

उत्तराखण्ड विद्यालयी शिक्षा परिषद्, रामनगर (नैनीताल)

इण्टरमीडिएट परीक्षा
(उत्तराखण्ड)

'अ'
12 पन्ने

Answer - 1 (क)

(i) Minerals

Answer - 1 (ख)

(iv) Trading

Answer - 1 (ग)

(ii) Geneva

Answer - 1 (घ)

(iv) 121 करोड़

Answer - 1 (ङ)

(iii) Ambala

Answer - 1 (च)

(iv) Sugarcane

Answer - 1 (३)

(iv) Tachar

Answer - 1 (७)

(i) Vishakhapatnam

Answer - 1 (३)

(i) Both A and R are correct and R is correct explanation of A.

Answer - 1 (५)

(i) Both A and R are correct and R is correct explanation of A.

Answer - 2

Griffith Taylor introduced the concept of stop and go determinism.

Answer - 3

* Mumbai [Maharashtra] is related to Dabbawala service.

Answer - 4

National Youth Policy - 2014, defines 15-29 age group of person as Youth.

Answer - 5

Indian Railway was established in 1853. First train ran from Bombay to Thane (34 km).

Answer - 6

1) Human Geography is an integrated, dynamic, practical subject which is related to many other social sciences.

2) For example:

(i) Social Geography -

- Behavioural geography
- Social & Welfare geography
- Gender Geography
- Medical Geography
- History Geography
- Cultural Geography

- (ii) Political Geography - • Military Geography
- (iii) Economic Geography - • Geography of Tourism
• Geography of Resource
• Geography of International Trade
etc.
-

Answer - 7

1) Density of population refers to number of people living at a particular place at a specific time period
[Number of people living per sq. km].

2)
$$\text{Density of Population} = \frac{\text{Total Population}}{\text{Total Area}}$$

3) Example: • In Arunachal Pradesh, in every one sq. km only 17 persons are living. Hence its population density is 17 person per sq. km.

Answer - 8

Basic areas of Human Development are:

1) Health: In HDI, Health is considered

as an important are of Humand development

→ Life Expectancy Ratio is used to measure health development

2) Education: To measure Education availability in a region, there are 2 measures -

→ Literacy rate.

→ Gross Enrollment Ratio.

3) Access to Resources: Per capital Income [Average Income] is used to measure access to resources.

Answer - 9

Factor responsible for location of villages in desert region are:-

(i) Availability of water: In desert region, availability of water is

very less.

Hence people prefer to live in area of with availability of water.

ii Example: Rajasthan

2) Social factors: Sometimes, due to social & Ethnical factors some people are forced to live in another place.

Example: Hamelated settlement.

3) Areas with security concerns: In such areas people live together.

Example: Bundelkhand.

Answer - 10

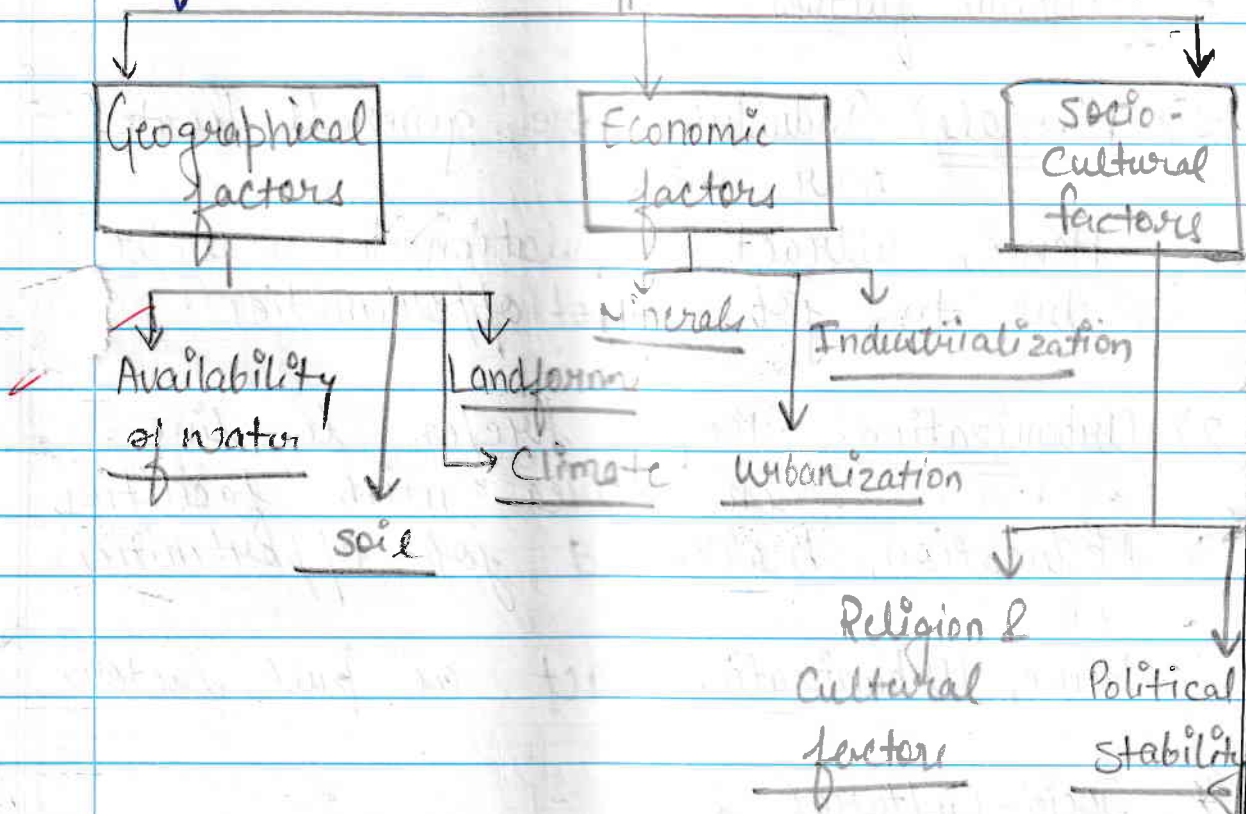
1) Border Road Organization was Established in 1960.

2) Functions: -

- (i) To build [construct] border road due to strategical concerns.
- (ii) Removal of snow from mountaneous region.
- (iii) For proper supply of defence & movement of military.
- (iv) BRO built a road connecting Chandigarh, Manali and Leh.

Answer - 11

The factors affecting uneven distribution of population are:-



* Geographical factors

- 1) Availability of water: People prefer to live in those areas which have plenty of water as water is a basic necessity.
- 2) Soil: Fertile soil acts as a pull factor & infertile soil acts as a push factor.

* Climate: People don't prefer to live in extreme hot or extreme cold region.

* Economic factors :-

1) Minerals: Industries are generally located near mines.

Hence, attract population towards it due to job opportunities.

2) Urbanization: People prefer to live in area with facilities Education, health, & job opportunities etc.

Hence, Urbanization act as pull factor.

* Socio-Cultural factor :-

1) Political Stability: People prefer to live in area of political stability as it leads to development.

2) Religious - Cultural factor: People prefer to live in the area of religion & cultural homogeneity.

Meerabadi

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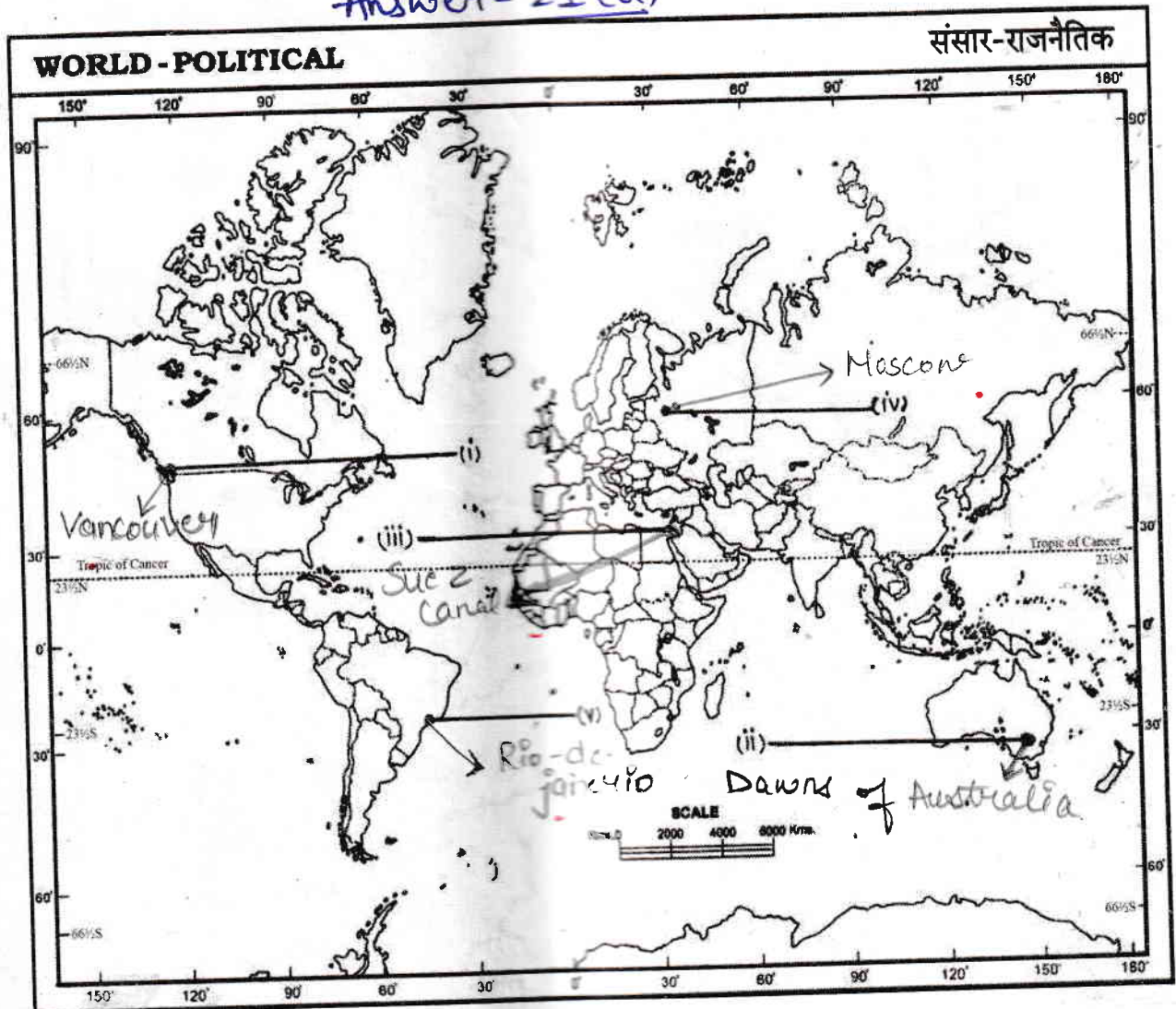
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Roll No.

प्रश्न संख्या 21 (क) के लिए
For Q. No. 21(a)

Answer - 21(a)



केवल परीक्षकों के लिए (For Examiners Only)	प्रश्न संख्या 21 (क) Q. No. 21 (a)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	योग (Total)
	प्रदत्त अंक (Marks Provided)						

group of people

2) Example: Reliance

3) Objective: To Earn profit.

~~4)~~

3) Joint - Sector Industries:-

1) These are those industries which are owned by either 2 or more individuals or (Companies) or by partnership of private and public sector.

2) Example: Airways, Telecommunication etc.

3) It leads to welfare and development both.

Answer - 13

Panama Canal:

1) It was constructed by United States of America after purchasing 8 km of Panama Isthmus.

2) It is 72 km long & 12-15 km deep.

3) It was formed b/w Colombia and Panama on Panama Isthmus.

Importance of Panama Canal :-

1) It connects North Atlantic Ocean and Pacific Ocean.

2) It reduces distance between San Francisco to New York.

3) It connects North-west - Europe with North-East America.

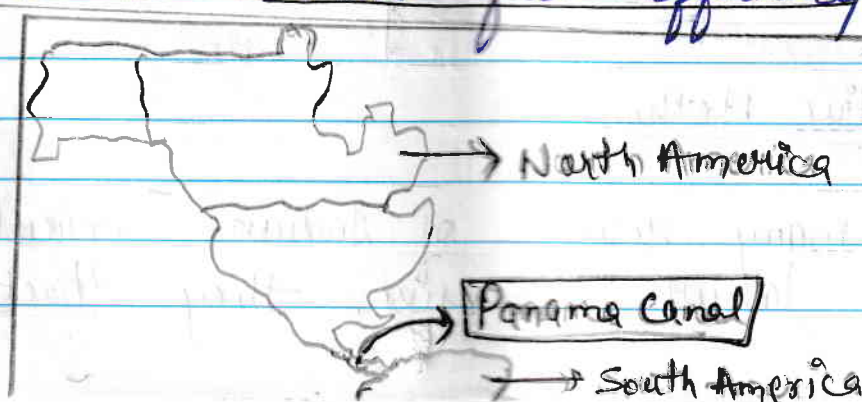
4) It handles 6% of global trade.

5) Economic Importance for America:

→ 40% of International trade of USA is done through Panama Canal.

→ It reduces the cost and time of trade.

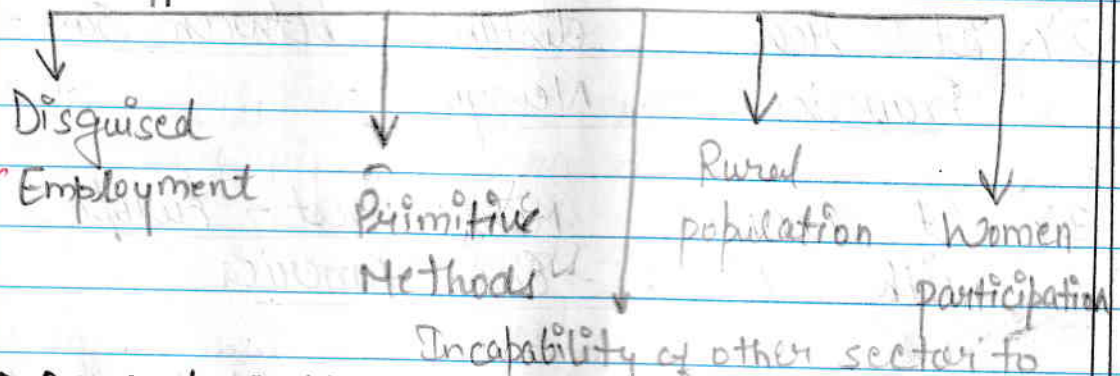
→ It increases fuel efficiency.



Answer - 14

1) Agricultural Sector has largest share of Indian workforce i.e. more than fifty percent.

2) Reasons :-



* Disguised Employment: give employment.

1) In rural area, disguised Employment is very common.

2) It means that, people are visibly employed but in actual they are unemployed.

3) Hence, it shows more participation of workforce in agricultural sector.

* Primitive Methods:

1) In many regions of India, agriculture is labour intensive, they lack

technology

- 2) Hence, productivity remains same but work participation increases.

* Rural Population:

- 1) In India, 68.8% population resides in rural areas, which lacks in other sectors of economy i.e. Tertiary sector & Secondary sector.

- 2) Hence, it results into high work participation in agriculture sector.

* Women Participation:

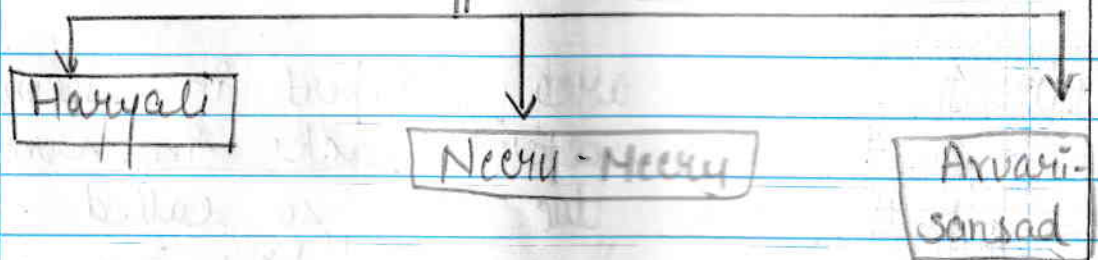
- (i) In urban area [Expert in secondary & tertiary sector] lacks in women participation due to so called "family honour of males" and "high income".
- (ii) Whereas, In rural area, family income is low, and women has to participate in agricultural activities.

Answer - 15

Watershed Management:-

- 1) It refers to ~~stopping~~ storing the flow of water in order to store, utilise and replenish the ground water.
- 2) It also include development of ecology on river banks.

Programme conducted in India for watershed dev development in our country India are :-



* Haryali:-

- 1) This programme is initiated by central govt for watershed management in rural areas.
- 2) It involve community participation at local level. [Gram panchayat]

in order to replenish water.

* Neeru - Meeru:

- 1) This programme is initiated in Andhra Pradesh.
- 2) Objective: Watershed Management.

* Aravari - Sansad:-

- 1) It was initiated in Ahwar, Rajasthan.
- 2) Objective: To store, utilise and replenish the ground water.

Answer - 16

- 1) Foreign Trade refers to Export and import of goods & services across borders.

2) Characteristics of India's Foreign Trade:-

(i) Change in Direction:

- 1) Initially, India used to follow the

policy of "protectionalism".

2) After 1991, India started trade with western nations such as UK, USA, Europe etc.

3) Now, India is focusing on trade with African & Asian nations & south East nation.

4) India is also been developing relation with blocs like ASEAN.

(ii) India's Export Basket :-

1) India exports following commodities :-

- (i) Petroleum related products
 - (ii) Manufacturing products
 - (iii) Ores and Minerals
 - (iv) Agricultural product
 - (v) Jewellery
 - (vi) Chemicals
- etc.

(iii) India's Import Basket :-

1) India's import Basket include following commodities :-

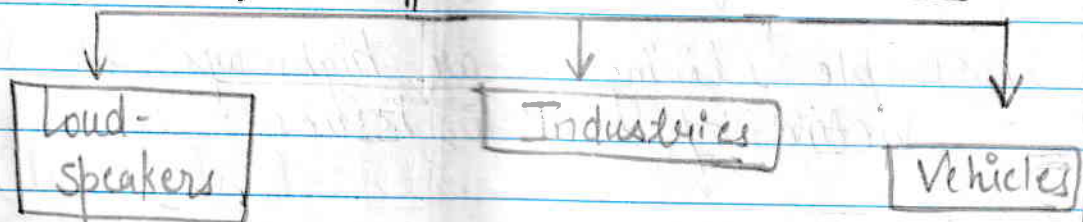
- (i) Capital goods
 - (ii) Petroleum
 - (iii) Fertilizers, Pesticides
 - (iv) Electronic products
- etc.

* SAARC: India is also part of SAARC and wants to develop free trade among Asian countries like Bangladesh, Nepal etc.

Answer - 17

- 1) Noise Pollution refers to release of high degree of noise in environment
- 2) It can cause -
 - Stress
 - Anxiety
 - Sleep related issue
 - Hearing damage

Causes of Noise Pollution are -



* Loud Speakers!

- 1) In India, festivals and marriage are common as loud speakers.
- 2) Sometimes, high volume from loud speakers cause hearing damage to children too.

* Industries!

- 1) Industries, generally consist of machines, which cause high amount of noise pollution.
- 2) Sometimes, Industries are congested at a place, which also cause noise pollution.

* Vehicles!

- 1) Vehicles also are one of the major cause of Noise pollution. Especially noise of Horns.
- 2) People living near highways are victim of such issues.

Answer-18

* Nomadic Herding :-

- 1) It is also known as Pastoralism.
- 2) When people move from one place to another with their livestock in search of water and food, it is called Nomadic Herding.
- 3) There are 2 types of movement done by Nomadic Herders :-
 - (i) Transhumance: It refers vertical movement of nomads.
→ In Summers, Nomads move to ~~mount~~ mountains and in winters, nomads move to plain in search of water & food.
 - (ii) Horizontal movement: Under this, ~~or~~ nomads move from North to South in winters and South to North in Summers.
- 4) Sometimes a particular territory is followed by Nomads.

5) It is practiced in regions such as:

- Tundra region of Eurassia.
- From tropic ~~and~~ Africa to Mongolia to China.
- South Africa
- Madagascar.

Difference b/w Nomadic Herding & Commercial livestock rearing is as follows:-

Nomadic Herding	Commercial livestock Rearing
1) It refers to <u>movement</u> of <u>nomads</u> with their <u>livestock</u> in order to find water and food.	1) It refers to <u>rearing</u> of <u>animals</u> at a <u>particular</u> <u>place</u> .
2) It is <u>not</u> <u>specialised</u> in <u>particular</u> <u>animal</u> .	2) <u>Only</u> <u>one</u> <u>type</u> of <u>animal</u> is <u>reared</u> .
3) It is done for <u>substantial</u> <u>purpose</u> .	3) It is done for <u>commercial</u> <u>purpose</u> .

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इण्टरमीडिएट परीक्षा 'ब'

(उत्तराखण्ड)

06 पन्ने

4) It doesn't require vast capital.

5) It doesn't require any scientific method of breeding, high veterinary service etc.

6) It is immovable.

7) Generally done in Eastern region.

4) It requires vast capital.

5) It requires scientific methods of breeding, genetic improvement, veterinary service.

6) It is immovable as practised through henches.

7) Generally done in western region.

Answer - 19

* International Trade

1) It refers to buying & selling of commodities across borders between 2 or more nations, it is called International trade.

2) It involves Export & Import of goods & services too.

Types of International Trade :-

1) Bilateral trade :-

- (i) It refers to buying & selling of commodities & services between 2 nations.
- (ii) Under this, rules & regulation of trade are set by countries not by WTO.
- (iii) Under this Bilateral Bilateral agreements are signed.

2) Multi-lateral Agreement Trade :-

- (i) It refers to buying & selling of commodities & services among many nations.
- (ii) Sometime, nations also gives tag of "Most Favoured Nations" to each other.

Benefits of International Trade :-

- * Specialization: when a country has division of labour &

do mass production, it become specialized in that service or commodity.

→ In such case, all nations prefers to import specialized goods.

* Comparative advantage :-

1) Sometimes, a nation has cheap labour & raw material & can produce cheap products whereas another nation lacks in it & purchase those goods from such nations.

* Availability of all goods :-

→ All the natural products are not found at particular place like ores, technology etc.

→ And country which lack resources, import such resources.

* Tariff :-

→ Countries import when country involves in international trade, it imposes tariff on trade & earns.

Answer - 20 (3)

In 1960s, Concept of Sustainable development was formulated.

Answer - 20 (24)

1) The Brundtland Report or Our Common Future was presented on the concept of sustainable development in 1987.

2) This report was published by WCED, headed by Boud Brundtland, hence this name was given to Brundtland report.

Answer - 20 (31)

1) According to Brundtland Report, Sustainable development means "Development in which the present generation fulfill its own need without affecting the needs of future generation."

2) For Example: we should use fossil fuels in a way that present need get fulfilled & also conserved for future generations.