

**CBSE**  
**Class XII - Geography**  
**Outside Delhi Board Question Paper 2016**

**Time: 3 hrs**

**Max. Marks: 70**

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**General Instructions:**

- There are 22 questions in **all**.
  - All questions are compulsory.
  - Marks of questions are indicated against it.
  - Question number 26 is related to identification or locating and labelling of geographical features on maps.
  - Outline maps of the **World** and **India** provided to you must be attached within your answer-book.
  - Use of **template** or **stencils** for drawing maps is allowed.
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1. Name the country where sex ratio is most unfavourable to women in the world. (1)
2. Define the concept of human development. (1)
3. How has the 'New Ruhr' landscape emerged? (1)
4. Assess the positive aspect of 'trade liberalisation'. (1)
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)
6. Why do people migrate in large number from rural to urban areas in India? (1)
7. Name the two countries which are the largest trading partners of India as per economic survey report of 2011-12. (1)
8. "The knowledge and understanding of laws of nature are extremely valuable to human kind". Explain the values that can help to use the gifts of nature in sustainable manner. (3)
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.

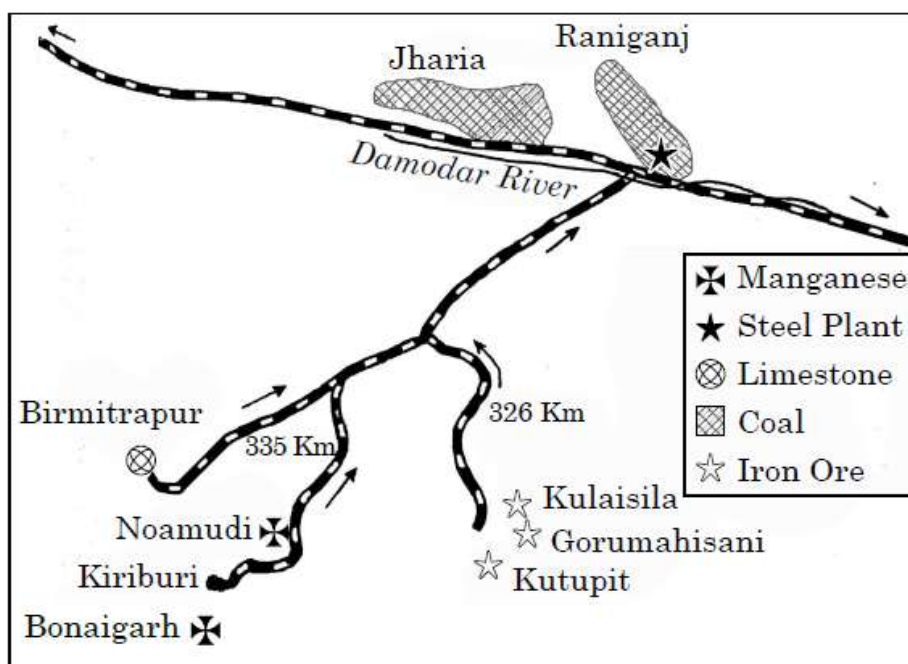
9.2) What could have been the reason for such a growth of million cities?

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

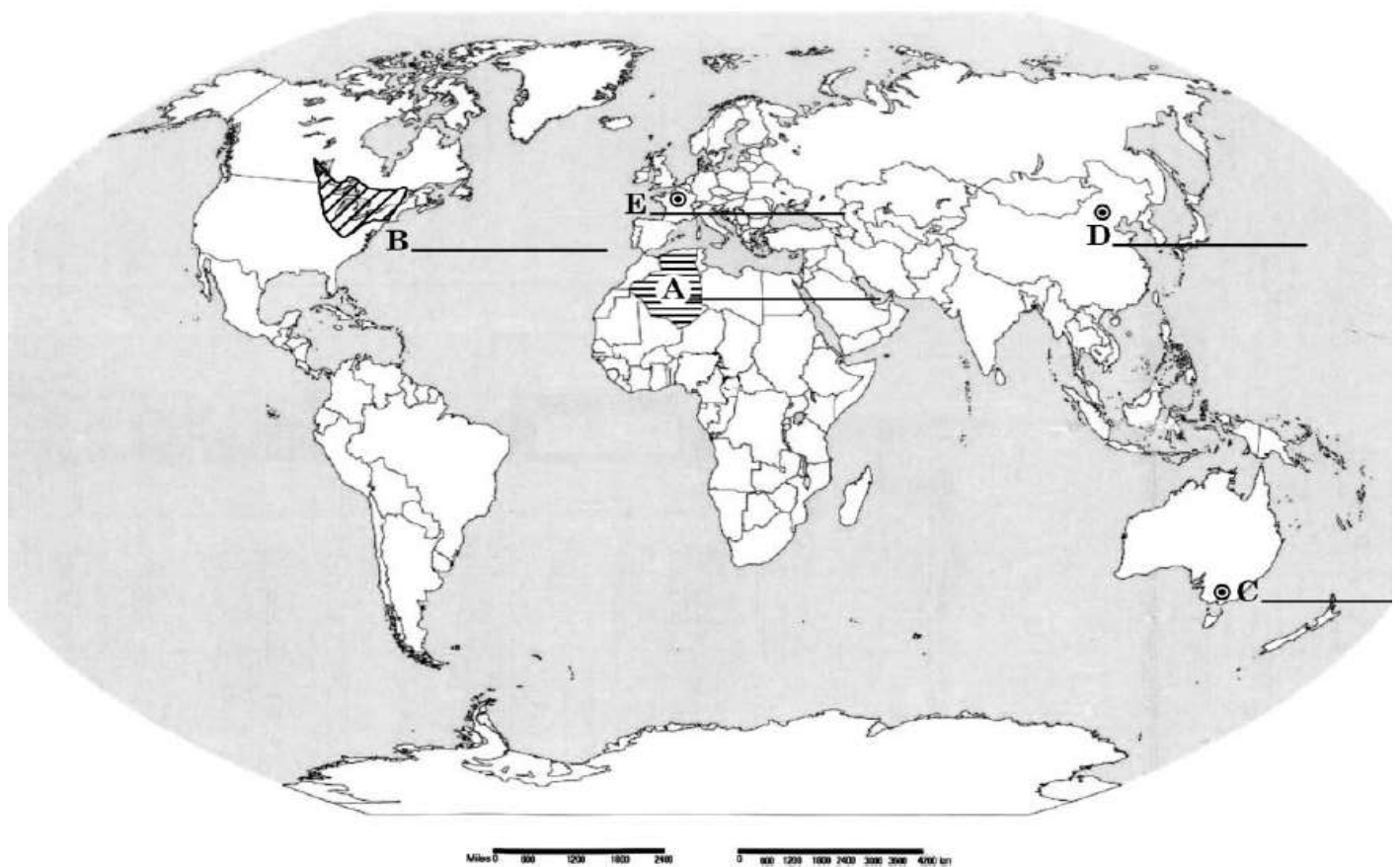
10. Differentiate between 'hamleted' and 'dispersed' rural settlements of India. (3)

11. How is rainwater harvesting helped in the development of certain areas of India? Explain with examples. (3)

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.
- 12.2) Name the mining areas which supply coal and manganese to this plant.
- 12.3) Which is the source of water supply to this plant?
13. Examine the success of watershed management programme implemented in Jhabua district of Madhya Pradesh (3)
14. Explain any three 'push' and any two 'pull' factors that influence the migration of population in the world. (5)
15. Describe any five characteristics of plantation agriculture in the world. (5)
16. Explain the importance of 'communication services' in the world. (5)
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)
18. Examine the economic and social consequences of migration in India. (5)
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)
20. Which apex body in India improves the quality of National Highways? Examine the significance of National Highways. (5)
21. Identify the five geographical features shown on the political outline map 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. Major sea port
  - D. An international airport
  - E. A mega city



22. Locate and label the following features with appropriate symbols on the given outline political map 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 Southern Rajasthan.
- (IV) The integrated iron and steel plant located in Chhattisgarh.
- (V) The international airport located in Assam.

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**Solution - 2016**

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**Answer 1**

In the UAE, the sex ratio (about 468 females per 1000 males) is the most unfavourable to women in the world.

**Answer 2**

Human development is the process which includes

- a. Improving the standard of living
- b. Increasing the freedom of choices available to people

**Answer 3**

The 'New Ruhr' landscape emerged because of the establishment of

- a. New industries such as automobile and chemical industries
- b. Educational campuses of universities

**Answer 4**

Positive aspects of trade liberalisation:

- a. It has increased competition in the market and has reduced the cost of products.
- b. Accessibility and affordability of goods improved.
- c. New markets have opened for producers.

**Answer 5**

'The proportion of workers in the agricultural sector in India has shown a declining trend over the last few decades'. This trend indicates that

- a) There has been employment generation in other sectors of the economy.
- b) Mechanisation of farms has increased.

**Answer 6**

People migrate in large numbers from rural to urban areas in India because of

- a) **Pull factors:** New employment opportunities, better health and education facilities, high standard of living
- b) **Push factors:** Poverty, overburdened agriculture, natural disasters (drought and floods)

**Answer 7**

According to the economic survey report of 2011-12, UAE and China have been the largest trading partners of India.

### Answer 8

If human beings understand the law of nature, they can help live and develop in a sustainable manner.

- a) If we learn to live in harmony with nature without disturbing other organisms, we will be able to harness the resources in a sustainable way.
- b) If we respect nature and its forces, we can minimise losses due to natural disasters.
- c) Like other organisms, if we take only to fulfil our needs and control our greed, we will be able to maintain sustainability.

These values can help us use the gifts of nature in a sustainable manner.

### Answer 9

9.1) Africa and Asia are two continents which have shown the highest growth rate of million cities from 1950.

9.2) Many countries in these two continents (Africa and Asia) started developing after 1950. People began to migrate to newly developing urban areas because of the following reasons:

- a. The rapid growth of industries and the service sector created many new opportunities of employment.
- b. Better health, education, infrastructure available in cities and the effect of agglomeration and conurbation resulted in the expansion of cities.

9.3) A city with a population of more than 1 million (10 lakh) is known as a 'million city'.

### Answer 10

	Hamleted settlement	Dispersed settlement
1	These settlements are fragmented into several units separated from each other. Thus, one site is easily recognisable and other houses are physically separated. They have local names such as <i>para, panna, pali</i> etc.	There is complete diffusion and isolation of huts in the entire area.
2	Because of increasing pressure of a population on the existing site, people seek a place outside the village. This has given rise to hamleted settlements.	They are formed because of the scarcity of arable land and water, and they have less fertile soil.
3	They are found in the middle Ganges plain, Chhattisgarh and Tarai region.	They are found on the slopes of the Himalayas, Rajasthan and the Eastern Himalayas.

### Answer 11

Rainwater harvesting is a technique whereby rainwater is stored for future use. It helps in recharging groundwater, improves the groundwater table and controls soil erosion. In various regions of India, rainwater harvesting has helped in solving the water needs of the people.

- a. In Rajasthan, rainwater harvesting is practised by using covered underground tanks called *Tanka*. It helps save time and energy of the people, especially of women, which otherwise get wasted in fetching water.
- b. In Tamil Nadu, rainwater harvesting has been made mandatory in cities. It has reduced the pressure of providing water for daily use on government authorities.
- c. Many villages like Hiware-Bazar in Maharashtra carried out rainwater harvesting along with watershed management. It has helped in increasing agricultural productivity.

### Answer 12

12.1) The steel plant shown in the diagram is 'Durgapur steel plant'.

12.2) Coal is supplied from the 'Jharia-Raniganj' coal belt and manganese is supplied from the 'Noamudi-Bonaigarh' mining area.

12.3) The 'Damodar Valley Corporation' on Damodar River is a source of water supply to this plant.

### Answer 13

- a. Because of watershed management programmes, erosion of soil has decreased. This has helped in preventing land degradation and has improved the quality of soil.
- b. Because of the availability of water, the cover of natural vegetation has increased and new pastures have developed.
- c. It has helped in improving the sources of livelihood for the tribal people by increasing forest produce and agricultural productivity.

Thus, watershed management programmes implemented in Jhabua district of Madhya Pradesh have resulted in the overall development of the region.

### Answer 14

A. Push factors influencing migration:

- a. **Unemployment:** Because of high population pressure on agricultural land and closing down of industries, people are rendered unemployed. In such cases, people migrate to other places to seek employment.
- b. **Natural disasters:** Because of natural disasters such as flood, draught and earthquake, shelters are destroyed and agricultural production and other sources of income suffer. These factors force people to migrate to safer places.
- c. **Political unrest:** Political turmoil or situations like civil war make the surroundings insecure. Therefore, people move to safe places. Example: People migrating from Syria to European countries

B. Pull factors:

- a. **Better employment opportunities:** Industrialised and developed areas are able to provide better job opportunities and higher wages to people. These make these places more attractive and cause migration.
- b. **Better health and education facilities:** Urban or developed areas have better healthcare, education and other facilities which attract people. For example, people migrate from less developed towns to Mumbai and Delhi in search of better educational and health facilities.

### Answer 15

Characteristics of plantation agriculture:

- a. **Large estates:** They have very large areas spread over thousands of acres owned by private firms or corporations. Example: Tea estates owned by the Tata group
- b. **Cheap labour and professional management:** To make maximum profit, owners go for cheap labour. Example: Africans working on cotton plantations in USA
- c. **Management of plantation** is handled by professionals and they work like a commercial entity.
- d. **Use of technology and large capital investment:** In plantations, modern technology is used to carry out various processes. These processes are highly mechanised. It requires large capital.
- e. **Single crop:** Only a single crop is grown in plantations. For example, tea plantation has only tea plants and rubber plantation has only rubber trees.
- f. **Good transport facilities:** Good transport facilities are essential as they link plantations to processing industries and markets.

### Answer 16

Communication services (CS) are means by which information is transferred from one place to the other. It involves the transmission of words, messages, facts and ideas.

- a. **Economical:** Communication services help obtain information from all markets so the producer can decide on what and how much to produce and where to sell. The same is applicable to buyers also. It boosts international trade.
- b. **Social:** It has brought people from various parts of the world closer to each other. By interacting with one another, people also develop an understanding of each other's culture. Exchange of values and ideas has taken the world to the next stage of human development.
- c. **Strategic:** Communication services play an essential role in the defence of the country in emergencies like war.
- d. **Developmental:** Communication services help in the exchange of ideas leading to developments in research. They accelerate research and development.



- e. Disaster management: These services are very useful in disasters such as earthquakes and storms to give early alerts to people and in coordinating among rescue teams.

Thus, communication services are important for the overall development of mankind.

### **Answer 17**

The Rhine Waterway plays a significant role in the development and prosperity of Western Europe in the following ways:

- a. The Rhine Waterway passes through Germany and the Netherlands. The Ruhr joins the Rhine from the east.
- b. It connects Rotterdam in the Netherlands to Basel in Switzerland. It is navigable for large ocean vessels up to Cologne.
- c. It connects various industrial regions of Switzerland, Germany, France, Belgium and the Netherlands with the North Atlantic Sea Route.
- d. Raw materials for industries located in this region which are imported from other parts of the world are carried through this waterway.
- e. Finished goods and capital goods from high-tech modern industries of Western Europe are exported all over the globe through this waterway.
- f. It provides a cheap and safe way of transport.

### **Answer 18**

In India, people usually migrate from villages to industrial cities in search of employment opportunities.

A] Economic consequences of migration in India:

- a. Reduction in unemployment: People migrating from rural to urban areas help in developing its economy by working as labourers in construction work of buildings, flyovers and bridges.
- b. Migration also helps reduce the burden on the agricultural sector.
- c. Improvement in standard of living: Remittances sent by migrated people to their original places help improve the standard of living. People in villages spend the remitted money in improving agriculture, repayments of debts and building of houses.

B] Social consequences of migration in India:

- a. Diffusion of new ideas: Because of migration, people come across new ideas. When they return to their original places, they carry those ideas with them and try to bring social changes. Intermixing of people from diverse backgrounds also help in evolving of composite culture.
- b. Cosmopolitan culture: After migration, people from different regions having different cultures live together. They exchange their culture and values with each other to form a cosmopolitan culture.

- c. Formation of slums: Uncontrolled and rapid migration leads to the formation of slums with poor sanitation and health facilities. Criminal activities rise because of poverty.

### **Answer 19**

Breaking arable land into smaller pieces is called fragmentation of land.

A] Because of fragmentation of land, the average land holding becomes very small. That makes agriculture uneconomical. Following measures can be taken to overcome this problem:

- a. Proper implementation of land reforms will help reconsolidate and equally redistribute the land among people.
- b. Increasing population is responsible for the division of land. If we control the population growth and divert some population to other sectors such as manufacturing, fragmentation of land can be checked.

B] Degradation of land is caused by wrong techniques of irrigation, over use of fertilisers and deforestation. Land degradation can be checked by taking the following measures:

- a. Farmers can shift from old irrigation techniques such as flood irrigation to drip irrigation or water sprinklers. It will avoid waterlogging in fields.
- b. Check the overuse of chemical fertilisers such as urea and pesticides. Increase in the use of organic fertilisers and biofertilisers or cultivating leguminous crops improves the quality of land.

### **Answer 20**

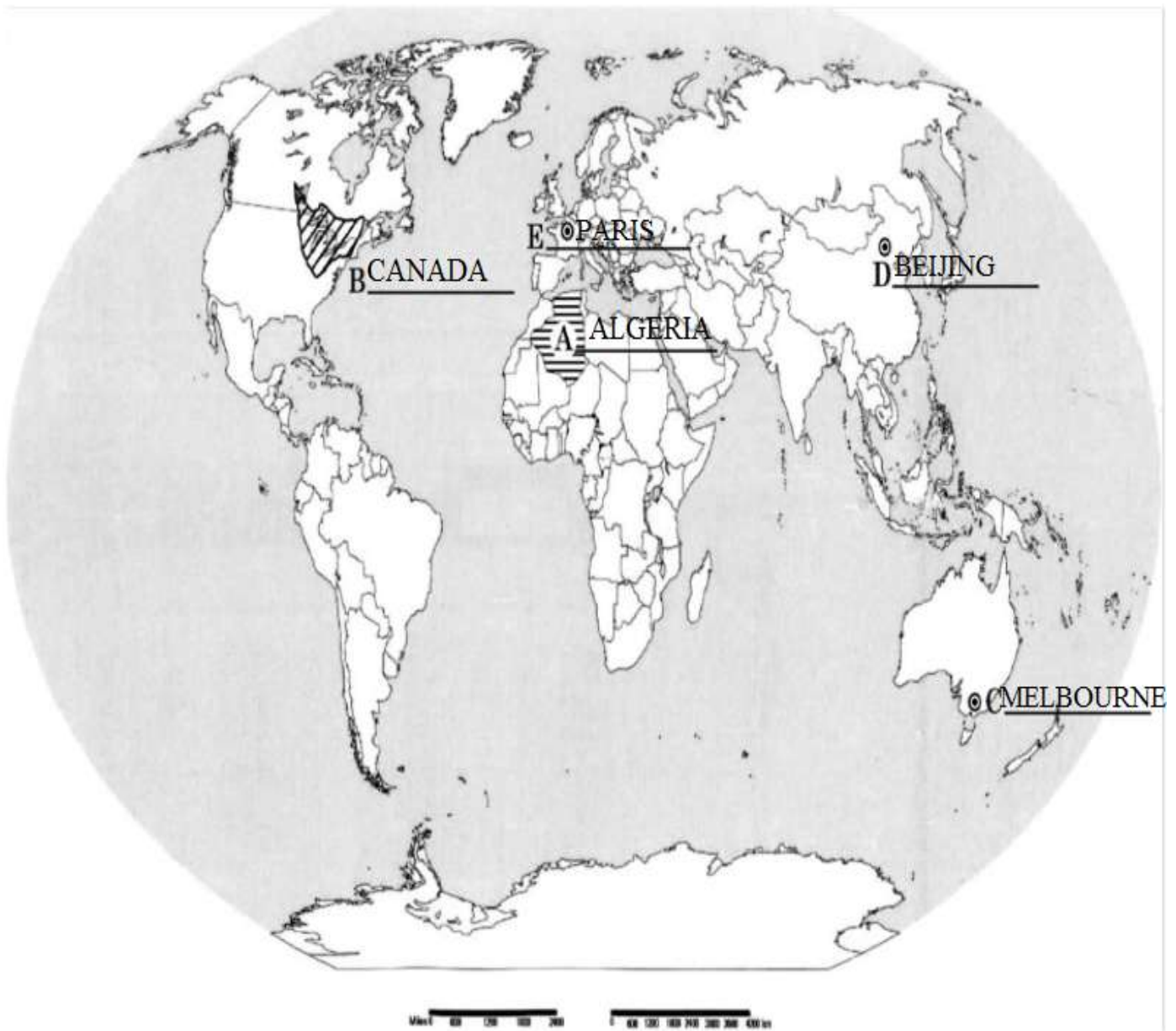
The National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) is the apex body in India to improve the quality of national highways.

Significance of national highways:

- a. Connectivity: They connect major cities, industrial hubs, mines, coalfields, seaports, airports and markets to each other.
- b. Faster transport: They provide quicker transport between two places by road.
- c. Strategic: They are strategically important in border areas for the movement of defence personnel, vehicles and other materials.
- d. Although national highways are about 2% of the total road length, they carry about 40% of total road traffic.
- e. They connect people belonging to different regions and bring unity in a diverse country.

Thus, national highways are significant for economic development and unity of the country.

Answer 21



## Answer 22

