

Self Assessment Paper

General Instructions:

- (i) Question paper is divided into 3 Section - A, B and C.
- (ii) In Section A, question number 1 to 15 are **Objective type Multiple choice** question carrying 1 mark each. Attempt any 14 questions. Write the correct answer only in your answer sheets.
- (iii) In Section B, Question numbers 16 and 17 are Short Source Based and Graph Based questions respectively carrying 3 marks each. **Answer any three questions out of 4.** Each of these sub-questions carry 1 mark.
- (iv) In Section C, Question numbers 18 to 22 are **Short Answer questions** carrying 3 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 60-80 words.
- (v) In Section C, Question numbers 23 to 27 are **Long Answer questions** carrying 5 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 120-150 words.
- (vi) Question numbers 28 and 29 are related to location and labelling and Identification of geographical features on maps respectively, carrying 5 marks each.
- (vii) Outline map of India and World provided to you must be attached within your answer book.
- (viii) Use of template or stencils for drawing outline maps is allowed.

SECTION A (OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS) ATTEMPT ANY 14 QUESTIONS

- Q. 1.** _____ refers to the way in which the population is spaced out all over the world. 1
- Q. 2.** Arrange the following states in a decreasing order according to their % share in total production of rice. 1
- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. Andhra Pradesh | 2. Uttar Pradesh |
| 3. West Bengal | 4. Punjab |
| (a) 1 4 2 3 | (b) 3 4 2 1 |
| (c) 2 4 1 3 | (d) 3 2 4 1 |
- Q. 3.** Which one of the following types of cultivation was developed by European colonists? 1
- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| (a) Kolkhoz | (b) Mixed Farming |
| (c) Viticulture | (d) Plantation |
- Q. 4.** Physiological density of population refers to number of people per unit of _____ area. 1
- | | |
|--------------------|---------------|
| (a) Land | (b) Farmland |
| (c) Net cultivated | (d) Habitable |

- Q. 5. The division of population into rural and urban is based on the : 1
- (a) Market location (b) Education
(c) Residence (d) Employment
- Q. 6. How is density of population calculated? 1
- (a) $\frac{\text{Population}}{\text{Area}}$ (b) $\frac{\text{Area}}{\text{Population}}$
(c) $\frac{\text{Population} \times \text{Area}}{100}$ (d) $\frac{\text{Population} \times \text{Area}}{2}$
- AIQ. 7. _____ refers to movement of people from one place to another within the country or to a foreign country. 1
- AIQ. 8. What led to the rapid population growth in the seventeenth century? 1
- (a) Expanding employment opportunities (b) Industrial Revolution
(c) Expanding world trade (d) Improved health facilities
- Q. 9. _____ refers to equal access to opportunities available to everybody. 1
- (a) Equality (b) Equity
(c) Empowerment (d) Education
- Q. 10. Arrange the correct sequence of column II against the column I 1
- | Column I
(Field/ Mine) | Column II
(Location) |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| I. Gorumahisani | 1. Karnataka |
| II. Bellary | 2. Odisha |
| III. Nellore | 3. Chhattisgarh |
| IV. Korba | 4. Andhra Pradesh |
| (a) III – 4, IV – 3, I – 2, II – 1 | (b) I – 4, II – 3, III – 2, IV – 1 |
| (c) IV – 3, I – 4, II – 1, III – 2 | (d) II – 2, III – 1, IV – 4, I – 3 |
- Q. 11. The percentage of total working population as cultivators are: 1
- (a) 44.6% (b) 54.6%
(c) 64.6% (d) 74.6%
- Q. 12. _____ is the payment that gets sent somewhere else. 1
- (a) Receipt (b) Remittance
(c) Repetition (d) Revolution
- Q. 13. The state of having paid work is called _____. 1
- (a) Service (b) Business
(c) Exchange (d) Employment
- Q. 14. The sparsely located small settlements are called: 1
- (a) Town (b) Village
(c) City (d) Catchment area

Q. 15. Traditional _____ in rural areas is done by using surface storage bodies like lakes, ponds, irrigation tanks. 1

- (a) Rainwater harvesting (b) Groundwater preservation
(c) Watershed management (d) River valley irrigation

SECTION B (SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS)

Q. 16. Read the note on Indian Diaspora given below and answer the questions that follow:

During colonial period (British period) millions of the indentured labourers were sent to Mauritius, Caribbean islands (Trinidad, Tobago and Guyana), Fiji and South Africa by British from Uttar Pradesh and Bihar; to Reunion Island, Guadeloupe, Martinique and Surinam by French and Dutch and by Portuguese from Goa, Daman and Diu to Angola, Mozambique to work as plantation workers. All such migrations were covered under the time-bound contract known as Girit Act (Indian Emigration Act). However, the living conditions of these indentured labourers were not better than the slaves.

The second wave of migrants ventured out into the neighbouring countries in recent times as professionals, artisans, traders and factory workers, in search of economic opportunities to Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Brunei and African countries, etc. and the trend still continues. There was a steady outflow of India's semi-skilled and skilled labour in the wake of the oil boom in West Asia in the 1970s. There was also some outflow of entrepreneurs, store owners, professionals, businessmen to Western countries.

Third wave of migrant was comprised professionals like doctors, engineers (1960s onwards), software engineers, management consultants, financial experts, media persons (1980s onwards), and others migrated to countries such as USA, Canada, UK, Australia, New Zealand and Germany. These professionals enjoy the distinction of being one of highly educated, the highest earning and prospering groups. After liberalisation, in the 90s education and knowledge-based Indian emigration has made Indian Diaspora one of the most powerful diasporas in the world.

In all these countries, Indian diaspora has been playing an important role in the development of the respective countries.

Answer any three questions:

(1×3 = 3)

(i) Under the provisions of which Act were the labourers emigrated from India to other European colonies?

- (a) Girit Act (b) Girhit Act
(c) Indian Migration Act (d) Indian Immigration Act

(ii) Who sent the Indian labourers from Goa to Mozambique?

- (a) British (b) French
(c) Dutch (d) Portuguese

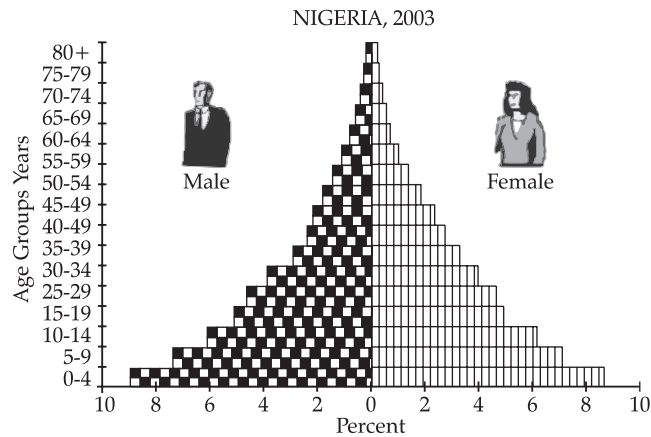
(iii) Which of these migrated from India during the second wave?

- (a) Doctors (b) Financial experts
(c) Artisans (d) Software engineers

(iv) When did the knowledge-based Indian migrate from India?

- (a) 1960s (b) 1970s
(c) 1980s (d) 1990s

Q. 17. Study the given graph carefully and answer the following questions:



Answer any three questions:

1 × 3 = 3

(i) What is the shape of the graph?

- (a) Triangular pyramid (b) Bell shaped
(c) Tapered base (d) Tapered top

(ii) Which of these inferences can be drawn from the graph?

- (a) Low birth rate (b) Low death rate
(c) Low growth rate (d) High growth rate

(iii) Which age group constitutes the maximum population size in Nigeria?

- (a) Lower age group (b) Middle age group
(c) Higher age group (d) Randomly distributed

(iv) How is the population in different age groups distributed on the basis of gender?

- (a) Males are more than females
(b) Females are more than males
(c) Males and females are almost evenly distributed
(d) No certain trend can be seen from the graph

SECTION C (SHORT ANSWER AND LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS)

Q. 18. Where is mica found in India? 3

OR

What is hydropower? Where is it generated in India? 3

Q. 19. Explain any three features of "Welfare Approach" to Human Development. 3

Q. 20. "Indiscriminate use of water by increasing population and industrial expansion has led to degradation of the quality of water considerably." Evaluate the statement. 3

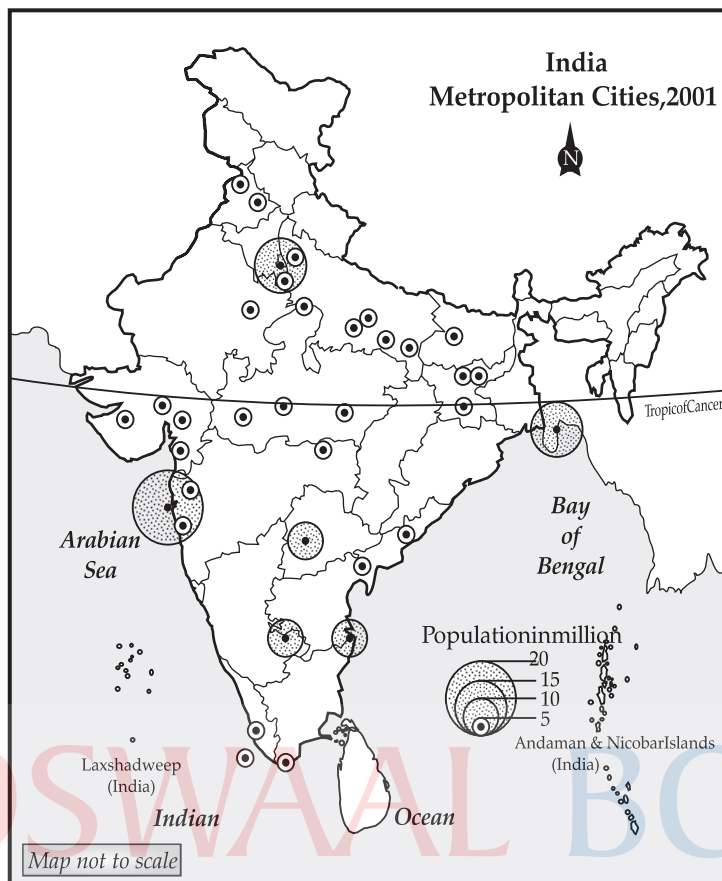
AI Q. 21. Outsourcing is providing lots of jobs in developing countries. Discuss. 3

OR

Differentiate between rural and urban settlements in the world. 3

Q. 22. Study the map of India given below and answer the questions that follow: 3

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- (i) How many metropolitan cities are there in Maharashtra?
- (ii) Which one of them is the largest metropolitan city?
- (iii) Name the eastern most metropolitan city of India as shown in the map.

Q. 23. How is the population density closely related to the physical and socio-economic factors? 5

Q. 24. What is meant by human development? Classify countries into four groups on the basis of the human development scores earned by them. Explain one feature of each group. 5

OR

“Development is a qualitative change, which always has a positive value”. Support this statement with suitable arguments. 5

Q. 25. Name any five types of rural settlement patterns developed in different parts of the world. Write their typical features. 5

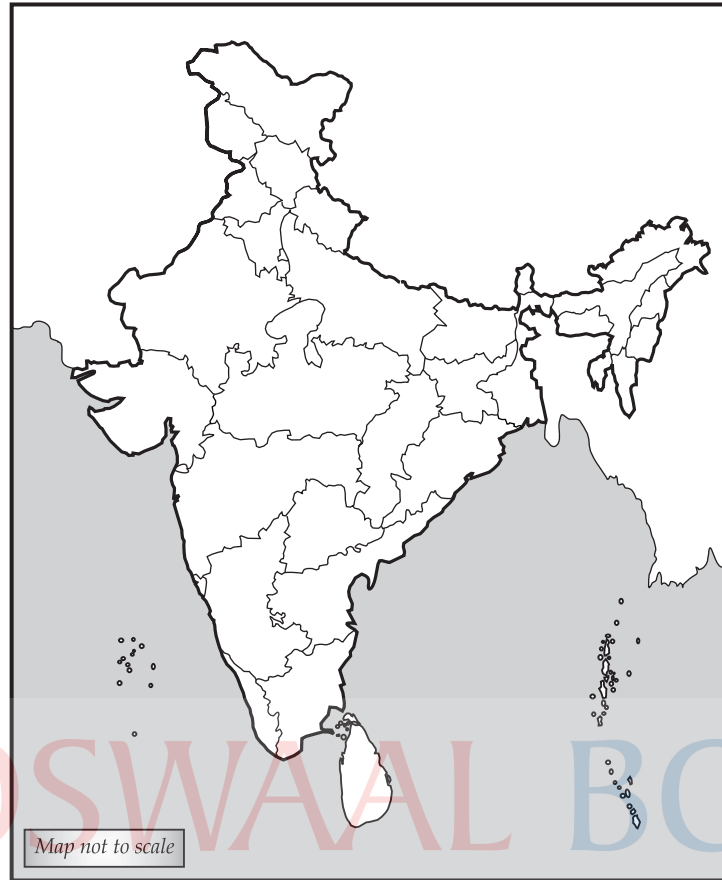
OR

Explain any five factors responsible for the location of rural settlements in the world. 5

Q. 26. How is migration a response to the uneven distribution of opportunities over a space? Explain the economic consequences of migration in India. 5

AI Q. 27. Write a note on the scope of human geography. 5

Q. 28. On the outline map of India mark and indicate the following features (any five):



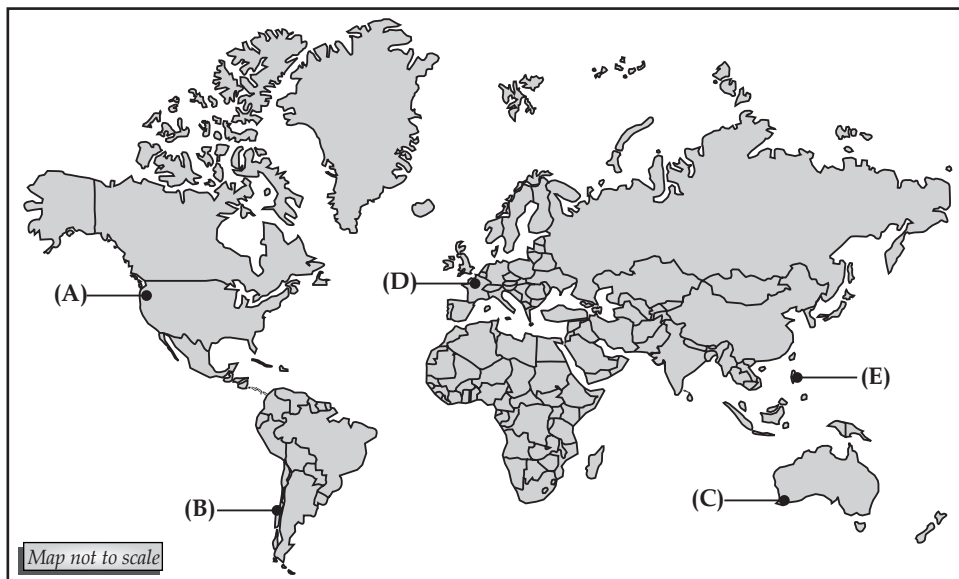
- (a) State having highest density of population.
- (b) State having lowest density of population.
- (c) State having lowest urban population.
- (d) State having the highest HDI.
- (e) State with highest proportion of urban population in India.
- (f) The state with the highest level of urbanization.
- (g) The leading state in the production of coffee.

5

Q. 29. In the outline map of the world, five features are shown. Identify them with the help of the information given below and write the correct names.

- (A) An industrial region.
- (B) A major seaport.
- (C) The terminal station of a transcontinental railway.
- (D) An international airport.
- (E) A mega city.

5



□□

Finished Solving the Paper ?
Time to evaluate yourself !
<https://qr.go.page.link/kdbyv>

OR

SCAN THE CODE

For elaborate Solutions

OSWAAL COGNITIVE LEARNING TOOLS