

SUBJECT - GEOGRAPHY (029)

Class – XII

Time : 3:00 Hrs.

Max. Marks - 70

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

There are total 30 questions. All questions are compulsory.

1. Question paper is divided into 4 sections A, B, C and D
2. In Section - A, Questions Number 1 and 17 are Multiple Choice Questions. All are mandatory. Question No. 1 to 17 carry 1 Mark each.
3. In Section – B, Questions Number 18 to 23 are Short Answer Type Questions (80-100 words). Question 18 and 19 are source based questions. Question No. 18 to 23 carry 3 Marks each
4. In Section – C, Questions Numbers 24 to 28 are Long Answer based Questions, should not exceed 120-150 words. Question No. 24 to 28 carry 5 Marks each.
5. In Section – D, Questions Numbers 29 and 30 are Map Based Questions having 5 sub parts. Question No. 29 and 30 carry 5 Marks each.

SECTION - A

1) Which two cities are connected by Channel Tunnel?

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| a) London with Barcelona | b) London with Berlin |
| c) London with Paris | d) London with Rome |

2) Which of the following pairs is matched correctly?

List – I (Name of the Country)

List – II (Oil Port)

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| a) Tunisia | Tripoli |
| b) Lebanon | Esskhira |
| c) Venezuela | Maracaibo |
| d) Oman | Aden |

3) Which of the following may be interpreted as a spontaneous effort to achieve a better balance between population and resources?

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| a) Migration | b) Growth Rate |
| c) Birth Rate | d) Death Rate |

4) Which of the following features is related to the second stage of Demographic Transition Theory?

- d) Provide a variety of services, poor transport networks, social relations are intimate

11) Arrange the following in correct sequence. Following is the sequence of generating geothermal.

- a) It is so hot what it rises to the Earth's surface, it turns into steam.
- b) Groundwater in such areas (where the geothermal gradient is high) absorbs heat from the rocks and becomes hot.
- c) This steam is used to drive turbines and generate electricity.
- d) Geothermal energy exists, because the Earth grows progressively hotter with increasing depth.

- i. (d), (b), (a), (c)
- ii. (b), (a), (d), (c)
- iii. (a), (d), (c), (b)
- iv. (c), (b), (d), (a)

12) Consider the following statements and choose the correct option from the given options.

- I. The WTO however has been criticised and opposed by those who are worried about the effects of free trade and economic globalisation.
- II. Free trade does not make ordinary people's lives more prosperous.

Codes –

- a) Only statement I is correct.
- b) Both the statements are true and statement II correctly present the reason for statement I.
- c) Only statement II is correct.
- d) Both the statements I and II are incorrect.

13) **Assertion (A)** Settlements can be of various types.

Reason (R) Various physical factors affect the growth of settlements.

Codes –

- a) Only assertion is correct.
- b) Only reason is correct.
- c) Both assertion and reason are correct. Reason correctly explains assertion.
- d) Both are correct but not related to each other.

14) **Assertion (A)** Mediterranean regions have been inhabited from early periods in history.

Reason (R) Plain areas are favourable for the production of crops and to build roads and industries.

Codes –

- a) Only assertion is correct.
- b) Only reason is correct.
- c) Bothe assertion and reason are correct and reason is the correct explanation for assertion.
- d) Bothe assertion and reason are correct but reason is not the correct explanation for assertion.

Direction – Read the following case study and answer question no. 15 to 17.

Ralegan Siddhi is a small village in the district of Ahmednagar, Maharashtra. It has become an example for watershed development throughout the country.

In 1975, this village was caught in a web of poverty and illicit liquor trade. The transformation took place when a retired army personnel, settled down in the village and took up the task of watershed development. He convinced villagers about the importance of family planning and voluntary labour; preventing open grazing, felling trees, and liquor prohibition. Voluntary labour was necessary to ensure minimum dependence on the government for financial aids. “It socialised the costs of the projects”, explained the activist. Even those who were working outside the village contributed to the development by committing a month’s salary every year. Work began with the percolation tank constructed in the village. In 1975, the tank could not hold water. The embankment wall leaked. People voluntarily repaired the embankment. The seven wells below it swelled with water in summer for the first time in the living memory of the people. The people reposed their faith in him and his visions. A youth group called Tarun Mandal was formed. The group worked to ban the dowry system, caste discrimination and untouchability.

Liquor distilling units were removed and prohibition imposed. Open grazing was completely banned with a new emphasis on stall-feeding. The cultivation of water intensive crops like sugarcane was banned. Crops such as pulses, oil seeds and certain cash crops with low water requirements were encouraged. All elections to local bodies began to be held on the basis of consensus. "It made the community leaders complete representatives of the people." A system of Nyay Panchayats (informal courts) were also set up. Since then, no case has been referred to the police. A Rs. 22 lakh school building was constructed using only the resources of the village. No donations were taken. Money, if needed, was borrowed and paid back. The villagers took pride in this self-reliance. A new system of sharing labour grew out of this infusion of pride and voluntary spirit. People volunteered to help each other in agricultural operation. Landless labourers also gained employment.

15. Which of the following methods of water conservation brought prosperity in Ralegan Siddhi?
 - a) Rainwater harvesting
 - b) Watershed development
 - c) Groundwater recharge
 - d) Construction dams
16. Which of the following measures were taken to increase democratic participation in the village?
 - a) Construction of school
 - b) Local body elections
 - c) Liquor prohibition
 - d) All of the above
17. Which of the following made Ralegan Siddhi independent of government's financial aid?
 - a) Prohibition of liquor
 - b) Voluntary labour
 - c) Local body election
 - d) Agriculture

SECTION - B

18. Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow :

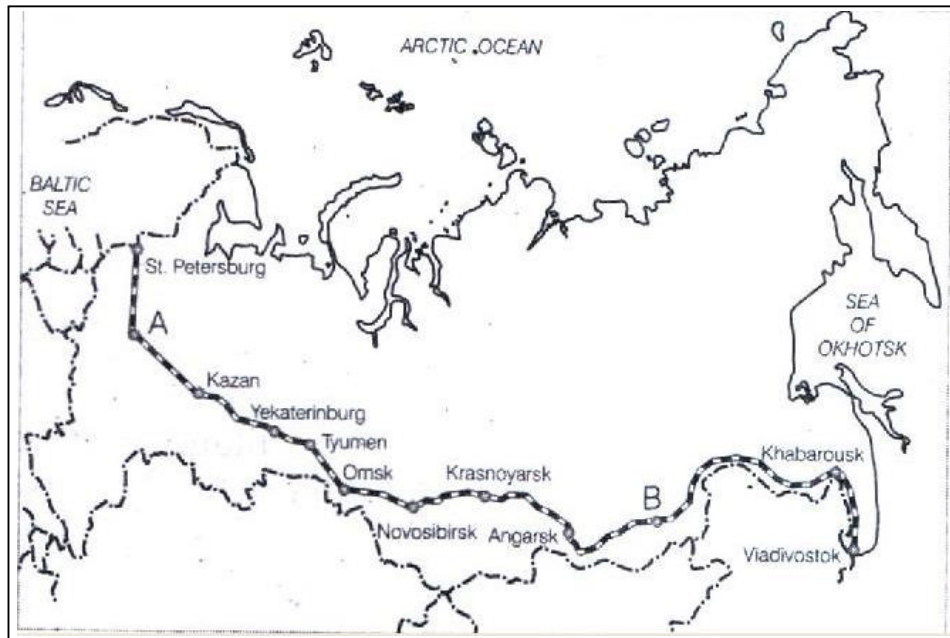
Bharmaur tribal area comprises Bharmaur and Holi tehsils of Chamba district of Himachal Pradesh. It has been a notified tribal area since 21 November 1975. Bharmaur is inhabited by „Gaddi“, a tribal community who have maintained a distinct identity in the Himalayan region as they practiced transhumance and conversed through Gaddiali dialect. Bharmaur tribal region has harsh climate conditions, low resource base and fragile environment. These factors have influenced the society and Economy of the region. According to the 2011 census, the total population of Bharmaur sub-division was 39,113 i.e., 21 persons per sq km. It is one of the most (economically and socially) backward areas of Himachal Pradesh. Historically, the Gaddis have experienced geographical and political isolation and socio-economic deprivation. The economy is largely based on agriculture and allied activities such as sheep and goat rearing.

The process of development of the tribal area of Bharmaur started in the 1970s, when Gaddis were included among „scheduled tribes“. Under the Fifth Five Year Plan, the tribal sub-plan was introduced in 1974 and Bharmaur was designated as one of the five Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDP) in Himachal Pradesh.

This area development plan was aimed at improving the quality of life of the Gaddis and narrowing the gap in the level of development between Bharmaur and other areas of Himachal Pradesh. This plan laid the highest priority on development of transport and communications, agriculture and allied activities, and social and community services.

- i. How have the Gaddi Tribal Community maintained a distinct identity in the Himalayan region?
- ii. Which factors have influenced the society and Economy of the region to remain backward?
- iii. Under the Integrated Tribal Development Project, Which areas were given the highest priority?

19. Observe the given map and answer the following questions.



- i. Name of the Railway line and name the country where it lies.
- ii. Name the stations marked as 'A' and 'B'.
- iii. State two reasons why it is the most important route in Asia?

20. What is meant by the density of population? Explain with examples the physical and economic factors which affect population distribution.

Or,

With the help of a neat and labelled diagram, explain the three stages of the Demographic Transition Theory.

21. Examine the features of cottage manufacturing or household industries.
22. How is 'Naturalisation of Human' different from 'Humanisation of Nature'?

Or,

The approaches to the study of human geography have been evolving over a period of time. How have these schools of thought changed the approaches of study to human geography?

23. Elucidate any 3 characteristics of the most effective and advanced personal communication system in India.

Section - C

24. Describe the main characteristics of intensive subsistence agriculture. In which parts of the world this type of agriculture is practiced?
25. Discuss the problems of slums and urban waste disposal in developing countries like India.
26. How have good governance and people-oriented policies with reference to the pillars of human development, increased the values of freedom and capabilities?

Or,

The ways to measure human development are constantly being redefined. Evaluate this statement keeping in mind the attainments and shortfall in human development.

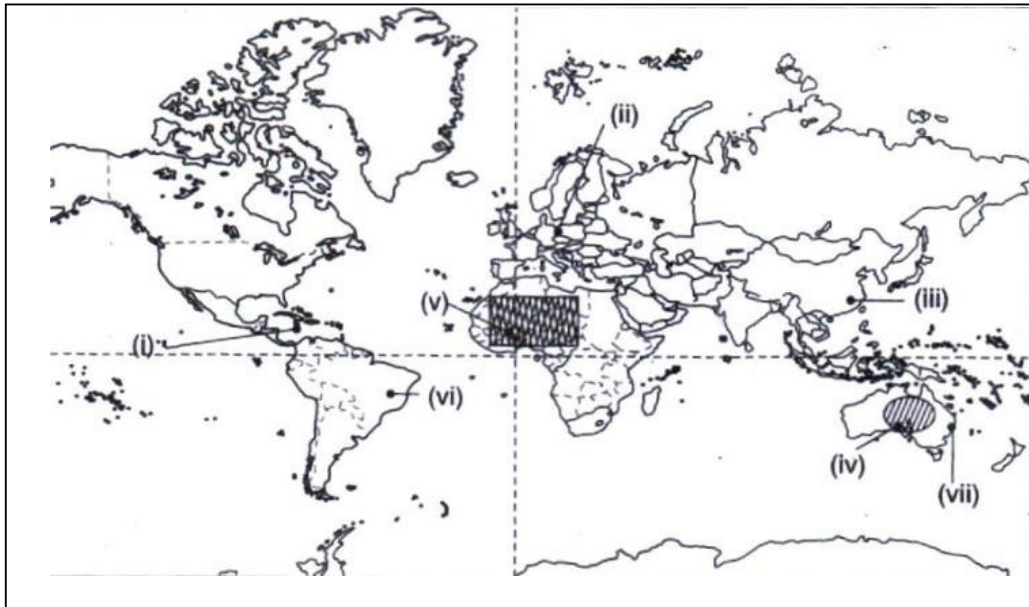
27. Justify the tremendous growth of the service sector in developed and developing countries than the manufacturing sector? Explain giving suitable examples.
28. Analyse any five problems faced by Indian farmers in agriculture.

Or,

On the basis of the main source of moisture for crops, analyse the types of farming in the Indian scenario.

Section - D

29. On the given political map of the world, the following seven features are shown. Identify any five of these features and write their correct names on the lines marked near each features.
 - I. A shipping canal
 - II. An international airport
 - III. An international seaport
 - IV. An area of extensive commercial grain farming
 - V. A nomadic herding area
 - VI. Largest country of South America
 - VII. A major seaport



30. On the given political map of India, locate and label any five of the following with appropriate symbols.

- i. Northern most seaport on Western coast of India
- ii. A copper mine of Rajasthan
- iii. A market based oil refinery located in Bihar
- iv. State with lowest population density
- v. Largest coffee producing state
- vi. An international airport of Kerala
- vii. A state with highest level of urbanisation

