

MPBSE Class 12th Geography - 2023 Question Paper with Solutions

Time Allowed :3 Hour	Maximum Marks :70	Total Questions :20
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General Instructions

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

1. Attempt all questions.
2. Read the instructions carefully.
3. Marks allotted to each question are indicated against it.

(1) (i) Which of the following continents has the highest population growth?

- (1) Africa
- (2) South America
- (3) North America
- (4) Asia

Correct Answer: Africa.

Solution: Africa records the world's highest population growth rate largely because of sustained high birth rates and a youthful population structure. Many African cultures value larger families, and improvements in medicine have significantly reduced child mortality. This combination accelerates natural increase. In comparison, Asia's fertility decline, economic development, and urban lifestyle have slowed growth. North and South America also show moderate demographic expansion, driven mostly by migration and lower fertility. Africa's unique demographic momentum results from both social and economic factors, making it the fastest-growing continent in terms of population.

Quick Tip

Population growth rises when birth rates stay high while death rates fall.

(2) (ii) The concept of Human Development is the contribution of which of the following scholars?

- (1) Ratzel
- (2) Dr. Mahboob-ul-haq
- (3) Professor Amartya Sen
- (4) E. C. Samuel

Correct Answer: Dr. Mahboob-ul-Haq.

Solution: Dr. Mahboob-ul-Haq transformed global thinking about development by arguing that economic growth alone does not guarantee a better life. He emphasized that true development means enabling people to live long, educated, and meaningful lives. His Human Development concept later formed the basis of the Human Development Index (HDI), which evaluates countries using life expectancy, literacy, and income levels. While Amartya Sen contributed to capability theory, the primary idea was introduced by Dr. Haq. Ratzel mainly worked on environmental determinism, and E. C. Samuel contributed administratively, making Dr. Haq's work the foundation of Human Development.

Quick Tip

Human development measures quality of life, not just income.

(3) (iii) Which of the following is called collective agriculture in the Soviet Union?

- (1) Jhuming
- (2) Kolkhoz
- (3) Milpa
- (4) Trunk Farming

Correct Answer: Kolkhoz.

Solution: Kolkhoz refers to the collective farming model used in the former Soviet Union. Under this system, land ownership was shared among farmers, who worked together and distributed output based on their labor. It aimed to replace private farming with a socialist agricultural structure. Government assistance in the form of machinery and technology improved efficiency. In contrast, Jhuming is a shifting cultivation method practiced in India, Milpa is a traditional Central American system, and Trunk Farming is unrelated to collectivization. Thus, Kolkhoz is the specific term for collective agriculture in the USSR.

Quick Tip

Collective farming means shared land, shared work, and shared output.

(4) (iv) Which one of the following does not follow monoculture?

- (1) Plantation agriculture
- (2) Mixed farming
- (3) Dairy farming
- (4) Commercial grain farming

Correct Answer: Mixed farming.

Solution: Mixed farming integrates crop growing and animal rearing within the same farm, creating a balanced agricultural system. This method improves soil fertility, reduces dependency on one product, and provides stable income. Plantation farming focuses on one major crop like tea or rubber, dairy farming specializes in milk production, and commercial grain farming grows

one cereal crop on a large scale. These systems rely on a single output and are classic examples of monoculture. Mixed farming is the only method that resists monoculture by diversifying production.

Quick Tip

Mixed farming = crops + livestock, not a single-product system.

(5) (v) Who propounded the concept of wait and go determinism?

- (1) Fabre
- (2) Blash
- (3) Ratzel
- (4) Griffith Taylor

Correct Answer: Griffith Taylor.

Solution: Griffith Taylor introduced wait and go determinism as a middle-ground idea in geographical thought. He argued that nature influences human actions but does not completely control them. Instead of forcing development against environmental limitations, societies should wait for favorable conditions. This sets his theory apart from Ratzel's strict determinism and possibilist approaches that emphasize full human control. Taylor's balanced viewpoint recognizes natural constraints while still allowing human agency. His work shaped modern understanding of human–environment relationships and remains an important contribution to geography.

Quick Tip

Taylor's theory blends environmental influence with human choice.

(2) Fill in the blanks:

- (i) India's population as per 2011 census is _____ crore.
- (ii) Human geography is the study of the changing relationship between the un-resting _____ and the unstable earth.
- (iii) The concept of Human Development _____ scholars introduced.
- (iv) Growing of flowers is called _____.
- (v) Co-operative farming was the most successful experiment in the country _____.
- (vi) The largest linguistics group of _____ India.

Correct Answer: (i) 121 crore (ii) man (iii) Mahboob-ul-Haq (iv) floriculture (v) Denmark (vi) Indo-Aryan

Solution: India's population in the 2011 Census was recorded as 121 crore, making it one of the most populated countries in the world. Human geography studies the changing relationship between man and the unstable earth because human activities constantly adapt to

environmental conditions. The concept of Human Development was introduced by Mahboob-ul-Haq, who emphasized improving people's quality of life. Growing flowers commercially is known as floriculture, which is part of horticulture. Co-operative farming was highly successful in Denmark, creating strong agricultural communities. Indo-Aryan speakers form the largest linguistic group in India, covering major languages spoken across northern, western, and parts of central India.

Quick Tip

Fill-in-the-blanks require remembering key facts, census data, definitions, and contributions of scholars.

(3) Match the following:

- (A) Cultural town
- (B) Coffee
- (C) Complete first census of India
- (D) Population density of India
- (E) Mining town

- (i) Jharia
- (ii) Varanasi
- (iii) 1881
- (iv) Plantation crop
- (v) 382 person per sq. km

Correct Answer: (A) – (ii), (B) – (iv), (C) – (iii), (D) – (v), (E) – (i). **Solution:** Varanasi is one of India's oldest cultural towns, historically famous for temples, festivals, and traditional learning; hence it matches with option (ii). Coffee belongs to plantation agriculture, usually grown on large estates, so it aligns with option (iv). The first complete and systematic census in India was conducted in 1881, making (iii) the correct match. As per the 2011 Census, India's population density stands at 382 persons per square kilometre, corresponding to option (v). Jharia in Jharkhand is well known for its extensive coalfields and underground fires, making it a typical mining town and correctly matching option (i).

Quick Tip

Matching questions require identifying the most accurate factual pair based on definitions, years, and classifications.

(4) (i) What is any two main fibre crops?

Correct Answer:
Cotton and jute.

Solution:

Fibre crops are grown mainly for their fibres used in textiles and packaging. Cotton grows well in black soil with warm temperatures, especially in Maharashtra and Gujarat. Jute requires alluvial soil and heavy rainfall and is grown mostly in West Bengal, Assam, and Bihar. Cotton provides raw material for cloth, while jute is essential for gunny bags and ropes. Both crops are economically important for India's agricultural and industrial sectors.

Quick Tip

Cotton = black soil; jute = alluvial soil with heavy rainfall.

(4) (ii) What is current fallow land?**Correct Answer:**

Land left uncultivated for one year.

Solution:

Current fallow land is the land kept uncultivated for one cropping season to help restore soil fertility. Farmers leave the land idle so nutrients can rebuild, moisture can accumulate, and the soil structure improves. This practice also reduces pests and diseases caused by continuous cropping. It is widely used in rain-fed agricultural regions where soil becomes exhausted quickly. Current fallow is different from long fallow, which remains unused for over a year.

Quick Tip

Current fallow = land resting for one agricultural year.

(4) (iii) What is migration?**Correct Answer:**

Migration is the movement of people from one place to another.

Solution:

Migration takes place when people move from one region to another for reasons such as employment, education, marriage, or natural disasters. It may be internal—like rural to urban movement within a country—or international when crossing national borders. Migration changes population distribution, labour availability, and living conditions in both sending and receiving areas. It brings opportunities but may also cause urban crowding, unemployment, and social pressure.

Quick Tip

Migration can be internal or international.

(4) (iv) What is population density of Asia?

Correct Answer:

About 150 persons per sq. km.

Solution:

Asia has the highest population among continents, and its average density is around 150 persons per square kilometre. This density varies widely, with regions like India, China, Bangladesh, and Japan very densely populated due to fertile land and industrialization. In contrast, Mongolia, Kazakhstan, and Russia have low densities because of deserts, mountains, and cold climates. Factors like climate, resources, and economic development shape Asia's population distribution.

Quick Tip

Asia's density varies because conditions differ across regions.

(4) (v) Which state has the highest proportion of urban population in India according to 2011 census?

Correct Answer:

Goa has the highest proportion of urban population.

Solution:

According to the 2011 Census, Goa is the most urbanized state in India, with over 62% of its population living in urban areas. This high urbanization is due to tourism, strong infrastructure, trade, and service industries. While Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu have larger total urban populations, Goa leads in percentage terms. High urbanization brings advantages such as better job opportunities and services but also leads to environmental pressure and rising land prices.

Quick Tip

Goa is most urbanized by proportion—over 62

(4) (vi) What are main Iron and Steel industry of U.S.A.?

Correct Answer:

Pittsburgh and the Great Lakes region.

Solution:

The main iron and steel industries of the U.S.A. are located in Pittsburgh and the Great Lakes region, including cities like Cleveland, Gary, and Detroit. These regions developed due to availability of iron ore from the Mesabi Range, coal from the Appalachian region, and water transport routes through the Great Lakes. The industries grew with strong markets, skilled labour, and excellent transport networks. Pittsburgh is also known as the “Steel City” for its long history in steel production.

Quick Tip

Iron & steel grow where coal, iron ore, and transport are available.

(5) (i) Sugarcane is a food crop.

Correct Answer:

False.

Solution:

Sugarcane is not classified as a food crop; it is considered a commercial crop. Food crops are grown primarily for direct human consumption such as rice, wheat, pulses, and vegetables. Sugarcane, however, is cultivated mainly for producing sugar, jaggery, ethanol, and other industrial products. Although sugar made from sugarcane is edible, the crop itself is grown for industrial and commercial purposes. Therefore, sugarcane is categorized under commercial crops, not food crops.

Quick Tip

Food crops are for direct consumption; sugarcane is industrial.

(5) (ii) Water as a non-cyclic resource.

Correct Answer:

False.

Solution:

Water is not a non-cyclic resource; it is a cyclic resource. Water continuously moves through evaporation, condensation, precipitation, infiltration, and surface flow, forming the natural water cycle. This recycling process allows water to be used again and again in different forms. Although fresh water availability varies by region, water as a resource itself is renewable and cyclic. Therefore, calling water a non-cyclic resource is incorrect.

Quick Tip

Water follows the water cycle → it is cyclic, not non-cyclic.

(5) (iii) Mica is also called brown diamond.

Correct Answer:

False.

Solution:

Mica is not known as the brown diamond. Mica is a mineral used in electrical and electronic industries due to its insulating properties. The name “brown diamond” is popularly associated with lignite, a low-grade brown coal, not mica. Mica occurs in thin sheets and has a shiny appearance, but it is not categorized or nicknamed as brown diamond in any geological or industrial classification.

Quick Tip

Brown diamond refers to lignite, not mica.

(5) (iv) Mumbai is natural biggest port of the India.

Correct Answer:

True.

Solution:

Mumbai Port is indeed India’s largest natural port. It has a spacious and deep natural harbour that allows large vessels to dock easily. Located on the west coast, it handles a major share of India’s foreign trade, including petroleum, chemicals, and machinery. Because of its natural harbour, strategic location, and high cargo capacity, Mumbai is considered the biggest natural port in India.

Quick Tip

Mumbai has India’s largest natural harbour.

(5) (v) Kolkata port is located on the Krishana river.

Correct Answer:

False.

Solution:

Kolkata port is not located on the Krishna River; it lies on the Hooghly River, a distributary of the Ganga. The port serves eastern and northeastern India and is one of the oldest operating ports in the country. The Krishna River flows mainly through Maharashtra, Karnataka, and Andhra Pradesh, far from Kolkata. Therefore, the statement is incorrect.

Quick Tip

Kolkata Port = Hooghly River, not Krishna River.

(5) (vi) Drought Prone Area Programme was initiated during the Sixth five year plan.

Correct Answer:

False.

Solution:

The Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) was not started in the Sixth Five-Year Plan. It was launched in 1973 during the Fourth Five-Year Plan to reduce the effects of drought in vulnerable regions. The programme aimed to improve soil moisture, promote afforestation, and create sustainable land use practices. Therefore, linking DPAP with the Sixth Plan is incorrect since it belongs to the Fourth Plan period.

Quick Tip

DPAP began in the Fourth Five-Year Plan (1973).

(6) (i) What are the two objectives of Namami Gange Cleanliness Programme?

Correct Answer:

The two objectives are to reduce pollution in the Ganga River and to conserve and rejuvenate the Ganga ecosystem.

Solution:

The Namami Gange Programme focuses on cleaning and protecting the Ganga River. Its primary objective is to reduce sewage, industrial waste, and other pollutants entering the river. Another major objective is conserving the river's biodiversity by restoring ecological balance, improving water quality, and protecting aquatic life such as dolphins and fish. The programme also promotes awareness among people to prevent future pollution.

Quick Tip

Namami Gange = pollution reduction + river ecosystem conservation.

(6) (ii) What are the two disadvantages of noise pollution? Write.

Correct Answer:

Two disadvantages are hearing loss and mental stress.

Solution:

Noise pollution negatively affects human health and surroundings. Constant exposure to loud sounds can permanently damage the ears, leading to partial or complete hearing loss. It also causes mental stress, lack of concentration, irritability, and disturbed sleep. High noise levels impact students' learning ability and reduce productivity. Long-term exposure may raise blood pressure and increase the risk of heart problems. Therefore, noise pollution poses serious health risks.

Quick Tip

Noise pollution mainly harms hearing and mental well-being.

(7) (i) What is possibilism? Write.

Correct Answer:

Possibilism is the geographical concept that humans can modify and adapt to the environment using knowledge, technology, and creativity.

Solution:

Possibilism states that while the natural environment sets certain limitations, humans are not controlled by these limitations. Instead, people use their skills, innovations, and technology to adjust and develop according to their needs. This concept emphasizes human agency, showing that societies have the ability to overcome environmental constraints. For example, deserts can be transformed into agricultural regions through irrigation, or mountains can be crossed using tunnels and roads. Thus, possibilism highlights that human efforts shape development more than the environment alone.

Quick Tip

Possibilism = environment provides limits, humans create possibilities.

(7) (ii) What is environmental determinism? Write.

Correct Answer:

Environmental determinism is the idea that the physical environment controls human behaviour, culture, and development.

Solution:

Environmental determinism argues that human activities and societal development are shaped primarily by the natural environment. According to this concept, climate, landforms, soil, and natural resources directly influence how people live, work, and progress. For example, people in harsh climates may develop differently from those in favourable climates. This theory suggests that humans have limited control because nature determines their actions. Although influential in early geography, the idea was later criticized for ignoring human creativity and technological progress.

Quick Tip

Environmental determinism = nature controls humans.

(8) (i) What are the components of population changes?**Correct Answer:**

The components of population changes are birth rate, death rate, immigration, and emigration.

Solution:

Population changes are influenced by four major factors. The birth rate (the number of births per 1,000 people) and the death rate (the number of deaths per 1,000 people) are fundamental in determining natural population growth. Immigration refers to people moving into a country, while emigration refers to people leaving a country. These components together influence the overall population size and structure, as well as the growth rate in a given region. These four factors are key in understanding population dynamics and their social and economic impacts.

Quick Tip

Population change = birth rate + death rate + immigration - emigration.

(8) (ii) What are any four factors of migration?**Correct Answer:**

The four factors of migration are economic, social, political, and environmental factors.

Solution:

Migration is influenced by multiple factors. Economic reasons such as job opportunities, better wages, or improved living standards are primary motivators. Social factors, like family reuni-

fication or escaping social unrest, also play a significant role. Political factors such as conflict, war, or government policies force people to migrate. Environmental factors, including climate change, natural disasters, or poor agricultural conditions, push people to move in search of better living conditions. These factors drive individuals and communities to migrate to areas offering better opportunities or safer environments.

Quick Tip

Migration is influenced by economic, social, political, and environmental factors.

(9) (i) What are emigrants?

Correct Answer:

Emigrants are people who leave their home country to settle permanently in another country.

Solution:

Emigrants are individuals who move out of their own country to live in a different nation, either temporarily or permanently. The reason for emigration can be related to factors like better job opportunities, escaping political unrest, or seeking better living standards. The process of emigration is the opposite of immigration, where people move into a country. Emigrants contribute to both the country they leave and the country they move to, influencing the economy, culture, and demographics of both regions.

Quick Tip

Emigrants = people leaving their home country to live elsewhere.

(9) (ii) There are many areas of high population density in the world, why so?

Correct Answer:

High population density areas are usually characterized by fertile land, abundant water resources, and favourable climate conditions.

Solution:

High population density areas are typically found in regions that offer suitable conditions for agriculture, living, and trade. Fertile land allows for the growth of food crops, supporting large populations. Access to abundant water resources such as rivers, lakes, and coastlines ensures the availability of water for domestic, agricultural, and industrial use. Additionally, favourable climate conditions like moderate temperature and rainfall make these areas more habitable and productive. For example, the Ganges Valley in India, the Yangtze River basin in China, and parts of Europe are densely populated due to these factors.

Quick Tip

Fertile land, water, and good climate = high population density areas.

(10) (i) What is subsistence agriculture? Write.

Correct Answer:

Subsistence agriculture is the type of farming where crops are grown primarily for the farmer's own consumption, with little or no surplus for sale.

Solution:

Subsistence agriculture is a farming system where the primary goal is to produce enough food to meet the needs of the farmer and their family. The crops grown are typically basic food items like grains, vegetables, and fruits. It is common in rural areas with limited access to markets, technology, or capital. Subsistence farmers may also raise livestock for food and personal use. This type of agriculture does not focus on producing surplus for trade or export, and its output is usually small-scale. It is often practiced in developing countries where the focus is on survival rather than profit.

Quick Tip

Subsistence farming = food for the farmer's family, not for trade.

(10) (ii) What is co-operative agriculture?

Correct Answer:

Co-operative agriculture is farming where farmers pool their resources together to work collectively and share profits.

Solution:

Co-operative agriculture involves farmers coming together to form a co-operative society for the joint production, processing, and marketing of agricultural goods. It allows farmers to benefit from collective bargaining, access to better inputs (such as seeds, fertilizers, and equipment), and the ability to share labor and financial resources. By working together, farmers can improve their yields, reduce costs, and increase income. Co-operatives also help in managing risk and improving market access, especially for small-scale farmers. This system is widely practiced in many countries to enhance agricultural productivity and sustainability.

Quick Tip

Co-operative farming = pooling resources for better productivity and shared profits.

(11) (i) Why is the largest share of Indian workers engaged in the agriculture sector?

Correct Answer:

The largest share of Indian workers is engaged in agriculture due to the agrarian economy, lack of industrialization, and dependence on farming for livelihood.

Solution:

A majority of the Indian population depends on agriculture for their livelihood due to India's agrarian economy. Despite industrial growth, agriculture remains the primary occupation for many due to the lack of sufficient industrialization in rural areas and limited access to alternative employment opportunities. The country's vast agricultural land and dependence on farming practices for food production further sustain this trend. Additionally, the lack of large-scale technological advancements in rural regions means most workers continue in the agricultural sector. Therefore, a large percentage of Indian workers are still engaged in agriculture.

Quick Tip

India's large agricultural workforce is due to agrarian dependency and limited industrial jobs.

(11) (ii) What are the three categories of workers in India?

Correct Answer:

The three categories of workers in India are primary, secondary, and tertiary workers.

Solution:

In India, workers are categorized into three sectors: 1. Primary workers are involved in agriculture, mining, fishing, and other activities that directly extract resources from nature. 2. Secondary workers are those engaged in manufacturing industries, including construction, processing, and production of goods. 3. Tertiary workers are involved in services, including education, healthcare, banking, transportation, and other service sectors that support the economy. These categories help to distinguish the different roles workers play in the country's economy. The shift from primary to secondary and tertiary sectors represents economic development and modernization.

Quick Tip

Workers = Primary (agriculture), Secondary (industry), Tertiary (services).

(12) (i) What is the garrison (military) town? Write.

Correct Answer:

A garrison town is a town or city that primarily houses a military force.

Solution:

A garrison town is primarily a military base where soldiers and their families live, and it often includes military infrastructure such as barracks, training facilities, and weapon storage. These towns are established to ensure that the military is stationed close to areas of strategic importance, providing easy access to operational sites. Garrison towns play a crucial role in national defense, offering logistical support and serving as a focal point for military activities. Such towns can often be found near borders or in regions requiring heightened security.

Quick Tip

Garrison town = military base for troops and families.

(12) (ii) What is the main objective of Smart City mission?**Correct Answer:**

The main objective of the Smart City mission is to promote sustainable and inclusive urban development through the application of smart technology.

Solution:

The Smart City mission aims to create modern urban spaces that are efficient, sustainable, and inclusive by integrating digital technologies to improve infrastructure and services. It focuses on better governance, efficient urban mobility, waste management, and energy use, as well as providing accessible public spaces. The key goal is to enhance the quality of life for residents while minimizing environmental impact and reducing resource consumption. Through the use of information and communication technology (ICT), smart cities strive to improve public safety, reduce traffic congestion, and optimize resource usage, making urban spaces more livable and efficient.

Quick Tip

Smart City mission = sustainable, efficient, and inclusive urban development with technology.

(13) (i) Write any two characteristics of trans Siberian railways.**Correct Answer:**

The Trans Siberian Railway is the longest railway in the world, and it connects Moscow to the Russian Far East, passing through various climatic regions.

Solution:

The Trans Siberian Railway is a major railway network that stretches from Moscow in European Russia to Vladivostok on the Pacific Ocean. Its key characteristics include its vast length,

making it the longest railway in the world, with a distance of approximately 9,300 kilometers. Another important characteristic is that it passes through a wide range of geographical and climatic regions, including vast forests, mountains, and steppe. It is vital for connecting remote areas of Russia and facilitating the movement of goods and people across the country. The railway also plays a critical role in the economy and development of Siberia.

Quick Tip

Trans Siberian Railway = Longest in the world, passes through diverse climates.

(13) (ii) What is Retail Trading?

Correct Answer:

Retail trading refers to the sale of goods and services directly to consumers for personal use.

Solution:

Retail trading involves businesses that sell products or services to the end consumer for personal use rather than for resale or industrial use. Retailers purchase goods from wholesalers or manufacturers and sell them in smaller quantities at a markup to customers. Retail trading can take place in physical stores, online platforms, or through catalogs. This sector plays a vital role in the economy as it directly connects producers and consumers, providing products that meet consumer demand. It includes various sectors such as clothing, food, electronics, and more.

Quick Tip

Retail = selling goods/services directly to consumers for personal use.

(14) (i) Market gardening is practised near urban areas, why?

Correct Answer:

Market gardening is practised near urban areas due to the high demand for fresh vegetables and fruits and the ease of transportation to markets.

Solution:

Market gardening is the practice of growing fruits, vegetables, and flowers on a small scale for sale in local markets. It is typically done near urban areas to meet the high demand for fresh produce. Urban areas have a higher population, which creates a significant need for fresh vegetables and fruits. Additionally, the proximity to cities ensures that goods can be transported quickly, reducing the time from harvest to market and ensuring freshness. This form of agriculture is ideal for providing locally sourced food in a cost-effective and efficient manner.

Quick Tip

Market gardening = small-scale farming near urban areas for fresh produce supply.

(14) (ii) What are any three characteristics of mixed farming?

Correct Answer:

Mixed farming involves the cultivation of crops along with the rearing of livestock, promotes crop diversification, and ensures year-round income.

Solution:

Mixed farming is an agricultural practice where both crop production and livestock farming are combined on the same farm. The three key characteristics of mixed farming include: 1. Crop and livestock integration: Farmers grow crops and raise animals (such as cattle, poultry, and sheep) on the same farm, which helps in utilizing the farm resources more efficiently. 2. Diversification: Mixed farming promotes crop diversification, reducing the financial risk as income is derived from multiple sources – crops and livestock. 3. Year-round income: By having both crop production and livestock, farmers can ensure continuous income throughout the year from both the sale of produce and animals, making the farm more sustainable and financially secure.

Quick Tip

Mixed farming = crops + livestock = diversification and continuous income.

(15) (i) Why do some states of India have high rates of work participation than others?

Correct Answer:

States with high work participation rates generally have fewer educational and employment opportunities, which leads more people to join the workforce.

Solution:

The rates of work participation in India are influenced by factors such as literacy, employment opportunities, and cultural norms. States with higher work participation rates tend to have fewer formal employment opportunities, pushing people, especially women and children, into informal or agricultural work. Additionally, lower literacy rates and limited access to education in certain regions often result in larger segments of the population joining the workforce to support their families. In contrast, states with more developed infrastructure and educational systems tend to have lower work participation rates as people pursue education and formal employment.

Quick Tip

Higher work participation = fewer education and job opportunities.

(15) (ii) What are any three characteristics of Indian population?

Correct Answer:

The Indian population is characterized by its large size, youthful demographic, and significant regional diversity.

Solution:

The Indian population exhibits three primary characteristics: 1. Large size: India is the second most populous country in the world, with over 1.3 billion people, making it a significant force in global demographics. 2. Youthful demographic: A large proportion of India's population is young, with a median age much lower than that of developed countries, which presents both challenges and opportunities for the labor market. 3. Regional diversity: India has immense cultural, linguistic, and geographical diversity, with over 2,000 distinct ethnic groups, multiple religions, and numerous languages, making it a highly complex society. This diversity also impacts social dynamics and development efforts.

Quick Tip

India's population = large, youthful, and regionally diverse.

(16) (i) What was the positive impact of Indira Gandhi Canal on irrigation?

Correct Answer:

The Indira Gandhi Canal has provided irrigation to arid and semi-arid regions, boosting agriculture and improving water supply in Rajasthan.

Solution:

The Indira Gandhi Canal, which extends over 650 kilometers, was constructed to bring water from the Sutlej River to the arid regions of Rajasthan. Its primary positive impact has been the provision of irrigation to areas that previously faced water scarcity, thereby transforming agriculture in the region. This canal has helped to improve crop yields, support livestock farming, and ensure better water availability for both domestic and industrial uses. It has also contributed to the economic development of the region by increasing agricultural productivity and reducing dependence on rain-fed agriculture.

Quick Tip

Indira Gandhi Canal = major irrigation project for arid regions in Rajasthan.

(16) (ii) What are any three environmental problems of land resources in India?

Correct Answer:

The environmental problems of land resources in India include soil erosion, land degradation, and desertification.

Solution:

India faces several environmental challenges related to land resources: 1. Soil erosion: Due to deforestation, overgrazing, and poor agricultural practices, large areas of land in India experience soil erosion, which depletes the fertile topsoil and leads to reduced agricultural productivity. 2. Land degradation: This refers to the deterioration of the land's quality due to factors like overuse, deforestation, and urbanization. It leads to reduced agricultural yield and loss of biodiversity. 3. Desertification: Arid and semi-arid regions in India are increasingly becoming deserts due to factors like deforestation, excessive water extraction, and climate change. Desertification results in the loss of productive land and threatens food security in these regions.

Quick Tip

Land degradation, soil erosion, and desertification are key land resource problems in India.

(17) (i) Write any three importance of Suez Canal?

Correct Answer:

The Suez Canal is important for reducing travel time between Europe and Asia, for promoting international trade, and for providing a strategic maritime route for oil transport.

Solution:

The Suez Canal, a major artificial waterway connecting the Mediterranean Sea to the Red Sea, holds several key importances: 1. Reduces travel time: It significantly reduces the maritime journey between Europe and Asia by avoiding the long detour around the southern tip of Africa, allowing for quicker transportation of goods. 2. Boosts international trade: By providing a direct link between the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean, the canal facilitates global trade, particularly between Europe, the Middle East, and Asia. 3. Strategic maritime route: The Suez Canal is a critical route for the transportation of oil and gas, especially for Middle Eastern oil exports to Europe and the Americas, making it a vital part of the global energy supply chain.

Quick Tip

Suez Canal = major shortcut for trade and oil transport between Europe and Asia.

(17) (ii) Why is a port called the gateway of International trade?

Correct Answer:

A port is called the gateway of international trade because it facilitates the entry and exit of goods between countries, serving as a major point of exchange.

Solution:

Ports play a crucial role in international trade as they serve as the primary entry and exit points for goods between different countries. Ports are equipped with infrastructure for loading, unloading, and storing goods, which makes them vital for the import and export process. They facilitate the movement of goods across seas and oceans, enabling nations to exchange commodities such as raw materials, manufactured goods, and oil. The term "gateway" signifies that ports act as entry points to the global economy, linking markets across the world and facilitating economic growth.

Quick Tip

Ports = gateways for the movement of goods between countries, vital for global trade.

(18) (i) What social benefits did Bharmour get from tribal program?

Correct Answer:

The Bharmour tribe received education, healthcare, and better employment opportunities through the tribal development program.

Solution:

The tribal development program implemented in Bharmour aimed at improving the social and economic conditions of the local tribes. Some of the major benefits included access to education, which enabled children from tribal families to attend school and gain literacy skills. Healthcare services were improved with the establishment of medical facilities, ensuring better health for the community. Additionally, the program introduced skill development and employment opportunities, enabling tribal members to access jobs beyond traditional practices, leading to an improvement in their overall quality of life. The program thus contributed to the empowerment of the Bharmour tribal community by enhancing their access to essential services.

Quick Tip

Tribal development programs = Education + healthcare + employment opportunities.

(18) (ii) Write four differences between Conventional sources and Unconventional sources of energy.

Correct Answer:

Conventional sources are limited and polluting, while unconventional sources are renewable and eco-friendly. Conventional sources include coal, oil, and natural gas, whereas unconventional sources include solar, wind, and tidal energy.

Solution:

The main differences between conventional and unconventional sources of energy are:

1. **Renewability:** Conventional sources like coal, oil, and natural gas are finite and non-renewable, while unconventional sources like solar, wind, and hydropower are renewable and can be replenished naturally.
2. **Environmental Impact:** Conventional sources contribute to pollution and environmental degradation, whereas unconventional sources are eco-friendly and produce little to no harmful emissions.
3. **Efficiency and Cost:** Conventional energy sources are often more efficient but have higher operational costs and environmental costs. In contrast, unconventional sources have lower environmental costs, but initial setup costs can be higher, and efficiency may vary depending on technology.
4. **Availability:** Conventional sources are widely available, though they are becoming scarcer, whereas unconventional sources are less widely available but rapidly increasing due to technological advancements.

Quick Tip

Conventional = non-renewable, polluting; Unconventional = renewable, eco-friendly.

(19) (i) Identify the following places shown on the given map of the world and write the names.

Correct Answer:

- (i) Cotton producing region of the United States of America
- (ii) Australia's sparse populated region
- (iii) Suez Canal
- (iv) Trans Siberian Railways
- (v) Port of Mumbai

Solution:

The places identified on the map include significant global locations with economic, geopolitical, and environmental importance:

1. **Cotton producing region of the United States of America:** The southern part of the USA, particularly Texas, Arizona, and the Mississippi Delta, is known for large-scale cotton production.
2. **Australia's sparse populated region:** Australia has vast arid areas such as the Outback and the central desert, which are sparsely populated.
3. **Suez Canal:** A vital artificial waterway that connects the Mediterranean Sea to the Red Sea, enhancing trade between Europe and Asia.

4. Trans Siberian Railways: The longest railway network in the world, connecting Moscow to Vladivostok across Russia's vast expanse.
5. Port of Mumbai: India's major port and one of the busiest ports in the world, located on the west coast, handling large volumes of trade.

Quick Tip

Maps highlight global trade routes, essential locations for economic activity.

(19) (ii) Identify the following places shown on the given map of the world and write the names.

Correct Answer:

- (i) Sydney
- (ii) Trans Canadian Railways
- (iii) Africa sparse-populated region
- (iv) Commercial Animal Husbandry region of South America
- (v) Rubber producing region of Malaysia

Solution:

The places identified in Part II of the map include various key regions of global trade, agriculture, and economic importance:

1. Sydney: Located on the east coast of Australia, it is one of the largest cities and a key commercial and cultural hub.
2. Trans Canadian Railways: A major rail system that stretches across Canada, connecting the country's east and west coasts.
3. Africa's sparse-populated region: This refers to areas in Africa that are less densely populated, including vast deserts like the Sahara.
4. Commercial Animal Husbandry region of South America: Located primarily in countries like Brazil and Argentina, this region is known for livestock farming and meat production.
5. Rubber producing region of Malaysia: Malaysia is a major global producer of rubber, particularly in regions like Peninsular Malaysia and Sumatra.

Quick Tip

Focus on identifying key trade routes, agricultural regions, and industrial areas around the world.

(20) (i) Show the following on the map of India:

Correct Answer:

- (i) Indira Gandhi Canal
- (ii) Mumbai

- (iii) Highest Jute producing region
- (iv) Lowest density area
- (v) H.V.J. (Hajira - Vijaypur - Jagdishpur) Gas pipeline

Solution:

The regions mentioned in the question are significant for India's geography, agriculture, and industrial infrastructure:

1. Indira Gandhi Canal: A major irrigation canal in Rajasthan that provides water for agriculture and drinking purposes in the arid regions.
2. Mumbai: A bustling metropolis, India's financial capital, located on the west coast.
3. Highest Jute producing region: This refers to the state of West Bengal, which is the leading producer of jute in India.
4. Lowest density area: Typically referring to states like Arunachal Pradesh or Rajasthan, which have lower population density.
5. H.V.J. Gas pipeline: A significant pipeline running from Hajira (Gujarat) to Jagdishpur (Uttar Pradesh), supplying natural gas.

Quick Tip

Make sure to highlight both geographical and industrial significance when identifying regions on maps.

(20) (ii) Show the following on the map of India:

Correct Answer:

- (i) Largest cotton producing area
- (ii) Highest density of population of India
- (iii) Largest coffee producing area
- (iv) Digboi
- (v) Singareni

Solution:

The regions mentioned here are key economic and industrial hubs of India:

1. Largest cotton producing area: Primarily in Gujarat, Maharashtra, and Madhya Pradesh, these regions are the major cotton-growing areas in India.
2. Highest density of population of India: This is typically found in regions like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, and West Bengal, where population density is highest.
3. Largest coffee producing area: Coffee is mainly grown in the hilly regions of Karnataka, Kerala, and Tamil Nadu.
4. Digboi: A small town in Assam known for its oil refinery.
5. Singareni: A famous coal mining region in Telangana, providing coal for power generation and industry.

Quick Tip

When identifying regions on maps, consider their agricultural, industrial, and demographic importance.
