

AP Board Class 12 2026 Geography Question Paper with Solutions

Time Allowed :3 Hours

Maximum Marks :75

Total questions :37

General Instructions

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

1. The paper is divided into Section A and Section B.
2. Section A includes objective-type questions.
3. All questions in Section A are compulsory.
4. Section B includes short answer, and long answer type questions.
5. Answers must be written legibly within the word limit.
6. Use of unfair means or electronic devices is prohibited.
7. Follow the correct format and instructions for each section.

Section - A

1. Which among the following is a correctly matched pair?

Population-related facts – States

- (A) State having the highest density of population – Bihar
- (B) State with highest literacy – Tripura
- (C) State with highest rural population – West Bengal
- (D) State with highest urban population – Mizoram

Correct Answer: (A) State having the highest density of population – Bihar

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding population density.

Population density refers to the number of people living per square kilometre in a particular area. It is an important demographic indicator used to understand how crowded a region is.

Step 2: Identifying the correct pair.

Among Indian states, Bihar has one of the highest population densities. According to recent census data, Bihar has a very large population living in a relatively small geographical area, making it the state with the highest population density.

Step 3: Analysis of other options.

- **(A) State having the highest density of population – Bihar:** Correct. Bihar has the highest population density among Indian states.
- **(B) State with highest literacy – Tripura:** Incorrect. Kerala has the highest literacy rate in India.
- **(C) State with highest rural population – West Bengal:** Incorrect. Uttar Pradesh has the largest rural population.
- **(D) State with highest urban population – Mizoram:** Incorrect. Maharashtra has the highest urban population.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Thus, the only correctly matched pair is that Bihar has the highest population density among Indian states.

Final Answer: State having the highest density of population – Bihar.

Quick Tip

Remember: Bihar has the highest population density among Indian states, while Kerala has the highest literacy rate in India.

2. Which of the following is not a characteristic of commercial livestock rearing?

- (A) It is highly organised and capital intensive.
- (B) It is practiced in coastal areas so that the livestock can be easily exported.
- (C) Pastures are fenced to regulate grazing.
- (D) The number of animals in a pasture are kept according to the pasture's capacity.

Correct Answer: (B) It is practiced in coastal areas so that the livestock can be easily exported.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding commercial livestock rearing.

Commercial livestock rearing is a modern agricultural activity where animals such as cattle, sheep, and goats are raised mainly for commercial purposes like meat, milk, wool, and other products. This system requires large investments, scientific management, and proper planning.

Step 2: Key characteristics of commercial livestock farming.

In this type of farming, the management of animals is highly organised and capital intensive. Farmers invest in large grazing lands, veterinary care, machinery, and scientific breeding methods. Pastures are often fenced so that grazing can be regulated efficiently.

Step 3: Analysis of the options.

- **(A) It is highly organised and capital intensive:** Correct characteristic of commercial livestock rearing.
- **(B) It is practiced in coastal areas so that the livestock can be easily exported:** Incorrect. Commercial livestock farming is generally practiced in temperate grassland regions such as North America, South America, Australia, and New Zealand, not specifically in coastal areas for export.
- **(C) Pastures are fenced to regulate grazing:** Correct characteristic since controlled grazing improves pasture management.
- **(D) The number of animals in a pasture are kept according to the pasture's capacity:** Correct. This helps prevent overgrazing and maintains pasture productivity.

Step 4: Conclusion.

The statement that commercial livestock rearing is practiced in coastal areas for easy export is not a defining feature of this farming system.

Final Answer: It is practiced in coastal areas so that the livestock can be easily exported.

Quick Tip

Commercial livestock rearing is mainly practiced in temperate grasslands where large areas of natural pasture are available for grazing animals.

3. The natural growth of population can be calculated as

- (A) Death rate - Birth rate
- (B) Birth rate - In-migration
- (C) In-migration - Death rate
- (D) Birth rate - Death rate

Correct Answer: (D) Birth rate - Death rate

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding natural population growth.

Natural population growth refers to the increase in population that occurs when the number of births in a population exceeds the number of deaths. It only considers natural factors and does not include migration.

Step 2: Formula for natural growth.

The natural increase or natural growth of population is calculated using the following formula:

$$\text{Natural Growth} = \text{Birth Rate} - \text{Death Rate}$$

This formula measures how much the population increases due to natural causes.

Step 3: Analysis of options.

- **(A) Death rate - Birth rate:** Incorrect. This would give a negative value for growing populations.
- **(B) Birth rate - In-migration:** Incorrect. Migration is not included in natural growth calculations.
- **(C) In-migration - Death rate:** Incorrect. Migration is not part of natural increase.

- **(D) Birth rate - Death rate:** Correct. This is the standard formula used to calculate natural population growth.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Natural growth of population is determined by subtracting the death rate from the birth rate.

Final Answer: Birth rate - Death rate.

Quick Tip

Remember: Natural population growth considers only births and deaths. Migration (immigration or emigration) is included only when calculating total population change.

4. Which of the following techniques can bring a balance between natural resources and societal needs?

- (A) Watershed management
- (B) Rainwater harvesting
- (C) Resource Recycling
- (D) All of the above

Correct Answer: (D) All of the above

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding sustainable resource management.

Balancing natural resources with societal needs requires sustainable practices. These practices help conserve resources, reduce environmental degradation, and ensure that future generations can also meet their needs.

Step 2: Role of watershed management.

Watershed management focuses on conserving soil and water resources within a watershed area. It helps prevent soil erosion, improves groundwater recharge, and supports agriculture and ecosystem sustainability.

Step 3: Role of rainwater harvesting and recycling.

Rainwater harvesting collects and stores rainwater for later use, reducing pressure on groundwater resources. Resource recycling allows materials such as metals, plastics, and paper to be reused, reducing the need for new natural resources and minimizing waste.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Since watershed management, rainwater harvesting, and resource recycling all contribute to the sustainable use and conservation of natural resources, the correct answer is that all of these techniques help achieve the balance between natural resources and societal needs.

Final Answer: All of the above.

Quick Tip

Sustainable development requires using natural resources wisely so that present needs are met without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

5. Ghaziabad, Rohtak, Gurugram are the examples of

- (A) Port towns
- (B) Garrison towns
- (C) Satellite towns
- (D) Transport towns

Correct Answer: (C) Satellite towns

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding satellite towns.

Satellite towns are smaller towns or cities that develop near a large metropolitan city. They are closely connected to the main city and often support it by providing residential areas, industries, and services. These towns help reduce population pressure and congestion in the main city.

Step 2: Relationship with metropolitan cities.

Satellite towns usually grow around major urban centres due to economic opportunities, transportation links, and availability of land. Many people living in these towns commute to the nearby metropolitan city for employment and other services.

Step 3: Analysis of the options.

- **(A) Port towns:** Incorrect. Port towns are located near seaports and are involved in maritime trade and shipping.
- **(B) Garrison towns:** Incorrect. Garrison towns develop around military bases or cantonments.
- **(C) Satellite towns:** Correct. Ghaziabad, Rohtak, and Gurugram are towns located near the National Capital Region (NCR) of Delhi and function as satellite towns.
- **(D) Transport towns:** Incorrect. Transport towns develop mainly at major transport junctions such as railway or road intersections.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Since Ghaziabad, Rohtak, and Gurugram developed around the metropolitan city of Delhi and support its urban functions, they are classified as satellite towns.

Final Answer: Satellite towns.

Quick Tip

Satellite towns develop near large metropolitan cities to reduce congestion and provide residential and industrial support to the main city.

6. Among the given options, which is the major component of population change?

- (A) Migration
- (B) Industrialisation
- (C) Density of population
- (D) Urbanisation

Correct Answer: (A) Migration

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding population change.

Population change refers to the variation in the size of a population over time. This change can occur due to three main factors: birth rate, death rate, and migration.

Step 2: Major components affecting population.

Birth rate and death rate determine the natural growth of population, while migration (movement of people from one place to another) significantly alters the population distribution and size in different regions.

Step 3: Analysis of the options.

- **(A) Migration:** Correct. Migration is a major component of population change because it directly affects population size and distribution between regions.
- **(B) Industrialisation:** Incorrect. Industrialisation may influence migration and population growth, but it is not a direct component of population change.
- **(C) Density of population:** Incorrect. Population density is a measure of population per unit area, not a component causing population change.
- **(D) Urbanisation:** Incorrect. Urbanisation refers to the growth of cities and towns but is not itself a direct component of population change.

Step 4: Conclusion.

Among the given options, migration directly affects the size and distribution of population and is therefore a major component of population change.

Final Answer: Migration.

Quick Tip

Population change mainly occurs due to three factors: birth rate, death rate, and migration. Migration can rapidly change population distribution across regions.

Section - B

7. Write a geographical note about Himalaya Mountains in India.

Solution:

Step 1: Introduction to the Himalayas.

The Himalaya Mountains are the highest and one of the youngest fold mountain ranges in the world. They extend across the northern boundary of India and form a natural barrier between the Indian subcontinent and Central Asia. The Himalayas play a crucial role in the geography, climate, and ecology of India.

Step 2: Location and extent.

The Himalayan range stretches for about 2,400 km from the Indus River in the west to the Brahmaputra River in the east. In India, it passes through several states including Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, and Arunachal Pradesh. The width of the Himalayas varies from about 150 km to 400 km.

Step 3: Major divisions of the Himalayas.

The Himalayas are divided into three main parallel ranges. These are the Greater Himalayas (Himadri), the Lesser Himalayas (Himachal), and the Outer Himalayas (Shiwalik). The Himadri is the highest range and contains many of the world's highest peaks such as Mount Everest and Kanchenjunga.

Step 4: Importance of the Himalayas.

The Himalayas are very important for India. They act as a natural climatic barrier that protects the country from cold winds from Central Asia. They are also the source of many major rivers such as the Ganga, Yamuna, and Brahmaputra which support agriculture and human settlements.

Step 5: Natural resources and biodiversity.

The Himalayan region is rich in forests, wildlife, and mineral resources. It supports a wide variety of plants and animals and is an important ecological zone. The mountains also attract tourists due to their natural beauty and adventure activities.

Quick Tip

The Himalayas are known as the “Water Tower of Asia” because many major rivers originate from these mountains.

8. What is meant by multipurpose project? Write about the Nagarjuna Sagar project.

Solution:

Step 1: Definition of multipurpose project.

A multipurpose project is a large-scale river valley project that serves several purposes at the same time. These projects are designed to use water resources for various activities such as irrigation, hydroelectric power generation, flood control, water supply, navigation, and recreation.

Step 2: Importance of multipurpose projects.

Multipurpose projects help in the efficient use of river water. They promote agricultural development through irrigation, produce electricity for industries and households, and help control floods by regulating the flow of water.

Step 3: Introduction to Nagarjuna Sagar Project.

The Nagarjuna Sagar Project is one of the largest multipurpose river valley projects in India. It is built on the Krishna River and is located between the states of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh. The project includes the construction of the Nagarjuna Sagar Dam, which is one of the largest masonry dams in the world.

Step 4: Objectives and benefits of the project.

The main objectives of the Nagarjuna Sagar Project are irrigation and hydroelectric power generation. The dam provides irrigation water to large agricultural areas in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. It also generates electricity which supports regional development.

Step 5: Economic and social significance.

The project has significantly improved agricultural productivity and helped in the development of surrounding regions. It has also contributed to better water management and economic growth in southern India.

Quick Tip

Multipurpose river valley projects are important for national development because they combine irrigation, power generation, flood control, and water supply in a single project.

9. Explain about the classification of Environment.

Solution:**Step 1: Meaning of Environment.**

Environment refers to the surroundings in which living organisms exist. It includes both living and non-living components that influence life on Earth. The environment provides natural resources, climate, and conditions necessary for survival and development of organisms.

Step 2: Natural Environment.

Natural environment consists of elements created by nature without human intervention. It includes land, water, air, plants, and animals. Natural features such as mountains, rivers, forests, and climate form part of the natural environment. These components support ecosystems and maintain ecological balance.

Step 3: Human-made Environment.

Human-made environment refers to the surroundings created by humans to meet their needs. It includes buildings, roads, industries, bridges, dams, and cities. These features are developed by modifying the natural environment for economic activities and human settlements.

Step 4: Human Environment.

Human environment includes the interaction of humans with each other and with nature. It involves social, cultural, economic, and political aspects of human life. Human activities such as agriculture, trade, transportation, and communication are part of the human environment.

Step 5: Conclusion.

Thus, the environment can be classified into three main types: natural environment, human-made environment, and human environment. All these components are interrelated and together influence life on Earth.

Quick Tip

Environment is generally classified into three main categories: Natural Environment, Human-made Environment, and Human Environment.

10. Write about the un-even distribution of population in the world.

Solution:

Step 1: Meaning of population distribution.

Population distribution refers to the way people are spread across different regions of the world. The population of the world is not evenly distributed because people tend to live in areas that provide favorable living conditions.

Step 2: Highly populated regions.

Some regions of the world have very high population densities. Major population clusters are found in East Asia, South Asia, Southeast Asia, and Europe. Countries such as China, India, Bangladesh, and Japan have large populations due to fertile land, favorable climate, and availability of water resources.

Step 3: Sparsely populated regions.

Certain regions have very low population densities. These areas include deserts, polar regions, high mountains, and dense forests. Examples include the Sahara Desert, Antarctica, the Himalayas, and the Amazon Basin where harsh environmental conditions limit human settlement.

Step 4: Factors influencing population distribution.

Population distribution is influenced by various factors such as climate, availability of water, fertile soil, natural resources, transportation facilities, and economic opportunities. Areas with better living conditions attract more people.

Step 5: Conclusion.

Therefore, the uneven distribution of population in the world is mainly due to differences in physical, economic, and social conditions of different regions.

Quick Tip

Most of the world's population lives in Asia because of fertile river valleys, suitable climate, and long history of civilization.

11. What is meant by Activity? Write about the types of Activities.

Solution:

Step 1: Meaning of activity.

Activity refers to the various tasks or work performed by people to earn their livelihood and satisfy their needs. Human activities involve the use of natural resources to produce goods and services.

Step 2: Primary activities.

Primary activities are directly related to the extraction of natural resources from the Earth. These include agriculture, fishing, mining, forestry, and animal husbandry. People engaged in these activities depend directly on nature for their livelihood.

Step 3: Secondary activities.

Secondary activities involve the processing of raw materials into finished goods. These activities include manufacturing industries, construction, and processing of agricultural products. They add value to the raw materials obtained from primary activities.

Step 4: Tertiary activities.

Tertiary activities provide services rather than producing goods. Examples include transportation, banking, communication, education, healthcare, and trade. These services support both primary and secondary activities.

Step 5: Conclusion.

Thus, human activities are generally classified into three major types: primary activities, secondary activities, and tertiary activities, each playing an important role in economic development.

Quick Tip

Primary activities extract resources, secondary activities process them, and tertiary activities provide services.

**12. Write short notes on
Human Geography**

Solution:

Step 1: Meaning of Human Geography.

Human geography is a branch of geography that studies the relationship between human beings and the natural environment. It focuses on the spatial distribution of human population and the way people interact with their surroundings.

Step 2: Scope of Human Geography.

This field examines different aspects such as population distribution, settlements, cultural patterns, economic activities, and migration. It studies how human activities influence the environment and how the environment affects human life.

Step 3: Importance of Human Geography.

Human geography helps in understanding the patterns of human settlement and development across different regions. It also helps planners and policymakers manage resources and plan sustainable development.

Step 4: Areas of study.

Topics like urban geography, rural settlements, transportation, trade, industries, and cultural landscapes are important parts of human geography. These topics explain the organization of human society on the earth's surface.

Quick Tip

Human Geography studies the interaction between people and their environment, including population, culture, settlements, and economic activities.

13. Write short notes on

Problems of population growth in the world

Solution:

Step 1: Meaning of population growth.

Population growth refers to the increase in the number of people living in a particular area over time. Many countries in the world, especially developing nations, are experiencing rapid population growth.

Step 2: Pressure on resources.

Rapid population growth increases the demand for food, water, housing, and energy. This creates heavy pressure on natural resources and often leads to their overexploitation.

Step 3: Economic challenges.

A fast-growing population may lead to unemployment, poverty, lack of education, and inadequate healthcare facilities. Governments find it difficult to provide sufficient services and infrastructure.

Step 4: Environmental impact.

Population growth also causes environmental problems such as deforestation, pollution, and urban congestion. These problems affect the quality of life and sustainable development.

Step 5: Need for population control.

To overcome these problems, countries encourage family planning, education, and awareness programs to maintain a balanced population growth rate.

Quick Tip

Rapid population growth can create pressure on resources, increase unemployment, and cause environmental degradation.

14. Write about the classification of Resources.

Solution:

Step 1: Meaning of Resources.

Resources are substances or materials available in the environment that can be used to satisfy human needs and support economic development. Examples include land, water, minerals, forests, and human skills.

Step 2: Natural Resources.

Natural resources are those resources that are obtained directly from nature without human creation. These include air, water, soil, minerals, forests, and wildlife. Natural resources may be renewable, such as forests and solar energy, or non-renewable, such as coal and petroleum.

Step 3: Human-made Resources.

Human-made resources are those resources created by humans using natural resources and

technology. Examples include buildings, roads, bridges, machines, and industries. These resources help in economic development and improve living standards.

Step 4: Human Resources.

Human resources refer to the population and their skills, knowledge, and abilities that help in the production of goods and services. Educated and skilled people are considered valuable resources because they contribute to development and innovation.

Step 5: Conclusion.

Thus, resources are broadly classified into three categories: natural resources, human-made resources, and human resources. These categories together help in the development and progress of society.

Quick Tip

Resources are commonly classified into Natural Resources, Human-made Resources, and Human Resources.

15. Write about the distribution of Rice-Crop in the world.

Solution:

Step 1: Introduction to rice cultivation.

Rice is one of the most important food crops in the world and serves as the staple food for a large part of the global population. It requires warm temperatures, abundant rainfall, and fertile soil for proper growth.

Step 2: Major rice producing regions in Asia.

Asia is the largest producer and consumer of rice in the world. Countries such as China, India, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Thailand, and Vietnam produce large quantities of rice because of suitable climatic conditions and fertile river valleys.

Step 3: Rice production in other continents.

Rice is also cultivated in other parts of the world including Africa, North America, South America, and Europe. Countries such as the United States, Brazil, Egypt, and Italy also grow rice, although on a smaller scale compared to Asian countries.

Step 4: Factors affecting rice distribution.

The distribution of rice cultivation depends on climatic conditions such as high temperature, heavy rainfall, and availability of irrigation facilities. Fertile alluvial soil and flat plains also support rice farming.

Step 5: Conclusion.

Therefore, rice cultivation is mainly concentrated in Asia due to favorable climatic conditions, fertile soil, and a large population that depends on rice as a staple food.

Quick Tip

More than half of the world's population depends on rice as their main food crop.

16. Write about the types of coal.

Solution:

Step 1: Introduction to coal.

Coal is an important fossil fuel formed from the remains of plants that lived millions of years ago. It is widely used for generating electricity, producing steel, and as a source of energy in industries.

Step 2: Peat.

Peat is the earliest stage in the formation of coal. It contains a high amount of moisture and low carbon content. Peat is generally used as a low-grade fuel.

Step 3: Lignite.

Lignite is known as brown coal and contains more carbon than peat but less than higher grades of coal. It is used mainly for electricity generation in thermal power plants.

Step 4: Bituminous coal.

Bituminous coal is a widely used type of coal with a higher carbon content and higher heating value. It is used in industries and for the production of coke in steel manufacturing.

Step 5: Anthracite.

Anthracite is the highest quality coal with the highest carbon content and maximum heating value. It burns with very little smoke and is considered the best grade of coal.

Quick Tip

Coal types from lowest to highest carbon content are: Peat, Lignite, Bituminous, and Anthracite.

17. Explain the occupational distribution of population in India.

Solution:

Step 1: Meaning of occupational distribution.

Occupational distribution refers to the classification of the working population according to the type of economic activities in which they are engaged. It helps in understanding how the workforce of a country is divided among different sectors such as agriculture, industry, and services.

Step 2: Primary sector employment.

In India, a large proportion of the population is engaged in the primary sector. This sector includes activities such as agriculture, fishing, forestry, and mining. Agriculture is the main occupation in rural areas, and a significant percentage of the Indian workforce depends on farming and related activities for their livelihood.

Step 3: Secondary sector employment.

The secondary sector includes industrial and manufacturing activities. This sector involves the processing of raw materials into finished products. Examples include textile industries, steel production, construction work, and other manufacturing activities. A smaller portion of India's population is engaged in this sector compared to agriculture.

Step 4: Tertiary sector employment.

The tertiary sector provides services rather than producing goods. It includes activities such as transportation, banking, education, healthcare, trade, and communication. With economic development, the number of people employed in the service sector has been increasing in India.

Step 5: Conclusion.

Thus, the occupational distribution of population in India shows that most people are engaged in the primary sector, while the secondary and tertiary sectors employ

comparatively fewer people, although the service sector is growing rapidly.

Quick Tip

Occupational structure of a country usually includes three sectors: Primary (agriculture), Secondary (industry), and Tertiary (services).

18. Define unemployment and explain the causes for unemployment.

Solution:

Step 1: Meaning of unemployment.

Unemployment is a situation in which people who are willing and able to work at the prevailing wage rate are unable to find suitable employment. It is a major socio-economic problem affecting economic growth and the living standards of people.

Step 2: Rapid population growth.

One of the major causes of unemployment is rapid population growth. When the population increases faster than the creation of job opportunities, many people remain without employment.

Step 3: Lack of industrial development.

In many developing countries, industries are not developed sufficiently to absorb the growing workforce. This leads to fewer employment opportunities in the industrial sector.

Step 4: Dependence on agriculture.

A large number of people depend on agriculture in countries like India. Agriculture often suffers from seasonal employment, meaning workers may not find work throughout the year. This leads to disguised and seasonal unemployment.

Step 5: Lack of education and skills.

Many people do not have the necessary education or technical skills required for modern jobs. This mismatch between skills and job requirements contributes to unemployment.

Quick Tip

Unemployment occurs when people who are able and willing to work cannot find jobs due to lack of opportunities or skills.

19. Defects in the agricultural marketing in India.

Solution:

Step 1: Meaning of agricultural marketing.

Agricultural marketing refers to the process through which agricultural products move from farmers to consumers. It includes activities such as collection, storage, transportation, and sale of agricultural goods.

Step 2: Lack of storage facilities.

One major defect in agricultural marketing in India is the lack of proper storage facilities. Due to inadequate warehouses and cold storage, farmers are often forced to sell their produce immediately after harvest at low prices.

Step 3: Presence of middlemen.

A large number of intermediaries or middlemen exist in the agricultural marketing system. These middlemen take a major share of the profit, while farmers receive only a small portion of the final price.

Step 4: Lack of transportation and infrastructure.

Poor transportation facilities and weak market infrastructure in rural areas make it difficult for farmers to reach larger markets where they could get better prices for their produce.

Step 5: Lack of market information.

Many farmers do not have access to proper information about market prices and demand. As a result, they cannot make informed decisions about when and where to sell their products.

Quick Tip

Efficient agricultural marketing requires proper storage, transportation, fair pricing systems, and direct market access for farmers.

20. What do you mean by Sustainability? Explain the components of sustainability.

Solution:

Step 1: Meaning of sustainability.

Sustainability refers to the responsible use of natural resources in such a way that the needs of the present generation are fulfilled without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. It emphasizes maintaining a balance between economic development, environmental protection, and social well-being.

Step 2: Environmental sustainability.

Environmental sustainability focuses on the protection and conservation of natural resources such as forests, water, soil, and biodiversity. It encourages reducing pollution, conserving energy, and protecting ecosystems to maintain ecological balance.

Step 3: Economic sustainability.

Economic sustainability refers to the efficient use of resources to ensure long-term economic growth and stability. It involves promoting responsible production and consumption while ensuring that economic activities do not harm the environment or exhaust natural resources.

Step 4: Social sustainability.

Social sustainability focuses on improving the quality of life of people by ensuring equality, education, healthcare, and social justice. It aims to create a society where everyone has access to basic needs and opportunities for development.

Step 5: Conclusion.

Thus, sustainability is achieved through the balanced integration of environmental protection, economic growth, and social development to ensure long-term well-being of both people and the planet.

Quick Tip

Sustainability is based on three pillars: Environmental sustainability, Economic sustainability, and Social sustainability.

21. Suggest measures for the conservation of forests.

Solution:

Step 1: Importance of forest conservation.

Forests play an important role in maintaining ecological balance. They provide oxygen, regulate climate, conserve soil, support biodiversity, and supply valuable resources such as timber, medicines, and food. Therefore, protecting forests is essential for environmental sustainability.

Step 2: Afforestation and reforestation.

Planting new trees in barren lands (afforestation) and replanting trees in deforested areas (reforestation) are effective ways to conserve forests and restore ecological balance.

Step 3: Control of deforestation.

Deforestation should be minimized by regulating the cutting of trees and promoting sustainable use of forest resources. Strict laws and regulations should be implemented to prevent illegal logging.

Step 4: Social forestry and community participation.

Local communities should be encouraged to participate in forest protection through social forestry programs. Involving people in forest conservation helps create awareness and promotes responsible use of forest resources.

Step 5: Awareness and sustainable practices.

Public awareness programs should be conducted to educate people about the importance of forests. Sustainable practices such as reducing paper use and protecting wildlife habitats also contribute to forest conservation.

Quick Tip

Afforestation, strict control of deforestation, and community participation are key measures for forest conservation.

22. Briefly give an account of the welfare schemes related to different sections in Andhra Pradesh.

Solution:**Step 1: Meaning of welfare schemes.**

Welfare schemes are government programs designed to improve the living standards of people, especially weaker sections of society such as farmers, women, students, and economically disadvantaged groups. These schemes aim to promote social justice and economic development.

Step 2: Schemes for farmers.

The government of Andhra Pradesh has introduced schemes to support farmers, such as financial assistance, irrigation facilities, crop insurance, and subsidies for agricultural inputs. These programs help increase agricultural productivity and protect farmers from financial losses.

Step 3: Schemes for women and children.

Several welfare programs focus on the development of women and children. These include financial support for women self-help groups, maternity benefits, nutrition programs, and educational assistance for girl children.

Step 4: Schemes for students and youth.

The government also provides scholarships, fee reimbursement schemes, and skill development programs for students and unemployed youth. These initiatives help improve education and employment opportunities.

Step 5: Conclusion.

Thus, various welfare schemes in Andhra Pradesh aim to support different sections of society and promote inclusive development by improving the economic and social conditions of people.

Quick Tip

Welfare schemes focus on supporting weaker sections of society such as farmers, women, students, and economically disadvantaged groups.

23. Explain the occupational distribution of population in India.

Solution:

Step 1: Meaning of occupational distribution.

Occupational distribution refers to the classification of the working population according to the types of economic activities in which they are engaged. It indicates how the labour force of a country is distributed among different sectors such as agriculture, industry, and services.

Step 2: Primary sector occupations.

In India, a large proportion of the population is engaged in the primary sector. This sector includes activities such as agriculture, fishing, forestry, mining, and animal husbandry. Agriculture is the dominant occupation in rural areas and provides livelihood to a majority of the population.

Step 3: Secondary sector occupations.

The secondary sector includes industrial and manufacturing activities. It involves the processing of raw materials obtained from primary activities into finished goods. Examples include textile industries, steel production, construction work, and manufacturing units. A smaller percentage of the population works in this sector compared to agriculture.

Step 4: Tertiary sector occupations.

The tertiary sector consists of service-related activities. These activities provide services instead of producing goods. Examples include transportation, banking, trade, communication, education, healthcare, and tourism. In recent years, the service sector in India has been growing rapidly and providing more employment opportunities.

Step 5: Conclusion.

Thus, the occupational distribution in India shows that most people are engaged in the primary sector, while the secondary and tertiary sectors employ comparatively fewer people, although the service sector is gradually expanding with economic development.

Quick Tip

Occupational structure of population is usually divided into three sectors: Primary (agriculture), Secondary (industry), and Tertiary (services).

24. Define unemployment and explain the causes for unemployment.

Solution:

Step 1: Definition of unemployment.

Unemployment is a situation in which people who are able and willing to work at the prevailing wage rate cannot find suitable employment. It is considered a serious economic and social problem because it reduces income levels and affects economic growth.

Step 2: Rapid population growth.

One of the major causes of unemployment is rapid population growth. When the population increases faster than the creation of employment opportunities, a large number of people remain unemployed.

Step 3: Lack of industrial development.

In many developing countries, industries are not sufficiently developed to absorb the growing labour force. This leads to fewer employment opportunities outside agriculture.

Step 4: Dependence on agriculture.

A large proportion of the population depends on agriculture, which often provides only seasonal employment. As a result, many workers remain unemployed during the off-season, leading to seasonal and disguised unemployment.

Step 5: Lack of education and technical skills.

Many people lack proper education, training, and technical skills required for modern jobs. This mismatch between available skills and job requirements is another major cause of unemployment.

Quick Tip

Unemployment occurs when people who are willing and able to work cannot find jobs due to limited opportunities or lack of skills.