

CBSE 12 GEOGRAPHY (Theory) Set-2 (64/4/2) Question Paper with Solutions

Time Allowed :3 hours

Maximum Marks :70

Total Questions :30

General Instructions

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

1. This questions paper contains 30 questions. All questions are compulsory.
2. Question paper is divided into five sections Sections A, B, C, D and E.
3. Section A Questions no. 1 to 17 are Multiple Choice type questions. Each question carries 1 mark.
4. Section B Questions no. 18 and 19 are Source-based questions. Each question carries 3 marks.
5. Section C Questions no. 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.
6. Section D Questions no. 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.
7. Section E Questions no. 29 and 30 are Map-based questions. Each question carries 5 marks.
8. 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.
9. There is no overall choice given in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in a few questions in all sections other than Section A.

Section A

(Q. Nos. 1 to 17 are Multiple Choice Questions.)

1. Which of the following tribes is in majority in Jhabua district of Madhya Pradesh?

- (A) Bhil
- (B) Tharu
- (C) Bakarwal
- (D) Gaddi

Correct Answer: (A) Bhil

Solution:

Step 1: Introduction to the Bhil Tribe The Bhil tribe is one of the largest tribal communities in India. They are predominantly found in the states of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat, and Maharashtra.

Step 2: Bhil Tribe in Jhabua District Jhabua district, located in Madhya Pradesh, has a majority population of the Bhil tribe. The community has historically been associated with agriculture, hunting, and traditional art forms such as *Pithora* painting.

Step 3: Cultural and Social Significance The Bhils have a rich cultural heritage with unique traditions, folk music, and dance forms. They celebrate festivals such as *Bhagoria*, which signifies the arrival of the harvest season.

Quick Tip

Tribal communities in India play a vital role in preserving cultural diversity and traditional knowledge.

2. Which one of the following is the easternmost station of 'Trans-Australian Railway'?

- (A) Melbourne
- (B) Sydney
- (C) Parkes
- (D) Perth

Correct Answer: (B) Sydney

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Trans-Australian Railway The Trans-Australian Railway is a major rail route that spans the width of Australia, connecting the eastern and western coasts. It plays a crucial role in freight and passenger transport across the continent.

Step 2: Identifying the Easternmost Station Sydney, located on Australia's east coast, is the easternmost station linked to the Trans-Australian Railway network. This railway extends westward, passing through major locations such as Adelaide and Perth, covering vast arid regions in the process.

Step 3: Importance of the Trans-Australian Railway This railway line is an essential part of Australia's transportation infrastructure, facilitating economic activities, tourism, and cross-country connectivity. Its construction was a significant engineering achievement, supporting national integration and trade.

Quick Tip

The Trans-Australian Railway is an iconic feature of Australia's transportation network.

3. Which one of the following human body system gets affected the most by water pollution?

- (A) Nervous system
- (B) Circulatory system
- (C) Respiratory system
- (D) Digestive system

Correct Answer: (D) Digestive system

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Impact of Contaminated Water

Contaminated water contains harmful microorganisms, chemicals, and pollutants that can severely affect human health, primarily targeting the digestive system.

Step 2: Diseases Caused by Contaminated Water

Drinking polluted water can lead to several digestive disorders, including:

Cholera: Caused by the bacterium

Vibrio cholerae, leading to severe dehydration and diarrhea.

Dysentery: An infection of the intestines resulting in bloody diarrhea and abdominal pain.

Diarrhea: A common symptom of waterborne diseases that can cause dehydration if untreated.

Step 3: Importance of Clean Drinking Water Ensuring access to safe drinking water is crucial for preventing these diseases. Effective measures include:

Boiling or filtering water before consumption.

Improving sanitation and hygiene practices.

Avoiding sources of stagnant or polluted water.

Quick Tip

Ensure access to clean drinking water to prevent waterborne diseases affecting the digestive system.

4. Choose the correct option to fill the blanks: Indian Railway was introduced in 1853 and a railway line was constructed from ____ to ____ covering a distance of 34 km.

(A) Mumbai (Bombay), Thane

(B) Kolkata (Calcutta), Hugli

(C) Chennai (Madras), Madurai

(D) Bengaluru (Bangalore), Calicut

Correct Answer: (A) Mumbai (Bombay), Thane

Solution:

Step 1: Introduction to Indian Railways The first railway line in India was inaugurated on **April 16, 1853**, marking a significant milestone in the country's transportation history. The British introduced the railway system to enhance trade and administration across India.

Step 2: Route and Details of the First Train The inaugural journey took place between **Mumbai (Bombay) and Thane**, covering a distance of **34 km**. The train was pulled by three steam locomotives: *Sahib, Sultan, and Sindh*, carrying **400 passengers** in **14 carriages**. The journey commenced from the **Boree Bunder station** in Mumbai.

Step 3: Importance of the First Railway Line

The launch of this railway line played a crucial role in India's economic development. It

facilitated:

Faster transportation of goods and passengers.

Industrial growth by improving connectivity.

Strengthening British control over administrative regions.

Quick Tip

Indian Railways, one of the largest railway networks globally, spans over **68,000 km**, connecting remote areas to major cities. It is the **fourth-largest railway system in the world** and a major employer with over **1.2 million employees**.

5. Which one of the following states has the highest percentage of rural population?

(A) Assam

(B) Bihar

(C) Himachal Pradesh

(D) Odisha

Correct Answer: (B) Bihar

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding Rural Population Distribution The percentage of rural population in a state depends on factors such as economic activities, geography, and historical settlement patterns. States with agriculture-based economies tend to have a higher proportion of rural inhabitants.

Step 2: Bihar's High Rural Population Bihar has the highest percentage of rural population in India. The state's economy is predominantly based on agriculture, with a majority of its population engaged in farming, livestock rearing, and other rural-based occupations. Limited urbanization and industrialization contribute to the high rural demographic.

Step 3: Implications of High Rural Population A large rural population presents both challenges and opportunities. It increases the demand for rural infrastructure, education, healthcare, and employment opportunities. Government initiatives such as rural electrification, agricultural modernization, and rural employment schemes play a crucial role in improving living standards.

Quick Tip

States like Bihar have a significant rural population, making rural development essential.

6. Read the following characteristics of settlements carefully and identify its type:

- It is seen in the form of isolated huts in the forest.
- It is visible on the slopes of small hills.
- This kind of settlements are found in different parts of Meghalaya, Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh.

(A) Nucleated

(B) Fragmented

(C) Hamleted

(D) Dispersed

Correct Answer: (D) Dispersed

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding settlement patterns Settlements can be classified into compact, semi-compact, and dispersed based on their spatial arrangement. Dispersed settlements consist of scattered homes and small clusters spread over a large area, often separated by fields, forests, or rugged terrain.

Step 2: Characteristics of dispersed settlements

Commonly found in hilly, forested, or remote rural areas.

Inhabitants rely on agriculture, forestry, or pastoralism.

Low population density due to difficult terrain and lack of infrastructure.

Step 3: Examples of dispersed settlements

Himalayan villages in India.

Tribal settlements in central India.

Forest settlements in Northeastern states.

Step 4: Conclusion Since dispersed settlements are characterized by scattered dwellings, the correct answer is option (D).

Quick Tip

Dispersed settlements are common in rural areas with challenging terrain and lack of infrastructure.

7. Choose the correct option related to Garrison towns in India:

- (A) Raniganj, Digboi and Jharia
- (B) Mhow, Babina and Udhampur
- (C) Itarsi, Katni and Kandla
- (D) Modinagar, Jamshedpur and Bhilai

Correct Answer: (B) Mhow, Babina, and Udhampur

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding garrison towns Garrison towns are urban settlements primarily established for military purposes.

They serve as bases for the armed forces, military training facilities, and cantonments to ensure national defense readiness.

Step 2: Identifying major garrison towns in India Mhow (Madhya Pradesh): A well-known military cantonment and home to the Infantry School of the Indian Army.

Babina (Uttar Pradesh): Hosts a major armored division of the Indian Army.

Udhampur (Jammu & Kashmir): Headquarters of Northern Command, responsible for defense operations in the region.

Step 3: Conclusion

Since Mhow, Babina, and Udhampur are strategically important military towns, the correct answer is option (B).

Quick Tip

Garrison towns are strategically located to ensure military readiness and national security.

8. Which of the following is an example of a 'Modern City'?

- (A) Surat

- (B) Nagpur
- (C) Madurai
- (D) Hyderabad

Correct Answer: (A) Surat

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding modern urban development

A modern city is characterized by rapid industrial growth, advanced infrastructure, and a high standard of living. These cities serve as economic hubs with well-developed transport systems and business-friendly environments.

Step 2: Evaluating Surat’s industrial growth

Surat is one of India’s fastest-growing cities due to:

A booming textile industry, making it the hub of synthetic fabric production.

A dominant diamond processing sector, responsible for cutting and polishing over 90% of the world’s diamonds.

Well-planned infrastructure and efficient transport systems, facilitating trade and commerce.

Step 3: Conclusion

Due to its industrial expansion, economic strength, and modern infrastructure, Surat is considered a modern city, making option (A) the correct answer.

Quick Tip

Modern cities often feature well-developed transport systems, technological hubs, and mixed-use urban spaces.

9. Match the Column-I with Column-II and choose the correct option:

Column-I (National Waterway)	Column-II (River)
(a) National Waterway No. 1	(i) Matai
(b) National Waterway No. 2	(ii) Godavari
(c) National Waterway No. 4	(iii) Ganga
(d) National Waterway No. 5	(iv) Brahmaputra

(A) (iv), (iii), (ii), (i)

(B) (iv), (iii), (i), (ii)

(C) (iii), (iv), (i), (ii)

(D) (iii), (iv), (ii), (i)

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

Solution:

The correct match between National Waterways and their corresponding rivers is:

- National Waterway No. 1: Ganga (iii)
- National Waterway No. 2: Brahmaputra (iv)
- National Waterway No. 4: Godavari (ii)
- National Waterway No. 5: Matai (i)

Thus, the correct option is (D) (iii), (iv), (ii), (i)

Quick Tip

When matching items, it helps to recall the geographical locations and names of major rivers associated with National Waterways in India. National Waterway No. 1 is on the Ganga, No. 2 on Brahmaputra, and so on.

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 economic development of a region depends upon its resource base.

Reason (R): Economic development requires technologies as well as investment.

(A) (A) is correct, but (R) is false.

(B) (A) is false, 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 correct explanation of (A).

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

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the assertion (A) Economic development is driven by natural resources and infrastructure. Countries with abundant resources have the potential for rapid industrialization and economic expansion if utilized efficiently.

Step 2: Evaluating the reason (R) Technologies and investments play a crucial role in harnessing natural resources effectively. Without proper technological advancements and financial support: - Resources remain underutilized. - Infrastructure development is slowed down. - Economic productivity and growth are hindered.

Step 3: Establishing the logical connection Since (R) correctly explains (A) by highlighting the role of technology and investment in utilizing resources for economic development, the correct answer is option (C).

Quick Tip

Connect assertions and reasons logically to find the correct explanation.

11. The characteristics of an agricultural crop in India are given below. Read them carefully and identify the crop.

- It is a crop of tropical humid area.
- West Bengal farmers grow it three times in a year.
- It is grown as a Kharif crop in north-western parts.
- West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh and Punjab are major producing states.

(A) Wheat

(B) Gram

(C) Bajra

(D) Rice

Correct Answer: (D) Rice

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding rice cultivation Rice is a staple food crop of tropical and humid regions. It requires high temperature (above 25°C), high humidity, and abundant rainfall (100-200 cm annually).

Step 2: Identifying the leading producer Among Indian states, West Bengal is the largest producer of rice. This is because: - The state has alluvial soil, highly suitable for rice

cultivation. - It receives ample rainfall from the monsoon. - Farmers practice multiple cropping due to favorable climatic conditions.

Step 3: Conclusion Since rice is the primary crop grown extensively in tropical humid areas, the correct answer is option (D).

Quick Tip

Remember the geographical and climatic preferences of crops for such questions.

12. Which one of the following is the false reason of high growth rate of urban population in India?

- (A) Higher economic development in cities
- (B) Improvement in health condition in cities
- (C) Rapid expansion of urban areas
- (D) Availability of employment opportunities in cities

Correct Answer: (C) Rapid expansion of urban areas

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding urbanization Urbanization refers to the increasing population in cities due to economic opportunities, improved infrastructure, and better living standards. It is driven by factors such as industrialization, migration, and advancements in healthcare and education.

Step 2: Distinguishing causes and effects While urban growth leads to an increase in city populations, rapid expansion of urban areas is an effect of urbanization rather than its cause. People move to cities for jobs, better healthcare, and higher living standards, which then results in urban sprawl and infrastructural development.

Step 3: Conclusion Since the rapid expansion of urban areas is a consequence rather than a cause of urban growth, the correct answer is option (C).

Quick Tip

Understand the distinction between causes and effects of urbanization for clarity in such questions.

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

Assertion (A): Industries based on ores are located close to the sources of raw material.

Reason (R): Industries maximize profits by reducing transportation costs.

(A) (A) is correct and (R) is false.

(B) (A) is false and (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:

Step 1: Understanding the assertion (A) Industries that rely on raw materials such as ores, particularly steel and aluminum plants, are typically located near their sources. This is because transporting bulky raw materials over long distances increases costs.

Step 2: Evaluating the reason (R) Minimizing transportation costs is a key strategy for maximizing industrial profitability. By situating plants close to raw material sources, industries reduce logistical expenses, leading to cost-effective production.

Step 3: Establishing the logical connection Since (R) correctly explains (A) by providing a valid economic reason for the location of ore-based industries, the correct answer is option (C).

Quick Tip

Assertion-Reason questions often require understanding the connection between cause and effect. Read both statements carefully for logical relationships.

14. Read the following characteristics of wholesale trading carefully and choose the correct option:

- It is constituted by numerous intermediaries, merchants, and supply houses.
- Wholesalers often extend credit to retail stores.
- Generally, retailers operate very largely on the wholesaler's capital.

- Mail order, automatic vending machines, street vendors are some of its examples.

(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: (1) Only i, ii, and iii are correct.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding wholesale trade Wholesale trade refers to the business of selling goods in large quantities to retailers, industries, and businesses rather than directly to consumers. This type of trade involves intermediaries who facilitate the bulk supply of goods and services.

Step 2: Evaluating the statements

Statement (i) is correct: Wholesale trading functions through a network of intermediaries, merchants, and supply houses, ensuring smooth distribution from manufacturers to retailers.

Statement (ii) is correct: Wholesalers often provide credit facilities to retailers, allowing them to purchase goods on credit and pay later, easing their financial burden.

Statement (iii) is correct: Wholesalers support retailers by extending financial backing, helping them sustain inventory without immediate capital investment.

Statement (iv) is incorrect: Mail orders, automatic vending machines, and street vendors fall under retail trade, as they involve direct selling to consumers.

Step 3: Conclusion

Since only statements (i), (ii), and (iii) are correct, the correct answer is option (1).

Quick Tip

Understanding the distinction between wholesale and retail trade is crucial. Wholesale trade focuses on bulk selling to retailers, while retail trade deals with direct sales to consumers.

Read the given passage and answer the Q. Nos. 15 to 17:

Demographic Transition Theory

The first stage has high fertility and high mortality because people reproduce more to compensate for the deaths due to epidemics and variable food supply. The population growth is slow and most of the people are engaged in agriculture where large families are an asset. Life expectancy is low, people are mostly illiterate and have low levels of technology. Two hundred years ago all the countries of the world were in this stage.

Fertility remains high in the beginning of the second stage but it declines with time. This is accompanied by reduced mortality rate. Improvements in sanitation and health conditions lead to a decline in mortality. Because of this gap the net addition to the population is high. In the last stage, both fertility and mortality decline considerably. The population is either stable or grows slowly. The population becomes urbanised, literate and has high technical know-how and deliberately controls the family size.

This shows that human beings are extremely flexible and are able to adjust their fertility.

15. In which of the following stage/stages, the natural growth of population was/were almost stagnant?

- (A) Only I
- (B) Only II
- (C) Only I and Last
- (D) Only II and Last

Correct Answer: (C) Only I and Last

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding Population Growth Stages The demographic transition model consists of multiple stages that describe changes in population growth over time. The first stage is characterized by high birth and death rates, leading to stagnant population growth. The last stage reflects low birth and death rates, resulting in population stability.

Step 2: High Mortality in the First Stage In the first stage, high mortality offsets high fertility, preventing significant population growth. Factors contributing to high mortality include poor medical facilities, lack of sanitation, and widespread diseases.

Step 3: Population Stability in the Last Stage In the last stage, both birth and death rates are low, leading to a stable population. This is due to advancements in healthcare, improved living conditions, and changes in societal behavior regarding family planning.

Quick Tip

In the first stage, high mortality offsets high fertility, leading to slow population growth.
In the last stage, fertility and mortality rates balance out.

16. In which of the following stage/stages, the death rate declined the most?

- (A) Only I
- (B) Only II
- (C) Only I and II
- (D) Only I and Last

Correct Answer: (B) Only II

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Second Stage of Demographic Transition The second stage of the demographic transition model is characterized by a rapid decline in death rates while birth rates remain high. This leads to a sharp increase in population growth.

Step 2: Reasons for Declining Death Rates During this stage, advancements in medical science, improved public health measures, and better sanitation significantly reduce mortality. Widespread immunization, access to clean drinking water, and improvements in hygiene contribute to longer life expectancy.

Step 3: Impact on Population Growth Due to declining mortality and sustained high birth rates, population growth accelerates during this stage. This phase is often associated with industrialization and urbanization, where better living standards and food security further improve survival rates.

Quick Tip

The second stage is marked by significant improvements in health and sanitation, which drastically reduce mortality rates.

17. Which one among the following countries is an example of second stage?

- (A) Kenya

(B) Bangladesh

(C) Japan

(D) Canada

Correct Answer: (A) Kenya

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Second Stage of Demographic Transition The second stage of the demographic transition model is characterized by high birth rates and a significant decline in death rates. This occurs due to improvements in healthcare, sanitation, and nutrition, leading to increased life expectancy.

Step 2: Kenya's Demographic Characteristics Kenya is currently in the second stage of demographic transition. The country has a high fertility rate, resulting in rapid population growth. However, advancements in medical care and public health measures have led to a decline in mortality, particularly among infants and children.

Step 3: Impact of Rapid Population Growth With a rapidly growing population, Kenya faces challenges such as increased demand for resources, pressure on education and healthcare systems, and the need for economic development to support its young population.

Governments often implement family planning programs and economic policies to manage this phase effectively.

Quick Tip

Countries in the second stage have a high birth rate and declining death rate due to advancements in healthcare and sanitation.

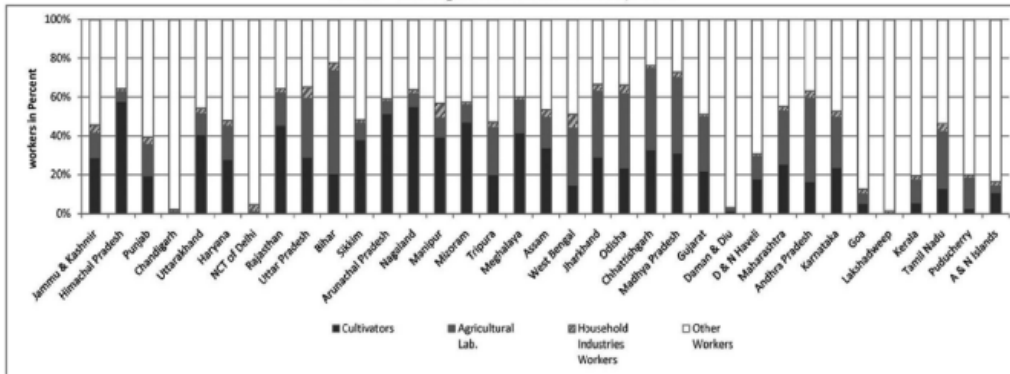
SECTION - B

(Q. Nos. 18 and 19 are Source Based Questions.)

18.1. Study the given diagram carefully and answer the questions that follow:

India - Occupational Structure, 2011

India - Occupational Structure, 2011



Write the names of two states with the highest percentage of cultivators.

Solution:

Step 1: Identifying States with a High Proportion of Cultivators Himachal Pradesh and Nagaland have a significant portion of their workforce engaged in cultivation. This is evident from the occupational structure diagram, which shows a predominance of agricultural employment in these states.

Step 2: Agrarian Economy and Workforce Distribution In states where agriculture is the primary economic activity, a large section of the population depends on farming for livelihood. Factors such as fertile land, favorable climate, and traditional agricultural practices contribute to the high proportion of cultivators in these regions.

Step 3: Impact of Agriculture on Employment Patterns A strong dependence on agriculture influences employment trends, limiting opportunities in secondary and tertiary sectors. However, sustainable agricultural practices and diversification into allied activities such as horticulture and animal husbandry can improve economic stability in these regions.

Quick Tip

In regions with agrarian economies, a majority of the workforce is employed as cultivators.

18.2. Write the names of two Union Territories having the highest percentage of other workers.

Solution:

Union Territories with the Highest Percentage of Other Workers:

Chandigarh: Chandigarh, the capital of both Haryana and Punjab, has a high percentage of "other workers." This is primarily due to the fact that Chandigarh has a well-developed economy that includes a significant proportion of government employees and individuals working in non-agricultural informal sectors. The presence of various administrative and service-related occupations contributes to the high percentage of workers in this category.

Lakshadweep: Lakshadweep, an archipelago of islands off the southwestern coast of India, also has a high percentage of "other workers." Many of the local population are involved in non-agricultural work, including services related to the tourism industry, fishing, and other informal sectors. The limited scope for industrial or agricultural work on the islands makes the category of "other workers" more prominent in Lakshadweep compared to other regions.

Conclusion: The two Union Territories in India with the highest percentage of "other workers" are Chandigarh and Lakshadweep. The economic structure of these regions, with a focus on services, government employment, and informal labor, contributes to this high percentage.

Quick Tip

Urban centers like Delhi and Chandigarh exhibit higher percentages of non-agricultural workers.

18.3. What is the approximate percentage of cultivators in Tripura?

Solution:

According to the data from the Census of India and various reports from the Ministry of Agriculture, around 20% of the total workforce in Tripura is engaged in agricultural activities, specifically as cultivators. This includes both self-employed cultivators and tenant cultivators.

The percentage of cultivators can vary slightly over time due to changes in agricultural practices, economic development, and urbanization. However, 20% is a reasonable estimate based on the latest available data.

Conclusion: The approximate percentage of cultivators in Tripura is about 20%. This reflects the state's reliance on agriculture as a key sector, with a large part of its rural population engaged in cultivation activities. Despite challenges, agriculture continues to be a major

source of livelihood for a significant portion of Tripura's population.

Quick Tip

Northeastern states often have a high percentage of cultivators due to their agrarian economies.

Note: Following question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 19:

18. "Spatial variation of work participation rate in different sectors in the country is very wide." Support the statement.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding Spatial Variation in Work Participation Rate Work participation rates vary across different regions due to factors such as economic structure, industrialization, and education levels. Rural areas generally exhibit higher participation in agriculture, whereas urban centers offer diverse employment opportunities in industry and services.

Step 2: Influence of Economic Sectors on Work Participation Agricultural dominance in rural areas leads to high work participation rates in the primary sector. In contrast, industrial zones and metropolitan cities have a higher share of secondary and tertiary sector employment due to industrialization and service industry expansion.

Step 3: Regional Disparities and Their Impact Some states with high literacy rates and technical education levels witness greater participation in advanced sectors like IT, finance, and engineering. Meanwhile, agrarian states with lower industrialization rely primarily on farming and related activities, influencing their work participation structure.

Quick Tip

Regional work participation rates are determined by the level of development, industrialization, and education in that region.

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

Tertiary Sector

When you fall ill you go to your family doctor or you call a doctor. Sometimes your parents

take you to a hospital for treatment. While in school, you are taught by your teachers. In the event of any dispute, legal opinion is obtained from a lawyer. Likewise, there are many professionals who provide their services against payment of their fee. Thus, all types of services are special skills provided in exchange of payments. Health, education, law, governance and recreation etc. require professional skills. These services require other theoretical knowledge and practical training. Tertiary activities are related to the service sector. Manpower is an important component of the service sector as most of the tertiary activities are performed by skilled labour, professionally trained experts and consultants. In the initial stages of economic development, a larger proportion of people worked in the primary sector. In a developed economy, the majority of workers get employment in tertiary activity and a moderate proportion is employed in the secondary sector.

19.1. Why is ‘manpower’ an important factor of service sector? Explain.

Solution:

Step 1: Importance of Manpower in the Service Sector Manpower is the foundation of the service sector as it relies on human expertise rather than machines. Unlike manufacturing, where automation can replace labor, services require skilled professionals to perform tasks efficiently.

Step 2: Key Professions in the Service Industry Doctors provide healthcare, teachers impart education, lawyers offer legal services, and other professionals such as engineers and consultants contribute significantly to economic development. These professions require specialized skills and cannot be replaced by machines.

Step 3: Role of Skilled Workforce in Economic Growth A highly skilled workforce enhances productivity and quality in service industries. Countries with well-trained professionals in healthcare, education, finance, and IT experience higher economic growth and improved living standards.

Quick Tip

Service sectors like healthcare and education thrive on skilled manpower, making it a crucial component.

19.2. Explain the difference between the activities of secondary and tertiary sectors.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Secondary Sector The secondary sector involves manufacturing and industrial processes where raw materials are converted into finished products. This sector is essential for economic development as it adds value to natural resources. Examples include textile production, automobile manufacturing, and construction.

Step 2: Understanding the Tertiary Sector The tertiary sector focuses on providing services rather than producing tangible goods. It includes industries such as healthcare, education, banking, retail, and entertainment. These services support the economy by facilitating business operations and improving quality of life.

Step 3: Key Difference Between the Two Sectors The primary difference is that the secondary sector is engaged in the *production of goods*, whereas the tertiary sector is involved in *service delivery*. The two sectors are interdependent, as manufactured goods require distribution and support services, while service industries depend on industrial products.

Quick Tip

[colback=white, colframe=black, title=Quick Tips] Think of the secondary sector as “making things” and the tertiary sector as “helping people.”

19.3 “Tertiary activities include both production and exchange.” Support the statement.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding Tertiary Activities The tertiary sector involves economic activities that do not produce tangible goods but instead provide services. These services can be categorized into two main types: direct service production and facilitation of goods exchange.

Step 2: Service Production in the Tertiary Sector Services such as education, healthcare, finance, and entertainment fall under direct service production. These industries contribute to economic growth by improving human capital and enhancing the quality of life.

Step 3: Exchange of Goods and Services Retailing, transportation, and communication facilitate the movement of goods and services from producers to consumers. These activities ensure that manufactured products reach markets efficiently, thereby supporting industrial and commercial growth.

Quick Tip

Remember: Production in the tertiary sector focuses on services, while exchange connects producers to consumers.

SECTION - C

(Q. Nos. 20 to 23 are Short Answer Type Questions.)

20(a). How do differences in national resources become the basis of international trade? Explain with examples.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Role of Resources in International Trade International trade is driven by differences in the availability of resources such as minerals, agricultural products, and technological advancements. Countries engage in trade to fulfill resource demands that cannot be met domestically.

Step 2: Resource Availability and Trade Patterns Nations with abundant natural resources often export goods to countries lacking them. For example, oil-rich nations like Saudi Arabia export petroleum to energy-dependent countries like India. Similarly, Brazil exports coffee to countries with high demand but low production capacity.

Step 3: Economic Interdependence Through Trade The exchange of goods and services fosters global economic interdependence. Trade relationships strengthen international ties, promote economic growth, and provide nations with access to essential resources that contribute to industrial and commercial development.

Quick Tip

Resource-rich countries often export goods to meet the demands of resource-deficient nations, fostering international trade.

20(b). Explain the differences between the inland and out-ports with examples.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding Inland and Out-Ports Ports serve as crucial trade hubs, classified into inland ports and out-ports based on their location and function. Inland ports are located away from the coastline, while out-ports are situated along the coast, facilitating maritime trade.

Step 2: Characteristics and Functions of Inland Ports Inland ports, such as Kolkata in India, are located in the interior regions of a country. They are connected to major trade routes via rivers, railways, or roadways. These ports primarily handle domestic trade and limited international cargo through multimodal transport systems.

Step 3: Characteristics and Functions of Out-Ports Out-ports, like Mumbai, are situated along coastlines and serve as major gateways for global commerce. These ports manage large-scale imports and exports, facilitating international trade by connecting nations via sea routes. They play a vital role in global supply chains and economic development.

Quick Tip

Inland ports connect trade to the interior regions, whereas out-ports serve as gateways for international commerce.

21(a). Analyse any three objectives of ‘watershed management’ in India.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding Watershed Management Watershed management involves the efficient conservation and utilization of land and water resources in a defined drainage area. It aims to ensure sustainable development by preventing soil erosion, enhancing water availability, and promoting afforestation.

Step 2: Key Objectives of Watershed Management One of the primary objectives is to prevent soil erosion by implementing contour farming and check dams to reduce surface

runoff. Another important goal is water conservation, which is achieved by constructing percolation tanks and reservoirs to improve groundwater recharge. Additionally, enhancing agricultural productivity through sustainable land-use practices ensures better crop yields and livelihood support for rural communities.

Step 3: Impact on Sustainable Resource Management Effective watershed management leads to long-term sustainability by restoring degraded lands, improving biodiversity, and ensuring water security. It also enhances rural livelihoods by providing employment opportunities through afforestation and eco-restoration programs.

Quick Tip

Watershed management helps in soil conservation, water recharge, and sustainable agriculture.

OR

21(b). Analyse any three methods of ‘rainwater harvesting’ in India.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding Rainwater Harvesting Rainwater harvesting is a sustainable technique of collecting and storing rainwater for agricultural, domestic, and industrial use. It reduces dependence on groundwater and mitigates water scarcity issues in arid and semi-arid regions.

Step 2: Key Methods of Rainwater Harvesting One effective method is rooftop rainwater harvesting, where rainwater from rooftops is collected and stored in underground tanks for later use. Another common technique is surface runoff harvesting, where rainwater is directed into small ponds or reservoirs to recharge groundwater. Additionally, percolation pits and check dams help in enhancing groundwater levels by allowing rainwater to seep into the soil gradually.

Step 3: Importance of Rainwater Harvesting Implementing rainwater harvesting methods improves water availability, enhances agricultural productivity, and reduces urban flooding. Government initiatives like the Jal Shakti Abhiyan promote large-scale adoption of rainwater harvesting in water-stressed regions.

Quick Tip

Rainwater harvesting reduces water scarcity by collecting and reusing rainwater efficiently.

22. Explain with examples the concept of ‘Naturalisation of Human’.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept of Naturalisation of Human The concept of “Naturalisation of Human” refers to a state where human activities and lifestyles are largely influenced and controlled by nature. In this stage, humans adapt to their natural surroundings without making significant modifications to the environment.

Step 2: Examples of Naturalisation of Human One example is the lifestyle of indigenous tribes living in dense forests, such as the Sentinelese of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, who rely entirely on nature for food, shelter, and survival. Similarly, nomadic herders in Mongolia follow seasonal grazing patterns dictated by nature, reflecting minimal interference with the environment.

Step 3: Impact of Naturalisation on Human Societies Communities practicing naturalisation maintain a deep ecological balance but may have limited access to modern technology and infrastructure. Over time, with economic growth and technological advancements, societies tend to shift from naturalisation to more modified environments.

Quick Tip

Naturalisation of humans refers to societies that live in harmony with nature, adapting to environmental conditions with minimal modifications.

23. Explain the meaning of noise pollution. Why is noise pollution location-specific?

Explain.

Solution:

Step 1: Meaning of Noise Pollution Noise pollution refers to excessive or harmful levels of sound that disrupt normal activities and may cause health problems. It is primarily caused by industrial operations, traffic, construction activities, and loudspeakers in urban areas.

Step 2: Why Noise Pollution is Location-Specific Noise pollution varies by location based on population density, industrial presence, and local infrastructure. Urban areas with heavy traffic and industries experience high noise pollution, whereas rural areas generally have lower noise levels due to lesser human activity. Airports, railway stations, and busy market areas also have higher noise pollution levels compared to residential zones.

Step 3: Effects and Control Measures Prolonged exposure to noise pollution can lead to hearing impairment, stress, and sleep disturbances. To mitigate noise pollution, strict regulations on permissible noise levels, soundproofing in buildings, and public awareness campaigns are necessary.

Quick Tip

Noise pollution is influenced by location, with urban areas facing higher levels due to traffic, industries, and construction activities.

SECTION - D

24(a). “Pipelines are the most convenient and efficient mode of transportation in India.” Examine the statement with examples.

Solution:

The statement, ”Pipelines are the most convenient and efficient mode of transportation in India,” holds considerable weight, particularly when considering the transportation of liquids, gases, and even solids. The pipeline network in India plays a crucial role in the nation’s energy and industrial sectors. Let’s examine this statement in detail with examples:

1. Pipelines for Transportation of Liquids and Gases

Pipelines are the most efficient and convenient mode of transportation for liquids and gases, especially over long distances.

Examples:

- **Crude Oil and Petroleum Products:** India has an extensive network of pipelines for

transporting crude oil and refined petroleum products. These pipelines facilitate the smooth movement of crude oil from ports to refineries and finished products from refineries to distribution centers across the country.

- **Natural Gas:** The transportation of natural gas through pipelines is more efficient than road or rail. Gas pipelines connect major cities with industries, allowing for the uninterrupted supply of energy.

Pipelines offer several advantages such as:

- **Lower transportation costs:** Pipelines require less maintenance once built, and the cost of transportation through pipelines is lower than alternatives such as rail or road.
- **Continuous flow:** They offer a continuous and reliable transportation mode, with minimal interruption.

2. Transportation of Solids in Pipeline Networks

Even solids can be transported through pipelines after converting them into a slurry, a mixture of solid particles and liquids.

Example:

- **Coal Slurry Pipeline:** In some areas, coal is transported in the form of slurry through pipelines to power plants. This method of transportation is efficient and reduces the need for rail transport.

This is particularly useful when transporting bulky and heavy materials over long distances where other transportation methods (road or rail) may not be as effective.

3. Processing and Marketing of Natural Gas

Pipelines also play a critical role in the processing and marketing of natural gas. They help in the efficient transportation of gas from production sites to various consumption points, including homes, industries, and power plants.

How it helps:

- **Development of Gas Markets:** Pipelines facilitate the development of a gas market in India by providing a reliable infrastructure for natural gas distribution.
- **Economic Use:** Natural gas transported through pipelines supports economic activities in industries like manufacturing, power generation, and residential heating, among others.

The presence of a robust pipeline network is essential for the further development of the natural gas sector and for meeting the growing energy demands of the country.

4. Linkage of Fertilizer, Power, and Industrial Complexes

Pipelines are also used to link various fertilizer, power, and industrial complexes, particularly in western and northern India. These pipelines enable industries to obtain essential raw materials like gas and petroleum products for their operations.

Example:

- **Gas Pipelines to Power Plants:** Natural gas pipelines supply fuel to power plants, which helps in generating electricity. This energy is essential for supporting industries and residential needs across the country.
- **Fertilizer Plants:** Fertilizer plants in India use natural gas as a raw material for producing fertilizers, and pipeline networks ensure a steady supply to these plants.

This interconnection between pipelines and industrial sectors fosters economic growth, regional development, and industrialization.

5. Expansion of Gas Infrastructure in India

India's gas infrastructure has expanded over ten times in recent years, contributing to the country's economic development and helping in the diversification of its energy sources. The widespread expansion of gas pipelines has allowed the government to meet the energy demands of both urban and rural areas.

Example:

- **Expansion of the Natural Gas Grid:** The ongoing expansion of the natural gas pipeline grid has helped supply clean energy to more than 300 cities, significantly contributing to cleaner energy solutions.

This growth in infrastructure is important for meeting India's growing energy needs and improving the quality of life for its citizens.

Quick Tip

Pipelines are crucial for transporting fuels efficiently, with minimal environmental impact.

24(b). “India has the second largest road networks in the world.” Examine the statement with examples.

Solution:

Explanation of the Statement: "India has the second-largest road network in the world."

India is known for having the second-largest road network globally, after the United States.

This vast network of roads plays a crucial role in the economic and social development of the country, enabling the movement of goods and people across vast distances. Below are the explanations of the key points mentioned:

1. The Total Length of Roads is 62.16 Lakh km:

India's road network spans an impressive 62.16 lakh kilometers (approximately 6.2 million kilometers). This makes India's road network one of the largest in the world. Roads form a vital part of India's transportation infrastructure, connecting cities, towns, and villages across the country. The road network is an essential tool for economic activities, trade, and daily commuting.

2. About 85% of Passengers Are Carried by Roads:

A large percentage of passenger travel in India is facilitated by road transport. About 85% of passengers use roads for their daily commuting needs, whether it's for short-distance travel within cities or long-distance travel between cities and states. Roads are the most accessible form of transport in India, with buses, cars, motorcycles, and auto-rickshaws providing mobility for millions of people.

3. About 70% of Freight Traffic is Carried by Roads Every Year:

Roads also carry a substantial proportion of India's freight traffic. Around 70% of freight (goods and cargo) is transported by road annually. This includes the movement of agricultural produce, industrial goods, and raw materials across the country. Road transport plays a key role in the supply chain, connecting producers with markets, distribution centers, and ports.

4. Road Transport is Relatively Suitable for Shorter Distance Travel:

While road transport is crucial for both short and long-distance travel, it is particularly suited for short-distance travel. For distances under 500 kilometers, road transport is often more flexible, faster, and accessible compared to rail or air transport. It allows for direct routes, especially when traveling to areas that are not well-connected by other forms of transportation.

5. National Highways, State Highways, District Roads, and Rural Roads Are Different Types of Roads:

India's road network is categorized into various types based on their usage and importance:

National Highways (NH): These are major roads that connect important cities, states, and regions across the country. National highways are critical for inter-state transportation and are typically well-maintained.

State Highways (SH): These roads connect various towns and cities within a state and are maintained by the respective state governments.

District Roads (DR): These roads connect smaller towns and villages within a district. They form the local transport backbone of the rural economy.

Rural Roads (RR): These roads connect villages to larger towns and cities. They play a crucial role in rural development by facilitating the movement of people and agricultural products to urban markets.

Conclusion: The statement "India has the second-largest road network in the world" is supported by the vast extent of the country's road infrastructure. With a total length of 62.16 lakh kilometers, road transport is responsible for carrying the majority of passengers and freight within India. Roads, especially national and state highways, are well-suited for short-distance travel and are essential for economic growth, connecting different regions and facilitating the movement of goods and people. The diversity of roads — from national highways to rural roads — ensures that the entire population has access to transportation

options, promoting regional development.

Quick Tip

India's road infrastructure is key to its development, connecting diverse regions and supporting the economy.

25. Describe any five features of 'plantation agriculture' in the world.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding Plantation Agriculture Plantation agriculture is a large-scale commercial farming system where a single cash crop is grown for export purposes. It is widely practiced in tropical and subtropical regions.

Step 2: Key Features of Plantation Agriculture

1. Monoculture Practice: Plantation farming focuses on growing a single crop, such as tea, coffee, rubber, or sugarcane, over vast areas.
2. Capital and Labor Intensive: This type of agriculture requires significant investment in infrastructure, machinery, and labor.
3. Export-Oriented: The crops produced are mainly intended for international markets rather than local consumption.
4. Scientific and Modern Techniques: Plantation agriculture relies on advanced farming techniques, including irrigation, fertilizers, and hybrid seeds, to maximize productivity.
5. Corporate Ownership: Many plantations are owned by multinational corporations, with large-scale management and distribution networks.

Step 3: Global Distribution of Plantation Agriculture Plantation farming is prevalent in countries like India (tea in Assam), Brazil (coffee plantations), Malaysia (rubber plantations), and Indonesia (palm oil plantations).

Quick Tip

Plantation agriculture is large-scale, export-oriented, and focuses on commercial cash crops.

26. Explain the characteristics of 'Trans-Siberian Railways'.

Solution:

Step 1: Introduction to the Trans-Siberian Railway The Trans-Siberian Railway is the longest continuous railway line in the world, connecting Moscow in western Russia to Vladivostok on the Pacific coast. It plays a vital role in trade and transportation across Russia and neighboring countries.

Step 2: Key Characteristics of the Trans-Siberian Railway

1. Longest Railway Network: Stretching over 9,000 km, the railway links the European and Asian parts of Russia.
2. Strategic Economic Importance: The railway facilitates the movement of goods, minerals, timber, and agricultural products across vast distances.
3. Crosses Multiple Time Zones: The railway spans eight time zones, highlighting its geographical significance.
4. Connects Major Industrial Centers: It links major cities, including Moscow, Irkutsk, and Vladivostok, promoting regional development.
5. Tourism and Trade Route: The railway attracts tourists and serves as a crucial route for trade between Russia, China, Mongolia, and Europe.

Step 3: Importance in Global Trade and Connectivity The Trans-Siberian Railway enhances trade connectivity between Europe and Asia, providing an alternative land route for transporting goods. It also supports regional economic development and industrial growth in remote areas of Russia.

Quick Tip

The Trans-Siberian Railway is the longest railway in the world, spanning Russia and connecting Europe with Asia.

27(a). Explain any five measures for the conservation of mineral resources in India.

Solution:

Step 1: Importance of Mineral Conservation Mineral resources are finite and non-renewable, making their conservation essential for sustainable development. Proper utilization and management of minerals help in maintaining ecological balance and ensuring resource availability for future generations.

Step 2: Key Measures for Mineral Conservation Promoting recycling helps reduce dependency on fresh mineral extraction by reusing metals and minerals. Efficient utilization of resources through advanced technologies minimizes wastage and enhances extraction

efficiency. Implementing strict legislation against illegal mining and promoting sustainable mining practices contribute to long-term conservation. Substitution of scarce minerals with alternative materials reduces over-extraction and dependency. Public awareness campaigns educate people about the importance of minerals and encourage their judicious use.

Step 3: Sustainable Future Through Mineral Conservation By integrating these conservation strategies, India can ensure a balance between economic development and environmental sustainability. Encouraging responsible mining and promoting alternative materials will help reduce pressure on natural resources while supporting industrial growth.

Quick Tip

Mineral conservation includes recycling, efficient usage, and awareness to ensure sustainability for future generations.

27(b). Explain the importance of solar energy in Indian context.

Solution:

Step 1: Importance of Solar Energy in India Solar energy is a crucial renewable resource for India due to its vast availability of sunlight and increasing energy demands. It provides a sustainable alternative to fossil fuels, contributing to energy security and environmental conservation.

Step 2: Key Benefits of Solar Energy As a renewable resource, solar energy is inexhaustible and ensures long-term energy security. Its environmental benefits include a significant reduction in carbon emissions, helping mitigate the impact of climate change. The cost-effectiveness of solar power makes it an attractive energy source, as solar panels provide low-cost electricity once installed. It also reduces dependence on fossil fuels, enhancing India's energy self-sufficiency. Furthermore, solar energy plays a vital role in rural electrification by providing power to remote areas that lack access to conventional electricity grids.

Step 3: Future Prospects of Solar Energy in India The Indian government has launched initiatives such as the National Solar Mission to expand solar infrastructure and promote large-scale adoption. Investing in solar energy will help India transition towards sustainable

energy sources while supporting economic development and reducing environmental impact.

Quick Tip

India's solar mission focuses on reducing carbon emissions and improving energy access, especially in rural areas.

28(a). Which organisation publishes the 'Human Development Report' every year? Explain the four pillars of 'human development'.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Human Development Report The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) publishes the *Human Development Report* annually. This report evaluates the Human Development Index (HDI) of nations, measuring progress based on factors such as education, life expectancy, and income levels.

Step 2: The Four Pillars of Human Development Human development is based on four key pillars. Equity ensures fair opportunities and resources for all individuals, reducing disparities in society. Sustainability focuses on development that meets present needs without compromising future generations. Productivity encourages innovation and efficiency, leading to improved living standards. Empowerment provides individuals with the freedom and capability to make life choices, fostering self-reliance and growth.

Step 3: Importance of These Pillars These pillars highlight the holistic nature of human development by balancing economic growth with social well-being. By focusing on equity, sustainability, productivity, and empowerment, the Human Development Report emphasizes inclusive progress that benefits all sections of society.

Quick Tip

[colback=white, colframe=black, title=Quick Tips] Remember the four pillars of human development with the acronym **E.S.P.E** - Equity, Sustainability, Productivity, Empowerment.

28(b). Which country has the highest rank in the world in 'Human Development

Index' in 2020? Explain four approaches of human development.

Solution:

Step 1: Norway's HDI Rank in 2020 Norway ranked highest in the Human Development Index (HDI) in 2020 due to its advanced living standards, strong education system, and high-quality healthcare services. The country consistently secures top positions in global human development rankings due to its inclusive policies and robust economic framework.

Step 2: The Four Approaches to Human Development The welfare approach focuses on improving individuals' well-being through social services and government assistance. The income approach considers income levels as the primary measure of human development, assuming that economic prosperity leads to better living standards. The basic needs approach prioritizes essential requirements such as food, healthcare, and education to ensure a decent quality of life. The capability approach emphasizes enhancing individuals' abilities and opportunities to lead meaningful and fulfilling lives.

Step 3: Significance of These Approaches Each approach provides a different perspective on human development, contributing to comprehensive policymaking. A balanced integration of these approaches ensures sustainable development and social progress, addressing economic, social, and personal dimensions of human well-being.

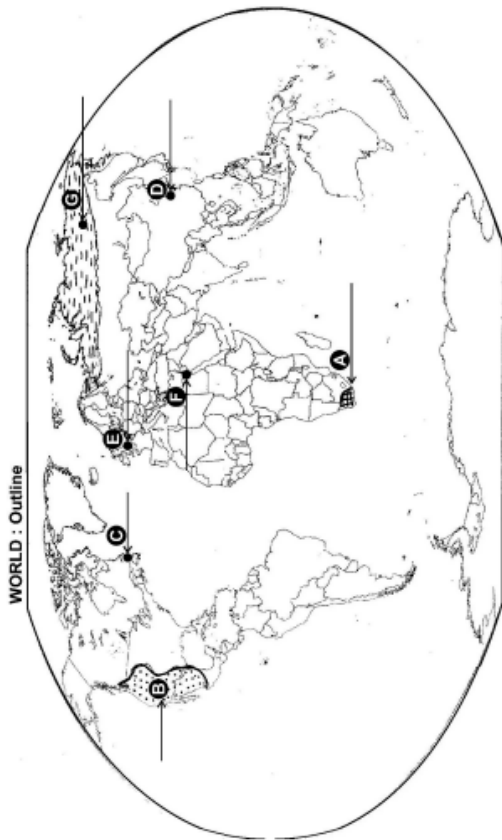
Quick Tip

Think of human development as addressing needs (Basic Needs), resources (Income), services (Welfare), and opportunities (Capability).

SECTION - E

(Q. Nos. 29 and 30 are Map-Based Questions.)

29. On the given political outline Map of the World, seven geographical features have been marked as A, B, C, D, E, F, and G. Identify any FIVE correctly with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked near them:



1. An area of extensive commercial grain farming
2. An area of commercial livestock rearing
3. Easternmost station of 'Trans-Canadian Railways'
4. A major seaport of Asia
5. A major international airport of Europe
6. A shipping canal
7. An area of 'Nomadic Herding'

Solution:

Step 1: Identifying the geographical locations

- A. Extensive commercial grain farming - The Prairies region in Canada and the Great Plains in the USA are known for large-scale grain production.

- B. Commercial livestock rearing - The Pampas region of Argentina is famous for commercial cattle ranching.
- C. Easternmost station of Trans-Canadian Railways - The station is Halifax in Canada.
- D. Major seaport of Asia - Shanghai, China is one of the busiest seaports in the world.
- E. Major international airport of Europe - Heathrow Airport in London, UK, is a key global aviation hub.
- F. A shipping canal - The Suez Canal in Egypt is a crucial waterway connecting the Mediterranean and Red Seas.
- G. An area of Nomadic Herding - The Mongolian Plateau is known for traditional nomadic pastoralism.

Step 2: Selecting five correct answers Based on the given question, any five of the following can be marked:

1. A - The Prairies region, Canada
2. B - The Pampas region, Argentina
3. C - Halifax, Canada
4. D - Shanghai, China
5. F - Suez Canal, Egypt

Quick Tip

When identifying geographical locations, focus on key economic activities and major global trade routes to make accurate selections.

Note: Following questions are for **Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No.**

29. Answer any five questions.

29.1. Name the major area of extensive commercial grain farming of Argentina.

Correct Answer: Pampas Region, Argentina

Solution:

Step 1: Introduction to the Pampas Region The Pampas is an extensive fertile lowland region in Argentina, covering parts of Uruguay and Brazil. It is one of the most productive agricultural regions in the world, known for its vast stretches of grasslands suitable for farming and livestock rearing.

Step 2: Commercial Grain Farming in the Pampas The Pampas is highly suitable for large-scale commercial grain farming due to its rich soil and temperate climate. The region is a leading producer of wheat, corn, and soybeans, contributing significantly to Argentina's agricultural exports. Advanced farming techniques, mechanization, and irrigation have further enhanced productivity.

Step 3: Importance of the Pampas in Agriculture The Pampas plays a crucial role in global food production and Argentina's economy. The combination of agriculture and cattle ranching supports rural livelihoods, while exports of grains and meat bolster international trade. Sustainable farming practices are being encouraged to maintain soil fertility and productivity.

Quick Tip

Remember that the Pampas region is synonymous with commercial farming in South America.

29.2. Name an area of commercial livestock rearing of South America.

Correct Answer: Patagonian Region, South America

Solution:

Step 1: Introduction to the Patagonian Region The Patagonian region, spanning southern Argentina and Chile, is characterized by vast grasslands, cold semi-arid climate, and strong winds. Its harsh environment limits extensive agriculture but makes it ideal for sheep grazing and livestock rearing.

Step 2: Sheep Grazing and Wool Production Patagonia is one of the world's leading regions for commercial sheep farming, with large-scale ranches, known as *estancias*, dedicated to wool and meat production. Merino and Corriedale sheep breeds are commonly reared for their high-quality wool, which is exported globally.

Step 3: Economic Importance and Sustainability The wool industry is a key contributor to

the regional economy, supporting local communities and international trade. However, overgrazing poses ecological challenges, leading to soil degradation and desertification. Sustainable grazing practices and rotational grazing methods are being promoted to preserve Patagonia's fragile ecosystem.

Quick Tip

Patagonia is an iconic region for sheep grazing and wool production on a commercial scale.

29.3. Name the easternmost station of 'Trans-Canadian Railways'.

Correct Answer: Halifax, Canada

Solution:

Step 1: Introduction to Halifax's Strategic Location Halifax, located on Canada's Atlantic coast, serves as a key transportation and trade hub. Its deep-water port and rail connectivity make it a vital point for both domestic and international trade.

Step 2: Role of Halifax in the Trans-Canadian Railway Halifax is the eastern terminal of the Trans-Canadian Railway, which spans the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The railway plays a crucial role in transporting goods and passengers across vast distances, integrating Canada's economy and facilitating interprovincial trade. The strategic location of Halifax allows efficient shipping and railway connectivity, making it an essential gateway for exports and imports.

Step 3: Economic Significance of Halifax's Connectivity The combination of rail and port infrastructure in Halifax strengthens Canada's trade links with Europe and other global markets. The city's transportation network supports industries such as shipping, fisheries, and manufacturing, contributing significantly to regional and national economic growth.

Quick Tip

The Trans-Canadian Railway links Canada from coast to coast, with Halifax on the Atlantic side.

29.4. Name the major seaport of Japan.

Correct Answer: Tokyo Port, Japan

Solution:

Step 1: Importance of Tokyo Port Tokyo Port is one of Japan's largest and busiest ports, serving as a major gateway for international trade. It handles a significant portion of the country's imports and exports, playing a crucial role in Japan's economic growth.

Step 2: Role of Tokyo Port in Trade and Shipping As a central hub for maritime transport, Tokyo Port facilitates the movement of goods between Japan and global markets. The port is equipped with modern cargo-handling facilities, making it efficient for containerized and bulk cargo shipments. Industries such as automotive manufacturing, electronics, and machinery heavily rely on the port for exporting their products.

Step 3: Economic and Strategic Importance The port's strategic location near Japan's capital city enhances its role in economic activities. It supports industrial supply chains and boosts connectivity between Japan and other trading nations. The continuous expansion and modernization of Tokyo Port ensure that it remains a key player in global trade and shipping.

Quick Tip

Tokyo Port plays a vital role in global trade as Japan's economic and shipping hub.

29.5. Name a major international airport of France.

Correct Answer: Charles de Gaulle Airport, France

Solution:

Step 1: Introduction to Charles de Gaulle Airport Charles de Gaulle Airport, located in Paris, is one of Europe's largest and busiest international airports. It serves as the main gateway to France, connecting passengers and cargo to destinations worldwide.

Step 2: Importance as an International Aviation Hub The airport handles millions of passengers annually, making it a crucial transit point for global air travel. It is the primary hub for Air France and an essential stop for international airlines. Equipped with modern terminals and advanced logistics infrastructure, the airport efficiently manages both passenger and cargo operations.

Step 3: Economic and Strategic Significance As a key player in France's aviation sector, Charles de Gaulle Airport contributes significantly to the national economy. It supports tourism, trade, and employment while strengthening France's connectivity with major international markets. The airport is named after Charles de Gaulle, a former French president known for his leadership during World War II and the establishment of modern France.

Quick Tip

Charles de Gaulle Airport is known for being one of the busiest in Europe, named after a French leader.

29.6. Name the canal linking the Red Sea with the Mediterranean Sea.

Correct Answer: Suez Canal

Solution:

Step 1: Introduction to the Suez Canal The Suez Canal is an artificial waterway connecting the Mediterranean Sea to the Red Sea, allowing ships to pass between Europe and Asia without having to navigate around Africa. It is one of the most significant waterways in the world for international trade.

Step 2: Importance of the Suez Canal Opened in 1869, the Suez Canal greatly reduces the time and cost of maritime shipping between Europe and Asia. It is a critical artery for global trade, facilitating the transportation of goods, oil, and other commodities between the two continents.

Step 3: Strategic Significance The canal plays a vital role in global commerce and has been a key factor in the geopolitical strategies of many nations. Control over the canal has historically been contested due to its importance in international trade routes.

Quick Tip

The Suez Canal allows direct access between the Mediterranean and Red Seas, revolutionizing global shipping.

29.7. Name a major area of extensive commercial grain farming of New Zealand.

Correct Answer: Canterbury

Solution:

Step 1: Introduction to Canterbury Canterbury is a region in the South Island of New Zealand known for its vast plains and favorable agricultural conditions. It is one of the most important farming regions in the country, particularly for grain cultivation.

Step 2: Agricultural Significance of Canterbury The region's flat terrain, combined with a temperate climate, makes it ideal for large-scale commercial grain farming. Major crops include wheat, barley, and oats, which are grown for both domestic consumption and export.

Step 3: Economic Role of Canterbury's Grain Farming The grain farming industry in Canterbury supports New Zealand's economy by providing food products, livestock feed, and raw materials for processing industries. The region contributes significantly to the agricultural exports of the country.

Quick Tip

Canterbury is the heart of New Zealand's commercial grain farming industry, producing key crops like wheat and barley.

Question 30: Map Based Question (India)

Locate and label any *five* of the following geographical features on the given political outline Map of India with appropriate symbols:



30.1 A state with the highest population density

Solution: The state with the highest population density in India is Bihar. It has a dense population due to fertile lands, high birth rates, and economic migration.

Quick Tip

Population density is calculated as the number of people per square kilometer. Bihar leads India with a density above 1,100 persons/km².

30.2 State leading in the production of coffee

Solution: Karnataka is the largest producer of coffee in India, contributing over 70% of the total coffee production due to its ideal climate and soil conditions.

Quick Tip

The Western Ghats in Karnataka provide the perfect altitude and climate for coffee cultivation.

30.3 Hazaribagh: Copper mines

Solution: Hazaribagh, located in Jharkhand, is known for copper mining. It plays a vital role in India's mineral economy.

Quick Tip

Copper is an essential metal used in electrical wiring, alloys, and industrial applications.

30.4 Neyveli: Coal mines

Solution: Neyveli, Tamil Nadu, is home to one of India's largest lignite coal mines and supports thermal power generation.

Quick Tip

Lignite is a low-grade coal mainly used for electricity generation.

30.5 Ratnagiri: Iron ore mines

Solution: Ratnagiri, Maharashtra, is rich in iron ore deposits, making it an important center for iron extraction and steel production.

Quick Tip

Iron ore is a crucial raw material for the steel industry, which is a backbone of industrial development.

30.6 Haldia: Major seaport

Solution: Haldia Port, West Bengal, is a significant riverine seaport handling cargo like coal, chemicals, and petroleum products.

Quick Tip

Haldia serves as a crucial trade hub due to its proximity to Kolkata and strategic location.

30.7 Ahmedabad: Major international airport

Solution: Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel International Airport, located in Ahmedabad, Gujarat, is one of India's busiest airports for international and domestic flights.

Quick Tip

International airports connect India to global trade, tourism, and business hubs.

Note: The following questions are for **Visually Impaired Candidates** only in lieu of Q. No. 30.

Answer any five questions:

30.1 Name the state with highest population density.

Correct Answer: Bihar

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding Population Density in Bihar Bihar has the highest population density in India, with a large number of people living within a relatively small geographical area. The state's high fertility rate and limited out-migration contribute to its dense population.

Step 2: Factors Contributing to High Population Density The fertile plains of Bihar, especially along the Ganges River, support extensive agriculture, making it a favorable region for human settlement. The predominance of subsistence farming provides livelihood opportunities, which sustains a growing rural population. Additionally, social and cultural factors, including early marriages and high birth rates, further drive population growth.

Step 3: Challenges and Impacts of High Population Density High population density leads to challenges such as pressure on land, water resources, and infrastructure. Rapid urbanization in cities like Patna has intensified issues related to housing, sanitation, and employment. To address these concerns, government policies focus on improving education, healthcare, and economic opportunities to control population growth and enhance living standards.

Quick Tip

Population density is influenced by geography, resources, and economic development.

30.2 Name the leading state in production of coffee.

Correct Answer: Karnataka

Solution:

Step 1: Karnataka's Dominance in Coffee Production Karnataka is the leading producer of coffee in India, contributing to over 70% of the country's total coffee output. The state's geographical and climatic conditions make it ideal for coffee cultivation, ensuring high-quality production.

Step 2: Factors Supporting Coffee Cultivation The districts of **Chikmagalur, Kodagu, and Hassan** are the primary coffee-growing regions in Karnataka. The state's hilly terrain, abundant rainfall, and well-drained, fertile soil provide optimal conditions for coffee plants to thrive. The shade-grown coffee farming method, commonly practiced in Karnataka, enhances bean quality and supports biodiversity.

Step 3: Economic and Global Impact Karnataka's coffee industry plays a significant role in India's agricultural exports, with Indian coffee being highly valued in international markets. The state produces both **Arabica** and **Robusta** varieties, which are exported to Europe, the Middle East, and the United States. The coffee sector also provides employment to thousands of farmers and workers in plantations and processing industries.

Quick Tip

Remember, Karnataka accounts for over 70% of India's coffee production.

30.3 In which state, Hazaribagh copper mines are located?

Correct Answer: Jharkhand

Solution:

Step 1: Importance of Copper Mining in Jharkhand Jharkhand is one of India's most mineral-rich states, with Hazaribagh being a key region known for its copper mines. The presence of significant copper reserves contributes to India's industrial and economic growth.

Step 2: Factors Supporting Copper Mining The region's geological structure favors the extraction of copper ore, making it a crucial center for mining operations. The mineral-rich

belt extends across districts like Singhbhum and Hazaribagh, where copper is extracted and processed for industrial use. The availability of skilled labor and established mining infrastructure further strengthens the sector.

Step 3: Economic Contribution and Industrial Applications Copper from Jharkhand is used in electrical industries, construction, and machinery manufacturing. The mining sector provides employment and supports allied industries such as transportation and metallurgy. Sustainable mining practices are being encouraged to minimize environmental degradation while maintaining productivity.

Quick Tip

Jharkhand is India's leading state for mineral resources, including coal and copper.

30.4 In which state, Neyveli coal mines are located?

Correct Answer: Tamil Nadu

Solution:

Step 1: Importance of Neyveli's Lignite Reserves Neyveli, located in Tamil Nadu, is one of India's most significant lignite coal mining regions. The presence of extensive lignite reserves makes it a key contributor to India's energy sector, particularly in thermal power generation.

Step 2: Role of Lignite in Power Generation Lignite, often referred to as brown coal, is used primarily for electricity production in thermal power plants. Neyveli's vast deposits supply fuel to the **Neyveli Lignite Corporation (NLC)**, which operates large-scale thermal power stations, meeting a considerable portion of Tamil Nadu's energy needs.

Step 3: Economic and Industrial Significance The lignite mining and associated industries in Neyveli provide employment to thousands of workers and boost Tamil Nadu's industrial economy. Additionally, the power generated supports regional industries, infrastructure, and household electricity consumption, making Neyveli a vital energy hub for southern India.

Quick Tip

Lignite coal is a key resource for thermal power production.

30.5 Name the state, where Ratnagiri iron-ore mines are located.

Correct Answer: Maharashtra

Solution:

Step 1: Importance of Iron-Ore Mining in Maharashtra Ratnagiri, located in Maharashtra, is well known for its iron-ore mines. These mines play a crucial role in supplying raw materials to India's steel industry, which is vital for infrastructure and industrial growth.

Step 2: Contribution to the Steel Industry Iron ore extracted from Ratnagiri is processed and used in steel production, which is essential for construction, automobile manufacturing, and heavy machinery. The mining operations in the region contribute significantly to Maharashtra's economy by providing raw materials for domestic and international markets.

Step 3: Economic and Industrial Significance Mining activities in Maharashtra generate employment opportunities, boosting local economic development. Iron ore exports from the state strengthen trade ties with other regions, contributing to India's overall industrial output. Sustainable mining practices are being encouraged to minimize environmental impact and maintain long-term resource availability.

Quick Tip

Iron-ore mines are vital for steel production and economic growth.

30.6 In which state, Haldia seaport is located?

Correct Answer: West Bengal

Solution:

Step 1: Importance of Haldia Seaport Haldia, located in West Bengal, is a significant seaport that plays a crucial role in India's maritime trade. It is strategically positioned along the Hooghly River and serves as an extension of the Kolkata Port to handle bulk cargo efficiently.

Step 2: Key Trade Activities at Haldia Port Haldia specializes in handling the export and import of petroleum, chemicals, and other industrial goods. It is a major hub for oil refineries, fertilizers, and petrochemical industries, facilitating smooth cargo movement. The port also supports coal and iron ore shipments, contributing to India's industrial supply chain.

Step 3: Economic and Strategic Significance As one of the busiest ports in eastern India, Haldia boosts regional trade and industrial development. Its well-connected infrastructure, including road and rail links, enhances logistics and supply chain efficiency. Continuous modernization efforts are improving its capacity to accommodate larger vessels, making it a vital gateway for international trade.

Quick Tip

Haldia seaport is critical for trade in eastern India.

30.7 In which state, Ahmedabad international airport is located?

Correct Answer: Gujarat

Solution:

Step 1: Importance of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel International Airport Located in Ahmedabad, Gujarat, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel International Airport serves as a key air travel hub for both domestic and international flights. It is one of the busiest airports in western India, strengthening Gujarat's air connectivity with major cities worldwide.

Step 2: Role in Trade and Tourism The airport plays a significant role in Gujarat's economic development by facilitating trade and tourism. It supports cargo transport for industries such as textiles, diamonds, and pharmaceuticals, which are key contributors to Gujarat's economy. Additionally, the airport enhances tourism by providing direct access to cultural and historical sites such as the Sabarmati Ashram, Gir National Park, and the Statue of Unity.

Step 3: Expansion and Future Developments Ongoing expansion projects aim to increase passenger capacity and improve infrastructure, ensuring better facilities for travelers. With enhanced connectivity, Ahmedabad's airport is set to become a major aviation hub in the region, further boosting Gujarat's global trade and economic ties.

Quick Tip

Ahmedabad's airport enhances trade and tourism in Gujarat.