

# CBSE 12 GEOGRAPHY (Theory) Set-1 (64/5/1) 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.)

**Question 1:** 'Neeru-Meeru' watershed management programme is associated with which of the following states?

- (A) Rajasthan
- (B) Tamil Nadu
- (C) Andhra Pradesh
- (D) Karnataka

**Correct Answer:** (C) Andhra Pradesh

**Solution:** The 'Neeru-Meeru' programme was launched in Andhra Pradesh to address water conservation and watershed management. It focuses on rainwater harvesting, afforestation, and sustainable use of water resources. The programme encourages local communities to actively participate in the preservation and efficient use of water, aiming to increase the state's water table levels and ensure water availability during dry seasons. Through this initiative, villagers are trained to manage water systems and adopt environmentally sustainable practices that reduce water wastage.

### Quick Tip

'Neeru-Meeru' means "Water and You" and aims at improving water availability in Andhra Pradesh. The initiative emphasizes community participation and sustainable water use practices.

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**Question 2:** Which of the following is a means of mass awareness regarding 'water conservation'?

- (A) Writing letters to the people.
- (B) Telephonic conversation
- (C) Through T.V. and Print Media
- (D) Personal contact with people

**Correct Answer:** (C) Through T.V. and Print Media

**Solution:** T.V. and print media are effective tools for mass awareness about water

conservation. These platforms reach a large audience, spreading crucial information on sustainable water usage and conservation efforts. Media plays a pivotal role in informing the public about water scarcity issues, guiding individuals, communities, and governments to take necessary actions to conserve water resources. With the widespread penetration of these media, campaigns can highlight practical methods for saving water in daily life, as well as raise awareness about larger initiatives that impact water conservation on a regional or national scale.

#### Quick Tip

Media campaigns play a key role in educating people about the importance of water conservation. Awareness through these channels can inspire collective efforts for sustainable water management.

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### 3. Which one of the following is the main objective of 'Jal Kranti Abhiyan'?

- (1) Per capita water availability assurance
- (2) Rain-water harvesting
- (3) Conservation of water resources
- (4) Providing sufficient water for agriculture

**Correct Answer:** (1) Per capita water availability assurance

**Solution:** The main objective of the 'Jal Kranti Abhiyan' is to ensure the per capita water availability by managing water resources efficiently. This initiative focuses on improving the water supply and ensuring that each individual has access to an adequate amount of water. The program aims to promote sustainable water usage and distribution.

#### Quick Tip

Remember, while various water conservation initiatives exist, 'Jal Kranti Abhiyan' primarily focuses on ensuring that water availability is sufficient for every citizen by focusing on efficient resource management, rather than just conservation or agriculture-specific needs.

**Question 4:** Two statements are given below. They are Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read them carefully and choose the correct option.

**Assertion (A):** "Free international trade can prove to be detrimental to the under-developed countries."

**Reason (R):** Under-developed countries are not at par to compete with developed countries.

Options:

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

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

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

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

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

**Solution:** Free international trade often leads to economic challenges for under-developed countries, as they lack the industrial infrastructure and competitiveness to match developed economies. This can result in economic dependency and exploitation. The reason correctly explains the assertion. Under-developed countries, due to limited resources and technological advancements, may find themselves unable to compete with stronger economies, leading to a cycle of economic subjugation. These challenges can hinder their growth and prevent them from realizing the benefits of open international trade.

#### Quick Tip

Developing economies often struggle to compete in free trade due to weaker industries and financial constraints. These countries need targeted support and infrastructure development to compete effectively.

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**Question 5:** Which of the following fact, about jute cultivation in India, is true?

(A) West Bengal is the leading producer of jute.

(B) Jute is a cash crop for Punjab and Haryana.

(C) Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra are other leading jute producing states.

(D) India produces about 30% of the jute production of the world.

**Correct Answer:** (A) West Bengal is the leading producer of jute.

**Solution:** West Bengal dominates jute production in India due to its favorable climatic conditions and availability of water from the Ganges delta. The state's warm climate, high humidity, and abundant water resources provide ideal conditions for the growth of jute, making it the largest producer in the country. The Ganges delta offers ample irrigation and favorable soil conditions, contributing significantly to the high yield of jute crops in the region.

#### Quick Tip

Jute requires warm temperatures, high humidity, and standing water for its best yield. The Ganges delta in West Bengal meets these conditions, making it a prime region for jute cultivation.

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**Question 6:** Read the following information carefully and identify the correct option for the crop:

- Grown in the Kharif season.
- Mainly grown in semi-arid areas in India.
- Gujarat and Maharashtra are the leading producer states.

(A) Cotton

(B) Tea

(C) Jute

(D) Sugarcane

**Correct Answer:** (A) Cotton

**Solution:** Cotton is a Kharif crop that requires warm temperatures and is mainly grown in Maharashtra and Gujarat. The climate in these states provides the necessary warmth and sufficient rainfall for cotton cultivation. Cotton is typically planted during the monsoon season, benefiting from the warm temperatures that are ideal for its growth. Maharashtra and Gujarat, with their large areas of arable land and favorable weather conditions, are key producers of cotton in India.

### Quick Tip

India is one of the largest producers of cotton, with major production in Maharashtra and Gujarat. The Kharif season provides the necessary conditions for high cotton yield.

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**Question 7:** Which one of the following states in India is the leading producer of manganese?

- (A) Jharkhand
- (B) Madhya Pradesh
- (C) Odisha
- (D) Bihar

**Correct Answer:** (C) Odisha

**Solution:** Odisha is the largest producer of manganese ore in India, contributing more than 50% of the total production. The state's rich mineral resources, particularly in areas like Keonjhar, Sundargarh, and Mayurbhanj, make it a major player in manganese extraction. Manganese ore is a key raw material in the production of steel and is also used in various chemical industries, contributing significantly to India's industrial growth.

### Quick Tip

Manganese is used in steel production and various chemical industries. Odisha's dominance in manganese ore production plays a crucial role in India's industrial sector.

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**Question 8:** Which one of the following is the largest coalfield in India?

- (A) Jharia
- (B) Raniganj
- (C) Neyveli
- (D) Bokaro

**Correct Answer:** (A) Jharia

**Solution:** Jharia, located in Jharkhand, is the largest coalfield in India and is well known for its high-quality coking coal. The region has abundant reserves of coal, primarily used for

producing coke, which is an essential ingredient in steel manufacturing. Jharia's coalfields are a critical part of India's energy and industrial sectors, contributing significantly to the country's steel production capacity.

#### Quick Tip

Jharia coalfields are crucial for steel production in India. The high-quality coking coal from this region is integral to the steel manufacturing process.

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**Question 9:** Which of the following waterways and their stretches are correctly matched?

- (A) National Waterways No. 1 - Godavari – Krishna
- (B) National Waterways No. 2 - Sadiya – Dhubri
- (C) National Waterways No. 3 - Allahabad – Haldia
- (D) National Waterways No. 4 - Kottapuram – Kollam

**Correct Answer:** (B) National Waterways No. 2 - Sadiya – Dhubri

**Solution:** The Sadiya-Dhubri stretch of the Brahmaputra River is designated as National Waterway No. 2, promoting inland water transport. This waterway is an essential part of India's transport infrastructure, enabling the movement of goods and passengers along the river. The development of National Waterway No. 2 is expected to reduce transportation costs, alleviate road congestion, and contribute to economic growth in the northeastern region of India.

#### Quick Tip

Waterways play a crucial role in cargo transportation and economic development. Efficient water transport can enhance regional connectivity and reduce the environmental impact of land-based transportation.

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**Question 10:** Match the Column-I with Column-II and choose the correct option:

Column-I (Railway Zone)	Column-II (Headquarters)
(a) Northern	(i) Hajipur
(b) South Central	(ii) Chennai
(c) Southern	(iii) New Delhi
(d) East Central	(iv) Secunderabad

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

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

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

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

**Correct Answer:** (B) (iii) (iv) (ii) (i)

**Solution:** The headquarters for Northern Railway is in New Delhi, South Central Railway in Secunderabad, Southern Railway in Chennai, and East Central Railway in Hajipur. These regional headquarters serve as the administrative and operational centers for the respective railway zones, facilitating efficient management of train services, infrastructure development, and maintenance across vast areas. Each railway zone in India has a designated headquarters to streamline operations and ensure smooth functioning.

#### Quick Tip

Indian Railways has 18 zones, with each having a designated headquarters. These zonal headquarters help in decentralizing the management of the extensive railway network in India.

**Question 11:** Which of the following metro cities is not linked with the ‘Golden Quadrilateral’?

(A) Mumbai

(B) Chennai

(C) Hyderabad

(D) Delhi

**Correct Answer:** (C) Hyderabad

**Solution:** The Golden Quadrilateral connects Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, and Kolkata,

forming a network of highways for better transportation. Hyderabad is not part of this route. The Golden Quadrilateral is a significant infrastructure project aimed at improving connectivity between major cities, boosting economic activities, and facilitating the smoother movement of goods and people across the country. It plays a crucial role in India's transportation and logistics sector.

#### Quick Tip

The Golden Quadrilateral is India's largest highway network. It enhances intercity connectivity and promotes economic development by linking major metropolitan areas.

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**Question 12:** Two statements are given below. They are Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read them carefully and choose the correct option.

**Assertion (A):** "The gateways of International trade are the ports and harbours."

**Reason (R):** Only heavy cargos are transported through ports and harbours in the world.

**Options:**

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

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

(C) Both (A) and (R) are correct, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

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

**Correct Answer:** (A) (A) is correct, but (R) is incorrect.

**Solution:** Ports and harbours serve as gateways for international trade by facilitating the movement of goods and passengers. However, they are not limited to only heavy cargo; they also handle a variety of goods, including containers and perishables. Ports play a critical role in the global supply chain by acting as hubs for the import and export of goods, thereby supporting the economy and trade networks.

Their infrastructure is essential for the smooth movement of various types of cargo, from bulk commodities to high-value, time-sensitive products.

### Quick Tip

Ports play a crucial role in global trade by managing exports and imports efficiently. They are vital for the transport of goods across international waters, ensuring economic connectivity.

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**Question 13:** Which one of the following is an example of an oil port?

- (A) Abadan
- (B) Manchester
- (C) Kochchi
- (D) Dover

**Correct Answer:** (A) Abadan

**Solution:** Abadan, located in Iran, is one of the largest oil ports in the world, playing a significant role in petroleum exports. The port of Abadan serves as a critical point for the transfer of crude oil from the Persian Gulf to international markets, making it a key player in global energy trade. Its strategic location and extensive infrastructure enable it to handle large volumes of oil, significantly impacting the supply of petroleum worldwide.

### Quick Tip

Oil ports are critical for the global energy supply chain. They facilitate the transport of crude oil and refined products, supporting the energy needs of many nations.

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**Question 14:** Two statements are given below. They are Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read them carefully and choose the correct option.

**Assertion (A):** "Waterway is an important mode of transport both for passengers and cargo traffic in India."

**Reason (R):** "It is a fuel-efficient and eco-friendly mode of transport."

**Options:**

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

(C) (A) is correct, but (R) is incorrect.

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

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

**Solution:** Waterways are an essential mode of transport in India due to their cost-effectiveness, fuel efficiency, and minimal environmental impact. With a network of rivers and canals, waterways provide an alternative to road and rail transport, particularly for bulky cargo. They contribute to the reduction of transportation costs and are a sustainable option for long-distance movement of goods. India's national waterways, including the Ganga, Brahmaputra, and others, are integral to the nation's transportation infrastructure.

#### Quick Tip

India has multiple national waterways that support cargo and passenger movement. These waterways play a vital role in boosting trade and regional connectivity.

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

**Characteristics of High Human Development** High-level human development group has 53 countries. Providing education and healthcare is an important government priority. Countries with higher human development are those where a lot of investment in the social sector has taken place. Altogether, a higher investment in people and good governance has set this group of countries apart from the others. Many of these countries have been former imperial powers. The degree of social diversity in these countries is not very high. Many of the countries with a high human development score are located in Europe and represent the industrialized western world. Yet, there are striking numbers of non-European countries also who have made it to this list.

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**Question 15:** Which one of the following is an important priority of 'high human development index' countries? Choose the most appropriate option.

- (A) Education and healthcare
- (B) Healthcare and territorial security
- (C) Education and industrial development
- (D) Economic development and per capita income

**Correct Answer:** (A) Education and healthcare

**Solution:** Countries with high human development prioritize investment in education and healthcare, which leads to better living standards and economic progress. By ensuring access to quality education and healthcare, these countries improve their workforce productivity, reduce poverty, and enhance overall well-being. This focus on human capital development fosters sustainable economic growth and helps address social inequalities.

#### Quick Tip

Education and healthcare are fundamental for long-term human development. Investments in these sectors create a strong foundation for economic and social advancement.

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**Question 16:** Which one of the following differentiates the higher human development countries from others? Choose the most appropriate option.

- (A) Higher gross domestic production
- (B) Higher investment in the social sector
- (C) Higher industrialization
- (D) Higher per capita income

**Correct Answer:** (B) Higher investment in the social sector

**Solution:** Higher human development countries focus more on investment in the social sector, such as education, healthcare, and public services, rather than just economic indicators like GDP. These countries recognize that human development goes beyond monetary measures and includes aspects like health, education, and social well-being. By prioritizing these areas, they improve the overall quality of life, leading to sustainable progress and a more equitable society. This holistic approach results in better human development indices, such as life expectancy, literacy rates, and social equality.

#### Quick Tip

Investment in the social sector leads to improved quality of life and better human development indices. Sustainable development focuses on people, not just economic growth.

**Question 17:** How many countries are under the ‘high human development index’ category?

Choose the correct option.

(A) 51      (B) 52

(C) 53      (D) 54

**Solution:** The number of countries categorized under the ‘high human development index’ may vary based on UNDP reports. The classification is based on factors such as life expectancy, education, and income levels. These factors are assessed to determine the quality of life and the overall well-being of a population. A high HDI score signifies that a country is investing in its human capital, which leads to improved living standards, economic progress, and social development.

#### Quick Tip

Countries with high HDI scores focus on sustainable development and human well-being. Investments in education, health, and income equity contribute to long-term prosperity.

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## Section B

**Question 18:** Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

### **Integrated Tribal Development Project in Bharmour Region**

This region lies between  $32^{\circ} 11' N$  and  $32^{\circ} 41' N$  latitudes and  $76^{\circ} 22' E$  and  $76^{\circ} 53' E$  longitudes. Spread over an area of about 1,818 sq km, the region mostly lies between 1,500 m to 3,700 m above mean sea level. This region, popularly known as the homeland of Gaddis, is surrounded by lofty mountains on all sides. It has Pir Panjal in the north and Dhauladhar in the south. In the east, the extension of Dhula Dhar converges with Pir Panjal near Rohtang Pass. The river Ravi and its tributaries—the Budhil and the Tunadhen—drain this territory and carve out deep gorges. These rivers divide the region into four physiographic divisions called Holi, Khani, Kugti, and Tundah areas. Bharmour experiences freezing weather conditions and snowfall in winter. Its mean monthly temperature in January remains  $4^{\circ}C$  and in July  $26^{\circ}C$ .

**(18.1)** Describe the location of the Bharmour region.

**Solution:** The Bharmour region is located in the state of Himachal Pradesh, India. It lies between latitudes  $32^{\circ} 11' N$  and  $32^{\circ} 41' N$  and longitudes  $76^{\circ} 22' E$  and  $76^{\circ} 53' E$ . The area is spread across 1,818 sq km, with an elevation ranging from 1,500 m to 3,700 m above sea level. Bharmour is a region of scenic beauty, surrounded by high mountains and valleys, and serves as an important cultural hub, especially known for its historical significance and religious importance.

**Quick Tip**

Bharmour is known as the homeland of Gaddis, a pastoral community. The Gaddis have a unique culture, and their traditional way of life is closely tied to the region's geography and climate.

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**(18.2)** Why does this region experience harsh climatic conditions? Give one reason.

**Solution:** Bharmour experiences harsh climatic conditions due to its high altitude and mountainous terrain. The region is surrounded by the Pir Panjal and Dhauladhar ranges, leading to heavy snowfall in winters and freezing temperatures. The combination of elevation and geographic location contributes to a cold climate, with temperatures often dropping below freezing during winter. These extreme conditions create challenges for the local population and influence the flora and fauna of the region.

**Quick Tip**

Higher altitudes experience lower temperatures due to decreased atmospheric pressure. This phenomenon is due to the thinning of the atmosphere as altitude increases, which leads to lower temperatures.

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**(18.3)** Why is this region economically backward? Explain any one reason.

**Solution:** The economic backwardness of Bharmour is primarily due to its difficult terrain and inaccessibility. The mountainous topography and lack of infrastructure hinder transportation and industrial development. These factors make it challenging for industries to thrive in the region, leading to limited economic opportunities. The lack of connectivity also

## Inland Waterway



restricts access to markets, further impacting the region's economic growth.

### Quick Tip

Remote hilly regions often face economic challenges due to limited connectivity and resources. Developing infrastructure and improving transportation links can help overcome these challenges.

**Question 19:** Study the given map carefully and answer the questions that follow:

### Inland Waterway

(19.1) Identify the given inland waterway and write its name.

**Solution:** The given inland waterway is the **Rhine Waterway**. It is one of the busiest and most important inland waterways in Europe, connecting Switzerland, Germany, France, and the Netherlands. The waterway plays a crucial role in facilitating trade and transportation within Europe, serving as a major route for the movement of goods like coal, chemicals, and agricultural products. It connects inland European regions to the North Sea, enabling easy access to global markets.

### Quick Tip

The Rhine Waterway is crucial for transporting goods between inland Europe and the North Sea. Its strategic location makes it a vital transport route for economic activities in the region.

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**(19.2)** Mention its two tributaries joining from the East.

**Solution:** The two tributaries of the Rhine River joining from the East are:

1. **Main River**
2. **Neckar River**

These tributaries contribute to the flow and navigability of the Rhine, enhancing its capacity to transport goods and supporting the river's role in regional trade. The Main and Neckar rivers are important water routes in their own right, but together with the Rhine, they form a major transport corridor in Central Europe.

### Quick Tip

Tributaries play a vital role in enhancing the navigability and water volume of major rivers. They also contribute to the ecological health of the main river by supplying water and nutrients.

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**(19.3)** Write the names of terminal ports of the given waterways.

**Solution:** The terminal ports of the Rhine Waterway are:

1. **Rotterdam** (Netherlands)
2. **Basel** (Switzerland)

These ports mark the northern and southern ends of the Rhine Waterway, connecting the river to major international trade routes. Rotterdam, in particular, is one of the largest seaports in the world and plays a critical role in European and global trade. Basel serves as an important inland port, linking the Rhine to the rest of Switzerland and surrounding regions.

### Quick Tip

Rotterdam is one of the largest seaports in the world and a major gateway for European trade. It serves as a vital connection between the Rhine Waterway and international maritime shipping.

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**Note:** The following question is for visually impaired candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 19.

**Question 19 (Alternative):** Explain the importance of inland waterways as a means of transportation in the world.

**Solution:** Inland waterways play a crucial role in global transportation due to their cost-effectiveness, fuel efficiency, and ability to carry heavy cargo. They facilitate trade, connect remote regions, and reduce congestion on roads and railways. Major rivers such as the Mississippi, Amazon, and Yangtze serve as vital inland trade routes worldwide, supporting both regional and international commerce. These waterways offer a sustainable alternative to other transport methods, reducing the environmental impact of shipping.

### Quick Tip

Inland waterways are environmentally friendly and contribute to sustainable economic growth. They provide an energy-efficient mode of transport that reduces traffic congestion and carbon emissions.

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## Section C

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

**Question 20:**

(a) “Nature and human are inseparable elements in all geographical studies.” Examine the statement.

**Solution:** Nature and humans share a reciprocal relationship in geographical studies. Human activities are shaped by natural conditions like climate, terrain, and resources, while human interventions modify natural landscapes. Geography studies this interaction to understand spatial patterns of development and environmental changes. For example, fertile plains

support agriculture, while mountainous areas limit settlement. Sustainable development depends on balancing human needs with environmental conservation. This interaction is essential in shaping the ways societies grow and interact with their environment.

#### Quick Tip

Human geography and physical geography together help in planning sustainable development. By understanding both natural systems and human impacts, better planning can ensure long-term environmental and societal well-being.

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### OR

(b) Examine the main aspects of environmental determinism.

**Solution:** Environmental determinism suggests that human activities and cultural development are influenced by environmental factors like climate, landforms, and natural resources. It argues that people in temperate regions develop more advanced societies due to favorable climatic conditions, while harsh environments limit progress. This theory, however, has been criticized for being too simplistic, as human innovations and technology also shape development. The theory has been replaced by more nuanced perspectives that recognize the interaction between environmental conditions and human choices.

#### Quick Tip

Modern geography recognizes the role of both environment and human agency in shaping civilizations. Human creativity, technology, and culture also play significant roles in overcoming environmental challenges.

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**Question 21:** Explain the main features of periodic markets in rural areas of the world.

**Solution:** Periodic markets are temporary marketplaces that function at regular intervals, such as weekly or bi-weekly, in rural areas. These markets provide essential goods and services to local populations, especially where permanent markets are absent. They facilitate trade between farmers, artisans, and traders, enhancing rural economies. Such markets are common in Africa, South Asia, and Latin America, where they serve as centers of social and

economic interaction. The periodic nature of these markets ensures that even in remote areas, communities have access to goods that would otherwise be unavailable.

#### Quick Tip

Periodic markets help in the distribution of goods in remote rural areas where permanent stores are scarce. These markets also foster social interaction and cultural exchange in rural communities.

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#### Question 22:

(a) Explain the main objectives of 'Smart Cities Mission' in India.

**Solution:** The Smart Cities Mission in India seeks to transform urban infrastructure, enhance sustainability, and provide improved living conditions through the use of smart technologies. Its primary objectives include fostering efficient urban mobility, ensuring robust IT connectivity, promoting better governance, managing waste intelligently, and offering sustainable energy solutions. The mission places a strong emphasis on citizen participation and collaboration between the public and private sectors to accelerate development. Cities such as Pune, Bhopal, and Bhubaneswar have experienced notable advancements under this initiative.

#### Quick Tip

Smart Cities leverage digital technologies and data-driven strategies for enhanced urban management and efficiency.

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#### OR

(b) Explain the main features of the dispersed settlements in India.

**Solution:** Dispersed settlements in India are distinguished by houses that are spread out over a large area, typically in hilly, forested, or arid regions. These types of settlements are commonly found in states such as Himachal Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, and parts of Madhya Pradesh. They arise due to geographical challenges, limited availability of agricultural land, and traditional ways of living. The people living in these settlements

typically engage in shifting cultivation, pastoralism, and small-scale farming.

#### Quick Tip

Dispersed settlements usually form in regions with challenging terrain and limited access, often due to the necessity of adapting to local environmental conditions.

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**Question 23:** “The composition of commodities in India’s international trade has been undergoing a change over the years.” Examine the statement with examples.

**Solution:** India’s international trade has undergone significant transformation, shifting from an emphasis on primary goods such as raw materials to a focus on manufactured and high-tech products. Historically, exports were dominated by textiles, spices, and agricultural products, but today, sectors like IT services, pharmaceuticals, and engineering goods now account for a substantial portion of exports. Imports have also diversified, with notable increases in demand for machinery, electronics, and crude oil. Initiatives such as ‘Make in India’ have been introduced to boost the export of value-added products.

#### Quick Tip

India has become a major global exporter of software services, automobiles, and pharmaceuticals, reflecting its shift toward more value-added and high-tech exports.

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## Section D

(Q. Nos. 24 to 28 are Long Answer Type Questions.)

**Question 24:** Analyse any five factors affecting the world distribution of population.

**Solution:** The world’s population is unevenly distributed due to a variety of factors:

1. **Physical Factors:** Climate, topography, and soil fertility greatly affect settlement patterns. Areas with favorable conditions, such as river valleys, tend to have higher population densities.
2. **Economic Factors:** Industrialized and urbanized regions attract people because of job

opportunities and better living standards.

3. **Political Stability:** Countries with stable governments and security generally experience higher population densities, while regions affected by conflict or instability have lower densities.

4. **Social and Cultural Factors:** Locations with rich cultural heritage, religious significance, or superior social infrastructure often draw larger populations.

5. **Technological Development:** Regions with advanced agricultural practices and infrastructure can support larger populations due to increased productivity and better living conditions.

#### Quick Tip

Population distribution is influenced by a combination of factors, and it shifts as economic and technological conditions evolve.

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#### Question 25:

(a) Examine the main characteristics of Co-operative Farming in the world.

**Solution:** Co-operative farming is a system in which farmers pool their resources for collective benefits, while still maintaining individual ownership of their land.

It enables small farmers to access modern technologies, fertilizers, and enhanced irrigation methods.

Co-operative societies ensure that profits are fairly distributed and help eliminate intermediaries.

Productivity is improved through shared knowledge, resources, and machinery.

Farmers gain better bargaining power in markets, allowing them to secure better prices for their produce.

Notable examples include the Amul Dairy Cooperative in India and Kibbutz farming in Israel.

#### Quick Tip

Co-operative farming plays a key role in strengthening rural economies and promoting sustainable agricultural practices.

**OR**

(b) Examine the main characteristics of Dairy Farming in the world.

**Solution:** Dairy farming is an intensive form of livestock farming that focuses on the production of milk.

- It involves substantial capital investment in livestock, feed, veterinary care, and modern technology.
- Major dairy farming regions include the USA, Europe, New Zealand, and India.
- Dairy farms are typically operated on a commercial scale, utilizing mechanized milking systems and cold storage facilities for milk preservation.
- The success of dairy farming is heavily influenced by factors such as climate and the availability of quality fodder.
- Value-added products such as cheese, butter, and yogurt play a significant role in generating additional revenue.

**Quick Tip**

India stands as the world's largest producer of milk, largely due to the success of the White Revolution.

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**Question 26:** Differentiate between small and large-scale manufacturing industries in the world.

**Solution: Small-scale industries (SSI):** Operate with low capital investment and employ fewer workers.

Rely on traditional methods and utilize local resources.

Examples include handicrafts, textiles, and food processing.

**Large-scale industries:** Require significant capital investment and the use of advanced technology.

Employ thousands of workers and operate on a global scale.

Examples include the automobile, steel, and petrochemical industries.

Both small-scale and large-scale industries contribute significantly to economic growth.

However, large-scale industries dominate international trade, while SSIs primarily support local economies.

### Quick Tip

Small-scale industries are typically labor-intensive, whereas large-scale industries depend on automation and advanced machinery for production.

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### Question 27:

(a) “The distribution of urban population over India has wide variations.” Examine the statement.

**Solution:** Urban population distribution in India is influenced by various geographic, economic, and historical factors.

Metropolitan cities such as Mumbai, Delhi, and Kolkata are highly populated due to industrialization, job opportunities, and urban development.

States like Himachal Pradesh and Arunachal Pradesh exhibit lower levels of urbanization due to their challenging terrain and limited infrastructure.

Coastal cities attract large populations due to their importance in trade and port-related activities.

Government initiatives, such as the Smart Cities Mission, have a significant impact on urban growth and development.

### Quick Tip

Urbanization patterns in India are shaped by economic development, infrastructure availability, and government policies.

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### OR

(b) “If development is not engendered, it is endangered.” Examine the statement in the context of inclusive development.

**Solution:** Inclusive development ensures equal opportunities for all segments of society, including women, marginalized communities, and differently-abled individuals.

- Promoting gender equality in education and employment contributes to sustainable economic growth.

- Social inclusion in governance strengthens the democratic fabric of a nation.

- Discrimination and inequality hinder development and lead to socio-economic instability.
- Countries with inclusive policies, such as those in Scandinavia, tend to have higher human development indices.

#### Quick Tip

Gender equality and social justice are fundamental to achieving holistic and sustainable development.

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#### Question 28:

(a) Describe any two sources of air pollution in India and suggest any three measures to overcome air pollution.

**Solution: Sources of air pollution:** 1. **Vehicular emissions:** Automobiles release harmful substances such as carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, and particulate matter into the air.

2. **Industrial pollution:** Factories and industrial processes emit toxic gases, contributing to smog formation and respiratory diseases.

**Measures to reduce air pollution:** 1. Promoting the use of public transport and electric vehicles to reduce vehicular emissions.

2. Enforcing stricter emission standards and regulations for industries.

3. Increasing green cover through afforestation and reforestation programs.

#### Quick Tip

Government initiatives like the National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) are designed to monitor and control air pollution levels across the country.

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#### OR

(b) Describe any two sources of water pollution in India. Suggest any three measures to overcome water pollution.

**Solution: Sources of water pollution:** 1. **Industrial waste:** Factories release harmful chemicals into rivers and other water bodies, which can harm marine life and disrupt ecosystems.

2. **Sewage disposal:** Untreated wastewater from homes, industries, and sewage systems

pollutes freshwater sources, leading to contamination and health risks.

**Measures to reduce water pollution:** 1. Setting up and upgrading sewage treatment plants to ensure proper wastewater management.

2. Implementing stricter regulations for industrial waste disposal to prevent water contamination.

3. Promoting rainwater harvesting and water conservation practices to reduce dependency on polluted water sources.

#### Quick Tip

The Namami Gange project is a comprehensive initiative aimed at cleaning and rejuvenating the Ganga River to restore its ecological and cultural importance.

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## 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 shown as A, B, C, D, E, F, and G. Identify any five with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them:**

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



- A. A major sea-port
- B. An international airport
- C. An important shipping canal
- D. An area of subsistence gathering
- E. An area of nomadic herding –
- F. A terminal station of trans-continental railway
- G. An area of extensive commercial grain farming

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** Analyze the map and information provided to identify the locations correctly.

**Step 2:** Write the names of the identified locations on the map next to the respective letters.

- A - Port of Rotterdam, NEW ORLEANS

- B - SANTIAGO
- C - Suez Canal, Egypt
- D - Tropical, Africa
- E - Tundra, Mongolian Plateau,
- F - Halifax
- G - Downs

#### Quick Tip

Focus on key characteristics such as economic activities, infrastructure, and geographical location when identifying features on a map.

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**Note:** The following questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 29. Answer **any five** questions.

#### **29.1 Name the major seaport located on the west coast of Canada.**

**Solution:** The major seaport located on the west coast of Canada is the **Port of Vancouver**. It is Canada's largest port and plays a critical role as a gateway for trade with Asia.

#### Quick Tip

The Port of Vancouver handles a wide range of cargo, including grain, coal, and automobiles, making it a vital hub for international trade.

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#### **29.2 Name the international airport of Chile.**

**Solution:** The main international airport of Chile is **Arturo Merino Benítez International Airport**, located in Santiago. It is the busiest airport in the country, serving as a key hub for both domestic and international travel.

### Quick Tip

Santiago International Airport serves as a crucial connection point between South America and major global destinations, facilitating international travel and trade.

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### 29.3 Name the canal connecting the Red Sea and the Mediterranean Sea.

**Solution:** The **Suez Canal** connects the Red Sea and the Mediterranean Sea, serving as one of the most vital maritime routes in the world. It allows ships to avoid the lengthy journey around Africa, significantly reducing travel time.

### Quick Tip

The Suez Canal plays a crucial role in global trade by reducing travel time for ships traveling between Europe and Asia, making it a key strategic waterway.

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### 29.4 Name an important area of subsistence gathering in Africa.

**Solution:** The **Congo Basin** in Tropical Africa is a significant region for subsistence gathering. Local communities in the area depend on hunting, fishing, and collecting forest resources to sustain their livelihoods.

### Quick Tip

Subsistence gathering is prevalent in tropical rainforests, where agriculture is often limited due to environmental conditions.

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### 29.5 Name an area of nomadic herding in Asia

**Solution:** The **Mongolian Plateau** is an important region for nomadic herding, where communities raise livestock such as sheep, goats, and yaks while migrating seasonally to adapt to the environment.

### Quick Tip

Nomadic herding is a traditional lifestyle in Mongolia, adapted to the region's harsh climatic conditions and vast, open landscapes.

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### 29.6 Name the eastern terminal station of the Trans-Canadian Railway.

**Solution:** The eastern terminal station of the Trans-Canadian Railway is **Halifax**, located in Nova Scotia. It serves as a major port and railway hub in Canada, linking various regions across the country.

### Quick Tip

The Trans-Canadian Railway is a vital transportation route that connects the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, facilitating trade and travel across Canada.

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### 29.7 Name an area of extensive commercial grain farming in Australia.

**Solution:** The **DOWNS** in southeastern Australia is a key region for commercial grain farming, producing crops such as wheat, barley, and other cereals.

### Quick Tip

The Murray-Darling Basin plays a crucial role in Australia's agricultural exports, particularly in the grain industry.

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(Q. No. 30 is a Map-Based Question.)

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



- **30.1** A state leading in the production of coffee.
- **30.2** An oil refinery in Uttar Pradesh.
- **30.3** An important coal mining area in West Bengal.
- **30.4** A major seaport along the coast of Goa.
- **30.5** A state with the highest population density.
- **30.6** An international airport in Gujarat.
- **30.7** An iron-ore mining area in Chhattisgarh.

**Solution:**

**Step 1:** Analyze the map and information provided to identify the locations correctly.

**Step 2:** Write the names of the identified locations on the map next to the respective letters.

- A - karnataka
- B - Mathura
- C - Raniganj
- D - Mormugao Port

- E - Bihar,
- F - Ahmedabad
- G - Bailadila

#### Quick Tip

Focus on key characteristics such as economic activities, infrastructure, and geographical location when identifying features on a map.

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**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 leading in the production of coffee.**

**Solution:** The state leading in coffee production in India is **Karnataka**. It accounts for over 70% of the country's coffee production, particularly in the Coorg, Chikmagalur, and Hassan regions.

#### Quick Tip

India primarily grows Arabica and Robusta coffee, with Karnataka being the largest producer of both varieties.

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#### **30.2 Name the place where the oil refinery is located in Uttar Pradesh.**

**Solution:** The **Mathura Oil Refinery** is located in Uttar Pradesh, India. It is one of the key refineries in North India, operated by the Indian Oil Corporation (IOC).

#### Quick Tip

The Mathura Refinery plays a vital role in supplying petroleum products to North and Central India.

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#### **30.3 Name one coal mining area in West Bengal.**

**Solution:** The **Raniganj Coalfield** in West Bengal is one of the oldest and most significant

coal mining regions in India. It is situated in the Asansol area, known for its rich coal deposits.

#### Quick Tip

The Raniganj Coalfield is renowned for its high-quality bituminous coal, which plays a crucial role in India's energy production.

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### 30.4 Name the seaport along the coast of Goa.

**Solution:** The **Mormugao Port** is the primary seaport located along the coast of Goa. It is primarily known for handling iron ore exports and is one of India's oldest and most important ports.

#### Quick Tip

Mormugao Port is a natural harbor, playing a crucial role in facilitating maritime trade, particularly for iron ore exports.

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### 30.5 Which state has the highest population density?

**Solution:** **Bihar** is the state with the highest population density in India. The state's population concentration is driven by fertile land and extensive agricultural activities, which support a large population.

#### Quick Tip

Bihar's population density exceeds 1,100 people per square kilometer, reflecting its high concentration of people in a relatively small area.

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### 30.6 Name the international airport located in Karnataka.

**Solution:** The **Kempegowda International Airport** in Bengaluru is the primary international airport in Karnataka. It is one of the busiest airports in India, serving as a key gateway for both domestic and international flights.

### Quick Tip

Kempegowda International Airport is a major air travel hub in South India, connecting the region to global destinations.

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### 30.7 Name one iron-ore mining area in Chhattisgarh.

**Solution:** The **Bailadila Iron Ore Mines** in Chhattisgarh is a major mining region, renowned for its high-grade iron ore deposits, which play a crucial role in India's iron ore production.

### Quick Tip

The Bailadila mines are operated by NMDC and serve as a key source for iron ore exports, supporting both domestic industry and international trade.

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