

MONTHLY TEST -2025-26

MARKING SCHEME

1. B (Stage-2)
2. B (Positive change in quality)
3. D (All of these)
4. B (Tamilnadu)
5. A (Irrigation)
6. CASE STUDY QUESTION -
 - (i) C (Both)
 - (ii) B (Tourism industry)
 - (iii) D (None of these)
7. The statement "Neither is there a situation of absolute necessity nor is there a condition of absolute freedom" reflects a philosophical concept that rejects both environmental determinism (the idea that our environment dictates our actions) and possibilism (the idea that we have complete freedom to do whatever we want). It acknowledges that while humans are influenced by their environment, they also possess the capacity to make choices and shape their surroundings.

OR

The statement is accurate. Many technological innovations are inspired by or directly mimic natural processes, demonstrating the crucial role of studying nature in driving technological advancement. This approach, known as biomimicry, involves observing and understanding how nature solves problems and then applying those solutions to human-made technologies.

8. Population distribution and density are influenced by a complex interplay of geographical, economic, social, and historical factors. Geographical factors like climate, terrain, and water availability play a crucial role in determining where people choose to settle, favoring areas with moderate climates, fertile land, and access to freshwater resources. Economic factors, such as the availability of jobs, resources, and infrastructure, also significantly impact population distribution, with more developed areas attracting larger populations. Social and cultural factors, including religious significance, social stability, and historical patterns, also contribute to population distribution.

OR

India is a diverse nation with a population composed of various religious and linguistic groups. While Hindus form the majority, there are also significant Muslim, Christian, Sikh, Buddhist, and Jain populations, among others. Linguistically, India is home to numerous languages, with Hindi being the most widely spoken and recognized, alongside 21 other scheduled languages.

9. Rural settlements are primarily characterized by agriculture and related primary activities, with a lower population density and closer-knit social structures. Urban settlements, on the other hand, are defined by non-agricultural activities, higher population density, and more diverse social interactions.

OR

After independence, a large number of towns were developed as administrative headquarters, Ganshinagar, Dispur, etc. and industrial centres such as Durgapur, Bhilai,

Sindri, Barauni. Some old towns also developed as satellite towns around metropolitan cities such as Ghaziabad, Rohtak, Gurgaon around Delhi.

10. Dairy Farming:

Specialization:

Dairy farming focuses on raising animals (primarily cows, but also goats, sheep, etc.) specifically for milk production.

Capital Intensive:

It requires significant investment in infrastructure like barns, milking equipment, and storage facilities.

Advanced Techniques:

Dairy farming utilizes technologies like automated milking systems, refrigeration, and specialized feeding techniques to maximize milk yield and quality.

Focus on Breeding and Health:

Selective breeding, disease prevention, and veterinary care are crucial for maintaining a productive herd.

11. Yes, dependence on the erratic monsoon and low productivity are indeed major challenges facing Indian agriculture. A significant portion of Indian farmland relies on rainfall, making it highly vulnerable to the unpredictable nature of the monsoon. This, combined with lower per-hectare yields compared to global standards, significantly impacts agricultural output and farmer livelihoods.

OR

Based on climate, crops in India are broadly classified into three cropping patterns: Kharif, Rabi, and Zaid. These seasons correspond to different periods of the year, influenced by monsoon patterns and temperature variations.

12. MAP WORK