

Maharashtra State Board
Geography
Sample Question Paper – 1
Academic Year: 2024-2025

Note:

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Draw relevant diagrams/graphs where necessary.
3. Use of colour pencil is allowed.
4. Use of Map Stencil is allowed.
5. Figures to the right indicate full marks.
6. Tie your supplement of the map to your main Answer Sheet.

Q1 | Answer the sub-questions as per given instructions.

1.A | Complete the chain and rewrite in your answer paper :

Complete the chain:

Sr. No.	A		B		C
1.	Small-scale industries	(i)	Manual manufacturing	(a)	Ceramics
2.	Cottage industries	(ii)	Skilled crafts person	(b)	Tata Iron and Steel company
3.	Consumer goods	(iii)	Individual	(c)	Dehradun
4.	Private	(iv)	Ready for direct consumption	(d)	Potters
5.	MNCs	(v)	ONGC	(e)	Pharmaceutical

Solution:

Sr. No.	A		B		C
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1.	Small-scale industries	(iii)	Individual	(a)	Ceramics
2.	Cottage industries	(i)	Manual manufacturing	(d)	Potters
3.	Consumer goods	(iv)	Ready for direct consumption	(e)	Pharmaceutical
4.	Private	(ii)	Skilled crafts person	(b)	Tata Iron and Steel company
5.	MNCs	(v)	ONGC	(c)	Dehradun

Q1.B | State whether right or wrong :

1.B.1. State whether right or wrong.

Secondary activities include trade and transportation.

1. Right

2. Wrong

Solution:

This Statement is **Wrong**.

1.B.2. State whether right or wrong:

Location of region is not responsible for regional imbalance.

1. Right

2. Wrong

Solution:

This statement is **Wrong**.

1.B.3. State whether right or wrong.

Mediterranean regions were inhabited due to their pleasant climate.

1. Right

2. Wrong

Solution:

This Statement is **Right**.

1.B.4. State whether right or wrong:

Region loses its self-sufficiency due to migration.

1. Right

2. Wrong

Solution:

This statement is **Right**.

1.B.5. State whether right or wrong:

Least population is found in continent of Australia.

1. Right

2. Wrong

Solution:

This statement is **Wrong**.

Q1.C | Choose the correct option by identifying the correct co-relation in the given statements.

1.C.1. Many governments support establishing zones or regions which are specially developed for industrial production. In India, they are called ____.

1. SEZ

2. transportation zone

3. market zone

4. commercial zone

Solution:

Many governments support establishing zones or regions which are specially developed for industrial production. In India, they are called **SEZ**.

1.C.2. A nature is more dominant than man. This is ____.

1. naturalism

2. possibilism

3. environmental approach

4. stop and go approach

Solution:

A nature is more dominant than man. This is environmental approach.

1.C.3. A man is more dominant than nature. This is ____.

1. naturalism

2. possibilism

3. environmental approach

4. stop and go approach

Solution:

A man is more dominant than nature. This is possibilism.

1.C.4. The physical extent of land on which crops are sown and harvested is known as ____.

1. current fallow

2. cultivable wasteland

3. area under permanent pastures and greasing lands

4. net area sown

Solution:

The physical extent of land on which crops are sown and harvested is known as net area sown.

1.C.5. A region decided on the basis of human factors is ____.

1. functional region

2. physical region

3. formal region

4. political region

Solution:

A region decided on the basis of human factors is functional region.

Q1.D | Identify the correct group or factor.

1.D.1. Identify the incorrect factor:

Footloose industries

1. Watch-making
2. Diamond cutting
3. Computer chips

4. Cotton textile

Solution:

Cotton textile

1.D.2. Identify the incorrect factor:

Favourable factor for population:

1. Fertile soil
2. Temperate climate
3. Availability of water

4. Hot climate

Solution:

Hot climate

1.D.3. Identify the incorrect factor:

Push factors of migration

1. Drought
2. War
3. Polluted water

4. Opportunity of education

Solution:

Opportunity of education

1.D.4. Identify the incorrect factor:

Factors favourable to cotton textile industry in Mumbai:

1. Mineral

2. Humid climate
3. Market
4. Supply of labour

Solution: Mineral

1.D.5. Identify the incorrect factor:

Primary economic activities:

1. Agriculture
2. Hunting
3. Fishing

4. Small scale industry

Solution:

Small scale industry

Q2 | Give geographical reasons (Any FOUR) :

2.A. Give geographical reason:

Houses are built as per convenience in pattern less settlement.

Solution:

- i. Due to social needs, many people come together at particular place and construct houses in a particular way, which is known as settlement.
- ii. Settlements vary in shape and size. It could be small and sparsely spaced and they may also be large and closely spaced.
- iii. Because of some physical land forms or some man made features different type of settlements developed.
- iv. Subsequently with the development of the settlements, the size of the population also increases. This is known as the pattern less settlement.
- v. Increasing in population leads to haphazard development of settlement, this is why the houses are built as per convenience and space available.

- vi. E.g. Settlements in slum areas.

2.B. Give geographical reason

Extensive agriculture is a commercial type of agriculture.

Solution:

In agricultural economics, extensive agriculture pertains to a method of crop production that utilises minimal labour and capital relative to the size of the farmland. The crop yield in extensive agriculture is mainly determined by the land's natural fertility, location, weather conditions, and water supply. Since extensive agriculture generates lower yields per land unit, it requires a substantial land area for commercial use. Extensive farming has several benefits, particularly its environmental friendliness compared to intensive agriculture. This method requires minimal input and preserves a significant portion of the natural ecosystem in a given area without costly or complex protection measures. The following are the system's three key features:

1. Agricultural farms are large, covering hundreds of hectares.
2. Machines perform most agricultural tasks involving only a few human hands.
3. The majority of the crops are exported because there is a production surplus.

2.C. Give geographical reason.

Geographical diversity is responsible for trade to occur.

Solution:

The geographical diversity is the set of physical, human and cultural elements differentiated from each other that converge in the relatively small geographic space that is part of the same zone, region or country. If you consider natural areas in the world, each region is different. The natural resources in one country will differ from those in other areas. There is variation in climate, soil, minerals, forest, relief, water supply etc. Depending upon the availability of geographical factors, there is a specialisation of certain economic activities in certain areas and trade from surplus areas to scarcity areas. For example, in one region, plenty of oil is available while in another, no oil reserves are available. This variation in oil distribution will be responsible for developing trade between oil-rich and oil-poor countries. Thus, geographical diversity is responsible for trade to occur.

2.D. Give geographical reason

India is passing through stage 3 of demographic transition.

Solution:

India shows the following characteristics of Stage 3 of demographic transition:

- i. The death rate and the birth rate are decreasing.
- ii. This is reducing the rate of population growth, though the birth rates are higher than the death rates.
- iii. As the progress of the country is accelerating, the income of the people of the country is above the subsistence level.
- iv. Their standard of living is elevated and poverty is decreasing.
- v. Education level of the population and use of technology is increasing.
- vi. Secondary and tertiary activities are expanding.
- vii. People now know the importance of family planning and family size is reducing.
- viii. Countries that are moving towards the developed stage from the developing stage are going through this stage.

Hence, we can say that India is passing through stage 3 of demographic transition.

2.E. Give geographical reason

Hunting has been banned.

Solution:

- i. Hunting is a primitive activity of man to obtain food.
- ii. Some tribes practice hunting for their subsistence e.g. Bushmen of Kalahari Desert (South Africa), Pygmies of Equatorial Selvas, Boras, Eskimos of Tundra, Sentinels in Andaman, Jarawahs, Onges, etc. hunt for livelihood.
- iii. A large number of animal species have become extinct or are on the verge of extinction because of large-scale hunting.
- iv. Commercial hunting is banned all over the world.
- v. Also many laws are being passed to conserve and protect the animals.

2.F. Give geographical reason:

Human Geography is multidisciplinary in nature.

Solution:

1. Human geography is the branch of geography dealing with human activities and their influence on culture, communities and economies.
2. In human geography, every social science studies separately has an interface with the branch of human geography: because of their spatial attributes. Social sciences like sociology, political science, economics, history and demography are closely related to branches of human geography, such as social geography, political geography, economic geography and historical geography, respectively.
3. Since we study varied branches of geography in human geography, it is said to be multidisciplinary in nature.

Q3 | Distinguish between (Any THREE) :

3.A. Differentiate between

Water transport and Air transport

Solution:

Sr. No.	Water transport	Air transport
1.	Transportation by waterways using navigation.	Transportation by airways using aviation.
2.	Coastal area locations are favourable for development of ports and harbours, especially broken coastlines.	Favourable climate, advanced technology and plain regions are favourable for airports.
3.	Not all coastal areas can be good ports.	Constant fog or smogs, area with high peaks, become an obstacle for air transportation.

3.B. Differentiate between:

Secondary economic activities and Tertiary economic activities.

Solution:

Secondary Economic Activities	Tertiary Economic Activities
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(i) Secondary activities are concerned with activities adding value to existing products from primary activities.	(i) Tertiary activities are concerned with providing services rather than providing material goods.
(ii) Development of secondary activities depends upon the production of resources in primary activities.	(ii) Development of tertiary activities depends upon the development of secondary activities.
(iii) Manufacturing and construction are important secondary activities.	(iii) Trade, transport communication, banking, insurance, etc., are tertiary activities.
(iv) Secondary activities produce goods and commodities.	(iv) Tertiary activities help reach these goods and commodities to the consumers.
(v) Secondary activities may be away from the market and settlement.	(v) Tertiary activities are always near the market and settlement.

3.C. Differentiate between:

Weight-losing and Weight-gaining industries

Solution:

Sr. No.	Weight-losing industries	Weight-gaining industries
1.	Weight-losing industries are industries where the raw materials are relatively bulky, but the resulting product is relatively lighter.	Weight-gaining industries are industries whose raw materials are lighter but finished products are heavier and bulky.
2.	Weight-losing industries will be located near the raw material.	Weight-gaining industries will be located near the market. In earlier times, transportation costs increased with distance and weight.
3.	E.g. sugarcane industries sugarcane loses weight and hence it will be located near raw material area.	E.g. The bakery industries. The final output is higher than the raw material and difficult to transport long distance hence it will be located near the market.

3.D. Differentiate between:

Barren and Non-agricultural land

Solution:

Barren Land	Non-agricultural Land
(i) The land not used for any human activity is called barren land. In other words, it is a wasteland.	(i) The land that man uses for various human activities, except for agriculture, is called non-agricultural land.
(ii) For example, hilly or mountainous land, desert land, ravines, swamps, and marshy land, etc.	(ii) For example, land used for housing, industries, construction of roads, railways, etc.
(iii) Generally barren land cannot be used for agriculture or other activities with available technology.	(iii) Due to the development of secondary or tertiary activities, there is an increase in the use of non-agricultural land.

3.E. Differentiate between:

Physical Geography and Human Geography.

Solution:

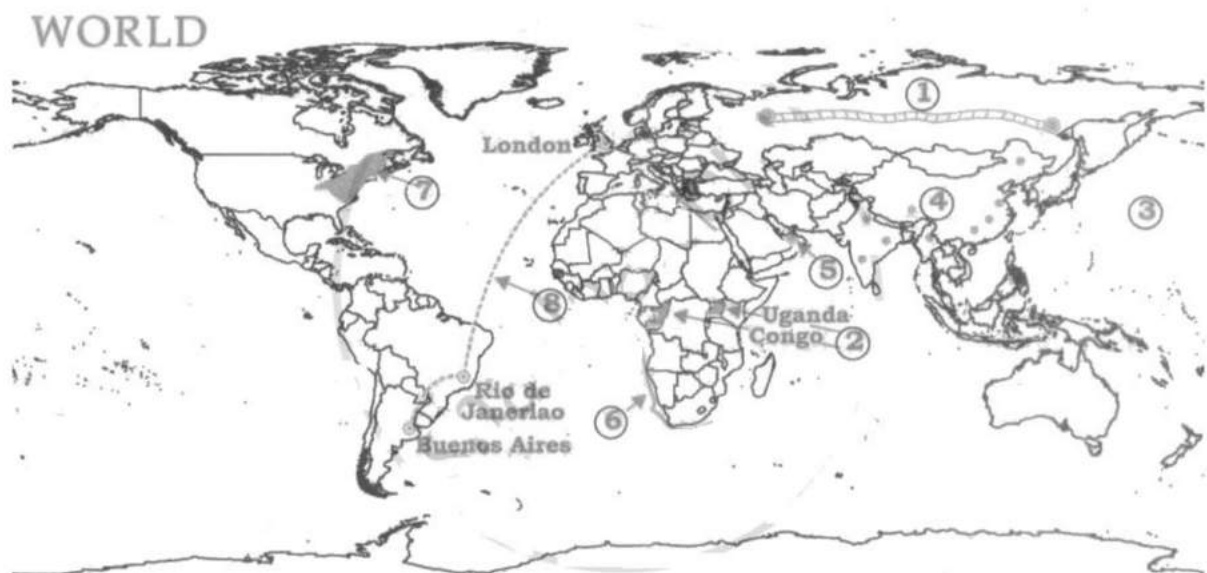
Sr. No.	Physical Geography	Human Geography
1.	Physical Geography includes the study of landforms, drainage, relief, slope (lithosphere), composition, structure, weather and climate, winds, precipitation, climate types (atmosphere), oceans, seas, lakes, rivers (hydrosphere) and life forms including human being and macro-organism, ecosystem, food chain, ecological balance (biosphere).	Human Geography studies relationship between man and his environment and distribution of various attributes related to humans social and environmental phenomena around the world.
2.	Geology, Meteorology, Hydrology and Pedology are the natural sciences linked with the fields of Physical Geography.	Every social science studied separately has interface with branch of Human Geography because of their spatial attributes.

3.	Geomorphology, Climatology, Oceanography and Geography of soils are the branches of Geography related to the Physical Geography.	Social, Political, Economic, Population and Historical Geography are the branches of Geography related to the Human Geography.
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Q4.A. Mark and name the following on the outline map of the world with suitable index.

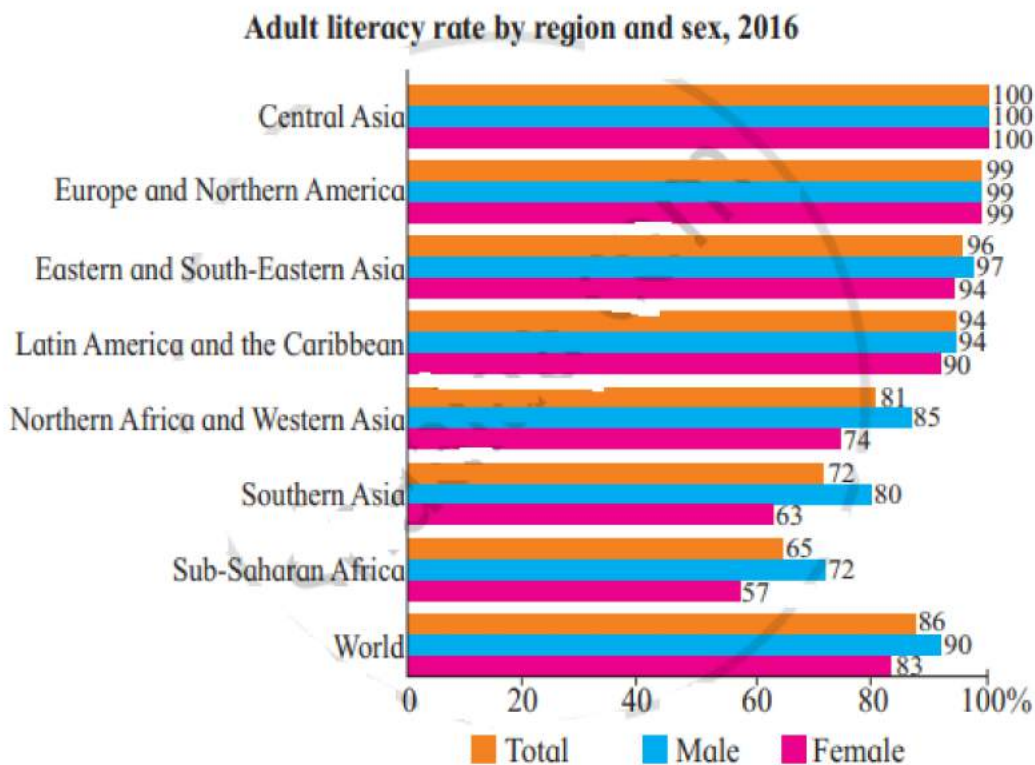
1. Railway connecting two continents
2. Any two countries in stage 2 of demographic transition theory.
3. An industrial region in Japan.
4. Area of lumbering in Asia.
5. Dubai - Airport.
6. Fishing area near South Africa.
7. An industrial region in North America.
8. Air route - London to Buenos Aires.

Solution:



1. Railway connect two continents - Trans-Siberian railway (Moscow - Vladivostok)
2. Any two countries in the 2nd stage of Demographic Transition Theory - Congo, Uganda
3. An industrial region in Japan - Tokyo, Yokohama
4. Area of lumbering in Asia - India, China, Indonesia
5. Dubai Airport
6. Fishing area near South Africa
7. An industrial region in North America - New England, New York
8. Air route - London to Buenos Aires.

4.B. Observe the following graph and answer the question given below.



1. Which region has the highest literacy rate?
2. Which region has the lowest literacy rate?

3. In which region does women fare better than men in literacy rate?
4. Write a concluding paragraph about the graph.
5. What does this graph tells us?

Solution:

1. Central Asia has the highest literacy rate.
2. Sub-Saharan Africa has the lowest literacy rate.
3. There is no any country, which has more female rate than male, expect where there is full literacy rate as central Asia.
4. Literacy rate of the country is an indicator of its socio-economic development. The literacy rate of the country should be high, for both male and female, then the development can be possible. The standard of living of people will increase and all type of development can be possible.
5. This graph tells us the differences in literacy rates.

Q5 | Write short note on (Any THREE) :

5.A. Write short note

Classification of industries based on source of raw material

Solution:

1. **Agro-based industries:** Agricultural produce is processed in this sector e.g. sugar mills, cotton textile mills, food processing units.
2. **Marine-based industries:** These refer to all units involved in the processing and canning of fish, fish products and other marine produces e.g. fish oil, ornamental objects, sea-shells, etc.
3. **Forest-based industries:** Products from the forests are processed in this sector. Wood is made into paper or provides timber for various uses. The manufacturing of resins, gums, colours, dyes, fragrant oils and turpentine is forest – based.
4. **Mineral-based industries:** They involve industries where manufacturing is based on mineral wealth, obtained through mining e.g. petrochemicals, iron and steel, aluminum units, etc.
5. **Pastoral-based industries:** These industries depend upon animals for their raw material. Hide, bone, horn, shoes, dairy, etc. are some of the pastoral-

based industries. For example, leather bags, chappals, shoes, etc. are made from leather while cheese, curd, sweets are made from milk. Silk clothes, woollen clothes, jackets, etc. are produced in these industries.

5.B. Differentiate between primary and secondary activities.

Solution:

Primary Activities	Secondary Activities
(i) Those activities which depend directly on nature for extraction of resources.	(i) They convert raw materials obtained from primary activities into finished goods of higher value.
(ii) It includes activities like agriculture, mining, fishing, etc.	(ii) It is concerned with manufacturing, processing and construction (infrastructure) industries
(iii) They are pre-dominant in underdeveloped/developing countries.	(iii) They are dominant in developed countries.
(iv) They earn low value, and some need to be processed by secondary activities for sale in the market.	(iv) produce goods of higher value. They are dependent on primary activities for the procurement of raw materials.
(v) As economies develop, the share of primary activities declines.	(v) As economies develop, the share of secondary activities increases.
(vi) They form the basis of village economies.	(vi) Secondary activities, along with tertiary, quaternary and quinary activities, form the basis of urban centres.

5.C. Write a short note on the latest trends in geography.

Solution:

1. Currently, the explanation of all geographic phenomena depends upon the cause-and-effect relationship.
2. Geographers developed a number of disciplines within its boundaries.
3. Number of techniques for analysis and prediction through data collection and modelling are also developed by geographers.

4. Due to the dynamic nature of geography, new things are added to the subject.
5. Use of audio-visual media and information technology has enriched the database.
6. The latest technology of software has brought about better opportunities in data collection, interpretation, analysis and presentation.
7. Presently, the use of GIS and GPS has become essential. Therefore, maps are made using GIS software and have proved more accurate.
8. Nowadays, the use of mathematical modelling and computer models in applied geography has increased. They are used for the prediction of weather changes or natural calamities.
9. The above-mentioned are all the latest trends in geography.

5.D. Write short note

Rural land use

Solution:

According to the Land Record Department, rural land use is classified as follows:

1. Forests:

- a. The land under forest.

2. Non-agricultural Uses:

- a. Land under settlements (rural and urban), infrastructure (roads, canals, etc.), industries, shops, etc. are included in this category.
- b. An expansion in the secondary and tertiary activities would lead to an increase in this category of land-use.

3. Barren and Wastelands:

- a. The land which may be classified as a wasteland such as barren hilly terrains, desert lands, ravines, etc. normally cannot be brought under cultivation with the available technology.

4. Area under Permanent Pastures and Grazing Lands:

- a. Most of this type of land is owned by the village 'Panchayat' or the Government.
- b. Only a small proportion of this land is privately owned.

- c. The land owned by the village Panchayat comes under 'Common Property Resources.'

5. Area under Miscellaneous Tree Crops and Groves (Not included in Net sown Area):

- a. The land under orchards and fruit trees is included in this category.
- b. Most of this land is privately owned.

6. Culturable Waste-Land:

- a. Any land which is left fallow (uncultivated) for more than five years is included in this category.
- b. It can be brought under cultivation after improving it through reclamation practices.

7. Current Fallow:

- a. This is the land which is left without cultivation for one or less than one agricultural year.
- b. Fallowing is a cultural practice adopted for giving the land rest.
- c. The land recoups the lost fertility through natural processes.

8. Fallow other than Current Fallow:

- a. This is also a cultivable land which is left uncultivated for more than a year but less than five years.
- b. If the land is left uncultivated for more than five years, it would be categorised as culturable wasteland.

9. Net Area Sown:

- a. The physical extent of land on which crops are sown and harvested is known as net sown area.

5.E. Write short note on:

Market gardening

Solution:

- i. This is one of the important type of the commercial agriculture. This farming is mainly done to full fill the urban population.

- ii. It is developed in rural-urban fringe area.
- iii. Maximum production from limited area.
- iv. In this type of agricultural the used capital is high,
- v. It is done along with the use of manual labour, use of scientific technology, knowledge and capital.
- vi. Farmers use organic and chemical manures of fertilizers and irrigation.
- vii. It is practiced in areas lying at distance of an overnight journey by trucks. Hence it is also known as 'Truck Farming'.
- viii. Developed mainly in highly industrialised and densely populated urban areas. e.g. fruits and flowers from Khedshivapur, Saswad are brought to Pune.

Q6.A | Read the following passage and answer the question given below :

Read the given passage and answer the following questions:

Careful planning and implementation is necessary for economic development of any country. In the tourism sector the need for planned development is of great importance. It involves many industries working together in a complex way and needs special attention. Planning basically tries to allot limited resources between various competitors with a view to maximize output, income and employment and to make sure different sectors have fair growth. Tourism planning is a process through which the set goals can be achieved and the various choices linked to tourism development can be addressed. It is a long term and constant process of preparing, upgrading and improving a destination for tourist. Communities are the basic elements of tourism. It mainly depends upon the level of acceptance shown by local communities. In the process of planning their involvement is essential. The development of tourism creates impact on mainly environment, socio-culture and economy of the host community at any destination. These impacts produce both negative as well as positive impacts. Planning is necessary to reduce the negative impact and boost the positive impact for sustainable development of a destination.

1. Why does the tourism sector need planning?
2. What is the importance of communities in planning?
3. Explain any two benefits of planning.
4. What factors affect the economy of the host community?
5. Why planning is a long-term task?

Solution:

1. Why does the tourism sector need planning?

Plan development in the tourist sector is of great importance since it involves many industries working together in a complex and hence special attention. Planning will help to allot limited resources between various competitors with a view to maximise output, income and employment.

2. What is the importance of communities in planning?

In the process of planning, communities are basic elements of tourism. It mainly depends upon the level of acceptance shown by local communities. In the process of planning, their involvement is necessary and therefore, community planning is necessary.

3. Explain any two benefits of planning.

Planning reduces the negative impact and boosts the positive impact for the sustainable development of a destination.

4. What factors affect the economy of the host community?

The development of tourism creates an impact mainly on the environment, socio-culture and economy of the host community at any destination.

5. Why planning is a long-term task?

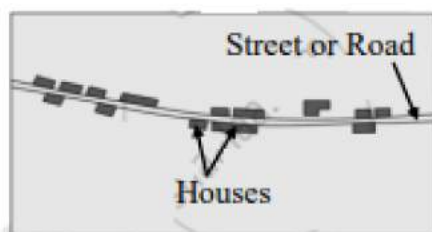
Planning is a long-term task because planning is a constant process of preparing, upgrading and improving a destination for tourists.

Q6.B | Draw diagrams and label it (Any TWO) :

6.B.1. Draw a diagram and label it:

Linear settlement

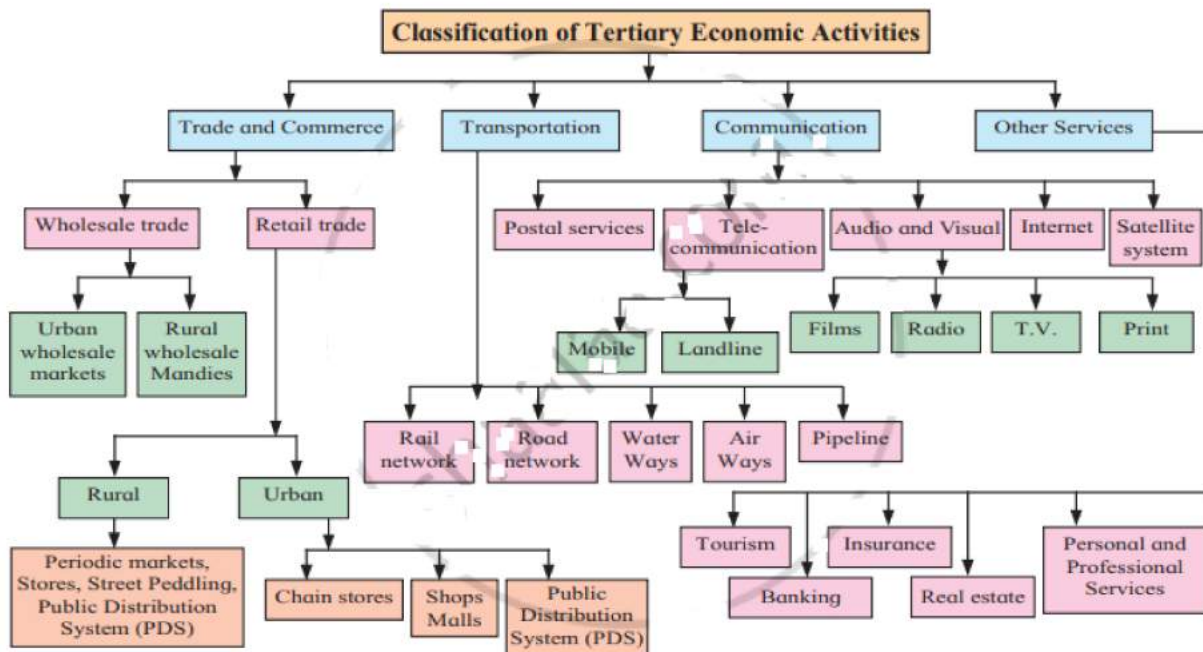
Solution:



6.B.2. Draw diagram and label it:

Classification of tertiary economic activities.

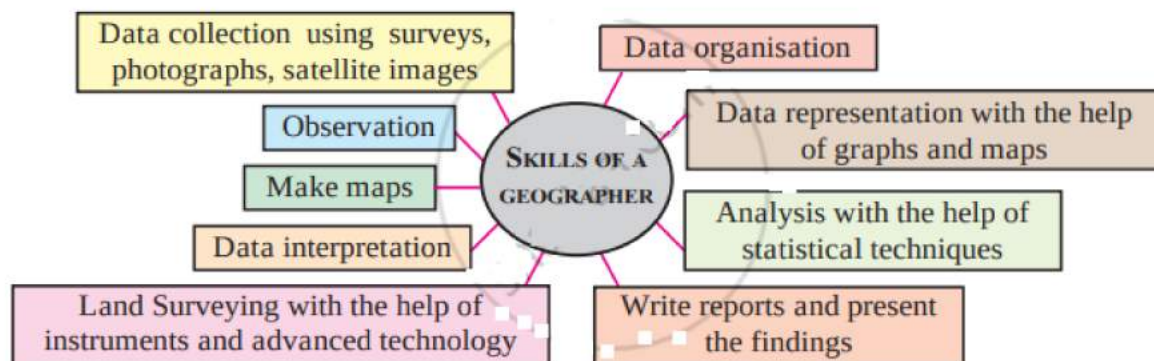
Solution:



6.B.3. Draw a diagram and label it:

Skills of Geographers.

Solution:



Q7 | Answer the following question in detail (Any ONE) :

7.A. Answer the following:

Explain the physical factors affecting location of industries.

Solution:

Introduction: The place where the conversion of products obtained from primary activities into final products takes place is called a 'factory'. The location of the industry is a very important thing in this process. The required raw material of the industry highly affects the location of the industry. The characteristics of raw materials and finished products also affect the location of the sector. e.g. Perishable raw material required industries will be located in the source of raw material areas. e.g. sugar industries.

- i. **Relief (Landforms):** The population is densely distributed on flat plains and gentle slopes. This is because such areas are favourable for the production of crops. In these areas, it is easier to build roads and develop industries. The mountainous and hilly regions tend to be less populated. If means of livelihood are available, the population can be concentrated in a few such areas. For example, Dehradun, Leh, etc. Thus, it can be concluded that plateaus or mountainous areas are less populated than plains.
- ii. **Climate:** Climate, raw material, water, power, labour, land and transport are important physical factors deciding the location of industry. Extreme climates like too hot, cold, dry and very humid climates are unsuitable for industries. Generally, industries develop in areas of moderate climate.
- iii. **Availability of raw materials:** Availability of raw materials is essential for developing industries. Industries using perishable, heavy, bulky and weight-losing raw materials are located in the areas of the source of raw materials. For example, sugar mills near sugarcane growing areas. Most industries require a lot of water for processing, like cooling, washing etc. Such industries are located near lakes, rivers or other water bodies. For example, many industries are situated around the Great Lakes in the USA.
- iv. **Water and power supply:** Almost all industries require plenty of water for various processes like cooling, smelting, washing etc. Thus, such industries are located near rivers' or lakes' banks. Coal, oil, and electricity are indispensable energy resources for any industry. Coal is heavy and bulky.
- v. **Labour:** Labour is another important factor in deciding the location of industries. The availability of skilled, semi-skilled and cheap labour is very important to work in industries. Hence, we generally find labour colonies where skilled and cheap labour is available.
- vi. **Transportation:** Transport facilities are essential for transporting raw materials and finished products. Low-cost transport is a critical factor in the development of industries. Industries develop in the areas where the

transportation network is well-developed. For example, many industries are developed along the Trans-Siberian railway line in Russia.

- vii. **Site or availability of land:** Site requirements for industrial development are of considerable significance. The location should be generally flat and well-served by adequate transport facilities. Large areas are required to build factories. Earlier, industries were concentrated near urban areas. Still, because of the non-availability of land and high prices, there is a tendency to set up industries in rural areas—for example, Lote Parshuram industrial area in Chiplun and Chakan in Pune.

7.B. Answer in detail:

Explain the factors affecting trade between two countries.

Solution:

Trade refers to the transfer of goods or services from one person to another or from one country to another. Factors which affect the trade are natural resources, climate, population, culture, economic cost, specialization, etc.

1. **Natural resources:** The distribution of natural resources is uneven. The natural resources available in one country differ from another. Because of this uneven distribution of resources, there is trade between resource surplus and resource deficit.
2. **Climate:** Climate mainly affects the plants and animals in a region. In areas of different climates, there are different types of plants and animals, for example, in tropical countries like Sri Lanka, whose major export is tea or Malaysia and Indonesia, whose major export is rubber. This occurs naturally because of these countries' favourable climates for growing tea and rubber plants.
3. **Population:** Population size, distribution, and density differ in countries. This leads to differences in production and consumption, and hence trade occurs. The standard of living can also determine the demand for various goods and services. A country with less population depends more on trade because fewer human resources are engaged in the production of goods.
4. **Culture:** Some countries are known for their specific art and craft, based on their culture and specific production of goods with a worldwide market, e.g., Kashmiri shawls or Iranian carpets.
5. **Economic Cost:** The cost of production is the major factor in the process of production. Importing certain goods is cheaper than producing them in the

country itself. For example, importing tea from India and Sri Lanka is cheaper than producing it in England.

6. **Specialisation:** Due to highly favourable factors of production, some countries have specialisation for certain goods, and they have name and fame in the world market, so they develop export trade. For example, watches from Switzerland, electronic goods from Japan, or tender beef from Argentina.
7. **Government Policy:** Government policy about export or import affects trade. For example, the Government may increase import duties on some goods to encourage people to buy domestic goods. Thus, the import trade of those goods goes down.