

CBSE Class 12 Geography 2023 - Set 64/1/1

Question Paper

Conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE)



Time Allowed: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 70

General Instructions

- (i) This question paper contains 30 questions.
- (ii) All questions are compulsory. Where an internal choice is given, attempt only one alternative.
- (iii) Section A: Questions 1–17 are multiple-choice questions carrying 1 mark each.
- (iv) Section B: Questions 18–19 are source-based and carry 3 marks each.
- (v) Section C: Questions 20–23 carry 3 marks each; answer in 80–100 words.
- (vi) Section D: Questions 24–28 carry 5 marks each; answer in 120–150 words.
- (vii) Section E: Questions 29–30 are map-based and carry 5 marks each.

Section A

1. Which one of the following factors is an economic factor affecting the distribution of population in the world ?

- (A) Urbanization (B) Soils
(C) Unrest (D) Availability of water

2. Which approach of 'human development' was proposed by the International Labour Organisation (ILO) ?

- (A) Income (B) Welfare
(C) Basic need (D) Capability

3. Read the following statements regarding objectives of family planning and choose the correct option :

- I. Control the birth rate
II. Spacing the birth of children
III. Improving women's health
IV. Reducing the death rate of children

- (A) Only I, II and IV are correct. (B) Only I, II and III are correct.
(C) Only II, III and IV are correct. (D) Only I, III and IV are correct.

4. Which among the following is related to 'truck farming' ?

- (A) Fruits production (B) Grain production
(C) Tea production (D) Vegetables production

5. Which among the following is the largest region of 'commercial dairy farming' ?

- (A) North Western Europe (B) Canada region
(C) New Zealand region (D) South Eastern Australia

6. Fodder crops are an important component of which among the following types of agriculture ?

- (A) Mixed (B) Mediterranean
(C) Co-operative (D) Collective

7. Which one of the following countries has the highest rank in Human Development Index ?

- (A) Germany (B) Sweden
(C) Australia (D) Denmark

8. Study the following statements and choose the correct option :

Statement I : With the digitisation of information, telecommunication slowly merged with computers.

Statement II : It resulted in integrated networks termed as Internet.

- (A) Only Statement I is correct. (B) Only Statement II is correct.
(C) Statements I and II both are correct, Statement II is the correct result of Statement I. (D) Statements I and II both are correct, Statement II is not the correct result of Statement I.

9. Which one of the following is related to push factor of migration ?

- (A) Natural disasters (B) Pleasant climate
(C) Security of life and property (D) Peace and stability

10. Which one of the following states has the highest population growth rate during 2001 to 2011 decade ?

- (A) Manipur (B) Nagaland
(C) Mizoram (D) Sikkim

11. Choose the correct option in order of number of people speaking modern Indian languages from maximum to minimum :

- (A) Indo-European, Dravidian, Austric and Sino-Tibetan (B) Indo-European, Austric, Dravidian and Sino-Tibetan
(C) Dravidian, Indo-European, Sino-Tibetan and Austric (D) Dravidian, Austric, Indo-European and Sino-Tibetan

12. Read the given resources and choose the correct option related to 'community's resources' :

- I. Village water bodies
II. Village agriculture land
III. Village residential land
IV. Pasture land

- (A) Only I and II are correct. (B) Only II and III are correct.
(C) Only III and IV are correct. (D) Only I and IV are correct.

13. The port designed to receive petroleum, petroleum products and fertilizers is :

- (A) New Mangaluru (B) Haldia
(C) Kandla (D) Tuticorin

14. Match Column I with Column II and choose the correct option :

Column I (Railway zone)	Column II (Headquarter)
i. North Central	1. Secunderabad
ii. East Central	2. Allahabad/Prayagraj
iii. West Central	3. Hajipur
iv. South Central	4. Jabalpur

- (A) i – 1, ii – 2, iii – 3, iv – 4 (B) i – 4, ii – 3, iii – 2, iv – 1
(C) i – 3, ii – 4, iii – 1, iv – 2 (D) i – 2, ii – 3, iii – 4, iv – 1

15. Read the case study given below and answer Q. No. 15 to 17.

Ramesh has been working in contract as a welder on a construction site in Talcher (coal region of Odisha) for the last two years. He moved with the contractor to various places like Surat, Mumbai, Gandhi Nagar, Bharuch, Jamnagar and so on. He remits ₹ 20,000 per year to his father in his native village. The remittances have been mainly used for daily consumption, healthcare, schooling of children, etc. Part of the money is also used in agriculture, purchasing of land and building of houses, etc. The standard of living of Ramesh's family improved significantly.

Fifteen years ago, the situation was not the same. The family was passing through very tough times. Three of his brothers and their families had to survive on three acres of land. The family was highly in debt. Ramesh had to discontinue his studies after ninth standard. He was further hard pressed when he got married.

15. (continued)

Simultaneously, he was also impressed by some successful out-migrants of his village who had been working in Ludhiana and supporting their families in the village by sending money and some consumer goods. Thus, due to abject poverty in the family and perceived job promises at Ludhiana, he made a move to Punjab with his friend. He worked there in a woolen factory for six months at the rate of only ₹ 20 per day in 1988. Apart from the crisis of managing his personal expenditure from this meagre income, he was also facing difficulty in assimilation to the new culture and environment. Then he decided to change his place of work from Ludhiana to Surat under the guidance of his friend. He learnt the skills of welding in Surat and after that he has been moving to different places with the same contractor. Though the economic condition of Ramesh's family at the village improved, he is bearing the pain of separation of his near and dear ones. He cannot shift them with him, as the job is temporary and transferable.

Which one of the following is the meaning of remittance ?

15. (continued)

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| (A) Money sent by migrants | (B) Money earned by migrants |
| (C) Money spent by migrants | (D) Loan taken by migrants |

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The main cause of rural-urban migration in India is :

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| (A) Education | (B) Employment |
| (C) Health | (D) Tourism |

17. Read the case study given below and answer Q. No. 15 to 17.

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Which one of the following is the demographic consequence of rural-urban migration ?

17. (continued)

- | | |
|--|--|
| (A) Pressure on infrastructure at the place of destination | (B) Shortage of labour at the place of origin |
| (C) Imbalance in age and sex | (D) Intermixing of culture at the place of destination |

Section B

18. Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow :

When you fall ill you go to your family doctor or you call a doctor. Sometimes your parents take you to a hospital for treatment. While in school, you are taught by your teachers. In the event of any dispute, legal opinion is obtained from a lawyer. Likewise, there are many professionals who provide their services against payment of their fee. Thus, all types of services are special skills provided in exchange of payments. Health, education, law, governance and recreation etc. require professional skills. These services require other theoretical knowledge and practical training. Tertiary activities are related to the service sector. Manpower is an important component of the service sector as most of the tertiary activities are performed by skilled labour, professionally trained experts and consultants.

In the initial stages of economic development, larger proportion of people worked in the primary sector. In a developed economy, the majority of workers get employment in tertiary activity and a moderate proportion is employed in the secondary sector.

18.1. Explain the main difference between secondary and tertiary activities.

18.2. How have tertiary activities related both production and exchange ?

18.3. Mention any two tertiary activities.

19. Study the given table carefully and answer the questions that follow :

India – Trends of Urbanisation 1901 – 2011

Year	Number of Towns/Us	Urban Population (in Thousands)	% of Total Population	Decennial Growth (%)
1901	1,827	25,851.9	10.84	—
1911	1,815	25,941.6	10.29	0.35
1921	1,949	28,086.2	11.18	8.27
1931	2,072	33,456.0	11.99	19.12
1941	2,250	44,153.3	13.86	31.97
1951	2,843	62,443.7	17.29	41.42
1961	2,365	78,936.6	17.97	26.41
1971	2,590	1,09,114	19.91	38.23
1981	3,378	1,59,463	23.34	46.14
1991	4,689	2,17,611	25.71	36.47
2001	5,161	2,85,355	27.78	31.13
2011	6,171	3,77,000	31.16	31.08

19.1. In which year was the decennial growth of urban population the highest in India ?

19.2. How much was the total urban population in the year 2001 ?

19.3. How much was the total growth of number of towns between the years 1901 to 2011 in India ?

19-VI. Explain any three characteristics of urban settlements in India.

Section C

20(a). "Human beings were able to develop technology after they developed better understanding of natural laws." Evaluate the statement in the context of naturalization of humans.

OR

20(b). "The imprints of human activities are created everywhere." Evaluate the statement in context of humanization of nature.

21. Why is Phase III (1951 – 1981) of growth of population referred to as the period of population explosion in India ? Explain by giving any three arguments.

22. Describe the objectives of 'National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture' (NMSA) in the development of Indian agriculture.

23(a). Mention the main characteristics of the mineral belt of 'South-Western Plateau Region' of India.

OR

23(b). Mention the main characteristics of mineral belt of 'North-Western Region' of India.

Section D

24(a). Analyse five main factors affecting location of industries in the world.

OR

24(b). Analyse the classification of industries on the basis of raw materials into five heads.

25. "Pipelines are used extensively to transport liquids and gases in the world." Support the statement with appropriate arguments.

26. Define the term 'international trade'. Describe two types of 'international trade' in the world.

27. "Attaining sustainable development in the Indira Gandhi Canal (Nahar) Command Area requires major thrust upon the measures to achieve ecological sustainability." Evaluate the statement.

28(a). "India has one of the second largest road networks in the world." Support the statement.

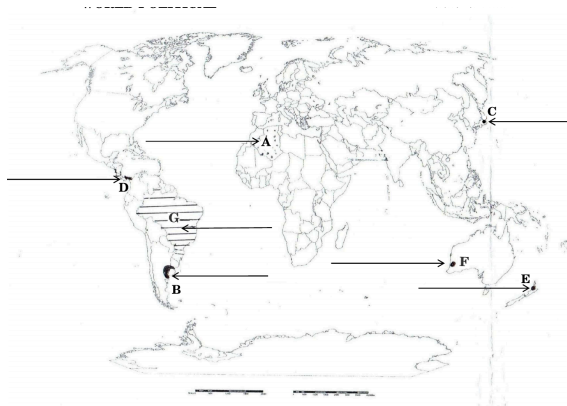
OR

28(b). "Indian Railways network is one of the longest in the world." Support the statement.

Section E

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

- A. The largest country in Africa
- B. An area of extensive commercial grain farming
- C. A major seaport
- D. A shipping canal
- E. An international airport
- F. The westernmost station of the Australian Trans-Continental Railway
- G. The largest country in South America

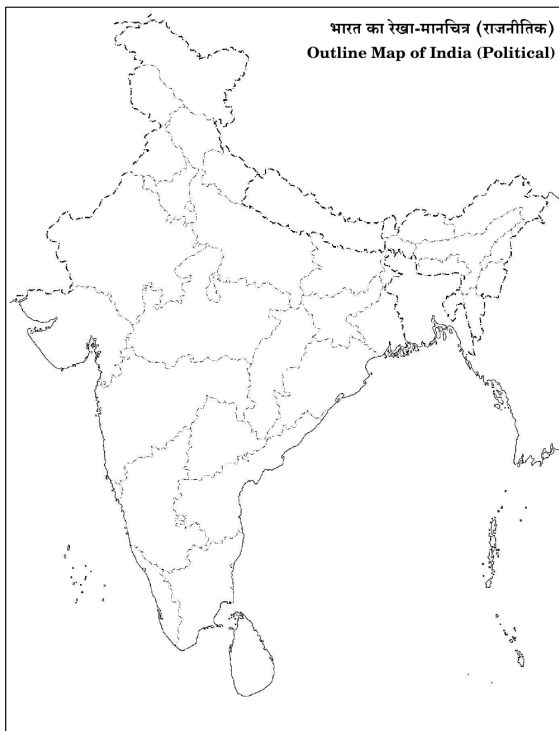


29-VI. Answer any **five** questions out of the following :

- (29.1) Which is the largest country in Africa ?
- (29.2) Name an area of extensive commercial grain farming in Argentina.
- (29.3) Name any one major seaport in Japan.
- (29.4) Name the canal that connects the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean in the West.
- (29.5) Name a major airport of New Zealand.
- (29.6) Name the canal that connects Red Sea to Mediterranean Sea.
- (29.7) Name the largest country in South America.

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

- (30.1) The state with highest density of population
- (30.2) The easternmost city of India having more than 10 million population
- (30.3) The leading cotton producing state
- (30.4) Oil Refineries located in Uttar Pradesh
- (30.5) Coal mines located in Tamil Nadu
- (30.6) Major seaport located in Odisha
- (30.7) International Airport located in Punjab



30-VI. Answer any **five** questions out of the following :

- (30.1) Name the state of India with highest density of population.
- (30.2) Name the leading cotton producing state.
- (30.3) In which place of Uttar Pradesh are oil refineries located ?
- (30.4) Name the easternmost city of India having more than 10 million population.
- (30.5) In what state are the Khetri copper mines located ?
- (30.6) In which state is Tuticorin seaport located ?
- (30.7) In which place is the international airport of Punjab located ?

- End of Question Paper -