

Section-A

Q-1 Sex ratio is favourable to women in many European countries because of the emigration of males in the past during colonisation - especially).

Q-2 According to Mahbub-ul-Haq, human development means enlargement of choices of people in the key areas of health, education and access to resources and increase in freedom and capabilities.

Q-3 Characteristics of linear pattern of rural settlements are:-
(i) Such settlements develop in a line.
(ii) Linear settlements develop around along river, canal, railway line etc.

Q-4 'Medical tourism' means accompanying medical treatment along with tourism.

Q-5 Chhattisgarh has recorded the lowest level in the Human Development Index due to low economic development and literacy level and social and cultural backwardness.

Q-6 Reasons for the deterioration of water quality in India:-
(i) Discharge of industrial waste in water bodies without treatment.
(ii) Dumping of domestic waste and agricultural waste.

Q-7 Air pollution causes respiratory diseases, pulmonary disease, trachea cancer etc. which render humans unfit. It also causes smog during winters in cities.

Section-B

Q-8

The knowledge about nature is extremely important to develop technology. After understanding natural laws humans develop technology.

- Technology defines the cultural development of society and loosens the shackles of environment on human beings.

- After understanding the concept of friction and heat, human beings were able to develop discover fire.

- The understanding of DNA and genetics helped human beings to discover the cure of many diseases. The understanding of the laws of aerodynamics helped us develop faster planes.

- All these examples show that knowledge about the laws of nature is extremely important to develop technology. The more better we understand nature, the advanced technology we can develop.

Thus, understanding nature is vital for developing technology.

Q-9

- Q.1 Imports has shown rapid growth in trade. It has increased significantly.

- Q.2 Total volume of trade has increased rapidly. This is due to the social and economic development of people and increase in industrialisation. Both exports and imports have increased.

Q-9 Import takes place due to following reasons:-

(i) The resources are unevenly distributed. So some countries which are lacking the natural or other resources import them from the countries having them in plenty.

(ii) Imports also takes place due to specialisation of labour or works in some countries. For example porcelains and brocades of China are famous and are imported by many countries.

Q-10 The period from 1901 to 1921 is referred to as a stagnant phase of India's population growth. The features of this phase are:-

Both the birth and death rate were high.

Q-11

The lack of health facilities, sanitation, proper distribution of food and ~~and~~ inefficient transport and communication facilities led to higher death rate.

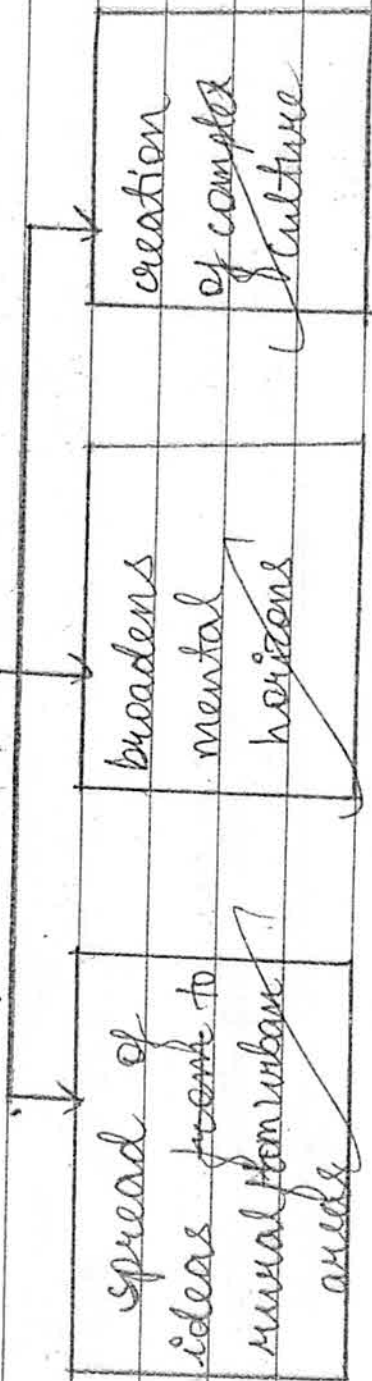
This period even recorded negative growth rate from 1911 to 1920. This led to very high mortality rate.

This period recorded very low or no growth of population in India. High birth and death rate means net addition was low.

Thus, the period of 1901 to 1921 was period of stagnant population growth.

The intermixing of people from diverse culture due to migration have positive values in following ways -

Positive values of intermixing of people due to migration



(i) Spread of ideas from ~~rural~~ urban to rural areas
Due to migration from rural to urban areas, the ideas of family planning, girl education, health awareness etc. spread from urban to rural areas.

(ii) Broadens mental horizons
Intermixing of people from different cultures broadens the mental horizons. People develop cultural and religious tolerance and accept new ideas from different cultures.

(iii) Creation of complex culture
Intermixing of people from different cultures leads to the creation of a complex culture. Different ideas and practices from different cultures are adopted by people. This makes the culture more complex and broad.

Thus, all these positive values are developed by intermixing of people from different cultures.

Q-12
Modern towns in India were developed during the British period. The development of these towns was as follows:-

(i) Initially, the Britishers developed the port cities like Surat, Masulipatnam, Goa etc. This was done as they were interested in trade and ports were essential for this.

(ii) Gradually, the Britishers shifted their hold around three major principalities or cities - Bombay, Madras and Kolkata. They developed these cities in all aspects - transportation, architectural buildings etc. Ports were also developed here.

(iii) Britishers laid more focus on those cities which were vital for their economy. The three principle cities and some other cities were developed with civil lines, cantonment, towns, picnic resorts etc. Hill stations were also developed in Mount Abu, Shimla etc.

This is how modern town developed during colonialism.

The canal originates from Harike Berrage in Punjab.

13.2 The area to the east of the canal is under lift irrigation because this area has higher elevation than the canal. So, water is supplied through lift system.

13.3 Economic significance of Indira Gandhi Canal for the command area: -

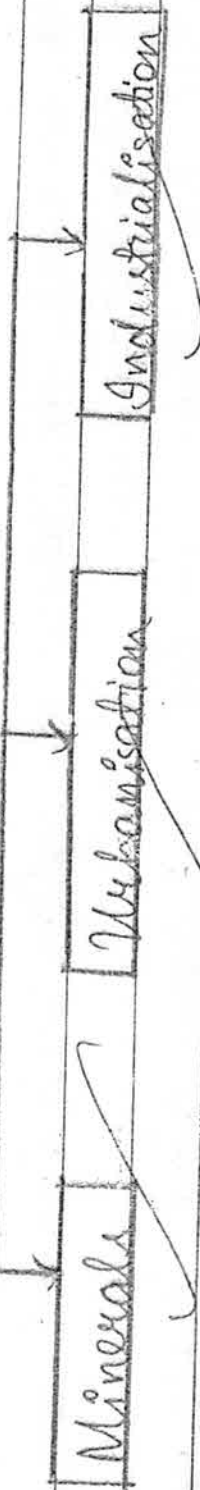
- (i) This canal has led to agricultural development and increase in agricultural output due to abundant supply of water. Water intensive crops have replaced the cultivation of coarse and leguminous crops.
- (ii) The income of farmers has increased due to growing of cash crops.

P.T.O.

Section-C

Q-14 Population distribution is influenced by economic and cultural factors in following ways:-

→ Economic influence



(i) Minerals

Minerals have economic significance. The availability of minerals leads mining and industrialisation.

This would provide employment to a large number of unskilled and semi-skilled along with skilled people. So, people will migrate to these areas. Katanga-Zambia Copper belt is an example.

(ii) Urbanisation

Cities provide good education facilities, employment opportunities, entertainment facilities, security and other civic amenities. This attracts people from rural areas. More opportunities are available in mega cities. This cause rural to urban migration in these cities.

(iii) Industrialisation

Industrialisation creates employment opportunities. Apart from providing employment to people to assist in manufacturing and production, industries also need other services like transportation, banking facilities, communication etc. So more people are attracted towards them. Kobe Osaka in Japan, an industrial region is example.

→ Cultural Influence

Religious centre



Social peace, political stability and security

(i) Religious centre

The centres of religious importance such as Mecca, Varanasi, Madurai etc. attract people. People come and settle near them for religious and spiritual significance.

(ii) Social peace, political stability and security

People do not prefer to live in areas of communal disharmony, social turmoil, political instability and unrest. They prefer areas with communal harmony, social peace, security and political stability.

All these are the economic and cultural factors which influence the distribution of population.

Q-15

Commercial livestock rearing has become a specialised activity in the world. It is practiced in different parts of the world like central Eurasia, south west Africa, Argentina, Uruguay etc. It involves specialisation in following ways:-

- Involves rearing of a particular animal
Only single type animal is reared in commercial livestock rearing. These may include sheep, goat, yak, horse etc. Rigorous care is taken of these animals. Raiders are reared in Alaska by eskimos.
- Capital intensive and market oriented
Commercial livestock rearing is capital intensive and market oriented. The products of the animals like hides, skin, fur etc. are exported to different world markets after simple processing.

(iii) Involves feeding in ranches

This type of rearing of livestock involves feeding of animals in ranches. The ranches are divided into parcels. Animals are kept according to the feeding capacity of pasture. Animals are moved to another parcel when the pasture is exhausted. Such practice is common in Eurasia, Australia etc.

(iv) Scientific method of rearing

Scientific methods of rearing are used in commercial livestock rearing. The animals are reared with scientific techniques and in an organised way.

(v) Special emphasis on breeding and veterinary services

The main focus is laid on scientific breeding, veterinary services, prevention of disease and health.

care facilities. Thus, commercial livestock rearing involves rigorous care. For examples sheep rearing is prone to diseases. So, sheeps are provided with medical care and good quality breed is most preferred.

In this way commercial livestock rearing has become a specialised activity in the world.

~~Trans-Siberian Railway~~ is a transcontinental railway line. Its terminal stations are St. Petersburg near Baltic Sea and Vladivostk near Pacific coast. Its significance is as follows:-

(i) ~~Longest railway line in the world~~
~~Trans Siberian~~

Q-16 Difference between small scale manufacturing and large scale manufacturing is as follows:-

	<u>Small scale manufacturing</u>	<u>Large Scale Manufacturing</u>
(i)	It is less capital intensive. The investment is done on small scales.	It is capital intensive. Large amount of investment is done in this for high production.
(ii)	The labour force employed by this manufacturing is small. The labours are generally semi-skilled.	It is labour intensive. A large labour force, semi-skilled and skilled is employed.
(iii)	The raw material used by small scale industries is locally available and variety is less. Production is also low.	It involves the use of a variety of raw material and the raw material is transported from other areas also. Production is very high.

Small scale manufacturing

(iv) This type of manufacturing involves the use of simple technology and power driven machinery.

(v) Small scale industry cater to the needs of local market or domestic market. The products are mostly not exported. It is feature of ^{mainly} developing countries.

Large scale manufacturing

It involves the use of advanced technology and machinery. Automation and mechanisation are involved.

It is a type of manufacturing in which the products are used by the domestic market also and export to other countries. It is feature of ^{mainly} developed countries.

In this way, small scale and large scale manufacturing is significantly different.

Q-7

The Trans-Siberian Railway line is a trans-continental railway line. It connects St. Petersburg to Vladivostok on Pacific Coast. Its significance is as follows: -

(i) Longest railway line of the world
Trans-Siberian railway line is the longest railway line of the world (9200km). It is double-track and electrified trans-continental railway line.

(ii) Connects industrialised west to agricultural economies of east
This railway connects industrialised western part of Russia with agricultural economies and less developed parts of eastern Russia. Moscow is the main centre of this line. Chita is agro centre and Irkutsk is the centre on this railway.

(ii) Integration of the country

This railway acts as an integrating force for Russia. It connects the west part of Russia with Ural mountain in between to the east part of Russia and bring the people together.

(iv) Major carrier of goods

This railway is important for trade in Russia. It carries major goods for import and export on this route. Thus, it is economically vital railway line.

(v) Provides connectivity to southern countries

Trans-Siberian railway line also provide connectivity to southern areas - (Ulan Bator) Mongolia, Uzbekistan, (Tashkent), China, etc. The important fact is that it provides connectivity to Baltic sea on the west to

Pacific coast on the east.

All these show the significance of Trans-Siberian railway.

Q-18

Modern agricultural technology has brought a significant increase in agricultural output in India. Modern agricultural technology includes the use of fertilisers, irrigation, HYV seeds etc. Its contribution is as follows:-

- The agricultural production has increased significantly after the use of modern agricultural technology. The yield of many crops have increased and India has become self sufficient in foodgrain production. The ~~an~~ production of rice and wheat has increased rapidly.

- India ranked second in the production of rice, wheat and sugarcane in 2008-09. The production of pulses, vegetables, jute increased and India ranked first in these in the world in 2008-09. Production of cotton has also grown.

- The agricultural land under irrigation has increased in India since independence. The land under irrigation was 20.8 percent in 1955 and it has increased to around 55 percent ~~in~~ ^{at} in 2001 after 5 decades.

- The land under irrigation more than once has also increased. It was 1.71 percent in 1955 and increased to 20.46 percent in ~~year~~ 5 decades.

- The use of fertilisers has reduced the crop failure due to pests. The use of fertilisers on average

was around 91 kg per ha. in ^{5 decades} ~~1950s~~ which was equal to world average (90 kg per ha.). The use of fertilisers in states like Haryana and Punjab is so high around four times the national average.

All these show how modern agricultural technology has increased agricultural production in India.

Q.19 Conservation of mineral resources is essential for the development of India. India is scarce in many minerals like petroleum and non-ferrous minerals. So, conservation is essential to prevent the complete exhaustion of minerals in India.

There is need for India to look for substitutes and alternative sources of minerals. India has huge potential to develop non renewable sources of energy to reduce its energy import bills.

Conservation of minerals includes the limited use of scarce minerals, recycling of metals and use of scrap ^{metals} ~~minerals~~ in case of minerals like lead and zinc.

It is required that the minerals which are strategically imported and less in reserves should not be exported to other countries and preserved and conserved for future use.

The non-renewable sources of energy can provide twin benefits to India - reduction in pollution and less dependency on export of petroleum.

- Conservation of minerals is essential for India to carry on its development in future and prevent their exhaustion. The reuse and reduce concept can be of great aid for the country to conserve the minerals.
- Further economic development and industrialisation of India hinges on availability of minerals and this calls for mineral conservation in a country like India which has scarce reserves of many minerals.

Thus, conservation of minerals is essential.

Q-20 Indian railways network is one of the longest railway network in the world. The features of this network are:-

Railways in India has contributed a lot to the growth of the economy in following ways:-

- ° Railways carry large number of passengers and bulky and heavy goods over long distances. It is significant for the trade in India. It is essential for transporting various minerals to industries.
- ° Railways provide better connectivity to industrial regions, tea plantations and agricultural plains along with ports in India. Thus, transportation of raw material and finished goods is done through railways.

Q-21 In map

Q-22 In map

The total length of Indian railways is around 7000 km. It is among the longest networks of railway and involves broad gauge, meter gauge and narrow gauge.

It is the largest public sector undertaking in India. It is difficult to maintain such a vast railway network of single handedly. It is 4th largest in world.

It is divided into sixteen headquarters for the ease of maintenance, regulation and operation. These headquarters are spread all over the country. Kolkata Metro is another addition to this.

India has adopted various measures for the speed and safe railway network. Metro railways, diesel and electric engines, conversion to broad gauge are some among these.

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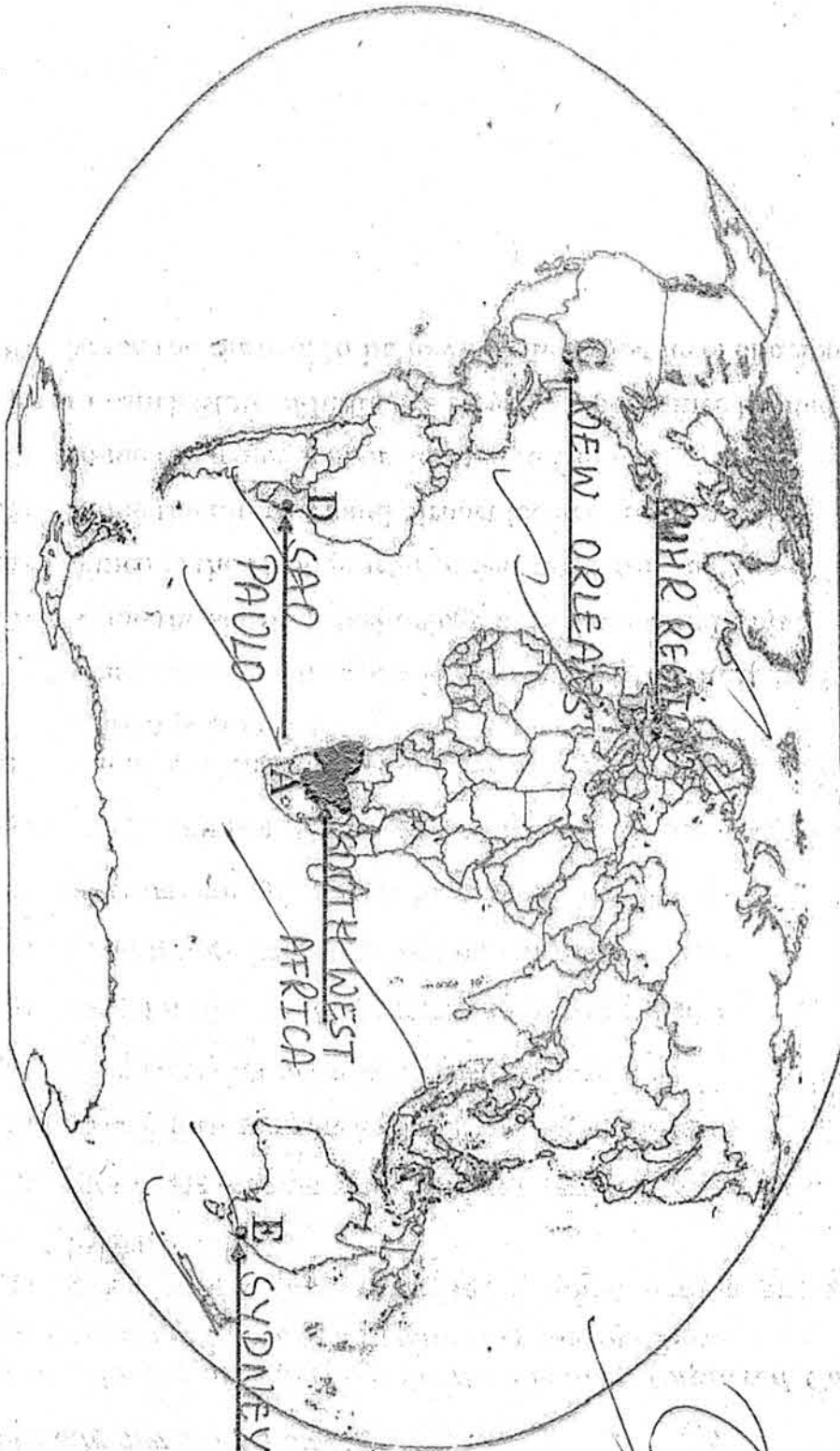
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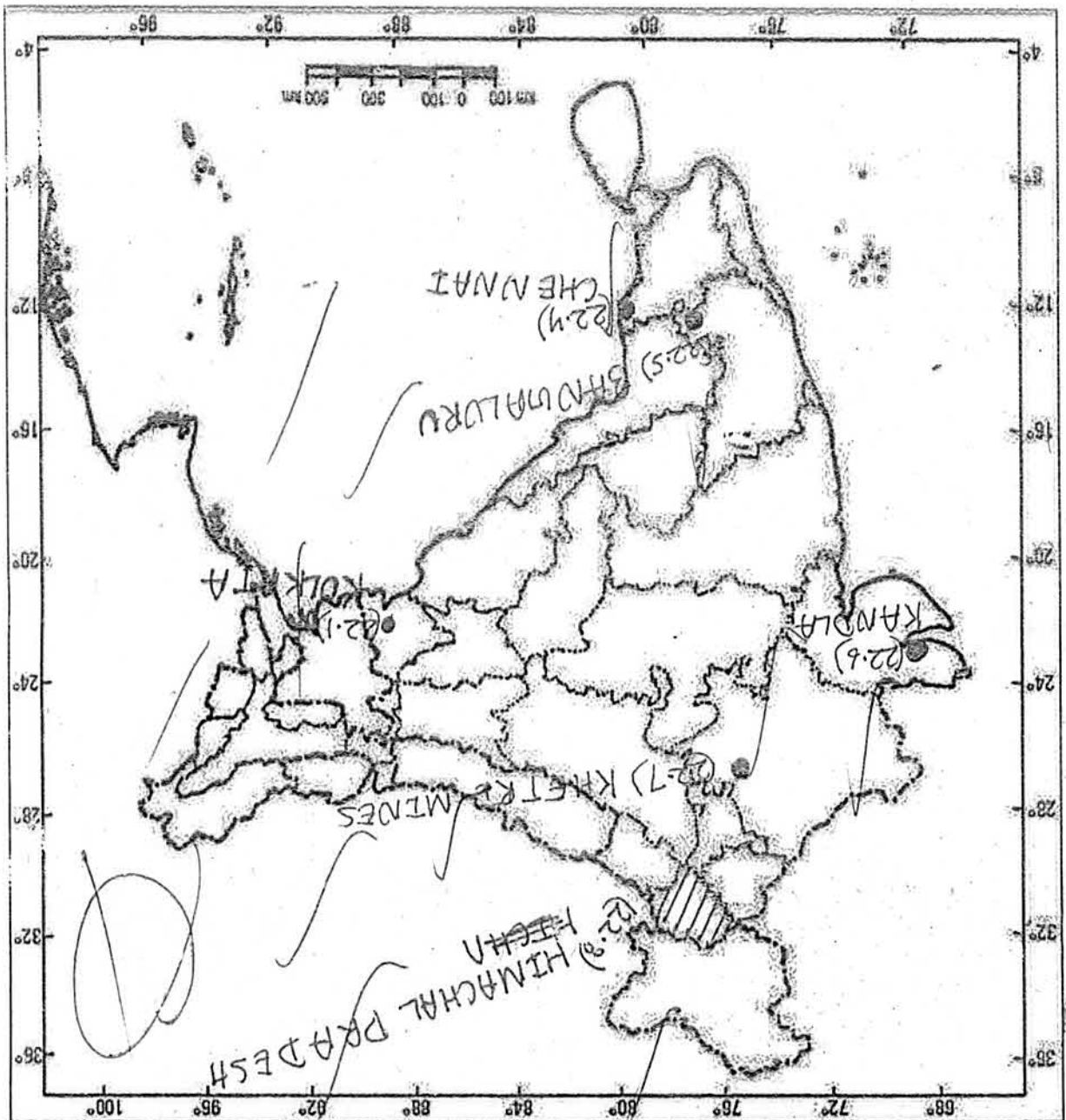
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प्रश्न सं. 21 के लिए



For question no. 21



Outline Map of India (Political)

(कपूरपुर) २३-१-१९५१

For question no. 22

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