements carefully and choose the correct option:

Assertion (A): All manufacturing industries are associated with raw materials.

Reason (R): Resources are essential for human survival.

Options:

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (B) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (C) (A) is correct, but (R) is incorrect.
- (D) (A) is incorrect, but (R) is direct.

2. Which of the following statements the correct option: correct related to mining? Choose the correct option-

- i. In ancient time minerals were used to make tools and weapons,
- ii. All developed countries instructing more mineral for their development
- iii. The actual development of mining began with the industrial revolution.
- iv. There are many stages in the discovery of mineral.

Options

- (A) Only ii, iii and iv are correct (B) Only i, ii and iv are correct
- (C) Only i, iii and iv are correct. (D) Only i, ii and iii are correct

3. Identify the main characteristics of quaternary activity from the following-

- (A) It is associated with extraction of mineral for development.
- (B) It is confined to increase the value of raw materials into finished products
- (C) It is concerned with research and development.
- (D) It is linked with serving all the people of society.

4. Arrange the following airports of Asia from west in east as per their locations and choose the correct option-

- i. Beijing
- ii. Tokyo
- iii. Aden
- iv. Mumbai

Options:

- (A) iv, iii, ii, i (B) iv, iii, i, ii (C) iii, iv, ii and i (D), iii, iv, i and ii

5. The exported items by a port is first brought from different countries This port is known as

- (A) Comprehensive Ports (B) Outports (C) Entrepot Ports (D) Packet Station

6. Arrange the following oil refineries of India from south to north direction as per their locations and choose the correct option-

i. Mumbai

ii. Kochchi

iii. Koyali

iv. Mangaluru

Options:

(A) ii iv iii i (B) ii iv i iii (C) iv ii i iii (D) iv ii iii i

7. Identify the district of first phase of construction of Rajasthan canal.

(A) Jaisalmer (B) Barmer (C) Jodhpur (D) Ganganagar

8. Identify the main objective of Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL) from the following:

(A) To transport and store natural gas at its depot.
(B) To process and allocate natural gas to different states.
(C) To transport, process and market natural gas.
(D) To sale, stored natural gas for greater profit.

9. Two statements are given below. They are Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read both the statements carefully and choose the correct option:

Assertion (A): Water transport plays an important role in the international trade of India.

Reason (R): The east coast of India has more ports than its west coast.

Options:

(A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(B) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(C) (A) is correct, but (R) is incorrect.
(D) (A) is incorrect, but (R) is correct.

10. Read the following facts about 'Swachh Bharat Mission' carefully and choose the correct option:

i. It is a part of urban renewable mission.
ii is launched by Government of India.
iii. It is associated with improving greenery in urban areas.
iv. It is aimed to improve quality of life in urban slums.

Options:

(A) Only i, ii and iii are correct. (B) Only ii, iii and iv are correct.
(C) Only i, ii and iv are correct. (D) Only i, iii and iv are correct.

11. Identify the unit to measure sound from the following:

(A) Particles per hundred (B) Particles per thousand (C) Decibel (D) Nanometres

12. Choose the correctly matched pair of areas and their characteristics from the following-

(Areas)	(Characteristics)
(A) Jhabua District-	Bhil Tribe
(B) Daurala Meerut-	Gaddi Tribe
(C) Bharmaur Tehsil-	Dilapidated Houses
(D) Dharavi Mumbai-	Groundwater Pollution

13. "Some wastelands are rendered unfit for agriculture by human activities." Choose the correct option related to the statement:

i. Shifting cultivation area ii. Coastal plains iii. Degraded pastures iv. Bhabar areas

Options:

(A) Only ii (B) Both ii and iv (C) Only iii (D) Both i and iii

14. Choose the correct option to fill the blank: By 2050, the world population is estimated to live in urban areas is-

(A) One fourth (B) Half (C) Two third (D) Three fourth

Read the following table & passage and answer Question Nos. 15 to 17:

International Comparison of Human Development

Human Development Categories

Level of Human Development

Very High

Score in Development Index

above 0.800

High between 0.700 up to 0.799

Medium between 0.550 up to 0.699

Low below 0.549

The priority of countries with high level of human development is providing education and healthcare. They are investing more in social sector. Altogether, a higher investment in people and good governance has set this group of countries apart from others.

Countries with medium levels of human development have emerged in the period after the Second World War. Many of these countries have been rapidly improving their human development score by adopting more people-oriented policies and reducing social discrimination.

15. The most important factor applicable with high human development countries is-

- (A) Maximum investment in social sector.
- (B) Maximum investment in service sector.
- (C) Maximum investment in industrial development.
- (D) Maximum investment in agricultural development.

16. Greater improvement among the medium level of human development countries is marked by-

- (A) Development related policies (B) Environment related policies
- (C) Economy oriented policies (D) Society oriented policies

17. Which one of the following score of human development index shows the range for Medium category?

- (A) 0.049 (B) 0.099 (C) 0.149 (D) 0.199

SECTION-B

Question Nos. 18 and 19 are Source Based Questions. (2x3=6)

18. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Case for Free Trade

The act of opening up economies for trading is known as free trade or trade liberalization. This is done by bringing down trade barriers like tariffs. Trade liberalization allows goods and services from everywhere to compete with domestic products and services.

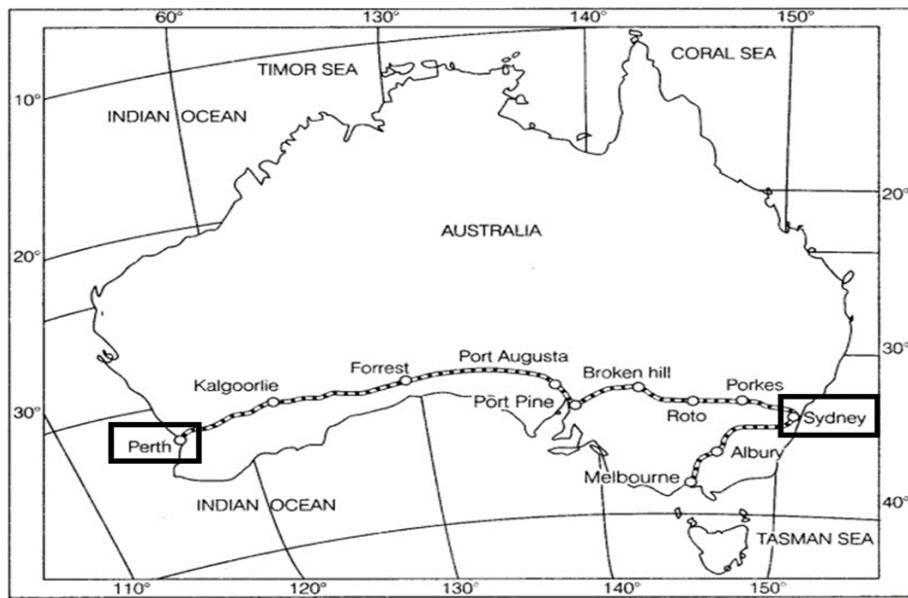
Globalisation along with free trade can adversely affect the economies of developing countries by not giving equal playing field by imposing conditions which are unfavourable. With the development of transport and communication systems goods and services can travel faster and farther than ever before. But free trade should not only let rich countries enter the markets, but allow the developed countries to keep their own markets protected from foreign products. Countries also need to be cautious about dumped goods; as along with free trade dumped goods of cheaper prices can harm the domestic producers.

(18.1). Explain the meaning of trade liberalisation.

(18.2). How have 'globalisation' and 'free trade' affected the economies of developing countries?

(18.3). What should be done by the developing countries to protect from negative impact of 'free trade'? Mention any two steps.

19. Study the map of 'Australian Trans-Continental Railway' and answer the questions that follow:



(19.1). In which part of the continent this railway line is located?
 (19.2). Identify the stations of this railway marked as 'A' and 'B'.
 (19.3). Write the names of stations located at the easternmost and westernmost end of this railway.

Note: The following question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Question No. 19.

19. Describe any three characteristics of the Australian Trans Continental Railway.

SECTION-C

Question Nos. 20 to 23 are Short Answer Type Questions. (4x3=1 x 3 =12)

20. (a) "Nature and human are intricately inter-wined." Analyse the statement.

OR

(b) "Human beings utilize the opportunities provided by nature." Analyse the statement.

21. Differentiate between rural and urban marketing centres with examples.

22. Why should non-conventional sources of energy be used in India for sustainable development? Explain with examples.

23. Study the following table carefully and answer the questions that follow:

India-Trends of Urbanisation 1961-2011

Year	No of Towns/UAs	Urban Population (in Thousands)	% of Total Population	Decennial Growth
1961	2365	78936.6	19.97	26.41
1971	2590	109114	19.91	38.23
1981	3378	159463	23.34	46.14
1991	4689	217611	25.71	36.47
2001	5161	285355	27.78	31.13
2011	6171	377000	31.16	31.08

(23.1). In which census year, the decennial growth of urban population is the highest.

(23.2). Explain the increasing trend of urban population in India.

(23.3). Analyse the continuous increasing trend of number of towns in India.

SECTION-D

Question Nos. 24 to 28 are Long Answer Type Questions (5 x 5=25)

24. Define the terms immigration and emigration. Analyse demographic transitions theory in the world.

25. (a) "The cost of transport plays an important role in location of industries. Justify the statement with examples.

OR

(b) Dairy farming is practised mainly near urban and industrial centres. Justify the statement with examples.

26. (a) Explain the meaning of target area planning. Analyse the need of target area planning for development.

OR

(b) Explain the meaning of 'regional planning. Assess the outcomes of Integrated Tribal Development Project' in Bharmaur region.

27.

(a) "Indian Railways have facilitated the movement of both freight and passengers and contributed to the growth of economy." Support the statement with suitable arguments.

OR

(b) "Indian ports have continuously been growing for successful international trade." Support the statement with suitable arguments.

28. (a) Evaluate the 'National Youth Policy of India' for overall development of youths and adolescents.

OR

(b) Suggest the measure for overall development of youths and adolescents in India.

SECTION-E

Question Nos. 29 and 30 are Map Based Questions. (2 x 5 = 10)

29. On the given political outline Map of the World, seven geographical features have been marked as A, B, C, D, E, F and G. Identify any five with the help of following information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them: $5 \times 1 = 5$

- A. A major sea-port
- B. A major airport
- C. An inland waterway
- D. A major area of nomadic herding
- E. A major area of commercial livestock rearing
- F. A major area of extensive commercial grain farming
- G. A major area of mixed farming

Note: The following questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Question No. 29. Answer any five.

29.1 Name the major seaport of South Africa.

29.2 Name the major airport of Australia.

29.3 Name the inland waterway that connects Atlantic Ocean and Pacific Ocean.

29.4 Name the Asian peninsula where nomadic herding is practiced.

29.5 Name the major area of commercial livestock rearing of South America.

29.6 Name the area of extensive commercial grain farming of Australia.

29.7 Name an area of mixed farming of Africa.

30. On the given political outline map of India, locate and label any five of the following seven geographical features with appropriate symbols: 5x1=5

30.1 The state with the lowest population density (2011).

30.2 The state leading in the production of sugarcane.

30.3 A major sea port in Gujarat.

30.4 A copper mining centre in Jharkhand.

30.5 A manganese mining centre in Madhya Pradesh.

30.6 An Iron-ore mining centre in Maharashtra

30.7 An international airport in Karnataka.

Note: The following questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Question No. 30. Answer any five.

5x1=5

30.1 Name the state with the lowest population density (2011).

30.2 Name the leading state of sugarcane production.

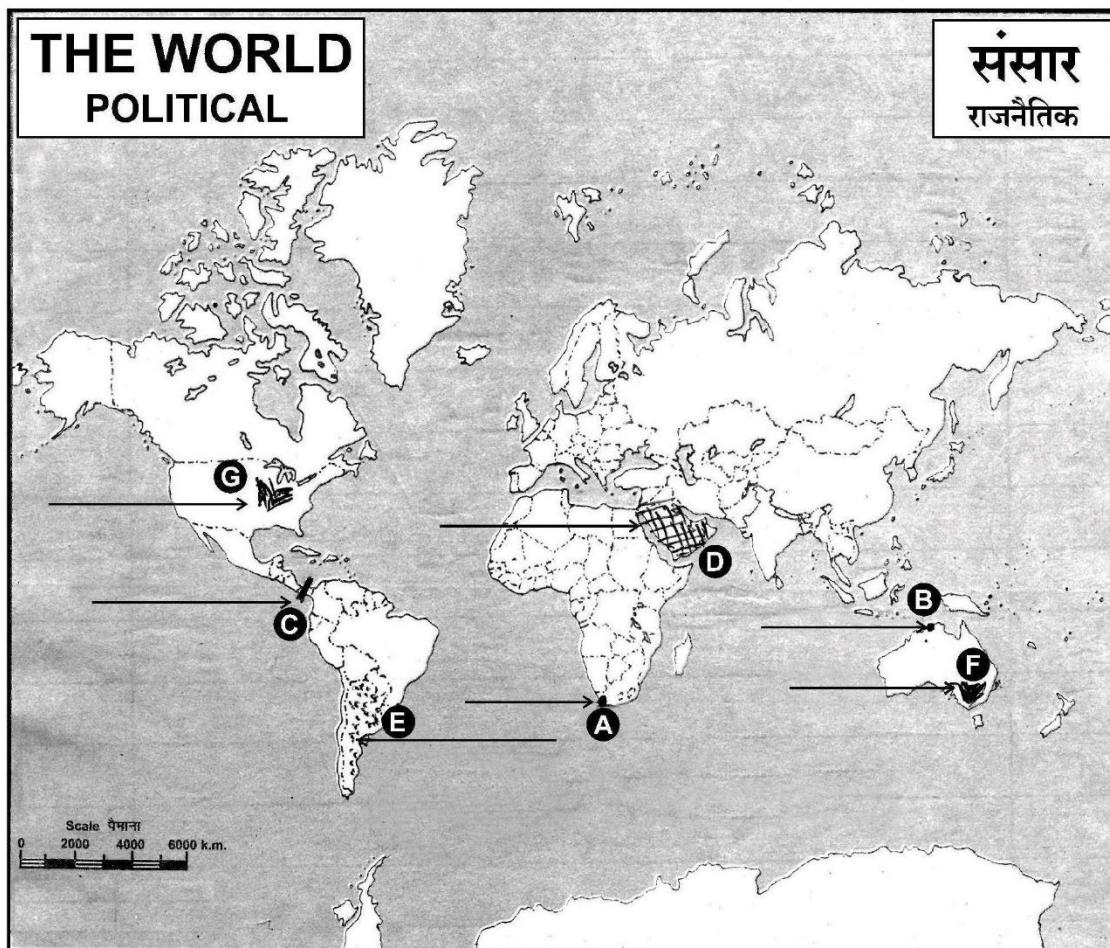
30.3 Name the place where major son port is located in Gujarat.

30.4 Name the copper mining centre located in Jharkhand.

30.5 Name the manganese mining centre located in Madhya Pradesh.

30.6 Name the Iron-ore mining centre located in Maharashtra.

30.7 Name the place where international airport is located in Karnataka



प्रश्न सं. 29 के लिए मानविक
Map for Q. No. 29

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER-1 (GEOGRAPHY THEORY (029))

Section A

Questions no. 1 to 17 are Multiple Choice type questions. (17 x 1)

1. Which one of the following option relates to 'Basic Needs Approach' of Human Development?

A. This approach is associated with Prof. Amartya Sen.

B. This approach was proposed by the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

C. The approach argues for higher government expenditure on education, health, social secondary and amenities.

D. This is one of the oldest approaches to human development.

2. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below.

Assertion (A): Very often, people do not have the capability and freedom to make even basic choices.

Reason (R): This may be due to their inability to acquire knowledge, their material poverty, social discrimination, inefficiency of institutions.

- A. Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- B. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- C. Both (A) and (R) are incorrect.
- D. (A) is correct but (R) is incorrect.

3. Which one of the following is related to quinary activities?

- 1. Services that focuses on the creation, re-arrangement and interpretation of new and existing ideas.
- 2. referred to as 'Gold collar' professions.
- 3. Personnel working in office buildings, elementary schools and university classrooms.
- 4. Highly paid skills of senior business executives, government officials.

Options:

- A. 1,2,3 and 4
- B. 1 & 2
- C. 1,2 & 3
- D. 1,2 & 4

4. Which one of the following statements are true?

- 1. To liberalise the world from high tariffs and various other types of restrictions, GATT was formed in 1948.
- 2. The GATT was transformed into the World Trade Organisation from 1st July 1995.
- 3. The WTO is the only international organisation dealing with the global rules of trade between nations.
- 4. WTO resolves disputes between its member nations

Options:

- A. 1,2,3 & 4
- B. 1,3 & 4
- C. 1,2 & 4
- D. 2,3 & 4

5. The practice of selling a commodity in two countries at a price that differs for reasons not related to costs is called

- A. Free Trade
- B. Balance of Trade
- C. Dumping
- D. Trade blocs

6. Arrange the following states in order of their population density lowest to highest.

- 1. Punjab
- 2. Uttar Pradesh
- 3. Bihar
- 4. West Bengal

Options:

- A. 1,2,4,3
- B. 1,3,4,2
- C. 2,1,4,3
- D. 3,4,1,2

7. According to standard census definition, who is a marginal worker?

- A. Who works for at least 183 days in a year.
- B. Who works for less than 183 days in a year.
- C. Who works for at least 200 days in a year.
- D. None of the above

8. Why the government has launched the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna?

- A. To promote Green Revolution
- B. To promote development in technology
- C. To develop intensive agriculture.
- D. To promote organic farming.

9. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below.

Assertion (A): The contribution of the agricultural activities reduces over time, the pressure on land for agriculture does not decline.

Reason (R): In developing countries, the share of population dependent on agriculture usually declines much more slowly compared to the decline in the sector's share in GDP.

- A. Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- B. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- C. Both (A) and (R) are incorrect.
- D. (A) is correct but (R) is incorrect.

10. Identify the statement that is NOT true with regard to rainwater harvesting?

1. Rainwater harvesting is a method to capture and store rainwater for various uses.
2. It improves the quality of groundwater through dilution of contaminants.
3. Rainwater harvesting is not beneficial for urban areas.
4. In Rajasthan, rainwater harvesting structures are known as Kund or Tanka.

Options:

A. 2 B. 2 & 3 C. 3 D. 4

11. In rural areas of Uttar Pradesh, people are being informed about the 'Haryali' project which is related with.....

A. Recycle and reuse of water B. Rainwater harvesting
C. Green Revolution D. Watershed development project

12. Which one of the following is incorrectly matched?

List I (Name of the state)	List II (Iron ore mine)
A. Karnataka	1. Bellary
B. Odisha	2. Mayurbhanj
C. Chhattisgarh	3. Durg
D. Madhya Pradesh	4. Ratnagiri

13. Who said, the Indian railways ".....brought people of diverse cultures together to contribute to India's Freedom struggle".

A. Mahatma Gandhi B. Jawaharlal Nehru C. Subash Chandra Bose D. Bhagat Singh

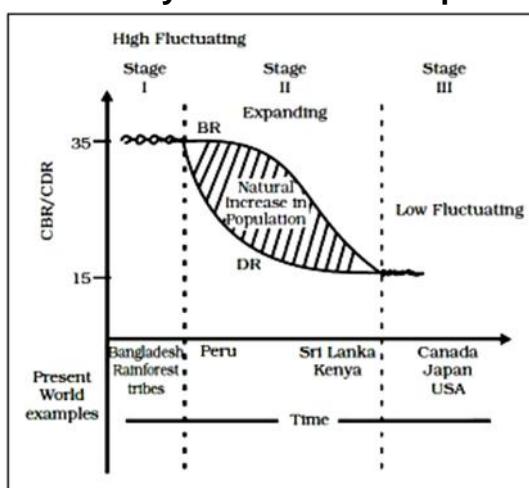
14. Which statement/s is/are true regarding INSAT?

1. The INSAT is the acronym of Indian National Satellite System.
2. It was established in 1984.
3. It is a multi-purpose satellite system for telecommunication, meteorological observations etc.

Options:

(A) 1,2 & 3 (B) 1 & 2 (C) 1&3 (D) 2&3

15. Study the given diagram carefully and answer the questions no. 15-17.



15. Which stage shows the High Fertility and High Mortality Rate?

A. Stage II B. Stage I C. Stage I and II both D. Stage III

16. Which one of the following country has low fertility and low mortality?

A. Sri Lanka B. Peru C. Canada D. Bangladesh

17. What is Natural Increase in Population?

A. Death Rate – Birth Rate B. Death Rate + Birth Rate
C. Birth Rate x Death Rate D. Birth Rate – Death Rate

Section B

Questions number 18 and 19 are Source Based Questions

18. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follows:

3x1=3

Trade is essentially buying and selling of items produced elsewhere. All the services in retail and wholesale trading or commerce are specifically intended for profit. The towns and cities where all these works take place are known as trading centres. The rise of trading from barter at the local level to money-exchange of international scale has produced many centres and institutions such as trading centres or collection and distribution points. Trading centres may be divided into rural and urban marketing centres. Rural marketing centres cater to nearby settlements. These are quasi-urban centres. They serve as trading centres of the most rudimentary type. Here personal and professional services are not well-developed. These form local collecting and distributing centres. Most of these have mandis (wholesale markets) and also retailing areas. They are not urban centres per se but are significant centres for making available goods and services which are most frequently demanded by rural folk.

- (i) What do you mean by Trading Centre?
- (ii) Write the features of rural marketing centres.
- (iii) What is Trade?

19. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follows: $3 \times 1 = 3$

The human development index (HDI) ranks the countries based on their performance in the key areas of health, education and access to resources. These rankings are based on a score between 0 to 1 that a country earns from its record in the key areas of human development. The indicator chosen to assess health is the life expectancy at birth. A higher life expectancy means that people have a greater chance of living longer and healthier lives. The adult literacy rate and the gross enrolment ratio represent access to knowledge. The number of adults who are able to read and write and the number of children enrolled in schools show how easy or difficult it is to access knowledge in a particular country. Access to resources is measured in terms of purchasing power (in U.S. dollars) each of these dimensions is given a weightage of 1/3. The human development index is a sum total of the weights assigned all these dimensions. The closer a score is to one, the greater is the level of human development. Therefore, a score of 0.983 would be considered very high while 0.268 would mean a very low level of human development.

- (i) What do you mean by higher life expectancy?
- (ii) What is the weightage of each dimension of HDI?
- (iii) What is HDI?

Section C

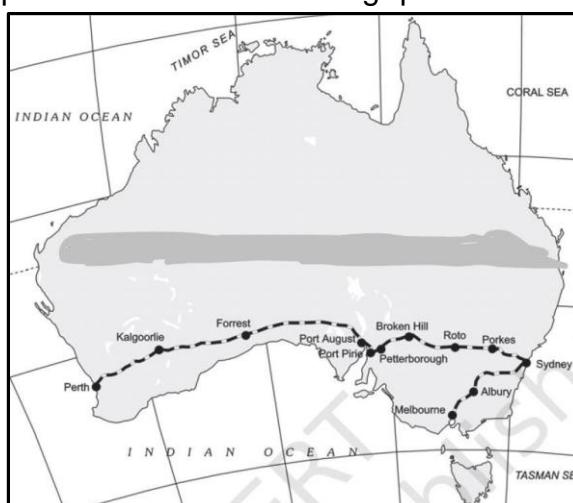
Questions number 20 to 23 are Short Answer Type Questions. $4 \times 3 = 12$

20. A. Explain the concept given by Griffith Taylor.

Or

B. What is Naturalisation of Human? Explain with examples.

21. Observe the given map and answer the following questions:



- (i) Identify and name the railway line shown on the map.
- (ii) Name the easternmost and westernmost point of this rail route.
- (iii) Explain how this railway line is helpful for the promotion of trade in this region.

21.1. The following question is for visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q.21.

- (i) Name the famous Trans-continental railway line of Russia.
- (ii) Name the easternmost and westernmost point of this rail route.
- (iii) Explain how this railway line is helpful for the promotion of trade in this region.

22. What is 'Smart Cities Mission'? Suggest some measures which you would like to include in this mission for improving urban life.

23. Why the Indian government has launched 'Beti Bachao-Beti Padhao' social campaign?

Section D

Questions number 24 to 28 are Long Answer Type Questions. $5 \times 5 = 25$

24. How does Nomadic Herding as an economic activity differ from commercial livestock rearing? Explain.

25. A. What are the factors affecting location of industries? Elaborate each factor with example.

Or

B. Write the classification of industries based on Inputs/raw materials. Elaborate each classification.

26. A. Suggest the measures of promotion of sustainability in Indira Gandhi Canal Command Area.

Or

B. What are the areas of India that are prone to drought and what can be done to enhance economic activity these areas?

27. A. Write a note on the changing nature of India's international trade.

Or

B. How Water transport is important for international trade with context to India? Tell about any five ports of India.

28. A. Discuss the concerns associated with slums in developing countries, such as India, using a suitable example.

Or

B. What is urban waste and how its disposal is a serious problem in India?

Section E

Questions number 29 and 30 are Map based questions having 5 sub-parts each.

29. On the given political map of the World, seven geographical features have been marked as A, B, C, D, E, F and G. Identify any five with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near each feature.

A. The largest shipping canal	B. An International airport
C. An International Sea port	D. An area of extensive commercial grain farming
E. An area of nomadic herding	F. An area of mixed farming
G. An international airport of South America.	

29.1. The following question is for visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q.no. 29.

Answer any five questions out of the following:

- A. Name the largest shipping canal of the world.
- B. Name an International airport in Yemen.
- C. Name an International Sea port in Norway
- D. Name an area of extensive commercial grain farming in South Africa.
- E. Name an area of nomadic herding.
- F. Name an area of mixed farming.
- G. Name an international airport of South America.

30. Locate and label any five of the following geographical features on the Political Outline map of India with appropriate symbols:

- A. Leading Tea producing state of the country
- B. A Manganese mine of Madhya Pradesh
- C. A refinery of Gujarat
- D. State with lowest population density.
- E. A coal mine of Tamil Nadu
- F. An international airport of Tamil Nadu
- G. Southern most sea port on the east coast of the country.

30.1. The following question is for visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q.no. 30.

Answer any five questions out of the following:

- A. Name a leading Tea producing state of India.
- B. Name a Manganese mine of Madhya Pradesh.
- C. Name a refinery of Gujarat.
- D. Name a state with lowest population density.
- E. Name a coal mine of Tamil Nadu.
- F. Name an international airport of Tamil Nadu.
- G. Name a southernmost sea port on the eastern coast of the country.

**SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER-2
(GEOGRAPHY THEORY (029))**

Section A

Questions no. 1 to 17 are Multiple Choice type questions. (17 x 1)

1. The period from 1901 to 1921 is referred to as

- (a). Period of Stagnant growth of population
- (b). Steady growth of population
- (c). Phase of population explosion
- (d). Declining growth of population

2. Most of world great ports are classified as

- (a). Naval Port
- (b). Comprehensive Port
- (c). Oil Port
- (d). Industrial Port

3. Job involves high degree and level of innovations is known as.

- (a). Secondary Activities
- (b). Quinary Activities
- (c). Quaternary Activities
- (d). Primary Activities

4. With reference to human development considered the following statement and choose the correct option from the given options

1. Concept of human development was formulated by Professor Amartya Sen.

2. Environment is the focal point of all type of development.

3. In the concept of human development see the basic goal see the basic goal of development is to create condition where people can leave with meaningful life.

Option-

- (a). Only 1 & 2
- (b). Only 2& 3
- (c). Only 3
- (d). Only 1

5. Which one of the following pair is not correctly matched?

List1

List 2

(a). Equity	I. To provide equal access to the personality for each person
(b). Productivity	II. Using natural resources keeping the future in the mine
(c). Empowerment	III. Empowerment of social and economically backward groups
(d). Sustainability	IV. Continuity in the availability of a person

6. Which of the following pair is not correctly matched

State

Coal mine

(a). West Bengal	I. Raniganj
(b). Tamil Nadu	II. Neyveli
(c). Maharashtra	III. Korba
(d). Odisha	IV. Talcher

7. Consider the following statement-

1. Nagpur plan is related to the road development plan
2. NHAI is an autonomous body under the ministry of surface transport.
3. National Highway constitutes about 02 % of road length but carry 80 % of road traffic.

OPTIONS:

8. Arrange the following facts related to the history of international trade in sequence.

- i. The Silk Route is an early example of long distance trade connecting Rome to China along the 6,000 km route.
- ii. After the disintegration of the Roman Empire, European commerce grew during twelfth and thirteenth century with the development of ocean going warships trade between Europe and Asia grew and the Americas were discovered.
- iii. Fifteenth century onwards, the European colonialism began and along with trade of exotic commodities, a new form of trade emerged which was called slave trade.
- iv. During the World Wars I and II, countries imposed trade taxes and quantitative restrictions for the first time.

Codes-

(a). i, ii, iii, iv, v (b). iv, ii, iii, i (c). i, ii, iii, iv (d). iii, ii, iv, i

9. Consider these two statements and draw an appropriate conclusion.

1. Water resources are gradually declining.
2. Water pollution is caused by concentration of fluoride and nitrite

2. Water Options-

(a). Both statement 1 and 2 are correct and 1 is the correct explanation of statement 2.
(b). Both statement 1 and 2 are correct and 1 is not correct explanation of statement 2.
(c). Statement 1 is correct and statement 2 is incorrect.
(d). Statement 2 is correct and statement 1 is incorrect.

10. Rajasthan which was earlier a sparsely populated state now has higher concentration of population because of:

11. Consider the following statements and choose the correct answer the help of given options.

Statement I: Urban smog proves very harmful to human health.

Statement II: Urban smog is caused by atmospheric pollution.

Options:

- (a). Only statement I is correct
- (b). Only statement II is correct
- (c). Both the statements are correct and statement II, correctly explains statement I.
- (d) Both the statements are true but not related to each other.

12. Raman is a small farmer. Which of the following is applicable to him?

1. Uses modern inputs and practises a highly mechanised form of farming.
2. Gets huge capital by selling surplus crop in the market.
3. Hires farm labourers to work on his fields.
4. Produces mainly for subsistence.

Options-

(a). Only 1 & 2 (b). 1, 2, 3& 4 (c). Only 1,2,& 3 (d). Only 4

13. There are two statements given below, marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): India's Green Revolution is an example of how the productivity of scarce land resources can be increased with improved production technology.

Reason (R): Because of the Green Revolution, farmers produced far larger quantities of food grains than was possible earlier, on the same piece of land.

(a). A. A is true but R is false. (b). B. A is false but R is true.

(c). C. Both A and R are true and R explains A.

(d). D. Both A and R are true but R does not explain A

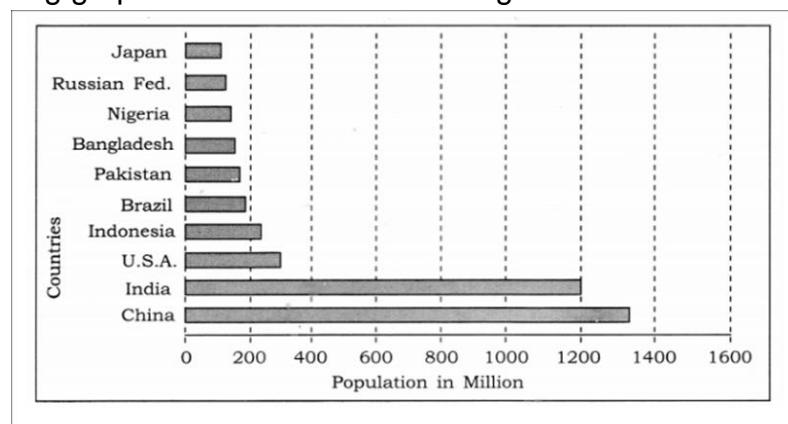
14. Setubharatam Pariyojana launched by the Indian government aims to achieve?

(a). Development of State roads along coastal border areas.

(b). The construction of about 1500 major bridges and 200 rail over bridges and rail under bridges.

(c). Development of border roads. (d). Construction of more water ways.

15. Read the following graph and answer the following.



15. Identify the highest populous country.

(a). Russia (b). India (c). China (d). Canada

16. Identify the Asian country which is 4th largest in the world in terms of population.

(a). Pakistan (b). India (c). China (d). Indonesia

17. Which continent has the largest concentration of the world most populated countries?

(a). North America (b). South America (c). Africa (d). Asia

Section-B

18. Study the following table and answer the following questions:

Table 4.2: Human Development: Categories, Criteria and Countries

Level of Human Development	Score in Development Index	Number of Countries
Very High	above 0.800	66
High	between 0.700 up to 0.799	53
Medium	between 0.550 up to 0.699	37
Low	below 0.549	33

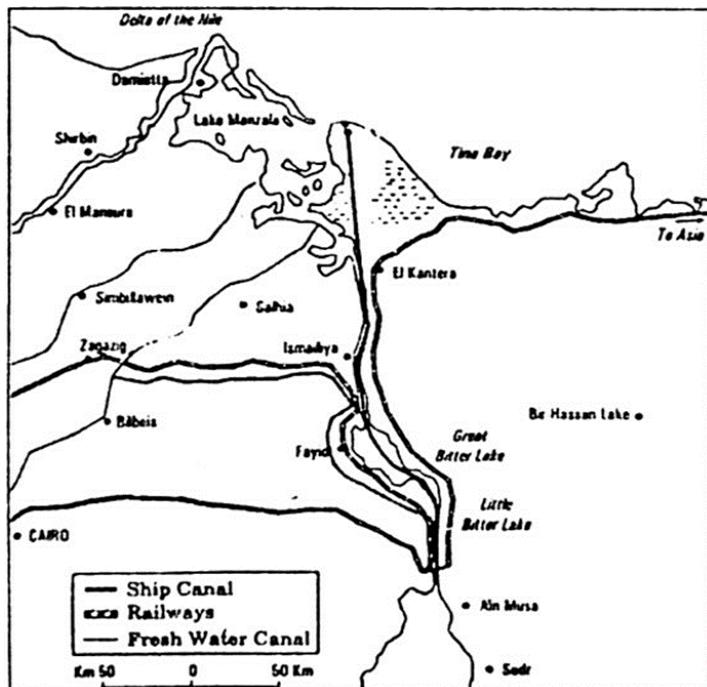
Source: Human Development Report, 2020

18.1. Identify the human development score for the countries classified as having low human development.

18.2. Give reasons for low level of human development in 33 countries.

18.3. List the criteria used for the calculation of Human development level.

19. Study the map of Suez Canal and answer the following questions:



- 19.1. Name the two seas connected by the Suez Canal.
- 19.2. Why do we consider this as Europe's gateway to the Indian Ocean?
- 19.3. Write one characteristic of the Suez Canal.

Section-C

20. Most of the town of India performs a number of functions. Justify this statement by giving three arguments with suitable example.
21. Different modes of transport are used in different parts of the world. Support the statement by giving at least three suitable examples.
22. North Indian plains, deltas and coastal plains have higher concentration of population than the interior districts of Southern and Central Indian state. Why? Support your answer with at least 3 suitable reasons.
23. Physical environment has been greatly modified by human beings it has also intern impacted on human life explain the statement in your words.

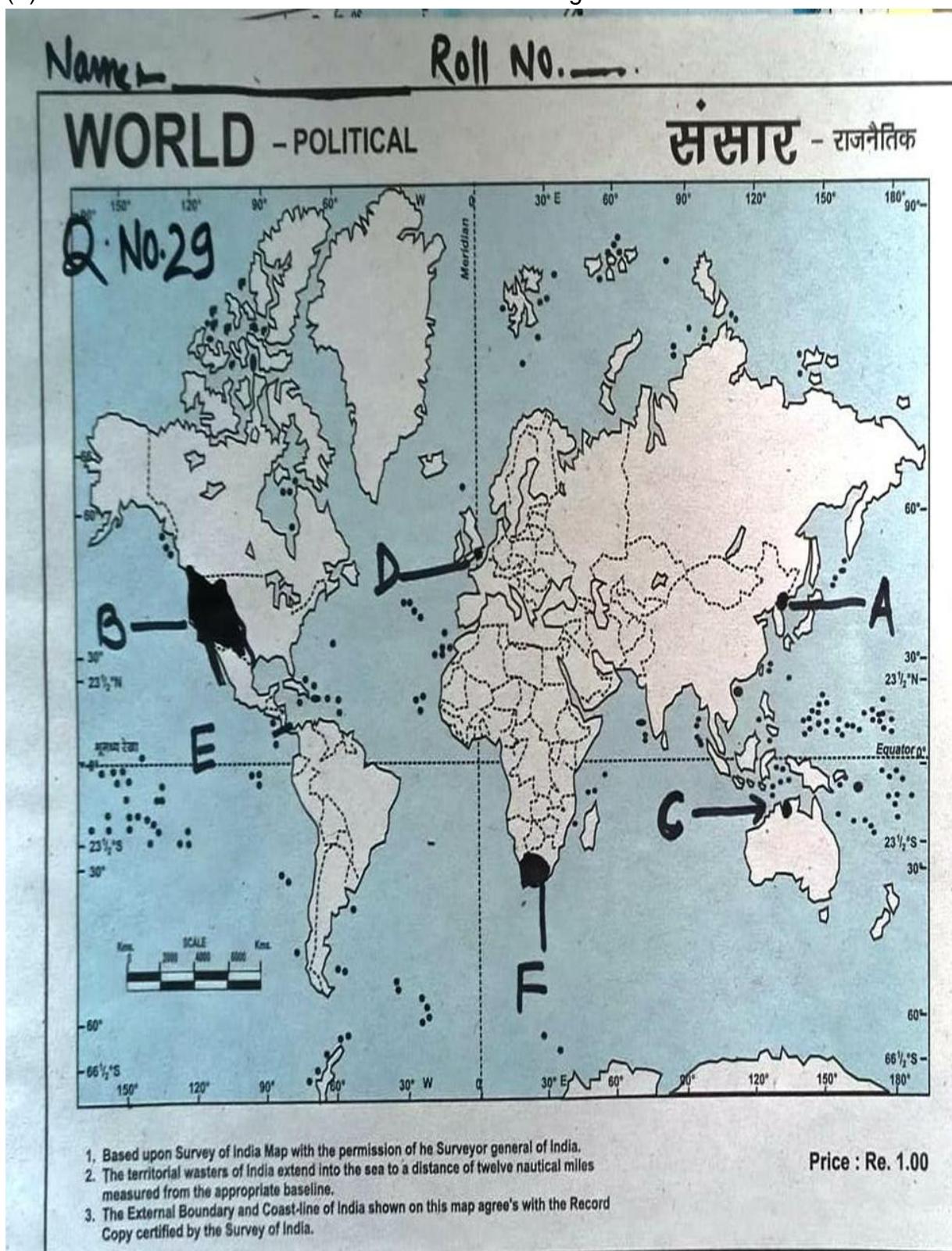
Section-D

24. Suppose, you are Sameer Sen. Sameer Sen wants to establish a factory in Thailand. Give a brief description of factors that help to keep in mind while deciding the location of the factory.
25. Consider a situation in which you are the part of rural communities and you inspire your community members to do away the subsistence farming and to opt commercial farming. Write down the challenges and benefits that your community come across in brief.
26. Indira Gandhi canal project was questionable due to its impact of physical environment. In view the above problem what are the measures taken to promote for sustainability in the Indira Gandhi canal command area. Explain in details.
27. "Despite the setback caused by the partition, Indian ports, continued to grow after Independence." Support the statement.
28. Though water pollutants are also created from natural sources but the pollutants from human sources are the real cause of concern. Explain.

Section-E

29. In the given political outline map of the world the following four feature are shown Identify ANY 05 features and write their correct names on the outline marked against each feature.
 - (A) Terminal station of trans-Siberian railway
 - (B) An area of commercial livestock rearing
 - (C) An International airport

(D) An International Sea Port
 (E) A canal that connect two oceans
 (F) An area of Extensive Commercial Grain Farming.



30. In the given political outline map of India locate and label the any 05 of the following with appropriate symbols:

(A) A state with highest population density
 (B) A leading producer of sugarcane
 (C) A major Sea Port which was developed to compensate the lack of Karachi Sea Port
 (D) AN IRON ORE MINE OF Orissa.
 (E) An international airport situated in far south of the country
 (F) A Market based oil refinery in U. P.

APPENDIX-I

Marking Scheme-1 Class: XII-2024 – 25

Section A

There are 17 questions in this section.

1. Ans. C. -The number of small children who are underweight	1
2. Ans: B Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).	1
3. Ans: A i, ii, iv	1
4. Ans: C i, ii, iii, iv	1
5. Ans: B Trade liberalization	1
6. Ans: C 3, 2, 1, 4	1
7. Ans: C Phase III 1951-1981	1
8. Ans: A To protect the crops from adverse effects of soil moisture deficiency.	1
9. Ans: B Both (A) and I are true and I is the correct explanation of (A).	1
10. Ans: D Statement IV	1
11. Ans: D Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB)	1
12. Ans: C Maharashtra-3 Korba	1
13. Ans: A Both I and III	1
14. Ans: B The construction of about 1500 major bridges and 200 rail over bridges and rail under bridges.	1
15. Ans: D China	1
16 Ans: D Nigeria	1

For Visually Challenged students

Ans: B- The arrangement or spread of people across a given area.

17. Ans: C Asia	1
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Section-B

Question 18 & 19 are Source based questions. (2X3=6)

18 (I) Travel undertaken for purposes of recreation rather than business.
(II) The Mediterranean Coast and the West Coast of India.
(III) Tourism has become the world's single largest tertiary activity in total registered jobs (250 million) and total revenue (40 per cent of the total GDP).
Besides, many local people are employed to provide services like accommodation, meals, transport, entertainment and special shops serving the tourists.
Tourism fosters the growth of infrastructure industries, retail trading, and craft industries (souvenirs). 1+1+1=3

19 (I) between 0.700 up to 0.699
(II) High Literacy rate, Low Birth rate and death Rate, High life expectancy
(III) Countries with low levels of human development tend to spend more on defence rather than social sectors. These countries tend to be located in areas of political turmoil and social instability in the form of civil war, famine or a high incidence of diseases. They have not been able to initiate accelerated economic development. 1+1+1=3

SECTION C

Question No.20-23 are Short Answer type questions (4X3=12)

20 Humanization of nature.

- i. 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.
- ii. They create possibilities with the resources obtained from the environment. The human activities create cultural landscape.

- iii. 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. The earlier scholars termed this as possibilism.
- iv. Nature provides opportunities and human being make use of these and slowly nature gets humanized and starts bearing the imprints of human endeavour.

OR

Neo determinism

- i. Traffic is regulated by lights on the cross-roads. Red light means 'stop', amber light provides a gap between red and green lights 'to get set' and green light means 'go'.
- ii. The concept shows that neither is there a situation of absolute necessity (environmental determinism) nor is there a condition of absolute freedom (possibilism).
- iii. It means that human beings can conquer nature by obeying it. They have to respond to the red signals and can proceed in their pursuits of development when nature permits the modifications.
- iv. It means that possibilities can be created within the limits which do not damage the environment and there is no free run without accidents. The free run which the developed economies attempted to take has already resulted in the greenhouse effect, ozone layer depletion, global warming, receding glaciers and degrading lands.

21 (I) Mediterranean Sea and Red

(II) This sea-route reduces direct distance between Liverpool and Colombo compared to the Cape of Good Hope route.

(III) It is a sea-level canal without locks which is about 160 km and 11 to 15 m deep.

- About 100 ships travel daily and each ship takes 10-12 hours to cross this canal. The tolls are so heavy.
- A railway follows the canal to Suez, and from Ismailia there is a branch line to Cairo.
- A navigable fresh-water canal from the Nile also joins the Suez Canal in Ismailia to supply fresh-water to Port Said and Suez.

The following questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates Only In lieu of Question No. 21.

Ans (I) The Panama Canal connects the Atlantic Ocean in the east to the Pacific Ocean in the west.

Ans (II) It has a six- lock system and ships cross the different levels (26 m up and down) through these locks before entering the Gulf of Panama.

Ans (III) It shortens the distance between New York and San Francisco by 13,000 km by sea. The distance between Western Europe and the West-coast of U.S.A.; and North-eastern and Central U.S.A. and East and South-east Asia is shortened.

22. Ans: One of the features of Smart Cities is:

3

i. To apply smart solutions to infrastructure and services.

ii. Making city less vulnerable to disasters, using fewer resources and providing cheaper services.

iii. The focus is on sustainable and inclusive development. Any other relevant point.

23. Ans: The share of adolescents (ages 10 -19) is about 20.9 percent of the population. The adolescent population though regarded as the youthful population having high potential, is quite vulnerable if not guided properly.

2+1

i. There are many challenges for the society as far as adolescents are concerned such as, marriage at a young age, illiteracy (especially in females), school dropouts, low intake of nutrients, high rate of mortality of adolescent mothers, high rates of HIV/AIDS infections,

physical or mental beardedness, drug abuse, alcoholism, juvenile delinquency, and committing crimes.

- ii. The government of India has undertaken certain policies to impart proper education to the adolescents so their talents are better channelized and properly utilised.
- iii. The National Youth Policy looks into the overall development of our large youth. It stresses on an all-round improvement of the youth and adolescents enabling them to shoulder responsibility towards constructive development of the country.

Section D

Question numbers 24 to 28 are Long Answer based questions. (5X5=25)

24 Ans: Food gathering as an economic activity:

Gathering is practised in regions with harsh climatic conditions. It often involves primitive societies, who extract, both plants and animals to satisfy their needs for food, shelter and clothing.

- i. This type of activity requires a small amount of capital investment and operates at very low level of technology.
- ii. The yield per person is very low and little or no surplus is produced.
- iii. In modern times some gathering is market- oriented and has become commercial.
- iv. Gatherers collect valuable plants such as leaves, barks of trees and medicinal plants and after simple processing sell the products in the market.
- v. They use various parts of the plants, for example, the bark is used for quinine, tanin extract and cork- leaves supply materials for beverages, drugs, cosmetics, fibres, thatch and fabrics; nuts for food and oils and tree trunk yield rubber, balata, gums and resins.

OR

Why food gathering has little chance of becoming important at the global level?

- i. Gathering has little chance of becoming important at the global level. Products of such an activity cannot compete in the world market.
- ii. Moreover, synthetic products often of better quality and at lower prices, have replaced many items supplied by the gatherers in tropical forests.

25. Ans A: The factors contributing to the decline of traditional large-scale industries:

- i. Technological advancement: Automation and improved efficiency have transformed the industrial landscape, making manual labour less necessary. This has particularly impacted labour-intensive sectors like textiles, where automation has replaced many traditional roles.
- ii. Globalization: The opening of markets and increased competition from foreign companies, often with lower production costs, have posed significant challenges to domestic industries. The steel industry's struggle against cheaper imports is a prominent example of this phenomenon.
- iii. Changing consumer preferences: Consumer demand for more innovative and readily available products has shifted away from traditional goods. This shift can be seen in the declining demand for handmade textiles, which are often perceived as costlier and less accessible compared to machine-made alternatives.
- iv. Environmental regulations: Increasing environmental awareness has necessitated cleaner production methods, adding to production costs for traditional industries. Compliance with stringent environmental standards has further impacted their competitiveness.
- v. Infrastructural bottlenecks: Inadequate infrastructure, particularly in terms of transportation, power, and water supply, has hampered the growth of traditional industries. This has resulted in disruptions to production processes, as seen in instances of power cuts affecting manufacturing units.

vi. Demographic changes: Urbanization and rural-to-urban migration have led to labour shortages in rural areas where many traditional industries are located. Higher urban wages and changing lifestyles have made it challenging for these industries to sustain their operations.

OR

Ans B: Access to transportation and communication facilities are essential for the development of industries:

- i. Speedy and efficient transport facilities to carry raw materials to the factory and to move finished goods to the market are essential for the development of industries.
- ii. The cost of transport plays an important role in the location of industrial units.
- iii. Western Europe and eastern North America have a highly developed transport system which has always induced the concentration of industries in these areas.
- iv. Modern industry is inseparably tied to transportation systems.
- v. Improvements in transportation led to integrated economic development and regional specialization of manufacturing.

5

26 Ans A: The benefits derived from Integrated Tribal development Project implemented in Bharmaur Region.

- i. The Fifth Five Year Plan, the tribal sub-plan was introduced in 1974 and Bharmaur was designated as one of the five Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDP) in Himachal Pradesh.
- ii. This area development plan was aimed at improving the quality of life of the Gaddis.
- iii. This plan laid the highest priority on development of transport and communications, agriculture and allied activities, and social and community services. **iv.** The most significant contribution of tribal sub-plan in Bharmaur region is the development of infrastructure in terms of schools, healthcare facilities, potable water, roads, communications and electricity.
- v. The social benefits derived from ITDP include tremendous increase in literacy rate, improvement in sex ratio and decline in child marriage.
- vi. The female literacy rate in the region increased from 1.88 per cent in 1971 to 65 per cent in 2011.
- vii. Traditionally, the Gaddis had subsistence agricultural-cum-pastoral economy having emphasis on Foodgrains and livestock production. But during the last three decades of twentieth century, the cultivation of pulses and other cash crops has increased in Bharmaur region.

OR

Ans B: i. Hill Area Development programmes were initiated during Fifth Five Year Plan.

ii. These programmes covered 15 districts comprising all the hilly districts of Uttar Pradesh (present Uttarakhand), Mikir Hills and North Kachar Hills of Assam Darjeeling district of West Bengal and Nilgiri district of Tamil Nadu.

iii. The National Committee on the Development of Backward Area in 1981 recommended that all the hill areas in the country having height above 600 m and not covered under the tribal sub-plan be treated as backward hill areas.

iv. The detailed plans for the development of hill areas were drawn keeping in view their topographical, ecological, social and economic conditions.

v. These programmes aimed at harnessing the indigenous resources of the hill areas through development of horticulture, plantation agriculture, animal husbandry, poultry, forestry and small scale and village industry.

Any other relevant point 5

27 Ans A: The composition of commodities in India's international trade has been undergoing a change over the years:

- i. The share of agriculture and allied products has declined, whereas, shares of petroleum and crude products and other commodities have increased.
- ii. The shares of ore minerals and manufactured goods have largely remained constant over the years from 2009-10 to 2010-11 and 2015-16 to 2016-17.
- iii. The decline in traditional items is largely due to the tough international competition. Amongst the agricultural products, there is a decline in the export of traditional items, such as coffee, cashew, etc., though an increase has been registered in floricultural products, fresh fruits, marine products and sugar, etc. 5
- iv. Manufacturing sector alone accounted for 73.6 per cent of India's total value of export in 2016-17. Engineering goods have shown a significant growth in the export.
- v. After 1970s, foodgrain import was discontinued due to the success of Green revolution but the energy crisis of 1973 pushed the prices of petroleum, and import budget was also pushed up.
- vi. Foodgrain import was replaced by fertilizers and petroleum. Machine and equipment, special steel, edible oil and chemicals largely make the import basket.

OR

Ans B: Air transport is the fastest means of transportation, but it is very costly. Being fast, it is preferred by passengers for long- distance travel.

- i. Valuable cargo can be moved rapidly on a world-wide scale.
- ii. It is often the only means to reach inaccessible areas.
- iii. Air transport has brought about a connectivity revolution in the world. The frictions created by mountainous snow fields or inhospitable desert terrains have been overcome.
- iv. The accessibility has increased. The airplane brings varied articles to the Eskimos in Northern Canada unhindered by the frozen ground. In the Himalayan region, the routes are often obstructed due to landslides, avalanches or heavy snow fall. At such times, air travel is the only alternative to reach a place.
- v. At present no place in the world is more than 35 hours away. This startling fact has been made possible due to people who build and fly airplanes.
- vi. Travel by air can now be measured by hours and minutes instead of years and months.
- vii. Frequent air services are available to many parts of the world.

28 Ans: Environmental pollution by solid wastes has now got significance due to enormous growth in the quantity of waste:

- i. Urban areas are generally marked by overcrowding, congestion, inadequate facilities to support the fast growing population and consequent poor sanitary conditions and foul air.
- ii. Solid waste refers to a variety of old and used articles, for example stained small pieces of metals, broken glassware, plastic containers, polythene bags, ash, floppies, CDs, etc., dumped at different places.
- iii. The discarded materials are also termed as refuse, garbage and rubbish, etc., and are disposed of from two sources: (i) household or domestic establishments, and (ii) industrial or commercial establishments.
- iv. The household wastes are disposed of either on public lands or on private contractors' sites whereas the solid wastes of industrial units are collected and disposed of through public (municipal) facilities at low lying public grounds (landfill areas).
- v. The huge turnout of ashes and debris from industries, thermal power houses and building constructions or demolitions have posed problems of serious consequences.
- vi. Solid waste is threat to human health and cause various diseases. It creates foul smell and it harbours flies and rodents that can cause typhoid, diarrhoea, malaria and other diseases.
- vii. Solid waste can create inconvenience rapidly if they are not properly handled wind, water and rain can spread waste and cause a discomfort to people.

viii. Industrial solid waste can cause water pollution by dumping it into water bodies. Drains carrying untreated sewage also result into various health problems. 5

OR

Strategies to control waste generation at the source in urban areas:

i. Waste Minimization and Recycling Campaigns:

Education and awareness programs: Implement educational campaigns to raise awareness among residents about the importance of waste minimization and recycling. This can include workshops, seminars, and outreach activities conducted by local authorities, NGOs, and community groups.

ii. Incentive schemes: Introduce incentives for households and businesses that actively participate in waste minimization and recycling efforts. This could include discounts on utility bills, tax rebates, or rewards for recycling initiatives.

iii. Product design and packaging regulations: Enact policies that encourage manufacturers to adopt eco-friendly packaging and product design practices. This can involve setting standards for recyclability, biodegradability, and the use of sustainable materials.

iv. Extended producer responsibility (EPR): Implement EPR schemes to hold producers accountable for the entire lifecycle of their products, including waste management. This encourages manufacturers to design products with minimal environmental impact and to take responsibility for recycling or disposing of their products at the end of their life.

SECTION E

Question numbers 29 & 30 are Map based questions having 5 sub-parts each. (2X5=10)

29. On the given political map of the world, the following seven features 5 are shown. Identify any five of these features and write their correct names on the lines marked near each feature.

A. Cape town B. Rome C. St. Lawrence sea way D. Amazon E. Shanghai

F. Tropical Africa/ North Africa G. Canterbury Grasslands/Plains

The following questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Question No.29.

29 A. Cape town 29 B. Rome

29 C. St. Lawrence Sea way 29 D. Amazon

29 E. Shanghai

29 F. Tropical Africa/ North Africa 29 G. Canterbury Grasslands/Plains 2X5=10

30. Locate and label any five of the following geographical features on the Political Outline map of India with appropriate symbols:

A. Mayurbhanj B. Mangalore C. Jharia D. Mathura E. Arunachal Pradesh

F. Assam/West Bengal/Tamil Nadu G. Amritsar

The following questions are for visually impaired students in lieu of Question No.30.

Attempt any five.

30. A Mayurbhanj 30.B Mangalore 30.C Ratnagiri 30.D Mathura

30. E Arunachal Pradesh 30.F Assam/West Bengal/Tamil Nadu 30.G Amritsar

MARKING SCHEME-2

Main Examination, 2025

SUBJECT- GEOGRAPHY (Theory) (029)

PAPER CODE- 64/1/1 SET- 1

SECTION -A

Question no. 1-17 are Multiple Choice Questions.

1. (B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
2. (C) Only i, iii, and iv are correct.
3. (C) It is concerned with research and development.

4. (D) iii,iv, i and ii.
5. (C) Entrepot Ports
6. (B) ii,iv, i and iii
7. (D) Ganga Nagar
8. (C) To transport, process and market natural gas.
9. (C) (A) is correct but (R) is incorrect.
10. (C) Only i,ii and iv are correct.
11. (B) Decibel
12. (A) Jhabua District – Bhil Tribe.
13. (D) Both i and iii
14. (C) Two third.

Study the table given below and answer Question Nos. 15 to 17.

15. The most important factor applicable with high Human development countries is (A) Maximum investment in social sector.
16. Greater improvement among the medium level of Human development countries is marked by _____ (D) Society oriented policies.
17. Which one of the following score of human development index shows the range for medium categories? (C) 0.149.

SECTION B

Questions number 18 and 19 are Source-based Questions.

- (18.1). Bringing down trade barriers like tariffs and opening up economies for trading is known as trade liberalization.
- (18.2). The economies of developing countries are adversely affected as the developed countries are not giving equal playing field by imposing conditions which are unfavourable for the developing countries.
- (18.3). i. They should keep their own markets protected from foreign products. ii. They need to be cautious about dumped goods of cheaper prices as they can harm the domestic producers. iii. Any other relevant point $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$ (Any two points to be explained).

Study the map of ‘Australian Trans Continental Railway’ and answer the questions that follow:

- (19.1) Southern Part
- (19.2). A- Forrest B- Roto
- (19.3.). i) Eastern most-Sydney ii) Westernmost-Perth

Note: For Visually Impaired Candidates Only in lieu of Q. No. 19

- i. It runs east west across the southern part of the continent.
- ii. It runs from Perth on the west coast to Sydney on the east coast.
- iii. It passes through Kalgoorlie, Port Augusta and Broken hill.
- iv. Any other relevant point.

SECTION-C

Questions number 20 to 23 are Short Answer Type Questions.

20. (a) “Nature and human are intricately intertwined”. Analyse the statement.
- i. Nature and humans are inseparable elements and should be seen holistically.
- ii. Both physical and human phenomena are described in metaphors using symbols from the human anatomy.
- iii. Face of the earth, eye of the storm, mouth of the river, snout of the glacier are some of the examples.
- iv. Similarly, regions, villages, towns have been described as ‘Organism’. Networks of roads, railways and waterways have been described as arteries of circulation.

OR

- i. Human create possibilities with resources obtained from the environment
- ii. Human move from the state of necessity to the state of freedom.
- iii. Human activity creates a cultural landscape
- iv. The imprints of human activities are everywhere.
- v. 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.

21. i. Rural marketing centres serve as trading of the most rudimentary type while urban centres have more specialized urban services.

ii. Personal and professional services are not well developed in rural marketing centres. While urban centres are well developed.

iii. Mostly they have weekly bazars in rural areas. In urban centres they have weekly bazars as well as organized bazars also.

iv. Most of the rural mandis act as wholesale market and retail market, whereas urban markets offer manufactured goods as well as specialized markets.

22. i. Sustainable development requires integration of quest for economic development with environmental concerns.

ii. Traditional methods of resource use result into generating enormous quantity of waste as well as create other environmental problems like pollution.

iii. It calls for the protection of resources for the future generations.

iv. The alternative sources of energy like solar power, wind, wave, geo-thermal energy are inexhaustible.

v. Non-conventional sources of energy are more cost effective than the conventional sources of energy particularly petroleum as the import cost of petroleum is higher.

23.1. 1981

23.2. The regular increasing trend of urban population in India since 1961 to 2011 has been seen. It has recorded 17.97% in 1961 and 31.16% in 2011.

23.3. Since 1961 up to 2011 the number of towns has been increased regularly. It was 2365 in 1961 and 6171 in 2011. Rapid growth of towns recorded between 1981- 1991.

SECTION -D

Questions number 24 to 28 are Long Answer Type Questions.

24. Immigration: Migrants, who move into a new place are called immigrants. Emigration: Migrants, who move out of a place are called emigrants.

Demographic Transition theory- i. Demographic Transition theory can be used to describe and predict the future population of any area.

ii. The theory tells us that the population of any region changes from high births and high deaths to low births and low deaths as society progresses from rural, agrarian and illiterate state to an urban, industrial and literate one.

iii. The first stage has high fertility and high mortality, slow population growth due to epidemics and variable food supply.

iv. The second stage is marked with high fertility in the beginning but decline with time, reduced mortality rate due to improvement in sanitation and health.

v. The last stage both fertility and mortality decline considerably, population is either stable or grows slowly due to urbanised and literate population.

25. i. Speedy and efficient transport facilities to carry raw materials to the factory and to move finished goods to the market are essential for the development of industries.

ii. Lower transportation cost tends to have more concentration of industries.

iii. Western Europe and eastern North America have a highly developed transport system which has always induced the concentration of industries in these areas.

- iv. Modern industry is inseparably tied to transportation systems.
- v. Improvements in transportation led to integrated economic development and regional specialization of manufacturing.

Or

- i. Dairy is the most advanced and efficient type of rearing of milch animals.
- ii. It is practised mainly near urban and industrial centres which provide neighbourhood market for fresh milk and dairy products.
- iii. The development of transportation, refrigeration, pasteurisation and other preservation processes are easily available near urban areas
- iv. It is highly capital intensive. Animal sheds, storage facilities for fodder, feeding and milching machines add to the cost of dairy farming.
- v. Special emphasis is laid on cattle breeding, health care and veterinary services are available more in the urban centres. It is highly labour intensive.

26. Target Area Planning: The approach to address the regional imbalance by focusing on the resource base of the economically backward region is known as target area planning.

Need Of Target Area Planning for development: i. the economic development of a region depends upon its resource base, sometimes resource-rich regions remain backward.

- ii. In order to arrest the accentuation of regional and social disparities, the Planning Commission introduced the 'target area' and target group approaches to planning.
- iii. It was realized that regional imbalances in economic development were getting accentuated.
- iv. Target areas- 'Command Area Development Programme', 'Drought Prone Areas Development Programme', 'Desert Development Programme', etc. are the examples of target area planning.

v. In the 8th Five Year Plan special area programmes were designed to develop infrastructure in hill areas, north-eastern states, tribal areas and backward areas.

Or

Regional Planning: Planning to reduce regional imbalance in development is termed as regional planning.

Outcomes of Integrated development Project in Bharmaur region:

- i. Development of infrastructure in terms of schools, healthcare facilities and potable water.
- ii. Increased facilities of roads and communication.
- iii. Improvement in availability of electricity.
- iv. Tremendous increase in literacy rate especially female literacy.
- v. Improvement in sex ratio.
- vi. Decline in child marriage.
- vii. Gender inequality declined.
- viii. The cultivation of pulses and other cash crops has increased in Bharmaur region.

27. i) Indian railway network is one of the longest in the world.

- ii) Conversion of metre and narrow gauge to broad gauge and replacement of steam engines to diesel and electric engines has increased the speed as well as haulage capacity.
- iii) Metro rail has revolutionised the urban transport system in India as it facilitates the movement of people, which enhances their working efficiency and spheres in spatial contexts.
- iv) Areas around towns, raw material producing areas and of plantation and other commercial crops, hill stations and cantonment towns were well connected by railways from the British colonial era.
- v) After independence, railway routes have been extended to other areas. The most significant development has been the development of Konkan railway along the west coast providing a direct link between Mumbai and Mangalore.

vi) Railway continues to remain the main means of transport for the masses as well as goods too.

OR

- i. Indian ports are growing continuously after independence.
- ii. Indian ports are handling large volumes of domestic as well as overseas trade.
- iii. Most of the ports are equipped with modern infrastructure.
- iv. Previously, the development and modernization was the responsibility of the government agencies.
- v. Considering the increase in function and need to bring these ports at par with the international ports, private entrepreneurs have been invited for modernisation of ports in India.
- vi. The capacity of Indian ports increased more than forty times in 2016 since 1951.

28. i. The National Youth Policy launched in February 2014.

- ii. The government of India has undertaken certain policies to impart proper education to the adolescent groups so that their talents could be channelized and properly utilized.
- iii. It proposes a holistic 'vision' for the youth of India.
- iv. To empower the youth of the country to achieve their full potential and through them, enable India to find its rightful place in the community of nations.
- v. The National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, also formulated in 2015, to provide an umbrella framework to all skilling activities.

Or

- i. Proper education to the adolescent groups
- ii. Talents should be better channelised
- iii. Skill development programmes should be effectively implemented
- iv. Encourage entrepreneurship among the youths
- v. Eradicate social evils like drug abuse, alcoholism, juvenile delinquency and committee of crime.
- vi. Overcome physical and mental disability.
- vii. To overcome the challenges of lower age at marriage, illiteracy- particularly female illiteracy, school, dropouts, low intake of nutrients, high rate of maternal mortality of adolescent mothers, high rate of HIV and AIDS infection.

SECTION - E

Questions number 29 and 30 are Map-based Questions.

**THE WORLD
POLITICAL**

MAP FOR Q.N.29
64/1/1, 64/1/2, 64/1/3

संसार
राजनीतिक



Note: For Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q.No. 29 Attempt any five. $5 \times 1 = 5$

- (29.1) Cape Town/Durban
- (29.2) Darwin/Wellington/Perth/Sydney
- (29.3) Panama Canal
- (29.4) Arabian Peninsula
- (29.5) Argentina/Uruguay/ Brazil/Venezuela/ Guyana
- (29.6) Downs (Australia)
- (29.7) Temperate latitudes (South Africa)

Locate and label any five of the following.

Q. NO. 30.

MAP FOR 64/1/1, 64/1/2, 64/1/3

भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)
Outline Map of India (Political)

UTTAR PRADESH

ARUNACHAL PRADESH

KANDLA

BALAGHAT

CHANDRAPUR

RATNAGIRI

30-H. HAZARIBAGH

SINGH BHUM

BENGALURU

FOR 30.4 ANY ONE [HAZARIBAGH
OR SINGH BHUM] CAN BE CONSIDERED.

FOR 30.6 ANY ONE [CHANDRAPUR OR
RATNAGIRI] CAN BE CONSIDERED.



Note: For Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No 30. Attempt any five. 5x1=5

- (30.1) Arunachal Pradesh
- (30.2) Uttar Pradesh
- (30.3) Kandla
- (30.4) Hazaribagh /Singhbhum
- (30.5) Balaghat
- (30.6) Ratnagiri /Chandrapur
- (30.7) Bengaluru