

SECTION - A

1. B) Only I and III are correct
2. C) Capability
3. A) 1-(ii), 2-(i), 3-(iv), 4-(iii)
4. A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
5. D) Quaternary
6. C) Only I, II and IV are correct
7. D) Gulf of Mexico to northeastern USA
8. D) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is correct explanation of (A).
9. A) Punjab
10. C) Gneiss
11. B) Silchar
12. C) Only I, III and IV are correct.
13. B) Government of India
14. A) Hepatitis
15. C) Barren and unculturable wasteland
16. C) Area under non-agricultural uses

17

3.8% (of reporting area)

SECTION-B

18.18.1] Land degradation is either a temporary or permanent decline in productive capacity of the land.

18.2] Degraded shifting cultivation area reduces the fertility of the soil which is responsible for land degradation.

18.3] Two measures to solve the problem of land degradation are:

i) reducing the use of excessive chemicals such as pesticides.

ii) Promotion of organic farming.

19.19.1] The railway line is ~~Trans-Canada~~ Trans-Canadian Railway.

19.19.2] (A) is Vancouver and (B) is Halifax.

19.3] The Trans Canadian Railway connected the Quebec Montreal industrial region with the wheat belt of Prairie region and the Coniferous forest in west. It is the economic artery of Canada. Wheat and meat are the important exports on this route. A loop line from Winnipeg to Thunder Bay connects this rail line with one of the important waterway of the world.

SECTION-C

20. b) Neo-determinism was proposed by Griffiths Taylor. He says that there is a middle path or madhyam marg between environmental determinism and possibilism. He called this as Neo determinism or stop and go mechanism. The concept shows that neither there is a state of absolute necessity nor there is a condition of absolute freedom. This means that human beings can conquer nature by obeying it. Possibilities can be created within the limit which do not cause damage to environment.

Q1. The three economic factors affecting the distribution of population are:

- i) Minerals
- ii) Urbanization
- iii) Industrialisation

i) Minerals: Availability of minerals attract industries. Mining and industrial activities generate employment. Skilled and semi-skilled workers move to these areas and make them densely populated.

Eg: Katanga Zambia Copper Belt in Africa.

ii) Urbanization: Cities offer better employment opportunities, educational and medical facilities and better means of transport and communication. It leads to rural to urban migration. Cities grow in size.

Eg: New York, Mumbai.

iii) Industrialisation: Industrial belt provides job opportunities and attract large number of people. This includes teachers, doctors, and other service providers.

Eg: Kobe Osaka region of Japan is thickly populated because of the presence

of number of industries.

22.

Rural settlement

i) Rural settlements derive their life support or basic economic needs from the land based primary economic activities.

ii) City/Cities provides goods and services to rural people in their hinterland in return of food and other raw material. This functional relationship between rural and urban settlement takes place through transport and communication. They are underdeveloped.

Urban Settlement:

i) Urban settlement depend on manufacturing and processing of finished goods on one hand and variety of other services on the other.

ii) Cities acts as nodes of econo economic growth and provides goods and services to the urban dwellers and also to the rural population. The urban settlements are developed.

The

ii) Rural people are less mobile and social relations among them are intimate.

iii) In Urban areas, their way of life is complex and fast and social relations are formal.

23. b) Equity refers to making equal access to opportunities available to everybody.

- The opportunities available to people must be equal irrespective of their caste, religion, income, gender or culture.

- If people do not have equal access to opportunities, their choices gets limited and won't be able to lead a meaningful life.

- Eg: A large number of women and people belonging to social and economic backward areas drop out of school. This shows how their choices gets limited by not having access to knowledge.

- Similarly, poor people cannot ~~to choose~~ to take medical treatment for their diseases because their choices gets limited by not having access to resources. Therefore equal opportunities must be available to everybody to ~~do~~ ^{lead} a meaningful life.

SECTION-D

24. a) Five features of plantation agriculture are:

The plantation crops were developed by the European colonies.

- Some of the plantation crops include rubber, cocoa, coffee, tea, sugarcane, oil palm, pineapple, banana.
- Characteristic features of this type of agriculture are large estate or plantation, large capital investment, single crop specialisation, scientific method of cultivation, cheap labour and good system of transport that linked the estates to the markets factories for the export of products.
- The French set up cocoa and coffee plantation in West Africa.
- The British set up tea gardens in India and Sri Lanka, rubber plantation in

malaysia and sugarcane and banana plantation in West Indies. A large percentage of these plantations have been passed down to governments.

25.25 Cottage Industries

- i) is the smallest manufacturing unit.
- ii) The artisans use local raw material and simple tools to produce everyday goods with the help of their family members or part time labourers.
- iii) The products are for consumption in same household or sale in local market.

Large scale Industries

- i) It is a large manufacturing unit.
- ii) The large scale industries require skilled and specialised workers, and investment is more in infrastructure and machinery.
- iii) These industries serve national and international market.

iv) Transportation and Capital do not have much influence.

iv) This industries requires large capital, assembly line mass productions, advanced technology.

v) Some of the products include shoes, containers, mat, fabric, foodstuff, etc.

v) These industries include cement industry, aluminium industry, etc.

26. a) Youth population comprises of people in the age group between 15-29. They have high potential but are quite vulnerable. Some of the challenges that the youth have to face are low age at marriage, illiteracy, particularly female illiteracy, low intake of nutrients, high risk of HIV/AIDS, maternal mortality of adolescent mothers, drug abuse, juvenile delinquency etc. The adolescents comprises of 20.8% of India's population of which 52.7% are male and 47.3% are female. The adolescent consist of people in age group between 13-18.

i) To overcome this problem, the Government of India undertook some policy measures to impart proper education to adolescent group so that their

talents are better channelised and properly utilised. The National Youth Policy [2014] which was launched in February 2014 proposes a holistic vision for 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'.

- ii) The youth should be properly educated, particularly female and they should be empowered. They should be educated about the importance of nutrients and impacts of drug abuse.

27. Nuclear power has emerged as a viable source in recent times. Nuclear energy is a conventional source of energy. The important minerals used for generating nuclear energy are Uranium and Thorium. Uranium deposits are known to occur in Dharwar rocks. They also lie in Singbhum copper belt and in Jharkhand and Kharwar district of Rajasthan, Durg district of Chhattisgarh, Bhandara district of Maharashtra and Kullu district of Himachal Pradesh. Thorium deposits

occur in ~~at the~~ monazite and ilmenite on beach sands along the east coast of Kerala and Tamil Nadu. World's richest monazite deposits occur in the Palakkad and Kollam district of Kerala.

Atomic Energy Commission was established in 1948 but the progress could be made only after the establishment of Atomic Energy Institute of Trombay in 1954 which was renamed as Bhabha Atomic Research Centre in 1967. The important nuclear power projects are Tarapur of Maharashtra, Rawatpalla of Rajasthan, Kalpakkam of Tamil Nadu, Naroris of Uttar Pradesh, Kurga of Karnataka and Kakrapur of Gujarat.

28. b) • India is surrounded by sea from three sides and is bestowed with a long coastline including islands which is 7517 km.

- Water transport provides smooth surface for cheaper transport provided that there is no turbulence.
- It helps in carrying heavy and bulky goods with no maintenance cost and

is a cheaper mode of transport.

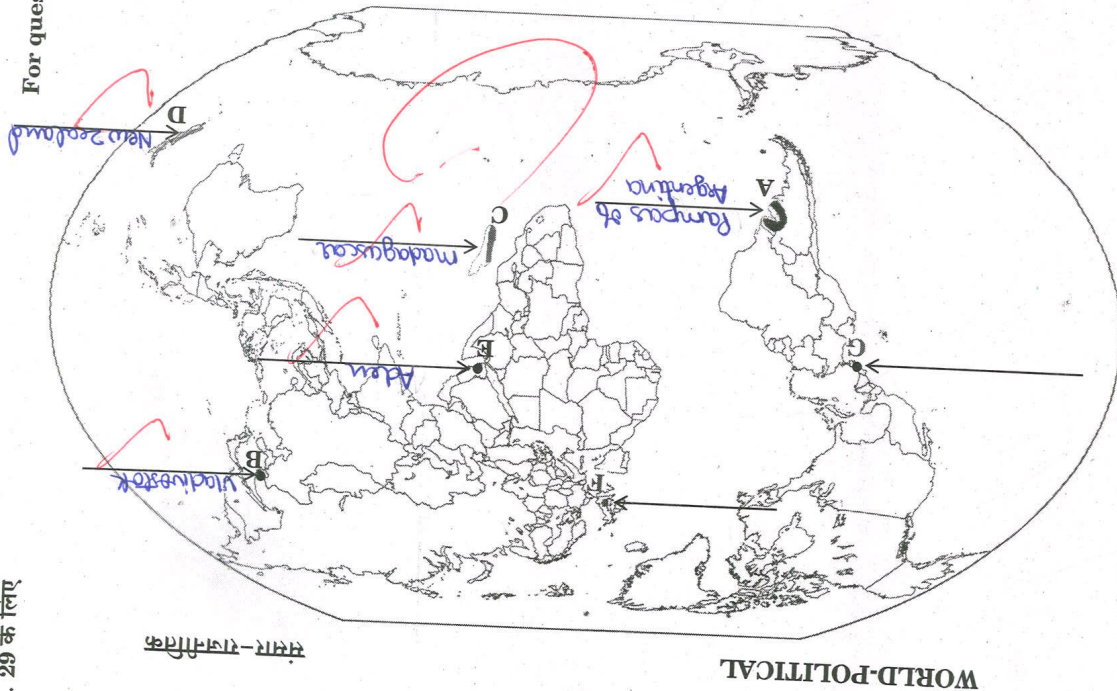
- The emergence of ports as gateways for international trade became important after coming of European traders and colonisation of country by British. This led to the variation in size and quality of ports. At present there are 12 major ports and 200 minor ports.
- The Indian ports are handling large volume of domestic as well as overseas trade. Most of the ports are equipped with modern infrastructure.
- The capacity of Indian ports have increased from 20 million to 837 million tonnes.
- India has ports to export iron ore, petroleum and petroleum products, fertilisers, etc such as Mangalore Port and Kandla Port.
- India also has container port such as Tamrakhal Nehru Port. and land-locked harbour such as Vishakhapatnam. It also has Kochi port which is called



प्रश्न सं. 29 के लिए

For question no. 29

संसार-राजनीतिक



64/2/1-12

25



P.T.O.

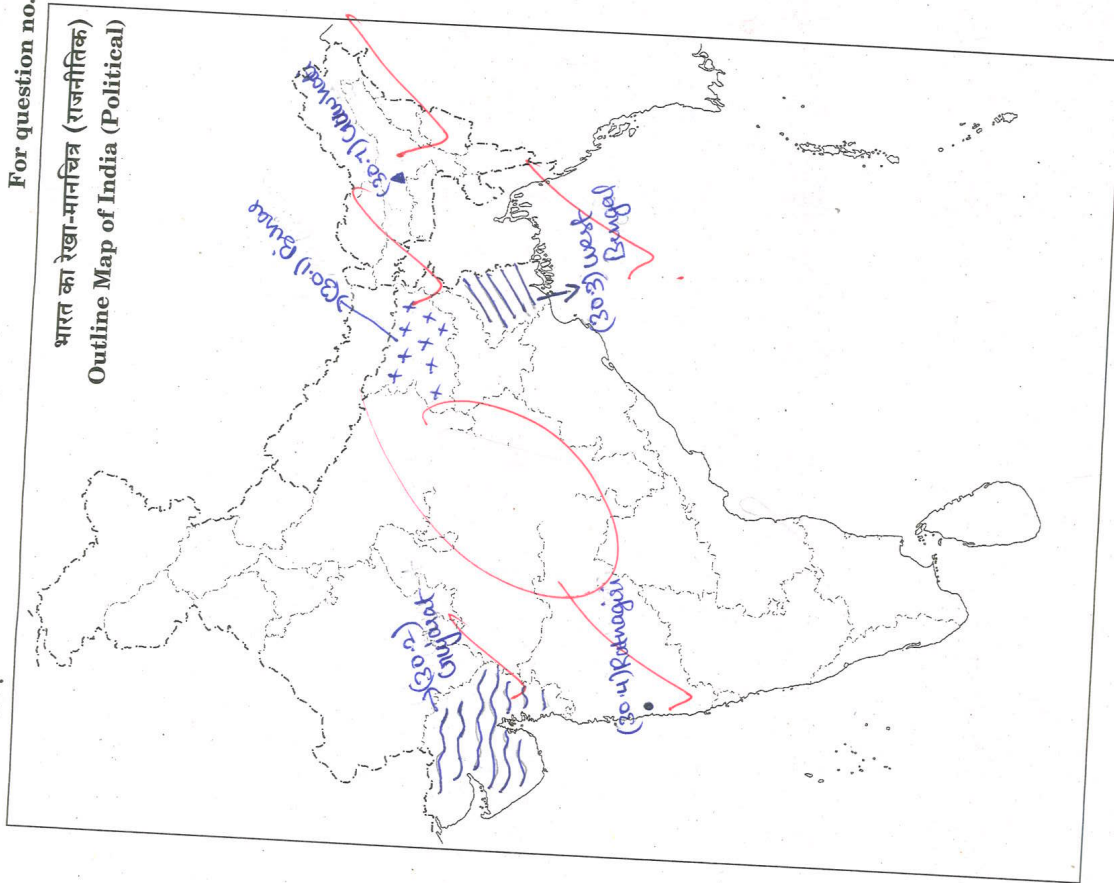




प्रश्न सं. 30 के लिए

For question no. 30

भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)
Outline Map of India (Political)



64/2/1-12

27



Queen of Arabian Sea as it connects Suez with Colombo.

- Approximately 95% of India's foreign trade by volume and 70% by value is carried by sea route.
- All these factors make ^{sea} ports as gateways of international trade in India.

29.

