

Practice Questions
Session: 2022-23
Subject: - GEOGRAPHY (029)
CLASS XII

Time: 3 hours

Maximum marks: 70

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

- i. Question paper is divided into 4 sections A, B, C & D.
- ii. In section A, question number 1 to 17 are MCQ type questions.
- iii. In section B, question number 18-23 are SA type questions (80-100 words).
Question 18 & 19 are source-based questions.
- iv. In section C, question number 24 to 28 are Long Answer based questions (120-150 words).
- v. In section D question number 29&30 are map based questions having 5 sub-parts.

Q. No	SECTION A There are 17 questions in this section. All are mandatory.	Marks		
Q.1	Which of the following sea routes should be used to ship commodities between eastern coastal American cities and western Europe? A. the North Pacific Sea Route B. the North Atlantic Sea Route C. the Cape of Good Hope Sea Route D. the Mediterranean-Indian Ocean Sea Route	1		
Q.2	<i>'Emerging economies (economies of developing countries) have seen their share of total global trade rocket in recent years.'</i> - wefourm.org Which of the following <u>MOST CERTAINLY</u> would have formed the basis of the above-mentioned change in the global trade pattern? A. availability of mineral resources B. economic development C. high population density D. climatic factors	1		
Q.3	The following table presents population growth rate in India. <table><tr><td>Year</td><td>Growth Rate (in comparison to last year)</td></tr></table>	Year	Growth Rate (in comparison to last year)	1
Year	Growth Rate (in comparison to last year)			

	<table><tr><td>2022</td><td>0.68%</td></tr><tr><td>2021</td><td>0.80%</td></tr><tr><td>2020</td><td>0.96%</td></tr></table> <p><u>Source-</u> https://www.macrotrends.net/countries/IND/india/population-growth-rate</p> <p>Which of the following can be <u>MOST LIKELY</u> inferred from the given data?</p> <p>A. the death rate in India has been increasing B. India has been witnessing huge outward migration C. the birth rate in India has been more than the death rate D. India has been witnessing huge temporary inward migration</p>	2022	0.68%	2021	0.80%	2020	0.96%	
2022	0.68%							
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2020	0.96%							
Q.4	<p>Which of the following shows the <u>CORRECT</u> transition of a society undergoing demographic change?</p> <p>A. rural, agrarian -> urban, industrial B. rural, industrial -> urban, agrarian C. urban, illiterate -> rural, literate D. rural, literate -> urban, illiterate</p>	1						
Q.5	<p>It is noticed that the linguistic regions in the country do not have a sharp and distinct boundary, rather they gradually merge and overlap in their respective frontier zones. (Source: NCERT)</p> <p>Which of the following is the <u>DIRECT</u> cause of the blurring linguistic boundaries in India?</p> <p>A. population explosion B. high population migration C. change in population pattern D. genetic variety in the population</p>	1						
Q.6	<p><i>'India's fossil fuel import bill could triple by 2040: IEA study'</i> Source: The Economic Times</p> <p>Which of the following steps could <u>DEFINITELY</u> help avoid the above scenario?</p> <p>A. promotion of utilization of alternative energy resources B. increasing the taxes on the usage of fossil-based fuels C. decreasing the manufacturing of automobiles and vehicles D. signing of trade deals for import of oil with oil exporting nations</p>	1						
Q.7	<p>Given below are four statements about Watershed Management as practised in India.</p>	1						

	<p>Identify the <u>INCORRECT</u> statement.</p> <p>A. It includes various methods like percolation tanks, and recharge wells among others.</p> <p>B. It involves the prevention of runoff and storage and recharge of groundwater.</p> <p>C. It also includes the judicious use of all natural and human resources.</p> <p>D. It is enforced by the various agencies of the World Bank.</p>	
Q.8	<p>Bio-energy refers to energy derived from biological products or plant and animal waste.</p> <p>Which of the following statements <u>DEFINITELY</u> proves that bio-energy materials are one of the cheapest alternatives to fossil fuels?</p> <p>A. They can be sourced locally.</p> <p>B. They require lighter capital input for harvesting.</p> <p>C. Their application lasts for a longer period than any other fuel.</p> <p>D. Their availability is abundant and well-balanced in any country.</p>	1
Q.9	<p>Which of the following is the reason why the government of India provides incentives to industries for locating in backward areas?</p> <p>A. balanced regional development</p> <p>B. equitable utilisation of resources</p> <p>C. optimum employment generation</p> <p>D. support various cottage industries</p>	1
Q.10	<p>Given below are a few facts about Surat, Gujarat.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It has several cotton spinning mills. 2. It is a cotton-producing region. 3. It is an important port city. <p>Based on the information given above, which of the following sets of functional classifications <u>DEFINITELY</u> apply to Surat?</p> <p>A. mining-garrison-transport</p> <p>B. transport-commercial-industrial</p> <p>C. mining-industrial-administrative</p> <p>D. garrison-transport-administrative</p>	1
Q.11	<p>There is an inverse relationship between the quality and quantity of minerals i.e. good quality minerals are less in quantity as compared to low-quality minerals. They also take a long time to develop geologically.</p> <p><i>Source (edited): NCERT</i></p>	1

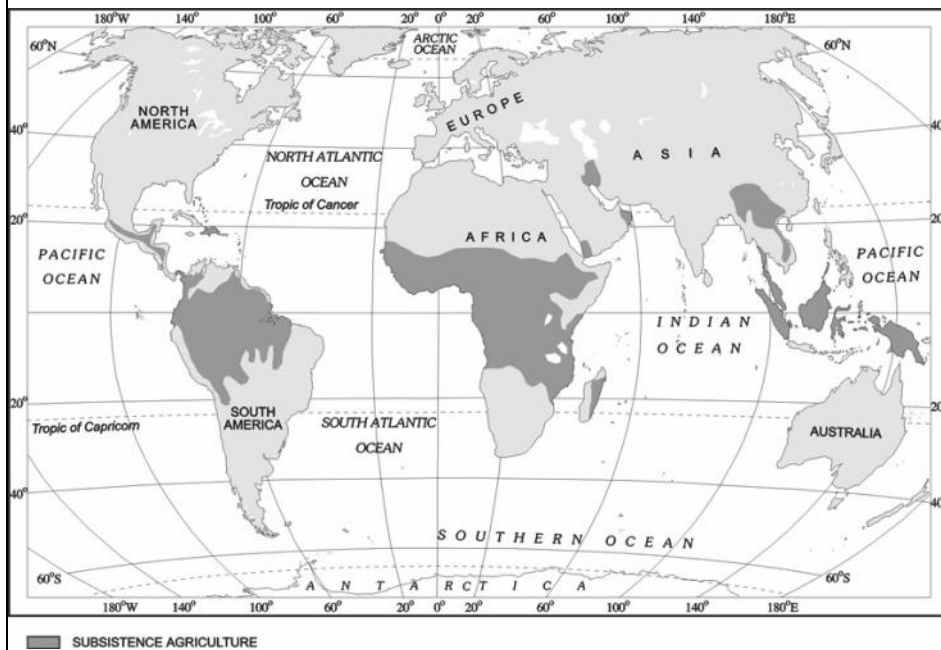
	<p>Which of the following statements is <u>TRUE</u> about the mineral belt of India based on the information given above?</p> <p>A. The belt contains high-quality minerals. B. The belt belongs to the oldest rock system in India. C. The belt is the only place where minerals exist in India. D. The belt cannot support agricultural activity due to its mineral presence.</p>	
Q.12	<p>There are two statements given below, marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.</p> <p>Assertion (A): The WTO's rules and regulations have not benefited both developed and developing nations equally. Reason (R): Most of the rules are tweaked by the developed nations according to their own commercial interests.</p> <p>A. A is true but R is false. B. A is false but R is true. C. Both A and R are true and R explains A. D. Both A and R are true but R does not explain A.</p>	1
Q.13	<p>The increasing pace of urbanisation has resulted in numerous problems arising in urban settlements.</p> <p>Accordingly, which of the following is <u>NOT</u> an issue related to urban settlements?</p> <p>A. joblessness B. growth of slums C. high levels of pollution D. socio-cultural diversity</p>	1
Q.14	<p>Given below are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.</p> <p>Assertion (A): In cities like Mumbai, urban flooding impacts slum areas the most. Reason (R): Slums are areas of high human congestion and small living spaces.</p> <p>A. A is true but R is false. B. A is false but R is true. C. Both A and R are true and R explains A. D. Both A and R are true but R does not explain A.</p>	1
	<p>Read the following case study and answer question no 15 to 17.</p> <p>Indira Gandhi Canal is one of the largest canal systems in India. Conceived by Kanwar Sain in 1948, the canal project was launched on 31 March 1958.</p>	

	<p>The canal originates at Harike barrage in Punjab and runs parallel to the Pakistan border. The total planned length of the system is 9,060 km catering to the irrigation needs of a total culturable command area of 19.63 lakh hectares. Out of the total command area, about 70 per cent was envisaged to be irrigated by a flow system and the rest by a lift system. In the lift canal, the water is lifted up to make it flow against the slope of the land. All the lift canals of the Indira Gandhi Canal system originate at the left bank of the main canal while all the canals on the right bank of the main canal are flow channels. The introduction of canal irrigation in this dry land has transformed its ecology, economy and society. It has influenced the environmental conditions of the region both positively as well as negatively. The availability of soil moisture for a longer period of time and various afforestation and pasture development programmes have resulted in greening the land. This has also helped in reducing wind erosion and siltation of canal systems. But the intensive irrigation and excessive use of water have led to the emergence of twin environmental problems of waterlogging and soil salinity. The introduction of canal irrigation has brought about a perceptible transformation in the agricultural economy of the region. Soil moisture has been a limiting factor in the successful growing of crops in this area. The spread of canal irrigation has led to an increase in cultivated area and the intensity of cropping. The traditional crops sown in the area, gram, bajra and jowar have been replaced by wheat, cotton, groundnut and rice. This is the result of intensive irrigation.</p> <p><i>Source: NCERT</i></p>	
Q.15	<p>Based on your understanding of the passage, the tributaries of which of the following rivers feed into the Indira Canal?</p> <p>A. Luni B. Indus C. Ganga D. Brahmaputra</p>	1
Q.16	<p>Based on the passage, which of the following has been <u>DEFINITELY</u> made possible by the canal?</p> <p>A. the practice of intensive agriculture B. raising the level of underground water C. a higher number of farmers get water for irrigation D. higher yield per hectare of an average farm holding</p>	1
Q.17	<p>In which of the following ways can high moisture content impact soil negatively?</p> <p>A. increased moisture retention leads to reduced soil fertility B. high moisture content traps nitrogen which is harmful to roots C. increased moisture content in the soil can render fertilisers useless D. high moisture content stops farmers from draining the soil completely</p>	1

<p style="text-align: center;">SECTION B Question numbers 18-23 are short answer type questions. Question 18 & 19 are source-based questions.</p>		
Q.18	<p>Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow.</p> <p>Case Study: A Role Model to Restore the Ecology and Safeguard Human Health in Daurala</p> <p>Based on the universal law “Polluter pays”, an effort to restore the ecology and safeguard human health with people’s participation has taken place in Daurala near Meerut. These efforts are now bearing fruits after a span of three years when a Meerut-based NGO developed a model for ecological restoration. The meeting of the Daurala Industries officials, NGOs, Government officials and other stakeholders at Meerut has brought out results. It was in the year 2003 that the pitiable condition of Dauralaites drew the attention of civil society. The groundwater of this village was contaminated with heavy metals. The reason was that the untreated wastewater of Daurala industries was leaching into the groundwater table. The NGO conducted a door-to-door survey of the health status of the residents and came out with a report. The organisation, the village community and people’s representatives sat together to find out sustainable solutions to the health problem. The industrialists showed a keen interest towards checking the deteriorating ecology. The overhead water tank’s capacity in the village was enhanced and a 900m extra pipeline was laid to supply potable water to the community. The silted pond of the village was cleaned and recharged by desilting it. A large quantity of silt was removed paving the way for a large quantity of water that recharged the aquifers. Rainwater harvesting structures have been constructed at different places which have helped in diluting the contaminants of the groundwater after the monsoons. A thousand trees have also been planted which has improved the environment.</p> <p>a) Based on your understanding of the passage, what does the 'Polluter Pays' principle mean?</p> <p>b) Though a few steps have been taken to help solve the water contamination problem, it has not been fully resolved. What can the industry do to ensure water contamination is kept to a minimum?</p> <p>c) State two checks the government could have done to prevent the groundwater of the village from getting contaminated with heavy metals.</p>	3

Q.19 Observe the given map and answer the questions that follow.

3




1. Which type of farming is prevalent in the shaded area of the map?
2. Mention the environmental concerns related to the agricultural activity practiced in the region.
3. Which category of nations would these regions largely fall in- developed or developing? Give reason.

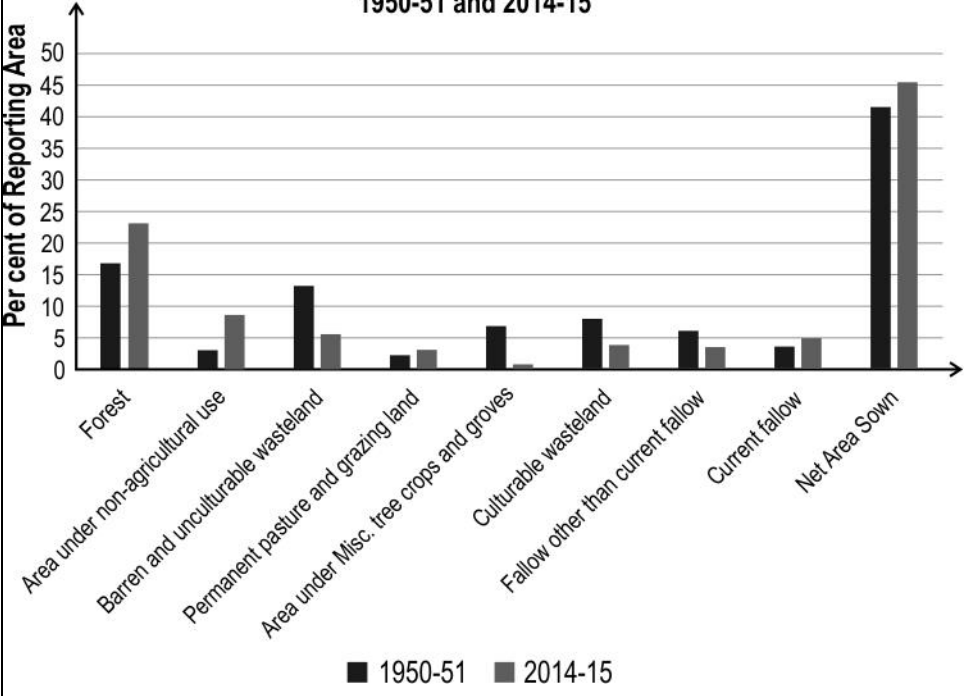
For Visually Impaired Students In lieu of Q. no 19.

1. What is meant by subsistence agriculture.
2. Mention the environmental concerns related to primitive subsistence agriculture.
3. Which category of nations largely practice primitive subsistence agriculture, developed or developing? Give reason.

Q.20	Observe the table given below and answer the question that follows.			3
	PERIOD	POPULATION	TIME IN WHICH THE POPULATION DOUBLES	
	10,000 BC	5 million		
	1650 AD	500 million	1500 years	
	1804 AD	1000 million	154 years	
	1927 AD	2000 million	123 years	
	1974 AD	4000 million	47 years	
	2025 AD	8000 million projected	51 years	
	During which period did the world population double in the shortest time? Explain the reasons for this exponential rise in population.			
	OR			
Read the scenarios given below and answer the questions that follow. (a) The people from the minority community in country X flee to the closest border countries due to the enforcement of majoritarian policies. (b) The Aryans moved eastward to greener pastures in a cyclic exodus. Of the two scenarios, which one can be categorised as a push factor? Give two reasons for your choice.				
Q.21	Describe the three types of industries based on ownership with one example each.			3

Q.22	<p><i>'Neodeterminism means that human beings can conquer nature by obeying it. They can proceed in their pursuits of development when nature permits the modifications. It means that possibilities can be created within limits which do not damage the environment.'</i></p> <p>Source: NCERT</p> <p>Based on this description of neo-determinism, justify climate change as one of the consequences of neo-determinist activities.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Human geography which includes cultural, economic and political geography is highly interdisciplinary in nature. It develops a close interface with other sister disciplines in social sciences in order to understand and explain human elements on the surface of the earth.</p> <p><i>Source (edited): NCERT</i></p> <p>Throw light on this statement by analysing the connection between political geography and political science.</p>	3
Q.23	<p>Read the following information about PM Gati Shakti and answer the question that follows.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p><i>PM Gati Shakti is a National Master Plan for <u>multi modal connectivity</u>. It will <u>incorporate the infrastructure schemes of various ministries and state governments</u> like Bharatmala (road and highways project), Sagarmala (ports and waterways project), inland waterways, UDAN (regional airport development) etc.</i></p> <p><i>Source- india.gov.in</i></p> </div> <p>Discuss in brief the advantages of this master plan.</p>	3
<p>SECTION C</p> <p>Question numbers 24 to 28 are long answer-based questions.</p>		
Q.24	<p>The significance of rivers as inland waterways for domestic and international transport and trade has been recognised throughout the developed world. Despite inherent limitations, many rivers have been modified to enhance their navigability.</p> <p><i>Source: NCERT</i></p> <p>Explain the modifications made to rivers to improve navigability and analyse how these modifications can be categorised as possibilism.</p>	5
Q.25	Observe the image of the Dharavi slums of Mumbai, India.	5

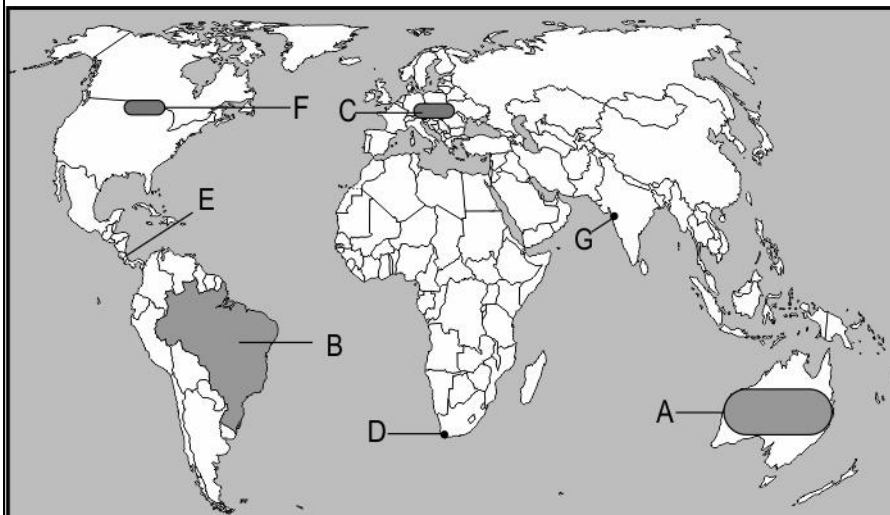
	 <p>Based on your observations, describe the challenges the slum dwellers must have faced during the COVID-19 pandemic in about 120-150 words.</p> <p>For Visually Impaired Students In lieu of Question no 25.</p> <p>Describe in detail the issues that the slum dwellers must have faced during the COVID-19 pandemic.</p>	
Q.26	<p>Explain how the Gross Domestic Product does not fully reflect the quality of life of a country.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>'Access to knowledge about the society and environment is fundamental to freedom.' Analyse the statement in light of the indicators of social empowerment.</p>	5
Q.27	<p>Analyse the impact of tourism on ecosystems, natural resources and other economic activities. Give one example for each.</p>	5

Q.28	Read the information given below.	5																														
<p><u>Farmer's Portal of India</u> The Farmer's Portal is a platform for farmers to seek detailed information on <u>farmers' insurance</u>, <u>agriculture storage</u>, <u>market prices</u>, <u>training</u> and <u>welfare schemes</u>, among others. Users can also download farm friendly handbook, scheme guidelines, etc.</p>																																
<p>In about 120-150 words, elaborate on the need for each feature for farmers underlined in the passage.</p>																																
OR																																
<p>Study the chart given below.</p>																																
<p style="text-align: center;">Changes in Shares of Land-use Categories in India: 1950-51 and 2014-15</p>  <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Land-use Category</th> <th>1950-51 (%)</th> <th>2014-15 (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Forest</td> <td>17</td> <td>23</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Area under non-agricultural use</td> <td>3</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Barren and unculturable wasteland</td> <td>13</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Permanent pasture and grazing land</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Area under Misc. tree crops and groves</td> <td>7</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Culturable wasteland</td> <td>8</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fallow other than current fallow</td> <td>6</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Current fallow</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Net Area Sown</td> <td>42</td> <td>46</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Land-use Category	1950-51 (%)	2014-15 (%)	Forest	17	23	Area under non-agricultural use	3	9	Barren and unculturable wasteland	13	6	Permanent pasture and grazing land	2	3	Area under Misc. tree crops and groves	7	1	Culturable wasteland	8	4	Fallow other than current fallow	6	3	Current fallow	4	5	Net Area Sown	42	46
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<p>Based on your observation, identify four categories of land use where changes occurred due to an increase in the pressure on land. State three causes for this rise in land use.</p>																																
<p>For Visually Impaired Students In lieu of Question no 28.</p>																																
<p>Describe in detail how human activities increase the pressure on land.</p>																																

SECTION D

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

- Q.29** On the given political map of the world, the following seven features/regions are shown. Identify any five of these. 5



A	Area where commercial livestock rearing is practiced
B	Largest nation in South America in terms of area
C	Area where mixed farming is practiced
D	An important sea port
E	An important shipping canal
F	Inland waterways
G	A major airport

For Visually Impaired Students In lieu of Question no 29.

(Attempt Any 5)

A	Mention a region where the population density is very low.
B	Name a country where the population is ageing.
C	Mention an area where dairy farming is practised.
D	Name the canal which connects Atlantic Ocean in the east to Pacific Ocean in the west.
E	Name a country with very high level of human development.
F	Name the famous inland waterway of the United States of America.
G	Name an important airport in South Asia.

Q.30	On an outline map of India, locate and label any five of the following with suitable symbols.	5
A	State with highest population density	
B	State which is a leading producer of sugarcane	
C	Land locked harbour on the eastern Coast	
D	An international airport in north east India	
E	Mega city in northern India	
F	A coal mine located in Tamil Nadu	
G	Northernmost oil refinery on the western coast	
For Visually Impaired Students In lieu of Question no 30. (Attempt Any 5)		
A	Name the state with the highest population density.	
B	Name the state which is the leading producer of Sugarcane.	
C	Identify a landlocked harbour situated on the eastern coast of India.	
D	Name an international airport in north east India.	
E	Name a mega city present in Northern India.	
F	Name a coal mine located in Tamil Nadu.	
G	Name the northern most oil refinery located on the western coast of India	

Practice Questions – Answer Key
Session – 2022-23
Class-12
Subject: - GEOGRAPHY

SECTION A		
There are 17 questions in this section. Questions 15,16 & 17 are Source based questions.		
Q.1	B. the North Atlantic Sea Route	1
Q.2	B. economic development	1
Q.3	C. the birth rate in India has been more than the death rate	1
Q.4	A. rural, agrarian -> urban, industrial	1
Q.5	B. high population migration	1
Q.6	A. promotion of utilization of alternative energy resources	1
Q.7	D. It is enforced by the various agencies of the World Bank.	1
Q.8	B. They require lighter capital input for harvesting.	1
Q.9	A. balanced regional development	1
Q.10	B. transport-commercial-industrial	1
Q.11	B. The belt belongs to the oldest rock system in India.	1
Q.12	C. Both A and R are true and R explains A.	1
Q.13	D. socio-cultural diversity	1
Q.14	C. Both A and R are true and R explains A.	1
Q.15	B. Indus	1
Q.16	A. the practice of intensive agriculture	1
Q.17	A. increased moisture retention leads to reduced soil fertility	1
SECTION B		
Question numbers 18-23 are short answer type questions.		
Question 18 & 19 are source-based questions.		
Q.18	a) The one that pollutes pays for its mitigation and damage control. b) treat the effluent before letting them out c) ensure regular checks of the water, fine the industry in the first instance of contamination, put measures in place to ensure effluents are treated	3

Q.19	<p>-Primitive subsistence agriculture -Environmental pollution due to burning and soil degradation - any other related environmental concern -the countries would fall in the category of developing nations -developed nations largely practice more profitable agriculture based on modern methods. Agriculture is also not the mainstay of the developed nations</p> <p>(to be assessed as a whole)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>- subsistence agriculture is one in which the farming area consumes all of the locally grown produce -Environmental pollution due to burning and soil degradation - any other related environmental concern</p> <p>-the countries would fall in the category of developing nations -developed nations largely practice more profitable agriculture based on modern methods. Agriculture is also not the mainstay of the developed nations</p> <p>(to be assessed as a whole)</p>	3
Q.20	<p>Award one mark for identifying the period. -1927-1974 AD</p> <p>Award two marks to any two of the following. -advancement in medical sciences -improvement in technology for better diagnosis -improved living conditions with better hygiene -high employment and production increasing the demand for labour -any other relevant point</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Award one mark for identification. -option (a) shows the push factor</p> <p>Award two marks for the reasons. -fear of oppression and persecution -evident lack of opportunities -hostile living conditions -any other relevant point</p>	3
Q.21	<p>Award 1 mark each to a description of each type of industry.</p> <p><u>Public Sector Undertakings</u> -owned and governed by the governments -more prevalent in socialist economies -GAIL -any other relevant point</p>	3

	<u>Private Sector Undertakings</u> -owned and managed by individual investors -more prevalent in capitalist economies Tata Steel -any other relevant point <u>Joint Sector Undertakings</u> -owned and managed by joint stock companies -Maruti Udyog -any other relevant point	
Q.22	-Humans modify nature for their ends. -The modification works till such time that nature does get affected by it. -Human development leads to pollution of the environment. -Pollution harms humans. -They begin to find ways to control pollution. -Thus, climate change is a way for nature to take back control and force humans to work within its rules. (to be assessed as a whole) <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> Award one mark each to any three of the following. -Political geography studies government, boundaries, political divisions & units. -Political Science is the study of how the state, political processes and systems of governments rise. -The two are interlinked since geographic differences have historically led to conflicts and clashes. -Political geography can help in understanding how powerful dynasties and governments influence the rest of the world. -any other relevant point	3
Q.23	-the plan will provide integrated connection for the movement of goods, people and services -would lead to last mile connectivity across the country -reduce travel time for people and the logistics cost of transportation -any other relevant point (to be assessed as a whole)	3
SECTION C Question numbers 24 to 28 are long answer-based questions.		
Q.24	-clearing the beds of the rivers of debris -river bank stabilisation -regulating the flow of rivers by constructing dams and barrages -Rivers offer possibilities and humans use them to their advantage. -Such activities show how humans become active participants and work with nature to make life easier. -Thus, modifications to natural resources to suit human needs become a part of	5

	<p>possibilism. (to be assessed as a whole)</p>	
Q.25	<p>-The virus must have spread quickly due to cramped spaces. -It must have become a hotspot of the virus. -The lack of amenities such as food and medicines must have worsened the situation. -The lack of hygiene and sanitary conditions must have increased the spread of the virus. -The halting of all business activities must have affected the small shop owners. -The people must have faced neglect in terms of the reach of emergency supplies. -any other relevant point</p> <p>(any five to be evaluated)</p> <p>NOTE - Answer for Visually Impaired Students is the same as above.</p>	5
Q.26	<p>-Income or products and services produced are not a measure of the quality of life of the people. -The quality of life depends on the provision of the basic necessities of life to all. -availability of clean water -affordable homes -equal work opportunities -basic human rights -clean air -any other relevant point</p> <p>(any five points to be evaluated)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>-Literacy is necessary to understand the problems the society at large. -Unless a person knows the existence of better ways of living, they will take their existence as a standard. -People fight for rights encouraged by movements across the world. -Knowing the extent of harm of our actions on the environment is freedom as well. -Unless we know the harm, we will not actively work to use environment-friendly alternatives -Knowledge sets people free as it gives hope and encouragement to people of a better tomorrow if they work for it today.</p> <p>(to be assessed as a whole; points are suggestive and marks to be awarded to an answer that broadly covers the points)</p>	5

Q.27	<p>-Tourism requires changes in the landscape such as infrastructure-building activities which can have an adverse impact on ecosystems. Pollution of sacred rivers due to internal tourism.</p> <p>-Tourism activities involve heavy reliance on natural resources such as in the hospitality industry or transport.</p> <p>-Tourism also drives economic activities benefitting all the sectors of the economy. Both the primary and secondary sectors contribute to tourism and vice versa.</p> <p>(to be assessed as a whole)</p>	5
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Q.28	<p>-farmers' insurance: offers protection against financial losses due to crop failures due to unplanned or unforeseen circumstances</p> <p>-storage: offers a place to store harvested crops, preserve, and protect them from damage</p> <p>-market prices: knowledge of market prices help farmers decide when to sell their crops and get the best price</p> <p>-training: on newer practices of farming, how to use new equipment, mix fertilisers, etc</p> <p>-welfare schemes: knowledge of welfare schemes makes the farmer community avail the benefits offered by the government</p> <p>-any other relevant point (to be assessed overall)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. increased area under non-agricultural use 2. reduced barren and unculturable wasteland 3. increased net sown area 4. reduced area under tree crops and groves 5. reduced culturable wasteland 6. reduced area under fallow <p>(any four to be evaluated for two marks)</p> <p><u>Reasons:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. increase in industrial activity 2. increase in population leading to rise in demands for food, livelihood, housing 3. increase in trade with other countries 4. increase in the number of educated adults leading to independent business activity 5. increase in animal husbandry <p>(any three to be evaluated for 3 marks)</p> <p>Answer for Visually Impaired Students for Q no 28:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.increase in industrial activity 2. increase in population leading to rise in demands for food, livelihood, housing 3. increase in trade with other countries 4. increase in the number of educated adults leading to independent business activity 5. increase in animal husbandry 	5
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SECTION D		
Question no 29 & 30 are map based questions having 5 sub-parts each.		
Q.29	A	Australia
	B	Brazil
	C	North Western Europe
	D	Cape Town
	E	Panama Canal
	F	The Great Lakes- St Lawrence Seaway
	G	Mumbai
	<p>-Award one mark each to any 5 of the above for correct identification</p> <p>For Visually Impaired Students In lieu of Question no 29.</p> <p>- Award one mark each to any 5 of the below for correct identification</p>	
	A	Oceania
	B	Japan
	C	New Zealand, Australia (any 1 to be evaluated)
	D	Panama Canal
	E	Finland, Sweden, Germany (any 1 to be evaluated)
	F	The Great Lake- St. Lawrence Seaway
	G	Mumbai, Dhaka, Karachi (any 1 to be evaluated)
Q.30	A	Bihar
	B	Uttar Pradesh
	C	Vishakhapatnam
	D	Guwahati Airport
	E	New Delhi
	F	Neyveli
	G	Jamnagar

[illegible]