

CBSE CLASS 12 Geography Sample Paper Solution 2024-25

Section A

Ques 1. The Human Poverty Index measures the shortfall in human development on the basis of which parameter/s?

- A.** The adult literacy rate and the life expectancy at birth.
- B.** Access to resources in terms of purchasing power.
- C.** The number of small children who are underweight.
- D.** The number of children enrolled in the school .

Ans. C

Solu. The Human Poverty Index (HPI), developed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), focuses on deprivations in three essential aspects of human life: longevity, knowledge, and a decent standard of living. The indicator for the deprivation in a decent standard of living includes child malnutrition, measured by the percentage of children underweight. Hence, option C is correct.

Ques 2. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below.

Assertion (A): Often smaller countries have done better than larger ones and relatively poorer nations have been ranked higher than richer neighbours in terms of human development.

Reason (R): Size of the territory and per capita income are not directly related to human development. Countries with higher human development are those where a lot of investment in the social sector has taken place.

Options:

- A.** Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- B.** Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

- C. Both (A) and (R) are incorrect.**
D. (A) is correct but (R) is incorrect.

Ans. B

Solu. The assertion emphasizes that investments in social sectors such as healthcare, education, and other areas drive human growth, not the size of the country or its income. Higher human development results from social investment, not just from territory size or per capita wealth, as the rationale accurately shows. For this reason, (R) explains (A) and the assertion and the reason are both true.

Ques 3. Which of the following statements are correct related to rural marketing centres? Choose the correct option.

- i. Rural marketing centres cater to nearby settlements.**
- ii. Rural Marketing centres are quasi-urban trading centres of the most rudimentary type.**
- iii. They offer manufactured goods as well as many specialized markets develop, e.g. markets for labour, housing, semi or finished products.**
- iv. Personal and professional services are not well-developed. These form local collecting and distributing centres.**

Options:

- A. i, ii, iv**
- B. i, iii, iv**
- C. ii, iii, iv**
- D. i, ii, iii**

Ans. A

Solu.

- Statement (i) is correct: Rural marketing centres do cater to nearby settlements.

- Statement (ii) is correct: These centres act as quasi-urban trading centres at a basic level.
 - Statement (iv) is correct: Professional services are not well-developed, and these centres act as collecting and distributing hubs.
- Statement (iii) is incorrect as specialized markets for labour and finished products usually develop in urban areas, not rural marketing centres.

Ques 4. Arrange the following facts related to the history of international trade in sequence.

- The Silk Route is an early example of long distance trade connecting Rome to China – along the 6,000 km route.**
- After the disintegration of the Roman Empire, European commerce grew during twelfth and thirteenth century with the development of ocean going warships trade between Europe and Asia grew and the Americas were discovered.**
- Fifteenth century onwards, the European colonialism began and along with trade of exotic commodities, a new form of trade emerged which was called slave trade.**
- During the World Wars I and II, countries imposed trade taxes and quantitative restrictions for the first time.**

Codes

- i, ii, iv, v**
- iv, ii, iii, i**
- i, ii, iii, iv**
- iii, ii, iv, i**

Ans. C

Solu.

- The Silk Route (i) was one of the earliest examples of long-distance trade.
- After the Roman Empire's decline (ii), European commerce expanded with ocean-going trade.
- European colonialism (iii) began in the 15th century, which led to the slave trade.
- During the World Wars (iv), trade taxes and restrictions were imposed.

Ques 5. The act of opening up economies for trading by bringing down trade barriers like tariffs and allowing goods and services from everywhere to compete with domestic products and services is called

- A. Dumping**
- B. Trade liberalization**
- C. Balance of trade**
- D. Bilateral trade**

Ans. B

Solu. In order to promote free commerce between countries, trade liberalization refers to the removal of trade restrictions like tariffs and quotas. This makes it possible for foreign products and services to rival indigenous ones. Option B is therefore accurate.

Ques 6. Arrange the following states in order of their population from highest to lowest.

- 1. Bihar**
- 2. Maharashtra**
- 3. Uttar Pradesh**
- 4. West Bengal**

Codes:

- A. 1, 3, 2, 4**
- B. 4, 3, 2, 1**

- C. 3, 2, 1, 4
- D. 2, 1, 4, 3

Ans. C

Solu. Based on the latest available data from the Census and other population estimates:

1. Uttar Pradesh (3) has the highest population in India.
2. Maharashtra (2) is the second most populous state.
3. Bihar (1) follows in third place.
4. West Bengal (4) is fourth.

Ques 7. There are four distinct phases of population growth identified in India over the last one century. Identify the phase from the given description. This period is referred to as the period of population explosion in India, which was caused by a rapid fall in the mortality rate but a high fertility rate of population in the country. The average annual growth rate was as high as 2.2 per cent. It is in this period that developmental activities were introduced through a centralized planning process and economy started showing up ensuring the improvement of living condition of people at large. Consequently, there was a high natural increase and higher growth rate.

- A. Phase I 1901-1921
- B. Phase II 1921-1951
- C. Phase III 1951-1981
- D. Phase IV post 1981 till present

Ans. C

Solu. The time under discussion is characterized by a sharp drop in mortality rates combined with high fertility rates, which resulted in a population boom. This happened from 1951 and 1981, when centralized planning and development initiatives were

implemented, leading to a notable acceleration of population expansion. Phase III (1951–1981) is therefore the right response.

Ques 8. The objective of protective irrigation is to_____:

- A. protect the crops from adverse effects of soil moisture deficiency.**
- B. provide sufficient soil moisture in the cropping season to achieve high productivity.**
- C. double water input per unit area of cultivated land so that multiple cropping can be done.**
- D. increase the productivity of soil.**

Ans. A

Solu. Protective irrigation, particularly in regions with limited rainfall, makes sure that crops get enough water to prevent harm from a lack of soil moisture. Its main goal is not to maximize productivity, which would necessitate extensive irrigation, but to protect crops. Therefore, option A is the right response.

Ques 9. There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason(R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below.

Assertion (A): There has been a significant increase in agricultural output and yield, of many crops such as rice and wheat among the other crops like sugarcane, oilseeds and cotton, due to improvement in technology during the last 50 years.

Reason (R): Expansion of irrigation has played a crucial role in enhancing agricultural output in the country. It provided basis for introduction of modern agricultural technology during the last 50 years.

Options:

- A. Both (A) and (R) are true but R is not the correct explanation of (A).**
- B. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).**
- C. Both (A) and (R) are incorrect.**

D. (A) is correct but (R) is incorrect.

Ans. B

Solu. The rationale and the assertion are both accurate. A major gain in crop productivity was brought about by technological advancements, particularly the Green Revolution. A steady water supply was made possible by the development of irrigation systems, and this was essential for the introduction of high-yield variety seeds and other contemporary technology. The reason, thus, accurately explains the assertion.

Ques 10. Identify the statement that is NOT true with regard to watershed management?

I. It refers to efficient management and conservation of surface and groundwater resources.

II. Watershed management includes judicious use of all resources – Both natural and human with in a watershed.

III. Watershed management aims at bringing about balance between natural resources on the one hand and society on the other.

IV. The success of watershed development solely depends upon the state government.

Options:

A. Statement I and IV

B. Only II

C. Only III

D. Statement IV

Ans. D

Solu. Statement IV is false: "The state government is the only entity that can ensure the success of watershed development." In addition to government initiatives, watershed management is a community-driven endeavor that calls for the involvement of numerous stakeholders, NGOs, and local communities. For such programs to be successful, local communities—not just the state government—must be involved.

Ques 11. A group of students were conducting research on water Pollution level in Delhi. Which organization will students need to visit to gather information on water quality?

- A. Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC)**
- B. Indian Council of Environmental Research (ICER)**
- C. National water development Agency (NWDA)**
- D. Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB)**

Ans. A

Solu. Water quality and pollution levels in Delhi are overseen and managed by the Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC). Students ought to go to the DPCC as a result.

Ques 12. Which one of the following is incorrectly matched?

List I (Name of the state)	List II (Coal mining Centre)
A. West Bengal	1. Raniganj
B. Tamil Nadu	2. Neyveli
C. Maharashtra	3. Korba
D. Odisha	4. Talcher

Ans. C

Solu. Not in Maharashtra, but in Chhattisgarh, lies the coal mining region known as Korba. As a result, this option matches inaccurately.

Ques 13. Satellite is mode of communication in themselves as well as they regulate the use of other means of communication. Choose the correct satellite system used by India.

- 1. India Remote Sensing Satellite System (IRS)**
- 2. Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO)**
- 3. Indian Nation Satellite System (INSAT)**
- 4. India Regional Navigation Satellite System**

Codes

- A. Both I and III**
- B. Only I**
- C. Both II and III**
- D. Only IV**

Ans. A

Solu. India uses both the Indian National Satellite (INSAT) and the India Remote Sensing Satellite (IRS) systems for a variety of communication and observational needs.

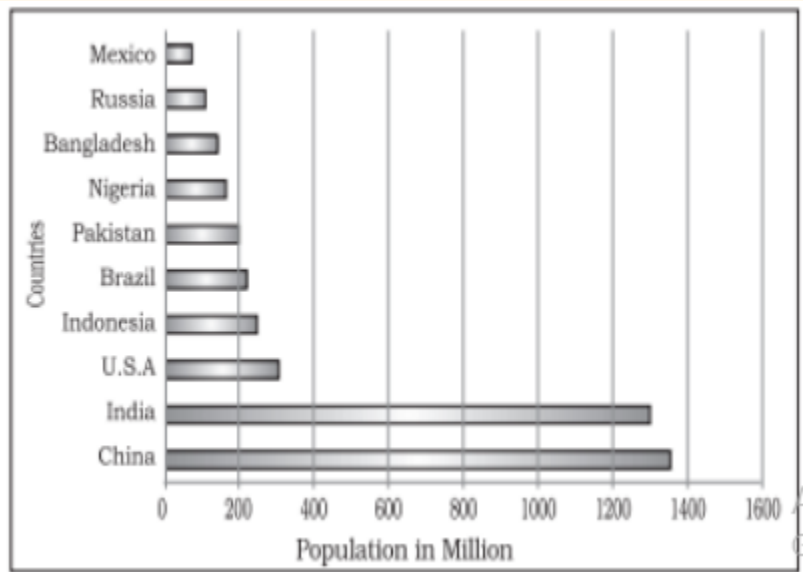
Ques 14. *Setubharatam Pariyojana* launched by the Indian government aims to achieve?

- A. Development of State roads along coastal border areas.**
- B. The construction of about 1500 major bridges and 200 rail over bridges and rail under bridges.**
- C. Development of border roads.**
- D. Construction of more water ways.**

Ans. B

Solu. The goal of the Setu Bharatam Pariyojana was to eliminate railway level crossings from all national highways and to upgrade the road network by building overpasses and bridges.

Ques 15. Read the graph and answer the following questions no.15-17:



Identify the highest populous country?

- A. Russia**
- B. India**
- C. Canada**
- D. China**

Ans. D

Solu. China is the nation with the largest population in the world, according to data on population worldwide.

Ques 15.1. Read the graph and answer the following questions no.15-17: Identify the highest populous country?

- A. Russia**
- B. India**
- C. Canada**

D. China

Ans. D

Solu. With a considerably larger population than other African countries, Nigeria is the most populous country in the continent.

Ques 16. Identify the African country that has very high population.

- A. Mexico**
- B. Brazil**
- C. Pakistan**
- D. Nigeria**

Ans. B

Solu. The way that people are dispersed or distributed geographically within a specific area is referred to as population dispersion.

Ques 16.1. The following question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q.16. What does the term population distribution refer to?

- A. The total number of people living in specific area.**
- B. The arrangement or spread of people across a given area.**
- C. The rate at which population increases over time.**
- D. The number of births per 1,000 people in the population.**

Ans. C

Solu. Asia is home to the greatest number of populated nations, including Indonesia, China, India, and others.

Ques 17. Which continent has the highest number of the world's most populous countries?

- A. Africa**
- B. North America**
- C. Asia**
- D. South America**

Ans. C

Solu. Many of the most populous nations in the world are found in Asia.

**The following question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. 17.
Which continent has the highest number of the world's most populous countries?**

- A. Africa**
- B. North America**
- C. Asia**
- D. South America**

Ans. C

Solu. Asia is home to many of the world's most populous countries.

Section B

Ques 18. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follows:

Tourism

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 persons, 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). In some regions, tourism is seasonal because the vacation period is dependent on favourable weather conditions, but many regions attract visitors all the year round. The warmer places around the Mediterranean Coast and the West

Coast of India are some of the popular tourist destinations in the world. Others include winter sports regions, found mainly in mountainous areas, and various scenic landscapes and national parks, which are scattered. Historic towns also attract tourists, because of the monument, heritage sites and cultural activities.

(I) What constitutes tourism?

Solu. Traveling to new locations for pleasure, business, or other reasons is referred to as tourism. It involves offering amenities to travelers like lodging, food, transportation, entertainment, and shopping. In addition to boosting the economy, tourism also encourages the growth of the retail, craft, and infrastructure sectors.

(II) List two renowned global tourist destinations.

Solu.

- The Mediterranean Coast (e.g., Italy, Greece)
- The West Coast of India (e.g., Goa, Kerala)

(III) “Tourism has become the largest tertiary activity in the world”. Comment.

Solu. Due to its enormous revenue generation (40 percent of global GDP) and contribution to the maximum number of registered jobs (250 million), tourism is the largest tertiary activity in the world. It stimulates the expansion of secondary businesses like retail, crafts, and infrastructure in addition to directly creating jobs in services like lodging and transportation. Additionally, through seasonal or year-round visitation, tourism fosters cross-cultural interchange and strengthens local economies.

Ques 19. Study the following table and answer the questions:

Level of Human Development	Score in Development Index	Number of Countries
Very High	Above 0.800	66

High	Between 0.700 up to 0.799	53
Medium	Between 0.550 up to 0.699	37
Low	Below 0.549	33

(I) Identify the human development score for the countries classified as having Medium Human Development?

Solu. The Human Development Index (HDI) score range for nations categorized as having Medium Human Development is 0.550 to 0.699.

(II) What can you infer about the well-being of people living in countries with a high level of human development?

Solu. High human development countries (HDI between 0.700 and 0.799) typically have higher living standards, more access to high-quality healthcare and education, and longer life expectancies. Those living in these nations have greater levels of well-being than people in medium- or low-human development categories. More prospects for social security, work, and personal development are available to citizens.

(III) Give reasons for low level of human development in 33 countries.

Solu. Low human development nations (HDI < 0.549) deal with a number of issues, including

Poverty: Access to necessities like as food, healthcare, and education is restricted by widespread poverty.

Poor Governance: Political unpredictability, corruption, and shoddy institutions impede the growth of the economy and the advancement of equity.

Lack of Infrastructure: Access to basic amenities like electricity, clean water, and education is hampered by inadequate infrastructure.

Health Issues: Life expectancy and quality of life are lowered by high disease rates and a shortage of healthcare services.

Wars & Conflicts: Prolonged hostilities and wars have a devastating effect on development, uprooting populations and demolishing infrastructure.

Section C

Ques 20. Explain humanisation of nature with the help of a real life example.

Solu. The term "humanisation of nature" describes how people engage with and alter the natural world to better suit their requirements and make it more habitable and useful. This idea emphasizes how human abilities, knowledge, and technology allow humans to alter, adapt, and transform nature.

An actual instance of the humanization of nature is the Netherlands. Much of the country lies below sea level, rendering it subject to flooding. The Dutch have constructed a vast network of dikes, dams, and canals to protect cities, develop agricultural land, and reclaim land from the sea in order to get around this natural restriction. The Netherlands is a prime example of humanizing nature by fostering conditions that allow people to survive and prosper in spite of environmental obstacles.

OR

“The concept of Neo- determinism is compared with traffic lights on the cross road”. Analyze the statement with examples.

Solu. Neo-determinism, sometimes referred to as "stop and go determinism," is a geographical theory that holds that people are neither totally autonomous from nature (possibilism) nor entirely dominated by it (environmental determinism). It strikes a midway position, highlighting the fact that although people are free to select and alter their surroundings, there are still inherent boundaries, and decisions must take into account these limitations.

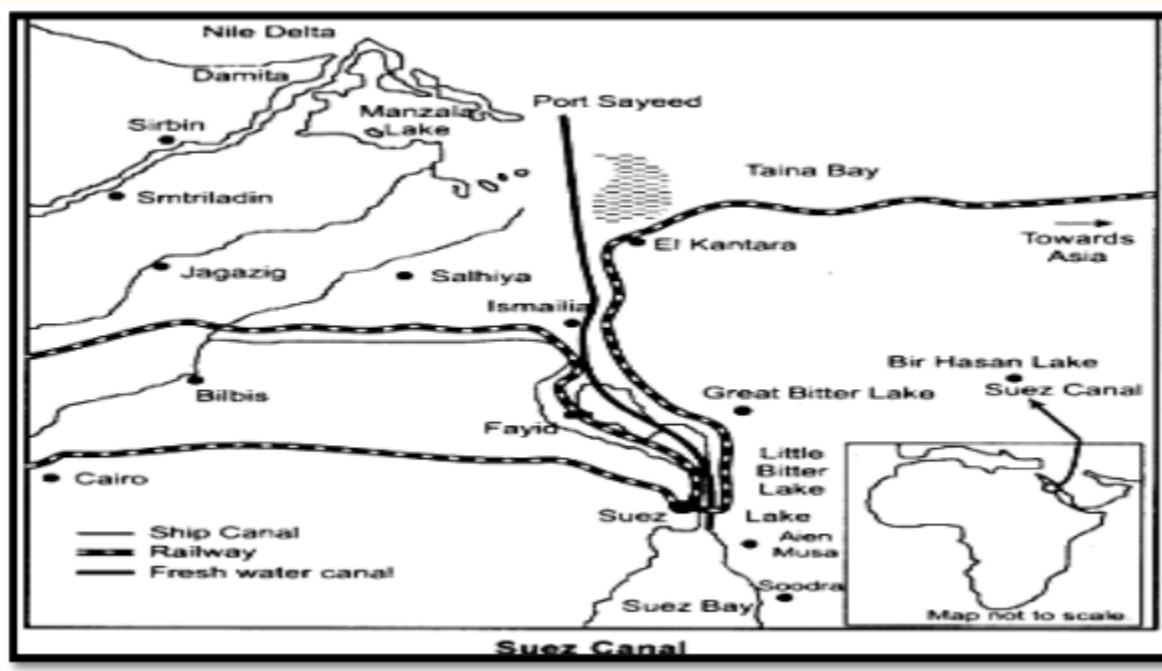
Likened to traffic signals at an intersection:

This analogy suggests that, like traffic moving when the light is green, humans can "move" or develop as long as the environment permits. But when circumstances turn bad (the "red light"), progress has to stop and people have to adjust or find other ways. Similar to how traffic lights control traffic, nature establishes boundaries and indicates when to stop or proceed.

Building rules that guarantee earthquake-resistant constructions are necessary for the construction of cities in seismically active areas, such as San Francisco. Here, people are free to use the land for development (green light), but they also have to abide by the rules set by nature (red light), modifying their activities to account for the constraints given by seismic activity.

The fundamental idea behind neo-determinism is this harmony between limitations and freedom.

Ques 21. Study the map of Suez Canal and answer the following questions:



(I) Name the two seas connected by the Suez Canal.

Solu.

(II) Why do we consider this as Europe's gateway to the Indian Ocean?

Solu.

(III) Write one characteristic of the Suez Canal.

Solu.

Ques 21.1. The following questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q.21

(I) Name the two oceans connected by the Panama Canal.

Solu. The Atlantic and Pacific oceans are connected by the Panama Canal (through the Caribbean Sea).

(II) Write one unique feature of the Panama Canal.

Solu. The lock system of the Panama Canal is one of its distinctive features. Through a system of locks that use gravity to fill or empty water chambers, ships can travel through a variety of altitudes as they cross the Panamanian Isthmus.

(III) Why is this canal vital for the economies of Latin America?

Solu. Because it acts as a key commerce route that drastically cuts down on travel time and shipping costs between the Atlantic and Pacific seas, the Panama Canal is essential to the economies of Latin America. It makes the flow of commodities easier and faster, which increases imports, exports, and regional economic activity as a whole. Toll income also helps nations like Panama, as it makes a substantial contribution to their GDP.

Ques 22. Prepare a proposal for a smart city that integrates advanced technology to enhance urban living while prioritising sustainability, cleanliness and affordability.

Solu. The integrated urban environment powered by cutting-edge technology that raise living standards while emphasizing affordability, sustainability, and cleanliness is the concept of this smart city project. In order to maintain sustainability, the city will implement green structures, large public parks, and renewable energy sources like solar and wind power. The city will remain clean thanks to smart waste management systems and Internet of Things-based cleanliness monitoring, and citizens will live affordably thanks to affordable housing and an electric vehicle-powered public transportation system. Smart grids, driverless public transportation, e-governance, and artificial intelligence (AI) in public safety are just a few examples of the cutting edge technology that will make living easy, productive, and safe. This smart city will strike a balance between social equality, environmental sustainability, and economic growth through public-private partnerships and citizen engagement.

Ques 23. Enumerate the challenges confronting society regarding the adolescent population. Enlist a few measures to overcome these problems.

Solu. Issues That Society Faces With Adolescents:

Mental Health Issues: Adolescents frequently experience anxiety, depression, and low self-esteem as a result of the stress of identity formation, social expectations, and scholastic pressure.

Substance Abuse: Drug, alcohol, and tobacco experimenting can be brought on by peer pressure and curiosity, and this can have long-term detrimental impacts on a person's development and health.

Educational Inequality: A large number of teenagers do not have access to high-quality education, which restricts their chances to advance both personally and professionally.

Health Risks: Unsafe behaviors, STIs, and early pregnancies can arise from a lack of awareness about sexual and reproductive health.

Unemployment and Skill Gap: Adolescents may find it challenging to obtain work due to a lack of programs for skill development and vocational training, which may cause dissatisfaction and social instability.

Social Media's Overwhelming Influence use of social media can contribute to cyberbullying, distorted self-image, and unhealthy comparisons, negatively impacting adolescents' mental well-being.

Steps to Address These Issues:

Mental Health Support: Implementing awareness campaigns and counseling services in schools and communities to lessen the stigma associated with mental health concerns.

Prevention of Substance misuse: Conduct peer support groups and educational campaigns that highlight the dangers of substance misuse and encourage healthy living choices.

Enhance Access to Education: Make certain that every teenager has access to high-quality education, including digital learning resources, apprenticeship programs, and scholarships to close the skills gap.

Health Education: To educate teenagers about safe activities and lower health risks, support thorough sexual and reproductive health education.

Youth Employment Programs: Establish government-backed training and internship initiatives to give teenagers employable skills, enhancing their chances of landing a job and contributing to society.

Regulation of Social Media Use: To counteract cyberbullying and harmful influences, support digital literacy initiatives that educate responsible social media use and foster positive online behaviors.

Society may assist the healthy development of its teenage population and provide them with the tools they need for a prosperous future by addressing these issues with focused programs and policies.

Section D

Ques 24. How does food gathering as an economic activity differ between primitive and modern societies, and why is it unlikely to significantly influence the global economy today?

Solu. Gathering food was a subsistence practice in prehistoric societies where people lived off of hunting, fishing, and foraging. This was a small-scale, disorganized economic activity that catered only to short-term need. It involved minimum technology and awareness of natural patterns to sustain daily life.

The collection of food has given rise to organized agriculture, aquaculture, and food production on a huge scale in modern society. These endeavors leverage cutting-edge technology, automation, and scientific approaches to augment output, rendering them more effective and expandable. Food production in the modern era is international, with intricate supply chains tying producers and consumers together across borders.

However, because to its small-scale, poor productivity, and lack of integration into contemporary economic systems, food collection in its primitive form is unlikely to have a large impact on the global economy today. Global food production and distribution are dominated by industrial agriculture, large multinational corporations, and technological innovations, making primitive food gathering economically marginal.

Ques 25. A. Assess the factors that contributed to the development of large-scale industries all over the world.

Solu. Globally, a number of factors have aided in the growth of large-scale industries:

Natural Resources: The expansion of sectors like steel, petrochemicals, and manufacturing was driven by the availability of raw materials like coal, iron ore, oil, and natural gas.

Technological Advancements: Mass production and the mechanization of labor-intensive processes were made possible by the Industrial Revolution, which also brought machines, steam power, and eventually electricity.

Capital Investment: Trade, colonization, and banking systems all contributed to the accumulation of capital, which in turn enabled investments in machinery, infrastructure, and research, all of which fueled the expansion of industry.

Skilled Labor: The emergence of large-scale enterprises was aided by the availability of a specialized labor that was trained in contemporary manufacturing processes.

Market Demand: As the world's population and trade expanded, there was a need for mass-produced goods, which fueled industrial growth.

Government Policies: Governments worldwide assisted industrial development by supportive policies, infrastructural development, and subsidies.

Globalization: The emergence of free-market principles and international trade networks opened up new markets, giving businesses access to labor, raw materials, and customers worldwide.

OR

B. Access to transportation and communication facilities are essential for the development of industries.' Justify the statement with suitable example.

Solu. Transportation and communication facilities are vital for industrial development because they offer the required infrastructure for the efficient transportation of goods, raw materials, and information.

Transportation: In order to obtain raw materials, deliver completed items to markets, and distribute goods globally, industries depend on effective transportation infrastructure including highways, trains, ports, and airports. For example, the

automobile industry in Detroit, USA, developed due to its closeness to the Great Lakes, railroads, and road networks, facilitating simple transit of raw materials like steel and coal, as well as finished vehicles.

Communication: For global operations, management, and coordination, modern enterprises rely on quick and dependable communication networks. Businesses can manage global partnerships, keep an eye on manufacturing, and maintain supply chains with the help of cutting-edge communication tools. For example, high-speed internet and digital communication have enabled real-time connection with clients globally, leading to the growth of the IT industry in Bangalore, India.

In conclusion, communication facilitates the seamless exchange of information and coordination, both of which are critical for the expansion of industry, while transportation permits the effective movement of tangible items.

Ques 26. A. Evaluate the benefits derived from Integrated Tribal development Project implemented in Bharmaur Region.

Solu. The Bharmaur region's Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP) has improved the socioeconomic standing and living conditions of the tribal community in a number of ways. These include:

Economic Empowerment: The ITDP has concentrated on offering skill development and vocational training so that tribal groups can participate in small-scale enterprises, handicrafts, and agriculture as sources of income. Better livelihoods and greater independence have resulted from this.

Development of Infrastructure: The initiative has made it easier to build vital infrastructure, such as roads, schools, hospitals, and irrigation systems. The overall standard of living in the area has increased due to improved access to these services.

Social Development: ITDP has increased literacy rates and health outcomes by raising health and education awareness in indigenous communities. Initiatives for the health of mothers and children have

also been implemented, contributing to overall community well-being.

Cultural Preservation: The project has provided funding for programs designed to protect tribal customs and culture while raising understanding of the value of sustainable living and biodiversity in everyday life.

Empowerment of Women: ITDP has placed a strong emphasis on women's involvement in development initiatives, giving them chances to grow as individuals and develop their skills. This has improved their standing in the community.

All things considered, the Bharmaur region's Integrated Tribal Development Project has been instrumental in improving the socioeconomic standing of tribal people while honoring their cultural legacy.

OR

B. 'Hill Area Development Programmes were initiated for the specified areas keeping in view their topographical, ecological, social and economic conditions'. Justify the statement.

Solu. The purpose of the Hill Area Development Programmes (HADP) is to explicitly address the special issues that hilly regions face, taking into account their distinctive topographical, ecological, social, and economic characteristics.

Topographical Considerations: The development of infrastructure, agriculture, and transportation are significantly hampered by the steep terrain and rough landscapes seen in hilly locations. In order to improve connection and accessibility to services, HADP focuses on constructing roads, bridges, and communication networks that are suited to the geographical conditions of these areas.

Ecological Sensitivity: Rich in biodiversity, hill regions are frequently environmentally sensitive. HADP encourages sustainable development practices that safeguard the environment, reduce soil erosion, and save water resources. This covers soil conservation, reforestation, and the wise use of natural resources.

Social Context: The cultural practices and social structures of hill tribes and local groups are distinctive. In order to ensure that the needs and voices of the local population are taken into account, HADP understands the importance of community involvement in the planning and execution of development projects.

Economic Conditions: Subsistence agriculture predominates in hilly terrain, and economic prospects are frequently few. In order to address the economic difficulties these communities experience, HADP promotes livelihood diversification through skill development, the promotion of non-timber forest products, and support for tourism.

The goal of hill area development programmes is to provide a sustainable and comprehensive strategy to development that caters to the unique requirements of hilly regions by taking these variables into account.

Ques 27. A. The composition of commodities in India's international trade has been undergoing a change over the years. Substantiate the statement with suitable arguments.

Solu. Over time, India's international commerce has seen notable shifts in the composition of commodities, which is indicative of the nation's economic development and increased globalization:

Transition from Primary to Secondary and Tertiary Goods: In the past, primary commodities like agricultural products and raw materials dominated India's international commerce. But there has been a noticeable movement in favor of manufactured commodities, services, and technology. For instance, the rise in the manufactured goods portion of overall exports indicates the expansion of the industrial sector.

Information Technology and Services: India is becoming a world leader in software development, business process outsourcing (BPO), and IT services. The export scene has changed dramatically as a result of the service sector's explosive rise, with services now making up a sizable share of all exports from India.

Export Market Diversification: India has expanded its exports to non-traditional partners. The USA and Europe continue to be vital trading partners, but the composition of

commodities has diversified as a result of the growing importance of Asia, Africa, and Latin America as trading partners.

Reforms in Policy: Trade and investment have been stimulated by economic liberalization policies that were implemented in the early 1990s, making the export industry more vibrant. Trade in a variety of commodities has increased thanks to reforms targeted at lowering tariffs, boosting ease of doing business, and boosting infrastructure.

Growing Emphasis on High-Value items: Exporting high-value items like electronics, machinery, and pharmaceuticals is becoming more and more important. India's emphasis on innovation and technology-driven industries is reflected in this trend.

In conclusion, the shifting nature of India's foreign commerce reflects the nation's economic development, with a discernible shift towards higher-value goods and services as well as a broadening of the range of trading partners.

OR

B. 'Air transport plays an important role in the international trade'. Justify the statement with suitable arguments.

Solu. International trade depends heavily on air travel for a number of important reasons.

Speed and Efficiency: Air travel is the fastest kind of transportation, making it possible to deliver goods quickly. This is important for time-sensitive deliveries, high-value goods, and perishables. Companies are able to stay competitive and react quickly to market demands.

Global Reach: Travel by air makes it possible to access markets around the world that could be challenging to access through other channels. It promotes international corporate operations and broadens trade networks by facilitating trade between nations and connecting isolated places.

High-Value Cargo: Low-weight, high-value commodities like electronics, prescription drugs, and luxury goods are best shipped via air freight. For companies operating in these industries, air travel is essential due to its capacity to deliver these goods swiftly and securely.

Improved Supply Chain Management: The effectiveness of air travel makes supply chains more efficient, enabling companies to have lower inventory levels and minimize the chance of stockouts. Businesses can cut expenses and improve operations because to this adaptability.

Economic Growth: By promoting tourists, generating jobs, and enabling trade, the aviation sector makes a substantial contribution to the expansion of the world economy. It improves international cooperation and connection, both of which are critical for economic growth.

In conclusion, because of its efficiency, speed, and capacity to handle high-value items, air travel is crucial for international trade. It also plays a vital role in strengthening global trade networks and spurring economic progress.

Ques 28. A. ‘Environmental pollution by solid wastes has now got significance due to enormous growth in the quantity of waste’”.

Solu. Solid waste pollution of the environment has become a serious concern because of a number of factors linked to the massive increase in waste volume:

Urbanization and Population Growth: The creation of waste has increased as a result of rapid urbanization and population growth. Cities find it difficult to handle the growing amount of waste they produce, which leads to inappropriate disposal methods that contaminate the environment.

Modifying Patterns of Consumption: Waste generation has increased due to the development in consumerism, the widespread use of packaged items, and single-use plastics. Convenience has led to a disposability culture, where items are thrown away rather than recycled or reused.

Inadequate garbage Management Infrastructure: Solid garbage builds up in open dumps, landfills, and waterways in many areas due to a lack of efficient waste management infrastructure. This puts populations' health at danger in addition to polluting the environment.

Contamination of Soil and Water: Hazardous elements found in solid waste have the potential to seep into the soil and contaminate groundwater sources, which can have an adverse effect on the quality of drinking water and agricultural production.

Air pollution: Toxic chemicals released into the air by open burning of solid waste cause respiratory disorders and other health problems in the surrounding population.

Since solid waste pollution is becoming more and more significant, it is imperative that sustainable waste management techniques be developed and responsible consumption behaviors be promoted.

OR

B. Give reasons for the unsustainable increase in solid waste and discuss two strategies to control waste generation at the source in urban areas.

Solu. There are multiple reasons for the unsustainable rise of solid waste:

Consumer Culture: As society becomes more consumer-driven, it promotes excessive consumption and disposal of products, which leads to a large amount of garbage being produced.

Inadequate Recycling: Because many cities lack efficient recycling programs, recyclable items are thrown out as waste rather than being prepared for further use.

Single-Use Products: Because single-use plastics and packaging are so common, waste production has skyrocketed because these products are sometimes thrown away right away without thinking about how they would affect the environment.

Methods for Reducing Waste Production at the Source:

Encouraging Zero-Waste Initiatives: Putting zero-waste plans into place motivates companies and people to recycle, reuse, and minimize their trash. Campaigns for awareness and education can encourage ethical consumption, which will reduce the amount of garbage produced. For instance, encouraging customers to bring their own reusable bottles, containers, and bags can help cut down on the usage of single-use plastics considerably.

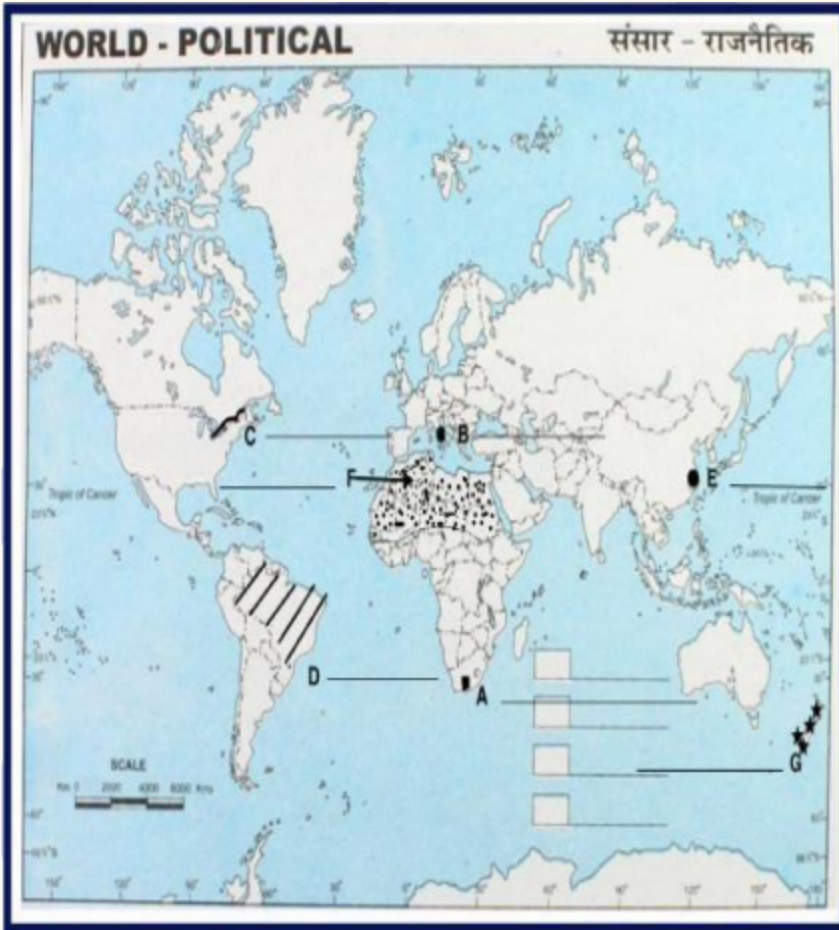
Enhanced Waste Segregation: Recycling may be aided and the quantity of waste dumped in landfills can be reduced by putting in place efficient waste segregation systems at the home and community levels. Urban regions can assure better waste stream management and encourage organic waste composting by offering distinct containers for recyclable, non-recyclable, and organic garbage.

By implementing these strategies, urban areas can work towards reducing the unsustainable increase in solid waste and fostering a more environmentally conscious society.

Section E

Ques 29. On the given political map of the World, seven geographical features have been marked as A, B, C, D, E, F and G. Identify any five with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near each feature.

- A. A major seaport.**
- B. An international airport.**
- C. An important Seaway.**
- D. An area of subsistence gathering in South America.**
- E. An important seaport of Asia.**
- F. An area of Nomadic Herding.**
- G. Region of extensive commercial grain agriculture.**



The following questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Question No.29. Answer any five questions out of the following:

29 A. Name a major seaport situated at the southernmost tip of Africa.

Solu. Cape Town is a major seaport situated at the southernmost tip of Africa.

29 B. Name an important international airport of Italy.

Solu. Leonardo da Vinci International Airport (Fiumicino Airport) in Rome is an important international airport of Italy.

29 C. Which river in North America connects the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean?

Solu. The St. Lawrence River connects the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean.

29 D. Name an area of subsistence gathering in South America.

Solu. The Amazon Rainforest is an area of subsistence gathering in South America.

29 E. Name an important sea port of China.

Solu. Shanghai is an important seaport of China.

29 F. Mention an area of nomadic herding in North Africa.

Solu. The Tuareg people engage in nomadic herding in the Sahara Desert region of North Africa.

29 G. Name the area of extensive commercial grain agriculture in New Zealand.

Solu. The Canterbury Plains are known for extensive commercial grain agriculture in New Zealand.

Ques 30. Locate and label any five of the following geographical features on the Political Outline map of India with appropriate symbols:

- A. An important coal mine in Orisha.**
- B. An important seaport in Karnataka.**
- C. Jharia – Coal mines.**
- D. An oil refinery in Uttar Pradesh.**
- E. The state with lowest population density.**
- F. The state leading in the production of Tea.**
- G. An international airport in Punjab.**

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

30.A Name an important coal mine in Orisha.

Solu. Mahanadi Coalfields.

30.B Name an important seaport in Karnataka.

Solu. Kundapura Port.

30.C Name one important coal mine of Maharashtra.

Solu. Chandrapur Coal Mine.

30.D Name one oil refinery of Uttar Pradesh.

Solu. Mathura Refinery.

30.E Name the state with lowest population density.

Solu. Sikkim.

30.F Name one leading tea producing state of India.

Solu. Assam.

30.G Name the international airport of Punjab.

Solu. Sri Guru Ram Dass Jee International Airport, Amritsar.