

Solved Paper 2023

Geography

(Theory)

Class-XII

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 70

General Instructions:

Please read the following instructions carefully and follow them:

- (i) This question paper contains 30 questions. All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) Question paper is divided into 4 Sections – A, Section – B, Section – C & Section – D.
- (iii) In Section – A: Question number 1 to 17 are Multiple Choice (MCQ) type questions.
- (iv) In Section – B: Question number 18 to 23 are Short Answer (SA) type questions. Answer to these questions shall be written in 80 to 100 words. Question number 18 & 19 are Source based questions.
- (v) In Section – C: Question number 24 to 28 are Long Answer (LA) type questions. Answer to these questions shall be written in 120 to 150 words.
- (vi) In Section – D: Question number 29 & 30 are Map based questions.

Delhi Set-I

64/5/1

SECTION - A

(There are 17 questions in this section. All questions are compulsory.)

1. Who, among the following economists created the Human Development Index in the year 1990?
(a) Prof. Amartya Sen (b) Dr. Manmohan Singh
(c) Dr. Mahbub-ul-Haq (d) Ellen C. Semple 1
2. Which one of the following approaches was initially proposed by the International Labour Organisation (ILO)?
(a) Income Approach (b) Welfare Approach
(c) Basic Needs Approach (d) Capability Approach 1
3. Which of the following is NOT a key area in human development?
(a) Access to resources (b) Long and healthy life
(c) Education (d) Economic disadvantage 1
4. In a developed economy the majority of workers get employment in which of the following sectors of economy?
(a) Primary sector (b) Secondary sector
(c) Tertiary sector (d) Quaternary sector 1
5. Which one of the following activities is related to quaternary activities?
(a) Production of information (b) Fishing
(c) Tourism (d) Trading 1
6. Which one of the following is NOT a characteristic of retail trading?
(a) It is concerned with sale of goods directly to the consumers.
(b) Most of the retail trading takes place in fixed establishments.
(c) Most of the retail stores procure their supplies from intermediate stores. 1
(d) Retail trading constitutes bulk business through numerous intermediary merchants and supply houses.
7. Modern manufacturing is NOT characterised by which one of the following?
(a) A complex machine technology (b) Vast capital
(c) Small organisations (d) Executive bureaucracy 1
8. Identify the feature of mixed farming from the following:
(a) It is most advanced and efficient type of rearing milch animals.
(b) Equal emphasis is laid on crop cultivation and animal husbandry.
(c) It was introduced by the Europeans in colonies.
(d) The regions where farmers specialised in vegetables only. 1
9. Which of the following is an example of an 'educational town'?
(a) Surat (b) Delhi
(c) Pilani (d) Jaipur 1

10. Which of the following is NOT true about Bharmaur tribal region?
 (a) This region comprises of Bharmaur and Holi tehsil of Chamba district.
 (b) It is not a notified tribal area.
 (c) It is mainly inhabited by Gaddi tribal community.
 (d) The tribals practise transhumance. 1
11. Which of the following statement is NOT true regarding Indira Gandhi Canal?
 (a) It was previously known as Rajasthan canal.
 (b) It originates at Harika Barrage in Punjab.
 (c) The canal runs almost parallel to Pakistan border.
 (d) Rajasthan is least benefitted by this canal. 1
12. Which of the following commission replaced 'Planning Commission'?
 (a) Election Commission (b) NITI Aayog
 (c) Law Commission (d) Education Commission 1
13. Choose the correct pair from the following:
 (a) Industrial town – Vishakhapatnam (b) Transport town – Satna
 (c) Commercial town – Bhilai (d) Administrative town – Bhopal 1
14. Match the Column I with Column II and choose the correct option:

Column I	Column II
i. Clustered	A. Isolated settlement
ii. Semi-clustered	B. Units are locally known as Panna, Para, Palli etc.
iii. Hamleted	C. Fragmented settlement
iv. Dispersed	D. Closely built up region

Options:
 (a) i-A, ii-B, iii-C, iv-D (b) i-D, ii-C, iii-B, iv-A
 (c) i-B, ii-A, iii-C, iv-D (d) i-C, ii-B, iii-A, iv-D 1

Read the following source and answer the question no. 15 to 17.

A Case Study

Jhabua district is located in the westernmost agro-climatic zone in Madhya Pradesh. It is, in fact, one of the five most backward districts of the country. It is characterized by high concentration of tribal population (mostly Bhils). The people suffer due to poverty which has been accentuated by the high rate of resource degradation, both forest and land. The watershed management programmes funded by both the Ministries of "Rural Development" and "Agriculture", Government of India, have been successfully implemented in Jhabua district which has gone a long way in preventing land degradation and improving soil quality. Watershed Management Programmes acknowledge the linkage between land, water and vegetation and attempts to improve livelihoods of people through natural resource management and community participation. In the past five years the programmes funded by the Ministry of Rural Development alone (implemented by Rajiv Gandhi Mission for Watershed Management) had treated 20 percent of the total area under Jhabua district.

The Petlawad Development block of Jhabua is located in the northernmost part of the district and represents an interesting and successful case of Government NGO partnership and community participation in managing watershed programmes. The Bhils in Petlawad Development block for example (Sate Rundi hamlet of Karravat village) through their own efforts, have revitalized large parts of common property resources. Each household planted and maintained one tree on the common property. They also have planted folder grass on the pasture land and adopted social-fencing of these lands for at least two years. Even after that, they say there would be no open grazing on these lands, but stall feeding of cattle, and they are thus confident that the pastures they have developed would sustain their cattle in future.

An interesting aspect of this experience is that before the community embarked upon the process of management of the pasture, there was encroachment on this land by a villager from an adjoining village. The villagers called the tehsildar to ascertain the rights of the common land. The ensuing conflict was tackled by the villagers by offering to make the defaulter encroaching on the CPR a member of their user group and sharing the benefits of greening the common lands/pastures.

15. Why did the people of Jhabua, tribal community suffer from poverty?
 Choose the option which is NOT correct.
 (a) High rate of forests degradation (b) Land degradation
 (c) Illiteracy (d) Implementation of watershed management. 1
16. How did people manage to develop pasture lands? Choose the correct option.
 (a) Use of barbed wire to protect pastures.
 (b) Pasture lands were not under any encroachment.
 (c) Pastures were common property resources, hence they developed it.
 (d) Govt. officials did not interfere in any work on the villagers. 1
17. How did the Bhils, through their own efforts revitalise the common property resources? Choose the correct option.
 (a) Common land was brought under cultivation.
 (b) They controlled open grazing on the common property resources.

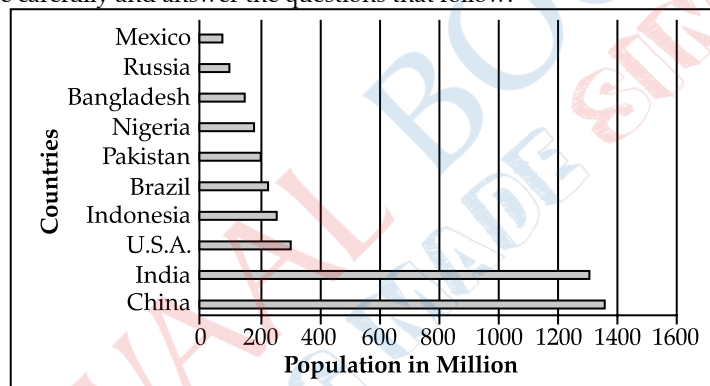
- (c) No tree plantation was taken up.
 (d) They developed water resources.

1

SECTION - B

(Question No. 18 and 19 are Source Based Questions.)

18. Read the given source and answer the questions that follow: [1×3=3]
 We use many items in our daily life. From toothpaste to our bed tea, milk, clothes, scape, food items, etc, are required everyday. All these can be purchased from the market. Have you ever thought as to how these items are brought from the site of production? All the production is meant for consumption. From the fields and factory the produce is brought to the place from where consumers purchase it. It is the transportation of these items from the site of their production to the market which make them available to the consumer.
 We not only use material things, like fruits, vegetables, books, clothes, etc, but also use ideas, views and massages in our daily life. Do you know we exchange our views, ideas and messages from one place to another or one individual to another while communicating with the help of various means?
 The use of transport and communication depends upon our need to move things from place of their availability to the place of their use. Human beings use various methods to move goods, commodities, ideas from one place to another.
- (18.1) Explain the utility of transportation. 1
 (18.2) Define the term 'Communication'. 1
 (18.3) Differentiate between transport and communication. 1
19. Study the given figure carefully and answer the questions that follow: [1×3=3]



Most Populous Countries

- (19.1) Name the highest populous country. 1
 (19.2) How many total countries of Asia continent are shown in the figure? 1
 (19.3) How do landforms affect the density of population in Asia? 1
- (Question No. 20 to 23 are Short Answer Type Questions.)
20. "Human Geography is the study of the changing relationship between the unresting man and unstable earth." Support the statement. 3
21. (a) "Technological innovations through research and development strategy are an important aspect of modern manufacturing." Analyse the statement. 3
- OR
- (b) "Speedy and efficient system of transport is essential for the development of industries." Analyse the statement. 3
22. Explain how geological structures, mineral resources and climate are the bases of international trade. 3
23. (a) "A declining availability of fresh water and increasing demand are the compelling reasons for conservation and effective management of water in India." Justify the statement. 3
- OR
- (b) "The Central and State Governments have initiated many watershed development and management programmes in the country." Justify the statement. 3

SECTION - C

(Question No. 24 to 25 are Long Answer Type Questions.)

24. (a) Analyse the effects of geographical factors on the distribution of world population. 5
- OR
- (b) Analyse the economic and social factors affecting the distribution of population in the world. [3+2=5]
25. (a) Mention the major problems faced by global road transport in mountainous and hot desert areas. 5
- OR
- (b) Mention the major benefits of rail transport in the world. 5

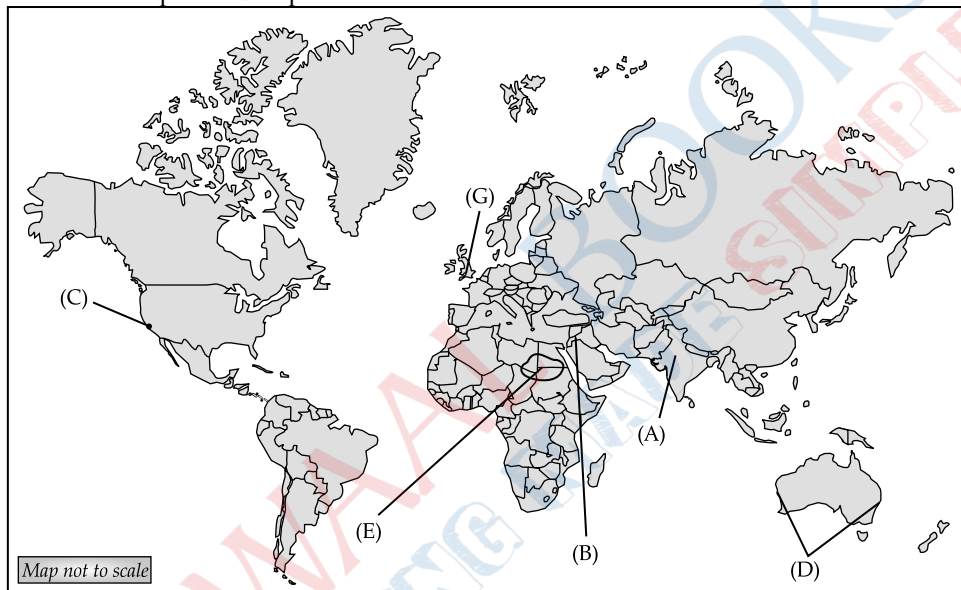
26. Examine the different aspects of the growth of population in India during 1951-1981 and 1981-2021. 5
27. Examine the significance of sea ports of India in the promotion of India's foreign trade. 5
28. Explain any five major problems of Indian agriculture. 5

SECTION - D

(Question No. 29 & 30 are Map Based Questions.)

29. On the given political outline map of the world seven geographical features have been marked as A, B, C, D, E, F and G. Identify any five and name them on the lines marked near them. 5

- A. An International Airport in Asia.
 B. A canal linking Red sea with Mediterranean sea.
 C. A major seaport in North America.
 D. A terminal station on the Trans-Australian Railway.
 E. A major area of nomadic herding in Africa.
 F. A major area of extensive commercial grain farming.
 G. International airport of Europe.



30. On the given political outline map of India, located and label any five of the following:
- 30.1 A state with highest level of population density.
 30.2 A state with highest level of urbanisation.
 30.3 A state leading in the production of Jute.
 30.4 Koraput-bauxite mines.
 30.5 Jharia coal mines.
 30.6 Mangaluru seaport.
 30.7 An international airport in Punjab.

Delhi Set-II

64/5/2

Note: Except these, all other questions are from Delhi Set-I

SECTION - A

9. Which of the following is an example of Medieval town?
- (a) Daman (b) Agra
 (c) Patliputra (d) Madurai

1

SECTION - B

20. "The basic principle of Geography as a discipline is to understand the earth as a home of mankind." Support the statement. 3
22. Explain how, in modern times, trade is the basis of world's economic organisation and is related to the foreign policy of the nations. 3

23. (a) "The available water resources in India are getting polluted with industrial, agricultural and domestic effluents." Justify the statement. 3

OR

- (b) "Provision of irrigation makes multiple cropping possible in India." Justify the statement. 3

SECTION - C

26. Analyse the different aspects of population growth in India during 1901-1921 and 1921-1951. 5
27. Examine the changing pattern of the composition of India's imports. 5

Delhi Set-III

64/5/3

Note: Except these, all other questions are from Delhi Set-I & II

SECTION - A

9. Which of the following is an example of ancient town?
 (a) Hyderabad (b) Chennai
 (c) Prayag (d) Lucknow 1
14. Which of the following is NOT a significant factor in creating noise pollution?
 (a) Mechanised construction (b) Automobiles
 (c) Fodder cutting machine (d) Variety of industries 1

SECTION - B

20. "The physical and human phenomena are described in metaphore using symbols from human anatomy." Support the statement with example. 3
22. Explain how the 'size of population' and the stage of 'economic development' are the bases of international trade. 3
23. (a) "There is high demand of water for irrigation in agricultural sector in India." Justify the statement. 3
- OR
- (b) "Rain-water harvesting has been practised through various methods by different communities in the country." Justify the statement. 3

SECTION - C

26. "The uneven spatial distribution of population suggests a close relationship between population and socio-economic and physical factors." Analyse the statement. 5

Outside Delhi Set-I

64/2/1

SECTION - A

(There are 17 questions in this section. All questions are compulsory.)

1. "Human Geography is the synthetic study of relationship between societies and earth's surface." Who among the following geography given this definition?
 (a) Ellen C. Semple (b) Ratzel
 (c) George B. Cressey (d) Paul Vidal de la Blache 1
2. Read the following approaches of human geography and choose the correct option of the chronological order:
 I. Exploration and description II. Spatial organisation
 III. Areal differentiation IV. Regional analysis
- Options :
 (a) I, II, III, IV (b) I, III, II, IV
 (c) I, IV, III, II (d) I, IV, II, III 1
3. Which one of the following is the sub-field of 'social geography'?
 (a) Behavioural Geography (b) Geography of Resources
 (c) Electoral Geography (d) Geography of Tourism 1
4. Which among the following is NOT the mineral based industry?
 (a) Iron and steel (b) Aluminium
 (c) Cement (d) Salt 1
5. Read the following statements regarding open-cast mining and choose correct option:
 I. This is the cheapest way of mining. II. The output is in large quantity
 III. It requires specially designed lifts, drills. IV. It requires special ventilation system.
 (a) Only I and II are correct (b) Only III and IV are correct
 (c) Only I and III are correct (d) Only II and IV are correct 1

6. Under which one of the following sectors, collection of information comes?
 (a) Primary (b) Secondary
 (c) Tertiary (d) Quaternary 1
7. When will be the growth of population positive in any place and in which one of the following conditions?
 (a) High birth rate, low death rate and high immigration
 (b) High birth rate, high death rate and low immigration
 (c) Low birth rate, high death rate and low immigration
 (d) Low birth rate, low death rate and low immigration 1
8. Study the following two statements and choose the correct option.
Statement-I: In the last stage of demographic transition both fertility and mortality decline considerably.
Statement- II: Resultant population is either stable or grows slowly.
Options:
 (a) Only statement I is correct.
 (b) Only statement II is correct
 (c) Statement I and II are correct. Statement II is not the correct result of statement I.
 (d) Statement I and II are correct. Statement II is the correct result of statement I. 1
9. Which one of the following railways is the longest in the world?
 (a) Trans-Siberian Railway
 (b) Trans-Canadian Railway
 (c) The Australian Trans-Continental Railway
 (d) The Orient Express Railway 1
10. Study the given statement I and II and choose the correct option.
Statement-I: A society which fails to acknowledge and take effective measures to remove such discriminations cannot be treated as a civilised one.
Statement- II: Duly acknowledging the adverse impacts of these discriminations, launched a campaign called 'Beti Bachao-Beti Padhao' in India.
Options:
 (a) Statement I & II are correct.
 (b) Statement I & II are incorrect.
 (c) Statement I and II are correct, but Statement I is not the correct explanation of II.
 (d) Statement I and II are correct, and Statement I is correct explanation of II. 1
11. Which among the followings is NOT the correct feature of rural settlements?
 (a) The rural settlements derive their basic needs from land based primary activities.
 (b) In rural settlement, social relations among them are intimate.
 (c) In rural areas way of life is complex and fast.
 (d) The sparsely locate small settlements. 1
12. Choose the correct pair of the following types of towns:

(Types of Town)	(Town)
(a) Industrial	Itarsi
(b) Mining	Singrauli
(c) Garrison	Satna
(d) Administrative	Ankleshwar

 1
13. Which one of the following is garrison cantonment town?
 (a) Kandala (b) Saharanpur
 (c) Jharia (d) Mhow 1
14. Read the following statements regarding Border Roads and choose the correct option:
 I. Border roads are strategically important.
 II. They strengthen defence preparedness.
 III. 'National Highways Authority of India' construct these roads.
 IV. They are helpful in accelerating economic development.
Options:
 (a) Only I, II and III are correct. (b) Only II, III and IV are correct.
 (c) Only I, II and IV are correct. (d) Only I, III and IV are correct. 1

Study the following source and answer the Question No. 15 to 17.

A Case Study

Jhabua district is located in the westernmost agro-climatic zone in Madhya Pradesh. It is, in fact, one of the five most backward districts of the country. It is characterized by high concentration of tribal population (mostly Bhils). The people suffer due to poverty which has been accentuated by the high rate of resource degradation, both forest and land. The watershed management programmes funded by both the ministries of "Rural Development" and "Agriculture", Government of India, have been successfully implemented in Jhabua district which has gone a long way in preventing land degradation and improving soil quality. Watershed Management Programmes acknowledge the linkage between land, water and vegetation and attempts to improve livelihoods of people

through natural resource management and community participation. In the past five years, the programmes funded by the Ministry of Rural Development alone (implemented by Rajiv Gandhi Mission for Watershed Management) has treated 20 percent of the total area under Jhabua district.

15. Which among the following is correct meaning of 'land degradation'?
- (a) Waterlogging in degrade land (b) Declining productivity of the land
(c) Increasing of degraded forests (d) Increasing of agricultural land 1
16. Which one of the following is the main cause of land degradation?
- (a) Soil erosion (b) Low productivity
(c) High Productivity (d) Increasing wastelands 1
17. Which statement is NOT correct regarding Jhabua?
- (a) Jhabua is tribal concentrated district.
(b) Poverty has increased in the people due to land degradation.
(c) State government has provided money to implement watershed management programme.
(d) Watershed management programme has outstanding contribution in land treatment. 1

SECTION - B

Question No. 18 and 19 are source based.

18. Read the given source and answer the questions that follow: [1×3=3]

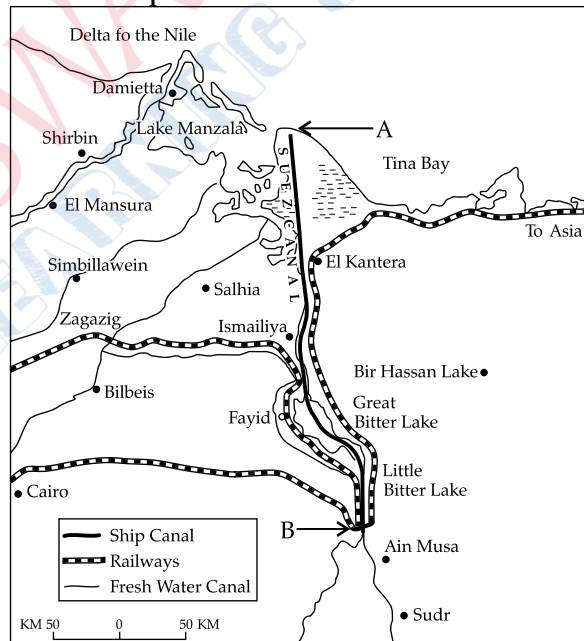
The main sources of noise pollution are various factories, mechanized construction and demolition works, automobiles are aircraft, etc. There may be added periodical but polluting noise from sirens, loud speakers activities. The level of steady noise is measured by sound level expressed in terms of decibels (dB).

Of all these sources, the biggest nuisance is the noise produce by traffic, because its intensity and nature depend upon factors, such as the type of aircraft, vehicle, train and the condition of road, as well as, that of vehicles (in case of automobiles). In sea traffic, the noise pollution is confined to the harbour due to loading and unloading activities being carried. Industries cause noise pollution but with varying intensity depending upon the type of industry.

Noise pollution is location specific and its intensity declines with increase in distance from the source of pollution i.e. industrial areas, arteries of transportation, airport, etc. Noise pollution is hazardous in many metropolitan and big cities in India.

- (18.1) Explain the meaning of noise pollution. 1
(18.2) Why is noise pollution hazardous in metropolitan cities in India? 1
(18.3) "Noise pollution is location specific." Explain with argument. 1

- 19 Study the given picture and answer the question that follow: [1×3=3]



- (19.1) Name the waterway given in the picture. 1
(19.2) Name the two sea connected by this waterway. 1
(19.3) Name the ports marked as 'A' & 'B' in this picture. ½+½

Question No. 20 and 23 are short answer type

20. (a) "Broadly 90 percent of the world population lives in about 10 percent of its land area." Examine the statement in context of patterns of population distribution in the world. 3

OR

- (b) "Migration may be interpreted as a spontaneous effort to achieve better balance between population and resources." Examine the statement in context of pull and push factors that influence migration. 3
21. Analyse any three causes for uneven spatial distribution of population India. 3
22. "Dependence on erratic monsoon is still a big problem of India agriculture." Support the statement. 3
23. (a) Describe coal as source of conventional energy in India. 3

OR

- (b) Describe the importance of solar energy as a source of non conventional energy in India. 3

SECTION - C

Question No. 24 to 28 Long answer type questions

24. (a) "High technology is the latest generation of manufacture activities". Explain the statement. 5

OR

- (b) Explain any five factors affecting the location of industries in world. 5
25. "Services occur at different levels throughout the world." Support the statement with examples. 5
26. Analyse the five basis of international trade in the world. 5
27. "Integrated tribal development project laid the highest priority on development of transport an communication, agriculture and allied activities & social and community services." Examine the statement in the context of Bharmaur region. 5
28. (a) How are pipelines the most convenient and efficient mode of transporting liquids and gases over long distances in India? Explain with examples. 5

OR

- (b) Explain with examples of the importance of Indian ports as gateway of international trade. 5

SECTION - D

Question No. 29 & 30 are Map based

29. On the given political outline map of the world seven geographical feature have been marked A, B, C, D, E, F and G. Identify any five of them the help of the following information and write their correct names one lines drawn near them:
- The largest country of South America
 - An area of extensive commercial farming
 - Easternmost station of 'Trans-Siberian Railway'.
 - A major sea-port
 - The shipping canal
 - An international airport of Asia
 - An international airport of Europe



30. On the given political outline Map of India, locate and label **any five** of the following geographical features with appropriate symbols:
- 30.1 State with the highest level of urbanization
 - 30.2 State with the lowest level of density of population
 - 30.3 The leading coffee producing state
 - 30.4 Khetri-copper mines
 - 30.5 Jamnagar-Oil refinery
 - 30.6 The Northern terminal station of North-South Corridor.
 - 30.7 Tuticorin-major sea-port

Outside Delhi Set-III

64/2/3

Note: Except these, all other questions are from Delhi Set-I

SECTION - A

3. Sub-field of Economic geography is:

- | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| (a) Electrson Geography | (b) Historical Geography | |
| (c) Geography of Resources | (d) Medical Geography | 1 |

SECTION - B

21. Analyse the main features of Phase III (1951-81) of growth of population in India. 3
22. "There has been a significant increase in agricultural output and improvement in technology during the last 50 years in India." Examine the statement. 3
23. (a) Analyse the characteristics of 'Indian's National Water Policy 2002'. 3
- OR**
- (b) Analyse the main aims of 'Jal Kranti Abhiyan (2015-16) in India'. 3

SECTION - C

25. "Tertiary activities include both production and exchange." Examine the statement. 5
26. "Undertaking international trade a mutually beneficial to nations." Justify the statement. 5
27. (a) How are pipelines the most convenient and efficient mode of transporting liquids and gases over long distances in India? Explain with examples. 5
- OR**
- (b) Explain with examples of the importance of Indian ports as gateway of international trade. 5
28. "Integrated tribal development project laid the highest priority on development of transport an communication, agriculture and allied activities & social and community services." Examine the statement in the context of Bharmaur region. 5

Solutions

Delhi Set-I

64/5/1

SECTION - A

- Option (c) is correct.**
Explanation: The Human Development Index evaluates the overall development of the nation on three parameters of health, education and per capita income. This methodology was devised by Mahbub-ul-Haq, a renowned economist.
- Option (c) is correct.**
Explanation: The International Labour Organisation (ILO) led the initial proposal of the basic needs approach. This approach was designed to measure the absolute poverty in the developing nations.
- Option (a) is correct.**
Explanation: Access to Resources is not the key area for the human development as there are several nations which have grown significantly with lack of resources.
- Option (c) is correct.**
Explanation: In the developed economy the majority of the workers are engaged in the tertiary based activities like banking, finance, communication and others.
- Option (a) is correct.**
Explanation: Another sector of activities have emerged in the recent past which is known as the quaternary activities. The production of information comes under this category.
- Option (d) is correct.**
Explanation: Retail trading is associated with the selling of the goods directly to the consumers. It is not associated with the bulk business through intermediary merchants and supply houses.
- Option (c) is correct.**
Explanation: Modern manufacturing is characterized by superior technology, large capital investment and efficient executive machinery. They are not small organizations.
- Option (b) is correct.**
Explanation: : In mixed type of farming there is an equal emphasis that is given to the crop cultivation and the animal husbandry.
- Option (c) is correct.**
Explanation: Pilani is a type of educational town as numerous engineering and management colleges are situated in the town.
- Option (b) is correct.**
Explanation: Bharmaur is a notified tribal area and which is mainly inhabited by the people belonging to the Gaddi community.
- Option (d) is correct.**
Explanation: The Indira Gandhi Canal is the most important source of irrigation for the farmers in Rajasthan and for other water requirements.
- Option (b) is correct.**
Explanation: In the year 2014, the planning

commission was replaced by the NITI Aayog. NITI stands for National Institution for the Transformation of India.

- Option (a) is correct.**
Explanation: Vishakhapatnam is one of the major port towns of India.
- Option (b) is correct.**
Explanation: Clustered regions are the closely built up regions. Semi-clustered regions are fragmented settlements. In Hamleted settlements units are generally known as Panna, Para and Palli. Dispersed settlements are isolated settlements.
- Option (d) is correct.**
Explanation: The people of Jhabua suffers from poverty due to land degradation and illiteracy.
- Option (c) is correct.**
Explanation: Pastures were considered as the common property resources due to which they were developed by the people.
- Option (b) is correct.**
Explanation: The pastures were revitalized by the people by putting control over the grazing activities.

SECTION - B

- 18.1** Transportation is essential as it is responsible for moving goods and commodities from their place of production to the market or the place where they are needed by consumers. It makes the goods and commodities available to the consumers by providing a means of movement from one place to another.
- 18.2** Communication can be defined as the process of sharing or exchanging information, ideas, or messages between individuals or groups. Communication involves the use of different mediums like speech, writing, or electronic means to transfer information from one place to another.
- 18.3** The main difference between transport and communication is that transportation involves the movement of physical goods or commodities from one place to another, while communication involves the transfer of information or messages from one person to another or from one place to another. Transportation is concerned with the movement of tangible objects, whereas communication is concerned with the transfer of intangible information or ideas.
- 19.1** China
- 19.2** Five
- 19.3** Landforms play an important role in determining the density of population in any region, including Asia. The continent of Asia is home to a diverse range of landforms, including mountains, plateaus, plains, and deserts. Each of these landforms has its own impact on the density of population in the region.

Mountains and plateaus generally have lower population densities due to their rugged terrain, harsh climates, and limited availability of resources. In contrast, plains tend to have higher population densities due to their fertile soils, abundant water supply, and easier accessibility. For example, the Indo-Gangetic plain in South Asia is home to some of the highest population densities in the world due to its fertile soils and abundant water supply.

Deserts also tend to have low population densities due to their harsh climates and limited availability of resources. However, some regions of Asia, such as the Middle East, have developed around oasis settlements that provide a reliable source of water in an otherwise arid landscape.

20. The statement "Human Geography is the study of the changing relationship between the restless man and unstable earth" highlights the dynamic and ever-changing relationship between human beings and their environment. Human geography is concerned with the study of various aspects of human activities, including settlement patterns, cultural, social, economic and political aspects, and their impact on the environment. The study of human geography emphasizes the interdependence between humans and the environment, and how this relationship changes over time due to various factors like population growth, technological advancements, resource depletion, environmental degradation, and so on. Human geography helps us to understand how humans adapt and modify their environment to meet their needs, and how these modifications, in turn, affect the environment. Therefore, the statement is justified as it emphasizes the significance of the relationship between humans and their environment in human geography.
21. (a) The statement "Technological innovations through research and development strategy are an important aspect of modern manufacturing" highlights the importance of technology in modern manufacturing. In today's globalized economy, manufacturing companies are facing intense competition, and they need to continuously innovate to stay ahead in the market. Research and development (R&D) is a crucial aspect of modern manufacturing as it enables companies to develop new and innovative products, improve existing products, and enhance production processes. Through R&D, companies can identify new materials, new production techniques, and new technologies that can help them reduce costs, improve quality, and increase productivity. Technological innovations can also help companies to reduce their impact on the environment by developing eco-friendly products and processes. Therefore, technological innovations through R&D strategy are vital for modern manufacturing.
- (b) The statement "Speedy and efficient system of transport is essential for the development of industries" highlights the importance of transportation in the development of industries. Efficient and fast transportation is essential for the movement of raw materials, finished goods, and people. A well-developed transportation system can help industries to reduce their transportation costs, improve their supply chain management, and reach new markets. The efficient transportation system also helps to reduce the time and cost involved in moving goods from one place to another. It facilitates the distribution of goods and services, which is crucial for economic development. Therefore, speedy and efficient transportation is essential for the development of industries.
22. Geological structures, mineral resources, and climate are the bases of international trade. Geological structures such as mountains, valleys, and rivers have a significant impact on the movement of goods and people. Mountains act as natural barriers, which can make transportation difficult, while valleys and rivers can facilitate transportation. Mineral resources such as coal, iron ore, and oil are important for industrial development, and their availability can determine the location of industries. Climate also plays a crucial role in international trade, as it can affect agricultural production, transportation, and tourism. For example, tropical countries have a comparative advantage in producing tropical fruits, while countries with a temperate climate have a comparative advantage in producing temperate fruits. The availability of natural resources and favorable climate conditions can give countries a competitive advantage in international trade. Therefore, geological structures, mineral resources, and climate are essential bases of international trade.
23. (a) A declining availability of fresh water and increasing demand are the compelling reasons for conservation and effective management of water in India. The availability of fresh water in India is declining due to various reasons like climate change, population growth, rapid urbanization, overexploitation of water resources, pollution, etc. On the other hand, the demand for fresh water is increasing due to the growth of agriculture, industries, and urbanization. The situation is further aggravated by inefficient water management practices like water wastage, unequal distribution, and lack of proper conservation measures.

Therefore, there is an urgent need for conservation and effective management of water resources in India. This can be achieved through various measures such as rainwater harvesting, artificial recharge of groundwater, interlinking of rivers, efficient irrigation practices, and recycling of wastewater. The government and various organizations have taken initiatives to promote such practices and spread awareness about water conservation

OR

among people. Thus, it is important to conserve and effectively manage water resources to meet the growing demand for fresh water and ensure sustainable development in India.

OR

- (b) The Central and State Governments have initiated many watershed development and management programmes in the country. The main objective of these programmes is to conserve and manage natural resources like land, water, and vegetation in a sustainable manner. These programmes have been implemented in various states of India and have proved to be successful in improving the livelihood of people and reducing poverty in rural areas.

The watershed management programmes involve community participation, which ensures the ownership and sustainability of the programme. The programmes aim to improve soil quality, prevent land degradation, and increase water availability for agriculture and drinking purposes. The programmes also promote the use of renewable sources of energy and the adoption of eco-friendly practices.

The Central and State Governments have provided financial and technical support for these programmes. Various organizations like Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) are also involved in the implementation of these programmes. The success of these programmes has led to their replication in other parts of the country. Therefore, the watershed development and management programmes have been instrumental in promoting sustainable development and improving the quality of life of people in rural areas.

SECTION - C

24. (a) Geographical factors play a significant role in the distribution of world population. The presence of fertile land, water resources, favorable climate, and accessibility to transport and communication networks are some of the major geographical factors that influence the distribution of population. For instance, the river valleys, deltas, and coastal plains provide fertile land and ample water resources, making them densely populated areas. On the other hand, arid and semi-arid regions with limited water resources have low population density. Similarly, mountainous regions and tropical rainforests, which are inaccessible and difficult to cultivate, have a sparse population. Additionally, natural disasters like earthquakes, floods, and landslides can also influence the distribution of population by causing displacement and migration.

OR

- (b) The distribution of population in the world is also influenced by economic and social factors.

Economic factors such as job opportunities, wages, and standard of living can attract people to certain areas. For instance, urban areas with a higher concentration of industries and businesses have a higher population density as compared to rural areas. Social factors such as education, healthcare, and security can also influence the distribution of population. Areas with better access to education and healthcare facilities tend to have a higher population density. Similarly, areas with a higher crime rate and political instability may have a lower population density as people tend to migrate to safer areas. Cultural and religious factors can also play a role in the distribution of population by influencing migration patterns.

25. (a) Global road transport faces major challenges in mountainous and hot desert areas. In mountainous regions, roads need to be constructed through rugged terrain, making the construction and maintenance of roads expensive and difficult. Landslides, rockfalls, and avalanches can also disrupt road transport in mountainous areas. Additionally, roads in mountainous areas may be narrow, winding, and steep, making them dangerous to travel on. In hot desert areas, sandstorms and extreme temperatures can damage roads, and the lack of water sources can make it difficult to maintain them. Moreover, sand dunes and other natural features can make road construction and maintenance challenging.

OR

- (b) Rail transport has several benefits over other modes of transport. Some major benefits of rail transport are:

Cost-effective: Rail transport is cost-effective compared to road or air transport. It can carry a large number of goods at a lower cost per tonne.

Environmentally friendly: Rail transport is more environmental friendly as it produces less pollution and has a lower carbon footprint compared to road transport.

Faster and efficient: Rail transport is faster and more efficient than road transport for long-distance transportation of goods.

Safe and reliable: Rail transport is considered safe and reliable as it is less prone to accidents and theft compared to road transport.

Can handle heavy loads: Rail transport can handle heavy loads and can transport large quantities of goods over long distances. It is particularly useful for transporting bulky goods like coal and iron ore.

26. India has experienced significant population growth since independence in 1947. The period from 1951-1981 saw a rapid increase in population due to a decline in mortality rates, improved healthcare facilities, and increased life expectancy. This period also witnessed an increase in agricultural productivity due to the Green Revolution, resulting in better food security and a decrease in famine.

However, the period from 1981-2021 saw a slower but steady increase in population due to increased awareness and access to family planning methods. The growth rate of population has gradually

declined, but the absolute numbers continue to increase. The fertility rate has decreased, but still remains high compared to developed countries. The increasing urbanization and changing lifestyles have also contributed to the changing patterns of population growth in India.

27. Sea ports are crucial for the promotion of foreign trade in any country, and India is no exception. India has a vast coastline, and it has a number of major and minor ports. The sea ports of India play a vital role in facilitating India's foreign trade by providing a gateway for the import and export of goods. They provide the infrastructure and facilities required for the efficient movement of goods and also serve as a hub for international shipping lines.

The sea ports of India handle a wide range of cargo, including oil, coal, iron ore, fertilizers, and other bulk cargo, as well as containerized cargo, automobiles, and other goods. They are connected to the hinterland through road and rail networks, which facilitates the movement of cargo to and from the ports.

In addition to providing the infrastructure and facilities for trade, the sea ports also generate employment opportunities for people in the surrounding areas. The development of ports and related industries also contributes to the economic growth of the region and the country as a whole.

28. The agriculture sector is the backbone of the Indian economy, employing a significant percentage of the workforce and contributing substantially to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Despite its importance, Indian agriculture faces numerous challenges that impede its growth and development. The five major problems faced by Indian agriculture are as follows:

Land fragmentation: A significant problem that Indian agriculture faces is the fragmentation of agricultural land. As landholdings are divided into smaller plots, it becomes challenging to use modern farm machinery and adopt efficient farming

practices. Small and fragmented landholdings lead to low productivity, making it difficult for farmers to achieve economies of scale.

Lack of irrigation facilities: Irrigation is vital for agriculture, and India relies heavily on the monsoon season for its water supply. However, uneven distribution of rainfall and droughts lead to water scarcity in several regions, making it difficult to cultivate crops. India still faces a significant deficit in terms of irrigated land, and many farmers lack access to irrigation facilities.

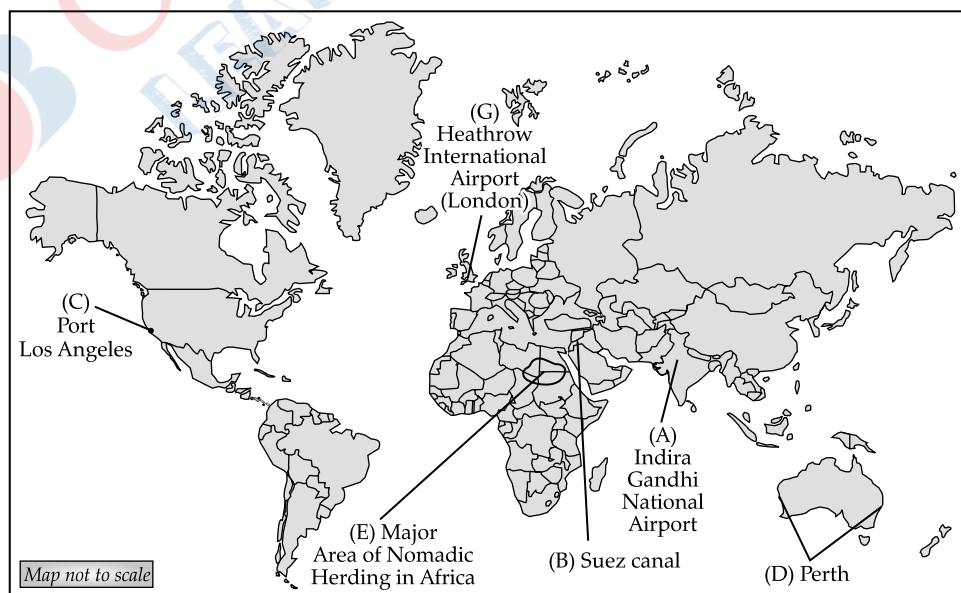
Inadequate storage facilities: In India, farmers face challenges in storing and preserving their produce due to inadequate storage facilities. This often leads to wastage of produce, resulting in financial losses for farmers. Additionally, a lack of storage facilities also impacts the quality of the produce, which often results in lower prices for the farmers.

Dependence on monsoons: As mentioned earlier, agriculture in India heavily relies on the monsoon season, and hence farmers face the risk of crop failure due to untimely or inadequate rainfall. Crop insurance schemes exist, but their reach is limited, and often farmers face significant financial losses due to crop failure.

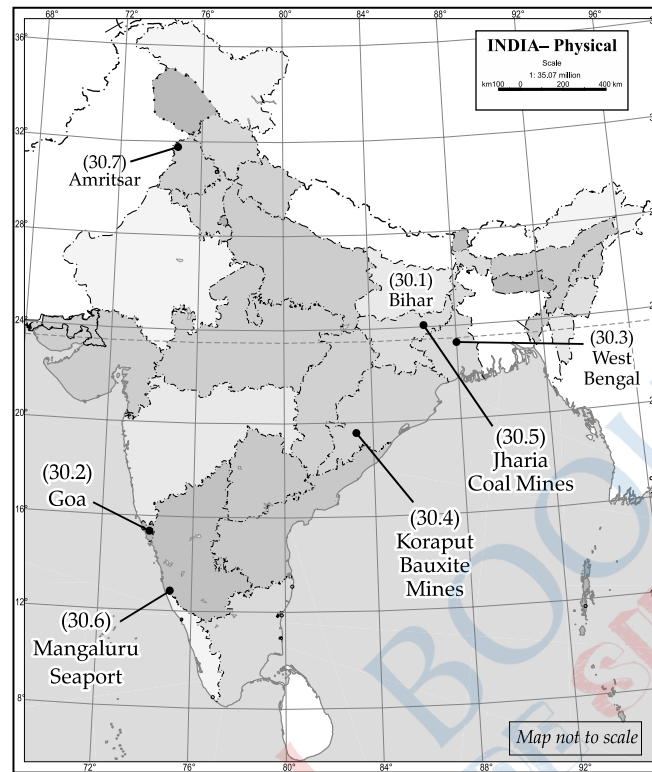
Lack of access to credit: The majority of Indian farmers are small and marginal, and they lack access to formal credit institutions. This limits their ability to invest in modern farming practices, purchase better seeds, or acquire modern farm machinery. Lack of access to credit also makes it challenging for farmers to cope with crop failures and other unexpected events, leading to significant financial distress.

In conclusion, the challenges facing Indian agriculture are complex, and addressing them requires a multi-pronged approach that involves investment in modern farm practices, irrigation facilities, storage infrastructure, and access to formal credit institutions.

29.



30.



Delhi Set-II

64/5/2

9. **Option (b) is correct.**
20. Geography as a discipline deals with the study of the earth and its features, including the natural environment and human activities. It aims to understand the spatial relationships between various physical and cultural phenomena, and how these interactions shape the world we live in. The statement "the basic principle of Geography as a discipline is to understand the earth as a home of mankind" highlights the importance of Geography in providing a holistic understanding of the world we inhabit. It emphasizes the idea that humans are an integral part of the environment and that the interaction between the two is crucial for understanding the world and our place in it. Through the study of Geography, we gain insights into how humans have adapted to and modified their environment over time. We learn about the distribution of resources, the impacts of climate change, the dynamics of population growth, and the impact of globalization on local communities. By understanding these interactions, we can develop sustainable solutions to address the challenges facing our planet, such as climate change, food security, and social inequality. Thus, the statement emphasizes the importance of Geography in providing a comprehensive understanding of the earth as a home of mankind, and how this understanding can be used to address global challenges and create a more sustainable world.
22. Trade has become the basis of the world's economic organization in modern times because it allows

countries to specialize in the production of goods and services that they have a comparative advantage in, and then trade with other countries to obtain the goods and services that they need. This enables countries to maximize their economic efficiency and growth, leading to higher standards of living for their populations. In addition, trade is related to the foreign policy of nations because it is often used as a tool to build relationships, create alliances, and exert geopolitical influence. Nations may use trade policies such as tariffs, embargoes, and quotas to achieve their foreign policy objectives, and these policies can have significant impacts on the global economy and international relations.

23. (a) The available water resources in India are getting polluted with industrial, agricultural, and domestic effluents due to various factors such as the discharge of untreated waste, overuse of pesticides and fertilizers, and poor sanitation practices. This has led to a decline in the quality and quantity of water available for domestic, agricultural, and industrial use, and poses significant health risks for the population. Effective management and conservation of water resources are necessary to address this issue and ensure sustainable development in India.

OR

- (b) Provision of irrigation makes multiple cropping possible in India by providing water to crops during dry periods and increasing agricultural productivity. Multiple cropping is the practice

of growing two or more crops in the same field during a single growing season, and it helps to maximize the use of land and water resources. In addition, irrigation can help to mitigate the negative impacts of drought and increase crop yields, leading to improved food security and economic growth. However, excessive use of irrigation water can lead to waterlogging, salinization, and depletion of groundwater resources, highlighting the need for sustainable water management practices.

26. The growth of population in India during the periods of 1901-1921 and 1921-1951 can be analysed as follows:

Population growth rate: The population growth rate during 1901-1921 was around 5.08% per annum which increased to 11.95% per annum during 1921-1951. The high growth rate during the second period was due to a decline in the death rate due to improved healthcare facilities and better living conditions.

Regional variations: The population growth rate varied across different regions of India. During 1901-1921, the population of the northwestern regions of India grew at a slower pace due to poor healthcare facilities and high mortality rates. However, during 1921-1951, the growth rate in these regions increased due to improved healthcare facilities and better living conditions.

Urbanization: The growth of urbanization was slower during 1901-1921 due to limited industrialization and the concentration of the population in rural areas. However, during 1921-1951, there was a significant growth of urbanization due to the expansion of industries and migration of people from rural to urban areas in search of employment.

Gender ratio: The gender ratio in India was skewed towards males during both periods, with a decline in the number of females per 1000 males. This was mainly due to female infanticide and neglect of female children.

Age structure: The age structure of the population during 1901-1921 was characterized by a high proportion of children and a low proportion of elderly people. However, during 1921-1951, there was a significant increase in the proportion of elderly people due to a decline in the death rate.

In conclusion, the growth of population in India during 1901-1921 and 1921-1951 was characterized by regional variations, urbanization, gender ratio, and age structure. The period of 1921-1951 witnessed a significant increase in the population growth rate due to improved healthcare facilities and better living conditions.

27. The composition of India's imports has undergone significant changes over the years. In the early years of independence, India's import basket was dominated by capital goods, such as machinery, equipment, and industrial raw materials, which were necessary for building a self-reliant industrial base. However, since the 1990s, there has been a shift towards consumer goods, such as electronics, automobiles, and luxury items.

One of the major reasons for this shift has been the liberalization of the Indian economy, which opened up the country to foreign competition and allowed for greater consumer choice. As a result, Indian consumers have developed a taste for imported products, and the demand for consumer goods has increased significantly. This has led to a corresponding increase in the share of consumer goods in India's import basket.

Another factor that has contributed to the changing pattern of India's imports is the country's growing dependence on oil imports. India is heavily dependent on oil imports to meet its energy needs, and oil accounts for a significant portion of the country's import bill. In recent years, there has been a shift towards diversifying the country's energy mix, but oil continues to be a major component of India's import basket.

In addition to consumer goods and oil, India's import basket also includes a range of other products, such as chemicals, metals, and agricultural products. The composition of India's imports is also influenced by global trends and fluctuations in international commodity prices.

Overall, the changing pattern of India's imports reflects the country's evolving economic needs and priorities. While the focus was initially on building a self-reliant industrial base, the emphasis has now shifted towards meeting the growing demand for consumer goods and addressing the country's energy needs.



9. Option (c) is correct.
14. Option (c) is correct.
20. The statement suggests that the physical and human phenomena of the earth can be described in metaphors using symbols from human anatomy. One example of this is the use of the word "mouth" to describe the opening of a river into the sea. Just as the human mouth is an opening through which food is taken in, the mouth of a river is an opening through which water is discharged into the sea. Similarly, the word "head" is used to describe the source of a river. Just as the human head is the source of thoughts and ideas, the head of a river is the source of its flow. The metaphorical use of these symbols helps to make the description of physical and human phenomena more relatable

and understandable to people.

22. The size of population and the stage of economic development are significant factors that determine the basis of international trade. Here's how:

Size of Population: Countries with larger populations have greater potential for trade, as they can both export and import larger quantities of goods and services. In general, countries with larger populations have a greater demand for goods and services, which provides an incentive for other countries to export to them. This leads to increased trade, as the exporting countries can take advantage of economies of scale and gain a competitive advantage.

Stage of Economic Development: The stage of economic development is also a critical factor

in determining the basis of international trade. Countries that are at the early stages of economic development typically export primary products, such as agricultural products and raw materials, and import manufactured goods. As countries develop and their economies become more advanced, they typically move towards exporting manufactured goods and importing raw materials. This is due to the fact that the costs of production are typically lower in developing countries, making them more competitive in the production of primary products. In addition, the stage of economic development also affects a country's competitiveness in the global market. Developed countries generally have a comparative advantage in producing high-tech and complex products, while developing countries have a comparative advantage in producing labor-intensive goods. This creates an opportunity for international trade, as countries can specialize in producing the goods and services for which they have a comparative advantage and exchange them with other countries.

In conclusion, the size of population and the stage of economic development are key factors in determining the basis of international trade. Understanding these factors is essential for developing effective trade policies and strategies that can help countries to maximize the benefits of international trade.

23. (a) The majority of India's population is engaged in agriculture, which is heavily dependent on irrigation. However, the availability of water in the country is limited and the demand for water in the agricultural sector is very high. Additionally, due to population growth and urbanisation, there has been an increase in demand for water in other sectors such as industrial and domestic, further exacerbating the shortage of water available for irrigation. This leads to a high demand for water for irrigation in the agricultural sector in India.

OR

- (b) Rainwater harvesting is the process of collecting and storing rainwater for future use. In India, different communities have practised rainwater harvesting through various methods such as rooftop rainwater harvesting, surface runoff harvesting, and groundwater recharge. These methods not only help in conserving water but also help in recharging the groundwater level,

which is crucial for meeting the water demands of both rural and urban areas. Moreover, the practice of rainwater harvesting has been encouraged by the government through various schemes and programmes. Therefore, it can be justified that rainwater harvesting has been practised through various methods by different communities in the country.

26. The distribution of population across the world is highly uneven and is determined by a complex interplay of socio-economic and physical factors. The population of the world is concentrated in certain regions, such as Asia and Africa, while other regions, such as Antarctica, have no permanent population.

The spatial distribution of population is closely related to the physical factors such as topography, climate, water availability, soil fertility, and natural resources. For example, regions with fertile soil and abundant water resources tend to have higher population densities as they can support agricultural activities, which form the backbone of the economy. On the other hand, regions with harsh physical environments, such as deserts or high mountains, tend to have low population densities.

However, physical factors alone do not explain the uneven distribution of population. Socio-economic factors also play a crucial role. For example, the level of economic development, availability of infrastructure, and access to education and healthcare can influence the distribution of population. Regions with better economic opportunities, better infrastructure, and access to education and healthcare tend to attract a higher population.

Furthermore, historical and political factors such as colonization, wars, and government policies also have a significant impact on the distribution of population. For example, the forced migration of people during colonial times, or the displacement of people due to political conflicts, can lead to the concentration of population in certain regions.

In conclusion, the uneven spatial distribution of population is the result of a complex interplay between socio-economic and physical factors. Understanding the relationship between these factors is essential for effective planning and management of resources and population distribution.



SECTION - A

1. **Option (b) is correct.**

Explanation: The definition of human geography, "Human geography is the synthetic study of the relationship between human societies and the Earth's surface." - was given by Friedrich Ratzel in his book "Anthropogeography" (1882).

2. **Option (c) is correct.**

Explanation: The correct chronological order of approaches to human geography:

- **Exploration and description:** This approach was prevailing during the early days of human geography when geographers would travel and record the physical features of various territories.
- **Spatial organization:** This approach arose in the early 20th century and focused on understanding the layout of objects, spaces, and structures in

the physical stretch. Geographers strived to understand the spatial relationships between different components of the environment and how they affected human behaviour.

- **Areal differentiation:** This approach emerged in the 1920s and 1930s and focused on the study of territories with distinct physical or cultural attributes. Geographers aimed to determine and map out these regions and comprehend the factors that affected their evolution.
 - **Regional analysis:** This approach emerged in the 1950s and was characterized by the use of quantitative methods and the application of theories from other disciplines, such as economics and sociology. Geographers used statistical techniques to analyze data and identify patterns of development and change within regions.
3. **Option (a) is correct.**

Explanation: Behavioural Geography is a sub-field

of social geography. It concentrates on the manners in which people interact with their environment and how their behaviour is influenced by spatial factors, such as the built environment, natural environment, and social environment.

4. **Option (d) is correct.**

Explanation: Salt is not a mineral-based industry. While it is a mineral that is extracted from salt mines, it is not typically considered a mineral-based industry as it does not involve the processing or refinement of minerals into finished products.

Whereas, iron and steel, aluminium, and cement are all mineral-based industries as they involve the extraction, processing, and refinement of minerals into finished products. Iron and steel are made from iron ore, while aluminium is made from bauxite. Cement is made from a combination of minerals, including limestone, clay, and gypsum.

5. **Option (a) is correct.**

Explanation: Output is in large quantity: Open-cast mining involves the disposal of large quantities of overlying material, which exposes the mineral deposits beneath. This results in a high output of minerals and ores compared to other mining methods.

This is the cheapest way of mining: Open-cast mining is generally considered to be a cost-effective mining method, as it requires less labour and resources compared to other mining methods, and can be done on a large scale.

6. **Option (d) is correct.**

Explanation: The collection of information typically falls under the Quaternary sector. The Quaternary sector is a relatively new sector of the economy that includes activities related to the creation and distribution of knowledge and information. This includes activities such as research and development, information technology, education, and consulting. The collection and analysis of data and information is a fundamental activity within the quaternary sector, as it supports many other activities within this sector and beyond.

7. **Option (a) is correct.**

Explanation: The growth of population will be positive in any place when the number of births exceeds the number of deaths, and when there is net immigration into the area. Therefore, option (A), High birth rate, low death rate, and high immigration is the correct answer.

High birth rates mean that more people are being born than are dying, which contributes to population growth. Low death rates mean that fewer people are dying, which also contributes to population growth. High immigration means that people are moving into the area from other places, which further increases the population. Together, these factors lead to a positive growth rate in the population of a place.

8. **Option (d) is correct.**

Explanation: Statement I is correct because, in the last stage of demographic transition, both fertility and mortality rates tend to be low. This is due to factors such as increased access to healthcare, education, and family planning, as well as changing social norms and economic conditions.

Statement II is also correct because when fertility and mortality rates are low, the resulting population tends to be stable or grow slowly. This is because the number of births is roughly equal to the number of deaths, and the population is not increasing rapidly due to high birth rates. In some cases, the population may even decline slightly over time due to factors such as emigration or declining fertility rates.

9. **Option (a) is correct.**

Explanation: The Trans-Siberian Railway is the longest railway in the world. It is a network of railways that spans across Russia, connecting Moscow in the west with Vladivostok in the east. The total length of the railway is approximately 9,289 kilometres (5,772 miles), making it the longest railway in the world.

10. **Option (c) is correct.**

Explanation: Statement I is correct because a society that fails to acknowledge and take effective measures to remove discrimination based on factors such as gender, race, religion, or caste cannot be considered truly civilized. Discrimination violates the fundamental principles of equality and justice that are necessary for a society to function properly and create an environment of mutual respect and cooperation.

Statement II is also correct because the "Beti Bachao -Beti Padhao" (Save the Daughter, Educate the Daughter) campaign was launched in India to address the issue of discrimination against girls and women, particularly in the context of low female literacy rates and high rates of female infanticide and foeticide. The campaign aims to promote the education and empowerment of girls and women and to change social attitudes towards gender roles and stereotypes.

However, Statement I is not the correct explanation of Statement II, as there is no direct causal relationship between the two statements. Rather, they are both independent statements that address different aspects of discrimination and social justice.

11. **Option (c) is correct.**

Explanation: Rural areas are characterized by the following features:

(A) The rural settlements derive their basic needs from land-based primary activities, such as agriculture, forestry, and mining.

(B) In rural settlements, social relations among people tend to be more intimate and personal than in urban areas.

(D) Rural settlements are typically small and sparsely located, with low population density.

Option (C) is incorrect because the way of life in rural areas is generally simpler and slower-paced than in urban areas, with fewer amenities and less reliance on technology.

12. **Option (a) is correct.**

Explanation: Itarsi is known for its industrial activities, including a large railway marshalling yard and a thermal power plant, making it an industrial town.

Singrauli is known for its coal mining activities, making it a mining town.

Ankleshwar is an administrative town located in the state of Gujarat.

Satna is not a garrison town, but it is known for its cement plants.

13. **Option (d) is correct.**

Explanation: Mhow, also known as Dr. Ambedkar Nagar, is a garrison town and a cantonment in the Indian state of Madhya Pradesh. It is home to the Military College of Telecommunication Engineering (MCTE) and the Army War College (AWC), which are important institutions of the Indian Armed Forces.

Kandla is a major seaport and industrial town located in the Kutch district of Gujarat.

Saharanpur is a city located in the state of Uttar Pradesh and is known for its wood carving industry.

Jharia is a town located in the state of Jharkhand, which is known for its coal reserves.

14. **Option (c) is correct.****Explanation:**

- I. Border roads are strategically important: Border roads are strategically important as they help improve the connectivity of the border areas, which is crucial for the defence of the country.
- II. They strengthen defence preparedness: Border roads help in strengthening the defence preparedness of the country by facilitating the movement of troops, equipment and supplies to the border areas.
- III. National Highways Authority of India constructs these roads: This statement is incorrect. Border roads are constructed by the Border Roads Organisation (BRO), which is a part of the Ministry of Defence.
- IV. They are helpful in accelerating economic development: Border roads help in accelerating economic development by improving connectivity and opening up new markets in the border areas.

Therefore, the correct option is (C) Only I, II and IV are correct.

15. **Option (b) is correct.**

Explanation: Land degradation refers to the reduction in the productive capacity of the land due to various reasons, such as soil erosion, nutrient depletion, and overuse.

16. **Option (a) is correct.**

Explanation: Soil erosion is the process by which the top layer of soil is washed away due to various reasons such as rainfall, wind, and human activities like deforestation and overgrazing.

17. **Option (c) is correct.**

Explanation: The given passage mentions that watershed management programmes have been funded by both the ministries of "Rural Development" and "Agriculture", Government of India, but it does not specifically mention the role of the state government in funding these programmes in the Jhabua district.

SECTION - B18. **18.1** Noise pollution refers to the excessive and unwanted sound that is produced by human activities, and can cause harm to human health and the environment.

18.2 Metropolitan cities in India are densely populated and have a high concentration of industrial areas, transportation arteries, and airports, which are the major sources of noise pollution. Continuous exposure to high levels of noise pollution can lead to several health problems, like hearing loss, hypertension, cardiovascular diseases, sleep disturbances, and other psychological disorders.

18.3 Noise pollution is location specific because its intensity depends on the distance of the receiver from the source of noise pollution. The closer the receiver is to the source, the higher the intensity of the noise pollution. For example, people living near industrial areas, highways, or airports are more exposed to noise pollution than those living in remote areas. However, noise pollution can also spread over a long distance, depending on the intensity of the source and the surrounding environment. Therefore, it is essential to control the sources of noise pollution and minimize its impact on human health and the environment.

19. **19.1** The Suez Canal

19.2 The Mediterranean sea and the Red sea.

19.3 Port Said & Port Suez

20. (a) The statement "Broadly 90 percent of the world population lives in about 10 percent of its land area" highlights the uneven distribution of population across the globe. It is an established fact that most of the world's population is concentrated in urban areas, with a few regions like South Asia, East Asia, and Europe accounting for the majority of the global population. These regions offer better economic opportunities, healthcare, education, and other amenities, which attract people to migrate and settle in urban areas. Furthermore, natural resources such as fertile land, water, and minerals also play a significant role in determining population distribution. For example, river valleys, delta regions, and coastal areas are densely populated due to their agricultural and fishing resources. On the other hand, regions with arid and semi-arid climates have lower population densities due to limited resources.

- (b) Migration is a phenomenon that occurs due to several factors, including economic, political, social, and environmental. The push and pull factors influence migration, where push factors refer to the negative conditions that motivate people to move away from their place of origin, and pull factors refer to the positive conditions that attract people to migrate to a particular destination.

The push factors that lead to migration include poverty, unemployment, a lack of social amenities, political instability, and environmental factors such as natural disasters and climate change. On the other hand, the pull factors that attract people to migrate to a particular destination include better economic opportunities, the availability of social amenities, political stability, and a better quality of life.

Therefore, migration can be seen as a spontaneous effort to achieve a better balance between population and resources. People migrate to areas where they can access better economic opportunities and social amenities, leading to an equitable distribution of resources and population. However, migration can also lead to a concentration of population in certain regions, leading to social, economic, and environmental challenges.

21. The uneven spatial distribution of the population in India can be attributed to various causes, including:

(a) **Physical factors:** India has a diverse physical landscape, and some areas are more favourable for settlement and agriculture than others. The Himalayan and other mountainous regions, for instance, have difficult terrain, a cold climate, and limited agricultural land, resulting in low population density. Similarly, the Thar Desert and other arid regions in Rajasthan and Gujarat have limited water resources and harsh climates, making them unsuitable for large-scale settlement.

(b) **Historical factors:** India's population distribution is also shaped by its history, with some areas having a long tradition of settlement and urbanization. For instance, the Indo-Gangetic plains, with fertile alluvial soil, have been the site of some of the earliest civilizations in the world and continue to be the most densely populated region in India. Similarly, coastal regions and port cities have

been centres of trade and commerce for centuries and have attracted migrants from different parts of India and abroad.

- (c) **Economic factors:** Economic opportunities and development also play a role in population distribution. Urbanization and industrialization have led to the growth of cities and towns, especially in regions with better infrastructure, connectivity, and investment. For example, the Mumbai-Pune corridor, the National Capital Region, and the Bangalore-Hyderabad-Chennai triangle have emerged as major economic centers and attracted migrants from all over India. Conversely, rural areas with limited economic opportunities and amenities have witnessed outmigration, resulting in low population density.
22. Agriculture is a crucial sector in the Indian economy, employing more than half of the workforce and contributing to food security and rural livelihoods. However, agriculture in India is heavily dependent on monsoon rainfall, which is erratic and variable in both time and space. This dependence on monsoon rainfall leads to several problems for Indian agriculture:
- (a) **Droughts and floods:** Erratic monsoon patterns result in frequent droughts and floods, which cause crop failures, soil erosion, and loss of livelihoods. In recent years, climate change has exacerbated these risks, with extreme weather events becoming more frequent and intense.
- (b) **Water scarcity:** Agriculture in India is predominantly rainfed, and irrigation accounts for only about 45% of the cultivated area. Inadequate and inefficient irrigation infrastructure, coupled with groundwater depletion and pollution, has led to water scarcity and competition among different sectors, including agriculture, industry, and households.
- (c) **Low productivity:** Erratic monsoon patterns, water scarcity, and other factors have led to low productivity in Indian agriculture. The yield per hectare for most crops in India is lower than the global average, and there is a wide yield gap between high- and low-performing regions. This low productivity, coupled with rising input costs and market uncertainties, makes farming unprofitable and unsustainable for many small and marginal farmers.
23. (a) Coal is the most abundant fossil fuel in India, and it is used for various purposes, including electricity generation, steel and cement production, and cooking and heating in households. India has significant coal reserves, primarily located in eastern and central regions, and coal accounts for about 70% of the country's electricity generation. However, coal mining and its use also have several environmental and social impacts. Coal mining involves the clearing of forests and the displacement of local communities, and it can lead to air and water pollution, soil degradation, and biodiversity loss. Coal combustion for electricity generation is a major contributor to greenhouse gas emissions, which contribute to climate change and its impacts, including droughts, floods, and sea-level rise. To mitigate these impacts, India has undertaken several initiatives, including promoting cleaner coal technologies, such as supercritical and ultra-supercritical power plants, and shifting

to renewable energy sources, such as solar and wind.

OR

- (b) Solar energy is an important source of non-conventional energy in India due to its abundance throughout the country. It is also a sustainable and environmentally friendly option, as it does not emit harmful pollutants. India has set ambitious targets for increasing solar energy capacity and has implemented policies and initiatives to promote the adoption of solar technology. However, there are still challenges to overcome, such as high initial investment costs and the need for efficient storage systems. Despite these challenges, solar energy has the potential to play a significant role in meeting India's energy demands and promoting sustainable development. The use of solar energy can also have economic benefits. It can create job opportunities in the manufacturing, installation, and maintenance of solar power systems. It can also reduce the cost of electricity for households and businesses, especially in remote areas where grid connectivity is poor or non-existent. Overall, solar energy has the potential to revolutionize India's energy landscape and contribute significantly to the country's energy security, economic growth, and environmental sustainability.

SECTION - C

24. (a) The statement "High technology is the latest generation of manufacturing activities" implies that the modern manufacturing industry is dominated by technology-driven activities that require high levels of expertise, advanced machinery, and skilled labour. High-tech industries are focused on the development and production of innovative and complex products that require advanced technological processes, such as information technology, biotechnology, aerospace, and electronics. These industries rely heavily on research and development and have a strong link with universities and research institutions. They also require a favourable business environment and access to venture capital. The emergence of high-tech industries is the result of the globalization of markets and the increasing competition among countries to attract foreign investment. Many developed countries have shifted their focus from traditional manufacturing industries to high-tech industries, which offer higher profits and greater economic growth potential. High-tech industries are also seen as a way to achieve sustainable development and reduce the negative impact of industrialization on the environment. High-tech industries are characterized by a high degree of innovation and creativity, which is why they require a highly skilled workforce. The development of human capital is therefore a key factor in the success of high-tech industries. In addition, these industries require a favourable business environment that is conducive to innovation, entrepreneurship, and investment. Governments can play an important role in creating such an environment

by providing incentives and support for research and development, education and training, and infrastructure development.

OR

- (b) The location of industries is influenced by several factors, including:
- (i) **Availability of Raw Materials:** Industries tend to be located near sources of raw materials to reduce transportation costs.
 - (ii) **Market Accessibility:** Industries are located near markets to reduce transportation costs and increase accessibility to customers.
 - (iii) **Labour Availability and Cost:** Industries require a skilled workforce, and the cost and availability of labour influence their location.
 - (iv) **Transportation Infrastructure:** Industries require a reliable transportation system to move goods and raw materials to and from the factory.
 - (v) **Government Policies and Incentives:** Governments provide incentives such as tax breaks, subsidies, and other benefits to attract industries to specific locations.
25. The statement "Services occur at different levels throughout the world" is true, as services can range from basic to advanced depending on the economic development and the needs of society. Here are some examples:
- (i) **Basic services:** Basic services include healthcare, education, sanitation, and water supply. These services are essential for the well-being of the population and are typically provided by the government or non-governmental organizations (NGOs). In many low-income countries, basic services are lacking, and the population suffers from poor health outcomes and low literacy rates.
 - (ii) **Intermediate services:** Intermediate services include transportation, communication, and banking. These services are critical for the functioning of the economy and are typically provided by private companies. In many middle-income countries, intermediate services are expanding rapidly as the economy grows.
 - (iii) **Advanced services:** Advanced services include research and development, consulting, and financial services. These services require high levels of expertise and are typically provided by highly skilled professionals. Advanced services are typically found in high-income countries where there is a strong focus on innovation and technology.
- Overall, the level of services in a country is an important indicator of its economic development and the well-being of its population. Countries that are able to provide high-quality services across all levels are more likely to experience sustained economic growth and better social outcomes.
26. The five bases of international trade in the world are:
- (i) **Comparative Advantage:** Comparative advantage is one of the primary bases of international trade. It is based on the concept that a country should specialize in producing goods and services for which it has a lower opportunity cost and trade with other countries for goods and services that it can produce at a lower cost. For example, a country like India has a comparative advantage in producing software and services, whereas countries like China have a comparative advantage in producing goods like textiles,

electronics, and toys.

- (ii) **Factor Endowment:** Factor endowment is the second basis of international trade. It is based on the concept that countries differ in their factor endowments, i.e., the availability of factors of production such as land, labour, capital, and entrepreneurship. Countries that have abundant resources for a particular factor of production tend to specialize in producing goods and services that use that factor intensively. For example, countries like Saudi Arabia have abundant oil reserves and thus specialize in oil production and export.
 - (iii) **Product Life Cycle:** The product life cycle basis of international trade is based on the concept that products go through various stages of development, growth, maturity, and decline. During the early stages of the product life cycle, the product is produced and consumed in the country of origin. As the product matures, production is shifted to other countries to take advantage of their lower production costs. For example, the manufacturing of electronic goods like mobile phones and laptops has shifted from developed countries to developing countries like China and Vietnam.
 - (iv) **Economies of Scale:** Economies of scale are the fourth basis of international trade. It is based on the concept that the cost of producing a unit of output decreases as the scale of production increases. Countries that specialize in producing goods and services that require large-scale production tend to have a competitive advantage in international trade. For example, Japan has a competitive advantage in producing automobiles due to its large-scale production and advanced technology.
 - (v) **Competitive Advantage:** Competitive advantage is the fifth basis of international trade. It is based on the concept that a country can gain a competitive advantage by producing goods and services at a lower cost or higher quality than other countries. For example, countries like Germany and Switzerland have a competitive advantage in producing precision engineering goods due to their advanced technology and skilled labour.
27. Bharmaur region, located in the Chamba district of Himachal Pradesh, is home to a significant number of tribal communities. In order to uplift the socio-economic condition of these communities, the Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP) was launched in the region. The ITDP aimed to provide the necessary infrastructure for the development of transport and communication systems in the region, which had been neglected in the past. The project laid emphasis on building better roads and bridges to connect the remote villages to the main towns and cities, thereby improving access to markets and healthcare facilities. This helped promote trade and commerce, which was vital for the economic development of the region. The ITDP also focused on the development of agriculture and allied activities, which formed the mainstay of the local economy. The project aimed to increase the productivity of the existing farmland by providing better irrigation facilities, improved seeds, and fertilizers to the farmers. This helped increase crop yields, leading to higher incomes and better livelihoods for the local communities. Furthermore, the ITDP laid emphasis on the provision of social and community services, such as

education, healthcare, and sanitation. The project aimed to improve literacy rates in the region by setting up schools and vocational training centres. This helped in providing better employment opportunities for the local youth, thereby reducing poverty in the region. The project also focused on the provision of better healthcare facilities, which was vital for improving the overall health and well-being of the local communities.

28. (a) Pipelines are the most convenient and efficient mode of transporting liquids and gases over long distances in India due to several reasons:
- **Cost-effective:** Pipelines are a cost-effective mode of transportation compared to other modes such as railways or roads. Once installed, pipelines have low operating costs as they do not require any fuel or energy to operate, unlike other modes of transport.
 - **Safety:** Pipelines are the safest mode of transport as they eliminate the risk of accidents that can occur in other modes of transport such as road or rail. Pipelines also reduce the risk of theft and pilferage.
 - **Environmentally Friendly:** Pipelines have a low environmental impact as they do not emit any pollutants or noise. This makes them an ideal mode of transport for sensitive areas such as wildlife sanctuaries, forests, and hilly terrain.
 - **Reliable:** Pipelines are a reliable mode of transport as they are not affected by weather conditions or traffic congestion, unlike other modes of transport. They also have a high capacity and can transport large quantities of liquids and gases.
 - For example, the pipeline from Hazira in Gujarat to Jagdishpur in Uttar Pradesh is one of the longest gas pipelines in India, covering a distance of 1,670 km. The pipeline transports natural gas from the western coast to the northern region of India.
 - Another example is the crude oil pipeline from Salaya in Gujarat to Mathura in Uttar Pradesh, which covers a distance of 1,168 km. The pipeline transports crude oil from the western coast to the northern part of India. These pipelines have played a

29.

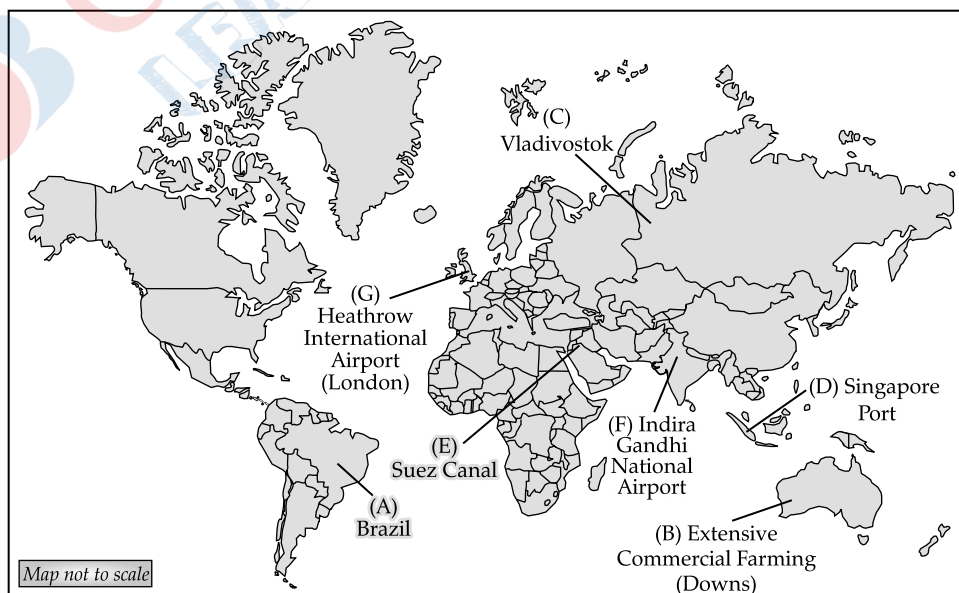
significant role in meeting the energy needs of the country and have contributed to the economic development of the regions they serve.

OR

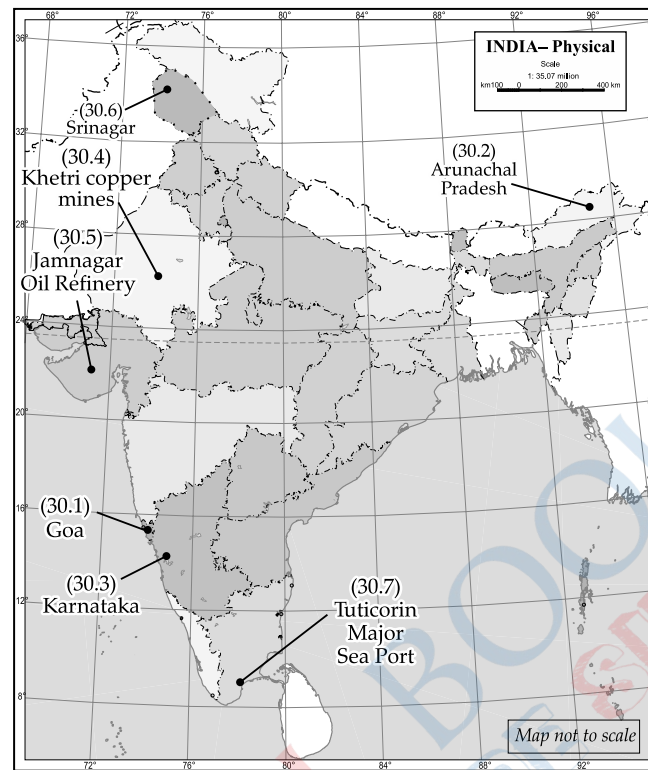
- (b) Indian ports are essential gateways for international trade, as India is a major exporter and importer of goods. Here are a few examples of the importance of Indian ports:

- **Mumbai Port:** Mumbai port is one of the largest and busiest ports in India. It is a major gateway for trade with West Asia, Europe, and Africa. It handles a wide range of goods, including crude oil, fertilizers, and chemicals.
- **Chennai Port:** Chennai port is located on the east coast of India and is the second-largest port in the country. It is a major gateway for trade with South-East Asian countries and handles a variety of goods, including automobiles, petroleum products, and iron ore.
- **Kandla Port:** Kandla port is located in the state of Gujarat and is India's largest port in terms of the volume of cargo handled. It is a major gateway for trade with the Gulf countries and handles a wide range of goods, including crude oil, salt, and iron ore.
- **Jawaharlal Nehru Port:** Jawaharlal Nehru port is located in Navi Mumbai and is the largest container port in India. It is a major gateway for trade with countries in the Far East and handles a variety of goods, including textiles, machinery, and pharmaceuticals.

These ports play a crucial role in facilitating international trade, as they provide essential infrastructure for handling and processing goods, such as container terminals, storage facilities, and cargo handling equipment. They also provide vital links to the hinterland through roads, rails, and inland waterways, enabling the efficient movement of goods across the country. Additionally, they generate significant revenue for the Indian economy through customs duties, port charges, and other fees.



30.



Outside Delhi Set-III

2/6/1

SECTION - A

3. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: Economic geography is a sub field of geography that studies the spatial distribution of economic activities, including production, consumption, and exchange of goods and services, and the factors that shape economic systems, such as resources, technology, institutions, and culture.

SECTION - B

21. The main features of Phase III (1951-81) of growth of population in India are:

- (i) The decades 1951-1981 are referred to as the period of population explosion in India, which was caused by a rapid fall in the mortality rate but a high fertility rate of population in the country.
- (ii) The average annual growth rate was as high as 2.2 per cent. It is in this period, after the Independence, that developmental activities were introduced through a centralised planning process and economy started showing up ensuring the improvement of living condition of people at large.
- (iii) Consequently, there was a high natural increase and higher growth rate. Besides, increased international migration bringing in Tibetans, Bangladeshis, Nepalis and even people from

Pakistan contributed to the high growth rate.

22. "There has been a significant increase in agricultural output and improvement in technology during the last 50 years in India." The statement is true. India has made significant progress in agriculture over the last 50 years.

The introduction of modern technology and better farming practices, such as the Green Revolution, has led to increased agricultural output and productivity. The use of high-yielding varieties of seeds, irrigation, fertilizers, and pesticides has helped increase crop yields, leading to a surplus of food production.

Moreover, the Indian government has implemented policies and programs to support the agriculture sector, such as subsidies, credit facilities, and investment in research and development. These initiatives have helped farmers access the necessary resources and technology to improve their productivity and profitability.

However, despite the growth in agricultural output, there are still challenges that need to be addressed, such as land fragmentation, soil degradation, water scarcity, and climate change. Additionally, there are concerns about the sustainability of current agricultural practices and their impact on the environment and human health.

23. (a) India's National Water Policy 2002, which was formulated to address the challenges of water scarcity and quality in the country, had several key characteristics. These included:

- **Integrated approach:** The policy recognized the need for an integrated approach to water

management, where water is viewed as an interconnected system that spans various sectors and uses, including agriculture, industry, domestic, and environmental.

- **Water conservation and management:** The policy emphasized the need to conserve and manage water resources through measures such as rainwater harvesting, watershed management, and groundwater recharge.
- **Water pricing and cost recovery:** The policy recognized the need for water pricing and cost recovery to ensure the efficient use and management of water resources.
- **Institutional arrangements:** The policy advocated for the establishment of institutional arrangements at various levels, including the national, state, and local levels, to oversee the implementation of the policy.
- **Participation and empowerment:** The policy emphasized the need for the participation and empowerment of local communities, especially women, in water management and governance.
- **Environmental protection:** The policy recognized the importance of protecting and preserving the environment, including water bodies and ecosystems, to ensure sustainable water management.
- **Research and development:** The policy called for the promotion of research and development activities in water management to enhance the knowledge and understanding of water resources and their management.

Overall, India's National Water Policy 2002 laid out a comprehensive framework for the management and use of water resources in the country, with a focus on conservation, management, and sustainability. However, since its formulation, there have been significant changes in the water sector, including the emergence of new challenges such as climate change and the depletion of groundwater resources, which have necessitated the formulation of a new National Water Policy in 2022.

- (b) Jal Kranti Abhiyan is a national campaign launched by the Government of India in 2015-16, aimed at creating awareness about the need for water conservation and promoting the efficient use of water resources in the country. The main aims of the campaign are:

- **Water conservation:** The campaign aims to promote the conservation of water resources through the adoption of sustainable practices, such as rainwater harvesting, watershed management, and groundwater recharge.
- **Efficient use of water:** The campaign seeks to promote the efficient use of water

resources in various sectors, including agriculture, industry, and domestic, by encouraging the adoption of water-efficient technologies and practices.

- **Enhancing water security:** The campaign aims to enhance water security in the country, particularly in drought-prone and water-stressed areas, through measures such as the construction of check dams and small-scale water storage structures.
- **Creating awareness:** The campaign aims to create awareness among the general public about the need for water conservation and the efficient use of water resources, and to encourage them to actively participate in water management and conservation activities.
- **Strengthening institutional mechanisms:** The campaign seeks to strengthen institutional mechanisms for water management and governance, including the establishment of water user associations and the adoption of participatory approaches to water management.

Overall, the Jal Kranti Abhiyan campaign aims to address the challenges of water scarcity and quality in India through a holistic and participatory approach, emphasizing the need for sustainable and efficient use of water resources.

SECTION - C

25. The statement "Tertiary activities include both production and exchange." is true. Tertiary activities refer to the sector of the economy that provides services to individuals and businesses. This sector includes a wide range of activities such as retail trade, finance, transportation, healthcare, education, hospitality, and many others.

Production in the context of tertiary activities refers to the creation or provision of services, such as the delivery of healthcare services by hospitals, the provision of education by schools and universities, or the delivery of financial services by banks. These services are produced by individuals or organizations and are aimed at satisfying the needs and wants of consumers or other businesses.

On the other hand, exchange refers to the buying and selling of goods and services in the market. In the context of tertiary activities, exchange refers to the buying and selling of services, such as a customer purchasing a haircut at a hair salon or a business hiring a consulting firm to provide expert advice.

Therefore, it is accurate to say that tertiary activities include both production and exchange. While the production of services is the primary function of the sector, these services are ultimately exchanged through transactions between service providers and consumers or other businesses.

In conclusion, tertiary activities encompass both

the production and exchange of services. This sector plays a crucial role in the modern economy, as it provides a wide range of essential services to individuals and businesses, driving economic growth and development.

26. Undertaking international trade can be mutually beneficial to nations for several reasons, which are as follows:

- **Access to a wider market:** International trade enables nations to access a wider market for their goods and services, beyond their domestic market. This creates an opportunity for businesses to increase their sales and profits by tapping into new markets and selling to customers in other countries.
- **Specialization:** International trade allows nations to specialize in the production of goods and services in which they have a comparative advantage. Comparative advantage refers to a situation where a nation can produce a particular good or service at a lower opportunity cost than another nation. By specializing in such goods and services, nations can increase their efficiency, reduce their costs, and increase their output.
- **Increased competition:** International trade increases competition among nations, which can lead to innovation

and technological advancement. When businesses are exposed to competition from other countries, they are incentivized to improve the quality of their products, reduce their costs, and innovate to stay competitive.

- **Lower prices:** International trade can lead to lower prices for consumers by increasing the supply of goods and services. When nations trade with each other, they can take advantage of economies of scale, which can result in lower production costs and lower prices for consumers.
- **Economic growth:** International trade can contribute to the economic growth of nations by increasing their exports and creating new job opportunities. This can help stimulate economic activity and generate higher levels of income and wealth.

Undertaking international trade can be mutually beneficial to nations as it provides access to a wider market, encourages specialization, increases competition, lowers prices, and contributes to economic growth. However, it is important to note that international trade can also have negative impacts, such as job displacement and environmental degradation, which must be addressed through appropriate policies and regulations.

