

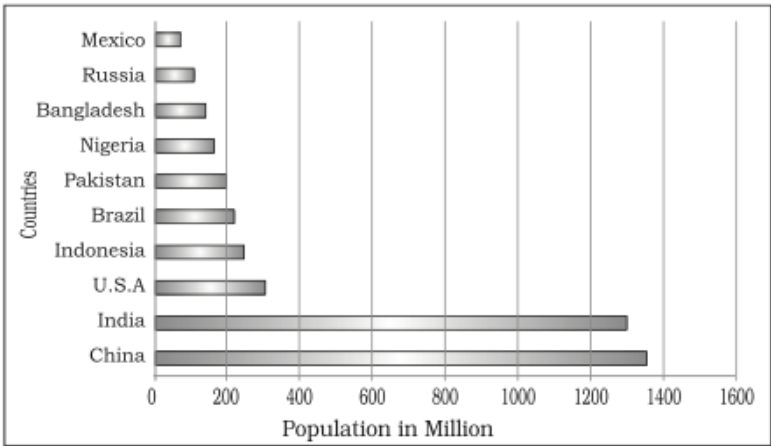
GEOGRAPHY CODE- 029
SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER*
CLASS : XII (2025- 26)

Time allowed: 3 Hours

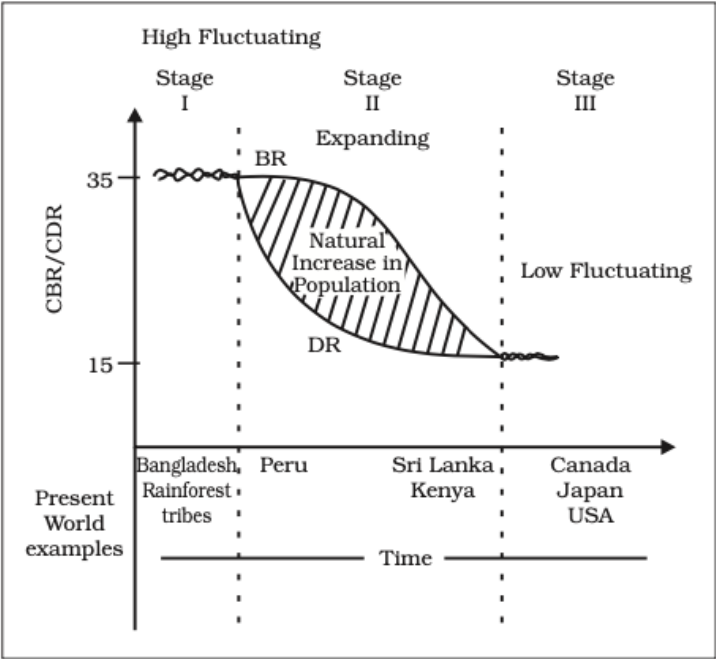
Maximum marks: 70

General Instructions:

1. This question paper contains **30** questions. **All** questions are **compulsory**.
2. This question paper is divided into **five** sections. **Sections-A, B, C, D and E.**
3. **Section A** - Question number **1 to 17** are Multiple Choice type questions carrying 1 mark each.
4. **Section B**- Question number **18 and 19** are Source based questions carrying 3 marks each.
5. **Section C**- Question number **20 to 23** are Short Answer type questions carrying 3 marks each. Answer to these questions shall be written in 80 to 100 words.
6. **Section D** Question number **24 to 28** are Long Answer type questions carrying 5 marks each. Answer to these questions shall be written in 120 to 150 words.
7. **Section E** Question number **29 and 30** are Map based questions carrying 5 marks each.

S. No.		Marks
Section-A		
1.	Refer to the bar graph displaying the population of various countries. What is the approximate combined population of the three least populous countries shown in the graph?  (https://ncert.nic.in/textbook.php?legy1=2-8) A. 500 million B. 400 million C. 300 million D. 200 million	1

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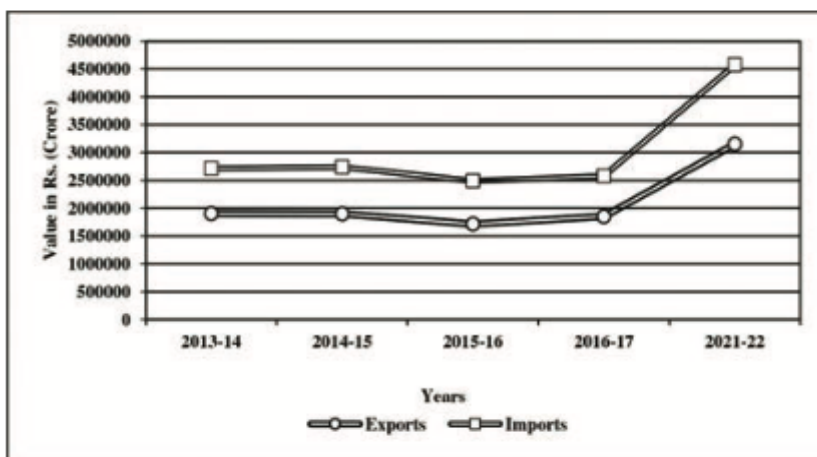
2.	Study the graph given below and answer the following.  A country is currently experiencing low birth rates, low death rates, and a highly urbanized society with advanced healthcare and industrial infrastructure. Based on the Demographic Transition Theory, this country is most likely in which stage? A. Stage I: High Fluctuating B. Stage II: Expanding C. Stage III: Low Fluctuating D. Pre-Transition Phase	1
3.	Country Y has an HDI of 0.950 and is ranked among the highest in human development. Which of the following policies should it focus on to maintain this status? A. Increasing industrial output to boost GNI per capita B. Not investing on infrastructure for healthcare and education C. Reducing emphasis on education to focus on economic activities D. Strengthening policies on environmental sustainability and social equity.	1
4.	Assertion (A): Population change in an area is an important indicator of economic development, social upliftment, and historical and cultural background of the region. Reason (R): The population growth or population change refers to the change in the number of inhabitants of a territory during a specific period of time, which can be expressed in terms of absolute numbers or percentage. 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.	1

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5.	Which of the following activities is an example of a quaternary activity? A. Transporting coal from mines to factories via railways B. A lawyer drafting contracts for corporate clients C. A salesperson working at a local supermarket D. A scientist developing genetically modified crops in a research lab	1										
6.	Match the following policies with the pillar of human development they reflect: <table><tr><th>Policies/Initiatives</th><th>Pillar of Human Development</th></tr><tr><td>1. Equal access to education for girls and boys</td><td>A. Sustainability</td></tr><tr><td>2. Availability of resources for future generations</td><td>B. Equity</td></tr><tr><td>3. Encouraging participation in local governance</td><td>C. Productivity</td></tr><tr><td>4. Skill development programs for higher efficiency</td><td>D. Empowerment</td></tr></table> A. 1-A, 2-B, 3-C, 4-D B. 1-B, 2-A, 3-D, 4-C C. 1-C, 2-D, 3-B, 4-A D. 1-D, 2-C, 3-A, 4-B	Policies/Initiatives	Pillar of Human Development	1. Equal access to education for girls and boys	A. Sustainability	2. Availability of resources for future generations	B. Equity	3. Encouraging participation in local governance	C. Productivity	4. Skill development programs for higher efficiency	D. Empowerment	1
Policies/Initiatives	Pillar of Human Development											
1. Equal access to education for girls and boys	A. Sustainability											
2. Availability of resources for future generations	B. Equity											
3. Encouraging participation in local governance	C. Productivity											
4. Skill development programs for higher efficiency	D. Empowerment											
7.	What is the primary purpose of Regional Trade Blocs? A. To reduce global trade by limiting international exchanges between member nations. B. To encourage trade between countries with geographical proximity and similar or complementary trading items while reducing trade restrictions in the developing world. C. To replace global organizations and regulate all international trade activities globally. D. To enforce trade tariffs between member nations and prevent free trade agreements.	1										
8.	The given graph shows the trend of exports and imports (in Rs. Crores) over the years 2013-14 to 2021-22.	1.										

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Source: Economic Survey 2022-23

Based on the graph, which of the following statements is correct?

- A. Imports consistently increased from 2013-14 to 2021-22.
- B. Exports and imports were nearly equal in 2016-17.
- C. There was no significant change in exports between 2013-14 and 2016-17.
- D. Exports showed a sharper increase compared to imports 2016-17 and 2021-22.

9.

Table 1.1 : Decadal Growth Rates in India, 1901-2011

Census Years	Total Population	Growth Rate*	
		Absolute Number	% of Growth
1901	238396327		
1911	252093390	(+) 13697063	(+) 5.75
1921	251321213	(-) 772117	(-) 0.31
1931	278977238	(+) 27656025	(+) 11.60
1941	318660580	(+) 39683342	(+) 14.22
1951	361088090	(+) 42420485	(+) 13.31
1961	439234771	(+) 77682873	(+) 21.51
1971	548159652	(+) 108924881	(+) 24.80
1981	683329097	(+) 135169445	(+) 24.66
1991	846302688	(+) 162973591	(+) 23.85
2001	1028610328	(+) 182307640	(+) 21.54
2011**	1210193422	(+) 181583094	(+) 17.64

The percentage decadal growth rate of India's population declined significantly between 1991-2001 and 2001-2011. If a policymaker wants to maintain a steady growth rate, which of the following strategies would be most effective?

- A. Encourage higher birth rates to boost population growth.
- B. Focus on reducing investment in healthcare.
- C. Implement policies to encourage rural-to-urban migration.
- D. Promote balanced population growth through family planning and education initiatives.

10.

If a region has a high proportion of people aged below 15 years and above 65 years, what challenge is most likely to arise?

- A. High literacy rate
- B. Low dependency ratio

1

1



	C. Economic strain on the working-age population D. High participation in the labour force																																			
11.	Which of the following was not a measure adopted by the Government of India in the 1990s to promote liberalization and a free-market economy to influence the development of Indian agriculture? A. The creation of the Farmer’s Portal to assist with insurance, agricultural storage, crops, seeds, pesticides, market prices, and welfare schemes. B. Launch of the National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture to enhance productivity, sustainability, and resilience while conserving natural resources. C. Promotion of organic farming through schemes like Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY). D. Introduction of high-yielding seed varieties of wheat (Mexico) and rice (the Philippines) in the 1960s and 1970s.	1																																		
12.	Which of the following statements about agricultural land use in India between 1950-51 and 2014-15 is correct based on the table? A. The percentage of culturable waste land as part of the reporting area decreased from 8.0% to 4.0%. B. The net area sown as a percentage of total cultivable land decreased from 78.4% to 70.0%. C. The percentage of current fallow land as part of the reporting area decreased from 4.9% to 3.7%. D. The total cultivable land as a percentage of the reporting area increased from 58.0% to 59.5%. <table><tr><th rowspan="2">Agricultural Land-use Categories</th><th colspan="2">As a percentage of Reporting Area</th><th colspan="2">As a percentage of total cultivable land</th></tr><tr><th>1950-51</th><th>2014-15</th><th>1950-51</th><th>2014-15</th></tr><tr><td>Culturable Waste land</td><td>8.0</td><td>4.0</td><td>13.4</td><td>6.8</td></tr><tr><td>Fallow other than Current Fallow</td><td>6.1</td><td>3.6</td><td>10.2</td><td>6.2</td></tr><tr><td>Current Fallow</td><td>3.7</td><td>4.9</td><td>6.2</td><td>8.4</td></tr><tr><td>Net Area Sown</td><td>41.7</td><td>45.5</td><td>70.0</td><td>78.4</td></tr><tr><td>Total Cultivable Land</td><td>59.5</td><td>58.0</td><td>100.00</td><td>100.00</td></tr></table>	Agricultural Land-use Categories	As a percentage of Reporting Area		As a percentage of total cultivable land		1950-51	2014-15	1950-51	2014-15	Culturable Waste land	8.0	4.0	13.4	6.8	Fallow other than Current Fallow	6.1	3.6	10.2	6.2	Current Fallow	3.7	4.9	6.2	8.4	Net Area Sown	41.7	45.5	70.0	78.4	Total Cultivable Land	59.5	58.0	100.00	100.00	1
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13.	Which of the following statements correctly describe the objectives of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY)? 1. To promote the exclusive use of traditional irrigation methods in rain-fed areas. 2. To ensure access to protective irrigation for all agricultural farms and expand cultivable areas under assured irrigation. 3. To integrate water resources, distribution, and efficient usage through technologies like "Per Drop More Crop." 4. To introduce sustainable water conservation practices and improve on-farm water use efficiency. A. 1 and 3 only B. 2, 3, and 4 only C. 1, 2, and 4 only D. All of the above	1																																		

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14.	As a policymaker, tasked with fostering behavioural changes in the community to shift from a prevailing attitude of consumption to one focused on conservation and smart water management, which of the following programs would you prioritize for implementation? A. ArvaryPani Sansad B. Atal Bhujal Yojana (Atal Jal) C. National Water Policy, 2012 D. Jal Kranti Abhiyan	1										
15	Assertion (A): Bio-energy is a sustainable and versatile source of energy that can be converted into electrical energy, heat energy, or gas for cooking. Reason (R): Bio-energy not only processes waste and garbage to produce energy but also reduces environmental pollution, enhances self-reliance, and improves the economic life of rural areas in developing countries. Options: A. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A). B. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A). C. Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false. Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true	1										
16.	Match the mode of transport with its description: <table><tr><th>Column A (Mode of Transport)</th><th>Column B (Description)</th></tr><tr><td>a. Airways</td><td>1. Suitable for heavy goods over land but limited to connected regions.</td></tr><tr><td>b. Roadways</td><td>2. Capable of carrying large volumes of heavy goods at a lower cost.</td></tr><tr><td>c. Railways</td><td>3. Flexible setup and rapid delivery for high-value, low-volume goods.</td></tr><tr><td>d. Waterways</td><td>4. Widely accessible and easy to use for short-distance trade and delivery.</td></tr></table> A. a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2 B. a-2, b-3, c-4, d-1 C. a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4 D. a-4, b-1, c-2, d-3	Column A (Mode of Transport)	Column B (Description)	a. Airways	1. Suitable for heavy goods over land but limited to connected regions.	b. Roadways	2. Capable of carrying large volumes of heavy goods at a lower cost.	c. Railways	3. Flexible setup and rapid delivery for high-value, low-volume goods.	d. Waterways	4. Widely accessible and easy to use for short-distance trade and delivery.	1
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17.	UDAN (UdeDesh ka Aam Nagrik) is a first-of-its kind scheme globally, designed to jump- start the regional aviation market. Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS) -UDAN was conceived by the Ministry of	1										

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	Aviation (MoCA) Govt. of India, to promote regional connectivity by making fly affordable for the common citizen. The central idea of UDAN is - To encourage airlines to operate flights on regional and remote routes through enabling policies and extending incentives. - To ensure the development of world-class international airports in metropolitan cities. - To provide subsidies to private airlines for expanding their global flight operations. - To improve air cargo infrastructure to support trade and export activities in rural areas.	
Section-B		
18.	The concept of neo determinism was put forward by Griffith Taylor in 1920. 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. (source: https://ncert.nic.in/textbook.php?legy1=1-8) - Who proposed the concept of neo-determinism? - How did Taylor view the relationship between nature and a country's economic program? - Why neo determinism has become quite relevant in the present-day context?	1+1+1 =3
19.	Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follows: The concept of human development was introduced by Dr Mahbub-ul-Haq. Dr Haq has described human development as development that enlarges people's choices and improves their lives. People are central to all development under this concept. These choices are not fixed but keep on changing. The basic goal of development is to create conditions where people can live meaningful lives. The human development index (HDI) ranks the countries based on their performance in the key areas of health, education and access to resources. These rankings are based on a score between 0 to 1 that a country earns from its record in the key areas of human development. The ways to measure human development are constantly being refined and newer ways of capturing different elements of human development are being researched. Researchers have found links between the level of corruption or political freedom in a particular region. India ranks 132 out of 191 countries in the Human Development Index (HDI) 2021, after registering a decline in its score over two consecutive years for the first time in two decades.	1+1+1 =3

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	(https://ncert.nic.in/textbook.php?legy1=3-8) The 2023 HDI stands at a new high following steep decline during 2020 and 2021 due to the COVID-19 pandemic, according to the 2023-24 Human Development Report released by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) on March 13, 2024. The report found that rich countries experienced unprecedented development. But half of the world's poorest nations continued to languish below their pre-COVID crisis levels. The 2023-24 Human Development Report identified Switzerland, Norway, and Iceland as leading the national human development indices, while the Central African Republic, South Sudan, and Somalia lagged the furthest behind. (Source:https://www.downtoearth.org.in/governance/poverty-reduction-in-reverse-far-right-populism-to-blame-says-un-2023-human-development-report-95011) - What does the Human Development Index (HDI) measure according to the source? - What significant trend did the 2023 HDI report highlight regarding the world's poorest nations? - Which three countries were ranked highest in the 2023 Human Development Index?	
Section-C		
20.	Explain how outsourcing has impacted both the countries that outsource work and the countries receiving outsourced jobs.	3
21.	How can we promote sustainable urban development while addressing challenges like pollution, resource scarcity, and congestion in growing cities and new towns? OR Discuss the objectives of Smart City Mission.	3
22.	Identify and explain three measures that urban planners can adopt to address urban transportation challenges, including congestion, pollution, and inefficiency.	3
23.	Discuss the key features of population growth in India during the period 1951–1981 including the main reasons for the rapid population increase during this phase? OR Who are adolescents? Why are they considered important in the population? What are the challenges faced by society in dealing with adolescents?	3
Section- D		

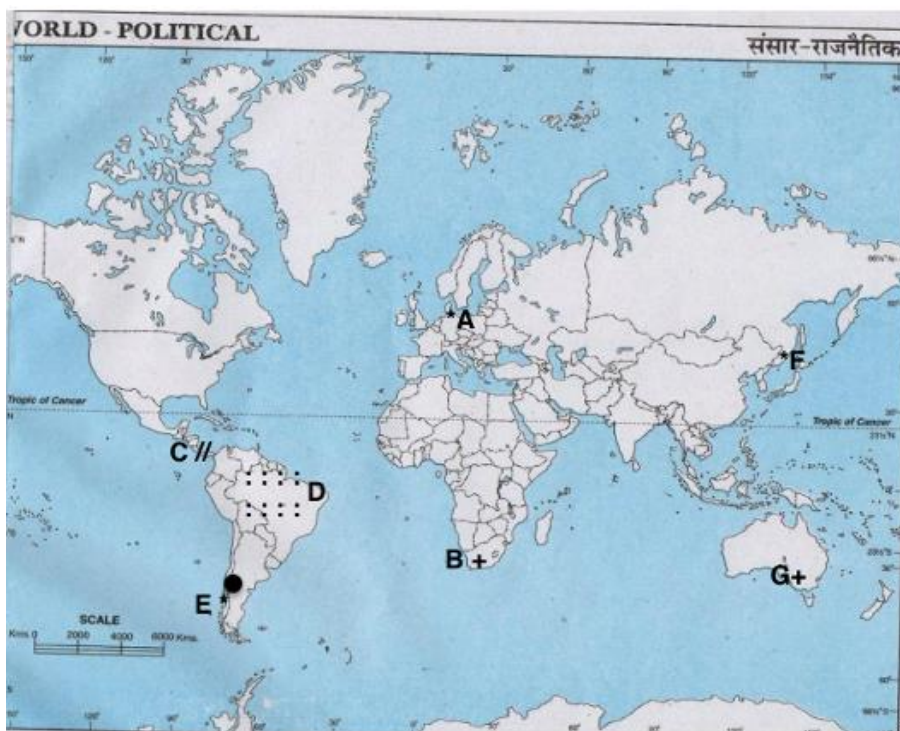
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24.	Explain how pastoral nomadism is an adaptation to specific geographical conditions. Illustrate your answer with examples from different regions of the world. OR "Mining has played a significant role in human development, especially since the Industrial Revolution." In view of the statement, discuss the factors affecting mining activities. What are the economic and social impacts of mining on developed and developing countries, and how do these impacts differ based on their levels of industrialization and labor dynamics?	3+2=5																																			
25.	How have countries like India, China, Brazil and Indonesia have benefitted from the development of small-scale industries? OR What are technopolies? Give two examples.	3+2=5																																			
26.	Explain the problems faced by slum dwellers in urban areas. How do these problems impact their quality of life?	3+2=5																																			
27.	Study the table showing the composition of India's exports since 2015-2021 and answer the question. <table><tr><td colspan="5"><i>(Percentage share in Exports)</i></td></tr><tr><th>Commodities</th><th>2015-16</th><th>2016-17</th><th>2020-21</th><th>2021-22</th></tr><tr><td>Agriculture and allied products</td><td>12.6</td><td>12.3</td><td>14.3</td><td>11.9</td></tr><tr><td>Ore and Minerals</td><td>1.6</td><td>1.9</td><td>3.2</td><td>2.0</td></tr><tr><td>Manufactured goods</td><td>72.9</td><td>73.6</td><td>71.2</td><td>67.8</td></tr><tr><td>Crude and petroleum products</td><td>11.9</td><td>11.7</td><td>9.2</td><td>16.4</td></tr><tr><td>Other commodities</td><td>1.1</td><td>0.5</td><td>2.1</td><td>1.9</td></tr></table> <i>Source : Economic Survey 2016-17 and 2022-23</i> How have the composition and trends in India's exports evolved since 2015-16? Highlight five key changes.	<i>(Percentage share in Exports)</i>					Commodities	2015-16	2016-17	2020-21	2021-22	Agriculture and allied products	12.6	12.3	14.3	11.9	Ore and Minerals	1.6	1.9	3.2	2.0	Manufactured goods	72.9	73.6	71.2	67.8	Crude and petroleum products	11.9	11.7	9.2	16.4	Other commodities	1.1	0.5	2.1	1.9	5
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28.	Formulate a development plan for the Bharmaur tribal region under the Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP), focusing on improving agriculture, education, and livelihood opportunities, considering the region's climatic conditions, socio-economic challenges, and potential for sustainable development.	5																																			
Section-E																																					
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	5																																			

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- A. Name a major seaport of Europe.
- B. Name an important seaport located in South Africa.
- C. The canal that connects Atlantic Ocean and Pacific Ocean
- D. Name an area of subsistence gathering in South America.
- E. Name one major airport of South America.
- F. Name the easternmost terminal station of Trans-Siberian Railway.
- G. Name the area of extensive commercial grain agriculture in Australia.

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

- A. A major seaport of Europe.
- B. An international seaport in South Africa.
- C. An important waterway of Europe.
- D. An area of subsistence gathering in South America.
- E. An important airport of South America.
- F. A terminal station of Trans-Siberian Railway.
- G. Region of extensive commercial grain agriculture in Australia.

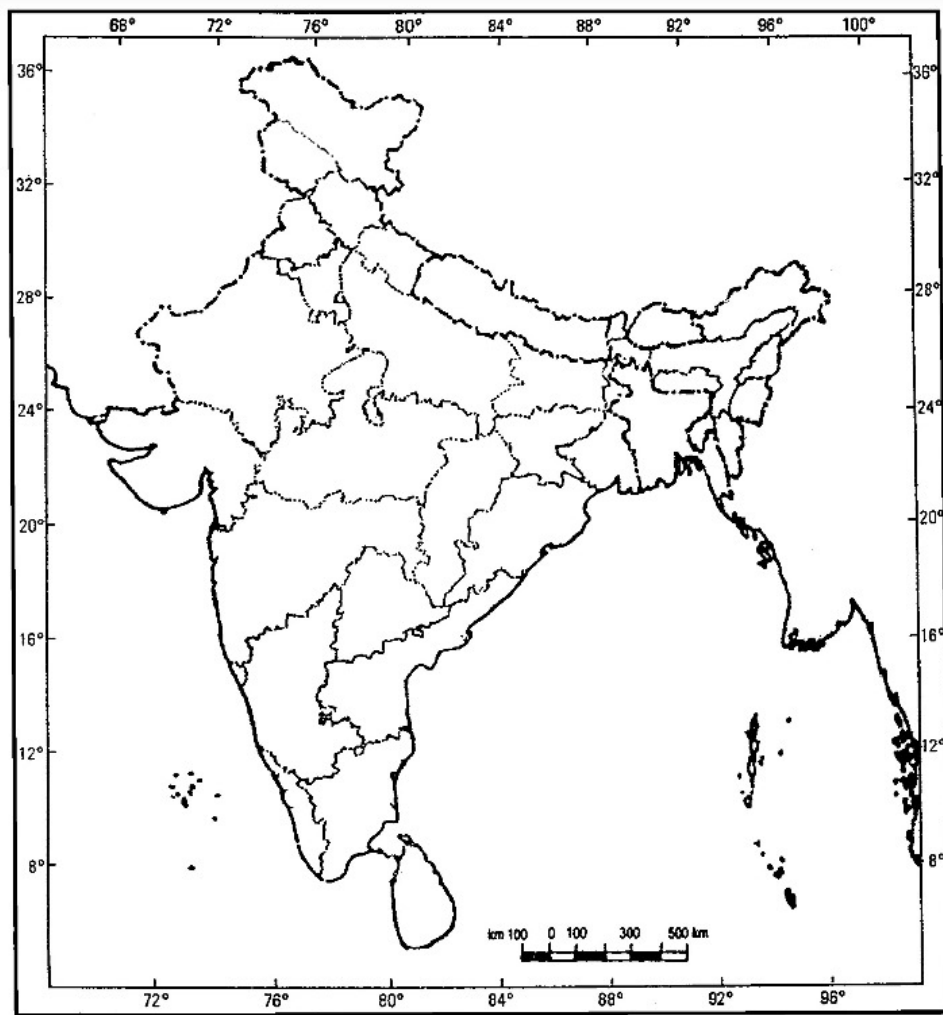
30.

Locate and label any five of the following geographical features on the Political Outline map of India with appropriate symbols:

- A. An important iron ore mine in Odisha.
- B. Southernmost seaport of India
- C. An oil refinery in Gujarat
- D. The state with highest population density.
- E. The state leading in the production of tea
- F. An international airport in Karnataka.
- G. An important coal mine in West Bengal

5





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

- A. Name an important iron ore mine in Odisha
- B. Name southernmost seaport of India
- C. Name an oil refinery in Gujarat
- D. Name the state with highest population density.
- E. Name one leading cotton producing state of India.
- F. Name the international airport of Karnataka
- G. Name an important coal mine of West Beng

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MARKING SCHEME
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7. **Section E** Question number **29 and 30** are Map based questions.

1.	B 400 Million	1
2.	C. Stage III: Low Fluctuating	1
3.	D. Strengthening policies on environmental sustainability and social equity	1
4.	B. Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).	1
5.	D. scientist developing genetically modified crops in a research lab	1
6.	B. 1-B, 2-A, 3-D, 4-C	1
7.	B. To encourage trade between countries with geographical proximity and similar or complementary trading items while reducing trade restrictions in the developing world.	1
8.	C. There was no significant change in exports between 2013-14 and 2016-17.	1
9.	D. Promote balanced population growth through family planning and education initiatives.	1



10.	C. Economic strain on the working-age population	1
11.	D. Introduction of high-yielding seed varieties of wheat (Mexico) and rice (the Philippines) in the 1960s and 1970s.	1
12.	A. The percentage of culturable waste land as part of the reporting area decreased from 8.0% to 4.0%.	1
13.	B. 2, 3, and 4 only	1
14.	A Atal Bhujal Yojana (Atal Jal)	1
15.	A. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).	1
16.	A. a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2	1
17.	A. To encourage airlines to operate flights on regional and remote routes through enabling policies and extending incentives.	1
18.	i. Griffith Taylor ii. 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 neo-determinism conceptually attempts to bring a balance nullifying the 'either' 'or' dichotomy. iii. The free run which the developed economies attempted to take has already resulted in the green house effect, ozone layer depletion, global warming, receding glaciers and degrading lands.	1+1+1=3
19.	i. The HDI measures a country's Gross National Income per capita, education, and life expectancy. ii. The report highlighted that half of the world's poorest nations continued to remain below their pre-COVID crisis levels. iii. The three highest-ranked countries in the 2023 HDI were Switzerland, Norway, and Iceland.	1+1+1=3



20.	● Impact on Outsourcing Countries: Outsourcing has led to job creation in countries like India, China, and the Philippines, offering cheaper labor and skilled workers. However, it has also faced resistance from job-seeking youths in these countries. ● Comparative Advantage: The low cost and availability of skilled labor in outsourcing countries provide a comparative advantage, making outsourcing a viable business option. ● Migration Trends: Outsourcing has reduced the outmigration from countries where jobs are available, as new opportunities lower the need for people to seek work abroad. ● Emergence of KPO: Knowledge Process Outsourcing (KPO) involves highly skilled workers and has become a new trend in outsourcing. It focuses on research, e-learning, legal services, and other high-skill areas, creating additional business opportunities. (Any 3 points or any other relevant point)	3
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21.	Elaborate any six points 1) Adopting Smart Urban Planning 2) Enhancing Public Transportation 3) Implementing Green Infrastructure 4) Promoting Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency 5) Managing Resources Sustainably 6) Addressing Pollution 7) Community Engagement and Education OR 1) The objective of the Smart Cities Mission is to promote cities that provide core infrastructure, a clean and sustainable environment and give a decent quality of life to its citizens. 2) One of the features of Smart Cities is to apply smart solutions to infrastructure and services in order to make them better. 3) For example, making areas less vulnerable to disasters, using fewer resources and providing cheaper services. 4) The focus is on sustainable and inclusive development and the idea is to look at compact areas, create a replicable model, which will act like a lighthouse to other aspiring cities.	3
22.	1. Improved Public Bus Service: By providing more efficient and reliable public transportation, cities can encourage people to choose buses over personal vehicles, reducing congestion and pollution. 2. Expressways: Building expressways with separate traffic lanes, bridges, and flyovers can help ensure smoother traffic flow and reduce congestion in cities.	3



	3. Mass Rapid Transit (MRT): Implementing MRT systems can provide high-capacity, efficient transportation like electric trains, underground tunnels, metros and elevated railways within cities, reducing dependence on cars or other personal vehicles and reduce congestion and pollution. 4. Higher Parking Fees: Increasing parking fees can discourage the use of personal vehicles for commuting, encouraging people to utilize public transport or other alternatives. Any three points or any other relevant point	
23.	The decades 1951-1981 are 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, after the Independence, that developmental activities were introduced through a centralised planning process and economy started showing up ensuring the improvement of living condition of people at large. Thus, there was a high natural increase and higher growth rate. • Besides, increased international migration bringing in Tibetans, Bangladeshis, Nepalis and even people from Pakistan contributed to the high growth rate. OR Adolescents i.e., up to the age group of 10-19 years consists of about 20.9 per cent (2011). Adolescents form a significant portion of the population, contributing to the workforce and economy in the future. The adolescent population, though, regarded as the youthful population having high potentials, but at the same time they are quite vulnerable if not guided and channelised properly. There are many challenges for the society as far as these adolescents are concerned, some of which are lower age at marriage, illiteracy – particularly female illiteracy, school dropouts, low intake of nutrients, high rate of maternal mortality of adolescent mothers, high rate of HIV and AIDS infections, physical and mental disability or retardedness, drug abuse and alcoholism, juvenile delinquency and committance of crimes, etc.	3
24.	Pastoral nomadism or Nomadic herding is a primitive subsistence activity, in which the herders rely on animals for food, clothing, shelter, tools and transport. They move from one place to another along with their livestock, depending on the amount and quality of pastures and water. Each nomadic community occupies a well-identified territory as a matter of tradition. A wide variety of animals is kept in different regions. In tropical Africa, cattle are the most important livestock, while in Sahara and Asiatic deserts, sheep, goats and camel are reared. In the	3+2= 5



	mountainous areas of Tibet and Andes, yak and llamas and in the Arctic and sub Arctic areas, reindeer are the most important animals. The process of migration from plain areas to pastures on mountains during summers and again from mountain pastures to plain areas during winters is known as transhumance. In mountain regions, such as Himalayas, Gujjars, Bakarwals, Gaddis and Bhotiyas migrate from plains to the mountains in summers and to the plains from the high altitude pastures in winters. Similarly, in the tundra regions, the nomadic herders move from south to north in summers and from north to south in winters. OR Factors Affecting Mining Activity: i. Physical factors include the size, grade and the mode of occurrence of the deposits. ii. Economic factors such as the demand for the mineral, technology available and used, capital to develop infrastructure and the labour and transport costs. The developed economies are retreating from mining, processing and refining stages of production due to high labour costs, while the developing countries with large labour force and striving for higher standard of living are becoming more important. Several countries of Africa and few of south America and Asia have over fifty per cent of the earnings from minerals alone.	
25.	Employment opportunities Better Standard of Living Increased Purchasing Power 1. Job creation and increased employment: Small-scale industries are labour-intensive, creating numerous jobs and providing employment opportunities to a larger portion of the population. 2. Reduced poverty and improved livelihoods: By offering more employment options, small-scale industries help reduce poverty and raise the living standards of individuals in both urban and rural areas. 3. Equitable income distribution and improved local purchasing power: Small-scale industries support a more balanced income distribution, raising the local purchasing power of the individuals, and encouraging economic growth at the grassroots level. 4. Regional development: Small-scale manufacturing often utilizes local raw materials and resources, promoting the economic development of resource-rich regions. 5. Skill development: Small-scale industries provide opportunities for the workforce to develop valuable skills, enhancing their productivity and earning possibilities.	3+2=5

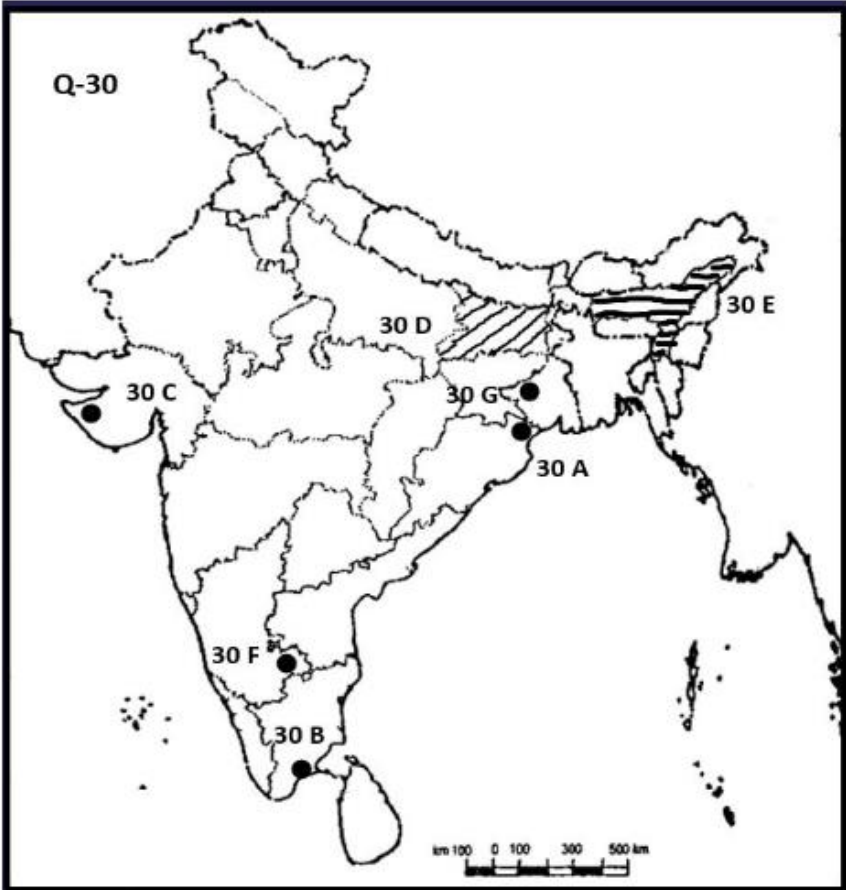


	High-tech industries which are regionally concentrated, self-sustained and highly specialised are called technopolies. They are characterised by the use of robotics on the assembly line, computer-aided design (CAD) and manufacturing, electronic controls of smelting and refining processes. Neatly spaced, low, modern, dispersed, office-plant-lab buildings rather than massive assembly structures, factories and storage areas mark the high-tech industrial landscape. Planned business parks for high-tech start-ups have become part of regional and local development schemes. New chemical and pharmaceutical products are notable examples of a high-tech industry. The Silicon Valley near San Francisco and Manufacturing contributes significantly to Silicon Forest near Seattle are examples of the world economy. Iron and steel, textiles, technopolies.	
26.	Urban centres in India are more differentiated in terms of the socio-economic, politico-cultural and other indicators of development. On one hand there are bungalows, high-rise apartments etc. and on the other, there are slums, jhuggi-jhopari clusters and colonies of shanty structures. - Slums are inhabited by those people who were forced to migrate from the rural areas to these urban centres in search of livelihood but could not afford proper housing due to high rent and high costs of land. - They occupy environmentally incompatible and degraded areas. Slums are residential areas of the least choice, dilapidated houses, poor hygienic conditions, poor ventilation, lack of basic amenities, like drinking water, light and toilet facilities, etc. - Open defecation, unregulated drainage system and overcrowded narrow street patterns are serious health and socio environmental hazards. Most of the slum population works in low-paid, high risk-prone, unorganised sectors of the urban economy. These conditions make their lives harder. - Consequently, they are the undernourished, prone to different types of diseases and illness and cannot afford to give proper education to their children. - The poverty makes them vulnerable to drug abuse, alcoholism, crime, vandalism, escapism, apathy and ultimately social exclusion.	3+2=5
27.	The composition of commodities in India's international trade has been undergoing a change over the years. In export the	5



	share of agriculture and allied products and manufactured goods have decreased. ii. Share from crude petroleum and products and other commodities have increased. iii. The share of ore and minerals have largely remained constant over the years from 2015-16 to 2021-22. iv. The decline in traditional items is largely due to the tough international competition. v. Amongst the agriculture products, there is a decline in the export of traditional item, such as cashew, etc., though an increase has been registered in floricultural products, fresh fruits, marine products and sugar, etc.	
28.	Bharmaur tribal region has harsh climate conditions, low resource base and fragile environment. These factors have influenced the society and economy of the region. It is one of the most (economically and socially) backward areas of Himachal Pradesh. The Gaddis have experienced geographical and political isolation and socio-economic deprivation. To improve the quality of life of the Gaddi tribe and bridge the development gap between Bharmaur and other areas of Himachal Pradesh Focus areas i. Agriculture and Allied Activities: Modernization of Agriculture Promote Horticulture and livestock Improvement, adapt agricultural practices and infrastructure development, considering factors like to the region's harsh climate, snowfall and limited growing seasons. ii. Education and Skill Development: Access to Quality Education Vocational Training, Adult Literacy Programs, Address issues of poverty, unemployment, and historical isolation through targeted programs and skill development. iii. Livelihood Opportunities: Promote eco-friendly tourism, Support Handicrafts, Improve Connectivity, Address issues of poverty, unemployment, and historical isolation through targeted programs and skill development iv. Community Participation: Ensure active involvement of the Gaddi community in planning and implementation to address their specific needs and priorities. v. Government Support: Secure funding and policy support from the government for infrastructure development, education, and skill-building programs. Elaborate the points	5
29.	A Hamberg B Capetown C Panama Canal	1X5=5



	D Amazon Basin E Santiago F Vladivostok G Downs For Visually challenged A Hamberg/London/North Cape B Capetown C Rhine waterway D Amazon Basin E Santiago/ /Buenos Airies F Vladivostok/ St Petersburg G Downs	
30.	A. Mayurbhanj B. Tuticorin C. Jamnagar D. Bihar E. Assam F. Bengaluru G. Raniganj  For Visually impaired students. A. Mayurbhanj	1X5=5

	B. Tuticorin C. Jamnagar D. Bihar E. Gujarat F. Bengaluru G. Raniganj	
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