

DAV PUBLIC SCHOOL, POKHARIPUT, BBSR
PSVT,2021-22
GEOGRAPHY
CLASS-XII

- Please check that this question paper contains 07 printed pages+ 1 map
- Please check that this question paper contains 15 questions.
- **Please write down the Serial Number of the question before attempting it.**
- 15 Minutes time has been allotted to read this question paper. The students will read the question paper only during this time and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.

Time allowed: 1½ Hours

Max. Marks:35

General Instructions:

- (i) The question paper has 15 questions in all.
- (ii) The question paper is divided into 3 Sections- A, B & C.
- (iii) In Section A, Question numbers 1 to 8 are Objective type Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs). Each question carries one mark. Write the correct answers only in your answer sheets. Attempt any seven.
- (iv) In Section B, Question numbers 9 & 10 are Competency Based Questions carrying 3 & 4 marks respectively.
- (v) In Section C, Question numbers 11 & 12 are Short answer questions carrying 3 marks each. Answer to these questions should not exceed 80-100 words.
- (vi) In Section C, Questions from serial number 13 to 14 are long answer questions carrying 5 marks each. Answer to these questions should not exceed 120-150 words each.
- (vii) Question number 15 is related to location & labeling of geographical features and carries 5 marks.
- (viii) Outline map of India provided to you must be attached with your answer book.
- (ix) Use of template or stencils for drawing outline maps is allowed.

SECTION-A (OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS)		
<u>ATTEMPT ANY 07 QUESTIONS</u>		
1	Fill in the blanks- The theory of neo-determinism was introduced by _____.	1
2	The subject which is not a sub-field of human geography is A. Gender Geography B. Military Geography	1

	C. Behavioral Geography D. Cultural Geography	
3	The ' <i>Radical School of Thought</i> ' is associated with- A. Copernicus B. A V Humboldt C. Karl Ritter D. Karl Marx	1
4	The time taken by any population to double itself at its current _____ growth rate is called the population doubling time. A. monthly B. annual C. decadal D. quarterly	1
5	The change of population expressed in percentage is A. Birth rate B. Natural growth of population C. Natural growth rate of population D. Positive growth of population	1
6	Migrants who move out of a place or country are called the A. immigrants B. emigrants C. travelers D. residents	1
7	As per 2011 census, the percentage of rural population living in India is A. 50.5% B. 65.5% C. 68.8% D. 70.4%	1
8	The theory which states that, 'number of people would increase faster than food supply' is propounded by- A. G. Taylor B. Malthus C. Karl Ritter D. Karl Marx	1
	SECTION-B(COMPETENCY BASED QUESTIONS)	
09	COMPETENCY BASED QUESTION Read the case study below and answer the questions that follow. One of the big lessons from the demographic history of countries is that population explosions are temporary. For many countries the <i>demographic transition</i> has already ended, and as the <u>global fertility rate has now halved</u> we know that the world as a whole is approaching the end of rapid	1x3=3

population growth.

This visualization presents this big overview of the global demographic transition – with the very latest data from the UN Population Division.

As we explore at the beginning of the entry on population growth, the global population grew only very slowly up to 1700 – only 0.04% per year. In the many millennia up to that point in history very high mortality of children counteracted high fertility. The world was in the first stage of the demographic transition.

Once health improved and mortality declined things changed quickly. Particularly over the course of the 20th century: Over the last 100 years global population more than quadrupled. As we see in the chart, the rise of the global population got steeper and steeper and you have just lived through the steepest increase of that curve. This also means that your existence is a tiny part of the reason why that curve is so steep.

The 7-fold increase of the world population over the course of two centuries amplified humanity's impact on the natural environment. To provide space, food, and resources for a large world population in a way that is sustainable into the distant future is without question one of the large, serious challenges for our generation. We should not make the mistake of underestimating the task ahead of us. Yes, I expect new generations to contribute, but for now it is upon us to provide for them. Population growth is still fast: Every year 140 million are born and 58 million die – the difference is the number of people that we add to the world population in a year: 82 million.

Where do we go from here?

It peaked around half a century ago. Peak population growth was reached in 1968 with an annual growth of 2.1%. Since then the increase of the world population has slowed and today grows by just over 1% per year. This slowdown of population growth was not only predictable, but predicted. Just as expected by demographers (here), the world as a whole is experiencing the closing of a massive demographic transition.

The United Nations envision the slow ending of the global demographic transition. As population growth continues to decline, the curve representing the world population is getting less and less steep. By the end of the century – when global population growth will have fallen to 0.1% according to the UN's projection – the world will be very close to the end of the demographic transition. It is hard to know the population dynamics beyond 2100; it will

depend upon the fertility rate and as we discuss in our entry on fertility rates here fertility is first falling with development – and then rising with development. The question will be whether it will rise above an average 2 children per woman.

The world enters the last phase of the demographic transition and this means we will not repeat the past. The global population has quadrupled over the course of the 20th century, but it will not double anymore over the course of this century.

The world population will reach a size, which compared to humanity's history, will be extraordinary; if the UN projections are accurate (they have a good track record), the world population will have increased more than 10-fold over the span of 250 years.

We are on the way to a new balance. The big global demographic transition that the world entered more than two centuries ago is then coming to an end: This new equilibrium is different from the one in the past when it was the very high mortality that kept population growth in check. In the new balance it will be low fertility keeps population changes small.

Answer any three questions.

- a. According to the writer, the population growth rate of world is
 - i. decreasing
 - ii. increasing
 - iii. stagnant
 - iv. not possible to calculate
- b. The world population has increased by seven folds in
 - i. 50 years
 - ii. 100 years
 - iii. 200 years
 - iv. 700 years
- c. The world population reached the highest growth rate in
 - i. 1952
 - ii. 1968
 - iii. 1981
 - iv. 2001
- d. The main cause at present for check in world population growth is
 - i. high birth rate
 - ii. high mortality rate
 - iii. low fertility rate
 - iv. Both 'ii' & 'iii'

10	<p>COMPETENCY BASED QUESTIONS</p> <p>Study the data below and the following questions.</p> <p>The population of India grew at an annual rate of less than 1% between 1872 and 1921 in a period marked by intense famines in the 1870s and 1890s, plague in the first decade of the twentieth century and the influenza epidemic of 1918-19. Since 1921, the annual population growth rate steadily climbed upwards as disease and climate-linked mortality rates plunged. The fertility transition began only in the 1960s as birth rates gradually declined from 45 births per 1,000 to 24 births per thousand in 2011. These trends in birth and death rates over the long run are depicted in Figure 8 which also shows the inverted U-shape path of natural growth rates that peaked in the 1970s.⁶ The transition of natural growth rates has however varied substantially at the sub-national level. For instance, in 2011, Bihar in the north experienced a natural growth rate of 21 per 1,000 or 2.1% per annum as compared to the relatively richer state of Tamil Nadu in the south that experienced a natural growth rate of only 9 per 1,000 or 0.9% per annum (Figure 9). These wide variations in natural growth rates were driven primarily by differences in birth rates as death rates have converged across states in the past four decades.⁷ The differing pace of the regional fertility transition has been attributed to differences in human capital accumulation (Murthi, Guio, & Dreze, 1995) and slow diffusion of low-fertility norms from the coastal south (Guilmoto & Rajan, 2001). As a result, there exists a broad North South fertility divide with the poorer states of the northern hinterland exhibiting higher birth rates than other regions. This is a well-documented feature of Indian demography. In addition to this North-South fertility divide, there exists another remarkable feature of India's demographic transition. This is the demographic divergence between rural and urban natural growth rates since the 1970s, as depicted in Figure 10. In the 1970s, birth and death rates were both lower in urban than rural areas but their difference or the natural growth rates was identical. Since then, rural and urban natural growth rates have diverged such that rural natural growth rates are now substantially higher than urban natural growth rates. This is a significant phenomenon as it indicates that in the absence of migration and reclassification effects, India has been de-urbanizing for four decades. In other words, the demographic divergence has dragged down the pace of India's urbanization and needs careful scrutiny.</p> <p><u>Answer the four questions.</u></p> <p>a. In second half of 19th century population growth rate was less than 1% due to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. high birth rate ii. low birth rate iii. effects of famines & epidemics 	1x4=4
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> iv. awareness for small family. b. The state that has shown the highest natural growth rate in north India is <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. West Bengal ii. Bihar iii. Odisha iv. Uttar Pradesh c. According to the author, the northern states have shown higher birth rate because of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. ignorance ii. poverty iii. industrialization iv. migration d. Urban population shows its slow growth as <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. birth rate high higher than death rate ii. death rate is higher than birth rtae iii. both birth rate & death rate are slow iv. high emigration 	
SECTION-C		
11	Nature & human are in separable. Explain with examples.	3
12	Distinguish between regional approach and systematic approach in study of Geography..	3
13	Define population growth. Describe the four stages of population growth in India.	1+4=5
14	Explain the factors affecting distribution of population in India.	5
16	On the outline political map of the India locate & label the following features.(as per 2011 census) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The state with lowest population density b. The state having largest population size c. The state having the lowest urban population d. The state with highest urban population e. The state with the highest population density 	5

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Qs.No- 15



