

Geography (029)

Section A

1. c) Griffith Taylor ✓
2. d) Ratzel ✓
3. c) to understand the earth as the home of human beings & its sustainability
4. a) only i, ii and iii are correct ✓
5. a) Both A and R are correct and R is correct explanation of A
6. c) foreign trade policy ✓
7. b) iii, iv, i, ii ✓
8. c) only ii, iii and iv are correct ✓
9. a) Both A and R are true and R is correct explanation of A ✓

10. d) ii, iii and ^{only} iv are correct
11. a) only i, ii and iii are correct
12. a) only i, ii and iii are correct
13. a) Rural development
14. c) hamleted settlement
15. d) other commodities
16. a) agriculture and allied products
17. c) Manufactured goods

Section B18.

18.1 Poaching, i.e. illegal hunting has had a negative impact on wild animals as it led to the extinct or endangerment of many species of them.

18.2 In early times, the hunting of animals was limited as the hunters used primitive tools made of stones, twigs and arrows. Thus, less animals were hunted.

18.3 The early man was dependent on his immediate natural environment for subsistence in areas of extreme climatic conditions as they had no other means of survival.

- They depended on the animals they hunted for food

and clothing

- and, the edible plants they gathered.
- ★ [moreover, these activities require only small capital investment and low level of technology.]

19.

19.1 The cultivable waste land has experienced a decrease in 2014-15 as compared to 1950-51 due to rise in population. Thus, to satisfy the rising demand for food, more land is needed for cultivation. Land has also been used for settlements and economic activities like industrialisation.

19.2 The land area under current fallow has been on rise during 2014-15 due to increased cultivation practices, shifting agriculture, use of fertilizers and pesticides. Thus, land loses its fertility due

to intense cropping, crop shifting and erosion.

19.3 Net Sown area has been on continuous increase due to rising population. Thus, to meet the demands for consumption as well as foreign demand of export, more land is to be cultivated.

Section C

20.

20.1 Most of Rhine river lies in the country of Germany.

20.2 The Rhine river connects the industrial areas of Germany and Netherlands.

20.3 Rhine is the world's most heavily used waterway as it flows along the industrial and coal area of Ruhr. Thus, the majority of bulk trade occurs through the Rhine waterways. Moreover, it handles the trade of raw materials of Europe across the entire region and the trade between industrial regions of North East America and North West Europe.

21. a) Population is distributed very unevenly across the world. This uneven distribution is influenced by

a large number of physical, social, economic and cultural factors. Of these factors, the three major ones can be discussed as.

- Climate : climate plays a key role in population distribution across the world as most people prefer to live in areas of moderate and pleasant climate, not extremely hot or cold desert conditions. Thus areas of a pleasant climate attract more people.

ex - the areas around the Mediterranean sea are more populated due to the pleasant warm climate as compared to deserts.

- Water availability : Water is the basis of all economic and domestic activities. All works like washing, cooking, bathing, industrialisation or other human activities compulsorily

need water. Thus areas with adequate water supply are favoured for settlement. ex. most early civilisations and present settlements have developed in areas of river valley.

- Soil fertility: Fertile soil adequately supports all agricultural activities, providing food as well of means of subsistence. All crops are possible. Thus areas of fertile soil are major attraction for people. ex. The Indo-Gangetic Plains are densely populated due to presence of fertile alluvial soil.

22. The Road Network in India is very dense and economically as well as socially significant. Based on their importance and the body responsible for

construction as well as the amount of traffic they handle, roads in India are classified as National Highways, State Roads, District Roads and Rural Roads.

The main features of State Highways are -

- These are maintained and constructed by the State Governments.
- State Highways handle about 4% of the total road traffic in India.
- They connect the state headquarter and capital with important, towns, districts, international airports, seaports and other economically important centres in the city.

23.

Urban waste refers to the broken and discarded materials like CDs, DVDs, glass pieces, polythene, etc.

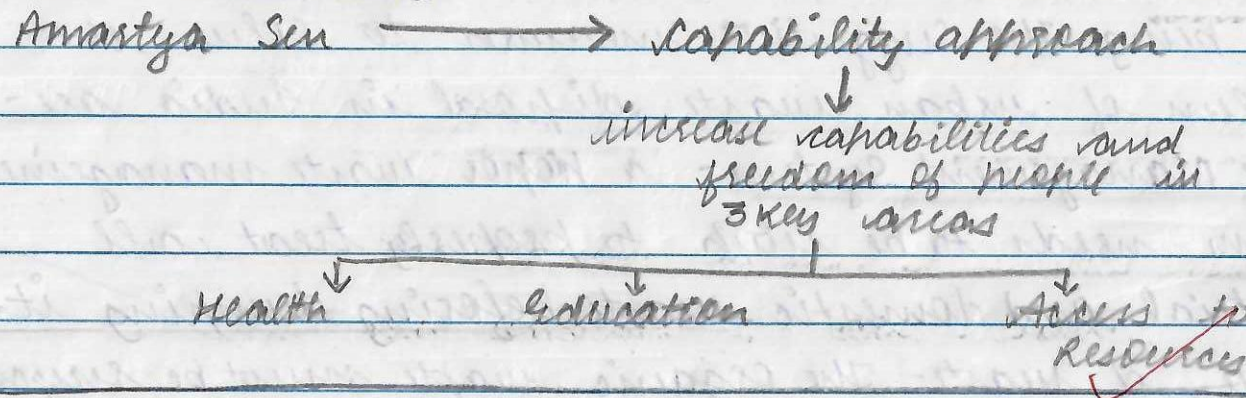
that are discarded carelessly. The urban waste in India poses a major threat to the natural environment as well as the human health and well being. The suggestive measures to solve the problem of urban waste disposal in India are-

- Waste Management System - a proper waste management system needs to be setup to properly treat all industrial and domestic waste before dumping it.
- Recycle of waste - The organic waste must be recycled to be used as a source of energy and manure in fields to increase fertility.
- Public awareness - General awareness has to be increased to make people aware of the impacts of urban waste and the need to recycle it.
- Use of landfills - well protected landfills must be used to discard waste for decomposition instead of throwing it in open.
- Reuse of materials - Old CDs, DVDs, polythene bags, etc. must be reused to reduce urban waste.

Section D

Summary

Q4.



- Professor Amartya Sen, an Indian philosopher, is related to the Capability Approach to Human Development.
- According to this approach, increase in Human development requires to expand the capability of people in the three key areas of human development i.e. Health, Education and Access to Resources.
- The capability can be expanded only when there is an increase in freedom and rights of people to

access these key areas.

- Thus, the approach advocates increase in the freedom and capability of people in the key areas of human development to help them lead a meaningful life, along with dignity.

Summary

Major aspects of human development

↓
Equality

↓
Sustainability

↓
Productivity

↓
Empowerment

The four major aspects or the key pillars of human development are-

- Equality : It refers to that all people have equal opportunities and resources without any discrimination based on caste, gender, race, etc. It means that all

people are treated as equals. Equality is needed in all aspects of society such as female dropouts or caste based biasness.

- Sustainability : It means to use resources such that the same are left for the future generations to use. It implies the judicious use of all resources without discrimination, overuse or exploitation. Using resources sustainably contributes towards sustainable and equal development.
- Productivity : It refers to the work productivity of man power or the productive work of labour. Productive workforce can immensely contribute to the increased development of economy. It can be brought about with investments in health.

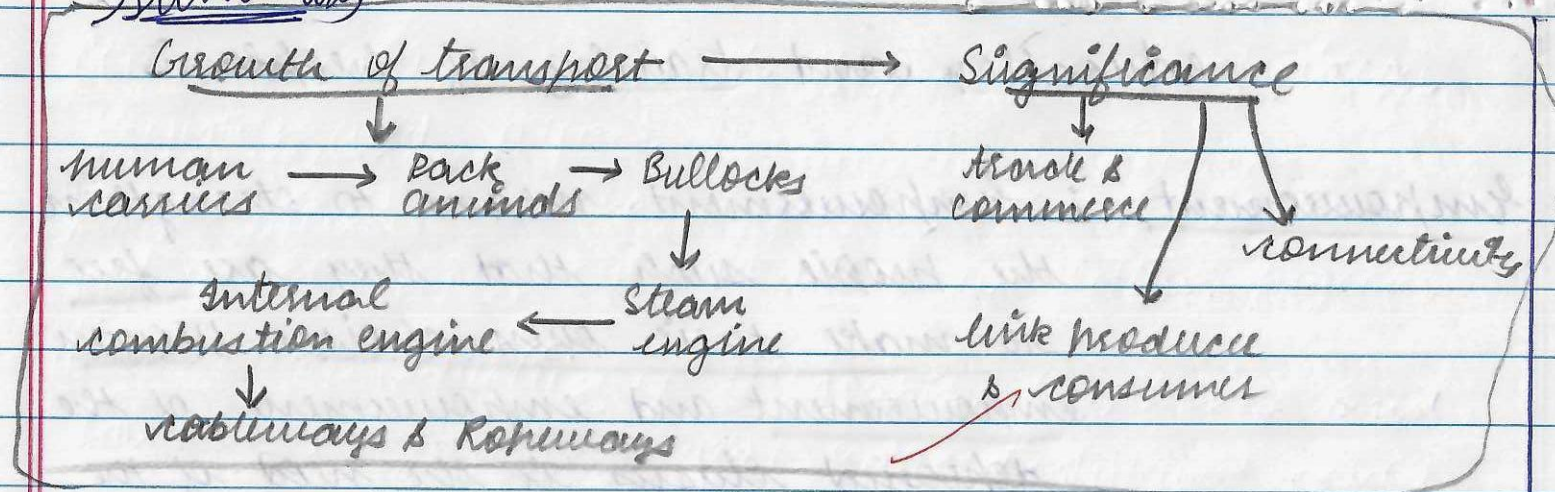
education and training of people.

- Empowerment : Empowerment means to strengthen the people such that they are free to make their own choices. Women empowerment and empowerment of the depressed classes is the need of the hour.

- Thus, all four aspects of human development are a must to be kept in mind while working on the concept of development.

25. ^{b)} ~~a)~~ Transportation refers to the service that fulfills the basic need of mobility of human being from one place to another, via various means of transport.

Summary

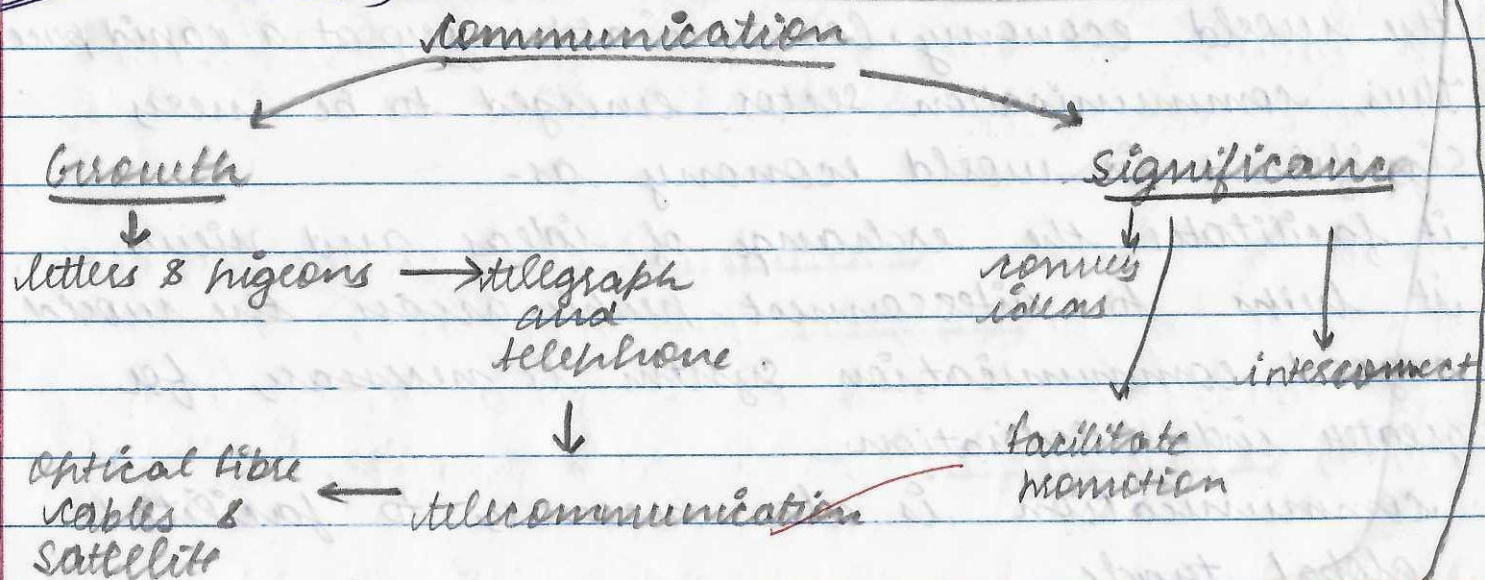


- Transportation is a vital component in world economy as it is necessary for all economic activities.
- The sector has undergone tremendous growth over the past decades as earlier smaller means like cars and pack animals were used.
- With the growth in economy, newer means of transport in air, land and water have developed with special means like Ropeways and cableways.
- Thus, transport has interlinked all countries of the

world, reducing boundary barriers.

- significance of Transport are:
 - it facilitates trade and commerce across the world.
 - it helps in interconnecting people across the globe.
 - it helps to link the producing centres with consumer markets.
 - it facilitates greater tourism.

Summary



- Communication refers to the sharing of ideas, thoughts and views.
- In earlier times, the means of transportation were used as means of communication like letters, pigeons, trains, mails, etc.
- With the introduction of telegraphs, telephones and fax, this dependence was reduced. Internet could convey any idea without physical movement.
- The use of telecommunication like radio, FM, newspapers, TV, and Satellite communication revolutionised the world economy. Communication grew at a rapid pace.
- Thus, communication sector emerged to be very significant in world economy as-
 - it facilitates the exchange of ideas and views.
 - it helps to interconnect people across the world.
 - a good communication system is necessary for greater industrialisation.
 - communication is also necessary to facilitate global trade.

26.

b)

summaryworkers in India

main workers

Marginal workers

Non-workers

approx. 40% - 60% dependent

high in urban
areas while low
in most rural areashigh in hilly
areas for
subsistenceoccupational composition54.6% in
agricultureapprox 4% in
industry41.4% in service
sector

male dominated

shift to
non-agriculturerise in share
of women

- Workers in India are classified into three major categories based on their amount of work-
 - main workers
 - Marginal workers
 - Non workers
- The working population in India accounts for only 40% of total while the other 60% are dependent on them. Of these 40%, the larger number are found in states of Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Kerala, Karnataka, etc. due to large agricultural and industrial sectors.
- In hilly states like Himachal Pradesh, the proportion of working majority is still high as a large number of workforce is needed to perform the near subsistence activities in these regions.
- Union territories also support a large number of

working population.

- Occupational structure refers to the distribution of people across the three sectors of economy, i.e., primary, secondary and tertiary.
- In India, the workers are inclined towards agricultural sector as about 54.6% of workforce is engaged in agriculture and allied activities while only approx. 4% and 41.4% is engaged in industrial sector and other service sector like transport, communication respectively.
- In almost all sectors of economy, it is seen that male workers outnumbers the female workers.
- Recently, there has been a shift in workforce amongst different sectors of economy as the share of agriculture and allied activities has

shown a decline while the share of working population in the industrial and service sectors has increased.

- It has been observed that the share of women participation has shown a rise in the service sector. Moreover, the number of female workers is more than male in agriculture.
- Thus, the working population in India is still very low and unevenly distributed with maximum share in the agricultural sector.
- Both men and women constitute a part of it but men are usually greater in number in manual labour while women are actively participating in service jobs.

27.

b)

summaryHigh Tech Industries

most advanced

application
of R & D.assembly
lineBlue collar
and white
collar workersneatly spaced
low area and segregated

Technopolis

- High Tech Industries or simply 'High Tech' is the most advanced form of manufacturing unit in the world.
- High Tech Industries are the result of application of intense work on Research and Development (R & D). put into practice.
- In such industries, the professional (white collar)

workers constitute to be the major workforce.

- The professional white collar workers outnumber the labourer blue collar workers in such high tech industries.

- The major examples of such high technology industries can be seen as -

- Assembly line production
- Research and Development
- Technological Innovation
- Production of new medications
- etc.

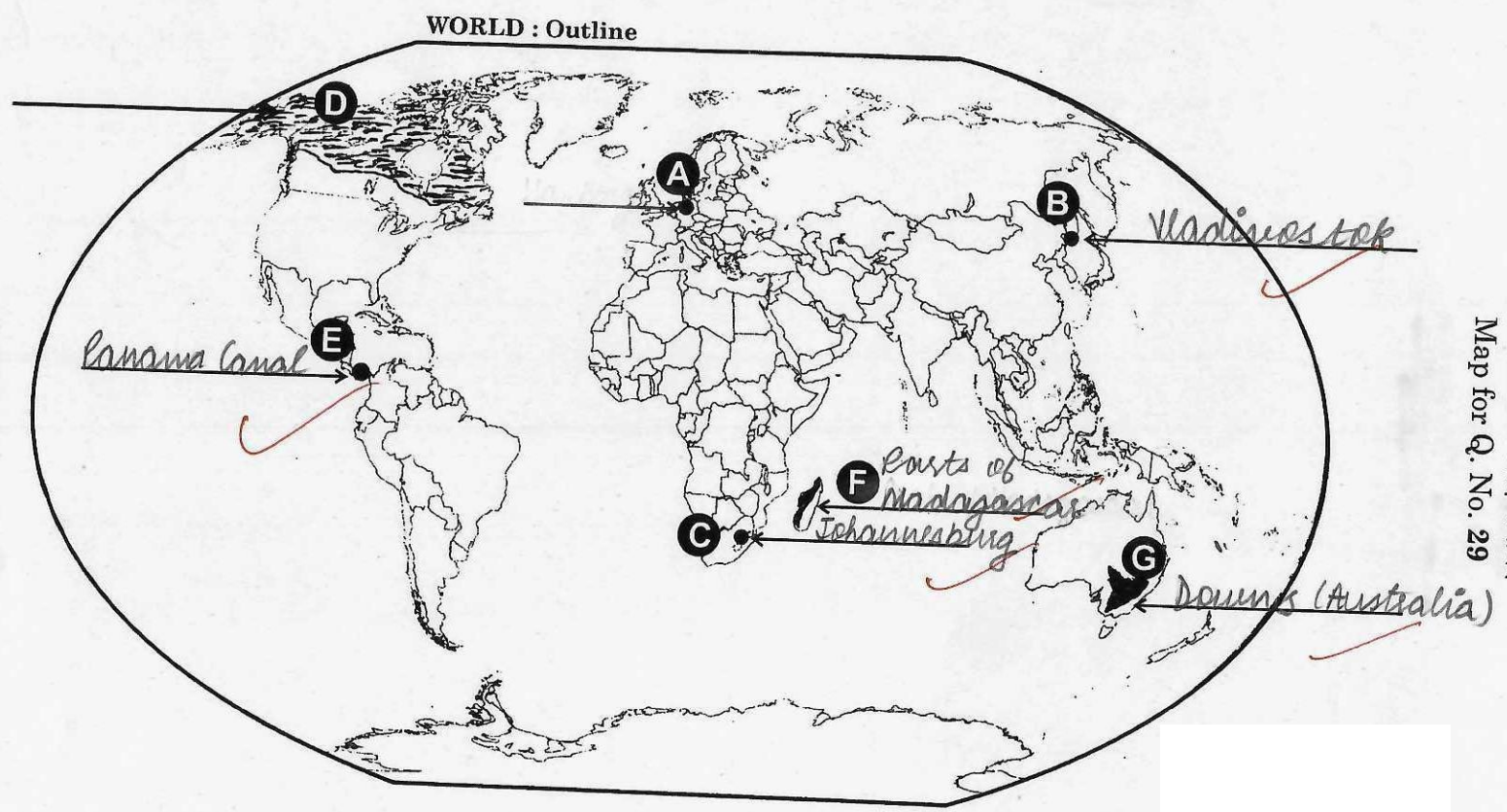
- These high tech industries are characterised by -
Neatly spaced, low located, technically advanced
technology parks made in isolation away
from the urban settlement.

- Under such units, the highly specialised, regionally located and technically advanced centres or parks or cities are known as Technopolis.
- The Silicon Valley and the Silicon forest near Seattle are examples of such highly specialised technopolis.
- Thus, the high tech industries are a new age revolution in the industrial manufacturing sector that contribute towards innovations in application of Research and development around the world.
- The Technology Parks with huge buildings and well shaded offices are the hub of such production activities.

20. a) "Although India is richly endowed with a variety of mineral resources yet distribution of minerals over space is highly uneven".

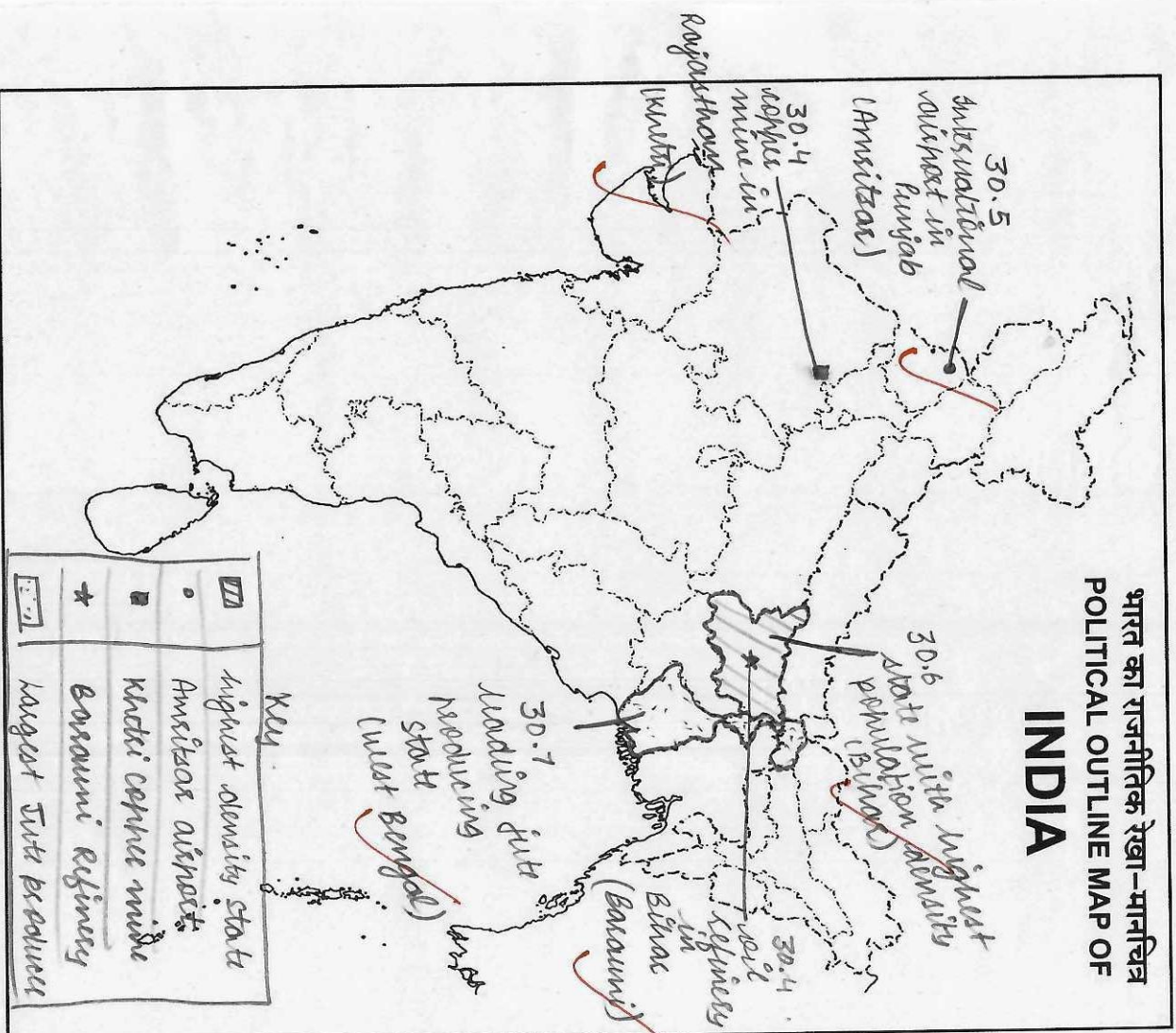
- Minerals are the organic and inorganic compounds with definite physical and chemical properties. In India, the distribution of minerals is very uneven.
- The highly fertile lands of alluvial plains lack in any mineral resource while numerous other areas are rich.
- Almost 90% of India's metallic minerals are found in regions of the peninsular plateau in south.
- Reserves of petroleum are found in Digboi in Assam, Mumbai High, Ankleshwar along Gujarat coast and Mahanadi-Godavari Delta. New reserves of crude oil have been found in areas of
- Krishna-Kaveri delta also.
- Reserves of iron are more prominent in the south

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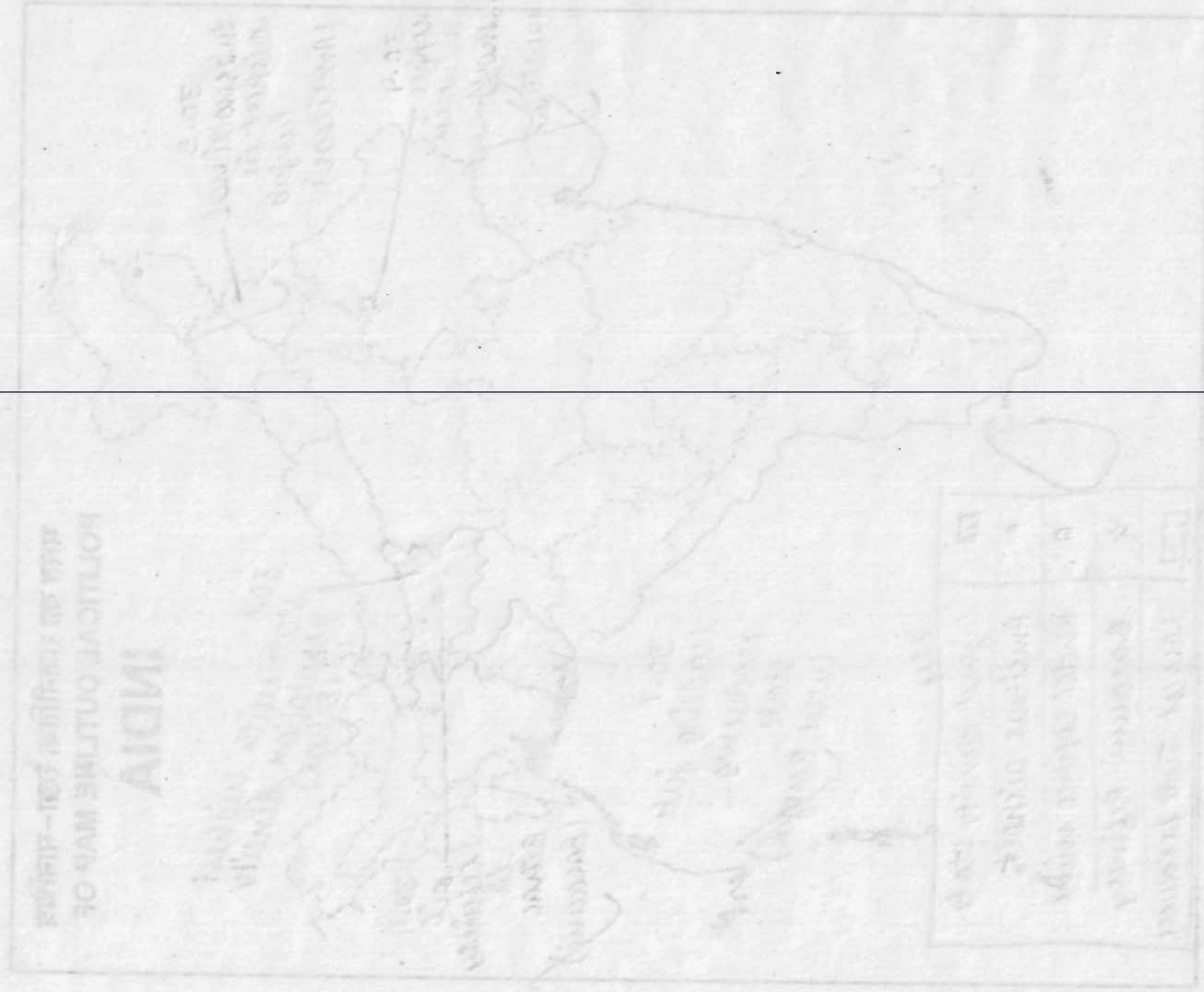




प्रश्न सं. 30 के लिए मानचित्र
Map for Q. No. 30



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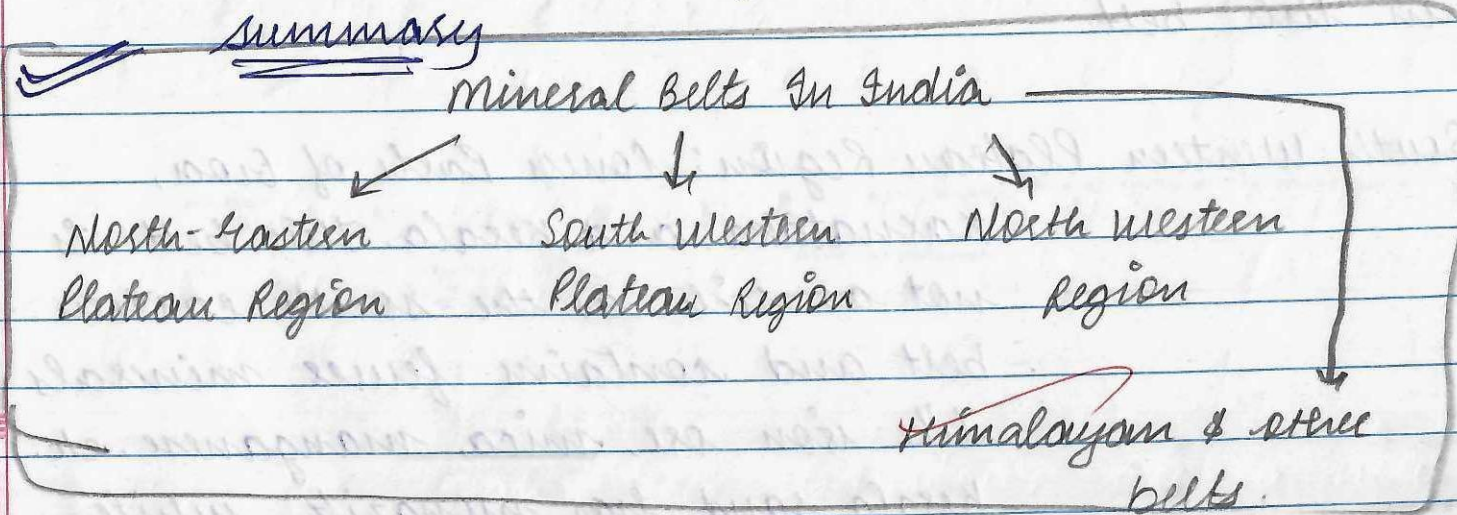


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as well as plateau region in north.



Based on the uneven distribution, mineral belts in India are classified into 3 main and few other minor belts:

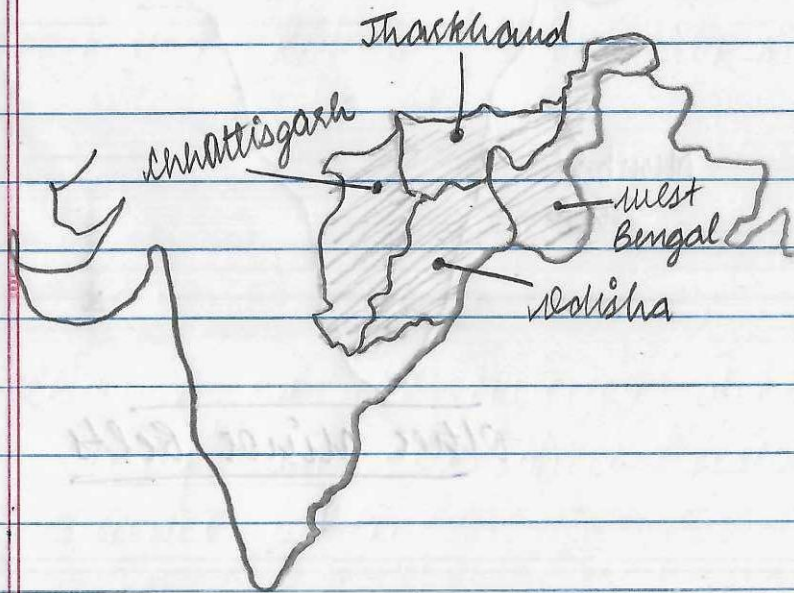
- North Eastern Plateau Belt: It covers areas of Chotanagpur plateau in Jharkhand, Odisha, West Bengal and parts of Chhattisgarh. It is the richest belt of minerals with minerals like iron ore, coal, limestone, bauxite, mica, etc. all in close proximity.

Because of this, all major industries are located in this belt.

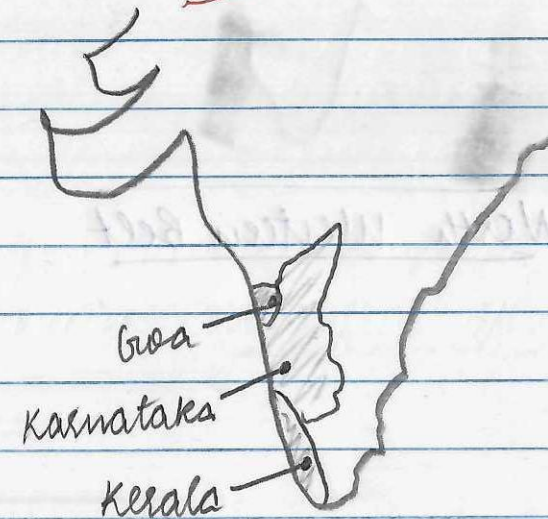
- South Western Plateau Region: Covers parts of Goa, Karnataka and Kerala. This belt is not as rich as the south eastern belt and contains fewer minerals like iron ore, mica, manganese, etc. Kerala sand has monazite while Goa has traces of coal.

- North Western Plateau Region: Covers the states of Gujarat and Rajasthan. This belt mainly contains non-metallic minerals. Gujarat has reserves of crude oil in Ankleshwar while Rajasthan has building minerals like limestone, granite, fuller earth, etc.

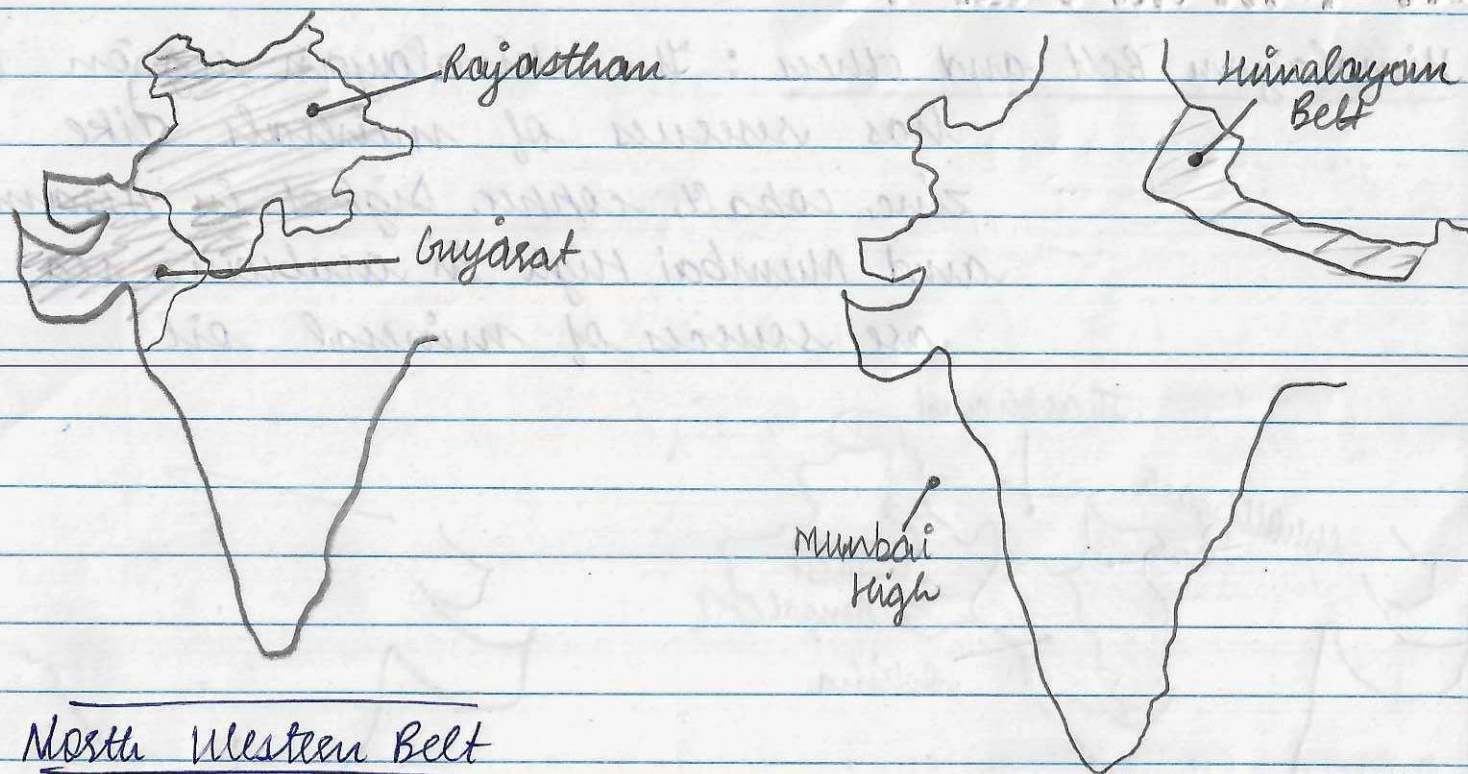
- Himalayan Belt and others : The Himalayan region has reserves of minerals like zinc, cobalt, copper. Digboi in Assam and Mumbai High in Arabian sea are sources of mineral oil.



North Eastern Plateau Belt



South Western Plateau Belt



North Western Belt

Other Minor Belts

Section-E

29. On Map

30. On Map.