

GEOGRAPHY (029)
SUGGESTIVE ANSWERS (2021-22)
TERM II
CLASS 12

Time: 2 Hrs.

Max. Marks 35

SECTION A (VSA)

Attempt all questions

2x3=6

1) Explain the concept of high technology industry with any two examples.

- a) **Ans.** High technology, or simply high-tech, is the latest generation of manufacturing activities
- b) Professional (white collar) workers make up a large share of the total workforce. These highly skilled specialists greatly outnumber the actual production (blue collar) workers.
- c) Neatly spaced, low, modern, dispersed, office-plant-lab buildings rather than massive assembly structures, factories and storage areas mark the high-tech industrial landscape.

(Any two or any other relevant point)

2) Write down any two features of modern large-scale manufacturing

- a) Specialisation of Skills or Methods of Production
- b) Mechanisation
- c) Organisational Structure and Stratification
- d) Uneven Geographic Distribution

(to be explain any two)

OR

**How does 'accessibility to raw material' affect the location of large-scale industries?
Explain by giving any two reasons**

- a) **Ans.** The existence of a market for manufactured goods is the most important factor in the location of industries.
- b) 'Market' means people who have a demand for these goods and also have the purchasing power (ability to purchase) to be able to purchase from the sellers at a place.
- c) Remote areas inhabited by a few people offer small markets.
- d) The developed regions of Europe, North America, Japan and Australia provide large global markets as the purchasing power of the people is very high.
- e) The densely populated regions of South and South-east Asia also provide large markets.
(Concept of market to be explained by giving any two examples)

3) Explain any two features of service sector.

- a) **Ans.** Tertiary activities or service sector include both production and exchange. The production involves the 'provision' of services that are 'consumed'.
- b) Services occur at many different levels. Some are geared to industry, some to people, and some to both industry and people, e.g. the transport systems.
- c) Low-order services, such as grocery shops and laundries, are more common and widespread than high-order services or more specialised ones like those of accountants, consultants and physicians.

- d) Services are provided to individual consumers who can afford to pay for them. For example, the gardener, the launderers and the barber do primarily physical labour. Teacher, lawyers etc. (Any two or any other relevant points can be explained)

Section-'B' (Source Based Questions)

Outsourcing or contracting out is giving work to an outside agency to improve efficiency and to reduce costs. When outsourcing involves transferring work to overseas locations, it is described by the term off - shoring, although both off - shoring and outsourcing are used together. Business activities that are outsourced include information technology (IT), human resources, customer support and call centre services and at times also manufacturing and engineering. Data processing is an IT related service easily be carried out in Asian, East European and African countries, In these countries IT skilled staff with good English language skills are available at lower wages than those in the developed countries. Thus, a company in Hyderabad or Manila does work on a project based on GIS techniques for a country like U.S.A or Japan. Overhead costs are also much lower making it profitable to get job-work carried out overseas, whether it is in India, China or even a less populous country like Botswana in Africa.

Answer all the questions

4.1 What is the main aim of Outsourcing?

Ans. Outsourcing or contracting out is giving work to an outside agency to improve efficiency and to reduce costs.

4.2 What factors are primarily responsible for performing data processing in Asian, Eastern European and African countries?

Ans. Due to IT skilled staff with good English language skills are available at lower wages

4.3 Which trading activities are carried out by outsourcing? Explain briefly.

Ans. Business activities that are outsourced include information technology (IT), human resources, customer support and call centre services and at times also manufacturing and engineering.

Section 'C' (Short Answer Question)

Question Nos. 5 and 6

2x3=6

5) 'The Rhine Waterway is the most used waterway of the world'. Describe the importance of this route by any three points.

Ans. The Rhine flows through Germany and the Netherlands This waterway is the world's most heavily used

- a) Each year more than 20,000 ocean-going ships and 2,00,000 inland vessels exchange their cargoes.
 - b) It connects the industrial areas of Switzerland, Germany, France, Belgium and the Netherlands with the North Atlantic Sea Route.
 - c) It flows through a rich coalfield and the whole basin has become a prosperous manufacturing area.
- 6) Give the types of minerals based on physical and chemical properties. Also justify the importance of non-conventional sources of energy in today's world by giving any two points.**

Ans. On the basis of chemical and physical properties, minerals may be grouped under two main categories of

1. metallics and **(to be defined with examples)**
2. non-metallics

Importance of non-conventional sources

- 1) These are sustainable energy resources and renewable also like solar, wind, hydrogeothermal and biomass.
- 2) These energy sources are more equitably distributed and environment-friendly.
- 3) The non-conventional energy sources will provide more sustained, eco-friendly cheaper energy after the initial cost is taken care of **(or any other relevant point)**

OR

What do you mean by the conservation of mineral resources ? Also suggest any two appropriate measures of conservation of mineral resources.

Ans. The challenge 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. So there is an urgent need to conserve the resources. There is an urgent need to conserve the resources.

- a) The alternative energy sources like solar power, wind, wave, geothermal energy are inexhaustible resource. These should be developed to replace the exhaustible resources.
- b) In case of metallic minerals, use of scrap metals will enable recycling of metals.
- c) Use of scrap is specially significant in metals like copper, lead and zinc in which India's reserves are meagre.
- d) Use of substitutes for scarce metals may also reduce their consumption.

(or any other relevant point)

Section 'D' (Long Answer Question)

Questions No. 7 to 9 3x5=15

7) Define tourism. Analyse any four factors in detail that affect tourism

Ans. Tourism is travel undertaken for purposes of recreation rather than business. It has become the world's single largest tertiary activity in total registered jobs (250 million) and total revenue (40 per cent of the total GDP).

Factors affecting Tourism

Climate: Most people from colder regions expect to have warm, sunny weather for beach holidays. This is one of the main reasons for the importance of tourism in Southern Europe and the Mediterranean lands. The Mediterranean climate offers almost consistently higher temperatures, than in other parts of Europe, long hours of sunshine and low rainfall throughout the peak holiday season.

Landscape: Many people like to spend their holidays in an attractive environment, which often means mountains, lakes, spectacular sea coasts and landscapes not completely altered by man.

History and Art: The history and art of an area have potential attractiveness. People visit ancient or picturesque towns and archaeological sites, and enjoy exploring castles, palaces and churches.

Culture and Economy: These attract tourists with a penchant for experiencing ethnic and local customs. Besides, if a region provides for the needs of tourists at a cheap cost, it is likely to become very popular. Home-stay has emerged as a profitable business.

8) What do you understand by slums? Describe any four problems faced by slum dwellers.

Ans. Slums are the jhuggi-jhopari clusters and colonies of shanty structures. These are inhabited by those people who were forced to migrate from the rural areas to these urban

centres in search of livelihood but could not afford proper housing due to high rent and high costs of land. They occupy environmentally incompatible and degraded areas.

- a) Slums are residential areas of the least choice, dilapidated houses, poor hygienic conditions, poor ventilation, lack of basic amenities, like drinking water, light and toilet facilities, etc.
- b) Open defecation, unregulated drainage system and overcrowded narrow street patterns are serious health and socioenvironmental hazards.
- c) most of the slum population works in low-paid, high risk-prone, unorganised sectors of the urban economy.
- d) they are the undernourished, prone to different types of diseases and illness and can not afford to give proper education to their children.
- e) The poverty makes them vulnerable to drug abuse, alcoholism, crime, vandalism, escapism, apathy.

(Any four can be explained)

(OR)

What do you understand by solid waste? How is it responsible for environmental pollution? Provide information about two sources of solid waste disposal.

Ans. Solid waste refers to a variety of old and used articles, for example stained small pieces of metals, broken glassware, plastic containers, polythene bags, ash, floppies, CDs, etc., dumped at different places. These discarded materials are also termed as refuse, garbage and rubbish, etc.

The huge turn out of ashes and debris from industries, thermal power houses and building constructions or demolitions have posed problems of serious consequences. Solid wastes cause health hazard through creation of obnoxious smell, and harbouring of flies and rodents, which act as carriers of diseases like typhoid, diphtheria, diarrhoea, malaria and cholera, etc. These wastes cause frequent nuisance as and when these are carelessly handled, spread by wind and splattered through rain water. Concentration of industrial units in an

It disposed of from two sources :

- (i) household or domestic establishments, and
- (ii) industrial or commercial establishments.

The household wastes are disposed off either on public lands or on private contractors' sites, whereas the solid wastes of industrial units are collected and disposed off through public (municipal) facilities at low lying public grounds (landfill areas).

9) Highlight the important features of Hill Area Development program.

Ans.

- 1) Hill Area Development Programmes were initiated during the Fifth Five Year Plan covering 15 districts comprising all the hilly districts of Uttar Pradesh (present Uttarakhand), Mikir Hill and North Cachar hills of Assam, Darjeeling district of West Bengal and Nilgiri district of Tamil Nadu.
- 2) The National Committee on the Development of Backward Area in 1981 recommended that all the hill areas in the country having height above 600 m and not covered under tribal sub-plan be treated as backward hill areas.
- 3) The detailed plans for the development of hill areas were drawn keeping in view their topographical, ecological, social and economic conditions.
- 4) These programmes aimed at harnessing the indigenous resources of the hill areas
- 5) development of horticulture, plantation, agriculture, animal husbandry, poultry, forestry and small-scale and village industry to be promoted to develop these areas

Section E (Map)

10) On the the given map of India, show the following (Show any five) 1x5=5

- a) Copper mine located in Rajasthan
- b) The state with the lowest population density level in India
- c) City with a population of more than 1 crore located in Karnataka
- d) A coal mine located in the State of Jharkhand
- e) The northern-most centre of the north-south corridor
- f) The refinery located in Gujarat.

In place of question no. 10 for visually impaired students (Any five to be done)

1x5=5

- 1) Name the copper mine in Rajasthan

Ans. Khetri

- 2) which is the state with the lowest population density in India?

Ans. Arunachal Pradesh

- 3) Which is the city with a population of more than 1 crore in Karnataka?

Ans. Bengaluru

- 4) Name a coal mine in Jharkhand?

Ans. Bokaro

- 5) Name the centre located at the northern end of the North-South corridor.

Ans. Srinagar

- 6) Write the name of the refinery located in Gujarat.

Ans. Jamnagar

