

## GEOGRAPHY(316)

### TUTOR MARKED ASSIGNMENT

1. Answer any one of the following questions in about 40- 60 words.

A) Earthquakes are very disastrous.' Give any two reasons in support of your view.

**Answer:-** Earthquakes are very disastrous. They may themselves cause land-slides, damming of river courses and occurrence of floods. It changes the drainage system of an area as was witnessed in Assam after its 1951 earthquake. The sea waves caused by earthquakes prove most catastrophic in coastal regions. Such tidal waves are called Tsunamis. These waves may wash away coastal cities. Buildings and bridges collapse causing the death of thousands of people. Lines of transport, communication and of electric transmission get disrupted.

B) Identify any two types of landforms made by any geological agents found in your area. Write a brief note on the formation of any one landform.

**Answer:-** Geological agents such as wind, water, ice, and tectonic activity play significant roles in shaping various landforms. Two common types of landforms formed by these agents include:

1. River Valleys (formed by water)
2. Sand Dunes (formed by wind)

**Sand dunes:**

Landform is created by the movement of sand by wind. The dunes are like small mounts, ridges or hills. Sand dunes are a very prominent feature of desert areas. A sand dune may be defined as a mound or ridge of windblown sand, rising to various heights up to 50 m. It is found in hot deserts and above high-water mark on low-lying coasts where sand is constantly renewed by onshore winds blowing across the sandy beaches.

2. Answer any one of the following questions in about 40-60 words.

A) Imagine if Ozone gas disappeared from the atmosphere, then what kind of consequences will people experience? Give any two points.

**Answer:-**

1. Without the Ozone layers, all living things could not exist on earth's surface. It protects us from the harmful effects of ultraviolet solar radiation.
2. Radiation can lead to a significant rise in skin cancers, cataracts, and other eye disorders in humans. It can also suppress the immune system, making people more vulnerable to infections and diseases.

B) On the basis of your observation, write a short note on the seasonal distribution of rain in your area?

**Answer:-** The regional variations in the distribution of precipitation do not give the correct picture of the nature of precipitation in such regions where seasonal fluctuations in the amount of precipitation are very common. Therefore it is important to study seasonal variations of precipitation in the world. Seasonal distribution of precipitation provides us an idea to judge its effectiveness. For example the scanty precipitation during short growing season in high latitudes is more effective than that of heavy precipitation in lower latitudes, precipitation in form of dew, fog and mist in some parts like Central India and Kalahari desert has an appreciable effect on standing crops and natural vegetations

3. Answer any one of the following questions in about 40-60 words.

A) Identify any one disaster occurring most in your area. Suggest any two safety measures to be adopted during its occurrence.

**Answer:-**

One disaster occurring most:  
Earthquake

Two safety measures to be adopted during its occurrence:-

1. Analysis of seismic risk and its zonation
2. Design and construction of earthquake resistant structures
3. Retrofitting of existing structures strengthening them.
4. Earthquake insurance for houses to reduce the economic impact on individuals

**B) On the basis of its feature, identify the dominant soil in your area. Mention any two crops grown in your area in this soil.**

**Answer:-** The dominant soil in my area is alluvial soil. It is fertile and well-suited for agriculture. Two major crops grown in this soil are rice and wheat. Alluvial soil is rich in nutrients and retains moisture, making it ideal for the cultivation of these staple crops. The presence of this soil type has contributed to the region's agricultural productivity.

**4. Answer any one of the following questions in about 100 -150 words.**

**A) 'What factors are effective in your area from the factors of determining the location of industry? Give any four points.**

**Answer:-**

**A. Raw material –**

Raw materials used in industries are the prerequisite for any type of industry and that should be available at low price or should be cheap and easy to be transported to the site of industry. Industries which are dependent on bulky, weightloosing, perishable raw materials are located near to the source of raw materials e.g. agro-based industries and dairy industries, etc.

**B. Market –**

Access to markets for selling of manufactured goods is required. Here the market means people who have a demand for these goods and have the purchasing power (ability to purchase) to buy the finished goods from the manufacturer. Remote or secluded areas with low population and lower purchasing power are considered as small markets and vice-versa.

**C. Labour supply –**

Labour or human power to work in the industries is another important factor that determines the location of industries. In recent years, mechanisation of industries has reduced the importance of labour supply as a determining factor but, still there are many industries which are labour intensive or require large amounts of labour.

**D. Source of energy –**

Those industries which are dependent on heavy supply of energy are located near its source. Earlier coal was the source of energy for industries therefore; industries were located near the source of coal. Later, hydroelectricity and petroleum became the source of energy.

B) 'Industries are considered as the backbone of development especially, economic development.' Justify the statement by giving any four arguments.

**Answer:-** Industries are considered as the backbone of development especially, economic development. This is because of the following reasons:

1. Manufacturing industries help in modernising agriculture which is the backbone of the Indian economy.
2. They reduce heavy dependence of people on agriculture by reducing the human burden on it by providing jobs.
3. As industries employ a large number of the population, industrial development is one of the preconditions for eradication of unemployment and poverty from our country. This philosophy was responsible for the development of public sector industries in India
4. Industrial development in backward areas also aims at bringing down regional disparities.

5. Answer any one of the following questions in about 100 -150 words.

A) Analyse any four factors affecting the distribution of population in your area.

**Answer:-** Four factors affecting the distribution of population:-

1. Landforms:  
The most important attributes of landforms which determine population distribution are the altitude and slope. The most striking evidence of the influence of altitude and slope on population distribution have been observed between mountains and plains. For example, take the case of most densely populated IndoGanga plains on the one hand and mountainous state of Arunachal Pradesh on the other. Other than this, factors like drainage, and water table have also been affecting population distribution.
2. Climate:  
It is one of the essential elements of the physical factors which influence the spatial distribution of population. Major elements of climate that affect the distribution of human population are temperature conditions and the amount of precipitation. Take the case of hot and dry deserts of Rajasthan and the cold and wet Eastern Himalayan region of the country where very low temperature and heavy precipitations prevail

3. Soil: .

One may be tempted to question the validity of the role of soil in the present day highly industrialised society. But, even today, about 70 percent of population in India lives in villages. People in villages earn their livelihood from agriculture which depends upon the quality of soil. That is why alluvial region of northern plains and coastal and deltaic regions of India continue to support high concentration of population. On the other hand, it may be worth mentioning that vast tracts of land in desert areas like Rajasthan, Rann of Kutch in Gujarat, Terai region in Uttarakhand have been suffering from problems like soil erosion and soil efflorescence which support only low concentration of population.

4. Availability of Natural Resources:

The Chota Nagpur Plateau region has all along been a rocky and rugged terrain. This rainy and forested region has been a home of several tribes and was one of the sparsely populated parts of the country. However, a string of industrial towns and centres have sprung up over the past century soon after rich minerals such as iron ore, manganese, limestone, coal etc. were found in unusual abundance and close to one another. The rich coal and iron fields have attracted heavy industries particularly iron and steel, heavy engineering, metallurgy and transport equipment industries. The region has also important superpower thermal stations from where power is supplied to far off areas.

**B) Identify any one government's initiative for sanitation being implemented in your neighbourhood. Write any four impacts of the initiative you observe.**

**Answer:-** Swachh Bharat Abhiyan :

Swachh Bharat Abhiyan (SBA) is a country wide campaign initiated by the Government of India on 2nd October 2014. This mission was started with an aim to eliminate open defecation and open defecation free country in five years and construction of individual cluster community toilets. As we know open defecation was one of the major causes of death of thousands of children's every year. The aim of this mission was changing people's attitudes, mind-sets and behaviours towards villages to be kept clean. It also encourages cost effective and appropriate technology for ecologically safe and sustainable sanitation facilities through awareness creation and health education.

"Sanitation is more important than independence" he was aware of the pathetic situation of rural India and emphasised on cleanliness sanitation. Through this mission it was about bringing an improvement in the general quality of life in the rural areas. The main focus of the mission is on solid and liquid waste management for overall cleanliness of the rural areas. The mission aims to cover around 1.04 crore households, provide 2.5 lakh community toilets, 2.6 lakh public toilets and a solid waste management facility in each town. Under the programme, community toilets will be built in residential areas where it is difficult to construct individual household toilets. The SBA campaign proved to be a great success. Within four years of the campaign the number of people detected



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in the open dropped considerably from 550 million to around 150 million. This abhiyan also includes operations like door to door waste collection and their proper disposal. In 1990 deaths due to water and sanitation consisted of 13 percent of the total death across the country. By 2016 the percentages had come down to 5 percentages; which is quite significant.

## 6. Prepare any one project out of the given below:

**A) Discuss with the elders of five families in your neighbourhood which are practicing agriculture or associated with it. What factors have influenced the localization of Agrobased Industry in your area. On the basis of your findings, prepare a report.**

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5. Transportation and communication facilities –

An efficient and speedy transportation is required for transferring raw material from its source to the factories. Similarly, it is required for supply of finished goods from factories to the markets. Cost of transportation is an important factor for determining the location of industries. Industries all over the world have been concentrated where easy and efficient transportation and communication facilities are available. Good communication facility is required for exchange and management of information within and outside the industry.

6. Government policies –

Favourable policies of the government in compliance with industrial growth is an important factor. In India, the government has adopted regional policies and target area approaches in its various Five Year Plans to propagate industrial growth in particular regions of the country.

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