

# Class-XII

## Geography(029)

## Geography

### Section - A

1.
  - i. Through research and development strategy, industries can develop economically, introduce mechanisation and increase efficiency.
  - ii. Technological innovation allows industries to combat pollution, effectively dump their solid and other wastes, and work with cheap costs.

- 2.
- i. Transport allows trade, and helps in economic and strategic development of a country. Carrying of goods and people to different areas, and taking goods from their place of manufacture to their place of need is possible through a transport only.
  - ii. Initially, <sup>only</sup> transport ~~also~~ allowed communication, hence, also called 'lines of communication', it helps the transmission of ideas, messages and facts. In a transport system, rural and urban areas are connected, which helps rural areas ~~then~~ develop economically.

3.(b) Features of wind energy are as follows:

- i. Kinetic energy is produced with the help of wind when windmills rotate, and through mechanisms, converted into electricity.

- ii. Several winds and breezes, such as seasonal winds (for example, monsoon winds), sea and land breezes, strong north winds etc. all can be used to produce energy.
- iii. It is absolutely inexhaustible as the source is endless, and it is cheap once initially constructed.
- iv. All over, there is great potential for development of wind energy (for example, states such as Maharashtra, Karnataka, Rajasthan and Gujarat) and windmills are easy to construct.

### Section - B

- 4.1 Development of a single sector cannot lead to complete social and economic development of a region. Thus, it is necessary to develop ~~development~~ education (increase in literacy rate), healthcare, housing and sanitation (better health & longer life span),

roads and communication facility (economic connectivity) so that there can be maximum benefit to the people.

4.2

The main objective was the development of transport and communications, agriculture and allied activities, and social and community services.

4.2

The main objective was to improve the quality of life of the Gaddis, and narrow the gap between Bhamans and other areas of Himachal Pradesh in development.

4.3

- It led to the development in infrastructure in terms of education, healthcare, potable water etc.

- It also led to an increase in literacy rate and sex ratio of the region, and a significant reduce in child marriage.

- Also, Gaddis turned to cash crops, and <sup>pastoralism</sup> ~~pastoralism~~ and transhumance showed a considerable decline.

### Section - C

#### 5. The factors that affect tourism:

##### → Demand:

As the world has been modernised, people possess more leisure time, money, and a desire to relax and enjoy during the holidays or weekends. This has led to a rise in demand.

##### → Transport:

In a well developed transport system, even the most distant areas are easily and cheaply accessible which encourages tourism. Also, they are safe and speedy.

##### → Landscape and Climate:

Tourism is an enjoyment, and hence they prefer scenic beauties, and warmer climate such as the Mediterranean climate, and colder ones if skiing or for winter sports.

6.(b)

Small - scale

Cottage or household

- Method of production: usually simple machinery is used.

- Method of production: simple and primitive tools are used.

- Workplace: most of the times, it is a small workshop outside home.

- Workplace: the goods are made in the home itself using local resources.

- Workers: small scale industries employ semi-skilled labour and is labour intensive.

- Workers: the labourers are the family members themselves. It is mostly done for subsistence.

## Section - D

### 7 Factors responsible for rural - urban migration:

- i. Lack of job opportunities: It is becoming more and more difficult to find jobs in rural areas and sustain the family. Primary sector is showing a continuous decline.
- ii. Demand for labour: Industries are labour intensive, and there is a strong demand for cheap labour in towns and cities which is provided by poor, job-hunting villagers.
- iii. Unequal pattern of development: Urban centres of country are connected with places all over the world, and there are effective transport and communication facilities.
- iv. Lack of facilities: The most significant facilities provided by urban areas are education and healthcare. To come out a better lifestyle for their children, people often migrate to cities.



- v. Degraded land and social inequality: After the land quality is becoming worse, and to gain output from it, more difficult. Hence, people move to other jobs (sectors).

Also, cities offer anonymity, and people (low castes) who face discrimination & unemployment in villages, could find a better job in a big city.

8. Satellite communication has gained importance all over the world. It has become vital for India because:

- i. → It offers a strategic and defence importance such as surveillance of border areas, warnings of natural calamity, and a wide spatial image of places.
- ii. → It has become important for providing information and educating the masses. Weather forecast, and mass communication (radio, television, radio etc) are

possible due to satellite communication.

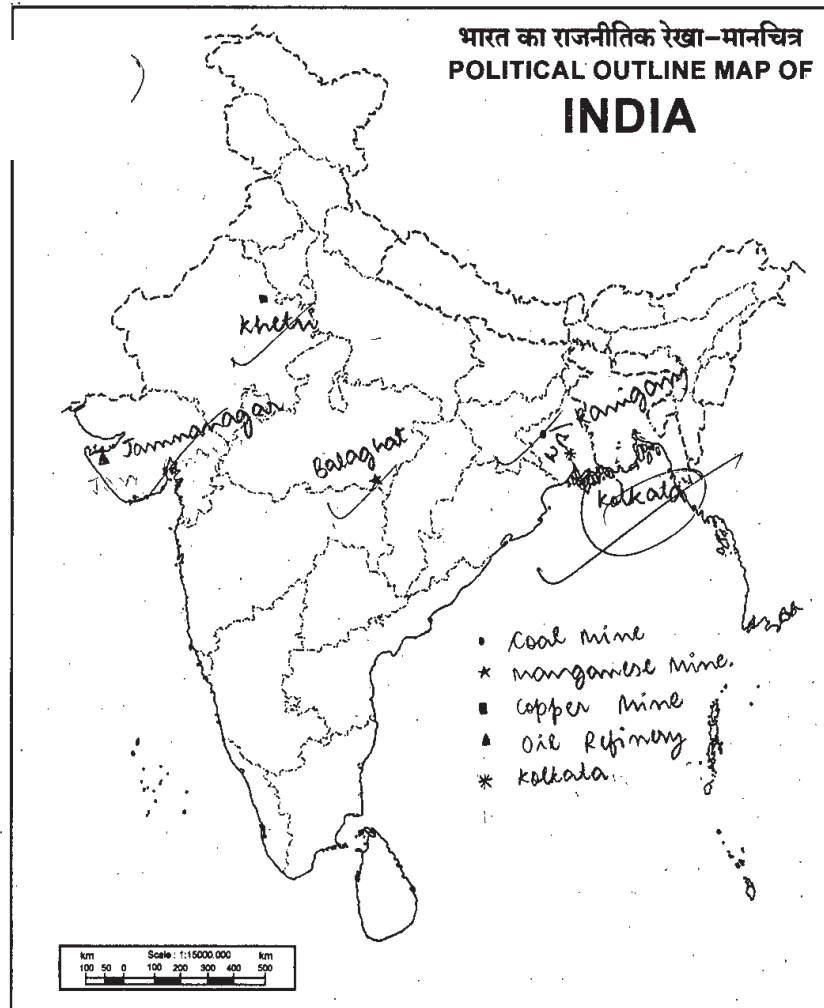
- iii. → It has made the world a global village, and hence given access to Indians to communicate with the world and reach information with a single click.
- iv. → Satellite communication has made communication free of transport, and hence a speedy and virtually error-free system. Messages can be delivered rapidly and effectively.
- v. → India has launched several artificial satellites. INSAT (Indian National Satellite System, 1983) provides telecommunication, meteorological observation etc. IRS (Indian Remote Sensing Satellite System, 1988) provides information in several spectrum bands, which is interpreted by NRSC at Hyderabad.

Hence, these satellites provide all sorts of information which helps India in defence, access to information, and economic development.

9.(b) Significance of waterways are as follows:

- i) → It requires no route construction, only services are needed at ports with a well developed harbour.
- ii) → It is transerable in all directions, and nowadays ships come equipped with radar and other wireless, modern facilities.
- iii) → Water offers relatively less friction than land making it a smooth route. Also, it is a fuel efficient transport.
- iv) → It carries heavy and bulky<sup>materials</sup> easily. Use of containers has now made unloading and loading even more efficient.
- v) → It is one of the cheapest, requires basic resources to maintain, and is eco-friendly transport.

प्रश्न सं. 10 के लिए मानचित्र  
Map for Q. No. 10



10.

Map

10.1 Raniganj, West Bengal - Coal Mine

10.2 Balaghat, Madhya Pradesh - Manganese Mine

10.3 Khetri, Rajasthan - Copper Mine

10.4 Jamnagar, Gujarat - Oil Refinery

10.5 ~~Kankayakurmi, Tamil Nadu~~

10.6 Kolkata, West Bengal