

**CBSE**  
**Class XII - Geography**  
**Outside Delhi Board Question Paper 2012**

**Time: 3 hrs**

**Max. Marks: 70**

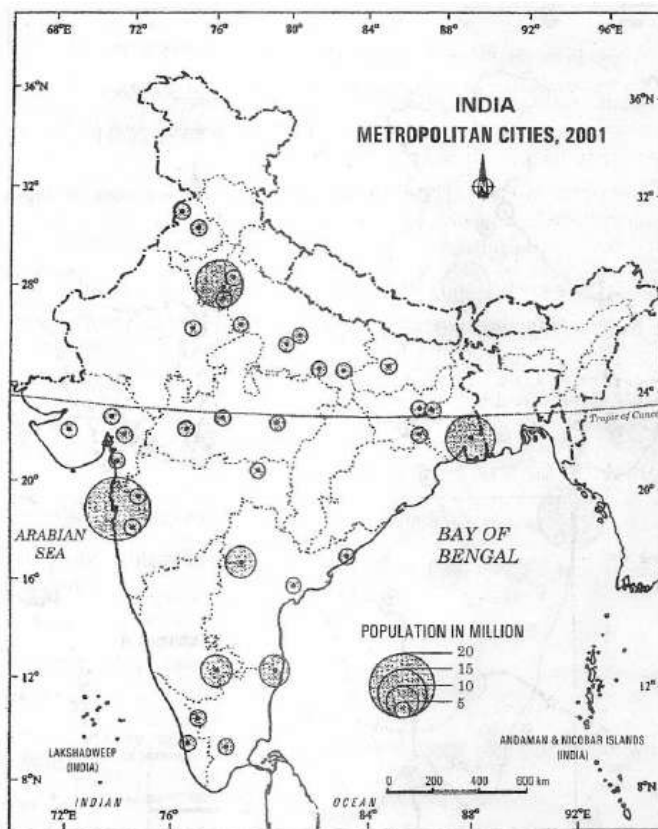
---

**General Instructions:**

- There are 26 questions in **all**.
  - All questions are compulsory.
  - Marks of each question are indicated against it.
  - Question numbers **1** to **10** are very short answer questions carrying 1 mark each. Answer to each of these questions should not exceed **20** words.
  - Question numbers **11** to **20** are short answer questions carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each of these questions should not exceed **80** words.
  - Question numbers **21** to **25** are long answer questions carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each of these questions should not exceed **150** words.
  - 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.
- 

1. Define the term 'Population growth'. (1)
2. Name the country having highest sex ratio in the world. (1)
3. Define the term 'Tourism'. (1)
4. Give the two examples of quaternary activities. (1)
5. What was the density of population in India according to census of 2001? (1)
6. Which state of India has the lowest percentage of population below poverty line?(1)
7. Name any two metropolitan cities of Andhra Pradesh (1)
8. Which is the eastern terminal of 'East-West Corridor'? (1)

9. Name the railway line that was constructed between Roha in Maharashtra and Mangalore in Karnataka. (1)
10. Name two diseases that are caused by air pollution. (1)
11. Define 'Human Geography'. Give four examples of elements of material culture created by humans, using the resources provided by nature. (3)
12. Explain any three feature of 'Welfare approach' to 'Human Development'. Explain the key areas of human development. (3)
13. How do secondary activities add to natural resources? Explain with three examples. (3)
14. Why do people migrate? State the four streams of migration in India. (3)
15. Study the map of India given below carefully and answer the questions that follow: (3)



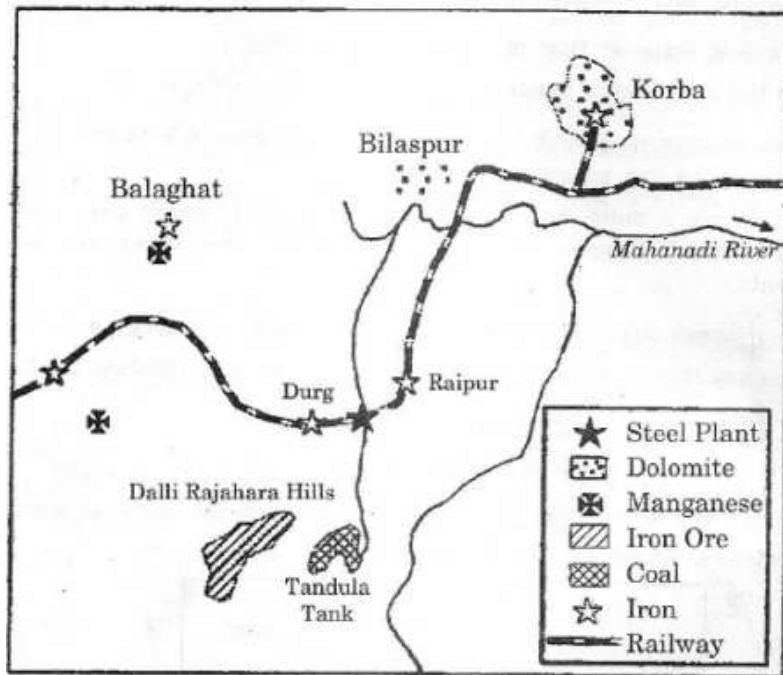
- 15.1) How many metropolitan cities are there in Maharashtra?
- 15.2) Which one of them is the largest metropolitan city?
- 15.3) Name the easternmost metropolitan city of India, as shown in the map.

16. Land use in a region, to a large extent, is influenced by the nature of economic activities carried out in that region". Support the statement giving three examples from India. (3)

17. Describe any three key features of India's 'National Water Policy' 2002. (3)

18. Describe three broad belts of minerals in India. (3)

19. Study the diagram showing the location of major steel plant given below and answer the questions that follow: (3)



19.1) Identify this steel plant and write its name.

19.2) In which state of India is this plant located?

19.3) What is the source of iron ore for this plant?

20. Explain any three problems faced by slums dwellers in India. (3)

21. Explain any five features of nomadic herding in the world. (5)

22. Explain the merits and demerits of road transport in the world. (5)

23. Explain five basis of international trade. (5)

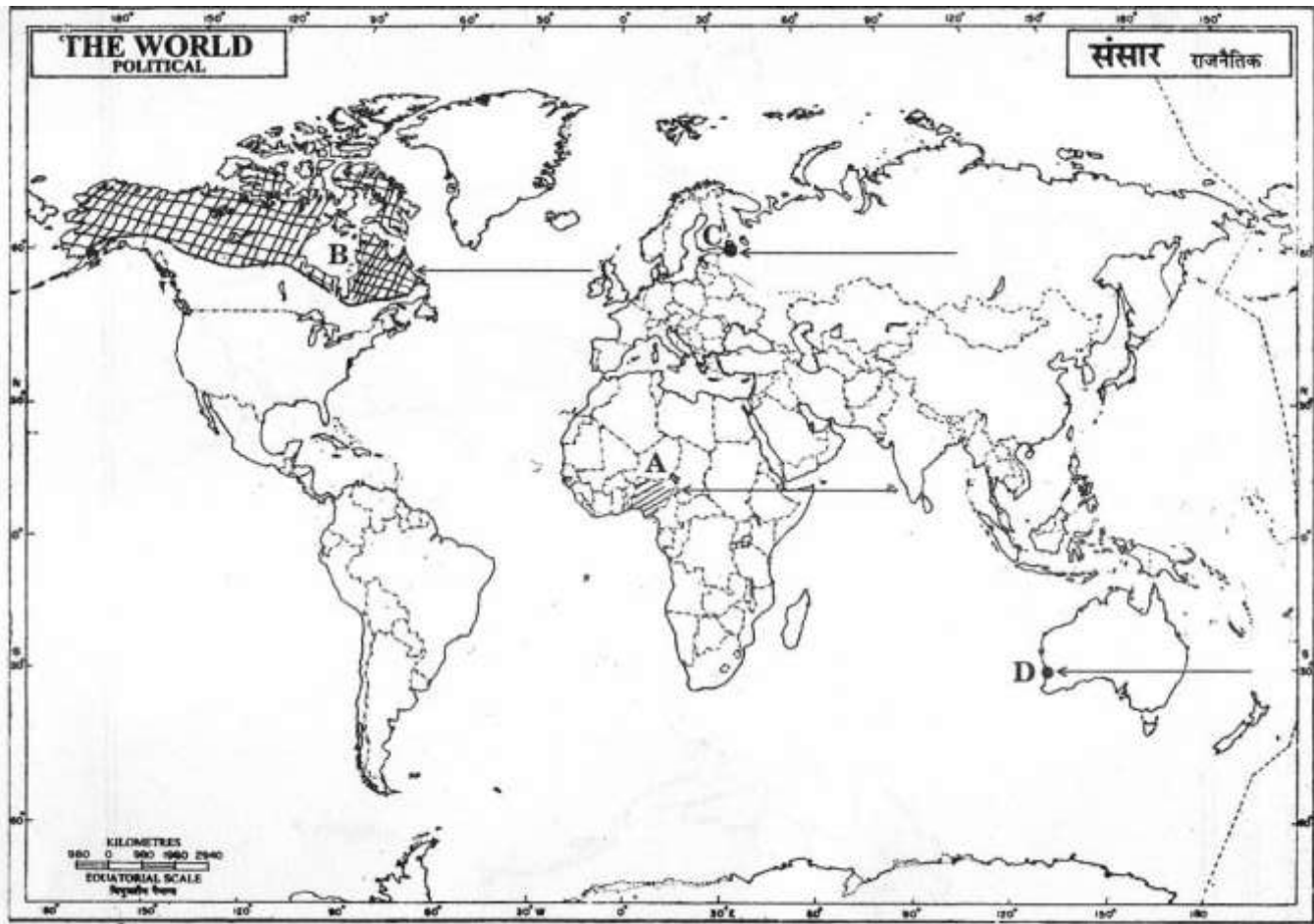
24. Classify human settlements of the world in two types, by their shapes. Explain any two features of each type. (5)

25. "Air transport plays an important role in international trade." Support the statement.(5)

26.1 In the given political outline of the world, the following four features are shown. Identify the features and write their correct names on the lines marked near each feature.

(2)

- A) The country having lowest rank in human development index 2003.
- B) An area of subsistence gathering.
- C) Terminal station of Trans-Siberian Railway.
- D) A major sea-port of Australia.



26.2) In the given political outline of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols.

(3)

- i) The state having smallest area
- ii) An iron ore mine of Karnataka
- iii) A software technology park located in Himachal Pradesh.

**CBSE**  
**Class XII - Geography**  
**Outside Delhi Board Paper**  
**Solution - 2012**

---

**Answer 1**

Change of population of a particular area in a given time period is known as the growth of population. It may be positive or negative.

**Answer 2**

Latvia (1187 females per 1000 males) has the highest sex ratio in the world.

**Answer 3**

Tourism is the activity of travelling to different places for pleasure or for recreation. Nowadays, travelling for securing healthcare facilities is included under medical tourism.

**Answer 4**

Quaternary activities involve knowledge-based activities. Two examples of quaternary activities are

- a) Research and development
- b) Administration of corporate companies

**Answer 5**

Density of population is the number of people living in per square kilometre of an area. According to the 2001 Census, the density of population in India is 313 people per sq km.

**Answer 6**

Jammu and Kashmir has the lowest percentage of population below the poverty line.

**Answer 7**

Vijayawada and Vishakhapatnam are two metropolitan cities of Andhra Pradesh.

**Answer 8**

Silchar in Assam is the eastern terminal of the 'East-West Corridor'.

**Answer 9**

The Konkan Railway line was constructed between Roha in Maharashtra and Mangalore in Karnataka.

**Answer 10**

Two diseases which are caused by air pollution are chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and lung cancer.

**Answer 11**

Human geography is the study of inter-relationships between the physical environment and social, economical, cultural environment created by human beings.

Examples of elements of material culture created by humans using the resources provided by nature:

- a) **Agriculture:** By using land, water resources and animals, humans have developed agriculture to fulfil their requirement of food.
- b) **Industry:** With the help of minerals and energy resources along with technology, humans have built industries for their growth and development.
- c) **Transport:** Humans constructed roads and railways by using natural sources. They use oceans and rivers as easy and efficient means of transport.
- d) **Settlement:** Humans use various natural resources such as wood and metals to build houses, roads and other civic amenities to develop large settlements.

### Answer 12

Features of 'Welfare Approach' to 'Human Development':

- a) Human beings are treated as beneficiaries. They are considered targets of all development activities.
- b) Emphasis is given to higher government expenditure on basic infrastructure such as education, health, sanitation and other civic amenities.
- c) Participation of society is minimum in development processes. Major responsibility lies on the government and it is completed by maximising expenditure on welfare.

### Answer 13

Secondary activities are activities in which the raw materials obtained from primary activities are processed by using machines, power, skills and technologies to convert them to finished goods.

Examples:

- a. **Cotton and textiles:** In these industries, raw cotton is converted to threads and then into clothes.
- b. **Iron and steel:** Iron ore, coal and manganese from mines are processed to manufacture iron and steel bars or sheets.
- c. **Food processing:** Fruits and vegetables from agriculture are processed to make jam, juice, pulp, canned or dried vegetables.

In each of the above examples, the value of the final good is higher than the raw materials which are used to manufacture them. Thus, secondary activities add to natural resources.

### Answer 14

People migrate because of push factors such as poverty, unemployment and natural disasters and pull factors such as better job opportunities, health and education facilities.

Streams of migration are the original places from which people migrate to new destinations. Four streams of migration in India:

- a. Rural to Rural (R-R)
- b. Rural to Urban (R-U)
- c. Urban to Urban (U-U)
- d. Urban to Rural (U-R)

### Answer 15

**(15.1)** There are three metropolitan cities in Maharashtra.

**(15.2)** Greater Mumbai is the largest metropolitan city.

**(15.3)** Kolkata is the easternmost metropolitan city of India as shown in the map.

### Answer 16

Land resource is more crucial to livelihood of the people depending on agriculture because

- Agricultural activity is completely dependent on land resources. Land is the single largest factor contributing to agricultural productivity.
- If the land is of poor quality or degraded, then the yield will be less. There is no use of technology, fertilisers and pesticides.
- In rural areas, landownership has a social value. It serves as a security for credit, natural hazards or life contingencies. It adds to the social, economical and political status of a person.

### Answer 17

Key features of India's National Water Policy 2002:

- The priority of the government is to provide drinking water to all human beings and animals.
- Exploitation of groundwater should be limited and regulated.
- Efficient ways of water utilisation should be followed.
- Awareness should be created in society about water conservation by various means.

### Answer 18

Three broad belts of minerals in India:

- Northeastern plateau:** It includes Chota Nagpur plateau, Odisha plateau, Jharkhand and West Bengal. Major minerals found in this region are iron ore, manganese, mica, bauxite, limestone and dolomite. It is rich in coal reserves.
- Southwestern plateau:** This belt includes the Karnataka plateau, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Goa. Major minerals found here are iron ore, manganese and bauxite. There are some coal reserves also. Kerala has deposits of monazite and thorium.
- Northwestern region:** This region includes areas from the Gulf of Khambhat in Gujarat to the Aravalli range in Rajasthan. Copper, zinc, lead, limestone and mica are the major mineral resources found in this region. Building materials such as sandstone, granite and marble are found in Rajasthan. Some petroleum deposits also occur in Gujarat.

### Answer 19

**(19.1)** This is the Bhilai Steel Plant.

**(19.2)** This plant is located in Chhattisgarh.

**(19.3)** Dalli-Rajhara mines supply iron ore to this plant.

### Answer 20

Problems faced by slum dwellers in India:

- Poor standard of living:** Because of poverty, unemployment, low income and congested houses, the standard of living is poor.
- Lack of civic amenities:** Because of a high density of houses and population, it is difficult to provide civic amenities such as water, electricity and waste disposal.

- c. **Lack of health and sanitation facilities:** These facilities are very poor in slums. Open defecation and open drainage frequently create health issues among slum dwellers. So, there are problems like frequent spread of communicable and vector-borne diseases.

### Answer 21

Features of nomadic herding in the world:

- a. It is an old and primitive subsistence activity. Very less amount of capital or negligible capital is invested.
- b. Nomads follow migratory or transhumance life for water and pasture. They move to the mountains in summer and back to the plains in winter. Example: Gujjars, Bakarwals, Gaddis and Bhotiyas in Himalayas
- c. Proper health care is not provided to animals. There are different types of animals in a single herd.
- d. There is no mechanisation or use of technology as it is used in commercial livestock rearing.
- e. It is practised in the tropical grasslands of savannah, central India, central China, Mongolia and the tundra region of Siberia.

### Answer 22

#### a) **Merits of road transport:**

- a. Road transport is cheaper and faster over short distances.
- b. Cost of construction of roads is less than that of railways.
- c. Roads provide door-to-door services which cannot be provided by railways or airways. This helps reduce the cost of loading and unloading.
- d. Roads provide more flexibility as individual can choose to travel by any route or highway.

#### b) **Demerits of road transport:**

- a. Road transport is affected by natural seasonal phenomena such as heavy rains and snowfall.
- b. They are unsuitable and costlier for longer distances.
- c. There are chances of goods getting damaged due to bumpy roads and accidents.
- d. There is a possibility of delays due to traffic jams.

### Answer 23

Bases of international trade in the world:

- a. **Difference in the availability of resources:** There are differences in physical and geological structures and climatic conditions of various regions in the world. So, natural resources are unevenly distributed in the world. So, the import of unavailable resources and the export of surplus resources are necessary.
- b. **Population factors:** Distribution and density of population are uneven in the world. The dense areas cannot produce all goods and food required; thus, they have to import the required goods.
- c. **Stage of economic development:** Different countries are at different stages of economic development. While agricultural countries export agricultural products and import manufactured goods, industrialised nations export machinery, finished products and import food grains and raw materials.



- d. **Foreign investment:** Foreign investors usually invest in developing countries helping them to develop capital-intensive industries like mining. So, developing countries act as a provider of raw material, foodstuffs and a market for finished goods for developed nations.
- e. **Transport:** Lack of transport facilities restricts trade to local areas. Of late, trade has experienced a boost with expansions of rail, ocean and air transport networks, better means of refrigeration and preservation.

#### **Answer 24**

a) Human settlements of the world can be classified by their shapes as follows:

- i. Compact or nucleated settlements
- ii. Dispersed settlements

b) Their features are as follows:

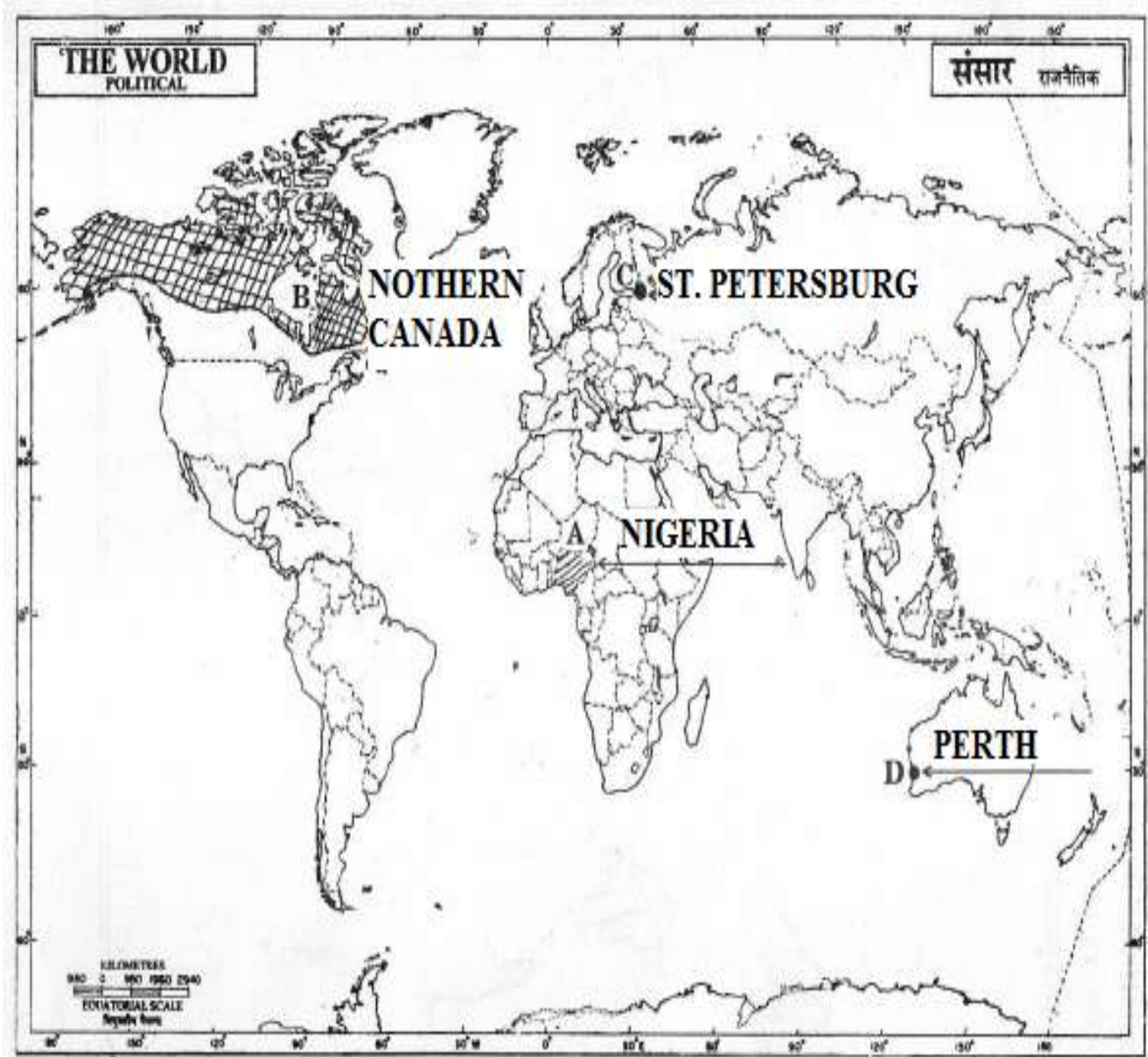
- i. Compact or nucleated settlements:
  - In these settlements, large numbers of houses are built very close to each other. They are developed along the river valleys and in fertile plains. Example: Plains of Ganges
  - Here, the intervening streets present some recognisable pattern or geometric shape such as rectangular, linear or radial patterns.
- ii. Dispersed settlements:
  - In these settlements, houses are spaced far apart and often interspersed with fields. They are found in remote jungles or on small hill slopes.
  - A cultural feature such as a place of worship or a market binds the settlement together.

#### **Answer 25**

Air transport plays an important role in international trade because

- a. It is the fastest way of transport. One can reach any corner of the world quickly.
- b. It is best suitable for perishable goods such as flowers and foodstuff.
- c. It can provide high level of security for the transport of any sensitive goods and strategically important goods.
- d. It is the only way to reach remote areas like tundra regions, Antarctica and regions like northeast India, which cannot be reached by roads, rail or waterways.
- e. They are best suited for high value and compact goods such as diamond, jewellery and important components of machines.
- f. About 35% of global trade by value is performed by air transport.

Answer 26  
26.1



26.2

