

SECOND YEAR HIGHER SECONDARY MODEL EXAMINATION FEBRUARY 2023**PART III GEOGRAPHY ANSWER KEY****SY 237**

Qn no	Value points	Split score	Score
1	The crude birth rate is expressed as number of live births in a year per thousand of population. Crude Death Rate is expressed in terms of number of deaths in a particular year per thousand of population.	1 1	2
2	Supply of water to rural settlements in developing countries is not adequate The general absence of toilet and garbage disposal facilities cause health related problems. (Any 2 points) Or any other relevant points related. Dropped topic	1+1	2
3	(a) Change of population in particular area between two points of time is known as population growth. (b) Natural Growth = Births – Deaths	1 1	2
4	The process of migration from plain areas to pastures on mountains during summers and again from mountain pastures to plain areas during winters is known as transhumance. Gujjars, Bakarwals, Gaddis and Bhotiyas (Any 1 example)	1 1	2
5	Tarapur (Maharashtra), Rawatbhata near Kota (Rajasthan), Kalpakkam (Tamil Nadu), Narora (Uttar Pradesh), Kaiga (Karnataka) and Kakrapara (Gujarat) etc (Any 2 points)	1+1	2
6	Bilateral trade is done by two countries with each other. Multi-lateral trade is conducted with many trading countries.	1 1	2
7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • more equitably distributed • environment-friendly. • more sustained • cheaper energy after the initial cost is taken care of Or any other relevant points related (Any 2 points)	1+1	2
8	Immigration: Migrants who move into a new place are called Immigrants. Emigration: Migrants who move out of a place are called Emigrants.	1 1	2
9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic industries • Consumer good or non basic industries 	1 1	2

10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inland ports Out ports 	1 1	2
11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the most economical for short distances compared to railways offers door-to-door service play a vital role in a nation's trade and commerce and for promoting tourism. <p>Or any other relevant points related. (Any 3 points)</p>	1+1+1	3
12	India has to take quick steps and make effective policies and laws, and adopt effective measures for its conservation because of the declining availability of freshwater and increasing demand.	3	3
13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> large estates or plantations large capital investment managerial and technical support scientific methods of cultivation single crop specialisation cheap labour a good system of transportation which links the estates to the factories and markets for the export of the products <p>Or any other relevant points related. (Any 3 points)</p>	1+1+1	3
14	<p>a. Ancient towns - Varanasi Prayag (Allahabad), Pataliputra (Patna), Madurai etc</p> <p>b. Medieval towns - Delhi, Hyderabad, Jaipur etc</p> <p>c. Modern towns - Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata etc</p> <p>To write the classification To write one example each</p>	$\frac{1}{2} \times 3 = 1\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2} \times 3 = 1\frac{1}{2}$	3
15	Any three measures like afforestation, water shed management, shelter belt plantation, land development, sustainable economic activities etc	1+1+1	3
16	Griffith Taylor It reflects a middle path between the two ideas of environmental determinism and possibilism. It is also known as stop and go determinism. The concept shows that neither is there a situation of absolute necessity (environmental determinism) nor is there a condition of absolute freedom (possibilism). It means that human beings can conquer nature by obeying it. They have to respond to the red signals and can proceed in their	1	

	<p>pursuits of development when nature permits the modifications. It means that possibilities can be created within the limits which do not damage the environment and there is no free run without accidents. The free run which the developed economies attempted to take has already resulted in the green house effect, ozone layer depletion, global warming, receding glaciers and degrading lands.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Any 2 points)</p>	2	3
17	<p>Transport distance can be measured as:</p> <p>Km distance : actual distance of route length</p> <p>Time distance : the time taken to travel on a particular route</p> <p>Cost distance : the expense of travelling on a route</p>	1 1 1	3
18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The rural settlements derive their life support or basic economic needs from land based primary economic activities, whereas, urban settlements, depend on processing of raw materials and manufacturing of finished goods on the one hand and a variety of services on the other. • Cities act as nodes of economic growth, provide goods and services not only to urban dwellers but also to the people of the rural settlements in their hinterlands in return for food and raw materials • Rural and urban settlements differ in terms of social relationship, attitude and outlook. Rural people are less mobile and therefore, social relations among them are intimate. In urban areas, on the other hand, way of life is complex and fast, and social relations are formal. 	1 1 1	3
19	<p>This links North-eastern U.S.A. and Northwestern Europe, the two industrially developed regions of the world. The foreign trade over this route is greater than that of the rest of the world combined. One fourth of the world's foreign trade moves on this route. It is, therefore, the busiest in the world and otherwise, called the Big Trunk Route. Both the coasts have highly advanced ports and harbour facilities.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Any 3 points)</p>	1+1+1	3
20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Also known as open-cast mining • the easiest and the cheapest way of mining minerals that occur close to the surface. • Overhead costs such as safety precautions and equipment is relatively low in this method. • The output is both large and rapid. <p style="text-align: center;">(Any 3 points)</p>	1+1+1	3

	Phase IV : In the 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.	2	4
24	The factors include access to market, raw material, labour supply, sources of energy, transport and communication, government policy and access to agglomeration economies. To describe any four (2 points each)	1+1+1+1	4
25	The problems of Indian agriculture are Dependence on monsoon, low productivity, Constraints of Financial Resources and Indebtedness, Lack of Land Reforms, Small Farm Size and Fragmentation of Landholdings, Lack of Commercialisation, Vast Underemployment and Degradation of Cultivable Land To identify any four problems To describe any one (Any 2 points)	$\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$ 1+1	4
26	a. Availability of water b. Landforms c. Climate d. Soils To mention the factors To explain about any one (Any 2 points)	$\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$ 1+1	4
27	(a) Neyveli (b) Digboi (c) Mumbai (d) Thiruvananthapuram To identify To locate	$\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$ $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$	4