

NAVODAYA VIDYALAYA SAMITI
PRE BOARD – 1 (2023-24)
Geography (029)
XII
Answer Key

Time: 3 Hrs

Max Marks: 70

General Instructions:

- i. Question paper is divided into 4 sections A, B, C, D & E
- ii. In section A question number 1 to 17 are MCQ type questions.
- iii. In section B question number 18-23 are SA type questions (80-100 words). Question 18 & 19 are Source based questions.
- iv. In section C question number 24 to 28 are Long Answer based questions (120-150 words).
- v. In section D question number 29 & 30 are Map based questions having 5 sub parts.

Section – A

1. d. All the above
2. b. Demographic characteristics of any area
3. b. 5 3 4 2 1 6
4. c. Both the statements are correct and statements II correctly explains the cause for statement I
5. d. All the above
6. c. Jain and Buddhist
7. a. For the promotion of free and fair trade amongst nation
8. b. Quaternary activities
9. d. Availability of sufficient rainfall.
10. b. Both the statements are true, statement II correctly explains statement I
11. c. The South-Western region - Maharashtra
12. a. Bringing about balance between natural resources on the one hand and society on the other
13. d. Only (a) and (b)
14. d. Wells
15. A Birth Rate – Death Rate
16. B Shift from Rural Agrarian economy to Urban Industrial economy
17. A. High Birth Rate and High Death Rate

The following questions are for visually impaired students in lieu of question 15,16 &17.

15.1 A Birth Rate- Death Rate

16.1 B Shift from Rural Agrarian economy to Urban Industrial economy

17.1 A High Birth Rate and High Death Rate

Section –B

18.1 Status of women in a country

18.2 Female infanticide

18.3 Better status of women

19.1 Suez canal

19.2 Mediterranean Sea to the Red Sea

19.3 Port Saeed & Port Suez

The following questions are for visually impaired students in lieu of Question No. 19

A The Suez Canal is considered to be the shortest link between the east and the west due to its unique geographic location; it is an important international navigation canal linking between the Mediterranean sea at Port said and the red sea at Suez .The unique geographical position of the Suez Canal makes it of special importance to the world and to Egypt as well.

This importance is getting augmented with the evolution of maritime transport and world trade. The maritime transport is the cheapest means of transport, whereas more than 80 % of the world trade volume is transported via waterways (seaborne trade).

The geographical position of the Suez Canal makes it the shortest route between East and West as compared with the Cape of Good Hope. The Canal route achieves saving in distance between the ports north and south of the Canal, the matter that is translated into other saving in time, fuel consumption and ship operating costs

B 1859 to 1869

C 164 KM

Section –C

20. Development means a qualitative change which is always value positive. This means that development cannot take place unless there is an increment or addition to the existing conditions. Development occurs when positive growth takes place.

The given statement can be supported by the following three arguments:

1. The term 'development' refers to a qualitative shift that is always value positive. It occurs when there is a positive change in quality over a time frame. Although development is always influenced by growth but only in the case of positive and qualitative growth, e.g. if a child grows by height but is not mentally able, then growth is not accompanied with development.

2. Countries with better economic conditions are more developed while poor nations a^e less developed. But in many cases, the benefit of economic growth does not reach the common man.

Quality of life of the people of a country, the opportunities they have, freedom of living, etc are important aspects of development.

3. Dr Mahbub-ul-Haq described human development as development that enlarges people's choice and improves their lives. He believed that people are central to all development and the main aim of development is to create a situation and environment where people get meaningful lives. The meaningful life means a life that must be full of objectivity, that includes health, participation in the societal helm of affairs and focuses on people's goals.

OR

Equity means the availability of equal opportunities to everyone. If everybody has equal access to available opportunities, then a quality life is possible. The three human values required to give equal access to everybody are as follows:

- Providing equal opportunities without any discrimination of caste or race.
- Equal opportunities should be available irrespective of gender.
- Equal opportunities without any discrimination of income or class.

21. The National Youth Policy, 2003 reiterates the commitment of the entire nation to the composite and all-round development of the young sons and daughters of India and seeks to establish an All-India perspective to fulfil their legitimate aspirations.

The main thrust of the policy are:

1. To provide the youth with proper education and training opportunities and to facilitate access to information in respect of employment opportunities and to other services.
2. To sustain and reinforce the spirit of volunteerism amongst the youth in order to build up individual character and generate a sense of commitment to the goals of developmental programmes.

22. Human beings interact with their physical environment with the help of technology. Technology indicates the level of cultural development of society. Human beings were able to develop technology after they developed a better understanding of natural laws. For example, the understanding of concepts of friction and heat helped us to discover fire. Similarly, understanding the secrets of DNA and genetics enabled us to overcome diseases.

With social and cultural development, humans develop better and more efficient technology. All these modern technologies help humans to construct dams, reservoirs, canals, etc. Weather modified programmes help in cloud seeding to induce precipitation, fogs, checking of hailstorms, nuclear programmes etc.

Thus human moved from a state of necessity to a state of freedom and created possibilities with the resources obtained from the environment. In this way, nature gets humanised.

OR

The six approaches to human geography are as follows:

- Exploration and description
- Regional analysis
- Areal differentiation
- Spatial organisation
- The emergence of humanistic, radical and behavioural schools.
- Post modernisation in geography.

23. Outsourcing has resulted in the opening up of a large number of call centres in India, China, Eastern Europe, Israel, Philippines and Costa Rica. It has created new jobs in these countries. Outsourcing is coming to those countries where cheap and skilled workers are available. These are also out-migrating countries. But with the work available in the form of outsourcing, the migration from these countries has come down.

This can be explained through these examples:

1. The Knowledge Processing Outsourcing (KPO) industry includes research and development, e-learning, business research, etc.
2. The Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) industry involves highly skilled workers. It is information driven knowledge outsourcing.

Data processing is another IT related service that employs large number of people in Asian countries.

Section – D (Long Type Questions)

24 Nomadic herding is also called pastoral nomadism. It is basically primitive subsistence activity, in which herders depend upon animals for food, clothing, shelter, tools and transport. Characteristics of nomadic herding are as follows:

1. They move from one place to other places with their livestock for the quality of pastures and water. Each nomadic community occupies a well-identified territory as a matter of traditions.
2. The variety of animals reared in different regions of the world, e.g. in tropical Africa, cattles are most important livestock; in the hilly areas of Tibet and Andes yak and lamas in Arctic and sub-Arctic areas, reindeer is the most important livestock.
3. Movement in search of pastures is undertaken either over vast grassland or mountainous regions.
4. Nowadays the number of pastoral nomads has been limited and their areas are also decreased due to the imposition of political boundaries and new settlement plans by different countries.

25. Following steps are taken for the attainment of tribal sub-plan strategy:

1. Improving the quality of life of the Gaddis and narrowing the gap in the level of development between Bharmaur and other districts of Himachal Pradesh.
2. The highest priority was on the development of transport and communications, agriculture and attired activities as well as social and community services.
3. Improvement in the basic infrastructure of health care facilities, potable water supply, schools, transport and communication, training, marketing, credit and electricity supply, e.g. villages located along the river Ravi in Holi and Khani areas are main beneficiaries of infrastructural development.
4. Employment generation through agricultural allied activities like horticulture, animal husbandry and cottage industry.
5. The Gaddis had traditionally subsistence agriculture cum-pastoral economy, later on, during the last three decades of the twentieth century, pulses and other cash crops became one of the main crops of this region.

26. Suggestions for Erratic Monsoon

Nature of monsoon is very erratic in India. It is true that the means of irrigations were developed after independence, but the cultivated area under irrigation is only 33%. So, there should be more stress on developing various means of irrigation especially in unirrigated areas of India.

1. Water disputes between states should be ended in order to provide equitable water resources to each cultivable land in India. There should be stress on rainwater harvesting technique to improve and recharge the groundwater table. So that farmers can easily harvest their land with the use of these sources. Drought resistant crops should be used more in areas where a shortage of water occurs.
2. **Suggestions for Indebtedness**
Encourage co-operative credits in rural areas and private lending should be eliminated. Agriculture should be conducted on a scientific basis so that the income of the farmers

would increase and they could meet the unproductive expenses and would not be forced to take any loan. Encourage minimum support price policy for all farmers. Rural banks and cooperative banks should provide storage facilities at cheap interest rates.

Or

Mismanagement and environmental problem related to solid waste have now become a major problem, in India, most of the solid wastes are not collected properly.

Impacts of improper management of solid wastes are.

1. Solid wastes are a threat to human health and can cause various diseases. It creates the foul smell and it harbours flies and rodents that can cause typhoid, diphtheria, diarrhoea, malaria, cholera and other diseases.
2. Solid waste can create inconvenience rapidly if they are not properly handled, wind and rainwater can splilted it and cause discomfort to people.
3. Industrial solid waste can cause water pollution by dumping it into water bodies. Drains carrying untreated sewage also result in various health problems.

27. It is simply known as high-tech industry and it is the latest generation of manufacturing activities. It is best understood as the application of intensive Research and Development (R & D) efforts leading to the manufacturing of products of an advanced scientific and engineering character.

Robotics on the assembly line, Computer-Aided Design (CAD) and manufacturing, electronic controls of smelting and refining processes and the constant development of new chemical and pharmaceutical products are notable examples of a high-tech industry.

OR

Factors influencing the industrial location in the world are as follows:

Access to Market Market refers to the people for whom goods are manufactured. Market affects the location of an industry. A manufacturing unit is established near the market area. Areas having more population are big markets for manufactured goods, as compared to areas having less population. Apart from it, areas having a population with more purchasing power also have a big market.

Access to Raw Material Industries that use heavy, bulky and weight-losing raw materials are established near the source of raw material. For e.g. in sugar industries, sugarcane is a perishable and weight-losing raw material. To reduce the transport cost, industries are located near a source of raw material.

Access to Sources of Energy Industries using more power and energy are established near the source of energy, e.g. aluminium industry.

Access to Transportation and Communication Industries are located in areas that have an efficient transport network to get the raw material from various regions and supply manufactured goods to market. Communication network is also needed to communicate with the consumers. Thus, transport and communication are important factors that affect the location of an industry.

Government Policies Favourable government policies that promote industrialisation is also important in deciding the location of an industry.

28. In spite of numerous rivers, India's inland waterways are poorly developed because:

- Seasonal fluctuations in the volume of water level of most rivers.
- Higher silting in the river bed.

- Reduction in water level due to diversion of water for irrigation.
- Floods and swift currents.
- Tough competition from roads, railways and transport with regard to convenience.
- Lack of mechanised vessels.
- Undulating topography.

OR

Recent development and modernisation steps taken in Indian railways:

- Extensive programme to convert the metre and narrow gauge to broad gauge.
- The steam engines have been replaced by diesel and electric engines. .
- The new trains have increased speed.
- The environment of the stations have improved. There have been computerised reservations, automatic electronic signals, loading facilities, etc.
- Introduction of metro in Kolkata and Delhi have set an example for other states also.
- Railway routes have been extended to other areas such as Konkan railway between Mumbai and Mangalore.

SECTION E (Map)

29. Answer for Both Normal & Visual Impaired Students.

- Panama canal
- Frankfurt Airport
- Hong Kong
- Murray-Darling Basin/South West Australia
- Saharan Africa
- Brazil
- Sydney port

30 Answer for Both Normal & Visual Impaired Students.

- Kandla
- Khetri
- Barauni
- Arunachal Pradesh
- Karnataka
- Tiruanantpuram
- Goa