

4551 Geography

154213

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|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|-------|-----|
| Subject Code                                                             | H-4551             |       |     |
| Subject                                                                  | Geography          |       |     |
| Date                                                                     | 28/02/2025         |       |     |
| Supplements attached                                                     |                    |       |     |
| Main Answer Book                                                         | No. of Supplements | Total |     |
| 1                                                                        | +                  | 0     | = 1 |
| Specific remarks of centre conductor regarding malpractices (in Red Ink) |                    |       |     |

- Mobile Phones and other electronic gadgets are strictly prohibited inside the examination hall.
- Use of non-programmable calculator is allowed ONLY in some subjects.
- Writing in any form on the Hollow craft sticker and Bar code sticker is strictly prohibited.
- Only blue ink/ball pen is to be used for writing the answers. Black lead pencil may be used for drawing figures, diagrams and graphs. Use of any other Colour pencil/pen is strictly prohibited.
- Disclosing of identity on the answer book (except in the space provided) in any form is strictly prohibited.
- Candidate should check that the printed seat number is correct and verify that the answer book has all pages serial numbered before filling all other details.



| Pg No          | Examiner    | Moderator  | Chief Moderator |
|----------------|-------------|------------|-----------------|
| 03             | 10.5        |            |                 |
| 04 & 05        | 11          |            |                 |
| 06 & 07        | 12          |            |                 |
| 08 & 09        | 06          |            |                 |
| 10 & 11        | 12          |            |                 |
| 12 & 13        | 5 1/2       |            |                 |
| 14 & 15        | 7.5         | 08         |                 |
| 16 & 17        | 03.5        | 04         |                 |
| 18             |             |            |                 |
| Supp. 1        |             |            |                 |
| Supp. 2        |             |            |                 |
| Supp. 3        |             |            |                 |
| Supp. 4        |             |            |                 |
| Supp. 5        |             |            |                 |
| Supp. 6        |             |            |                 |
| TOTAL          | 68          | 69         |                 |
| Total in words | Sixty Eight | Sixty Nine |                 |

| MARKS | E   | M | CM |
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|       | 105 |   |    |

Pg. 03

03

Q. No.

- 1) Economic geography ✓
- 2) Sex ratio ✓
- 3) Income approach ✓
- 4) Iron and steel industries. ✓
- 5) Trans-Siberian railway ✓
- 6) Varanasi ✓
- 7) Jharkhand ✓
- 8) Environmental determinism is the eco-friendly approach of the relationship between man and environment. ✓
- 9) Rural areas are sparsely have low density of population while urban areas have high density of population.
- 10) Rural areas are engaged in primary activities while urban areas are engaged in non-primary activities.
- 11) Ladang is the name of the shifting cultivation in Indonesia and Malaysia.
- 12) Quinary economic activities does the highest level of decision makers or policy makers.

Q. No.

12.

Life free from ailments, Freedom, opportunity & Peace are the indicators of healthy life.

13.

Hamleted settlement is fragmented into several units.

14.

In Tiswadi taluka Cochin industrial estate is located.

### Section B

15.

Push factors: Place of origin seems less attractive because of poor living condition, Unemployment, epidemics, Unpleasant climate, political turmoil.

Pull factors: Place of destination seems more attractive because of good living condition, better job opportunities, pleasant climate, better health facilities, Security of life and property, political stability.

16.

Expanding population pyramid

i) It has triangular shape.

ii) It has wide base.

iii) Birth rates and death rates are high.

eg: Bangladesh, Bangladesh and Mexico

Constant Population Pyramid

i) It is bell-shaped

ii) It is tapered towards the top.

iii) Birth rates and death rates are equal

eg: Australia

| MARKS       | E  | M | CM |
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05

Q. No.

17.

Commercial livestock rearing is more organised and capital intensive.

- i) It is associated with western cultures and are practised on permanent ranches.
- ii) These ranches cover large areas and are divided into number of parcels, it is fenced in which when the grass of the one parcel is grazed animals are moved to another parcels.
- iii) Animals are kept in pastures according to carrying capacity of the pasture.
- iv) It is specialised activity in only one type of animals are reared e.g. sheep, goat, pig, horse etc.
- v) Various products such skin, wool, hides are obtained and it is scientifically processed and exported to world markets.
- vi) It lays emphasis on genetic improvement, veterinary services etc.
- vii) It is widely practised in Australia, New Zealand, Argentina, Uruguay.

18) Co-operative societies forms a groups of farmers by pooling in their resources for more profitable and efficient farming.

- i) Individual farmers remain intact and the farming is the <sup>organisation</sup> members of co-operative initiative.
- ii) farmers are the members of co-operative societies.
- iii) In these group farming organisation, help farmers to procure all the needs and sell the goods and products in most profitable manner.
- iv) It is developed in European countries such as Denmark, Netherlands, New York etc.

Q. No.

19.

It is the business activity concerned with the sale of goods directly to the consumers. It includes collecting and distributing centre solely for urban markets.

Example door-to-door, mail, handcrafts, telephony.

20. Problems of Rural settlements:-

- i) It is poorly equipped with infrastructure.
- ii) Water supply is not adequate.
- iii) Water borne disease such as cholera, typhoid, is common.
- iv) No proper transport and communication service.

21. i) In India various kinds of religions are there such as Hindu, Muslim, Christian, Buddhist, Jain etc.

ii) In India Hindus are the majority religious groups and it is almost all over the state are distributed.

iii) Muslims are the second largest religious group in India.

iv) Other religions such as Christian, Buddhist, Jain are minority religion groups.

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07

Q. No.

22.

Personal CommunicationMass Communication

i) It includes mobile, internet.

i) It includes Radio, television and satellite.

ii) It provides us the facility of direct communication.

ii) It is used increasingly to bring social and changes.

iii) Personal communication is done within two or more people.

iii) Mass communication is done in large group of people.

23. i) It is situated at the head of ~~the~~ Gulf of Kutch and cater to the needs of western and <sup>South</sup> ~~South~~ <sup>North</sup> ~~North~~ Western parts of the country, and also reduce the pressure at the ~~the~~ Mumbai port.

ii) This port is specially designed to receive large quantities of petroleum and petroleum products.

iii) The offshore terminal at Vadinagar has been developed to relieve <sup>pressure</sup> at the Kandla port.

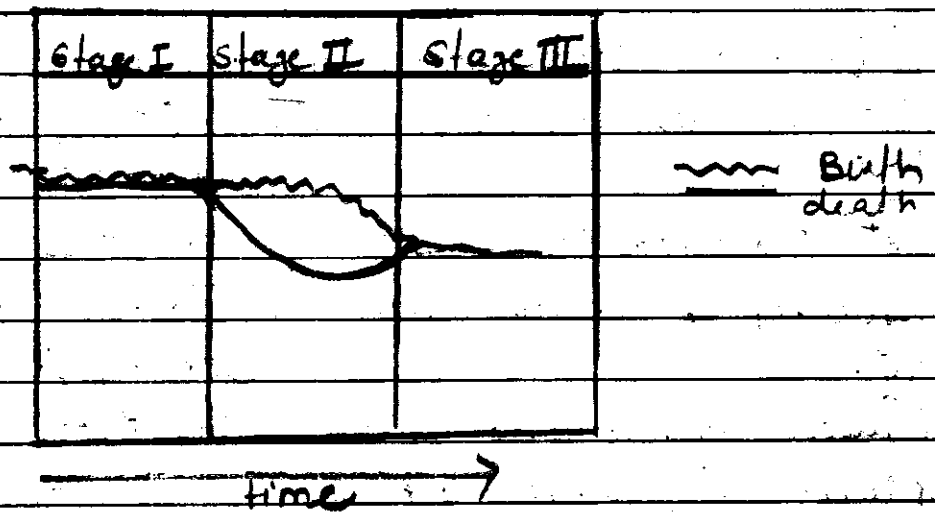
iv) Kandla port also reduce the pressure at the Mumbai port.

24. Eco-tourism deals in ~~the~~ protecting the environment and it take proper care of environment by not polluting by the tourism. eco-tourism mean eco-friendly tourism. In this manner nature is protected from pollution.

Q. No.

25.

## Section C



i) Demographic transition theory is very useful to understand population changes according to different stages.

ii) There are three stages :-

1) Stage I

- i) Birth rates and Death rates were high.
- ii) People reproduced more to overcome death happened due to epidemics and low food supply.
- iii) People mostly engaged in agriculture.  
Example: Bangladesh and Rainforest tribes.

2) Stage II

- i) Birth rates remain high in the beginning but it declines with time.
- ii) Death rates decrease.
- iii) Health and sanitation improved.  
Example: Sri Lanka and Kenya.

3) Stage III

- i) Both birth rate and death rate decline.
- ii) Health care facilities, sanitation, education

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09

Q. No.

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Technology advancement took place.

iii) Population is stable or grow slowly.  
Example.: U.S.A, Canada, Japan.

26. i) Human Development Index (HDI) is ranked from 0 - 1.

ii) Japan and U.S.A have high <sup>HDI</sup> value.

iii) In India Kerala has High ~~HDI~~ HDI value.

iv) In the world, the 59 countries have very high HDI value whose HDI score is 0.800.

v) Countries having High HDI value is 53, and its score is ~~0.701~~ 0.701 - 0.799.

vi) Countries having Medium HDI value is 39 with score 0.550 - 0.700.

vii) Countries having low HDI value is 38, below 0.549.

Q. No.

27.

i) Plantation agriculture was first introduced by the colonies situated European colonies situated in tropics. tropics.

ii) Different types of plantation crops are tea, coffee, coconut, sugarcane, banana, pineapple, cotton, rubber, oil, palm etc.

iii) The characteristic features of plantation agriculture are:-

- i) Large estate or plantation.
- ii) Large capital investment.
- iii) Managerial and technical support.
- iv) Good system of transportation.
- v) Technological advancement.
- vi) Single crop specialisation.
- vii) Cheap labour.
- viii) Scientific methods of cultivation.

28. i) Air transport is the fastest means of transport from one place to another.

ii) It is suitable for heavy and bulky materials over large distances.

iii) It reaches the inaccessible area.

iv) It reduces the distance by minimising the travel time.

v) It brought about a connectivity revolution around the world.

vi) It is essential for the country like India whose distances are large and terrain and climatic conditions are diverse.

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Q. No.

29.

- i) There are many problems of the World Trade Organisation.
- ii) It widens the gulf between rich and poor.
- iii) It makes rich countries more rich and poor countries more poor.
- iv) It includes child labour. Which should be criticised.
- v) WTO is criticised by those people who are worried about country's economy.

30. i) Migration leads to redistribution of population within a country.

ii) Rural - Urban migration is one of the main factor contributing to the population growth of the cities.

iii) Age and skill selective out migration from rural areas have adverse effect on the rural demographic structure.

iv) However, high out migration from Uttarakhand, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, Western Maharashtra to have brought serious imbalances in the age and sex composition in these state same imbalances have brought in recipient state.

Q. No.

31.

Petroleum consists of hydrocarbon of gaseous and liquid state, varying in chemical composition and specific gravity.

ii) It is the essential source of energy for all internal combustion engines in automobiles, industries etc. aircrafts.

iii) Its numerous by-products are produced in petrochemical industries such as synthetic fiber, synthetic rubber, wax, Vaseline etc.

iv) Crude petroleum occurs in sedimentary rocks of the tertiary deposits.

v) In Assam, Digboi, Naharkhatiya, Moran are important oil producing areas.

vi) The major mines in Gujarat are located in Ankleshwar, Kalol, Mehsona etc.

vii) Petroleum occurs in exploratory wells of the Krishna - Godavari and Kaveri basins on the east coast.

viii) Assam is the field based refinery.

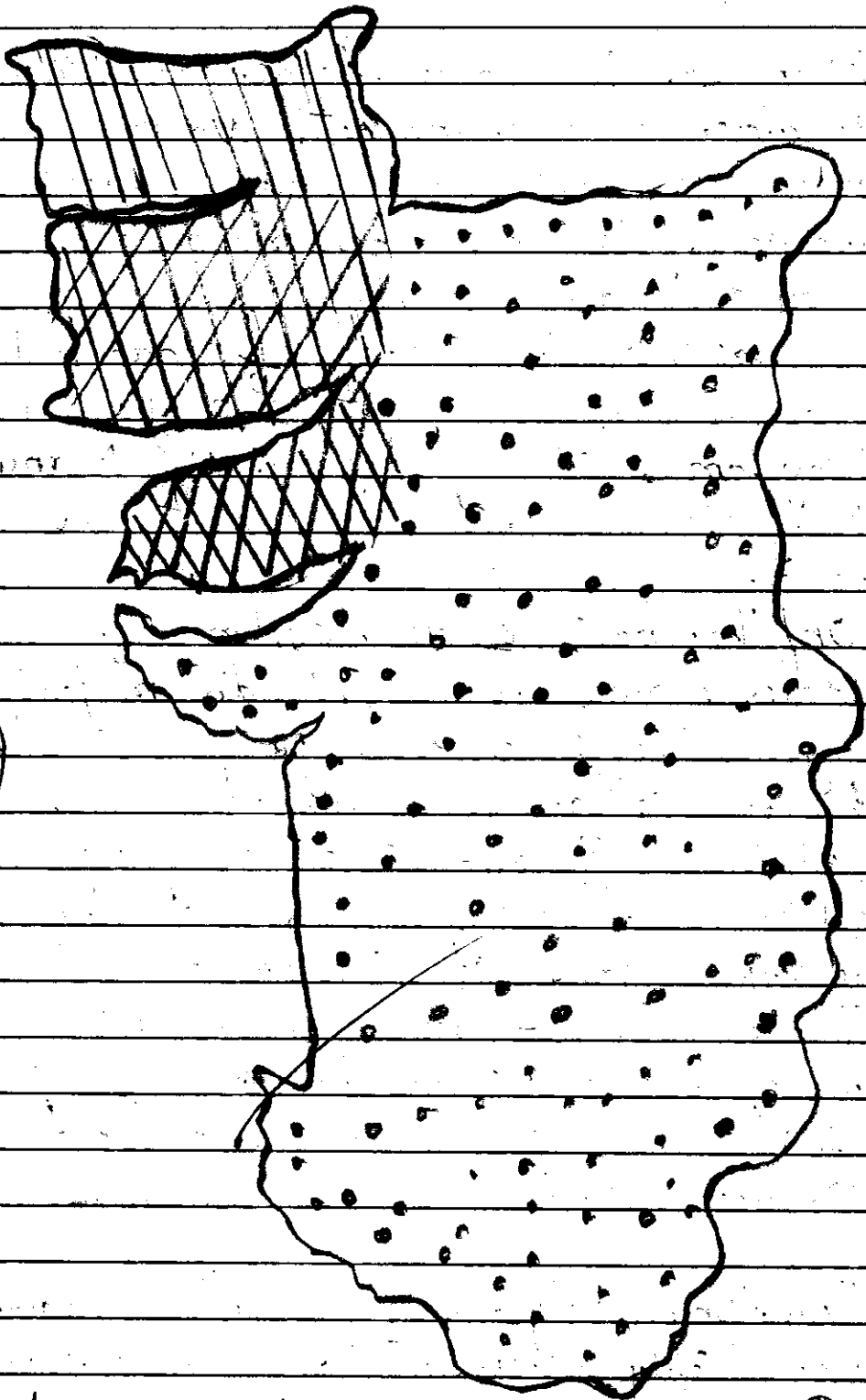
ix) Barauni is the market based refinery.

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13

Q. No.

32



- i) ~~For~~ Leading areas of paddy cultivation are Penem, Bardez, Tiswadi.
- ii) There is high yield in Tiswadi.
- iii) Quepem, Canandona, Sattari are the minor produce of paddy.

Q. No.

33.

- i) ~~It includes~~ Modern large scale industries include a large market, various raw materials, enormous energy, specialized workers, assembly line mass production and a large capital.
- ii) ~~It has~~ This kind of manufacturing has been developed in last 200 years in United Kingdom, North-eastern U.S.A and Europe. Now it is diffused to almost all over the world.
- iii) On the basis of the systems of the large scale manufacturing, World's major industrial regions can be ~~group~~ grouped in two broad categories namely.
- a) Traditional large-scale industrial regions which are thickly clustered to few more developed parts of the world.
- b) Modern large-scale industrial regions which are diffused to ~~the~~ which have diffused to less developed countries.
- b) ~~Modern~~ Modern large scale industrial regions
- a) Traditional large scale industrial regions which are thickly clustered to few more developed parts of the world.
- b) Modern large scale industrial regions which have diffused to less developed countries.

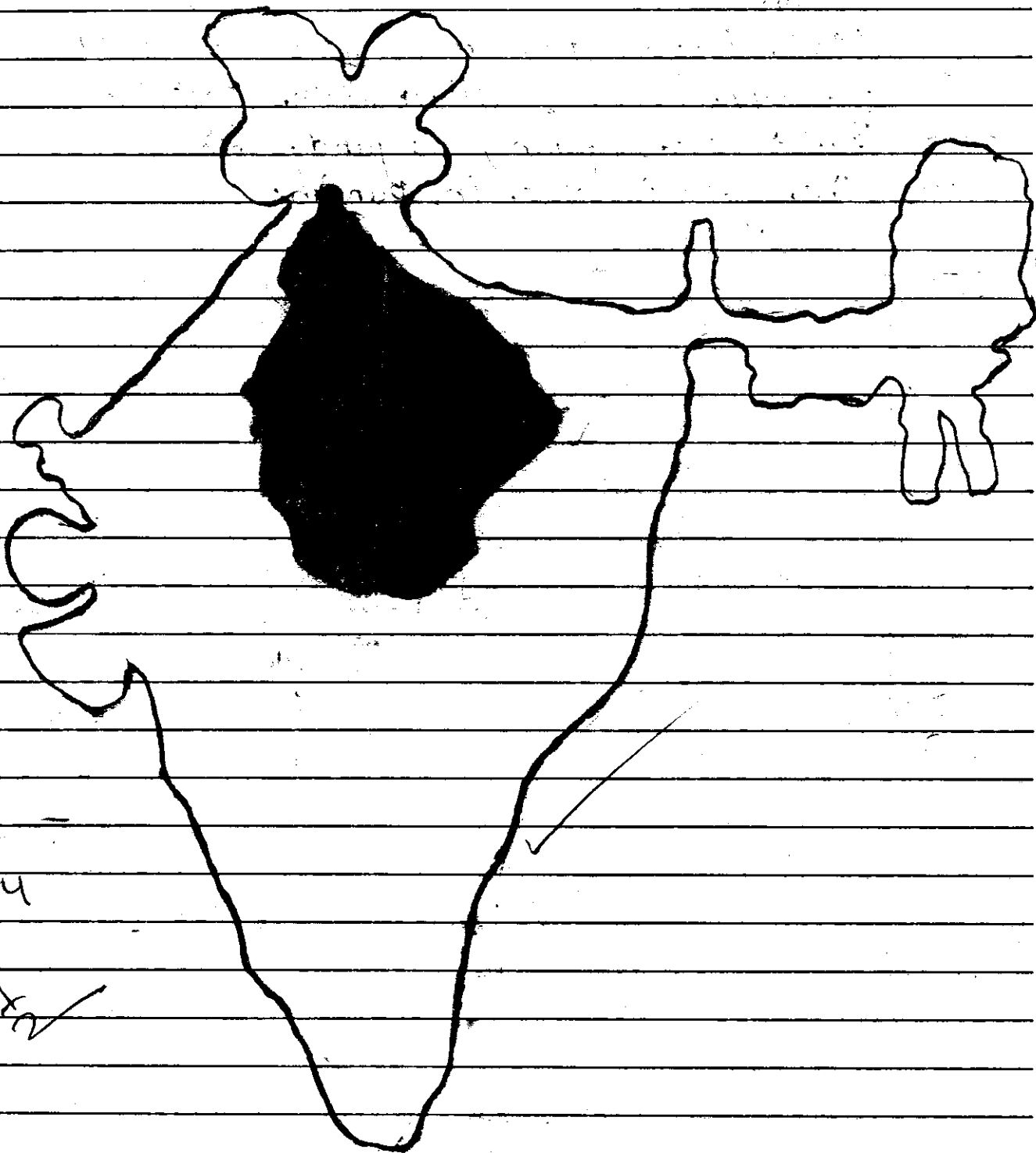
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15

Q. No.

34

## MAJOR AREAS OF WHEAT CULTIVATION



- i) Wheat is the tropical crop of humid and sub humid areas.
- ii) India is the second largest producer of wheat after rice.
- iii) India accounts for 12.3 percent total wheat

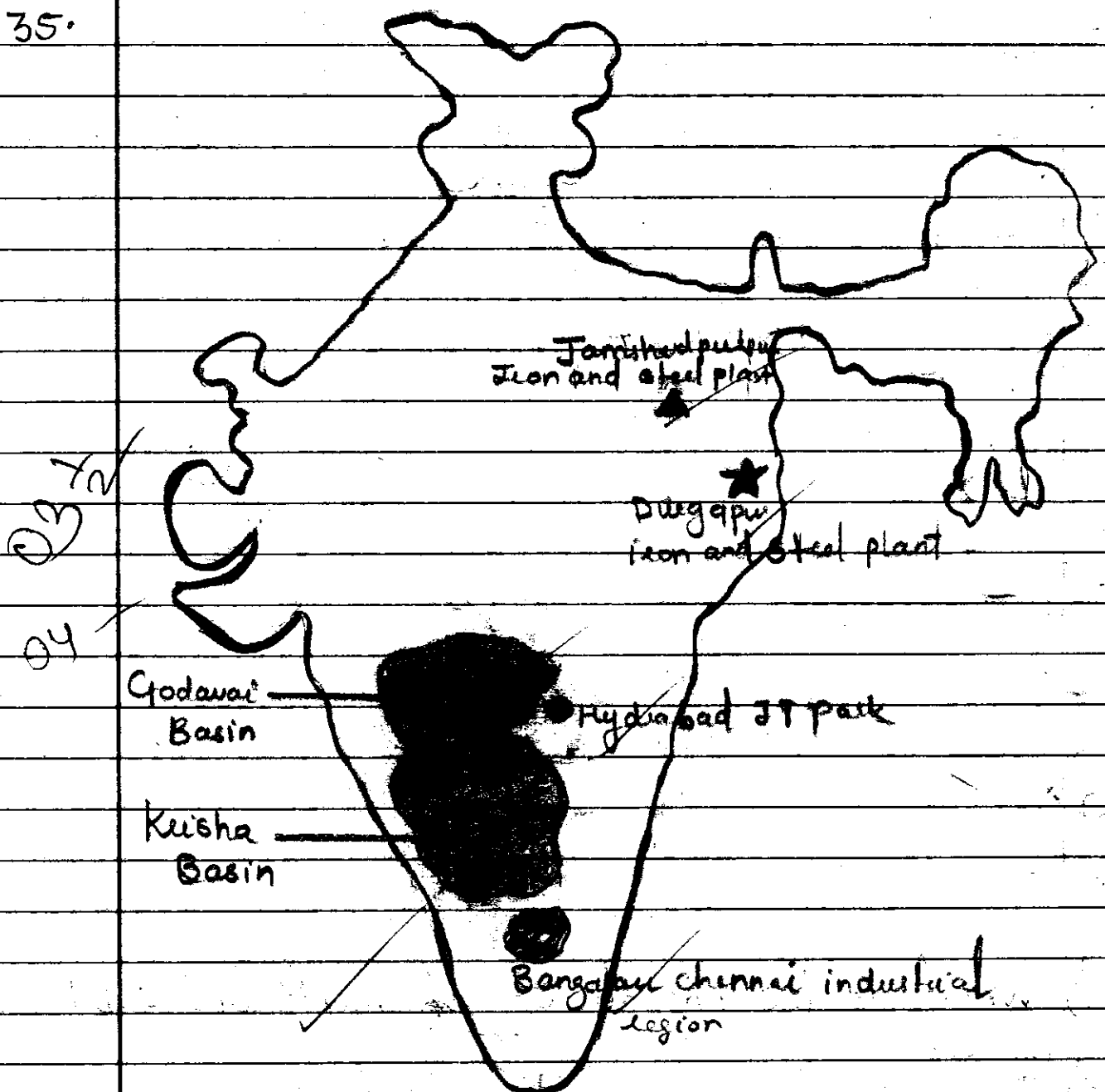
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Production in the world.

- iv) It is grown in winter season i.e. Rabi season.
- v) Major leading producing of wheat are Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat etc. Punjab, Haryana etc.
- vi) The yield is high in Punjab.

35.



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