Marking scheme

A1. Panama Canal and Suez Canal

A2. Marmagao port

A3. Two factors are:
   • People’s participation
   • Watershed management

A4. Negative growth of population refers to decrease in population wherein there is either increase in death rate, sudden fall in birth rate or large scale emigration.

A5.
   • World class medical facilities in Metropolitan cities.
   • providing a variety of medical tests to the patients.


A7. Brazil

A8. There is direct dependence of human beings on nature for resources when there is:
   • Low level of technology
   • Primitive stage of human social development
   • Fear of nature’s fury
   • Nature worship
   • Physical environment became ‘Mother Nature’
   • Complete harmony with natural environment

A9. Reasons for countries with low human development index value are:
   • Political turmoil
   • Social instability in the form of civil war
   • Hunger, starvation and famine
   • A high incidence of diseases
   • More expenditure on defence rather than social sectors
   • Any other relevant point

A10.  
     (i) Durgapur Steel Plant
     (ii) Birmirapur
     (iii) Jharia and Raniganj
A11. Impact of technology on growth of Agricultural Output in India
   - Increase in the production of food grains
   - Increase in the consumption of HYV seeds, chemical fertilisers, pesticides and farm machinery.
   - Widening of the gap between the agriculturally developed and backward state

A12 a. The community with second largest concentration is of Muslims. It’s mainly concentrated in Jammu and Kashmir.
A12 b. Jains have the lowest population concentration. They are mainly concentrated in Gujarat, Maharashtra and Rajasthan.
A12 c. Sikhs are mainly concentrated in Punjab. Sikhism originated and flourished in Punjab.

A13. 1. Gandhiji was apprehensive about the ongoing development particularly the way industrialisation has institutionalized the loss of morality, spirituality, self-reliance, and mutual cooperation and environment
A13.2. values needed are:
   - Austerity for individual
   - Trusteeship of social wealth
   - Non violence
   - Concern for environment

A14 a. Number of persons living in an area at a given time is its population distribution and number of persons living per unit area at a given time is the population density of the area.
A14 b. North -Eastern part of U.S.A., North-Western part of Europe, South, South-East and East Asia have population density of more than 200 persons per sq km. Pull factors like developed agriculture, industrialization, urbanization, suitable climate, availability of water are some of the factors responsible for the same.
A14 c. Other areas like those near the North and South Poles, the hot and the cold deserts and high rainfall zones near the Equator have very low density of population. These are the sparsely populated regions of the world with less than 01 person per sq km.

A15. Traditional industrial regions can be recognised by:
   - High proportion of employment in manufacturing industry.
   - High-density housing, often of inferior type
   - Poor services.
   - Unattractive environment, for example pollution, waste heaps, and so on.
   - Problems of unemployment, emigration and derelict land areas caused by closure of factories because of a worldwide fall in demand.

A16. Role of highways in the development of a country is:
   - In North America, highway density is high, about 0.65 km per sq km. Every place is within 20 km distance from a highway.
   - The Pan-American Highway, a large portion of which has been constructed, will connect the countries of South America, Central America and U.S.A.-Canada.
   - In Russia, a dense highway network is developed in the industrialised region west of the Urals with Moscow as the hub.
   - In China, highways criss-cross the country connecting all major cities such as Tsungtso (near Vietnam boundary), Shanghai (central China), Guangzhou (south) and Beijing (north).
• In India, there are many highways linking the major towns and cities. For example, National Highway No. 7 (NH 7), connecting Varanasi with Kanya Kumari, is the longest in the country.

A17. Factors affecting the location of rural settlement are:
• Water supply: Normally rural settlements are located near the water bodies.
• Land: Fertile land is normally preferred.
• Uplands: Preferred in flood prone areas.
• Building Material: locally available building material is advantageous.
• Defense: In areas prone to war or political instability such areas are advantageous.

A18. Measures suggested for the promotion of sustainability of Indira Gandhi canal are:
• Strict implementation of water management policy
• Protective irrigation in stage 1 and extensive irrigation of crops and pastures in stage ii
• The cropping pattern shall not include water intensive crops
• Reduce conveyance loss of water
• Reclaim the areas affected by water logging and soil salinity
• Eco development through afforestation, shelter belt plantation and pasture development
• Land allottees to be provided adequate financial and institutional support for cultivation of and
• The agriculture and allied activities have to develop along with other sectors of the economy

A19. Crops under plantation agriculture are tea, coffee, cocoa, oil palm, rubber, jute, Banana, cotton and sugarcane. Following are the characteristics of plantation agriculture:
• Large size of land holding.
• Practiced in Brazil, Malaysia, Indonesia, Sri Lanka and Siberia
• Machines and fertilisers are used.
• It was introduced by Europeans in the tropical countries
• Plantation crops have great demand in the international market.

A20. Five bases of international trade are:
• Difference in national resources: National resources are unevenly distributed because of differences in geology, relief, soil and climate.
• Population factors: Distinctive forms of art and craft develop in certain cultures which are
• valued world over Eg porcelains from china, carpets of Iran
• Stage of economic development: Stage of economic development influence the nature of items traded
• Extent of foreign investment: It boost trade in developing countries which lack in capital
• Transport: Expansion of rail, ocean and air transport, better means of refrigeration and preservation facilities have led to expansion of trade.

A21.
A. Downs of Australia
B. Great Britain
C. Norway
D. China
E. Panama Canal