CBSE Class 12 Geography 2021 - Set 64/1/1 - Compartment

Question Paper

Conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE)

Time Allowed: 3 Hours **Maximum Marks: 70**

General Instructions

(i) This question paper has five sections: A, B, C, D and E.

(ii) Section A: Question numbers 1 to 15 are objective type multiple choice questions of 1 mark each. Attempt any 14. Write only the correct answer in your answer-book.

(iii) Section B: Question numbers 16 and 17 are short answer source-based and graph-based questions respectively, carrying 3 marks each. Answer any three of the four sub-questions, carrying 1 mark each.

(iv) Section C: Question numbers 18 to 22 are short answer questions carrying 3 marks each. Answers should be in 60 to 80 words each.

(v) Section D: Question numbers 23 to 27 are long answer questions carrying 5 marks each. Answers should be in 120 to 150 words each.

(vi) Section E: Question numbers 28 and 29 are related to location, labelling and identification of geographical features on maps, carrying 5 marks each.

(vii) Outline maps of India and the World provided to you must be attached within your answer-book.

(viii) Use of templates or stencils for drawing outline maps is allowed.

Section A

1. Fill in the blank.

Interaction between primitive human society and strong forces of nature was termed as _____ .

2. Which one of the following approaches of human development is the oldest one ?

(A) Income approach
(B) Basic needs approach
(C) Welfare approach
(D) Capability approach

3. Which one of the following streams of inter-state migration is male predominant ?

(A) Rural to Rural
(B) Rural to Urban
(C) Urban to Urban
(D) Urban to Rural

4. Which one of the following is the result of migration at the place of origin ?

(A) Population increases
(B) Population decreases
(C) Male population increases
(D) Female population increases

5. Which one of the following authorities was set up to market and transport natural gas ?

(A) Gas Authority of India Ltd
(B) Geological Survey of India
(C) Indian Bureau of Mines
(D) Oil and Natural Gas Corporation

6. Identify among the following the ancient town of India :

(A) Agra
(B) Varanasi
(C) Ambala
(D) Meerut

7. Fill in the blank.

Population above 60 years represents an ageing population which requires more _____ .

8. Which one of the following describes the meaning of Empowerment ?

(A) To have the power to make choices
(B) Continuity in the availability of opportunities
(C) Leading a long and healthy life
(D) Access to resources

9. Which one of the following features is associated with gathering ?

(A) Herders rely on animals for food
(B) It involves primitive societies
(C) Herders move from one place to another with animals
(D) They have well-identified territory

10. Match *Column I* with *Column II* :

Column I	Column II
a. Karanpura	i. Petroleum
b. Kalol	ii. Bio-energy
c. Okhla	iii. Wind energy
d. Rajasthan	iv. Coal

Choose the correct option :

(A) a–iv, b–i, c–ii, d–iii (B) a–i, b–ii, c–iv, d–iii

(C) a–iv, b–i, c–iii, d–ii (D) a–i, b–iii, c–ii, d–iv

11. Which one of the following programmes was initiated during the 'Fifth Five Year Plan' ?

(A) Hill Area Development Programme (B) Drought Prone Area Programme

(C) Sustainable Development Programme (D) Target Area Planning Programme

12. Which one of the following is the important activity of the service sector ?

(A) Mining (B) Hunting

(C) Manufacturing (D) Communication

13. Which one of the following group of occupations is mainly related to urban people ?

(A) Primary and Secondary (B) Primary and Quaternary

(C) Secondary and Tertiary (D) Primary and Tertiary

14. Which one of the following States has the highest percentage of population below poverty line ?

(A) Andhra Pradesh (B) Arunachal Pradesh

(C) Assam (D) Goa

15. Which one of the following factors is responsible for the transformation of certain areas of Rajasthan from thinly populated to thickly populated ?

(A) Mineral extraction (B) Establishment of Special Economic Zone

(C) Development of irrigation (D) Airway facilities

Section B

16. Read the case study given below carefully and answer the questions that follow :

Jhabua district is located in the westernmost agro-climatic zone in Madhya Pradesh. It is, in fact, one of the five most backward districts of the country. It is characterised by high concentration of tribal population (mostly *Bhils*). The people suffer due to poverty which has been accentuated by the high rate of resource degradation, both forest and land. The watershed management programmes funded by both the ministries of "Rural Development" and "Agriculture", Government of India, have been successfully implemented in Jhabua district which has gone a long way in preventing land degradation and improving soil quality. Watershed Management Programmes acknowledge the linkage between land, water and vegetation and attempt to improve livelihoods of people through natural resource management and community participation. In the past five years, the programmes funded by the Ministry of Rural Development alone *(implemented by Rajiv Gandhi Mission for Watershed Management)* have treated 20 per cent of the total area under Jhabua district.

16. (continued)

The Petlawad block of Jhabua is located in the northernmost part of the district and represents an interesting and successful case of Government-NGO partnership and community participation in managing watershed programmes. The *Bhils* in Petlawad block, for example, (Sat Rundi hamlet of Karravat village) through their own efforts, have revitalised large parts of common property resources. Each household planted and maintained one tree on the common property. They have also planted fodder grass on the pasture land and adopted social-fencing of these lands for at least two years. Even after that, they say, there would be no open grazing on these lands, but stall feeding of cattle, and they are thus confident that the pastures they have developed would sustain their cattle in future.

Answer any **three** questions.

(i) What was done by Bhils through their own efforts ?

(A) Improved soil quality

(B) Watershed management

(C) Revitalised common property resources

(D) Natural resources management

(ii) What was done by each household ?

(A) Own development

(B) Grant and aid received from Ministry of Rural Development

(C) Planted and maintained one tree on the common property

16. (continued)

(D) Plantation on their own land

(iii) For how much time has each household adopted social-fencing of pasture land ?

(A) At least 3 years

(B) At least 1 year

(C) At least 4 years

(D) At least 2 years

(iv) What is the main feature of the district of Jhabua ?

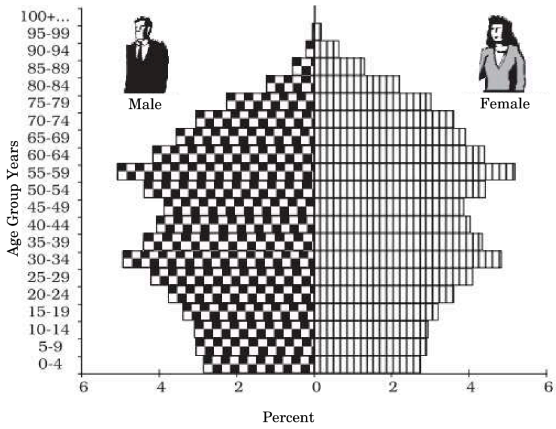
(A) A backward district

(B) High concentration of Bhils

(C) An advanced district

(D) Fertile land

17.



Study the diagram given below carefully and answer the questions that follow :

Answer any **three** questions.

(i) Which one of the following countries has bell-shaped age-sex pyramid ?

(A) Mexico

(B) Nigeria

(C) Australia

(D) China

(ii) What change occurs in bell-shaped age-sex pyramid towards the top ?

(A) Tapered

(B) Flat

(C) Conical

(D) Triangular

(iii) What type of birth and death rates does a bell-shaped age-sex pyramid show ?

(A) Negative growth

(B) High birth rates and low death rates

(C) Low birth rates and high death rates

(D) Birth and death rates are equal

(iv) What is the impact of equal birth and death rates on population ?

(A) Positive population growth

(B) Negative population growth

(C) High population growth

(D) Constant population growth

17-VI. For visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of the corresponding visual question:

Attempt any **three** questions.

(17.1) What type of the age-sex pyramid of Nigeria is shown by its shape ?

(A) Tapered

(B) Triangular

(C) Flat

(D) Conical

(17.2) Which one of the following countries has bell-shaped age-sex pyramid ?

(A) Mexico

(B) Nigeria

(C) Australia

(D) China

(17.3) What type of birth and death rates are denoted by a bell shaped age-sex pyramid ?

(A) Negative growth

(B) High birth rates and low death rates

(C) Low birth rates and high death rates

(D) Birth and death rates are equal

(17.4) What is the impact of high birth rates on population ?

(A) Expanding population

(B) Constant population

(C) Declining population

(D) Aging population

Section C

18(a). "In India, the decades 1921 – 1951 are referred to as the period of steady population growth." Justify the statement.

OR

18(b). "In India, the period from 1901 – 1921 is referred to as a period of stationary phase of growth of India's population." Justify the statement.

19. Describe the importance of solar energy in the development of India.

20(a). How does technology indicate the level of cultural development of society ? Explain.

OR

20(b). "Human geography studies the inter-relationship between the physical environment and socio-cultural environment." Support the statement.

21. Explain the concept of 'sustainability' as an important pillar of 'human development'.

22. "Quaternary activities centre around research and development." Examine the statement.

Section D

23. Explain the objectives of 'Drought Prone Area Programme'.

24(a). "India accounts for about four percent of the world's water resources and about sixteen percent of the population." Support the statement in reference to water resources of India.

OR

24(b). "The most amount of water is used for irrigation in India." Support the statement.

25(a). Describe the main features of hunting and gathering activities.

OR

25(b). Describe the main features of extensive commercial grain cultivation practised in the world.

26. Analyse the priorities as part of the urban strategy outlined by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

27. Explain the indicators of social empowerment of Human Development Index in India.

Section E

28.



On the given political outline map of **India**, locate and label any **five** from the following geographical features with appropriate symbols :

(28.1) The State with lowest level of Human Development Index

(28.2) The leading rice producing State

(28.3) Ratnagiri – Iron Ore Mines

(28.4) Barauni – An Oil Refinery

(28.5) Balaghat – Manganese Mines

(28.6) Chennai – A city with more than 10 million population

(28.7) Katni – Bauxite Mines

28-VI. For visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of the corresponding visual question:

Attempt any **five** questions :

(28.1) Name the State with lowest level of Human Development Index.

(28.2) Name the leading rice producing State.

(28.3) In which State are Ratnagiri Iron Ore Mines located ?

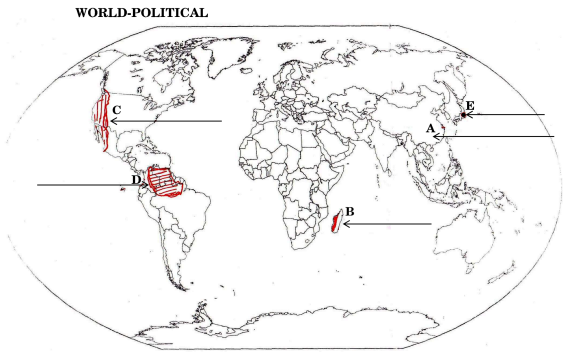
(28.4) Name the State where Barauni Oil Refinery is located.

(28.5) Name the State where at Balaghat Manganese Mines are located.

(28.6) Name the State where Chennai is located.

(28.7) In which State are Katni Bauxite Mines located ?

29.



On the given political outline map of the **World**, five geographical features have been marked as A, B, C, D and E. Identify them with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them :

A. A large country in terms of area

B. An area of nomadic herding

C. An area of commercial livestock rearing

D. An area of subsistence gathering

E. A mega city

29-VI. For visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of the corresponding visual question:

(29.1) Name the largest country of the Asia Continent.

(29.2) Name the area of nomadic herding in Africa.

(29.3) Name an area of commercial livestock rearing in North America.

(29.4) Name the area of subsistence gathering in South America.

(29.5) Name the mega city of Japan.

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