

Question paper Outside Delhi 2017 Set 1
CBSE Class 12 Geography

General Instructions:

- There are 22 questions in all.
 - All questions are compulsory.
 - 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.
 - Question numbers 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.
 - Question numbers 14 to 20 are long-answer questions carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each of these questions should not exceed 150 words.
 - Question numbers 21 and 22 are related to identification or locating and labelling of geographical features on maps, carrying 5 marks each.
 - Outline maps of the World and India provided to you must be attached within your answer-book.
 - Use of templates or stencils for drawing outline maps is allowed.
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1. State the two groups of factors which affect the profitability of mining.

Ans. Profitability of mining depends on:

- i. Physical factors
- ii. Economic factors

2. Which country of the world has the highest road density?

Ans. Highest Road density in world - Japan (327 for every 100 km² area)

3. Name any two garrison (cantonment) towns of India.

Ans. Garrison Town - Ambala, Jalandhar, Mhow, Babina, Udhampur

4. Why is West Asia the least developed in rail facilities? Explain one reason.

Ans. Reasons for Least development in rail facilities in West Asia -

- i. Vast desert area
- ii. Sparsely populated region

(Any one point to be explained)

5. Examine the twin environmental problems that have emerged in the 'Indira Gandhi Canal Command Area'.

Ans. Environmental problems –

- i. Water logging
- ii. Soil salinity

The intensive irrigation and excessive use of water has led to the emergence of twin environmental problems of Water logging and Soil salinity in the Indira Gandhi Canal Command Area.

6. Classify minerals on the basis of chemical and physical properties.

Ans. Classification of minerals -

- i. Metallic
- ii. Non - metallic

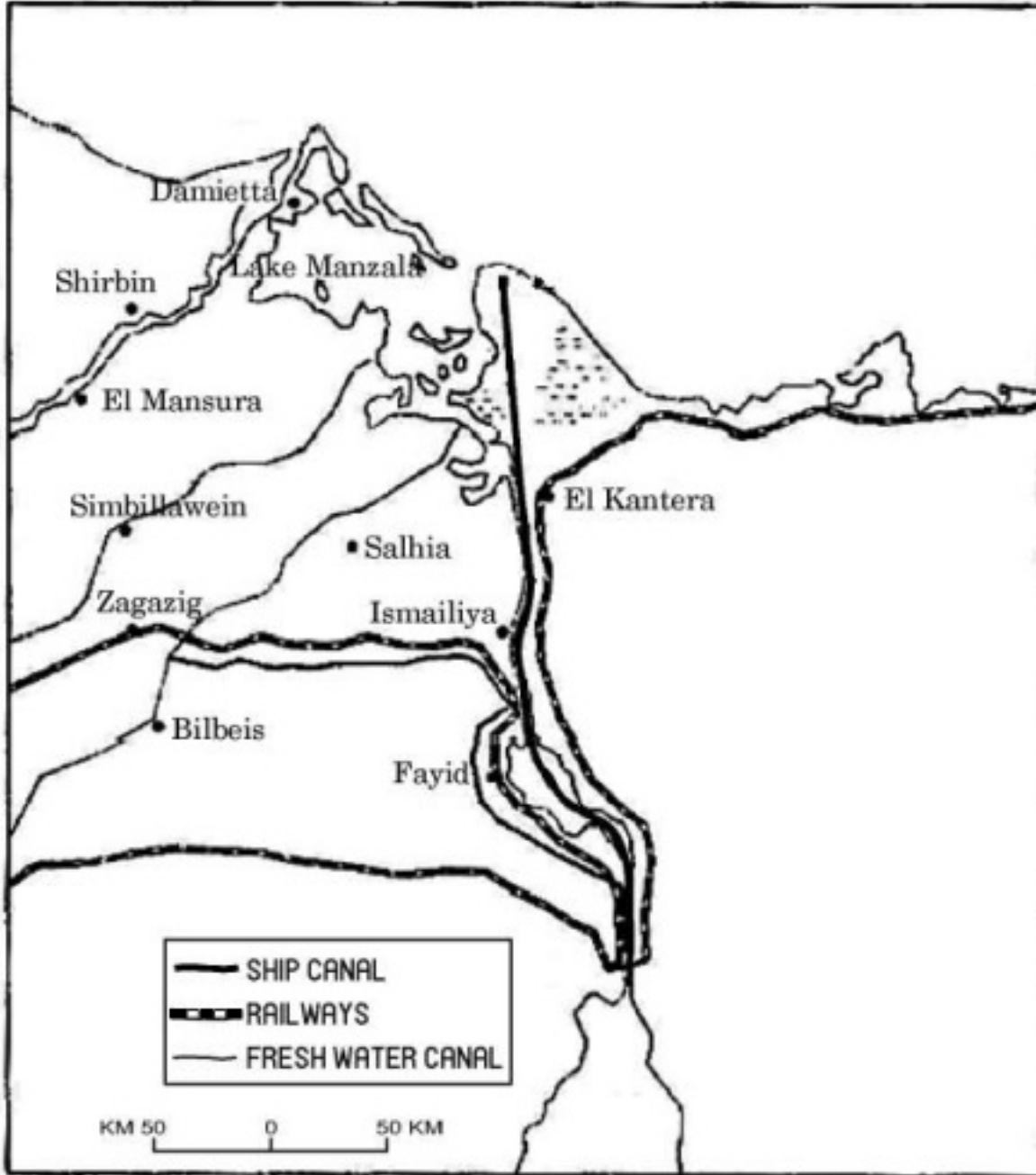
7. How can you help in improving the quality of water in your locality?

Ans. Improvement in quality of water –

- i. Judicious use of water
- ii. Creating awareness - importance of water
- iii. Any other relevant point.

(Any one point to be mentioned)

8. Study the map given below carefully and answer the questions that follow:



(8.1) Identify and name the canal shown in the map.

(8.2) Write any four characteristics of this canal.

Ans. (8.1) Suez Canal

(8. 2) Characteristics -

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- i. It connects Mediterranean sea with Red sea.
 - ii. It gives Europe a new gateway to the Indian Ocean.
 - iii. It reduces distance between Liverpool and Colombo.
 - iv. It is sea level canal without locks.
 - v. As the tolls are heavy, some find it cheaper to go by the longer Cape Route whenever the consequent delay is not important.
 - vi. Any other relevant point.

(Any four points to be mentioned)

Note: The following question is for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 8:

Which canal connects two oceans? Write any four characteristics of that canal.

Ans. Characteristics:

- i. It connects Atlantic Ocean with Pacific ocean
- ii. It has been constructed across the Panama Isthmus between Panama city and Colon.
- iii. The canal is about 72 km long and involves a very deep cutting for a length of 12 km.
- iv. It has a six lock system and ships cross different levels
- v. It shortens the distance between New York and San Francisco.
- vi. Any other relevant point.

(Any four points to be mentioned)

9. Describe any three characteristics of chain stores in the world.

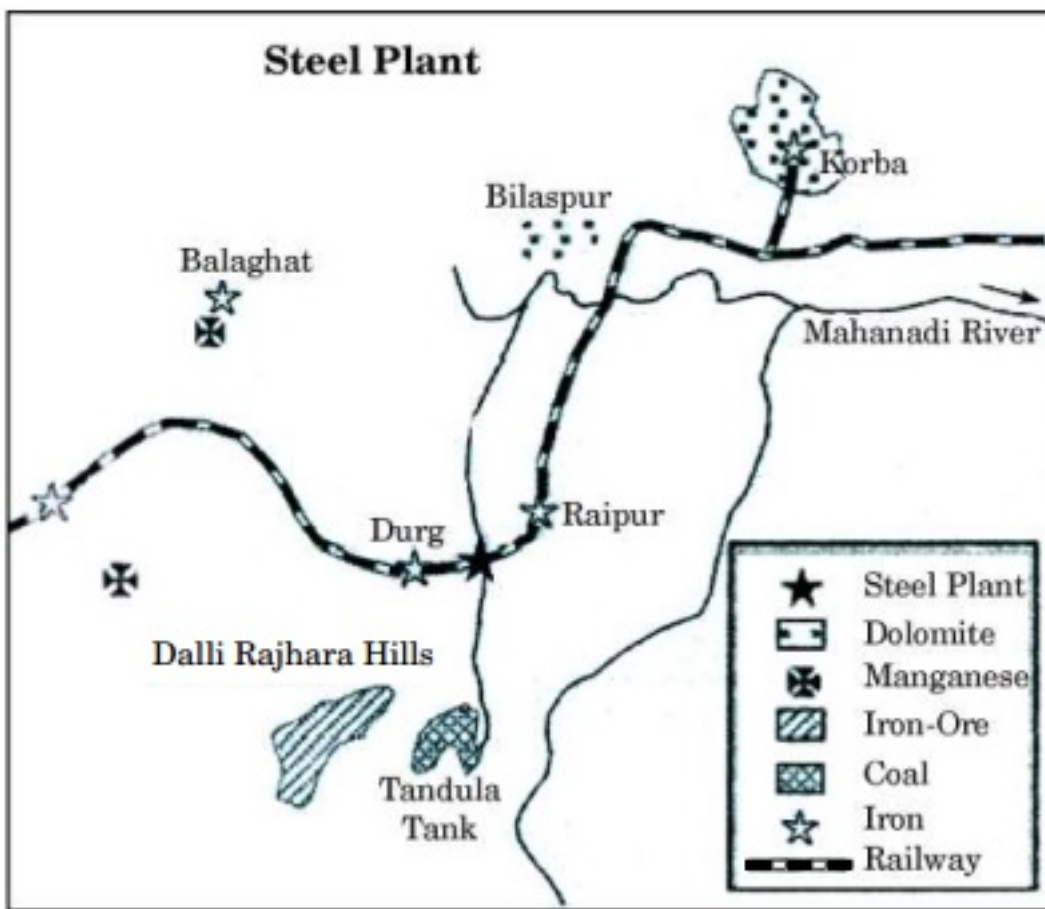
Ans. Characteristics of chain stores:

- i. Chain stores are able to purchase merchandise most economically to their specification.

- ii. They often direct the manufacturers.
- iii. They employ highly skilled specialists.
- iv. They have the ability to experiment in one store and apply the results to many.
- v. Any other relevant point.

(Any four points to be described)

10. Study the diagram given below and answer the questions that follow:



(10.1) Identify and name the steel plant given above. In which State is this plant located?

(10.2) Which is the main source of power for this steel plant? Which rail route provides transport facilities to this plant?

(10.3) What are the major sources of iron-ore and water for this steel plant?

Ans. Name:

(10.1) Bhilai Steel plant State: Chhattisgarh

(10.2) Main source of power - Korba Thermal power station. Rail route - Kolkata – Mumbai rail route.

(10.3) Iron ore : Dalli – Rajhara mine.

Water : Tandula tank / dam.

Note : The following question is for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 10:

Explain any three major factors responsible for the establishment of Tata Iron and Steel industry in Jamshedpur.

Ans. Major factors responsible for establishment of

Iron & Steel industry in Jamshedpur:

- i. It lies very close to the Mumbai – Kolkata railway line.
- ii. Kolkata is the nearest port for the export of steel about 240 km away.
- iii. The rivers Subanarekha and Kharkai provide water to the plant.
- iv. Iron ore is obtained from Noamundi and Badam Pahar.
- v. Coal is brought from Joda mines in Orissa.
- vi. Coking Coal comes from Jharia and West Bokaro coalfields.
- vii. Any other relevant point.

(Any three points to be explained)

11. “There is no consensus on what exactly defines a village or a town.” Analyse the statement by using different criteria.

Ans. It is true that there is no consensus on what exactly defines a village or town because

different countries have different parameters as –

- i. Population size
- ii. Occupational structure
- iii. Administration
- iv. Location
- v. Functions of Urban Centres

12. “Nature provides opportunities and humans make use of these and slowly nature gets humanised and starts bearing the imprints of human endeavour.” Justify the statement.

Ans. Humanisation of nature -

- i. The people begin to understand their environment and the forces of nature with the passage of time.
- ii. With Social and Cultural development, humans develop better and more efficient technology.
- iii. Humans move from a state of necessity to a state of freedom.
- iv. They create possibilities with the resources obtained from the environment.
- v. The human activities create cultural landscape.
- vi. The imprints of human activities are health resorts, huge urban sprawls, fields, orchards and pastures in plains and rolling hills, ports on the coasts and satellites in the space.
- vii. Any other relevant point.

(Any three points to be explained)

13. “Indiscriminate use of water by increasing population and industrial expansion has led to degradation of the water quality considerably in India.” Explain the values that can help in maintaining the quality of water.

Ans. The values that can help in maintaining the Quality of water:

- i. Judicious/optimum use of water,
- ii. Controlling population,
- iii. Recycle and Reuse of water,
- iv. Watershed Management
- v. Rain water harvesting
- vi. Rules and regulations
- vii. Any other relevant point

14. Mention any four major objectives of the New Industrial Policy, 1991 of India. Describe the role of globalisation in achieving these objectives.

Ans. Major objectives of the New Industrial Policy 1991:

- i. To build on the gains already made,
- ii. Correct the distortions or weakness that have crept in.
- iii. Maintain a sustained growth in productivity.
- iv. Gainful employment and attain international competitiveness.

Role of Globalisation:

- i. Increase in Foreign Investment,
- ii. Availability of Foreign Technology,
- iii. Open Trade Policy,
- iv. International competition for better products,
- v. Any other relevant point.

15. “The size of a territory and per capita income are not directly related to human

development.” Support the statement with examples.

Ans. The size of the territory and per capita income are not directly related to human development :-

Often Smaller Countries have done better than larger ones in human development. Similarly, relatively poorer nations have been ranked higher than richer neighbours in terms of human development.

For example Sri Lanka, Trinidad and Tobago have a higher rank than India in the human development index despite having smaller economies. Similarly, within India, Kerala performs much better than Punjab and Gujarat in human development despite having lower per capita income.

(To be assessed as a whole)

16. How is migration a response to the uneven distribution of opportunities over a space ? Explain the economic consequences of migration in India.

Ans. Migration is a response to the uneven distribution of opportunities over space:

- i. People move from place of low opportunity and low safety. This, in turn, creates both benefits and problems for the areas, people migrate from and migrate to.
- ii. Consequences can be observed in economic, social, cultural, political and demographic terms.

Economic Consequences:

- i. A major benefit for the source region is the remittance sent by migrants.
- ii. Remittances from the international migrants are one of the major sources of foreign exchange.
- iii. In 2002, India received US \$ 11 billion as remittances from international migrants.
- iv. Punjab, Kerala and Tamil Nadu receive very significant amount from their international migrants.

v. The amount of remittances sent by the internal migrants is very meager as compared to international migrants.

vi. Internal Migrants play an important role in the growth of economy of the source area.

vii. Any other relevant point,

(Any three points to be explained)

17. “In modern times international trade is the basis of the world economy.” Support the statement with examples.

Ans. International trade as a basis of World Economy:

i. Specialisation in production.

ii. It is based on the comparative advantage

iii. Complementarity and Transferability of goods and services.

iv. Formation of Foreign Policy on the basis of International Trade

v. Any other relevant point.

18. Review any five measures adopted to solve the problems of Indian agriculture.

Ans. Five measures adopted to solve the problems of Indian agriculture:

To increase food grains production by

i. Intensification of cropping over cultivated land.

ii. Increase cultivated area wherever possible.

iii. To use HYV seeds,

iv. Easy availability of fertilizers, pesticides and insecticides.

v. Expansion of irrigation facilities,

vi. Use modern agricultural technology.

vii. Any other relevant point

(Review any five points/measures)

19. Classify intensive subsistence agriculture into two categories practised in the world. How are they different from each other? Explain.

Ans. Classification of intensive subsistence agriculture:

i. Intensive subsistence agriculture dominated by wet paddy cultivation.

ii. Intensive subsistence agriculture dominated by crops other than paddy.

Difference:

Intensive subsistence agriculture dominated by wet paddy cultivation.	Intensive subsistence agriculture dominated by crops other than paddy.
<p>i. Dominance of the rice crop.</p> <p>ii. Farmers work with the help of family labour leading to intensive use to land.</p> <p>iii. The yield per unit area is high.</p> <p>iv. Per labour productivity is low.</p>	<p>i. Due to difference in relief, climate soil and other geographical factors it is not practical to grow paddy in many parts of monsoon Asia.</p> <p>ii. Not used manual labour.</p> <p>iii. Per labour productivity is high.</p>

20. Classify means of communication on the basis of scale and quality into two categories. Explain any two characteristics of each category.

Ans. Classification of means of communication on the basis of scale and quality:

i. Personal

ii. Mass

Characteristics:

i. Personal Communication System:

a. It is the most effective and advanced one and widely used in urban areas.

b. It enables the user to establish direct connect through Email to get access to world of knowledge and information.

c. It is used for e – commerce and carrying out money transaction.

d. It is a huge central ware house of data, with detailed information on various items. (Letters, Telephone, Fax, Email, Internet, etc).

ii. Mass Communication System:

a. Radio broadcasting started in India in 1923 by the Radio club of Bombay and changed the socio – cultural life of people.

b. Television broadcasting emerged as the most effective audio visual medium for information and educating masses.

c. Use of satellite and synoptic view of larger area for economic and strategic reasons. (Radio, Television, Cinema, Satellite, News Paper, Magazine and Books, Seminar and Conference, etc).

(Any two points)

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

A. A large country of Africa in terms of area

B. A major area of subsistence gathering

C. The terminal station of a ‘Transcontinental Railway’

D. A major seaport

E. An international airport

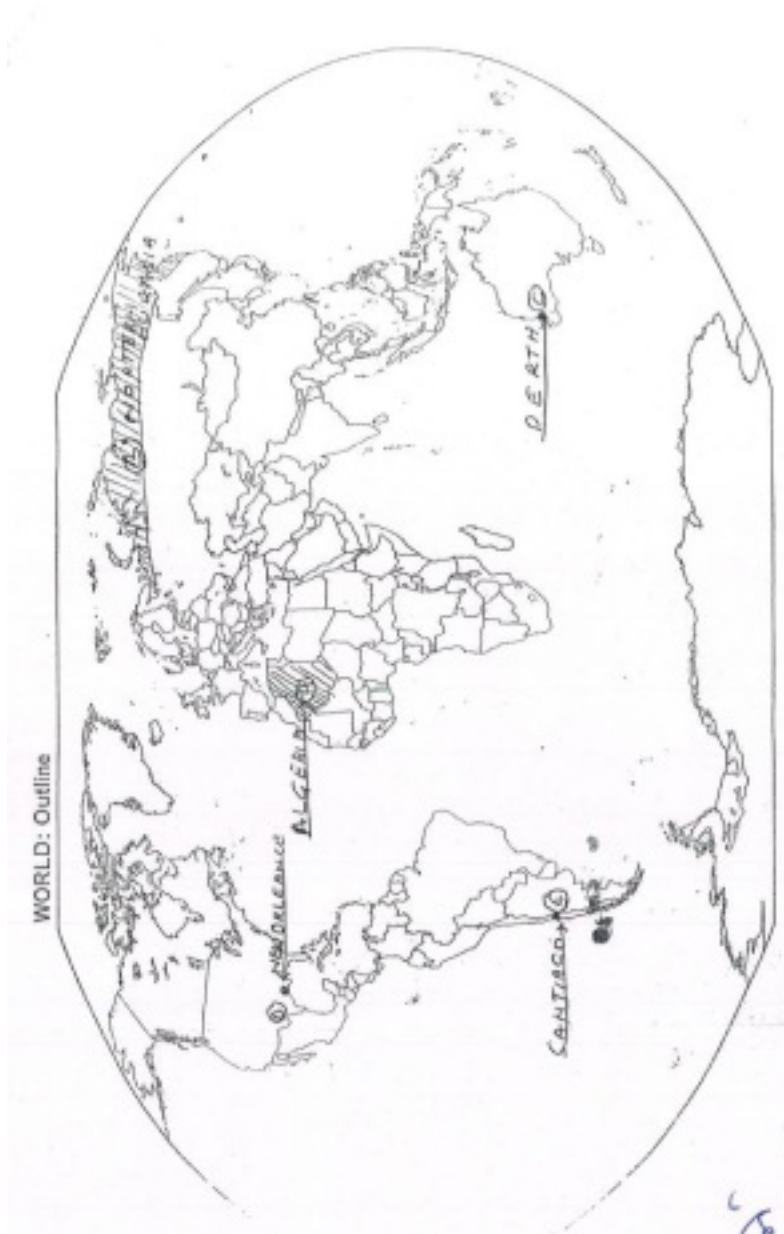
Ans. a. Algeria

b. Northern Eurasia

c. Perth

d. New Orleans

e. Santiago



Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 21:

(21.1) Name a large country of Africa in terms of area.

(21.2) Name any one major area of subsistence gathering in the world.

(21.3) Name any one terminal station of Trans-Siberian Railway.

(21.4) Name any one major seaport of North America.

(21.5) Name any one international airport of South America.

Ans. 21.1 :- Algeria/ Libya/ Nigeria/ Sudan

21.2 :- Northern Eurasia

21.3 :- St. Petersburg/ Vladivostok

21.4 :- New Orleans/ New York/ San Francisco

21.5 :- Santiago/ Rio de Janeiro/ Buenos Aires

22. Locate and label the following features with appropriate symbols on the given political outline map of India (on page 15):

(22.1) The state having the highest density of population according to Census 2011

(22.2) The leading rice producing state

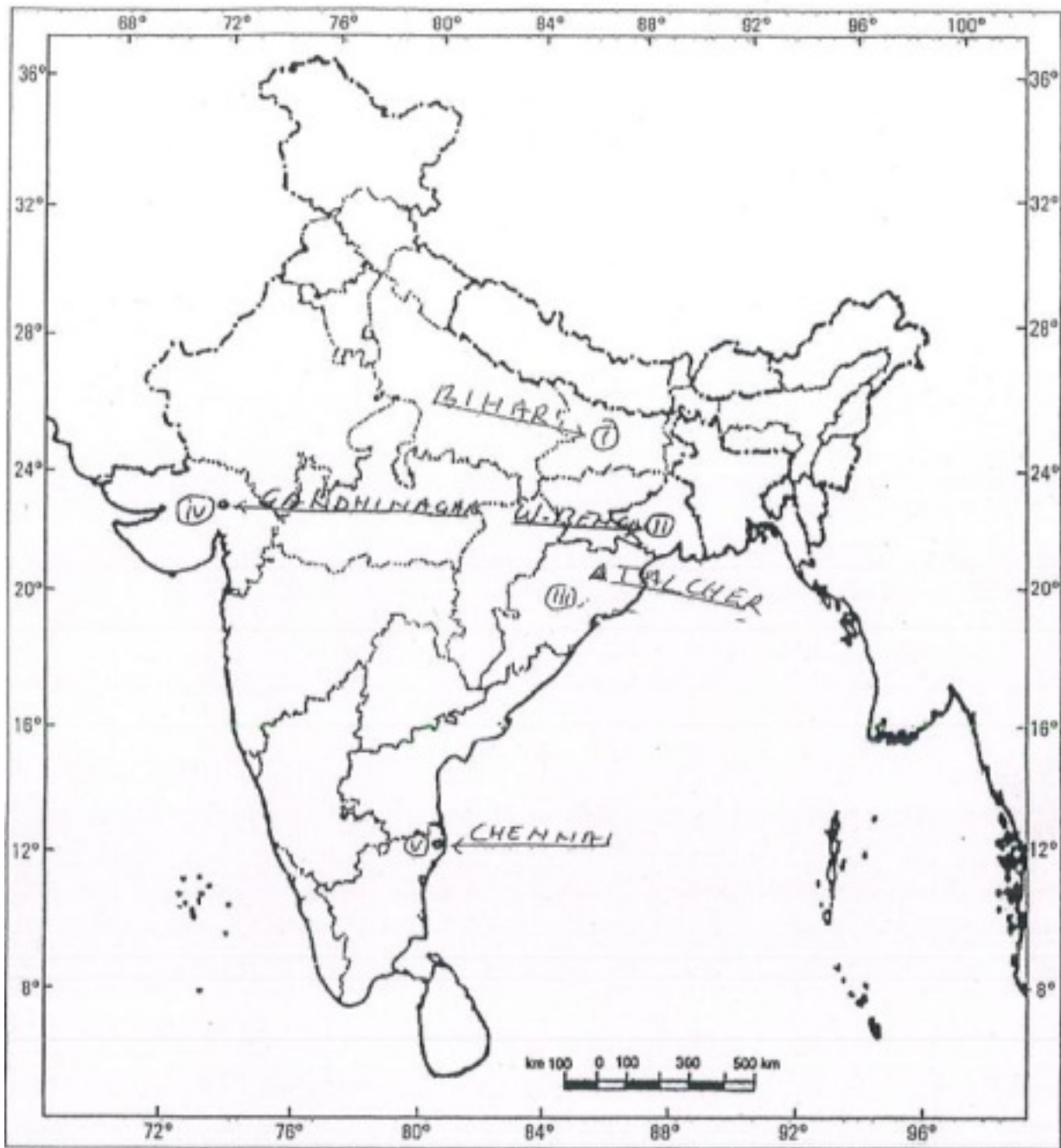
(22.3) The software technology park located in Gujarat

(22.4) The major coal field located in Odisha

(22.5) An international airport located in Tamil Nadu

Ans.

Political Map of India



Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 22:

(22.1) Which state of India has the highest density of population according to Census 2011?

(22.2) Which state of India is the leading rice producer?

(22.3) Name the software technology park located in Gujarat.

(22.4) Name the major coal field located in Odisha.

(22.5) Name an international airport located in Tamil Nadu.

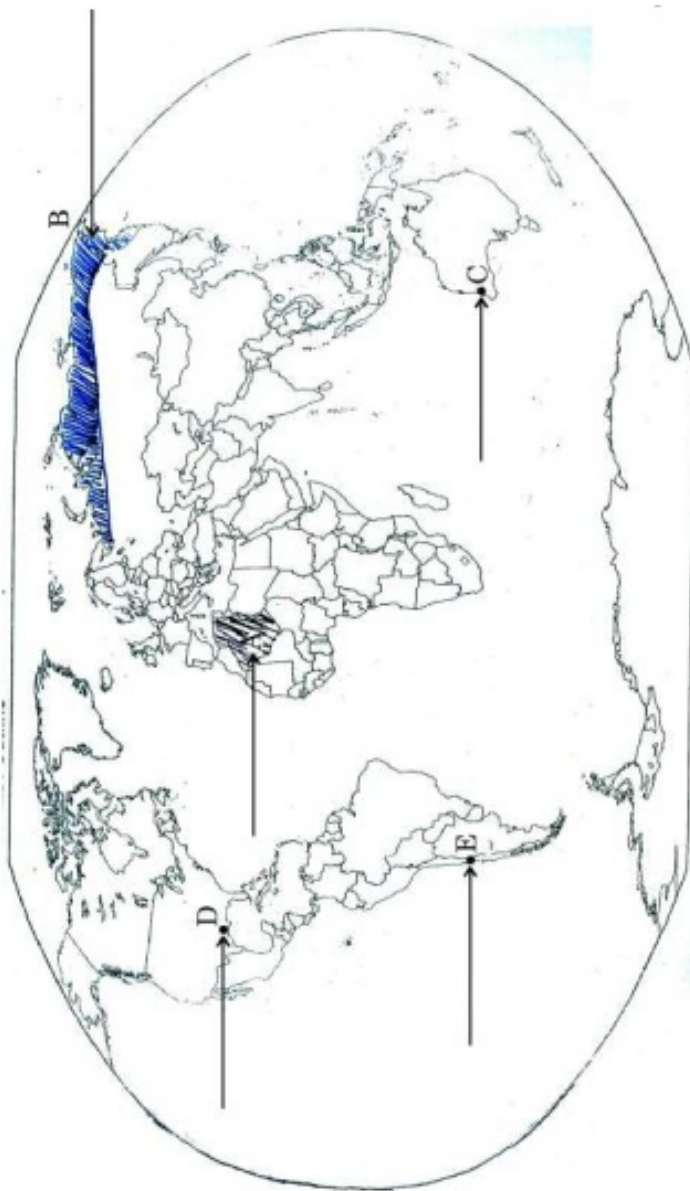
Ans. 22.1 :- Bihar (2011)

22.2 :- West Bengal

22.3 :- Gandhinagar

22.4 :- Talcher

22.5 :- Chennai



Outline Map of India (Political)

