

CBSE 12 GEOGRAPHY (Theory) Question Paper with Solutions SET-1 (64/2/1)

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:

1. This questions paper contains 30 questions. All questions are compulsory.
2. Question paper is divided into five sections Sections A, B, C, D and E.
3. Section A Questions no. 1 to 17 are Multiple Choice type questions. Each question carries 1 mark.
4. Section B Questions no. 18 and 19 are Source-based questions. Each question carries 3 marks.
5. 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.
6. 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.
7. Section E Questions no. 29 and 30 are Map-based questions. Each question carries 5 marks.
8. 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.
9. 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

Questions no. 1 to 17 are Multiple Choice Type Questions

1. Read the following factors of migration carefully and choose the correct option related to pull factors:

- I. Peace and stability
- II. Unfavourable climate
- III. Protection of property
- IV. Economic backwardness

Options:

(A) Only I and II are correct.

- (B) Only I and III are correct.
(C) Only II and IV are correct.
(D) Only II and III are correct.

Correct Answer: (B) Only I and III are correct.

Solution: Pull factors in migration refer to positive conditions that attract individuals to a particular location. **Peace and stability (I)** and **Protection of property (III)** are examples of pull factors, while **Unfavourable climate (II)** and **Economic backwardness (IV)** are push factors.

Quick Tip

Pull factors encourage migration by offering safety, opportunities, and better living conditions.

2. Which one of the following is an approach of Human Development?

- (A) Equity
(B) Productivity
(C) Capability
(D) Empowerment

Correct Answer: (C) Capability.

Solution: The **Capability approach** in human development, proposed by Amartya Sen, focuses on expanding individuals' freedoms and capabilities to lead the kind of lives they value. Equity, productivity, and empowerment are dimensions of human development, but capability forms the foundation of the approach.

Quick Tip

The capability approach emphasizes the importance of opportunities and freedoms for holistic development.

3. Match Column I with Column II and choose the correct option:

Column I (Area)	Column II (Animal Domestication)
1. Tropical Africa	(ii) Cattle
2. Asiatic Deserts	(i) Camel
3. Mountainous areas of Tibet	(iv) Llamas
4. Sub-Arctic areas	(iii) Reindeer

Options:

- (A) 1-(ii), 2-(i), 3-(iv), 4-(iii)
(B) 1-(i), 2-(ii), 3-(iv), 4-(iii)
(C) 1-(ii), 2-(i), 3-(iii), 4-(iv)
(D) 1-(i), 2-(ii), 3-(iii), 4-(iv)

Correct Answer: (A) 1-(ii), 2-(i), 3-(iv), 4-(iii).

Solution: The correct matches are as follows: 1. Tropical Africa - Cattle

2. Asiatic Deserts - Camel

3. Mountainous areas of Tibet - Llamas

4. Sub-Arctic areas - Reindeer

These matches are based on the geographical and cultural practices of animal domestication in specific regions.

Quick Tip

Animal domestication depends on regional climate, terrain, and traditional practices.

4. Assertion (A): Foot loose industries can be located in a wide variety of places.

Reason (R): The important factor in the location of foot loose industries is accessibility by transport network.

Options:

(A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

(B) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is *not* the correct explanation of (A).

(C) (A) is true, but (R) is false.

(D) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

Correct Answer: (A) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is *the* correct explanation of (A).

Solution: Footloose industries are industries that can be located in various locations without being tied to specific resources, such as raw materials, energy supply, or specific geographical factors. The critical factor for the location of such industries is accessibility through a robust transport network, which enables easy movement of raw materials and finished products to and from the industry. This is why the reason (R) correctly explains the assertion (A).

Quick Tip

Footloose industries thrive on flexibility in location due to the availability of transportation and less dependency on raw material sources.

5. Production of information is related to which one of the following sectors?

(A) Primary

(B) Secondary

(C) Tertiary

(D) Quaternary

Correct Answer: (D) Quaternary.

Solution: The quaternary sector involves knowledge-based activities, including information production, research, and development. Examples include IT services, consultancy, and educa-

tion.

Quick Tip

The quaternary sector focuses on innovation, intellectual services, and information-based activities.

6. Read the following characteristics of retail trading carefully and choose the correct option:

1. This is concerned with the sale of goods directly to the consumers.
2. Most of the retail trading takes place in fixed establishments or stores.
3. It is formed by many middlemen, traders, and suppliers.
4. Hawkers, street peddling, automatic vending machines, etc., are its examples.

Options:

- (A) Only I, II and III are correct.
- (B) Only I, II and IV are correct.
- (C) Only II, III and IV are correct.
- (D) Only I, III and IV are correct.

Correct Answer: (B) Only I, II and IV are correct.

Solution: Retail trading involves selling goods directly to consumers (I). It is usually conducted in fixed stores or establishments (II). Examples of retail trading include hawkers, street peddling, and vending machines (IV). However, retail trading is not necessarily formed by multiple middlemen and traders, making statement III incorrect.

Quick Tip

Retail trading focuses on direct consumer sales through various outlets and vending mechanisms.

7. Which one of the following is known as the 'Big Inch' pipeline?

- (A) Iran–India via Pakistan
- (B) Iran–China via Afghanistan
- (C) Hazira–Vijaypur to Jagdishpur
- (D) Gulf of Mexico to northeastern USA

Correct Answer: (D) Gulf of Mexico to northeastern USA.

Solution: The 'Big Inch' pipeline refers to a large oil pipeline system that transports petroleum from the Gulf of Mexico to the northeastern USA. It played a significant role during World War II by ensuring a steady supply of oil to the industrialized regions of the United States.

Quick Tip

Pipeline systems are critical for efficient transportation of oil and gas across long distances.

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

Assertion (A): Countries need to be cautious about dumped goods under free trade.

Reason (R): Dumping of goods can harm the domestic producers.

Options:

(A) (A) is true, but (R) is false.

(B) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

(C) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is *not* the correct explanation of (A).

(D) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

Correct Answer: (D) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

Solution: Dumping refers to selling goods in a foreign market at prices lower than their domestic value. This practice can harm domestic producers by undercutting local businesses, leading to market disruption. Thus, both statements are true, and (R) provides the correct explanation for (A).

Quick Tip

Anti-dumping measures are implemented to protect domestic industries from unfair trade practices.

9. Choose the correct option to fill in the blank:

The groundwater utilization is very high in _____. If the present trend of groundwater utilization continues, it would be very difficult to meet the water needs.

Options:

(A) Punjab

(B) Odisha

(C) Kerala

(D) Chhattisgarh

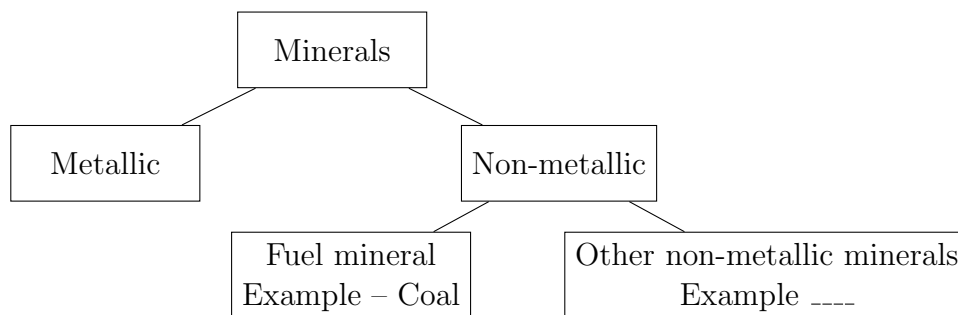
Correct Answer: (A) Punjab.

Solution: Punjab faces a critical groundwater crisis due to excessive extraction for irrigation and agriculture. The groundwater table in this region has been depleting rapidly, making it challenging to sustain water needs in the future.

Quick Tip

Promoting water conservation and efficient irrigation practices can help mitigate ground-water depletion.

10. Choose the correct option to fill in the blank in the flow chart:



Options: (A) Gold

(B) Bauxite

(C) Graphite

(D) Manganese

Correct Answer: (C) Graphite.

Solution: Graphite is a non-metallic mineral commonly used in industries such as batteries, lubricants, and electrodes. It is an example of a non-metallic mineral, making it the appropriate choice for the given flow chart.

Quick Tip

Non-metallic minerals are critical for industrial applications and include resources like mica, graphite, and gypsum.

11. Which one of the following places is the easternmost station of the 'East-West Corridor'?

(A) Digboi

(B) Silchar

(C) Guwahati

(D) Itanagar

Correct Answer: (B) Silchar.

Solution: The 'East-West Corridor' is a major roadway network connecting Silchar in Assam (easternmost point) to Porbandar in Gujarat (westernmost point). Silchar serves as the easternmost station in this corridor.

Quick Tip

The East-West Corridor is vital for improving connectivity across India, facilitating trade and transportation.

12. Read the programmes related to the proposed Bharatmala umbrella scheme carefully and choose the correct option:

1. Backward areas, religious and tourist places connectivity programme
2. To interconnect the four metropolitan cities of the country
3. To develop State roads in adjoining coastal areas
4. To connect non-major ports in coastal states

Options:

- (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: (C) Only I, III and IV are correct.

Solution: The Bharatmala scheme primarily focuses on connecting backward areas, religious/tourist sites (I), developing state roads in coastal areas (III), and linking non-major ports (IV). Interconnecting the four metropolitan cities (II) is not a component of this scheme.

Quick Tip

The Bharatmala scheme aims to improve road infrastructure and boost regional connectivity in India.

13. 'Swachh Bharat Mission' has been launched by which one of the following?

Options:

- (A) Government of Madhya Pradesh
- (B) Government of India
- (C) Non-Governmental Organisation
- (D) World Health Organisation

Correct Answer: (B) Government of India.

Solution: The 'Swachh Bharat Mission' was launched by the Government of India in 2014 to improve sanitation and eliminate open defecation across the country. This initiative focuses on building toilets and creating awareness about hygiene and cleanliness.

Quick Tip

The Swachh Bharat Mission is one of the largest cleanliness drives in the world, emphasizing a cleaner and healthier India.

14. Which one of the following diseases is caused by water pollution?

Options:

- (A) Hepatitis
- (B) Asthma
- (C) Pneumonia
- (D) Deafness

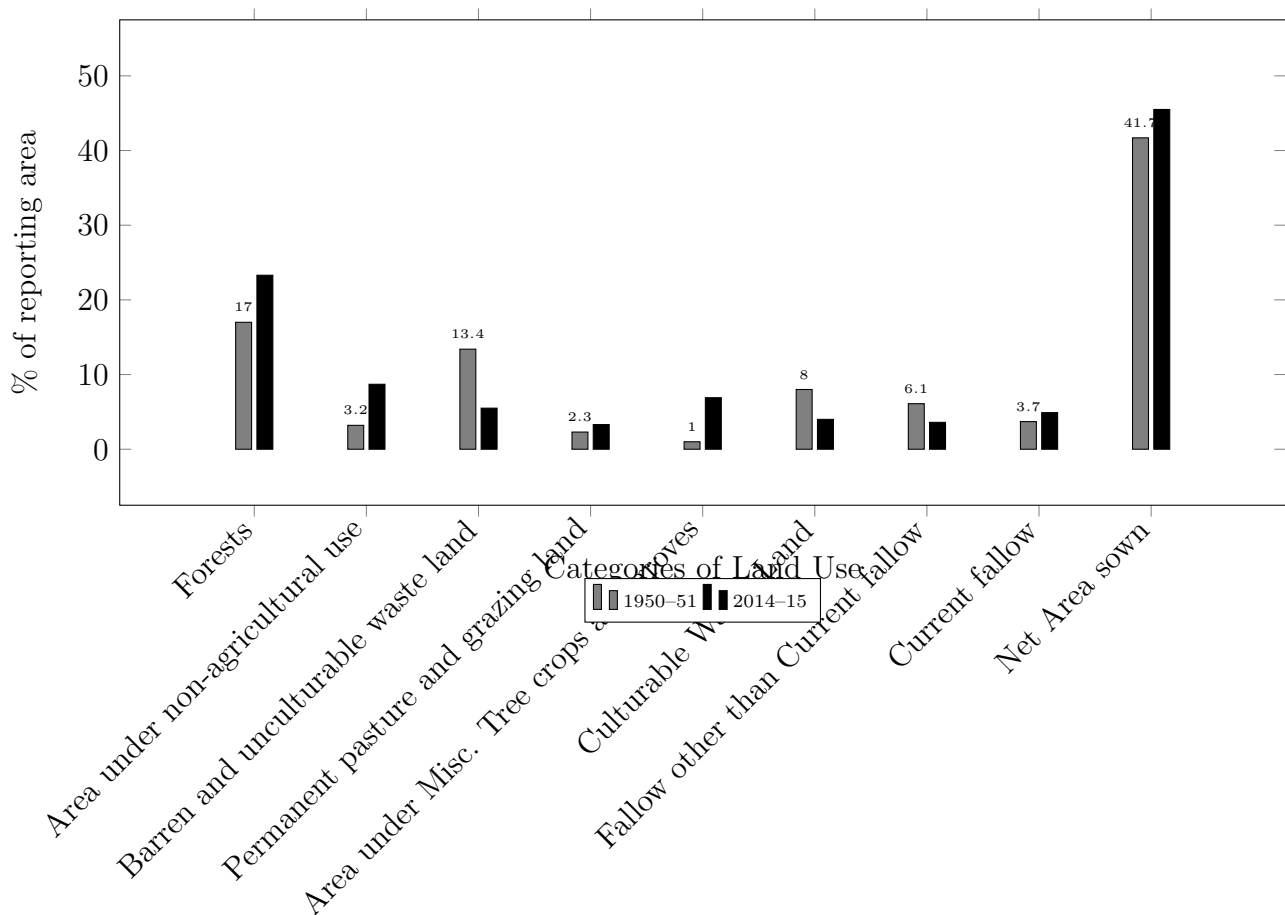
Correct Answer: (A) Hepatitis.

Solution: Hepatitis, particularly Hepatitis A and E, can be caused by consuming contaminated water. Waterborne diseases often result from the presence of pathogens in unclean or untreated water supplies.

Quick Tip

Access to clean and safe drinking water is crucial for preventing waterborne diseases such as Hepatitis.

Study the following diagram carefully and answer Q. No. 15 to 17.



15. In comparison to 1950–51, which of the following categories has decreased the most in 2014–15?

Options:

- (A) Forests
- (B) Permanent pasture and grazing land
- (C) Barren and unculturable wasteland
- (D) Culturable wasteland

Correct Answer: (C) Barren and unculturable wasteland.

Solution: From the given chart, it is evident that the share of barren and unculturable wasteland has significantly decreased from 13.4% in 1950–51 to 5.5% in 2014–15. This reduction indicates the conversion of such land into usable forms.

Quick Tip

Land-use changes often result from development activities, afforestation, or agricultural expansion.

16. In comparison to 1950–51, which one of the following categories has the highest difference of increase in 2014–15?

Options:

- (A) Barren and unculturable wasteland
- (B) Net area sown
- (C) Area under non-agricultural uses
- (D) Current fallow

Correct Answer: (C) Area under non-agricultural uses

Quick Tip

The increase in non-agricultural land use reflects urbanization and industrial growth over the decades.

17. Which one of the following is the correct difference in 'Net Area Sown' between 1950–51 and 2014–15?

Options:

- (A) 3.6% (of reporting area)
- (B) 3.7% (of reporting area)
- (C) 3.8% (of reporting area)
- (D) 3.9% (of reporting area)

Correct Answer: (C) 3.8% (of reporting area).

Solution: The net area sown increased by 3.8% from 1950–51 to 2014–15, as per the given data. This increase highlights the efforts to bring more land under cultivation.

Quick Tip

Analyzing land-use patterns helps in planning sustainable agricultural practices.

15 (for Visually Impaired Candidates). Which of the following is an example of barren and unculturable wasteland?

Options:

- (A) Permanent pasture
- (B) Desert and ravines
- (C) Land used for infrastructure
- (D) Land used in settlements

Correct Answer: (B) Desert and ravines.

Solution: Barren and unculturable wasteland includes land types like deserts and ravines, which are not suitable for agricultural or other productive uses due to their unfavorable conditions.

Quick Tip

Land classification helps in identifying areas for conservation and development.

16. If any land remains uncultivated for more than five years, then it falls in which of the following categories?

Options:

- (A) Current fallow land
- (B) Culturable wasteland
- (C) Barren land
- (D) Fallow other than current fallow

Correct Answer: (C) Barren land

Solution: Land uncultivated for more than five years falls into the "Barren Land" category as it becomes permanently unsuitable for cultivation..

Quick Tip

Current fallow refers to land uncultivated for less than one year. Fallow other than current fallow applies to land left unused for one to five years. Culturable wasteland is land that remains uncultivated for more than five years but is reclaimable. Barren land is permanently unsuitable for cultivation after remaining uncultivated for more than five years.

17. Which of the following departments maintains the record of land-use in India?

Options:

- (A) Revenue
- (B) Income Tax
- (C) Sales Tax
- (D) Estate

Correct Answer: (A) Revenue.

Solution: The Revenue Department is responsible for maintaining records of land-use in India. These records are essential for administrative purposes, taxation, and planning.

Quick Tip

Land-use records are critical for effective land management and planning initiatives.

Section B

The pressure on agricultural land increases not only due to the limited availability but also by deterioration of quality of agricultural land. Soil erosion, waterlogging, salinisation and alkalinisation of land lead to land degradation. What happens if land is consistently used without managing its fertility? Land is degraded and productivity declines. Land degradation is generally understood either as a temporary or a permanent decline in productive capacity of the land. Though all degraded land may not be wasteland, but unchecked process of degradation may lead to the conversion to wasteland. There are two processes that induce land degradation. These are natural and created by human beings. National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC) has classified wastelands by using remote sensing techniques and it is possible to categorise these wastelands according to the processes that have created them. There are a few types of wastelands such as gullied/ravinous land, desertic or coastal sands, barren rocky areas, steep sloping land, and glacial areas, which are primarily caused by natural agents. There are other types of degraded lands such as waterlogged and marshy areas, land affected by salinity and alkalinity and land with or without scrub, which have largely been caused by natural as well as human factors. There are some other types of wastelands such as degraded shifting cultivation area, degraded land under plantation crops, degraded forests, degraded pastures, and mining and industrial wastelands, that are caused by human action.

18.1. Explain the meaning of 'land degradation'.

Correct Answer: Land degradation refers to the decline in the productive capacity of land due to natural processes or human activities. It is a temporary or permanent reduction in the quality of soil, vegetation, and land usability.

Quick Tip

Preventing soil erosion and proper land management practices can reduce land degradation.

18.2. Explain any one man-made process which is responsible for 'land degradation'.

Correct Answer: One man-made process responsible for land degradation is **deforestation**. The removal of trees and vegetation leads to soil erosion, loss of fertility, and an increase in barren land. Deforestation is often caused by agricultural expansion, logging, or infrastructure

development.

Quick Tip

Reforestation and afforestation can mitigate the adverse effects of deforestation.

18.3. Suggest any two measures to solve the problem of ‘land degradation’.

Correct Answer: Two measures to solve the problem of land degradation are: 1. **Afforestation and Reforestation:** Planting trees can stabilize soil, prevent erosion, and improve the land’s fertility. 2. **Soil Conservation Techniques:** Methods like terracing, contour plowing, and the use of cover crops help in reducing soil erosion and retaining soil fertility.

Quick Tip

Soil conservation practices are essential for sustainable agricultural productivity.

19.1. Name the railway line given in the map.

Correct Answer: The railway line shown in the map is the **Canadian Pacific Railway**.

Quick Tip

The Canadian Pacific Railway connects eastern and western Canada, facilitating trade and transport across the nation.

19.2. Name the places marked as ‘A’ and ‘B’ in the given map.

Correct Answer: **A:** Kamloops (Western Canada) **B:** Sydney (Eastern Canada)

Quick Tip

These two points highlight the extensive coverage of the Canadian Pacific Railway, connecting major cities across Canada.

19.3. Explain the importance of the railway line given on the map.

Correct Answer: The Canadian Pacific Railway is significant because: 1. It connects the eastern and western parts of Canada, promoting national integration. 2. It facilitates the movement of goods and passengers across the country. 3. It boosts trade and economic development by linking industrial hubs with resource-rich areas.

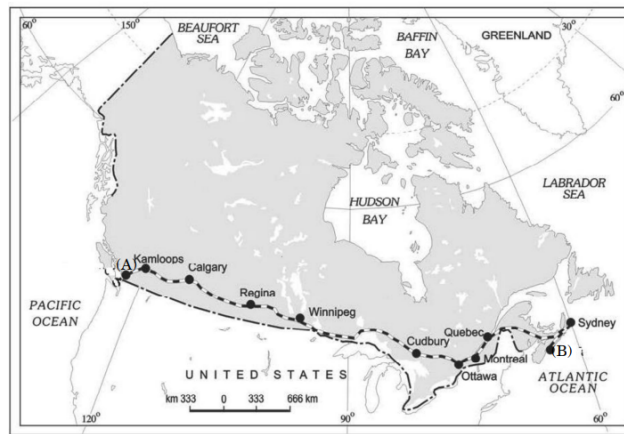


Figure 1: Enter Caption

Quick Tip

Transcontinental railways play a crucial role in the development of remote areas by improving connectivity and accessibility.

For Visually Impaired Candidates:

Explain any three characteristics of the ‘Australian Trans-Continental Railway’.

Correct Answer: 1. It spans across Australia, connecting the eastern and western coasts. 2. It is one of the longest railway lines in the world, traversing diverse terrains. 3. It facilitates the movement of goods and passengers across Australia, contributing significantly to economic development.

Quick Tip

The Australian Trans-Continental Railway is essential for trade, tourism, and national integration in Australia.

Section C

20. (a) How has the use of technology helped people to overcome nature’s obstacles? Analyse.

Correct Answer: Technology has significantly helped humans overcome natural obstacles by: 1. **Improving Accessibility:** Technologies like bridges, tunnels, and railways have made previously inaccessible terrains reachable. 2. **Agricultural Advancements:** Irrigation, fertilizers, and machinery have enabled farming in arid and difficult regions. 3. **Weather Predictions:** Satellites and forecasting systems help mitigate disasters like cyclones and floods.

Quick Tip

Technology bridges the gap between human needs and natural limitations.

20. (b) How does neo-determinism try to achieve balance between two concepts of man–environment relationship? Analyse.

Correct Answer: Neo-determinism, or stop-and-go determinism, balances environmental determinism and possibilism by: 1. **Guided Development:** Encourages development within ecological limits. 2. **Human Innovation:** Supports human creativity to adapt responsibly to environmental constraints. 3. **Sustainable Practices:** Emphasizes coexistence and sustainable resource use.

Quick Tip

Neo-determinism advocates responsible adaptation and harmony with the environment.

21. Explain, with examples, any three economic factors affecting population distribution in the world.

Correct Answer: 1. **Employment Opportunities:** Regions with industrial and commercial hubs, such as urban centers, attract large populations. Example: New York City. 2. **Economic Stability:** Areas with higher incomes and better living standards, like Western Europe, have denser populations. 3. **Agricultural Productivity:** Fertile plains like the Ganga Basin in India support dense rural populations.

Quick Tip

Economic opportunities are a major driver of population clustering in urban and developed areas.

22. Explain any three basic differences between rural and urban settlements in India.

Correct Answer: 1. **Population Density:** Rural areas have low population density, while urban areas are densely populated. 2. **Occupations:** Rural areas focus on agriculture and allied activities; urban areas emphasize industry and services. 3. **Infrastructure:** Urban settlements have better transportation, healthcare, and education facilities compared to rural settlements.

Quick Tip

The rural-urban divide highlights disparities in development, occupations, and infrastructure.

23. (a) “The ways to measure human development are constantly being refined.” Support the statement with suitable arguments.

Correct Answer: 1. **Expanding Indicators:** Beyond income, indices like HDI now include education, health, and living standards. 2. **Focus on Equity:** New measures account for gender inequality and multidimensional poverty. 3. **Dynamic Metrics:** Data integration from technology, such as satellite imagery, enhances precision.

Quick Tip

Human development metrics evolve to address contemporary challenges and disparities.

23. (b) “Equity refers to making equal access to opportunities available to everybody.” Support the statement with suitable arguments.

Correct Answer: 1. **Social Justice:** Equity ensures all sections of society, including marginalized groups, have fair access to resources. 2. **Economic Growth:** A balanced distribution of opportunities leads to inclusive economic development. 3. **Empowerment:** Education and healthcare access for all empower individuals to contribute productively.

Quick Tip

Equity fosters an inclusive society by eliminating barriers to opportunities.

Section D

24. (a) Describe any five features of *plantation agriculture* in the world.

Answer: Plantation agriculture is a type of commercial farming where a single crop is grown on a large scale. The features are:

1. **Mono-cropping:** A single cash crop like tea, coffee, or rubber is cultivated extensively.
2. **Export-oriented:** Crops are mainly grown for export purposes to generate revenue.
3. **High investment:** Requires significant investment in machinery, fertilizers, and irrigation.
4. **Skilled labor:** Employs both skilled and unskilled laborers for various tasks.
5. **Large estates:** Plantations are generally spread over large tracts of land, often owned by corporations.

💡 Quick Tip

Plantation agriculture significantly contributes to the economies of tropical regions.

24. (b) Describe any five features of *extensive commercial grain farming* in the world.

Answer: Extensive commercial grain farming involves large-scale production of grains. The features are:

1. **Large landholdings:** Practiced over vast areas, mainly in temperate grasslands.
2. **Mechanized farming:** Uses advanced machinery for sowing, harvesting, and storage.
3. **Low labor input:** Relies on machines rather than manual labor.
4. **Export-oriented:** Produces surplus grain for export markets.
5. **Climatic dependency:** Requires specific climatic conditions like moderate rainfall and long growing seasons.

💡 Quick Tip

Extensive grain farming is prominent in regions like the Prairies, Pampas, and Steppes.

25. Explain the difference between cottage and large-scale industries in the world, with examples.

Answer:

• **Cottage Industries:**

- Small-scale, home-based industries.
- Use simple tools and manual labor.
- Examples: Handloom weaving, pottery, and embroidery.

• **Large-scale Industries:**

- Involve mass production using advanced machinery.
- Require significant capital investment and infrastructure.
- Examples: Automobile manufacturing, steel production.

💡 Quick Tip

Cottage industries preserve traditional skills, while large-scale industries drive economic growth.

26. (a) Analyze the major problems of youth population in India. Suggest two measures to overcome the problems.

Answer: Major problems:

1. **Unemployment:** Limited job opportunities for a growing population.
2. **Skill gap:** Lack of vocational training and industry-relevant skills.
3. **Mental health issues:** Rising stress and anxiety levels due to competition.
4. **Substance abuse:** Increasing cases of addiction among youth.
5. **Social inequality:** Disparities in access to education and healthcare.

Measures to overcome problems:

1. **Skill development:** Implement vocational training programs to bridge the skill gap.
2. **Job creation:** Encourage entrepreneurship and startups to generate employment.

 Quick Tip

Youth are the backbone of a nation. Their empowerment ensures sustainable development.

26. (b) How is discrimination on the basis of gender a crime against humanity? Suggest two measures to overcome the problem.

Answer: Gender discrimination involves unequal treatment based on gender, violating basic human rights.

- Denies women equal access to education, employment, and healthcare.
- Leads to social and economic inequalities.
- Perpetuates violence and abuse against women.

Measures to overcome the problem:

1. **Awareness campaigns:** Educate people about gender equality and women's rights.
2. **Legislation:** Strictly enforce laws against gender discrimination and violence.

 Quick Tip

Gender equality is essential for building a just and inclusive society.

27. "Nuclear power has emerged as a viable source in recent years." Examine the statement with suitable arguments in the context of India.

Answer:

- **Low emissions:** Nuclear energy generates power without greenhouse gas emissions.
- **High efficiency:** Produces large amounts of energy from a small amount of fuel.
- **Energy security:** Reduces dependence on fossil fuels and enhances energy security.
- **Challenges:** High initial investment and concerns over nuclear waste management.

- **Example:** India has 22 operational nuclear reactors contributing to clean energy.

💡 Quick Tip

Nuclear energy is vital for India's sustainable energy future.

28. (a) Explain the importance of rail transport in India.

Answer: Rail transport plays a significant role in India:

1. **Connectivity:** Connects remote regions to urban centers.
2. **Economic growth:** Facilitates trade and commerce by transporting goods efficiently.
3. **Affordable travel:** Provides cost-effective travel options for millions.
4. **Employment:** Employs a large workforce, directly and indirectly.
5. **Environmental benefits:** Reduces road congestion and pollution.

💡 Quick Tip

Railways are the lifeline of India's economy and infrastructure.

28. (b) Explain sea port as a gateway for international trade in India.

Answer: Sea ports serve as vital hubs for international trade:

1. **Export-import activities:** Handle the majority of India's international trade volume.
2. **Economic growth:** Contribute significantly to GDP through trade revenue.
3. **Employment:** Generate employment in port-related activities.
4. **Infrastructure:** Equipped with modern facilities for cargo handling and storage.
5. **Global connectivity:** Link India to international markets and trading partners.

💡 Quick Tip

India's coastline is a strategic asset for fostering global trade.

Section E

29. On the given political outline map of the World, identify any five of the following features and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them:

Correct Answer:

- **A:** An area of 'extensive commercial grain farming' – The Prairies, USA.

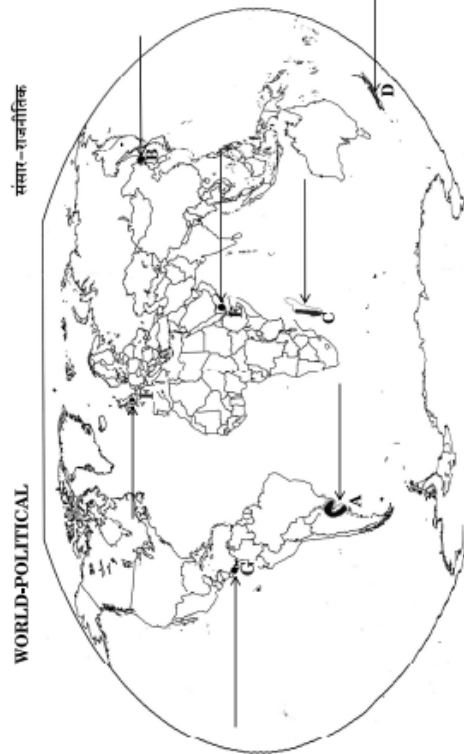


Figure 2: Enter Caption

- **B:** A terminal station of 'Trans-Siberian Railway' – Vladivostok, Russia.
- **C:** An area of 'nomadic herding' – Sahara Desert, Africa.
- **D:** An area of 'commercial livestock rearing' – Pampas, Argentina.
- **E:** A major sea port of Asia – Shanghai, China.
- **F:** A major international airport of Europe – Heathrow, London.
- **G:** A major shipping canal – Suez Canal, Egypt.

Quick Tip

Understanding geographical features and their economic significance helps in accurately identifying map locations.

For Visually Impaired Candidates: Answer any five of the following:

29.1 Name a major area of 'extensive commercial grain farming' of South America.

Correct Answer: The Pampas, Argentina.

Quick Tip

Extensive commercial grain farming areas are characterized by large-scale mechanized farming with low labor requirements.

29.2 Name the eastern terminal station of ‘Trans-Siberian Railway’.

Correct Answer: Vladivostok, Russia.

Quick Tip

The Trans-Siberian Railway connects Moscow to Vladivostok and is the longest railway line in the world.

29.3 Name an area of ‘nomadic herding’ in Africa.

Correct Answer: Sahara Desert, Africa.

Quick Tip

Nomadic herding is practiced in arid and semi-arid regions with sparse vegetation.

29.4 Name an area of ‘commercial livestock rearing’ in Australia.

Correct Answer: The Australian Downs.

Quick Tip

Commercial livestock rearing involves rearing animals like sheep and cattle for wool and meat on a large scale.

29.5 Name a major sea port of Asia.

Correct Answer: Shanghai, China.

Quick Tip

Major sea ports are hubs of trade and play a crucial role in the global economy.

29.6 Name a major international airport of Europe.

Correct Answer: Heathrow Airport, London.

Quick Tip

International airports serve as gateways for global connectivity and tourism.

29.7 Name a major shipping canal.

Correct Answer: Suez Canal, Egypt.

Quick Tip

Shipping canals like the Suez Canal reduce travel time and connect major trade routes.

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

Correct Answer:

- **30.1 State with highest density of population:** Bihar.

Quick Tip

Bihar has the highest population density due to fertile lands and high rural population.

- **30.2 State leading in cotton production:** Gujarat.

Quick Tip

Gujarat is the largest producer of cotton in India, contributing significantly to the textile industry.

- **30.3 State leading in rice production:** West Bengal.

Quick Tip

West Bengal's fertile delta region makes it a leading rice producer.

- **30.4 Major iron-ore mines of Maharashtra:** Chandrapur.

Quick Tip

Iron ore is a critical resource for the steel industry and is mined extensively in Chandrapur.

- **30.5 An oil refinery of Uttar Pradesh:** Mathura Refinery.

Quick Tip

Mathura Refinery is one of India's major oil refining hubs, meeting energy demands.

- **30.6 A major sea port of Odisha:** Paradip Port.

Quick Tip

Paradip Port is a major export and import hub on the eastern coast of India.



Figure 3: Enter Caption

- **30.7 An international airport of Assam:** Lokpriya Gopinath Bordoloi International Airport (Guwahati).

Quick Tip

Airports like Guwahati serve as vital links for connecting remote areas to the rest of India and the world.

Visually Impaired Candidates Questions (with Answers and Quick Tips)

1. **30.1 State with highest density of population:** Bihar.

Quick Tip

Bihar has the highest population density due to fertile lands and high rural population.

2. **30.2 State leading in cotton production:** Gujarat.

Quick Tip

Gujarat is the largest producer of cotton in India, contributing significantly to the textile industry.

3. 30.3 State leading in rice production: West Bengal.**Quick Tip**

West Bengal's fertile delta region makes it a leading rice producer.

4. 30.4 Major iron-ore mines of Maharashtra: Chandrapur.**Quick Tip**

Iron ore is a critical resource for the steel industry and is mined extensively in Chandrapur.

5. 30.5 State where Jamnagar oil refinery is located: Gujarat.**Quick Tip**

The Jamnagar Refinery in Gujarat is the largest oil refinery in the world, operated by Reliance Industries.

6. 30.6 State where Tuticorin sea port is located: Tamil Nadu.**Quick Tip**

Tuticorin Port, officially called V.O. Chidambaranar Port, is a major maritime gateway in Tamil Nadu.

7. 30.7 Place where an international airport is located in Assam: Guwahati.**Quick Tip**

Guwahati's Lokpriya Gopinath Bordoloi International Airport is the primary airport in Assam connecting international destinations.