GEOGRAPHY - 029

2

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Section - A

1. (D) Decibel

2. (B) Gully erosion

3. (A) Southern Chile

4. (C) Singapore, Honolulu, Aden

5. (A) Kolkata

6. (C) Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka

7. (D) White collar worker - accountant

8. (B) only I, II and IV are correct

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9. (D) iii iv i ii

10. (C) Phase III

11. (B) Srinagar to Kanniyakumari

12. (D) A is false but R is true.

13. (B) Only I, II and IV are correct

14. (A) Tourists travel specially for availing cheap facilities

15. (C) 19.88

16. (C) 5

17. (D) Australia and Europe

4

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Section - B

18.

(18.1) Industries are the major contributor of water pollution because they produce several undesirable products such as polluted waste water, poisonous gases, chemical residues etc. which get disposed off in the running water hence polluting it.

(18.2) Water Pollution can be considerably reduced by adopting proper waste management techniques along with treatment of polluted water before disposing it.

(18.3) Two major polluted rivers of India are -

(i) Ganga
(ii) Yamuna

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19.

(19.1) The region of extensive commercial grain farming in North America (Canada and USA) is known as Prairies.

(19.2) Two major crops grown in the region (prairies) are –

(i) Wheat
(ii) Barley
(iii) Maize

(19.3) The area marked as (B) are the Steppes of Eurasia. This region extensively engaged in the production of wheat, barley, maize, oats, other grains to fulfil the commercial demands in European and Asian regions Specially.

6

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Section - C

20. Human geography effectively is the study of relationship between 'human societies' and the 'earth surface' where the humans impact the earth's environment and in return are equally impacted by it.

- There is an interconnectedness between the earth surface and human beings inhabiting it because both of them are inseparable from each other.

- The relationship between 'humans' and the 'earth' is dynamic i.e it is constantly changing with the development of technology and the modernisation of human societies in the fast-changing world reality.

- In ancient times, the humans were primitive and levels of technology was low. The humans were afraid of the nature and thus worshipped and revered the earth as 'Mother Nature'. This was called 'Environmental Determinism'.

- However, with the advent of technology the human beings took over the nature and began to exploiting it. This was called as 'Possibilism'.

- To achieve a balance between both these, the concept of Neo-determinism was introduced by Griffith Taylor.

21. Human Development refers to the overall upliftment of the humans through healthcare education and access to resources which will

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enlarge their choices and freedom and help them lead a meaningful life.

* The concept of human development is supported by four pillars-

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

Equity	Sustainability	Productivity	Empowerment

Empowerment remains a necessary component to achieve human development:-

- Empowerment refers to the way of uplifting or empowering all the sections of society so that they can contribute to the development of themselves along with the country.
- Empowerment can be achieved through providing

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access of opportunities to the society which will help them become capable.

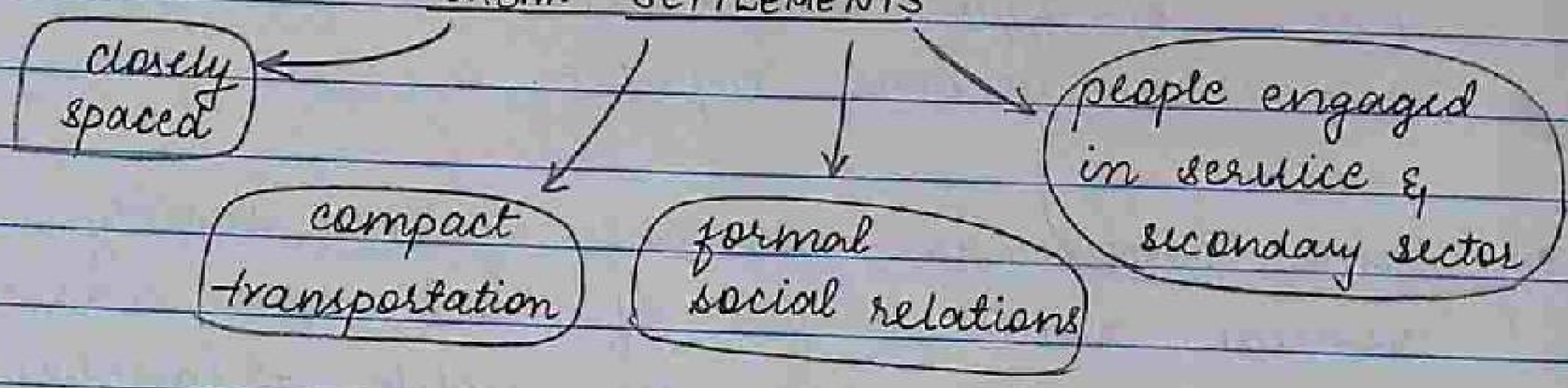
- Some particular sections of the society - like women and people of backward classes - need extra empowerment to uplift themselves.

- For Example - A girl child can easily become an asset if she is empowered through education and employment.

22. (a) The Urban settlements are the clusters of dwellings situated in and around urban centres and metropolitan cities.

* The following are the characteristics of urban Settlements in India :-





- The urban settlements unlike rural settlements are large, compact and closely-spaced due to large populations living there.
- In urban areas, the transport and communication facilities are well-built and widespread providing intra-regional connectivity and accessibility.
- The social outlook of urban people is formal. They have fast and hectic lives thus they are less mobile and have less intimate relations.

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- Most of the people living in urban settlements ~~have~~ are engaged in industrial, manufacturing (secondary) or tertiary activitees like teacher, lawyers, doctors etc. in contrast to the rural areas where primary activities are common.

23.

(23.1) There is a large difference between the involvement of women in primary and tertiary activities because India suffer from ~~fe~~ female illiteracy and lack of employment opportunities for females due to absence of skills. Thus, females engaged in primary sector are more.

(23.2) There is a low variation between male workers of 'primary' and 'tertiary' sectors as compared to females because the literacy rates, access to education, employment opportunities are higher in males. Thus, they form the majority of

workforce in every sector.

(23.2) The secondary sector has low workforce (only 3.8 %) because India still lags becau behind in manufacturing sector due to lack of raw material, available technology, demand etc.
Also, there has been a shift in economy where the people employed in primary and secondary sectors are moving towards the tertiary sector.

Section - D

24. The location of any industry is influenced by a number of factors affecting the profitablity of the goods. Few major factors are :-

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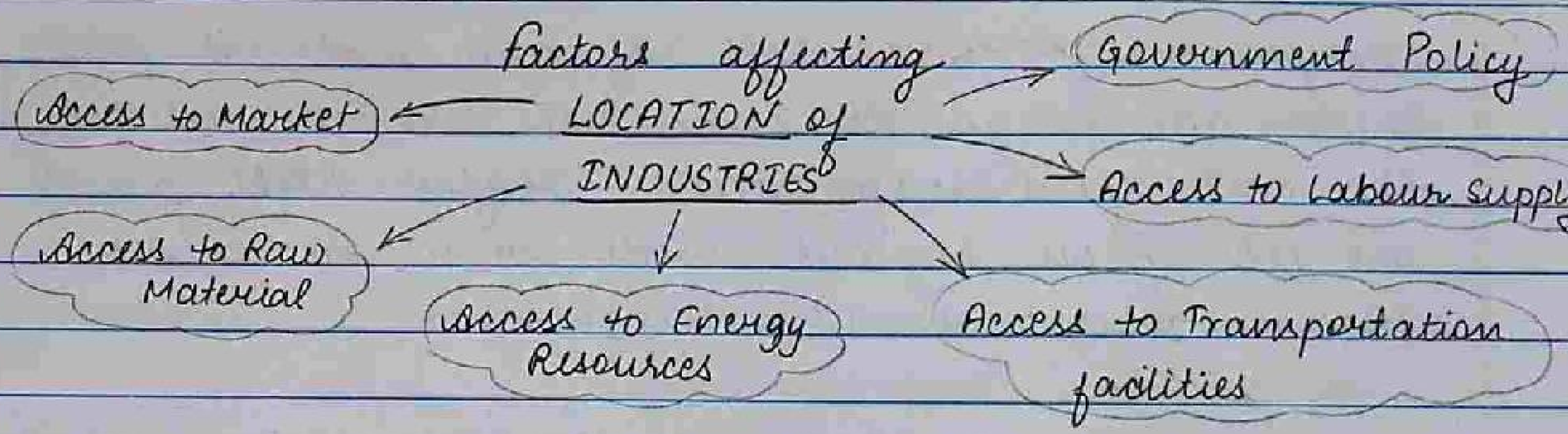

- Access to Market → Markets refers to the set of people who have both - the demand as well as the purchasing ability (ability to buy a good). Industries tend to locate near and around market areas. Countries like USA, Japan, India and other south asian countries provide huge markets for industries.

- Access to Raw Material → Industries need raw materials like ores, grains textile etc. to produce manufactured goods. Thus,

the proximity to sources of raw material prove to be advantage to industries as it reduces the cost of transportation. Major Steel plants are set up in regions with iron ore mines (Odisha, Jharkand, Chhatisgarh).

- Access to Labour Supply → All the major industries require cheap and skilled labour to work in them. Thus, they are set up in regions where cheap labour is abundant like Bihar in India.

- Access to Energy Sources → The energy sources like coal, petrol etc. are required by industries for a number of processes to fuel up the machinaries. Hence, industries are set up where there is access to energy.

- Access to Transportation facilities → A good

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transportation network ensures the movement of raw material to factories, manufactured goods to market and people as well.

- government Policy → The location of industries also depend upon the government policies. The government set up industries in backward regions to induce socio-economic growth.

- Link to Agglomeration Economies → When an industry is located near a 'leader' industry, it gives various 'benefits' termed as agglomeration economies Hence, it influences the location of industry.

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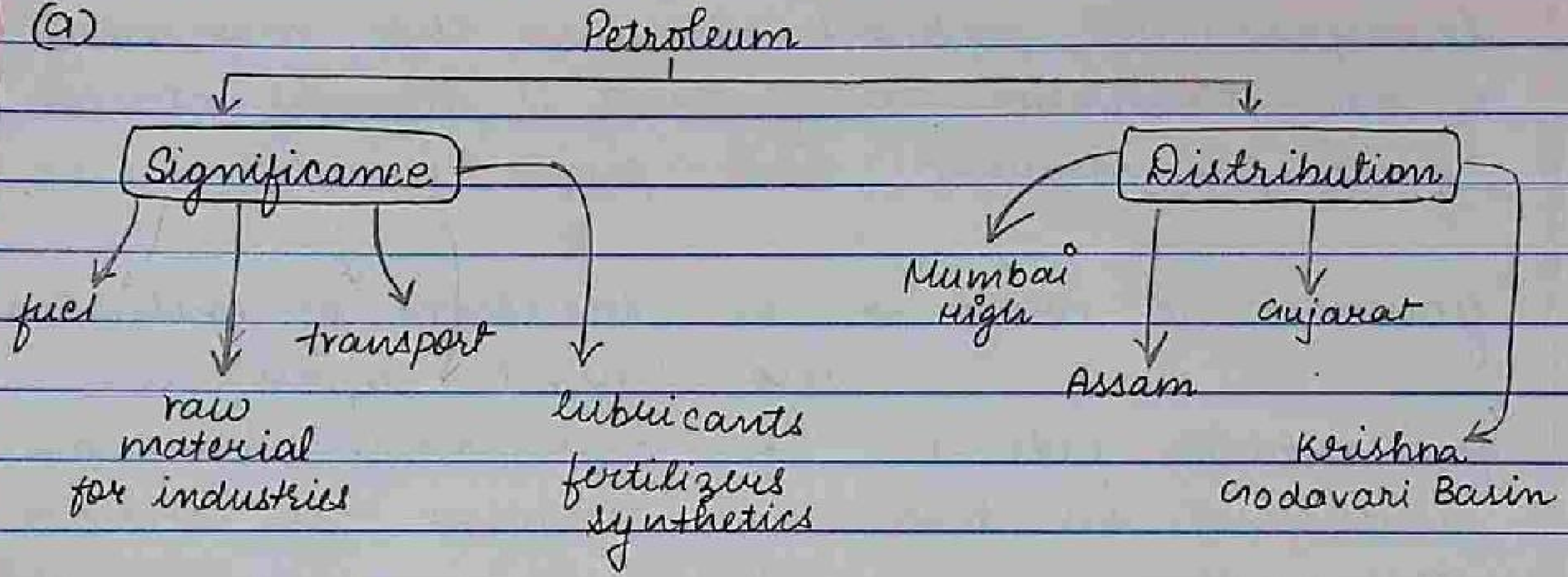
25. (a)



* Petroleum or crude oil occur in the sedimentary rocks of tertiary deposits. It has a number of ~~sug~~ significance :-

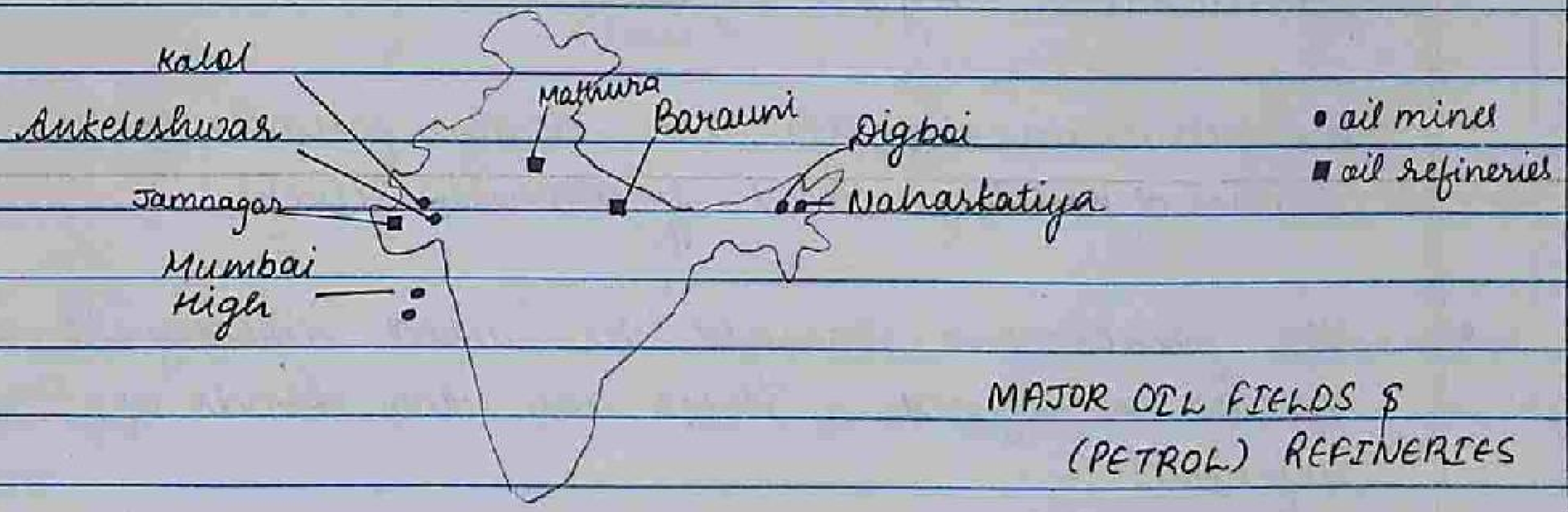
- Petroleum is an important fuel for vehicles as ~~compresse~~ it also helps in greater transport and communication.

- Apart from working as a fuel, petroleum is also an important raw material for the

industries. Thus, the availability of petroleum directly influences the level of industrialization in a country.

- Petroleum also has several by products which are equally essential like - lubricants, fertilizers, polymer synthetics, wax, cosmetics, pharmaceutical etc.

- A oil pipeline from Naharkatiya to Barauni oil refinery is also constructed by Oil India Limited to boost petroleum market in the country (1,157 km).



MAJOR OIL FIELDS & (PETROL) REFINERIES

- The petroleum was only extracted from Digboi till 1956 after which the oil and natural gas commission (ONGC) further extended it.

- In Assam, petroleum deposits are in Digboi Naharkatiya, Mora - Hugrijan etc.
In Gujarat, major centres are Kalol and Ankaleshwar.

- Mumbai High which lies 160 kilometres from Mumbai was found in 1973 and the production began from 1976.

- The petroleum deposits are newly found in the basin of Krishna and Godavari rivers.

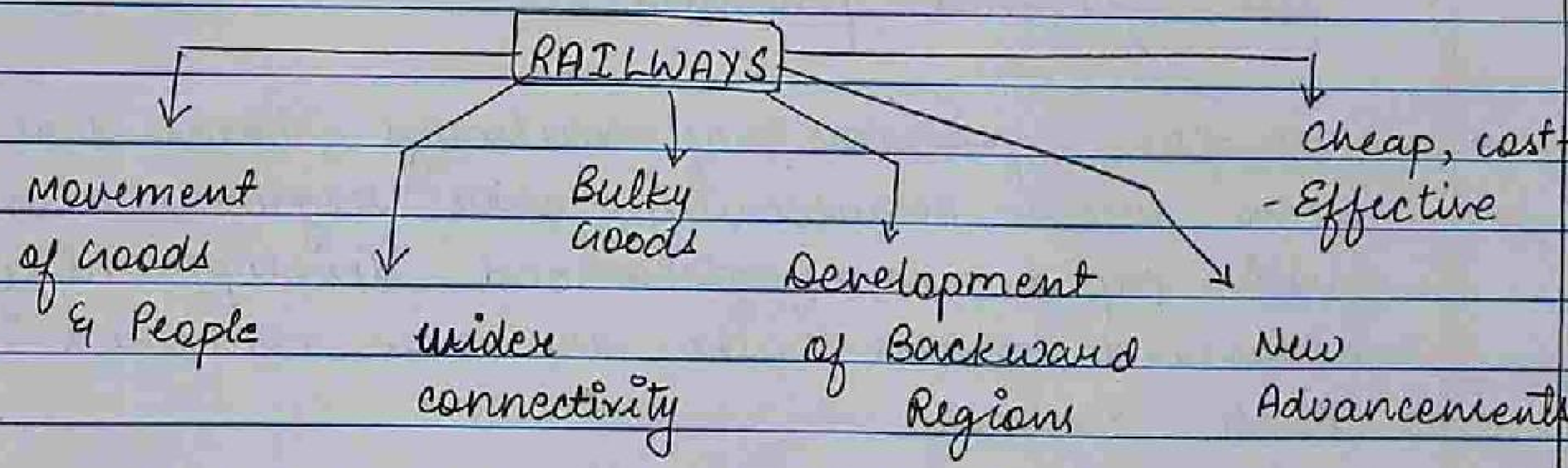
- The petroleum cannot be used directly, it has to be refined. There are two kinds of refineries :-

Oil Refineries

Field Based → Digboi (Assam)

Market Based → Mathura (UP), Barauni (Bihar)

26. (a) Railways are an extremely important mode of transport in the world.



- The railways are extremely vital for the movement of good along with passengers over long distances.

- The railways help to connect people across large distances as they are a very affordable and cheap mode of transport.

- The railways are needed to move bulky goods from one place to another. Thus, they are very important for bulk industries who require efficient transportation of raw materials & ~~for~~ finished products.

- With the expansion of railways, there has been wider connectivity over regions along with rapid and advanced development of backward areas who are now connected with railways.

- The railways are also significant for the growth of economy of any region.

Speaker writing Question Number

- A good railways network attracts tourists from worldwide while also boosting the GDP of a country.

- New advancements in railways like conversion of narrow and metre gauge to broad gauge, use of electric engines insted of steam engines and the indroduction of metro-rail have revolutionised the railway system.

- Some world examples of railways supporting the economy as
  (1) Trans-Canadian railway from Halifax to Vancouver (canada)
  (2) Trans-Siberian railway from St. Petersburg to Vladivostok (Russia)

- Thus, the advent of railways have boosted urbanisation and modernisation.

22

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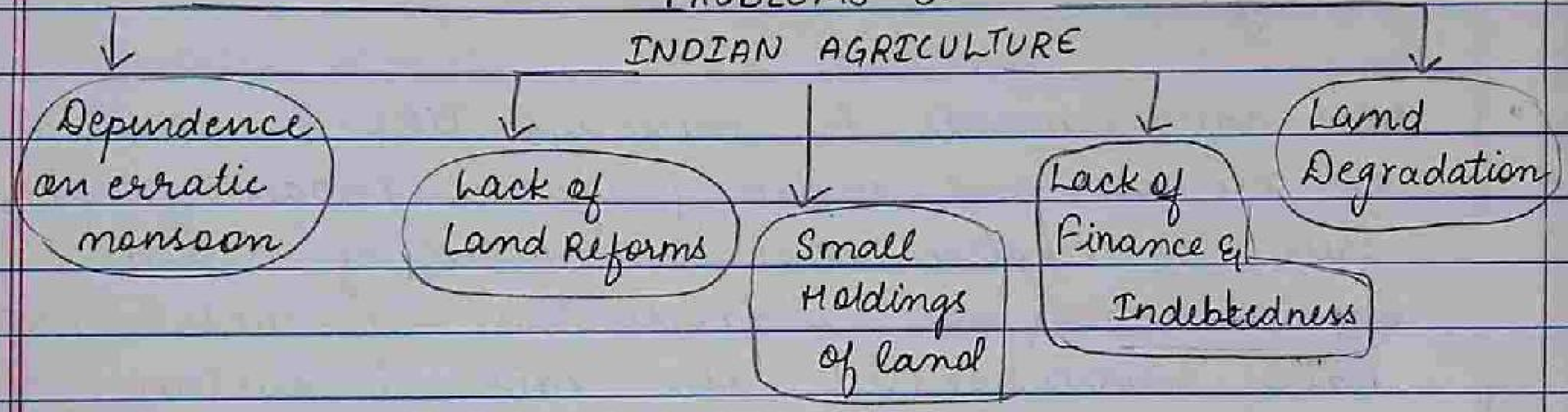
27 (a) Indian Agriculture suffers from the following problems –



- Dependence on Erratic Monsoon
  The irrigated area covers only 33% of the cultivated land. The rest of the land directly depend on rainfall for agriculture. The failure of southwest monsoon results in the shortage of canal waters for irrigation In Rajasthan, the rainfall is too meagre. Even the drylands sometimes face flash floods. Example → flashfloods of 2006 and 2017 in

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Gujarat and Maharashtra

- Lack of Land Reforms
From ancient ~~type~~ times, the Indian peasantry has been exploited by large landowners under various systems of revenue collection - Mahalwari, ryotwari and zamindari system. The zamindari system was the most exploitative. However, even after independence there has been no action against such oppressive systems by the politicians.

- Small Land Holdings
Due to intense population pressure, there are already very small land holdings available. Land consolidation has not been practised in many states even once. The land further keeps getting smaller due to passing to next

generations which renders the land size uneconomical.

- Lack of Finance and Indebtedness
The machinery and equipment of agriculture are expensive. The small and marginal farmers do not have adequate resources to purchase them. Thus, they avail credit from moneylenders. The failure of crops further traps them in the cycle of poverty and indebtedness

- Land Degradation
The limited cultivable land is also declining due to faulty irrigation practices which leads to soil salinisation and alkalisation. Due to lesser crop rotation and intense use of fertilisers, the soil is losing nutrients

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28 (a) The composition of India's foreign trade has significantly changed over time :-

Trade

Import — Export

- The share of agriculture and allied products have declined significantly due to tough international competition.
- The traditional items such as cashew and coffee have seen a decline whereas the floriculture products such as fruits, sugar marine products have rise.
- The share of ores and minerals and manufactured goods have remained constant.
- The manufactured goods are exported the most from India (73.6%).

The share of crude and petroleum products have increased.

- Gems, semi precious stones and jewellry are also the major component of India's foreign trade.

- Earlier, India used to import food grains because of food shortage due to droughts in the 1950 and 1960

- Due to the success of green revolution the import has shifted to petroleum instead of food grains.

- Petroleum has become important to import due to its importance as fuel as well as raw material.

- India also imports steel, machinary, capital goods etc which shows high level of industrialisation,

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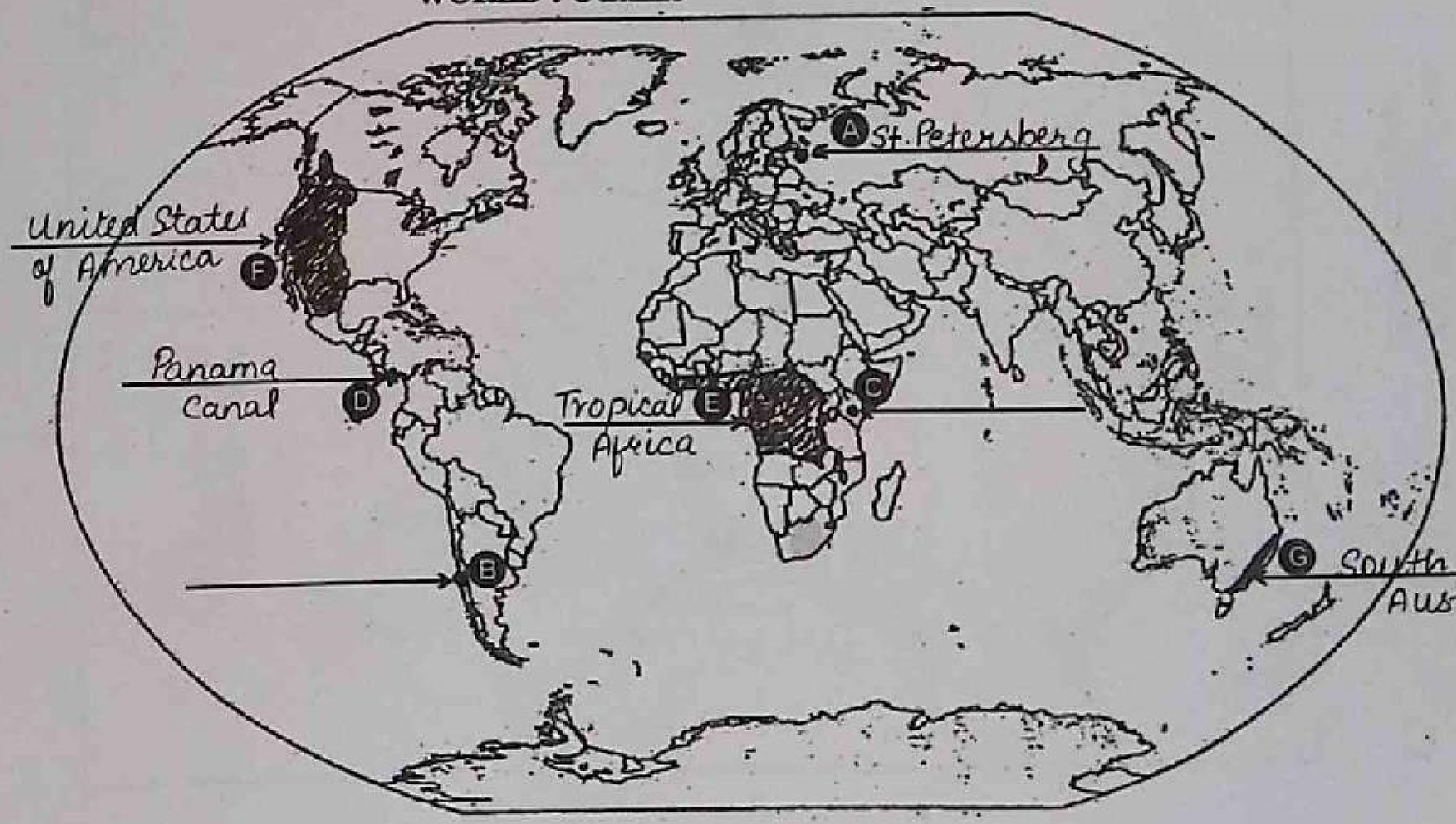

प्रश्न सं. 29 के लिए मानचित्र
Map for Q. No. 29

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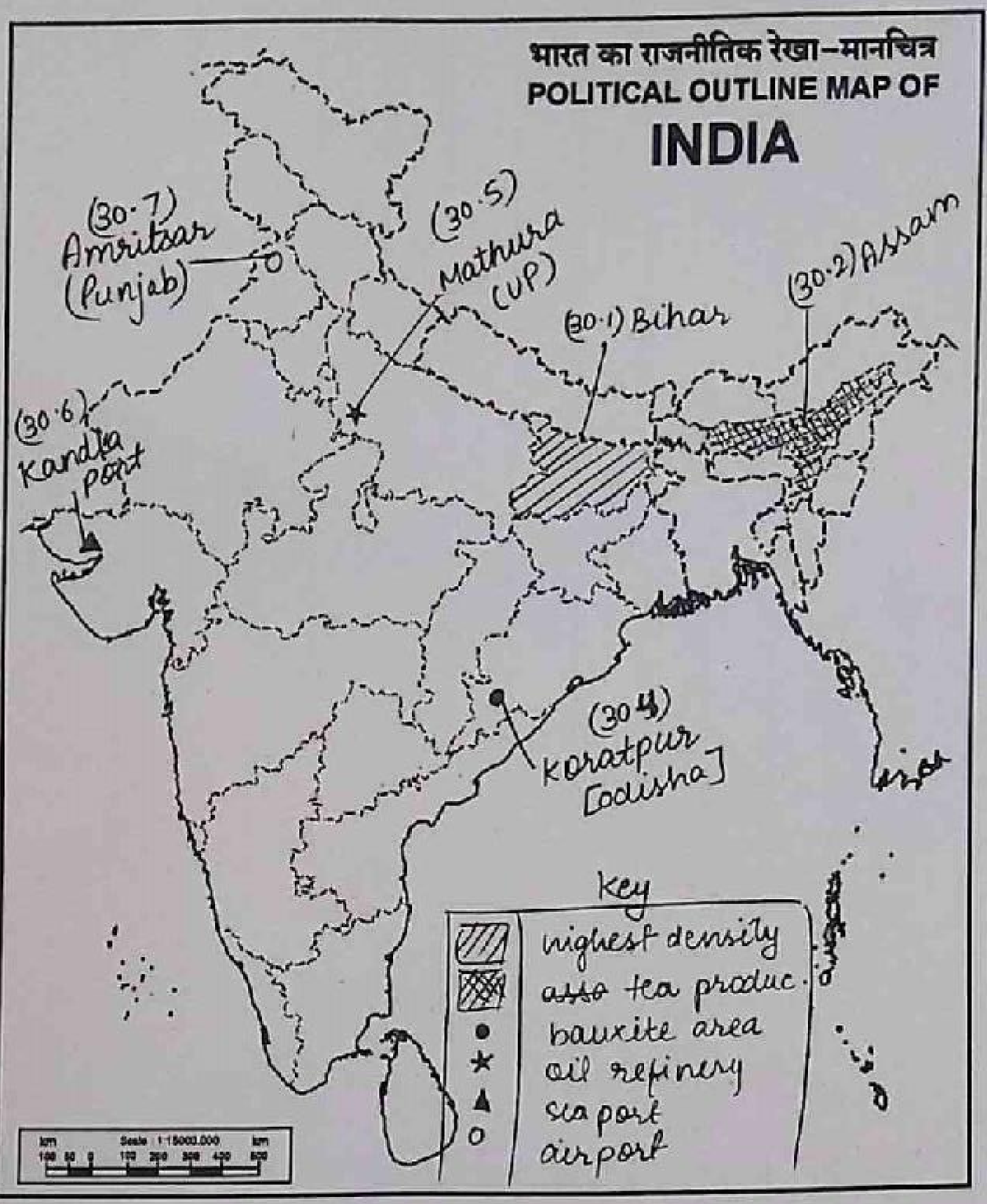
प्रश्न सं. 30 के लिए मानचित्र
Map for Q. No. 30



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30

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Rough Work

3	2
(S)	(D)
* industries	(1) ONGC (1956)
* rm + fuel	Digboi
* Pipeline HUT	(2) 1973, 1976 MH
* other - lubri	(3) Gujrat
* Transport	(4) K-G basin
* industrial	(5) refinery

Transp - GOO
Strikes

Ex

ECO

26