
Question Paper Outside Delhi 2016 set 2
CBSE Class 12 Geography

General Instructions:

- There are 22 questions in all.
- All questions are compulsory.
- Marks for each question are indicated against it.
- Question numbers 1 to 7 are very short answer questions carrying 1 mark each. Answer to each of these questions should not exceed 40 words.
- Question numbers 8 to 13 are short answer questions carrying 3 marks each. Out of which one question is a value based question. Answer to each of these questions should not exceed 80-100 words.
- Question numbers 14 to 20 are long answer questions carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each of these questions should not exceed 150 words.
- Question numbers 21 and 22 are related to identification or locating and labelling of geographical features on maps carrying 5 marks each.
- Outline maps of the World and India provided to you must be attached within your answer-book.
- Use of templates or stencils for drawing outline maps is allowed.

1. What is the average sex ratio in the world ?

Ans:1. The average sex ratio in the world is 990 females per 1000 males. (102 males per 100 females may also be considered)

2. Why do people migrate in large number from rural to urban areas in India ?

Ans:2. Migration from rural to urban areas in India because-

Poverty / High Population pressure on land / Lack of infra structural facilities like health care, education / natural disasters – flood / drought / cyclonic storms / earthquake / tsunami etc.

3.Mention any two major problems of Ruhr-industrial region.

Ans:3. Problems of Ruhr Industrial Region are:

- (i) Industrial waste
- (ii) Pollution
- (iii) Iron Ore exhausted
- (iv) Any other relevant point

4.How is the favourable balance of trade an indicator of economic development of a country?

Ans:4. If the Value of Export is more than the value of Import than the country has positive or favourable balance of trade.

5. What is the main thrust of the National Youth Policy of Government of India, 2003 ?

Ans:5. The main thrust of the National Youth Policy is youth empowerment in terms of their effective participation in decision making and carrying the responsibility of an able leader.

6.Define the concept of human development.

Ans:6. Concept of Human Development-

Human development that enlarges people's choices and improves their lives.

7.Explain one reason for the import of petroleum and its products in large quantities in India.

Ans:7. Reason for the import of petroleum and its products in large quantities in India is as follows:

- (i) It is used as a fuel
- (ii) It is also used as a industrial raw material.
- (iii) Any other relevant point.

8. Differentiate between 'Hamleted' and Dispersed' rural settlements of India.

Ans:8. Differentiate between 'Hamleted' and Dispersed rural settlements of India –

Hamleted Settlement	Dispersed Settlement
(i) It is fragmented into several units. (ii) It being separated bear the same name or common name. (iii) It is known by different local names such as Palli, Panna, Para, Nangla, Dhani etc. (iv) It is found in middle and lower Ganga plain, Chattisgarh and lower valleys of the Himalayas. (v) Any other relevant point.	(i) It appears in form of isolated huts. (ii) It is isolated in remote jungle or hilly areas and have extreme dispersion. (iii) It is in extreme isolation and have no such local names. (iv) It is found in Meghalaya, Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh etc. (v) Any other relevant point

9. Study the table given below and answer the questions that follow :

Continent - wise Distribution of Million Cities

Continent	Early 1950	Mid 1970s	Mid 2000
Europe	23	30	58
Asia	32	69	206
North and Central America	16	36	79
South America	8	17	43
Africa	3	8	46
Australia	2	2	6
World Total	84	162	438

(9.1) Name the two continents which have shown lowest growth rate of million cities as compared to others.

(9.2) What reasons will you assign for this growth rate ?

(9.3) Give the meaning of a 'mega city'.

Ans:9. (9.1) Australia and Europe

(9.2) (i) Growth of population is slow

(ii) Migration from rural to urban is slow.

(iii) Any other relevant points

(9.3) A megacity or megalopolis is a general term for cities together with their suburbs with a population of more than 10 million people.

Note : The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only; in lieu of No. 9 :

(9.1) Give the meaning of 'million city'.

(9.2) Mention any two problems of urban settlements.

(9.3) Name two mega cities of China.

Ans:(9.1) The city having population of one million or more than one million is termed as million city (10 Lakhs)

(9.2) (i) Pollution

(ii) Congested housing

(iv) Lack of drinking water facilities

(v) Lack of infrastructure such as electricity, sewage disposal, health and educational facilities

(vi) Vertical expansion

(vii) Growth of slums

10. “The knowledge and understanding of the laws of nature are extremely valuable to humankind”. Explain the values that can help to use the gifts of nature in a sustainable manner.

Ans:10. The knowledge of laws of nature are highly valuable for man kind-

I) Better knowledge is developed because of better knowledge of laws of nature.

II) The understanding of concepts of friction and heat helped discover fire.

III) We use laws of aerodynamics to develop faster planes.

IV) This law of nature, if known to man, are extremely valuable.

V) Harmony with their natural Environment.

11.Explain the significance of bio-energy to humankind in India.

Ans:11. The Significance of bio-energy to humankind in India –

(i) Bioenergy is a potential source of energy conversion.

(ii) It can be converted into electrical energy, heat energy or gas for cooking.

(iii) It will also process the waste and garbage and produce energy.

(iv) This will improve economics life of rural areas in developing countries.

(v) It reduces environmental pollution, enhance self-reliance and reduce pressure on fuel and wood.

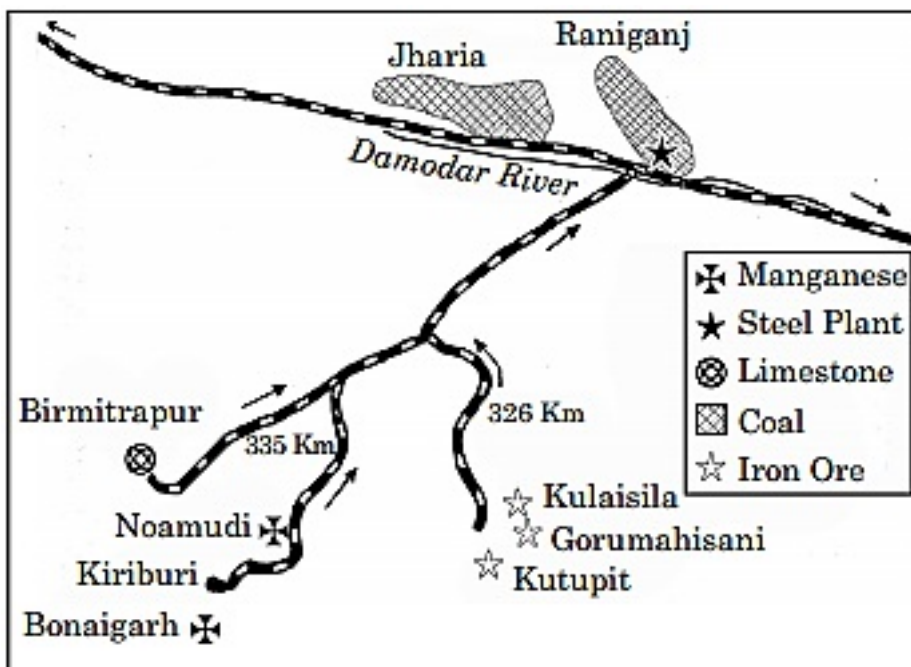
(vi) Any other relevant points.

12. Examine the success of watershed management programme implemented in Jhabua district of Madhya Pradesh.

Ans:12. The watershed Management programme in Jhabua district is highly successful because –

1. Land degradation has been prevented.
2. Soil quality has improved.
3. Improved the growth of natural vegetation.
4. Improved the sources of livelihood for the tribal.
5. Any other relevant point.

13. Study the diagram given below and answer the questions that follow:



- (13.1) Identify and name the steel plant shown in the diagram.
- (13.2) Name the mining areas which supply coal and manganese to this plant.
- (13.3) Which is the source of water supply to this plant?

Ans:13. (13.1) Durgapur steel plant

(13.2) Coal :- Jharia/Raniganj Manganese : Bonaigarh/Noamudi

(13.3) Damodar River

Note : The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only; of

Q.No. 13 :

(13.1) Name the state in which Durgapur steel plant is located.

(13.2) Mention any two raw materials used in the iron and steel industry.

(13.3) Give any two points of significance of iron and steel industry.

Ans:(13.1) West Bengal

(13.2) (i) Iron Ore

(ii) Coal

(iii) Limestone

(iv) Manganese

(V) Dolomite

(vi) Fire clay

(13.3) (i) It opened the doors to rapid industrial development in all sectors of industries.

(ii) It provides raw material for other industries.

(iii) Any other relevant point.

14. Describe any five characteristics of 'plantation agriculture' in the world.

Ans:14. Plantation agriculture-

(i) Introduced by the Europeans.

(ii) Large estates or plantations.

(iii) Large capital investment.

(iv) Managerial and technical support.

(v) Scientific methods of cultivation.

(vi) Single crop specialization.

(vii) A good system of transportation.

(viii) Tea, Coffee, Coco, Rubber, Cotton, Oil palm, Sugarcane, Banana, Pineapples are examples of Plantation agriculture.

(ix) Any other relevant point.

15. Explain the importance of 'communication services' in the world.

Ans: 15. Importance of 'Communication services' in the world –

(i) Communication involves transmission of words messages, facts, ideas etc. from one place to another.

(ii) All types of communication is nearly dependent on means of transport.

(iii) Where transport is efficient there communication is also efficient.

(iv) It helps to spread the messages from one place to another very quickly.

(v) These services have linked the entire world.

(vi) Time has been reduced to spread the messages.

(vii) The global communication has revolutionised the world.

(viii) The whole World has become one global village.

(ix) Any other relevant point.

16. Explain any three 'push' and any two 'pull' factors that influence the migration of population in the world.

Ans: 16. Push Factors:

(i) Unemployment

(ii) Poor living conditions

- (iii) Political turmoil
- (iv) Unpleasant climate
- (v) Natural disasters
- (vi) Epidemics and socio – economic backwardness
- (vii) Any other relevant point.

Pull Factors :

- (i) Better job opportunities
- (ii) Better living conditions
- (iii) Peace and stability
- (iv) Security of life and property.
- (v) Pleasant climate
- (vi) Any other relevant point

17. 'Trans - Canadian Railway line is considered as the economic artery of Canada.'
Support the statement with suitable examples.

Ans: 17. Trans – Canadian Railway line is considered as the economics artery of Canada by the following reasons –

- (i) This railway line is about 7050 km long rail-line in Canada, runs from Halifax in the east to Vancouver on the Pacific coast passing through Montreal, Ottawa, Winnipeg and Calgary.
- (ii) It was constructed in 1886, as part of an agreement to make British Columbia on the west coast join the Federation of States.
- (iii) It gained economic significance because it connected the Quebec – Montreal Industrial Region with the wheat belt of Prairie Region and the Coniferous forest region in the north.
- (iv) Each of these regions became complementary to the other.

(v) A loop line from Winnipeg to Thunder bay connects this rail- line with one of the important water ways of the world.

(vi) This line is the economic artery of Canada, wheat and meat are the important exports on this route.

(vii) Any other relevant point.

18. 'Fragmentation of land holdings' and 'degradation of cultivable land' are the serious problems of Indian agriculture. Suggest and explain measures to overcome these problems.

Ans:18. Fragmentation of land holdings and degradation of cultivable land are serious problem of Indian agriculture –

Measures for fragmentation of land holdings

(i) Consolidation of land holdings.

(ii) Strict implementation of land reforms.

(iii) Any other relevant point.

Measures to Overcome degradation of Cultivable land

(i) Check water logging

(ii) Use of organic manure.

(iii) Cultivation of leguminous crops.

(iv) Rotation of crops.

(v) Any other relevant point.

19. Examine the economic and social consequences of migration in India.

Ans:19. Economic and Social Consequences of Migration – Economic Consequences of Migration:-

A major benefits for the source region is the remittance sent by migrants. Remittances from

the international migrants are one of the major sources of foreign exchange.

In 2002, India received US \$ 11 billion as remittances from International migrants. Punjab , Kerala and Tamil Nadu receive very significant amount from their international migrants.

The amount of remittances sent by the internal migrants is very meagre as compared to international migrants, but it plays an important role in the growth of economy of the source area.

Unregulated migration to the metropolitan cities of India has caused overcrowding.

Development of slums in industrially developed states is a negative consequence.

(To be assessed as whole.)

Social Consequences of Migration: -

Migrants act as agents of social change. The new ideas related to new technologies, family planning, girl's education, etc. get diffused from urban to rural areas through them.

Migration leads to intermixing of people from diverse cultures. It has positive contribution such as evolution of composite culture and breaking through the narrow considerations and widens up the mental horizon of the people at large. It has also serious negative consequences such as anonymity, which creates social vacuum and sense of dejection among individuals.

20.Examine the role of Inland Waterways Authority of India. Explain why inland water transport is an important mode of transport.

Ans:20. Inland waterway –

(i) The inland water ways authority of India was setup in 1986.

(ii) It was setup for the development , maintenance and regulations of National waterways in the Country.

(iii) The Authority has declared 3 inland waterways as National Waterways.

(iv) It has also identified 10 other inland waterways which can be upgraded.

(v) Any other relevant point.

Importance of Inland water Transport –

(i) It carries both cargo and passengers.

(ii) It is the cheapest mode of transport.

(iii) It is suitable for carrying bulky goods.

(iv) It is fuel-efficient.

(v) It is eco-friendly.

(vi) Any other relevant point.

21. Identify the five Geographical features shown on the political outline map (on page 13) of the World as A, B, G, D and E and write their correct names on the lines marked near them with the help of following information :

(A) The Country with largest area in Africa.

(B) An area of dairy farming

(G) A major sea port

(D) An international airport

(E) A mega city

Note : The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only; in lieu of .No. 21 :

(21.1) Name the country with largest population in Africa.

(21.2) Name the area of dairy farming in North America.

(21.3) Name any major seaport of Australia.

(21.4) Name any international airport in South America.

(21.5) Name any mega city of Europe.

Ans:(21.1) Nigeria

(21.2) North East USA & South East Canada

(21.3) Sydney / Perth / Melbourne / Fermantle.

(21.4) Caracas / Bagota / Lima / Brasilia / Rio Die Janerio / Santiago / Buenos Airies

(21.5) London / Paris

22. Locate and label the following features with appropriate symbols on the given outline political map (on page 15) of India :

- (I) The state with lowest density of population.
- (II) The state with highest percentage of rural population.
- (III) A major copper mining area in Couthern Rajasthan.
- (IV) The integrated iron and steel plant located in Ghhattisgarh.
- (V) The international airport located in Assam.

Note : The following questionms are for the Visually Impaired candidates only; im lieu of Q.No. 22 :

(22.1 Name the smallest state of India in respect of area.

(22.2) Name the state of India having largest rural population.

(22.3) Name any copper mining area in Rajasthan.

22.4) Name any major cotton textile industrial centre in Cujarat Ctate.

(22.5) Name the international airport of Assam.

Ans:(22.1) Goa

(22.2) Uttar Pradesh / U.P

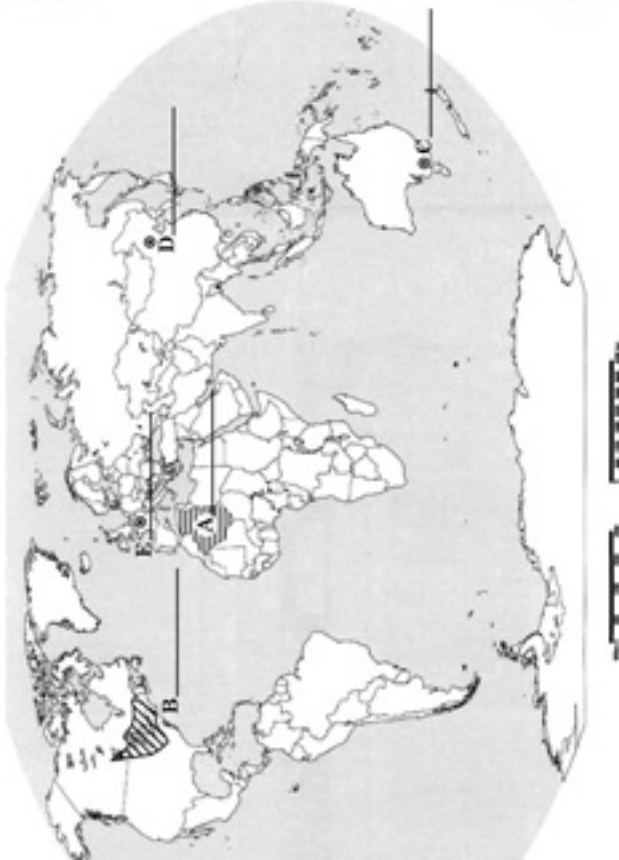
(22.3) Khetri / Alwar / Bhilwara / Udaipur

(22.4) Ahmedabad / Rajkot / Vadodara / Surat / Porbandar

(22.5) Guwahati

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.

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Outline Map of India (Political)



प्रश्न संख्या 21 के लिए

For question no. 21
64/1, 64/2, 64/3



भारत का राजा-भाषाचित्र (राजभाषातक)
Outline Map of India (Political)

