

CBSE Class 12 Geography SET 2 (64/2/2) 2025 Question Paper with Solutions

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

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

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

SECTION - A (Multiple Choice Questions)

1. The concept of 'Neodeterminism' was introduced by

- (A) Ehrlich
- (B) C. Semple
- (C) Griffith Taylor
- (D) Humboldt

Correct Answer: (C) Griffith Taylor

Solution:

Neodeterminism, also known as "stop-and-go determinism," suggests a middle path between environmental determinism and possibilism, emphasizing that humans can modify their environment within limits set by nature. This concept was introduced by Griffith Taylor, an Australian geographer. Thus, the correct answer is **(C)**.

 Quick Tip

Remember key geographers and their contributions: Griffith Taylor is linked to Neodeterminism.

2. "Human geography is the synthetic study of relationship between human societies and earth's surface." This definition of human geography is given by

- (A) Vidal-de-la-Blache
- (B) Richard Hartshorne
- (C) Ritter
- (D) Ratzel

Correct Answer: (D) Ratzel

Solution:

Friedrich Ratzel, a German geographer, defined human geography as the study of the relationship between human societies and the Earth's surface, emphasizing a synthetic approach. This distinguishes his work from others like Vidal-de-la-Blache (possibilism) or Hartshorne (regional geography). Thus, the correct answer is **(D)**.

 Quick Tip

Associate definitions with geographers: Ratzel focuses on human-earth relationships.

3. Which one of the following is the core concern of geography as a discipline?

- (A) To understand population distribution and the factors affecting the same.
- (B) To understand the relationship between resource distribution and its utilisation.
- (C) To understand the earth as the home of human beings and its sustainability.
- (D) To understand the earth as the home of natural resources and their estimation.

Correct Answer: (C) To understand the earth as the home of human beings and its sustainability

Solution:

Geography fundamentally explores the Earth as the habitat of humans, focusing on spatial patterns, human-environment interactions, and sustainability. Option (C) encapsulates this broad, holistic concern, unlike the narrower focuses of the other options. Thus, the correct answer is (C).

 Quick Tip

Geography's core is human-environment interaction and sustainability—look for the broadest scope.

4. Read the following statements regarding inland ports carefully and choose the correct option:

- (i) These ports are located away from the sea coast.
- (ii) These ports are linked to sea by inland water bodies.
- (iii) These ports are accessible by flat bottomed ships or barges.
- (iv) Kochchi, Aden and Honolulu are some of the examples of inland port.

- (A) Only (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct.
- (B) Only (i), (ii) and (iv) are correct.
- (C) Only (i), (iii) and (iv) are correct.
- (D) Only (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct.

Correct Answer: (A) Only (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct

Solution:

Inland ports are located away from the sea coast (i), connected to the sea via rivers or canals (ii), and serviced by flat-bottomed vessels (iii). However, Kochchi (Kochi), Aden, and Honolulu are coastal ports, not inland ports (iv is incorrect). Thus, the correct answer is (A).

 Quick Tip

Verify examples against definitions—Kochi is coastal, not inland.

5. Two statements are given below. They are Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read both the statements carefully and choose the correct option:

Assertion (A): 'International trade may prove to be detrimental to nations.'

Reason (R): 'It may lead to dependence on other nations causing exploitation.'

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

Correct Answer: (A) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is correct explanation of (A)

Solution:

International trade can harm nations (A) by creating over-reliance on others, potentially leading to economic exploitation (R). The reason directly explains how trade dependency can be detrimental, making **(A)** the correct choice.

 **Quick Tip**

In Assertion-Reason questions, check if R logically supports A.

6. Choose the correct option to fill the blank:

"In modern times, trade is the basis of the world's economic organisation and is related to the ___ of nations".

- (A) bilateral trade policy
- (B) multi-lateral trade policy
- (C) foreign trade policy
- (D) internal need policy

Correct Answer: (C) foreign trade policy

Solution:

Trade drives global economic organization and is tied to nations' foreign trade policies, which govern international exchanges. "Foreign trade policy" fits contextually, unlike bilateral/multi-lateral (specific types) or internal need (unrelated). Thus, the correct answer is **(C)**.

 **Quick Tip**

Context is key—choose the term that fits the global trade framework.

7. Arrange the following towns of India as per their historical evolution from the oldest to the newest order and choose the correct option:

- (i) Chennai
- (ii) Gandhinagar
- (iii) Patna
- (iv) Lucknow

- (A) (iii), (iv), (ii), (i)
- (B) (iii), (iv), (i), (ii)
- (C) (iv), (iii), (i), (ii)
- (D) (iv), (iii), (ii), (i)

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

Solution:

Patna (iii) dates back to ancient times (Magadha era), Lucknow (iv) emerged prominently in medieval India, Chennai (i) was founded in the colonial period (1639), and Gandhinagar (ii) is a modern planned city (1960s). The order is Patna, Lucknow, Chennai, Gandhinagar, making **(B)** correct.

 Quick Tip

Know historical timelines: ancient (Patna), medieval (Lucknow), colonial (Chennai), modern (Gandhinagar).

8. Read the following statements regarding urban settlements of India carefully and choose the correct options:

- (i) All urban settlements are manufacturing centres.
- (ii) Urban settlements are generally compact and larger in size.
- (iii) They are engaged in a variety of non-agricultural activities.
- (iv) The urban settlements have direct relation with rural settlements.

- (A) Only (i), (ii) and (iv) are correct.
- (B) Only (i), (iii) and (iv) are correct.
- (C) Only (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct.
- (D) Only (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct.

Correct Answer: (C) Only (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct

Solution:

Urban settlements are compact and large (ii), focus on non-agricultural activities (iii), and depend on rural areas for resources (iv). However, not all are manufacturing centers (i is false—e.g., administrative towns). Thus, **(C)** is correct.

 Quick Tip

Eliminate absolute statements like "all" unless universally true.

9. Two statements are given below. They are Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read both the statements carefully and choose the correct option:

Assertion (A): 'The agriculturally rich states of Punjab, Haryana and western Uttar Pradesh are facing the crisis of groundwater depletion.'

Reason (R): 'More groundwater is utilised for irrigation than watertable recharge.'

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

Correct Answer: (A) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is correct reason of (A)

Solution:

Punjab, Haryana, and western Uttar Pradesh face groundwater depletion (A) due to excessive irrigation use exceeding recharge rates (R), especially in intensive farming. R directly explains A, making (A) correct.

 Quick Tip

Link cause (R) to effect (A) in resource-related questions.

10. Read the following statements related to Indira Gandhi Canal Project carefully and choose the correct option:

- (i) Indira Gandhi Canal project was conceived by Kanwar Sain in 1950 and it was launched in 1961.
- (ii) Introduction of canal irrigation has brought perceptible changes in the agricultural economy of the command area.
- (iii) Spread of canal irrigation has led to increase in cultivated area and crop intensity.
- (iv) Traditional crops of jowar, bajra has been replaced by rice and wheat etc.

- (A) (i), (ii) and (iv) only are correct.
- (B) (i), (ii) and (iii) only are correct.
- (C) (i), (iii) and (iv) only are correct.
- (D) (ii), (iii) and (iv) only are correct.

Correct Answer: (C) (i), (iii) and (iv) only are correct

Solution:

The canal was planned by Kanwar Sain in the 1950s and launched later (i is correct, though exact dates may vary). It increased cultivated area and crop intensity (iii) and shifted crops to rice and wheat (iv). Statement (ii) is vague and not fully verifiable without specific data, so (C) is correct.

💡 Quick Tip

Cross-check historical facts and impacts for projects like canals.

11. Read the following statements related to international trade of India carefully and choose the correct option:

- (i) India has a long coastline surrounded by ocean from three sides.
- (ii) Indian coasts have large number of well-developed sea ports.
- (iii) Kandla port exports huge amount of iron-ore.
- (iv) The transportation cost by water is very cheap for voluminous items.

- (A) Only (i), (ii) and (iv) are correct.
- (B) Only (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct.
- (C) Only (i), (iii) and (iv) are correct.
- (D) Only (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct.

Correct Answer: (A) Only (i), (ii) and (iv) are correct

Solution:

India has a long coastline (i), many developed ports (ii), and water transport is cost-effective for bulky goods (iv). However, Kandla primarily handles general cargo, not significant iron ore exports (iii is incorrect—Vizag or Paradip are key for iron ore). Thus, (A) is correct.

💡 Quick Tip

Know key ports and their specialties—Kandla isn't major for iron ore.

12. Why is it that slums are the areas of residence with least choice? Choose the correct options:

- (i) They have dilapidated houses with poor ventilation.
- (ii) The basic facilities like lights and toilets are difficult to get.
- (iii) Hygienic conditions and drinking water are improper.
- (iv) Better drainage facilities are available.

- (A) Only (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct.
- (B) Only (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct.

- (C) Only (i), (iii) and (iv) are correct.
(D) Only (i), (ii) and (iv) are correct.

Correct Answer: (A) Only (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct

Solution:

Slums offer little choice due to poor housing (i), lack of basic amenities (ii), and unhygienic conditions (iii). Better drainage (iv) contradicts slum characteristics, making **(A)** correct.

 Quick Tip

Focus on negative traits for slums—rule out positive outliers like (iv).

13. The watershed management programme in Jhabua district of Madhya Pradesh is funded by which one of the following ministries?

- (A) Rural Development
(B) Environment
(C) Transport
(D) Irrigation

Correct Answer: (A) Rural Development

Solution:

The Jhabua watershed program, aimed at rural water conservation and development, is typically funded by the Ministry of Rural Development, which oversees such initiatives in India. Thus, **(A)** is correct.

 Quick Tip

Link rural programs to the Ministry of Rural Development.

14. Local names like Panna, Para, Palli, Nagla, Dhani etc. are examples of which of the following types of rural settlements in India?

- (A) Clustered settlement
(B) Semi-clustered settlement
(C) Hamleted settlement
(D) Dispersed settlement

Correct Answer: (C) Hamleted settlement

Solution:

Hamleted settlements are fragmented into small units (e.g., Panna, Nagla, Dhani), common

in India due to social or physical factors. Unlike clustered (compact) or dispersed (scattered), these are distinct hamlets, making **(C)** correct.

 Quick Tip

Match local terms to settlement patterns—hamlets are small, fragmented units.

15. Under which one of the following category of commodities, maximum decline in export is recorded from 2015-16 to 2016-17?

- (A) Agriculture and allied products
- (B) Ore and minerals
- (C) Crude and petroleum products
- (D) Other commodities

Correct Answer: (D) Other commodities

Solution:

From the table: Agriculture (12.6 to 12.3, -0.3), Ore (1.6 to 1.9, +0.3), Crude (11.9 to 11.7, -0.2), Other (1.1 to 0.5, -0.6). "Other commodities" shows the largest decline (-0.6), so **(D)** is correct.

 Quick Tip

Calculate differences year-to-year for max decline questions.

16. Under which one of the following categories of commodities, the increase in export is observed from 2010-11 to 2016-17?

- (A) Agriculture and allied products
- (B) Ore and minerals
- (C) Crude and petroleum products
- (D) Other commodities

Correct Answer: (A) Agriculture and allied products

Solution:

From the table: Agriculture (9.9 to 12.3, +2.4), Ore (4.0 to 1.9, -2.1), Crude (16.8 to 11.7, -5.1), Other (1.2 to 0.5, -0.7). Only "Agriculture and allied products" shows an increase, so **(A)** is correct.

 Quick Tip

Compare start and end years for trend direction.

17. Under which one of the following categories of commodities, increase in export is continuously observed?

- (A) Agriculture and allied products
- (B) Ore and minerals
- (C) Manufactured goods
- (D) Other commodities

Correct Answer: (C) Manufactured goods

Solution:

Looking at the table, "Manufactured goods" shows a consistent increase: 67.4 (2009-10), 68.0 (2010-11), 72.9 (2015-16), 73.6 (2016-17). Other categories fluctuate or decline, so (C) is correct.

 Quick Tip

Check for continuous growth in a category over the years when answering export trend-related questions.

SECTION - B (Source-Based Questions)

18. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Hunting and Food Gathering

The earliest human beings depended on their immediate environment for their sustenance. They subsisted on: (a) animals which they hunted; and (b) the edible plants which they gathered from forests in the vicinity. Primitive societies depended on wild animals. People located in very cold and extremely hot climates survived on hunting. The people in the coastal areas still catch fish though fishing has experienced modernisation due to technological development. Many species, now have become extinct or endangered due to illegal hunting (poaching). The early hunters used primitive tools made of stones, twigs or arrows so the number of animals killed was limited. Gathering and hunting are the oldest economic activity known. These are carried out at different levels with different orientations. Gathering is practised in regions with harsh climatic conditions. It often involves primitive societies, who extract, both plants and animals to satisfy their needs for food, shelter and clothing. This type of activity requires a small amount of capital investment and operates at very low level of technology. The yield per person is very low and little or no surplus is produced.

(18.1) Examine the impact of poaching on wild animals.

(18.2) Why was hunting of animals limited in early times? Explain.

(18.3) Why did early man depend upon his immediate natural environment? Explain.

Correct Answer: (18.1) Poaching leads to extinction and endangerment of species.
 (18.2) Limited due to primitive tools.
 (18.3) Lack of technology and mobility.

Solution:

Let's dive into this passage like a Class 12 explorer!

(18.1) "Impact of poaching on wild animals"—the passage says, "Many species have become extinct or endangered due to illegal hunting (poaching)." Poaching means hunting animals against the law, like killing tigers for skins. This messes up nature—fewer animals mean ecosystems suffer (e.g., no predators = too many deer). Extinct means gone forever (like the dodo), endangered means at risk (like rhinos). So, poaching wipes out animals and harms balance—it's a big deal!

(18.2) "Why was hunting limited in early times?"—it says, "Early hunters used primitive tools made of stones, twigs, or arrows, so the number of animals killed was limited." Imagine using a sharp stick versus a gun—you can't catch much! Stone tools were weak, arrows took skill, and hunting was slow. They couldn't kill tons of animals like today with machines, so nature stayed safe back then. Limited tools = limited hunting.

(18.3) "Why did early man depend on his immediate natural environment?"—the passage starts, "Earliest human beings depended on their immediate environment for sustenance." Why? They had no cars, no stores, no tech! If you're in a forest, you eat berries nearby or hunt deer you see—you can't go far or store food. Cold places had seals, hot deserts had lizards—all local. No planes or fridges meant sticking to what's around.

 Quick Tip

Stick to the passage—find exact lines for answers!

19. Study the following table carefully and answer the questions that follow:
 Composition of Total Cultivable Land

Composition of Total Cultivable Land

Agricultural Land use Categories	As a percentage of Reporting Area		As a percentage of total cultivable land	
	1950-51	2014-15	1950-51	2014-15
Culturable waste land	8.0	4.0	13.4	6.8
Fallow other than current fallow	6.1	3.6	10.2	6.2
Current fallow	3.7	4.9	6.2	8.4
Net area sown	41.7	45.5	70.0	78.4
Total Cultivable Land	59.5	58.0	100.00	100.00

(19.1) Mention the reason for the decrease in cultivable waste land in 2014-15 as compared to

1950-51.

(19.2) Mention the reason for the increase in current fallow during 2014-15 as compared to 1950-51.

(19.3) Explain the reason of continuous increase in net area sown.

Correct Answer: (19.1) Conversion to agricultural land.

(19.2) Dependence on rainfall or soil exhaustion.

(19.3) Agricultural expansion and technology.

Solution:

Class 12 table time—let’s decode it! Use the ”total cultivable land” column (right side).

(19.1) Culturable waste land drops from 13.4percent (1950-51) to 6.8percent (2014-15). What’s this? Land that could be farmed but wasn’t—like rocky or dry patches. Why less now? Over 60+ years, India’s population boomed (from 350 million to 1.3 billion), needing more food. So, people cleared this ”waste” land—added irrigation, leveled it, and turned it into farms. It’s now part of the ”net area sown” (up from 70percent to 78.4percent). Reason: converted to cropland!

(19.2) Current fallow rises from 6.2percent to 8.4percent. This is land left empty for a season to recover. Why more? Today, many farmers depend on rain (monsoons)—if it fails, they skip planting. Also, intense farming (like in Punjab) tires out soil; leaving it fallow helps it heal. Back in 1950-51, less pressure meant less fallow. Reason: rainfall issues or soil exhaustion.

(19.3) Net area sown jumps from 70percent to 78.4percent. That’s land actually farmed. Why continuous rise? Population grew, so we needed more crops—think Green Revolution! Tech like tractors, fertilizers, and canals (e.g., Indira Gandhi Canal) made barren land farmable. More land got water, machines sped up work, and farmers grew two crops a year. Reason: expansion plus technology!

 Quick Tip

Link table changes to real-world causes—population, tech, nature!

SECTION - C (Short Answer Type Questions)

20. Study the map of Rhine waterways and answer the questions that follow:



- (20.1) Name the country in which most of Rhine river lies.
 (20.2) Name two countries whose industrial areas are connected by river Rhine.
 (20.3) Why is river Rhine world's most heavily used waterway?

Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Question No. 20:

- (20.1) Mention the name of the country from where the Rhine waterway begins in the upstream.
 (20.2) Name the major sea port where river Rhine falls into North Sea.
 (20.3) Explain the significance of river Rhine as a water highway of commerce.

Correct Answer: (20.1) Germany
 (20.2) Germany and Netherlands
 (20.3) Heavy industrial traffic and connectivity
 (Visually Impaired: 20.1) Switzerland
 (20.2) Rotterdam
 (20.3) Links industrial regions to sea

Solution:

No map, but let's learn the Rhine like Class 12 pros!

- (20.1) The Rhine is a big European river—most of it (about 700 km of 1,230 km) flows through Germany. It's their main waterway, passing cities like Cologne. Answer: Germany.
 (20.2) Industrial areas need transport—Germany's Ruhr region (steel, coal) uses the Rhine, and the Netherlands' Rotterdam area (shipping hub) connects too. Picture barges carrying goods between them! Answer: Germany and Netherlands.

(20.3) Why so busy? The Rhine links factories (like in Germany) to the sea (North Sea), moving stuff like steel, oil, and cars cheaply. It's deep, wide, and has locks to keep it flowing—tons of cargo (over 200 million tonnes yearly) make it the world's top waterway.

(Visually Impaired 20.1) Starts in the Swiss Alps—melted snow feeds it. Answer: Switzerland.

(20.2) Ends at Rotterdam, a massive port in the Netherlands, dumping into the North Sea. Answer: Rotterdam.

(20.3) It's a trade superhighway—connects inland factories (Germany) to global markets via Rotterdam. Cheap, fast, and reliable—Europe's economy depends on it!

 Quick Tip

Know the Rhine's path: Switzerland to Germany to Netherlands—trade king!

21. (a) Examine the role of climate, water availability and soil fertility on the distribution of world population.

OR

(b) Examine three stages of demographic transition theory.

Correct Answer: (a) Influences settlement patterns

(b) High birth/death, declining death, low birth/death

Solution:

Class 12 geography loves population—pick one!

(a) Where people live depends on nature. Climate: Mild areas (like Europe's temperate zones) have more people—too hot (Sahara) or cold (Arctic) means fewer. Water: Rivers and coasts (e.g., Nile, Ganges) attract millions—farming and drinking need water; deserts are empty. Soil fertility: Rich soil (like India's plains) grows food, so populations boom—rocky hills don't. Example: 70percent of people live on 7percent of land near water and good soil! These shape where we settle.

(b) Demographic Transition Theory—how populations change: Stage 1 (pre-industrial): High birth rates (no birth control) and death rates (no medicine)—e.g., ancient tribes, population steady. Stage 2 (industrializing): Death rates drop (better health, like vaccines), births stay high—e.g., 1800s India, population explodes. Stage 3 (developed): Births drop (education, jobs), deaths low—e.g., modern Japan, population stabilizes. It's a growth story!

 Quick Tip

(a) Link nature to people; (b) Birth-death pattern over time.

22. Explain the main features of State Highways in India.

Correct Answer: Connect cities, maintained by states, vital for regional transport

Solution:

State Highways are key roads in India—here’s why, Class 12! First, they connect big towns and cities within a state—like linking Jaipur to Jodhpur in Rajasthan—so goods and people move easily. Second, they’re built and fixed by state governments, not the central one (unlike National Highways). Think potholes? State fixes them! Third, they’re super important for regional transport—trucks carry veggies from farms to markets, or kids go to school in nearby towns. Example: SH-1 in Kerala connects Kochi to smaller cities. They’re shorter than National Highways but busy—about 1.76 lakh km across India. So, they tie states together!

 Quick Tip

State Highways = state-managed, regional links.

23. Suggest the measures to solve the problems of urban waste disposal in India.

Correct Answer: Segregation, recycling, waste-to-energy

Solution:

Urban waste is a mess in India—cities like Delhi dump tons daily! Here’s how to fix it, Class 12 style. First, segregation: Sort waste at home—wet (food), dry (plastic), hazardous (batteries). Less mess at landfills! Second, recycling: Turn old plastic, paper, and metal into new stuff—e.g., plastic bottles into bags. Cuts waste and saves resources. Third, waste-to-energy: Burn organic waste (like veggie peels) in plants to make electricity—Mumbai’s doing it! Bonus: Educate people—like Swachh Bharat campaigns—so they dump less. These steps shrink garbage piles, clean cities, and help the planet!

 Quick Tip

Think practical fixes: sort, reuse, convert!

SECTION - D (Long Answer Type Questions)

24. Explain the approach suggested by Amartya Sen to increase human development and examine the four major aspects of human development.

Correct Answer: Capability approach; health, education, income, freedom

Solution:

Amartya Sen, a famous Indian economist, gave us a cool way to think about human development—great for Class 12! His "capability approach" says it's not just about money (GDP), but what people can do and be—like can you live long, learn, or choose your life? It's about freedom to live well. Example: A rich country might have cash, but if girls can't go to school, that's not development. Sen says improve abilities, not just wallets! Now, four aspects: (1) Health—live long and strong (hospitals, clean water). (2) Education—learn skills and ideas (schools for all). (3) Income—earn enough to eat and live (jobs matter). (4) Freedom—choose your path (vote, speak, work). India's HDI (Human Development Index) uses these—e.g., Kerala scores high because of health and schools. Sen's idea is: give people tools to thrive!

💡 Quick Tip

Sen = freedom + abilities, not just cash!

25. (a) Assess the growth and significance of service sector in the development of the world economy.

OR

(b) Assess the growth and significance of transport and communication services in the world economy.

Correct Answer: (a) Drives GDP, employment

(b) Enhances connectivity, trade

Solution:

Pick one, Class 12!

(a) Service sector—jobs like IT, banking, tourism—has boomed worldwide. Growth: Since the 1990s, it's taken over—e.g., USA's economy is 80percent services, India's IT exports (Bangalore) soar. Why? Tech (computers) and globalization (call centers) made it huge. Significance: It's the GDP king—creates jobs (teachers, doctors), doesn't need factories, and grows fast in cities. Example: India's service sector is 55percent of GDP—massive! It's the future of money-making.

(b) Transport (planes, ships) and communication (internet, phones) are world-changers. Growth: Ships carry 90percent of global trade, internet connects everyone—think 1800s horse carts to today's Zoom! Significance: They shrink the world—China sends goods to Africa fast, Indian farmers check prices online. Trade booms (e.g., iPhones from Asia to USA), economies grow, and jobs (truck drivers, coders) multiply. Example: Suez Canal blockage cost billions—shows their power! Both glue the world economy together.

💡 Quick Tip

Give examples—services = jobs, transport/comms = links!

26. (a) Analyse the rural-urban characteristics of Indian population.

OR

(b) Analyse the main features of the composition of working population in India.

Correct Answer: (a) Rural majority, urban growth

(b) Agriculture dominant, tertiary rising

Solution:

Class 12 India studies—choose one!

(a) India's population splits rural-urban. Rural (65percent): Most live in villages—about 850 million (2011 Census)—farming, small homes, less tech. Example: Bihar villages grow rice. Urban (35percent): Cities like Mumbai (20 million) grow fast—migration from villages for jobs (factories, IT). Rural life is traditional, urban is modern—traffic, malls, slums too! Urbanization jumps (25percent in 1991 to 35percent now)—cities expand, but rural still rules.

(b) Working population—who's doing what? Total workers: 48percent of India (2011). (1) Primary (agriculture): 50percent+ work fields—e.g., Punjab wheat farmers—biggest chunk, but dropping. (2) Secondary (industry): 20percent—factories, construction—e.g., Gujarat textile units. (3) Tertiary (services): 30percent and rising—IT in Bangalore, teachers, shopkeepers. Shift happening—villagers move to cities, services grow (call centers), but farming's still king. Young workers (15-59) drive this!

Quick Tip
Use percentages and examples—rural vs. urban, jobs by sector!

27. (a) Explain the main features of large scale manufacturing industries in the world.

OR

(b) Explain the main features of 'High Tech' industries in the world.

Correct Answer: (a) Mass production, capital-intensive

(b) Innovation, skilled labor

Solution:

Industry time, Class 12!

(a) Large-scale manufacturing makes tons of stuff—like cars or steel. Features: (1) Mass production—e.g., Ford makes thousands of cars daily using assembly lines. (2) Capital-intensive—big money for machines, factories (think Tata Steel's plants). (3) Global supply—raw materials from one country, sold worldwide (China's phones). (4) Urban location—near cities for workers, markets (e.g., Detroit). It's all about scale—big output, big investment!

(b) High-tech industries—think computers, biotech. Features: (1) Innovation—new ideas (Apple’s iPhones). (2) Skilled labor—engineers, scientists (not just workers)—e.g., Silicon Valley coders. (3) High cost—RD (research) eats cash. (4) Clusters—grow in tech hubs (Bangalore’s IT parks). They’re brainy, cutting-edge, and shape the future!

💡 Quick Tip

Large-scale = big output, high-tech = smart workers!

28. (a) "Although India is richly endowed with a variety of mineral resources yet distribution of minerals over space is highly uneven." Evaluate the statement.

OR

(b) "For the sustainable development, there is urgent need for the conservation of mineral resources." Evaluate the statement.

Correct Answer: (a) Uneven due to geology

(b) Conservation prevents depletion

Solution:

Class 12 resource talk—pick one!

(a) India’s got lots of minerals—coal, iron, bauxite—but they’re not everywhere. True! Coal’s in Jharkhand (80percent of reserves), iron in Odisha, bauxite in Gujarat—eastern India’s loaded, but the west and north miss out (e.g., Punjab has none). Why uneven? Geology—millions of years ago, rocks formed in certain spots (plate tectonics). Good: We’re rich (4th in coal)! Bad: Some states depend on others, transport costs rise. Statement’s spot-on—plenty, but patchy!

(b) Sustainable development = use today, save for tomorrow. Minerals (coal, oil) are non-renewable—once gone, gone! True urgency—India mines 700 million tonnes of coal yearly; at this rate, it’ll run out. Conservation means: recycle (steel), switch to solar, mine smarter (less waste). Example: Oil depletion scares—conserve or future generations suffer. Statement’s right—we must act now!

💡 Quick Tip

(a) Map minerals; (b) Think long-term use!

SECTION - E (Map-Based Questions)

SECTION - E (Map-Based Questions)

29. On the outline political map of the world, seven geographical features have been marked as A, B, C, D, E, F and G. Identify any FIVE of them and write their

names on the lines drawn near them:

- A. Major sea port in Germany.
- B. Terminal station of Trans-Siberian Railway.
- C. An international airport.
- D. An area of subsistence gathering.
- E. An important waterway.
- F. An area of 'Nomadic Herding'.
- G. An area of extensive commercial grain farming.

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

- (29.1) Name the major seaport in Germany.
- (29.2) Name the easternmost terminal station of Trans-Siberian Railway.
- (29.3) Mention an international airport in South Africa.
- (29.4) Mention an area of subsistence gathering in Canada.
- (29.5) Name an important waterway of Egypt.
- (29.6) Mention an area of nomadic herding in Africa.
- (29.7) Mention an area of extensive commercial grain farming of Australia.

Correct Answer: A. Hamburg

B. Vladivostok

C. (e.g., Heathrow, London)

D. (e.g., Amazon Basin)

E. Suez Canal

(Visually Impaired: 29.1) Hamburg

(29.2) Vladivostok

(29.3) Johannesburg

(29.4) Northern Canada

(29.5) Suez Canal

Solution:

No map, but let's nail this, Class 12! Pick five:

A. Germany's biggest port? Hamburg—on the Elbe River, sends goods worldwide.

B. Trans-Siberian Railway—7,000 km across Russia—ends at Vladivostok, a Pacific port.

C. International airport—tons of options, but Heathrow (London) is iconic, busy, global.

D. Subsistence gathering—people collecting food to survive—Amazon Basin (Brazil) tribes do this.

E. Important waterway—Suez Canal (Egypt) links Asia-Europe trade, saves ship time!

(Visually Impaired): (29.1) Hamburg—same as A. (29.2) Vladivostok—same as B. (29.3) Johannesburg—South Africa's O.R. Tambo airport, huge hub. (29.4) Northern Canada—Inuit gather berries, hunt. (29.5) Suez Canal—Egypt's trade lifeline. All real-world spots you've studied!

 Quick Tip

Memorize big ports, routes, and regions—map basics!

30. On the given political outline map of India, locate and label any five of the following geographical features with appropriate symbols:

- (30.1) Important iron ore mines in Odisha.
- (30.2) An important seaport in Kerala.
- (30.3) A copper mine in Rajasthan.
- (30.4) An oil refinery in Bihar.
- (30.5) An international airport in Punjab.
- (30.6) A state with highest density of population.
- (30.7) A state leading in the production of jute.

Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Question No. 30. Attempt any five:

- (30.1) Name an important iron ore mining area in Odisha.
- (30.2) Name the main sea port of Kerala.
- (30.3) Mention the name of a copper mining area of Rajasthan.
- (30.4) Name the place of an oil refinery in Bihar.
- (30.5) Mention the name of a place where an international airport is located in Punjab.
- (30.6) Name the state with highest density of population.
- (30.7) Which is the leading state in the production of jute?

Correct Answer: (30.1) Keonjhar

- (30.2) Kochi
- (30.3) Khetri
- (30.4) Barauni
- (30.5) Amritsar
- (30.6) Bihar
- (30.7) West Bengal

Solution:

India map time, Class 12! Pick five:

- (30.1) Odisha's iron ore—Keonjhar's a hotspot, tons mined there for steel.
- (30.2) Kerala's port—Kochi, on the coast, ships spices and oil.
- (30.3) Rajasthan copper—Khetri, in the north, digs up copper for wires.
- (30.4) Bihar oil refinery—Barauni, processes crude into fuel.
- (30.5) Punjab airport—Amritsar's Sri Guru Ram Dass Jee, flies international.
- (Visually Impaired—all same): (30.6) Bihar—1,106 people/km² (2011), super crowded! (30.7) West Bengal—jute king, grows and makes bags near Kolkata. These are your textbook classics—know them cold!

 Quick Tip

Learn India's resource and infra spots—exam favorites!