

**CBSE**  
**Class XII - Geography**  
**Outside Delhi Board Question Paper 2014**

**Time: 3 hrs**

**Max. Marks: 70**

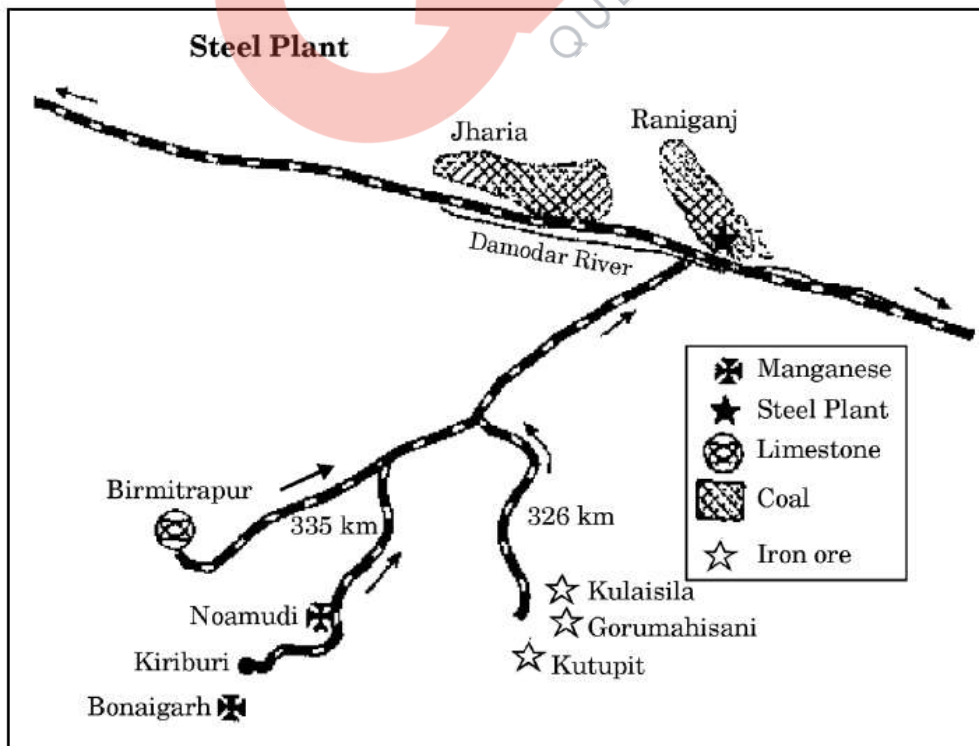
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**General Instructions:**

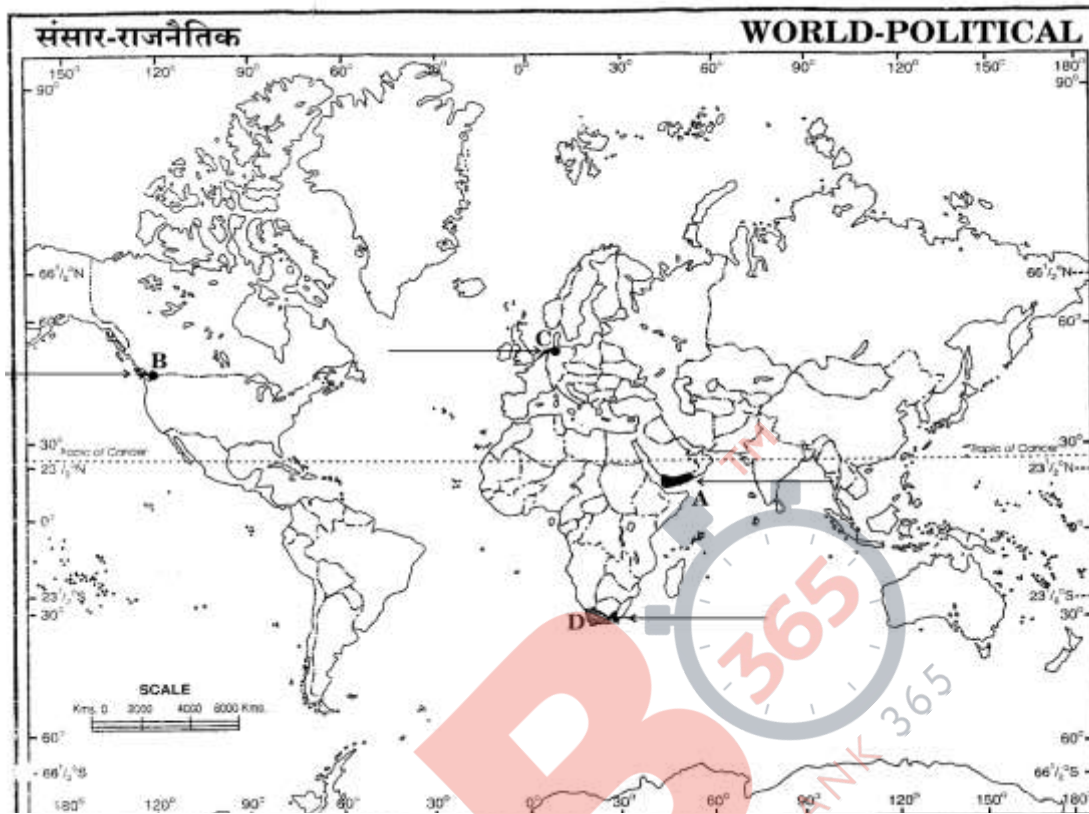
- There are 26 questions in **all**.
- All questions are compulsory.
- Marks of each question are indicated against it.
- Question numbers **1** to **10** are very short answer questions carrying 1 mark each. Answer to each of these questions should not exceed **20** words.
- Question numbers **11** 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. Give the meaning of 'Age Structure'. (1)
  2. Which country has proclaimed 'Gross National Happiness' as the measure of a country's progress? (1)
  3. What is the meaning of 'Cyber-space'? (1)
  4. Name the most important inland waterway of Germany. (1)
  5. Which state of India has the highest rank in Human Development Index (H.D.I.) value? (1)
  6. Name the urban agglomeration having the highest share of immigrant population in India. (1)
  7. Give an example of an ancient historical town from Bihar. (1)

8. Define the term 'watershed management'. (1)
9. What is 'satellite communication'? (1)
10. Mention any two diseases caused by contaminated water. (1)
11. Explain, with examples- how nature gets humanised. (3)
12. Describe any three characteristics of the last stage of 'Demographic Transition Theory'. (3)
13. Study the map given below and answer the questions that follow: (3)
- (13.1) Identify and name the railway line shown on the map.
- (13.2) Name the continents linked by this rail route.
- (13.3) Explain how this railway line is helpful for the promotion of trade in this region.
14. "The decades 1951 – 81 are referred to as the period of population explosion in India." Explain the statement by giving any three reasons. (3)
15. Give the meaning of 'dispersed settlement'. Explain any two reasons for the development of such settlements in India. (3)
16. Study the diagram given below showing the location of a major steel plant in India and answer the questions that follow: (3)



- 16.1) Identify and name the steel plant shown in this diagram.
- 16.2) Name two coal-fields which supply coal to this plant.
- 16.3) Mention the source of water supply for this plant.
17. "The distribution of roads in India is not uniform." Examine the statement giving three reasons. (3)
18. "Most of India's foreign trade is carried through sea routes." Explain the statement giving three reasons. (3)
19. Describe any three major problems of slums in India. (3)
20. Explain any three social and economic values which encourage us to use more and more non-conventional sources of energy. (3)
21. Explain any five characteristics of 'extensive commercial grain cultivation' practised in the world. (5)
22. Define the term 'manufacturing'. Explain any four features of 'small scale manufacturing'. (5)
23. Why are ports known as 'gateways' of international trade? Explain any three characteristics of inland ports. (5)
24. Explain any five major problems of the rural settlements in the developing countries of the world. (5)
25. Analyse any five major problems of Indian agriculture. (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) The country with the highest growth rate of population (1995 - 2000) in Asia
  - B) A terminal station of Trans-Canadian railway line
  - C) An important sea port
  - D) An area of extensive commercial grain farming



26.2) In the given political outline of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols. (3)

- i. The state having the highest percentage of urban population.
- ii. The leading state in the production of tea.
- iii. The international airport in Tamil Nadu.

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**Answer 1**

Age structure is a representation of the population according to different age groups such as population below 15 years, 15–60 years and less than 60 years. Population below 16 years and above 60 years is economically dependent on the working population.

**Answer 2**

Bhutan has proclaimed 'Gross National Happiness' as the measure of a country's progress.

**Answer 3**

It is an imaginary environment in which communication between computers occurs through the internet.

**Answer 4**

The Rhine waterway is the most important inland waterway of Germany. This waterway is also the world's most heavily used waterway.

**Answer 5**

Kerala has the highest rank in Human Development Index (HDI) value in India. It is due to the higher literacy rates, low infant mortality rate and favourable sex ratio apart from other factors.

**Answer 6**

Greater Mumbai is the urban agglomeration with the highest share of immigrant population in India.

**Answer 7**

Pataliputra (Patna) is an ancient historical town in Bihar. Its history spans more than two thousand years.

**Answer 8**

Watershed management is the conservation and management of water resources in an efficient and sustainable manner.

**Answer 9**

When communication between sender and receiver takes place using a satellite, it is called satellite communication.

**Answer 10**

Diarrhoea and hepatitis are two diseases caused by contaminated water.

**Answer 11**

When human beings try to win over nature, it gets humanised.

- a. Humans started cultivating crops by clearing land. Gradually, the cultivation expanded, and animals also began to be domesticated.
- b. In hilly areas, people have built roads, making the transport of humans and other materials easier. With the growth of infrastructure, people began to reside in the hilly regions humanising the untouched environment.
- c. To store water and to fulfil the demands of energy resources, humans have built dams over rivers. This has changed the entire ecosystem of rivers also affecting water flow. Thus, biodiversity in that area gets affected by humans.

**Answer 12**

Demographic Transition Theory is used for predicting the future population of any area.

Characteristics of the last stage of 'Demographic Transition Theory':

- a. Economy is highly developed, dominated by the secondary and tertiary sectors.
- b. Modern health facilities are available to all. So, the birth rate and mortality rate are very low. They are nearly equal.
- c. The population is constant or growing very slowly. It is urbanised, literate and technologically advanced.

**Answer 13**

(13.1) The railway line shown on the map is the Trans Siberian railway.

(13.2) This rail route connects the continents Asia and Europe.

(13.3) It connects two large markets, Europe and Asia. It transports the manufactured goods from Europe to Asia and raw material and agricultural produce from Asia to Europe. It has connecting links to countries such as Uzbekistan, Mongolia and China. Thus, this railway line is helpful for the promotion of trade in this region.

**Answer 14**

The decades 1951–81 are called the period of population explosion in India because

- a. After Independence, India started developing at a rapid pace. Because of the availability of better health facilities, the mortality rate began to reduce while the birth rate remained high.
- b. Because of a planned development process and welfare measures, people's standard of living improved. This added to the natural population growth rate.
- c. In this period, decadal population growth rate reached its peak, nearly about 25%.

**Answer 15**

In dispersed settlement, houses are dispersed and isolated. There are fields in between them.

Reasons for the development of such settlements in India:

- a. **Scarcity of resources for habitation:** Natural resources such as arable land, water and fertile soil are scarce. So, the area cannot support a large population, and people tend to live in isolated places. Example: Settlements in the desert of Rajasthan
- b. **Highly fragmented terrain:** Due rugged terrain and hostile weather, cultivable land is available in small fragments and people tend to live near them. So, we find isolated huts on mountain slopes in Meghalaya and Uttaranchal.

**Answer 16**

**(16.1)** The steel plant shown in the diagram is Durgapur steel plant.

(16.2) Coal is supplied from the 'Jharia and Raniganj' coal fields.

(16.3) The 'Damodar Valley Corporation' on River Damodar is a source of water supply to this plant.

**Answer 17**

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

- a. **Nature of terrain:** The Ganges plain has a high density of roads as compared to the Himalayan region because it is easy to build and maintain roads in flat levelled plains.
- b. **Level of economic development:** Developed regions such as Kerala and Punjab have a dense network of roads than less developed areas such as Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand.
- c. **Population density:** Heavily populated areas require more roads, thus densely populated areas have more roads than less populated ones. However, Bihar is an exception. It has a dense population but fewer roads.

**Answer 18**

'Most of India's foreign trade is carried through sea routes'. This is due to the following reasons:

- a. India is a peninsular country surrounded by sea from three sides. The country has a long and indented coastline of about 7,000 km. There are 12 major and 185 minor ports in India.
- b. The sea route offers very cheap and less turbulent transport.
- c. It is easier to transport bulkier and heavier goods via the sea route.

Of the total foreign trade of India, 95% by volume and 70% by value is carried out by sea routes.

**Answer 19**

Major problems of slums in India:

- a. **Poor standard of living:** Because of poverty, low income and congested houses, the standard of living of people is low.
- b. **Lack of civic amenities:** Because of high density of houses and population, it is difficult to provide civic amenities such as water, electricity and waste disposal.
- c. **Health and sanitation facilities:** These facilities are very poor in slums. Open defecation and open drainage system exists. So, there are problems like frequent spread of communicable and vector-borne diseases.

**Answer 20**

Non-conventional sources are renewable sources of energy like solar and wind energy.

**Economic values:**

- a. Although the initial cost of installation is high, non-conventional energy sources are cheaper than conventional ones.
- b. They offer sustained economic growth and development.

**Social values:**

- a. They are cleaner and do not cause any kind of pollution; thus, they are essential for ensuring healthy environment to society.
- b. They are equitably distributed all over the world. So, every country has equal opportunity for development.

**Answer 21**

Characteristics of 'extensive commercial grain cultivation':

- a. **Large farms:** Because of availability of high per capita land and plain topography, sizes of farms are very large.
- b. **Mechanisation:** Because of the large size of farms and lack of labour force, it is necessary to use machines for farming. So, all operations spanning from ploughing to harvesting are mechanised.
- c. **Yield:** In extensive commercial grain cultivation, the yield per unit area is less but per capita yield is much higher than that of intensive agriculture.
- d. **Single crop:** There is only one crop cultivated on the entire farm. It is easier to carry on farm activities using mechanised systems. The main crop is wheat, but corn, barley and oats are also cultivated.
- e. **Areas:** It is practised in areas of temperate grasslands such as the Steppes (Eurasia), the Prairies (America), the Pampas (Argentina), the Velds (South Africa) and the Downs (Australia).

**Answer 22**

Manufacturing is a process in which raw material is processed to form finished goods. Power, simple or advanced machines and skills are used for manufacturing.

Features of 'small-scale manufacturing':

- a. **Raw material and products:** Raw material used in these industries is locally available. Products are small parts outsourced by medium or large-scale industries.
- b. **Level of mechanisation:** Simple machines are used for the manufacturing process. Because of high initial cost of installation and maintenance cost, they do not go for high-end technology or automation.
- c. **Labour:** Because of less mechanisation and simple technology, people working in these units are semi-skilled. These industries are labour intensive as a large amount of work is done manually.
- d. **Size:** Sizes of these units is small. They are placed outside the house of the producer or in a small workshop.

**Answer 23**

Ports are known as 'gateways' of international trade because

- a. Ports provide facilities like
  - docking of ships
  - loading and unloading of cargo
  - cold storage
  - collection centre for goods (entrepot)
- b. Large amount of international trade is carried by sea route (In India, 90% by volume and 75% by value).

Characteristics of inland ports:



- a. **Location:** These ports are located away from the sea coast on the river bank, canal or lake. Example: Kolkata port is located on River Hooghly.
- b. **Connectivity:** They are linked to the sea through a river or canal. Example: Manchester is linked by a canal.
- c. **Accessibility:** These ports are accessible to flat-bottom ships or barges only. The connecting link has to be continuously de-silted to keep the port accessible.

#### **Answer 24**

Rural settlements in developing countries face the following major problems:

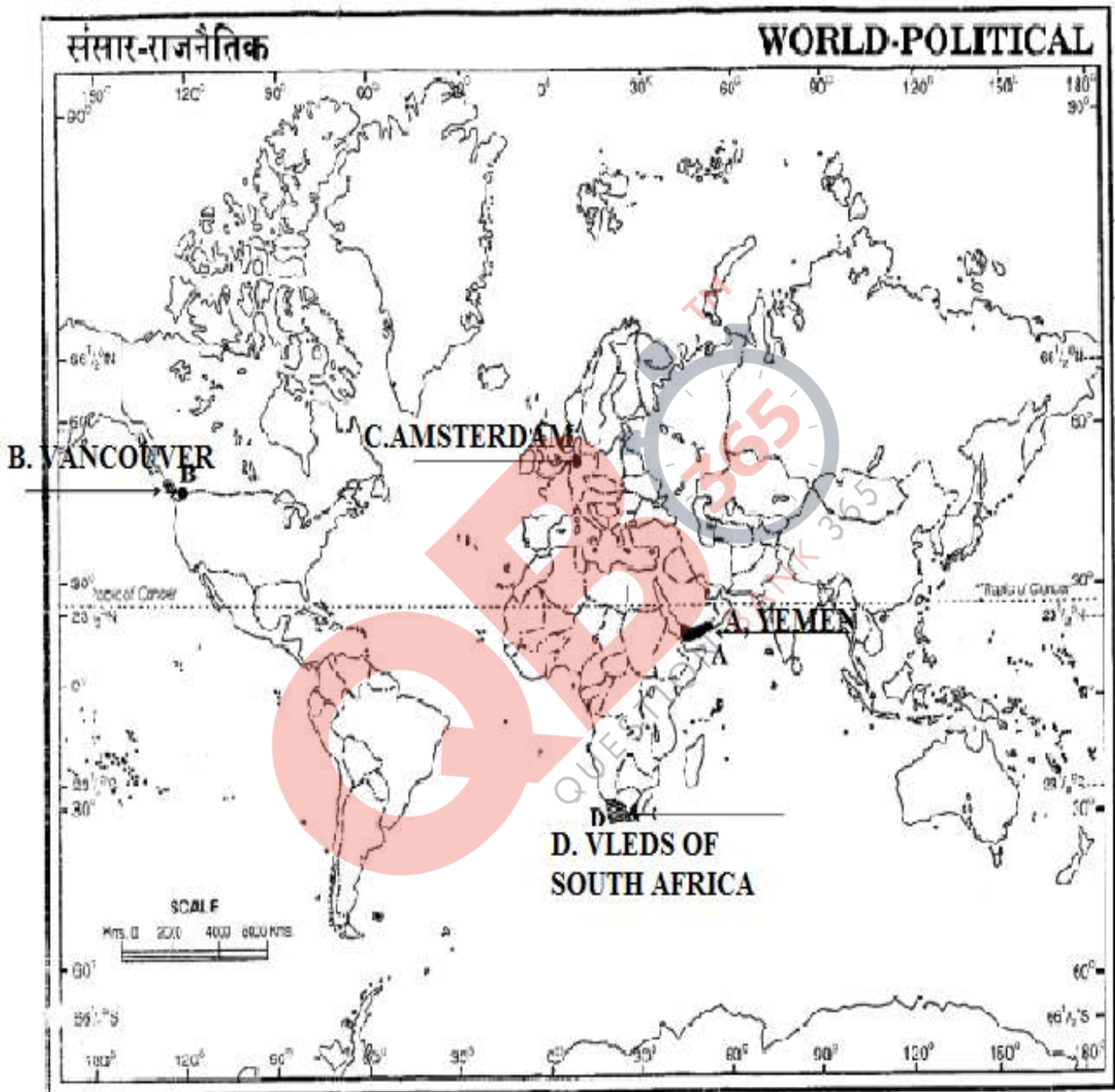
- a. **Poor infrastructure:** They have very poor infrastructure. Roads which are not metalled go out of use during the rainy season. Because of the lack of roads, several villages remain disconnected from the outside world in the rainy season. Modern communication technology is not available there.
- b. **Water supply:** Water supply in the rural areas is not adequate. People, especially women, have to walk long distances to fetch water. Supplied water may not be purified.
- c. **Health and education:** Modern health facilities are not provided in rural settlements. People have to travel to urban areas in search of better medical facilities. There is also a lack of quality higher education in rural areas.
- d. **Sanitation and waste disposal:** Sanitation conditions are very poor. There are no toilets, so open defecation is prevalent. Waste disposal facilities are not provided. These cause health-related problems.
- e. **Natural disasters:** Natural disasters like flood and drought damage shelters and reduce the yield of crops. Delayed relief measure ruins the rural economy.

#### **Answer 25**

Major problems of Indian agriculture:

- a. **Lack of irrigation:** More than 60% of the total cultivated land in India is dependent on the monsoon for irrigation. Erratic and delayed monsoon results in frequent droughts.
- b. **Low productivity:** In comparison with the other agricultural countries, our agricultural yields are among the lowest in the world.
- c. **Lack of marketing and storage facilities:** Because of the large number of middlemen, the prices of crops fetched by farmers are very low. Unavailability of storage facilities also leads to the wastage of farm products.
- d. **Poverty and indebtedness:** There is a lack of finance through the formal banking sector to agriculture. Farmers are still dependent on moneylenders who charge exorbitant interest on loans.
- e. **Soil erosion and soil degradation:** Because of deforestation and developmental activities, soil gets eroded resulting in the loss of the productive layer of soil. Uncontrolled use of fertilisers and soil pollution degrade the land. Such degraded land cannot be used for cultivation.

**Answer 26**  
**26.1**



26.2

