

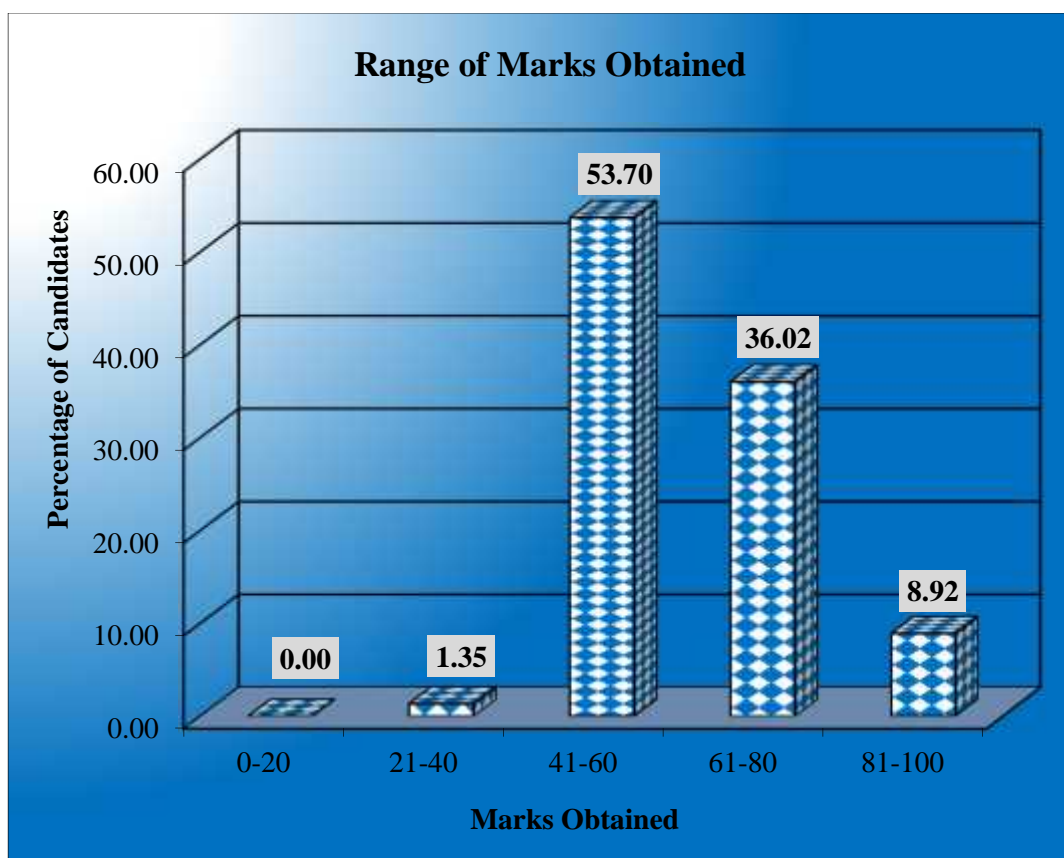
GEOGRAPHY

STATISTICS AT A GLANCE

Total Number of students who took the examination	3,395
Highest Marks Obtained	98
Lowest Marks Obtained	23
Mean Marks Obtained	61.63

Percentage of Candidates according to marks obtained

Details	Mark Range				
	<i>0-20</i>	<i>21-40</i>	<i>41-60</i>	<i>61-80</i>	<i>81-100</i>
Number of Candidates	0	46	1823	1223	303
Percentage of Candidates	0.00	1.35	53.70	36.02	8.92
Cumulative Number	0	46	1869	3092	3395
Cumulative Percentage	0.00	1.35	55.05	91.08	100.00



B. ANALYSIS OF PERFORMANCE

PART I (30 Marks)

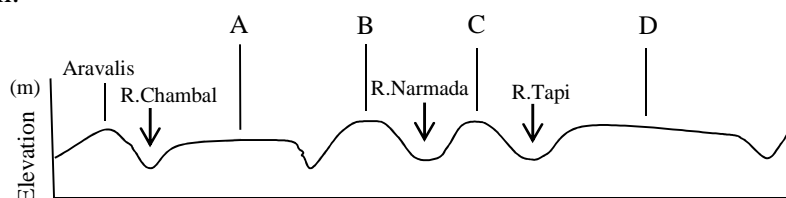
Answer **all** questions.

Section A

Question 1

[10 × 2]

- (i) Mention the land area of India and Australia in Kilometres.
- (ii) The figure below represents a section from the Aravalis to the Peninsular region.



Identify *any two* of the relief features marked, A, B, C and D.

- (iii) Briefly discuss the role of El-Nino in Indian climate.
- (iv) Mention *two* objectives of the Indian Forest Policy.
- (v) What is the index of concentration of population? Which state in India has the maximum index of concentration according to the 2011 census?
- (vi) State *any two* problems faced by the fishing industry in Bangladesh.
- (vii) Give *one* difference between *natural harbours* and *artificial harbours*.
- (viii) Name *two* centres of integrated iron and steel industry in India.
- (ix) Write *two* factors which have facilitated the setting up of cotton textile industry in Mumbai.
- (x) Mention *any two* positive impacts of tourism in India.

Comments of Examiners

- (i) The land area was not stated in the correct unit, i.e. sq. km. Some candidates mentioned the length and breadth, while a few gave the latitudinal and longitudinal extent of India.
- (ii) Common errors committed in this part were: 'A', 'B', 'C', 'D' were not mentioned against the landforms mentioned; the Vindhya and the Satpuras were interchanged; instead of the Deccan Plateau, Chota Nagpur Plateau was mentioned.
- (iii) Several candidates could not relate El Nino with the Indian climate. Some confused El Nino with western disturbances.
- (iv) There was a lot of confusion between deforestation and afforestation; whereas, afforestation is an objective, prevention of deforestation is not, but it was mentioned nevertheless.
- (v) Candidates answered correctly in many cases, but some forgot to mention 'proportion of population' in the definition. The second part of the question was attempted correctly by most candidates.
- (vi) This part was answered well in most cases. However, some candidates just wrote 'storms' instead of 'tropical storms'. Several candidates, instead of writing about problem of 'preservation' of fish (because of the tropical climate), wrote about 'conservation' of fish.
- (vii) A number of candidates merely wrote that natural harbours are 'natural' and artificial harbours are 'man made'. Key words like, indented coastline, dredging, were missing in many answers.
- (viii) A number of candidates failed to understand the question. Instead of mentioning two centres of integrated iron and steel industry in India many candidates named the Iron and Steel plants or states where they are located.
- (ix) Some candidates wrote that cotton is available in Mumbai – they did not write about the black cotton soil of Maharashtra and the surrounding area. While many candidates wrote about the humid climate of Mumbai, they did not mention the effect of humid climate on cotton thread.
- (x) This question was well answered by many candidates. However, a few candidates mentioned the positive impacts in a very generalised and vague manner, e.g. improvement in standard, conservation of forests, etc.

Suggestions for teachers

- Stress upon the writing the correct unit of measurement, e.g. length – kms; width – kms; area – sq kms/ km².
- Give more practice in drawing cross sections in the Physical map of India.
- Stress upon key words such as 'proportion' or 'percentage' while dealing with the definition of IOC.
- While discussing El Nino as a factor affecting climate, discuss the effects specifically with reference to the Indian climate.
- Explain to students the difference between tertiary occupation and secondary occupation as the problems of these two are totally different.
- Explain the meaning of natural and artificial harbour before dealing with major ports and harbours in the country.
- Students should be taught that the humid climate of Mumbai ensures that the fine yarn does not break while spinning. They should be made aware that "raw cotton" grown on the black soil in the hinterland of Mumbai is readily available.
- While teaching any locational factor for an industry, stress upon specific factors that are available in that region and not the general factors that are required for development of such industry.
- Train students to identify key words in the question.

MARKING SCHEME

Question 1

- (i) India - 32,87,782 Km²/ 32,87,263 Km²/ 3214 km x 2933 Km
Australia – 76,86,848 Km², 76, 8617 square kilometres
- (ii) A – Malwa Plateau
B – Vindhya
C – Satpuras
D – Deccan Plateau
- (iii) El-Nino is a narrow warm ocean current which sometimes appears off the Peru coast.
- El-Nino causes widespread floods / droughts in Indian tropical regions.
 - It influences the monsoon winds to change their direction of movement/ affects the global pattern of pressure and wind system including monsoon winds over the Indian Ocean
 - El-Nino affects Indian pressure and wind systems/ global pressure and wind systems
 - Its occurrence near Peru Coast leads to weak South West monsoon rainfall / droughts in India.
- (iv)
- Maintenance of environmental stability through preservation and restoration of ecological balance.
 - Conservation of natural heritage.
 - (Check on soil erosion and denudation/ degradation in catchment area) of rivers, lakes, and reservoirs.
 - Check on extension of sand dunes in desert areas of Rajasthan and along the coastal tracts.
 - Substantial increase in forest / tree cover through massive afforestation and social forestry programmes.
 - Steps to meet requirements of fuel, food, fodder, minor forest produce and timber of rural and tribal population.
 - Increase in productivity of forest to meet the national needs.
 - Encouragement of efficient utilisation of forest produce and optimum substitution of wood.
 - Steps to create massive people's movement with involvement of women to achieve the objectives and minimise pressure on existing forests.
 - Stop shifting cultivation – increase efficiency of forest administration – facilities for research and management – control grazing – promote welfare of the people.
- (v) Index of concentration of population:
- It is the proportion of population living in each state or union territory to the total population of India.
- OR
- $\frac{\text{Population of a state}}{\text{Population of the country}} \times 100$

either one accepted

Uttar Pradesh

- (vi) - Severe tropical cyclones/ storms
- Small scale fishing
 - Small boats
 - Traditional fishing methods
 - Inefficient fishing methods
 - Problems of preservation / drying and salting
 - Problems of transportation due to tropical climate

(vii)	Natural harbours	Artificial harbours
	They occur along fairly indented coastline/ irregular/ broken coastline / inlet	They are constructed by dredging and erecting a wall against the sea along a coastline.

(viii) Centres of iron and Steel industry:

- Jamshedpur
- Kulti
- Burnpur
- Hirapur
- Bhadravati
- Durgapur
- Bhilai
- Rourkela
- Bokaro
- Salem
- Tornagal
- Paradip
- Visakhapatnam
- Daitari
- Kalinganagar
- Dolvi

(any two)

- (ix) - Availability of raw cotton
- Cheap hydraulic power
 - Chemicals for dying
 - Cheap abundant labour
 - Good means of road – rail and port facility

- Humid climate which does not allow the thread to break
- Large local market
- Ease of importing machineries through Mumbai ports
- Facilities for washing and dyeing also exist here
- There is no dearth of capital inputs
- Mumbai has the advantage of early start
- Port for export/ import

(any two)

(x) Positive impacts of Tourism:

- Provided vast employment opportunities (any type of employment related to tourism, Employment of women, hotels, restaurants, transport, and special contribution of railways.
- Helped in developing infrastructural facilities in an area.
- Involvement of local bodies, government and non-governmental organisations in creating awareness and eating facilities.
- Generate income
- Source of foreign exchange earnings
- Preservation of national heritage/ monuments
- Development of environment, parks and sanctuaries.
- Promotes peace and stability

(any two)

SECTION B

Question 2

[10]

On the outline map of India provided:

- (a) Mark and name the 23·5° N latitude.
- (b) Mark and name the Anaimudi peak.
- (c) Trace the course of River Kaveri.
- (d) Mark with an arrow the direction of winter jet stream over India.
- (e) Mark and name the state with the lowest level of urbanisation.
- (f) Shade the State with the highest cropping intensity.
- (g) Shade and name the leading state for rice production.
- (h) Mark and name a centre for manganese production.
- (i) Mark Kochi seaport.
- (j) Mark and name the Pune centre of sugar industry in Maharashtra.

Note: All the map work, including legend (Index) should be done on the map sheet only.

Comments of Examiners

- (a) Many candidates did not mark the Tropic of Cancer as a curved line. Some candidates marked the tropic correctly, but forgot to label it.
- (b) Precise marking was not done by many candidates. In some cases, the Anaimudi peak was marked in North India.
- (c) The course of River Kaveri was not traced correctly by several candidates – either the mouth/source of the river was wrongly marked.
- (d) Many candidates marked the North-West winds which bring winter depressions and rain to this part of the country instead of the winter jet stream. Some candidates just drew a line without showing the direction (arrow head).
- (e) Many candidates named the state correctly but were unable to mark the boundary of Himachal Pradesh.
- (f) Instead of Punjab, many candidates marked Uttar Pradesh. Shading again was not entirely correct – several candidates just shaded a small area.
- (g) A number of candidates drew the lower part of West Bengal correctly but the northern part was marked incorrectly.
- (h) In this question many candidates lost marks as some could not name the centre of manganese production. In several cases, even if the naming was correct, the location was in the wrong place.
- (i) Kochi was marked correctly in most cases. However in a few cases, Kochi was marked too far to the North.
- (j) Many candidates marked Pune very close to Mumbai. Some candidates marked it on the coastline.

Suggestions for teachers

- Tell students that the tropic of Cancer should be shown as a curved line.
- Ensure that students get regular practice in maps. Work must also be checked on a regular basis.
- Show students the direction of different monsoons, western disturbances, direction of cyclones and the jet stream in summer and winter on a wall map while teaching the chapter on Climate.
- Students must be taught the source as well as the mouth of the river along with the course of river.
- Practice should be given to students in drawing outlines of States.

MARKING SCHEME

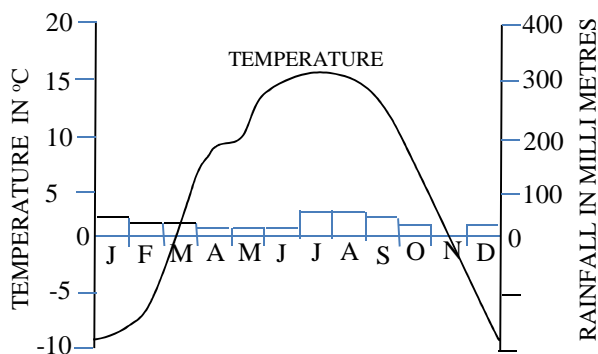
Question 2

Candidates were required to give a correctly labelled map showing the exact location of the regions/places asked for.

PART II (40 Marks)
Answer any four questions.

Question 3

- (a) (i) Briefly explain the geological evolution of the peninsular plateau. [4]
- (ii) Define the terms *Lagoon* and *Delta* with an example of each from the Indian region.
- (b) Name the *two* rivers that make the Eastern most and Western most limits of Kumaon Himalayas. [2]
- (c) Distinguish between the terms *flora* and *forest*. [2]
- (d) Study the climatic graph of station A given below and answer the questions that follow: [2]



- (i) Give a reason as to why extreme low temperature is indicated for station A.
- (ii) Name the month when the highest amount of rainfall is received.

Comments of Examiners

- (a) (i) Some candidates were unable to trace the entire evolution of the Peninsular Plateau.
- (ii) The definitions given by candidates were incomplete in many cases. 'Lagoon' was defined as a salt water lake but the fact that it is cut off from the sea by sand bars was not mentioned. In some cases, the candidates named Kochi as a Lagoon. The definition of 'delta' was correctly given by most candidates. However, the examples were incorrect in many cases. Several candidates named the Sunderbans as a delta.

Suggestions for teachers

- Guide students to discuss geological evolution in points.
- The concepts need to be clarified and then learnt by heart with the help of examples.
- Encourage students to learn with the help of maps.
- Learning of definitions is a must. Key words in the definition must be highlighted.
- The concept of low altitude and high altitude must be explained.

- (b) Several candidates got confused about the 'Eastern most' and 'Western most' limits of the Kumaon Himalayas and wrote 'Kali and Sutlej' rivers instead of "Sutlej and Kali" rivers.
- (c) A number of candidates got confused between flora and fauna. Instead of writing, 'plants of a particular region', candidates wrote 'trees/grass' etc. The definition of forest was given correctly in most cases.
- (d) (i) Many candidates provided vague and generalised answers such as, 'due to the Himalayas', but the key word 'high' was missing in most answers.
(ii) This part of the question was answered correctly in most cases.

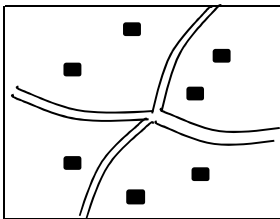
MARKING SCHEME

Question 3

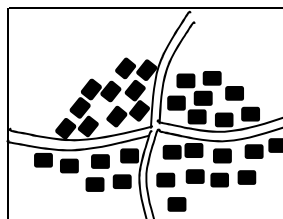
- (a) (i) A block of crystal rocks which emerged during Pre-Cambrian era from a large depression / and has never submerged again.
(ii) Lagoon – a shallow salt water lake in coastal areas separated from main sea by sandy dunes.
Examples: Vembanand / Chilika / Pulicat /
Delta – a flat plain of fine alluvium deposit at the mouth of a river.
Examples: Ganga delta / Brahmaputra delta, Mahanadi delta / Godavari delta / Krishna and Kaveri deltas.
(Definition with examples)
- (b) Satluj and Kali rivers
- (c) Flora: Plants of a particular region listed by species. / Different plants can be found in different types of environment. *(any one point)*
Forest: A large area covered by trees and shrubs / they provide just one landscape/ dense growth of trees/ shrubs. *(any one point)*
- (d) (i) Due to high altitude/ high mountains/ high Himalayas
(ii) Highest rainfall month, July / August *(any one)*

Question 4

- (a) Define an urban area according to the latest census. [2]
- (b) (i) What is the present population of India? [2]
- (ii) With reference to the percentage of world population, state India's position in the world.
- (c) What is the difference between *arithmetic density of population* and *physiological density of population*? [2]
- (d) Study the given types of rural settlements and answer the questions that follow: [4]



Settlement A



Settlement B

- (i) Identify the *two* types of settlements A and B. State *one* characteristic feature each of the two settlements.
- (ii) What is the main economic function performed in a rural settlement?

Comments of Examiners

- (a) Most of the candidates scored well in this question. Some candidates, however, defined only census towns or only statutory towns. A few candidates failed to define according to the latest Census.
- (b) (i) This part was answered correctly by majority of the candidates. A few candidates wrote the figures of population in India correctly but the unit million or billion was not mentioned. Some candidates quoted the 2001 census figures.
- (ii) This part of the answer was found to be correct in most cases.

Suggestions for teachers

- The concept of census towns and statutory towns must be explained. Current figures and statistics must be provided and students should be encouraged to state figures with units.
- Teach the types of rural settlements with diagrams so that the concepts are clear. Settlements can also be taught with the help of topographical maps.

- (c) While the definition of arithmetic density was found to be correct in most cases, some candidates used terms such as ‘cultivable area’ and ‘net sown area’ for physiological density.
- (d) (i) The settlement types were identified correctly by most candidates. However, a few candidates, instead of identifying dispersed settlement (A) and clustered settlement (B), identified them as rural and urban settlements, respectively. In some cases, the identification was correct but candidates had difficulty in identifying the characteristic features.
- (ii) This question was answered correctly by most candidates.

MARKING SCHEME

Question 4

- (a)
- All places with a Municipality/ corporation/ cantonment board/ or notified town area committee (*any two*)
 - All places which have a minimum population of 5000
 - At least 75% male working population engaged in non-agricultural activities
 - A density of population of at least 400 persons/ km² (*any two points*)
- (b) (i) India’s population according to 2011 census – 1210.0 million / 121 crores / 1.2 billion
- (ii) India’s percentage share – 17.4% / 17.5 OR India is second in position

- (c) (i) Arithmetic density $\frac{\text{Total population}}{\text{Total area}}$ OR can be expressed as a percentage
- (ii) Physiological density $\frac{\text{Total population}}{\text{Cultivated area}}$ OR can be expressed as a percentage

- (d) (i) Compact / clustered / nucleated / agglomerated - B
- Dispersed / isolated / scattered / sprinkled - A

Characteristic features:

Compact	Dispersed
• Definite layout plan	• No specific plan
• Dense and close block of houses	• Hamlets are scattered over a vast area
• Narrow winding rows separate rows of houses	• Wide open area unsurfaced roads with settlement in a single hamlet.
• Small in size and provide less space	• Bigger in size and provide more space
• Streets are dirty due to lack of sanitation	• Neat and clean streets

- (ii) Agriculture / Cultivation / Farming

Question 5

- (a) What is meant by environmental management? [2]
Why is there a need for environmental management in India?
- (b) What is the percentage of net sown area and net forest area of India in present times? [2]
- (c) Mention any three advantages of well irrigation in India. [3]
- (d) Name one perennial canal in each of the following states: [3]
- (i) Uttar Pradesh
 - (ii) Punjab
 - (iii) Tamil Nadu

Comments of Examiners

- (a) Many candidates did not define environmental management correctly. They confused it with environmental pollution or sustainable development.
- (b) Several candidates wrote incorrect percentage of net sown area and net forest area of India.
- (c) Most of the candidates answered this question correctly. However, in a few cases, the answers were incomplete. Some candidates wrote about over watering in well irrigation.
- (d) Part (i) was answered well by the majority of candidates. In parts (ii) & (iii) the names of canals were mistaken with names of multipurpose projects. Spellings of canal names were found to be incorrect in several cases.

Suggestions for teachers

- Stress upon learning definitions with emphasis on key words.
- While teaching the chapter on 'Land use', emphasise on the definitions and also highlight the facts and figures in class.
- Encourage students to learn at least two examples of canals in each state of India.
- Importance should also be given to spellings.

MARKING SCHEME

Question 5

- (a) Environment Management:
A process of planning/ review/ assessment/ decision-making which is essential in the real life situation of limited resources and changing priorities.
for sustainable development/ prevent indiscriminate use of natural resources/ prevent overall degradation of environment
- (b) Net sown area – 46.5%
Forest area – 22.86% / 22%
- (c) Advantages of well irrigation:
- simple
 - cheapest source of irrigation
 - Independent source of irrigation
 - No over watering / excessive irrigation by canals leads to problem of reh which is not there in well irrigation
 - Easy to be dug at a convenient place where ground water is available.
 - Chemicals which may be added to well water – can reach fields easily.
- (any three)*
- (d) (i) Uttar Pradesh – Upper Ganga / Lower Ganga / Sharda / East Yamuna / Agra / Betwa
(ii) Punjab – Upper Bari Doab / Sirhind / Bhakra / Bist Doab
(iii) Tamil Nadu – Mettur / Lower Bhawain / Parambikulam / Aliyar / Manimuthar
- (any one of each)*

Question 6

- (a) State a difference between wet farming and dry farming. [1]
- (b) (i) Mention the climatic conditions required for growing coconut in India. [3]
(ii) Name two areas of coconut production in Sri Lanka.
- (c) Suggest any two methods for fish conservation. [2]
- (d) (i) Name a major state for the development of each of the following: [4]
Thermal Power.
Hydro-electric Power.
(ii) State two advantages of using biogas as a source of energy.

Comments of Examiners

- (a) Many candidates answered this part correctly. Some candidates did not mention 'more than' or 'less than 75cms of rainfall'. A few candidates failed to write the unit 'cm'.
- (b) (i) The temperature and rainfall range was found to be incorrect in many cases. Many candidates forgot to write the unit '°C'.
- (ii) Very few candidates could answer the areas of coconut production in Sri Lanka correctly. A number of candidates skipped this question.
- (c) Most of the candidates answered this question correctly. However a few confused 'conservation' with 'preservation' and said that drying, salting were methods of conservation.
- (d) This question was answered correctly by most of the candidates.

Suggestions for teachers

- Explain the meaning of wet farming and dry farming to students. The importance of using units must be emphasised.
- Train students to write relevant answers. There is a difference between geographical factors and climatic factors.
- Whenever crop cultivation is studied, it should be done along with its distribution.
- Crop cultivation and crop producing areas should be taught with the help of maps.
- The difference between preservation and conservation should be explained.

MARKING SCHEME

Question 6

- (a) Wet farming:
Farming in areas receiving more than 75 cm rainfall.
Dry farming – farming in regions with less than 75 cm rainfall.
- (b) (i) Coconut - T : 25°C – 30°C
R : well distributed 100 – 130 cm/ 125-130 cms
Frost and drought are harmful. (any two)
- (ii) Areas of coconut production in Srilanka:
- Negombo
- Chilaw
- Kurunegala
- Jaffna Peninsula
- South of Batticaloa (any two)
- (c) Methods of fish conservation:
• Restocking of overfished waters
• Checking indiscriminate fishing

- Artificial fertilization of eggs
- Protection from pollution
- International agreement on control of waters for fishing
- Research and development in world fisheries. (any two)

(d) (i) (1) Thermal Power State – Maharashtra / Gujarat / Haryana / West Bengal / Jharkhand / Madhya Pradesh, / Andhra Pradesh/ U.P./ Delhi/ Punjab/ Assam/ Bihar/ Orissa/ Chhattisgarh. (any one)

(2) Hydroelectric Power – Punjab/ H.P./ M.P./ Jharkhand/ Maharashtra/ Karnataka/ Kerala/ Tamil Nadu/ North Eastern States (any one)

(ii) Advantages:

- It produces enriched fertilizers
- It improves sanitation of the rural areas
- It provides smokeless and efficient cooking fuel
- It can be used for lighting and power generation
- There is no problem of scavengers
- It upgrades our environment
- Renewable

(any two)

Question 7

- (a) Give *any three* reasons to explain why railways are well developed in the Northern plains of India. [3]
- (b) Give *one* point of difference between *Golden Quadrilateral Highways* and *National Highways*. [2]
- (c) Explain the relationship *between transport and industrial development*. [3]
- (d) What are the *two* ways in which Radio can be considered as a powerful means of communication? [2]

Comments of Examiners

- (a) A number of candidates got confused in this question and could not segregate the points clearly. They answered the factors correctly but many failed to explain these factors and their relationship with the railways.
- (b) Vague and generalised differences were stated by many candidates. Many candidates missed out important keywords like, 'super highways', 'six lane super highways', 'four lane highways', etc.
- (c) This question was well answered by many candidates. In some cases, answers were not written in points.
- (d) The performance of candidates was quite satisfactory in this question. A few candidates however, confused news and entertainment radios with wireless radios. This showed that candidates were not familiar with the text.

Suggestions for teachers

- Teach students how to answer application based questions. Students should be encouraged to mention the cause and its effect distinctly.
- Explain to students terms such as, the Golden Quadrilateral, National Highway and the North South Corridor and the points of difference between them.

MARKING SCHEME

Question 7

- (a)
- Plain area – therefore, ease in construction.
 - Developed economy – need for efficient movement of goods and people.
 - High density of population – therefore, large/ great demand.
 - Fertile soil for agriculture - helped in development of railways.

(any three)

(b)	Golden Quadrilateral	National Highways
	- A massive programme of road building taken up by NHDP	- Main roads across the country constructed and maintained by CPWD.
	- It is a six lane super highway connecting Delhi - Mumbai – Chennai - Kolkata – Delhi	- These roads connect state capitals big cities and important ports.

(any one difference)

- (c) - Transport are the basic economic arteries linking production and consumption centres.
 - Transport plays an important role in production and distribution.
 - Transport system if well-knit and coordinated plays an important role in the sustained economic growth of a country.
 - Transport provides low specific cost for heavy industry
 - Transport facilities are required for raw material and labour force for manufacturing goods to the market.
 - The location of an industry, growth of a city and trade are all influenced by transport.
 - Speed of improved means of transport has facilitated large-scale production, marketing and turnover of capital.
(any three)
- (d) - It is sometimes the only source of useful information/ health, family, women's issues, education in rural and remote areas.
 - News broadcaster
 - Variety of entertainment
 - Cheapest source of information and entertainment
(any two)

Question 8

- (a) Name a major industrial region of India and state *any three* factors that are responsible for the growth of this region. [4]
- (b) State *two* significant factors influencing the location of Aluminium industry in India. [2]
- (c) Name *any one* important centre of production for the following: [2]
 (i) Ships
 (ii) Cement
 (iii) Automobiles
 (iv) Aircrafts
- (d) State *any two* advantages of tourism in India. [2]

Comments of Examiners

- (a) Many candidates did not write the names of the industrial regions correctly. In some cases, the factors of location did not match the industrial region written.
- (b) Some candidates mentioned bauxite correctly, however hydel power was missed out.
- (c) The candidates that attempted this question gave correct answers.
- (d) Most candidates attempted this question well. A few candidates confused economic development, cultural development and social development.

Suggestions for teachers

- Location of industries must be taught by stating the factors and mentioning the source area of it.
- Encourage students to write the industrial regions completely, e.g. Mumbai-Pune Industrial Region.
- A few important centres for the production of industrial/engineering goods should be highlighted by the teacher.
- Selective study should be discouraged.
- Help students prepare a list of advantages or positive impacts of tourism.

MARKING SCHEME

Question 8

- (a)
 - 1. Mumbai Pune Industrial Region:
 - Growth of cotton textile industry/ raw cotton in black soil area
 - Development of hydel power
 - Cheap labour force
 - Port facilities for export - import
 - Growth of chemical industry
 - Opening of Mumbai High petroleum field
 - The nuclear energy plants
 - Banking and insurance
 - 2. Hooghly Industrial Region:
 - Rich hinterland of the Ganga Brahmaputra plains/ Hooghly inland river port
 - Navigable rivers/ well connected by tributaries
 - Roads, railways and ports
 - Discovery of coal and iron ore in Chotanagpur plateau
 - Tea plantation in Assam and West Bengal
 - Jute growth in Bengal's deltaic region
 - Thick populated states of Odisha, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh providing cheap labour
 - Construction of Farakka Barrage
 - Banking investment and insurance
 - 3. Bengaluru – Tamil Nadu Industrial Region:
 - Rich cotton growing tract/large scale cotton textile industries.
 - Cheap hydroelectric power availability from Metur/ Sivasamudran/ Sharavati/ Paparasm

- Cheap skilled labour
 - Close vast local market
 - Petroleum refinery at Chennai
4. Gujarat industrial region:
- Rich cotton growing tract /growth of cotton textile industries
 - Availability of cheap land
 - Cheap skilled labour
 - Nearness to vast marketing centres of the Ganga and Satluj Plains.
 - Nearness to sources of raw material.
 - Disadvantages of Mumbai lead to the emergence of Ahmedabad
 - Oil in Gulf of Khambat/ Ankeleswar/ Jamnagar
 - Refineries at Koyali and Jamnagar for petroleum industries
 - Kandla Port
5. Chotanagpur industrial region:
- Discovery of coal in Damodar
 - Iron ore in Jharkhand -Odisha mineral belt
 - Power from Damodar valley
 - Thermal power from local coal
 - Cheap labour from densely populated region of Jharkhand/ Bihar/ Odisha/ West Bengal
(any one state)
 - Large market in the Kolkata region
 - Kolkata port
6. Visakhapatnam – Guntur industrial region:
- Presence of Visakhapatnam and Machilipatnam ports
 - Developed agriculture
 - Rich mineral resources in the hinterland
 - Coalfields of the Godavari basin for source of energy
 - Hindustan Shipyard Ltd. at Visakhapatnam is the main focus
 - Petroleum refinery at Visakhapatnam has further facilitated growth of Petrochemical industry.
 - High quality iron ore from Chhattisgarh
7. Gurgaon – Delhi – Meerut Industrial region:
- Hydro-electricity from Bhakra-Nag Project
 - Thermal power from Faridabad/ Panipat / Harduaganj
 - Software industry is a recent addition
 - Mathura oil refinery and Petrochemical complex
 - Far from mineral and power resources, therefore industries are light and market oriented.
8. Kollam – Thiruvananthapuram Industrial Region:
- Agricultural products processing
 - Market oriented light industries

- Plantation agriculture
- Hydro-electricity
- Oil refinery at Kochi provide solid base to petrochemical industries

[any one region with three factors]

(b) Electricity, Bauxite.

(c) Ships:

Kochi / Mumbai/ Marmagao (Goa shipyard)/ Mandvi / Visakhapatnam / Kolkata
(any one)

Cement:

Chennai / Porbandar / Katni / Lakheri /Dwarka / Japla / Banmore / Mehgaon / Kymore /
Shahabad / Dalmiya nagar / Dalmiyapuram / Charki Dadri / Krishna/ Vijaywada/ Sawai
Madhopur/ Udaipur (any one)

Automobiles:

Mumbai / Chennai / Kolkata / Jamshedpur / Jabalpur / Lucknow / Kanpur / Gurgaon / Rupnagar
/ Hyderabad /Pithampur / Surajpur (any one)

Aircrafts:

Bengaluru / Koraput / Nasik / Hyderabad / Lucknow (any one)

(d) Advantages:

- Promotes national integration
- Promotes international understanding
- Helps in improving infrastructure
- Creates employment opportunities/ income for people
- Augments foreign exchange earnings
- Leads to social and economic development
- Develops local handicrafts, cultural activities
- Preservation of national heritage
- Exchange of ideas

(any two)

Question 9

(a) Explain the meaning of a *planning region*. [2]

(b) Name *two* centres each in Chhattisgarh where the following are mined: [2]

(i) iron ore

(ii) bauxite

(c) Why was the state of Chhattisgarh created? Name *two* of its bordering states. [3]

(d) Mention *three* factors which have influenced the development of the Electronic City of Bengaluru. [3]

Comments of Examiners

- (a) This question was answered well by most candidates. In a few cases, parts of the definition were missed out.
- (b) (i) This part was attempted well by most of the candidates.
(ii) For areas of bauxite production, some candidates wrote Bastar – an area of iron ore production and not bauxite.
- (c) Most candidates were able to perform well in this question.
- (d) Most candidates answered this question well.

Suggestions for teachers

- Insist on learning correct definitions with the key words.
- A complete and thorough understanding/study of the text is needed.
- Causes for formation of regions, planning regions must be spelt out. The different factors that have influenced their development must be enumerated.
- Regions of Chhattisgarh, Bengaluru and Haldia should be taught with the help of maps.

MARKING SCHEME

Question 9

- (a) A planning region:

A self-created living organism having a life time which not only supports the life in the region / but also radiates influencing forces that enable the region to be a unified regional space so as to facilitate the practice of regional planning. /

Planning Region is a living organism in which the whole is related to parts in the same way as the parts are related to the whole /

A planning region is a unit of area which is distinguishable from another area by the display of some unifying characteristics.

- (b) Iron ore – Bastar , Durg, Surguja, Raigarh, Bilaspur

Bauxite – Bilaspur, Durg , Surguja, Raigarh (any two of each)

- (c) Bordering States:

- Jharkhand / UP / AP / Odisha / MP / Maharashtra (any two)

- (d) Factors:

- Large number of electronic factories
- Large scale incentives by state and central government
- Strategic location in the middle of Indian peninsula
- Close network of roads and railways
- Large input of capital by various companies to nourish industries here
- Being the capital city of Karnataka, it has unique advantages.
- Large number of MNCs/ Foreign Companies

(any three)

GENERAL COMMENTS:

(a) Topics found difficult by candidates in the Question Paper:

- Correct unit for area not mentioned.
- The causes/factors that make the El-Nino cause floods and droughts.
- Difference between flora and forest.
- The meaning of Environmental Management.
- Differences between the Golden Quadrilateral & National Highways.
- The relationship between transport and industrial development.
- Map work – shading state boundaries and marking centres.

(b) Concepts in which candidates got confused:

- Centres of Iron and Steel Industry with names of Iron and Steel plants
- Flora and fauna.
- Names of canals and names of multipurpose river valley projects.
- Relationship between transport and development

(c) Suggestions for candidates:

- Avoid selective study.
- Consult the atlas to get an idea of location of places being studied.
- Find out the geographical reasons that are causing different phenomena, e.g.- climatic variations, floods and drought, changes in population, location of industries, cropping patterns, etc.
- Make a list of terms topic-wise and learn definitions accordingly, with key words.
- Try to correlate topics.
- Develop your power of reasoning and analysis by working out more application based questions.
- Examples should always be mentioned.
- Instead of learning paragraphs by rote- mark out/number out points.
- Underline the key words given in the answer.
- Give comparable differences
- Map practice is a must-it should be done regularly. Refer to the map list given by the in the Syllabus booklet.