

**KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN, BENGALURU REGION**

**FIRST PRE-BOARD EXAMINATION (2024-25)**

**GEOGRAPHY - Marking Scheme**

1.	c. Truck Farming
2	d. Both statements are correct and statement 2 correctly explains the statement
3	c. Basic
4	c. Agro Based
5	a. i, ii, iv
6	b. Trade liberalization
7	a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
8	c. 1 and 3
9	d. Both statements are correct and statement 2 correctly explains the statement
10	d. All of these
11	d. All of the above
12	a. (iv) - (ii) - (i) - (iii)
13	c. Paris to Istanbul
14	b. Maligaon
15	c. Rhine Waterway
16	b. Basel
17	c. North Sea
18	I. c. Housing II. b. Behavioural III. d. Poverty
19	a. Bharmaur tribal region. It lies in Himachal Pradesh. b. 1.Holi 2.Khani 3.Tundah 4. Kugti. c. Ravi river and its tributaries are Budhil and Tundahen rivers.
20	Push Factors : Unemployment, Epidemics, wars, social and cultural factors. Pull factors: Good standard of living, employment opportunities, education etc. <b>OR</b> 90% of the world population lives over 10% of the land area because 1.Density of population is high in river valleys due to water availability from rivers and canals.The soil and the water makes the land usable for agriculture. 2.The plane areas are highly populated whereas deserts and forests are sparsely populated. 3.Population distribution also depends on the climate of the area hot climatic areas deserts are less populated whereas coastal areas which have moderate climate are highly populated. 4.development of transportation and industrialisation has also influenced the population distribution .
21	I. Surface Mining and Underground Mining II. Poisonous Gases, Fires, Floods and caving in lead to fatal accidents. III. A.- Open cast Mining B.- Shaft Mining
22	(i) Physical feature- A- Nature of land-Relief B- Altitude C- Climate and water supply. (ii) Cultural and human factors- A- Caste B- Religion. (iii) Security factors

	<p>A- Political disturbances B- War.</p>															
23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Urban waste disposal is a serious problem in India.</li> <li>❖ In metropolitan cities like Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Bengaluru, etc., about 90 per cent of the solid waste is collected and disposed of.</li> <li>❖ These wastes should be treated as resources and utilised for generating energy and compost.</li> <li>❖ Untreated wastes ferment slowly and release toxic biogas to the atmosphere, including methane.</li> </ul>															
24	<p>UNDP- United Nations Development Program Countries can be classified into four groups on the basis of the human development scores earned by them</p> <p><b>Table 4.2: Human Development: Categories, Criteria and Countries</b></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="186 604 954 1052"> <thead> <tr> <th><i>Level of Human Development</i></th> <th><i>Score in Development Index</i></th> <th><i>Number of Countries</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Very High</td> <td>above 0.800</td> <td>66</td> </tr> <tr> <td>High</td> <td>between 0.700 up to 0.799</td> <td>53</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Medium</td> <td>between 0.550 up to 0.699</td> <td>37</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Low</td> <td>below 0.549</td> <td>33</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>Source: Human Development Report, 2020</i></p>	<i>Level of Human Development</i>	<i>Score in Development Index</i>	<i>Number of Countries</i>	Very High	above 0.800	66	High	between 0.700 up to 0.799	53	Medium	between 0.550 up to 0.699	37	Low	below 0.549	33
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25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is the change in the number of people living in a particular area between two points of time. Its rate is expressed in percentage.</li> </ul> <p>There are <b>four phases</b> of population growth in India (2011).</p> <p>→ Phase I: 1901-1921 – Period of stagnant of growth since in this period growth rate was very low. Both the birth rate and death rate were high keeping the rate of increase low. Poor health and medical services, illiteracy of people at large and inefficient distribution system of food and other basic necessities were largely responsible for a high birth and death rates in this period.</p> <p>→ Phase II: 1921-1951 – Period of steady growth. An overall improvement in health and sanitation throughout the country brought down the mortality rate. The crude birth rate remained high in this period leading to higher growth rate than the previous phase.</p> <p>→ Phase III: 1951-1981 – Period of population explosion. The average annual growth rate was as high as 2.2 percent. After the Independence, the development activities through planning helped to improve living conditions leading to high Birth Rate. Apart from this, ‘international migration’ was also responsible bringing immigrants from other countries.</p> <p>→ Phase IV: Post 1981 till present. The growth rate of country’s population though remained high, has started slowing down gradually. A downward trend of crude birth rate is held responsible for such a population growth. This was, in turn, affected by an increase in the mean age at marriage, improved quality of life particularly education of females in the country.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The population of India according to their economic status is divided into three groups, namely; main workers, marginal workers and non-workers.</p> <p>The spatial variation of work participation rate in different sectors in the country is very wide. For instance, the states like Himachal Pradesh and Nagaland have very large shares of cultivators. On the other hand states like Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Jharkhand, West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh</p>															

	<p>have higher proportion of agricultural labourers. The highly urbanized areas like Delhi, Chandigarh and Puducherry have a very large proportion of workers being engaged in other services. This indicates not only availability of limited farming land, but also large scale urbanisation and industrialization requiring more workers in non-farm sectors.</p>
26	<p>Ports are very important for trade because maximum international trade take place through sea route only. On the basis of location- 2 types</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Inland ports</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Located away from sea coast</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Linked to the sea through a river or canal</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Eg-kolkata on river hugli</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Outports</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> These are deep water ports built away from the actual ports</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Serve parent ports by receiving large sized ships unable to reach them</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Eg- Athens- outport- Piraeus</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Basis of international trade</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Difference in national resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> National resources are unevenly distributed because of differences in geology, relief, soil and climate</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Geology determines the mineral resource base and topographical differences ensure diversity of crops and animals raised</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Climate influences the type of flora and fauna in a given region</li> </ul> </li> <li>2. Population factors <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Distinctive forms of art and craft develop in certain cultures which are valued world over</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Eg porcelains from china, carpets of Iran</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Densely populated countries have large volume of internal trade but little external trade</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Standard of living of the population determines the demand for better quality imported products</li> </ul> </li> <li>3. Stage of economic development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Stage of economic development influence the nature of items traded</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> In agriculturally important countries agro products are exchanged for manufactured goods</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Industrialised nations export machinery and finished products and import food grains and other raw materials</li> </ul> </li> <li>4. Extent of foreign investment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> It boost trade in developing countries which lack in capital</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> They develop capital intensive industries like mining, oil drilling, plantation agriculture etc</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> The industrial nations ensure import of food stuffs and minerals and create markets for their finished products</li> </ul> </li> <li>5. Transport <p>Expansion of rail, ocean and air transport, better means of refrigeration and preservation trade has experienced spatial expansion</p> </li> </ol>
27	<p><b>PROBLEMS OF INDIAN AGRICULTURE</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Dependence on erratic monsoon</li> </ol>

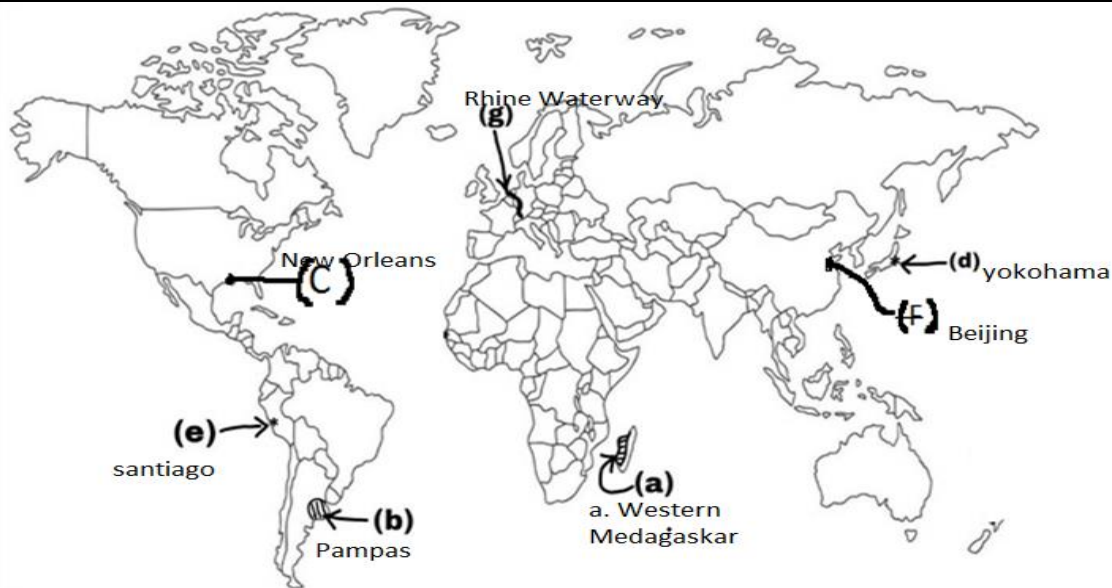
	<p>2. Low productivity  3. Constraints of financial resources and indebtedness  4. Lack of land reforms  5. Fragmentation of land holdings  6. Lack of commercialization  7. Vast under-employment  8. Degradation of cultivable land.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>1. After Independence, the immediate goal of the Government was to increase foodgrains production by (i) switching over from cash crops to food crops; (ii) intensification of cropping over already cultivated land; and (iii) increasing cultivated area by bringing cultivable and fallow land under plough.  .2. To overcome this problem, Intensive Agricultural District Programme (IADP) and Intensive Agricultural Area Programme (IAAP) were launched.  3. New seed varieties of wheat (Mexico) and rice (Philippines) known as high yielding varieties (HYVs) were available for cultivation by mid-1960s. India took advantage of this and introduced package technology comprising HYVs, along with chemical fertilizers in irrigated areas of Punjab, Haryana, Western Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat. Assured supply of soil moisture through irrigation was a basic pre-requisite for the success of this new agricultural technology. This strategy of agricultural development paid dividends instantly and increased the foodgrains production at very fast rate. This spurt of agricultural growth came to be known as 'Green Revolution'.</p>
28	<p>Sea ports facilitate the movement of goods between countries, and connect land and sea transportation networks. Cargo and traveler movement Ports allow cargo and travelers to move from one part of the world to another. Cargo handling Ports provide facilities for loading, unloading, docking, and storing cargo. Transfer points  Ports act as transfer points for shipments, allowing seamless transshipment between different modes of transportation. Infrastructure and services Ports provide essential infrastructure and services to handle various types of cargo.</p> <p>Economic importance  Ports help in trade and commerce, and the economy gets significantly improved by trade.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>□ India's contribution to world trade-less than 1%  Changing pattern of India's international trade  □ 1950-51-external trade worth-1214 crore  □ 2016-17-external worth-4429762 crore</p> <p><b>Changing pattern of the composition of India's export</b>  1. Share of agriculture and allied products[coffee, tea, pulses and spices] has declined[<i>tough international competition</i>]  2. Share of petroleum and crude products have increased [<i>1. Rise in petroleum prices</i>    <b>2. Increase in India's refining capacity]</b>  3. Shares of ore minerals and manufactured goods have largely remained constant over the years</p>

4. Increase registered in floricultural products, fresh fruits, marine products, sugar
5. Manufacturing sector alone accounted for 73.6% of India's total value of export in 2016-17
6. Engineering goods have shown a significant growth
7. Textile sector could not achieve much in spite of liberal measures taken by government [*competition from china, east Asian countries*]
8. Gems and jewelry contributes a larger share of India's foreign trade.

**Changing pattern of the composition of India's import**

1. During 1950's and 60's major item of import was food grains, capital goods, machinery and equipment
2. After 1970's import of food grain discontinued [success of green revolution] and was replaced by fertilizers and petroleum
3. Major imports- machine and equipment, special steel, edible oil, chemicals.
4. Steep rise in import of petroleum products [*1. Rising industrialization 2. Better standard of living 3. Price rise in international market*]
5. Import of capital goods maintained a steady increase [non electric machinery, transport equipment, manufacturers of metals and machine tools]
6. Other major items of India's import-pearls, semi precious stones, gold, silver, metalliferous ores, metal scarp, non ferrous metals, electronic goods

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# INDIA

OUTLINE MAP WITH STATES & UNION TERRITORIES

