

**SYLLABUS
GEOGRAPHY (029)
CLASS –XII
(2013-14)**

Rationale

Geography is introduced as an elective subject at the senior secondary stage. After ten years of general education, students branch out at the beginning of this stage and are exposed to the rigours of the discipline for the first time. Being an entry point for the higher education, students choose geography for pursuing their academic interest and, therefore, need a broader and deeper understanding of the subject. For others, geographical knowledge is useful in daily lives because it is a valuable medium for the education of young people. Its contribution lies in the content, cognitive processes, skills and values that geography promotes and thus helps the students explore, understand and evaluate the environmental and social dimensions of the world in a better manner.

Since geography explores the relationship between people and their environment, it includes studies of physical and human environments and their interactions at different scales-local, state/region, nation and the world. The fundamental principles responsible for the varieties in the distributional pattern of physical and human features and phenomena over the earth's surface need to be understood properly. Application of these principles would be taken up through selected case studies from the world and India. Thus, the physical and human environment of India and study of some issues from a geographical point of view will be covered in greater detail. Students will be exposed to different methods used in geographical investigations.

Objectives

The course in geography will help learners:

- z Familiarise themselves with the terms, key concepts and basic principles of geography;
- z Search for, recognize and understand the processes and patterns of the spatial arrangement of the natural as well as human features and phenomena on the earth's surface;
- z Understand and analyse the inter-relationship between physical and human environments and their impact;
- z Apply geographical knowledge and methods of inquiry to new situations or problems at different levels-local, regional, national and global;
- z Develop geographical skills, relating to collection, processing and analysis of data/information and preparation of report including maps and graphs and use of computers wherever possible; and
- z Utilize geographical knowledge in understanding issues concerning the community such as environmental issues, socio-economic concerns, gender and become responsible and effective members of the community.

Class XII (GEOGRAPHY)

One Theory Paper

3 Hours

70 Marks

A. Fundamentals of Human Geography

35 Marks

Unit 1: Human Geography	3
Unit 2: People	5
Unit 3: Human Activities	10
Unit 4: Transport, Communication & Trade	10
Unit 5: Human settlements	5
Unit 6: Map Work	2

B. India: People and Economy

35 Marks

Unit 7: People	5
Unit 8: Human Settlements	4
Unit 9: Resources and Development	12
Unit 10: Transport, Communication and International Trade	7
Unit 11: Geographical Perspective on selected issues and problems	4
Unit 12: Map Work	3

C. Practical Work

3 Hours

30 Marks

Unit 1: Processing of Data and Thematic Mapping	15
Unit 2: Field study or Spatial Information Technology	10
Unit 3: Practical Record Book and Viva Voce	5

Note: -

- Please note that the Value Based Question-(3 marks) can be taken from any lesson. Accordingly the weightage of the lessons can be reduced as per the discretion of the teacher.
There is no change in the syllabus.**

CLASS XII

A. Fundamentals of Human Geography (70 Periods) 35 Marks

Unit 1: Human Geography: Nature and Scope Periods 3

Unit 2: People Periods 15

- z Population — distribution, density and growth
- z Population change-spatial patterns and structure; determinants of population change;
- z Age-sex ratio; rural-urban composition;
- z Human development - concept; selected indicators, international comparisons

Unit 3: Human Activities Periods 25

- z Primary activities - concept and changing trends; gathering, pastoral, mining, subsistence agriculture, modern agriculture; people engaged in agricultural and allied activities - some examples from selected countries.
- z Secondary activities-concept; manufacturing: types – household, small scale, large scale; agro based and mineral based industries; people engaged in secondary activities - some examples from selected countries.
- z Tertiary activities-concept; trade, transport and communication; services; people engaged in tertiary activities - some examples from selected countries
- z Quaternary activities-concept; knowledge based industries; people engaged in quaternary activities - some examples from selected countries

Unit 4: Transport, Communication and Trade Periods 19

- z Land transport - roads, railways; trans-continental railways.
- z Water transport- inland waterways; major ocean routes.
- z Air transport- Intercontinental air routes.
- z Oil and gas pipelines.
- z Satellite communication and cyber space.
- z International trade-Bases and changing patterns; ports as gateways of international trade, role of WTO in International trade.

Unit 5: Human Settlements

Periods 8

- z Settlement types - rural and urban; morphology of cities (case study); distribution of mega cities; problems of human settlements in developing countries.

Unit 6: Map Work on identification of features based on above units on the outline Political map of World.

Part B. India: People and Economy

70 Periods

Unit 7: People

Periods 12

- z Population : distribution, density and growth; composition of population - linguistic, religious; sex, rural-urban and occupational– population change through time and regional variations;
- z Migration: international, national-causes and consequences;
- z Human development: selected indicators and regional patterns;
- z Population, environment and development.

Unit 8: Human Settlements

Periods 8

- z Rural settlements - types and distribution;
- z Urban settlements - types, distribution and functional classification.

Unit 9: Resources and Development

Periods 28

- z Land resources- general land use; agricultural land use, Geographical conditions and distribution of major crops (Wheat, Rice, Tea, Coffee, Cotton, Jute, Sugarcane and Rubber), agricultural development and problems.
- z Water resources-availability and utilization-irrigation, domestic, industrial and other uses; scarcity of water and conservation methods-rain water harvesting and watershed management (one case study related with participatory watershed management to be introduced).
- z Mineral and energy resources- distribution of metallic (Ironore, Copper, Bauxite, Manganese) ; non-metallic (Mica, Salt) minerals; conventional (Coal, Petroleum, Natural gas and Hydroelectricity) and non-conventional energy sources (solar, wind, biogas) and conservation.
- z Industries - types, factors of industrial location; distribution and changing pattern of selected industries-iron and steel, cotton textiles, sugar, petrochemicals, and knowledge based industries; impact of liberalization, privatisation and globalisation on industrial location; industrial clusters.
- z Planning in India- target area planning (case study); idea of sustainable development (case study).

Unit 10: Transport, Communication and International Trade

Periods 12

- z Transport and communication-roads, railways, waterways and airways: oil and gas pipelines; national electric grids; communication networkings - radio, television, satellite and internet.
- z International trade- changing pattern of India's foreign trade; sea ports and their hinterland and airports,

Unit 11: Geographical Perspective on Selected Issues and Problems (One case study to be introduced for each topic) Periods 10

- z Environmental pollution; urban-waste disposal.
- z Urbanisation, rural-urban migration; problems of slums.
- z Land Degradation.

Unit 12: Map work on locating and labelling of features based on above units on outline political map of India 3 Marks

C. Practical Work

Unit I : Processing of Data and Thematic Mapping (Periods 20)

- z Sources of data.
- z Tabulating and processing of data; calculation of averages, measures of central tendency, deviation and rank correlation;
- z Representation of data- construction of diagrams: bars, circles and flowchart; thematic maps; construction of dot; choropleth and isopleth maps.
- z Use of computers in data processing and mapping.

Unit II: Field Study or Spatial Information Technology (Periods 10)

Field visit and study: map orientation, observation and preparation of sketch; survey on any one of the local concerns; pollution, ground water changes, land use and land-use changes, poverty, energy issues, soil degradation, impact of floods and drought, catchment area of school, Market survey and Household survey (any one topic of local concern may be taken up for the study; observation and questionnaire survey may be adopted for the data collection; collected data may be tabulated and analysed with diagrams and maps).

OR

Spatial Information Technology

Introduction to GIS; hardware requirements and software modules; data formats; raster and vector data, data input, editing & topology building; data analysis; overlay & buffer.

Prescribed textbooks:

1. Fundamentals of Physical Geography, Class XI, Published by NCERT
2. India, Physical Environment, Class XI, Published by NCERT
3. Practical Work in Geography, Class XI, Published by NCERT
4. Fundamentals of Human Geography, Class XII, Published by NCERT
5. India - People and Economy, Class XII, Published by NCERT
6. Practical Work in Geography, Class XII, Published by NCERT

Note: The above textbook s also available in Hindi medium.

Fundamentals of Human Geography
Textbook I (NCERT)

Map Items for Identification only on outline political map of the World

Unit One	Ch.-1	Nil
Unit Two	Ch. 2 to 4	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Largest and smallest Country of each continent in area. 2 Countries having smallest and largest population of each continent 3 Countries having lowest and highest density of population of each continent. 4 Countries having lowest and highest growth rate of population of each continent according to 1995-2000. 5 Countries having lowest and highest rank in Human Development Index in 2003.
Unit Three	Ch. 5 to 7	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Areas of subsistence gathering 2 Major areas of nomadic herding of the world. 3 Major areas of commercial livestock rearing 4 Major areas of extensive commercial grain farming 5 Major areas of mixed farming of the World. 6 Major areas of dairy farming of the World.
	Primary Activities.	
	Secondary Activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Ruhr region, Silicon Valley, Appalachian region, Great lakes region
Unit Four	Ch. 8 to 9	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2 <i>Transcontinental Railways:</i> Terminal Stations of transcontinental railways 3 <i>Major Sea Ports :</i> Europe: North Cape, London, Hamburg , North America: Vancouver, San Francisco, New Orleans

South America: Rio De Janeiro, Colon, Valparaiso

Africa: Suez, Durban and Cape Town

Asia: Yokohama, Shanghai, Hongkong, Aden,
Colombo, Karachi, Kolkata

Australia: Perth, Sydney, Melbourne and
Auckland

4. *Inland Waterways:* Suez canal, Panama canal
Rhine waterway and St. Lawrence Seaway

5. *Major Airports:*

Asia: Tokyo, Beijing, Irkutsk, Vladivostok, Mumbai,
Jedda, Aden

Europe: Moscow London, Paris, Berlin, and Rome

North America: Chicago, New Orleans, Mexico
City

South America: Bogota, Brasilia, Buenos Aires, Santiago

Australia: Darwin and Wellington.

Unit Five Ch. 10

Mega cities of the world

India-People and Economy (Textbook II)

for locating & labelling only on the outline political map of India

Units Seven Ch. 1 to 4
& Eight

- (i) States having largest and smallest area.
- (ii) States having largest and smallest population.
- (iii) States having highest and lowest density of
population

- (iv) States having and highest and lowest growth rate of population 1991-2001.
- (v) States having highest and lowest rural population
- (vi) States having highest and lowest urban population.
- (vii) States having highest and lowest participation rate.
- (viii) States having highest and lowest literacy rate.
- (ix) States having highest and lowest female literacy rate.
- (x) State having highest percentage of population below poverty line.
- (xi) State at the top in human development index.
- (xii) 35 Metropolitan cities (2001)

Unit Nine Ch. 5 to 9

Leading producing states of the following crops:

- (a) Rice, (b) Wheat, (c) Jowar, (d) Bajra,
- (e) Maize, (f) Groundnut, (g) Cotton, (h) Jute,
- (i) Sugarcane, (j) Tea and (k) Coffee

Minerals:

Iron-ore mines: Mayurbhanj, Kendujhar, Durg, Bailadela, Ratnagiri, Bellary

Manganese mines: Sundergarh, Balaghat, Nagpur, Shimoga,

Copper mines: Hazaribagh , Singhbhum , Khetari, Udaipur & Amarkantak

Bauxite mines: Katni, Bilaspur and Koraput

Coal mines: Jharia, Bokaro, Raniganj, Korba, Talcher, Singareni, Neyveli.

Oil fields: Digboi, Kalol, Ankaleshwar, Bassian and Mumbai High

Oil Refineries: Bhatinda, Panipat, Mathura,

Jamnager, Mangalore, Tatipaka, Haldia, Guwahati,

Baroni

Iron and Steel Plants: Bhadravati, Bhilai, Bokaro, Durgapur, Rourkela and Jamshedpur

Cotton Textile: Ahmedabad, Surat, Gwalior, Varanasi, Murshidabad, Pune, Nagpur, Solapur and Mysore

Software Technology Parks:

Gandhinager, Shrinager, Mohali, Shimla, Delhi, Noida, Kanpur, Indore, Hyderabad, Bhubaneswar and Major Industrial Regions

Unit Ten Ch. 10 and 11

Transport :

(i) States having lowest and highest density of

(ii) Headquarters of all railway zones.

(iii) **Major Sea Ports:** Kandla, Marmagao, Kochi, Tuticorin, Chennai, Paradwip, Haldia

(iv) **International Air ports:**

Ahmedabad, Mumbai, Bangalore, Chennai, Kolkata, Guwahati, Delhi, Amritsar, Panaji, Kochi and Thiruvananthapuram

GEOGRAPHY (CODE: 029)
CLASS: XII
DESIGN OF THE QUESTION PAPER 2013-14

Time: 3 hrs.

Marks: 70

Subjects: Geography (Theory)

The weightage or the distribution of marks over the different dimensions paper shall be as follows:-

Weightage to form of questions

Form of questions	No. of questions	Marks for each question	Total Marks	Estimated in Minutes
Long answer (L.A.)	5	5	25	55 minutes
Short answer (S.A.)	9	3	27	65 minutes
<u>Short answer on value based</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5 minutes</u>
Very short answer (V.S.A)	10	1	10	20 minutes
Map Question	1	5	5	15 minutes
Total	26	-	70	160+20 minutes for revision
				Total Time- 180 minutes

Part A: Fundamentals of Human Geography (Textbook I)

35 marks

Unit 1: Human Geography (Ch.1)	3
Unit 2: People (Ch. 2 to 4)	5
Unit 3: Human Activities (Ch. 5 to 7)	10
Unit 4: Transport, Communication & Trade (Ch. 8 and 9)	10
Unit 5: Human settlements (Ch. 10)	5
Unit 6: Map Work-----World map (for identification only relating to Units 2 to 5)	2
Total	35

Weightage to content (Chapter nos. Of NCERT textbooks are given against unit within brackets)

Part B: India: People and Economy (Textbook II)**35 marks**

Unit 7: People (Ch. 1 -3)	5
Unit 8: Human Settlements (Ch. 4)	4
Unit 9: Resources and Development (Ch. 5-9)	12
Unit 10: Transport, Communication and International Trade (Ch. 10-11)	7
Unit 11: Geographical Perspective on selected issues and problems (Ch.12)	4
Unit 12: Map Work-Map of India (for locating and labelling only relating to Units 7 to 11)	3
Total	35
<u>Value Based Question from any unit 1-11.</u> <u>3 marks</u> Note: - Please note that the Value Based Question can be taken from any lesson. Accordingly, the weightage of the lessons can be reduced as per the discretion of the teacher.	
Grand Total	70

Weightage to content (Chapter Nos. Of NCERT textbooks are given against unit within brackets)

Weightage to Difficulty Level

Estimated Difficulty Level	Percentage
(i) Easy (E)	20%
(ii) Average (AV)	60%
(iii) Difficult (D)	20%

GEOGRAPHY (CODE: 029)
CLASS: XII
BLUE PRINT 2013-14

Subject: Geography (Theory)

Maxi Marks: 70

Book 1: Fundamentals of Human Geography (NCERT Publication)

Book 2: India: People and Economy (NCERT Publication)

	Total				Total of Unit
Form of Q.	Long Answer	Short Answer	Very Short Answer	Map	
Marks	5	3	1	5	
Part A : Fundamentals of Human Geography					
Unit					
1. Human Geography: Nature & Scope (Ch. 1)	-	3(1)	-		3(1)
2. People (Ch. 2 to 4)	5(1)				5(1)
3. Human Activities (Ch. 5 to 7)	5(1)	3(1)	2(2)		10(4)
4. Transport, Communication & Trade (Ch. 8 & 9)	5(1)	3(1)	2(2)		10(4)
5. Human Settlements (Ch. 10)	5(1)	-	-		5(1)
6. Map work-World Map based on units (2 to 5)	-	-		2(1)	2(1)
Part-B India People and Economy					
7. People (Ch. 1 to 3)	5(1)	-	-		5(1)
8. Human Settlements (Ch. 4)	-	3(1)	1(1)		4(2)
9. Resources & Development (Ch. 5 to 9)	-	9(3)+3(1) VBQ	-		12(4)
10. Transport, Communication & Trade (Ch. 10 & 11)	-	3(1)	4(4)		7(5)
11. Geographical Perspective on Selected Issues & Problems (Ch. 12)	-	3(1)	1(1)		4(2)
12. Map Work-Map of India based on units (7 to 11)	-	-		3(1)	3(1)
Sub Total (A & B)	25(5)	30(10)	10(10)	5(1)	70(26)
Grand Total			70(26)		

Note: Figures given within brackets indicate number of questions and outside the brackets, their total marks.

SUMMARY			
Type of Question	No. of question	Marks	Total
LA: Long Answer	5	5	25
SA: Short Answer	10	3	30
VSA: Very Short Answer	10	1	10
Map	1	5	5
Total	26		70

GEOGRAPHY (CODE: 029)
CLASS: XII
SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER-2014
(Question Paper)

Time: 3 hours

Max. Marks -70

सामान्य निर्देश

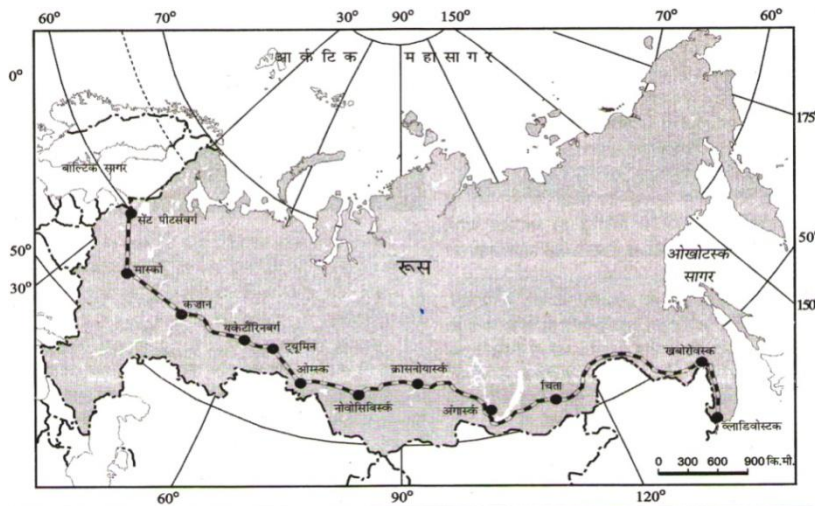
- 1 प्रश्नों की कुल संख्या 26 हैं।
- 2 सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- 3 प्रत्येक प्रश्न के सामने उसके अंक दिये गये हैं।
- 4 प्रश्न संख्या 01 से 10 तक अति लघु-उत्तर वाले प्रश्न हैं प्रत्येक प्रश्न का 01 अंक है। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 20 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।
- 5 प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक लघु-उत्तर वाले प्रश्न हैं और प्रत्येक प्रश्न के 03 अंक हैं। इनमें से प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 80 शब्दों से अधिक में नहीं होना चाहिए।
- 6 प्रश्न संख्या 21 से 25 तक दीर्घ-उत्तर वाले प्रश्न हैं प्रत्येक प्रश्न के 05 अंक हैं। इनमें से प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 150 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।
- 7 प्रश्न संख्या 26 मानचित्र पर दिये गये भौगोलिक लक्षणों को पहचानने या स्थिति दिखाने और नामांकन करने से संबंधित है।
- 8 संसार और भारत के दिए गए रेखा-मानचित्रों को अपने उत्तर पुस्तिका के बीच में अवश्य नत्थी कीजिए ।
- 9 रेखा मानचित्र बनाने के लिये साँचो या स्टेंसिलों के प्रयोग की अनुमति दी जाती है।

General Instruction:

- i) There are 26 questions in all.
- ii) All questions are compulsory.
- iii) Marks for each question are indicated against it.
- iv) Question numbers 01 to 10 are very short answer questions carrying 01 mark each. Answer to each of these questions should not exceed 20 words.
- v) Question numbers 11 to 20 are short answer questions carrying 03 marks each. Out of which one question is a value based question. Answer to each of these Questions should not exceed 80 words.
- vi) Question numbers 21 to 25 are long answer questions carrying 05 marks each. Answer to each of these questions should not exceed 150 words.
- vii) Question number 26 is related to identification or locating and labelling of geographical features on maps.
- viii) Outline maps of the **World and India** provided to you must be attached within your answer book.
- ix) Use of **templates or stencils** for drawing outline maps is allowed.

1. भारत किस प्रकार चिकित्सा पर्यटन के क्षेत्र में अग्रणी बन गया है?
How has India emerged as a leading country of Medical Tourism"? 1
2. नीचे दिए गए कर्मचारियों को पहचानकर उनका प्रकार लिखिए।
(अ) उच्च तकनीकी से समृद्ध उद्योगों में काम करने वाले कर्मचारी जोकि उच्च श्रेणी के कुशल विशेषज्ञ होते हैं। 1
Identify the workers given below and name them
a) Professional workers in high tech Industries. They are highly skilled specialists.
3. समुद्री मार्ग से यात्रा करने के विपरीत ओरिएंट एक्सप्रेस मार्ग के द्वारा यात्रा से समय की कितनी बचत हो जाती है?
How much journey time is saved by the Orient express way against travelling through sea route? 1
4. मानव निर्मित वे दो कौन सी नहरें हैं जिन्होंने पूर्व तथा पश्चिम में व्यापार के मार्ग को प्रशस्त किया है?
Which are the two manmade navigation canals which serve as gateways of commerce of east and west worlds? 1
5. आप अंबाला तथा महो जैसे शहरों को किस श्रेणी में रखेंगे?
How would you categorise Ambala and Mhow towns? 1/2+
1/2=1
6. भारत का कौन-सा पत्तन जुआरी नदमुख के मुँहाने पर स्थित है?
Which port is situated at the entrance of the Zuari Estuary in India? 1
7. (अ) निम्नलिखित जलमार्ग को पहचानकर इस पर स्थित किसी एक मुख्य नदी स्थान का नाम बताइए।
ब्रह्मपुत्र नदी में डिब्रूगढ़ तक ही स्टीमर चलाए जा सकते हैं, जिसका प्रयोग भारत और बांग्लादेश द्वारा किया जाता है।
a) Identify the National Water way given below and Name any one important station
Brahmaputra is navigable by steamers up to Dibrugarh which is shared by India and Bangladesh
8. निम्नलिखित नीति को पहचान कर इसका नाम बताइए।
सरकार ने अप्रैल 1992, को यह नीति मालवाहन के लिए बनाई थी। इस नीति के अर्न्तगत विदेशी हवाई कंपनियाँ या निर्यातकर्ताओं की संस्था माल लादने वाले जहाज देश में ला सकती हैं। 1
Identify this policy and write its name
Government had introduced this policy for cargo in April 1992. Under this policy foreign airlines or associations of exporters can bring any freighters to the country.
9. बनावट और उपयोग के आधार पर भारत द्वारा निर्मित दो सैटलाइट सिस्टम का नाम बताइए।
On the basis of configuration and purposes, name the two Indian satellite systems? 1

10. झबुआ के विकास में मुख्य भूमिका निभाने वाले दो कारक कौन से हैं? 1/2+
Which are the two factors responsible for the development of Jhabua? 1/2=1
11. “रूको और जाओ निश्चयवाद” की संकल्पना को किसने प्रस्तुत किया? इस संकल्पना की किन्हीं दो विशेषताओं को लिखिए। 1+2
Who introduced the concept of “Stop and Go Determinism”? Mention any two characteristics of this concept. =3
12. खनन की दो विभिन्न विधियाँ कौन-सी हैं? विश्व में खनन कार्य को प्रभावित करने वाले कारकों की व्याख्या कीजिए। 1+2
What are two different methods of mining? Explain the factors affecting mining activity in the world. =3
13. दिए गए मानचित्र का अध्ययन कर निम्न प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:-



- (i) मानचित्र में प्रदर्शित रेलमार्ग का नाम लिखिए।
- (ii) इस रेलमार्ग द्वारा किन दो महासागरीय तटों को जोड़ा जाता है? 1+1+
- (iii) इस रेलमार्ग की किसी एक विशेषता को लिखिए। 1=3

Study the map given below and answer the questions that follow:-



- Name the **railway line** shown in the map
- Name two ocean coasts which are being connected by this line
- Write any one significance of this railway line.

नोट: निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल दृष्टिहीन परीक्षार्थियों के लिए प्रश्न संख्या 13 के स्थान पर है।

- रूस के सबसे महत्वपूर्ण रेलमार्ग का नाम लिखिए ।
- इस रेलमार्ग के आर्थिक महत्व को बताने वाले दो बिंदु लिखिए

Note: The following question is for the visually impaired candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 13

1+2
=3

- Name the most important rail route of Russia.
- Explain any two points regarding the economic importance of this railway line.

14. विभिन्न युगों में उनके विकास के आधार पर भारतीय नगरों को वर्गीकृत कीजिए। प्रत्येक का एक-एक लक्षण लिखिए।

1×3

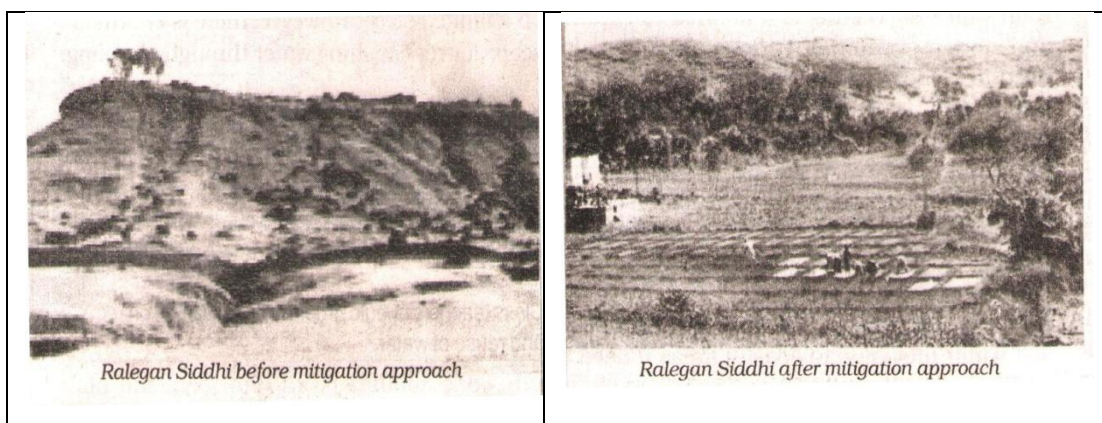
Classify the Indian towns on the basis of their evolution in different periods. Write one feature of each.

=3

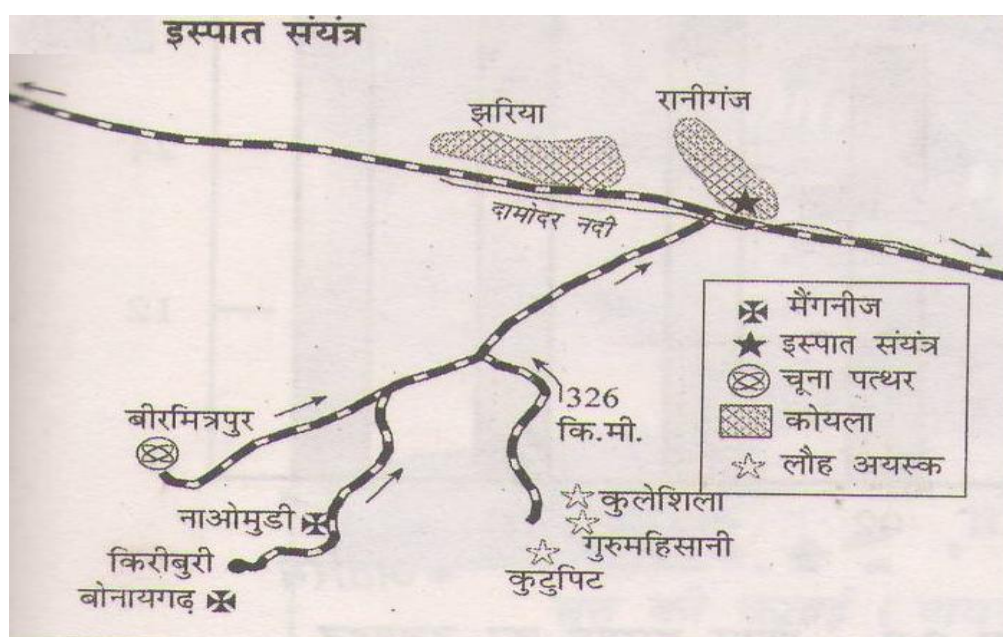
15. महाराष्ट्र के रालेगाँव सिद्धि की सफलता की कहानी के पीछे क्या कारक हैं? गाँव वालों द्वारा इस सफलता को प्राप्त करने के लिए उठाए गए किन्हीं दो कदमों का वर्णन कीजिए।

1+2=
3

What made Ralegan Siddhi in Maharashtra a success story ? Explain any two steps taken by the villagers in this success story



16. नीचे दिए गए एक प्रमुख इस्पात संयंत्र की स्थिति दिखाने वाले आरेख का अध्ययन कीजिए और प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।

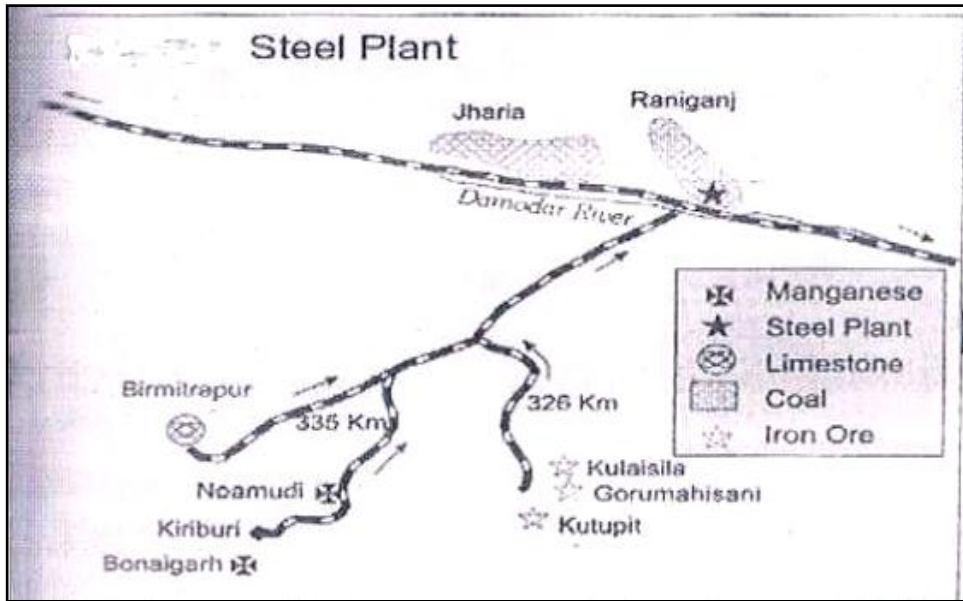


- इस इस्पात संयंत्र को पहचानिए और इसका नाम लिखिए।
- इस संयंत्र के लिए चूने के पत्थर के स्रोत का नाम लिखिए।
- इस संयंत्र के लिए कोयले के स्रोत कौन-से हैं?

1+1+

1=3

Study the diagram showing the location of a major steel plant given below and answer the questions that follow:



- (i) Identify this Steel plant and write its name.
- (ii) Name the source of limestone for this plant.
- (iii) What are the sources of coal for this plant?

नोट: निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल दृष्टिहीन परीक्षार्थियों के लिए प्रश्न संख्या 16 के स्थान पर है।

- (i) भारत में यूनाइटेड किंगडम की सरकार के सहयोग से स्थापित इस्पात संयंत्र का नाम लिखिए।
- (ii) इस संयंत्र के लिए चूने के पत्थर के स्रोत का नाम लिखिए।
- (iii) इस संयंत्र के लिए कोयले के स्रोत कौन-से हैं?

Note: The following question is for the visually impaired candidates only in lieu of

Q. No.16

- (i) Name the Steel plant of India which was set up in collaboration with Government of United Kingdom.
- (ii) Name the source of limestone for this plant.
- (iii) What are the sources of coal for this plant?

1+1+

1=3

17. सतत पोषणीय विकास की चुनौती के लिए आर्थिक विकास की चाह का पर्यावरणीय मुद्दों से समन्वय आवश्यक है। संसाधन उपयोग के परम्परागत तरीकों के परिणामस्वरूप बड़ी मात्रा में अपशिष्ट के साथ-साथ अन्य पर्यावरणीय समस्याएँ भी पैदा होती हैं। अतएव सतत पोषणीय विकास भावी पीढ़ियों के लिए संसाधनों के संरक्षण का आह्वान करता है।

The challenges of sustainable development requires integration of quest for economic development with environmental concerns. Traditional methods of resource use result into generating enormous quantity of waste as well as create other environmental problems. Hence, for sustainable development calls for the protection of resources for the future generations.

ऊपर दिए गए अनुच्छेद को पढ़िए और निम्नलिखित का विश्लेषण कीजिए ।

Read the above paragraph and analyze the following:

- (i) आज के सतत पोषणीय विकास में कौन-से मूल्य बोध पर्यावरणीय मुद्दों से जुड़े हैं? 1½+
What values are associated with the environmental concerns of today in sustainable development? 1½
=3

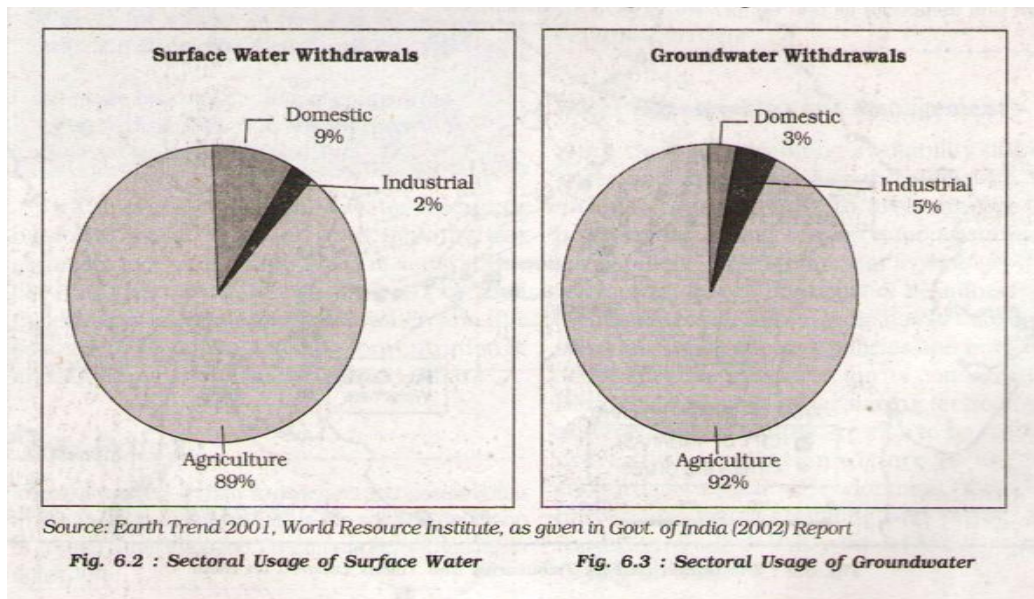
- (ii) परम्परागत तरीकों से संसाधनों का इस्तेमाल आज क्यों सही नहीं है? मानव के मूल्य बोध के संदर्भ में व्याख्या करें।

Why the traditional methods of use of resources is not fit for today? Explain in terms of human values.

18. राजस्थान में इंदिरा गांधी नहर द्वारा सिंचाई के शुरू होने से इस प्रदेश की पर्यावरणीय दशाओं पर किस प्रकार सकारात्मक प्रभाव पड़े है? किन्ही तीन बिंदुओं को स्पष्ट कीजिए। 3×1=
How has the introduction of Indira Gandhi Canal Irrigation influenced the environmental conditions of the region positively? Mention any three points. 3

19. पटरियों की चौड़ाई के आधार पर भारतीय रेलों के तीन वर्ग कौन-से ह? प्रत्येक वर्ग की मुख्य विशेषता लिखिए । 3×1=
What are the three categories of Indian Railway on the basis of width of the track? 3
Write main feature of each category.

20. Read the diagram given below and answer the questions. 3×1=
3



20.1) Why is the agriculture sector using 89% of surface water and 92% of underground water ?

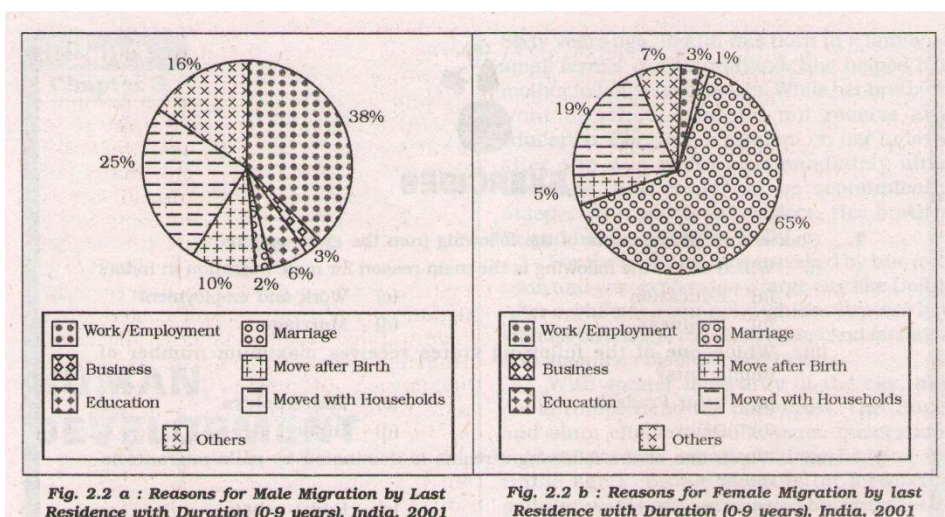
20.2) Which two sectors usage is likely to increase more in future ?

उपरोक्त चित्र को पढ़िए और निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए।

20.1) ऐसे कौन-से दो क्षेत्र हैं जिनमें जल का प्रयोग भविष्य में और बढ़ जाएगा?

20.2) कृषि क्षेत्र में सतह जल का 89 प्रतिशत तथा भूमिगत जल का 92 प्रतिशत क्यों प्रयोग होता है?

21. जनसंख्या घनत्व से क्या तात्पर्य है? विश्व की जनसंख्या के वितरण को प्रभावित करने वाले चार भौगोलिक कारकों की व्याख्या कीजिए । 1+4
What is density of population? Explain four geographical factors influencing the distribution of population in the World. =5
22. विशिष्टीकृत कार्यकलापों के आधार पर पत्तनों को पाँच वर्गों में वर्गीकृत कीजिए। प्रत्येक वर्ग की एक प्रमुख विशेषता लिखिए । 5×1
Classify ports on the basis of their specialised functions into five groups. Write any one main feature of each. =5
23. विकासशील देशों में ग्रामीण बस्तियों की समस्याओं की विवेचना कीजिए । 5
Discuss the problems of rural settlements in developing countries.
24. बड़े पैमाने के उद्योग अलग-अलग स्थानों का चुनाव क्यों करते हैं? विश्व में उद्योगों की स्थिति को प्रभावित करने वाले चार कारकों की व्याख्या करें । 1+4
Why do large-scale industries choose different locations? Explain any four factors influencing industrial locations in the world. =5
25. नोचे दिए गए चित्र को पढ़िए तथा निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए। 1/2×4=
Read the diagram given below and answer 2



25.1 महिलाओं तथा पुरुषों के प्रवास में मुख्य भूमिका निभाने वाले दो कारक कौन से हैं?

Which are the two major contributing factors in male and female migration?

25.2 भारत के एक ऐसे राज्य का नाम बताइए जहाँ महिलाओं में विपरीत प्रवास देखा गया है।

Name any one state where reverse female migration is noticed ?

25.3 भारत में प्रवास के किन्हीं तीन आर्थिक परिणामों की व्याख्या कीजिए ।

Explain any three economic consequences of migration in India.

26 दिए गए संसार के राजनैतिक रेखा मानचित्र में निम्नलिखित चार लक्षण अ, ब, स एवं द द्वारा प्रदर्शित किए गए हैं। मानचित्र संकेतों की सहायता से इन लक्षणों की पहचान कीजिये और प्रत्येक के सामने खींची गई रेखा पर उसका नाम लिखिए। $\frac{1}{2} \times 4$

(26.1) $=2$

अ. विस्तृत वाणिज्यिक अनाज कृषि का मुख्य क्षेत्र

ब. पश्चिमी यूरोप का एक सघन आबादी वाला प्रदेश

स. संसार में सबसे अधिक मानव विकास सूचकांक वाला देश

द. एशिया में रेलमार्गों का सघन घनत्व वाला एक देश

(26.2) भारत के दिये गये राजनैतिक रेखा मानचित्र पर निम्नलिखित की स्थिति उपयुक्त चिन्हों द्वारा दिखाइये तथा उनके नाम लिखिए।

अ. देश का सबसे उत्तरी अंतराष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डा।

ब. छत्तीसगढ़ में स्थित लौह अयस्क की एक खान

स. उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र का एक सॉफ्टवेयर टेक्नोलॉजी पार्क

26. In the given political outline map of the world, four features are shown as A, B, C & D. Identify them with the help of the map legend and write their correct names on the line marked on the map.

(26.1)

A. An area of Extensive Commercial Grain Farming.

B. A densely populated area in Western Europe.

C. A country with the highest H. D. I. in the world.

D. A country with dense rail network in Asia

- (26.2) On the given political outline map of India provided to you locate and label the following with appropriate-symbols 1×3
=3
- A. The Northern most International Airport.
 - B. An Iron-ore mine in Chhattisgarh state.
 - C. A Software Technology park in North-East Region

निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल दृष्टिहीन परीक्षार्थियों के लिए प्रश्न संख्या 26 के स्थान पर है।

- (i) ऑस्ट्रेलिया में व्यापार के लिए विस्तृत रूप से अनाज पैदा करने वाले क्षेत्र का नाम लिखिए
- (ii) यूरोप के एक सघन आबादी वाले क्षेत्र का उल्लेख कीजिए।
- (iii) विश्व में सबसे अधिक मानव विकास सूचकांक वाले देश का नाम लिखिए।
- (iv) भारत का सबसे उत्तरी अंतराष्ट्रीय हवाई-अड्डा कौन-सा है?
- (v) उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र के एक साफ्टवेयर टेक्नोलॉजी पार्क का नाम लिखिए।

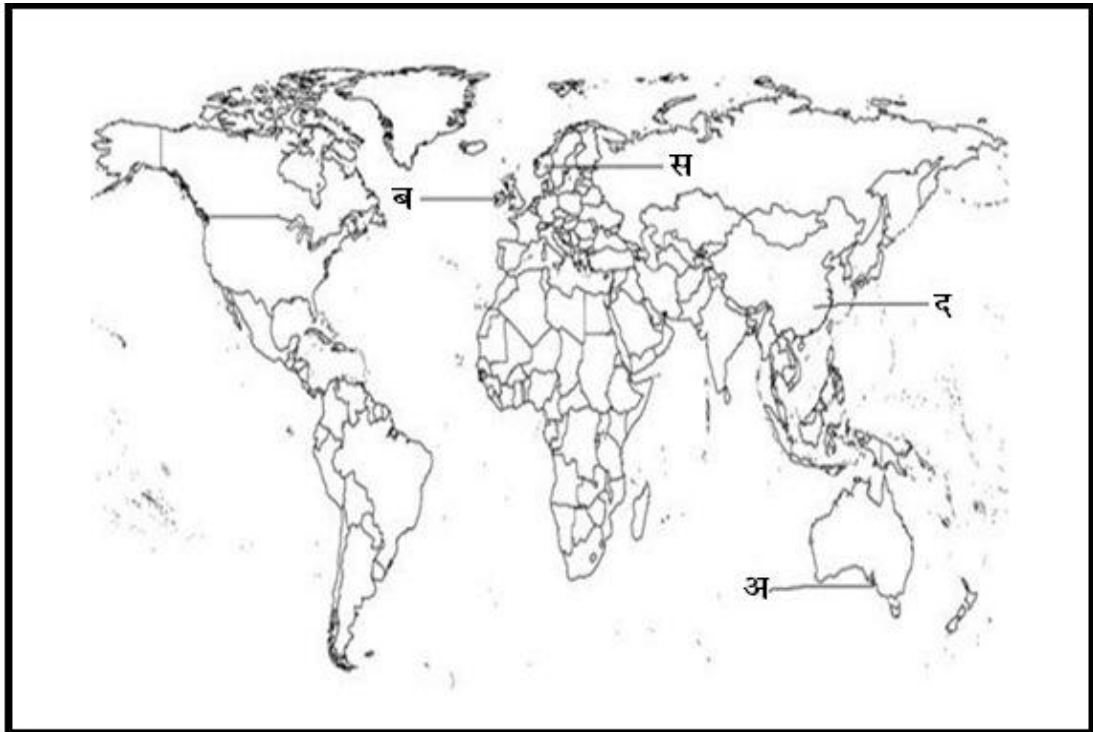
5×1

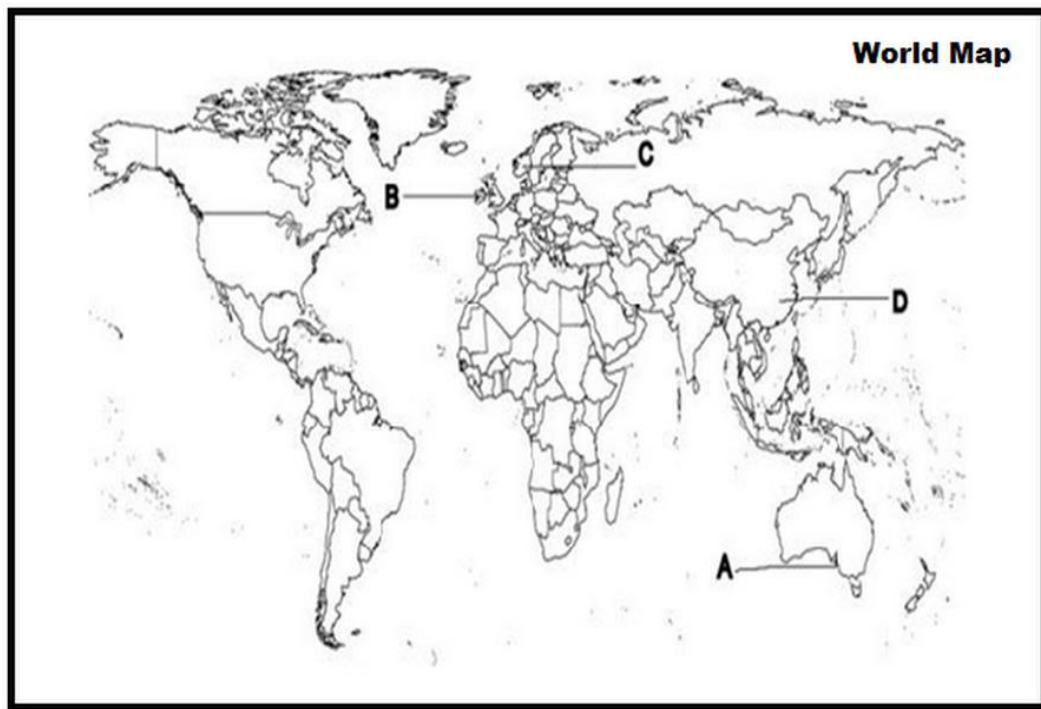
Note: The following question is for the visually impaired candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 26 =5

- (i) Name the area of extensive commercial grain farming of Australia.
- (ii) Mention one densely populated area of Europe.
- (iii) Name the country with the highest HDI in the world.
- (iv) Which is the Northern most International Airport of India.
- (v) Name the Software Technology park of North-East Region.

Map for Q. No. 26.1

प्रश्न संख्या 26.1 के लिए मानचित्र





Map for Q. No. 26.2

प्रश्न संख्या 26.2 के लिए मानचित्र



GEOGRAPHY (CODE - 029)
CLASS-XII
SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER-2014
(Marking Scheme)

Q. No	Outline of the Answer	Value Points
1	A) world class facility hospitals in metropolitan cities B) Providing variety of medical tests to Patients (T. B. - I, P.No. 63)	1
2	“White Collar” workers -Professional Workers in High Tech Industries. (T. B. - I, P.No. 52)	1
3	The journey time reduced to 96hrs against 10 days by sea route (T. B. - I, P.No. 71)	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
4	Suez and Panama Canals (T. B. - I, P.No. 74)	1
5	Garrison Towns (T. B. - II, P. No. 37)	1
6	Marmagao Port (T. B. - II, Pg. 131)	1
7	NW-2, Important river stations/- are <u>Dhubri or Sadiya</u> (T.B. -II, Pg. 120)	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
8	open sky policy (T.B. -II, Pg. 122)	1
9	Indian National Satellite System (INSAT), Indian Remote sensing satellite System (IRS) (T.B. -II, Pg. 123)	1
10	Community participation and watershed management by the Govt (T.B. -II, Pg. 144)	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$

Ans.11 a) Griifith Taylor
b)

- Reflects a middle path between the ideas of environmental determinism & possibilism.
- Also known as neo-determinism.
- It shows that neither is there a situation of absolute necessity nor is there a condition of absolute freedom.
- Emphasizes in solving the problems without damaging the environment. (Any two) (1+2=3)

(T. B. - I, Pg. 4)

Ans.12 Methods - (i) Surface, (ii) Underground
Factors - (i) Physical factors (ii) Economic factors (with explanation)
(1+2=3)
(T. B. - I, Pg. 42)

Ans.13
(i) Trans-Siberian Railways [Answer for both General & Visually impaired candidates]
(ii) Atlantic Ocean in the West to Pacific Ocean in the East
(iii)

- Links Asian region to Western European Markets.
- It runs across the Ural Mts. and Yenisei rivers.
- Chita is an important agro-centre & Irkutsk, a fur centre. (any one) (1+1+1=3)
(T. B. - I, Pg. 70)

Ans.14

- (a) Ancient Towns: Number of towns in India having historical background spanning over 2000 years. Ex. Prayag, Varanasi
- (b) Medieval Towns: About 100 of the existing towns have their roots in the medieval period. E.g.-Delhi, Jaipur.
- (c) Modern Towns: The British and other European Rulers have developed a number of towns in India: Mumbai, Kolkata etc.

(1×3=3)

(T. B. - II, Pg. 34)

Ans.15

15.1) Watershed Development

15.2) Peoples Participation in developmental Programmes

School building was constructed and Naya Panchayat were constituted (1×3=3)

(T. B. - II, Pg. 68)

- Ans.16 (i) Durgapur Steel Plant [Answer for both General & Visually impaired candidates] (1)
(ii) Birmittapur (1)
(iii) Jharia and Raniganj ($\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}=1$) (T. B. - II, Pg. 90)

Ans.17 Values hidden in question (a)

- Protecting the life and the environment for the benefits of mankind.
- Live, let live Principle.
- Protecting the resources for future generations.

Values hidden in question (b)

- As the traditional methods of resource use generate more waste and create environmental problems they are not fit for sustainable development of present day.
- Human values concerns -
a) deterioration of health.
b) Non-availability of resources. ($1\frac{1}{2}+1\frac{1}{2}=3$)

Ans.18 The introduction of canal irrigation in this dry land has transformed its ecology, economy and society.

- a) The availability of soil moisture for a longer period of time.
- b) Various afforestation and pasture development programmes under CAD have resulted in greening the land.
- c) Also helped reducing wind erosion & situation of canal systems. (1×3=3)

(T. B. - II, Pg.111)

Ans.19

- (a) Broad gauge: The distance between rails in broad gauge is 1.676 metres. The total length is 46,807 kms. And accounts for 74.14 % of the Indian Railway.
- (b) Metre Gauge: The distance between rails is 1 metre. Total length is 13,290 kms. And covers 21.02 %.
- (c) Narrow gauge: The distance between the rails is 0.762 metres or 0.610 metres. Total length is 3,124 metres and accounts for 4.94 %.

(1×3=3)

(T. B. - II, Pg.119)

Ans.20

20.1) Due to monsoon irregularity, India depends on underground water Resources

20.2) Domestic and Industrial sectors (with explanation) ($1\frac{1}{2}+1\frac{1}{2}=3$)

(T. B.- II, Pg. 136)

Ans.21 Density of population: Number of people living in per unit area such as per sq. km. [Ratio between the numbers of people to the size of land]

Geographical Factors:

- Availability of water
- Landforms - plain, plateau and mountain
- Climate - temperature, rainfall, no. of frost - free days etc.
- Soil - nature & types

Above four points to be discussed with example.

(1+4=5)

(T.B.- I, Pg. 9 - 10)

Ans.22

- **Oil ports:** These ports deal in the processing and shipping of oil. Some of these are tanker ports and some are refinery ports.
- **Ports of call:** These are calling points on main sea routes where ships are to anchor for refuelling, watering and taking food items
- **Packet stations:** These are also called as ferry ports. These are exclusively concerned with transportation of passengers and mail.
- **Entre pot ports:** These are collection centres where the goods are brought from different countries for export.
- **Naval ports:** These are developed for defence purpose.

(1×5=5)

(T.B.- I, Pg. 89)

Ans.23

- Poorly equipped with infrastructure.
 - Inadequate water supply.
 - General absence of toilets and garbage disposal facilities.
 - Houses made up of mud, wood and thatch remains susceptible to damage during natural calamities.
 - Lack of proper ventilation.
 - Unmetalled roads and lack of modern communication network.
 - Lack of health, education and recreational infrastructure.
- (any five with explanation)

(1×5=5)

(T. B. - I, Pg. 95)

Ans.24 Industries maximise profits by reducing costs. Therefore, industries should be located at points where production cost are minimum.

Factors influencing industrial locations are :-

- (1) Access to Market.
- (2) Access to Raw materials
- (3) Access to Labour Supply
- (4) Access to Sources of Energy
- (5) Access to Transportation and Communication Facilities
- (6) Government Policy
- (7) Access to Agglomeration Economies / Links between industries

(Any Four with explanation)

(1+4=5)

(T. B. - I, Pg. 46,47)

25)

25.1) Work/Employment

(1+1+3=5)

Marriage

25.2 -Meghalaya

25.3 Economic consequences of migration in India -

- (i) People migrate from place of low opportunity and low safety to the place of higher opportunity and better safety. This creates benefits and problems for the area where people migrate.
- (ii) A major benefit for the source region is the remittance / money sent by migrants particularly foreign exchange from international migrants.
- (iii) Money remitted by migrants plays an important role in the growth of economy of the source region. It is used for food, repayment of debts, treatment, marriages, children's education, agricultural inputs, construction of houses etc.
- (iv) Migration from rural areas to east U.P., Bihar, M.P., Odisha to rural areas of Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh has helped in the success of green revolution in these areas.
- (v) Unregulated migration to urban-metropolitan areas has resulted in overcrowding and pressure on infrastructure.
- (vi) Any other relevant point.

(Any three)

(1×3=3)

(T. B. - II, Pg. 20)

Ans.25

26.1.

- (A) Downs of Australia
- (B) Great Britain
- (C) Norway
- (D) China

($\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$)

26.2.

- (A) Amritsar
- (A) Bailadila or Durg
- (C) Guwahati

(1×3=3)

[Answer for both General & Visually impaired candidates]

