CBSE
Class XII - Geography
Delhi Board Question Paper 2013

Time: 3 hrs   **Max. Marks: 70**
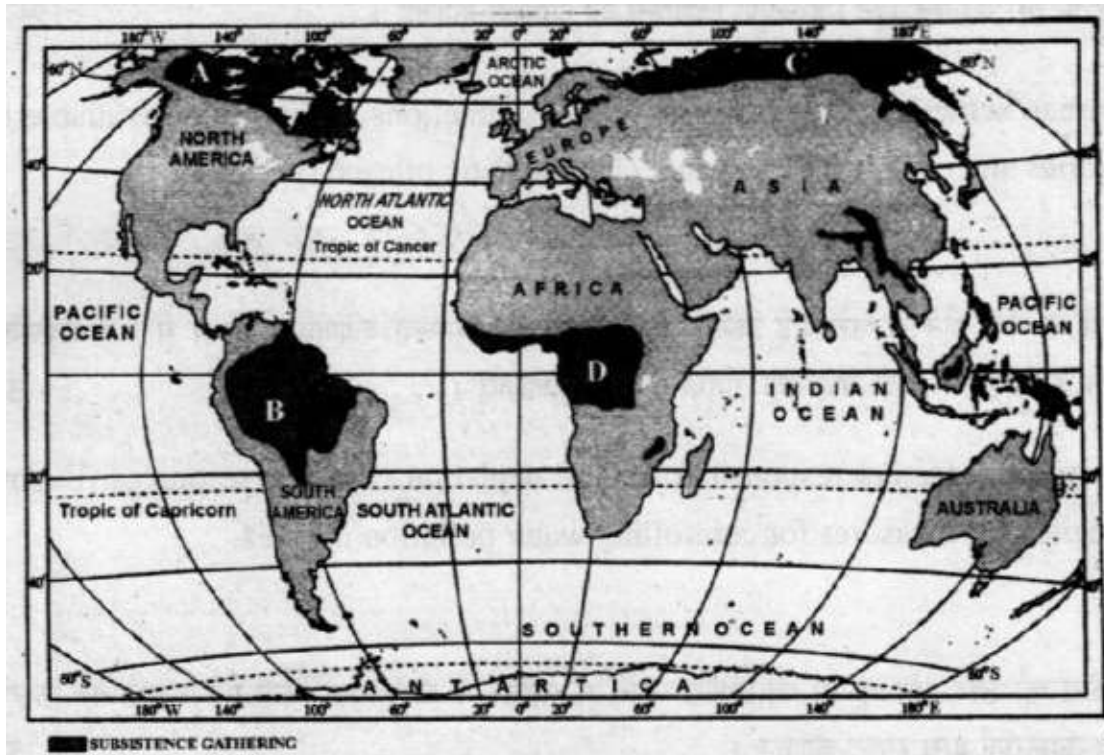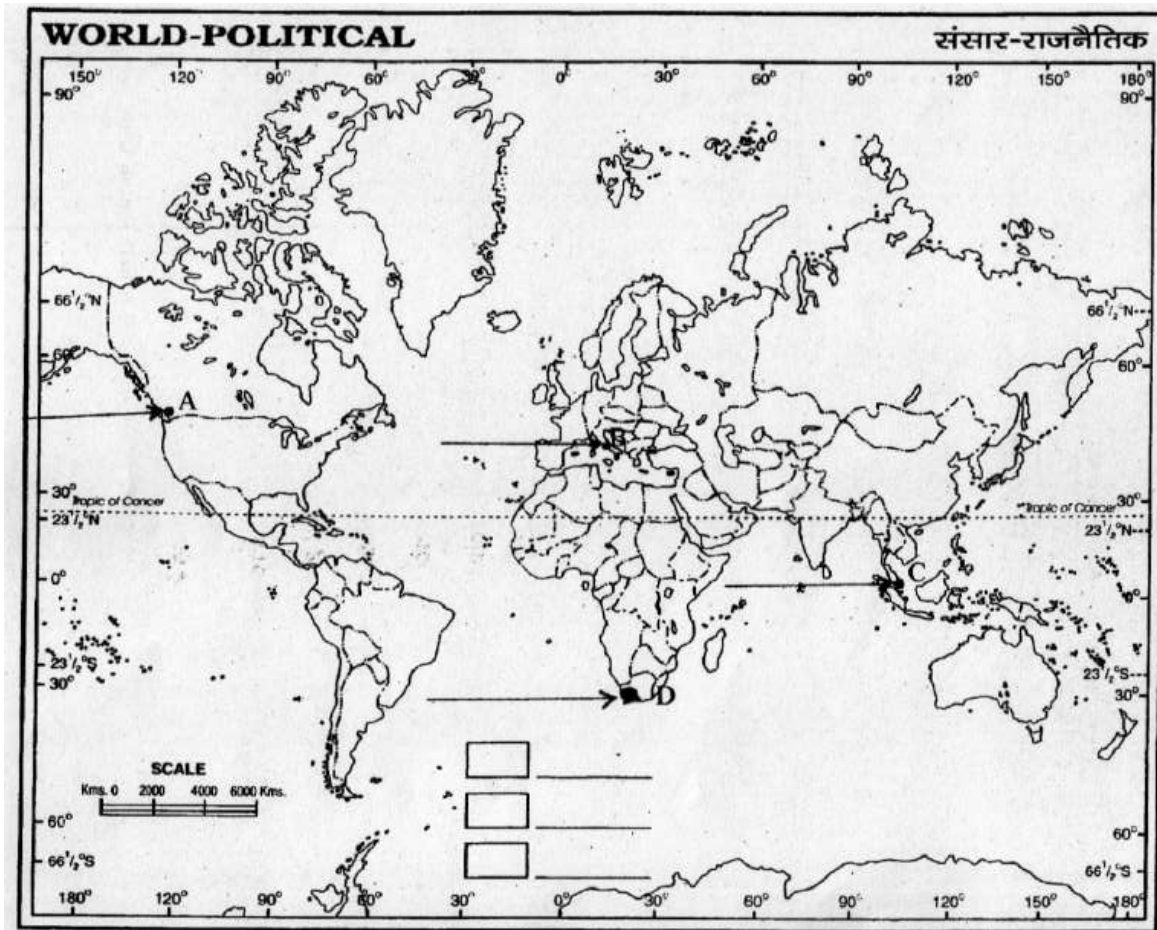
General Instructions:
- There are 26 questions in **all**.
- All questions are compulsory.
- Marks of each question are indicated against it.
- Question numbers **1** to **10** are very short answer questions carrying 1 mark each. Answer to each of these questions should not exceed **20** words.
- Question 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 crude birth rate.   (1)

2. How is the sex ratio calculated in different countries of the world?   (1)

3. State any two functions of World Trade Organisation. (W.T.O.).   (1)

4. Which state of India has the lowest female literacy rate?   (1)

5. Mention any two causes of negative growth rate of population in India during 1911-192.   (1)

6. Give any two examples of mining towns in India.   (1)

7. What is 'Sectoral Planning'?   (1)

8. Why the density of rural roads is very low in the hill areas of India? Give one reason.
(1)
9. Give the meaning of term 'Hinter Land'. (1)

10. Mention any two sources of water pollution in India. (1)

11. Explain the concept of possibilism with three suitable examples. (3)

12. Analyse any three major problems of slums dwellers in India. (3)

13. Explain any three points of economic significance of 'Trans-Siberian Railway'. (3)

14. What is cyber space? Describe any two advantages of internet. (3)

15. Explain with example, how 'stage of economic development' and 'foreign investment' become the bases of international trade? (3)

16. Explain three push factors that have caused rural to urban migration in India. (3)

17. What are helmeted settlements? Mention any two areas of India where such settlements are found. (3)

18. Give two advantages of copper. Mention four main copper mining areas of India.
(3)
19. Explain the role of 'power' and 'raw material' in the location of heavy industries in India. (3)

20. Explain any three human values which are required to empower socially and economically disadvantaged people. (3)

21. Study the given map, showing the areas of subsistence gathering carefully and answer the following questions: (2+2+1)

SUBSISTENCE GATHERING

21.1) Identify and name the areas marked A, B, C and D in your answer book.
21.2) Explain any four characteristics of gathering.
21.3) Why can't gathering become important at global level? Give two reasons.

22. Define 'manufacturing' and classify manufacturing industries on the basis of size into three categories. Explain an important characteristic of each category. (5)

23. Classify urban settlements on the basis of size, function and services available into five categories and explain an important characteristic of each type. (5)

24. Explain any three factors responsible for depletion of water resources. Explain any two legislative measures for controlling water pollution in India. (5)

25. Explain with five suitable example, how the level of economic development and nature of terrain affect density of road in India. (5)

26.1) In the given political outline map of world, four features have been marked as A,B,C and D. Identify these features with the help of information given below and write their correct names on the given lines drawn near them. (2)

A) A major sea port
B) A major airport
C) The country having highest density population in Asia.
D) An area of extensive commercial grain farming.

26.2) Locate and label the following on the given political outline map of India with appropriate symbol: (3)

i. Mayurbhanj-iron ore mining area

ii. ii) A major seaport developed after independence to cater the needs of Western and North-Western parts of the country.

iii. iii) A state having highest female literacy rate.

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Answer 1

Crude birth rate (CBR) is expressed as the number of live births in a year per thousand women. It is calculated as
CBR = B/P × 1000

Answer 2

Sex ratio is calculated in two ways:
   a. Number of males per thousand females
      Sex ratio = Male population/female population × 1000
   b. Number of females per thousand males (followed in India)
      Sex ratio = Female population/male population × 1000

Answer 3

Functions of World Trade Organization (WTO):

   a. It is the only international organisation dealing with the global rules of trade among nations.
   b. It sets up rules for international trade and solves disputes arising among trading nations.

Answer 4

Bihar has the lowest female literacy rate in India.

Answer 5

Causes of the negative growth rate of population in India during 1911–1921:

   a. Poor health and scarce availability of medical services
   b. Lack of food availability and frequent famines

Answer 6

Mayurbhanj, Digboi and Singrauli are mining towns in India.

Answer 7

Formulation and implementation of different developmental programmes for different sectors of the economy such as agriculture, irrigation, manufacturing, power, construction, transport, communication, social infrastructure and services is called 'Sectoral Planning'.

Answer 8

It is difficult to build and maintain roads in hilly areas due to rough and dissected terrain. So, the density of rural roads is very low in the hilly areas of India.

Answer 9

The inland area away from the coast or river banks served by a particular port is called the hinterland of that port. Example: Karnataka is the major hinterland of the New Mangalore Port.

Answer 10

Sources of water pollution in India:

a) Disposal of untreated industrial wastewater into water bodies
b) Runaway fertilisers and pesticides used in agriculture in water bodies

Answer 11

As time passes, humans observe the environment, understand nature and learn from it. Gradually, they develop better and more efficient technology. By using that technology, they try to overcome the natural odds and create new possibilities for betterment of their race.
   a. **Agriculture**: Human beings expanded cultivation and food production after discovering new and productive techniques of production.
   b. **Communication**: Advancement of technology in radio and satellite communication has shrunk distances and has brought people together.
   c. **Cloning**: By developing the technology of cloning, humans have created the possibility of replicating a human or an animal artificially.

These examples show that humans have created new possibilities by using advanced technology.

Answer 12

Major problems of slum dwellers in India:

   a. **Poor standard of living**: Poverty, low income and unemployment have resulted in a poor standard of living.
   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 to slum dwellers.
   c. **Lack of health and sanitation facilities**: These are some common problems faced by slum dwellers. Open defecation and open drainage are prevalent. So, communicable and vector-borne disease spread frequently.

Answer 13

'Trans-Siberian Railway' connects St Petersburg in the west to Vladivostok on the Pacific Coast. Some economic benefits of this railway line are
   a. It connects two large markets—Europe and Asia.
   b. It transports manufactured goods from Europe to Asia and raw materials and agricultural produce from Asia to Europe.
   c. It has connecting links to countries such as Uzbekistan, Mongolia and China. Thus, this railway line is helpful in the promotion of trade in this region.

Answer 14

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

Advantages of the internet:
   a. **Access to information**: The internet offers easy access to vast information which is freely available to everyone. One can share information with anyone in the world easily.
   b. **Communication**: It has provided a new and rapid way of communication by e-mail, video calling and social networking.

Answer 15
   a. **Stage of economic development**: Different countries are at different stages of economic development. So, agricultural countries mainly export agro products and import manufactured goods, whereas industrialised nations export machinery, finished products and import food grains and raw materials.
   b. **Foreign investment**: Foreign investment is made in developing countries to develop its capital intensive industries like mining. So, developing countries act as a provider of raw material, foodstuffs and a market for finished goods. Example: African countries export mineral ores and import machinery.

Answer 16
Push factors which have caused rural to urban migration in India:

   a. **Unemployment**: Excessive dependence of people on agriculture results in unemployment. In densely populated areas, availability of employment opportunities is low. Better employment opportunities and higher wages are available in urban areas.
   b. **Lack health and education facilities**: Rural areas do not have good healthcare and education facilities.
   c. **Natural disasters**: Natural disasters like flood, drought and earthquake destroy shelters and affect agriculture and other sources of income. These factors force people to migrate to safer places.

Answer 17
Hamleted settlements are small groups of houses which are physically separated from each other but which bear a common name. They are locally called *para*, *panna* and *pali*. In India, hamleted settlements are found at the following places:
   a. Middle Ganges plain
   b. Chhattisgarh
   c. Lower valleys of the Himalayas

Answer 18
Advantages of copper:
Copper has good malleability and ductility. It has less resistance to electricity. So, it is used to make wires, electric motors, transformers and generators.
It can form alloys such as bronze, bell metal and gun metal. It is also mixed with gold to provide strength to jewellery.
Copper mining areas in India are
   a. Hazaribag and Singhbhum in Jharkhand
   b. Balaghat in Madhya Pradesh
   c. Khetri, Bhilwara and Alwar in Rajasthan
   d. Agnigundala in Andhra Pradesh, and Chitradurg and Hasan in Karnataka

Answer 19

Role of 'power' and 'raw material' in the location of heavy industries in India:

Power
- Every heavy industry requires power. Industries, like steel industries, which are power intensive are located close to energy sources. This helps reduce transmission losses.
- If power is obtained from sources such as coal, the industry must be near the mines to reduce transport cost.

Raw Materials
- Industries which use weight-losing raw materials are located close to the sources of raw material to reduce transport cost. That is why sugar mills are located near sugarcane-producing areas and steel plants are located near iron ore and coal mines.
- Crude oil required for oil refineries is imported by ships. So, oil refineries are located near coasts.

Answer 20

Human values required to empower socially and economically disadvantaged people:
a. **Capacity building**: First, they have to be provided with better health and education facilities. It will help make them capable of developing themselves.
b. **Awareness**: They should be made aware about the socioeconomic conditions of the surroundings and the world so that they would be able to choose their own way for betterment of themselves.
c. **Equality**: The country or government has to work on reducing inequalities and provide equal opportunities to all citizens. Constitutional measures like reservations to socially backward classes will be helpful.

Answer 21

21.1) Marked areas are
   A. Northern Canada
   B. Amazon Basin
   C. Northern Eurasia
   D. Tropical Africa

21.2) Characteristics of gathering:

a. It is the oldest known economic activity. It is practised by primitive societies to fulfil their basic needs.
b. It requires very small amount of capital investment, and technologies used are primitive and simple.
c. Yield per person is very low and little with no surplus production. In modern times, gathering activities such as the collection of honey have become market oriented and commercial.
d. It is practised in regions experiencing harsh climatic conditions like northern Canada, northern Eurasia, Amazon Basin and tropical Africa.

21.3) Gathering cannot become important at the global level because

a. Products gathered in these activities cannot compete in the world market.

b. Machine-produced synthetic goods are of better quality and are available at lower prices than gathered ones.

Answer 22

Manufacturing is a process in which raw material is processed to form finished goods. There may be use of power, machine tools, simple or advanced technology. It consists of production of various goods ranging from handicrafts to spacecraft.

Classification of manufacturing industries on the basis of size:
 a) Household or cottage industries
 b) Small-scale manufacturing industries
 c) Large-scale manufacturing industries

Their characteristics are
 a) Household or cottage industries: It is the smallest manufacturing unit. The raw materials used are local and the products are sold in the local markets.
 b) Small-scale manufacturing industries: They use simple power-driven machines. Labourers are semi-skilled.
 c) Large-scale manufacturing industries: They use advanced technology. They are capital and energy intensive. Labourers are specialised.

Answer 23

Classification of urban settlements on the basis of size, function and services available and their important characteristics:

a. **Town**: It can be differentiated from a village on the basis of more population and special functions like manufacturing, trade and services available there.
b. **City**: Area wise and population wise, cities are larger than towns. They have higher economic functions. They have major financial, educational and administrative institutions. They are well connected to neighbouring towns and cities.
c. **Conurbation**: Cities and towns which are close to each other outgrow rapidly and eventually get merged. Conurbations are formed by such a type of merging of originally separate towns or cities.
d. **Megalopolis**: Meaning of this word is 'great city'. It is a union of closely spaced conurbations.
e. **Million city**: A city with a population of 10 lakh or more is called 'million city'. The number of million cities in the world is increasing at a faster rate.

Answer 24

Factors responsible for the depletion of water resources:

a. **Utilisation for irrigation**: After the Green Revolution, groundwater and dammed water are being increasingly used for irrigation in an uncontrolled manner.
b. **Lack of watershed management**: Watershed management is not carried out in most parts of the country. So, the rate of recharging groundwater is much less than that of extracting.
c. **Climate change**: Climate change affects the monsoon. Invariability or uncertainty in the monsoon causes depletion of water resources.

Legislative measures for controlling water pollution in India:
 a. Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1974

b. Environment Protection Act 1986
c. Water Cess Act 1977

These are used to locate and regulate industries which pollute water sources. However, these Acts have not been implemented strictly. Along with proper implementation, it is important to make society aware of the problems created due to water pollution.
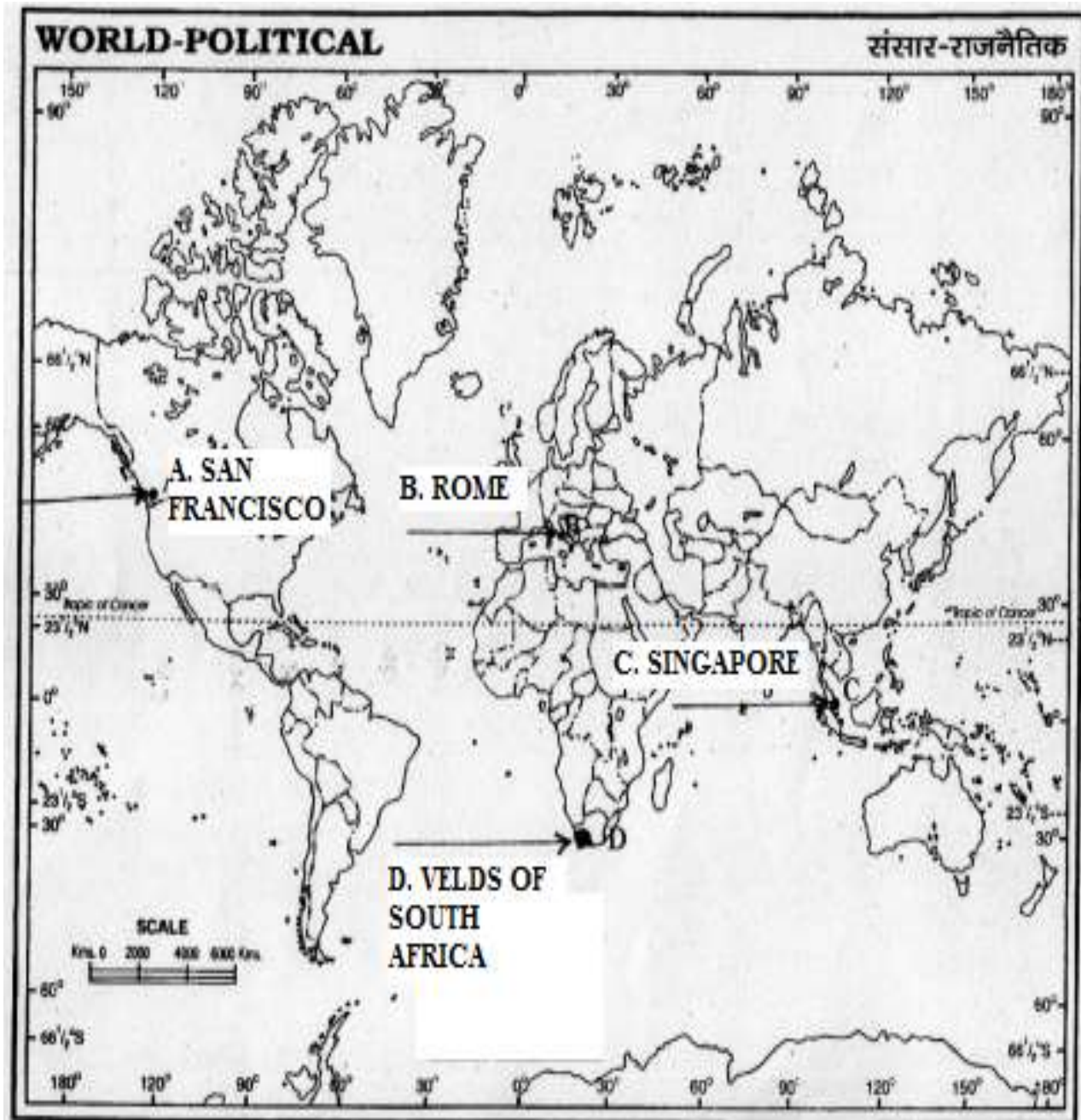
Answer 25

Level of economic development:

a. Economically developed regions are more industrialised and populated. In such regions, vehicular traffic is high; thus, the demand of roads is more. Also, the government has adequate resources to construct more roads. Example: Economically advanced states such as Kerala and Punjab have more roads.

b. Underdeveloped or less developed regions are less industrialised and have fewer economic activities, so the demand of roads is less. Example: Underdeveloped states such as Bihar and Jharkhand have fewer roads.

Nature of terrain:

a. It is difficult to build and maintain roads in hilly terrains as compared to plains.
b. Cost of constructing roads is much higher in hilly and dissected terrains because more bridges and tunnels are required. Example: The Himalayan region has low density of roads.
c. In plains, it is easy to build and maintain roads.
   Example: The Ganges plain has a high density of roads.

(26.1)

(26.2)

INDIA

KILOMETRES
100 50 0   100 200 300 400 500

☆ii. KANDLA

☆i.MAYURBHANJ

iii.KERAL

72° East of Greenwich