

# CBSE EXAMINATION PAPER-2022

## GEOGRAPHY

(Solved)

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 19

### General Instructions :

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them :

- i. This question paper contains **7 questions**. All questions are **compulsory**.
- ii. This question paper is divided into **2 sections**.
- iii. **Section A** – questions number **1 to 6** are short answer
- iv. **Section B** – questions number **7 to 7** are long answer
- v. There is no overall choice given in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions.
- vi. Use of calculator is NOT allowed.

### Section A

**Question 1.** How are large scale industries different from cottage industries? Explain.

[3 Marks]

#### **Answer: Difference between Large Scale Industries and Cottage Industries**

Cottage industries are small scale industries where production is done at home using simple tools and family labour. They involve less capital investment and produce goods in small quantities. These industries use local raw materials and provide local employment. On the other hand, large scale industries require huge capital investment and advanced technology. They use specialised skilled workers and large machinery to produce goods on a large scale. Production is done in big factories and products are meant for national and international markets.

#### **Key Differences:**

1. **Scale of Production:** Cottage industries produce small quantities whereas large scale

industries produce large quantities.

2. **Capital:** Cottage industries use less capital; large scale industries need large capital.

3. **Labour:** Cottage industries use family or unskilled labour; large scale industries employ skilled and specialised workers.

4. **Technology:** Cottage industries use simple tools; large scale industries use advanced machines.

5. **Location:** Cottage industries are located in homes; large scale industries are located in factories.

This shows how large scale industries differ significantly from cottage industries in size, technology, production, and capital requirements.

**Question 2.** How are small scale industries different from household industries? Explain.

[3 Marks]

**Answer:** Small scale industries and household industries vary significantly in their structure and operation. Small scale industries are established outside of the home, utilizing workshops for production. They employ semi-skilled labor and utilize simple power-driven machines, contributing to local employment and economic growth. In contrast, household industries are the smallest manufacturing units where production occurs at home using local raw materials and simple tools, often involving family members. These products may be for personal consumption or barter and have low commercial emphasis, unlike the broader market focus of small scale industries.

**Question 3.**

Why is 'technological innovation' essential for industries ? Explain.

[2 Marks]

**Answer:** Technological innovation is essential for industries as it drives efficiency, enhances product quality, and enables the development of new products that meet evolving consumer demands. In high-tech industries, such as pharmaceuticals and electronics, extensive research and development lead to advanced manufacturing processes. Automation and mechanization reduce labor costs and waste, improving productivity. Moreover, innovation allows industries to stay competitive by adopting cutting-edge technologies, ultimately leading to sustainable growth and reduced environmental impact.

**Question 4.**

"Transport is an organised industry created to satisfy man's basic need of mobility."

Support the statement.

[2 Marks]

**Answer:** Transport plays a crucial role in modern society, addressing the fundamental human need for mobility. It facilitates the movement of people and goods across various

modes, including land, water, and air. By enhancing the efficiency of production, distribution, and consumption, transport significantly adds value at every stage of the supply chain. The existence of a structured transport network not only supports daily life but also fosters social interaction and economic development, thereby promoting cooperation among communities.

#### Question 5.

Mention any four features of non-metallic minerals in India.

[2 Marks]

**Answer:** Non-metallic minerals in India, such as mica, limestone, dolomite, and phosphate, have several distinct features. Firstly, mica is mainly used in the electrical and electronic industries due to its excellent insulating properties and ability to be split into thin sheets. Secondly, limestone, which is used in cement production, is abundant in regions like Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. Thirdly, dolomite, another important non-metallic mineral, is utilized in the production of glass and ceramics. Lastly, phosphate rock is essential for fertilizer production, supporting agricultural activities in the country. These minerals contribute significantly to local economies through various applications.

#### Question 6.

Mention any four features of 'Geothermal energy' in India.

[2 Marks]

**Answer:** Geothermal energy in India offers several significant features. First, it is a clean and renewable source of energy, which helps reduce greenhouse gas emissions and combat climate change. Second, India has identified geothermal potential in regions like Himachal Pradesh, with a plant commissioned at Manikaran, showcasing ongoing developments in the sector. Third, geothermal energy provides a stable base-load power source, as it is not dependent on weather conditions unlike solar or wind energy. Lastly, the utilization of geothermal energy taps into the natural heat from the Earth, ensuring a sustainable method for power generation, which can be enhanced via the use of hot springs and geysers present in various parts of the country.

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## Section B

**Question 7.** Explain the importance of waterways as a mode of transportation.

[5 Marks]

**Answer: Importance of Waterways as a Mode of Transportation**

Waterways have been used as a means of transport since ancient times. Inland waterways such as rivers, canals, lakes, and coastal areas are important channels for transporting cargo and passengers. One of the greatest advantages of waterways is that

they do not require the construction of roads or railways, which reduces infrastructure costs. Water transport is very fuel-efficient and eco-friendly because water causes less friction than land, thus consuming less energy.

Water transport is also the cheapest mode for carrying heavy and bulky goods over long distances, making it economically beneficial. For example, India has about 14,500 km of navigable waterways, which contribute around 1% to its total transport capacity. The navigability of waterways depends on factors like channel depth and width, continuous water flow, and the technology used.

Although waterways face competition from roads and railways, their ability to carry large volumes cost-effectively remains crucial. Oceanic waterways connect countries worldwide and require only port facilities at the start and end. Thus, waterways are vital for both inland and international trade and passenger travel, providing an efficient and sustainable transport option.

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