

केंद्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड, दिल्ली
सीनियर स्कूल सर्टिफिकेट परीक्षा (कक्षा बारहवीं)
परीक्षार्थी प्रवेश-पत्र के अनुसार भरे

विषय Subject :	Geography								
विषय कोड Subject Code :	029								
परीक्षा का दिन एवं तिथि Day & Date of the Examination :	Thursday, 6 April, 2017								
उत्तर देने का माध्यम Medium of answering the paper :	English								
प्रश्न पत्र के ऊपर लिखे कोड को दर्शाए : Write code No. as written on the top of the question paper :	Code Number 64/2	Set Number ① ● ③ ④							
अतिरिक्त उत्तर-पुस्तिका (ओं) की संख्या No. of supplementary answer-book(s) used	Nil								
विकलांग व्यक्ति : Person with Disabilities :	हाँ / नहीं Yes / No	No							
किसी शारीरिक अक्षमता से प्रभावित हो तो संबंधित वर्ग में ✓ का निशान लगाए। If physically challenged, tick the category	<table><tr><td>B</td><td>D</td><td>H</td><td>S</td><td>C</td><td>A</td></tr></table>			B	D	H	S	C	A
B	D	H	S	C	A				
B = दृष्टिहीन, D = मूक व बधिर, H = शारीरिक रूप से विकलांग, S = स्पास्टिक C = डिप्लेक्सिक, A = ऑटिस्टिक B = Visually impaired, D = Hearing Impaired, H = Physically Challenged S = Spastic, C = Dyslexic, A = Autistic									
क्या लेखन - लिपिक उपलब्ध करवाया गया : Whether writer provided :	हाँ / नहीं Yes / No	No							
यदि दृष्टिहीन हैं तो उपयोग में लाए गये सॉफ्टवेयर का नाम : If Visually challenged, name of software used :									

*एक खाने में एक अक्षर लिखें। नाम के प्रत्येक भाग के बीच एक खाना रिक्त छोड़ दें। यदि परीक्षार्थी का नाम 24 अक्षरों से अधिक है, तो केवल नाम के प्रथम 24 अक्षर ही लिखें।
Each letter be written in one box and one box be left blank between each part of the name. In case Candidate's Name exceeds 24 letters, write first 24 letters.

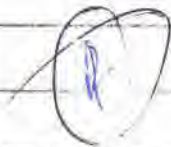
कार्यालय उपयोग के लिए
Space for office use

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Ans. 1. The Two types are -



- * Primary ~~Intens~~ Subsistence Agriculture
 - * Intensive Subsistence Agriculture
- [Types of Subsistence Agriculture]

Intensive Subsistence Agriculture Dominated by Paddy and Rice

Intensive Subsistence Agriculture Dominated by other crops like wheat etc.

Ans. 2. (C) South Africa

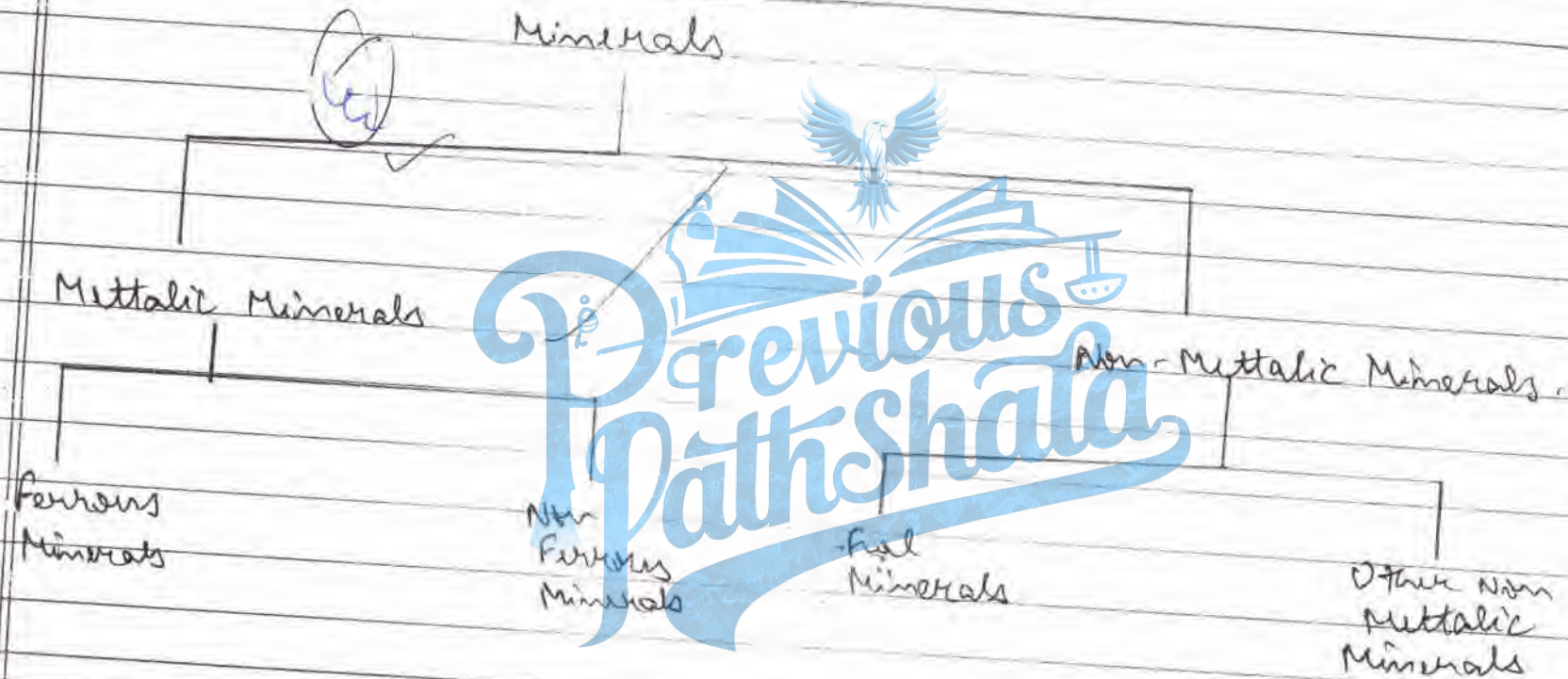
Ans. 3. (C) Bokaro, Dhanabad, Ramganj etc.

Ans. 4. We can help in the following ways -

- * By creating awareness among people.
- * By using rainwater harvesting structure in our house.

* By reducing and reusing the utilisation of water.

Ans. 5.



Ans. -

Ans. 8

Ans. 6.

The problems are -

* Degradation of the land due to water logging and soil alkalinity.

- * Ecological imbalance owing to the growing of water intensive cash crops.
- * Scarcity of water.

Ans-7.

The reasons are as-

- * The landscape of West Asia is marked with mountains, deserts and long stretch of isolated areas.
- * This makes the development of rail facilities difficult.
- * Hence West Asia is least developed in rail facilities.

Ans-8.

- * Different standards of population size -

Countries use different standards of population size as per the population and requirements of the country.

For example -

- * Colombia - 1500 people
- * Portugal and USA - 2500 people
- * Italy - 3000 people
- * India - 5000 people
- * Japan - 30000 people
- * Iceland - 300 people

* Administrative control -

Some countries like India also stress on the presence of some sort of local government and population density.

For example - In India the density of an urban area is to 400 persons/km²

* Population composition -

Some countries also use population working composition for defining urban areas.

For example - * India → 75% population is engaged in agricultural activities
* Italy → 50% population is secondary and Tertiary activities.

* Conclusion -

Here we can conclude that there is no consensus on what exactly defines a village or a town.

Ans. 4. Agro-based Industries

Back on raw material Industries that fall activities are known as agro based industries.

For example -

- * Food Processing
- * Food Canning
- * Sugar Industry

Their characteristics are-

* Raw materials-

The raw materials of these industries is derived from agricultural activities and the outputs. For example-

- * Mustard oil - Mustard and Rapeseed
- * Sugar Industry - Sugarcane.

* Location-

Usually owing to proximity of the agricultural products these are located in close proximity to the cultivation area.

For example-

- * Sugar industry is located close to the sugarcane growing area.
- * Flower markets are in close proximity flower growing areas.

Ans. 1

* Agri-Business Factors -

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These are the highly mechanised agriculture farms that are held by people who have interests in activities besides agriculture. For example - Intensive commercial farming.

* Mechanisation -

With the advent of technology the agri-based industries are highly mechanised. For example - Food processing industries are now installed on robotic arms.

Ans-10. * Knowledge of nature is lows in very important to develop technology.

* As the human gets superior knowledge of the lows of the nature it starts developing.

new technologies.

* Thus the nature starts bearing imprints of human endeavour. This known as possibilism.

* laws of nature helps in developing technology and technology crosses the thresholds of nature.

* For example -

• Artificial Heating -

In case in temperature increases heat. Humans used this ^{to develop} artificial heaters to protect themselves from chilling ⁱⁿ tunnels and mountainous regions.

Ans

• Orchards and Fields -

Nature gave us the law of germination and the human beings used this to sow seeds and develop huge orchards and fields for commercial purpose.

* Conclusion -

From above arguments and examples we can conclude that nature provides opportunities and humans make use of these and slowly nature gets humanised.

Answer: Bhilai steel Plant. located in Chattisgarh

- 11-2
- * Main source of power - Korba Thermal power plant
 - * Transport facility - Mumbai-Kolkata Railway line, Raipur - Bhopal route and South West Central zone of the Railways

- 11.3 * Iron Ore — Dalli Rajhara Hills and Durg mines
 * Water — Tandula Tank.

Ans. 12.1. Suez Canal

12.2. Its characteristics are —

* Location — Between Port Said and Port Suez

* Feature — Joins Mediterranean sea and Red sea

* Length — 163 km

* Width — 15-20 m

* Importance —

- Shortens the distance between the Asian countries and West European

Ans.

countries.

- Has reduced the distance between hinterland to Colombo sea route.
- Acts as an gateway for trade and commerce to both the western world and the eastern world.
- Connects the interior parts of Egypt to the oceanic routes.

Ans-13-

Reasons for degradation of water are

- * The effluent of the industries that comes into the rivers. This has been responsible for over 50% of water pollution.

* The seepage of the pesticides and the fertilizers into the ground water.

* Acid rains owing to the release of nitrous and sulphur compounds in the air.

The values that can help in maintaining the quality of water are—

* Sustainable use —

Water should be used sustainably with reducing its usage and using the water again and again. The value of sustainability would help us in conserving the quality of water.

* Proper disposal —

The value of proper disposal of waste and industrial refuse will help in

decreasing the contamination of groundwater and surface water

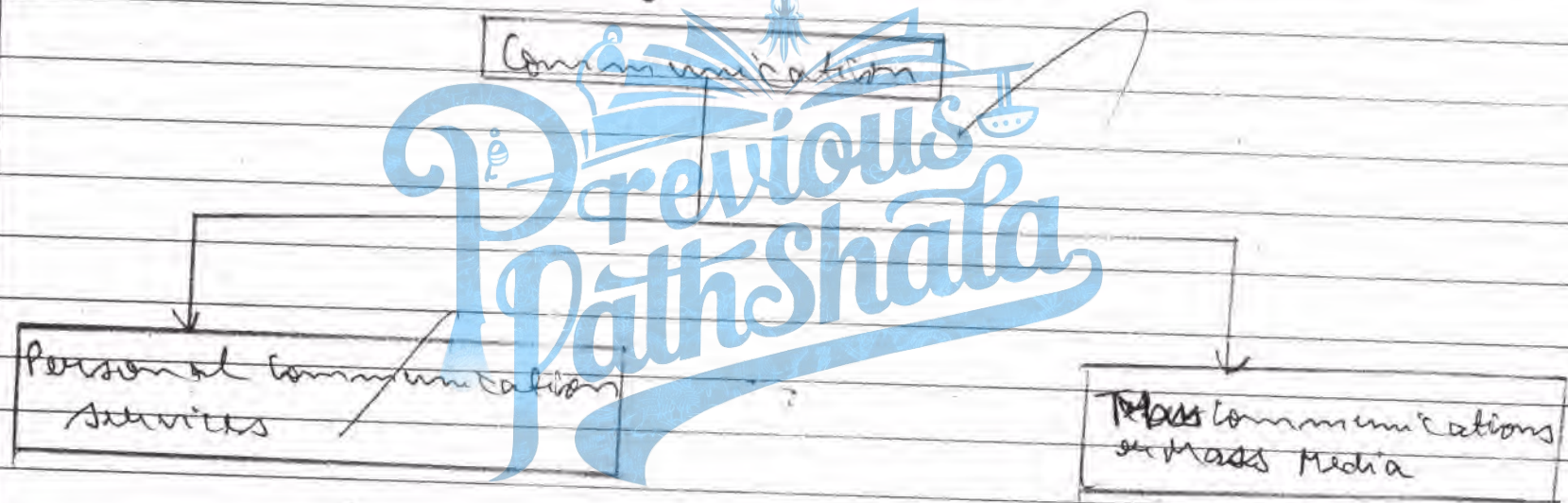
* Awareness -

Awareness about water as an inexhaustible and scarce resource should be developed. It would help us to prevent the wastage of water and help in proper disposal of wastes.

* Self-Reliance -

The value of self-reliance will promote us to harvest maximum water that can be helpful in bringing down the contamination of water's quality by recharging and replenishing groundwater.

Ans-14. Communication refers to the flow of ideas, messages and views from one place to the another. Communication has become the basis of the modern globalized world.



⇒ Personal Communication -

★ It refers to those means of communication that work on the level of an individual and are used for the communication.

for the following purposes -

- * From one person to another
- * For a certain group.

★ The characteristics are as -

- This sort of communication is used on a small scale to address a person or a small group.
- This sort of communication has seen a new revolution with the development of tele-communications like telephones, mobile etc.
- These services have speeded up the field of personal communication with the time being reduced from days to a few seconds.
- These type of communications are used to cater to a person's feelings and are not universal.
- Examples - mobile phone, messenger apps, letters etc.

⇒ Mass Communication -

- ★ It refers to those means of communication that are processed on the level of the masses for addressing the needs of the whole society.
- ★ The characteristics are -
- This sort of communication is used on a large scale to address the whole society.
 - This category of communication was revolutionised with the development of satellite technology.
 - They address the need of larger public and masses.
 - There are usually for entertainment purpose or for giving messages.
 - for example - TV, Radio, Facebook etc.

Ans-15 Human Development refers to the process of enlarging the people's choices and capabilities in various ways which encompasses all the needs such as health, education and social security to the need of a sound living environment.

The classification is as -

Level	Income Earned	No. of countries
Very high	Above 0.808	43
High	Between 0.700 - 0.808	52
Medium	Between 0.551 - 0.699	49
Low	Below 0.550	42

The characteristics of the groups are as -

* Very high -

These are the countries which have been developed and are ~~ignoring~~ ^{respected} human rights. Most of these countries are in East Europe. for example - Denmark, Norway etc.

* High -

It consists of the countries who have been untouchable colonial powers and were a part of the 19th century industrial revolution. They are the developed countries of Global North. for example - Britain, Spain etc.

* Medium -

It consists of countries who have done well in the recent decades. These countries have felt the burnt of colonial power.

and came into existence in Post-World War II period. for example - India, Kazakhstan etc.

* how -

It consists of the third world countries who have felt the blight of apartheid and the brutality of civil wars and dictatorship. Most of these countries are in Africa. for example - Nigeria, Algeria etc.

Ans 16. * International trade -

It refers to the trade on the global level that is undertaken through the transfer of commodities among various countries. In it a country can grant the status of Most Favored Nation status to a country.

* In "Modern times international trade is the basis of world economy. The reasons are -

- International trade has increased the choices of consumers and has become the lifeline of world economy. for example - Wal-Mart retail stores.
- International trade is the result of geographical imbalances which have been widening in the contemporary world. for example concentration of oil in Gulf countries.
- The modern world has become more of a global village owing to globalisation and thus international trade is the basis of world economy. for example - greater flow of capital.
- Most of the countries have liberalised their economy to conduct international trade freely.

- The rise of WTO as an international organisation has aided the cause for international trade free of tariffs.
- The formation of regional trading blocs to strengthen the trade relations has emphasised in international trade. For example - NARTA, SAARC etc.
- The dependence of the countries on the international trade has necessitated its basis of the world economy. For example - India's dependence on oil's import.
- The commercial ventures have also been the reason of international trade's increasing importance. For example - financing, outsourcing etc.

* Conclusion -

Hence we can conclude that international trade is the basis of world economy in modern times.

Ans-17. Migration is a response of uneven distribution of opportunities as -

- * People tend to migrate from place of low opportunity and low level to the place of higher level and better opportunity.
- * The opportunities for jobs and education are much better in cities than in villages.
- * The political stability provides opportunity for more benefits.

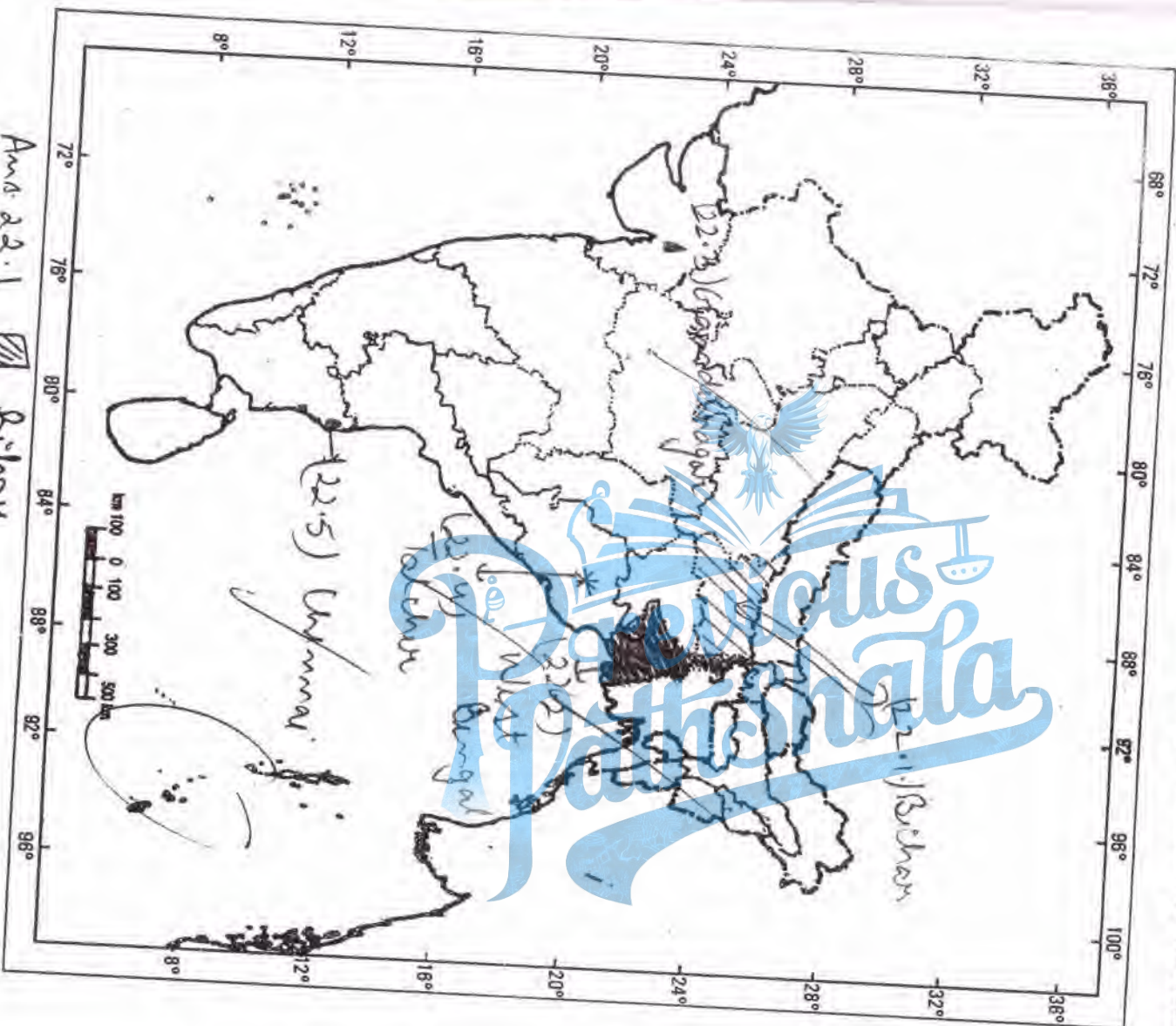
Thus we can conclude that the migration is a response to the uneven distribution of opportunities.

क. लिए

Roll no. - [REDACTED]

For question no. 22

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



Ans. 22.1

- 1. Bikaner
- 2. West Bengal
- 3. Chandigarh
- 4. Telcher
- 5. Chennai

⇒ Economic consequences -

These are economic consequences of migration.

* Remittances -

These are the major benefits of the migration. People send remittances to their homes and relatives. In India the states of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Punjab receive most of the remittances. These are lifeline of the people in villages.

* Brain-Drain -

It is the loss of human resource owing to migration. People tend to utilize resources of other countries and go to work in other countries. India faces a major problem of brain-drain.

* Shums -

This is the negative consequence of migration. Shums develop as a result of high rate of migration for job opportunities. These places lack in basic amenities and sanitation.



Ans. 18.

Non-conventional sources of energy -

to those resources which are eco-friendly and generate high amount of energy. It refers

The five sources are -

* Nuclear power -

It uses the energy stored in atom to release energy. This type of energy is very much efficient and is

21
inexhaustible for example - Kundabulam Nuclear power plant.

* Solar Energy -

It uses photovoltaic cells to trap heat energy and convert it into electricity. This is very efficient and inexhaustible.
For example - solar heaters, solar cookers.
This energy is usually used for heating purposes.

* Wind Energy -

Wind driven turbines are used to convert kinetic energy into electricity. This sort of energy is very much eco-friendly.
For example - wind energy plant to be installed in Gujarat.

* Geothermal power -

It uses the warmth of the

earth and the hot water geysers to generate electricity. This type of energy very effective in hilly areas and high pressure areas. This sort of energy is eco-friendly and inexhaustible.
For example - Minakam in Himalayas.

* Bio-fuel Energy

It uses the waste and bio-waste to generate energy. This helps in effective management of waste. It generates highly efficient energy.
For example - DND in Delhi.

Ans: 18. Services -

It refers to non-tangible goods that are provided to the people to enhance the working of a specific skill. These are skill specific.



Ans. 21.

- | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|---|
| A | ☒ | Algeria |
| B | ☒ | Tundra Region of Eurasia / Northern Eurasia |
| C | ☒ | Perth |
| D | ☒ | New Orleans |
| E | ☒ | Santiago |

For question no. 21

P.T.O.

the working of a specific mechanism.

* Significance of services -

- Services have become the lifeline of the modern economic system.
- Outsourcing and KPO services have emerged as the backbone of economy.
- Also diplomatic services of the diplomats are significant for planning.
- The unorganised services are also important. For example - the labourers of Mumbai and domestic servants.
- The professional services of skill specific persons are also important.

* Growth of service sector -

- low order services include such as grocery shops, retailers, plumbers etc.
- High-order services include teaching, lawyer etc. which can be provided.

certain individuals only.

• With the passage of time the government has undertaken certain services such as highway construction etc. to itself.

• Professional services have developed with the advent of economic development.

• Golf course requires an open area but a professional person requires office in the city.

• Personal services have been growing the various outlets like domestication, chambers etc.

Conclusion -

Thus we can conclude that the service sector has grown significantly and has become the backbone of modern economic development in India.

Ans-20. New Industrial policy refers to the policy of liberalisation, privatisation and globalisation adopted by India in 1991.

* Its major objectives are -

- Integrating the domestic economy with the world economy.
- Opening up the economy to induce Foreign Direct Investment in domestic industries.
- Ending the license regime and allowing private investment in the domestic industries except three industries that are reserved.
- Increasing job opportunities in the country by allowing foreign industries and foreign investment to generate jobs.

* Role of Globalisation —

- Globalisation has helped in bringing development in the domestic sector through FDI.
- FDI has helped in setting up industries which have generated job opportunities.
- Globalisation has helped in stressing on Research and Development by increasing competition.
- Globalisation has increased the Foreign Direct Investment in the country.
- It has helped in speeding up economic growth by FDI.
- Globalisation has provided impetus to the Industrialisation in the country.

* Conclusion — Thus we can conclude that globalisation has helped a lot in achieving these objectives.