

CBSE Class 12 Geography Question Paper with Solutions(Memory Based)

Time Allowed :3 Hour	Maximum Marks :60	Total Questions :24
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General Instructions

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

- Answers to this Paper must be written on the paper provided separately.
- You will not be allowed to write during the first 15 minutes
- This time is to be spent in reading the question paper.
- The time given at the head of this Paper is the time allowed for writing the answers,
- The paper has four Sections.
- Section A is compulsory - All questions in Section A must be answered.
- You must attempt one question from each of the Sections B, C and D and one other question from any Section of your choice.

1. Differentiate between growth and development, noting that growth is quantitative while development is qualitative.

Solution:

Concept: Growth and development are closely related concepts often used in education, psychology, and human development. While both describe changes over time, they differ in nature and scope:

- **Growth** refers to measurable and physical changes.
- **Development** refers to overall qualitative changes in abilities, behaviour, and functioning.

Understanding this distinction helps in analysing human progress holistically.

Difference between Growth and Development:

1. **Nature of Change:**

Growth is quantitative and involves measurable physical changes such as height, weight, or size. Development is qualitative and refers to improvements in skills, abilities, and behaviour.

2. **Measurement:**

Growth can be measured using numerical data (e.g., centimetres, kilograms). Development cannot always be measured numerically and is often assessed through observation and evaluation.

3. **Scope:**

Growth is limited to physical aspects of the body. Development is broader and includes emotional, intellectual, social, and moral dimensions.

4. **Continuity:**

Growth may stop after a certain age (e.g., physical maturity). Development is a lifelong process that continues throughout life.

5. **Dependency:**

Growth is often a part of development. Development depends on growth but also includes learning, environment, and experiences.

6. **Example:**

Increase in height is growth. Improvement in problem-solving ability or emotional maturity is development.

Quick Tip

Quick Memory Trick:

Growth = Quantity (Numbers)

Development = Quality (Abilities)

2. Explain the middle path concept (also known as “Stop and Go Determinism”) introduced by Griffith Taylor.

Solution:

Concept: The **middle path concept**, proposed by geographer **Griffith Taylor**, is a balanced approach between environmental determinism and possibilism. It suggests that while the environment sets limits on human activities, humans still have the freedom to choose within those limits.

This idea is popularly known as “**Stop and Go Determinism**” because nature acts like a traffic controller — sometimes allowing progress (go) and sometimes restricting it (stop).

Explanation of Stop and Go Determinism:

1. **Balanced Approach:**

Taylor rejected extreme environmental determinism (which says nature controls everything) and extreme possibilism (which says humans control everything). He proposed a middle path between the two.

2. **Role of Environment:**

The natural environment sets certain limits on human activities such as agriculture, settlement, and industry. These limits cannot be completely ignored.

3. **Human Choice:**

Within environmental limits, humans have the freedom to make choices using technology, knowledge, and innovation.

4. **“Stop and Go” Analogy:**

Nature works like a traffic signal:

- **Green Signal (Go):** When conditions are favourable, human activities progress easily.
- **Red Signal (Stop):** When conditions are harsh, development is restricted.

5. **Practical Example:**

Humans can grow crops in fertile plains (go), but deserts and polar regions restrict agriculture (stop), even with advanced technology.

6. **Significance:**

This concept provides a realistic understanding of human-environment interaction by acknowledging both environmental control and human adaptability.

Quick Tip

Remember:

Determinism = Nature controls

Possibilism = Humans control

Griffith Taylor = Middle Path (Nature guides, humans decide)

3. **Name and explain the three components: Birth Rate, Death Rate, and Migration.**

Solution:

Concept: Population change in any region is determined by three major components: **Birth Rate, Death Rate, and Migration.** These factors help demographers understand whether a population is growing, declining, or remaining stable.

Three Components of Population Change:

1. **Birth Rate (Natality):**

Birth rate refers to the number of live births per 1,000 people in a population per year. It is a major factor contributing to population growth.

- High birth rate leads to rapid population increase.
- Influenced by factors such as culture, literacy, healthcare, and economic conditions.

2. **Death Rate (Mortality):**

Death rate refers to the number of deaths per 1,000 people in a population per year. It reduces the population size.

- Lower death rates usually indicate better healthcare and living standards.
- A high death rate may result from disease, poor nutrition, disasters, or conflict.

3. **Migration:**

Migration refers to the movement of people from one place to another, either permanently or temporarily. It affects population distribution and size.

- **Immigration:** Movement into a region (increases population).
- **Emigration:** Movement out of a region (decreases population).

Overall Impact:

Population growth occurs when birth rate exceeds death rate and immigration is high. Population decline occurs when death rate and emigration are higher than births.

Quick Tip**Quick Formula:**

$$\text{Population Change} = \text{Births} - \text{Deaths} + \text{Migration}$$

4. Explain three push factors of migration (like unemployment or poor living conditions) that compel people to leave their origin.

Solution:

Concept: Push factors are negative conditions that force people to leave their place of origin and migrate elsewhere. These factors make living conditions difficult, unsafe, or unsustainable, compelling people to search for better opportunities in other regions.

Three Major Push Factors of Migration:**1. Unemployment and Lack of Economic Opportunities:**

When people cannot find jobs or stable sources of income, they are forced to migrate in search of employment.

- Common in rural areas with limited industries.
- Leads to migration towards cities or developed countries.

2. Poor Living Conditions:

Inadequate housing, lack of basic amenities (clean water, sanitation, healthcare), and low quality of life push people to leave their homeland.

- Slums or underdeveloped regions often experience high out-migration.
- People move to places with better infrastructure and public services.

3. Political Instability or Conflict:

Wars, violence, persecution, or unstable governments can make life unsafe, forcing people to migrate.

- Includes refugees and asylum seekers.
- Migration is often sudden and involuntary.

Other Possible Push Factors: Natural disasters, environmental degradation, lack of education, and social discrimination can also force migration.

Quick Tip**Remember:**

Push Factors = Problems that push people away

Think: Poverty, Problems, Pressure.

5. Define brain drain and give one reason for its occurrence between developed and developing nations.

Solution:

Concept: **Brain drain** refers to the migration of highly educated, skilled, and talented individuals from their home country (usually developing nations) to more developed countries in search of better opportunities.

This movement leads to a loss of human capital in the country of origin and a gain for the destination country.

Definition:

Brain drain is the large-scale emigration of qualified professionals such as doctors, engineers, scientists, and researchers from developing countries to developed countries.

Reason for Brain Drain Between Developed and Developing Nations:

1. Better Employment Opportunities:

Developed countries offer higher salaries, advanced infrastructure, research facilities, and better working conditions.

- Professionals move to maximise career growth and financial stability.
- Lack of similar opportunities in developing countries encourages migration.

Impact:

Brain drain can slow the development of the home country by reducing its skilled workforce, while benefiting developed nations through talent inflow.

Quick Tip

Memory Aid:

Brain Drain = Talent moving from poor nations to rich nations

6. Examine the geographical (climate, water), economic (urbanization), and cultural factors influencing global population density.

Solution:

Concept: Population density refers to the number of people living per unit area of land. It varies greatly across the world due to differences in natural environment, economic development, and cultural preferences. The distribution of population is therefore uneven and influenced by multiple interrelated factors.

Factors Influencing Global Population Density:

1. Geographical Factors:

• **Climate:**

Moderate climates (e.g., temperate and monsoon regions) support dense populations because they are suitable for agriculture and comfortable living. Extreme climates such as deserts (very hot) and polar regions (very cold) discourage settlement.

- **Availability of Water:**

Access to fresh water is essential for drinking, agriculture, and industry. River valleys such as the Ganga, Nile, and Yangtze are densely populated due to fertile soil and reliable water supply. Areas with scarce water resources have low population density.

2. Economic Factors:

- **Urbanization and Industrialization:**

Cities attract people due to employment opportunities, better infrastructure, and services such as education and healthcare. Industrial regions and urban centres therefore have high population density. Rural and underdeveloped areas with limited economic opportunities tend to have sparse populations.

3. Cultural and Social Factors:

- **Cultural Traditions and Settlement Patterns:**

Historical settlement patterns, family structures, and social norms influence where people live. For example, regions with strong agricultural traditions often support dense rural populations.

- **Religious and Historical Significance:**

Areas with religious importance or historical cities often attract large populations due to pilgrimage, trade, and long-standing habitation.

- **Government Policies and Social Stability:**

Policies encouraging migration, land use, or development can shape population distribution. Stable societies attract dense settlements, while conflict-prone areas remain sparsely populated.

Conclusion:

Global population density is shaped by a combination of natural suitability, economic opportunities, and cultural influences. Regions where favourable geography aligns with strong economic activity tend to be the most densely populated.

Quick Tip

Easy Recall:

Population Density = Nature + Jobs + Culture

7. Explain the four pillars: Equity, Sustainability, Productivity, and Empowerment.

Solution:

Concept: The four pillars — **Equity, Sustainability, Productivity, and Empowerment** — are key principles of human development and inclusive growth. They ensure that development is not only about economic progress but also about fairness, long-term stability, efficiency, and people's participation.

Four Pillars Explained:

1. **Equity:**

Equity means fairness and equal access to opportunities for all individuals, regardless of gender, caste, class, or region.

- Ensures equal access to education, healthcare, and employment.
- Reduces social and economic inequalities.
- Promotes inclusive development.

2. **Sustainability:**

Sustainability refers to using resources in a way that meets present needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

- Encourages conservation of natural resources.
- Promotes environmental protection and balanced growth.
- Ensures long-term development.

3. **Productivity:**

Productivity focuses on improving the efficiency and output of individuals and economies.

- Achieved through education, skill development, and technology.
- Leads to higher income and better living standards.
- Enhances economic growth and competitiveness.

4. **Empowerment:**

Empowerment means giving people the freedom and ability to make choices and participate in decision-making processes.

- Encourages participation in political and social activities.
- Promotes gender equality and social justice.
- Helps individuals control their own lives and futures.

Conclusion:

These four pillars together ensure holistic development by combining fairness, long-term vision, efficiency, and active participation of people.

Quick Tip

Memory Trick:

ESEP = Equity, Sustainability, Empowerment, Productivity

Think: Fair + Future + Output + Power to People.

8. Differentiate between service-based tertiary activities and knowledge-based quaternary activities.

Solution:

Concept: Economic activities are classified into different sectors based on the nature of work.

Tertiary activities provide services to people and industries, while **quaternary activities**

involve knowledge-based and intellectual services. Both are part of the service sector but differ in complexity and skill requirements.

Difference between Tertiary and Quaternary Activities:

1. Nature of Work:

Tertiary activities provide direct services such as transport, trade, banking, and tourism. Quaternary activities involve knowledge creation, research, and information-based services.

2. Skill Level:

Tertiary sector jobs may require basic to moderate skills. Quaternary sector jobs require high-level education, specialised knowledge, and expertise.

3. Type of Output:

Tertiary activities provide services that support daily life and economic functioning. Quaternary activities produce ideas, innovations, data, and intellectual outputs.

4. Examples:

Tertiary: Transport services, retail trade, banking, hospitality, and communication. Quaternary: Information technology, research and development, consultancy, education, and data analysis.

5. Economic Role:

The tertiary sector supports the functioning of primary and secondary sectors. The quaternary sector drives innovation, technological advancement, and a knowledge-based economy.

6. Level of Development:

Tertiary activities are common in both developing and developed countries. Quaternary activities are more prominent in highly developed and technologically advanced nations.

Conclusion:

While both sectors belong to the service economy, tertiary activities focus on service delivery, whereas quaternary activities focus on knowledge generation and innovation.

Quick Tip

Easy Recall:

Tertiary = Services

Quaternary = Knowledge