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|  | **PRE-BOARD 1 (2023-24)** | |  |
|  | **SUBJECT: GEOGRAPHY** | **MARKS:70** |  |
|  | **GRADE:12** | **TIME:3HRS** |  |
|  | **NAME:** | **DATE:23/11/2023** |  |
|  | ***GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS-***  ***I. Question paper is divided into 5 sections A ,B,C,D&E***  ***II. In section A question number 1 to 17 are objective type questions.***  ***III. In section B question 18 and 19 are Source based questions.***  ***IV. In section C question number 20 to 23 are Short Answer based questions.***  ***V. In section D question number 24 to 28 are Long Answer based questions.***  ***VI .In section E question number 29 and 30 are Map based question.*** | |  |
|  | **SECTION A**  **MCQs (1X17=17)** | |  |
| 1 | **a) i, ii, iii, iv** | | 1 |
| 2 | (A)Growth | | 1 |
| 3 | (C)15-29 years | | 1 |
| 4 | (C)Silchar and Porbandar | | 1 |
| 5 | A) (i)-3, (ii)-1, (iii)-2, (iv)-4 | | 1 |
| 6 | (b) Only reason is correct | |  |
| 7 | **(a) Radical School** | | 1 |
| 8 | (b) Behavioural geography | | 1 |
| 9 | (C)Bakarwals | | 1 |
| 10 | (a)Prof.Amartya Sen | | 1 |
| 11 | (B) Sustainable development | | 1 |
| 12. | (A) Andhra Pradesh | |  |
| 13. | (D) Jharkhand | |  |
| 14 | (A) Damodar | | 1 |
|  | Read the following graph and answer question no 15 to 17. | |  |
| 15 | How does the natural increase in population occur, as per the graph?  A. Birth Rate – Death Rate | |  |
| 16. | What does the transition from high fluctuating stage to low fluctuating stage indicate?  B. Shift from Rural Agrarian economy to Urban Industrial economy | |  |
| 17. | From the given graph, what condition can you infer about the least developed countries?  C. High Birth Rate and Low Death Rate | |  |
| 18.1 | Which of these methods can be used to channelise the adolescent population  (b) Skilling youth | | 1 |
| 18.2 | If the adolescent population is not channelised properly, it may result in  (d) All of the above | | 1 |
| 18.3 | Which among the following is not a method to empower the adolescent population?  (a) Good equation  (b) Skill development  (c) Fighting practice  (d) Encouraging quality food habits | | 1 |
| 19 | Ans. (A)Harappa, (D) Both (A) and (C ) are correct, (B) Varanasi | | 3 |
|  | SECTION C | |  |
|  | Question numbers 20 to 23 are Short Answer type questions. | |  |
| 20.1 | ANS. The development has direct bearing on the deteriorating human conditions due to environmental degradation and ecological crisis. Air, soil, water and noise pollution have threatened our existence. Consequently, the poor are subjected to three interrelated processes of declining capabilities as given below1. Social capabilities due to displacement and weakening social ties. 2. Environmental capabilities due to pollution. 3. Personal capabilities due to increasing incidence of diseases and accidents. This has adverse effects on their quality of life and human development | | 3 |
|  | OR | |  |
| 20.2 | ANS. As per the World Human Development Report , Human Development is a process of enlarging the range of people’s choices, increasing their oppurtunities for education, health care, income and empowerment and covering the full range of human choices from a sound environment to economic, social and political freedom. Thus enlarging the range of people’s choices is the most significant aspect of human development. It is just opposite the western or euro-centric view of development. People should be able to live a long and healthy life. They should be educated and have access to resources needed for a decent standard of living. These are necessary and non-negotiable aspects of the human development | |  |
| 21 | 1. The density of population is a measure of human and land relationship. It is expressed as the number of persons per unit area. It helps in getting a better understanding of spatial distribution of population in relation to land.  2. The physical factors like climate, terrain and availability of water affects population distribution. For example the north India plains, deltas and coastal plains have a higher proportion of population than other regions of the country.  3. Economic factors like industrialization, urbanisation and development of transport networks cause high concentration of population in urban regions of Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Bangalore, Pune etc. | | 3 |
| 22.1 |  | | 3 |
| 22.1 |  | | 3 |
|  | OR | |  |
| 22.2 |  | | 3 |
| 23 | Answer – a) Rural Settlements derive their basic economic needs from land based primary economic activities whereas urban settlements depend on processing of raw materials and manufacturing of finished goods as well as a variety of services.  b) Cities act as nodes of economic growth, provide goods and services not only to urban dwellers, but also to the people of rural settlements in their hinterlands in return for food and raw materials. The functional relationship between the urban and rural settlements takes place through transport and communication network.  c) Rural and Urban settlements differ in terms of social relationship, attitude and outlook. Rural people are less mobile and therefore, social relations among them are intimate. In Urban areas, on the other hand, way of life is complex and fast with formal social relations. | | 3 |
|  | SEC-D  QUESTION 24 to 28 Long Type Answer | |  |
| 24 |  | | 5 |
|  | OR | |  |
| 24.2 |  | |  |
| 25. | Population flow from rural to urban areas is caused by many factors, like high demand for labour in urban areas, low job opportunities in rural areas and unbalanced pattern of development between urban and rural areas. In India, population in cities is rapidly increasing. Due to low opportunities in smaller and medium cities, the poor people generally bypass these small cities and directly come to the mega cities for their livelihood.  Due to migration to urban-areas problems of slums, dirty colonies, and overcrowding take place. Due to excessive exploitation of natural resources, land degradation, air and water pollution, sewage problems, etc. arise. | | 5 |
| 26 | ANS: Following are the points which explain the statement:  a. The economic activities have become specialized and complicated and has resulted in a new group of activities, like the Quaternary activities.  b. The Quaternary activities are related to knowledge and education, information, research and development.  c. The people of the Quaternary activities are innovative and contribute to the research and development.  d. Only a few people are engaged in Quaternary activities in economically developed countries. e. It is characterized by the highest income and higher degree of mobility in the process of career development | | 5 |
| 27 | ● Highly sophisticated machines and technology are available now. Manufacturing sector which can be operated and controlled by a few people, due to which many people earlier employed in the manufacturing sector are seeking jobs in the service sector.  ● Most of the manufacturing companies need a large number of people in non direct production sector like clerical, managerial, advertising, sales, legal and financial experts which have a higher income than the people employed in direct production.  ● The service sector is growing in importance because more and more females are seeking employment in this sector which provides a better working environment and high per capita income than in the manufacturing sector.  ● With growing income, people are demanding more services like medical facilities, entertainment, hospitality industries, travel, and tourism, etc. As a result of which the  service sector has drastically expanded in all directions. It is a good thing that many people get employment through these industries. For example, if tourism increases, then people in the hospitality industry get employment.  ● Growth in Service sector indicates a growth in GDP. Hence, the government makes all efforts to uplift the service sector by providing provident funds, gratuity , pension, etc. to the employees. This also increases the per capita income of the people. | | 5 |
| 28 | ANSWER – Major problems of urban settlements in developing countries are:  \*Economic problems- over urbanization or uncontrolled urbanization in developing countries is due to large scale in-migration of rural people. Decreasing employment opportunities in the rural as well as smaller urban areas has caused large scale rural-urban migration, Urban areas suffer from shortage of housing, transport, health and civic amenities. A large number of people live in substandard housing, i.e. slums and squatter settlements or on the streets.  \*Socio-cultural problems – cities in the developing countries suffer from several social ills. Inadequate social infrastructure and basic facilities is due to lack of financial resources and over population in cities. The available educational and health facilities remain beyond the reach of the urban poor. Cities suffer from poor health conditions. Lack of employment and education tends to aggravate the crime rates. Male selective migration to the urban areas distorts the sexratio in these cities.  \*Environmental problems – The large urban population in developing countries uses and disposes off a huge quantity of waste material in river water. Many cities of the developing countries do not provide the minimum required quantity of drinkable water and water for domestic and industrial uses. An improper sewerage system creates unhealthy conditions. Massive use of traditional fuel in the domestic as well as industrial sectors severely pollutes the air. Huge concrete structures of buildings create heat in the cities | | 5 |
| 28.2 | India is a land of diverse culture and Indian Railways play a key role in not only meeting the transport needs of the country but also binding together dispersed areas and promoting national integration.  Indian Railways has been the prime movers to the nation and has the distinction of being one of the largest railway systems of the world under a single management.  Railways being the more energy efficient mode of transport are ideally suited for the movement of bulk commodities and for long distance travel. As compared to road transport, the railways has a number of intrinsic advantages.   They carry more than a million tonne of freight traffic and about 14 million passengers to number of stations daily.  Railways have to perform the dual role of commercial organization ad vehicle for fulfillment of social obligations. In national emergency, railways have been in the forefront in rushing relief material to disaster stricken regions. | | 5 |
|  | **SECTION F**  **MAP SKILL-BASED QUESTION** | |  |
| 29 | On the given map of India, locate and label any five of the following:  1. A state with lowest density of population  2. A state with highest level of  3. Bengaluru – Mega City  4. Mayurbhanj Iron Ore Mines  5. Jamnagar Oil Refinery  6. Katni Bauxite Mines  7. Neyveli Lignite Coal Field | |  |
|  |  | |  |
| 30 | With the help of the following key, identify the areas marked as A, B, C, D and E on the given outline map of World. Write the correct name of the place in the blank space given on the map. A Region in Africa practising Nomadic Herding  B A Mega City of Asia  C Region of Europe practising Commercial Grain Farming  D Major Sea port in Germany  E Region of North America practising Subsistence Gathering  F.Major Sea port in Africa | |  |



