

Ans 1. Both Growth and Development refer to changes over a period of time.

* Growth refers to a quantitative change. Its value is neutral.

Growth may either be positive [showing an increase] or negative [showing a decrease].

* Development occurs when there is a positive change in quality. It is always valued positive.

Ans 2. India is a popular tourist destination because -

1. India has a tropical climate.
2. The beaches in West Coast of India offer attractive holiday packages.
3. India is also a popular Medical Tourism destination.

Ans 3. Quaternary activities relate to the production, dissemination or even production of new technologies, data interpretation, use and evaluation of new technologies etc.

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eg: Tax consultants, Mutual funds manager etc
The more the workers in the Quaternary Sector, the more developed the economy.

Ans 4. Uneven levels of development over space necessitates the planners to have a regional perspective of development.
In Regional Planning, the emphasis is given on narrowing the gap between the levels of development among different areas/regions.
eg: The setting of Steel Plants like Bhilai in the economically backward regions of Chhattisgarh.

Ans 5. Factors responsible for the establishment of cotton textile mills in Mumbai are -

1. Mumbai was located close to the cotton growing regions of Gujarat and Maharashtra.
2. It was the financial capital of British India and the capital necessary to set up industries was easily available.

3. The opening of the Suez Canal increased the importance of the Mumbai port and thus the machinery could be directly imported from Britain.
4. Cheap labour was readily available.

Ans 6. The major problem faced by the Kolkata Sea Port is -

- * Siltation of the river Hughli.
- Other problems -
- * loss of importance due to competition from other ports like Paradwip [Odisha] and Vishakhapatnam [Andhra Pradesh] and also from its Satellite Port [Haldia].

Ans 7. Advantages of air transport in International trade -

1. It can reach inaccessible areas.
2. It is the fastest and most suited for transporting perishable goods over long distances.

Ans 8. The primitive communities lived in complete harmony with their natural environment and as such the humans were naturalised. The theory of Environmental Determinism states -

1. The presence of naturalised humans who listened to nature.
2. Man was afraid of nature's fury.
3. Man listened to nature and obeyed it.
4. There was a direct dependence of human beings on nature for obtaining natural resources.
5. Man worshipped nature.
6. The natural environment was 'Mother Nature' for such primitive communities.

Thus, the human beings lived an idyllic state of life, taking from nature only what they needed for their daily life. The immediate needs of the humans were food, water, shelter etc.

eg. The tribals who lived in the forest collected different

6

plant products like fruits, roots, tree trunks etc and also hunted animals with primitive tools like stones and arrows. These primitive communities ensured that their activities did not harm the environment. They also made sure to thank 'Mother Nature' for her kindness.

Ans 9. Small Scale Manufacturing

- * The manufacturing process takes place in workshops outside the homes.
- * Semi-skilled labour force is employed.
- * Simple-power driven machines are used in the manufacturing process.
- * The finished products / final goods are put up for sale in the local markets.
- * Scrap metals are used as raw materials.



Large Scale Manufacturing

- * The manufacturing process takes place in large industries with all modern facilities.
- * Highly skilled labour force as well as semi-skilled workers are employed.
- * There is 'Assembly Line Mass Production'.
- * Heavy machines like ~~smelters~~ etc are used.
eg: Iron and steel Industries
Cotton textile Industries
- * Manufactured products are in great demand all over the world.

Ans 10. The Major problems of road transport in the world are -

1. The unmetalled roads are not effective and serviceable for all seasons - In rainy seasons the 'kacha' roads cannot be used for transportation.

9



2018

2. Roads are uneconomical for long distances. Roads are economical only for short distance travel. For long distances, railways are the most preferred means of transport.
3. Roads cannot reach inaccessible areas like mountains, dense forests etc.
4. Roads, if not maintained properly become unserviceable due to rough usage.

Ans 11. The values of 'barter system' in the lives of tribal communities are

1. A sense of unity and oneness → When the market for barter is organised during the 'Tonbeel Mela', the tribals from all around Assam

exchange their products. A sense of brotherhood and oneness fills the atmosphere as the tribals exchange their products with those of brethren.

2. Upliftment of Culture and Tradition → Barter System where goods are exchanged for goods is one of the oldest forms of trade. Barter system has been phased out from the world except from a few tribal areas. Thus, practising barter system helps in the revival of our age old traditions.

3. Environment Protection → In Barter System, the goods are mainly collected from the forest or are grown locally without harming the environment. In the present scenario of urbanisation and industrialisation which has resulted in environmental degradation, barter system is a ray of hope.

Ans 12.

12.1] Cities/Class I towns support the largest urban population [Population > 1 lakh]

12.2] Cities/Class I towns are much larger than other towns or a city is a leading town. Cities perform a greater no. of economic activities. They also house transport terminals, major financial institutions etc.

- Reasons for such a high concentration of population -
1. Rural-Urban migration on a large scale to avail the vast economic opportunities, availing educational and health care facilities etc.
 2. Decrease in death-rate and increase in birth rate → because of improvements in public health and sanitation, inoculation against epidemics

2018

and other communicable diseases, the urban population is on a rise.

Ans 13. Water quality refers to the purity of water or water without any unwanted foreign substances. Indiscriminate use of water by increasing population and industrial expansion has led to degradation of the quality of water considerably—

1. Pollution from industries/factories

- * Industries/factories dispose untreated waste water into the nearby water bodies, causing water pollution.
- * Many heavy metals like lead and zinc pollute the water and the water becomes unfit for human use.
- * Major polluting industries are—
leather, paper and pulp, textiles etc.



2. Pollution from Agricultural Activities

- * Plant nutrients like nitrates and phosphates are washed down to the water bodies that result in pollution.

Cultural / Accelerated Eutrophication - Various plant nutrients like nitrates and phosphates rob the water of dissolved oxygen vital to other aquatic life.

- * Fertilizers, pesticides and herbicides also pollute the water.

3. Pollution from other human activities

- * Religious fairs, pilgrimage and tourism activities also pollute the water.
eg: the dumping of dead bodies into rivers, dumping of idols into water bodies etc.



Ans 14
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* Washing, bathing and letting out untreated sewage also pollute the water bodies.

Pollution from natural sources like landslides, decay and decomposition of plants and animals, erosion etc. is not as harmful as pollution from human activities.

Ans 14. The density of population is the no. of people living in a unit area.

Population Density = $\frac{\text{Total Population}}{\text{Area}}$ } Expressed in persons per sq. km

The four geographical factors affecting the distribution of population in the world are -

1. Availability of Water

- * Water is used for cooking, drinking, washing, bathing etc.
- * Water is also used for irrigation and transportation.
- * Fish can also be caught for diet.

- * Thus, people tend to cluster around areas where water is available in plenty.
- * This is why river valleys are one of the most densely populated regions of the world.
- * eg: Ganga-Brahmaputra valley
Nile Valley.

2. Landforms

- * People prefer plains and gentle slopes in contrast to mountainous areas.
- * Hilly terrains hinder road and rail development and are generally inaccessible.
- * eg: Coastal plains of southern states and the North Indian plains are densely populated.

3. Climate

- * People prefer mild climates with less seasonal variations

- * Harsh climatic conditions curtail and curb various economic activities.
- * eg: The regions ~~are~~ around the Mediterranean are densely populated due to warm climatic conditions, whereas, the regions around the North and South poles are sparsely populated due to extreme climates.

4. Soils

- * People prefer fertile soils suitable for agriculture.
- * The nature of the soil has a direct influence on the level of productivity of agriculture.
eg: regions with loamy soils and fertile alluvial soils like the Northern plains in India are densely populated.

Ans 15. Hunting and gathering are the oldest economic activities known. These activities are practised in regions with

extremely harsh climatic conditions. In gathering, people collect various plant products and after simple processing sell these in the markets:-

* The characteristics of gathering are-

1. Little or no surplus is produced
2. Primitive or low level of technology are used
3. The yield per person is very low.

* But, some gathering is market oriented and has become commercial -

1. Bark is used for -

Quinine, tannin extract and cork

2. Tree trunk is used for -

Rubber, balata, gum and resin

3. Leaves are used for -

Paper, fabric and lath

4. The part of the chewing gum after the flavour is gone is known as chicle. It is obtained from the milky juice of the Zapota tree.

5. The demand for forest products has increased and hence the gatherers find great market for products like honey, beeswax, gum lac etc.
6. In the 'Tonbeel Mela' [Lyowahati], a big market is organised for barter, and there the goods primarily traded are obtained from gathering activities.

Gathering faces stiff competition from —

1. Synthetic products of better quality.

Also, it is difficult for ~~the~~ the products of such a primitive economic activity like gathering to compete at the global level.

Regions where gathering is practised —

1. Northern Canada
2. Northern Eurasia
3. Southern Chile
4. Amazon Basin
5. Tropical Africa / Zaire Basin
6. Northern fringe of Australia
7. Interior parts of South-East Asia.

Ans 16. 16.1] The canal passes through Egypt

16.2] This canal connects the Mediterranean Sea and the Red Sea.

16.3] * The Suez Canal was constructed in 1869.

* Before the construction of the Suez Canal, traders from Europe had to take the longer Cape of Good Hope Sea Route to reach Asia.

* The Cape of Good Hope Sea Route was 6,400 km longer than the Suez Canal Route.

* But, now ~~the~~ European ships can cross the Suez canal in about 10-12 hours and reach the Indian Ocean. The transport of perishable goods has now received a major impetus. Now, the Europeans can directly enter the Indian ocean, and hence this canal is considered a gateway of Europe to the Indian Ocean.

Q170 The decadal and annual growth rates of population in India are both very high and steadily increasing over time. The pattern of growth rate in India is -

1. 1901-1921 [Stagnant / Stationary Period].

- * 1901-1921 was a period of stagnant growth.
- * There was high birth and high death rates.
- * The population growth was slow.
- * 1911-1921 → Negative growth due to famines, war, drought etc.
- * The people were mostly illiterate, infant mortality rate was high and the life expectancy was less.

2. 1921-1951 [Period of steady growth].

- * During this period, the birth rate was high and the death rates declined.
- * The life expectancy, literacy rates etc improved because of better people oriented policies.

3. 1951-1981 [Period of Population Explosion]

- * The birth rate was very high.
- * There was a drastic decline in mortality rate because of improved health care facilities, ~~also~~ inoculation against epidemics and other communicable diseases.
- * There was a high influx of migrants from Pakistan, Bangladesh and Afghanistan.
- * The government undertook many reform measures and improved the Public Distribution System.
- * The population growth stood at 2.2%.

4. 1981 - Present

- * The population growth is slowing down.
 - * There has been a decrease in the fertility rate because —
1. Literacy of females.

2. Increase in mean age at marriage.

* The population growth rate is 1.64%.

→ The population of India at present is 1028 million. Thus, over the 8 years, the graph of the growth rate of population has shown an upward trend.

Ans 18. * Watershed Management refers to the efficient use and management (or) conservation of water resources.

* Rainwater harvesting is a method of collecting and storing rainwater.

* The Watershed Management and Rainwater harvesting programmes initiated in India are -

1. Aswary Pani Sansad.

* It was implemented in Alwar in Rajasthan.

* The scheme was implemented by the Central Government.

- 22
- * The watershed management programmes are executed by the Gram Panchayat with public participation.
 - * This programme focuses on the collection and storage of rainwater and the better utilisation of available water resources for use in agriculture and other allied activities.

2. Neeru-Meeru

- * Also known as 'Water and You' programme.
- * Under this programme, the construction of rainwater harvesting structures are compulsory.

Benefits of Rain Water Harvesting and Watershed Management

1. Increasing the availability of water for all sections of the society.



2. Arrests salt water intrusion in coastal areas.
3. Improves the ground water table.
4. Dilutes the contaminant dissolved in water, rendering the water fit for human consumption.
5. Watershed management and rain water harvesting raises the water level and thus, energy used for pumping the water can be saved.

Thus, watershed management and rainwater harvesting are efficient methods of management and conservation of surface water resources in India.

Ans 19. The nonconventional sources of energy comprise Solar Energy, Wind Energy, Tidal Energy, Geothermal Energy, Nuclear Energy and Bio Energy.

1. Solar Energy.

It is the energy from the heat and light of the sun. Solar energy is non pollutive.

* There are 2 techniques to trap solar energy —
Photovoltaic technique
Solar thermal technology

* The solar energy is cheap after the initial cost is taken care of.

* For a tropical country like India, unlimited solar energy can be produced.

* Gujarat and Rajasthan have immense potential of developing solar energy.

2. Bio Energy

* Energy from municipal and industrial wastes.

* Bio energy is the energy from the waste products of human activities.

* Bio energy is non pollutive, cheap and can be a good substitute of cow dung cakes and firewood in rural areas.

eg. Okhla in Delhi is a plant based on municipal waste.

3. Tidal Energy

- * It is the energy obtained from ocean waves and tides
- * The West Coast of India has high potential for developing tidal energy.

4. Geothermal Energy

- * Energy from hot springs
- * Manikaran in Himachal Pradesh has developed Geothermal Energy.

Relative Advantages of Non-Conventional Energy Sources over Conventional Sources of Energy

1. Non conventional sources of energy are inexhaustible unlike the conventional energy sources.
2. These sources of energy are non pollutive unlike the conventional energy sources like coal and petroleum.
3. The non conventional sources of energy are cheap after the initial cost is taken care of.

P.T.O.

प्र.सं. 21 के लिए

Political outline map of the World

संसार का राजनीतिक रेखा-मानचित्र



13

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For question no. 21

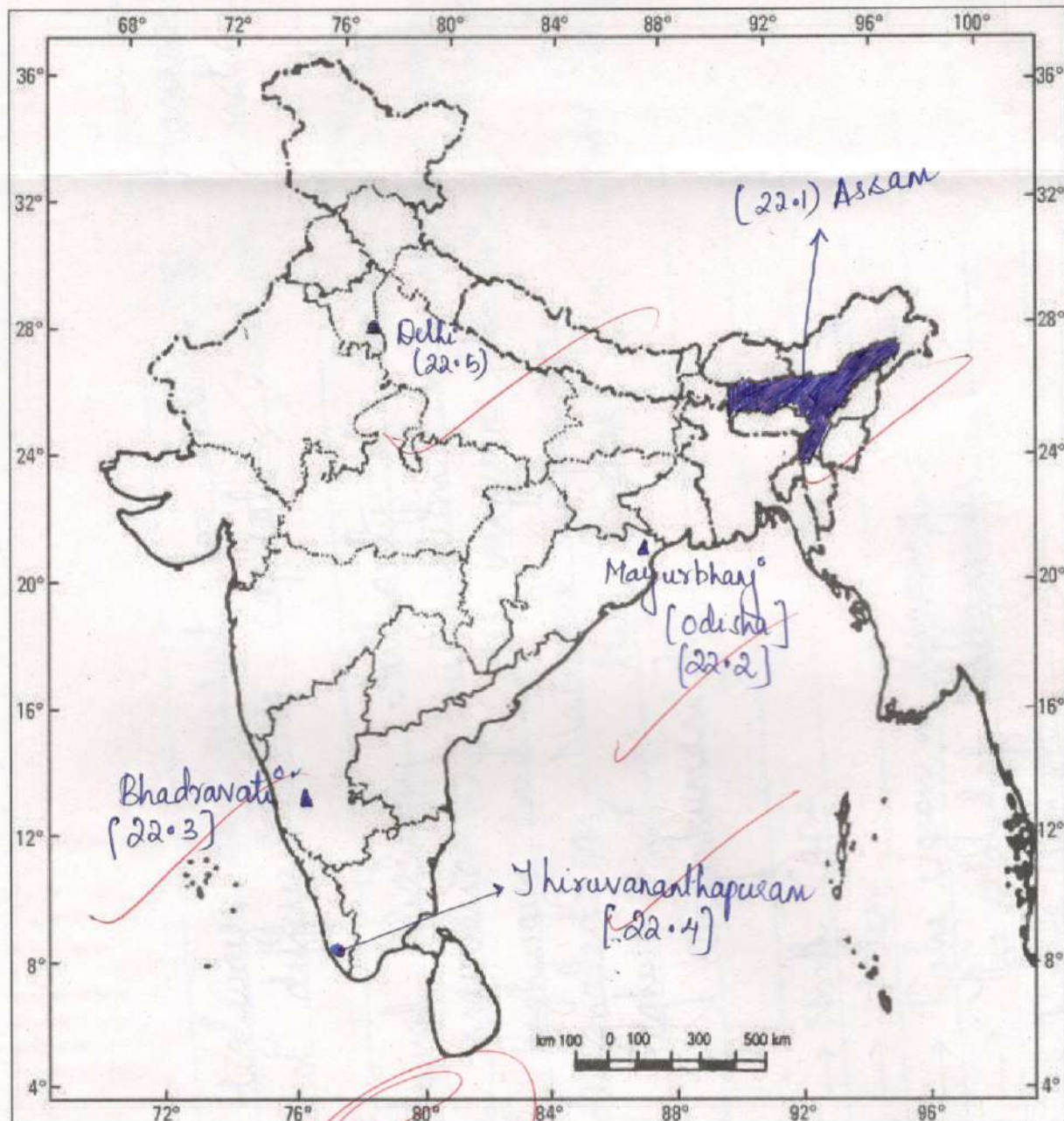


प्रश्न सं. 22 के लिए

For question no. 22

27

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



P.T.O.

2. National Highways are meant for inter-state transport.
3. They connect different state capitals, railway junctions and ports.
4. The National Highway Authority of India [NHAI] looks after the maintenance, construction and regulation of national highways and also improves the quality of roads designated as National Highways.
5. National Highway 7 is the longest in India [from Varanasi to Kanyakumari]

Ans 21.

A → North Cape

B → Aden

C → Ruhr region in Germany.

D → The island of Madagascar

E → Rio de Janeiro

Mark on map

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