

Maharashtra Board Class 12 Question Paper with Solutions

Time Allowed :3 Hours	Maximum Marks :80	Total Questions :7
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Q. 1. Answer the sub-questions as per given instructions : [20]

(A) Complete the chain and rewrite in your answer paper : (5)

No.	'A'	'B'	'C'
(1)	Consumer goods	(e) Atlantic ocean	(m) Pharmaceutical product
(2)	Panama canal	(f) Fertile region	(n) Ecological balance
(3)	Plain	(g) Ready for direct consumption	(o) Development of Agriculture
(4)	Food chain	(h) Short term	(p) Pacific ocean
(5)	Migration	(i) Ecosystem	(r) Arabian sea
		(j) Indian ocean	(s) Long term

Solution:

Step 1: Let's analyze each chain based on the given options.

- Chain (A): Consumer goods lead to Atlantic ocean, which can then relate to Pharmaceutical product (as the pharmaceutical industry may rely on trade routes like the Atlantic for product transportation). - Chain (B): Panama canal connects directly to a fertile region (as the canal enables trade that supports agriculture) and results in an ecological balance. - Chain (C): Plain, associated with being ready for direct consumption (e.g., agriculture products), contributes to the development of agriculture. - Chain (D): Food chain is linked to the ecosystem and leads to long-term environmental stability. - Chain (E): Migration towards the Indian Ocean from the Arabian Sea connects the two regions, highlighting the migration of species or people.

Correct Answer: (A) Consumer goods, Atlantic ocean, Pharmaceutical product.

💡 Quick Tip

When completing a chain like this, identify logical connections between each term in sequence. Think about cause-and-effect relationships or geographical and economic links between the terms.

B.

Write True or False:

(1) Land use patterns in rural areas are different from urban areas.

True

Solution:

Explanation: Land use patterns in rural and urban areas are distinctly different. Rural areas are typically dedicated to agricultural, forestry, or natural resource-based activities, while urban areas are characterized by high-density residential, commercial, and industrial developments.

💡 Quick Tip

In geography, rural areas are primarily concerned with agriculture and natural resources, while urban areas are dominated by human-made structures and services.

(2) The farm size is small in extensive commercial agriculture.

False

Solution:

Explanation: Extensive commercial agriculture typically involves large-scale farming operations where the farm size is usually quite large. It focuses on high-output, low-labor practices, often producing crops like wheat, corn, or barley over vast areas of land.

💡 Quick Tip

Remember that in extensive agriculture, large tracts of land are used with low input in terms of labor and capital, making farm sizes much larger than in intensive farming.

(3) Iron and steel industry depends on minerals.

True

Solution:

Explanation: The iron and steel industry relies heavily on minerals, particularly iron ore and coal, which are used in the production of iron and steel. Iron ore is the primary raw material used in steel-making, and coal is essential for smelting processes.

💡 Quick Tip

Always associate industries with their key raw materials. For example, the iron and steel industry is dependent on minerals like iron ore and coal.

(4) Bilateral trade and multilateral trade are the main types of international trade.

True

Solution:

Explanation: Bilateral trade involves trade between two countries, while multilateral trade involves more than two countries or regions. These are the main forms of international trade and facilitate the exchange of goods and services globally.

💡 Quick Tip

Bilateral trade refers to trade between two countries, while multilateral trade involves multiple countries. Both are key forms of international trade.

(5) Nowadays mapping is mostly done using GIS software.

True

Solution:

Explanation: Nowadays, mapping is primarily done using Geographic Information Systems (GIS) software. GIS allows for the creation, analysis, and interpretation of spatial data, making it easier to create accurate and interactive maps.

💡 Quick Tip

GIS software is the modern standard for mapping, offering tools to work with geographic and spatial data for various applications such as urban planning, environmental management, and transportation.

C.

Choose the correct option and complete the sentences:

(1) Reasons of migration:

- (A) Natural disasters
- (B) Internal migration
- (C) External migration
- (D) Voluntary migration

Correct Answer: (A) Natural disasters

Solution:

Explanation: Natural disasters such as earthquakes, floods, and hurricanes are significant reasons for migration. People often migrate from areas affected by these events in search of safety and better living conditions.

💡 Quick Tip

For migration, natural disasters often act as "push factors," causing people to move away from affected regions.

(2) Commercial lumbering is mainly carried in

(A) Temperate coniferous forests

(B) Temperate deciduous forests

(C) Tropical deciduous forests

(D) Equatorial evergreen forests

Correct Answer: (A) Temperate coniferous forests

Solution:

Explanation: Commercial lumbering is mainly carried out in temperate coniferous forests. These forests, which include species like pine, fir, and spruce, are ideal for timber production due to the quantity and quality of wood they provide.

💡 Quick Tip

Temperate coniferous forests are the primary source of timber because of the fast-growing and straight trees that are suitable for commercial lumbering.

(3) Identify the agro-based industries:

(A) Iron and steel industry

(B) Sugar industry

(C) Chemical industry

(D) Cement industry

Correct Answer: (B) Sugar industry

Solution:

Explanation: Agro-based industries are those that are primarily dependent on agricultural products. The sugar industry, which processes sugarcane or sugar beets, is an example of an agro-based industry, while industries like iron and steel, chemical, and cement rely on non-agricultural raw materials.

💡 Quick Tip

Agro-based industries directly use raw materials from agriculture. The sugar industry, for example, uses sugarcane and beets to produce sugar.

(4) Functional region:

(A) Europe

(B) Television signal areas of T.V towers

(C) West Bengal

(D) River basin of Amazon

Correct Answer: (B) Television signal areas of T.V towers

Solution:

Explanation: A functional region is a region defined by a particular function or activity. Television signal areas, such as those covered by T.V towers, are examples of functional regions because they are organized around the distribution of television signals.

💡 Quick Tip

Functional regions are defined by specific activities or functions, like the area covered by television signals or transportation networks.

(5) Which is an encyclopedia of geographer's knowledge consisting of 17 volumes:

- (A) Geographica
- (B) Geography
- (C) Ges-periodus
- (D) Cosmos

Correct Answer: (A) Geographica

Solution:

Explanation: The correct answer is "Geographica," which is an encyclopedia of geographer's knowledge consisting of 17 volumes. It is a comprehensive reference work for geographers and scholars in related fields.

💡 Quick Tip

For geographical reference materials, "Geographica" is a notable source for geographers, providing in-depth knowledge of various topics in the field.

D.

Identify the incorrect factor:

(1) Primary economic activity factor which is not related directly to latitude:

- (a) Lumbering
- (b) Fishing
- (c) Mining
- (d) Agriculture

Correct Answer: (d) Agriculture

Solution:

Explanation: Agriculture is closely related to latitude because temperature and sunlight, both of which vary with latitude, significantly influence crop growth. On the other hand, activities like lumbering, fishing, and mining are less dependent on latitude and more on other factors like forest type, water bodies, and mineral resources.

💡 Quick Tip

When considering primary economic activities, remember that climate and latitude influence agriculture but not activities like mining, fishing, or lumbering.

(2) Mineral based industries:

- (a) Petrochemicals
- (b) Iron and steel industry
- (c) Woollen textile industry
- (d) Aluminium industry

Correct Answer: (c) Woollen textile industry

Solution:

Explanation: Mineral-based industries are those that rely on minerals as raw materials. The iron and steel industry, aluminium industry, and petrochemical industry are all mineral-based. However, the woollen textile industry is not mineral-based as it relies on natural fibers like wool.

💡 Quick Tip

Mineral-based industries utilize raw materials like minerals and ores. Textile industries typically rely on natural fibers, not minerals.

(3) Characteristics of region:

- (a) Location
- (b) Geographical extent
- (c) Political party
- (d) Boundaries

Correct Answer: (c) Political party

Solution:

Explanation: Characteristics of a region include its location, geographical extent, and boundaries. A political party, however, is not a characteristic of a region but rather a social or political construct that may exist within a region.

💡 Quick Tip

Regions are defined by physical characteristics such as location and boundaries, not by political or social entities like political parties.

(4) Skills of geographers:

- (a) Data collection
- (b) Conservation of forest
- (c) Write reports and presents the findings
- (d) Map drawing

Correct Answer: (b) Conservation of forest

Solution:

Explanation: Geographers typically focus on data collection, map drawing, and writing reports. While conservation of forests is important for environmental scientists, it is not primarily considered a core skill of geographers, who focus on the analysis and presentation of geographical data.

💡 Quick Tip

Geographers primarily deal with data collection, analysis, and map-making. Conservation efforts, while related to geography, are more closely associated with environmental science.

(5) Branches of physical geography:

- (a) Geology
- (b) Pedology
- (c) Climatology
- (d) Population geography

Correct Answer: (d) Population geography

Solution:

Explanation: Branches of physical geography include geology, pedology (study of soils), and climatology (study of climate). Population geography, however, is a branch of human geography, not physical geography.

💡 Quick Tip

Physical geography deals with natural phenomena like climate, soil, and landforms, while population geography focuses on human population patterns and distributions.

Q.2.

Give geographical reasons (Any FOUR):

(1) Population distribution is uneven.

Solution:

Explanation: Population distribution is uneven due to factors like climate, geographical features, economic opportunities, and historical development. For instance, areas with fertile soil, water availability, and favorable climates tend to have higher populations, while deserts and mountainous regions often have lower populations.

💡 Quick Tip

The uneven distribution of population is influenced by physical geography, economic factors, and historical settlements.

(2) Literacy rate of country is an indicator of its socio-economic development.

Solution:

Explanation: Literacy rate is closely linked to a country's socio-economic development. Higher literacy rates often correlate with better access to education, healthcare, and employment opportunities, leading to higher productivity, innovation, and overall economic growth.

💡 Quick Tip

A high literacy rate is an important indicator of a country's social and economic development, as it often leads to higher productivity and better living standards.

(3) Lumbering is developed on a large scale in Canada.

Solution:

Explanation: Canada has vast forests, particularly in its northern regions, making it an ideal location for large-scale lumbering. The availability of raw materials like timber, along with well-developed transportation networks, has made lumbering one of the country's major industries.

💡 Quick Tip

Lumbering is highly dependent on natural resources, and Canada's vast forests make it a prime location for this industry.

(4) There are many factors which have hindered the growth of industries in South America.

Solution:

Explanation: South America faces several challenges that hinder industrial growth, including political instability, inadequate infrastructure, economic dependency on natural resources, and uneven development across regions. These factors have slowed industrialization in many countries in the region.

💡 Quick Tip

South America's industrial growth is constrained by political, economic, and infrastructural challenges, especially in less developed areas.

(5) Tertiary economic activities include both services and exchange.

Solution:

Explanation: Tertiary economic activities involve the provision of services rather than the production of goods. These activities include services like healthcare, education, banking, and trade, which are essential for economic exchange and the functioning of the economy.

💡 Quick Tip

Tertiary activities are service-based and play a key role in facilitating economic exchange, such as trade, banking, and communication.

(6) Regional development is dependent on physical setting.

Solution:

Explanation: Regional development is highly influenced by the physical setting, such as the availability of natural resources, climate, terrain, and water bodies. These factors can shape the economy, infrastructure, and living conditions in a region, which in turn impacts development.

💡 Quick Tip

Physical geography plays a critical role in shaping regional development, influencing factors like resources, climate, and accessibility.

Q.3.

Differentiate between (Any THREE):

(1) Donor region and Recipient region.

Solution:

Donor region: A donor region is one that supplies resources, labor, or goods to another region. These regions typically have an abundance of certain resources that can be exported or transferred.

Recipient region: A recipient region is one that receives resources, labor, or goods from other regions. These regions usually lack the resources to meet their own needs and depend on external inputs.

💡 Quick Tip

A donor region provides resources to others, while a recipient region receives them, often due to imbalances in resource distribution.

(2) Nucleated and Dispersed settlement.

Solution:

Nucleated settlement: A nucleated settlement is a type of settlement where buildings are concentrated in one area, often around a central feature such as a market, church, or transport hub. This type of settlement is common in areas with limited space or higher population densities.

Dispersed settlement: A dispersed settlement is characterized by scattered buildings and homes spread out over a wide area. This type of settlement is often found in rural or agricultural regions where people live in isolation or small groups.

💡 Quick Tip

Nucleated settlements are compact and clustered, while dispersed settlements are spread out and typically found in rural areas.

(3) Mining and Fishing.

Solution:

Mining: Mining is the extraction of minerals, metals, and other geological resources from the Earth. It involves digging into the earth to access valuable resources like coal, iron ore, gold, and diamonds.

Fishing: Fishing is the practice of capturing fish and other aquatic organisms from bodies of water. It is typically done in oceans, rivers, or lakes and is a significant activity for food supply and economic trade.

💡 Quick Tip

Mining involves extracting minerals from the Earth, while fishing focuses on harvesting aquatic resources from water bodies.

(4) Waterways and Airways.

Solution:

Waterways: Waterways are natural or artificial bodies of water used for transportation. Rivers, lakes, and canals are common examples of waterways that allow ships, boats, and barges to transport goods and people.

Airways: Airways are paths or routes taken by aircraft in the sky. They are not physically visible like waterways but are tracked by air traffic control systems, connecting airports for passenger and cargo transport.

💡 Quick Tip

Waterways are used for transporting goods and people via water, while airways facilitate transport by air, typically through aircraft.

(5) Physical region and Political region.

Solution:

Physical region: A physical region is defined by natural features such as mountains, rivers, and climate. These regions are usually based on the landscape's characteristics, such as the Sahara Desert or the Amazon Rainforest.

Political region: A political region is defined by boundaries that are created by human governance, such as countries, states, or provinces. These regions are determined by political decisions and borders, like the United States or European Union.

💡 Quick Tip

Physical regions are based on natural features, while political regions are determined by human-made boundaries and governance systems.

Q.4.

(A) Mark and name the following on the outline map of the world with suitable index (Any SIX):

(1) Highly populated area in Australia.

Solution:

Explanation: The highly populated areas in Australia are mainly concentrated along the coastal regions, particularly the southeastern coast, including cities like Sydney, Melbourne, and Brisbane. These areas benefit from a favorable climate, economic opportunities, and historical development as major urban centers.

💡 Quick Tip

Australia's population is primarily concentrated in the coastal regions, particularly in cities like Sydney and Melbourne.

(2) A state having highest sex ratio in India.

Solution:

Explanation: The state with the highest sex ratio in India is Kerala. Kerala has a favorable ratio of females to males due to various social factors, including better healthcare, education, and overall gender equality initiatives.

💡 Quick Tip

Kerala is known for its progressive social indicators, including a high female-to-male sex ratio.

(3) Dogger Bank Fishing area.

Solution:

Explanation: Dogger Bank is a large sandbank in the North Sea, located off the coast of the United Kingdom. It is one of the richest fishing grounds in Europe, supporting both commercial and artisanal fishing industries.

💡 Quick Tip

Dogger Bank is a significant fishing area due to its nutrient-rich waters, located in the North Sea near the UK.

(4) An industrial region in South Africa - Kimberley.

Solution:

Explanation: Kimberley, located in the Northern Cape of South Africa, is historically known for its diamond mining industry. It played a crucial role in the country's industrial development during the late 19th century and is still a prominent mining hub.

💡 Quick Tip

Kimberley is famous for its diamond mines and is one of the oldest mining regions in South Africa.

(5) Industrial region near Great Lakes.

Solution:

Explanation: The industrial region near the Great Lakes is known as the "Rust Belt." This region spans the U.S. states surrounding the Great Lakes, including Michigan, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, and has historically been a hub for manufacturing industries, especially steel and automobile production.

💡 Quick Tip

The Great Lakes region, especially in the U.S., is known for its industrial base, particularly in steel and automobile manufacturing.

(6) A canal bringing radical change in sea transport - Suez Canal.

Solution:

Explanation: The Suez Canal, located in Egypt, is a key waterway that connects the Mediterranean Sea to the Red Sea. It significantly reduces travel time for shipping between Europe and Asia by providing a direct sea route, thus revolutionizing global trade and transport.

💡 Quick Tip

The Suez Canal is one of the most important artificial waterways, significantly reducing the time needed for ships traveling between Europe and Asia.

(7) An International Airport in India - Mumbai.

Solution:

Explanation: Mumbai, formerly known as Bombay, is home to Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj International Airport. This is one of the busiest airports in India and serves as a major international gateway, connecting India with several countries across the globe.

💡 Quick Tip

Mumbai's international airport is a key hub for both domestic and international air travel in India.

(8) Panama Strait.

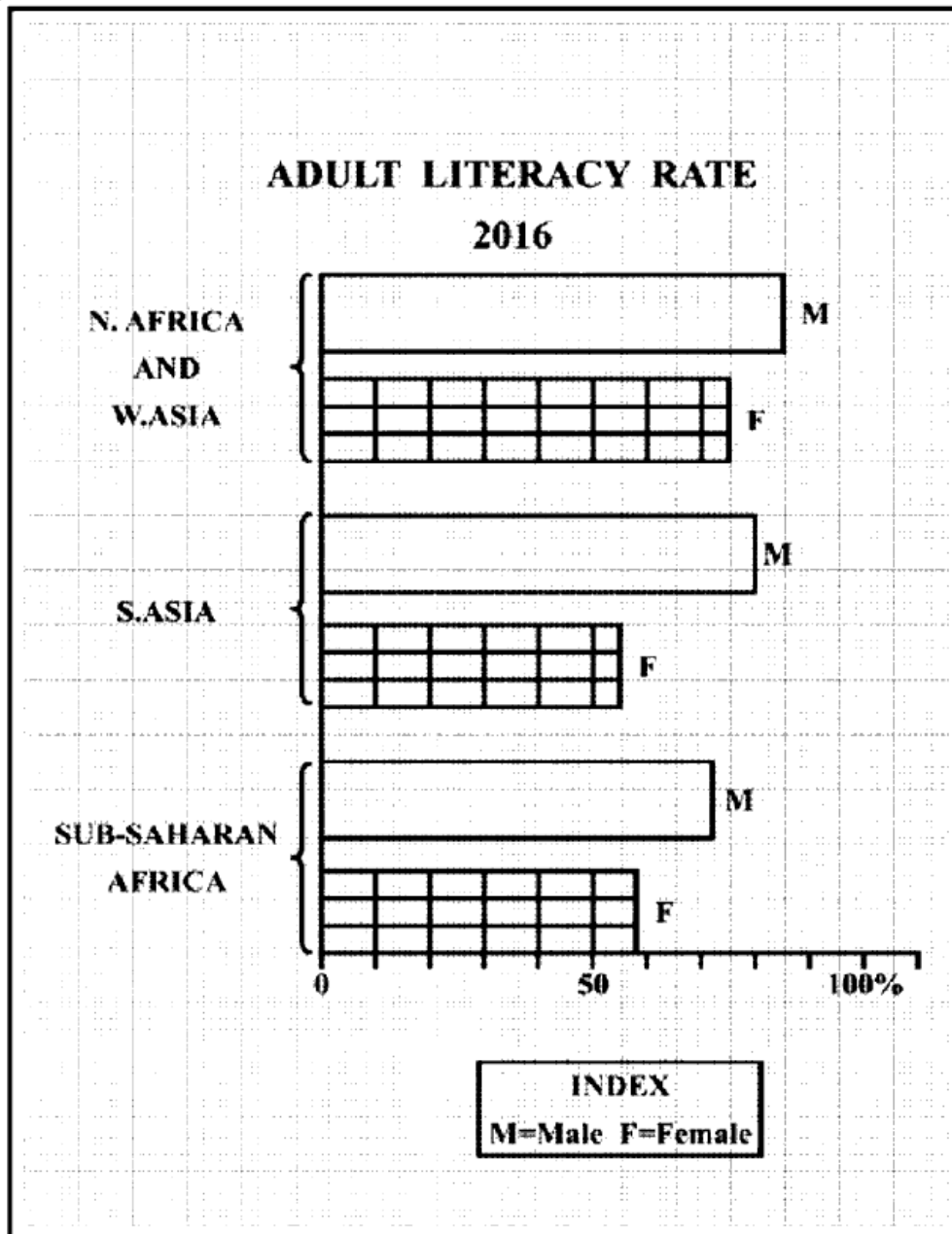
Solution:

Explanation: The Panama Strait, also known as the Panama Canal, is an artificial waterway that connects the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. It significantly shortens shipping routes by eliminating the need for vessels to travel around the southern tip of South America.

🔑 Quick Tip

The Panama Canal is an important shipping route that facilitates global maritime trade by connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

(B) Read the following map/graphs and answer the questions given below:



(1) Which region has very less adult female literacy rate?

Solution:

Explanation: According to the graph, the region with the least adult female literacy rate is Sub-Saharan Africa. This region shows a significant disparity in literacy rates between males and

females, with the female literacy rate being much lower compared to males.

💡 Quick Tip

In regions with lower female literacy rates, socio-economic factors, limited access to education, and cultural barriers play a significant role in hindering female education.

(2) Why the percentage of adult male literacy rate is more in the given regions?

Solution:

Explanation: The higher male literacy rates in regions like North Africa, West Asia, South Asia, and Sub-Saharan Africa can be attributed to historical and cultural factors where education for males has traditionally been prioritized. Additionally, in many of these regions, educational access has been more readily available to men than to women.

💡 Quick Tip

In many parts of the world, male education is often prioritized due to traditional gender roles, leading to higher literacy rates among men.

(3) Why the percentage of female-male literacy rate in 2016 is less in sub-Saharan Africa?

Solution:

Explanation: The lower female literacy rate in Sub-Saharan Africa can be attributed to several factors, including lack of access to education, poverty, and socio-cultural norms that restrict women's access to schooling. Additionally, in some areas, early marriage and household responsibilities limit women's educational opportunities.

💡 Quick Tip

Female literacy rates in regions like Sub-Saharan Africa can be improved by addressing social barriers, improving infrastructure, and promoting policies that encourage girls' education.

(4) Write your own opinion about the adult female literacy rate with reference to graph.

Solution:

Explanation: Based on the graph, the adult female literacy rate is considerably lower compared to males across all the regions shown. This suggests that gender inequality in education persists, especially in regions like Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia. It highlights the need for gender-inclusive education policies, better educational infrastructure, and the empowerment of women to ensure equal opportunities for all.

💡 Quick Tip

Improving adult female literacy is crucial for socio-economic development, as it can lead to better health, economic participation, and overall well-being for women and their communities.

(5) With reference to the graph, which country would be advanced in social factors?

Solution:

Explanation: Based on the graph, regions like North Africa and West Asia have a much smaller gender gap in literacy rates compared to Sub-Saharan Africa. These regions likely exhibit more advanced social factors, including better access to education, greater gender equality, and improved socio-economic conditions for both males and females.

💡 Quick Tip

Countries with smaller gender gaps in literacy are often more socially advanced, as they provide better educational opportunities and support for both men and women.

Q.5.

Write short notes on the following (Any THREE):

(1) Functional classification of urban settlement

Solution:

Explanation: The functional classification of urban settlements divides cities based on their primary functions. These functions can include administrative, commercial, industrial, educational, and residential. For instance: - Administrative centers: Cities that serve as the seat of government. - Commercial centers: Cities that are hubs for trade and commerce. - Industrial centers: Cities focused on manufacturing and production. - Residential centers: Cities focused on housing and living spaces.

This classification helps in urban planning and development by recognizing the primary function of each area.

💡 Quick Tip

Understanding the functional classification helps in city planning and resource allocation for different purposes.

(2) Foot loose industries

Solution:

Explanation: Footloose industries are industries that are not tied to a specific location due to the availability of raw materials or energy. These industries can be located anywhere, and they generally do not need to be near resources or transportation links. Examples include electronics, information technology (IT), and some service-based industries. The primary factor driving the location of footloose industries is access to skilled labor and the cost of labor.

💡 Quick Tip

Footloose industries can be easily relocated based on economic factors like labor costs, making them more flexible in terms of location.

(3) Role of transportation in trade

Solution:

Explanation: Transportation plays a crucial role in trade by facilitating the movement of goods and services between producers and consumers. Efficient transportation systems reduce the cost of moving goods, increase market access, and enable trade between regions and countries. The development of roads, railways, ports, and airports allows for the smooth flow of goods, enhancing economic activities and promoting globalization.

💡 Quick Tip

The efficiency of transportation systems is directly linked to the success of trade and economic growth. Improving infrastructure can lead to lower trade costs and better access to global markets.

(4) Strategies to reduce regional imbalance in India

Solution:

Explanation: To reduce regional imbalances in India, several strategies can be employed, including: 1. Decentralized planning: Promoting regional development through the establishment of industrial zones in underdeveloped areas. 2. Investment in infrastructure: Improving transport,

education, healthcare, and communication systems in rural and less developed regions. 3. Promotion of agriculture: Supporting agriculture-based industries in rural areas through subsidies and better technology. 4. Skill development: Ensuring access to skill training and education in underserved regions to promote economic opportunities. 5. Government policies and schemes: Implementing policies such as the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, MGNREGA, and other regional development schemes.

These strategies aim to create balanced development and reduce disparities between rich and poor regions.

 Quick Tip

Reducing regional imbalances requires a holistic approach that includes improving infrastructure, promoting industries, and focusing on human development.

(5) Latest trends in Geography

Solution:

Explanation: The latest trends in geography include: 1. Geospatial technology: The use of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and Remote Sensing (RS) for mapping, environmental monitoring, and urban planning. 2. Sustainability and climate change: The growing importance of studying climate change, sustainability, and environmental impact in geographical studies. 3. Urbanization: An increasing focus on the study of urban geography, including issues of urbanization, migration, and the impact of cities on the environment. 4. Human geography: The study of the relationship between people and their environments, focusing on cultural, economic, and political geography. 5. Globalization: Analyzing the effects of globalization on local cultures, economies, and environments.

These trends reflect the dynamic nature of geography as a discipline, incorporating technological advances and global concerns.

 Quick Tip

Modern geography incorporates a wide range of topics, from spatial technology to sustainability, addressing contemporary global challenges.

Q.6.

(A) Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:

Passage:

Economic motivation is universally and easily available nowadays. It can be given in all sectors. In production sectors, more than one such stimulator is used to increase production. Workers and capitalists should work more enthusiastically to increase the production. For that incentive is very useful for such purpose. Desire of power, fame, honest intention of serving, patriotism, such encouragements also motivate human beings to work. These all sources of motivation are mixed more or less in ethical standards of work. Economic motivation is very important motivation. There can be various types of economic motivations.

Bonus is given to the workers for the task which is done before deadlines. Sample tasks are considered in the context of the task. Extra allowances or remuneration is given if the production is more than expected and quality is also maintained. This is done so that dissatisfaction does not arise among workers. Such efforts are constantly needed to increase production. The workers can work enthusiastically if the special allowances or incentives are offered. Promotion in job is offered as an encouragement to do good work is also a kind of economic incentive which is commonly used.

(1) What is meant by economic motivation?

Solution:

Explanation: Economic motivation refers to the incentives or stimuli provided to workers or capitalists to encourage higher productivity and performance in their respective tasks. These motivations include financial rewards, promotions, and other incentives aimed at improving output and efficiency in the workplace.

💡 Quick Tip

Economic motivation is primarily financial or reward-based, encouraging individuals to work harder for higher output and performance.

(2) What is the purpose of increasing the production for capitalists?

Solution:

Explanation: The purpose of increasing production for capitalists is to maximize profit. Higher production leads to greater sales, which in turn increases revenue. By improving productivity, capitalists can also reduce costs, increase market share, and grow their businesses in a competitive environment.

💡 Quick Tip

For capitalists, increasing production is a key strategy to improve profit margins and enhance their business competitiveness.

(3) Why is special remuneration (bonus) given?

Solution:

Explanation: Special remuneration, such as bonuses, is given to workers as an incentive for meeting or exceeding production targets. It encourages workers to work harder and ensures job satisfaction. Additionally, bonuses help maintain motivation, foster loyalty, and reduce dissatisfaction among employees.

💡 Quick Tip

Bonuses are designed to increase worker motivation and align their goals with organizational objectives, enhancing productivity and job satisfaction.

(4) Compare the skilled and unskilled workers in secondary economic activity.

Solution:

Explanation: In secondary economic activities, skilled workers are involved in tasks requiring specialized knowledge, training, and experience, such as factory work, engineering, and technology-based jobs. These workers are generally higher-paid due to their expertise and the complex nature of their work. On the other hand, unskilled workers perform basic tasks that require little to no specific training or knowledge, such as assembly line work, manual labor, or entry-level jobs. These workers are typically paid less than skilled workers.

💡 Quick Tip

Skilled workers have specialized expertise and perform higher-value tasks, whereas unskilled workers contribute to simpler, labor-intensive jobs with less pay.

(B) Draw neat, labelled diagrams (Any TWO):

(1) Pyramids of underdeveloping countries.

Solution:

Explanation: A population pyramid for underdeveloped countries typically shows a broad base, indicating a high birth rate, with a narrow top, showing a lower life expectancy and fewer elderly individuals. These countries often face challenges such as poor healthcare, limited access to resources, and higher infant mortality rates.

💡 Quick Tip

Population pyramids for underdeveloped countries are usually characterized by a youthful population, reflecting high fertility and mortality rates.

(2) Linear pattern.

Solution:

Explanation: A linear pattern refers to the distribution of settlements, infrastructure, or features that follow a straight line or a path. Examples include transportation routes like roads, rivers, and railways, where settlements and economic activities are concentrated along these linear features.

💡 Quick Tip

Linear patterns are commonly seen in transportation networks and urban developments that follow natural or man-made corridors.

(3) Skills of a Geographer.

Solution:

Explanation: A geographer should possess various skills, including: 1. Analytical skills: To interpret geographical data and trends. 2. Technical skills: Proficiency in GIS, remote sensing, and cartography. 3. Research skills: Ability to conduct surveys and fieldwork. 4. Communication skills: To present findings through reports, maps, and presentations. 5. Problem-solving: To address environmental, economic, and social issues through geographical insights.

💡 Quick Tip

Geographers need a combination of analytical, technical, and fieldwork skills to understand and address geographical challenges.

Q.7.

Answer the following questions in detail (Any ONE):

(1) Explain the human factors affecting distribution of population.

Solution:

Explanation: Human factors that affect the distribution of population include:

1. Economic factors: Areas with better job opportunities, industries, trade, and agriculture attract more people. Regions with higher income levels and better employment prospects tend to have higher population densities.
2. Social factors: Education, healthcare, and social infrastructure significantly influence population distribution. Cities and regions offering better social services tend to attract more people.
3. Political factors: Political stability, government policies, and laws regarding migration and settlement influence where people live. Peaceful regions with favorable policies see higher population growth.
4. Historical factors: The growth of cities and settlements over time has led to population concentrations. Historic trade routes, colonial legacies, and urban development patterns play a role in current population distribution.
5. Cultural factors: Cultural and religious practices can also influence settlement patterns. People may prefer living in areas where their community or cultural group is predominant.
6. Migration: Movement due to job opportunities, safety, or climate conditions, such as rural-to-urban migration or international migration, also affects population distribution.

💡 Quick Tip

Human factors such as economic opportunities, social services, and political stability strongly influence where people choose to live and settle.

(2) Explain intensive subsistence agriculture in detail.

Solution:

Explanation: Intensive subsistence agriculture is a form of farming where a large amount of labor and capital is invested to cultivate small plots of land. This type of agriculture is common in densely populated regions where the available land area is limited, such as in parts of Asia and Africa. The key features of intensive subsistence agriculture include:

1. High labor input: Farmers invest a lot of manual labor into cultivating crops, often relying on family labor. This helps maximize the use of available land.
2. Small landholdings: The farm size is usually small due to high population density in the region. This requires careful management and intense cultivation of land.
3. Crop rotation and polyculture: To ensure the soil remains fertile, farmers often practice crop rotation and grow multiple types of crops on the same land to maintain soil fertility and reduce the risk of crop failure.
4. Use of traditional and modern tools: Farmers often use a combination of traditional methods and modern inputs such as fertilizers, irrigation, and hybrid seeds to increase productivity.
5. Subsistence focus: The goal of intensive subsistence agriculture is to produce enough food for the farmer's family, with little or no surplus for sale. However, in some regions, small amounts of surplus may be produced for local markets.
6. Common crops: Crops like rice, wheat, maize, and millet are commonly grown in intensive subsistence farming areas, especially in monsoon regions with adequate rainfall.

💡 Quick Tip

Intensive subsistence agriculture relies on high labor input and small-scale farming to feed large populations, often producing just enough for personal consumption.