

Question Paper 2016 Outside Delhi (Set 1)
CBSE Class 12 Geography

General Instructions:

- (i) There are 22 questions in all.
- (ii) All questions are compulsory.
- (iii) Marks for each question are indicated against it.
- (iv) 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.
- (v) Question number 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.
- (vi) Question numbers 14 to 20 are long answer questions carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each of these questions should not exceed 150 words.
- (vii) Question number 21 and 22 are related to identification or locating and labelling of geographical features on maps carrying 5 marks each.
- (viii) Outline maps of the World and India provided to you must be attached within your answer book.
- (ix) Use of templates or stencils for drawing outline maps is allowed.

1. Name the country where sex ratio is most unfavourable to women in the world. (1)

Ans. Sex Ratio unfavourable to women-

U.A.E / Quatar

2. Define the concept of human development. (1)

Ans. Concept of Human Development-

Human development that enlarges peoples choices and improves their lives.

3. How has the 'New Ruhr' landscape emerged? (1)

Ans. New Ruhr landscape-

In Ruhr region the demand for coal declined and iron ore was exhausted, industries used imported iron ore leading to the shrinking of the region.

4. Asses the positive aspect of 'trade liberalisation'. (1)

Ans. Trade Liberalization-

Trade Liberalization allows goods and services from everywhere to compete with domestic products and services thus benefiting the people.

5. “The proportion of workers in the agricultural sector in India has shown a declining trend over the last few decades.” What does this trend indicate? (1)

Ans. The Proportion of workers in the agricultural sector in India has shown a declining trend over the last few decades-

This indicates a shift of workers from farm based occupation to non farm based ones indicating a sectoral shift in the economy.

6. Why do people migrate in large number from rural to urban areas in India? (1)

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

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

7. Name the two countries which are the largest trading partners of India as per economic survey report of 2011-12. (1)

Ans. Countries largest trading partners of India-

UAE and China

8. “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. (3)

Ans. 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.

Note: This is a value based question. If the student writes his understanding on his own about laws of nature marks should be awarded.

(To be Assessed as whole)

9. Study the table given below and answer the questions that follow: (3)

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 the highest growth rate of million cities from 1950 to 2000.

Ans. (i) Africa

(ii) Asia

(9.2) What could have been the reason for such a growth of million cities?

Ans. In developing countries people migrate from rural areas to cities for the purpose of earning livelihood, thus increasing the urban population / million cities.

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

Ans. A million city is one where the population is one million or more than one million (10 Lakhs)

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

(9.1) Explain the meaning of 'Conurbation.'

Ans. The term conurbation applies to a large area of urban development that resulted from the merging of originally separate towns or cities.

(9.2) Explain why the towns and cities are growing.

Ans. The towns and cities are growing due to natural increase in population and also due to migration of rural people to the cities in search of jobs.

(9.3) Name the two mega cities of Japan.

Ans. (i) Tokyo
(ii) Osaka

10. Differentiate between 'Hamletted' and Dispersed' rural settlements of India. (3)

Ans. Differentiate between 'Hamletted' and Dispersed rural settlements of India –

Hamletted 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.

Dispersed Settlement

- (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

Explain any Three points of differentiation.

11. How is rainwater harvesting helped in the development of certain areas of India?

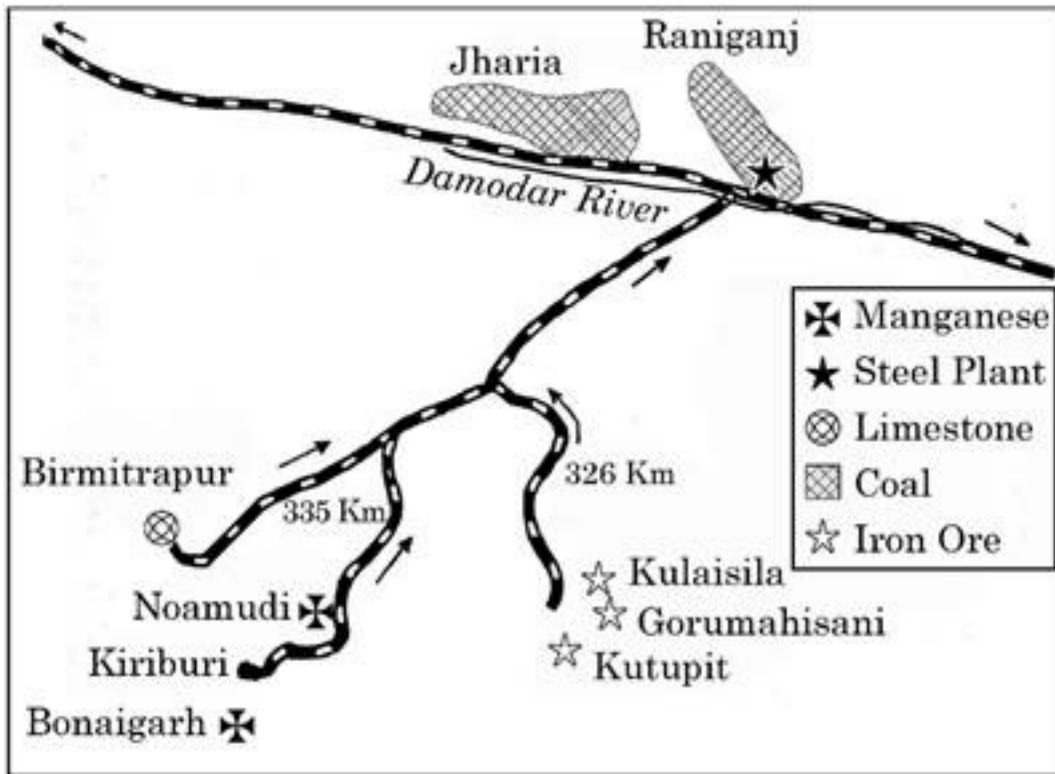
Explain with examples. (3)

Ans. Rain water harvesting-

- (i) It is valuable to recharge the ground water.
- (ii) It is valuable because it is low cost and eco-friendly technique for preserving every drop of water.
- (iii) It increases the availability of ground water and improves the quality of ground water.
- (iv) It is also highly valuable in controlling soil erosion and floods.
- (v) In Rajasthan rain water harvesting structures locally known as Kund or Tanka are constructed near or in the house or village to store harvested rainwater.
- (vi) Any other relevant point.

Any three points to be explained

12. Study the diagram given below and answer the questions that follow: (3)



(12.1) Identify and name the steel plant shown in the diagram.

Ans. Durgapur steel plant

(12.2) Name the mining areas which supply coal and manganese to this plant.

Ans. Coal: Jharia/Raniganj

Manganese: Bonaigarh/Noamudi

(12.3) Which is the source of water supply to this plant?

Ans. Damodar River

Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only; in lieu of Q.No. 12:

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

Ans. West Bengal

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

Ans. (i) Iron Ore

(ii) Coal

(iii) Limestone

(iv) Manganese

(v) Dolomite

(vi) Fire clay (Any two)

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

Ans. (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.

(Mention any two points)

13. Examine the success of watershed management programme implemented in Jhabua district of Madhya Pradesh. (3)

Ans. 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 tribals.

5. Any other relevant point.

(Any three points to be examined.)

14. Explain any three ‘push’ and any two ‘pull’ factors that influence the migration of population in the world. (5)

Ans. 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.

(Any three points to be explained)

Pull Factors:

(i) Better job opportunities

(ii) Living conditions

- (iii) Peace and stability
- (iv) Security of life and property.
- (v) Pleasant climate
- (vi) Any other relevant point (Any two points to be explained)

15. Describe any five characteristics of plantation agriculture in the world. (5)

Ans. 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 specialisation.
 - (vii) A good system of transportation.
 - (viii) Tea, Coffee, Cocoa, Rubber, Cotton, Oil palm, Sugarcane, Banana, Pineapples are examples of Plantation agriculture.
 - (ix) Any other relevant point.
- (Any five points to be described)

16. Explain the importance of ‘communication services’ in the world. (5)

Ans. 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.
- (Any five points to be explained.)

17. “The Rhine Waterways is the world’s most heavily used inland waterway.” In the light of this statement examine the significance of this waterway. (5)

Ans. The significance of the Rhine Waterway –

- (i) The Rhine flows through Germany and the Netherlands.
 - (ii) It is navigable for 700 km from Rotterdam, at its mouth in the Netherlands to Basel in Switzerland.
 - (iii) Ocean-going vessels can reach up to Cologne. The Ruhr river joins the Rhine from the east.
 - (iv) It flows through a rich coalfield and the whole basin has become a prosperous manufacturing area.
 - (v) Dusseldorf is the Rhine port for this region
 - (vi) Huge tonnage moves along the stretch south of the Ruhr.
 - (vii) This waterway is the world's most heavily used waterway.
 - (viii) It connects the industrial areas of Switzerland, Germany, France, Belgium and the Netherland with the North Atlantic Sea Route.
 - (ix) Any other relevant point.
- (Any five points to be examined.)

18. Examine the economic and social consequences of migration in India. (5)

Ans. 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.

(To be assessed as whole.)

19. 'Fragmentation of land holdings' and 'degradation of cultivable land' are the serious problems of Indian agriculture. Suggest and explain measures to overcome these problems. (5)

Ans. 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.

(Any one point to be mentioned)

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.

(Any one point to be mentioned)

Explain any three points, atleast one for measure to overcome fragmentation of land holding and one for degradation of land holding.

20. Which is the apex body in India to improve the quality of National Highways? Examine the significance of National Highways. (5)

Ans. The apex body in India to improve quality of National High ways is - National Highway Authority of India (NHAI)

Significance of National Highways-

- (i) It passes across the country.
- (ii) It connects the state capitals, major cities, important ports, railway junctions.
- (iii) National Highway are meant for Interstate Transport.

(iv) These roads are also meant for the movement of defence men and material in strategic areas.

(v) The National Highway being approximately 2% of total road length carries 40% of the total road traffic.

(vi) Any other relevant points.

(Any four points to be explained)

21. Identify the five Geographical features shown on the political outline map (on page 13) of the World as A, B, C, D and E and write their correct names on the lines marked near them with the help of following information: (5)

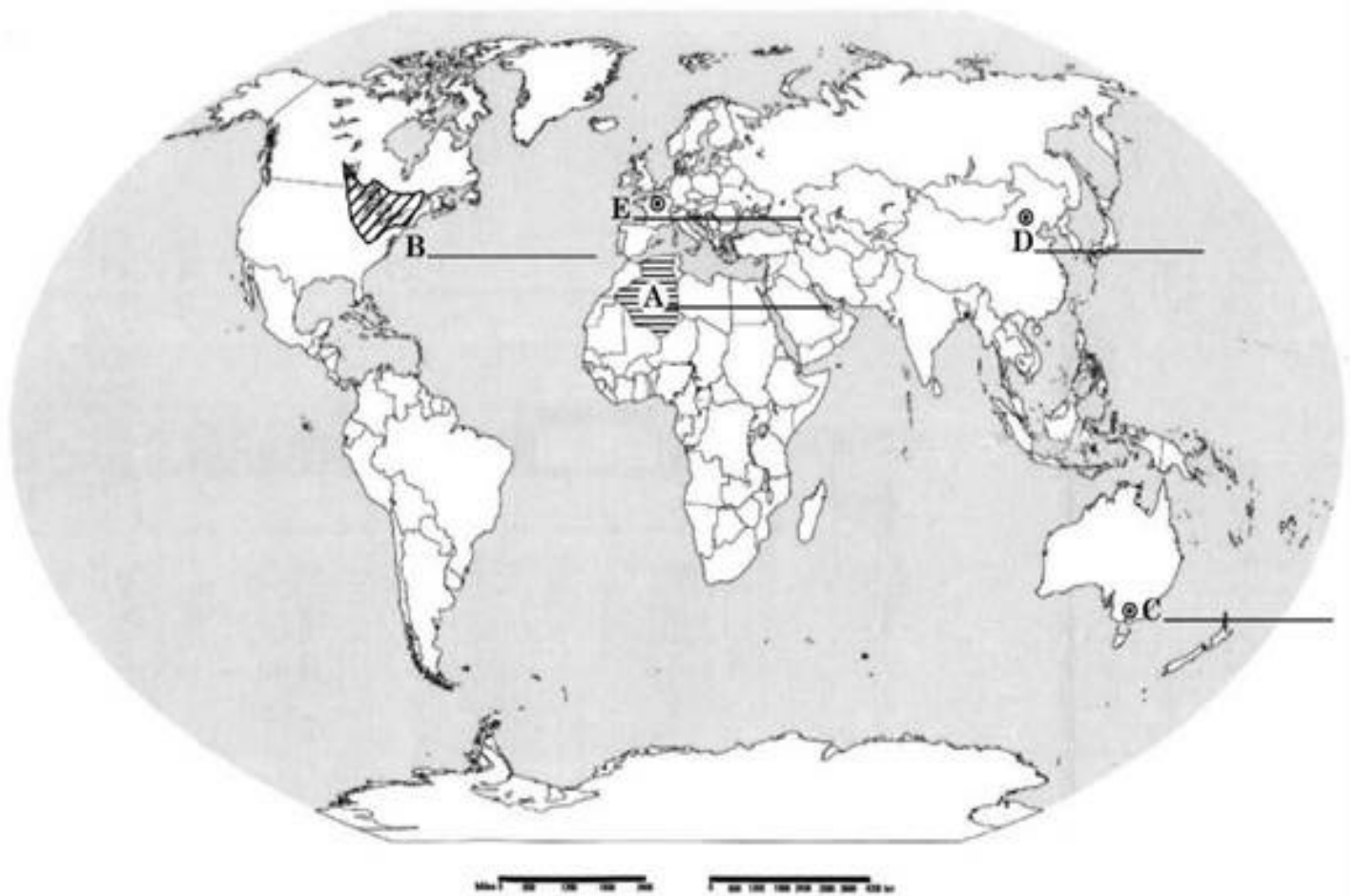
(A) The Country with largest area in Africa.

(B) An area of dairy farming

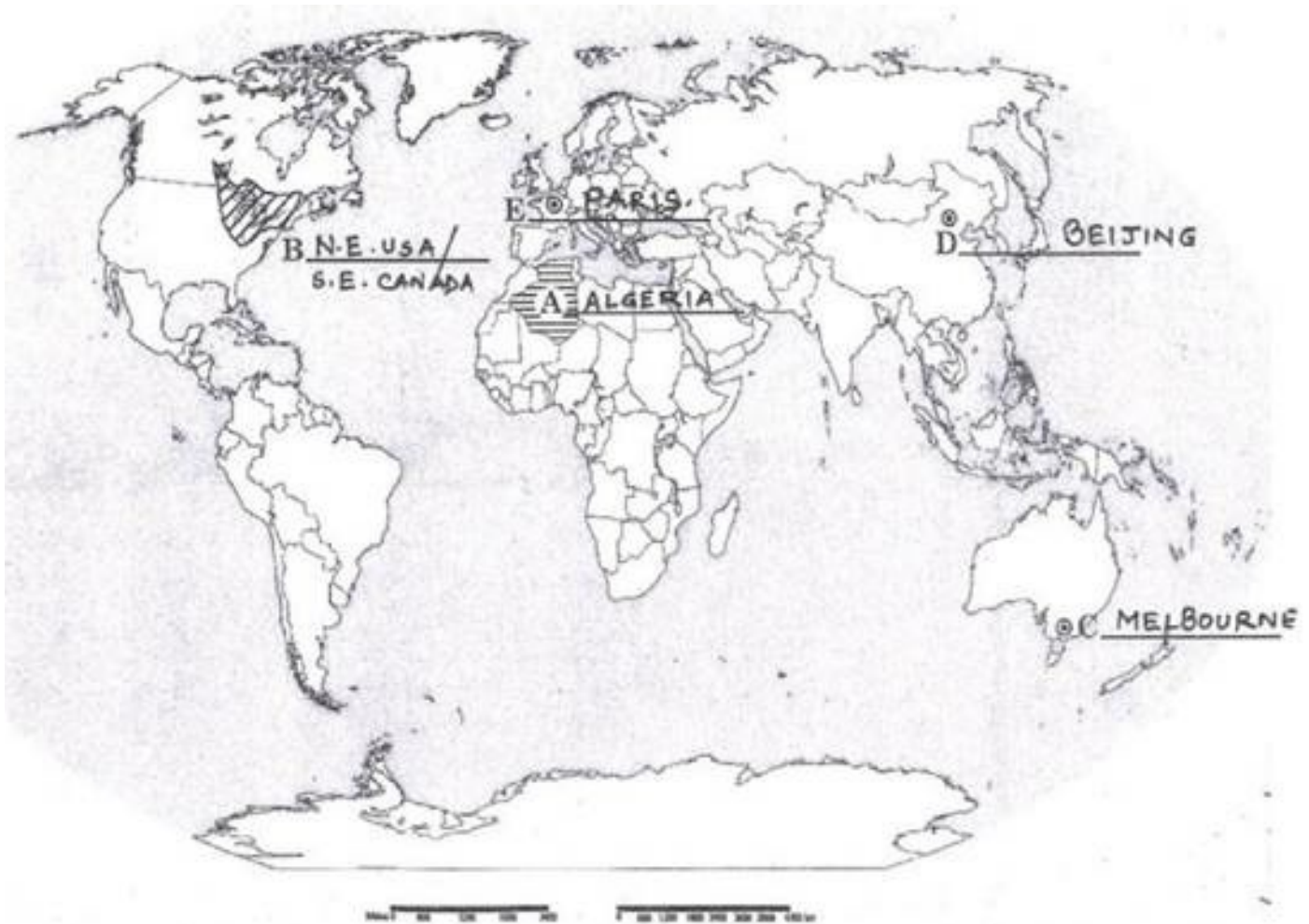
(C) A major sea port

(D) An international airport

(E) A mega city



Ans.



Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only; in lieu of Q.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. See attached map

For visually impaired candidates:

(21.1) Nigeria

(21.2) North East USA & South East Canada

(21.3) Sydney / Perth / Melbourne / Fremantle.

(21.4) Caracas / Bogota / Lima / Brasilia / Rio de Janeiro / Santiago / Buenos Aires

(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: (5)

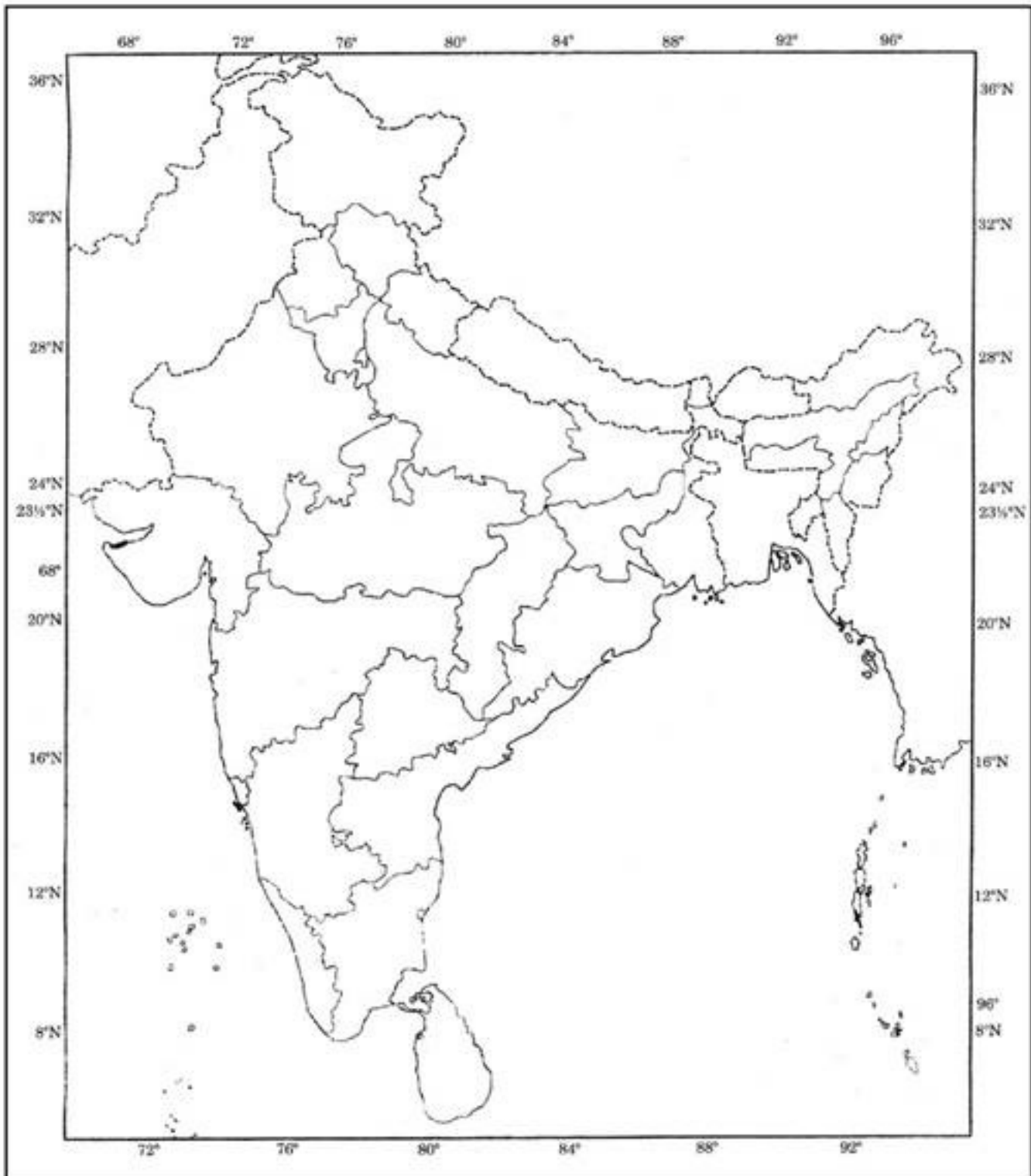
(I) The state with lowest density of population.

(II) The state with highest percentage of rural population.

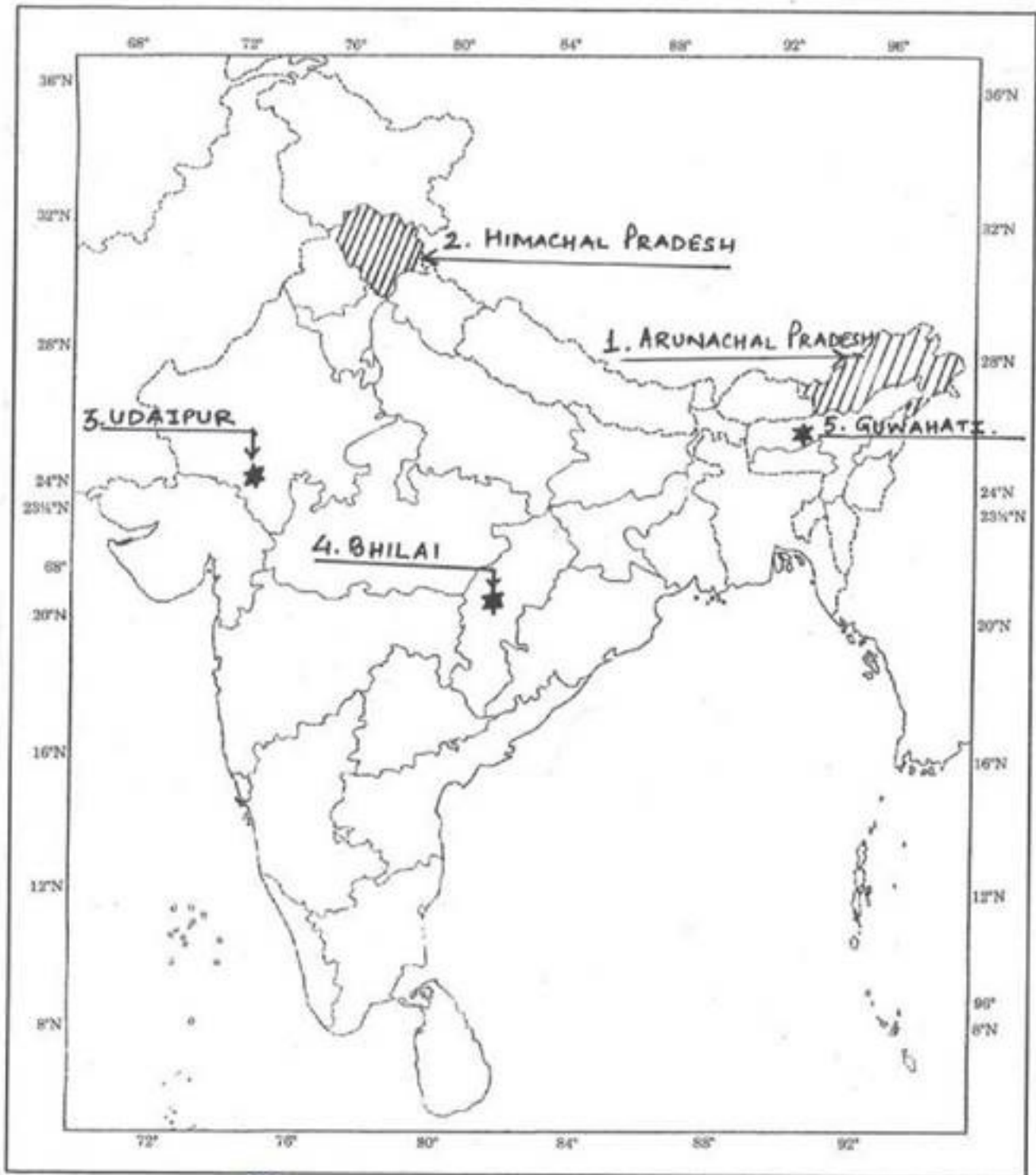
(III) A major copper mining area in Southern Rajasthan.

(IV) The integrated iron and steel plant located in Chhattisgarh.

(V) The international airport located in Assam.



Ans.



Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only; in 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 Gujarat State.

(22.5) Name the international airport of Assam.

Ans. See attached map

For Visually impaired candidates:

(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