

QUESTION BANK
CLASS – XII
GEOGRAPHY (CODE : 029)
NOTE:- SUGGESTIVE VALUE POINTS ARE PROVIDED WITH EACH QUESTION FOR ANSWER FORMULATION

BOOK-1 FUNDAMENTAL OF HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

Chapter-1 Human Geography Nature and Scope

	1 MARK QUESTIONS	MAIN / COMPTT.
1.	<p>"Human geography is the study of the changing relationship between the unresting man and the unstable earth." This definition of human geography was given by _____.</p> <p>(A) Paul Vidal-de-la Blache (B) Ratzel (C) Ellen C. Semple (D) Richard Hartshorne</p> <p>APPROPRIATE OPTION: (C) Ellen C. Semple</p>	COMPTT. 2025
2.	<p>Which of the following statements indicate non-environmental determinism?</p> <p>(A) Adoption to the dictates of nature (B) Harmonious relation with nature (C) Creation of cultural landscapes (D) Naturalisation of humans</p> <p>APPROPRIATE OPTION: (C) Creation of cultural landscapes</p>	COMPTT. 2025
3.	<p>Which of the following metaphors do not describe the relation of humans with nature?</p> <p>(A) Eye of a cyclone (B) Neck of the isthmus (C) Body of moving water (D) Face of the earth</p> <p>APPROPRIATE OPTION: (C) Body of moving water</p>	COMPTT. 2025
4	<p>Human geography is the synthetic study of relationship between human societies and earth's surface. This definition of human geography is given by</p> <p>(A) Vidal-de-la-Blache (B) Richard Hartshorne (C) Ritter (D) Ratzel</p> <p>APPROPRIATE OPTION: (B) Richard Hartshorne</p>	MAIN. 2025
5	<p>The concept of Neodeterminism was introduced by.</p> <p>(A) Ehrlich (B) E.C. Semple (C) Griffith Taylor (D) Humboldt</p> <p>APPROPRIATE OPTION: (C) Griffith Taylor</p>	MAIN. 2025

6	<p>To understand the earth surface in geography, which one of the following is inseparable ?</p> <p>(A) Regional and Systematic (B) Nature and Human (C) Determinism and Possibilism (D) Possibilism and Neo-determinism</p> <p>APPROPRIATE OPTION: (B) Nature and Human</p>	MAIN. 2025
7	<p>The core concern of geography as a discipline is which one of the following? Choose the most appropriate option .</p> <p>(A) Earth as home of human beings (B) Earth as home of plant kingdom (C) Earth as home of animal world (D) Earth as home of landforms</p> <p>APPROPRIATE OPTION: (A) Earth as home of human beings</p>	MAIN. 2025
8	<p>Which one of the following helped human beings to develop high order of technology? Choose the most appropriate option .</p> <p>(A) Invention of fire (B) Invention of wheel (C) Better understanding of natural laws (D) Better interaction with nature by advanced technology</p> <p>APPROPRIATE OPTION: (C) Better understanding of natural laws</p>	MAIN. 2025
3 MARK QUESTIONS		
1	<p>Nature and human are intricately inter-wined." Analyse the statement</p> <p>SUGGESTIVE VALUE POINTS:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nature provides resources and opportunities to human beings. 2. Humans depend on nature for survival and economic activities. 3. In return, human actions continuously modify the natural environment, showing a close inter-relationship. 	MAIN. 2025
2	<p>Human beings utilize the opportunities provided by nature." Analyse the statement</p> <p>SUGGESTIVE VALUE POINTS:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nature offers various possibilities to humans. 2. Using knowledge and technology, humans select and utilise these opportunities. 3. This shows human dominance over nature through innovation and skill. 	MAIN. 2025
3	<p>Examine the concept of naturalisation of humans</p> <p>SUGGESTIVE VALUE POINTS:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The concept of naturalisation of humans believes that human activities are controlled by nature. 2. Climate and physical environment determine human lifestyle and development. 3. This idea is linked with environmental determinism. 	MAIN. 2025

4	<p>Examine the humanistic approach of human geography</p> <p>SUGGESTIVE VALUE POINTS:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The humanistic approach focuses on human values, perceptions and experiences. 2. It considers humans as active agents shaping their environment. 3. Emphasis is given to culture, emotions and decision-making. 	MAIN. 2025
5	<p>Explain the regional analysis approach of human geography.</p> <p>SUGGESTIVE VALUE POINTS:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The regional approach studies the earth by dividing it into regions. 2. Each region is analysed on the basis of its physical and human characteristics. 3. It helps in understanding regional diversity. 	MAIN. 2025

Chapter-2 The World Population—Distribution, Density and Growth

	1 MARK QUESTIONS	MAIN / COMPTT.
1	<p>Which one of the following is not a push factor ?</p> <p>(A) Water shortage (B) Medical/educational facilities (C) Unemployment (D) Epidemics</p> <p>APPROPRIATE OPTION: (B) Medical/educational facilities</p>	MAIN. 2025
2	<p>Which one of the following is not an area of sparse population ?</p> <p>(A) The Tundra region (B) The Equatorial region (C) South-West Asia (D) The Polar region</p> <p>APPROPRIATE OPTION: (B) The Equatorial region</p>	MAIN. 2025
3	<p>Two statements are given below. They are Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read both the statements carefully and choose the correct option: Assertion (A):The population of the world is unevenly distributed. Reason (R):The physical and economic factors affect the distribution of population. Options: (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A). (B) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A). (C) (A) is correct, but (R) is incorrect. (D) (A) is incorrect, but (R) is correct .</p> <p>APPROPRIATE OPTION: (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).</p>	MAIN. 2025
4	<p>Arrange the following continents in descending order of their population and choose the correct option :</p> <p>i. North America ii. Europe</p>	MAIN. 2025

	iii. Africa iv. South America Options: (A) iii, ii, i, iv (B) ii, iii, i, iv (C) i, ii, iii, iv (D) iv, i, ii, iii APPROPRIATE OPTION: (A) iii, ii, i, iv	
	3 MARK QUESTIONS	
1	Explain with examples any three geographical factors which influence the distribution of population in the world. SUGGESTIVE VALUE POINTS: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Climate affects population distribution as extreme climates are less populated. 2. Availability of water attracts dense population, such as river valleys. 3. Fertile soils support agriculture and dense settlements, e.g., river plains. 	MAIN-2025
2	Explain with examples any three economic factors that affect the density of population in the world. SUGGESTIVE VALUE POINTS: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Industrial development attracts large population due to employment opportunities. 2. Urbanisation increases population density in cities. 3. Transport and trade facilities encourage settlement in developed regions. 	MAIN-2025
3	Differentiate between the 'push factors' and 'pull factors' of migration with three points of distinction. SUGGESTIVE VALUE POINTS: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Push factors force people to leave a place, such as unemployment. 2. Pull factors attract people to a place, such as better jobs. 3. Push factors create migration pressure, while pull factors offer opportunities. 	MAIN-2025
4	Explain the economic and socio-cultural factors affecting the population distribution in the world. SUGGESTIVE VALUE POINTS: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Economic factors like industrial growth attract population. 2. Urban centres provide better employment opportunities. 3. Socio-cultural factors such as education, religion and social structure also influence settlement. 	MAIN-2025
5	Examine the role of climate, water availability and soil fertility on the distribution of world population. SUGGESTIVE VALUE POINTS: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Moderate climate supports dense population. 2. Availability of fresh water encourages settlements. 3. Fertile soils promote agriculture and high population density. 	MAIN-2025

	5 MARK QUESTIONS	
1	<p>What do you mean by 'Demographic Transition Theory'? Analyse the demographic transition theory in the world .</p> <p>SUGGESTIVE VALUE POINTS:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Demographic Transition Theory explains the relationship between population growth and economic development. 2. In the first stage, birth and death rates are high and population growth is slow. 3. In the second stage, death rate declines while birth rate remains high, leading to rapid growth. 4. In the third stage, birth rate declines and population growth slows down. 5. In the fourth stage, both birth and death rates are low and population becomes stable. 	MAIN-2025
2	<p>Explain the Malthus Theory of population growth. Suggest important measures to control the rapidly increasing population .</p> <p>SUGGESTIVE VALUE POINTS:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Malthus stated that population grows geometrically while food supply grows arithmetically. 2. This imbalance leads to poverty and famine. 3. He suggested preventive checks like late marriage and moral restraint. 4. Modern measures include family planning and education. 5. Government policies and awareness programmes help control population growth. 	MAIN-2025
3	<p>Define the terms immigration and emigration. Describe the impact of migration on changing population in the world .</p> <p>SUGGESTIVE VALUE POINTS:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Immigration means moving into a country, while emigration means moving out of a country. 2. Migration increases population in receiving areas. 3. It reduces population in sending areas. 4. Migration affects age and sex composition. 5. It influences economic and cultural development of regions. 	MAIN-2025

Chapter 3: Human Development

	1 MARK QUESTIONS	MAIN / COMPTT.
1.	<p>Read the following important aspects of human development carefully and choose the correct option.</p> <p>I. Leading a long and healthy life II. People's access to knowledge III. Leading a life with high income IV. People's access to resources</p> <p>Options: (A) Only I, II and III are correct. (B) Only I, II and IV are correct. (C) Only I, III and IV are correct. (D) Only II, III and IV are correct.</p> <p>APPROPRIATE OPTION: (A) Only I, II and III are correct</p>	COMPT.2025

2.	<p>Spiritual, non-material and qualitative aspects of life is advocated in which one of the following?</p> <p>(A) Gross National Happiness (GNH) (B) Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (C) Human Development Index (HDI) (D) Social Development Index (SDI)</p> <p>APPROPRIATE OPTION: (A) Gross National Happiness (GNH)</p>	COMPT.2025
3.	<p>Read the following statements regarding 'development' and choose the correct option.</p> <p>I. Always a positive change in the quality between two time periods. II. Qualitative increase in the existing conditions from the past. III. Increase in the absolute value between two time periods. IV. Improvements in the qualitative life between two time periods.</p> <p>Options: (A) Only II, III and IV are correct. (B) Only I, III and IV are correct. (C) Only I, II and III are correct. (D) Only I, II and IV are correct.</p> <p>APPROPRIATE OPTION: (D) Only I, II and IV are correct</p>	COMPT.2025
4.	<p>Which one of the following 'approaches to human development' considers human beings as the beneficiaries of development?</p> <p>(A) Income approach (B) Welfare approach (C) Basic needs approach (D) Capability approach</p> <p>APPROPRIATE OPTION: (B) Welfare approach</p>	COMPT.2025
5.	<p>Health, education, food, water supply, sanitation, and housing are the focus of which one of the following approaches of human development?</p> <p>(A) Welfare approach (B) Basic needs approach (C) Income approach (D) Capability approach</p> <p>APPROPRIATE OPTION: (B) Basic needs approach</p>	COMPT.2025
6.	<p>Read the following important aspects of human development carefully and choose the correct option.</p> <p>I. Leading a long and healthy life II. People's access to knowledge III. Leading a life with high income IV. People's access to resources</p> <p>Options: (A) Only I, II and III are correct. (B) Only I, II and IV are correct. (C) Only I, III and IV are correct. (D) Only II, III and IV are correct.</p> <p>APPROPRIATE OPTION: (B) Only I, II and IV are correct</p>	COMPT.2025
7.	<p>Spiritual, non-material and qualitative aspects of life is advocated in which one of the following?</p> <p>(A) Gross National Happiness (GNH) (B) Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (C) Human Development Index (HDI) (D) Social Development Index (SDI)</p>	COMPT.2025

	APPROPRIATE OPTION: (A) Gross National Happiness (GNH)	
8.	<p>Read the following statements regarding 'development' and choose the correct option.</p> <p>I. Always a positive change in the quality between two time periods. II. Qualitative increase in the existing conditions from the past. III. Increase in the absolute value between two time periods. IV. Improvements in the qualitative life between two time periods.</p> <p>Options:</p> <p>(A) Only II, III and IV are correct. (B) Only I, III and IV are correct. (C) Only I, II and III are correct. (D) Only I, II and IV are correct.</p> <p>APPROPRIATE OPTION: (D) Only I, II and IV are correct</p>	COMPT.2025
9	<p>Which one of the following is the most appropriate for the concept of 'Human Development'?</p> <p>(A) It is a simple development. (B) It is a complex development. (C) It is a development that enlarges people's choices. (D) It is a development that is value neutral.</p> <p>APPROPRIATE OPTION: (C) It is a development that enlarges people's choices</p>	MAIN-2025
10	<p>Who among the following introduced the concept of 'Human Development'?</p> <p>(A) Prof. Amartya Sen (B) Dr. Manmohan Singh (C) Dr. Mahbub-ul-Haq (D) Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam</p> <p>APPROPRIATE OPTION: (C) Dr. Mahbub-ul-Haq</p>	MAIN-2025
11	<p>Which one of the following countries has the highest rank in the Human Development Index?</p> <p>(A) Norway (B) India (C) China (D) Bhutan</p> <p>APPROPRIATE OPTION: (A) Norway</p>	MAIN-2025
12	<p>Which one of the following is a pillar of human development?</p> <p>(A) Equity (B) Equality (C) Poverty (D) Social backwardness</p> <p>APPROPRIATE OPTION: (B) Equality</p>	MAIN-2025
13	<p>In which one of the following approaches of human development are human beings the targets of all developmental activities? Choose the most appropriate option.</p> <p>(A) Income Approach (B) Welfare Approach (C) Basic Needs Approach (D) Capability Approach</p> <p>APPROPRIATE OPTION: (B) Welfare Approach</p>	MAIN-2025
14	<p>Two statements are given below. They are Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read both the statements carefully and choose the correct option:</p> <p>Assertion (A):The 'income approach' is one of the oldest approaches to human development. Reason (R):Human development is linked to income. The level of income reflects the</p>	MAIN-2025

	<p>level of freedom an individual enjoys.</p> <p>Options:</p> <p>(A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).</p> <p>(B) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A). (C) (A) is correct, but (R) is incorrect.</p> <p>(D) (A) is incorrect, but (R) is correct.</p> <p>APPROPRIATE OPTION:</p> <p>(A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).</p>	
	3 MARK QUESTIONS	
1	<p>"The 'income approach' is one of the oldest approaches to human development." Examine the statement.</p> <p>SUGGESTIVE VALUE POINTS:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The income approach links human development with income levels. 2. Higher income increases access to goods and services. 3. It assumes that income reflects freedom and quality of life. 	MAIN-2025
2	<p>"The welfare approach of human development is related to the welfare of human beings." Examine the statement.</p> <p>SUGGESTIVE VALUE POINTS:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The welfare approach focuses on providing basic facilities. 2. It aims at improving health, education and living conditions. 3. Human beings are treated as beneficiaries of development. 	MAIN-2025
3	<p>Analyse any three major approaches to human development.</p> <p>SUGGESTIVE VALUE POINTS:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The income approach emphasises income growth. 2. The welfare approach focuses on social services. 3. The basic needs approach ensures minimum living standards. 	MAIN-2025
4	<p>What do you understand by the concept of 'Human Development'?</p> <p>SUGGESTIVE VALUE POINTS:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Human development refers to expanding people's choices. 2. It includes health, education and standard of living. 3. It aims at improving the quality of human life. 	MAIN-2025
	5 MARK QUESTIONS	
1	<p>Explain the approach suggested by Amartya Sen to increase human development and examine the four major aspects of human development .</p> <p>SUGGESTIVE VALUE POINTS:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Amartya Sen suggested the capability approach to human development. 2. This approach focuses on enhancing people's capabilities and freedoms. 3. The four major aspects of human development are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equity – fair access to opportunities • Sustainability – development for present and future • Productivity – efficient use of human resources • Empowerment – freedom to make choices 	MAIN-2025

Chapter-4 Primary Activities

	3 MARK QUESTIONS	MAIN / COMPTT.
1	<p>Describe the main features of nomadic herding.</p> <p>SUGGESTIVE VALUE POINTS:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nomadic herding is a primitive subsistence activity. 2. Herders move from one place to another with their animals in search of pasture and water. 3. It is mainly practised in arid, semi-arid and cold regions such as Sahara and Central Asia. 	MAIN -2025
2	<p>Describe any three characteristics of plantation agriculture .</p> <p>SUGGESTIVE VALUE POINTS:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Plantation agriculture is a large-scale commercial farming system. 2. It mainly grows a single crop such as tea, coffee or rubber. 3. It requires heavy capital investment and skilled labour. 	MAIN -2025
	5 MARK QUESTIONS	
1	<p>The number of nomadic herders has been decreasing and the areas operated by them shrinking.” Explain the statement with examples.</p> <p>SUGGESTIVE VALUE POINTS:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The number of nomadic herders is decreasing due to modernisation. 2. Expansion of agriculture and industrial activities has reduced grazing lands. 3. Political boundaries restrict free movement of herders. 4. Government policies encourage settled life. 5. For example, nomadic herding in Central Asia and Sahara has declined. 	COMPT.2025
2	<p>Mediterranean agriculture is highly specialised commercial agriculture.” Explain the statement with examples.</p> <p>SUGGESTIVE VALUE POINTS:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mediterranean agriculture is practised in regions with dry summers and mild winters. 2. It is highly specialised due to cultivation of high-value crops. 3. Major crops include grapes, olives and citrus fruits. 4. Scientific farming methods are used. 5. Examples include regions around the Mediterranean Sea and California. 	COMP.2025
3	<p>Dairy farming is practised mainly near urban and industrial centres. Justify the statement with examples .</p> <p>SUGGESTIVE VALUE POINTS:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dairy farming supplies fresh milk and milk products. 2. Milk is a perishable commodity and needs quick transportation. 3. Urban centres provide a large market for dairy products. 4. Better transport and refrigeration facilities support dairy farming. 5. Examples include Western Europe and North America. 	MAIN.2025

	1 MARK MAP QUESTION (WORLD MAP)	
1	An area of mixed farming	COMP-25
2	Mention the name of an area of subsistence gathering of South America. APPROPRIATE OPTION: Amazon Basin	COMP-25/Visual Impaired
3	Mention the name of an area of nomadic herding of Europe and Asia. APPROPRIATE OPTION: Tropical Africa	COMP-25/Visual Impaired
4	Area of extensive commercial grain farming APPROPRIATE OPTION: 1. Eurasian Steppes 2. Canadian and American Prairies 3. Pampas of Argentina 4. Velds of South Africa 5. Australian Downs 6. Canterbury Plains of New Zealand	MAIN.2025
5	Area of nomadic herding in Eastern Africa APPROPRIATE OPTION: Easter Africa	MAIN.2025
6	Area of extensive commercial grain farming of South Africa APPROPRIATE OPTION: Velds	MAIN.2025
7	Any one area of commercial livestock rearing in Oceania APPROPRIATE OPTION: Australia	MAIN.2025

Chapter-5 Secondary Activities

	3 MARK QUESTIONS									
1	<p>Differentiate between small scale and large scale industries with examples.</p> <p>SUGGESTIVE VALUE POINTS:</p> <table><tr><td>Small-scale Industries</td><td>Large-scale Industries</td></tr><tr><td>Use less capital and labour</td><td>Use large capital and labour</td></tr><tr><td>Production is limited</td><td>Production is on a large scale</td></tr><tr><td>Examples: Handloom, pottery</td><td>Examples: Iron & steel, automobile</td></tr></table>	Small-scale Industries	Large-scale Industries	Use less capital and labour	Use large capital and labour	Production is limited	Production is on a large scale	Examples: Handloom, pottery	Examples: Iron & steel, automobile	MAIN-25
Small-scale Industries	Large-scale Industries									
Use less capital and labour	Use large capital and labour									
Production is limited	Production is on a large scale									
Examples: Handloom, pottery	Examples: Iron & steel, automobile									
	5 MARK QUESTIONS									
1.	<p>“Large scale industries are established at different locations for maximising profits by reducing costs.” In the light of this statement, examine the factors influencing the industrial location.</p> <p>SUGGESTIVE VALUE POINTS:</p> <p>The location of large-scale industries is influenced by several factors to reduce cost and maximise profit:</p> <p>Availability of Raw Material: Industries are often located near raw material sources to reduce transportation costs (e.g., steel plants near coal and iron ore).</p> <p>Power Supply: Continuous and cheap power is essential for industrial operations.</p> <p>Labour Availability: Availability of skilled and unskilled labour at reasonable wages attracts industries.</p>	COMPT.2025								

	<p>Transport Facilities: Good road, rail, port and communication facilities help in movement of raw materials and finished goods.</p> <p>Market: Industries are sometimes located near markets to reduce distribution costs, especially for consumer goods.</p>	
2	<p>The cost of transport plays an important role in location of industries. Justify the statement with examples.</p> <p>SUGGESTIVE VALUE POINTS: Transport cost significantly influences industrial location because: Raw Material Transport: Heavy and bulky raw materials increase cost if transported over long distances. Finished Goods Transport: Industries producing perishable or fragile goods prefer locations near markets. Example: Iron and steel industries are located near coal and iron ore fields (e.g., Jamshedpur). Cement industries are located near limestone deposits due to heavy raw material. Thus, minimising transport cost helps industries reduce overall production expenses.</p>	MAIN.2025
3	<p>Describe any five characteristics of modern manufacturing industries in the world.</p> <p>SUGGESTIVE VALUE POINTS: The main characteristics of modern manufacturing industries are: Large Scale Production: Goods are produced in bulk using machines. Use of Advanced Technology: Automation and computer-based technologies are widely used. High Capital Investment: Large amount of capital is required for machinery and infrastructure. Specialisation: Workers are specialised in specific tasks to improve efficiency. Global Market Orientation: Products are manufactured for national and international markets.</p>	MAIN.2025
4	<p>Explain the main features of High Tech industries in the world .</p> <p>SUGGESTIVE VALUE POINTS: High-tech industries are knowledge and technology-based industries. Their main features are: Use of Advanced Technology: They rely on research, innovation, and information technology. Highly Skilled Labour: Scientists, engineers, and technicians are essential. Low Raw Material Requirement: These industries depend more on knowledge than physical resources. High Value Products: Products have high economic value, such as electronics and biotechnology. Examples: Computer hardware, software, aerospace, robotics, and pharmaceuticals.</p>	MAIN.2025

Chapter 6: Tertiary Activities

	1 MARK QUESTIONS	MAIN / COMPTT.
1.	Which of the following comes under Quaternary sector? A) (Policy Formulator) (B) (Bank Clerk) (C) (Teacher) (D) (Insurance Provider) APPROPRIATE OPTION: (A) (Policy Formulator)	MAIN.2025
2.	Automatic vending machines and the internet are examples of which of the following types of trade? (A) (Rural Marketing Centres) (B) (Wholesale Trading) (C) (Urban Marketing Centres) (D) (Retail Trading) APPROPRIATE OPTION: (C) (Urban Marketing Centres)	MAIN.2025
	3 MARK QUESTIONS	
1	Differentiate between rural and urban marketing centres with examples. SUGGESTIVE VALUE POINTS: 1. Rural marketing centres serve nearby villages and deal mainly in agricultural products. 2. Urban marketing centres serve a large population and deal in manufactured goods. 3. Example: Weekly village haat is a rural centre, while city markets are urban centres.	MAIN.2025
2	Differentiate between retail and wholesale trading with examples. SUGGESTIVE VALUE POINTS: 1. Retail trading involves sale of goods directly to consumers in small quantities. 2. Wholesale trading involves sale of goods in bulk to retailers. 3. Example: A shopkeeper is a retailer, while a distributor is a wholesaler.	MAIN.2025
	5 MARK QUESTIONS	
1	Assess the growth and significance of service sector in the development of the world economy. SUGGESTIVE VALUE POINTS: 1. The service sector has grown rapidly due to industrialisation and urbanisation. 2. It provides employment to a large proportion of the population. 3. Services like transport, trade, banking and education support economic activities. 4. The service sector contributes significantly to national income. 5. It plays an important role in improving quality of life and economic development.	MAIN.2025

Chapter 7: Transport and Communication

	5 MARK QUESTIONS	
1	<p>Assess the growth and significance of transport and communication services in the world economy.</p> <p>SUGGESTIVE VALUE POINTS:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Transport and communication services have expanded rapidly due to globalisation and technological advancement. 2. Efficient transport systems help in the movement of raw materials and finished goods. 3. Communication services connect people, markets and countries across the world. 4. They promote international trade and economic integration. 5. These services play a vital role in economic growth and development of nations. 	MAIN.2025
	1 MARK QUESTIONS (WORLD MAP)	
1	<p>Name the major sea port in Japan.</p> <p>APPROPRIATE OPTION: Yokohama</p>	COMPT. 25/VI
2	<p>Name the westernmost terminal station of the Australian</p> <p>APPROPRIATE OPTION: Perth</p>	COMPT. 25/VI
3	<p>Name the place of an international airport of Yemen.</p> <p>APPROPRIATE OPTION: Aden</p>	COMPT. 25/VI
4	<p>Name the canal connecting the Pacific and the Atlantic Oceans.</p>	COMPT. 25/VI
5	<p>APPROPRIATE OPTION: Panama</p>	MAIN.2025
6	<p>Name any one sea port of North America</p> <p>APPROPRIATE OPTION: New York</p>	COMP. 25/VI
7	<p>Name any one airport of South America</p> <p>APPROPRIATE OPTION: Sao Paulo</p>	COMP. 25/VI
8	<p>Terminal station at western end of Australian Trans-continental Railway</p> <p>APPROPRIATE OPTION: Perth</p>	COMP. 25/VI
9	<p>Major sea port in South-eastern Australia</p> <p>APPROPRIATE OPTION: Sydney</p>	COMP. 25/VI
10	<p>Major airport in Mexico</p> <p>APPROPRIATE OPTION: Maxico City</p>	COMP. 25/VI
11	<p>Inland waterway of Egypt</p> <p>APPROPRIATE OPTION: Suez Canal</p>	COMP. 25/VI
12	<p>Major international airport of Japan</p> <p>APPROPRIATE OPTION: Tokyo</p>	COMP. 25/VI
13	<p>Terminal station (western end) of Trans-Siberian Railway</p> <p>APPROPRIATE OPTION: Vladivolstak</p>	COMP. 25/VI

Chapter 8: International Trade

	1 MARK QUESTIONS	MAIN / COMPTT.
9	<p>The act of opening up economies for trading is known as _____.</p> <p>Options:</p> <p>(A) (Trade liberalisation)</p> <p>(B) (Trade restriction)</p> <p>(C) (Trade value)</p> <p>(D) (Trade quantity)</p> <p>APPROPRIATE OPTION:</p> <p>(A) Trade liberalisation</p>	MAIN.2025
	3 MARK QUESTIONS	
1	<p>Explain the meaning of trade liberalisation.</p> <p>SUGGESTIVE VALUE POINTS:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Trade liberalisation refers to the removal or reduction of trade barriers. 2. It includes reduction of tariffs, quotas and restrictions on imports and exports. 3. It promotes free flow of goods and services among countries. 	MAIN.2025
	5 MARK QUESTIONS	
1	<p>International trade may prove detrimental to some nations, yet it continues to exist." Justify the statement with examples.</p> <p>SUGGESTIVE VALUE POINTS:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. International trade may harm developing countries due to unequal competition. 2. Developed countries often dominate global markets. 3. Small economies may suffer from trade deficits. 4. Despite this, international trade continues due to mutual dependence. 5. For example, developing countries depend on developed nations for technology and capital. 	COMPT.2025
2	<p>International trade is mutually beneficial to the trading partners." Justify the statement with examples.</p> <p>SUGGESTIVE VALUE POINTS:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. International trade allows countries to specialise in goods they produce efficiently. 2. It promotes better utilisation of resources. 3. Countries gain access to a variety of goods and services. 4. Trade helps in economic growth and employment generation. 5. For example, oil-exporting countries earn revenue, while importing countries meet energy needs. 	COMPT.2025

BOOK-2 INDIA: PEOPLE AND ECONOMY

Chapter 1 Population Distribution, Density, Growth and Composition

	1 MARK QUESTIONS	MAIN / COMPTT.
1	<p>The first complete census in India was conducted in which of the following years?</p> <p>(A) 1871 (B) 1872 (C) 1881 (D) 1891</p> <p>APPROPRIATE OPTION: (C) 1881</p>	COMPT.2025
2	<p>Two statements are given below. They are Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Assertion (A): The decades of 1951–1981 are referred to as the period of population explosion in India. Reason (R): This period was witnessed by rapid fall in mortality rate and high fertility rate of the population.</p> <p>Options :</p> <p>(A) Assertion (A) is correct, but Reason (R) is incorrect. (B) Assertion (A) is incorrect, but Reason (R) is correct. (C) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A). (D) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).</p> <p>APPROPRIATE OPTION: (C) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).</p>	COMPT.2025
3	<p>Two statements are given below. They are Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Assertion (A): The period from 1901 to 1921 is referred to as a period of stagnant growth of India's population. Reason (R): During this period, both birth rate and death rate were very high.</p> <p>Options :</p> <p>(A) Assertion (A) is correct, but Reason (R) is incorrect. (B) Assertion (A) is incorrect, but Reason (R) is correct. (C) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A). (D) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).</p> <p>APPROPRIATE OPTION: (C) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).</p>	COMPT.2025
4	<p>Two statements are given below. They are Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Assertion (A): The decades of 1921–1951 are referred to as the period of steady growth of population in India. Reason (R): Improvement in health and sanitation; lowering mortality rate associated with high birth rate caused the population to grow fast.</p> <p>Options :</p> <p>(A) Assertion (A) is correct, but Reason (R) is incorrect. (B) Assertion (A) is incorrect, but Reason (R) is correct. (C) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A). (D) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).</p> <p>APPROPRIATE OPTION: (C) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).</p>	COMPT.2025

5	<p>According to Census 2011, which one of the following states has the highest density of population in India?</p> <p>(A) Uttar Pradesh (B) West Bengal (C) Bihar (D) Kerala</p> <p>APPROPRIATE OPTION: (C) Bihar</p>	MAIN-2025
	3 MARK QUESTIONS	
1.	<p>Physical characteristics of India and the distribution of population of India go hand-in-hand." Analyse the statement.</p> <p>SUGGESTIVE VALUE POINTS:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Population distribution in India is influenced by relief, climate and soil fertility. 2. Plains and river valleys have dense population due to fertile land and water availability. 3. Hilly, desert and forested regions have sparse population due to harsh conditions. 	COMPT-2025
2	<p>Analyse the different phases of population growth in India.</p> <p>SUGGESTIVE VALUE POINTS:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. From 1901–1921, population growth was stagnant due to high birth and death rates. 2. From 1921–1951, steady growth occurred due to declining death rate. 3. From 1951–1981, population explosion took place due to rapid decline in mortality. 	MAIN-2025
3	<p>Describe the spatial variation of population density in India.</p> <p>SUGGESTIVE VALUE POINTS:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Northern plains and coastal regions have high population density. 2. States like Bihar and West Bengal are densely populated. 3. Himalayan, desert and forest regions have low population density. 	MAIN-2025
4	<p>Describe the features of any three phases of population growth in India.</p> <p>SUGGESTIVE VALUE POINTS:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The first phase showed stagnant growth due to epidemics and famines. 2. The second phase experienced steady growth with declining death rate. 3. The third phase recorded rapid population increase due to improved healthcare. 	MAIN-2025
	5 MARK QUESTIONS	
1	<p>"The third phase of population growth is referred to as the period of population explosion in India." Evaluate the statement with examples.</p> <p>SUGGESTIVE VALUE POINTS:</p> <p>:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The third phase of population growth in India (1951–1981) is known as the period of population explosion. During this phase, the death rate declined sharply due to improvements in medical facilities, vaccination and control of epidemics. 2. At the same time, the birth rate remained very high because of social customs, early marriages and lack of family planning. 3. Improvement in food supply and nutrition also increased life expectancy. 4. As a result, the gap between birth rate and death rate widened significantly. 5. For example, India's population increased rapidly after Independence, creating 	MAIN-2025

	pressure on resources and employment.	
2	<p>"The second phase of population growth is referred to as the period of steady growth." Evaluate the statement with examples.</p> <p>SUGGESTIVE VALUE POINTS:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The second phase of population growth in India (1921–1951) is known as the period of steady growth. 2. During this phase, the death rate declined considerably due to improvement in medical facilities, sanitation and control over epidemics. 3. However, the birth rate remained high, as there was little awareness about family planning. 4. Better food supply and improvement in public health increased life expectancy. 5. As a result, population started increasing at a moderate and steady rate. 6. For example, population growth after 1921 showed a continuous upward trend, marking the beginning of India's population expansion. 	MAIN.2025
3	<p>Evaluate the spatial variation of work participation in different sectors in the country.</p> <p>SUGGESTIVE VALUE POINTS:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Work participation in India shows wide spatial variation across regions and sectors. 2. The primary sector employs a large proportion of workers in rural and less developed states such as Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan. 3. The secondary sector has higher participation in industrialised states like Maharashtra, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu. 4. The tertiary sector dominates in metropolitan and urban regions such as Delhi, Mumbai and Bengaluru. 5. Economic development, level of urbanisation and industrial growth influence sectoral employment. 6. Thus, developed regions show higher participation in secondary and tertiary 7. sectors, while backward regions depend mainly on the primary sector. 	MAIN.2025
4	<p>Analyse the economic and social consequences of migration in India.</p> <p>SUGGESTIVE VALUE POINTS:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Migration has significant economic and social impacts in India. 2. Economically, migration provides cheap and skilled labour to urban and industrial centres, supporting economic growth. 3. However, it increases unemployment, underemployment and pressure on urban infrastructure. 4. Rural areas face shortage of young and productive workforce due to out-migration. 5. Socially, migration leads to overcrowding, slums, housing shortage and 	MAIN.2025

	pressure on basic amenities. 6. It also promotes cultural diversity , but sometimes results in social conflicts and law-and-order problems.	
	1 MARK MAP QUESTIONS (INDIA MAP)	
1	A state with the lowest density of population as per 2011 census. APPROPRIATE OPTION: Arunachal Pradesh	COMPT-2025
2	Mention the name of the state with the lowest density of population as per 2011 census. APPROPRIATE OPTION: Arunachal Pradesh	COMPT-25/Visual Impaired
3	Locate and label the state with the lowest population density (2011) APPROPRIATE OPTION: Arunachal Pradesh	MAIN.2025
4	Locate and label a state with highest density of population. APPROPRIATE OPTION: BIHAR	MAIN.2025
5	Name the state with the lowest population density (2011). APPROPRIATE OPTION: Arunachal Pradesh	MAIN-25/Visual Impaired
6	Name the state with highest density of population. APPROPRIATE OPTION: BIHAR	MAIN-25/Visual Impaired

Chapter 2 Human Settlement

	1 MARK QUESTIONS	MAIN / COMPTT.
1.	Arrange the following towns of India, based on their evolution from the oldest to the newest order and choose the correct option. I. Kolkata (Calcutta) II. Prayagraj (Allahabad) III. Dispur IV. Agra Option: (A) II, IV, III, I (B) II, IV, I, III (C) IV, II, III, I (D) IV, II, I, III APPROPRIATE OPTION: (B) II, IV, I, III	COMPT.2025
2.	Arrange the following towns of India on the basis of their evolution from the oldest to the newest order and choose the correct option. I. Delhi II. Surat III. Madurai IV. Durgapur option. (A) III, I, IV, II (B) III, I, II, IV (C) I, III, II, IV (D) I, III, IV, II APPROPRIATE OPTION: (B) III, I, II, IV	COMPT.2025
3.	Arrange the following towns of India, based on their evolution from the earliest to the newest order and choose the correct option. I. Jamshedpur II. Bhubaneswar	COMPT.2025

	<p>III. Varanasi IV. Hyderabad option. (A) III, IV, II, I (B) III, IV, I, II (C) IV, III, I, II (D) IV, III, II, I APPROPRIATE OPTION: (A) III, IV, II, I</p>	
4.	<p>The rural compact settlements characterised by geometrical pattern mostly found in plain areas are known as _____.</p> <p>(A) Clustered settlements (B) Hamleted settlements (C) Dispersed settlements (D) Semi-clustered settlements</p> <p>APPROPRIATE OPTION: (A) Clustered settlements</p>	COMPT.2025
5	<p>Tread the following statements regarding ancient towns in India and choose the correct option.</p> <p>I. Most of the ancient towns developed as religious or cultural centres. II. Some of the ancient towns developed at the time of Indus Valley Civilisation. III. Some of them are as old as 2000 years and even more. IV. Some examples of ancient towns are Varanasi, Lucknow, Pondicherry, etc.</p> <p>Options : (A) Only I, II and IV are correct. (B) Only I, II and III are correct. (C) Only I, III and IV are correct. (D) Only II, III and IV are correct.</p> <p>APPROPRIATE OPTION: (B) Only I, II and III are correct</p>	COMPT.2025
6	<p>Arrange the following towns of India, based on their evolution from the oldest to the newest order and choose the correct option.</p> <p>I. Kolkata (Calcutta) II. Prayagraj (Allahabad) III. Dispur IV. Agra</p> <p>(A) II, IV, III, I (B) II, IV, I, III (C) IV, II, III, I (D) IV, II, I, III</p> <p>APPROPRIATE OPTION: B) II, IV, I, III</p>	COMPT.2025
7	<p>Local names like Panna, Para, Palli, Nagla, Dhani etc. are examples of which of the following types of rural settlements in India?</p> <p>(A) (Clustered Settlement) (B) (Semi-Clustered Settlements) (C) (Hamleted Settlements) (D) (Dispersed Settlements)</p> <p>APPROPRIATE OPTION: (C) Hamleted Settlements</p>	MAIN.2025

Chapter :3 Land Resources and Agriculture

	1 MARK QUESTIONS	MAIN / COMPTT.
1.	<p>Which one of the following is the best reason for the increase in net area sown from 1950–51 to 2014–15?</p> <p>(A) Decrease in barren and unculturable wasteland (B) Decrease in culturable wasteland (C) Increase in area under non-agricultural use (D) Increase in area under forest cover</p> <p>APPROPRIATE OPTION: (B) Decrease in culturable wasteland</p>	COMPT.2025
2.	<p>Under which one of the following categories of land use, maximum absolute increase is observed from 1950–51 to 2014–15?</p> <p>(A) Forests (B) Area under non-agricultural use (C) Permanent pasture and grazing land (D) Net area sown</p> <p>APPROPRIATE OPTION: (A) Forests</p>	COMPT.2025
3.	<p>Under which one of the following categories of land use, maximum absolute decrease is observed from 1950–51 to 2014–15?</p> <p>(A) Area under miscellaneous tree crops and groves (B) Culturable wasteland (C) Fallow, other than current fallow (D) Barren and unculturable wasteland</p> <p>APPROPRIATE OPTION: (D) Barren and unculturable wasteland</p>	COMPT.2025.
	1 MARK MAP QUESTIONS (INDIAN MAP)	
1	<p>A state leading in the production of tea.</p> <p>APPROPRIATE OPTION: ASSAM</p>	COMPT.2025
2	<p>Name the state that leads in the production of tea.</p> <p>APPROPRIATE OPTION: ASSAM</p>	COMPT.25/VI
3	<p>The state leading in the production of sugarcane</p> <p>APPROPRIATE OPTION: UTTAR PRADESH</p>	MAIN-25
4	<p>A state leading in the production of jute</p> <p>APPROPRIATE OPTION: WEST BENGAL</p>	MAIN-25
5	<p>The state leading in the production of rice</p> <p>APPROPRIATE OPTION: WEST BENGAL</p>	MAIN-25
6	<p>The state leading in the production of cotton</p> <p>APPROPRIATE OPTION: GUJRAT</p>	MAIN-25
7	<p>The state leading in the production of tea</p> <p>APPROPRIATE OPTION: ASSAM</p>	MAIN-25

8	Name the leading state of sugarcane production. APPROPRIATE OPTION: UTTAR PRADESH	MAIN-25/VI
9	Which is the leading state in the production of jute APPROPRIATE OPTION: WEST BENGAL	MAIN-25/VI
10	Name the state leading in the production of rice. APPROPRIATE OPTION: WEST BENGAL	MAIN-25/VI
11	Name the state leading in the production of cotton. APPROPRIATE OPTION: GUJRAT	MAIN-25/VI
12	Name the state leading in tea production. APPROPRIATE OPTION: ASSAM	MAIN-25/VI
13	Name the leading rice producing state. APPROPRIATE OPTION: WEST BENGAL	MAIN-25/VI

Chapter 4: Water Resources

	1 MARK QUESTIONS	MAIN / COMPTT.
1.	<p>Two statements are given below. They are Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read both the statements carefully and choose the correct option. Assertion (A) : In India, the per capita availability of water is continuously decreasing. Reason (R) : Greater increase in population and degradation of water resources are the main reasons. Options : (A) Assertion (A) is correct, but Reason (R) is incorrect. (B) Assertion (A) is incorrect, but Reason (R) is correct. (C) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A). (D) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A). APPROPRIATE OPTION: (C) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).</p>	COMPT.25
2.	<p>Read the following points with regard to increase in water availability for use and choose the most appropriate option. I. Recycle and reuse of water II. Washing cars for keeping them clean III. Use of low quality water for cooling in industries IV. Domestic use water for gardening Options : (A) Only I, II and III are correct. (B) Only I, III and IV are correct. (C) Only I, II and IV are correct. (D) Only II, III and IV are correct APPROPRIATE OPTION:</p>	COMPT.25

	(B) Only I, III and IV are correct.	
3.	<p>Which of the following statements regarding watershed management are correct?</p> <p>I. Watershed management refers to efficient management and conservation of surface and groundwater.</p> <p>II. It involves the prevention of surface runoff and recharge of groundwater.</p> <p>III. The success of watershed management largely depends upon community participation.</p> <p>IV. The project is executed by the office of the Chief Ministers of respective states.</p> <p>Options :</p> <p>(A) Only I, II and III are correct.</p> <p>(B) Only I, II and IV are correct.</p> <p>(C) Only I, III and IV are correct.</p> <p>(D) Only II, III and IV are correct.</p> <p>APPROPRIATE OPTION:</p> <p>(A) Only I, II and III are correct.</p>	COMPT.25
4.	<p>Read the following statements regarding rainwater harvesting carefully and choose the correct option.</p> <p>I. It is a method to capture and store rainwater for various uses.</p> <p>II. Groundwater aquifers are aimed to recharge by this method.</p> <p>III. Rainwater harvesting increases water availability for use.</p> <p>IV. Storing water by dam construction is very widely used in India for rainwater harvesting.</p> <p>Options :</p> <p>(A) Only I, II and III are correct.</p> <p>(B) Only I, II and IV are correct.</p> <p>(C) Only I, III and IV are correct.(D) Only II, III and IV are correct.</p> <p>APPROPRIATE OPTION:</p> <p>(A) Only I, II and III are correct.</p>	COMPT.25
	3 MARK QUESTIONS	COMPT.25
1	<p>Describe the objectives of watershed management.</p> <p>SUGGESTIVE VALUE POINTS:</p> <p>Resource Conservation: To prevent soil erosion and surface runoff while promoting groundwater recharge through methods like percolation tanks and check dams.</p> <p>Restoration of Ecological Balance: To regenerate natural vegetation and improve the overall ecosystem by developing degraded natural resources like soil and vegetative cover.</p> <p>Productivity Enhancement: To increase agricultural production and productivity by improving soil health and moisture availability, enabling multi-cropping.</p>	COMPT.25

	5 MARK QUESTIONS	COMPT.25
1.	<p>Indiscriminate use of water by people and industries is degrading water quality.” Examine the statement and suggest remedial measures.</p> <p>SUGGESTIVE VALUE POINTS:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recycle and Reuse: Industries should be encouraged to use reclaimed wastewater for non-potable purposes like cooling and fire-fighting. 2. Mandatory Effluent Treatment: Strict implementation of laws (like the Water Act, 1974) to ensure all industrial and domestic sewage is treated before discharge. 3. Watershed Management: implementing programs like Haryali to conserve surface water and recharge groundwater naturally. 4. Promotion of Organic Farming: Reducing reliance on chemical fertilizers and pesticides to prevent toxic agricultural runoff. 5. Public Awareness: Educating communities on the importance of water conservation and the health hazards of water-borne diseases like diarrhea and hepatitis. 	COMPT.25
2.	<p>Urban waste disposal is becoming a serious problem in India.” Examine the statement and suggest remedial measures.</p> <p>SUGGESTIVE VALUE POINTS:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Source Segregation: Mandatory separation of waste into biodegradable (wet) and non-biodegradable (dry) categories at the household level to facilitate recycling. 2. Waste-to-Energy: Implementing technologies like incineration and bio-methanation to convert organic waste into electricity or fuel. 3. Composting: Promoting the conversion of kitchen and garden waste into organic manure to reduce the burden on landfills. 4. Scientific Landfills: Moving away from open dumping toward sanitary landfills and bioremediation to prevent soil and groundwater contamination. 5. Swachh Bharat Mission Integration: Strengthening local municipal bodies through the Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) to improve garbage collection infrastructure and public participation. 	COMPT.25

Chapter 5 Mineral and Energy Resources

	3 MARK QUESTIONS	MAIN / COMPTT.
1	<p>Petroleum is referred to as liquid gold. Explain the statement.</p> <p>SUGGESTIVE VALUE POINTS:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. High Commercial Value: It has an extremely high market value due to its scarcity and the massive global demand for it as a primary energy source. 2. Versatile Raw Material: Beyond fuel, it is the base for thousands of essential products including plastics, fertilizers, synthetic fibers, medicines, and cosmetics. 3. Economic Backbone: It is indispensable for modern civilization; its exhaustion would cause the global transportation and manufacturing systems to come to a virtual standstill. 	MAIN.2025
2	<p>Explain the importance of bio-energy in India.</p> <p>SUGGESTIVE VALUE POINTS:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Waste Management: It provides a productive way to process garbage and agricultural waste, converting "waste to wealth" and reducing urban/rural pollution. 2. Rural Development: It enhances the economic life of rural populations by creating local jobs in energy production and improving energy access in remote areas. 3. Environmental Benefits: Bio-energy is a cleaner alternative to traditional fuels, helping to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and the pressure on fuel-wood from forests. 	MAIN.2025
	5 MARK QUESTIONS	
1.	<p>Examine the main characteristics of mineral resources in India and suggest measures for their conservation.</p> <p>SUGGESTIVE VALUE POINTS:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Uneven Spatial Distribution: Minerals are not uniformly distributed; most metallic minerals occur in the peninsular plateau, while the northern plains are almost devoid of them. 2. Inverse Relationship: There is an inverse relationship between quality and quantity; high-grade minerals are less abundant than low-grade ones. 3. Exhaustibility: Minerals are non-renewable and take millions of years to form geologically. They cannot be replenished at the current rate of consumption. 	COMPT.25

	<p>Measures for Conservation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recycling of Metals: Use of scrap metals (like copper, lead, and zinc) is essential where reserves are meagre. 2. Developing Substitutes: Promoting the use of abundant materials to replace scarce minerals. 3. Technological Upgradation: Utilizing improved technology to allow the profitable use of low-grade ores at lower costs. 4. Export Regulation: Reducing the export of strategic and scarce minerals to preserve them for longer domestic use. 5. Sustainable Path: Adopting a cautious approach for judicious use, such as using power-saving devices and switching to non-conventional energy. 	
2.	<p>The non-conventional sources of energy have a great future.” Evaluate the statement in the context of India.</p> <p>SUGGESTIVE VALUE POINTS:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Abundant Natural Potential: India, being a tropical country, has enormous potential for harnessing solar energy and biomass. 2. Inexhaustible Nature: Unlike coal and petroleum, sources like wind, sun, and tides are limitless and will never be depleted. 3. Rising Capacity: India's installed non-fossil fuel capacity has risen significantly, reaching 250 GW by September 2025, making it the 4th largest globally in renewable energy. 4. Cost-Effectiveness: In the long run, these plants have minimal to no fuel costs, making them more economical than fossil fuels. 5. Geographical Reach: Solar and wind energy are ideal for rural and remote areas where grid expansion is difficult and expensive. 	COMPT.25
3	<p>The generation of energy through non-conventional sources is the need of the hour for sustainable development. Explain the statement with examples.</p> <p>SUGGESTIVE VALUE POINTS:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Environmentally Friendly: They produce little to no waste and help mitigate greenhouse gas emissions compared to fossil fuels. Example: Solar energy in Rajasthan and Gujarat. 2. Energy Security: Reducing dependence on imported oil and gas, which face potential shortages and price fluctuations. Example: India's 4th global rank in wind power capacity. 3. Waste-to-Wealth: Processing organic and municipal waste into energy cleans cities and provides fuel. Example: The Okhla waste-to-energy plant in Delhi. 4. Rural Empowerment: Decentralized energy sources improve literacy and social standards in remote villages. Example: Solar-powered milk sterilisation in Madhapur, Gujarat. 	MAIN-25

	5. Tapping Untapped Resources: Utilizing unique regional strengths. Example: Tidal energy potential in the Gulf of Kutch and Geothermal energy at Manikaran, Himachal Pradesh	
4	<p>Although India is richly endowed with a variety of mineral resources yet distribution of minerals over space is highly uneven. Evaluate the statement.</p> <p>SUGGESTIVE VALUE POINTS:</p> <p>Geological Structure: Variations in distribution are primarily due to differences in geological structures, natural processes, and time involved in formation.</p> <p>The Peninsular Belt: Most coal, metallic minerals (iron, manganese), and mica are concentrated in the ancient crystalline rocks of the Peninsular plateau.</p> <p>The Western/Eastern Flanks: Petroleum and natural gas deposits are located in the sedimentary rocks of Assam, Gujarat, and offshore in Mumbai High.</p> <p>The North-Western Region: Rajasthan is rich in non-ferrous minerals like copper and zinc.</p> <p>The Devoid Plains: The vast alluvial plains of North India are almost entirely devoid of economic minerals, highlighting the stark contrast in spatial distribution.</p>	MAIN-25
	1 MARK MAP QUESTIONS	
1	Important iron ore mines located in Western Maharashtra. APPROPRIATE OPTION: Ratnagiri	COMPT-25
2	Bauxite mines in Southern Odisha. APPROPRIATE OPTION: Mayurbhanj	COMPT-25
3	An oil refinery located in Bihar. APPROPRIATE OPTION: Barauni	COMPT-25
4	Mention important iron ore mines located in Western Maharashtra. APPROPRIATE OPTION: Ratnagiri	COMPT-25/VI
5	Name the place where an important sea port is located in Andhra Pradesh. APPROPRIATE OPTION: Vishakhapatnam	COMPT-25/VI
6	Mention the name of one bauxite mining area in Odisha. APPROPRIATE OPTION: Koraput	COMPT-25/VI
8	A copper mining centre in Jharkhand APPROPRIATE OPTION : Singhbhum	MAIN-25
9	A manganese mining centre in Madhya Pradesh APPROPRIATE OPTION : Balghat	MAIN-25
10	An Iron-ore mining centre in Maharashtra APPROPRIATE OPTION: Ratnagiri	MAIN-25
11	Important iron ore mines in Odisha APPROPRIATE OPTION: Kendujhar	MAIN-25
12	A copper mine in Rajasthan APPROPRIATE OPTION: Khetri	MAIN-25
13	An oil refinery in Bihar APPROPRIATE OPTION: Barauni	MAIN-25
14	An oil refinery in Uttar Pradesh APPROPRIATE OPTION: Mathura	MAIN-25

15	Important bauxite mines located in southern Odisha APPROPRIATE OPTION: Koraput	MAIN-25
16	Important iron ore mines located in southern Chhattisgarh APPROPRIATE OPTION: Bailadila	MAIN-25
17	Important copper mines located in southern Rajasthan APPROPRIATE OPTION: Khetri	MAIN-25
18	Iron ore mines located in southern part of Chhattisgarh APPROPRIATE OPTION: Bailadila	MAIN-25
19	Located in northern part of Jharkhand APPROPRIATE OPTION: Singhbhum	MAIN-25
20	Important iron ore mines located in coastal Maharashtra APPROPRIATE OPTION: Ratnagiri	MAIN-25
21	Important coal mines located in Tamil Nadu APPROPRIATE OPTION: Neyveli	MAIN-25
22	An oil refinery in Uttar Pradesh APPROPRIATE OPTION: Mathura	MAIN-25
23	Name the copper mining centre located in Jharkhand. APPROPRIATE OPTION: Singhbhum	MAIN-25/VI
24	Name the manganese mining centre located in Madhya Pradesh. APPROPRIATE OPTION: Balaghat	MAIN-25/VI

Chapter 6: Planning and Sustainable Development in Indian Context

	1 MARK QUESTIONS	MAIN / COMPTT.
1.	Identify the district of first phase of construction of Rajasthan canal. (A) Jaisalmer (B) Barmer (C) Jodhpur (D) Ganganagar APPROPRIATE OPTION: Ganganagar	MAIN-25
	5 MARK QUESTIONS	
1	Evaluate the objectives of the social campaign 'Beti Bachao Beti Padhao' run by the Government of India with examples. SUGGESTIVE VALUE POINTS: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prevent gender-biased sex selection: Targets female foeticide; example: awareness campaigns in 640+ districts reduced skewed CSR in places like Haryana (from 871 in 2011 to 889 by 2020). 2. Improve child sex ratio (CSR): Quantitative goal to raise girls per 1,000 boys; example: CSR improved by 2 points/year in critical districts via enforcement of PC-PNDT Act. 3. Ensure survival and protection of girl child: Focuses on safety and health; example: promotion of schemes like Sukanya Samridhi Yojana for financial security. 4. Promote education for girls: Ensures school access and retention; example: construction of girls' toilets in schools increased enrollment by addressing dropout causes. 5. Foster gender equality and empowerment: Encourages participation in sports/leadership; example: Kanya Sumangala Yojana in UP linked incentives to education milestones 	MAIN-25

2	<p>Evaluate the objectives of the social campaign 'Beti Bachao Beti Padhao' run by the Government of India with examples.</p> <p>SUGGESTIVE VALUE POINTS:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prevent gender-biased sex selection: Targets female foeticide; example: awareness campaigns in 640+ districts reduced skewed CSR in places like Haryana (from 871 in 2011 to 889 by 2020). 2. Improve child sex ratio (CSR): Quantitative goal to raise girls per 1,000 boys; example: CSR improved by 2 points/year in critical districts via enforcement of PC-PNDT Act. 3. Ensure survival and protection of girl child: Focuses on safety and health; example: promotion of schemes like Sukanya Samridhi Yojana for financial security. 4. Promote education for girls: Ensures school access and retention; example: construction of girls' toilets in schools increased enrollment by 5. Foster gender equality and empowerment: Encourages participation in sports/leadership; example: Kanya Sumangala Yojana in UP linked incentives to education milestones 	MAIN-25
3	<p>Explain the meaning of 'regional planning'. Assess the outcomes of 'Integrated Tribal Development Project' in Bharmaur region.</p> <p>SUGGESTIVE VALUE POINTS:</p> <p>Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP) in Bharmaur (Chamba, HP), started 1974 for Gaddis tribe, prioritized infrastructure and socio-economic uplift.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Infrastructure boost: Built schools, healthcare, roads, water/electricity; connected remote areas to plains. 2. Literacy surge: Overall rate rose sharply; female literacy from 1.88% (1971) to 42.83% (2001), narrowing gender gap. 3. Improved sex ratio: Positive shift due to better healthcare and awareness against biases. 4. Decline in child marriage: Social reforms reduced early marriages among Gaddis. 5. Economic diversification: Shift from transhumance to agriculture (pulses, cash crops), livestock; only 10% households now practise pastoralism. 	MAIN-25

Chapter -7. Transport and Communication

	5 MARK QUESTIONS	MAIN / COMPTT.
1	<p>Indian Railways have facilitated the movement of both freight and passengers and contributed to the growth of economy. Support the statement with suitable arguments.</p> <p>SUGGESTIVE VALUE POINTS:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Freight transport for bulky goods: Carries coal, iron ore, food grains, cement over long distances economically; freight haulage grew fourfold (1970-2005), supporting industries. 2. Passenger mobility: World's largest network connects 7,000+ stations, enabling daily travel for millions, tourism, and pilgrimage. 3. Economic binding force: Links producers to markets, accelerates industry/agriculture growth; contributes ~1.5% to GDP via revenue and jobs. 4. National integration: Over 150 years, unified diverse regions culturally and economically, influenced by terrain and policy. 	MAIN.2025

	5. Development enabler: Facilitates business, resource movement; expanded network (64,000+ km) spurred urbanization and trade.	
2	<p>Indian ports have continuously been growing for successful international trade. Support the statement with suitable arguments.</p> <p>SUGGESTIVE VALUE POINTS:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Export-import gateways: Major ports like Mumbai, Kandla manage petroleum, ores; hinterland links via roads/rail boost overseas trade. 2. Infrastructure modernization: Private investment equipped ports with deep drafts, cranes; e.g., JNPT (Nhava Sheva) leads container traffic. 3. Trade volume growth: Total external trade rose from Rs. 1,214 crore (1950-51) to Rs. 22 lakh crore (2009-10), driven by manufacturing and liberalization. 4. Hinterland connectivity: Ports like Marmagao (iron ore to Japan), New Mangalore serve specific regions, decongesting older ones post-independence. 5. Strategic expansion: 12 major + 200 minor ports; west coast dominance (indented coast) supports Europe/Asia links via Suez. 	MAIN.2025

Chapter 8: International Trade

	3 MARK QUESTIONS	MAIN / COMPTT.
1.	<p>Examine the changing patterns of the composition of India's imports since the 1950s.</p> <p>SUGGESTIVE VALUE POINTS:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 1950s–1960s: Foodgrain dominance: Imports focused on foodgrains (e.g., wheat under PL-480) due to shortages, alongside capital goods and machinery for industrialization; balance of payments was adverse despite import substitution efforts. 2. Post-1970s: Petroleum and fertilizers rise: Green Revolution ended foodgrain imports, replaced by fertilizers, petroleum (due to 1973 energy crisis), and chemicals; indicates rising industrialization and living standards. 3. Recent trends: Capital goods and diversification: Steady increase in machinery, electronics, special steel, edible oils, pearls/precious stones, and gold; reflects export-oriented growth, consumer demands, and global price fluctuations. 	COMPT.2025
	1 MARK MAP QUESTIONS	
1	<p>A major sea port in Gujarat APPROPRIATE OPTION: KANDLA</p>	MAIN-25
2	<p>An international airport in Karnataka APPROPRIATE OPTION: BANGLORE</p>	MAIN-25
3	<p>An important seaport in Kerala APPROPRIATE OPTION: KOCHI</p>	MAIN-25
4	<p>An international airport in Punjab APPROPRIATE OPTION: CHANDIGRAH</p>	MAIN-25
5	<p>The sea port situated at the head of Vembanad Kayal APPROPRIATE OPTION: KOCHI PORT</p>	MAIN-25
6	<p>The international airport in Assam APPROPRIATE OPTION: GUWAHATI</p>	MAIN-25
7	<p>A major sea port of Goa APPROPRIATE OPTION: MORMUGAO</p>	MAIN-25
8	<p>An international airport in Gujarat APPROPRIATE OPTION: AHMEDABAD</p>	MAIN-25
9	<p>A sea port built to relieve the pressure of Kolkata sea port APPROPRIATE OPTION: HALDIA</p>	MAIN-25

10	A major sea port in Gujarat APPROPRIATE OPTION: KANDALA	MAIN-25
11	An international airport in Punjab APPROPRIATE OPTION:- AMRITSAR	MAIN-25
12	Name the place where major sea port is located in Gujarat. APPROPRIATE OPTION:- KANDALA	MAIN-25/VI
13	Name the place where international airport is located in Karnataka. APPROPRIATE OPTION:- BANGLORE	MAIN-25/VI
14	Name the main sea port of Kerala. APPROPRIATE OPTION:- KOCHI	MAIN-25/VI
15	Mention the name of a place where an international airport is located in Punjab. APPROPRIATE OPTION:- AMRITSAR	MAIN-25/VI

Chapter 9 : Geographical Perspective on Selected Issues and Problems

	3 MARK QUESTIONS	MAIN / COMPTT.
1	<p>Suggest the measures to solve the problems of urban waste disposal in India.</p> <p>SUGGESTIVE VALUE POINTS:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Encourage source segregation of waste into biodegradable, recyclable, and non-recyclable categories to enable efficient processing and reduce landfill burden. 2. Promote decentralised waste processing like composting units and waste-to-energy plants at ward level, as successfully implemented in Indore. 3. Develop modern infrastructure including material recovery facilities (MRFs) and sanitary landfills with liners to prevent groundwater pollution. 	MAIN-25
2	<p>Suggest the measures to solve the problems of slums in India.</p> <p>SUGGESTIVE VALUE POINTS:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provision of affordable housing: Develop low-cost housing schemes and ensure access to reasonably priced land and building materials for slum dwellers. 2. Rehabilitation and upgradation: Rehabilitate slum residents in safe, planned areas with basic infrastructure like water, sanitation, and electricity through in-situ development. 3. Improve public utilities and services: Provide education, healthcare, employment opportunities, and enforce strict town planning to prevent new slums. 	MAIN-25