

# CBSE Class 12th Geography Set-3 Question paper with solutions

Time Allowed :3 hours	Maximum Marks :70	Total Questions :30
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## General Instructions

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

- (i). This question paper contains **30** questions. **All** questions are **compulsory**.
- (ii). The question paper is divided into **five** sections: A, B, C, D and E.
- (iii). **Section A** – Questions number **1 to 17** are Multiple Choice type questions. Each question carries **1** mark.
- (iv). **Section B** – Questions number **18 to 19** are Source-based questions. Each question carries **3** marks.
- (v). **Section C** – Questions number **20 to 23** are Short Answer type questions. Each question carries **3** marks. Answer to these questions shall be written in **80 to 100** words.
- (vi). **Section D** – Questions number **24 to 28** are Long Answer type questions. Each question carries **5** marks. Answer to these questions shall be written in **120 to 150** words.
- (vii). **Section E** – Questions number **29 and 30** are Map-based questions. Each question carries **5** marks.
- (viii). There is no overall choice. However, an internal choice has been provided in a few questions in all sections other than Section A.
- (ix). In addition to this, NOTE that a separate question has been provided for Visually Impaired candidates in lieu of questions having visual inputs, map etc. Such questions are to be attempted by Visually Impaired candidates only.

## SECTION - A

Question no. 1 to 17 are Multiple Choice Type Questions. (17 x 1 = 17)

1. “Human geography is the synthetic study of relationship between human societies and earth’s surface.” This definition of human geography is given by

- (A) Vidal-de-la-Blache
- (B) Richard Hartshorne
- (C) Ritter
- (D) Ratzel

**Correct Answer:** (A) Vidal-de-la-Blache

**Solution:**

Vidal-de-la-Blache is known for his significant contributions to human geography and is often regarded as one of the founders of the modern field of human geography. His work emphasized the relationship between human societies and their environments.

 Quick Tip

When studying human geography, focus on the various definitions and approaches used by key figures to understand the relationship between humans and the environment.

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**2. Which one of the following is the core concern of geography as a discipline?**

- (A) To understand population distribution and the factors affecting the same.
- (B) To understand the relationship between resource distribution and its utilisation.
- (C) To understand the earth as the home of human beings and its sustainability.
- (D) To understand the earth as the home of natural resources and their estimation.

**Correct Answer:** (A) To understand population distribution and the factors affecting the same.

**Solution:**

Geography as a discipline is primarily concerned with understanding the spatial distribution of populations, how and why people live where they do, and the factors that influence their locations. These factors include climate, resources, political decisions, and social and economic structures.

 Quick Tip

When studying geography, focus on how human, physical, and environmental factors influence population distribution and movement.

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**3. The concept of ‘Neodeterminism’ was introduced by \_\_\_\_\_.**

- (A) Ehrlich
- (B) C. Semple
- (C) Griffith Taylor
- (D) Humboldt

**Correct Answer:** (B) C. Semple

**Solution:**

C. Semple introduced the concept of Neodeterminism, which stresses that while the physical

environment influences human behavior, people still have the capacity to adapt and overcome these environmental challenges. Neodeterminism is seen as a blend of determinism and possibilism.

 Quick Tip

When studying theories in geography, focus on the key theorists and their perspectives on human-environment relationships.

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**4. Read the following statements regarding outports carefully and choose the correct option:**

- (i) These are deep water ports.
- (ii) They are built away from the actual ports.
- (iii) These ports are also known as ferry ports.
- (iv) Piraeus is an example of outport for Athens in Greece.

- (A) Only (i), (ii), and (iii) are correct.
- (B) Only (i), (ii), and (iv) are correct.
- (C) Only (i), (iii), and (iv) are correct.
- (D) Only (ii), (iii), and (iv) are correct.

**Correct Answer:** (A) Only (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct.

**Solution:**

Outports are typically built away from the main ports and are used primarily for ferry services or as auxiliary ports. They are often not deep-water ports, as they serve smaller vessels. Piraeus, located in Greece, is an example of an outport for Athens.

 Quick Tip

When studying ports, distinguish between deep-water ports, outports, and ferry ports, and understand their respective functions.

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**5. Two statements are given below. They are Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read both the statements carefully and choose the correct option:**

Assertion (A): “The chief gateways of the world are harbours and ports.”

Reason (R): “Cargoes and travellers are transported through them.”

- (A) (A) is correct, but (R) is incorrect.
- (B) (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct.

- (C) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).  
(D) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

**Correct Answer:** (C) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

**Solution:**

Harbours and ports serve as the major entry and exit points for trade and travel. As the assertion indicates, they are the main gateways for global movement. The reason further clarifies that cargoes and travelers depend on ports for transportation, which is a correct explanation of their vital role.

 Quick Tip

Ports and harbours are integral to the global economy due to their role in transporting goods and passengers. Understanding their significance helps in appreciating global trade.

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**6. Choose the correct option to fill the blank:**


\_\_\_\_\_ were originally developed for refuelling, watering, and collecting food items.

- (A) Entreports  
(B) Ports of Call  
(C) Packet Stations  
(D) Comprehensive Ports

**Correct Answer:** (B) Ports of Call.

**Solution:**

Ports of call were established primarily to provide facilities for ships to stop and refuel, resupply, and allow passengers to disembark. These ports serve as temporary halts during longer voyages.

 Quick Tip

Focus on the historical development of ports to understand their initial purposes, which later evolved as transportation hubs.

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**7. Arrange the following towns of India as per their location from north to south direction and choose the correct option:**

- (i) Nagpur  
(ii) Hyderabad  
(iii) Madurai

(iv) Lucknow

- (A) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)
- (B) (ii), (iv), (i), (iii)
- (C) (iv), (iii), (ii), (i)
- (D) (i), (iv), (iii), (ii)

**Correct Answer:** (D) (i), (iv), (iii), (ii).

**Solution:**

The towns arranged from north to south are: Nagpur (i), Lucknow (iv), Madurai (iii), and Hyderabad (ii). This order reflects their geographical positions based on latitude and longitude.

 Quick Tip

When arranging cities geographically, focus on their latitudes to determine their relative positions from north to south.

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**8. Read the following statements regarding medieval towns in India carefully and choose the correct option:**

- (i) About 100 of the existing towns have their roots in the medieval period.
- (ii) Varanasi, Madurai, and Prayag are some of its examples.
- (iii) Most of the towns were developed as headquarters of the kingdoms.
- (iv) These are mostly fort towns built on ruins of ancient towns.

- (A) Only (i), (ii), and (iii) are correct.
- (B) Only (i), (ii), and (iv) are correct.
- (C) Only (i), (ii), and (iii) are correct.
- (D) Only (ii), (iii), and (iv) are correct.

**Correct Answer:** (A) Only (i), (ii), and (iii) are correct.

**Solution:**

Many existing towns have their roots in the medieval period, especially cities like Varanasi, Madurai, and Prayag. These towns were often built as headquarters of the kingdoms and were mostly fort towns constructed on ruins of ancient settlements.

 Quick Tip

Study the evolution of towns to understand their historical significance and the way they evolved from ancient settlements to urban centers.

**9. Read the following statements related to international trade of India carefully and choose the correct option:**


- (i) India has a long coastline surrounded by the ocean from three sides.
- (ii) Indian coasts have a large number of well-developed sea ports.
- (iii) Kandla port exports a huge amount of iron-ore.
- (iv) The transportation cost by water is very cheap for voluminous items.

- (A) Only (i), (ii), and (iv) are correct.
- (B) Only (i), (ii), and (iii) are correct.
- (C) Only (i), (ii), and (iv) are correct.
- (D) Only (i), (ii), and (iv) are correct.

**Correct Answer:** (A) Only (i), (ii), and (iv) are correct.

**Solution:**

India, being surrounded by the ocean on three sides, has numerous well-developed sea ports along its coasts. Kandla port is one of the main export hubs, particularly for iron-ore. The transportation cost by water is typically cheaper for bulk, voluminous goods like ores.

 Quick Tip

When studying international trade, focus on the geographical advantages and port locations that facilitate trade.

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**10. Two statements are given below. They are Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read both the statements carefully and choose the correct option:**

Assertion (A): “The agriculturally rich states of Punjab, Haryana, and western Uttar Pradesh are facing the crisis of groundwater depletion.”

Reason (R): “More groundwater is utilized for irrigation than water-table recharge.”

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct reason for (A).
- (B) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct reason for (A).
- (C) (A) is not correct, but (R) is correct.
- (D) (A) is correct, but (R) is not correct.

**Correct Answer:** (A) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct reason for (A).

**Solution:**

The states of Punjab, Haryana, and western Uttar Pradesh, known for their high agricultural productivity, face the issue of groundwater depletion due to excessive irrigation. The reason for this is the over-extraction of groundwater for irrigation purposes, with insufficient recharge of the water table.

 Quick Tip

Study the relationship between agriculture and water resources, focusing on the sustainability of water usage and groundwater management.

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**11. Read the following statements related to Indira Gandhi Canal Project carefully and choose the correct option:**

- (i) Indira Gandhi Canal project was conceived by Kanwar Sain in 1950 and it was launched in 1961.
  - (ii) Introduction of canal irrigation has brought perceptible changes in the agricultural economy of the command area.
  - (iii) Spread of canal irrigation has led to increase in cultivated area and crop intensity.
  - (iv) Traditional crops of jowar, bajra have been replaced by rice and wheat etc.
- (A) (i), (ii) and (iv) only are correct.
  - (B) (i), (ii) and (iii) only are correct.
  - (C) (i), (iii) and (iv) only are correct.
  - (D) (ii), (iii) and (iv) only are correct.

**Correct Answer:** (B) (i), (ii) and (iii) only are correct.

**Solution:**

The Indira Gandhi Canal Project was initiated in 1950 and launched in 1961 to provide irrigation to the arid regions of Rajasthan. It has significantly increased the area under irrigation, which has boosted the agricultural economy. The canal irrigation has resulted in a shift in cropping patterns, with rice and wheat replacing traditional crops like jowar and bajra.

 Quick Tip

Focus on the historical background and impact of large irrigation projects like the Indira Gandhi Canal on agriculture.

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**12. The watershed management programme in Jhabua district of Madhya Pradesh is funded by which one of the following ministries?**

- (A) Rural Development
- (B) Environment
- (C) Transport
- (D) Irrigation

**Correct Answer:** (A) Rural Development

**Solution:**

The watershed management programme in Jhabua district is primarily funded by the Ministry of Rural Development. This initiative focuses on improving land and water management to ensure sustainable agricultural practices and improve the livelihoods of local communities.

 Quick Tip

Watershed management projects often aim to improve water conservation, soil health, and agricultural productivity in rural areas.

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**13. Local names like Panna, Para, Palli, Nagla, Dhani etc. are examples of which of the following types of rural settlements in India?**

- (A) Clustered settlement
- (B) Semi-clustered settlement
- (C) Hamleted settlement
- (D) Dispersed settlement

**Correct Answer:** (C) Hamleted settlement

**Solution:**

Local names like Panna, Para, Palli, Nagla, and Dhani are examples of hamleted settlements. These are small rural settlements that consist of a number of dispersed houses grouped together but still retain a level of individual separation.

 Quick Tip

Focus on the characteristics of different rural settlement patterns like clustered, hamleted, and dispersed when studying rural geography.

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**14. Why is it that slums are the areas of residence with the least choice? Choose the correct options:**

- (i) They have dilapidated houses with poor ventilation.
- (ii) The basic facilities like lights and toilets are difficult to get.
- (iii) Hygienic conditions and drinking water are improper.
- (iv) Better drainage facilities are available.

- (A) Only (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct.
- (B) Only (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct.
- (C) Only (i), (iii) and (iv) are correct.
- (D) Only (i), (ii) and (iv) are correct.

**Correct Answer:** (A) Only (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct.

**Solution:**

Slums typically face multiple challenges, including poor housing conditions with inadequate ventilation, lack of basic amenities like electricity and sanitation, and inadequate access to clean drinking water. These conditions contribute to the low quality of life in slums.

**💡 Quick Tip**

When studying urban poverty, focus on the factors that contribute to poor living conditions in slums, such as inadequate infrastructure and sanitation.

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**Study the following table carefully and answer the Question No. 15 to 17:**

**Composition of India's Export: 2009-2017**  
(Percentage share in exports)

Commodities	2009-10	2010-11	2015-16	2016-17
Agriculture and allied products	10.0	9.9	12.6	12.3
Ore and minerals	4.9	4.0	1.6	1.9
Manufactured goods	67.4	68.0	72.9	73.6
Crude and petroleum products	16.2	16.8	11.9	11.7
Other commodities	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.5

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**15. Under which one of the following categories of commodities, the increase in export is observed from 2010-11 to 2016-17?**

- (A) Agriculture and allied products.
- (B) Ore and minerals.
- (C) Crude and petroleum products.
- (D) Other commodities.

**Correct Answer:** (C) Crude and petroleum products.

**Solution:**

From the data, crude and petroleum products show a consistent increase in export share from 2010-11 to 2016-17. This reflects India's growing export of petroleum-based products, which has risen significantly in recent years.

 Quick Tip

When analyzing export data, observe which sectors show consistent growth over time, indicating economic trends.

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**16. Under which one of the following categories of commodities, increase in export is continuously observed?**

- (A) Agriculture and allied products.
- (B) Ore and minerals.
- (C) Manufactured goods.
- (D) Other commodities.

**Correct Answer:** (C) Manufactured goods.

**Solution:**

Manufactured goods have shown a continuous increase in export over the years, indicating the growing strength of India's manufacturing sector in the global market.

 Quick Tip

Manufactured goods are a significant part of global trade. When studying international trade, note the sectors that consistently perform well.

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**17. Under which one of the following categories of commodities, maximum decline in export is recorded from 2015-16 to 2016-17?**

- (A) Agriculture and allied products.
- (B) Ore and minerals.
- (C) Crude and petroleum products.
- (D) Other commodities.

**Correct Answer:** (A) Agriculture and allied products.

**Solution:**

Agriculture and allied products experienced the maximum decline in exports from 2015-16 to 2016-17, indicating a decrease in global demand or production challenges in this sector.

 Quick Tip

When studying export declines, focus on sectors with the most significant drop and assess the reasons behind the reduction.

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SECTION - B

Question no. 18 and 19 are Source-Based Questions. (2 x 3 = 6)

18. Study the following table carefully and answer the Question No. 18 to 17:

Agricultural Land use Categories	As a percentage of Reporting Area		As a percentage of total cultivable land	
	1950-51	2014-15	1950-51	2014-15
Culturable waste land	8.0	4.0	13.4	6.8
Fallow other than current fallow	6.1	3.6	10.2	6.2
Current fallow	3.7	4.9	6.2	8.4
Net area sown	41.7	45.5	70.0	78.4
<b>Total Cultivable Land</b>	<b>59.5</b>	<b>58.0</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

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18.1

Mention the reason for the decrease in cultivable waste land in 2014-15 as compared to 1950-51.

**Solution:**

The decrease in cultivable waste land from 1950-51 to 2014-15 is due to the increased efforts of land reclamation, improved agricultural techniques, and better land management practices over the years. This has resulted in a reduction of waste land and an increase in the land under cultivation.

 Quick Tip

When studying land use changes, focus on the factors that lead to the reclamation or abandonment of land. Consider agricultural practices, climate, and policy interventions.

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18.2

Mention the reason for the increase in current fallow during 2014-15 as compared to 1950-51.

**Solution:**

The increase in current fallow land during 2014-15 as compared to 1950-51 can be attributed to factors such as crop rotation, adverse weather conditions, and shifts in cropping patterns,

which lead to land being left fallow temporarily to restore fertility.

**💡 Quick Tip**

When analyzing changes in fallow land, investigate agricultural policies, crop patterns, and environmental conditions that influence the use of land over time.

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**18.3**

**Explain the reason for the continuous increase in net area sown.**

**Solution:**

The continuous increase in net area sown can be attributed to several factors, such as the expansion of irrigation facilities, increased agricultural productivity, and better utilization of land due to improved farming practices. This has led to a steady increase in the area cultivated over time.

**💡 Quick Tip**

To understand the continuous increase in net area sown, study the role of irrigation, technological advances, and government policies that encourage increased cultivation.

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**19. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:**

**Hunting and Food Gathering**

The earliest human beings depended on their immediate environment for their sustenance. They subsisted on: (a) animals which they hunted; and (b) the edible plants which they gathered from forests in the vicinity.


Primitive societies depended on wild animals. People located in very cold and extremely hot climates survived on hunting. The people in the coastal areas still catch fish though fishing has experienced modernisation due to technological development. Many species, now have become extinct or endangered due to illegal hunting (poaching). The early hunters used primitive tools made of stones, twigs or arrows so the number of animals killed was limited.

Gathering and hunting are the oldest economic activity known. These are carried out at different levels with different orientations. 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. This type of activity requires a small amount of capital investment and operates at very low levels of technology. The yield per person is very low and little or no surplus is produced.

### 19.1 Examine the impact of poaching on wild animals.

**Solution:**

Poaching has had a detrimental impact on wild animal populations by pushing many species towards extinction. The illegal hunting of animals for their skin, tusks, or other body parts disrupts ecosystems, reduces biodiversity, and threatens the survival of various species. Conservation efforts are needed to combat poaching and protect wildlife.

 Quick Tip

When studying poaching, focus on the effects on biodiversity, conservation methods, and the importance of wildlife protection laws.

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### 19.2 Why was hunting of animals limited in early times? Explain.

**Solution:**

In early times, hunting was limited due to the primitive tools used by early humans, which were less effective in killing large numbers of animals. Moreover, hunting was often limited by the availability of prey, environmental conditions, and the need for survival, as hunting was not a sustainable activity in the long term.

 Quick Tip

Consider the limitations faced by early humans, such as tools and environmental factors, when analyzing their hunting practices.

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### 19.3 Why did early man depend upon his immediate natural environment? Explain.

**Solution:**

Early man depended on his immediate natural environment for survival because it provided the necessary resources for food, shelter, and clothing. Humans had to rely on what nature offered, including hunting, gathering, and later the domestication of plants and animals, to meet their basic needs.

 Quick Tip

Study the early human adaptation to their environment to understand how survival needs shaped the development of human societies.

## SECTION - C

Question no. 20 to 23 are Short Answer Type Questions. (4 x 3 = 12)

20. (a)

Examine the role of climate, water availability, and soil fertility on the distribution of world population.

**Solution:**

The distribution of the world's population is greatly influenced by environmental factors such as climate, water availability, and soil fertility:

- **Climate:** Mild climates are conducive to human settlement as extreme climates (either too hot or too cold) limit the growth of human populations. Tropical regions with warm climates tend to support dense populations due to favorable conditions for agriculture.
- **Water Availability:** Proximity to water sources like rivers, lakes, and oceans is crucial for the survival of large populations. Water is needed for drinking, irrigation, and industrial activities. Areas around major rivers like the Nile, Ganges, and Amazon support large populations.
- **Soil Fertility:** Fertile soil is essential for agriculture, which sustains large human populations. Regions with rich soil, such as river deltas and plains (e.g., the Indo-Gangetic plain), are densely populated due to their ability to support high agricultural productivity.

Thus, areas with favorable climate, abundant water, and fertile soil tend to attract higher populations, while harsh or arid regions experience lower population densities.

### Quick Tip

When studying population distribution, focus on the interaction between environmental factors such as climate, water, and soil that shape the settlement patterns.

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20. (b)

Examine three stages of demographic transition theory.

**Solution:**

The demographic transition theory explains the changes in population dynamics through four stages:

1. **Stage 1 – Pre-industrial Society:** This stage is characterized by high birth rates and high death rates. The population remains relatively stable due to limited medical care, frequent famine, and high infant mortality. People often have many children to offset the high mortality rate.
2. **Stage 2 – Early Industrialization:** In this stage, death rates begin to fall due to improvements in medical care, sanitation, and food production. However, birth rates remain high, leading to rapid population growth. This stage is typically seen during early industrialization in many countries.
3. **Stage 3 – Late Industrialization:** Both birth rates and death rates begin to decline as industrialization continues, education improves, and families have fewer children. Population

growth slows down and becomes more controlled.

4. **Stage 4 – Post-Industrial Society:** In the final stage, both birth rates and death rates are low, resulting in a stable or slowly growing population. This stage is observed in highly developed countries with good healthcare, high standards of living, and smaller family sizes.

The demographic transition theory helps explain the evolution of population growth as societies move through different stages of economic development and social change.

**Quick Tip**

When studying demographic transition, focus on how social, economic, and technological factors influence birth and death rates over time.

**SECTION - C**

Question no. 20 to 23 are Short Answer Type Questions. (4 x 3 = 12)


21. Study the map of Rhine waterways and answer the questions that follow:



**(21.1) Name the country in which most of Rhine river lies.**

**Solution:**

The majority of the Rhine river flows through Germany. It originates in the Swiss Alps and flows through several countries, but most of it runs through Germany.

 Quick Tip

Study the geography of rivers and understand how their flow through different countries impacts trade, culture, and geography.

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**(21.2) Name two countries whose industrial areas are connected by river Rhine.**

**Solution:**

The river Rhine connects the industrial areas of Germany and the Netherlands. The river serves as a major transport route for goods and is vital for the economies of these countries.

 Quick Tip

Familiarize yourself with important trade routes and how rivers have historically shaped industrial growth in different regions.

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**(21.3) Why is river Rhine world's most heavily used waterway?**

**Solution:**

River Rhine is the most heavily used waterway in the world due to its strategic location and the ease of transportation of bulk goods like coal, chemicals, and machinery. It connects major industrial cities across several countries, making it a vital waterway for international trade.

 Quick Tip

When studying major waterways, focus on their economic impact, historical significance, and role in global trade.

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**21. Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Question No. 21:**

**(21.1) Mention the name of the country from where the Rhine waterway begins in the upstream.**

**Solution:**

The Rhine waterway begins in Switzerland, located in the Swiss Alps, and flows northward through several countries including Germany, France, and the Netherlands.

**💡 Quick Tip**

When studying rivers, focus on their origins, flow path, and their impact on the countries they traverse.

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**(21.2) Name the major sea port where river Rhine falls into North Sea.****Solution:**

The major sea port where the river Rhine flows into the North Sea is Rotterdam, located in the Netherlands. Rotterdam is one of the busiest ports in the world and serves as a major hub for European trade.

**💡 Quick Tip**

Understanding the significance of major ports helps in grasping the global trade network and the importance of waterways in transportation.

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**(21.3) Explain the significance of river Rhine as a water highway of commerce.****Solution:**

The river Rhine is a vital waterway for European commerce, connecting major industrial cities such as Basel, Mannheim, Cologne, and Rotterdam. It facilitates the transport of goods like coal, chemicals, and machinery, contributing to the economies of Germany, the Netherlands, and other countries. The Rhine is one of the busiest waterways in the world and plays a critical role in global trade.

**💡 Quick Tip**

When studying important waterways, consider how they impact the economy by enabling trade and transportation across regions.

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**22. Explain the main features of National Highways in India.****Solution:**

National Highways in India are the major roads that connect the capitals of different states and important cities across the country. The main features of National Highways include:

1. **Network Connectivity:** National Highways form the backbone of the road transportation network in India, connecting major cities, ports, and industrial regions. They ensure smooth and fast movement of goods and people.
2. **Standardized Construction:** These highways are constructed and maintained by the central government and have a standardized design that ensures uniformity across the country. The road quality is generally high, with wide lanes and good signage.
3. **Economic Importance:** National Highways facilitate the movement of essential goods and commodities across regions, making them crucial for the country's economy. Many of them are integral to India's trade network.
4. **Developmental Focus:** Many National Highways pass through remote or underdeveloped areas, thus aiding in the economic development of these regions by enhancing connectivity.
5. **Well-maintained:** National Highways are well-maintained through a regular process of upgrading and repairs, ensuring that they are durable and reliable for transportation.

 Quick Tip

Understanding the National Highways system helps in recognizing its role in regional development, trade, and connectivity in India.

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### 23. Suggest the measures to solve the problems of slums in India.

#### **Solution:**

Slums in India are often characterized by overcrowded living conditions, inadequate sanitation, and poor infrastructure. To solve the problems of slums, the following measures can be implemented:

1. **Improved Housing:** Government initiatives like the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) should be expanded to provide affordable housing for the poor. Building more affordable and durable homes will help in reducing slum populations.
2. **Better Infrastructure:** The government should focus on improving the infrastructure in slums, including providing better roads, sewage systems, clean water, electricity, and healthcare facilities.
3. **Community Involvement:** Encouraging the active participation of local communities in improving their living conditions can help in ensuring the long-term sustainability of efforts. Community-driven solutions can be effective in tackling local issues.
4. **Slum Rehabilitation Projects:** In areas where slums cannot be removed, slum rehabilitation projects should be developed. These projects should include proper sanitation, water, and waste management systems.
5. **Economic Empowerment Programs:** Providing education, skill training, and employment opportunities for the residents of slums will help break the cycle of poverty. It will enable them to support themselves and improve their living standards.

💡 Quick Tip

Focus on sustainable urban planning and community development efforts to effectively solve the issues faced by slum dwellers in India.

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## SECTION - D

Question no. 24 to 28 are Long Answer Type Questions. (5 x 5 = 25)

24.

(a) **Explain the main features of large scale manufacturing industries in the world.**

**Solution:**

Large scale manufacturing industries play a pivotal role in the global economy. Some of the key features include:

1. **Mass Production:** These industries are designed for producing large quantities of goods, often using assembly lines and advanced machinery.
2. **Technological Advancement:** They heavily rely on technology to improve efficiency and reduce production costs.
3. **Capital Intensive:** These industries require substantial capital investment in machinery, infrastructure, and workforce.
4. **Global Reach:** Many large scale manufacturing industries operate internationally, with goods exported around the world.
5. **Economies of Scale:** Large scale manufacturing benefits from economies of scale, reducing per unit cost as production increases.

💡 Quick Tip

Focus on the role of large scale industries in creating jobs, facilitating trade, and driving technological progress in the global economy.

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(b) **Explain the main features of 'High Tech' industries in the world.**

**Solution:**

High-tech industries are characterized by the use of advanced technologies in their production processes. Some key features include:

1. **Innovation-Driven:** These industries focus on constant innovation and the development of cutting-edge technologies.
2. **High Skill Requirement:** The workforce in high-tech industries is typically highly skilled, requiring specialized knowledge in fields like IT, engineering, and biotechnology.
3. **Research and Development (RD):** A significant portion of investment goes into RD to stay ahead in the technological race.
4. **Global Impact:** These industries often operate globally, influencing worldwide markets

through innovations such as smartphones, computer chips, and medical devices.

5. **Sustainability Focus:** Many high-tech industries prioritize sustainability and environmental considerations in their production processes.

 Quick Tip

Understanding high-tech industries requires a focus on the intersection of innovation, RD, and global market trends that define their success.

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25.

**Explain the concept of ‘human development’. Examine four approaches to human development.**

**Solution:**

Human development refers to the process of improving people’s well-being by expanding their capabilities and providing access to essential resources. The four approaches to human development are:

1. **Economic Growth:** Economic progress leads to greater availability of resources for improving healthcare, education, and living standards.
2. **Social Development:** This approach emphasizes the improvement of social structures and systems that support individuals’ well-being, such as healthcare and education.
3. **Environmental Sustainability:** Ensuring that development meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
4. **Equity and Justice:** This approach aims to ensure that all individuals have equal opportunities, irrespective of their background, to live a fulfilling life.

 Quick Tip

Human development is multi-faceted and emphasizes the importance of a balance between economic, social, and environmental sustainability for long-term well-being.

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26.

(a) **Assess the growth and significance of service sector in the development of the world economy.**

**Solution:**

The service sector has grown rapidly over the past few decades and plays a vital role in the world economy. Some key aspects include:

1. **Economic Contribution:** The service sector contributes a significant portion to global GDP, including industries such as finance, healthcare, and IT services.
2. **Employment Generation:** The sector provides millions of jobs worldwide, especially in developing economies, and offers diverse employment opportunities.
3. **Technological Advancements:** The service sector is heavily impacted by innovations,

particularly in IT and telecommunications, leading to increased productivity.

4. **Global Interconnectedness:** Services such as tourism, banking, and transport have made the global economy more interconnected.
5. **Job Transformation:** The rise of service industries has transformed employment patterns, with a significant move from agriculture to services.

 Quick Tip

The growth of the service sector highlights the shift towards knowledge-based and service-oriented economies, a key driver of global economic development.


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(b) **Assess the growth and significance of transport and communication services in the world economy.**

**Solution:**

Transport and communication services are crucial to the global economy, facilitating the movement of goods and people, as well as the flow of information. Key factors include:

1. **Global Trade Facilitation:** Efficient transport systems help reduce the cost of trade, ensuring faster movement of goods across borders.
2. **Global Connectivity:** Communication networks have brought people closer, allowing businesses and individuals to communicate instantly.
3. **Economic Development:** Well-developed transport and communication systems support economic development by improving access to markets and resources.
4. **Technological Innovations:** The growth of communication technologies, such as the internet and mobile networks, has drastically transformed the way economies operate.
5. **Tourism Industry:** The transport sector is vital to the tourism industry, which is a major source of income for many countries.

 Quick Tip

Focus on the interconnectedness between transport, communication, and global trade. Understanding their role in economic development is key to grasping modern economies.

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27.

(a) **Analyse the growth of population in India since 1921.**


**Solution:**

India has witnessed significant population growth since 1921, driven by various socio-economic factors. Key stages of this growth include:

1. **Early Growth (1921-1950):** India's population grew slowly due to high mortality rates and lower life expectancy during this period.
2. **Post-Independence Growth (1950-1980):** After independence, India's population

growth surged due to improved healthcare, nutrition, and sanitation.

3. **Modern Growth (1980-Present):** The population continued to grow rapidly, although the growth rate has slowed in recent decades due to family planning policies and urbanization.
4. **Urbanization and Migration:** A significant shift from rural to urban areas has contributed to increased population density in cities.

 Quick Tip

Study the factors driving population growth, such as health advancements, migration trends, and government policies, to understand the demographic changes in India.

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(b) **With respect to adolescent population, analyse the challenges of Indian society.**

**Solution:**

India's adolescent population faces various challenges that impact their social and economic development. These challenges include:

1. **Educational Barriers:** Access to quality education remains a challenge, especially for girls and children in rural areas.
2. **Health Issues:** Adolescent health concerns, such as malnutrition and lack of proper health-care services, are widespread.
3. **Social Pressures:** Adolescents face immense academic pressure and social expectations, leading to stress and mental health issues.
4. **Substance Abuse:** Rising rates of substance abuse among adolescents are a growing concern in urban areas.
5. **Child Marriage:** Child marriage continues to be a significant issue in rural regions, affecting adolescent girls' education and health.

 Quick Tip

Focus on the role of government policies and societal changes in addressing the challenges faced by India's adolescent population.

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28.


(a) **In the Indian context, the non-conventional sources of energy are more equitably distributed and are environment-friendly.” In the context of this statement, analyse the future prospect of India in meeting its clean energy demand.**

**Solution:**

Non-conventional sources of energy, such as solar, wind, and bioenergy, are increasingly being used in India as sustainable alternatives to fossil fuels. Some of the key points include:

1. **Renewable Resources:** India has abundant sunlight and wind resources, which can be harnessed for solar and wind energy production.

2. **Clean Energy Growth:** The government is promoting clean energy solutions through various policies and incentives for renewable energy projects.
3. **Energy Access:** Non-conventional energy sources have the potential to provide electricity to remote rural areas, ensuring better energy access.
4. **Environmental Benefits:** These energy sources are clean and do not contribute to air pollution or carbon emissions, unlike traditional fossil fuels.

 Quick Tip

Study the potential of India's renewable energy resources and the government's initiatives to boost their adoption, focusing on long-term sustainability.

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(b) "Nuclear energy has emerged as a viable source in recent times," Analyse the statement in the context of India.

**Solution:**

Nuclear energy is becoming an essential part of India's energy mix for meeting growing demand while ensuring sustainability. Key points to consider include:

1. **Energy Security:** Nuclear energy provides a reliable and secure source of electricity for India's rapidly growing population.
2. **Low Carbon Emissions:** As a clean energy source, nuclear power helps India reduce carbon emissions compared to coal-based power.
3. **Government Support:** India has made significant investments in nuclear technology, with new nuclear plants being set up across the country.
4. **Safety Concerns:** While nuclear power offers several benefits, safety concerns regarding nuclear accidents and waste disposal remain challenges.

 Quick Tip

Nuclear energy has a significant role to play in India's energy future. Focus on both the benefits and the challenges of using nuclear power to meet growing energy demands.

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## SECTION - E

Question no. 29 and 30 are Map Based Questions. ( $2 \times 5 = 10$ )

**29.** On the outline political map of the world, seven geographical features have been marked as A, B, C, D, E, F, and G. Identify any FIVE of them and write their names on the lines drawn near them:

- A. Major sea port in Germany.
- B. Terminal station of Trans-Siberian Railway.
- C. An international airport.

- D. An area of subsistence gathering.
- E. An important waterway.
- F. An area of 'Nomadic Herding'.
- G. An area of extensive commercial grain farming.



**Note:**

The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Question No. 29.

Answer any five:

**29.1**

**Name the major seaport in Germany.**

**Solution:**

The major seaport in Germany is Hamburg. It is one of the busiest ports in Europe and serves as a significant hub for international trade.

**💡 Quick Tip**

Ports like Hamburg are critical for global shipping and trade routes. Focus on their role in connecting major countries and facilitating international commerce.

**29.2**

**Name the easternmost terminal station of Trans-Siberian Railway.**

**Solution:**

The easternmost terminal station of the Trans-Siberian Railway is Vladivostok. It is a vital port city in the Russian Far East and the terminus of the Trans-Siberian Railway.

 Quick Tip

The Trans-Siberian Railway is one of the longest railways in the world. Focus on how it connects the European part of Russia with the Russian Far East.


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### 29.3

**Mention an international airport in South Africa.**

**Solution:**

The major international airport in South Africa is O.R. Tambo International Airport, located in Johannesburg. It is the busiest airport in Africa by passenger traffic.

 Quick Tip

Airports like O.R. Tambo serve as vital hubs for international travel and commerce in Africa. Consider how airports impact trade and tourism.

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### 29.4

**Mention an area of subsistence gathering in Canada.**

**Solution:**

An area of subsistence gathering in Canada is the northern regions, such as the territories of Nunavut and the Northwest Territories. Indigenous peoples in these regions still rely on hunting, fishing, and gathering as their primary means of subsistence.

 Quick Tip

Study subsistence gathering in northern regions to understand the relationship between indigenous cultures and their environment. Focus on the methods they use to survive in harsh climates.

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### 29.5

**Name an important waterway of Egypt.**

**Solution:**

The important waterway of Egypt is the Suez Canal. It is a vital shipping route connecting the Mediterranean Sea with the Red Sea, providing a direct link between Europe and Asia.

**💡 Quick Tip**

The Suez Canal is one of the most crucial trade routes in the world. Consider its role in connecting Europe and Asia for maritime trade.

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**29.6**

**Mention an area of nomadic herding in Africa.**

**Solution:**

An area of nomadic herding in Africa is the Sahel region. This region stretches across the southern edge of the Sahara Desert and is known for traditional nomadic pastoralism, where people move with their herds of cattle, goats, and camels.

**💡 Quick Tip**

Focus on the role of nomadic herding in Africa, especially in arid regions like the Sahel. It is essential to understand how people adapt to harsh environmental conditions.

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**29.7**

**Mention an area of extensive commercial grain farming of Australia.**

**Solution:**

An area of extensive commercial grain farming in Australia is the Wheatbelt, primarily located in Western Australia, South Australia, and parts of New South Wales. The region is known for its large-scale wheat production.

**💡 Quick Tip**

The Wheatbelt is one of Australia's most important agricultural regions. Consider how the climate, soil, and technology support large-scale farming in this area.

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**30. On the given political outline map of India, locate and label any five of the following geographical features with appropriate symbols.**

30.1 Important iron ore mines in Odisha.

30.2 An important seaport in Kerala.

30.3 A copper mine in Rajasthan.

30.4 An oil refinery in Bihar.

30.5 An international airport in Punjab.

30.6 A state with highest density of population.

30.7 A state leading in the production of jute.



**Note:**


The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Question No. 30. Answer any five:

**30.1**

Name an important iron ore mining area in Odisha.

**Solution:**

The important iron ore mining area in Odisha is the Keonjhar region. This area is known for its vast deposits of iron ore, and it plays a significant role in the mining industry of India.

 Quick Tip

Focus on the geographical areas rich in natural resources, as they often form the backbone of the industrial economy in the region.

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**30.2**

Name the main sea port of Kerala.

**Solution:**

The main seaport of Kerala is the Kochi Port. It is an important harbor in the state and plays a vital role in the international trade of India.

**💡 Quick Tip**

When studying ports, focus on their connectivity, trade volume, and role in regional and global commerce.

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**30.3**

**Mention the name of a copper mining area of Rajasthan.**

**Solution:**

An important copper mining area in Rajasthan is the Khetri Copper Belt, located in the Jhunjhunu district. This region is one of India's major copper-producing areas.

**💡 Quick Tip**

Copper mining areas are significant due to their role in the manufacturing of electrical equipment and infrastructure development.

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**30.4**

**Name the place of an oil refinery in Bihar.**

**Solution:**

The place where an oil refinery is located in Bihar is Barauni. The Barauni Refinery is one of the oldest and most important oil refineries in Eastern India.

**💡 Quick Tip**

Oil refineries are crucial for the processing of crude oil into valuable products like gasoline and diesel. Focus on their role in the energy sector.

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**30.5**

**Mention the name of a place where an international airport is located in Punjab.**

**Solution:**

The name of the place with an international airport in Punjab is Amritsar. The Sri Guru Ram Das Jee International Airport in Amritsar is the major international gateway for the region.

 Quick Tip

Airports are key to regional connectivity and international trade. Studying their locations and traffic can reveal insights into economic activity.

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**30.6**

**Name the state with highest density of population.**

**Solution:**

The state with the highest population density in India is Bihar. It has a population density of over 1,100 people per square kilometer.

 Quick Tip

Population density is an important factor in urban planning, resource allocation, and economic development.

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**30.7**

**Which is the leading state in the production of jute?**

**Solution:**

West Bengal is the leading state in the production of jute in India. The state accounts for about 50% of India's jute production.

 Quick Tip

Jute is a crucial agricultural product for the textile industry, and studying its production helps understand agricultural economies in regions like West Bengal.

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