

CBSE 12 GEOGRAPHY (Theory) Set-3 (64/5/3) Question Paper with Solutions

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

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

1. This questions paper contains 30 questions. All questions are compulsory.
2. Question paper is divided into five sections Sections A, B, C, D and E.
3. Section A Questions no. 1 to 17 are Multiple Choice type questions. Each question carries 1 mark.
4. Section B Questions no. 18 and 19 are Source-based questions. Each question carries 3 marks.
5. Section C Questions no. 20 to 23 are Short Answer type questions. Each question carries 3 marks. Answer to these questions shall be written in 80 to 100 words.
6. Section D Questions no. 24 to 28 are Long Answer type questions. Each question carries 5 marks. Answer to these questions shall be written in 120 to 150 words.
7. Section E Questions no. 29 and 30 are Map-based questions. Each question carries 5 marks.
8. In addition to this, NOTE that a separate question has been provided for Visually Impaired candidates in lieu of questions having visual inputs, map etc. Such questions are to be attempted by Visually Impaired candidates only.
9. There is no overall choice given in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in a few questions in all sections other than Section A.

Section A

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

1. Which of the following is a means of mass awareness regarding 'water conservation'?

- (1) Writing letters to the people.
- (2) Telephonic conversation
- (3) Through T.V. and Print Media
- (4) Personal contact with people

Correct Answer: (3) 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.

2. 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: (3) Conservation of water resources

Solution: The 'Jal Kranti Abhiyan' was launched to promote water conservation and sustainable management of water resources in India. It aims at enhancing water security

through community participation and technological interventions. The initiative encourages local communities to actively participate in preserving water, adopting methods like rainwater harvesting, watershed management, and the efficient use of available resources. The program has seen a positive impact by raising awareness about water scarcity and helping communities adopt sustainable practices to safeguard their water resources.

Quick Tip

The campaign focuses on holistic water conservation measures, including rainwater harvesting and watershed management.

3. 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.

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

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

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

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

Correct Answer: (3) 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.

4. 'Neeru-Meeru' watershed management programme is associated with which of the following states?

- (1) Rajasthan
- (2) Tamil Nadu
- (3) Andhra Pradesh
- (4) Karnataka

Correct Answer: (3) 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.

5. The Central Government sponsored 'Haryali' Watershed Development Project was executed by which one of the followings?

- (A) District Magistrates with the help of other officers.
- (B) Block Development officers with reputed people's participation.

(C) Circle Officers with guidance of school principals.

(D) Gram Panchayats with people's participation.

Correct Answer: (D) Gram Panchayats with people's participation.

Solution: The 'Haryali' Watershed Development Project was implemented with the involvement of Gram Panchayats in India. The focus was on community-based management and improving local governance through people's active participation. This grassroots approach aimed at promoting sustainable watershed development by empowering local communities, enabling them to take responsibility for managing natural resources effectively. Through this program, the central government sought to increase community awareness, ensure proper land and water management, and improve agricultural productivity.

Quick Tip

People's participation in projects like Haryali Watershed Development can lead to more effective resource management and sustainable development at the local level.

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

- Grown in Kharif season.
- Mainly grown in semi-arid area 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 primarily grown in semi-arid regions of India. The major cotton-producing states are Gujarat and Maharashtra, known for their vast cotton fields. The crop thrives in the hot, dry climate and is crucial to India's textile industry, making it one of the most important crops in the country.

Quick Tip

Cotton is a key crop for India's economy, especially in the textile industry, and is grown mainly in Gujarat, Maharashtra, and other semi-arid regions.

7. Which one of the following is the largest producer of bauxite in India?

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

Correct Answer: (A) Odisha

Solution: Odisha is the largest producer of bauxite in India. The state has extensive bauxite reserves, particularly in the Koraput and Kalahandi regions. Bauxite is the primary ore used for extracting aluminum, which is a vital resource in various industries, including manufacturing, transportation, and construction.

Quick Tip

Odisha's vast bauxite reserves play a significant role in India's aluminum production, supporting industries across the country.

8. In which one of the following states Badampahar iron-ore mines are located?

- (A) Telangana
- (B) Jharkhand
- (C) Odisha
- (D) Chhattisgarh

Correct Answer: (C) Odisha

Solution: Badampahar iron-ore mines are located in the state of Odisha, which is one of the leading producers of iron ore in India. The state has vast reserves of iron ore, particularly in regions like Keonjhar and Sundargarh, which significantly contribute to the production and supply of iron ore for the steel industry.

Quick Tip

Odisha is a major mineral-producing state in India, particularly known for its iron ore reserves, which are crucial for the steel industry.

9. 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.

10. 'Atal Tunnel' was built by which one of the following?

(A) National Highway Authority of India

- (B) Border Road Organisation
- (C) Himachal Pradesh Highway Authority
- (D) Punjab Highway Authority

Correct Answer: (B) Border Road Organisation

Solution: The Atal Tunnel, which is a strategic tunnel located in the Pir Panjal range of Himachal Pradesh, was constructed by the Border Roads Organisation (BRO). The tunnel connects Manali to Leh, and it is one of the highest-altitude tunnels in the world, playing a significant role in improving road connectivity in the region.

Quick Tip

The Atal Tunnel is a crucial infrastructure project for national security and tourism in the Himachal region.

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.

12. 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."

(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.

13. A seaport that specialises in bulk cargo like ore, oil, chemicals etc. belongs to which of the following types of seaport?

Options:

(A) Packet station

(B) Inland port

(C) Port of call

(D) Industrial port

Correct Answer: (D) Industrial port

Solution: Industrial ports are specifically designed for handling bulk cargo such as ore, oil,

and chemicals. These ports are equipped with the necessary infrastructure, such as specialized terminals, pipelines, and storage facilities, to manage the large-scale movement of raw materials essential for industrial production. Unlike other types of seaports, industrial ports focus primarily on facilitating the import and export of goods used in manufacturing and production processes.

Quick Tip

Industrial ports play a key role in supporting industries by providing efficient infrastructure for the transportation of bulk goods.

14. 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.

- (1) (A) is correct, but (R) is incorrect.
- (2) (A) is incorrect, but (R) is correct.
- (3) Both (A) and (R) are correct, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (4) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

Correct Answer: (1) (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.

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.

15. 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.

16. How many countries are under the 'high human development index' category?

Choose the correct option.

- (A) 51
- (B) 52
- (C) 53
- (D) 54

Correct Answer: (C) 53

Solution: The number of countries categorized under the 'high human development index' are 53. 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.

17. 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.

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.

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.

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 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

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.

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.

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.

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

19. 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.

Section C

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

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.

OR

20(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.

21. Explain the main features of wholesale trading in the world.

Solution: The main features of wholesale trading are:

1. Wholesale trading constitutes the bulk of the trading business, dealing in large quantities of goods.
2. It is carried out through numerous intermediaries, merchants, and traders who act as middlemen between manufacturers and retailers.
3. Some large stores, including chain stores, are able to buy directly from the manufacturer, bypassing intermediaries.
4. Wholesalers often extend credit to retail stores to such an extent that the retailers operate very largely on the wholesale capital.
5. Any other relevant point.

Quick Tip

Wholesale trading is a key part of the supply chain that facilitates the movement of goods from manufacturers to retailers, often providing credit and offering bulk pricing.

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.

OR

22(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.

23. Why are Indian ports considered as gateways of international trade?

Solution: Indian ports are considered gateways of international trade due to the following factors:

1. India is surrounded by water bodies on three sides, with a long coastline.
2. Indian ports handle large volumes of domestic and international trade, making them central to India's economy.
3. Water provides a smooth surface for cheap transportation, as long as there is no

turbulence.

4. Most ports are equipped with modern infrastructure to handle international trade efficiently.
5. The west coast of India has more ports than the east coast, contributing to higher trade activity.

Quick Tip

India's strategic location and extensive coastline make it a significant player in global trade, with its ports acting as critical hubs for the movement of goods.

24. Define Migration. Differentiate between push and pull factors of migration.

Solution: Migration is the movement of people from one place to another. This can be due to a variety of factors, including social, economic, political, or environmental reasons. There are two primary factors that influence migration: push and pull factors.

Push Factors: These are factors that make the place of origin seem less attractive and push people to move to other places. Some common push factors include:

1. Unemployment
2. Poor living conditions
3. Political turmoil
4. Unpleasant climate
5. Natural disasters and epidemics
6. Socio-economic backwardness

Pull Factors: These are factors that make the destination place seem more attractive and pull people towards it. Some common pull factors include:

1. Better job opportunities
2. Better living conditions
3. Peace and stability

4. Pleasant climate

5. Security of life and property

Quick Tip

Understanding the push and pull factors of migration helps in analyzing the reasons behind population movement and its impact on regions.

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

25(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.

26. Classify industries of the world on the basis of their raw materials and explain each one of them.

Solution: Industries around the world are classified based on the raw materials they use. The main classifications are:

1. **Agro-based Industries:** These industries process raw materials derived from the agricultural sector for both rural and urban markets. Common agro-based industries include food processing, sugar production, pickles, fruit juices, beverages, spices, and textiles. Rubber and edible oil production are also examples of agro-based industries.
2. **Mineral-based Industries:** These industries utilize minerals as their raw materials. Some industries process ferrous metallic minerals, such as in iron and steel production, while others process non-ferrous metallic minerals, such as aluminum, copper, and the jewelry industry.
3. **Chemical-based Industries:** These industries use natural chemical minerals like petroleum (mineral oil) for petrochemical industries. Other industries in this category include those that use salts, sulfur, and potash for chemical production.
4. **Forest-based Industries:** These industries rely on raw materials from forests, such as wood, bamboo, and grass, which are used in paper production. Lac is also derived from forests, which is used in the lac industry.

5. **Animal-based Industries:** These industries rely on products obtained from animals, such as leather for the leather industry and wool for the production of woolen textiles.

Quick Tip

Understanding the classification of industries based on raw materials helps in assessing their environmental impact, resource usage, and economic importance.

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.

OR

27(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.

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.

OR

28(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.

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:

- **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**

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



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, Netherlands
- B - Heathrow International Airport, London, UK
- C - Suez Canal, Egypt
- D - Congo Basin, Africa
- E - Mongolian Plateau, Asia

Quick Tip

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

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.

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.

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.

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

Solution: The **Congo Basin** in Central 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.

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.

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.

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

Solution: The **Murray-Darling Basin** 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.

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

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.

Correct Answer: (Karnataka)

Solution: Karnataka is the leading state in India for coffee production, with regions like Coorg and Chikmagalur being particularly famous for their coffee plantations. The state's climate and soil conditions are ideal for coffee cultivation, making it the largest coffee producer in India.

Quick Tip

Coffee is one of the major agricultural exports of India, and Karnataka contributes a significant share of the country's coffee production.

30.2. An oil refinery in Uttar Pradesh.

Correct Answer: (Mathura Refinery)

Solution: The Mathura Refinery is located in Uttar Pradesh and is one of the major refineries in India. It plays a significant role in meeting the fuel needs of the northern region of the country. The refinery is part of Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL).

Quick Tip

Mathura Refinery is strategically located to cater to the petroleum needs of northern India and helps reduce the region's dependence on imports.

30.3. An important coal mining area in West Bengal.

Correct Answer: (Raniganj)

Solution: The Raniganj coalfields are the most significant coal mining area in West Bengal. It is one of the oldest and largest coalfields in India and contributes to a substantial portion of the coal production in the country.

Quick Tip

Raniganj is an important coal mining region that has been a major source of energy for both domestic use and industrial needs in India.

30.4. A major seaport along the coast of Goa.

Correct Answer: (Mormugao Port)

Solution: Mormugao Port is a significant seaport located on the coast of Goa. It handles a variety of cargo, including iron ore, coal, and other bulk goods. It plays a crucial role in the economy of the region, particularly in the transportation of iron ore exports.

Quick Tip

Mormugao Port is known for handling bulk shipments, particularly iron ore, and serves as an essential gateway for export from Goa.

30.5. A state with the highest population density.

Correct Answer: (Bihar)

Solution: Bihar is the state with the highest population density in India. It is one of the most densely populated states in the country, with a high population per square kilometer. The state's large population contributes to its economic and social dynamics.

Quick Tip

Population density is a critical factor that affects resource distribution, infrastructure planning, and overall socio-economic conditions in a state.

30.6. An international airport in Gujarat.

Correct Answer: (Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel International Airport)

Solution: The Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel International Airport in Ahmedabad, Gujarat, is the primary international airport in the state. It serves both domestic and international flights and plays a vital role in connecting Gujarat with the rest of the world.

Quick Tip

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel International Airport is a key transportation hub, boosting tourism and business activities in Gujarat.

30.7. An iron-ore mining area in Chhattisgarh.

Correct Answer: (Bailadila)

Solution: Bailadila is a major iron-ore mining area in Chhattisgarh, known for its high-quality iron ore deposits. The Bailadila mines have been instrumental in supplying iron ore to various steel industries across India.

Quick Tip

Bailadila mines contribute significantly to India's steel production and are a vital part of the country's mining industry.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.
