

Class-XII

Geography(029)



Section A

1. (a) India.
2. (b) Osaka - Kobe region of Japan
3. (b) Unpleasant climate.
4. (b) USA.
5. (d) Help in developing large scale industries.
6. (b) Tertiary
7. (d) Silchar
8. (c) A wide variety of cattle are reared in different regions.



9. (b) Only II, III and ~~IV~~ are correct.
- (c) i - 3, ii - 4, iii - 2, iv -
11. (b) Uttar Pradesh.
- (c) closely built-up area of houses.
13. (d) Sino-Tibetan.
14. (b) Practised in Black soil areas.
15. (b) Himachal Pradesh.
16. (d) Gaddis.
17. (d) Improving the quality of life of the Gaddis.
- Section B
18. (18.1) In the year 2012-13, the gap between the two was maximum.

(18.2) The gap between imports and exports was minimum in the year 2016-17.

(18.5) The export trend increases during 2012-13 to 2013-14 and remained at a high throughout till 2014-15.

19.(19.1) * Surface mining or open cast mining is used to extract the minerals that occur close to the surface. Here, the output is rapid and large. Relatively cost-effective method.

* Underground mining or shaft method is used to extract the mineral ores that occur deep below the surface. Hence, vertical shafts have to be dug to reach the minerals. This method is more risk-prone and costly.

(19.2) Open cast mining is the easiest method of mining minerals that occur close to

the surface. In this method, the minerals near the surface can be easily extracted using limited equipments and cost. The output is both rapid and large.

Since the ~~ore~~ minerals occur close to the surface, there is the need of less effort only compared to shaft methods with digging vertical shafts.

(19.3) Shaft mining is more risk-prone as the narrow shafts that are dug out, have a tendency to cave in.

As the shafts are used to access minerals deep inside the earth, one can encounter with poisonous gases, fires, floods and other fatal accidents.

Inefficiency of the safety equipments can also lead to disasters.

Hence, shaft method is more risky than surface mining.

Section C

20. Technology is an important indicator of the cultural development of a society. Human beings were able to develop technology after they developed better understanding of natural laws.

* Knowledge about the concepts of heat and friction helped in the discovery of fire.

* Knowledge about the secrets of DNA helped humans to conquer many diseases.

* Knowledge of the laws of aerodynamics helped to develop faster planes.

Hence, humans, through an understanding of natural laws, were able to develop technology and technology helped loosen the shackles of physical environment on human beings.



21. (b) Tourism is travel undertaken for recreational purposes rather than business. It has emerged as the single largest tertiary activity in the world, in terms of:

- * Total registered jobs (250 million).
- * Total Revenue (40 per cent of total GDP).
- * Many local people are getting employed for providing services such as accommodation, meals, transport, entertainment and shops.
- * Tourism promotes infrastructure industries, retail trading and craft industries (for souvenirs).

Some areas have seasonal tourists. But mostly, tourism occurs through the year. Mediterranean regions, scenic landscape, national parks are tourist places. Hence, by providing more employment, securing more income and by promoting the development of a region in general, tourism has gained

much significance.

22. Copper is a non-ferrous metallic mineral. It is an indispensable metal in the electrical industry for the following reasons:

- * Making wires,
- * Electric motors,
- * Transformers,
- * Generators.

* Copper is mixed with gold to provide strength to the jewellery.

* Copper is alloyable, malleable and ductile.

Copper is mainly found in Singhbhum district of Jharkhand, Balaghat in Madhya Pradesh

and Jhunjhunu and Alwar in Rajasthan, in India.

23.(b) The period from 1951 to 1981 is known as the period of population explosion in India:

- The mortality rate declined considerably but the fertility rate remained high.
- The average annual growth rate was as high as 2.2 per cent, during this period.
- It was in this period, after Independence, that developmental plans and programmes were drawn up in India, under a centralised planning process. Hence, the economy started to show up and better standards of living for the people were ensured.

- Consequently, there was a natural increase and high growth ~~rate~~ rate.
- Also, the increased rate of people coming from Nepal, Bangladesh, Bhutan and even Pakistan, resulted in such a rapid positive growth of population in India.

Hence, the above reasons led to the population explosion in India during 1951 to 1981.

Section D

24. Human Development refers to the development that leads to the enlargement of our choices and improvement in our lives. It helps to live a meaningful life where humans can build upon their talents, live long and healthy life, participate

more in society, and achieve the desired goals.

There are mainly four approaches to human development, namely income approach, welfare approach, basic needs approach and capability approach.

* Capability Approach.

* Basic Needs Approach.

This approach was initially put forth by the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

• Six basic needs, such as health, education, housing, food, water supply and sanitation, were identified.

In this approach, the question of human choice is ignored and emphasis is given on the provision of these basic needs to all in the society.

~~* Basic Need~~

* Capability Approach

- This approach is related to Professor Amartya Sen.
- Building people's capabilities in the areas of access to resources, health and education is important to promote human development. 2.5
- It is so because it helps to enlarge the people's choices.

25. (b) The five bases of international trade are:

* Difference in natural resources

The world's natural resources are unevenly distributed due to difference in the physical make up, that is, geology, relief

soil and climate :

- Geological structure - It determines the mineral resource base, and the topographical difference ensures the diversity of crops and animals raised. Lowlands are suited for agriculture. Mountains attract tourists and promote tourist tourism.
- Minerals - Minerals are unevenly distributed over the earth's surface. Wherever they are found, minerals provide the basis for international industrial development as well as trade.
- Climate - It influences the type of flora and fauna that are grown. It ensures diversity in the products grown. For example, wool is suited in cold climates, banana





and sugarcane in tropical regions.

* Population factors

The size, distribution and diversity of population affect the volume, type and nature of trade.

- Cultural factors - Distinctive forms of art and craft of different cultures are famous all around the world. For example, China for porcelain and brocades, Iran for carpets, North Africa for leather work, and Indonesia for batik clothes.

- Size of population - Densely populated regions have high volume of internal trade than external trade. This is because the majority of agricultural and industrial products are consumed in the local



markets. Standard of living of the people determine the demand for costly imported goods, as at low standard of living, only few can afford the imported goods.

* Stage of economic development.

At different levels of economic development, the nature of goods differs.

In agriculturally prominent countries, there is export of primary products and import of manufactured goods and capital goods.

Whereas the industrialised countries import food grains and primary products and exports manufactured goods.

* Foreign Investment and its extent

Foreign investment can boost the trade in developing countries which lack the required capital to set up heavy engineering, mining,

oil industries. By developing capital intensive industries in developing countries, the developed countries ensure import of food grains and primary products as well as create markets for their finished products. This process enhances the volume of trade.

* Transport

In the older times, due to lack of appropriate and adequate transport facilities, trade was confined to the local markets. But now with the development of transport and communication facilities, trade has expanded immensely.

26. (b) High technology or simply high tech industries are the latest generation of manufacturing in the world. It is



best understood as the intensive research and development activities leading to the manufacture of goods of an advanced scientific and engineering character.

- Professional white collar workers dominate the workforce. These highly skilled specialists greatly outnumber the actual production (blue collar) workers.
- Robotics on the computer line, Computer aided design and manufacturing, electric controls of smelting processes and the constant new development of chemicals and pharmaceuticals, are all examples of high tech industries.
- Neatly spaced, low, modern, dispersed and office-plant-lab buildings constitutes

the landscape of high tech industries.

- ~~High tech industries~~
- Planned business parks for high tech start ups have become part of the local and regional planning.
- High tech industries that are regionally concentrated, highly specialised and self sustained, are known as technopolies.
- Examples are Silicon Valley near San Francisco and Silicon Forest near Seattle.

27. * Watershed Management

It refers to the conservation and

management of surface and groundwater resources. It involves prevention of runoff and storage and recharge of groundwater ~~etc~~ through methods such as percolation tanks, recharge wells.

In a broad sense, watershed management involves the conservation, regeneration and judicious use of both natural and human resources in a watershed.

It aims to bring about a better balance between natural resources on one hand and the society on the other.

The success behind this is largely dependent on community participation.

Many ~~p~~ such projects have been undertaken by the government as well as NGOs. For example:

• Haryali is a watershed development project that is sponsored by the Central Government to encourage the people in rural areas to conserve water for drinking, irrigation, ~~the~~ forestry and afforestation. This is carried out by the Gram Panchayats with community participation.

• Neeru Meeru (Water and You) programme in Andhra Pradesh, and Arvary Pani Sansad (in Alwar Rajasthan) has taken up the construction of water harvesting structures such as percolation tanks, dug out ponds (Johad) etc, through people's participation.

• In Tamil Nadu, no building can be constructed without creating water harvesting structures.

But in many areas, the projects are still in nascent stage and require awareness. Hence, there is also the need to spread awareness about the benefits of watershed management.

* Rainwater Harvesting

It is a method for capturing and storing rainwater.

It is used to recharge groundwater aquifers. It is a low-cost and environment friendly method for preserving every drop of rainwater by guiding it to the wells, pits and borewells.

Rainwater harvesting helps to increase water availability, checks the declining groundwater table, reduces the pollution of groundwater

through dilution of chemicals, prevents erosion and flood, and prevents salt water intrusion in coastal areas if used to recharge groundwater.

- There are several methods of rainwater harvesting, practised in different regions.
- Traditionally, in the rural areas, rain water harvesting is ~~was~~ done using surface storage bodies such as lakes.
- In Rajasthan, water harvesting structures locally known as Kund and Tanka, are built near or in the house or village to store the rainwater.
- Rainwater harvesting is a very effective conservation ~~tech~~ measure.
- It also helps to reduce the community's dependence on groundwater for domestic

purposes.

- It bridges the demand - supply gap.
- It provides energy to pump groundwater as recharge increases its levels.
- It also helps to reduce the conflicts over water.
- Urban areas largely benefit from this as these areas already suffer from the lack of water and high demand for it.

28. Urban areas are generally characterised by ~~be~~ overcrowding, congestion, inadequate facilities to meet the needs of the fast growing population and the resultant poor sanitation facilities and foul air.

As the urban areas develop, more people come and settle in search of livelihood.

Each year the population of the cities, thus, increases, leading to overcrowding.

Due to such high population density, there occurs a limited availability of facilities. Thus, some sections are deprived of them.

Many who come and settle in the urban areas cannot cope with the high costs of living. Hence end up living in degraded environmental conditions.

- Urban Waste Disposal

- Environmental pollution caused by solid waste has now gained importance due to the large quantities of waste that is generated from various sources. The huge turn out of ashes and debris

from the industries have led to problems of serious consequences.

Solid waste refers to a variety of old and used articles, dumped from different sources. These are also called rubbish and garbage.

They are dumped from two sources:

- household establishments.
- industrial / commercial establishments.

The waste of households are usually dumped on public lands or on private contractor's site.

Whereas the industrial wastes are collected and disposed by public agencies at low lying areas.

Solid wastes can lead to several health



26.
hazards ~~such as~~ through the creation of obnoxious smell and rodents that act as carriers of diseases like malaria, cholera. These become a nuisance and when they are carelessly handled, spread by wind and splattered through the rivers.

Concentration of industries in and around the urban areas have resulted in disposal of industrial waste. This disposal of industrial waste into water bodies cause water pollution, leading to health hazards.

In India, urban waste disposal is a serious issue. In the metropolitan cities, about 90 per cent of the wastes are collected and disposed.



But in many other cities and towns, about 30 to 50 per cent of the wastes are left uncollected. These accumulate in the streets, on open spaces between houses and open grounds leading to serious health issues. Untreated wastes release toxic gases like methane. Hence wastes should be treated as resource and used to generate energy.

Section E

29. A. Santiago.
B. Panama Canal.
C. Melbourne.
D. Vladivostok.
67 ~~E~~. Karachi in Pakistan.



30.(30.1) Arunachal Pradesh.

(30.2) Kolkata.

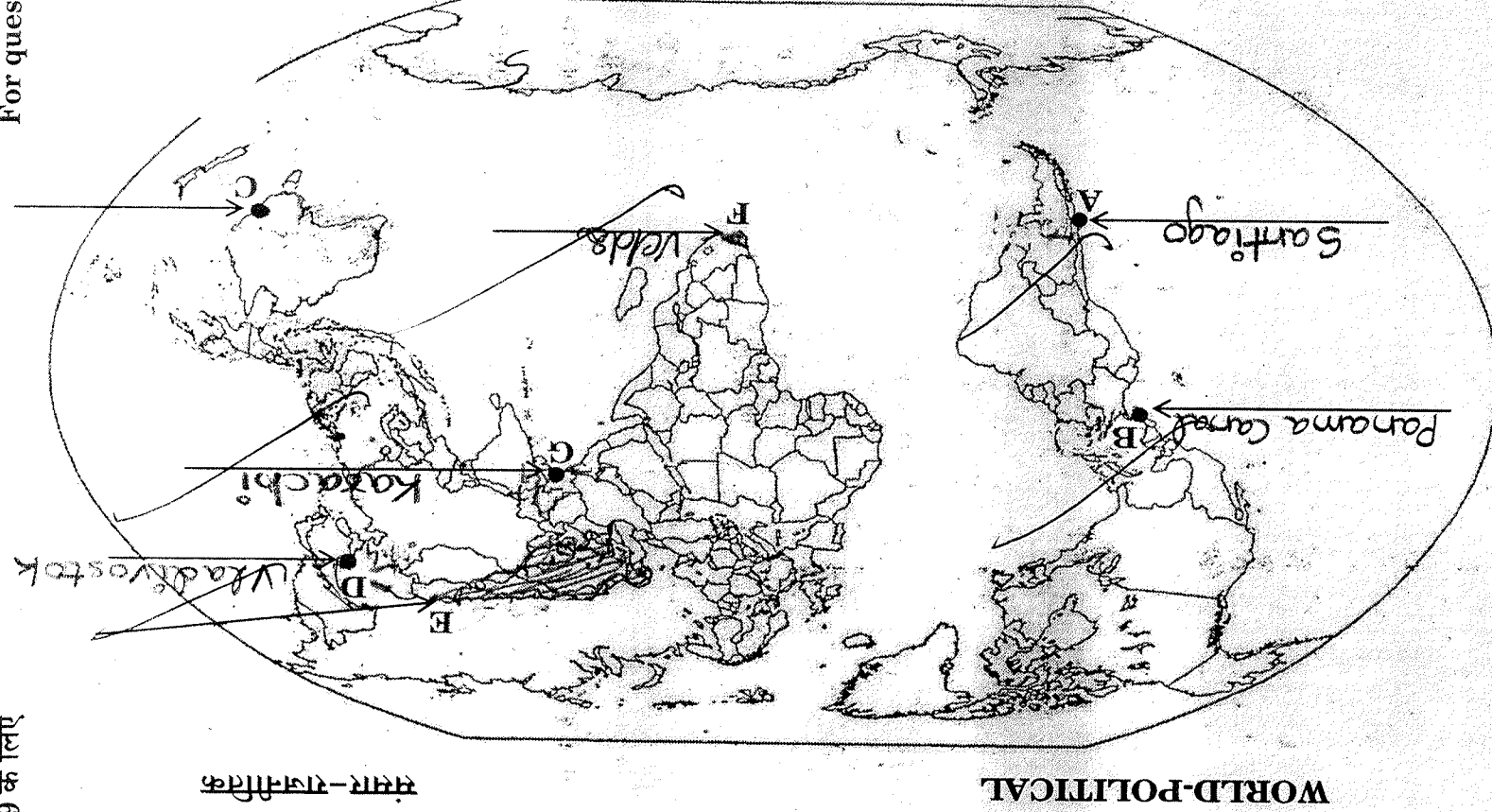
(30.3) Gujarat.

(30.4) Bailadila in Chattisgarh.

(30.5) Marmagao in Goa (entrance of Zuari estuary)

प्रश्न सं. 29 के लिए

For question no. 29



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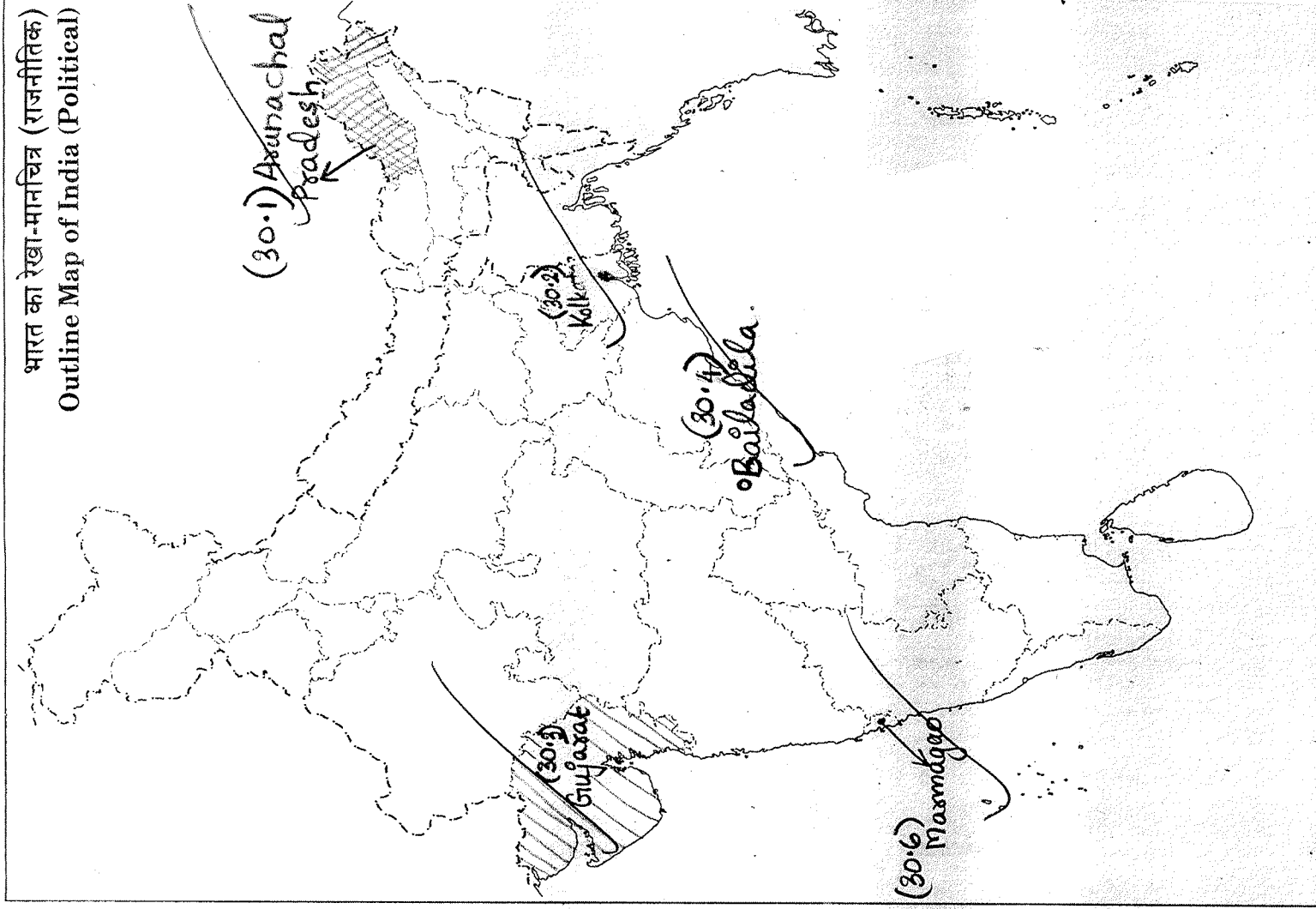
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प्रश्न सं. 30 के लिए

For question no. 30

भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)
Outline Map of India (Political)



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