

CBSE 12 GEOGRAPHY (Theory) Set-3 (64/4/3) 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 one of the following sectors is seen as an advanced form of services involving specialised technical skill and administrative knowledge?

- (A) Primary
- (B) Secondary
- (C) Tertiary
- (D) Quaternary

Correct Answer: (D) Quaternary

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding Economic Sectors Economic activities are classified into four major sectors:

Primary sector: Involves natural resource extraction, such as agriculture, fishing, and mining.

Secondary sector: Engages in manufacturing and industrial production.

Tertiary sector: Provides services such as retail, hospitality, and transport.

Quaternary sector: Focuses on knowledge-based activities like research, IT services, and high-level management.

Step 2: Role of the Quaternary Sector The quaternary sector is an advanced service sector that relies on specialized expertise, research, and information technology. It includes industries such as:

Information technology (IT): Software development, cloud computing, and AI research.

Consultancy services: Providing expert advice in business, finance, and law.

Scientific research: Innovation in medicine, engineering, and environmental science.

High-level administrative roles: Strategic planning and decision-making in corporations and governments.

Step 3: Importance in Modern Economy The quaternary sector plays a crucial role in economic growth by enhancing efficiency, driving innovation, and creating high-skilled employment opportunities. It is integral to knowledge-based economies and contributes significantly to GDP in developed nations.

Quick Tip

The quaternary sector includes IT, research, and consultancy services, requiring highly specialized skills.

2. Choose the correct option related to the expansion of the ‘Orient Express’.

- (A) Sydney to Melbourne
- (B) Paris to Istanbul
- (C) Winnipeg to Cudbury
- (D) Moscow to Kazan

Correct Answer: (B) Paris to Istanbul

Solution:

Step 1: Introduction to the Orient Express The Orient Express was a legendary long-distance passenger train service that originally ran from Paris, France, to Istanbul, Turkey.

Established in 1883 by the Compagnie Internationale des Wagons-Lits, it became synonymous with luxury and sophistication in European rail travel.

Step 2: Route and Expansion The original route connected Paris to Istanbul, passing through several major European cities, including Strasbourg, Munich, Vienna, Budapest, and Bucharest. Over time, variations of the route were introduced, expanding the network across Europe. The service was known for its opulent carriages, gourmet dining, and high-profile passengers.

Step 3: Historical and Cultural Significance The Orient Express played a crucial role in early 20th-century travel, offering an exclusive mode of transport for diplomats, aristocrats, and business magnates. It has been romanticized in literature and cinema, most notably in Agatha Christie’s novel *Murder on the Orient Express*.

Quick Tip

The Orient Express connected major European cities and is known for luxury travel.

3. 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.

4. 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.

5. 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**.

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 states has the highest percentage of urban population?

- (A) Maharashtra
- (B) Goa
- (C) Kerala
- (D) Gujarat

Correct Answer: (B) Goa

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding urban population distribution Urbanization refers to the percentage of people residing in urban areas compared to the total population of a state. States with higher industrialization, tourism, and service sectors generally have a higher urban population.

Step 2: Identifying the state with the highest urban population percentage Among Indian states, Goa has the highest proportion of its population living in urban areas. This is due to: - A thriving tourism industry, attracting businesses and settlements in cities. - A strong industrial and service sector, leading to urban job opportunities. - Infrastructure development, promoting urban lifestyle and growth.

Step 3: Conclusion Since Goa has the highest percentage of urban population among Indian states, the correct answer is option (B).

Quick Tip

Focus on specific demographic trends and economic activities to answer such questions.

13. 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.

14. 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.

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. 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.

18.1. 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.

18.2. 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.”

18.3 “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.

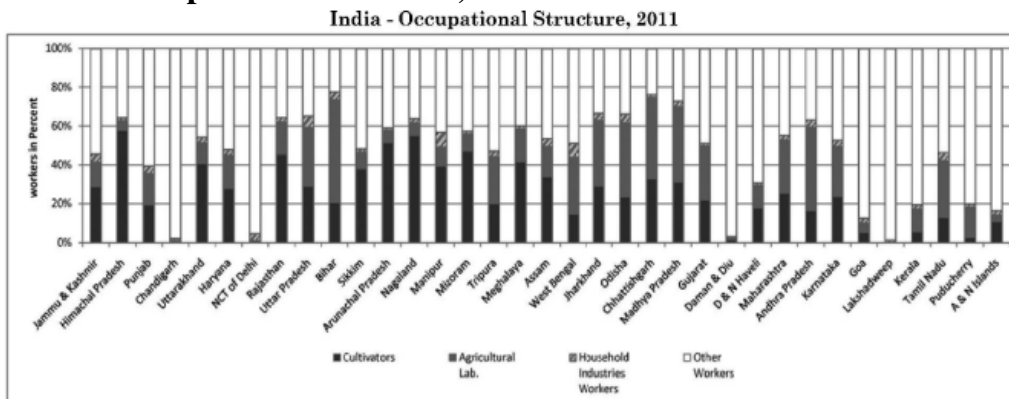
Step 3: Exchange of Goods and Services Retailing, transportation, and communication facilitate the movement of goods and services from producers to consumers. These activities ensure that manufactured products reach markets efficiently, thereby supporting industrial and commercial growth.

Quick Tip

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

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

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.

19.2. 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.

19.3. 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:

19. “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.

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) “Provision of irrigation makes multiple cropping possible.” Support the statement with suitable arguments in the Indian context.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding Multiple Cropping Multiple cropping refers to the practice of growing more than one crop on the same land within a single agricultural year. This method enhances agricultural productivity and ensures better land utilization.

Step 2: Role of Irrigation in Multiple Cropping Irrigation plays a crucial role in enabling multiple cropping in India due to the following reasons:

1. **Ensures Continuous Water Supply:** Irrigation provides a steady water supply, making it possible to cultivate crops even during dry seasons.
2. **Reduces Dependence on Monsoons:** As rainfall in India is seasonal and unevenly distributed, irrigation helps farmers grow crops throughout the year without being dependent on monsoons.
3. **Enhances Crop Yield:** With

adequate irrigation, crops receive sufficient water, leading to better productivity and improved soil fertility. 4. **Supports Crop Diversification:** Farmers can grow different types of crops such as cereals, pulses, and cash crops, leading to economic stability. 5. **Examples from Indian Agriculture:** - Punjab and Haryana use extensive irrigation for wheat (Rabi) and rice (Kharif) cultivation. - Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh employ canal irrigation to cultivate paddy multiple times a year.

Quick Tip

Irrigation is essential for achieving food security and improving farmers' income in India.

21(b). “Water resources are degrading rapidly in India.” Support the statement with suitable arguments.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding Water Resource Degradation Water resource degradation refers to the decline in the availability and quality of water due to overuse, pollution, and climate change.

Step 2: Causes of Water Resource Degradation in India 1. **Over-Exploitation of**

Groundwater: - Excessive withdrawal of groundwater for irrigation and urban use leads to depletion of aquifers. - States like Punjab, Haryana, and Rajasthan face severe groundwater depletion. 2. **Pollution of Water Bodies:** - Industrial waste, agricultural runoff, and domestic sewage pollute rivers and lakes. - The Ganga and Yamuna rivers suffer from high pollution levels due to untreated industrial discharge. 3. **Deforestation and Soil Erosion:** - Loss of vegetation reduces water retention and increases silt deposition in rivers, affecting water flow. 4. **Uncontrolled Urbanization:** - Encroachment of wetlands and water bodies for construction reduces natural water storage capacity. 5. **Climate Change Effects:** - Irregular monsoon patterns, droughts, and rising temperatures contribute to declining water availability.

Step 3: Consequences and Possible Solutions - Water scarcity in states like Maharashtra, Gujarat, and Tamil Nadu is affecting agriculture and drinking water supply. - Decline in irrigation facilities has led to reduced agricultural productivity. - Government initiatives such as rainwater harvesting, watershed management, and Jal Shakti Abhiyan aim to conserve

water resources.

Quick Tip

Sustainable water management and conservation are crucial to preventing water crises in India.

22. “Human beings can conquer nature by obeying it.” Analyse the statement in context of the relationship between humans and nature.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Statement The statement suggests that humans can achieve progress and development only by understanding and following the laws of nature. Rather than exploiting natural resources recklessly, sustainable interaction with the environment ensures long-term benefits.

Step 2: The Relationship Between Humans and Nature 1. **Adaptation to Natural**

Processes: - Human civilization has evolved by adapting to natural surroundings, such as using rivers for irrigation and transport. - Adhering to environmental laws, like water conservation and soil preservation, ensures ecological balance.

2. **Technological Advancements Aligned with Nature:** - Renewable energy sources like solar, wind, and hydro power help harness natural forces without harming the environment. - Sustainable agriculture, including organic farming and precision irrigation, minimizes land and water degradation.

3. **Consequences of Ignoring Nature’s Laws:** - Overexploitation of resources leads to deforestation, climate change, and biodiversity loss. - Pollution and urbanization without environmental regulations cause soil erosion, desertification, and water scarcity.

Step 3: Achieving Balance Through Sustainability By following ecological principles, humans can coexist with nature while ensuring long-term economic growth. Initiatives like afforestation, water conservation, and climate action are necessary for a sustainable future.

Quick Tip

Sustainable development requires a balance between exploiting resources and preserving ecological harmony.

23. Suggest any three measures to solve the problem of land degradation in India and explain them.

Solution:

Land degradation in India has been a persistent issue due to both natural and human factors. It affects agricultural productivity, the environment, and the livelihood of millions of people. Several measures can be taken to address this problem. Here are three key solutions to combat land degradation in India:

1. Human Activities Should Be Controlled and Conducted in a Proper Way

The excessive and improper use of land due to human activities like deforestation, overgrazing, and urbanization significantly contribute to land degradation. To mitigate this, it is important to regulate human activities, ensuring that the land is used sustainably and efficiently.

Step 1: Implementation of sustainable land-use practices Proper land management policies must be implemented, which include preventing over-cultivation, practicing crop rotation, and avoiding monocropping. These practices help preserve soil fertility and prevent erosion.

Step 2: Regulatory measures Strict regulations should be enforced to control deforestation, encroachment, and the excessive extraction of resources.

2. Scientific Disposal of Untreated Industrial Waste

Untreated industrial waste, when disposed of improperly, leads to soil contamination, making the land unfit for cultivation. A scientific approach to industrial waste disposal is essential for minimizing land degradation.

Step 1: Establishment of waste treatment facilities Industries should be required to install treatment plants to neutralize hazardous chemicals and pollutants before disposal.

Step 2: Promote waste recycling Encouraging industries to recycle waste and reuse materials can significantly reduce the impact of untreated waste on the environment.

3. Minimum Use of Pesticides and Fertilizers

The overuse of chemical fertilizers and pesticides is one of the primary causes of soil degradation in India. Excessive use depletes soil nutrients and harms soil organisms, leading to reduced soil fertility.

Step 1: Organic farming practices Encouraging organic farming techniques can help reduce the reliance on chemical inputs. The use of organic fertilizers like compost and vermicompost can enhance soil health.

Step 2: Integrated pest management (IPM) Implementing IPM strategies, which focus on biological control and reduced pesticide use, can effectively control pests while minimizing the harm to the soil.

4. Water Logging Should Be Checked

Water logging occurs when the soil becomes saturated with water, preventing proper aeration and harming plant roots. This can lead to salinization and soil infertility.

Step 1: Proper irrigation techniques Using water-efficient irrigation systems like drip irrigation or sprinklers can prevent water from accumulating on the soil surface.

Step 2: Drainage systems Improving drainage systems in waterlogged areas can help in maintaining the proper balance of soil moisture and prevent the harmful effects of water logging.

5. Use of Remote Sensing Techniques to Classify Degraded Land and Prepare a Plan for Reviving Its Natural State

Remote sensing techniques involve using satellite imagery and other technologies to monitor land degradation and classify areas that need restoration.

Step 1: Identifying degraded areas Using remote sensing data, regions affected by land degradation (such as erosion-prone or salinized land) can be identified accurately.

Step 2: Developing restoration plans Based on the data collected, government and local authorities can develop specific land restoration plans, including soil conservation measures, afforestation, and sustainable farming practices.

6. Afforestation/Plantation of Trees

Afforestation and reforestation are critical to preventing land degradation. Planting trees helps in reducing soil erosion, enhancing soil fertility, and improving water retention in the soil.

Step 1: Planting drought-resistant trees Planting trees that are adapted to the local climate and resistant to droughts can help restore degraded land, prevent erosion, and improve local ecosystems.

Step 2: Community-based afforestation Engaging local communities in afforestation projects can help in large-scale tree planting and ensure that the restoration efforts are sustainable.

7. Controlled Grazing

Overgrazing by livestock is a major cause of land degradation in India. When animals graze too much on pastureland, they deplete vegetation, which leads to soil erosion and reduced fertility.

Step 1: Grazing management Controlled grazing practices, such as rotating grazing areas and limiting the number of animals, can help prevent overgrazing and allow grasslands to regenerate.

Step 2: Establishing grazing reserves Creating designated grazing zones where livestock can graze in a controlled manner helps to preserve natural vegetation and prevent the degradation of land.

Conclusion

Land degradation in India is a serious issue that requires comprehensive and immediate measures to prevent further deterioration. By controlling human activities, properly managing industrial waste, promoting organic farming, preventing water logging, using remote sensing for land classification, engaging in afforestation, and practicing controlled grazing, we can significantly improve the health of the land and restore its productivity.

Quick Tip

Afforestation, soil conservation, and sustainable farming practices are key to combating land degradation.

SECTION - D

24(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.

24(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.

25. Describe any five features of 'mixed farming' in the world.**Solution:**

Step 1: Understanding Mixed Farming Mixed farming is an agricultural system that integrates crop cultivation with livestock rearing. It is widely practiced in many parts of the world, including Europe, North America, and some regions of Asia. This system ensures efficient use of land and resources while promoting sustainability.

Step 2: Key Features of Mixed Farming

1. **Diversity in Agricultural Activities:** - Farmers cultivate crops alongside raising livestock

such as cattle, sheep, poultry, or pigs. - This diversification provides multiple income sources and ensures economic stability.

2. **Resource Optimization:** - Livestock waste (manure) is used as organic fertilizer, enhancing soil fertility. - Crop residues can serve as fodder for animals, minimizing waste and improving efficiency.

3. **Risk Reduction and Economic Stability:** - Dependence on a single agricultural activity can lead to financial instability in case of crop failure. - A combination of crops and livestock reduces financial risks and provides alternative income.

4. **Sustainability and Soil Health Improvement:** - The integration of crops and livestock helps in maintaining soil fertility and reducing soil erosion. - Crop rotation and organic farming methods contribute to long-term land productivity.

5. **Efficient Land Use and Better Productivity:** - Mixed farming allows optimal utilization of land by integrating various farming activities. - Farmers can use different plots of land for different purposes, ensuring continuous agricultural production.

Step 3: Significance of Mixed Farming in the Global Context Mixed farming is a sustainable agricultural practice that benefits small and large farmers alike. It promotes food security, environmental sustainability, and rural economic growth. Countries like France, Germany, and the United States have successfully implemented mixed farming to balance food production and ecological conservation.

Quick Tip

Mixed farming helps in diversifying income sources and improving farm sustainability.

26. Explain the importance of air transport in the world.

Solution:

Step 1: Introduction to Air Transport Air transport is one of the fastest and most efficient modes of transportation, playing a crucial role in global connectivity. It enables the movement of people, goods, and services across vast distances in a short amount of time. The development of air transport has transformed international trade, business, tourism, and emergency services.

Step 2: Key Importance of Air Transport

- 1. Fastest Mode of Transport:** - Air travel significantly reduces travel time compared to land and sea transport. - It allows quick and efficient movement of people and goods across continents.
- 2. Facilitates International Trade and Commerce:** - Air transport enables the rapid delivery of perishable goods such as fruits, vegetables, seafood, and medicines. - It supports global supply chains by allowing high-value commodities like electronics and luxury goods to be transported quickly.
- 3. Boosts Tourism and Economic Growth:** - Air transport makes international travel convenient, leading to increased tourism. - Countries with well-developed air connectivity attract more visitors, benefiting the hospitality and service industries.
- 4. Essential in Emergency and Disaster Relief:** - Air transport plays a crucial role in delivering medical aid, rescue operations, and emergency evacuations. - During natural disasters such as earthquakes, floods, and hurricanes, relief materials and rescue teams can be quickly transported to affected areas.
- 5. Enhances Global Connectivity and Cultural Exchange:** - Air transport connects remote regions with major cities, bridging geographical barriers. - It promotes cultural exchange, international cooperation, and diplomatic relations between nations.

Step 3: Conclusion Air transport has revolutionized modern travel, trade, and communication. It is a driving force behind globalization, making the world more interconnected than ever before. With continuous advancements in aviation technology, air transport is expected to become even more efficient and environmentally sustainable in the future.

Quick Tip

Air transport is fastest, efficient, and essential for international trading and tourism.

27(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.

27(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).

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

Solution:

Step 1: Introduction to Pipeline Transportation Pipelines provide an efficient, cost-effective, and eco-friendly mode of transporting liquids and gases in India. They are widely used for transporting crude oil, petroleum products, and natural gas over long distances with minimal human intervention.

Step 2: Key Advantages of Pipelines Pipelines ensure continuous and efficient transportation, reducing dependency on trucks and railways. They offer a cost-effective solution as they require lower maintenance and operational costs compared to traditional transport methods. Additionally, pipelines are environmentally friendly as they emit less pollution and help reduce congestion on roads and railways. Another significant advantage is safety, as pipelines minimize the risk of accidents that are common in road or rail transport of hazardous materials.

Step 3: Notable Pipeline Networks in India India has an extensive network of pipelines supporting energy transportation. The **Hazira-Vijaipur-Jagdishpur (HVJ) pipeline**, one of the most important gas pipelines in India, supplies natural gas to northern states. Similarly, the **Kandla-Bhatinda pipeline** plays a crucial role in transporting petroleum products

efficiently. These pipelines contribute to industrial growth and energy security in the country.

Step 4: Future Prospects of Pipeline Infrastructure With the growing demand for energy, India is expanding its pipeline network to improve fuel transportation. Government initiatives aim to develop a nationwide gas grid and extend pipeline connectivity to remote regions. The use of pipelines ensures a sustainable and efficient fuel supply, benefiting industries, households, and the overall economy.

Quick Tip

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

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

Solution:

Step 1: Importance of India’s Road Network India has the second-largest road network in the world, playing a crucial role in its economic and social development. Roads serve as the backbone of transportation, enabling the movement of goods, people, and services across the country.

Step 2: Role of Roads in Economic Development Road connectivity bridges the gap between remote villages and urban centers, enhancing trade and communication. The road network supports industries and agriculture by facilitating the smooth transportation of raw materials and finished goods, strengthening the supply chain. Additionally, the construction and maintenance of roads generate employment opportunities, contributing to economic growth.

Step 3: Major Road Infrastructure Projects India has undertaken several ambitious projects to enhance its road infrastructure. The **Golden Quadrilateral**, a highway network connecting Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, and Kolkata, boosts economic integration and trade efficiency. The **Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana** aims to provide all-weather road connectivity to rural areas, improving accessibility and mobility.

Step 4: Advantages of Road Transport Road transport offers unmatched flexibility, as it accommodates different types of vehicles and allows transportation over varying distances.

Unlike railways and air transport, roads provide last-mile connectivity, making them essential for everyday travel and logistics.

Quick Tip

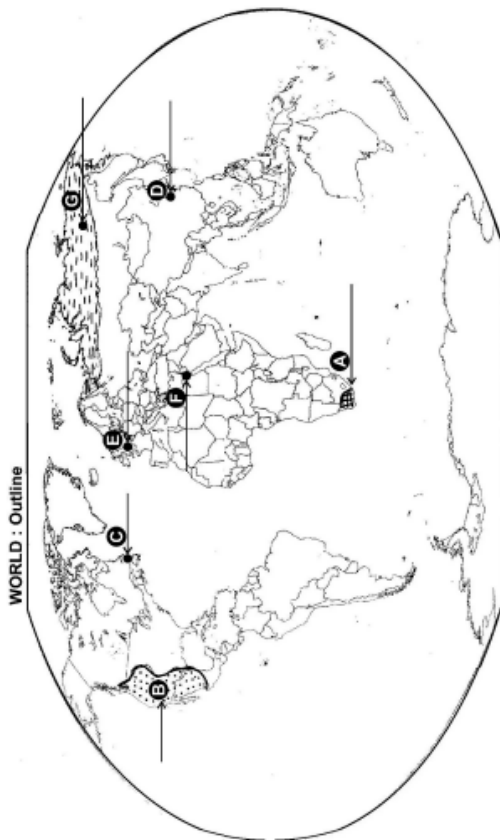
India's road infrastructure is key to its development, connecting diverse regions and supporting the economy.

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:

प्रश्न सं. 29 के लिए मानचित्र
Map for Q. No. 29



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:

प्रश्न नं. 30 के लिए मानचित्र
Map for Q. No. 30



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.
