

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

**Time: 3 hrs**

**Max. Marks: 70**

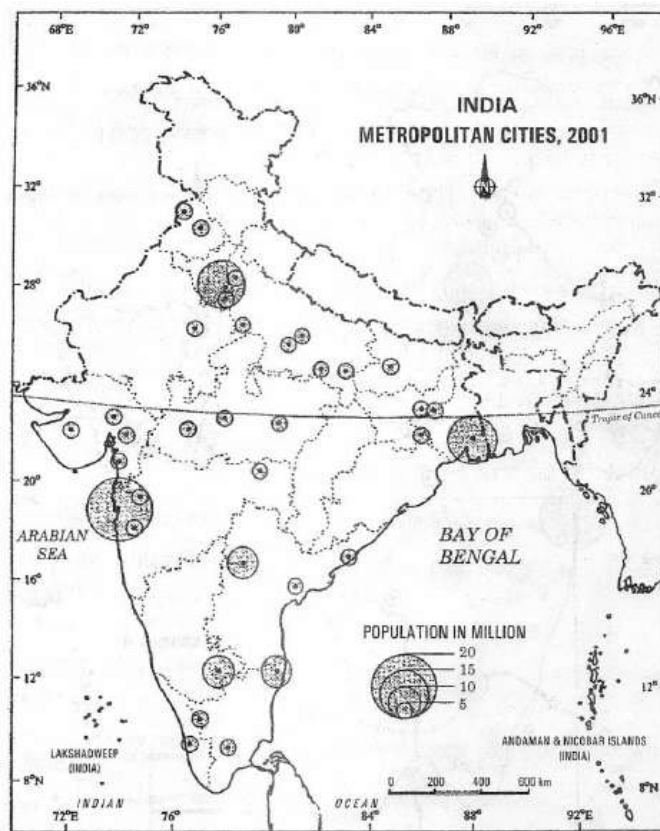
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**General Instructions:**

- 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.
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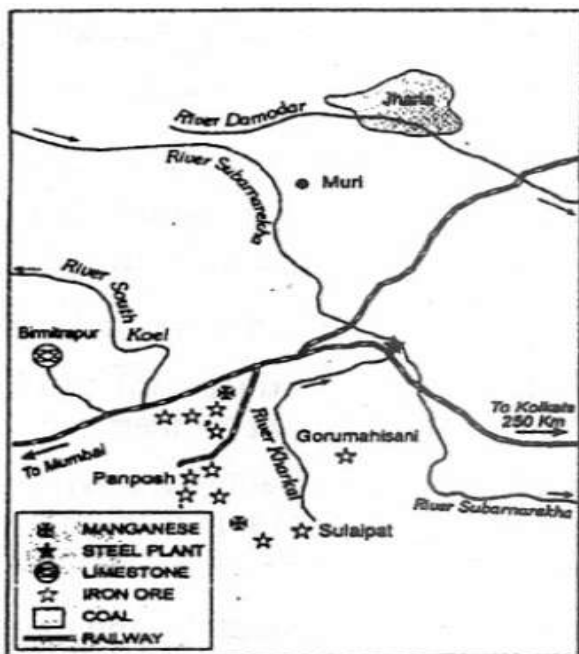
1. Which continent has the highest growth rate of population? (1)
2. Define term 'sex ratio'. (1)
3. Give any two examples of tertiary activities. (1)
4. Who is an empowered worker? (1)
5. Define the term 'density of population'. (1)
6. Which is the most significant aspect of human development? (1)
7. Give the meaning of Human Settlement. (1)
8. What are national highways? (1)

9. Name the head quarter of 'South-Central Railway Zone'. (1)
10. Name the two natural sources of water pollution. (1)
11. Explain, how technology indicates level of cultural development of society. (3)
12. Explain the key areas of human development. (3)
13. Explain any three characteristics of 'Foot Loose Industries'. (3)
14. Explain any three 'push factors' which compel the people to migrate from one place to another area in India. (3)
15. Study the map of India given below carefully and answer the questions that follow: (3)



- 15.1) Define the term 'Metropolitan city'.
- 15.2) Which state of India has largest number of metropolitan cities?
- 15.3) Name any two northern states of India which have no metropolitan city.

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. Explain watershed management. What is its aim? (3)
18. Describe uneven distribution of mineral resources in India by giving suitable example. (3)
19. Study the diagram showing the location of major steel plant given bellow and answer the questions that follow: (3)



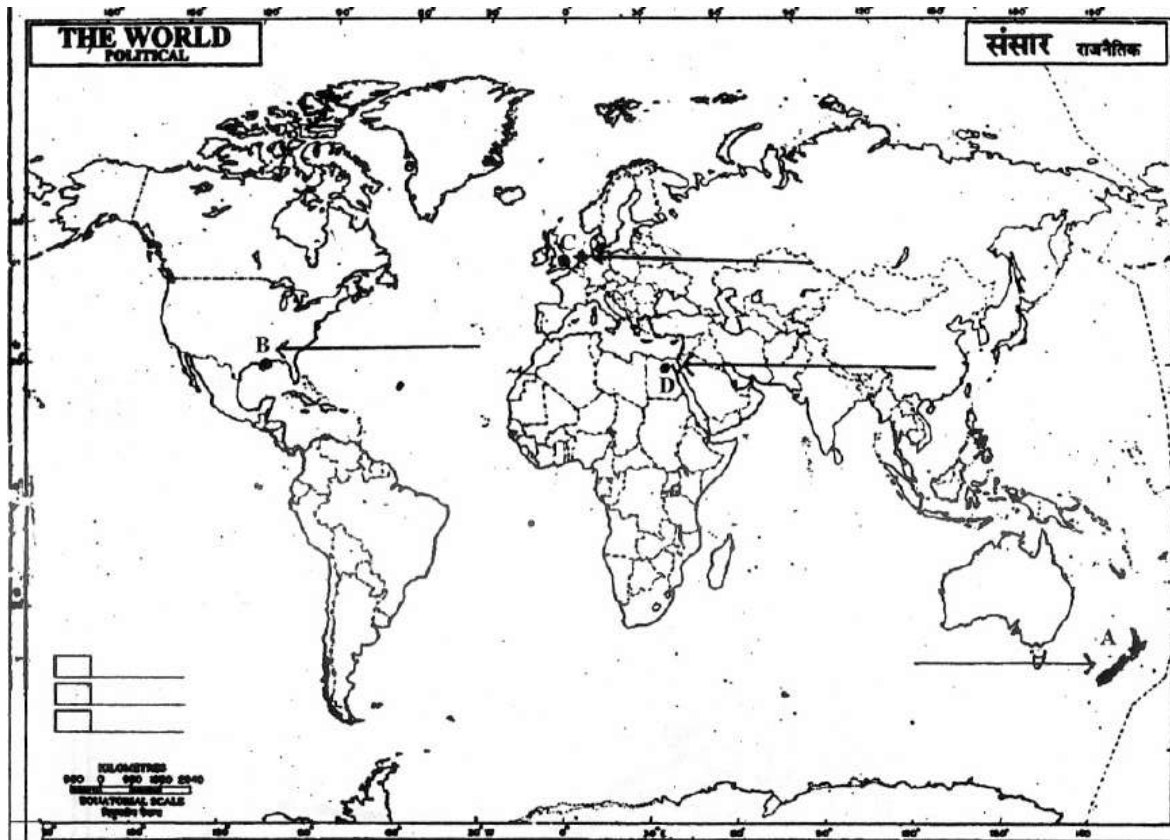
- 19.1) Identify this steel plant and write its name.
- 19.2) Name the source of limestone for this plant.
- 19.3) What is the source of coal for this plant?
20. Explain any three problems caused by urban waste disposal in India. (3)
21. Describe any five characteristics of the economic activities of hunting and gathering practiced in the world. (5)
22. State any three characteristics of water transport. Why is traffic far less on the Cape of Good Hope route? Give two reasons. (5)
23. Explain five basis of international trade. (5)

24. Explain any five major problems of the rural settlements in the developing countries of the world. (5)

25. "Despite the setback, caused by partition, Indian ports continued to grow after independence" Support the statements with examples. (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) A major area of commercial livestock rearing.
- B) A major Sea Port.
- C) A major Air Port
- D) Mega City



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.

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**Solution - 2012**

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**Answer 1**

Africa has the highest growth rate of population.

**Answer 2**

Ratio between the population of males and females is known as the sex ratio. In India, it is calculated as

Sex ratio =  $\frac{\text{female population}}{\text{male population}} \times 1000$

**Answer 3**

People engaged in the tertiary sector provide their services to the people. Two examples of tertiary activities are

- a) Trade and commerce
- b) Transport and communication

**Answer 4**

Entrepreneurs of the quaternary and quinary sectors are called empowered workers. This is because their need for self-actualisation is not motivated by wealth and security alone but by other factors also.

**Answer 5**

Population living in a unit area at a given point of time is called density of population. It is generally measured in people per square kilometre.

**Answer 6**

Leading a long and healthy life, being able to gain knowledge and having adequate means to live a decent life are the most important aspects of human development.

**Answer 7**

A place inhabited more or less permanently by human beings is known as human settlement. While some settlements are permanent in nature, some are temporary.

**Answer 8**

Economically and strategically important roads which connect major cities, state capitals, ports and railway junctions across the country are known as national highways. These roads are constructed and maintained by the Central Government.

**Answer 9**

Secunderabad is the headquarters of 'South-Central Railway Zone'.

### Answer 10

Natural sources of water pollution:

- a) Sedimentation due to erosion and landslides
- b) Solid and liquid wastes discharged by urban settlements and industries into water bodies

### Answer 11

Technology indicates level of cultural development of society in the following ways:

- **Harnessing of natural resources:** Technology helps people in harnessing various natural resources in an efficient manner. This leads to socio-cultural development of humans.
- **Standard of living:** Development of technology leads to industrialisation and other economic activities. This increases the income of people ensuring an improvement in the standard of living.
- **Cultural exchange:** New transport and communication technologies bring people from various parts of the world closer to each other. Exchange of thoughts, ideas, food and clothing enrich the culture.

### Answer 12

Key areas of human development:

- **Health:** A higher life expectancy at birth means people have a greater chance of living long and healthier lives. Life free from illness is essential for human development.
- **Education:** It is assessed from the adult literacy rate and the gross enrolment ratio. The number of adults who are able to read and write and the number of children enrolled in schools show accessibility to education and knowledge gained by them. Education is a necessary part of human development.
- **Access to resources:** It is also a key to human development. It is measured in terms of purchasing power of the people. It shows capability of people to fulfil their basic needs by buying goods and services.

### Answer 13

Characteristics of 'Foot Loose Industries':

- a. These industries are not dependent on any specific raw material. Raw material can be imported from any part of the world.
- b. They employ few but highly skilled people. Transport is required for the development of foot loose industries.
- c. Generally, these industries do not cause any pollution.

The diamond cutting industry is an example of a foot loose industry.

### Answer 14

'Push factors' which compel the people to migrate from one place to another in India are

- a. **Unemployment:** Overdependence of people on agriculture and closing down of industries result in unemployment. Job opportunities are scarce in areas having high density of population. In such cases, people migrate to other places to seek employment.

- b. **Natural disasters:** Natural disasters like flood, drought and earthquake destroy shelters and agriculture and ruin the source of income. These factors force people to migrate to safer places.
- c. **Political unrest:** Political unrest or turmoil like civil war makes the surroundings insecure to live in. So, people move to other secure places. Example: People migrating from Syria to European countries

### Answer 15

**(15.1)** Cities with a population between one and five million are called metropolitan cities.

**(15.2)** Uttar Pradesh has the largest number of metropolitan cities.

**(15.3)** Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh are two northern states of India which have no metropolitan city.

### Answer 16

'Land use in a region, to a large extent, is influenced by the nature of economic activities carried out in that region' because

- a. After the Green Revolution, intensive commercial agriculture began to be practised in Punjab. So, about 80% of the total land in Punjab is under cultivation.
- b. b) The Gurgaon-Delhi-Meerut Region is a major industrial region in India because a large number of lands in the region are diverted to establish industries. So, land under cultivation is reducing rapidly.
- c. c) The Chota Nagpur plateau is rich in minerals. There are a large number of mines of iron ore, coal and manganese. Forests have been cut down for mining purposes. Majority of land in the region is under mining activity.

### Answer 17

Watershed management refers to the conservation and management of surface and groundwater resources in an efficient and sustainable manner. It consists of various stages such as prevention of runoff, storage and recharge of groundwater through percolation tanks and recharge wells.

The aim of watershed management is to recharge groundwater sources and improve the groundwater table.

### Answer 18

- a. Most of the metallic minerals in India occur in the peninsular plateau region. Indo-Gangetic Plains do not have any metallic mineral.
- b. Over 97% of coal reserves are concentrated in the valleys of rivers Damodar, Son, Mahanadi and Godavari, while parts of western India are deficit in reserves of coal.
- c. Petroleum reserves are located only in the sedimentary basins of Brahmaputra, Gujarat and Mumbai High. New reserves have been located in the Krishna-Godavari basins.

Thus, most mineral resources are concentrated in three broad belts in India; i) the Northeastern Plateau Region, ii) the Southwestern Plateau Region and iii) the Northwestern Region.

### Answer 19

**(19.1)** 'The Tata Iron and Steel Plant' located at Jamshedpur.

(19.2) Birmitrapur mines provide limestone for this plant.

(19.3) Coal is provided by Joda mines in Odisha and coking coal from Jharia and Bokaro.

### **Answer 20**

Problems caused by urban waste disposal in India:

- a. Uncollected urban waste decomposes and releases toxic gases causing air pollution.
- b. Flies, rodents and other insects from decomposing waste act as carriers of diseases such as typhoid, diarrhoea and malaria.
- c. Toxic materials from waste disposed in landfills mix with soil and water and cause pollution of nearby land and groundwater.

### **Answer 21**

Five characteristics of the economic activities of hunting and gathering practised in the world:

- a. They are the oldest economic activities carried out by humans. They are practised by primitive societies to fulfil their basic needs.
- b. They require very small amount of capital investment. Primitive and simple technologies are used for these activities.
- c. In hunting and gathering, the yield per person is very low and little or no surplus is produced. In modern times, gathering of some articles has become market oriented and hence has been commercialised.
- d. It is practised in regions experiencing harsh climatic conditions such as northern Canada, northern Eurasia, Amazon Basin and Tropical Africa. People in extremely cold and extremely hot climates survive on hunting and gathering.
- e. Hunting and gathering have little chance of becoming important at the global level because products of such activities cannot compete with synthetic products of better quality and lower prices.

### **Answer 22**

Characteristics of water transport:

- a. For water transport, there is no need to construct any route like rail route, only port facilities at the two ends need to be built.
- b. Water transport is an energy efficient and cheaper means of transport. They are best suitable for bulky goods of lower economic value.
- c. They offer smooth transport compared to bumpy roads, so there is less possibility of damage to goods.

Traffic is far less on the Cape of Good Hope route because

- a. Both South America and Africa are not highly developed. Large-scale industries are located only in south eastern Brazil and in some parts of South Africa. So, there are fewer goods for trade.
- b. Because of similar geology (both were part of Pangaea before the continental drift) and the climatic condition, South America and Africa have similar products and resources.
- c. The construction of the Suez Canal has greatly reduced the distance and time between Europe and south Asia as compared to the Cape of Good Hope route.



### 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. Agricultural countries export agricultural products and import manufactured goods, whereas 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 the developed nation.
- e. **Transport:** Lack of transport facilities restricts trade to local areas. Of late, trade has experienced a boost with the expansion of rail, ocean and air transport networks, better means of refrigeration and preservation.

### Answer 24

Rural settlements in developing countries face the following major problems:

- a. **Poor infrastructure:** They have very poor infrastructure. Roads are not metalled, so some villages remain disconnected from the outside world in the rainy season. Modern communication technology is not developed in rural areas.
- b. **Water supply:** Water supply to villages is not adequate. People, especially women, have to walk long distances to fetch water. Supplied water may not be purified.
- c. **Health and education:** There is a lack of modern health facilities in rural areas. People have to travel to urban areas in search of advanced medical facilities. There is also a lack of quality education in rural areas.
- d. **Sanitation and waste disposal:** Sanitation conditions are very poor. There are no toilets, so open defecation is prevalent. Also, there are no proper waste disposal facilities. This causes health-related problems.
- e. **Natural disasters:** Natural disasters such as flood and drought damage shelters and reduce the yield of crops, disrupting rural economy.

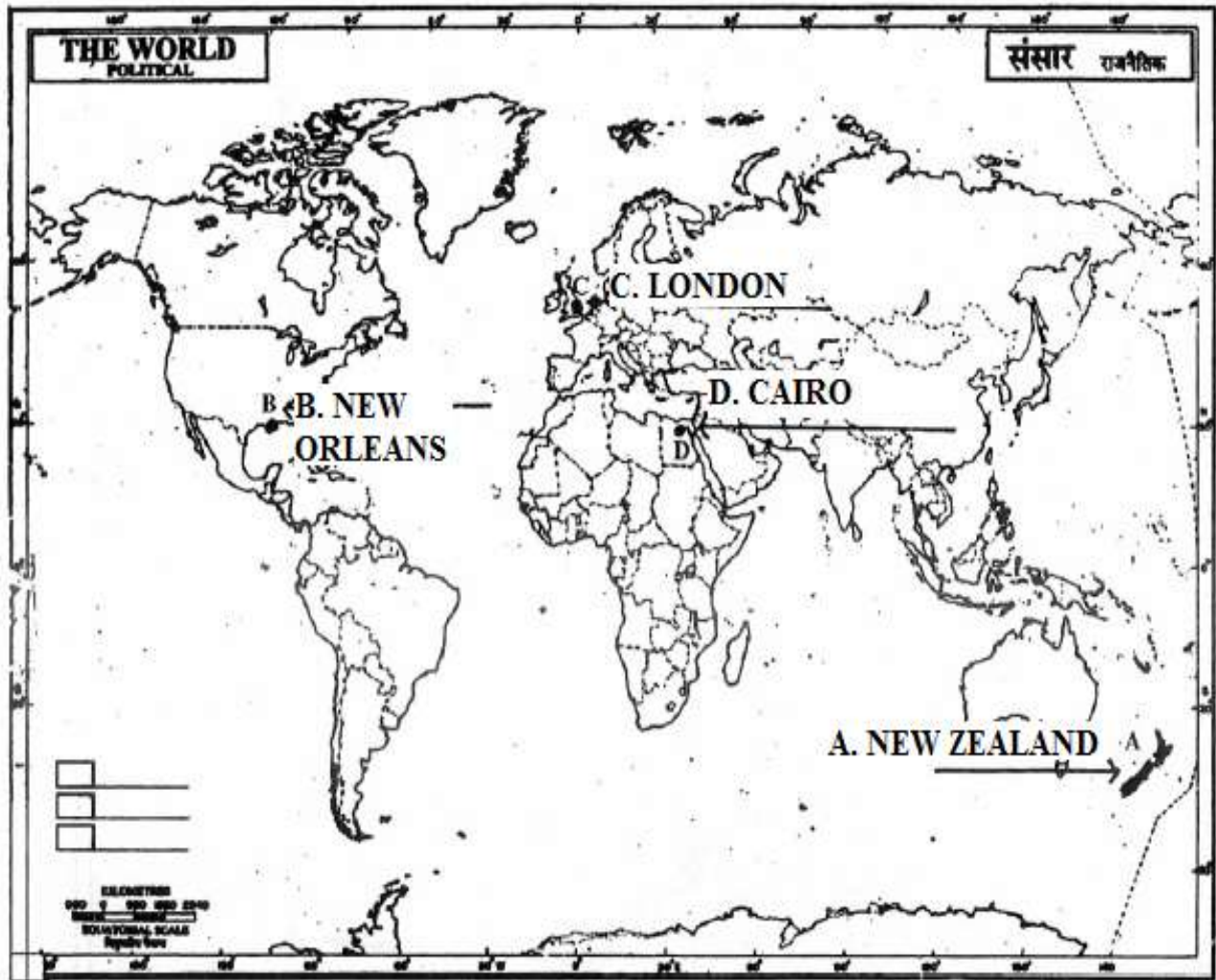
### Answer 25

Partition of British India resulted in the loss of important ports such as Karachi to Pakistan. Despite the tragedy, Indian ports continued to grow after Independence. This can be proved with the following arguments:

- a. Most of the Indian ports are equipped with modern infrastructure. They can handle all types of cargo and provide various services to ships.
- b. After the reforms in 1991, private entrepreneurs are helping in building new ports and modernising the existing ones so as to make them advanced according to international standards.

- c. Indian ports handle large volumes of both domestic and international trade. The cargo handling capacity of Indian ports was 20 million tonnes in 1951. Presently, it is more than 500 million tonnes.
- d. The country has developed many new ports such as Kandla, Jawaharlal Nehru Port and Haldia to reduce burden on existing ports and to cater to the increasing volume of trade.

**Answer 26**  
**(26.1)**



(26.2)

