

Sample Question Paper, 2021-22

(Issued by CBSE Board on 14th January, 2022)

GEOGRAPHY

(Term-II)

SOLVED

Time allowed : 2 Hours

Max. Marks : 35

General Instructions :

1. Question paper is divided into 5 sections A ,B,C,D & E
2. In section A question number 1 to 3 are Very Short Answer type questions. Attempt any 3 questions.
3. In section B question number 4 is Source based question.
4. In section C question number 5 & 6 are Short Answer based questions.
5. In section D question number 7 to 9 are Long Answer based questions.
6. In section E question number 10 is a Map based question.

Section A - Very Short Answer

[2 × 3 = 6 Marks]

Attempt all questions.

1. Explain the prominent features of Traditional Large Scale industrial regions.
2. Define Tertiary Activities.
3. Differentiate between retail trading and wholesale trading.

OR

Differentiate between departmental stores and chain stores.

Section B - Source Based Questions

[3 × 1 = 3 Marks]

4. 'Manufacturing Industry'
Manufacturing means 'to make by hand'. However, now it includes goods 'made by machines'. It is essentially a process which involves transforming raw materials into finished goods of higher value for sale in local or distant markets. Conceptually, an industry is a geographically located manufacturing unit maintaining books of accounts and records under a management system. As the term industry is comprehensive, it is also used as synonymous with 'manufacturing'. When one uses terms like 'steel industry' and 'chemical industry', one thinks of factories and processes. But there are many secondary activities which are not carried on in factories such as what is now called the 'entertainment industry' and 'Tourism industry', etc. So for clarity, the longer expression 'manufacturing industry' is used.

Attempt all questions.

- 4.1 What do you understand by the term Manufacturing?
- 4.2 "Manufacturing involves value addition." Explain with a suitable example.
- 4.3 Name two industries that provide services rather than production of goods.

Section C - Short Answer

[2 × 3 = 6 Marks]

5. "Road transport plays a vital role in the promotion of trade and tourism in the world." Support this statement with three suitable arguments.
6. Satellites and computers have brought revolutionary changes in the present life of the people. Elaborate the statement with three suitable examples.

OR

Evaluate the role and importance of roads in the economic development of India?

Section D - Long Answer

[3 × 5 = 15 Marks]

7. How do Quaternary services differ from Tertiary services? Give three reasons why the service sector in developing and developed countries is growing faster than the manufacturing sector?
8. How is the use of plastic bags harmful for environmental degradation? Evaluate it by citing suitable reasons.

OR

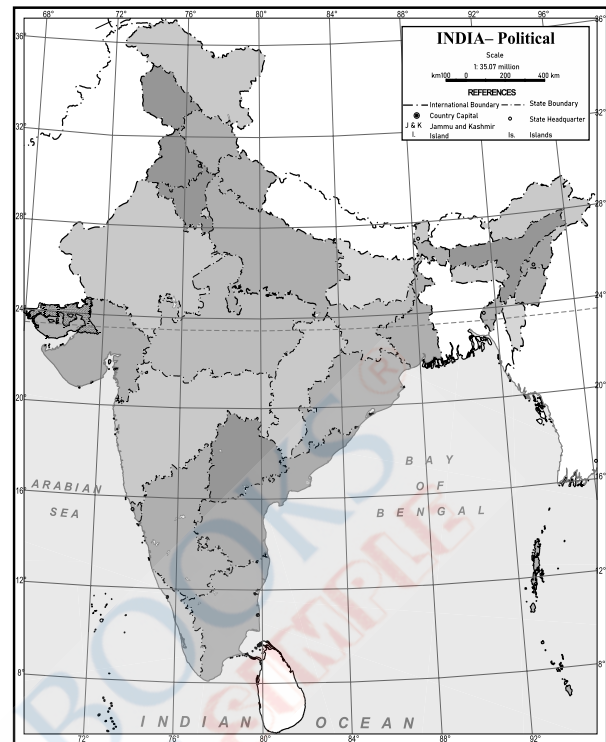
The disposal of urban waste has become a serious concern for the local authorities. Analyze the statement with suitable examples.

9. Attaining Sustainable development in the command area requires major thrust upon the measures to achieve ecological sustainability. Highlight the measures proposed to promote sustainable development in the command area of Indira Gandhi Rajasthan Canal.

Section E - Map

[1 × 5 = 5 Marks]

10. On the outline map of India indicate and mark the following features (**Attempt any 5**).
- Iron ore mines of Chhattisgarh
 - Oil Refinery located in Uttar Pradesh.
 - The largest Lignite coal mines.
 - Easternmost terminal of East-West Corridor
 - Southernmost Metropolitan city connected by Golden Quadrilateral.
 - Oldest Copper mines of Rajasthan.



□□□

CBSE Marking Scheme Answers 2021-22

SECTION A (VSA)

Attempt all questions

2×3=6

- Traditional industrial regions can be recognized by:
 - High proportion of employment in manufacturing industry. High-density housing, often of inferior type, and poor services. Unattractive environment, for example, pollution, waste heaps, and so on.
 - Problems of unemployment, emigration and derelict land areas caused by closure of factories.
- Tertiary activities involve the commercial output of services rather than the production of tangible goods. Common examples are the work of a plumber, electrician, technician, launderer, barber, shopkeeper, driver, cashier, teacher, doctor, lawyer and publisher etc.
- The business activities concerned with the sale of goods directly to the consumers known as retail trading, while wholesale trading constitutes bulk business through numerous intermediary merchants.

OR

Departmental stores delegate the responsibility and authority to departmental heads for purchasing of commodities, while chain stores are able to purchase merchandise most economically, often going so far as to direct the goods to be manufactured to their specifications.

SECTION B (SOURCE BASED QUESTION)

- Manufacturing literally means 'to make by hand'. However, now it includes goods 'made by machines'.
- It is essentially a process which involves transforming raw materials into finished goods of higher value. Example; Raw cotton is transformed to more valuable threads and then threads are further transformed into more valuable fabric.(Any other relevant example)
- The 'entertainment industry' and 'Tourism industry'

SECTION C (SHORT ANSWER)

Question no. 5 & 6

2×3=6

- Transport is a service or facility by which people, materials and manufactured goods are physically carried from one location to another.

It is an organized industry created to satisfy man's basic need of mobility.

Modern society requires speedy and efficient transport systems to assist in the production, distribution and consumption of goods.

At every stage in this complex system, the value of the material is significantly enhanced by transportation.

The opening-up of tourist areas has been aided by improvement in transport facilities. Travel is easier by car, with better road systems.

6. Satellites touch human lives in many ways. Every time we use a cell phone to call a friend, send an SMS or watch a popular programme on cable television, we are using satellite communication.

These have rendered the unit cost and time of communication invariant in terms of distance.

Today weather forecasting through television is a boon in saving the loss of life and property.

As billions use the Internet each year, cyberspace will expand the contemporary economic and social space of humans through email, e-commerce, e-learning and e-governance.

The Internet together with fax, television and radio will be accessible to more and more people cutting across place and time.

It is these modern communication systems, more than transportation that has made the concept of global village a reality

OR

India has the 2nd largest road network in the world.

Importance of Roadways in India:

1. It provides better connectivity between Rural and Urban areas and hence advancement of Rural India occurs.
2. During the transportation of goods from ports to their destination it is very important to have better Road connectivity so that time, fuel and money can be saved and hence ultimate economic development occurs.
3. To link every remotest area (J&K, Northeast part, mountainous regions etc) with the mainstream of economy it's very much important to have better connectivity so that overall development of those people can be ensured.
4. Even road connectivity is very important in linking Intra-state Urban areas and Inter-states for better transportation of various goods and services and hence for overall development in terms of saving time, money etc and reduction in pollution and CO₂ emission level.
5. Rural economy would be connected with urban economy.
6. Faster accessibility of health, education and other facilities.
7. Import and export will improve.
8. Internal security will improve. If it is improved in North Eastern states and militancy affected areas.
9. Social connectivity will improve.

(Any three relevant points)

SECTION D (LONG ANSWER)

Question no. 7 to 9

3×5=15

7. The activities which involve intangible outputs and are relatively attached from material production such as the services of a technician or a teacher are referred to as Tertiary activities.

The activities concerning knowledge such as education, information, research and development and more intellectual activities where the major task is to think, research and develop ideas are quaternary activities.

The rising per capita income in both, developed and developing countries has generated proportionately larger increases in the many kinds of services.

There is also demand for educational services at all levels with the increase in the demand for literacy and computer skills at the workplace.

Demand for non-direct production workers is also increasing proportionally in most manufacturing companies as these companies need more clerical staff, sales people, research and other workers.

Medical services have also increased in Europe, North America and Japan because of an increase in demand for medical care from the elderly population.

The increasing value of time has led to more household functions being accomplished outside of home.

- Chemicals added to plastics are absorbed by human bodies. Some of these compounds have been found to alter hormones or have other potential human health effects.
- Plastic debris, laced with chemicals and often ingested by marine animals, can injure or poison wildlife.
- Floating plastic waste, which can survive for thousands of years in water, serves as mini transportation devices for invasive species, disrupting habitats.
- Plastic buried deep in landfills can leach harmful chemicals that spread into groundwater.
- Around 4 percent of world oil production is used as a feedstock to make plastics, and a similar amount is consumed as energy in the process.

OR

The problem of overcrowded, congested and insufficient infrastructure of urban areas results in accumulation of huge urban waste. There are two sources of urban waste. Household or domestic sources and industrial or commercial sources. The mismanagement of urban waste disposal is a serious problem in big cities.

Tons of waste come out daily in metropolitan cities and are burnt. The smoke released from the waste pollutes the air. Lack of sewers or other means to dispose of human excretes safely and the inadequacy of garbage collection sources adds to water pollution. The concentration of industrial units in and around urban centres gives rise to a series of environmental problems.

Dumping of industrial waste into rivers is the major cause of water pollution. The solid waste generation continues to increase in both absolute and per capita in cities.

This improper disposal of solid waste attracts rodents and flies which spread diseases. The thermal plants release a lot of smoke and ash in the air. For example, a plant producing 500mw electricity releases 2000 tons of ash which is difficult to manage.

9. Seven measures proposed to promote sustainable development in the command area are meant to restore ecological balance.

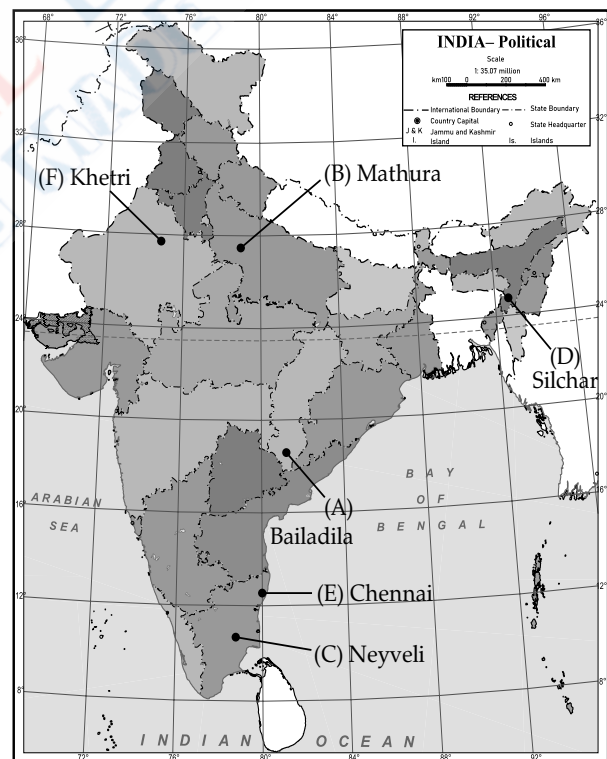
- (i) The first requirement is strict implementation of water management policy. The canal project envisages protective irrigation in Stage-I and extensive irrigation of crops and pasture development in Stage-II.
- (ii) In general, the cropping pattern shall not include water intensive crops. It shall be adhered to and people shall be encouraged to grow plantation crops such as citrus fruits.
- (iii) The CAD programmes such as lining of water courses, land development and leveling and warabandi system (equal distribution of canal water in the command area of outlet) shall be effectively implemented to reduce the conveyance loss of water.
- (iv) The areas affected by water logging and soil salinity shall be reclaimed.
- (v) The eco-development through afforestation, shelterbelt plantation and pasture development is necessary particularly in the fragile environment of Stage-II.
- (vi) The social sustainability in the region can be achieved only if the land allottees having poor economic background are provided adequate financial and institutional support for cultivation of land.

- (vii) The economic sustainability in the region cannot be attained only through development of agriculture and animal husbandry. The agricultural and allied activities have to develop along with other sectors of the economy. This shall lead to diversification of economic base and establishment of functional linkages between basic villages, agro-service centers and market centers.

(Any five points)

SECTION E (MAP)

10. On the outline map of India indicate and mark the following features (Attempt any 5). $1 \times 5 = 5$
- a) Iron ore mines located in Southern most part of Chhattisgarh (Bailadila)
 - b) Oil Refinery located in Uttar Pradesh. (Mathura)
 - c) The largest Lignite coal mines. (Neyveli)
 - d) Easternmost terminal of East-West Corridor. (Silchar)
 - e) Southern Metropolitan city connected by Golden Quadrilateral. (Chennai)
 - f) Oldest Copper mines of Rajasthan (Khetri)



Solved Paper, 2021-22

GEOGRAPHY

Term-I, Set-4

Series : SSJ/2

Question Paper

Code No. 064/2/4

Time allowed : 90 Minutes

Max. Marks : 35

General Instructions:

- (i) This question paper contains **three** Sections.
- (ii) **Section - A** has **24** questions. Attempt any **20** questions.
- (iii) **Section - B** has **24** questions. Attempt any **20** questions.
- (iv) **Section - C** has **12** questions. Attempt any **10** questions.
- (v) All questions carry equal marks.
- (vi) There is no negative marking.

Section-A

There are 24 questions in this Section. Attempt any 20 questions.

1. Which one of the following physical factor is responsible for the uneven distribution of population in India?
 - (a) Availability of water
 - (b) Agricultural development
 - (c) Transport network
 - (d) Urbanization
2. Which of the following group of countries, Indians mainly migrated in third wave of migration?
 - (a) United States of America, Canada, United Kingdom
 - (b) Japan, China, Vietnam
 - (c) Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore
 - (d) Mauritius, Fiji, Sri Lanka
3. Which of the following sectors has the highest percentage of working population in India?
 - (a) Commerce
 - (b) Agriculture
 - (c) Manufacturing
 - (d) Trade
4. Which one of the following is a social consequence of migration?
 - (a) Growth of unplanned settlements
 - (b) Intermixing of cultures
 - (c) Increase in urban population
 - (d) Depletion of ground water
5. In rural settlements people mainly depend on which of the following sectors for their livelihood?
 - (a) Primary
 - (b) Secondary
 - (c) Tertiary
 - (d) Quaternary
6. Choose the characteristics of clustered settlements?
 - (a) Mainly found in Himachal Pradesh
 - (b) Mainly found in lower valleys of the Himalayas.
 - (c) Mainly found in Rajasthan.
 - (d) Mainly found in fertile alluvial plains.
7. Which of the following is an example of 'modern town'?
 - (a) Surat
 - (b) Jaipur
 - (c) Lucknow
 - (d) Agra
8. Which of the following is developed as the satellite town of Delhi?
 - (a) Panipat
 - (b) Rohtak
 - (c) Mathura
 - (d) Meerut
9. Which one of the following river comes under East Flowing Rivers of Group-2?
 - (a) Mahanadi
 - (b) Godavari
 - (c) Kaveri
 - (d) Swarnarekha
10. Which of the following States has the highest percentage of irrigated area through wells and tube wells?
 - (a) Punjab
 - (b) Haryana
 - (c) Uttar Pradesh
 - (d) Madhya Pradesh
11. 'Haryali Watershed Development Project' is run by which of the following?
 - (a) Non-Governmental Organization
 - (b) Local Self Government
 - (c) State Government
 - (d) Central Government
12. In which one of the following States, Kund or Tanka is mainly used for rain water harvesting?
 - (a) Rajasthan
 - (b) Maharashtra
 - (c) Andhra Pradesh
 - (d) Gujarat
13. Which one of the following is often been described as transport network?
 - (a) Respiratory system
 - (b) Arteries of circulation
 - (c) Blood circulation
 - (d) Heart circulation
14. Who among the following defined Human Geography as —'conception resulting from a more synthetic knowledge of the physical laws governing our earth and of the relations between the living beings which inhabit it'?

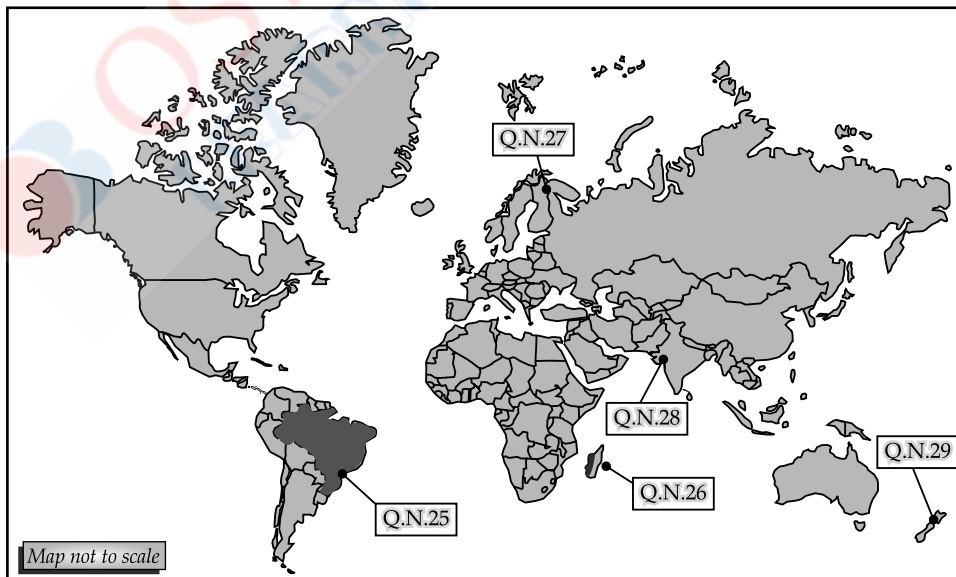
- (a) Ratzel
(b) Ellen C. Semple
(c) Paul Vidal de la Blache
(d) Griffith Taylor
15. Which of the following school of thoughts is related to the different aspects of social well-being of the people?
(a) Behaviouralistic (b) Humanistic
(c) Radical (d) Utopian
16. Who among the following has said —'Asia has many places where people are few and few place where people are very many'?
(a) Prof. Amartya Sen (b) Dr. Mahbub-ul-Haq
(c) Thomas Malthus (d) George B. Cressey
17. Choose the 'push factor' of migration from the followings:
(a) Socio-economic backwardness
(b) Pleasant climate
(c) Security of life and property
(d) Peace and stability
18. Which one of the following has played an important role to decline in death rate rapidly throughout the world?
(a) Big Hospitals chain
(b) Revolution in surgery
(c) Medical help through insurance scheme
(d) Inoculation against epidemics communicable diseases
19. Which is the main objective of development according to Nobel Laureate Amartya Sen?
(a) Increase in brotherhood
(b) Increase in freedom
(c) Increase in democracy
(d) Increase in equality
20. Which one of the following organisations proposed the 'Basic Needs Approach'?
(a) International Labour Organisation
(b) United Nations Development Programme
(c) World Health Organisation
(d) International Monetary Fund
21. Which one of the following countries comes under 'Medium level of Human Development'?
(a) Norway (b) Canada
(c) India (d) Singapore
22. Which one of the following activities comes under 'Primary Activities'?
(a) Pastoralism
(b) Weaving Basket
(c) Milk Vending
(d) Tailoring
23. Choose the physical factor effecting mining:
(a) Demand of Mineral
(b) Technological Knowledge
(c) Infrastructure Development
(d) Size of occurrence of the mineral deposits
24. Choose the feature of 'open cost mining' from the followings:
(a) Cheapest way of mining.
(b) It requires lifts drills.
(c) It requires ventilation system.
(d) It has high labour cost.

Section-B

There are 24 questions in the Section. Attempt any 20 questions.

Question No. 25-29 are based on map and are mandatory to attempt.

Study the given map and answer the questions that follows:



25. Choose the largest country (in terms of area) of South America Continent:
(a) Argentina (b) Brazil
(c) Chile (d) Panama
26. Which of the following is an important area of nomadic herding?
(a) Madagascar (b) Southern Africa
(c) South Eastern Africa (d) Central Africa

27. Choose the sea port of Europe:
 (a) Vancouver (b) Durban
 (c) North Cape (d) Belem
28. Choose a mega city of the world:
 (a) Colombo (b) Perth
 (c) Islamabad (d) Mumbai
29. Choose the major air port of New Zealand:
 (a) Perth
 (b) Johannesburg
 (c) Santiago
 (d) Auckland

Attempt any 15 questions from Q. No. 30 to 48:

30. Arrange the following approaches in ascending order on the basis of time and choose the correct option.
 I. Areal differentiation
 II. Spatial organisation
 III. Exploration and description
 IV. Regional analysis
 (a) I, II, III, IV (b) IV, III, II, I
 (c) III, IV, I, II (d) II, I, IV, III
31. Match the Column I with Column II and choose the correct option:

Column-I (Sub-fields of Human Geography)		Column-II (Interface with Sister Discipline of Social Science)	
A.	Behavioural Geog-raphy	i.	Sociology
B.	Cultural Geography	ii.	Epidemiology
C.	Gender Geography	iii.	Psychology
D.	Medical Geography	iv.	Anthropology

Options:

- (a) A-i B-ii C-iii D-iv
 (b) A-iii B-iv C-i D-ii
 (c) A-iv B-iii C-ii D-i
 (d) A-ii B-i C-iv D-iii
32. Which of the following is the feature of 'plantation agriculture'?
- (a) It is a single crop specialization.
 (b) It is multi crop specialization.
 (c) It an example of subsistence agriculture.
 (d) Cultivation is done with the help of very primitive tools.
33. Which one of the following countries has officially proclaimed the Gross National Happiness (GNH) as the measure of the country's progress?
- (a) Nepal (b) Bhutan
 (c) Vietnam (d) Japan
34. Which of the following formula is correct to know the actual growth of population?
- (a) Birth + Death – in migration + out migration
 (b) Birth + Death + in migration – out migration
 (c) Birth – Death – in migration + out migration

- (d) Birth – Death + in migration – out migration
35. Which one of the following continents has the highest population growth rate?
 (a) Asia (b) Europe
 (c) Africa (d) South America
36. Which one of the following is related of 'Kolkhoz'?
 (a) Co-operative farming
 (b) Collective farming
 (c) Truck farming
 (d) Garden farming
37. Choose the **incorrect** statement regarding commercial livestock rearing
 (a) Commercial livestock rearing is associated with Western culture.
 (b) Pearls are formed to regulate the grazing.
 (c) Move from one place to another depending on the amount of pastures.
 (d) When the grass of one parcel is grazed animals are moved to another parcel.
38. Which of the following pair is correct?
 (a) Mediterranean Agriculture – Production of citrus fruits
 (b) Mixed Farming – dominated cultivation
 (c) Primitive Subsistence Agriculture – Mechanised grain farming
 (d) Intensive Subsistence Agriculture – Jhuming farming
39. Study the following statements I and II and choose the correct option.
 I. The decades 1951-1981 are referred to as the period of population explosion in India.
 II. During this period a rapid fall in the mortality rate and high fertility rate in the country.
- Option:**
 (a) Only I is correct
 (b) Only II is correct
 (c) I and II both are wrong
 (d) I and II both are correct, II correctly explain the I.
40. Which one of the following countries has the highest immigration by the last residence in India?
 (a) Sri Lanka (b) Bangladesh
 (c) Pakistan (d) Nepal
41. Match the Column I with Column II and choose the correct the correct option:

Column-I		Column-II	
i.	Medieval town	A.	Modinagar
ii.	Mining town	B.	Varanasi
iii.	Industrial town	C.	Jaipur
iv.	Ancient town	D.	Raniganj

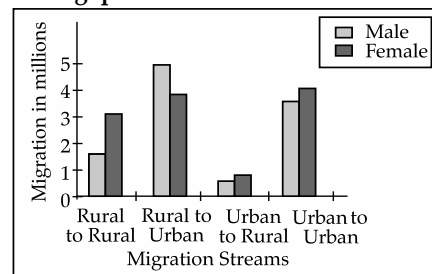
- i ii iii iv
 (a) A B C D
 (b) B A D C
 (c) C D A B
 (d) D C B A

42. In India often females move out from their parental houses after marriage. Which one of the following States, the case is reverse ?
 (a) Kerala (b) Karnataka
 (c) Meghalaya (d) Arunachal Pradesh
43. The main reason of intra migration in India is
 (a) Employment (b) Education
 (c) Health (d) Pleasant Climate
44. In which one of the size classes has the highest number of towns in India?
 (a) I (b) II
 (c) III (d) IV
45. Choose the correct pair of the following:
 (a) Garrison town — Ambala
 (b) Tourist — Saharanpur
 (c) Mining town — Kolkata
 (d) Administrative town — Singrauli
46. Which of the following is the most important objective of 'Smart City' Mission?
 (a) To develop road network
 (b) To expand the city
 (c) To provide sustainable environment
 (d) To provide employment opportunities
47. In which of the size class of urban centres India has the highest population?
 (a) I (b) II
 (c) III (d) IV
48. Which one of the following is the feature of 'National Water Policy'?
 (a) Should be least use of water.
 (b) Should be clean rivers.
 (c) Should be conserve water in each house.
 (d) Awareness as a scarce resource should be fostered.
- among the peninsular Indian States. States like Assam, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Jharkhand, Odisha have moderate densities. The hill states of the Himalayan region and North eastern states of India (excluding Assam) have relatively low densities while the Union Territories (excluding Andaman and Nicobar islands) have very high densities of population.
49. Physical factor responsible for low density of population in Arunachal Pradesh is
 (a) Hilly State
 (b) Lack of industries
 (c) Lack of transport network
 (d) Tribal population
50. How much excess is the density of population of Bihar in respect of average density of population of India?
 (a) 720 (b) 417
 (c) 741 (d) 471
51. Which of the following Union Territories has the highest density of population?
 (a) Andaman & Nicobar (b) Chandigarh
 (c) Lakshadweep (d) Puducherry
52. Which of the following north-eastern States has the lowest density of population?
 (a) Nagaland
 (b) Arunachal Pradesh
 (c) Sikkim
 (d) Meghalaya

Graph Based question:

Attempt any 3 question (out of 4) from the following question 53-56.

Study the given graph carefully and answer the following questions:



(Inter-state Migration by Place of Last Residence Indicating Migration Streams Period 0-9 years India, 2011)

(There are 12 question in this Section, attempt any 10 questions.)

Question Numbers 49 to 52 are compulsory to attempt.

Read the given source and answer the questions that follow:

Density of Population

Density of population, is expressed as number of persons per unit area. It helps in getting a better understanding of the spatial distribution of population in relation to land. The density of population in India (2011) is 382 persons per sq. km. There has been a steady increase of more than 200 persons per sq. km over the last 50 years as the density of population increased from 117 persons/sq. km in 1951 to 382 persons/sq. km in 2011.

Population densities in the country which ranges from as low as 17 persons per sq. km in Arunachal Pradesh to 11,297 persons in the National Capital Territory of Delhi. Among the Northern Indian States, Bihar (1102), West Bengal (1029) and Uttar Pradesh (828) have higher densities, while Kerala (859) and Tamil Nadu (555) have higher densities

53. Which one of the following streams has the highest 'male migration'?
 (a) Rural to Rural (b) Rural to Urban
 (c) Urban to Rural (d) Urban to Urban
54. In which of the following streams has the the highest migration of females?
 (a) Rural to Urban (b) Urban to Rural
 (c) Rural to Rural (d) Urban to Urban
55. Which stream shows the least migration?
 (a) Rural to Urban (b) Urban to Rural
 (c) Rural to Rural (d) Urban to Urban
56. What is the main reason of female migration in India?
 (a) Marriage (b) Employment
 (c) Education (d) Health

Data Based Questions.

Attempt any 3 questions from the following questions 57-60.

Study the given table and answer the questions that follow:

Doubling Time of World Population

Period	Population	Time in which Population Doubles
10,000 B.C.	5 million	
1650 A.D.	500 million	1500 years
1804 A.D.	1,000 million	154 years
1927 A.D.	2,000 million	123 years
1924 A.D.	4,000 million	47 years
2025 A.D.	8,000 million projected figure	51 years

(Source: Demographic Year Book: 2009-10)

57. It took 1500 years for population to reach 5 million

to 500 million. If it is considered as the 'first stage of demographic transition', which of the following is the main reason for the slow pace of population growth?

- (a) High birth rate, Low death rate
 - (b) High birth rate, High death rate
 - (c) Low birth rate, High death rate
 - (d) Low birth rate, Low death rate
58. In which period did the population increase rapidly?
- (a) 1927 – 1974
 - (b) 10,000 B.C. – 1650 A.D.
 - (c) 1804 – 1927
 - (d) 1650 – 1804
59. How long did it take for the population to reach 1000 million to 4000 million?
- (a) 123 years
 - (b) 170 years
 - (c) 277 years
 - (d) 221 years
60. Population explosion is the result of which of the following stages?
- (a) First
 - (b) Second
 - (c) Third
 - (d) Fourth

□□□

ANSWERS

Section-A

1. (a) Availability of Water

Explanation: The availability of water in large quantities play an essential part in the distribution of population in India.

2. (a) United States of America, Canada and United Kingdom.

Explanation: The third wave of migrants comprised of skilled professionals like doctors, engineers, management consultants, financial experts, media persons who migrated to countries such as the USA, Canada, UK, Australia, etc. These professionals enjoy the distinction of being one of the highly educated, the highest-earning and prospering groups.

3. (b) Agriculture

Explanation: In 2019, 42.6 percent of the workforce in India were employed in agriculture. This distribution of main workers by industrial category shows that agriculture sector still employs largest number of working population.

4. (b) Intermixing of cultures

Explanation: Migration leads to intermixing of people from diverse cultures. It has positive contributions such as the evolution of composite culture and breaking through the narrow considerations and widening the mental horizon of the people at large.

5. (a) Primary

Explanation: In rural settlement people mainly depend on primary sector for their livelihood. Activities such as agriculture, cattle breeding, hunting and gathering, animal husbandry, fishing etc. are considered as primary activities.

6. (d) Mainly found in fertile alluvial plains

Explanation: Clustered: Such settlements are generally found in fertile alluvial plains. The houses in this type of settlement are closely spaced or have no space between houses.

7. (a) Surat

Explanation: Surat is a city located on the western part of India in the state of Gujarat. It is one of the most dynamic city of India with one of the fastest growth rate due to immigration from various part of Gujarat and other states of India. Hence, it is considered a modern town.

8. (b) Rohtak

9. (c) Kaveri river

Explanation: Group -2 River flowing Eastwards Included between Pennar and Kanyakumari.

10. (c) Uttar Pradesh

Explanation: Uttar Pradesh has the largest area under well irrigation. It is followed by Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Bihar.

11. (d) Central Government

Explanation: Haryali is a watershed development project sponsored by the Central Government which aims at enabling the rural population to conserve water for drinking, irrigation, fisheries and afforestation. The project is being executed by Gram Panchayats with people's participation.

12. (a) Rajasthan

Explanation: A taanka, also known as a tanka or kund, is a traditional rainwater harvesting technique, common to the Thar desert region of Rajasthan, India. They are constructed near or in the house or village to store harvested rainwater.

13.(b) Arteries of circulation

Explanation: Transportation is an organised service industry created to satisfy the basic needs of society. Networks of road, railways and water ways have often been described as “arteries of circulation”.

14. (c) Paul Vidal de la Blache

15. (b) Humanistic

Explanation: The welfare or humanistic school of thought in human geography was mainly concerned with the different aspects of social well-being of the people. These included aspects such as housing, health and education.

16. (c) George B. Cressey

17. (a) Socio-economic backwardness

Explanation: Socio- economic backwardness is a major push factor of migration as the desire to obtain higher wage rates, improved the standard of living, better job opportunities, and good education system tempts the people to move to better places.

18. (d) Inoculation against epidemic communicable diseases

Explanation: Inoculation have greatly reduced the burden of infectious diseases. Inoculation leads to increased life expectancy. Long healthy lives are recognized as a prerequisite for wealth, and wealth promotes health.

19. (b) Increase in Freedom

Explanation: Nobel Laureate Prof Amartya Sen saw an increase in freedom (or decrease in unfreedom) as the main objective of development. According to him, freedom is both the primary objective of development, and the principal means of development.

20. (a) International Labour Organization

Explanation: The Basic Needs Approach was initially proposed by the International Labour Organisation (ILO). Six basic needs *i.e.*: health, education, food, water supply, sanitation, and housing were identified. The question of human choices is ignored and the emphasis is on the provision of basic needs of defined sections.

21. (c) India

Explanation: India's HDI value for 2019 was 0.645 which put it in the medium of human development category. India has been positioned at 131 out of 189 countries and territories.

22. (a) Pastoralism

23. (d) Size of occurrence of the mineral deposits

24. (a) Cheapest way of mining

Explanation: Surface mining also known as open-cast mining is the easiest and the cheapest way of mining minerals that occur close to the surface.

Section-B

25. (b) Brazil

Explanation: Brazil is the largest country in terms of area in the South American continent.

26. (a) Madagascar

27. (c) North Cape

Explanation: North Cape is an important seaport of Europe. This sea route which lies across the Atlantic Ocean connects the West European and the West African countries with Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay in South America. The traffic is far less on this route.

28. (d) Mumbai

Explanation: Mumbai is a megacity of global importance because of its strong diverse economy and dynamic creative industries.

29. (d) Auckland

30. (c) III, IV, I, II

31. (b) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii

Explanation: Behavioural Geography- Psychology
Cultural Geography -Anthropology
Gender Geography- Sociology
Medical Geography- Epidemiology

32. (a) It is a single crop specialisation

Explanation: Plantation agriculture is a system of agriculture where a single crop is grown on a large area. The land is devoted to a single crop and the entire production is exported.

33. (b) Bhutan

Explanation: Bhutan is the only country in the world to officially proclaim the Gross National Happiness (GNH) as the measure of the country's progress.

34. (d) Birth- Death + In Migration - Out Migration

35. (c) Africa

Explanation: Africa has the highest rate of population growth among all continents. The population of sub-Saharan Africa is projected to double by 2050.

36. (b) Collective Farming

Explanation: Kolkhoz is the name for collective farming which was introduced in the erstwhile Soviet Union to improve upon the inefficiency of the previous methods of agriculture and to boost agricultural production for self-sufficiency.

37. (c) Move from one place to another depending on the amount of pastures

Explanation: Commercial livestock rearing is more organised and capital intensive. Commercial livestock ranching is essentially associated with western cultures and is practised on permanent ranches. These ranches cover large areas and are divided into several parcels, which are fenced to regulate the grazing. When the grass of one parcel is grazed, animals are moved to another parcel.

38. (a) Mediterranean Agriculture – Production of citrus fruits

Explanation: The Mediterranean region is an important supplier of citrus fruits. Viticulture or grape cultivation is a speciality of the Mediterranean region (Atlantic coast, southern California, central Chile, south western parts of South Africa and south and south western parts of Australia).

39. (d) I and II both are correct, II correctly explain the I

Explanation: The decades 1951-1981 are referred to as the period of population explosion in India, which was caused by a rapid fall in the mortality rate but a high fertility rate of population in the country. The average annual growth rate was as high as 2.2 per cent.

40. (b) Bangladesh

Explanation: The Census of 2001 has recorded that more than 5 million person have migrated to India from other countries. Out of these, 96 per cent came from the neighbouring countries: Bangladesh (3.0 million) followed by Pakistan (0.9 million) and Nepal (0.5 million).

41. (c) C, D, A, B

Explanation: Medieval Town- Jaipur
Mining Town- Raniganj.
Industrial Town- Modinagar
Ancient Town – Varanasi

42. (c) Meghalaya

Explanation: Meghalaya is the world's largest surviving matrilineal society. Men have power but it is inherited from women.

43. (a) Employment

Explanation: The most important pull factor for the majority of the rural migrants to urban areas is the availability of better opportunities, inflow of regular work and relatively higher wages.

44. (d) IV

45. (a) Garrison Towns- Ambala

Explanation: Garrison Cantonment Town - These towns emerged as Garrison towns such as Ambala, Jalandhar, Mhow, Babina, Udhampur, etc.

46. (c) to provide sustainable environment

Explanation: The Government of India had launched the Smart Cities Mission on 25 June 2015. The objective behind launching the Smart City Mission was to promote sustainable and inclusive cities that provide core infrastructure and give a decent quality of life to their citizens, a clean and sustainable environment and the application of 'Smart' Solutions.

47. (a) 1

Explanation: Urban Centre with population of more than one lakh is called a city or class I town. Cities accommodating population size between one to five million are called metropolitan cities and more than five million are mega cities. Kolkata, Delhi, Chennai, Bangalore, Hyderabad and Greater Mumbai are the metropolitan cities.

48. (d) Awareness as a scarce resource should be fostered

Section-C

49. (a) Hilly State

Explanation: The reason behind such low density The hilly terrain of Arunachal Pradesh has lead to low population density. Development of transport is difficult on mountainous and hilly

areas. Agricultural and industrial development is difficult on mountainous and hilly areas. Hence, this state is less populated.

50. (a) 720

Explanation: The Density of Bihar is 1,106 per sq. km which is higher than the national average of 382 per sq. km.

51. (b) Chandigarh

Explanation: After Delhi, Chandigarh has the highest population density because of the available resources, opportunities and migration.

52. (b) Arunachal Pradesh

Explanation: Arunachal Pradesh has lowest population density 17 persons per sq. Km. The reason behind such low density is the difficult living conditions of the state because of the forests in a larger area of Arunachal Pradesh.

53. (b) Rural to Urban

Explanation: Male usually migrate from rural to urban areas mainly due to economic reasons such as for search of job opportunities to provide better standards of living to the family.

54. (c) Rural to Rural

Explanation: Rural to rural stream has the highest numbers of females because of marriage.

55. (c) Urban to Rural

56. (a) Marriage

57. (b) High Birth rate, High Death rate

Explanation: The first stage has high fertility and high mortality because people reproduce more to compensate for the deaths due to epidemics and variable food supply.

58. (a) 1927-1974

Explanation: In 1927 A.D the population of the world was 2000 million in 123 years. In 1974 A.D the population of the world was 4000 million in only 47 years because of the Industrial Revolution, technological advancement and reduction in birth rate.

59. (b) 170 years

Explanation: In 1804 world population was 1000 million in 154 years but after the Industrial Revolution in 18th Century the population increases rapidly and after 170 years the population was 4000 million. Inoculation against epidemics and other communicable diseases, improvement in medical facilities and sanitation contributed to a rapid decline in death rates throughout the world.

60. (b) Second Stage

Explanation: In the Second Stage the fertility remains high at the beginning but it declines with time. This is accompanied by a reduced mortality rate. Improvements in sanitation and health conditions lead to a decline in mortality. Because of this gap the net addition to population is high.

Term – I

OMR SHEET

Booklet Series

A

Use English Numbers / Letters only. Use Blue / Black Ball Point Pen to write in box.

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IMPORTANT

The candidate should check that the Test Book Series printed on the OMR Sheet is the same as printed on the Test Booklet. In case of discrepancy, the candidate should immediately report the matter to the invigilator for replacement of both the Test Booklet and the Answer Sheet.

Darken the circle for each question.

Q.No.	Response	Q.No.	Response	Q.No.	Response	Q.No.	Response
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