

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER - 2
(2021-22)
GEOGRAPHY (029)
TERM II

Time Allowed: 2 Hours

Maximum 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.
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 (VSA)

Attempt all questions

2 × 3 = 6

1. What is High-Tech industry?

Ans. This is the latest generation of manufacturing industries. It merges the application of intensive research and development into the manufacturing of products of an advanced scientific and engineering character. Professional (white collar) workers make up a large share of the total workforce and outnumber the actual (blue collar workers).

2. Define Wholesale trading.

Ans. Wholesale trading constitutes bulk business through numerous intermediary merchants and supply houses and not through retail stores. Wholesalers often extend credit to retail stores to such an extent that the retailer operates very largely on the wholesaler's capital

3. Differentiate between Consumer cooperatives and Chain stores.

OR

Differentiate between quaternary activities and quinary activities.

Ans. Consumer cooperatives were the first of the large-scale innovations in retailing while Chain stores are able to purchase merchandise most economically, often going so far as to direct the goods to be manufactured to their specification. They employ highly skilled specialists in many executive tasks. They have the ability to experiment in one store and apply the results to many.

OR

Quaternary activities centre around research, development and may be seen as an advanced form of services involving specialised knowledge and technical skills while The highest level of decision makers or policy makers perform quinary activities. These are subtly different from the knowledge based industries that the quinary sector in general deals with.

SECTION B (SOURCE BASED QUESTION)

4. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows:

1 × 3 = 3

‘Traditional Large-Scale Industrial Regions’

These are based on heavy industry, often located near coal-fields and engaged in metal smelting, heavy engineering, chemical manufacture or textile production. These industries are now known as smokestack industries. Traditional industrial regions can be recognised by: (a) 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. (b) Problems of unemployment, emigration and derelict land areas caused by closure of factories because of a worldwide fall in demand.

- 4.1. What are the bases of large scale industrial regions in the world?
- 4.2. By which name the traditional large scale industries are known as?
- 4.3. By which characteristics traditional large scale industrial regions are recognised?

- Ans.** 4.1. These are based on heavy industry, often located near coal-fields and engaged in metal smelting, heavy engineering, chemical manufacture or textile production.
- 4.2. These industries are now known as smokestack industries.
- 4.3. Traditional industrial regions can be recognised by:
- (i) 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.
 - (ii) Problems of unemployment, emigration and derelict land areas caused by closure of factories because of a worldwide fall in demand.

SECTION C (SHORT ANSWER)

Attempt all questions

3 × 2 = 6

5. Describe the importance and limitations of air transport as a means of transport in the world.

- Ans.** (i) Air transport is the fastest means of transportation, but it is very costly. Being fast, it is preferred by passengers for long-distance travel. Valuable cargo can be moved rapidly on a world-wide scale.
- (ii) It is often the only means to reach inaccessible areas. Air transport has brought about a connectivity revolution in the world. The frictions created by mountainous snow fields or inhospitable desert terrains have been overcome. The accessibility has increased.
- (iii) The airplane brings varied articles to the Eskimos in Northern Canada unhindered by the frozen ground. In the Himalayan region, the routes are often obstructed due to landslides, avalanches or heavy snow fall. At such times, air travel is the only alternative to reach a place.
- (iv) Airways also have great strategic importance. The air strikes by U.S. and British forces in Iraq bears testimony to this fact. The airways network is expanding very fast. (Any three points)
6. “On the basis of configuration and purposes, satellite system in India can be grouped into two categories” Illustrate the statement with suitable examples.

OR

Describe the three categories of roads in India other than national highways.

Ans. On the basis of configuration and purposes, satellite system in India can be grouped into two:

- (i) Indian National Satellite System (INSAT) and Indian Remote Sensing Satellite System (IRS).
- (ii) The INSAT, which was established in 1983, is a multipurpose satellite system for telecommunication, meteorological observation and for various other data and programmes.
- (iii) The IRS satellite system became operational with the launching of IRS-IA in March 1988 from Vaikanour in Russia.

- (iv) These satellites collect data in several spectral bands and transmit them to the ground stations for various uses. The National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC) at Hyderabad provides facilities for acquisition of data and its processing. These are very useful in the management of natural resources.
- (v) Satellite images can be used for the weather forecast, monitoring of natural calamities, surveillance of border areas, etc. (Any three points)

OR

Three categories of roads other than national highways are as follows:

- (i) **State Highways:** These are constructed and maintained by state governments. They join the state capitals with district headquarters and other important towns. These roads are connected to the National Highways. These constitute 4 per cent of total road length in the country.
- (ii) **District Roads:** These roads are the connecting link between District Headquarters and the other important nodes in the district. They account for 14 per cent of the total road length of the country.
- (iii) **Rural Roads:** These roads are vital for providing links in the rural areas. About 80 per cent of the total road length in India are categorised as rural roads.

SECTION D (LONG ANSWER)

Attempt all questions

5 × 3 = 15

7. "India has emerged as the leading country of medical tourism in the world." Justify the statement with suitable examples.

- Ans.**
- (i) About 55,000 patients from U.S.A. visited India in 2005 for treatment. This is still a small number compared with the millions of surgeries performed each year in the U.S. healthcare system. India has emerged as the leading country of medical tourism in the world.
 - (ii) World class hospitals located in metropolitan cities cater to patients all over the world.
 - (iii) Medical tourism brings abundant benefits to developing countries like India, Thailand, Singapore and Malaysia.
 - (iv) Beyond medical tourism, is the trend of outsourcing of medical tests and data interpretation. Hospitals in India, Switzerland and Australia have been performing certain medical services – ranging from reading radiology images, to interpreting Magnetic Resonance Images (MRIs) and ultrasound tests.
 - (v) Outsourcing holds tremendous advantages for patients, if it is focused on improving quality or providing specialised care.

8. Rural-urban migration are the main cause of rise in slum areas in the big cities of India. Explain with examples.

OR

What is noise pollution? Discuss the different sources of noise pollution?

- Ans.**
- (i) Population flow from rural to urban areas is caused by many factors, like high demand for labour in urban areas, low job opportunities in rural areas and unbalanced pattern of development between urban and rural areas.
 - (ii) In India, population in cities is rapidly increasing. Due to low opportunities in smaller and medium cities, the poor people generally bypass these small cities and directly come to the mega cities for their livelihood.
 - (iii) This may give an impression that urban centres exist as undifferentiated homogeneous entities in opposition to the rural areas. On the contrary, urban centres in India are more differentiated in terms of the socio-economic, politico-cultural and other indicators of development than any other areas.

- (iv) At the top, there are farm houses and high income group localities characterised by well-developed urban infrastructures, like wide roads, streetlights, water and sanitation facilities, lawns, well-developed green belt, parks, playgrounds and provisions for individual security and right to privacy.
- (v) At the other extreme of it are the slums, jhuggi-jhopari clusters and colonies of shanty structures. These are inhabited by those people who were forced to migrate from the rural areas to these urban centres in search of livelihood but could not afford proper housing due to high rent and high costs of land. They occupy environmentally incompatible and degraded areas.

OR

Noise pollution refers to the state of unbearable and uncomfortable to human beings which is caused by noise from different sources.

- (i) The main sources of noise pollution are various factories, mechanised construction and demolition works, automobiles and aircraft, etc.
- (ii) There may be added periodical but polluting noise from sirens, loudspeakers used in various festivals, programmes associated with community activities.
- (iii) Of all these sources, the biggest nuisance is the noise produced by traffic, because its intensity and nature depend upon factors, such as the type of aircraft, vehicle, train and the condition of road, as well as, that of vehicle (in case of automobiles).
- (iv) In sea traffic, the noise pollution is confined to the harbour due to loading and unloading activities being carried.
- (v) Industries cause noise pollution but with varying intensity depending upon the type of industry.
- (vi) Noise pollution is location specific and its intensity declines with increase in distance from the source of pollution, i.e. industrial areas, arteries of transportation, airport, etc.

9. Why was target area planning initiated? What steps were taken under this programme? Explain.

- Ans.**
- (i) The planning process has to take special care of those areas which have remained economically backward. As you know, the economic development of a region depends upon its resource base. But sometimes resource-rich region also remain backward.
 - (ii) The economic development also requires technology as well as investment besides the resource. With the planning experience of about one and half decades, it was realised that regional imbalances in economic development were getting accentuated.
 - (iii) In order to arrest the accentuation of regional and social disparities, the Planning Commission introduced the 'target area' and target group approaches to planning.
 - (iv) Some of the examples of programmes directed towards the development of target areas are Command Area Development Programme, Drought Prone Area Development Programme, Desert Development Programme, Hill Area Development Programme.
 - (v) The Small Farmers Development Agency (SFDA) and Marginal Farmers Development Agency (MFDA) which are the examples of target group programme.
 - (vi) In the 8th Five year Plan special area programmes were designed to develop infrastructure in hill areas, north-eastern states, tribal areas and backward areas.

SECTION E (MAP)

10. On the outline map of India indicate and mark the following features (Attempt any 5).

1 × 5 = 5

- (i) Iron-ore mines in Odisha.
- (ii) Bauxite mines of Madhya Pradesh.
- (iii) Westernmost terminal of East-West corridor.
- (iv) Oil Refinery located in Bihar.
- (v) Bokaro Coal Mines.
- (vi) Important node point of Golden Quadrilateral located in Maharashtra.

- Ans.**
- (i) Iron-ore mines in Odisha — Mayurbhanj
 - (ii) Bauxite mines of Madhya Pradesh — Katni
 - (iii) Western most terminal of East-West corridor — Porbandar, Gujarat
 - (iv) Oil Refinery located in Bihar — Barauni
 - (v) Bokaro Coal Mines — Bokaro, Jharkhand
 - (vi) Important node point of Golden Quadrilateral located in Maharashtra — Mumbai

