

GEOGRAPHY (029)
SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER
Class: XII: 2024 – 25

Time allowed: 3 Hours

Maximum marks: 70

General Instructions:

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them:

- (i) This questions paper contains 30 questions. All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) Question paper is divided into five sections 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 and 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

Questions no. 1 to 17 are Multiple Choice Type Questions. (17X1) 17

- 1 The Human Poverty Index measures the shortfall in human development on the basis of which parameter/s? 1
- A. The adult literacy rate and the life expectancy at birth.
B. Access to resources in terms of purchasing power.
C. The number of small children who are underweight.
D. The number of children enrolled in the school .
- 2 There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below. 1
- Assertion (A):** Often smaller countries have done better than larger ones and relatively poorer nations have been ranked higher than richer neighbours in terms of human development.
- Reason (R):** Size of the territory and per capita income are not directly related to human development. Countries with higher human development are those where a lot of investment in the social sector has taken place.

Options:

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

- C. Both (A) and (R) are incorrect.
D. (A) is correct but (R) is incorrect.

- 3 Which of the following statements are correct related to rural marketing centres? 1
Choose the correct option.
- i. Rural marketing centres cater to nearby settlements.
 - ii. Rural Marketing centres are quasi-urban trading centres of the most rudimentary type.
 - iii. They offer manufactured goods as well as many specialized markets develop, e.g. markets for labour, housing, semi or finished products.
 - iv. Personal and professional services are not well-developed. These form local collecting and distributing centres.

Options:

- A. i, ii, iv
- B. i, iii, iv
- C. ii, iii, iv
- D. i, ii, iii

- 4 Arrange the following facts related to the history of international trade in sequence. 1
- i. The Silk Route is an early example of long distance trade connecting Rome to China – along the 6,000 km route.
 - ii. After the disintegration of the Roman Empire, European commerce grew during twelfth and thirteenth century with the development of ocean going warships trade between Europe and Asia grew and the Americas were discovered.
 - iii. Fifteenth century onwards, the European colonialism began and along with trade of exotic commodities, a new form of trade emerged which was called slave trade.
 - iv. During the World Wars I and II, countries imposed trade taxes and quantitative restrictions for the first time.

Codes

- A. i, ii, iv, v
- B. iv, ii, iii, i
- C. i, ii, iii, iv
- D. iii, ii, iv, i

- 5 The act of opening up economies for trading by bringing down trade barriers like tariffs and allowing goods and services from everywhere to compete with domestic products and services is called_____ 1

- A. Dumping
- B. Trade liberalization
- C. Balance of trade
- D. Bilateral trade

- 6 Arrange the following states in order of their population from highest to lowest. 1
- 1. Bihar
 - 2. Maharashtra
 - 3. Uttar Pradesh
 - 4. West Bengal

Codes:

- A. 1, 3, 2, 4
- B. 4, 3, 2, 1
- C. 3, 2, 1, 4
- D. 2, 1, 4, 3

- 7 There are four distinct phases of population growth identified in India over the last one century. Identify the phase from the given description. 1

This period is referred to as the period of population explosion in India, which was caused by a rapid fall in the mortality rate but a high fertility rate of population in the country. The average annual growth rate was as high as 2.2 per cent. It is in this period that developmental activities were introduced through a centralized planning process and economy started showing up ensuring the improvement of living condition of people at large. Consequently, there was a high natural increase and higher growth rate.

- A. Phase I 1901-1921
- B. Phase II 1921-1951
- C. Phase III 1951-1981
- D. Phase IV post 1981 till present

- 8 The objective of protective irrigation is to _____: 1

- A. protect the crops from adverse effects of soil moisture deficiency.
- B. provide sufficient soil moisture in the cropping season to achieve high productivity.
- C. double water input per unit area of cultivated land so that multiple cropping can be done.
- D. increase the productivity of soil.

- 9 There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason(R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below. 1

Assertion (A): There has been a significant increase in agricultural output and yield, of many crops such as rice and wheat among the other crops like sugarcane, oilseeds and cotton, due to improvement in technology during the last 50 years.

Reason (R): Expansion of irrigation has played a crucial role in enhancing agricultural output in the country. It provided basis for introduction of modern agricultural technology during the last 50 years.

Options:

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

10 Identify the statement that is **NOT** true with regard to watershed management? 1

- I. It refers to efficient management and conservation of surface and groundwater resources.
- II. Watershed management includes judicious use of all resources – Both natural and human with in a watershed.
- III. Watershed management aims at bringing about balance between natural resources on the one hand and society on the other.
- IV. The success of watershed development solely depends upon the state government.

Options:

- A. Statement I and IV
- B. Only II
- C. Only III
- D. Statement IV

11 A group of students were conducting research on water Pollution level in Delhi. Which organization will students need to visit to gather information on water quality? 1

- A. Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC)
- B. Indian Council of Environmental Research (ICER)
- C. National water development Agency (NWDA)
- D. Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB)

12 Which one of the following is incorrectly matched? 1

List I (Name of the state)	List II (Coal mining Centre)
A. West Bengal	1. Raniganj
B. Tamil Nadu	2. Neyveli
C. Maharashtra	3. Korba
D. Odisha	4. Talcher

13 Satellite is mode of communication in themselves as well as they regulate the use of other means of communication. Choose the correct satellite system used by India. 1

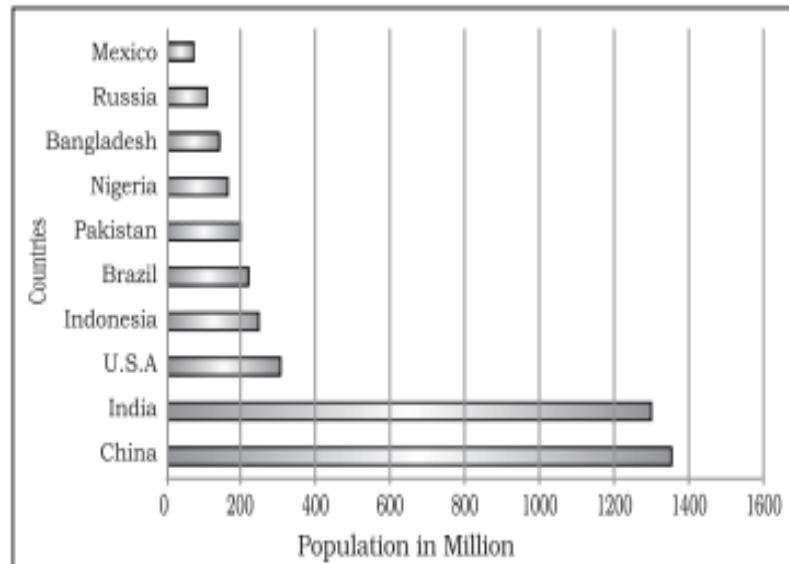
- 1. India Remote Sensing Satellite System (IRS)
- 2. Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO)
- 3. Indian Nation Satellite System (INSAT)
- 4. India Regional Navigation Satellite System

Codes

- A. Both I and III
- B. Only I
- C. Both II and III
- D. Only IV

- 14 *Setubharatam Pariyojana* launched by the Indian government aims to achieve? 1
- A. Development of State roads along coastal border areas.
 - B. The construction of about 1500 major bridges and 200 rail over bridges and rail under bridges.
 - C. Development of border roads.
 - D. Construction of more water ways.

- 15 Read the graph and answer the following questions no.15-17: 1



Identify the highest populous country?

- A. Russia
 - B. India
 - C. Canada
 - D. China
- 15.1 **The following question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q.15.**
Identify the highest populous country?
- A. Russia
 - B. India
 - C. Canada
 - D. China

- 16 Identify the African country that has very high population. 1
- A. Mexico
 - B. Brazil
 - C. Pakistan
 - D. Nigeria

- 16.1 **The following question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q.16.**
What does the term population distribution refer to?
- A. The total number of people living in specific area.
 - B. The arrangement or spread of people across a given area.
 - C. The rate at which population increases over time.
 - D. The number of births per 1,000 people in the population.

- 17 Which continent has the highest number of the world's most populous countries? 1
- Africa
 - North America
 - Asia
 - South America
- 17.1 **The following question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. 17.**
Which continent has the highest number of the world's most populous countries?
- Africa
 - North America
 - Asia
 - South America

Section B

Questions number 18 and 19 are Source-based Questions. 2x3=6

- 18 Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follows: 3 x1=3

Tourism

Tourism has become the world's single largest tertiary activity in total registered jobs (250 million) and total revenue (40 per cent of the total GDP). Besides, many local persons, are employed to provide services like accommodation, meals, transport, entertainment and special shops serving the tourists. Tourism fosters the growth of infrastructure industries, retail trading, and craft industries (souvenirs). In some regions, tourism is seasonal because the vacation period is dependent on favourable weather conditions, but many regions attract visitors all the year round.

The warmer places around the Mediterranean Coast and the West Coast of India are some of the popular tourist destinations in the world. Others include winter sports regions, found mainly in mountainous areas, and various scenic landscapes and national parks, which are scattered. Historic towns also attract tourists, because of the monument, heritage sites and cultural activities.

(I) What constitutes tourism?

(II) List two renowned global tourist destinations.

(III) "Tourism has become the largest tertiary activity in the world". Comment.

- 19 Study the following table and answer the questions: 3 x1=3

Level of Human Development	Score in Development Index	Number of Countries
Very High	above 0.800	66
High	between 0.700 up to 0.799	53
Medium	between 0.550 up to 0.699	37
Low	below 0.549	33

Source: Human Development Report, 2020

- (I) Identify the human development score for the countries classified as having Medium Human Development?
- (II) What can you infer about the well-being of people living in countries with a high level of human development?
- (III) Give reasons for low level of human development in 33 countries.

Section C

Questions number 20 to 23 are Short Answer Type Questions

4x3=12

- 20 Explain humanisation of nature with the help of a real life example.

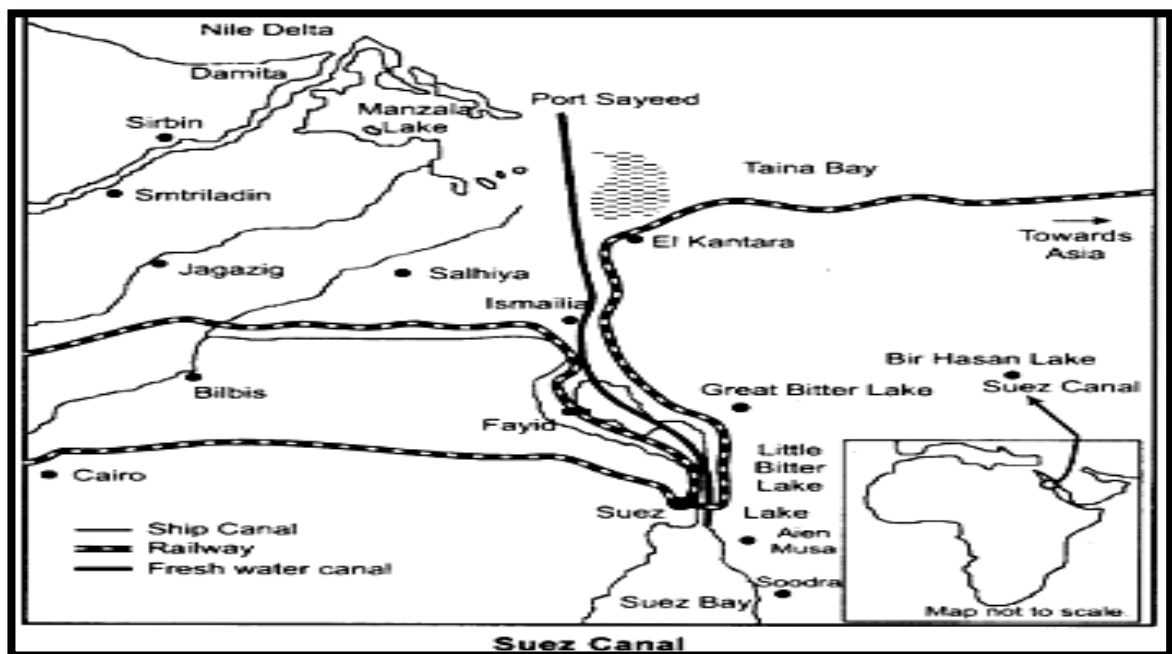
3

OR

“The concept of Neo- determinism is compared with traffic lights on the cross road”. Analyze the statement with examples.

- 21 Study the map of Suez Canal and answer the following questions:

1+1+1
=3



- (I) Name the two seas connected by the Suez Canal.
- (II) Why do we consider this as Europe's gateway to the Indian Ocean?
- (III) Write one characteristic of the Suez Canal.

- 21.1 The following questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q.21

1+1+1=3

- (I) Name the two oceans connected by the Panama Canal.
- (II) Write one unique feature of the Panama Canal.
- (III) Why is this canal vital for the economies of Latin America?

- 22 Prepare a proposal for a smart city that integrates advanced technology to enhance urban living while prioritising sustainability, cleanliness and affordability. 3
- 23 Enumerate the challenges confronting society regarding the adolescent population. Enlist a few measures to overcome these problems. 2+1=3

Section D

Questions number 24 to 28 are Long Answer Type Questions- 5X5=25

- 24 How does food gathering as an economic activity differ between primitive and modern societies, and why is it unlikely to significantly influence the global economy today? 3+2=5
- 25 A. Assess the factors that contributed to the development of large-scale industries all over the world. 5
- OR**
- B. Access to transportation and communication facilities are essential for the development of industries.' Justify the statement with suitable example.
- 26 A. Evaluate the benefits derived from Integrated Tribal development Project implemented in Bharmaur Region. 5
- OR**
- B. 'Hill Area Development Programmes were initiated for the specified areas keeping in view their topographical, ecological, social and economic conditions'. Justify the statement.
- 27 A. The composition of commodities in India's international trade has been undergoing a change over the years. Substantiate the statement with suitable arguments. 5
- OR**
- B. 'Air transport plays an important role in the international trade'. Justify the statement with suitable arguments.
- 28 A. 'Environmental pollution by solid wastes has now got significance due to enormous growth in the quantity of waste'. 5

OR

- B. Give reasons for the unsustainable increase in solid waste and discuss two strategies to control waste generation at the source in urban areas.

Section E

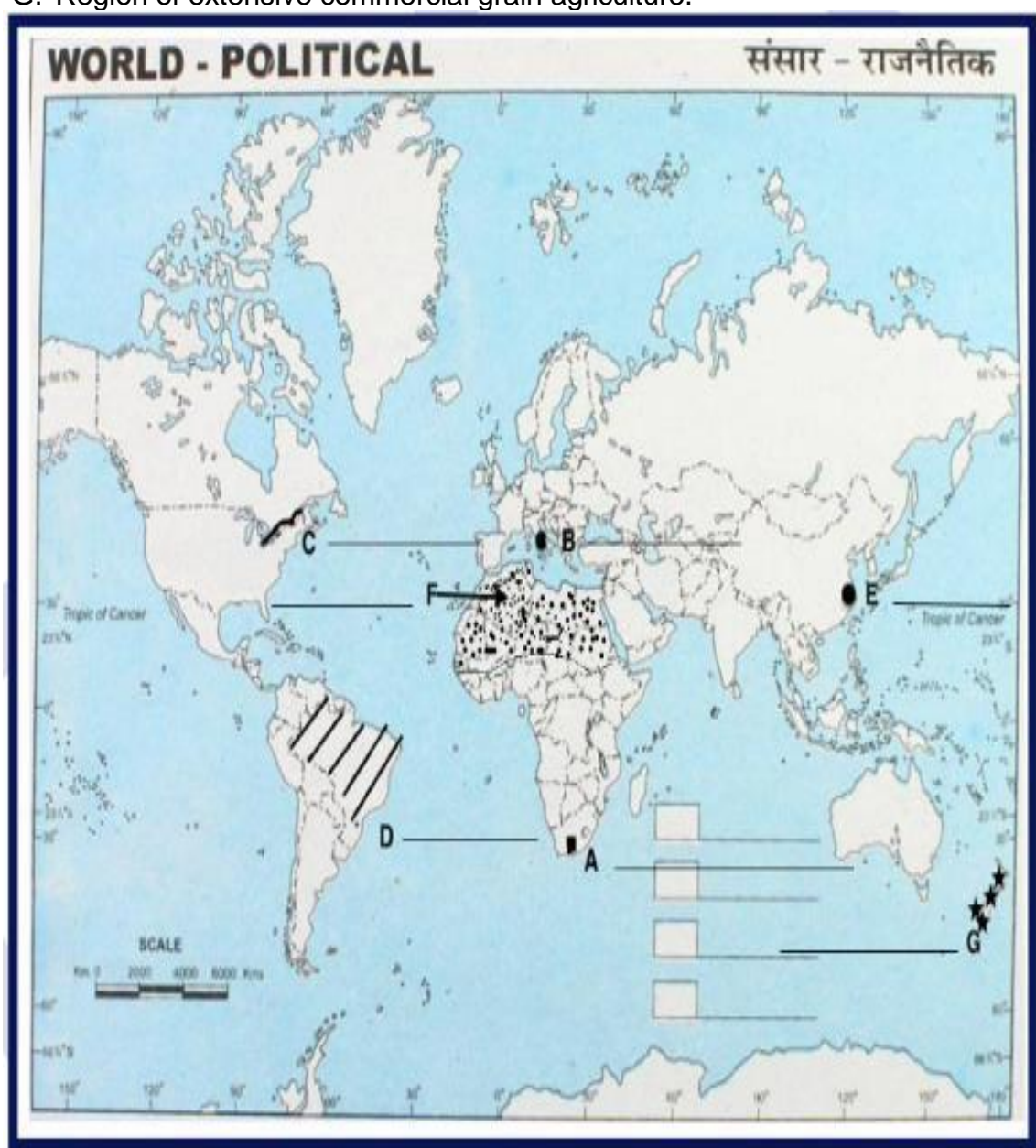
Question numbers 29 & 30 are Map based questions having 5 sub-parts each.

2X5=10

- 29 On the given political map of the World, seven geographical features have been marked as A, B, C, D, E, F and G. Identify any five with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near each feature.

5

- A. A major seaport.
- B. An international airport.
- C. An important Seaway.
- D. An area of subsistence gathering in South America.
- E. An important seaport of Asia.
- F. An area of Nomadic Herding.
- G. Region of extensive commercial grain agriculture.



The following questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Question No.29.

Answer any five questions out of the following:

- 29 A. Name a major seaport situated at the southernmost tip of Africa.
- 29 B. Name an important international airport of Italy.
- 29 C. Which river in North America connects the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean?
- 29 D. Name an area of subsistence gathering in South America.
- 29 E. Name an important sea port of China.
- 29 F. Mention an area of nomadic herding in North Africa.
- 29 G. Name the area of extensive commercial grain agriculture in New Zealand.

- 30 Locate and label any five of the following geographical features on the Political Outline map of India with appropriate symbols: 5
- A. An important coal mine in Orisha.
 - B. An important seaport in Karnataka.
 - C. Jharia – Coal mines.
 - D. An oil refinery in Uttar Pradesh.
 - E. The state with lowest population density.
 - F. The state leading in the production of Tea.
 - G. An international airport in Punjab.

The following questions are for visually impaired students in lieu of Question No.30. Attempt any five.

- 30.A Name an important coal mine in Orisha.
- 30.B Name an important seaport in Karnataka.
- 30.C Name one important coal mine of Maharashtra
- 30.D Name one oil refinery of Uttar Pradesh.
- 30.E Name the state with lowest population density.
- 30.F Name one leading tea producing state of India.
- 30.G Name the international airport of Punjab.

Geography (029)
Marking Scheme
Class: XII-2024 – 25

Q.N	Section A	Marks		
	There are 17 questions in this section.			
1	Ans. C. -The number of small children who are underweight	1		
2	Ans: B Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).	1		
3	Ans: A i, ii, iv	1		
4	Ans: C i, ii, iii, iv	1		
5	Ans: B Trade liberalization	1		
6	Ans: C 3, 2, 1, 4	1		
7	Ans: C Phase III 1951-1981	1		
8	Ans: A To protect the crops from adverse effects of soil moisture deficiency.	1		
9	Ans: B Both (A) and I are true and I is the correct explanation of (A).	1		
10	Ans: D Statement IV	1		
11	Ans: D Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB)	1		
12	Ans: C <table border="1"><tr><td>C Maharashtra</td><td>3 Korba</td></tr></table>	C Maharashtra	3 Korba	1
C Maharashtra	3 Korba			
13	Ans: A Both I and III	1		
14	Ans: B The construction of about 1500 major bridges and 200 rail over bridges and rail under bridges.	1		
15	Ans: D China	1		
16	Ans: D- Nigeria For Visually Challenged students Ans: B - The arrangement or spread of people across a given area.	1		
17	Ans: C Asia	1		
	Section-B			
Question 18 & 19 are Source based questions. (2X3=6)				
18	(I) Travel undertaken for purposes of recreation rather than business. (II) The Mediterranean Coast and the West Coast of India. (III) Tourism has become the world’s single largest tertiary activity in total registered jobs (250 million) and total revenue (40 per cent of the total GDP). Besides, many local people are employed to provide services like accommodation, meals, transport, entertainment and special shops serving the tourists. Tourism fosters the growth of infrastructure industries, retail trading, and craft industries (souvenirs).	1+1+1 =3		

19	<p>(I) Between 0.700 up to 0.699</p> <p>(II) High Literacy rate, Low Birth rate and death Rate, High life expectancy</p> <p>(III) Countries with low levels of human development tend to spend more on defense rather than social sectors. These countries tend to be located in areas of political turmoil and social instability in the form of civil war, famine or a high incidence of diseases. They have not been able to initiate accelerated economic development.</p>	1+1+1 =3
	SECTION C	
	Question No.20-23 are Short Answer type questions (4X3=12)	
20	<p>Humanization of nature.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> With the passage of time people begin to understand their environment and the forces of nature. With social and cultural development, humans develop better and more efficient technology. They move from a state of necessity to a state of freedom. They create possibilities with the resources obtained from the environment. The human activities create cultural landscape. The imprints of human activities are created everywhere; health resorts on highlands, huge urban sprawls, fields, orchards and pastures in plains and rolling hills, ports on the coasts, oceanic routes on the oceanic surface and satellites in the space. The earlier scholars termed this as possibilism. Nature provides opportunities and human being make use of these and slowly nature gets humanized and starts bearing the imprints of human endeavour. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Neo determinism</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Traffic is regulated by lights on the cross-roads. Red light means 'stop', amber light provides a gap between red and green lights 'to get set' and green light means 'go'. The concept shows that neither is there a situation of absolute necessity (environmental determinism) nor is there a condition of absolute freedom (possibilism). It means that human beings can conquer nature by obeying it. They have to respond to the red signals and can proceed in their pursuits of development when nature permits the modifications. It means that possibilities can be created within the limits which do not damage the environment and there is no free run without accidents. The free run which the developed economies attempted to take has already resulted in the greenhouse effect, ozone layer depletion, global warming, receding glaciers and degrading lands. <p>Any three points</p>	3
21	<p>(I) Mediterranean Sea and Red</p> <p>(II) This sea-route reduces direct distance between Liverpool and Colombo compared to the Cape of Good Hope route.</p> <p>(III) It is a sea-level canal without locks which is about 160 km and 11 to 15 m deep.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> About 100 ships travel daily and each ship takes 10-12 hours to cross this canal. The tolls are so heavy. A railway follows the canal to Suez, and from Ismailia there is a branch line to Cairo. A navigable fresh-water canal from the Nile also joins the Suez Canal in Ismailia to supply fresh-water to Port Said and Suez. <p>Any one point.</p>	1+1+1 =3

	<p>The following questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates Only In lieu of Question No. 21.</p> <p>Ans (I) The Panama Canal connects the Atlantic Ocean in the east to the Pacific Ocean in the west.</p> <p>Ans (II) It has a six- lock system and ships cross the different levels (26 m up and down) through these locks before entering the Gulf of Panama.</p> <p>Ans (III) It shortens the distance between New York and San Francisco by 13,000 km by sea. The distance between Western Europe and the West-coast of U.S.A.; and North-eastern and Central U.S.A. and East and South-east Asia is shortened.</p>	
22	<p>Ans: One of the features of Smart Cities is:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To apply smart solutions to infrastructure and services. Making city less vulnerable to disasters, using fewer resources and providing cheaper services. The focus is on sustainable and inclusive development. <p>Any other relevant point.</p>	3
23	<p>Ans: The share of adolescents (ages 10 -19) is about 20.9 percent of the population. The adolescent population though regarded as the youthful population having high potential, is quite vulnerable if not guided properly.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> There are many challenges for the society as far as adolescents are concerned such as, marriage at a young age, illiteracy (especially in females), school dropouts, low intake of nutrients, high rate of mortality of adolescent mothers, high rates of HIV/AIDS infections, physical or mental retardedness, drug abuse, alcoholism, juvenile delinquency, and committing crimes. The government of India has undertaken certain policies to impart proper education to the adolescents so their talents are better channelized and properly utilised. The National Youth Policy looks into the overall development of our large youth. It stresses on an all-round improvement of the youth and adolescents enabling them to shoulder responsibility towards constructive development of the country. 	2+1
	Section D	
Question numbers 24 to 28 are Long Answer based questions.(5X5=25)		
24	<p>Ans: <u>Food gathering as an economic activity:</u></p> <p>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.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. In modern times some gathering is market- oriented and has become commercial. Gatherers collect valuable plants such as leaves, barks of trees and medicinal plants and after simple processing sell the products in the market. They use various parts of the plants, for example, the bark is used for quinine, tannin extract and cork— leaves supply materials for beverages, drugs, cosmetics, fibres. 	3+2=5

	<p>thatch and fabrics; nuts for food and oils and tree trunk yield rubber, balata, gums and resins.</p> <p>Any three points of comparison.</p> <p>Why food gathering has little chance of becoming important at the global level?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Gathering has little chance of becoming important at the global level. Products of such an activity cannot compete in the world market. Moreover, synthetic products often of better quality and at lower prices, have replaced many items supplied by the gatherers in tropical forests. 	
25	<p>Ans A: The factors contributing to the decline of traditional large-scale industries:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Technological advancement: Automation and improved efficiency have transformed the industrial landscape, making manual labor less necessary. This has particularly impacted labor-intensive sectors like textiles, where automation has replaced many traditional roles. Globalization: The opening of markets and increased competition from foreign companies, often with lower production costs, have posed significant challenges to domestic industries. The steel industry's struggle against cheaper imports is a prominent example of this phenomenon. Changing consumer preferences: Consumer demand for more innovative and readily available products has shifted away from traditional goods. This shift can be seen in the declining demand for handmade textiles, which are often perceived as costlier and less accessible compared to machine-made alternatives. Environmental regulations: Increasing environmental awareness has necessitated cleaner production methods, adding to production costs for traditional industries. Compliance with stringent environmental standards has further impacted their competitiveness. Infrastructural bottlenecks: Inadequate infrastructure, particularly in terms of transportation, power, and water supply, has hampered the growth of traditional industries. This has resulted in disruptions to production processes, as seen in instances of power cuts affecting manufacturing units. Demographic changes: Urbanization and rural-to-urban migration have led to labor shortages in Rural areas where many traditional industries are located. Higher urban wages and changing lifestyles have made it challenging for these industries to sustain their operations. <p>Any other relevant point</p> <p>Ans B: Access to transportation and communication facilities are essential for the development of industries:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Speedy and efficient transport facilities to carry raw materials to the factory and to move finished goods to the market are essential for the development of industries. The cost of transport plays an important role in the location of industrial units. Western Europe and eastern North America have a highly developed transport system which has always induced the concentration of industries in these areas. Modern industry is inseparably tied to transportation systems. Improvements in transportation led to integrated economic development and regional specialization of manufacturing. 	5

26	<p>Ans A: The benefits derived from Integrated Tribal development Project- implemented in Bharmaur Region.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The Fifth Five Year Plan, the tribal sub-plan was introduced in 1974 and Bharmaur was designated as one of the five Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDP) in Himachal Pradesh. This area development plan was aimed at improving the quality of life of the Gaddis. This plan laid the highest priority on development of transport and communications, agriculture and allied activities, and social and community services. The most significant contribution of tribal sub-plan in Bharmaur region is the development of infrastructure in terms of schools, healthcare facilities, potable water, roads, communications and electricity. The social benefits derived from ITDP include tremendous increase in literacy rate, improvement in sex ratio and decline in child marriage. The female literacy rate in the region increased from 1.88 per cent in 1971 to 65 per cent in 2011. Traditionally, the Gaddis had subsistence agricultural-cum-pastoral economy having emphasis on foodgrains and livestock production. But during the last three decades of twentieth century, the cultivation of pulses and other cash crops has increased in Bharmaur region. <p style="text-align: right;">Any five points</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Ans B:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Hill Area Development programmes were initiated during Fifth Five Year Plan. These programmes covered 15 districts comprising all the hilly districts of Uttar Pradesh (present Uttarakhand), Mikir Hills and North Kachar Hills of Assam Drajeeling district of West Bengal and Nilgiri dictrict of Tamil Nadu. The National Committee on the Development of Backward Area in 1981 recommended that all the hill areas in the country having height above 600 m and not covered under the tribal sub-plan be treated as backward hill areas. The detailed plans for the development of hill areas were drawn keeping in view their topographical, ecological, social and economic conditions. These programmes aimed at harnessing the indigenous resources of the hill areas through development of horticulture, plantation agriculture, animal husbandry, poultry, forestry and small scale and village industry. <p style="text-align: right;">Any other relevant point</p>	5
27	<p>Ans A: The composition of commodities in India's international trade has been undergoing a change over the years:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The share of agriculture and allied products has declined, whereas, shares of petroleum and crude products and other commodities have increased. The shares of ore minerals and manufactured goods have largely remained constant over the years from 2009-10 to 2010-11 and 2015-16 to 2016-17. The decline in traditional items is largely due to the tough international competition. Amongst the agricultural products, there is a decline in the export of traditional items, such as coffee, cashew, etc., though an increase has been registered in floricultural products, fresh fruits, marine products and sugar, etc. 	5

	<p>iv. Manufacturing sector alone accounted for 73.6 per cent of India's total value of export in 2016-17. Engineering goods have shown a significant growth in the export.</p> <p>v. After 1970s, foodgrain import was discontinued due to the success of Green revolution but the energy crisis of 1973 pushed the prices of petroleum, and import budget was also pushed up.</p> <p>vi. Foodgrain import was replaced by fertilizers and petroleum. Machine and equipment, special steel, edible oil and chemicals largely make the import basket.</p> <p>Any five points</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Ans B: Air transport is the fastest means of transportation, but it is very costly. Being fast, it is preferred by passengers for long- distance travel.</p> <p>i. Valuable cargo can be moved rapidly on a world-wide scale.</p> <p>ii. It is often the only means to reach inaccessible areas.</p> <p>iii. Air transport has brought about a connectivity revolution in the world. The frictions created by mountainous snow fields or inhospitable desert terrains have been overcome.</p> <p>iv. The accessibility has increased. The airplane brings varied articles to the Eskimos in Northern Canada unhindered by the frozen ground. In the Himalayan region, the routes are often obstructed due to landslides, avalanches or heavy snow fall. At such times, air travel is the only alternative to reach a place.</p> <p>v. At present no place in the world is more than 35 hours away. This startling fact has been made possible due to people who build and fly airplanes.</p> <p>vi. Travel by air can now be measured by hours and minutes instead of years and months.</p> <p>vii. Frequent air services are available to many parts of the world.</p> <p>Any five points</p>	
28	<p>Ans: Environmental pollution by solid wastes has now got significance due to enormous growth in the quantity of waste:</p> <p>i. Urban areas are generally marked by overcrowding, congestion, inadequate facilities to support the fast growing population and consequent poor sanitary conditions and foul air.</p> <p>ii. Solid waste refers to a variety of old and used articles, for example stained small pieces of metals, broken glassware, plastic containers, polythene bags, ash, floppies, CDs, etc., dumped at different places.</p> <p>iii. The discarded materials are also termed as refuse, garbage and rubbish, etc., and are disposed of from two sources: (i) household or domestic establishments, and (ii) industrial or commercial establishments.</p> <p>iv. The household wastes are disposed of either on public lands or on private contractors' sites whereas the solid wastes of industrial units are collected and disposed of through public (municipal) facilities at low lying public grounds (landfill areas).</p> <p>v. The huge turnout of ashes and debris from industries, thermal power houses and building constructions or demolitions have posed problems of serious consequences.</p> <p>vi. Solid waste is threat to human health and cause various diseases. It creates foul smell and it harbours flies and rodents that can cause typhoid, diarrhoea, malaria and other diseases.</p> <p>vii. Solid waste can create inconvenience rapidly if they are not properly handled wind, water and rain can spread waste and cause a discomfort to people.</p> <p>viii. Industrial solid waste can cause water pollution by dumping it into water bodies. Drains carrying untreated sewage also result into various health problems.</p>	5

	<p>Any four points</p> <p>Strategies to control waste generation at the source in urban areas:</p> <p>i. Waste Minimization and Recycling Campaigns: Education and awareness programs: Implement educational campaigns to raise awareness among residents about the importance of waste minimization and recycling. This can include workshops, seminars, and outreach activities conducted by local authorities, NGOs, and community groups.</p> <p>ii. Incentive schemes: Introduce incentives for households and businesses that actively participate in waste minimization and recycling efforts. This could include discounts on utility bills, tax rebates, or rewards for recycling initiatives.</p> <p>iii. Product design and packaging regulations: Enact policies that encourage manufacturers to adopt eco-friendly packaging and product design practices. This can involve setting standards for recyclability, biodegradability, and the use of sustainable materials.</p> <p>iv. Extended producer responsibility (EPR): Implement EPR schemes to hold producers accountable for the entire lifecycle of their products, including waste management. This encourages manufacturers to design products with minimal environmental impact and to take responsibility for recycling or disposing of their products at the end of their life.</p> <p>Any Two points</p>	
	SECTION E	
	Question numbers 29 & 30 are Map based questions having 5 sub-parts each. (2X5=10)	
29	<p>Map World</p> <p>On the given political map of the world, the following seven features 5 are shown. Identify any five of these features and write their correct names on the lines marked near each feature.</p> <p>A. Cape town B. Rome C. St. Lawrence sea way D. Amazon E. Shanghai F. Tropical Africa/ North Africa G. Canterbury Grasslands/Plains</p> <p>The following questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Question No.29.</p> <p>29 A. Cape town 29 B. Rome 29 C. St. Lawrence sea way 29 D. Amazon 29 E. Shanghai 29 F. Tropical Africa/ North Africa 29 G. Canterbury Grasslands/Plains</p>	2X5=10

30	<p>Locate and label any five of the following geographical features on the Political Outline map of India with appropriate symbols:</p> <p>A. Mayurbhanj B. Mangalore C. Jharua D. Mathura E. Arunachal Pradesh F. Assam/West Bengal/Tamil Nadu G. Amritsar</p> <p>The following questions are for visually impaired students in lieu of Question No.30. Attempt any five.</p> <p>30.A Mayurbhanj 30.B Mangalore 30.C Ratnagiri 30.D Mathura 30.E Arunachal Pradesh 30.F Assam/West Bengal/Tamil Nadu 30.G Amritsar</p>	5
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