

# CBSE

## Model Answer Sheet 2014

केन्द्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड, दिल्ली  
सीनियर स्कूल सर्टिफिकेट परीक्षा (कक्षा बारहवीं)  
परीक्षार्थी प्रवेश-पत्र के अनुसार भरें

विषय Subject: Geography (029)

परीक्षा का दिन एवं तिथि  
Day & Date of the Examination: 29.03.14, Saturday

उत्तर देने का माध्यम  
Medium of answering the paper: English

प्रश्न पत्र के ऊपर लिखे कोड को दर्शाए  
Write Code No. as written on the  
top of Question Paper : 64/1/3

अतिरिक्त उत्तर-पुस्तिका (ओं) की संख्या  
No. of Supplementary answer-book(s) used 1+2

किसी शारीरिक अक्षमता के प्रमाणित हो तो संबंधित वर्ग में ✓ का निशान लगाएं।  
If Physically challenged, tick the category

B  D  H  S  C

B = दृष्टिहीन, D = मूक एवं बधिर, H = शारीरिक रूप से विकलांग, S = स्फस्टिक, C = डिस्लेक्सिक  
B = Blind, D = Deaf & Dumb, H = Physically Handicapped, S = Spastic, C = Dyslexic

क्या लेखन - लिपिक उपलब्ध करवाया गया : हाँ/नहीं  
Whether writer provided : Yes/No No

\*एक खाने में एक अक्षर लिखें। नाम के प्रत्येक भाग के बीच एक खाना रिक्त छोड़ दें।  
यदि परीक्षार्थी का नाम 24 अक्षरों से अधिक है, तो केवल नाम के प्रथम 24 अक्षर ही लिखें।

Each letter be written in one box and one box be left blank between each part of the name. In case Candidate's Name exceeds 24 letters, write first 24 letters.

कार्यालय उपयोग के लिए  
Space for office use

केन्द्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड, दिल्ली  
Central Board of Secondary Education, Delhi

सीनियर स्कूल सर्टिफिकेट परीक्षा (कक्षा बारहवीं)  
SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION (CLASS XII)

Q.No.	Marks
01	1

Q.No.	Marks
02	1



प्रमाणित किया जाता है मैंने/हमने इस उत्तर पुस्तिका का मूल्यांकन प्रश्न पत्र के समुचित सेट के अनुसार और पूर्ण रूप से मूल्यांकन पद्धति के अनुसार किया है।  
Certified that I/We have evaluated this answer-book according to the correct set of question paper and strictly as per the marking scheme.

SE

b) Retail trading service is selling or trading of goods and consumer services directly to the consumer. These services ~~do not~~ are meant for selling commodities directly to their final consumer, they are present both at rural and urban level. These take place through various modes like retail trading centre, mail-telephonic order, street peddling etc.

2. Two examples of ancient towns in India are: -

- i) Kataputra now known as Patna
- ii) Benaras now known as Varanasi

3. Truck farming is growing of high valued vegetables solely for urban markets. The special feature of these farms is that they are small in size and their location is determined by the distance ~~which is~~ from urban centres which should be coverable by trucks overnight.

4. Root cause of acid rains is the increasing ~~environment~~ <sup>compact</sup> air pollution by nitric and sulphuric contaminants released from burning of fossil fuels in industries and vehicles. These chemicals combine with water in air to form nitric and sulphuric acid and hence lowers the pH of the rain water.

5. Digital divide is the difference in social and economic development between different regions due to unequal distribution and accessibility to opportunities and benefits arising from information and communication technology. It can be both within different countries and also within a country.

6. ~~Kandla port~~ <sup>Haridra</sup> was constructed to reduce congestion at ~~Kolkata port~~

7. ~~USA is the largest trading partner of India comprising 10.3% of total <sup>international</sup> trade with India.~~

8. Hinterland of a port is the area served by the port. It is that area - states, countries whose main trading ~~is~~ of goods is handled by the port. eg. - hinterland for Mumbai port is Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh.

9. The sea ports of on each end of Suez Canal  
 North - Port Said

6

Suez - Port Suez

10. The term road density means the length (in km) of roads per 100km square of area. eg. Road density of India as per 2004-05 is  $75.42 \text{ km/km}^2$

11. Physical Geography studies the physical elements of nature like soil, landforms etc.

Human Geography studies the relationship between the physical world and human societies. Distribution and reason for distribution of human phenomenon and various economic and social differences between different regions.

→ Neither of the two disciplines are independent of each other, they are interrelated and study of geography is incomplete

without studying both of them holistically eg. - patterns of land settlement are determined by the topography, terrain and resource base of the region. Therefore human geographical phenomenon is directly related to physical geography.

→ both the fields have derived symbolic names from the human world to describe various physical and human phenomenon. eg: -

Physical → eye of storm  
neck of isthmus  
mouth of river  
snout of glacier.

Human → German geographers have defined nations as organisms and the transportation links of roads, railways etc. as arteries of circulation.

→ Study of either of the field cannot be carried out without correlating and understanding the other completely and seeing the

situation holistically. eg:-

- 1) problems of agriculture like productivity studied under human geography can only be understood by studying the physical composition of ecology as it has huge impact on it like areas which lie in rainshadow area or have desert soil have low productivity. Similarly the environmental problems and land degradation - change in landform is caused by human activities.
- 2) Economic development, urbanisation of region depends upon its mineral base, therefore both have to be studied together. Like types of goods an economy produces depends upon the natural resources formed by physical phenomena.

From the above examples it is clear that there is a close interaction between elements of physical and human geography are closely related. Therefore even planners have to take into consideration both the elements before planning as there is a close relation between these two elements of human and <sup>physical</sup> geography. Physical geography features are altered by human activities similarly



The human phenomenon (main study of human geography) is strongly affected by and hence related to elements of physical geography.

12. Technopolis is an area where modern high tech industry is specialised, regionally concentrated and is self sustained. Technopolis are one of the most developed regions of the world due to presence of high tech industry.

High tech industry refers to the modern form of industrial set up which is focused on research and development of new products and where actual workers (blue collar workers) are outnumbered by white collar workers. eg of these industries is Computer Aided Designing, new pharmaceutical, Robots on assembly line etc.

These industries are characterised by also lying mostly spaced,

modern industrial setup with laboratory set - plant setup instead of huge assembly line production setups.

Since technopolis are the regions of self sustained, regionally concentrated high tech industries, they are highly developed

Examples: -

- 1) Silicon forest near Seattle.
- 2) Silicon valley near San Francisco.

13. Minerals are naturally occurring substances of organic or inorganic nature having definite chemical and physical composition:-

The main characteristics of Indian minerals are:-

b) They are regionally varied in occurrence :- The minerals in India are not found throughout the nation uniformly rather the vast Indo-Gangetic plain in North is devoid of any minerals. Minerals are basically found in the region lying to the east of line connecting Kampur to Mangalore. Large southern Peninsular plateau is devoid of any coal ~~etc~~ except Neyveli deposits. Metallic minerals are concentrated in North Eastern Peninsular plateau comprising Chota Nagpur ~~the~~ region. Petroleum is found in Gujarat, Mumbai High, North Eastern states of Assam etc. South Western Peninsular and North Eastern Peninsular plateau are rich in iron, coal, bauxite. North Western Peninsular region comprising ~~the~~ Rajasthan and Gujarat are rich in building rocks like Sandstone, Granite and Gabbro like Phosphate etc. This shows the variable distribution of minerals in India.

2. Inverse relation between quantity and quality - There is an inverse relation between quantity and quality of minerals occurring i.e. the good quality mineral deposit is less in number.

whereas minerals of average quality predominate the mineral resource. eg. - high quality magnetite deposits of iron is less in number quantity as compared to inferior quality iron overtaken together.

iii) These resources once used take long time to regenerate :-

Mineral resources are non renewable in nature that is once used they take long time to be regenerated like thousands of years which makes them valuable and need for their conservation arises. Unlike agricultural commodities they do not have a second crop. eg. -> Gold deposits were found in river Subarnarekha of India but because of their extraction they got used up and the river is devoid of gold.

-> ~~Gondwana~~ Golkonda diamond mines used to be the largest in the world but due to ~~the~~ excessive extraction, these mines are now devoid of good quality diamonds.

14. Depending upon the seasons and availability of moisture cropping <sup>seasons</sup> patterns in India can be divided into.
- ✓ Kharif
  - ✓ Rabi
  - ✓ Zaid

There is no clear distinction of cropping seasons in Southern India because it has ~~be~~ similar climatic conditions throughout the year, therefore two to three crops can be grown given soil moisture is adequate.

The cropping seasons are distinct in Northern India.

#### 1. Kharif

~~Season time~~ - Kharif crops are grown from June to September and they coincide with South West Monsoon season. Since these crops are grown near monsoon season they have high water requirement.

2. Nature of ~~crops~~ crops - The crops grown in this are tropical in nature suited for hot, humid temperature conditions prevailing

Eg. - Cotton, rice.

### Rabi

1.) Time - These crops are grown from October to March. The growth of the crops in this season coincides with winter season.

2. Nature of crops:- The crops grown are temperate in nature and are generally supplemented by irrigation.

Eg. - wheat, Gram.

### Zaid

Time - This is a short period between March to June and coincides with summer season.

Crops - Mainly fruits and vegetables with high water requirement are grown. These crops need assured irrigation.

Eg. - watermelon, cucumbers.

15. Basis.	Rural Settlement	Urban Settlement.
1) Resource Base.	The main resource base of the rural economy is natural resources as they are engaged in primary activities of agriculture, livestock rearing, fishing etc.	The main resource base of the urban settlements is the resources extracted by rural settlements which they utilize in manufacturing and service sector.
2) Economic function.	Rural settlements have basic economic function of producing food and raw material for urban	Urban settlements are engaged in primary, secondary and tertiary

	settlements. They are engaged in agricultural production and hence are suppliers of food and raw material.	sectors, hence they provide with basic consumer commodities, services like transportation, electronics etc.
3) Nature of Social Relationships	Since rural settlements are closely knit communities with people knowing each other, these settlements have close social relations.	Urban settlements are huge with vast distances giving rise to anonymity and formal relations prevailing.

16.1 Steel plant is: ~~Bhilai steel plant~~ in Chhattisgarh.

16.2 Thermal power plant supplying power to it is Korba thermal power plant.



16.3. The main source of water for this plant is Tandula Tank.

17. → Internet is the communication service which allows the movement of ideas, information and knowledge without a ~~real~~ movement of people on either side.

→ India is one of the five countries with highest internet users in the world. Being a large country, internet is of special significance as people can communicate with relatives and friends in distant part with minimal time and cost.

→ Internet is a storehouse of information and therefore people can access to internet for gaining information. Also with internet communication over international boundaries is as easy as within nation.

- Internet services like e-mail facilitates communication through single click of mouse. New facilities like video calling has made communication more effective.
- Facilities of e-commerce, e-governance, online filing of taxes and bills have reduced transportation expenditure and brought people in direct touch with government.

Internet embodied by world wide web (WWW) is ~~now~~ present everywhere as global cyber space ranging from a ship to market, hence making personal communication easier. It is with expansion of internet that idea of global village has become a reality.

18. Water pollution refers to addition of impurities in water which makes it unfit for consumption by humans. Water pollution involves addition of unwanted material which

might lie suspended in water, get dissolved or seep down the river bed to contaminate the ground water resources. Industries are main polluters because:-

- As per observation of Central pollution control board (CPCB) at 507 station organic and bacterial waste from industries continues to be the largest polluter of water resources in India.
- In 1997 there were 251 polluting industries located near rivers.
- River Yamuna at Delhi is the most polluted river of country due to industrial waste disposed by the Delhi and surrounding states.
- Pulp, chemical, fertilizer, glass industries are the highest polluting industries which cause greatest harm to the river waters.

- Industries dump their untreated waste containing nitrides, sulphites, suspended impurities, <sup>metal parts, fluorides, arsenic</sup> which when meet the rivers pollute the surface water, seep down to pollute ground water and harm the aquatic life.
- Industries release hot untreated water into rivers which when meet the river raise their temperatures, <sup>beyond norms</sup> and hence pollute them by thermal water pollution.
- The waste released by industries mostly consists of non-biodegradable nature and hence is beyond the natural regenerating capacity of rivers e.g. plastics, <sup>tin</sup>, metal parts released by industries cause irreversible damage to water bodies.
- In the industrial region of Bihar and Kolkata there is an increase in arsenic concentration in ground water due to waste released by industries and over drawing of ground water.



to each other.

- ° A ~~the~~ line from Winnipeg joins St. Lawrence waterway at Thunderbay through which it joins North Atlantic sea route and that connects to Rhine waterway in Europe, hence cities in Canada are linked to industrial towns in Europe and hence boost up the trade.

20. Rainwater harvesting is collecting, storing rainwater and then recharging groundwater through various sources.

The economic <sup>and social</sup> values related to rainwater harvesting is

- 1) Conservation of resources - 1) Water is conserved by preserving each and every drop of water.
- 2) By doing this the gap between demand and supply is bridged.

2) Reduced expenditure:- Expenditure is reduced on extraction of groundwater as groundwater level is raised by recharging groundwater level.

3) Sustainable growth-Rainwater harvesting promotes sustainable growth by:-

- 1) Improving water quality by diluting contaminants.
- 2) Prevents salinisation in coastal areas if used to recharge aquifers.
- 3) Prevents flooding as the water is not let to flow but stored.
- 4) Therefore rainwater harvesting increases the water resource for future generations.

### Social Values

- Self reliance:- Rainwater harvesting makes the community self reliant in its water demand by providing option of saving water to be used in case of drought.
- Programmes like Haryali practised at village level



Improves the Common Property Resource through afforestation, fishing, <sup>grassland</sup> ~~plantation~~ development using water saved by rainwater harvesting.

21. Human development is expansion in the choices of people. It is the process which empowers people, develop their capabilities and give them enough resources to develop their talents, and hence have large number of choices and freedom to choose any. It aims at providing meaningful life which is healthy, long and have goals to be fulfilled with people having resources to fulfil them.

Four pillars of human development are: -

1) Equity:- Equity refers to equal distribution of resources so that everybody has equal access to them and not discriminated on any basis like that of caste, sex, race,



religion etc. Equity refers to equal access of people to resources and benefits from development.

eg. - When all children have equal access to education facility unlike at present when in India the maximum number of school dropouts are females and marginalised sections.

ii) Productivity: - Productivity refers to the output per unit of worker/person. It reflects the skills and expertise of people by which they can help in production of resources. Productivity is essential to increase output and hence increase income to avail life opportunities.

Education and health facilities improve productivity.  
eg. - Productivity of Indian labour is lower than that of USA, hence the economic development and level of HDI of India is low than that of USA.

iii) Sustainability: - Sustainability is using the resources in such a way so as to fulfill the demands of the present

generation without compromising the ability of future generation to meet their demands. It is the judicious use of resources.

eg. -> Due to low education imparted to females, they are not able to lead an independent life full of opportunities due to the deprivation of education by the previous generation.

> Over use and pollution of water makes a deficit for future generations.

iv) Empowerment: - Empowerment is increasing the capabilities of the people through empowering them by providing them literacy, education etc. Empowerment means increasing the power in hand of people to make life decisions.

eg. -> By providing free education to females, they are empowered as their economic and social status rises and they are able to make decisions out of large

number of choices

28. Five patterns of rural settlements in the world on the basis of forms or shapes are:-

- 1) Linear pattern - When settlement is developed in a linear form on the edge of rivers, along roads, <sup>railway lines</sup> ~~canal~~ <sup>lines</sup> boundaries etc. Linear pattern of ~~the~~ settlement develops as houses develop and build up along these structures. eg. - along the highways in USA.
- 2) Circular pattern - When settlement develops around a lake, or a pond forming circular pattern. Sometimes due to protection reasons cottages and farms are kept in centre and settlement takes place around them forming circular pattern. eg. settlement around ~~Parikand~~ ~~Tandula~~ Dam.
- 3) Rectangular pattern - These types of settlement pattern are found in plain areas or in intermountain valleys where there are wide

open stretches of land. The roads surround the settlement on all four sides and cut each other at  $90^\circ$ .

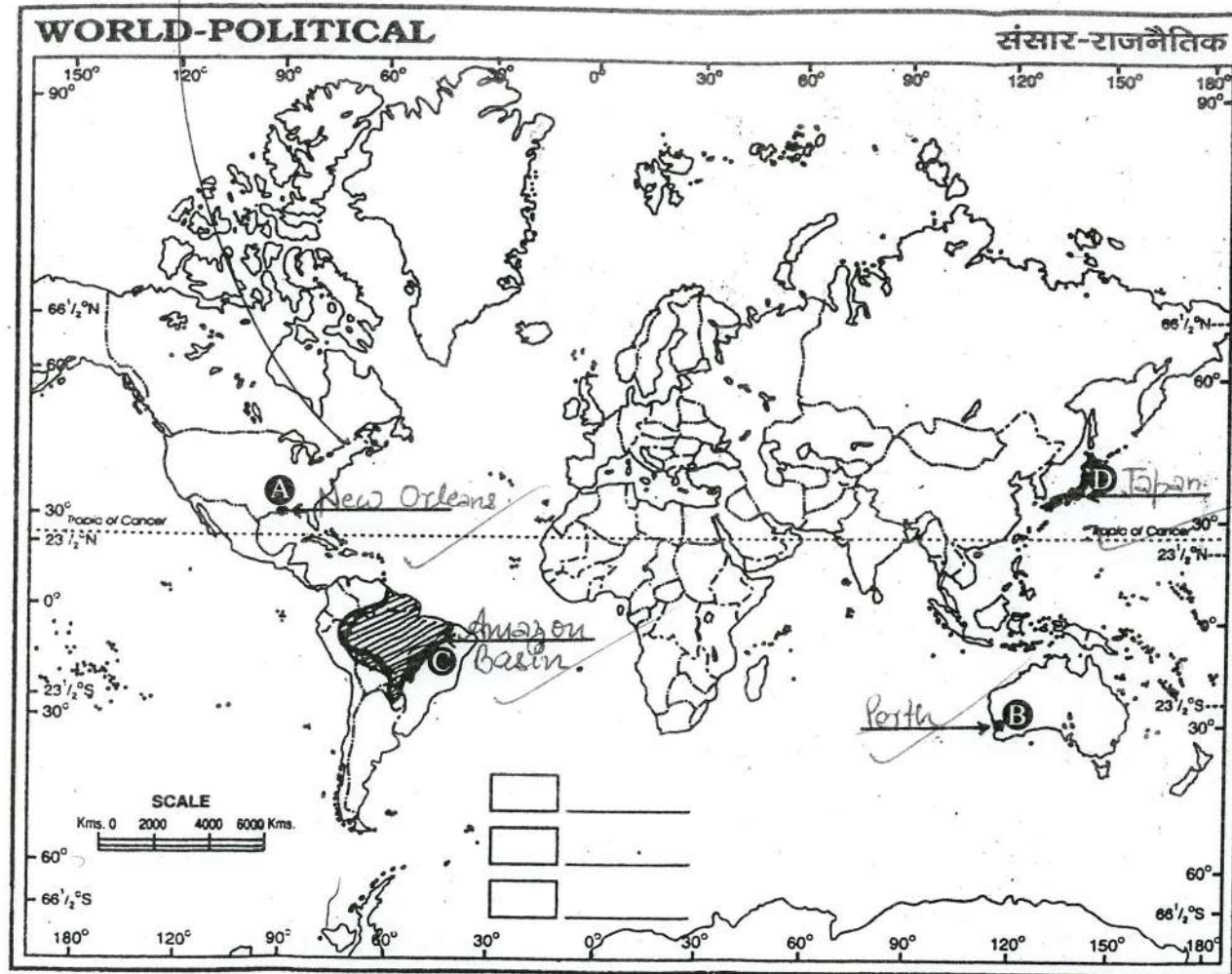
eg. - settlement in Ganga plains.

i) T-shaped, Y-shaped, cruciform pattern: - These types of settlement depend on how the roads, railway routes merge and subsequent development of settlement around them.

i) T-shaped - when there is a trifurcation of roads and houses develop along them.

ii) Y-shaped - when two roads converge on a third one and houses are placed along them.

iii) X (cruciform) - when 2 roads intersect at each other and form a cross like pattern.



Map for Q. No. 26.1  
 प्रश्न सं. 26.1 के लिए मानचित्र

9

i) Star shaped - When multiple roads converge at a point and houses are developed along them cruciform pattern of settlement develops.

ii) Double Village: - When the houses develop on both sides of water body like river and canal and are connected by a ferry or a bridge, double village develops.  
eg. - Village on two sides of Ganga connected by a bridge.

23 Commercial livestock rearing is practised in the more developed parts of the world when a single crop <sup>animal is reared</sup> ~~cultivation~~ takes place.

ii) Areas - Commercial livestock rearing

1) Ranches - In commercial livestock rearing animals are not allowed to open graze. The land (ranches) are divided

into big parcels which are fenced and animals are kept inside and grazed according to the carrying capacity of the ranch.

ii) Commercial in nature:- Commercial livestock rearing is totally market oriented. Its chief products - meat, hides, meat products, wool etc. are processed and packaged scientifically and exported throughout the world.

iii) Single animal:- Under commercial livestock rearing a single animal is kept i.e. many large numbers of same animal is kept and special emphasis is laid on genetic improvement, scientific breeding, healthcare and selective breeding of animals, hence output is high. Animals kept are horses, sheep, goat etc.

iv) Labour and capital intensive: - Commercial livestock rearing is both capital and labour intensive as the feeding facility, fodder storage, healthcare shed facility increases the capital expenditure. This activity is labour intensive as it requires rigorous labour in feeding, cleaning and excluding items from animals.

v) Related to western world - Commercial livestock rearing is related to western world where due to advanced facilities the production level is very high. The areas related to commercial livestock rearing are Argentina, USA, North western Europe, Australia, New Zealand and Uruguay.





Q. International trade can be categorised into bilateral and Multilateral.

### Bilateral

Bilateral trading takes place when two nations enter into an agreement to trade a particular commodity or set of commodities among themselves as per pre-defined agreements.

- Just between two nations

- Both the nations get a special benefit from getting into agreement with each other

### Multilaterals

Multilateral trade happens when a country trade its commodities not only with a single country but multiple countries at a same time.

Between multiple nations, <sup>based</sup> on mutual rights and obligations.

A country may confer another country with title of most favoured nation (MFN)

2014

0901

Fictitious Roll No.  
(To be entered by Board)

अपना अनुक्रमांक इस उत्तर-पुस्तिका पर न लिखें  
Please do not write your Roll Number on this Answer-Book

3

अतिरिक्त उत्तर-पुस्तिकाओं की संख्या ..... 1  
Supplementary Answer-Book(S) No. ....

Ports are gateway of international trade

As 95% of international trade by volume and 90% trade by value is carried through waterways.

Ports are terminal stations of waterways and waterways being the most preferred transport system for international trade because of:-

- They can carry huge amount of goods at cheap price
- They do not need route construction as all oceans are interconnected
- They are fuel efficient as force of water supplement the speed of the vessel.

Ports can receive huge amount of cargoes from international trade and provide facilities for docking of ships, unloading and storage facility.

The provision of containers at the ports have facilitated storage, transfer





## and transport of goods

- The material produced in the hinterland of port is brought to the port and from there transported to international locations.
- Ports have high level of investment in creating authorities for development of these ports, maintenance and smooth functioning so international transport can take place easily.
- Ports also provide water refueling facility as ports of call like Honolulu on main ocean routes.
- Some ports have specialised feature of having oil refinery, some are dedicated solely to iron ore export, hence provide facility for carrying out international trade in these commodities.





→ Importance of ports in trade can be gauged from the fact that they were the first places to be developed by colonisers and facilitated their expansion.

Q5. Kerala has the highest level of human development index in the country with a score of 0.638. Emergence of Kerala as leader in HDI can be gauged from following facts

→ Literacy levels: - Kerala has the highest literacy level in the entire country for both females and males. The literacy rate of Kerala is 90.92% and for females it is 87.86%. Also the gap between male and female literacy rate is just 6%. Education infrastructure is well developed in state hence it gives it an edge over other states.





→ Equal distribution of resources - Total per capita income of Kerala is more than ₹ 4000 and hence it is one of the highest earning states in country. Also the per capita consumption expenditure is more than ₹ 690 and it has a small number of people under poverty line. The economic development of the state can also be attributed to large remittances sent from Indians living in Gulf countries.

→ Health → Kerala has age-sex pyramid similar to that of a developed country with broad centre and narrow base. It is nearly bell shaped. This shows lower birth rate which is equal and population growth rate which is equal to 9.4% and lowest in country. Broader top signifies higher longevity hence better expenditure on health care facilities, maternal healthcare, nutritional intake. Kerala is the only state to have ~~total~~ fertility rate of 1 population growth equal to replacement level. It is the only state with equal male-female sex ratio.





→ Social cultural factors → Kerala has more or less homogeneous composition of population which implies that there is less diversity of population hence lower levels of social conflict leading to an improvement in its HDI ranking due to lack of cases of human right-violation.

→ Historical factors → During British time Kerala was not much affected by the exploitative policy of the Britishers rather it had an increased inflow of Christian missionaries which is largely responsible for its higher literacy rate and equal male and female sex ratio. Also after independence it was one of the few states where land reforms were properly implemented hence ensured high rural productivity. Also Kerala has high social and economic infrastructure. It has highest road density of  $387.24 \text{ km/km}^2$  in the country.

26. 26.1 and 26.2 - maps attached -  
← on map

