केन्द्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड, दिल्ली
सीनियर स्कूल सर्टिफिकेट परीक्षा (कक्षा बारहवीं)
परीक्षार्थी प्रवेश–पत्र के अनुसार भरे

विषय Subject : Geography

विषय कोड Subject Code : 029

परीक्षा का दिन एवं तिथि
Day & Date of the Examination : Thursday, 7.01.16

उत्तर देने का माध्यम
Medium of answering the paper : English

प्रश्न पत्र के ऊपर लिखे कोड को दर्शाए :
Write code No. as written on the top of the question paper :

Code Number	Sut Number
61/1	● ② ③ ④

अतिरिक्त उत्तर–पुस्तिका (ओं) की संख्या
No. of supplementary answer-book(s) used : NO

दिव्यांग व्यक्ति : हाँ / नहीं
Person with Disabilities : Yes / No : NO

किसी शारीरिक अक्षमता से प्रभावित हो तो संकेतों में ✓ का निशान लगाए
If physically challenged, tick the category

B D H S C A

B = दृष्टिहीन, D = बहरा व बधिर, H = शारीरिक रूप से विकलांग, S = सास्टिक
C = डिस्लेक्सिक, A = ऑटिस्टिक
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S = Spastic, C = Dyslexic A = Autistic

क्या लेखक लिपिक उपलब्ध कराया गया : हाँ / नहीं
Whether writer provided : Yes / No : NO

यदि दृष्टिहीन है तो उपयोग में लाए गये सॉफ्टवेयर का नाम :
If Visually challenged, name of software used : NO

*एक खाने में एक अक्षर लिखें। नाम के प्रत्येक भाग के बीच एक खाना खाली छोड़ दें। यदि परीक्षार्थी का नाम 24 अक्षरों से अधिक है, तो केवल नाम के प्रथम 24 अक्षर ही लिखें।
Each letter be written in one box and one box be left blank between each part of the name. In case Candidate's Name exceeds 24 letters, write first 24 letters.

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कार्यालय उपयोग के लिए
Space for office use

1) UAE is the country where sex-ratio is most unfavourable to women in the world.

2) Human development means to live a standard life along with proper education and with available facilities.

3) 85% of the Ruhr in Germany, after ~~industrialisation~~ iron ore started to exploit production decline and the New Ruhr landscape emerged.

4) The positive aspect of 'Trade liberalisation' is to allow new industries by liberalising its economy with other countries by introducing new policies.

5) "The proportion of workers in the agricultural sector in India has shown a declining trend over the last few years'
— This trend indicate low level of unemployment in primary sector.

6). People migrate in large number from rural to urban areas in India to provide better health, housing and employment facilities.

7). U.S.A and china are the two countries which ~~are~~ have the largest trading partners of India as per economic survey report of 2011-12.

8) " The knowledge and understanding of the laws of nature are extremely valuable to humankind".

The above statement suggests that we are living in a world where nature is providing everything in our daily use. The values are important for us in the way nature is gifting without any cost and penalty. Therefore, there are the below listed importance with their values -

a) Medicinal plants and herbs -

Through this nature is providing us

medicines for various diseases and makes us carefree in our daily life. Medicines from shrubs and leaves are very useful for nowadays environment.

b) Raw Materials -

Nature is providing raw materials to humankind. These raw materials then turning to finished products and we are making use of them.

c) Streams, lakes and ponds -

This is the by for most important natural resource by which the human being is still existing. The natural water bodies provides fresh water for drinking and also for cooking purposes.

d) Food and fodder -

Nature also provides foods items like fruits and vegetables for human beings as well as for animals.

Conclusion - Thus above all, we can say that, nature's gift to human kind is greatly appreciating to human kinds, and is directly dependent on them.

9)

9.1 Two continents which have shown the highest growth rate of million cities from 1950-2000 -

a) Asia

b) North and central America.

9.2 The reason for the growth of million cities could be -

a) Doubling its population

b) Increase in medical facilities and education.

9.3 Million city refers to the population between one to five million (1 - 5 million).

10)

Hamletted rural settlements	Dispersed rural settlements
a) Settlement where houses are a light far away from each other.	a) Settlements where houses are very far away from each other.

b) It is because of factor of nature like terrain.

c) They have names like Nagar, palli, etc.

b) It is factor of nature like slope, irregularity of land.

c) They are mostly found in mountainy region.

11) Rainwater harvesting means to conserve water for future use and to get relief from scarcity.

There are various uses of rainwater harvesting in the development of certain areas of india -

a) It is a component used by UNDP to conserve water and balance the ground water table.

b) The use of rainwater harvesting is to provide the future necessity of human wants.

c) The policy of rainwater harvesting is to enable

each and every living beings by water.

Examples related to rainwater harvesting is the rooftop rainwater harvesting where rainwater is collected in the roof of the building and through that one pipe is connected. The connection goes to the -

a) Reservioux b) tank in the ground floor

c) underground reservioux.

Therefore, with the above method the rainwater is collected and being used for further purposes.

12).

12.1 Durgapur Iron and steel plant showing the diagram.

12.2 The mining areas ~~are~~ are the Jharia and the Raniganj from where the coal and ~~were~~ manganese to this plant.

12.3 Damodar River is the source of water supply to this plant.

13) Watershed management is an important part of UNDP. It helps to reduce scarcity.

The success of watershed management programme implemented in Jhabua district of Madhya Pradesh.

i) Reduces scarcity of water for every human kind.

ii) It used for sustainable purposes.

iii) No need of waiting for water.

iv) Ground water is balanced.

v) Every person is getting equal water.

vi) Development in agricultural facilities.

Conclusion: Through this development in Jhabua district, every person is getting equal amount of water in the area.

14) Push factors –

The factors which causes population force to migrate in other places is called push factor. Such factors influencing are –

a) Unemployment problems –

People force to live their original place and ~~go~~ migrate to another for better job opportunities and facilities.

b) Natural disasters –

In the areas of high risk zone areas, people do not want to live in and therefore ~~de decide~~ decides to change their habitat.

c) Educational and medical facilities –

Areas where there is lack of educational institutions, people do not prefer to live in ~~and~~ resulting

to leave the land. There is another addition to it which is lack of medical facilities. Low level of medical technology preferred people leave the areas.

Pull factors –

The factors which attracts people from far off distances are called pull factors.

The factors influencing the migration –

a) Urbanisation –

In the cities, there are many opportunities for people to live in. Better standard of living, food, security, and many other opportunities. The cities provide better education as well as medical facilities, proper sanitation and lots more.

b) Industrialisation –

Factors affecting such as good job opportunities giving better life-style to the job holders. Many of these industries are located in

the cities, So people tends to move away from the place of origin.

Conclusion - In the above points, we can clearly states that push factor decreases the the population and pull factors increases the population of a place.

15) Plantation agriculture refers to the planting of new trees and plants at the time of agriculture.

Five characteristics of plantation agriculture -

a) This type of agriculture greatly uses in the parts of ~~the~~ American, canada as well as European States.

b) The agriculture has highly advantaged value in the international market for the farmers.

c) The agricultural process is very fast and uses modern technology in nowadays.

d) The plantation agriculture posses high level of

development in generating income for the share ~~pay~~ farmers.

e) The agriculture is very cheap in nature and ~~have~~ need ~~takes~~ very low level of ~~income~~ expenditure.

Conclusion - The agricultural activity in this type makes a huge advantage for the farmers in recent years.

16) Services are of many types in this modern world but if we add communication to it, then it would be call as as great communicable device ~~alone~~ together.

One such example of 'communication service' is cyber space which in short we know 'WWW' or world wide web. With relating to ~~a~~ such types of communications, there are few importance in the world -

a) It provides people to connect from far off distance within a short period of time.

b) The satellite, ~~one~~ in recent days, ~~uses~~ plays a great role in exchanging of informations.

c) Televisions, radios and other ~~[illegible]~~ entertainment & communication gives a better services in comparison to telegram and letters.

d) The fastest growing network 'Internet' is the king of communication services including social medias.

e) The use of newspaper in everyone's home provides better services for information to every member.

Conclusion: Thus we can say that in recent years or future so, the fastest growing network will lead the human beings with this importance in the world. It is the 'communication services' which is available for everyone at any time, without the movement of body.

17) "The Rhine waterways is the world's most heavily used inland waterway".

The statement reveals the ~~true~~ fact that inland ports are most important than out ports. The ports which are built away from the sea coast.

The significance of this waterway are —

i) It supplies loading and unloading of ships in the South America.

ii) It helps to export and impost of goods from Northern parts of America, Mexico and parts of Brazil.

iii) The inland port of Rhine waterways greatly connects the two parts of America and exchange of ship goods.

iv) It has minimised the distance between two ends.

Conclusion —

Thus, we can clearly states that the Inland port Rhine waterway has a great significant over the South America.

18. Migration refers to the movement of people from one place to another. It can be seasonal, temporary or permanent.

The consequences of migration in India leads to great distributions —

a) Economic consequences —

i) People migrate to such places where there is better economic contribution.

ii) Economic activity should be which generates income by human activity.

iii) The economic consequences also leads to human's standard of living as well as better job opportunities.

b) Social consequences —

i) People tend to move in areas where there is low crowd and free to live.

ii) Social disadvantages also relates to cultural and religious factors.

iii) Social consequences is a factor which is contributing the half part in the consequences for its background status and the way of living.

Conclusion -

With the end of this conclusion, it clearly states that the economic consequences plays a part in the role of generating income and social consequences refers to the background of the society. Both together shows the standard of living. In the area the migrant want to live in.

19) Indian agriculture shows different types of problems in the process of agriculture. The two mentioned problems are —

a) Fragmentation of land holdings.
b) Degredation of cultivable land.

Some measures ~~and~~ are needed to overcome these problems —

a) Fragmentation of land holdings :-
The farmers holds a part of their land in the agriculture. Measures —
i) Farmers should use the part of their land holding in the agriculture.
ii) They should commercialise it for the markets to earn profit.
iii) The farmers should not kept it for self consumption.
iv) The use of modern machines should relatively less cheaper.

b) Degredation of cultivable land :-
i) Farmers should not use overutilisation process.
ii) Irrigational facilities should be there without waiting for rainfed farming.
iii) Using of less pesticides and fertilisers so that land can be use for few future.

cultivation processes.

iv) Land should not be use. for for crop rotation.

Conclusion -

The above are the few points where there are measures to overcome with these problems. Indian agriculture lacks various other problems and which ultimately leads to creat problems in the life of farmers as well as on the agriculture.

20) National Highways are constructed and maintained by central government in a country.

The apex body in India to improve the quality of National Highway is National Highway Authority of India (NHAI).

In India, there importance of National Highway leads a significant role -

a) The largest NH - 7 which links from Varanasi to Kanyakumari plays a role in the fastest

transportation of links.

~~b) The NH~~

b) The National Highways from North to South - Jammu to Kanyakumari and West to East - Porbandar to Silchar, is a big highway which provides better facilities.

c) The Highways in between porbandar from Gujarat to Silchar in Assam ~~also~~ ~~is a~~ has a significant role in ~~be~~ the middle, there is a Grand Trunk Road connecting with Kolkata.

d) The National Highway provides better transportation facilities.

Conclusion - The above mentioned points are the major significant as well as location in the Indian National Highway.

21)

A) The country with largest area in Africa - Bulgaria.

B) An area of dairy farming - Northern-East America and parts of canada

C) A major sea port - Melbourne

D) An international airport - Beijing

E) A mega city - Paris

22)

I) The state with lowest density - Arunachal Pradesh.

II) The state with highest percentage of rural population - Bihar

III) A major copper ~~mining~~ mining area in Southern Rajasthan - Jhunajua.

IV) The integrated iron and steel plant located in ~~Chatt~~ Chhattisgarh - Bhilai

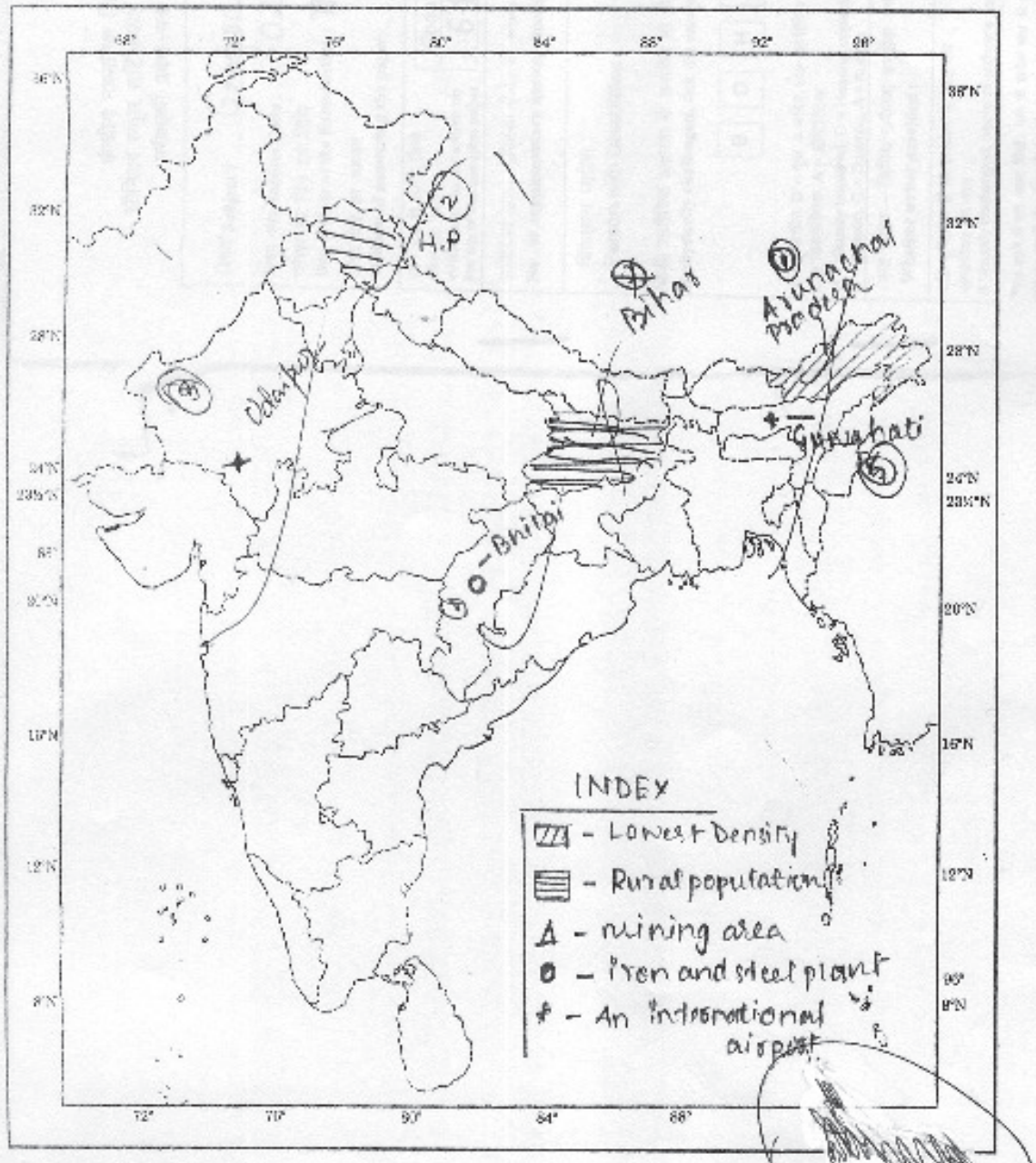
V) The international airport located in Assam - Guwahati.

प्रश्न संख्या 21 के लिए

For question no. 21

P.T.O.

प्रश्न संख्या 22 के लिए

For question no. 22

भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)
Outline Map of India (Political)