

Maharashtra Board Class 12 Geography(39-J-970) Question Paper with Solutions

Time Allowed :3 Hour	Maximum Marks :80	Total questions :7
-----------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------------

1.

Q. 1. Answer the sub-questions as per given instructions : **[20]**

(A) Complete the chain and rewrite in your answer paper : (5)

No.	'A'	'B'	'C'
(1)	Consumer goods	(e) Atlantic ocean	(m) Pharmaceutical product
(2)	Panama canal	(f) Fertile region	(n) Ecological balance
(3)	Plain	(g) Ready for direct consumption	(o) Development of Agriculture
(4)	Food chain	(h) Short term	(p) Pacific ocean
(5)	Migration	(i) Ecosystem	(r) Arabian sea
		(j) Indian ocean	(s) Long term

Solution:

Step 1: Let's evaluate each chain based on the provided options.

Chain (A): Consumer goods are connected to the Atlantic Ocean, which in turn relates to Pharmaceutical products (as the pharmaceutical industry often utilizes trade routes like the Atlantic for transportation).

Chain (B): The Panama Canal connects to fertile regions (facilitating trade that supports agriculture) and leads to ecological balance.

Chain (C): A plain, which is typically ready for direct consumption (such as agricultural products), supports agricultural development.

Chain (D): The food chain is part of the ecosystem and contributes to long-term environmental stability.

Chain (E): Migration from the Arabian Sea towards the Indian Ocean connects the two regions, symbolizing the migration of species or populations.

Correct Answer: (A) Consumer goods, Atlantic Ocean, Pharmaceutical products.

Quick Tip

When solving a chain problem, look for logical relationships between the terms. Consider geographic, economic, or cause-and-effect connections that link the elements together.

B. Write True or False:

1. Land use patterns in rural areas are different from urban areas.

Correct Answer: True

Solution:

Explanation: Land use patterns differ significantly between rural and urban areas. Rural areas are mainly used for agricultural, forestry, or natural resource activities, whereas urban areas are marked by dense residential, commercial, and industrial developments.

Quick Tip

In geography, rural areas focus on agriculture and natural resources, while urban areas are dominated by built environments and infrastructure.

2. The farm size is small in extensive commercial agriculture.

Correct Answer: False

Solution:

Explanation: Extensive commercial agriculture refers to large-scale farming operations where the farm size is significantly large. It emphasizes high-output, low-labor techniques, often growing crops like wheat, corn, or barley across expansive land areas.

Quick Tip

In extensive agriculture, large areas of land are used with minimal labor and capital input, resulting in much larger farm sizes compared to intensive farming.

3. Iron and steel industry depends on minerals.

Correct Answer: (2) True

Solution:

Explanation: The iron and steel industry depends largely on minerals, especially iron ore and coal, which are crucial for the production of steel. Iron ore serves as the main raw material for steel-making, while coal is vital for the smelting process.

Quick Tip

When studying industries, always link them to their primary raw materials. For instance, the iron and steel industry relies on essential minerals such as iron ore and coal.

4. Bilateral trade and multilateral trade are the main types of international trade.

Correct Answer: True

Solution: Explanation: Bilateral trade refers to the exchange of goods and services between two countries, whereas multilateral trade involves multiple countries or regions. Both are fundamental forms of international trade, enabling global commerce.

Quick Tip

Bilateral trade is between two countries, while multilateral trade includes multiple nations. Both are essential for global trade.

5. Nowadays mapping is mostly done using GIS software.

Correct Answer: True

Solution: Explanation: In contemporary mapping, Geographic Information Systems (GIS) software is predominantly used. GIS enables the creation, analysis, and interpretation of spatial data, making it possible to produce precise and interactive maps.

Quick Tip

GIS is the go-to tool for modern mapping, allowing the manipulation of geographic and spatial data for various purposes, including urban planning, environmental monitoring, and transportation.

C. Choose the correct option and complete the sentences:

1. Reasons of migration:

- (A) Natural disasters
- (B) Internal migration
- (C) External migration
- (D) Voluntary migration

Correct Answer: (A) Natural disasters

Solution:

Explanation: Natural disasters like earthquakes, floods, and hurricanes are major drivers of migration. Individuals frequently relocate from regions impacted by these calamities, seeking safer environments and improved living conditions.

Quick Tip

Natural disasters commonly serve as "push factors" in migration, prompting people to leave disaster-stricken areas in search of stability and better prospects.

2. Commercial lumbering is mainly carried in ____:

- (A) Temperate coniferous forests
- (B) Temperate deciduous forests
- (C) Tropical deciduous forests
- (D) Equatorial evergreen forests

Correct Answer: (A) Temperate coniferous forests

Solution:

Explanation: Commercial lumbering is primarily conducted in temperate coniferous forests. These forests, which consist of species such as pine, fir, and spruce, are well-suited for timber production due to the high quantity and quality of wood they produce.

Quick Tip

Temperate coniferous forests are the main source of timber due to their fast-growing, straight trees, making them ideal for commercial lumbering.

3. Identify the agro-based industries:

- (A) Iron and steel industry
- (B) Sugar industry

(C) Chemical industry

(D) Cement industry

Correct Answer: (B) Sugar industry

Solution:

Explanation: Agro-based industries are those that rely mainly on agricultural products as raw materials. An example of such an industry is the sugar industry, which processes sugarcane or sugar beets. In contrast, industries like iron and steel, chemicals, and cement are based on non-agricultural raw materials.

Quick Tip

Agro-based industries utilize agricultural products as their primary raw materials. For instance, the sugar industry processes sugarcane and beets to produce sugar.

4. Functional region:

(A) Europe

(B) Television signal areas of T.V towers

(C) West Bengal

(D) River basin of Amazon

Correct Answer: (B) Television signal areas of T.V towers

Solution:

Explanation: A functional region refers to an area defined by a specific function or activity. For instance, areas covered by television signals, such as those served by TV towers, are considered functional regions as they are organized around the distribution of these signals.

Quick Tip

Functional regions are characterized by particular activities or services, such as television signal coverage or transportation networks.

5. (Which is an encyclopedia of geographer's knowledge consisting of 17 volumes:

(A) Geographica

(B) Geography

(C) Ges-periodus

(D) Cosmos

Correct Answer: (A) Geographica

Solution:

Explanation: The correct answer is "Geographica," an encyclopedia that encompasses 17 volumes of geographical knowledge. It serves as an extensive reference work for geographers and those in related academic disciplines.

Quick Tip

"Geographica" is a key resource for geographers, offering comprehensive insights into a wide range of geographical topics.

D. Identify the incorrect factor:

1. Primary economic activity factor which is not related directly to latitude:

- (a) Lumbering
- (b) Fishing
- (c) Mining
- (d) Agriculture

Correct Answer: (d) Agriculture

Solution:

Explanation: Agriculture is strongly influenced by latitude, as factors like temperature and sunlight, which vary with latitude, play a critical role in crop growth. In contrast, activities such as lumbering, fishing, and mining are less affected by latitude and are instead shaped by factors like forest types, water bodies, and mineral deposits.

Quick Tip

Remember that climate and latitude primarily affect agriculture, while activities like mining, fishing, and lumbering depend more on local resources and environmental factors.

2. Mineral based industries:

- (a) Petrochemicals
- (b) Iron and steel industry

- (c) Woollen textile industry
- (d) Aluminium industry

Correct Answer: (c) Woollen textile industry

Solution:

Explanation: Mineral-based industries depend on minerals as their primary raw materials. Examples include the iron and steel industry, the aluminium industry, and the petrochemical industry. In contrast, the woollen textile industry does not fall under this category, as it uses natural fibers like wool.

Quick Tip

Mineral-based industries rely on ores and minerals, while textile industries typically source materials from natural fibers instead.

3. Characteristics of region:

- (a) Location
- (b) Geographical extent
- (c) Political party
- (d) Boundaries

Correct Answer: (c) Political party

Solution:

Explanation: A region is defined by its location, geographical extent, and boundaries. However, a political party is not a defining feature of a region; it is a social or political organization that may exist within one.

Quick Tip

Regions are characterized by physical attributes like location and boundaries, not by political or social groups such as political parties.

4. Skills of geographers:

- (a) Data collection
- (b) Conservation of forest
- (c) Write reports and presents the findings

(d) Map drawing

Correct Answer: (b) Conservation of forest

Solution:

Explanation: Geographers primarily focus on data gathering, map creation, and report writing. Although forest conservation is crucial for environmental scientists, it is not the main focus of geographers, who are more concerned with analyzing and presenting geographical data.

Quick Tip

Geographers specialize in data collection, analysis, and map-making. While related, conservation work is more aligned with environmental science than geography.

5. Branches of physical geography:

(a) Geology

(b) Pedology

(c) Climatology

(d) Population geography

Correct Answer: (d) Population geography

Solution:

Explanation: The branches of physical geography encompass fields such as geology, pedology (the study of soils), and climatology (the study of climate). In contrast, population geography is a subfield of human geography, not physical geography.

Quick Tip

Physical geography explores natural phenomena like climate, soil, and landforms, whereas population geography focuses on the distribution and patterns of human populations.

2. Give geographical reasons (Any FOUR):

4. Population distribution is uneven.

Solution:

Explanation: Population distribution is not uniform, influenced by factors such as climate,

physical features, economic opportunities, and historical development. Regions with fertile soil, abundant water, and a favorable climate generally support larger populations, while deserts and mountainous areas tend to have lower population densities.

Quick Tip

Population distribution varies based on geographic features, economic prospects, and historical settlement patterns.

2. Literacy rate of country is an indicator of its socio-economic development.

Solution:

Explanation: Literacy rate is closely linked to a country's socio-economic development. Higher literacy rates often correlate with better access to education, healthcare, and employment opportunities, leading to higher productivity, innovation, and overall economic growth.

Quick Tip

A high literacy rate is an important indicator of a country's social and economic development, as it often leads to higher productivity and better living standards.

3. Lumbering is developed on a large scale in Canada.

Solution:

Explanation: Canada is home to extensive forests, especially in its northern areas, which make it well-suited for large-scale lumbering. The abundance of timber and the presence of efficient transportation networks have established lumbering as a key industry in the country.

Quick Tip

Lumbering thrives in regions with abundant forests and strong transportation infrastructure, as seen in Canada's vast northern forests.

4. There are many factors which have hindered the growth of industries in South

America.

Solution:

Explanation: South America encounters numerous obstacles that impede industrial development, such as political instability, poor infrastructure, reliance on natural resources, and uneven regional development. These issues have hindered the pace of industrialization across the continent.

Quick Tip

Industrial growth in South America is hindered by political, economic, and infrastructural challenges, particularly in underdeveloped regions.

5. Tertiary economic activities include both services and exchange.

Solution:

Explanation: Tertiary economic activities focus on providing services instead of producing goods. These services include sectors like healthcare, education, banking, and trade, all of which are crucial for economic interactions and the smooth operation of the economy.

Quick Tip

Tertiary activities are service-oriented and are vital for economic transactions, including trade, finance, and communication.

6. Regional development is dependent on physical setting.

Solution:

Explanation: Regional development is highly influenced by the physical setting, such as the availability of natural resources, climate, terrain, and water bodies. These factors can shape the economy, infrastructure, and living conditions in a region, which in turn impacts development.

Quick Tip

Physical geography plays a critical role in shaping regional development, influencing factors like resources, climate, and accessibility.

3. Differentiate between (Any THREE):

3. Donor region and Recipient region.

Solution: Donor region: A donor region is one that exports or supplies resources, labor, or goods to other regions. These regions typically have a surplus of certain resources that can be distributed.

Recipient region: A recipient region is one that receives resources, labor, or goods from other areas. These regions often lack sufficient resources to meet their demands and rely on external supplies.

Quick Tip

Donor regions supply resources, while recipient regions depend on external inputs, usually due to resource imbalances.

2. Nucleated and Dispersed settlement.

Solution: Nucleated settlement: A nucleated settlement is one where buildings are grouped closely together, typically around a central feature like a marketplace, church, or transportation hub. This type of settlement is common in areas with limited land or higher population densities.

Dispersed settlement: A dispersed settlement consists of widely scattered buildings and homes spread across a large area. It is usually found in rural or agricultural regions, where people live in isolation or in small, spread-out communities.

Quick Tip

Nucleated settlements are concentrated in one area, while dispersed settlements are spread out, often found in rural settings.

3. Mining and Fishing.

Solution:

Mining: Mining refers to the process of extracting minerals, metals, and other valuable geological resources from the Earth's surface or beneath it. This activity includes the extraction of substances like coal, iron ore, gold, and diamonds.

Fishing: Fishing involves catching fish and other aquatic organisms from water bodies such as oceans, rivers, or lakes. It plays a vital role in the food supply chain and is also a key economic activity in many regions.

Quick Tip

Mining is focused on extracting minerals from the Earth, while fishing involves harvesting aquatic life from water bodies.

4. Waterways and Airways.

Solution:

Waterways: Waterways are natural or artificial bodies of water used for transportation. Rivers, lakes, and canals are common examples of waterways that allow ships, boats, and barges to transport goods and people.

Airways: Airways are paths or routes taken by aircraft in the sky. They are not physically visible like waterways but are tracked by air traffic control systems, connecting airports for passenger and cargo transport.

Quick Tip

Waterways are used for transporting goods and people via water, while airways facilitate transport by air, typically through aircraft.

5. Physical region and Political region.

Solution:

Physical region: A physical region is characterized by natural elements like mountains, rivers, and climate. These regions are defined by the landscape's features, such as the Sahara Desert or the Amazon Rainforest.

Political region: A political region is defined by human-made boundaries, such as countries, states, or provinces. These regions are determined by political decisions and borders, like the

United States or the European Union.

Quick Tip

Physical regions are shaped by natural features, while political regions are formed by human-established boundaries and governance systems.

4. (A) Mark and name the following on the outline map of the world with suitable index (Any SIX):

1. Highly populated area in Australia.

Solution:

Explanation: In Australia, the majority of the population is concentrated along the coastal areas, especially the southeastern coast, which includes major cities like Sydney, Melbourne, and Brisbane. These regions are attractive due to their favorable climate, economic prospects, and historical development as key urban centers.

Quick Tip

The population in Australia is mostly concentrated along the coast, with major cities like Sydney and Melbourne being prime examples.

2. A state having highest sex ratio in India.

Solution: Explanation: Kerala has the highest sex ratio in India, with a more favorable proportion of females to males. This is attributed to social factors such as improved healthcare, better educational opportunities, and significant gender equality efforts.

Quick Tip

Kerala stands out for its progressive social indicators, including a notably high female-to-male sex ratio.

3. Dogger Bank Fishing area.

Solution:

Explanation: Dogger Bank is a large sandbank in the North Sea, located off the coast of the United Kingdom. It is one of the richest fishing grounds in Europe, supporting both

commercial and artisanal fishing industries.

Quick Tip

Dogger Bank is a significant fishing area due to its nutrient-rich waters, located in the North Sea near the UK.

4. An industrial region in South Africa - Kimberley.

Solution: Explanation: Kimberley, situated in the Northern Cape of South Africa, is renowned for its diamond mining heritage. It was instrumental in the country's industrial growth during the late 19th century and remains a key mining center today.

Quick Tip

Kimberley is historically significant for its diamond mines and is one of South Africa's oldest mining regions.

5. Industrial region near Great Lakes.

Solution: Explanation: The industrial area surrounding the Great Lakes is commonly referred to as the "Rust Belt." This region includes U.S. states like Michigan, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, which have historically been centers for manufacturing, particularly in steel and automobile production.

Quick Tip

The Great Lakes area in the U.S. is known for its strong industrial heritage, especially in steel and car manufacturing.

6. A canal bringing radical change in sea transport - Suez Canal.

Solution:

Explanation: The Suez Canal, located in Egypt, is a key waterway that connects the Mediterranean Sea to the Red Sea. It significantly reduces travel time for shipping between Europe and Asia by providing a direct sea route, thus revolutionizing global trade and transport.

Quick Tip

The Suez Canal is one of the most important artificial waterways, significantly reducing the time needed for ships traveling between Europe and Asia.

7. An International Airport in India - Mumbai.

Solution:

Explanation: Mumbai, previously called Bombay, is the location of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj International Airport. It ranks as one of the busiest airports in India and serves as a major international entry point, linking India to many countries worldwide.

Quick Tip

Mumbai's international airport plays a central role in connecting India to the world for both domestic and international flights.

8. Panama Strait.

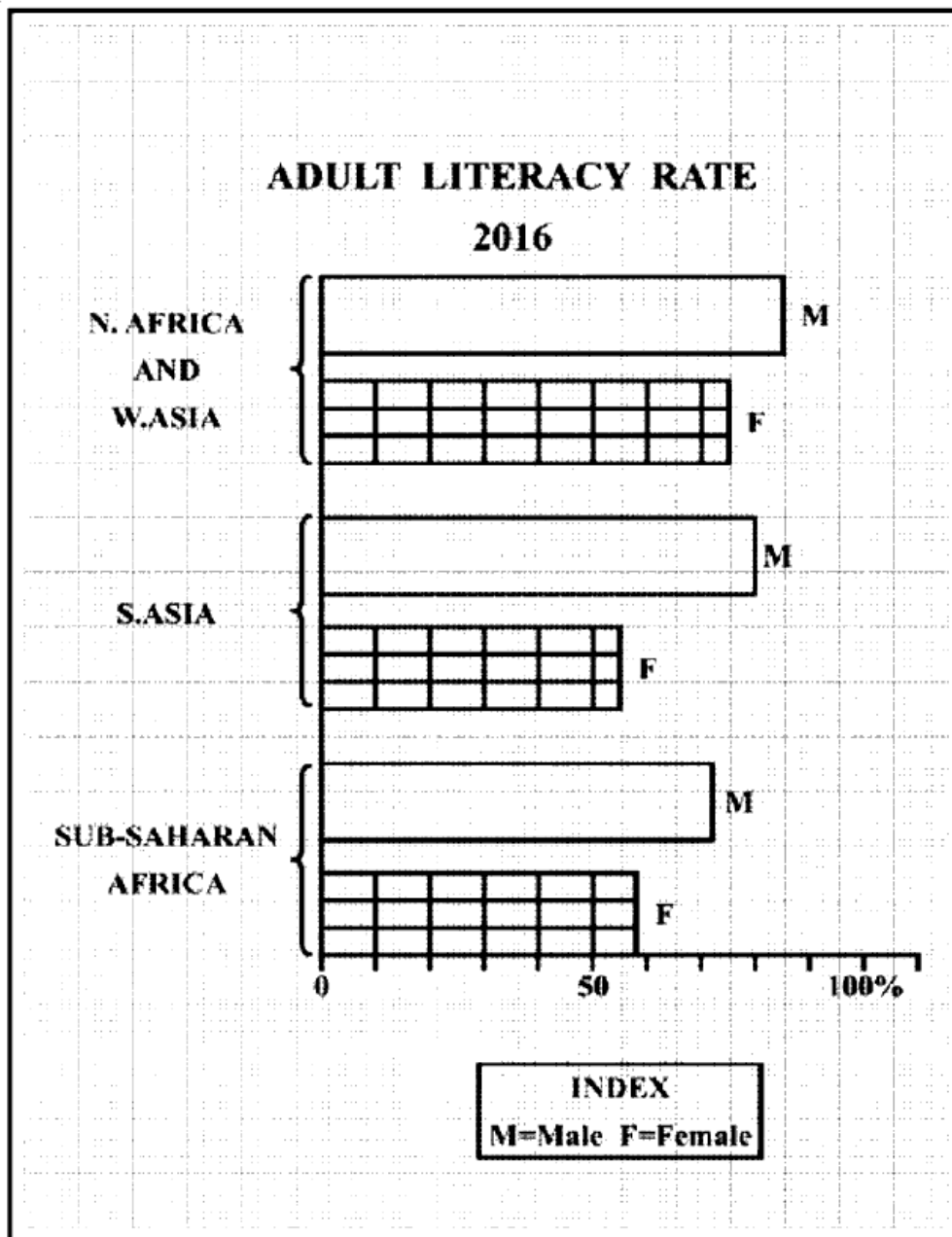
Solution:

Explanation: The Panama Strait, also known as the Panama Canal, is an artificial waterway that connects the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. It significantly shortens shipping routes by eliminating the need for vessels to travel around the southern tip of South America.

Quick Tip

The Panama Canal is an important shipping route that facilitates global maritime trade by connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

(B) Read the following map/graphs and answer the questions given below:



1. Which region has very less adult female literacy rate?

Solution: Explanation: Based on the graph, Sub-Saharan Africa has the lowest adult female literacy rate. This region exhibits a notable gender gap in literacy, with females having significantly lower literacy rates compared to males.

Quick Tip

In areas with low female literacy rates, factors such as socio-economic conditions, restricted access to education, and cultural obstacles greatly impact female education.

2. Why the percentage of adult male literacy rate is more in the given regions?

Solution:

Explanation: The higher male literacy rates in regions like North Africa, West Asia, South Asia, and Sub-Saharan Africa can be attributed to historical and cultural factors where education for males has traditionally been prioritized. Additionally, in many of these regions, educational access has been more readily available to men than to women.

Quick Tip

In many parts of the world, male education is often prioritized due to traditional gender roles, leading to higher literacy rates among men.

3. Why the percentage of female-male literacy rate in 2016 is less in sub-Saharan Africa?

Solution: Explanation: The low female literacy rate in Sub-Saharan Africa is driven by various factors such as limited access to education, poverty, and cultural practices that restrict women's education. In some regions, early marriages and household duties further hinder women's ability to pursue schooling.

Quick Tip

Improving female literacy rates in regions like Sub-Saharan Africa requires tackling social obstacles, enhancing educational infrastructure, and implementing policies that support girls' education.

4. Write your own opinion about the adult female literacy rate with reference to graph.

Solution:

Explanation: Based on the graph, the adult female literacy rate is considerably lower compared to males across all the regions shown. This suggests that gender inequality in education persists, especially in regions like Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia. It highlights the need for gender-inclusive education policies, better educational infrastructure, and the empowerment of women to ensure equal opportunities for all.

Quick Tip

Improving adult female literacy is crucial for socio-economic development, as it can lead to better health, economic participation, and overall well-being for women and their communities.

5. With reference to the graph, which country would be advanced in social factors?

Solution:

Explanation: Based on the graph, regions like North Africa and West Asia have a much smaller gender gap in literacy rates compared to Sub-Saharan Africa. These regions likely exhibit more advanced social factors, including better access to education, greater gender equality, and improved socio-economic conditions for both males and females.

Quick Tip

Countries with smaller gender gaps in literacy are often more socially advanced, as they provide better educational opportunities and support for both men and women.

5. Write short notes on the following (Any THREE):

1. Functional classification of urban settlement

Solution: Explanation: Urban settlements are classified based on their primary functions, such as administrative, commercial, industrial, educational, and residential purposes.

Examples include:

- Administrative centers: Cities that function as government hubs.
- Commercial centers: Cities that are key for trade and business activities.
- Industrial centers: Cities primarily focused on manufacturing and production.
- Residential centers: Cities that serve as living spaces.

This classification aids in effective urban planning by identifying the main purpose of each urban area.

Quick Tip

Understanding how cities are functionally classified is essential for planning and ensuring efficient allocation of resources for various purposes.

2. Foot loose industries

Solution:

Explanation: Footloose industries are industries that are not tied to a specific location due to the availability of raw materials or energy. These industries can be located anywhere, and they generally do not need to be near resources or transportation links. Examples include electronics, information technology (IT), and some service-based industries. The primary factor driving the location of footloose industries is access to skilled labor and the cost of labor.

Quick Tip

Footloose industries can be easily relocated based on economic factors like labor costs, making them more flexible in terms of location.

3. Role of transportation in trade

Solution:

Explanation: Transportation is vital for trade, as it enables the efficient movement of goods and services between producers and consumers. A well-functioning transportation network lowers transportation costs, expands market reach, and facilitates trade across regions and countries. The development of infrastructures like roads, railways, ports, and airports ensures the seamless movement of goods, fostering economic growth and supporting globalization.

Quick Tip

The success of trade and economic development is closely tied to the effectiveness of transportation systems. Enhancing infrastructure can reduce trade costs and improve access to international markets.

4. Strategies to reduce regional imbalance in India

Solution: Explanation: To address regional disparities in India, a variety of strategies can be adopted, including:

1. Decentralized planning: Encouraging regional development by setting up industrial hubs in underdeveloped areas.
2. Investment in infrastructure: Enhancing transport, healthcare, education, and communication networks in rural and less developed regions.
3. Support for agriculture: Promoting agriculture-based industries in

rural areas with incentives, subsidies, and advanced technologies. 4. Skill development: Providing access to education and vocational training in underserved regions to create more economic opportunities. 5. Government initiatives: Enacting policies like the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, MGNREGA, and other regional development schemes. These approaches aim to ensure more balanced development and reduce the economic disparities between regions.

Quick Tip

A comprehensive strategy focusing on infrastructure, industry, and human development is essential to bridging regional disparities.

5. Latest trends in Geography

Solution:

Explanation: The latest trends in geography include: 1. Geospatial technology: The use of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and Remote Sensing (RS) for mapping, environmental monitoring, and urban planning. 2. Sustainability and climate change: The growing importance of studying climate change, sustainability, and environmental impact in geographical studies. 3. Urbanization: An increasing focus on the study of urban geography, including issues of urbanization, migration, and the impact of cities on the environment. 4. Human geography: The study of the relationship between people and their environments, focusing on cultural, economic, and political geography. 5. Globalization: Analyzing the effects of globalization on local cultures, economies, and environments.

These trends reflect the dynamic nature of geography as a discipline, incorporating technological advances and global concerns.

Quick Tip

Modern geography incorporates a wide range of topics, from spatial technology to sustainability, addressing contemporary global challenges.

Q.6. (A) Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:

Passage:

Economic motivation is universally and easily available nowadays. It can be given in all

sectors. In production sectors, more than one such stimulator is used to increase production. Workers and capitalists should work more enthusiastically to increase the production. For that incentive is very useful for such purpose. Desire of power, fame, honest intention of serving, patriotism, such encouragements also motivate human beings to work. These all sources of motivation are mixed more or less in ethical standards of work. Economic motivation is very important motivation. There can be various types of economic motivations.

Bonus is given to the workers for the task which is done before deadlines. Sample tasks are considered in the context of the task. Extra allowances or remuneration is given if the production is more than expected and quality is also maintained. This is done so that dissatisfaction does not arise among workers. Such efforts are constantly needed to increase production. The workers can work enthusiastically if the special allowances or incentives are offered. Promotion in job is offered as an encouragement to do good work is also a kind of economic incentive which is commonly used.

1. What is meant by economic motivation?

Solution:

Explanation: Economic motivation pertains to the incentives or rewards offered to workers or entrepreneurs to boost their productivity and performance. These incentives typically include monetary rewards, promotions, and other benefits aimed at enhancing work efficiency and output.

Quick Tip

Economic motivation is centered on financial rewards or incentives, driving individuals to improve performance and achieve higher productivity.

2. What is the purpose of increasing the production for capitalists?

Solution:

Explanation: The purpose of increasing production for capitalists is to maximize profit. Higher production leads to greater sales, which in turn increases revenue. By improving productivity, capitalists can also reduce costs, increase market share, and grow their businesses in a competitive environment.

Quick Tip

For capitalists, increasing production is a key strategy to improve profit margins and enhance their business competitiveness.

3. Why is special remuneration (bonus) given?

Solution:

Explanation: Special remuneration, such as bonuses, is given to workers as an incentive for meeting or exceeding production targets. It encourages workers to work harder and ensures job satisfaction. Additionally, bonuses help maintain motivation, foster loyalty, and reduce dissatisfaction among employees.

Quick Tip

Bonuses are designed to increase worker motivation and align their goals with organizational objectives, enhancing productivity and job satisfaction.

4. Compare the skilled and unskilled workers in secondary economic activity.

Solution:

Explanation: Secondary economic activities involve skilled workers who perform tasks that require specialized knowledge, training, and expertise, such as in manufacturing, engineering, and technology-related jobs. These workers usually receive higher wages due to their advanced skills and the complexity of their tasks. In contrast, unskilled workers engage in basic, manual labor that doesn't require specific training or expertise, such as assembly line duties or entry-level positions. These workers typically earn lower wages than skilled workers.

Quick Tip

Skilled workers use specialized knowledge to handle complex tasks, while unskilled workers focus on simpler, labor-intensive jobs with lower pay.

B. Draw neat, labelled diagrams (Any TWO):

1. Pyramids of underdeveloping countries.

Solution:

Explanation: A population pyramid for underdeveloped countries typically shows a broad base, indicating a high birth rate, with a narrow top, showing a lower life expectancy and fewer elderly individuals. These countries often face challenges such as poor healthcare, limited access to resources, and higher infant mortality rates.

Quick Tip

Population pyramids for underdeveloped countries are usually characterized by a youthful population, reflecting high fertility and mortality rates.

2. Linear pattern.**Solution:**

Explanation: A linear pattern refers to the distribution of settlements, infrastructure, or features that follow a straight line or a path. Examples include transportation routes like roads, rivers, and railways, where settlements and economic activities are concentrated along these linear features.

Quick Tip

Linear patterns are commonly seen in transportation networks and urban developments that follow natural or man-made corridors.

3. Skills of a Geographer.**Solution:**

Explanation: A geographer must possess a range of skills, such as:

1. Analytical skills: To assess and interpret geographical data and trends.
2. Technical expertise: Proficiency in tools like GIS, remote sensing, and cartography.
3. Research capabilities: Conducting surveys and field studies effectively.
4. Communication skills: Presenting research through reports, maps, and presentations.
5. Problem-solving abilities: Applying geographical insights to address environmental, economic, and social issues.

Quick Tip

Geographers combine analytical, technical, and fieldwork skills to tackle geographical challenges effectively.

7. Answer the following questions in detail (Any ONE):

1. Explain the human factors affecting distribution of population.

Solution:

Explanation: Human factors that influence population distribution include:

1. Economic factors: Regions with better job prospects, industries, agriculture, and trade tend to attract larger populations. Areas offering higher income levels and employment opportunities generally have higher population densities.
2. Social factors: Access to education, healthcare, and social infrastructure plays a significant role in population distribution. Areas with better social services are more likely to draw people.
3. Political factors: Political stability, government policies, and migration laws determine where people settle. Regions with stable governments and favorable policies tend to experience higher population growth.
4. Historical factors: The development of cities and settlements over time has shaped current population distribution. Historical trade routes, colonial influences, and urban development patterns play key roles.
5. Cultural factors: Cultural and religious practices can impact settlement patterns, as people often prefer living in areas where their cultural or religious group is in the majority.
6. Migration: Population movement due to factors like job opportunities, safety, or climate conditions—such as rural-to-urban migration or international migration—also affects population distribution.

Quick Tip

Human factors such as economic opportunities, social services, political stability, and cultural ties significantly shape population distribution and settlement patterns.

2. Explain intensive subsistence agriculture in detail.

Solution:

Explanation: Intensive subsistence agriculture is a farming method that involves significant labor and capital investment to cultivate small land plots. This approach is commonly found in densely populated areas with limited land, such as parts of Asia and Africa. The key characteristics of intensive subsistence agriculture include:

1. **High labor input:** A considerable amount of manual labor is required, often sourced from family members, to maximize land productivity.
2. **Small landholdings:** Farms tend to be small due to the high population density in the region, necessitating efficient land management and intensive cultivation.
3. **Crop rotation and polyculture:** To maintain soil fertility and reduce the risk of crop failure, farmers often rotate crops and practice polyculture by growing various types of crops on the same plot.
4. **Use of both traditional and modern tools:** A mix of traditional farming techniques and modern technologies, such as fertilizers, irrigation, and hybrid seeds, are used to boost productivity.
5. **Subsistence focus:** The primary goal is to produce enough food for the farmer's household, with minimal surplus for sale. However, in certain regions, small surpluses may be sold in local markets.
6. **Common crops:** Crops such as rice, wheat, maize, and millet are frequently cultivated in areas practicing intensive subsistence farming, especially in monsoon-prone regions with adequate rainfall.

Quick Tip

Intensive subsistence agriculture is characterized by high labor input and small-scale farming aimed at meeting the needs of local populations, with limited surplus for trade.