Subject: Geography

Day & Date of the Examination: Thursday, 6 April

English

No of supplementary answer-book(s) used: Nil

Person with Disabilities: No

If physically challenged, tick the category:

B = Visually Impaired, D = Dull & Stupid, H = Hearing Impaired, S = Speech Impaired
C = Cerebral Palsied, A = Autistic

Whether writer provided: No

Name of software used: No

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Space for office use
Ans. 1: The two types are:
- Primary Intensive Subsistence Agriculture
- Extensive Subsistence Agriculture

Extensive Subsistence Agriculture Dominated by Paddy and Rice

Intensive Subsistence Agriculture Dominated by other crops like Wheat.

Ans. 2: South Africa

Ans. 3: Bokaro, Dhanbad, Ranchi, etc.

Ans. 4: We can help in the following ways:
- By creating awareness among people
- By using rainwater harvesting structures in our house
By reducing and reversing the utilization of water.

Minerals

Metallic Minerals

Iron

Non-Ferrous Minerals

Fuels

Other Non-Metallic Minerals

The problems are:

Degradation of the land during to water logging and soil alkalinity.
* Ecological imbalance owing to the growing of water intensive cash crops.
* Scarcity of water.

Ans. 7.0 The reasons are:
* The landscape of West Asia is marked with mountains, deserts and long stretch of isolated areas.
  * This makes the development of rail facilities difficult.
  * Hence West Asia is least developed in rail facilities.

Ans. 8. Different standards of population size:
Countries use different standards of population size based on the population and requirements of the country.
For example:

* Colombia - 1500 people
* Portugal and USA - 2500 people
* Italy - 2000 people
* India - 5000 people
* Japan - 3000 people
* Iceland - 300 people

Administrative control:

Some countries like India also stress on the presence of some sort of local government and population density. For example, in India, the density of the urban area is up to 400 persons/km².

Population composition:

Some countries also use population working composition for defining urban areas.
For example - *India: 75% male population in agro- 
agricultural activities
*Italy: 50% population is secondary 
and tertiary activities

Conclusion

Here we can conclude that there is no consensus on what exactly defines a 
village vs a town.

Any. 2. Agro-based Industries

Industries that fall back on economic material derived from agricultural 
activities are known as agro-based industries. 
For example - *Food Processing
* Sugar Industry
* Textile Industry
Their characteristics are:

- **Raw materials:** The raw materials of these industries are derived from agricultural activities and the outputs. For example:
  - Mustard oil - Mustard and rapeseed
  - Sugar - Sugar industry - Sugarcane

- **Location:** Usually moving to access the availability of the agricultural products, these are located in close proximity to the cultivation areas. For example:
  - Sugar industry is located close to the sugarcane growing area.
  - Flower markets are in close proximity to the flower growing areas.
Agri-Business factories - These are the highly mechanized agriculture farms that are held by people who have interests in activities besides agriculture. For example - wheat extensive commercial farming

Mechanization - With the advent of technology, the agro-based industries are highly mechanized. For example - food canning industries are now modelled on industrial scale.

Answer: Knowledge of nature's laws is very important to develop technology.

As the human's gets deeper knowledge of the laws of nature it starts developing...
new technologies

* Thus the nature starts bearing imprints of human endeavour. This is known as fluctuations.

* hands of nature helps in developing technology and technology becomes the harvester of nature.

* For example -

* Artificial Heating

Increase in temperature increases heat. Humans used this to develop artificial heaters to protect themselves from chilling in colder and mountainous regions.
Orchards and Fields

Nature gave us the law of germination and the human being used this to save seeds and develop huge orchards and fields for commercial purposes.

Conclusion

From the above arguments and examples we can conclude that nature provides opportunities and humans make use of these and nearly nature gets humanized.

Ans: 1. Nalbari steel plant located in Assam

11.2: * Main source of power - Koohba Thermal power plant
* Transport facility - Mumbai-Kolkata Railway line, Raipur- Belagavi route and South West Central zone of the railways.
11.3

- * Sumner - Delhi Rajchana Hills and Dvang mine
- * Water - Tandula Tank

Amr. 12. 1: Steil canal

12.2: Its characteristics are:
- * Location - Between Port Said and Port Suez
- * Feature - Joins Mediterranean and Red sea
- * Length - 16 km
- * Width - 15-20 m

* Importance

- Shortening the distance between the Asian countries and West Europe
* Has reduced the distance between Hindupur to Colombo via route.

* Acts as a gateway for trade and commerce to both the Western world and the Eastern world.

* Connects the interior factories of Egypt to the ocean routes.

Ans-13. Reasons for degradation of water are:

* The release of the industrial waste that comes into the rivers. This has been responsible for over 60% of water pollution.
* The surface of the watershed and the fertilizers into the groundwater.

* Acid rains owing to the release of nitrogen and sulphur compounds in the rain.

The values that can help in maintaining the quality of water are—

* Sustainable use — Water should be used sustainably with reducing its usage and using the water again and again. The value of sustainability would help us in conserving the quality of water.

* Proper disposal — The value of proper disposal of waste and industrial effluence will help in
decreasing the contamination of groundwater
and river water

* Awareness -
  Awareness about water as an
  exhaustible and scarce resource should be developed.
  It would help us to prevent the wastage of
  water and help in proper disposal of wastes.

* Self-Reliance -
  The value of self-reliance will
  promote us to harvest groundwater that can
  be helpful in bringing down the contamination
  of water's quality by no changing and reflushing
  groundwater.
Communication refers to the flow of ideas, messages, and views from one place to the another. Communication has become the basis of the modern globalized world.

**Personal Communication**
- Personal Communication
- Mass Communications
  - Mass Media

It refers to the means of communication that work on the level of an individual and are used for the communication.
For the following purposes:
* From one person to another
* For a certain group.

The characteristics are as:

• This sort of communication is used on a small scale to address a person or a small group.
• This sort of communication has seen new revolution with the development of digital and mobile phones.
• These services have speed up the field of personal communication with the time being reduced from days to a few seconds.
• These types of communications are used to cater to a person's feelings and are not universal.
• Examples: mobile phones, messengers, emails, letters, etc.
Mass Communication

It refers to those means of communication that are focused on the level of the masses for addressing the needs of the whole society.

The characteristics are:

- This sort of communication is used on a large scale to address the whole society.
- This category of communication was revolutionized with the development of satellite technology.
- They address the needs of larger public and masses.
- They are usually for entertainment purposes or for giving messages, for example, TV, radio, Facebook, etc.
Human Development refers to the process of enlarging the people's choices and capabilities in various ways which encompass all the needs such as health, education, and social security to the need of a sound living environment.

The classification is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>No. of Countries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Very high</td>
<td>Above 0.808</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>Between 0.700 - 0.808</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Between 0.551 - 0.699</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Below 0.550</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The characteristics of the groups are as:

* very high

These are the countries which have been developed and are good in human rights. Most of these countries are in East Europe. For example, Denmark, Norway etc.

* high

It consists of the countries who have been unstable, colonized powers and were a part of the 19th century industrial revolution. They are the developed countries of the Global North; for example, Britain, France, etc.

* medium

It consists of countries who have done well in recent decades. These countries have felt the burnt of colonial power
and came into existence in post-World War II period, for example: India, Kazakhstan etc.

Now, it consists of the third world countries who have felt the brunt of attempted and in reality, civil wars and dictatorship. Most of these countries are in Africa, for example, Nigeria, Argentina.

Annex 1: International trade — it refers to the trade on a global level that is undertaken through the transfer of commodities among various countries. In it, a country can grant the status of most-favored-nation status to another country.
In modern times, international trade is the basis of world economy. The reasons are:

- International trade has increased the choices of consumers and has become the lifeline of world economy. For example, Walmart.
- International trade is the result of geographical imbalances which have been undermining the contemporary world. For example, concentration of oil in a few countries.
- The modern world has become more of a global village owing to globalization and thus international trade is the basis of world economy. For example, the greatest film of entertainment. Most of the countries have liberalized their economy to conduct international trade freely.
The rise of WTO as an international organisation has aimed the focus for international trade free of tariffs.

The formation of regional trading blocks to strengthen the trade relations has emphasized international trade. For example, NAFTA, SAARC etc.

The dependence of the countries on the international trade has accentuated its basic of the world economy. For example, India's dependence on oil is important.

The commercial ventures have also been the reason of international trade's increasing importance. For example: financing, outsourcing etc.

Conclusion:

Hence, we can conclude that international trade is the basic of world economy in modern times.
Ans: 17. Migration is a response of uneven distribution of opportunities as:

* People tend to migrate from areas of low opportunity and low levels of basic needs to other areas of higher level and better opportunities.

* The opportunities for jobs and education are much better in cities than in villages.

* The political stability provides opportunities for more benefits.

Thus we can conclude that the migration is a response to the uneven distribution of opportunities.
Economic Consequences

They are economic consequences of migration.

Remittances

These are the major benefits of the migration. People send remittances to their homes and relatives in India and other parts of the world. These nodes are most of the remittances which are lifelines of the people in villages.

Brain Drain

It is the loss of human resources. People tend to settle in countries and go to work in other countries. India faces a major problem of brain drain.
This is the negative consequence of migration. Migrants leave as a result of high rate of migration for job opportunities. These migrants leave with bad memories and sanitation.

Ans. 18. Non-conventional sources of energy—It refers to those resources which are eco-friendly and generate high amount of energy.

The four sources are—

1. Nuclear power—It uses the energy stored in an atom to release pent energy. This type of energy is very much efficient and is
Inertiable for example - Kursaleh Nuclear Power plant.

* Solar Energy
It uses photovoltaic cells to trap heat energy and convert it into electricity. This is very efficient and inertiable for example - solar heaters, solar cookers.
This energy is usually used for heating purposes.

* Wind Energy
Wind driven turbines are used to convert kinetic energy into electricity. This is very much eco-friendly for example - wind energy plans to be installed in Japan.

* Geothermal power
It uses the warmth of the
Earth and the hot water geysers to generate electricity. This type of energy very effective in hilly areas and high pressure areas. This sort of energy is eco-friendly and much sustainable. For example, Himachal is one of the places where it is used.

* Bio-fuel Energy

It uses the waste and co-wastes to generate energy. This helps in effective management of waste. It generates highly efficient energy. For example, plants in Delhi.

Amoeba Services

It refers to non-tangible goods that are provided to the people to improve the working of a specific child. Therefore, with the help of a specific child, these are
Significance of services

- Services have become the lifeline of the modern economic system.
- Outsourcing and the KPO services have emerged as the backbone of economy.
- Also, tertiary services of the diplomats are significant for planning.
- The government's services are also important.
- For example, the borders of Member and Non-member countries.
- The professional services of specific persons are also important.

Growth of service sector

- How service sectors include such as grocery shops, restaurants, plumbers, etc.
- High-skilled services include teaching, lawyer, etc., which can be outsourced.
Certain individuals only.

With the passage of time, the government has undertaken certain services such as road construction, etc., to itself.

Professional services have developed with the advent of economic development.

Golf course engineers, in an open area, but a professional person requires specific training.

Personal services have been growing for various duties like domestication, cleaning, etc.

**Conclusion**

Thus, we can conclude that the service sector has grown significantly and has become the backbone of modern economic development in the United...

Its major objectives are:

- Introducing the domestic economy with the world economy.
- Opening up the economy to induce foreign direct investment in domestic industries.
- Ending the license regime and allowing private investment in the domestic industries in light of industries that are sustainable.
- Increasing job opportunities in the country by allowing foreign industries and foreign investment to generate jobs.
Role of Globalisation

- Globalisation has helped in bringing development in the domestic sector through FDI.
- FDI has helped in setting up industries which have generated job opportunities.
- Globalisation has helped in attracting research and development by increasing competition.
- Globalisation has increased the foreign direct investment in the country.
- It has helped in spurring up economic growth by FDI.

Conclusion - Thus we can conclude that globalisation has helped a lot in achieving these objectives.