

VALUE BASED QUESTIONS PRACTISE

GEOGRAPHY

CLASS XII

1. Fifteenth century onwards the European colonialism began and along with trade of exotic communities, a new form of trade emerged which was called slave trade. The Portuguese, Dutch, Spaniards and British captured African natives and forcefully transported them to the newly discovered America for their labour in the plantations. Slave trade was a lucrative business for more than two hundred years till it was abolished in Denmark in 1792, in Great Britain in 1807 and United States in 1808.

Read the above passage and answer the following questions:

- a. "Slavery was a curse". Justify the statement in your opinion. 1 ½
b. What kinds of values are needed to bring slavery to an end? 1 ½

Ans. a) slave trade is a curse and bane in the world. All human beings in this world should live with dignity and should be treated with equality. They should not be discriminated on the basis of colour and sex. It is the duty of a human society to create and provide equal status, and respect their self-esteem and one should be bold enough to raise their voice against it locally or globally.

b) the values which are greatly required to bring slavery to an end are:-

- i) equality
ii) universal Brotherhood and Fraternity
iii) They should be empowered to make choices with dignity.

2. Ramesh has been working on contract as a welder on a construction site in Talcher (coal region of Odisha) for the last two years. He moved with the contractor to various places like Surat, Mumbai, Gandhi Nagar, Bharuch, Jamnagar and so on. He remits Rs 20,000/- per year to his father in his native village. The remittances have been mainly used for daily in daily consumption, health care, schooling of children, etc. Part of the money was also used in agriculture, purchasing of land and building houses, etc. the standard of living of Ramesh's family improved significantly.

Read the above passage and answer the following questions:

- a. How much money does Ramesh remit to his father in his native village? 1
b. What kind of value does it show? 1
c. What kind of activities are done through the remittance?

Ans. i) Ramesh remits Rs 20,000 per year to his father in his native village.

ii) it shows the great concern Ramesh has for his father.

iii) through the remittance Ramesh's father purchases health care facilities, provides schooling for his children, purchases land and also uses it for the construction of his house.

3. "...buses merely skirt the periphery. Autorickshaws cannot go there; Dharavi is part of Central Bombay where three wheelers are banned. Only one main road traverses the slums, the misnamed 'ninety-foot road', which has been reduced to less than half of that for most of its length. Some of the side alleys and lanes are so narrow that not even a bicycle can pass. The whole neighbourhood consists of temporary buildings, two or three storeyed, high with rusty iron stairways to the upper part, where a single room is rented by a whole family, sometimes accommodating twelve or more people; it is a kind of tropical version of the industrial dwelling of Victorian London's East End.

Read the above passage and answer the following questions:

- a. Name the Main road that traverses the slum. 1
b. Name Asia's largest slum. 1
c. How many families accommodated in a single room? What kind of values are needed? 1

Ans. i) "Ninety Foot Road" only traverses through the slum.

ii) Dharavi is Asia's largest slum.

iii) The single room is accommodate more than twelve people. To follow the family planning programme initiated by the government to reduce the size of family, (value) is needed.

4. The Petlawad block of Jhabua is located in the Northern most part of the district and represents an interesting and successful case of Government-NGO partnership and community participation in managing watershed programmes. The Bhils in Petlawad block, for example, (Sat Rundi hamlet of Karravat village), through their own efforts, have revitalized large parts of common property resources.

Each household has planted and maintained one tree in the common property. They also have planted fodder grass on the pasture land and adopted social-fencing of these lands for at least two years. Even after that, they say, there would be no open grazing on these lands, but stall feeding of cattle, and they are thus confident that the pastures they have developed would sustain their cattle in future.

Read the above passage and answer the following questions:

- a. Where is the Petlawad block of Jhabua located? 1
- b. What kind of value they have shown? 1

Ans. a) The Petlawas block of Jhabua is located in the northernmost part of the district of Madhya Pradesh.
b) The scheduled tribe Bhils in Petlawad block, through their cooperation towards sensitizing the environment, they revitalized the large parts of common property resource. (CPRs). It shows the clue of collective response of community towards environment.

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5. The notion of sustainable development emerged in the wake of the general rise in the awareness of environmental issues in the late 1960s in the Western world. It reflected the concern of people about undesirable effects of industrial development on environment. The publication of 'The Population Bomb' by Ehrlich in 1968 and 'The limits to Growth' by Meadows and others in 1972 further raised the level of fear among environmentalists in particular and people in general. This sets the scenario for the emergence of new models of development under a broad phrase 'sustainable development'.

Read the above passage and answer the following questions:

- a. What is the notion of sustainable development? 1 ½
- b. Who wrote 'The Population Bomb' and 'The Limits to Growth'? 1 ½

Ans. a) The notation of sustainable development emerged in the wake of general rise in the awareness of environmental issues, as the future generation also has right on the resources.

- b) (i) The Population Bomb is written by Ehrlich.
- (ii) "The Limit to Growth" is written by Meadows.

6. In the new industrial policy, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) has been seen as a supplement to the domestic investment for achieving a higher level of economic development. FDI benefits the domestic industry as well as the consumers by providing technological upgradation, access to global managerial skills and practices, optimum use of natural and human resources, etc. Keeping all this in mind, foreign investment has been liberalized and the government has permitted access to an automatic route for Foreign Direct Investment. The Government has also announced changes in the industrial location policies. Industries are discouraged in or very close to the cities due to the environmental reasons.

Read the above passage and answer the following questions:

- a. What are the benefits of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)? 1 ½
- b. Why are the industries discouraged very close to the cities? 1 ½

Ans. a) The benefits of Foreign Direct Investment are:-

- i) Supplement to the domestic investment.
- ii) It also benefits the domestic industry and consumer by technological up gradation.
- iii) Access to global managerial skills and practices
- iv) Optimum use of natural and human resources.

b) the industries are discouraged very close to the cities, due to the environmental reasons, as the large scale industries are also stated as 'Smokestack'.

7. Cotton textile industry has three sub-sectors, i.e. Handloom, powerloom and mill sectors. Handloom sector is labour-intensive and provides employment to semi-skilled workers. It requires small capital investment. Why did Mahatma Gandhi propagate Khadi as part of the independence movement? This sector involves spinning, weaving and finishing of the fabrics. The powerloom sector introduces machines and becomes less labour intensive and the volume of production increase. Cotton textile mill sector is highly capital intensive and produce fine clothes in bulk.

Read the above passage and answer the following questions:

- a. Name the three sub-sectors of the cotton textile industry. 1 ½
- b. Who propagated 'Khadi' as part of the independence movement, and what value did it show? 1 ½

Ans. i) the three sub sector of the cotton textile industry are:-

- a) Handloom sector
- b) Powerloom sector
- c) Mill sector

ii) 'Mahatma Gandhi' propagated "Khadi" as a part of Independence movement. The values reflected through it were 'nationalism and boycott of foreign goods'. It influenced the development of cottage industries which provided rural employment.

8. Indian Railways network is one of the longest in the world. It facilitates the movement of both freight and passengers and contributes to the growth of economy. Mahatma Gandhi said once, "the Indian railways brought people of diverse cultures together to contribute to India's freedom struggle".

Read the above passage and answer the following questions:

- a. How does Indian Railway facilitate and contribute to the growth of economy? 1 ½
- b. What kind of values does the Indian Railways show? 1 ½

Ans. i) a) the Indian railways facilitates in the movement of both freight and passengers.

b) it also contributes to the growth of economy by serving the people.

ii) It shows the national integration or unity in diversity, As Mahatma Gandhi said, "Indian railways, brought the people of diverse cultures together to contribute to India's freedom struggle".

9. On an average, the world population reflects a sex ratio of 990 females per 1000 males. The highest sex ratio in the world has been recorded in Latvia which is 1187 females per 1000 males. In contrast, the lowest sex ratio occurs in U.A.E which is 468 females per 1000 males.

Read the above passage and answer the following questions:

- a. What is the world's average sex ratio? 1 ½
- b. The favorable sex ratio of the Latvia reveals what kind of values? 1 ½

Ans. i) The world's average sex ration is 990 females per 1000 males.

ii) Latvia has the most favorable sex ratio, as it has 1187 females per 1000 males. It reveals the high status of females in the society and high educational standards.

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10. There is massive underemployment in the agricultural sector in India, particularly in the unirrigated tracks. In these areas, there is a seasonal unemployment ranging from 4 to 8 months. Even in the cropping season, work is not available throughout, as agricultural operations are not labour intensive. Hence, the people engaged in agriculture do not have the opportunity to work throughout the year.

Read the above passage and answer the following questions:

- a. For how many months there is a seasonal unemployment? In which sector the seasonal unemployment mainly found? 1 ½
- b. What kind of strategy is to be needed to bring down the seasonal unemployment? 1 ½

Ans. i) there is a period of 4 to 8 months of seasonal unemployment and it is mainly found in the agricultural sector.

ii) the development of household or cottage industries is required to bring down the seasonal unemployment and agricultural workers can be employed in these sectors. Their economic and social status will be enhanced, and it will check migration or outflow of people from rural areas.

11. The concept of human development was introduced by Dr. Mahbub-ul-Haq. Dr. Haq has described human development as the kind of development that enlarges people's choices and improves their lives. People are central to all development under this concept. These choices are not fixed and but keep on changing. The basic goal of development is to create conditions where people can live meaningful lives.

Read the above passage and answer the following questions:

- a. Who introduced the concept of human development? 1
- b. What is human development? 1
- c. What kind of values is inculcated through human development? 1

Ans. i) Dr. Mahbub-ul-Haq

ii) Human development is a development which widens or enlarges people's choice and improves their lives qualitatively.

iii) T qualitative development of human being, helping them to become an ideal citizen and it well contribute societal, individual and national progress.

12. Family planning is the spacing or preventing the birth of children. Access to family planning services is a significant factor in limiting population growth and improving women's health. Propaganda, free availability of contraceptives and tax disincentives for large families are some of the measures which can help population control.

Read the above passage and answer the following questions:

- a. Why are the population control measures need of the hour? 1 ½
- b. Mention the measures through which population can be controlled. 1 ½

Ans. i) The population control is one of the most important strategy to curb the birth rate of children, because the population growth is at the rate of geometric progression, but the resources are growing at arithmetic progression.

ii) through the following measures, population can be controlled:-

- a) Improvement in the female health and education.
- b) Government in the female health and education.
- c) The imposition of taxes and disincentives for large size of families.
- d) For the sustainability of our resources, the world will have to control the rapid population increase.

13. Tourism is a travel taken for the purpose of recreation rather than business. It has become the world's second largest tertiary activity in total registered jobs (250 million) and total revenue (40 per cent of the total GDP). Besides, many local persons are employed to provide services like accommodation, meals, transport, entertainment and special shops serving the tourists. Tourism fosters the growth of infrastructure and industries, retail trading and craft industries (souvenirs). In some regions, tourism is seasonal because the vacation period is dependent on favourable weather conditions, but many regions attract visitors all the year round.

Read the above passage and answer the following questions:

- a. Define tourism. ½
- b. How much total registered jobs and total revenue (GDP), are derived through the tourism? ½
- c. How does tourism foster the economy? 2

Ans. i) Tourism is a travel undertaken for the purpose of recreation rather than business.

ii) Tourism provides 250 million registered jobs and the revenues are derived about 40 percent of the total GDP.

iii) Tourism fosters the economy in the following ways:-

- a) Growth of infrastructure and industries
- b) Growth of retail trading
- c) Growth of the handicraft industry

Hence the above three factors promote 'area development' and attract tourists with a penchant for experiencing ethnic and local customs. It also enhances the quality of life.

14. Rural and urban settlements differ in terms of social relationship, attitude and outlook. Rural people are less mobile and therefore, social relations among them are intimate. In urban areas, on the other hand, way of life is complex and fast, and social relations are formal.

Read the above passage and answer the following questions:

- a. How do the social relationships of rural and urban areas vary? 1 ½
- b. What kind of social values are retained by rural settlements? 1 ½

Ans. a) rural people are less mobile and therefor, social relation them are intimate. In urban areas, on the other hand, way of life is complex and fast, and social relations are formal.

b) Values that retained by rural settlements are:-

- i) Brotherhoods
- ii) Neighborhoods
- iii) they are much concern and caring about each other.

15. The oceans offer a smooth highway traversable in all directions with no maintenance costs. Its transformation into a route way by sea-going vessels is an important development in human adaptation to the physical environment. Compared to land and air, ocean transport is a cheaper means of haulage (carrying of load) of bulky material over long distances from one continent to another.

Read the above passage and answer the following questions:

- a. Write down the three main features of oceanic routes. 1 ½
b. What are the implications of ocean routes on the aquatic eco-system? 1 ½

Ans. main features of oceanic routes are:-

- a) Smooth highway traversable in all direction
- b) No maintenance costs
- c) Cheaper as compared to land and air
- d) Can carry bulky material over long distances

ii) a) increases the pollution in oceans; which is damaging the natural habitat of aquatic animals.
b) Imbalancing in ocean environment create a huge destruction of aquatic eco system. Lots of aquatic eco-system comes to extinct.