

## CLASS 12 - GEOGRAPHY

### CHAPTER – CLIMATE

**1. What is meant by Western disturbance?**

The cyclonic depressions which originate over the Mediterranean Sea and travel eastwards across Iran and Pakistan. These winds ultimately bring rainfall and weather disturbance to the northern part of India.

**2. What are the two characteristic features of the tropical climate?**

High temperature round the year and rainfall in the afternoon.

**3. Explain with two examples the role played by mountain ranges in the distribution of rainfall in India during the south West monsoon period.**

The south West monsoon is dashing against the Himalaya and causing heavy rainfall in the north eastern hilly states area. The south West monsoon is dashing against the Western Ghats causing heavy rainfall in the windward side of the mountain.

**4. What are the western disturbances?**

The system of pressure and wind is disturbed as a result of the inflow of depressions from the west and the north west are called western disturbances.

**5. The north west plains of India experience winter rainfall. Explain the statement with reason.**

The north west plains of India consisting of Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and western Uttar Pradesh receive some winter rainfall which is caused due to the invasion of western disturbances.

**6. What is co-efficient of variation? Explain with examples.**

The large variations in actual amount of rainfall is expressed in terms of co-efficient of variation (CV). The CV of annual rainfall in India generally ranges between 15 % to 30%. Of the west coast have a CV lower than 15 %. The variability increases from the west into the interior of the plateau as well as from Orissa and West Bengal towards the north and North West. Over the interior regions of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka it is as high as 30 %. Gujrat may experience variability ranging between 50% to 80 %

**7. What is the effect of variability of CV or coefficient of variation?**

The spatial pattern of rainfall variability plays a critical role in Indian agriculture. The area suffering from the high rainfall variability are prone to water deficiency and drought conditions.

**8. Name the two branches of the southwest monsoon.**

i) the Arabian sea branch ii) the Bay of Bengal branch.

**9. Give two characteristics of hot weather season.**

i) High temperature over most of India. ii) mostly dry with occasional local storms.

**10. What are the characteristics of the retreating south West monsoon?**

i) this is a transition period from a hot rainy season to cool dry season. ii) the east coast receives heavy rainfall.

**11. Differentiate between south West monsoon and northeast monsoon.**

South-West monsoon blow during the months of June July August and September. Ne monsoon blow during the months of December January and February. South West monsoon cause rainfall almost all over India. Ne monsoon cause rainfall only in coromandel coast during winter. South-west monsoon blow in southwest direction. Ne monsoon blow in northeast direction.

**12. Name the two types of cyclone system that affect the Indian subcontinent and mention the areas.**

The two types of cyclone are - Temperate cyclone and Tropical cyclone. Punjab, Haryana, western UP, receives rainfall from Temperate cyclone. Eastern Coastal Region receives rainfall from Tropical cyclone.

**13. Name 3 well defined tracts of drought of India.**

i) The desert region covering about 6 lakh Sq. km.  
ii) The dry regions along the eastern slope of western Ghats.  
iii) Saurashtra and Kachchh region.

**14. Rainfall in India is orographic in nature. Explain the statement with example.**

- i) heavy rainfall on west coastal plain due to western Ghats.
- ii) low rainfall in eastern slope of western Ghats.
- iii) heavy rainfall in Meghalaya due to slope of the hills.

## CHAPTER – TOURISM

### **1. What is tourism?**

Tourism involves travelling to relatively undisturbed areas with specific object of studying, enjoying the scenery found in these areas.

### **2. What are the problems of Indian tourism industry?**

- i) inadequacies of infrastructural facilities adversely affect tourism.
- ii) satisfaction of the tourist should be the top priority of the tourist industry. A dissatisfied tourist can be worst thing that can happen as publicity.
- iii) political unrest and fear of violence is a death knell to tourist industry.
- iv) epidemics are also detrimental to tourism.

### **3. Mention the effects of tourism on environment.**

The unplanned and unrestricted growth of tourism has a detrimental effect on tourism. Almost all the popular tourist centres are growing under the pressure of annual visitors and quite often facing difficult situation. The unplanned and unchecked growth of tourist centres deprives them of their original charm and ultimately proves disastrous. The Taj mahal at Agra facing the same problem.

### **4. Name few wildlife and national parks in India.**

- 1) Corbet national park, Uttarakhand.
- 2) Kanha national park, Madhya Pradesh.
- 3) Kaziranga wildlife sanctuary, Assam.
- 4) Manas wildlife sanctuary, Assam.

### **5. Explain the role played by Indian railways in tourism development.**

Indian railways have recognised its role in tourism development. The launching of Rajdhani express, Shatabdi express is a step to the right direction palace on wheel is already operational in Rajasthan. Land for about 100 hotels at various railway stations has been set apart to augment accommodation for the tourists.

### **6. Which place of India is famous for annual crafts mela?**

Faridabad.

### **7. What do you mean by "golden triangle"?**

Delhi, Agra and Jaipur form the world famous "golden triangle".

### **8. Name 3 important tourist spots of Chandigarh.**

Rock garden, rose garden, Sokhna lake are the most important tourist attractions of Chandigarh.

### **9. Name the places which form desert triangle.**

Jaisalmer, jodhpur and Bikaner form the famous desert triangle.

### **10. Mention one reason for sudden decline in foreign tourism in India.**

As a result of September 11,2001 incident in the United States, tourist arrivals dropped by 21 %compared to the previous year. Revival has been noticed after October 2002.