

केन्द्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड, दिल्ली
सीनियर स्कूल स्टर्टफिकेट परीक्षा (कक्षा बारहवीं)
परीक्षार्थी प्रवेश—पत्र के अनुसार भरें

विषय Subject : Geography

विषय कोड Subject Code : 029

परीक्षा का दिन एवं तिथि

Day & Date of the Examination : Thursday, 6 April, 2017

उत्तर देने का माध्यम

Medium of answering the paper : English

प्रश्न पत्र के ऊपर लिखें

कोड को दर्शाएँ :

Write code No. as written on
the top of the question paper :

Code Number
64/2

Set Number
 ① ③ ④

अतिरिक्त उत्तर—पुस्तिका (ओं) की संख्या

No. of supplementary answer -book(s) used

Nil.

विकलांग व्यक्ति : हाँ / नहीं

Person with Disabilities : Yes / No

No

किसी शारीरिक अक्षमता से प्रभावित हो तो संबंधित वर्ग में का निशान लगाएँ।
If physically challenged, tick the category

B D H S C A

B = दृष्टिहीन, D = मूँग व वयिर, H = शारीरिक रूप से विकलांग, S = स्पास्टिक
C = डिस्लेक्सिक, A = ऑटिस्टिक

B = Visually Impaired, D = Hearing Impaired, H = Physically Challenged

S = Spastic, C = Dyslexic, A = Autistic

क्या लेखन लिपिक उपलब्ध करवाया गया : हाँ / नहीं

Whether writer provided : Yes / No

No

यदि दृष्टिहीन हैं तो उपयोग में लाए गये

सोफ्टवेयर का नाम :

If Visually challenged, name of software used :

*एक खाने में एक अक्षर लिखें। नाम के प्रत्येक भाग के बीच एक खाना रिक्त छोड़ दें। यदि परीक्षार्थी का नाम 24 अक्षरों से अधिक है, तो केवल नाम के प्रथम 24 अक्षर ही लिखें।

Ea:h letter be written in one box and one box be left blank between each part of the name. In case Candidate's Name exceeds 24 letters, write first 24 letters.

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कार्यालय उपयोग के लिए
Space for office use



Ans. 1. The Two types are -

- * Primary Intensive Subsistence Agriculture [Types of Subsistence Agriculture]
- * Intensive Subsistence Agriculture



Intensive Subsistence
Agriculture Dominated
by Paddy and Rice

Intensive Subsistence
Agriculture Dominated
by other crops like Wheat etc.

Ans. 2.  South Africa

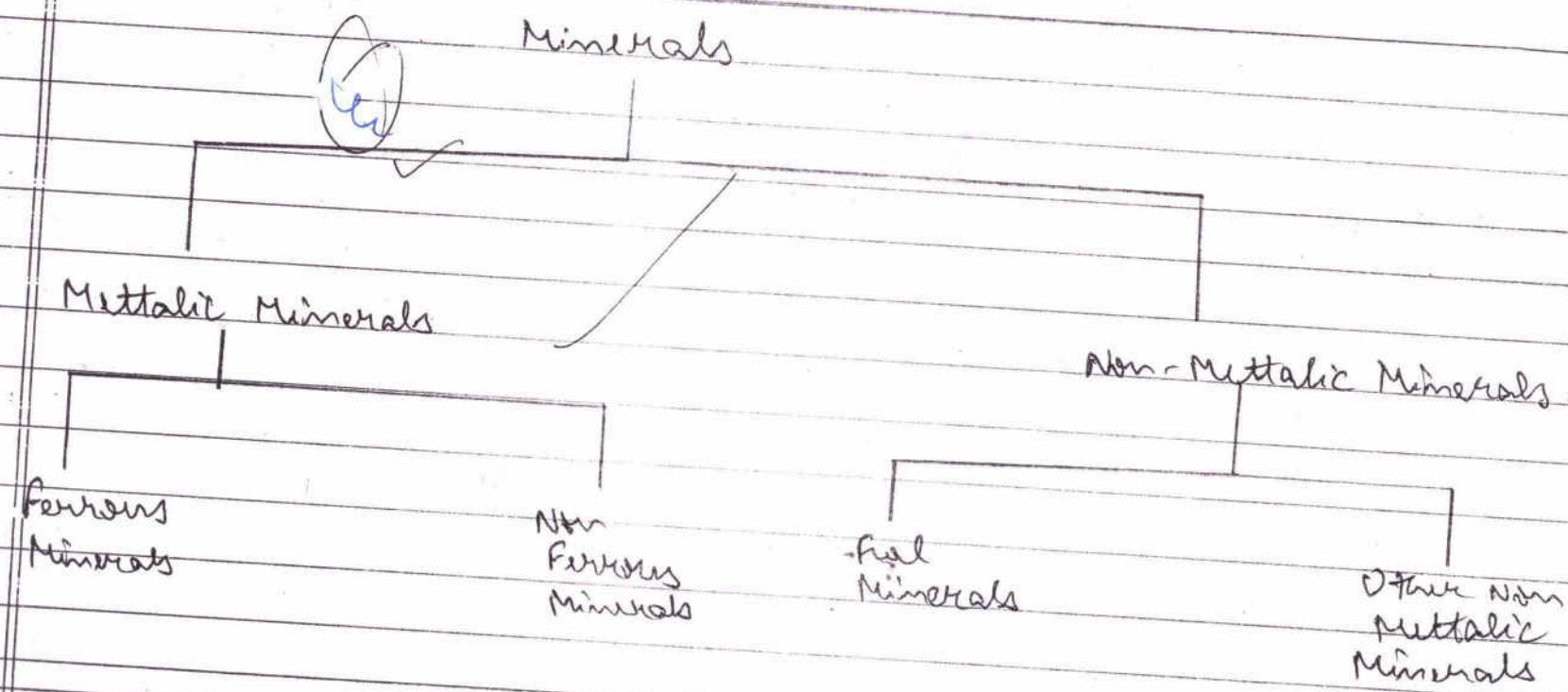
Ans. 3.  Bokaro, Dhanbad, Raniganj etc.

Ans. 4. We can help in the following ways -

- * By creating awareness among people.
- * By using rainwater harvesting structure in our house.

* By reducing and reusing the utilisation of water.

Ans. 5.



Ans.-

Ans. 8

The problems are -

(AO) * Degradation of the land owing to water logging and soil alkalinity.

(C)

- * Ecological imbalance owing to the growing of water intensive cash crops.
- * Scarcity of water.

Ans.-7.

The reasons are -

- * The landscape of West Asia is marked with mountains, deserts and long stretch of isolated areas.
- * This makes the development of rail facilities difficult.
- * Hence West Asia is least developed in rail facilities.

Ans.-8.

- * Different standards of population size -

Different countries use different standards of population size as per the population and requirements of the country.

For example -

- * Colombia - 1500 people
- * Portugal and USA - 2500 people
- * Italy - 3000 people
- * India - 5000 people
- * Japan - 30000 people
- * Iceland - 300 people

*

* Administrative control -

Some countries like India
also stress on the presence of some sort of
local government and population density.

Ans. c

For example - In India the density of an urban
area is to 100 persons/km².

* Population composition -

Some countries also use
population working composition for defining urban
areas.

- For example - * India → 75% of total population is involved in agricultural activities
* Italy → 50% population is secondary and Tertiary activities.

* Conclusion -

From we can conclude that there is no consensus on what exactly defines a village or a town.

Ans. Q. Agriculture-based Industries -

(Q) Q Industries that fall back on raw material derived from agricultural activities are known as agro based industries.

- For example - * Food Processing
* Food Canning
* Sugar Industry

Their characteristics are -

* Raw materials -

The raw materials of these industries is derived from agricultural activities and the crops. For example -

- * Mustard oil - Mustard and rapeseed
- * Sugar ~~manu~~ Industry - Sugarcane.

* Location -

Usually owing to furnishability of the agricultural products these are located in close proximity to the cultivation area.

For example -

* Sugar industry is located close to the sugarcane growing area.

* Flower markets are in close proximity flower growing areas.

Ansol

C

* Agric-Business factors -

mechanised agriculture farms that are held by people who have interests in activities besides agriculture. For example - Wheat's Extensive commercial farming

* Mechanisation -

With the advent of technology the agro-based industries are highly mechanised.
For example - Food processing industries are now modelled on Robotic arms.

Ans 10.

(Q)

* Knowledge of nature's laws is very important to develop technology.

* As the human's gets deeper knowledge of the laws of the nature it starts developing

PT

new technologies.

- * Thus the nature starts bearing implements of human endeavour. This known as possessivism.
- * Laws of Nature helps in developing technology and technology loosens the shackles of nature.
- * For example -

- Artificial Heating -

Increase in temperature increases heat. Humans and this ^{to} develop artificial heaters to protect themselves from chilling ~~it's~~ in timber and mountainous regions.

Ams

• Orchards and fields-

Nature gave us the law of germination and the human beings used this to sow seeds and develop huge orchards and fields for commercial purpose.

* Conclusion-

From above arguments and examples we can conclude that nature provides opportunities and humans make use of these and slowly nature gets harmonized.

Amsoter Bhilai steel plant. located in Chattisgarh

- 11-2. * Main source of power - Korba Thermal power plant
 Q. * Transport facility - Mumbai-Kolkata Railway line,
Rajpur-Bobaro route and South West Central zone of the Railways.

11.3

- * Iron ore — Dalli Rajhara hills and Durg mines
- * Water — Tanda tank.

Ans. 12.01

Suez Canal

12.2

Its characteristics are —

- (1) * Location — Between Port Said and Port Suez

- * Feature — Joins Mediterranean sea and Red sea

- * Length — 160 km

- * Width — 15-20 m

- * Importance —

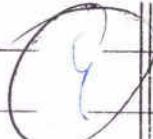
- Shortens the distance between the Asian countries and west European

Ans.

countries.

- Has reduced the distance between Liverpool to Colombo no route.
- Acts as an gateway for trade and commerce to both the western world and the eastern world
- Connects the interior parts of Egypt to the Suez water.

Ans-13- Reasons for degradation of water are



- * The refuse of the industries that comes into the rivers. This has been responsible for over 50% of water pollution.

- * The seepage of the ~~pesticides~~ and the fertilizers into the ground water.
- * Acid rains owing to the release of nitrogen and sulphur compounds in the rain.

The values that can help in maintaining the quality of water are—

* Sustainable use —

water should be used sustainably with reducing its usage and using the water again and again. The value of sustainability would help us in conserving the quality of water.

* Proper disposal —

The value of proper disposal of waste and industrial refuse will help in

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decreasing the contamination of groundwater
and river water.

* Awareness -

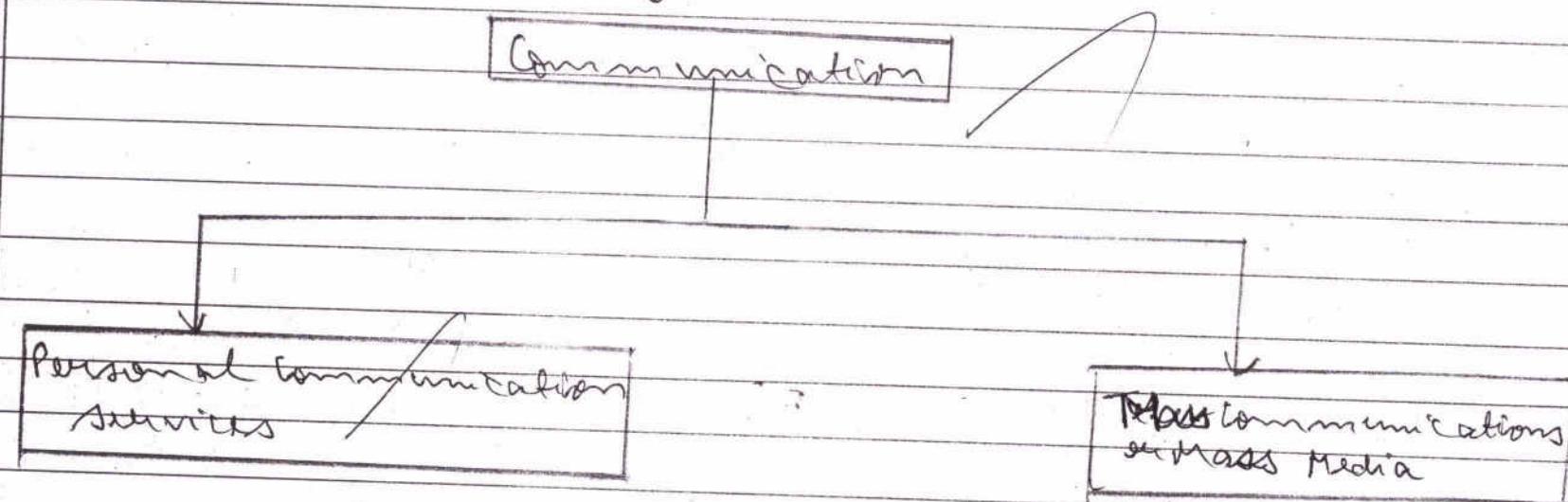
Awareness about water as an
exhaustible and scarce resource should be developed.
It would help us to prevent the wastage of
water and help in proper disposal of wastes.

* Self-Reliance -

The value of self-reliance will
encourage us to harvest rainwater that can
be helpful in bringing down the contamination
of water's quality by recharging and refilling
groundwater.

Ans-14.

Communication refers to the flow of ideas, messages and views from one place to the another. Communication has become the basis of the modern globalized world.



→ Personal Communication -

★ It refers to those means of communication that work on the basis of our individual and we used for the communication

for the following purposes -

- * From one person to another
- * For a certain group.

★ The characteristics are as -

- This sort of communication is used on a small scale to address a person or a small group.
- This sort of communication has seen a new evolution with the development of tele-communications like telephone, mobile etc.
- These services have sped up the field of personal communication with the time being reduced from days to a few seconds.
- These type of communications are used to cater to a person's feelings and are not universal.
- Examples = mobile phone, messenger apps, letters etc.

⇒ Mass Communication -

Ans

- ★ It refers to ~~those means of communication~~ that are based on the level of the masses for addressing the needs of the whole society.
- ★ The characteristics are -

- This sort of communication is used on a large scale to address the whole society.
- This category of communication was revolutionised with the development of satellite technology.
- They address the need of larger public and masses.
- They are usually for entertainment purpose or for giving messages.
for example - tv, Radio,
Facebook etc.

Ans-5 Human development refers to the process of enlarging the people's choices and capabilities in various ways which encompasses all the needs such as health, education and social security to the need of a sound living environment.

(5) The classification is as -

level	Avg. Earnings	No. of countries
Very high	Above 0.808	43
High	Between 0.700-0.808	52
Medium	Between 0.551-0.699	49
Low	Below Below 0.550	42

The characteristics of the groups are as -

* Very high -

These are the countries which have been developed and are good in human rights. Most of these countries are in East Europe. For example - Denmark, Norway etc.

* High -

It consists of the countries who have been earlier colonial powers and were a part of the 19th century industrial revolution. They are the developed countries of Global North. For example - Britain, Spain etc.

* Medium -

It consists of countries who have done well in the recent decades. These countries have felt the burnt of colonial power.

Ans:

and came into existence in Post - World War II period. For example - India, Kazakhstan etc.

* Now -

It consists of the third world countries who have felt the blunt of apartheid and the brutality of civil wars and dictatorship. Most of these countries are in Africa.

For example - Nigeria, Niger etc.

Ans. 1 b. * International trade -

(a) It refers to the trade on the global level that is undertaken through the transfer of commodities among various countries. In it a country can grant the status of Most Favoured Nation status to a country.

* In modern times international trades the basis of world economy. The reasons are -

- International trade has increased the means of ~~business~~ and has become the lifeline of world economy. For example - Walmart, Dell, etc.
- International trade is the result of geographical imbalances which have been widening in the contemporary world. For example concentration of oil in only countries.
- The modern world has become more of a global village owing to globalisation and thus international trade is the basis of world economy. For example - greater flow of capital. Most of the countries have liberalised their economy & conduct international trade freely.

- The rise of WTO as an international organisation has aided the cause for international trade free of tarriffs.
- The formation of regional trading blocs to strengthen the trade relations has emphasized in international trade. For example - NAPTA, SAARC etc.
- The dependence of the countries on the international trade has necessitated its basis of the world economy. For example - India's dependence on oil's import.
- The commercial ventures have also been the reason of international trade's increasing importance. For example - financing, outsourcing etc.

* Conclusion -

Hence we can conclude that international trade is the basis of world economy in modern times.

Ans-17) Migration is a response of uneven distribution of opportunities as-

- * People tend to migrate from place of less opportunity and low level to the place of higher level and better opportunity.
- * The opportunities for jobs and education are much better in cities than in villages.
- * The political stability provides opportunity for more benefits.

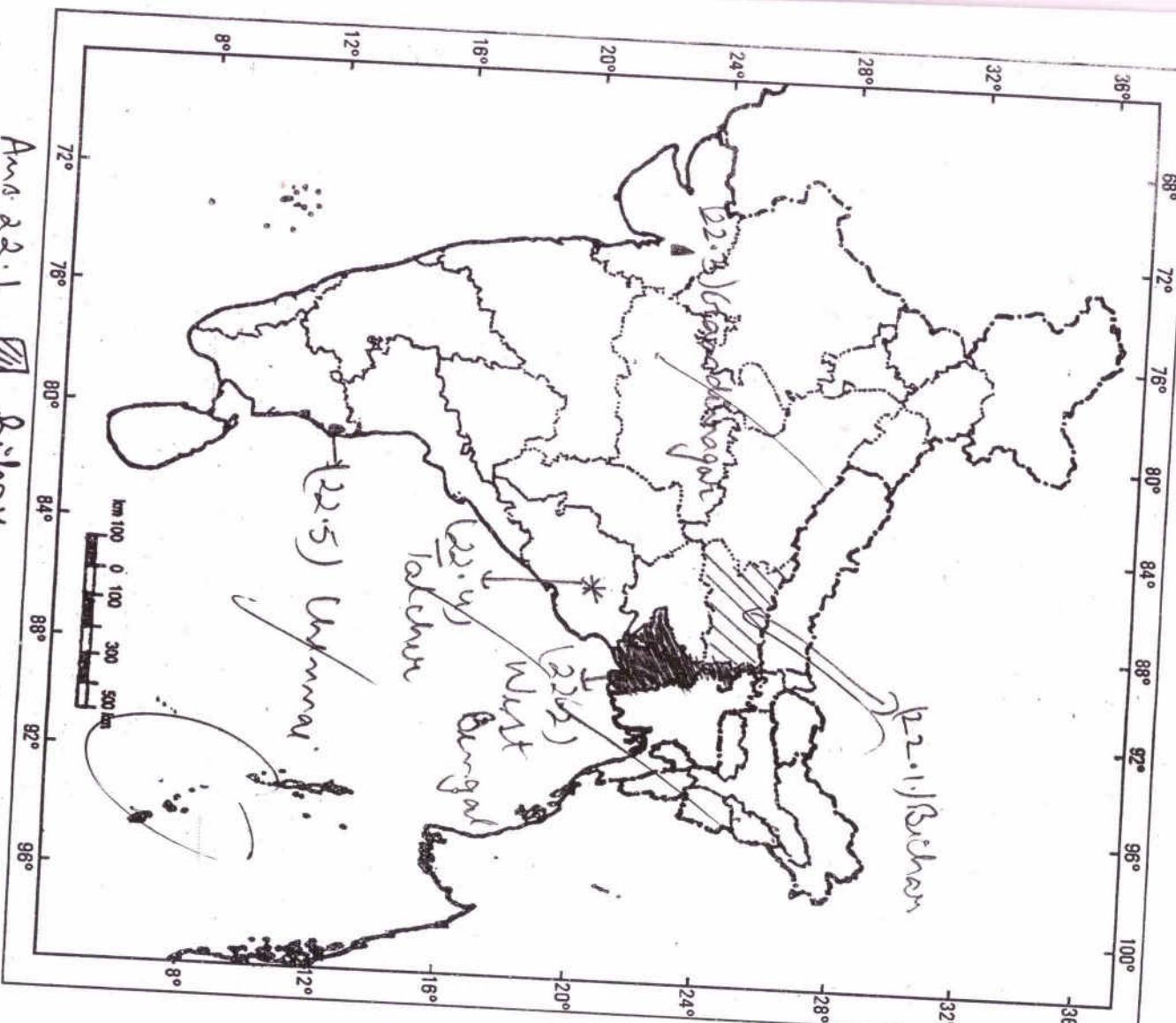
thus we can conclude that the migration is a response to the uneven distribution of opportunities.

के लिए

RUN NO -

For question no. 22

भारत का सेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)
Outline Map of India (Political)



Ans. 22.1



Bihar

West Bengal

Jharkhand

Orissa

West Bengal

Tamil Nadu

Chennai

→ Economic Consequences -

~~These are economic consequences of migration.~~

* Remittances -

~~These are the major benefits of the migration. People send remittances to their homes and relatives. In India the states of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Bihar receive most of the remittances. These are lifeline of the people in villages.~~

* Brain-Drain -

~~It is the loss of Human resource owing to migration. People tend to utilize resources of one country and go to work in other countries. India faces a major problem of brain-drain.~~

* Slums -

This is the negative consequence of migration, slums develop as a result of high rate of migration for job opportunities. These places lack in basic amenities and sanitation.



Ans. 18.

Non-conventional sources of energy -

(b) It refers to those resources which are eco-friendly and generate high amount of energy.

The five sources are - :

* Nuclear power -

It uses the energy stored in atom to release energy. This type of energy is very much efficient and is

inexhaustible for example - Kudankulam Nuclear power plant.

* Solar Energy -

It uses photovoltaic cells to trap heat energy and convert it into electricity. This is very efficient and inexhaustible. For example - solar heaters, solar cookers. This energy is usually used for meeting purposes.

* Wind Energy -

Wind driven turbines are used to convert kinetic energy into electricity. This is a lot of energy in very much eco-friendly for example - wind energy plant to be installed in Gujarat.

* Geothermal power -

It uses the warmth of the

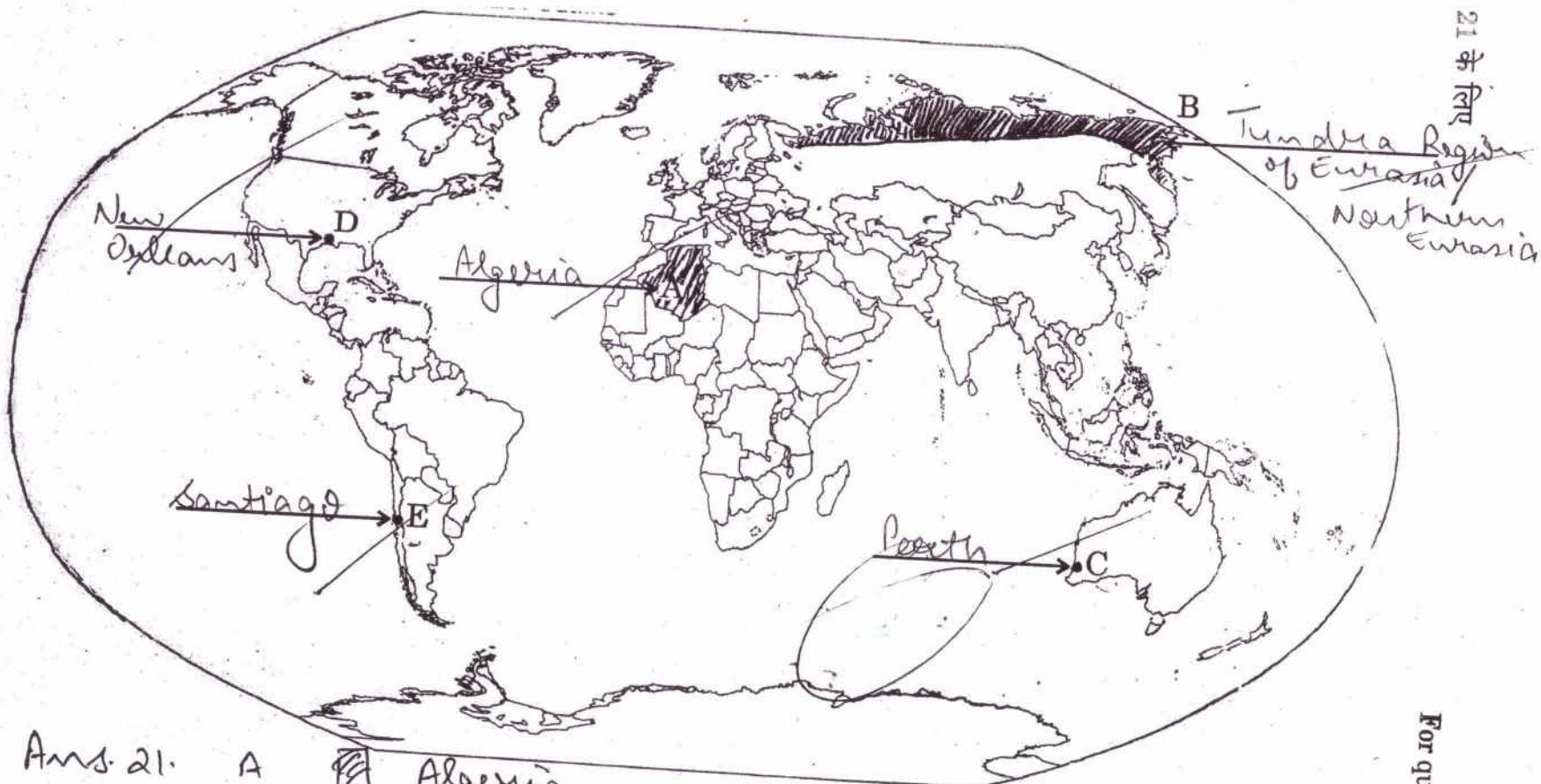
earth and the hot water geyser to generate electricity. This type of energy very effective in highly arid and high pressure areas. This sort of energy is eco-friendly and inexhaustible. For example - Mirakarom in Himalayan Pradesh.

* Bio-fuel Energy -

~~It uses the waste and bio-waste to generate energy - This helps in effective management of waste. It generates highly sufficient energy.~~
~~For example - DCTO in Delhi.~~

Ans. 19) Services -

Ci It refers to non-tangible goods that are provided to the people to enhance the working of a specific skill. These are very specific.



Ans. 21.

A B C D E

- Algeria
- Tundra Region of Eurasia/Northern Eurasia
- Perth
- New Orleans
- Santiago

the working of a specific rule. measure
with specific.

* Significance of services

- Services have become the lifeline of the modern economic system.
- Outsourcing and the KPO service work emerged as the backbone of economy.
- Also primary services of the diplomats are significant for planning.
- The unorganised services are also important. For example - the dabawalas of Mumbai and domestic servants.
- The professional services of skill specific persons are also important.

* Growth of service sector

- Low Order services include such as grocery shops, restaurants, plumbers etc.
- High-Order services include teaching, lawyer etc. which can be practised by

Certain individuals only.

- With the passage of time the government has undertaken certain services such as highway construction etc. to itself.
- Professional services have developed with the advent of economic development.
- Gulf course requires an open area but a professional person requires office in the city.
- Personal services have been growing the various offices like domestication, chambers etc.

Conclusion -

Thus we can conclude that the service sector has grown significantly and has become the backbone of modern economic development in world.

Ans. 20. New Industrial policy refers to the policy of liberalisation, privatisation and globalisation adopted by India in 1991.

* Its major objectives are -

- Integrating the domestic economy with the world economy.
- Opening up the economy to induce Foreign direct investment in domestic industries.
- Ending the licensing regime and allowing private investment in the domestic industries except the industries that are reserved.
- Increasing job opportunities in the country by allowing foreign industries and foreign investment to generate jobs.

* Role of Globalisation.

- Globalisation has helped in bringing development in the domestic sector through FDI.
- FDI has helped in setting up industries which have generated job opportunities.
- Globalisation has helped in increasing in Research and Development by increasing competition.

- (P) Profit*
- Globalisation has increased the Foreign Direct Investment in the country.
 - It has helped in speeding up economic growth by FDI.

(D) Development

Globalisation has provided impetus to the Industrialisation in the country.

* Conclusion — Thus we can conclude that globalisation has helped a lot in achieving these objectives.