CBSE Class 12 Geography 2023 - Set 64/5/2

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. All questions are compulsory.

(ii) Question paper is divided into 4 Sections – Section A, Section B, Section C and Section D.

(iii) In Section A, Questions 1 to 17 are Multiple Choice (MCQ) type questions.

(iv) In Section B, Questions 18 to 23 are Short Answer (SA) type questions. Answers shall be written in 80 to 100 words. Questions 18 and 19 are Source based questions.

(v) In Section C, Questions 24 to 28 are Long Answer (LA) type questions. Answers shall be written in 120 to 150 words.

(vi) In Section D, Questions 29 and 30 are Map based questions.

Section A

1. Identify the feature of mixed farming from the following :

(A) It is most advanced and efficient type of rearing milch animals.
(B) Equal emphasis is laid on crop cultivation and animal husbandry.
(C) It was introduced by the Europeans in colonies.
(D) The regions where farmers specialised in vegetables only.

2. Modern manufacturing is NOT characterised by which one of the following?

(A) A complex machine technology
(B) Vast capital
(C) Small organisations
(D) Executive bureaucracy

3. Which one of the following is NOT a characteristic of retail trading?

(A) It is concerned with sale of goods directly to the consumers.
(B) Most of the retail trading takes place in fixed establishments.
(C) Most of the retail stores procure their supplies from intermediate stores.
(D) Retail trading constitutes bulk business through numerous intermediary merchants and supply houses.

4. Which one of the following activities is related to quaternary activities?

(A) Production of information
(B) Fishing
(C) Tourism
(D) Trading

5. In a developed economy, the majority of workers get employment in which of the following sectors of economy?

(A) Primary sector
(B) Secondary sector
(C) Tertiary sector
(D) Quaternary sector

6. Which of the following is NOT a key area in human development?

(A) Access to resources
(B) Long and healthy life
(C) Education
(D) Economic disadvantage

7. Which one of the following approaches was initially proposed by the International Labour Organisation (ILO)?

(A) Income Approach
(B) Welfare Approach
(C) Basic Needs Approach
(D) Capability Approach

8. Who, among the following economists, created the Human Development Index in the year 1990?

(A) Prof. Amartya Sen
(B) Dr. Manmohan Singh
(C) Dr. Mahbub-ul-Haq
(D) Ellen C. Semple

9. Which of the following is an example of Medieval town?

(A) Daman
(B) Agra
(C) Patliputra
(D) Madurai

10. Which of the following commission replaced 'Planning Commission'?

(A) Election Commission
(B) NITI Aayog
(C) Law Commission
(D) Education Commission

11. Choose the correct pair from the following :

(A) Industrial town – Vishakhapatnam
(B) Transport town – Satna
(C) Commercial town – Bhilai
(D) Administrative town – Bhopal

12. Which one of the following is NOT true about Bharmaur tribal region?

(A) This region comprises of Bharmaur and Holi tehsil of Chamba district.
(B) It is not a notified tribal area.
(C) It is mainly inhabited by Gaddi tribal community.
(D) The tribals practise transhumance.

13. Which of the following statement is NOT true regarding Indira Gandhi Canal?

(A) It was previously known as Rajasthan canal.
(B) It originates at Harika barrage in Punjab.
(C) The canal runs almost parallel to Pakistan border.
(D) Rajasthan is least benefitted by this canal.

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

Column I	Column II
i. Clustered	a. Isolated settlement
ii. Semi-clustered	b. Units are locally known as Panna, Para, Palli etc.
iii. Hamleted	c. Fragmented settlement
iv. Dispersed	d. Closely built up region

(A) i-a, ii-b, iii-c, iv-d
(B) i-d, ii-c, iii-b, iv-a
(C) i-b, ii-a, iii-c, iv-d
(D) i-c, ii-b, iii-a, iv-d

15. Read the following source and answer the question no. 15 to 17.

A Case Study

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 characterized 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 attempts 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) has treated 20 percent of the total area under Jhabua district.

15. (continued)

The Petlawad Development 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 Development block, for example, (Sat Rundi hamlet of Karravat village) through their own efforts, have revitalized large parts of common property resources. Each household planted and maintained one tree on the common property. They also have 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.

An interesting aspect of this experience is that before the community embarked upon the process of management of the pasture, there was encroachment on this land by a villager from an adjoining village. The villagers called the tehsildar to ascertain the rights of the common land. The ensuing conflict was tackled by the villagers by offering to make the defaulter encroaching on the CPR a member of their user group and sharing the benefits of greening the common lands / pastures.

Why did the people of Jhabua tribal community suffer from poverty? Choose the option which is NOT correct.

15. (continued)

(A) High rate of forests degradation

(B) Land degradation

(C) Illiteracy

(D) Implementation of watershed management

16. Read the following source and answer the question no. 15 to 17.

A Case Study

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 characterized 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 attempts 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) has treated 20 percent of the total area under Jhabua district.

16. (continued)

The Petlawad Development 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 Development block, for example, (Sat Rundi hamlet of Karravat village) through their own efforts, have revitalized large parts of common property resources. Each household planted and maintained one tree on the common property. They also have 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.

An interesting aspect of this experience is that before the community embarked upon the process of management of the pasture, there was encroachment on this land by a villager from an adjoining village. The villagers called the tehsildar to ascertain the rights of the common land. The ensuing conflict was tackled by the villagers by offering to make the defaulter encroaching on the CPR a member of their user group and sharing the benefits of greening the common lands / pastures.

How did people manage to develop pasture lands? Choose the correct option.

16. (continued)

(A) Use of barbed wire to protect pastures.

(B) Pasture lands were not under any encroachment.

(C) Pastures were common property resources, hence they developed it.

(D) Govt. officials did not interfere in any work of the villagers.

17. Read the following source and answer the question no. 15 to 17.

A Case Study

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 characterized 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 attempts 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) has treated 20 percent of the total area under Jhabua district.

17. (continued)

The Petlawad Development 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 Development block, for example, (Sat Rundi hamlet of Karravat village) through their own efforts, have revitalized large parts of common property resources. Each household planted and maintained one tree on the common property. They also have 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.

An interesting aspect of this experience is that before the community embarked upon the process of management of the pasture, there was encroachment on this land by a villager from an adjoining village. The villagers called the tehsildar to ascertain the rights of the common land. The ensuing conflict was tackled by the villagers by offering to make the defaulter encroaching on the CPR a member of their user group and sharing the benefits of greening the common lands / pastures.

How did the Bhils, through their own efforts revitalise the common property resources? Choose the correct option.

17. (continued)

(A) Common land was brought under cultivation.

(B) They controlled open grazing on the common property resources.

(C) No tree plantation was taken up.

(D) They developed water resources.

Section B

18. Read the given source and answer the questions that follow :

We use many items in our daily life. From toothpaste to our bed tea, milk, clothes, soaps, food items, etc., are required everyday. All these can be purchased from the market. Have you ever thought as to how these items are brought from the site of production? All the production is meant for consumption. From the fields and factory, the produce is brought to the place from where consumers purchase it. It is the transportation of these items from the site of their production to the market which make them available to the consumer.

We not only use material things, like fruits, vegetables, books, clothes, etc., but also use ideas, views and messages in our daily life. Do you know we exchange our views, ideas and messages from one place to another or one individual to another while communicating with the help of various means?

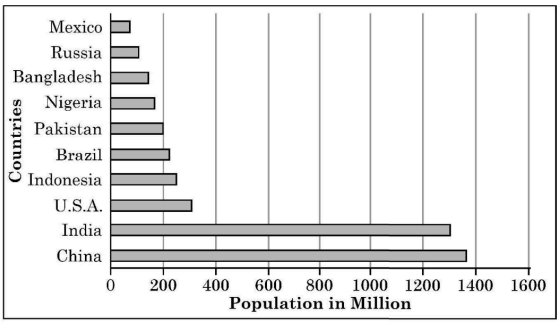
The use of transport and communication depends upon our need to move things from place of their availability to the place of their use. Human beings use various methods to move goods, commodities, ideas from one place to another.

18.1. Explain the utility of transportation.

18.2. Define the term 'Communication'.

18.3. Differentiate between transport and communication.

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



19.1. Name the highest populous country.

19.2. How many total countries of Asia continent are shown in the figure?

19.3. How do landforms affect the density of population in Asia?

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

(19.1) Which continent has the highest population?

(19.2) Which region has the least population?

(19.3) Explain the climate as the main factor affecting distribution of population.

20. "The basic principle of Geography as a discipline is to understand the earth as a home of mankind." Support the statement.

21(a). "Technological innovations through research and development strategy are an important aspect of modern manufacturing." Analyse the statement.

OR

21(b). "Speedy and efficient system of transport is essential for the development of industries." Analyse the statement.

22. Explain how, in modern times, trade is the basis of world's economic organisation and is related to the foreign policy of the nations.

23(a). "The available water resources in India are getting polluted with industrial, agricultural and domestic effluents." Justify the statement.

OR

23(b). "Provision of irrigation makes multiple cropping possible in India." Justify the statement.

Section C

24(a). Mention the major problems faced by global road transport in mountainous and hot desert areas.

OR

24(b). Mention the major benefits of rail transport in the world.

25(a). Analyse the effects of geographical factors on the distribution of world population.

OR

25(b). Analyse the economic and social factors affecting the distribution of population in the world.

26. Analyse the different aspects of population growth in India during 1901 – 1921 and 1921 – 1951.

27. Examine the changing pattern of the composition of India's imports.

28. Explain any five major problems of Indian agriculture.

Section D

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** and name them on the lines marked near them.

A. An International Airport in Asia.

B. A canal linking Red sea with Mediterranean sea.

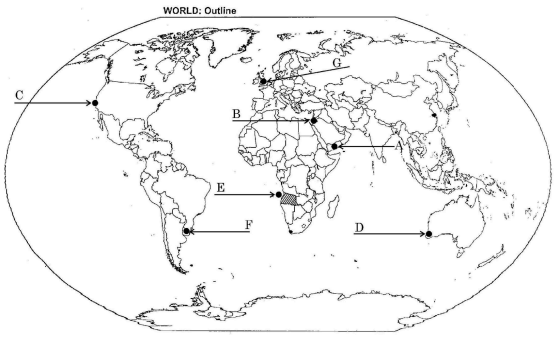
C. A major seaport in North America.

D. A terminal station on the Trans-Australian Railway.

E. A major area of nomadic herding in Africa.

F. A major area of extensive commercial grain farming.

G. International airport of Europe.



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

Attempt any five of the following :

29.1 Name the international airport of Yemen.

29.2 Which canal links Red sea with Mediterranean Sea?

29.3 Name the major sea port of Canada along its west coast.

29.4 Mention either of the terminal stations on the Trans-Australian Railway.

29.5 Mention the major nomadic herding region of South Africa.

29.6 Name any one major area of extensive commercial grain farming.

29.7 Name any one International airport of Great Britain.

30. On the given political outline map of India, locate and label any **five** of the following :

30.1 A state with highest level of population density.

30.2 A state with highest level of urbanisation.

30.3 A state leading in the production of jute.

30.4 Koraput-bauxite mines.

30.5 Jharia coal mines.

30.6 Mangaluru seaport.

30.7 An international airport in Punjab.



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

Attempt any five of the following :

30.1 Name the state with highest level of population density.

30.2 Which is the state of the highest level of urbanisation?

30.3 Which state is leading in the production of jute?

30.4 In which state Koraput-bauxite mines are located?

30.5 Mention the state where Jharia coal mines are located.

30.6 Along which coast of India, Mangaluru seaport is located?

30.7 Name international airport located in Punjab.

- End of Question Paper -