

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

**Time: 3 hrs**

**Max. Marks: 70**

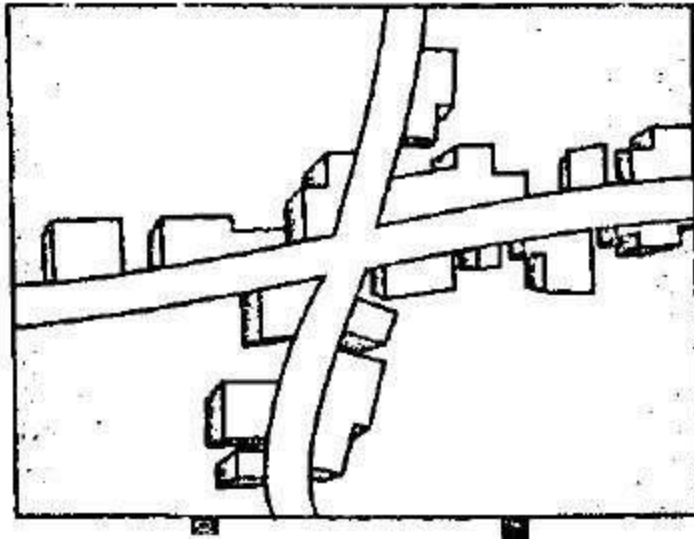
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**General Instructions:**

- 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. Why is the age structure considered an important indicator of population composition? Give one reason. (1)
2. "Leading a long and healthy life is an important aspect of human development." Give an argument to support the statement. (1)
3. "Agri-business farms are mechanised and large in size." Examine the statement. (1)
4. Examine the functioning of World Trade Organisation. (1)
5. Name the state of India with highest literacy rate as per 2011 census. (1)
6. Which major sea port on the eastern coast of India has a land locked harbour? (1)
7. Name the state of India with largest area. (1)
8. "The nature and human beings are so intricately intertwined that they can't be separated." Substantiate the statement. (3)
9. Study the diagram given below and answer the questions that follow: (3)



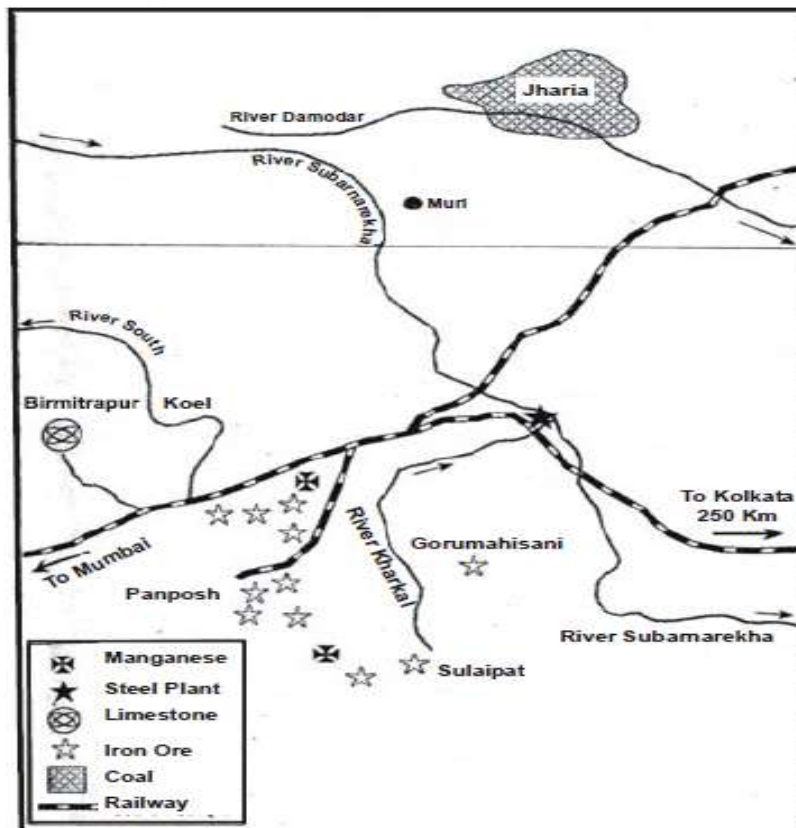


Rural Settlement Pattern

- 9.1) Identify and name the shown pattern of the rural settlement.
- 9.2) In which type of areas do we find such type of settlement patterns?
- 9.3) Give an important characteristic of this type of settlement pattern.

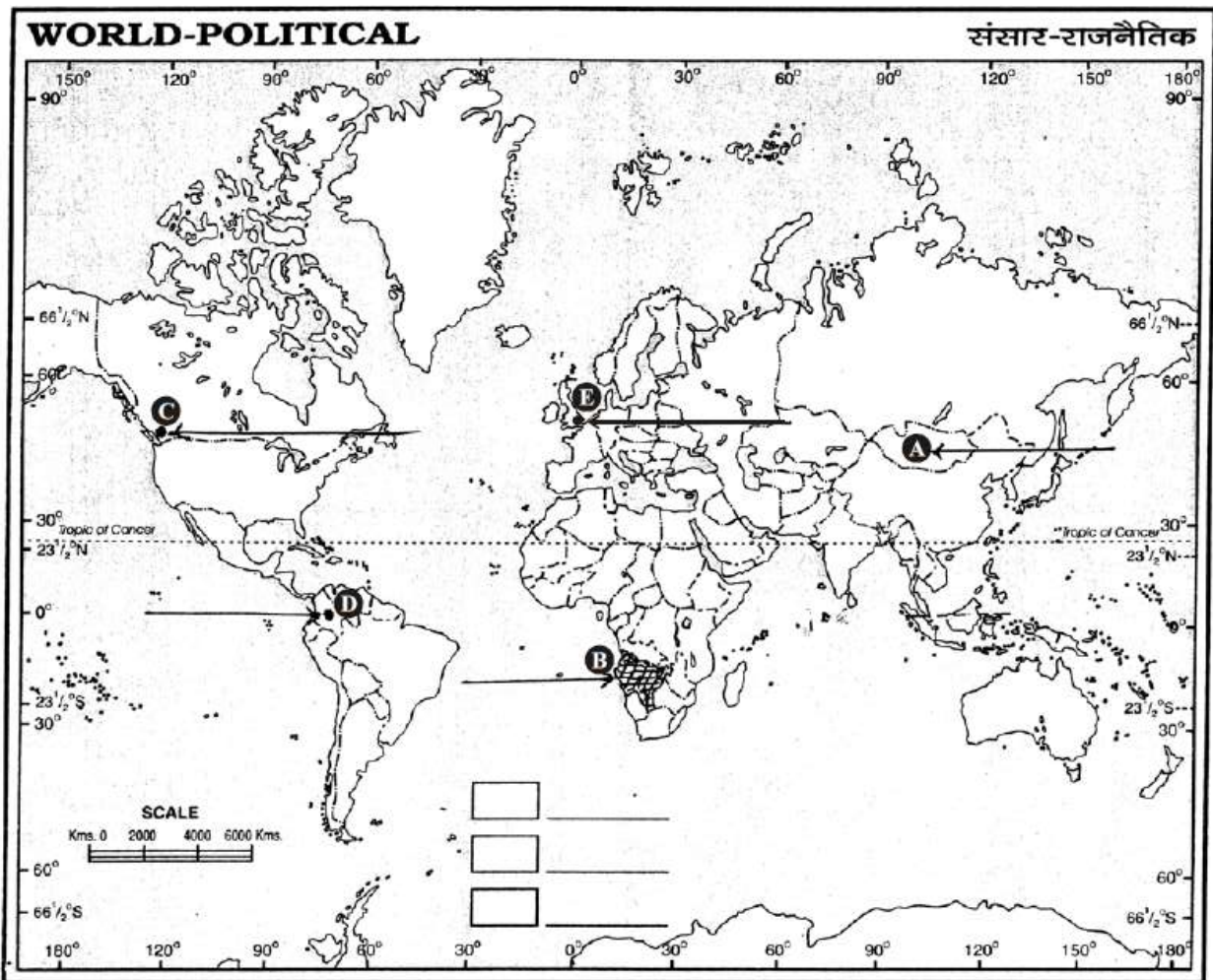
10. Study the following diagram and answer the questions that follow:

(3)



- 10.1) Identify and name the steel plant shown in this diagram.
- 10.2) Name the mining fields which supply coal and limestone to this plant.
- 10.3) Mention the source of water for this plant.
11. “The promotion of the use of non-conventional sources of energy in India is the need of the hour.” Support the statement. (3)
12. “Many of the modern towns in India were developed during the period of British domination.” Substantiate the statement. (3)
13. “The urban waste should be properly treated as a resource for various needs of mankind.” Explain the values that can help in changing the urban waste into resources. (3)
14. What is ‘demographic cycle’? Describe three stages of ‘demographic transition theory’. (5)
15. Differentiate between Nomadic herding and commercial livestock rearing, stating any five points of distinction. (5)
16. What is ‘tourism’? Analyse any four tourist attractions in the world. (5)
17. “The Suez and the Panama canals are two vital man-made navigation canals which serve as gateways of commerce for both the eastern and western worlds.” In the light of this statement explain the economic significance of these two canals. (5)
18. Explain why the causes of male and female migration are different in India. Find out the environmental consequences of migration (5)
19. ‘Erratic monsoon’ and ‘Indebtedness’ are the major problems of Indian agriculture.” Suggest and explain the measures to overcome these problems. (5)
20. Why is the distribution of roads not uniform in India? Explain with examples. (5)
21. Five Geographical features shown on the given political outline map of the World as A,B, C, D and E. identify these features with the help of the information given below and write their correct names on the lines marked near them:
- (A) The country with lowest density of population in Asia.
  - (B) An area of nomadic herding.
  - (C) A major sea port.

- (D) An International airport
- (E) A mega city



22. Locate and label the following on the given political outline map of India with appropriate symbols.

(5)

- a. The state having the highest density of population (2011).
- b. The state with smallest rural population.
- c. Mayurbhanj – an iron ore mining area.
- d. An oil refinery in Karnataka state.
- e. The headquarter of South Central Railway Zone.

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**Solution - 2016**

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**Answer 1**

Age structure is considered an important indicator of population composition because it helps us to understand the percentage of dependent population (<15 years), working population (15–60 years) and ageing population (>60 years). A large size of working population in a country indicates a large and growing economy.

**Answer 2**

Leading a long and healthy life helps a person to acquire knowledge and achieve enough means to live a decent and a purposeful life. It also helps him/her to contribute towards the development of the nation. So, it is an important aspect of human development.

**Answer 3**

Agri-business farms are located in temperate grasslands where the availability of land per person is more. Thus, they are large in size. Because of the large size of farm and lack of manpower, it becomes necessary for the mechanisation of farm operations.

**Answer 4**

WTO promotes free trade in the world. It has created competition in market, reduction in prices and improving accessibility of goods. It has affected producers in developing countries. It sets the rules for the global trading system and resolves disputes between its member nations. However, developed countries have not opened their markets completely.

**Answer 5**

Kerala has the highest literacy rate (about 94%) according to the 2011 census.

**Answer 6**

Visakhapatnam (Vizag) located in Andhra Pradesh is a major sea port on the eastern coast of India which has a land-locked harbour.

**Answer 7**

Rajasthan is the largest state in India with an area about 3.4 lakh sq km.

**Answer 8**

Nature and human beings are intricately intertwined because

- a. Many human activities are controlled by natural elements and somewhere humans have overcome nature by using technology. Humans learn and inspire from nature to develop new technology.
- b. Humans have constructed houses, villages, cities, industries and farms and have created articles of daily use by using materials provided by the physical environment.



- c. Development of human beings is based on the foundation of mutual interaction between the elements of physical geography and human geography.
- d. Physical phenomena are described by metaphors of human organs like face of the Earth, eye of the storm, mouth of the river and snout of the glacier.

Thus, there is naturalisation of human and humanisation of nature, and thus, they cannot be separated.

### Answer 9

9.1) The diagram shows the cross-shaped pattern of the rural settlement.

9.2) Such type of settlement pattern is found in plain areas where two roads meet at right angles.

9.3) An important characteristic of this type of settlement pattern is that the houses are built along the roads going in four directions.

### Answer 10

10.1) Tata Iron and Steel (TISCO) plant at Jamshedpur

10.2) In this iron and steel plant:

- a. Coal is provided from Joda mines in Odisha.
- b. Lime stone is provided from Birmitrapur mines.
- c. River Subarnarekha and River Kharkai provide water.

### Answer 11

Promotion of the use of non-conventional sources of energy in India is the need of the hour because

- a. Conventional sources of energy are exhaustible. If continued to be used at the same rate, they will deplete in the future.
- b. India possesses very small amounts of crude oil and natural gas which are important sources of energy. Our country is heavily dependent on the import of these sources.
- c. Non-conventional energy sources are long lasting, more eco-friendly and cheaper (though initial cost is high).

Using non-conventional energy sources helps in the development of the country in a sustainable manner. So, the promotion of the use of non-conventional sources of energy in India is the need of the hour.

### Answer 12

The British came to India as traders. To facilitate trade, they developed ports such as Goa, Pondicherry, Chennai, Mumbai and Kolkata. These ports gradually emerged as important modern towns of India. For administrative purposes, they established new towns (e.g. New Delhi). They developed hill stations (e.g. Shimla and Darjeeling). For military purposes, they built cantonments (e.g. Ahmednagar cantonment). Modern industries established at that time evolved as industrial towns (e.g. Jamshedpur). Thus, many of the modern towns in India were developed during the period of British domination.



### Answer 13

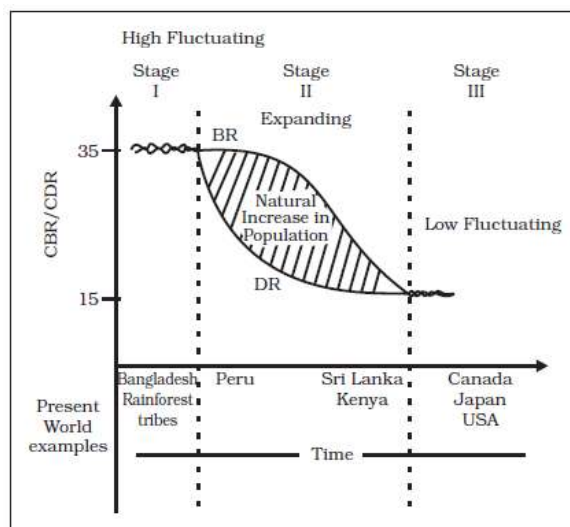
Urban wastes are generally generated through domestic and industrial establishments. Following values can help in changing urban waste into resources:

- Awareness and attitude formation:** The process must start from the source of waste. So, make people aware about the problems caused by urban waste. Modify the attitude of people so that they will take care of the cleanliness of their surroundings.
- People's participation:** Urban wastes should be used for generating energy resources and compost.
- People's education:** Educate people to reuse and recycle waste as much as possible at their home only. So, the waste to be collected and processed by public authority will reduce.

### Answer 14

The demographic cycle is a process of demographic evolution of the country over a period of time. In the process of evolution of country, from rural and agrarian to urban and industrialised, the demography of a country also evolves. That evolution of demography can be explained with three stages of 'demographic transition theory'. These are

- First stage:** There is high mortality rate because of lack of healthcare service. To compensate for the high mortality rate, people reproduce more resulting in high birth rate. People are engaged in primary activities only. Literacy rate and life expectancy rates are very low.
- Second stage:** As the economy starts developing, health facilities are available which help reduce the mortality rate. But the birth rate remains high, resulting in a rapid growth of population.
- Third stage:** It occurs when the country is developed. Fertility and mortality rates decline considerably. The population is educated and become technologically advanced. They are able to control family size. At this stage, the population either becomes stable or grows slowly.



Demographic transition theory

### Answer 15

	<b>Nomadic herding</b>	<b>Commercial livestock rearing</b>
1	It is old and primitive subsistence activity. Very less or no capital is invested.	It is a modern advanced and commercial activity. It is highly capital intensive.
2	Nomads follow migratory or transhumance life for water and pasture.	It is done at a fixed place having permanent ranches.
3	Healthcare is not provided to animals. There are different types of animals in a single herd.	Modern healthcare is provided to animals. Only one type of animal is reared.
4	There is no mechanisation or use of technology.	They are highly mechanised and use high-end technology.
5	It is practised in tropical grasslands of savannah, central India and tundra region of Siberia.	It is practised in temperate grasslands of USA, New Zealand and Australia.

### Answer 16

Tourism is an activity of travelling to different places for pleasure or recreation. Nowadays, travelling for healthcare facilities has become a part of tourism under medical tourism.

Different tourist attractions are

- a. Climate: People from colder regions travel to warm, sunny weather areas like beaches (e.g. Hawaii and the Mediterranean). On the other hand, people from a warm climate travel to colder places (e.g. Himalayas in Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh).
- b. Natural scenery or landscape: Many people like to spend their holidays in naturally beautiful environment such as snowy mountains, lakes, beaches and forests untouched by humans, such as Coorg in India and Alps in Switzerland.
- c. Historical place: People like to visit places having a historical background. They visit ancient towns, archaeological sites and explore castles, palaces, forts and churches (e.g. Venice and Istanbul).
- d. Art and culture: These places attract people with an interest in art, culture or local customs. People may visit various museums and tribal villages such as Dangs in Gujarat, India.

### Answer 17

A. Economic significance of the Suez Canal:

- a. The Suez Canal connects the Mediterranean Sea and the Red Sea. It has considerably reduced the distance between Europe and Asia.
- b. It provides a faster and cheaper way to transport agricultural produce and raw material from Asia to Europe and finished products from Europe to south Asian and African countries.
- c. This short route boosts export of crude oil and petroleum from Saudi Arabia and Iran to Europe and the east coast of America.

B. Economic significance of the Panama Canal:



- a. The Panama Canal links the east coast of the US and Europe with the west coast of the US.
- b. It has reduced the distance between Europe and Western America. This has helped in saving time and money spent on fuel.
- c. It has boosted trade between countries on the east coast and west coast of America.

### Answer 18

- A. About 38% males migrate for better opportunity of work and employment, but only 3% of females migrate for the same.  
About 65% of females migrate because of marriage. A negligible number of males migrate (only in Meghalaya) for the same.
- B. Environmental consequences of migration:
  - a. **Unplanned growth and creation of slums:** Because of rapid and uncontrolled migration from rural to urban areas, unplanned growth occurs. It leads to formation of slums.
  - b. **Pressure on infrastructure:** The pressure on civic infrastructure such as water supply, health and sanitation facilities increases tremendously causing its shortage.
  - c. **Over exploitation of resources and pollution:** Natural resources such as water and land are overexploited to fulfil increasing demand. Different types of pollution such as air pollution, water pollution and sound pollution increase. It also becomes difficult to provide regularised sanitation facilities to migrated people.

### Answer 19

More than half of the cultivated lands in India still depend on the monsoon. The erratic nature of the Indian monsoon and its failure not only impact the lives of farmers but of the entire nation.

Following measures can be taken to overcome the erratic monsoon:

- a. Only about 33% of the cultivated area in India is covered by irrigation facilities. If irrigation facilities are improved, there will be permanent and assured source of water for agriculture and will increase the yield of crops.
- b. Watershed management and rainwater harvesting can help increase water availability.
- c. Shift from old irrigation techniques such as flood irrigation to drip irrigation or water sprinklers can bring more land under irrigation.

Lack of institutionalised finance to agriculture causes indebtedness among farmers. To overcome this,

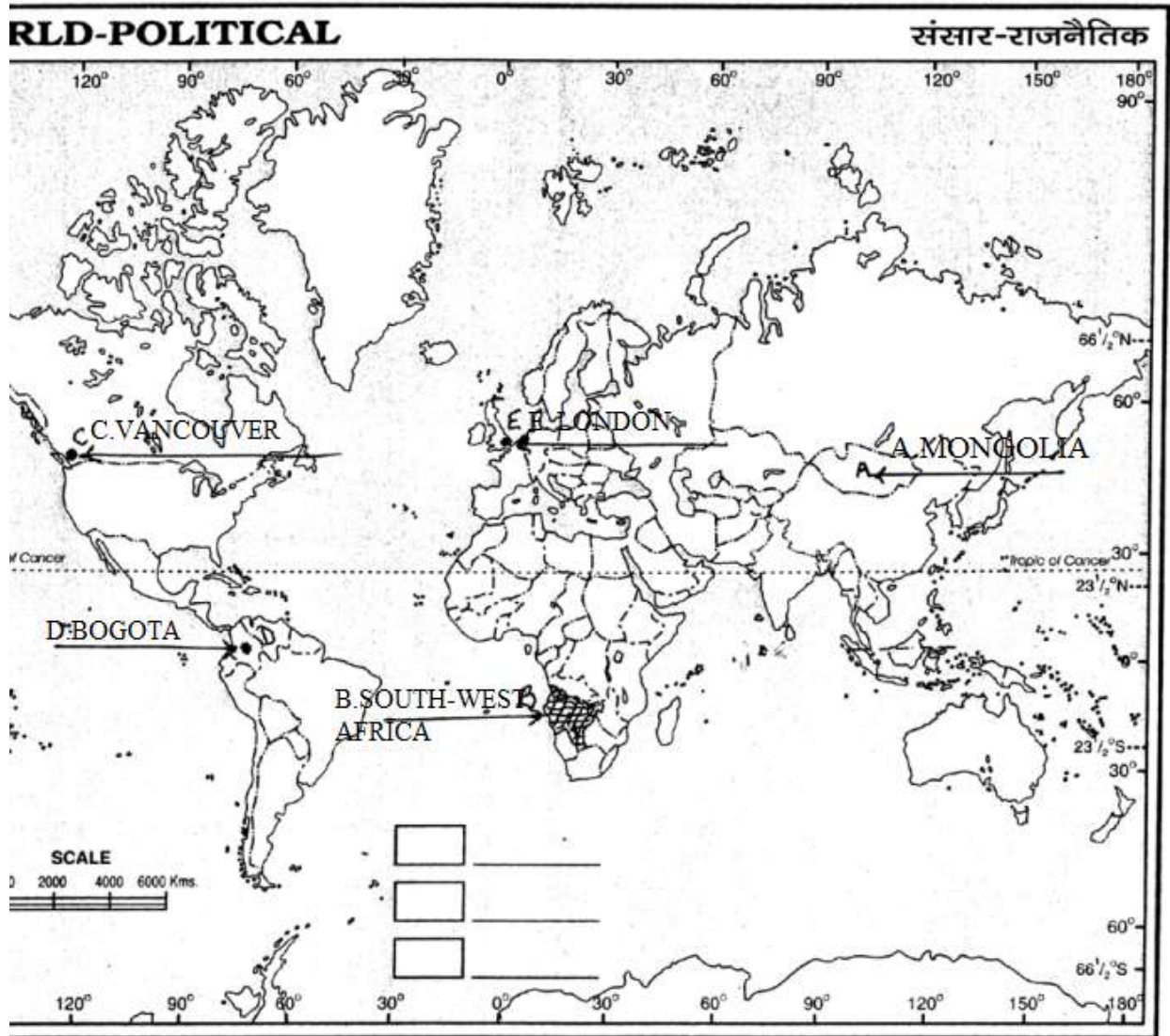
- a. There is a need to increase the credit availability to agriculture from the banking sector. The process of lending should be simplified and less time consuming.
- b. The government may give subsidies on interest rates on agricultural credits.
- c. Laws should be passed to keep a check on private money lenders who charge exorbitant interest rates.

### Answer 20

Distribution of roads is not uniform in India because of the following reasons:

- a. Nature of terrain: It is difficult to build and maintain roads in hilly terrains as compared to plains. So, plains have higher density of roads. Example: The Ganges plain has a higher density of roads as compared to the Himalayan regions.
- b. Level of economic development: In developed regions, vehicular traffic is high, so the demand of roads is more. Also, the government has adequate resources to construct more roads in developed regions. Example: Kerala and Punjab have more roads; on the other hand, Bihar and Jharkhand have fewer roads.
- c. Urbanisation and industrialisation: A good road network boosts industrial development and *vice versa*. In urbanised states, cities are well connected leading to high road density. Example: Industrialised states such as Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra and urbanised states such as Kerala and Goa have higher road density.
- d. Population density: More population requires more roads to fulfil their needs. So, densely populated areas such as Delhi and Mumbai and their suburbs have a dense network of roads.
- e. Climate and vegetation: Places which experience extreme weather have scarce population. Thus, Rajasthan and Ladakh have fewer roads.

Answer 21



Answer 22

