

Q.N	Section A	Marks		
There are 17 questions in this section.				
1	Ans. C. -The number of small children who are underweight	1		
2	Ans: B Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).	1		
3	Ans: A i, ii, iv	1		
4	Ans: C i, ii, iii, iv	1		
5	Ans: B Trade liberalization	1		
6	Ans: C 3, 2, 1, 4	1		
7	Ans: C Phase III 1951-1981	1		
8	Ans: A To protect the crops from adverse effects of soil moisture deficiency.	1		
9	Ans: B Both (A) and I are true and I is the correct explanation of (A).	1		
10	Ans: D Statement IV	1		
11	Ans: D Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB)	1		
12	Ans: C <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; padding: 2px;">C Maharashtra</td> <td style="width: 50%; padding: 2px;">3 Korba</td> </tr> </table>	C Maharashtra	3 Korba	1
C Maharashtra	3 Korba			
13	Ans: A Both I and III	1		
14	Ans: B The construction of about 1500 major bridges and 200 rail over bridges and rail under bridges.	1		
15	Ans: D China	1		
16	Ans: D- Nigeria For Visually Challenged students Ans: B - The arrangement or spread of people across a given area.	1		
17	Ans: C Asia	1		
Section-B				
Question 18 & 19 are Source based questions. (2X3=6)				
18	(I) Travel undertaken for purposes of recreation rather than business. (II) The Mediterranean Coast and the West Coast of India. (III) Tourism has become the world's single largest tertiary activity in total registered jobs (250 million) and total revenue (40 per cent of the total GDP). Besides, many local people are employed to provide services like accommodation, meals, transport, entertainment and special shops serving the tourists. Tourism fosters the growth of infrastructure industries, retail trading, and craft industries (souvenirs).	1+1+1 =3		

19	<p>(I) Between 0.700 up to 0.699</p> <p>(II) High Literacy rate, Low Birth rate and death Rate, High life expectancy</p> <p>(III) Countries with low levels of human development tend to spend more on defense rather than social sectors. These countries tend to be located in areas of political turmoil and social instability in the form of civil war, famine or a high incidence of diseases. They have not been able to initiate accelerated economic development.</p>	1+1+1 =3
SECTION C		
Question No.20-23 are Short Answer type questions (4X3=12)		
20	<p>Humanization of nature.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. With the passage of time people begin to understand their environment and the forces of nature. With social and cultural development, humans develop better and more efficient technology. They move from a state of necessity to a state of freedom. ii. They create possibilities with the resources obtained from the environment. The human activities create cultural landscape. iii. The imprints of human activities are created everywhere; health resorts on highlands, huge urban sprawls, fields, orchards and pastures in plains and rolling hills, ports on the coasts, oceanic routes on the oceanic surface and satellites in the space. The earlier scholars termed this as possibilism. iv. Nature provides opportunities and human being make use of these and slowly nature gets humanized and starts bearing the imprints of human endeavour. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Neo determinism</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Traffic is regulated by lights on the cross-roads. Red light means 'stop', amber light provides a gap between red and green lights 'to get set' and green light means 'go'. ii. The concept shows that neither is there a situation of absolute necessity (environmental determinism) nor is there a condition of absolute freedom (possibilism). iii. It means that human beings can conquer nature by obeying it. They have to respond to the red signals and can proceed in their pursuits of development when nature permits the modifications. iv. 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 greenhouse effect, ozone layer depletion, global warming, receding glaciers and degrading lands. <p>Any three points</p>	3
21	<p>(I) Mediterranean Sea and Red</p> <p>(II) This sea-route reduces direct distance between Liverpool and Colombo compared to the Cape of Good Hope route.</p> <p>(III) It is a sea-level canal without locks which is about 160 km and 11 to 15 m deep.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • About 100 ships travel daily and each ship takes 10-12 hours to cross this canal. The tolls are so heavy. • A railway follows the canal to Suez, and from Ismailia there is a branch line to Cairo. • A navigable fresh-water canal from the Nile also joins the Suez Canal in Ismailia to supply fresh-water to Port Said and Suez. <p>Any one point.</p>	1+1+1 =3

	<p>The following questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates Only India of Question No. 21.</p> <p>Ans (I) The Panama Canal connects the Atlantic Ocean in the east to the Pacific Ocean in the west.</p> <p>Ans (II) It has a six- lock system and ships cross the different levels (26 m up and down) through these locks before entering the Gulf of Panama.</p> <p>Ans (III) It shortens the distance between New York and San Francisco by 13,000 km by sea. The distance between Western Europe and the West-coast of U.S.A.; and North-eastern and Central U.S.A. and East and South-east Asia is shortened.</p>	
22	<p>Ans: One of the features of Smart Cities is:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To apply smart solutions to infrastructure and services. Making city less vulnerable to disasters, using fewer resources and providing cheaper services. The focus is on sustainable and inclusive development. <p>Any other relevant point.</p>	3
23	<p>Ans: The share of adolescents (ages 10 -19) is about 20.9 percent of the population. The adolescent population though regarded as the youthful population having high potential, is quite vulnerable if not guided properly.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> There are many challenges for the society as far as adolescents are concerned such as, marriage at a young age, illiteracy (especially in females), school dropouts, low intake of nutrients, high rate of mortality of adolescent mothers, high rates of HIV/AIDS infections, physical or mental retardedness, drug abuse, alcoholism, juvenile delinquency, and committing crimes. The government of India has undertaken certain policies to impart proper education to the adolescents so their talents are better channelized and properly utilised. The National Youth Policy looks into the overall development of our large youth. It stresses on an all-round improvement of the youth and adolescents enabling them to shoulder responsibility towards constructive development of the country. 	2+1
Section D		
Question numbers 24 to 28 are Long Answer based questions.(5X5=25)		
24	<p>Ans: <u>Food gathering as an economic activity:</u> Gathering is practised in regions with harsh climatic conditions. It often involves primitive societies, who extract, both plants and animals to satisfy their needs for food, shelter and clothing.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> This type of activity requires a small amount of capital investment and operates at very low level of technology. The yield per person is very low and little or no surplus is produced. In modern times some gathering is market- oriented and has become commercial. Gatherers collect valuable plants such as leaves, barks of trees and medicinal plants and after simple processing sell the products in the market. They use various parts of the plants, for example, the bark is used for quinine, tannin extract and cork— leaves supply materials for beverages, drugs, cosmetics, fibres, 	3+2=5

	<p>thatch and fabrics; nuts for food and oils and tree trunk yield rubber, latex, gums and resins.</p> <p>Any three points of comparison.</p> <p>Why food gathering has little chance of becoming important at the global level?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Gathering has little chance of becoming important at the global level. Products of such an activity cannot compete in the world market. ii. Moreover, synthetic products often of better quality and at lower prices, have replaced many items supplied by the gatherers in tropical forests. 	
25	<p>Ans A: The factors contributing to the decline of traditional large-scale industries:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Technological advancement: Automation and improved efficiency have transformed the industrial landscape, making manual labor less necessary. This has particularly impacted labor-intensive sectors like textiles, where automation has replaced many traditional roles. ii. Globalization: The opening of markets and increased competition from foreign companies, often with lower production costs, have posed significant challenges to domestic industries. The steel industry's struggle against cheaper imports is a prominent example of this phenomenon. iii. Changing consumer preferences: Consumer demand for more innovative and readily available products has shifted away from traditional goods. This shift can be seen in the declining demand for handmade textiles, which are often perceived as costlier and less accessible compared to machine-made alternatives. iv. Environmental regulations: Increasing environmental awareness has necessitated cleaner production methods, adding to production costs for traditional industries. Compliance with stringent environmental standards has further impacted their competitiveness. v. Infrastructural bottlenecks: Inadequate infrastructure, particularly in terms of transportation, power, and water supply, has hampered the growth of traditional industries. This has resulted in disruptions to production processes, as seen in instances of power cuts affecting manufacturing units. vi. Demographic changes: Urbanization and rural-to-urban migration have led to labor shortages in Rural areas where many traditional industries are located. Higher urban wages and changing lifestyles have made it challenging for these industries to sustain their operations. <p>Any other relevant point</p> <p>Ans B: Access to transportation and communication facilities are essential for the development of industries:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Speedy and efficient transport facilities to carry raw materials to the factory and to move finished goods to the market are essential for the development of industries. ii. The cost of transport plays an important role in the location of industrial units. iii. Western Europe and eastern North America have a highly developed transport system which has always induced the concentration of industries in these areas. iv. Modern industry is inseparably tied to transportation systems. v. Improvements in transportation led to integrated economic development and regional specialization of manufacturing. 	5

26	<p>Ans A: The benefits derived from Integrated Tribal development Project implemented in Bharmaur Region.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. The Fifth Five Year Plan, the tribal sub-plan was introduced in 1974 and Bharmaur was designated as one of the five Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDP) in Himachal Pradesh. ii. This area development plan was aimed at improving the quality of life of the Gaddis. iii. This plan laid the highest priority on development of transport and communications, agriculture and allied activities, and social and community services. iv. The most significant contribution of tribal sub-plan in Bharmaur region is the development of infrastructure in terms of schools, healthcare facilities, potable water, roads, communications and electricity. v. The social benefits derived from ITDP include tremendous increase in literacy rate, improvement in sex ratio and decline in child marriage. vi. The female literacy rate in the region increased from 1.88 per cent in 1971 to 65 per cent in 2011. vii. Traditionally, the Gaddis had subsistence agricultural-cum-pastoral economy having emphasis on foodgrains and livestock production. But during the last three decades of twentieth century, the cultivation of pulses and other cash crops has increased in Bharmaur region. <p style="text-align: right;">Any five points</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Ans B:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Hill Area Development programmes were initiated during Fifth Five Year Plan. ii. These programmes covered 15 districts comprising all the hilly districts of Uttar Pradesh (present Uttarakhand), Mikir Hills and North Kachar Hills of Assam Drajeeling district of West Bengal and Nilgiri district of Tamil Nadu. iii. The National Committee on the Development of Backward Area in 1981 recommended that all the hill areas in the country having height above 600 m and not covered under the tribal sub-plan be treated as backward hill areas. iv. The detailed plans for the development of hill areas were drawn keeping in view their topographical, ecological, social and economic conditions. v. These programmes aimed at harnessing the indigenous resources of the hill areas through development of horticulture, plantation agriculture, animal husbandry, poultry, forestry and small scale and village industry. <p style="text-align: right;">Any other relevant point</p>	5
27	<p>Ans A: The composition of commodities in India's international trade has been undergoing a change over the years:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. The share of agriculture and allied products has declined, whereas, shares of petroleum and crude products and other commodities have increased. ii. The shares of ore minerals and manufactured goods have largely remained constant over the years from 2009-10 to 2010-11 and 2015-16 to 2016-17. iii. The decline in traditional items is largely due to the tough international competition. Amongst the agricultural products, there is a decline in the export of traditional items, such as coffee, cashew, etc., though an increase has been registered in floricultural products, fresh fruits, marine products and sugar, etc. 	5

	<p>iv. Manufacturing sector alone accounted for 73.6 per cent of India's total value of export in 2016-17. Engineering goods have shown a significant growth in the export.</p> <p>v. After 1970s, foodgrain import was discontinued due to the success of Green revolution but the energy crisis of 1973 pushed the prices of petroleum, and import budget was also pushed up.</p> <p>vi. Foodgrain import was replaced by fertilizers and petroleum. Machine and equipment, special steel, edible oil and chemicals largely make the import basket.</p> <p>Any five points</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Ans B: Air transport is the fastest means of transportation, but it is very costly. Being fast, it is preferred by passengers for long- distance travel.</p> <p>i. Valuable cargo can be moved rapidly on a world-wide scale.</p> <p>ii. It is often the only means to reach inaccessible areas.</p> <p>iii. Air transport has brought about a connectivity revolution in the world. The frictions created by mountainous snow fields or inhospitable desert terrains have been overcome.</p> <p>iv. The accessibility has increased. The airplane brings varied articles to the Eskimos in Northern Canada unhindered by the frozen ground. In the Himalayan region, the routes are often obstructed due to landslides, avalanches or heavy snow fall. At such times, air travel is the only alternative to reach a place.</p> <p>v. At present no place in the world is more than 35 hours away. This startling fact has been made possible due to people who build and fly airplanes.</p> <p>vi. Travel by air can now be measured by hours and minutes instead of years and months.</p> <p>vii. Frequent air services are available to many parts of the world.</p> <p>Any five points</p>	
28	<p>Ans: Environmental pollution by solid wastes has now got significance due to enormous growth in the quantity of waste:</p> <p>i. Urban areas are generally marked by overcrowding, congestion, inadequate facilities to support the fast growing population and consequent poor sanitary conditions and foul air.</p> <p>ii. Solid waste refers to a variety of old and used articles, for example stained small pieces of metals, broken glassware, plastic containers, polythene bags, ash, floppies, CDs, etc., dumped at different places.</p> <p>iii. The discarded materials are also termed as refuse, garbage and rubbish, etc., and are disposed of from two sources: (i) household or domestic establishments, and (ii) industrial or commercial establishments.</p> <p>iv. The household wastes are disposed of either on public lands or on private contractors' sites whereas the solid wastes of industrial units are collected and disposed of through public (municipal) facilities at low lying public grounds (landfill areas).</p> <p>v. The huge turnout of ashes and debris from industries, thermal power houses and building constructions or demolitions have posed problems of serious consequences.</p> <p>vi. Solid waste is threat to human health and cause various diseases. It creates foul smell and it harbours flies and rodents that can cause typhoid, diarrhoea, malaria and other diseases.</p> <p>vii. Solid waste can create inconvenience rapidly if they are not properly handled wind, water and rain can spread waste and cause a discomfort to people.</p> <p>viii. Industrial solid waste can cause water pollution by dumping it into water bodies. Drains carrying untreated sewage also result into various health problems.</p>	5

Any four points

Strategies to control waste generation at the source in urban areas:

- i. **Waste Minimization and Recycling Campaigns:**
Education and awareness programs: Implement educational campaigns to raise awareness among residents about the importance of waste minimization and recycling. This can include workshops, seminars, and outreach activities conducted by local authorities, NGOs, and community groups.
- ii. **Incentive schemes:** Introduce incentives for households and businesses that actively participate in waste minimization and recycling efforts. This could include discounts on utility bills, tax rebates, or rewards for recycling initiatives.
- iii. **Product design and packaging regulations:** Enact policies that encourage manufacturers to adopt eco-friendly packaging and product design practices. This can involve setting standards for recyclability, biodegradability, and the use of sustainable materials.
- iv. **Extended producer responsibility (EPR):** Implement EPR schemes to hold producers accountable for the entire lifecycle of their products, including waste management. This encourages manufacturers to design products with minimal environmental impact and to take responsibility for recycling or disposing of their products at the end of their life.

Any Two points

SECTION E

Question numbers 29 & 30 are Map based questions having 5 sub-parts each. (2X5=10)

29	<p>Map World</p> <p>On the given political map of the world, the following seven features 5 are shown. Identify any five of these features and write their correct names on the lines marked near each feature.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. Cape town B. Rome C. St. Lawrence sea way D. Amazon E. Shanghai F. Tropical Africa/ North Africa G. Canterbury Grasslands/Plains <p>The following questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Question No.29.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 29 A. Cape town 29 B. Rome 29 C. St. Lawrence sea way 29 D. Amazon 29 E. Shanghai 29 F. Tropical Africa/ North Africa 29 G. Canterbury Grasslands/Plains 	2X5=10
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30

Locate and label any five of the following geographical features on the Political Outline map of India with appropriate symbols:

5

- A. Mayurbhanj
- B. Mangalore
- C. Jharia
- D. Mathura
- E. Arunachal Pradesh
- F. Assam/West Bengal/Tamil Nadu
- G. Amritsar

The following questions are for visually impaired students in lieu of Question No.30. Attempt any five.

- 30.A Mayurbhanj
- 30.B Mangalore
- 30.C Ratnagiri
- 30.D Mathura
- 30.E Arunachal Pradesh
- 30.F Assam/West Bengal/Tamil Nadu
- 30.G Amritsar

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