CBSE EXAMINATION PAPER-2023

GEOGRAPHY

(Solved)

Time allowed : 3 hours | Maximum Marks : 70

General Instructions :

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them :

i. This question paper contains **34 questions.** All questions are **compulsory.**

ii. This question paper is divided into **4 sections.**

iii. **Section A** – questions number **1 to 4** are case based questions

iv. **Section B** – questions number **5 to 21** are multiple choice questions

v. **Section C** – questions number **22 to 27** are short answer

vi. **Section D** – questions number **28 to 34** are long answer

vii. There is no overall choice given in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions.

viii. Use of calculator is NOT allowed.

Section A

Question 1.

Read the given source and answer the questions that follow:

We use many items in our daily life. From toothpaste to our bed tea,

milk, clothes, soaps, food items, etc., are required everyday. All these can

be purchased from the market. Have you ever thought as to how these

items are brought from the site of production ? All the production is meant

for consumption. From the fields and factory, the produce is brought to the place from where consumers purchase it. It is the transportation of these items from the site of their production to the market which make them available to the consumer.

We not only use material things, like fruits, vegetables, books, clothes, etc., but also use ideas, views and messages in our daily life. Do you know we exchange our views, ideas and messages from one place to another or one individual to another while communicating with the help of various means ?

The use of transport and communication depends upon our need to move things from place of their availability to the place of their use. Human beings use various methods to move goods, commodities, ideas from one place to another.

(1) Explain the utility of transportation.

[1 Marks]

Answer: Transportation is essential as it facilitates the movement of goods from production sites to markets, ensuring that consumers have access to necessary items like food, clothes, and other daily needs.

Key Points: Movement of goods-Accessibility for consumers-Production to market transport

(2) Define the term ‘Communication’.

[1 Marks]

Answer: Communication is the process of exchanging ideas, views, and messages between individuals using various means. It enables the transfer of information from one person to another.

Key Points: exchange of ideas-usage of various means-transfer of information

(3) Differentiate between transport and communication.

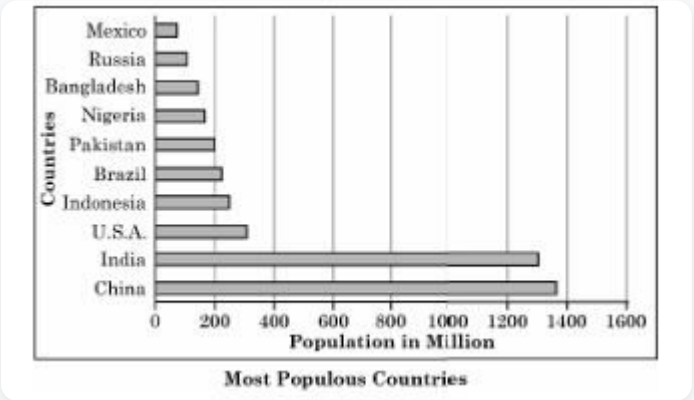
[1 Marks]

Answer: Transport refers to the movement of goods or items from their place of production to the market for consumption, while communication involves the exchange of ideas, views, and messages between individuals or places.

Key Points: Transport is about moving physical goods - Communication is about exchanging ideas - They both fulfill needs in daily life.

Question 2.

Study the given figure carefully and answer the questions that follow:



(1) Name the highest populous country.

[1 Marks]

Answer: The highest populous country is China.

Key Points: China-Highest Population-1.4 billion

(2) How many total countries of Asia continent are shown in the figure?

[1 Marks]

Answer: The total number of countries from the Asia continent shown in the figure is six.

Key Points: Total countries shown: 6-Context about Asia's populous countries-Representation in the figure

(3) How do landforms affect the density of population in Asia?

[1 Marks]

Answer: Landforms significantly influence the density of population in Asia. Mountainous regions, such as the Himalayan states, have relatively low population densities due to challenging living conditions and limited cultivable land. In contrast, fertile plains and river valleys, which support agriculture, tend to have higher densities, as seen in states like Haryana and Punjab. Thus, the type of landform directly affects where populations settle.

Key Points: Influence of landforms on population density- Mountainous regions = low density- Fertile plains = high density- Agricultural opportunities attract populations

(4)

Explain the climate as the main factor affecting distribution of

population.

[1 Marks]

Answer: Climate significantly influences population distribution because it determines the types of vegetation and agricultural practices that can thrive in a region. For instance, areas with moderate climates, such as the North Indian Plains, support dense populations due to favorable conditions for agriculture and habitation. In contrast, harsher climates, like those in the Himalayas, lead to lower population densities as the environment is less conducive to sustaining large populations.

Key Points: Climate determines flora and fauna, affects agricultural suitability, influences population density in different regions

(5)

Which continent has the highest population ?

[1 Marks]

Answer: Asia is the continent with the highest population, as it includes the most populous countries, notably China and India.

Key Points: Asia has the highest population- China is the most populous country- India is the second most populous country

(6)

Which region has the least population ?

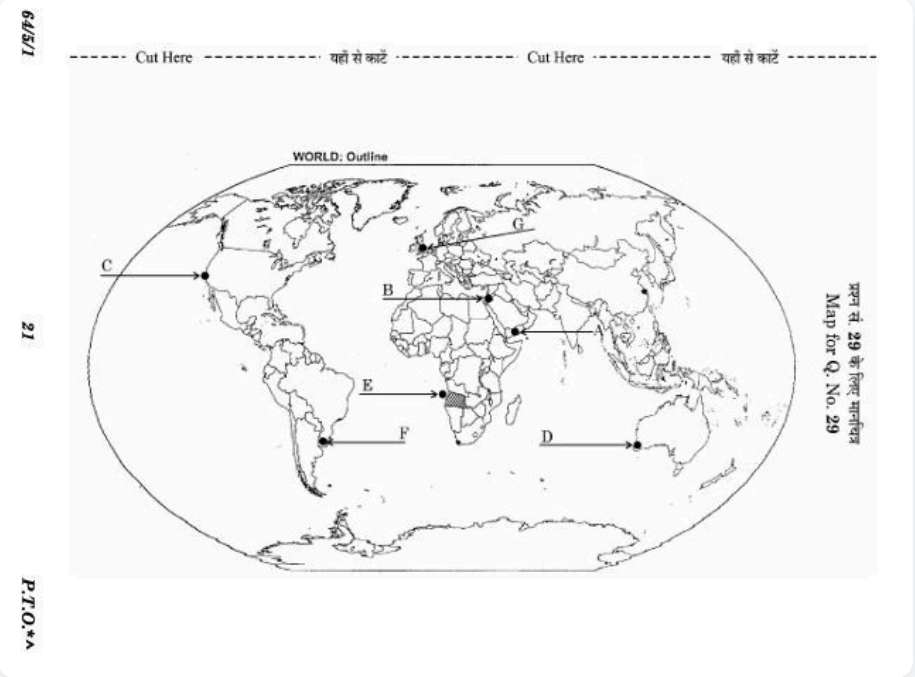
[1 Marks]

Answer: The region with the least population in India is Arunachal Pradesh, with only 0.11% of the total population.

Key Points: Arunachal Pradesh has the lowest population share (0.11%) - Jammu & Kashmir has a small population share (1.04%) - Uttarakhand has a population share of 0.84%

Question 3.

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 and name them on the lines marked near them.



(1)

An International Airport in Asia.

[1 Marks]

Answer: The Indira Gandhi International Airport in New Delhi is a prominent international airport located in Asia.

Key Points: Indira Gandhi International Airport-location in New Delhi-importance as an international hub

(2)

A canal linking Red sea with Mediterranean sea.

[1 Marks]

Answer: The canal linking the Red Sea with the Mediterranean Sea is the Suez Canal, which was constructed in 1869 in Egypt.

Key Points: Suez Canal-Constructed in 1869-Egypt-Links Red Sea and Mediterranean Sea

(3)

A terminal station on the Trans-Australian Railway.

[1 Marks]

Answer: The terminal station on the Trans-Australian Railway is Sydney, which is located on the east coast of Australia.

Key Points: Sydney-Trans-Australian Railway-terminal station-east coast

(4)

A major area of extensive commercial grain farming.

[1 Marks]

Answer: The major area of extensive commercial grain farming is the 'American Prairie', which is known for its vast expanse of grain production, particularly corn and wheat.

> **Key Points: American Prairie-Pampas of Argentina-Eurasian Steppes-Canadian Prairies-Canterbury Plains**

(5)

A major area of nomadic herding in Africa.

[1 Marks]

Answer: One major area of nomadic herding in Africa is the Sahel region, which extends across the southern border of the Sahara Desert. This area is characterized by its semi-arid climate and supports pastoral nomads who herd cattle, sheep, and camels.

> **Key Points: Sahel region-nomadic herding-pastoral nomads-semi-arid climate**

(6)

International airport of Europe.

[1 Marks]

Answer: The international airport of Europe is Frankfurt Airport, which is one of the busiest airports in terms of passenger traffic and serves as a major hub for international flights.

> **Key Points: Frankfurt Airport - major international airport - busy passenger traffic**

(7)

Name the major sea port of Canada along its west coast.

[1 Marks]

Answer: The major sea port of Canada along its west coast is Vancouver.

Key Points: Vancouver-major sea port-west coast-Canada

(8)

Which canal links Red sea with Mediterranean Sea ?

[1 Marks]

Answer: The Suez Canal links the Red Sea with the Mediterranean Sea.

Key Points: Suez Canal-Constructed in 1869-Connects Red Sea and Mediterranean Sea-Egypt

(9)

Mention either of the terminal stations on the Trans-Australian

Railway.

[1 Marks]

Answer: One of the terminal stations on the Trans-Australian Railway is Perth.

Key Points: Terminal station, Trans-Australian Railway, Perth

(10)

A major seaport in North America.

[1 Marks]

Answer: One major seaport in North America is the port of Duluth.

Key Points: Duluth-port-located-in-Minnesota-forms-part-of-St.Lawrence-Seaway

(11)

Name any one International airport of Great Britain.

[1 Marks]

Answer: Heathrow Airport is one of the major international airports located in Great Britain.

Key Points: Heathrow Airport-location-international airport-Great Britain

(12)

Mention the major nomadic herding region of South Africa.

[1 Marks]

Answer: The major nomadic herding region of South Africa is the Kalahari Desert.

Key Points: Kalahari Desert-Nomadic herding region-South Africa

(13)

Name any one major area of extensive commercial grain farming.

[1 Marks]

Answer: One major area of extensive commercial grain farming is the American Corn Belt.

Key Points: American Corn Belt-Pampas of Argentina-Canadian Prairies-Eurasian Steppes

(14)

Name the international airport of Yemen.

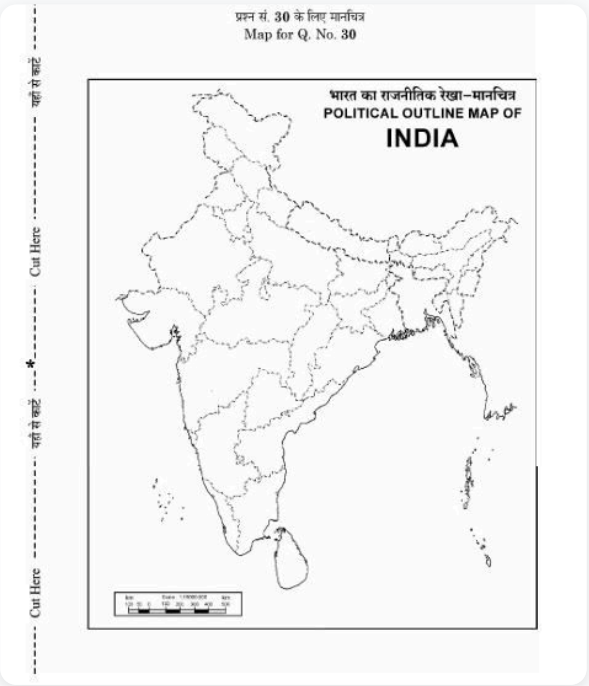
[1 Marks]

Answer: The international airport of Yemen is Sana'a International Airport.

Key Points: Sana'a International Airport is the primary airport in Yemen- It serves as a key international gateway for the country- Located in the capital city, Sana'a

Question 4.

On the given political outline map of India, locate and label any five of the following :



(1)

A state with highest level of population density.

[1 Marks]

Answer: The state with the highest level of population density in India is Uttar Pradesh.

Key Points: Uttar Pradesh-population density-highest in India

(2)

A state leading in the production of jute.

[1 Marks]

Answer: West Bengal is the leading state in the production of jute in India.

Key Points: West Bengal accounts for about three-fourth of jute production in India-India produces three-fifth of the world's jute-Other jute growing states include Bihar and Assam

(3)

A state with highest level of urbanisation.

[1 Marks]

Answer: Maharashtra is the state with the highest level of urbanisation in India, particularly due to its economic opportunities and infrastructure development in cities like Mumbai.

Key Points: Maharashtra-Highest urbanisation; Major cities like Mumbai; Economic opportunities; Advanced infrastructure

(4)

Koraput-bauxite mines.

[1 Marks]

Answer: Koraput, located in Odisha, is notable for its bauxite mines, contributing to the state's status as the largest producer of bauxite in India. It is situated in the southern part of Odisha, within the mineral-rich plateau region.

Key Points: Koraput is in Odisha; significant bauxite mining region; contributes to Odisha's bauxite production

(5)

Jharia coal mines.

[1 Marks]

Answer: Jharia coal mines are located in the Dhanbad district of Jharkhand, India. It is marked as a significant site due to its extensive coal reserves, being the largest coal field in the country.

Key Points: Location in Dhanbad, Jharkhand- Largest coal field in India- Important for coal mining

(6)

Mangaluru seaport.

[1 Marks]

Answer: The Mangaluru seaport, also known as New Mangalore Port, is located on the southwestern coast of India in the state of Karnataka. It serves as a significant port for the export of iron-ore and other commodities.

Key Points: Located in Karnataka-key exports include iron-ore and petroleum-handles various commodities

(7)

Name international airport located in Punjab.

[1 Marks]

Answer: The international airport located in Punjab is Sri Guru Ram Dass Jee International Airport, situated in Amritsar.

Key Points: Sri Guru Ram Dass Jee International Airport, Punjab, Amritsar

(8)

In which state Koraput-bauxite mines are located ?

[1 Marks]

Answer: The Koraput bauxite mines are located in the state of Odisha.

Key Points: Located in Odisha-Koraput is a bauxite mining area-Odisha is the largest producer of bauxite

(9)

Along which coast of India, Mangaluru seaport is located ?

[1 Marks]

Answer: Mangaluru seaport is located along the western coast of India, specifically in the state of Karnataka.

Key Points: Mangaluru seaport-western coast-Karnataka

(10)

Mention the state where Jharia coal mines are located.

[1 Marks]

Answer: The Jharia coal mines are located in the state of Jharkhand.

Key Points: Jharia coal mines-Jharkhand-largest coal field-Raniganj

(11)

An international airport in Punjab.

[1 Marks]

Answer: The international airport in Punjab is the Chandigarh International Airport, which serves the city of Chandigarh as well as the neighboring regions of Punjab and Haryana.

Key Points: Chandigarh International Airport, located in Punjab, serves both international and domestic flights.

(12)

Name the state with highest level of population density.

[1 Marks]

Answer: The state with the highest level of population density in India is Uttar Pradesh.

Key Points: Uttar Pradesh-population density-highest in India

(13)

Which state is leading in the production of jute ?

[1 Marks]

Answer: The leading state in the production of jute in India is West Bengal.

Key Points: West Bengal, jute production, accounts for three-fourth, India produces three-fifth of global jute.

(14)

Which is the state of the highest level of urbanisation ?

[1 Marks]

Answer: The state of Maharashtra has the highest level of urbanisation in India.

Key Points: Maharashtra is highly urbanised; significant cities include Mumbai; contributes to economic activities; high rural-urban migration.

Section B

Question 5. Who, among the following economists created the Human Development Index in the year 1990?

[1 Marks]

(A) Prof. Amartya Sen

(B) Dr. Manmohan Singh

(C) Dr. Mahbub-ul-Haq

(D) Ellen C. Semple

Explanation: The correct answer is Dr. Mahbub-ul-Haq, as the context states that he created the Human Development Index in 1990 and played a significant role in the development of the initial Human Development Reports.

Question 6.

Which one of the following approaches was initially proposed by the International Labour Organisation (ILO)?

[1 Marks]

(A) Capability Approach

(B) Income Approach

(C) Basic Needs Approach

(D) Welfare Approach

Explanation:

The correct answer is 'Basic Needs Approach' as it was explicitly stated in the context that this approach was initially proposed by the International Labour Organisation (ILO), which identified six basic needs including health, education, food, water supply, sanitation, and housing.

Question 7. Which of the following is NOT a key area in human development?

[1 Marks]

(A) Access to resources

(B) Long and healthy life

(C) Education

(D) Economic disadvantage

Explanation: Economic disadvantage is NOT a key area in human development, whereas access to resources, long and healthy life, and education are explicitly mentioned in the context as crucial aspects of human development.

Question 8. In a developed economy, the majority of workers get employment in which of the following sectors of economy?

[1 Marks]

(A) Secondary sector

(B) Quaternary sector

(C) Primary sector

(D) Tertiary sector

Explanation: The correct option is 'Tertiary sector'. In developed economies, the majority of workers are employed in the tertiary sector, which includes services and knowledge-based industries. This shift occurs as economies develop, leading to decreased employment in the primary and secondary sectors.

Question 9. Which one of the following activities is related to quaternary activities?

[1 Marks]

(A) Fishing

(B) Production of information

(C) Trading

(D) Tourism

Explanation: The correct option is 'Production of information' because quaternary activities involve the collection, production, and dissemination of information, as well as research and development, which are all knowledge-oriented services.

Question 10. Which one of the following is NOT a characteristic of retail trading?

[1 Marks]

(A) It is concerned with the sale of goods directly to the consumers.

(B) Most of the retail trading takes place in fixed establishments.

(C) Retail trading constitutes bulk business through numerous intermediary merchants and supply houses.

(D) Most of the retail stores procure their supplies from intermediate stores.

Explanation: The correct answer is 'Retail trading constitutes bulk business through numerous intermediary merchants and supply houses.' This statement describes wholesale trading, not retail trading. Retail trading is primarily focused on selling goods directly to consumers, while wholesale trading involves transactions between wholesalers and retailers, typically in bulk.

Question 11. Modern manufacturing is NOT characterised by which one of the following?

[1 Marks]

(A) Vast capital

(B) A complex machine technology

(C) Small organisations

(D) Executive bureaucracy

Explanation: The correct answer is 'Small organisations.' Modern manufacturing is characterized by 'vast capital,' 'complex machine technology,' 'large organisations,' and 'executive bureaucracy.' Small organisations do not align with the characteristics of modern manufacturing, which is typically associated with large-scale operations and extensive resources.

Question 12.

Identify the feature of mixed farming from the following :

[1 Marks]

(A) It was introduced by the Europeans in colonies.

(B) The regions where farmers specialised in vegetables only.

(C) Equal emphasis is laid on crop cultivation and animal husbandry.

(D) It is most advanced and efficient type of rearing milch animals.

Explanation:

The correct option is 'Equal emphasis is laid on crop cultivation and animal husbandry.' This reflects the core characteristic of mixed farming as it integrates both agriculture (crop production) and livestock rearing, ensuring that both aspects contribute significantly to the farm's productivity and income.

Question 13.

Which of the following is an example of an ‘educational town’ ?

[1 Marks]

(A) Delhi

(B) Surat

(C) Pilani

(D) Jaipur

Explanation:

The correct option is Pilani, as it is specifically mentioned in the context as one of the towns that have grown into major campus towns, along with others like Roorki and Aligarh.

Question 14.

Which one of the following is NOT true about Bharmaur tribal region ?

[1 Marks]

(A) It is not a notified tribal area.

(B) The tribals practise transhumance.

(C) This region comprises of Bharmaur and Holi tehsil of Chamba

(D) It is mainly inhabited by Gaddi tribal community.

Explanation:

The correct answer is 'It is not a notified tribal area.' This statement is NOT true because the context explicitly states that Bharmaur has been a notified tribal area since 21 November 1975.

Question 15.

Which of the following statement is NOT true regarding Indira Gandhi

Canal ?

[1 Marks]

(A) It was previously known as Rajasthan canal.

(B) It originates at Harika barrage in Punjab.

(C) Rajasthan is least benefitted by this canal.

(D) The canal runs almost parallel to Pakistan border.

Explanation:

The statement 'Rajasthan is least benefitted by this canal' is NOT true because the Indira Gandhi Canal is primarily designed to benefit Rajasthan, transforming it into a more agriculturally productive region. The canal originates at the Harike barrage in Punjab, runs parallel to the Pakistan border, and was previously known as the Rajasthan Canal, making those statements true.

Question 16.

Which of the following commission replaced ‘Planning Commission’ ?

[1 Marks]

(A) NITI Aayog

(B) Law Commission

(C) Election Commission

(D) Education Commission

Explanation:

The correct answer is NITI Aayog because, as stated in the context, the Planning Commission was officially replaced by the NITI Aayog on 1 January 2015, with the purpose of involving states in the economic policy-making process in India.

Question 17.

Choose the correct pair from the following :

[1 Marks]

(A) Industrial town - Vishakhapatnam

(B) Commercial town - Bhilai

(C) Transport town - Satna

(D) Administrative town — Bhopal

Explanation:

The correct pair is 'Administrative town — Bhopal' because Bhopal is specifically mentioned in the context as an administrative town supporting higher order administrative headquarters. The other pairs do not match the classifications appropriately based on the information provided.

Question 18.

Match the Column I with Column II and choose the correct option :

Column I Column II

i. Clustered a. Isolated settlement

ii. Semi-clustered b. Units are locally known as Panna, Para, Palli ete.

iii. Hamleted c. Fragmented settlement

iv. Dispersed d. Closely built up region

[1 Marks]

(A) i-b, ii-a, iii-c, iv-d

(B) i-a, ii-b, iii-c, iv-d

(C) i-c, ii-b, iii-a, iv-d

(D) i-d, ii-c, iii-b, iv-a

Explanation:

The correct match is i-d (Clustered - Closely built up region), ii-c (Semi-clustered - Fragmented settlement), iii-b (Hamleted - Units are locally known as Panna, Para, Palli etc.), iv-a (Dispersed - Isolated settlement). Clustered settlements are compact areas, semi-clustered are fragmented but not far apart, hamleted settlements are distinct units within a larger area, and dispersed settlements are isolated.

Question 19.

A Case Study

Jhabua district is located in the westernmost agro-climatic zone in Madhya Pradesh. It is, in fact, one of the five most backward districts of the country. It is characterized by high concentration of tribal population (mostly Bhils). The people suffer due to poverty which has been accentuated by the high rate of resource degradation, both forest and land. The watershed management programmes funded by both the Ministries of “Rural Development” and “Agriculture”, Government of India, have been successfully implemented in Jhabua district which has gone a long way in preventing land degradation and improving soil quality. Watershed Management Programmes acknowledge the linkage between land, water and vegetation and attempts to improve livelihoods of people through natural resource management and community participation. In the past five years the programmes funded by the Ministry of Rural Development alone (implemented by Rajiv Gandhi Mission for Watershed Management) has treated 20 percent of the total area under Jhabua district.

The Petlawad Development block of Jhabua is located in the northernmost part of the district and represents an interesting and successful case of

Government-NGO partnership and community participation in managing watershed programmes. The Bhils in Petlawad Development block, for example, (Sat Rundi hamlet of Karravat village) through their own efforts, have revitalized large parts of common property resources. Each household planted and maintained one tree on the common property. They also have planted fodder grass on the pasture land and adopted social-fencing of these lands for at least two years. Even after that, they say, there would be no open grazing on these lands, but stall feeding of cattle, and they are thus confident that the pastures they have developed would sustain their cattle in future.

An interesting aspect of this experience is that before the community embarked upon the process of management of the pasture, there was encroachment on this land by a villager from an adjoining village. The villagers called the tehsildar to ascertain the rights of the common land. The ensuing conflict was tackled by the villagers by offering to make the defaulter encroaching on the CPR a member of their user group and sharing the benefits of greening the common lands / pastures.

Q. Why did the people of Jhabua tribal community suffer from poverty ?

Choose the option which is NOT correct.

[1 Marks]

(A) Land degradation

(B) Illiteracy

(C) Implementation of watershed management

(D) High rate of forests degradation

Explanation:

The correct option is 'Implementation of watershed management.' This is NOT a reason for the poverty suffered by the Jhabua tribal community. In fact, the implementation of watershed management programmes has successfully helped in preventing land degradation and improving soil quality, thereby contributing positively to the livelihoods of the community instead of exacerbating their poverty.

Question 20.

A Case Study

Jhabua district is located in the westernmost agro-climatic zone in Madhya Pradesh. It is, in fact, one of the five most backward districts of the country. It is characterized by high concentration of tribal population (mostly Bhils). The people suffer due to poverty which has been accentuated by the high rate of resource degradation, both forest and land. The watershed management programmes funded by both the Ministries of “Rural Development” and “Agriculture”, Government of India, have been successfully implemented in Jhabua district which has gone a long way in preventing land degradation and improving soil quality. Watershed Management Programmes acknowledge the linkage between land, water and vegetation and attempts to improve livelihoods of people through natural resource management and community participation. In the past five years the programmes funded by the Ministry of Rural Development alone (implemented by Rajiv Gandhi Mission for Watershed Management) has treated 20 percent of the total area under Jhabua district.

The Petlawad Development block of Jhabua is located in the northernmost part of the district and represents an interesting and successful case of Government-NGO partnership and community participation in managing watershed programmes. The Bhils in Petlawad Development block, for

example, (Sat Rundi hamlet of Karravat village) through their own efforts, have revitalized large parts of common property resources. Each household planted and maintained one tree on the common property. They also have planted fodder grass on the pasture land and adopted social-fencing of these lands for at least two years. Even after that, they say, there would be no open grazing on these lands, but stall feeding of cattle, and they are thus confident that the pastures they have developed would sustain their cattle in future.

An interesting aspect of this experience is that before the community embarked upon the process of management of the pasture, there was encroachment on this land by a villager from an adjoining village. The villagers called the tehsildar to ascertain the rights of the common land. The ensuing conflict was tackled by the villagers by offering to make the defaulter encroaching on the CPR a member of their user group and sharing the benefits of greening the common lands / pastures.

Q. How did people manage to develop pasture lands ? Choose the correct option.

[1 Marks]

(A) Pastures were common property resources, hence they developed it.

(B) Use of barbed wire to protect pastures.

(C) Govt. officials did not interfere in any work of the villagers.

(D) Pasture lands were not under any encroachment.

Explanation:

The correct option is 'Pastures were common property resources, hence they developed it.' The context highlights that the Bhils in the Petlawad Development block revitalized common property resources by planting trees and fodder grass on pasture lands, indicating community participation and management of common resources.

Question 21.

A Case Study

Jhabua district is located in the westernmost agro-climatic zone in Madhya Pradesh. It is, in fact, one of the five most backward districts of the country. It is characterized by high concentration of tribal population

(mostly Bhils). The people suffer due to poverty which has been accentuated by the high rate of resource degradation, both forest and land. The watershed management programmes funded by both the

Ministries of “Rural Development” and “Agriculture”, Government of India, have been successfully implemented in Jhabua district which has gone a long way in preventing land degradation and improving soil quality. Watershed Management Programmes acknowledge the linkage between land, water and vegetation and attempts to improve livelihoods of people through natural resource management and community participation. In the past five years the programmes funded by the

Ministry of Rural Development alone (implemented by Rajiv Gandhi Mission for Watershed Management) has treated 20 percent of the total area under Jhabua district. The Petlawad Development block of Jhabua is located in the northernmost part of the district and represents an interesting and successful case of

Government-NGO partnership and community participation in managing watershed programmes. The Bhils in Petlawad Development block, for example, (Sat Rundi hamlet of Karravat village) through their own

efforts, have revitalized large parts of common property resources. Each household planted and maintained one tree on the common property. They also have planted fodder grass on the pasture land and adopted social-fencing of these lands for at least two years. Even after that, they

say, there would be no open grazing on these lands, but stall feeding of cattle, and they are thus confident that the pastures they have developed would sustain their cattle in future. An interesting aspect of this experience is that before the community embarked upon the process of management of the pasture, there was encroachment on this land by a villager from an adjoining village. The villagers called the tehsildar to ascertain the rights of the common land. The ensuing conflict was tackled by the villagers by offering to make the defaulter encroaching on the CPR a member of their user group and sharing the benefits of greening the common lands / pastures.

Q. How did the Bhils, through their own efforts revitalise the common property resources ? Choose the correct option.

[1 Marks]

(A) They controlled open grazing on the common property resources.

(B) No tree plantation was taken up.

(C) They developed water resources.

(D) Common land was brought under cultivation.

Explanation:

The correct option is 'They controlled open grazing on the common property resources.' The Bhils implemented social-fencing and adopted stall feeding for their cattle, which helped in revitalizing the common property resources and maintaining pasture health. By controlling open grazing, they ensured the sustainability of the pastures they developed.

Section C

Question 22. Human Geography is the study of the changing relationship between the unresting man and unstable earth. Support the statement.

[3 Marks]

Answer: Human Geography, as defined by Ellen C. Semple, emphasizes the dynamic interactions between humans and their environment. This discipline explores how human societies adapt to and modify their surroundings while also being shaped by the earth's physical characteristics. It investigates the spatial distributions of human phenomena, such as culture, economy, and social systems, and how these evolve over time. By studying these relationships, we gain insights into how natural resources influence human behavior and settlement patterns, demonstrating the interdependence between humanity and the physical world.

Key Points: Definition by Semple emphasizes dynamism-key relationship between humans and environment-interdisciplinary nature of Human Geography-spatial distributions influence human activities-adaptation and modification of natural surroundings

Question 23. Technological innovations through research and development strategy are an important aspect of modern manufacturing. Analyze the statement.

[3 Marks]

Answer: Technological innovations play a crucial role in modern manufacturing, fundamentally shifting production paradigms towards increased efficiency and sustainability. Research and development (R&D) strategies enable companies to create advanced machinery and automation processes, which significantly enhance quality control and reduce material waste. Moreover, fabricating technologies allow for the use of complex machines and specialized labor, ultimately lowering production costs. The integration of feedback systems in modern factories illustrates how machines can be designed to 'think,' contributing to productivity. Additionally, these advancements

help companies combat pollution and adhere to environmental standards, making R&D a key driver for not just profit but also corporate responsibility in manufacturing.

Key Points: Importance of R&D in enhancing efficiency-Role of automation in quality control-Impact on waste reduction and environmental sustainability

Question 24. Speedy and efficient system of transport is essential for the development of industries. Analyze the statement.

[3 Marks]

Answer: A speedy and efficient transport system is crucial for industrial development as it facilitates the movement of raw materials to factories and finished goods to markets. The location of industries significantly depends on transport costs, where areas with developed transport infrastructure attract more industries, as seen in Western Europe and Eastern North America. Efficient transport systems enhance economic and regional specialisation, increasing productivity. Moreover, modern industries require integrated communication systems alongside transport to manage information flow effectively. Therefore, advancements in transportation contribute to overall economic growth and regional development.

Key Points: Transport facilitates movement of goods; transport costs affect industry location; developed transport attracts industries; enhances regional specialisation; communication is vital for industry; contributes to economic growth.

Question 25. Explain how geological structures, mineral resources and climate are the bases of international trade.

[3 Marks]

Answer: International trade is influenced significantly by geological structures, mineral resources, and climate. Geological structures dictate the distribution of mineral resources, which are crucial for industrial processes and energy production. Countries rich in minerals can export them for economic gain, while those lacking such resources rely on imports. Additionally, climate affects agricultural productivity, determining which crops can be grown and thus influencing trade in food products. Nations trade based on these advantages, fostering economic interdependence.

Key Points: Geological structures determine mineral distribution - Mineral resources are fundamental for exports - Climate influences agricultural outputs, affecting global food trade - Countries engage in trade based on comparative advantages - Economic interdependence is a result

Question 26. A declining availability of fresh water and increasing demand are the compelling reasons for conservation and effective management of water in India. Justify the statement.

[3 Marks]

Answer: India is facing a crucial challenge with declining freshwater availability coupled with an increasing demand due to population growth and economic development. As resources become strained, efficient water management and conservation efforts are vital for sustainability. A significant factor contributing to this crisis is the mismanagement and pollution of existing water sources. Climate change further exacerbates this issue, creating irregular rainfall patterns and water stress in several regions. Therefore, enhancing water conservation strategies, such as rainwater harvesting, wastewater recycling, and better irrigation practices, is essential for safeguarding this vital resource. Furthermore, interlinking rivers could be a strategic solution to redistribute water from surplus to deficit regions, mitigating the tension over water sharing and ensuring equitable access. Effective governance and community participation in water management can lead to better outcomes in addressing this impending crisis.

Key Points: Declining freshwater availability-Increasing demand due to population growth and economic development-Importance of efficient water management and conservation-Pollution and mismanagement worsens the situation-Climate change impacts water availability-Rainwater harvesting and wastewater recycling as strategies-Interlinking rivers for redistributing water-Need for governance and community participation

Question 27. The Central and State Governments have initiated many watershed development and management programmes in the country. Justify the statement.

[3 Marks]

Answer: The Central and State Governments of India have indeed initiated numerous watershed development and management programs to enhance water conservation and sustainable land use. One of the notable projects is Haryali, launched by the Central Government, which focuses on enabling rural communities to conserve water resources for multiple purposes such as drinking, irrigation, and afforestation. These programs recognize the essential link between land, water, and vegetation, aiming to improve livelihoods through collaborative efforts. Community participation is vital; local involvement in the execution of these projects, particularly through Gram Panchayats, ensures that the needs and knowledge of the community are considered. This grassroots approach leads to more successful outcomes, as community members are directly invested in the long-term sustainability of their resources. Therefore, the proactive role of both central and state governments is crucial in promoting effective watershed management that fosters environmental stewardship and improves rural livelihoods.

Key Points: Central and State Government initiatives - Impact of Haryali project - Importance of community participation - Role of Gram Panchayats - Link between land, water, and vegetation - Improvement of livelihoods through sustainable management

Section D

Question 28. Analyse the effects of geographical factors on the distribution of world population.

[5 Marks]

Answer: Geographical factors significantly influence the distribution of the world population. Key elements include physical geography, climate, and access to resources. Regions with favorable climates, such as areas with moderate temperatures and adequate rainfall, often support higher populations due to better agricultural prospects and living conditions. For instance, fertile plains and river valleys, like those found in Asia and Europe, attract large populations. Conversely, harsh environments, such as deserts and high mountains, see sparse populations. Access to water bodies enhances population density as they facilitate trade and industry, leading to urban growth. Urban areas, which offer more job opportunities and amenities, draw individuals from rural regions, further influencing distribution patterns. Thus, both natural and human geography interplay to shape population distribution worldwide.

Key Points: 1. Influence of climate on agriculture and habitation; 2. Physical geography including rivers, plains, and mountains; 3. Urbanization trends due to economic opportunities; 4. Impact of resources and accessibility; 5. Uneven population density in various regions.

Question 29. Analyse the economic and social factors affecting the distribution of population in the world.

[5 Marks]

Answer: Population distribution across the globe is significantly influenced by various economic and social factors. Economically, regions with abundant natural resources, fertile land, and employment opportunities attract more people. Urban areas, particularly megacities, often see a high concentration of population due to industrialization and economic activities that provide jobs. Conversely, harsh climates and geographical barriers, such as mountains or deserts, deter settlement. Socially, factors like education, healthcare access, and cultural practices also play a pivotal role. High literacy rates and better education facilities in urban areas lead to migration from rural regions, as individuals seek improved living standards. Additionally, family size and customs can affect population density, as societies with strong cultural traditions may have larger families. Thus, economic and social dynamics intricately weave into the global patterns of population distribution, illustrating why certain regions are densely populated while others remain sparsely inhabited.

Key Points: Economic opportunities attract people; urbanization drives population density; natural resources influence settlement; social factors like education and healthcare access are significant; cultural practices affect family size and migration patterns.

Question 30. Mention the major problems faced by global road transport in mountainous and hot desert areas.

[5 Marks]

Answer: Global road transport faces several challenges in mountainous and hot desert areas. Firstly, mountainous regions have steep gradients, making it difficult to construct and maintain roads. Landslides and rockfalls are common hazards that can obstruct traffic and damage infrastructure. Additionally, the harsh weather conditions can lead to road deterioration and require constant maintenance. In hot desert areas, extreme temperatures cause asphalt to soften and crack, leading to potholes and road failures. Furthermore, the lack of water in these deserts makes it challenging for construction as well as maintenance. The limited availability of resources complicates the development of efficient transport networks, leading to higher costs and limited access to essential services. Overall, these geographic challenges significantly impede the effectiveness of road transport in these regions.

> **Key Points: Steep gradients in mountainous areas; risk of landslides and rockfalls; harsh weather conditions; road deterioration; extreme temperatures affecting asphalt; limited resources for construction; higher costs; limited access to services.**

Question 31. Mention the major benefits of rail transport in the world.

[5 Marks]

Answer: Rail transport offers several significant benefits that make it a vital mode of transportation worldwide. Firstly, rail systems are highly efficient for moving large volumes of goods and people over long distances due to their capacity and speed. In countries like Russia, railways dominate transport infrastructure, accounting for about 90% of total transport. This system is not only cost-effective but also environmentally friendly, as trains produce lower emissions compared to road vehicles. Furthermore, rail transport facilitates regional connectivity by linking major cities, as seen in the strategic networks radiating from Moscow. The development of underground railways in cities like London and Paris illustrates the importance of rail systems in urban development. They ease congestion and provide reliable public transport alternatives. Additionally, rail networks are crucial in maintaining the economic balance, offering affordable prices for freight and passenger services. Overall, the integrated rail infrastructure plays an essential role in enhancing social and economic development, making rail transport indispensable in today's global economy.

> **Key Points: Capacity for large volumes- Environmentally friendly- Essential for regional connectivity- Economic balance support- Urban development potential**

Question 32. Examine the different aspects of the growth of population in India during 1951-1981 and 1981-2021.

[5 Marks]

Answer: The growth of India's population has seen significant transformations from 1951 to 2021, reflecting various socio-economic factors. Between 1951 and 1981, India experienced a rapid

population increase, with the decadal growth rate surpassing 24% in the 1971-1981 period, spurred by improved healthcare and declining mortality rates. The total fertility rate remained high, contributing to a youthful population structure. From 1981 to 2021, while growth continued, the annual growth rate slowed to 1.64% by 2011, influenced by increased urbanization, educational advancements, and family planning initiatives. There has also been a demographic change, with a growing adolescent population (20.9% in age 10-19). These two periods highlight shifts in population dynamics, urban migration patterns, and the need for targeted policies to manage resources efficiently. Understanding these changes is crucial for planning sustainable development in India.

Key Points: Population growth rates; socio-economic factors; mortality and fertility rates; urbanization impact; educational advancements; family planning initiatives; demographic changes; adolescent population dynamics; sustainable development planning

Question 33. Examine the significance of sea ports of India in the promotion of India's foreign trade.

[5 Marks]

Answer: The sea ports of India play a crucial role in facilitating foreign trade, serving as vital gateways for the exchange of goods with international markets. India's extensive coastline of approximately 7,517 km, equipped with 12 major and 200 minor ports, significantly supports its trading infrastructure. Major ports handle about 95% of India's foreign trade by volume, reflecting their importance in the economy. These ports not only support international trade but also host modern facilities that accommodate large volumes of cargo efficiently, thereby enhancing trade flows. Furthermore, the investment in port modernization has allowed for improved logistics and reduced transportation costs, making Indian products more competitive in global markets. The strategic location of ports like Kochi and Karwar emphasizes their significance in naval operations, thus integrating defense with trade functionalities. The growth of these ports post-independence, despite previous colonial limits, highlights their adaptive capabilities in meeting the demands of a growing economy, thus establishing them as the backbone of India's foreign trade mechanism.

Key Points: India's long coastline; 12 major and 200 minor ports; 95% of foreign trade by volume; infrastructure supporting trade; modernization and efficiency; strategic naval ports; role post-independence; economic backbone.

Question 34. Explain any five major problems of Indian agriculture.

[5 Marks]

Answer: Indian agriculture faces numerous challenges that significantly impact its productivity and sustainability. First, low productivity is a critical issue; crop yields per hectare for essential crops like rice and wheat are substantially lower than those in developed countries. Second, inconsistent rainfall patterns lead to droughts and floods, adversely affecting crop growth. Third, land degradation and soil fertility depletion hinder agricultural output. Additionally, there is inadequate access to modern technology and irrigation facilities, which restricts farmers' ability to enhance productivity. Lastly,

farmers often grapple with debts and lack of institutional support, making it difficult to invest in their farms or improve their methods. These problems, both region-specific and common, require targeted interventions and sustainable practices to improve the agricultural landscape in India.

Key Points: Low productivity; Inconsistent rainfall patterns; Land degradation and soil fertility issues; Inadequate access to modern technology and irrigation; Farmer debts and lack of institutional support