

MARKING SCHEME

GEOGRAPHY (029)

CLASS-XII

Time: 3hours

Max.marks 70

General Instructions:

- i. There are 30 questions in all.
- ii. All questions are compulsory.
- iii. Question numbers 1 to 18 are Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) carrying 1 mark each. Write only the correct answer in you answer sheets.
- iv. Question numbers 19 to 22 are short answer questions carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each of these questions should not exceed 80-100 words.
- v. Question numbers 23 to 28 are long answer questions carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each of these questions should not exceed 150 words.
- vi. Question numbers 29 and 30 are related to identification or location and labeling of geographical features on maps, carrying 5 marks each.
- vii. Outline map of India and World are provided to you must be attached within your answer book.
- viii. Use of template or stencils for drawing outline maps is allowed.

SECTION A		
Q1	<p>Which one of the following is the largest linguistic group of India?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Sino - Tibetan b. Indo - Aryan c. Austric d. Dravidian <p>ANS: b) Indo Aryan</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>C Which one of the following periods had witnessed rapid growth of population.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Before 1921 b. 1921 - 1951 c. 1951 – 1981 d. After 1981 <p>ANS: c) 1951 - 1981</p>	1

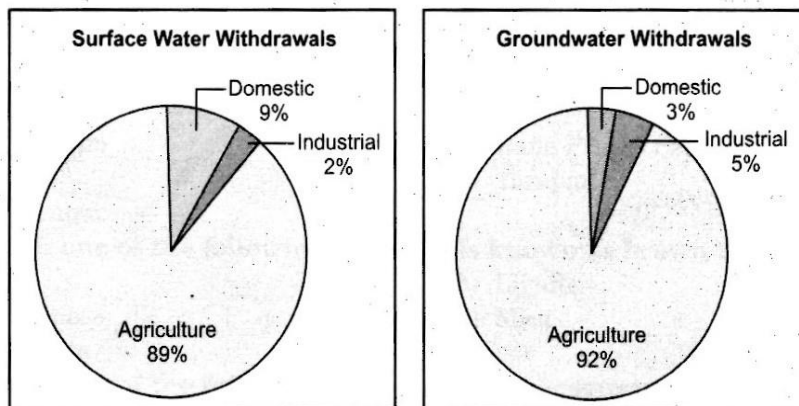
Q2	<p>Which one of the following is the main reason for male migration in India?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Education b. Business c. Work and employment d. Marriage <p>ANS: c) Work and employment.</p>	1
Q3	<p>Identify the country with the highest sex ratio in the world</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Latvia b. United Arab Emirates c. Japan d. France <p>ANS: Latvia</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Which one of the following figures represents the working age group of the population?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 15 to 65 years b. 15 to 64 years c. 15 to 66 years d. 15 to 59 years <p>ANS: 15 to 59 years</p>	1
Q4	<p>Which one of the following group of cities have been arranged in the sequence of their ranks i.e., 1,2,3 and 4 in size ?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Greater Mumbai, Bangaluru, Kolkata, Chennai. b. Delhi, Greater Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata. c. Kolkata, Greater Mumbai, Chennai, Delhi. d. Greater Mumbai, Kolkata, Delhi, Chennai. <p>ANS: d) Greater Mumbai, Kolkata, Delhi and Chennai</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Palli and nagla belong to which one of the following rural settlements-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Clustered 	1

	<p>b. Semi-clustered c. Hamleted d. Dispersed or isolated.</p> <p>ANS: c) Hamleted</p>	
Q5	<p>Which one of the following is not a Push factor?</p> <p>a. Water Shortage b. Medical/Educational facilities c. Unemployment d. Epidemics</p> <p>ANS: Medical/Educational facilities</p>	1
Q6	<p>Which one of the following best describes Development?</p> <p>a. An increase in size b. A constant in size c. A positive change in quality d. A simple change in quality</p> <p>ANS: A positive change in quality</p>	1
Q7	<p>Which one of the following is not a Plantation Crop?</p> <p>a. Coffee b. Sugarcane c. Wheat d. Rubber</p> <p>ANS: Wheat</p>	1
Q8	ANS: Kolkhoz	1
Q9	<p>Which one of the following does not follow Monoculture?</p> <p>ANS: Mixed Farming does not follow Monoculture</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Plantation Agriculture follows Monoculture</p> <p>(Anyone of the above option is correct)</p>	1
Q10	<p>Which one of the following forms of settlement develops along either side of roads, rivers or canals?</p>	1

	<p>a. Circular b. Linear c. Cross Shaped d. Square</p> <p>ANS: Linear</p>	
Q11	<p>Which one of the following types of economic activities dominates in all rural settlements?</p> <p>a. Primary b. Tertiary c. Secondary d. Quaternary</p> <p>ANS: Primary</p>	1
Q12	<p>The first urban settlement to reach a population of one million was:</p> <p>a. Paris b. New York c. London d. Canberra</p> <p>ANS: London</p>	1
Q13	<p>Which one of the following is a land locked harbor?</p> <p>a. Vishakhapatnam b. Mumbai c. Ennor d. Haldia</p> <p>ANS: Vishakhapatnam</p>	1
Q14	<p>Which one of the following is the longest national highway of India?</p> <p>a. NH-1 b. NH-7 c. NH-6 d. NH-8</p> <p>ANS: NH-7</p>	1
Q15	<p>Complete the following table by writing appropriate names in the blank</p>	1

	<p>boxes:</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> <pre> graph TD A[Means of Communications] --> B[] B --> C[Letter, Telephone, Telegram, Fax, e-mail, Internet, etc.] B --> D[Radio, Television, Cinema, Satellite, Newspaper, Magazines, Public meetings, Seminar and conferences] </pre> </div> <p>ANS: Personal and Mass</p>	
Q16	<p>Name the Headquarters of Northern Railway Zone of India</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Lucknow Kanpur New Delhi Chandigarh <p>ANS: New Delhi</p>	1
Q17	<p>Land degradation in irrigated areas is caused by which of following reason?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Gully erosion Wind erosion Salinization of soil Siltation of land <p>ANS: Salinization of soil</p>	1
Q18	<p>South-West monsoon in India coincides with which cropping season?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Kharif Rabi Zaid None of the above <p>ANS: a) Kharif</p>	1

SECTION B		
Q19	<p>“The chief gateways of the world of international trade are the harbours and ports”. Justify the statement with examples.</p> <p>ANS:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ports provide facilities of docking, loading and unloading of cargo. 2. Ports provide storage facilities for cargo 3. Labour and managerial services are provided at the ports. 	3
Q20	<p>How is Possibilism different from Environmental Determinism? Explain with suitable Examples.</p> <p>ANS: Possibilism: With passage of time, humans developed better and efficient technology. This gave him many choices and possibilities to use resources offered by the environment. They become free to use natural resources according to their convenience and necessities. Man has created health resorts on highlands, huge urban sprawls, fields, orchards and pastures in the plains, ports on the coasts and satellites in space. This was termed Possibilism by earlier scholars.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Determinism: In the earlier stages of Human evolution, There was no technology to modify environment by man. Thus, the human beings adapted to the dictates of the nature. The naturalised human was afraid of nature and worshipped the forces of nature such as fire, floods, rains, etc.</p>	3
Q21	Study the pie-chart given below and answer the questions that follow-	3



Source : *Earth Trend 2001, World Resource Institute, as given in Govt. of India (200*
Fig. : Sectoral Usage of Surface Water Fig. Sectoral Usage of Groundwater

1. Which sector's share is the maximum in the usage of surface and ground water?
2. What is the percentage of agricultural sector in the usage of surface water and Ground water?
3. Why the development of irrigation was assigned a very high priority in the Five years plans and how?

ANS:

1. **Agricultural sector share is the maximum in the usage of surface water and groundwater.**
2. **Surface water- 89% and Groundwater- 92%. India has traditionally been an agrarian economy with two-third of its population depends on agriculture.**
3. **Multipurpose river valley projects were launched to meet the irrigational needs of the country in five years plans.**

Q22	<p>'Development has direct bearings on the deteriorating human conditions'. How poor people are more affected in this process ?</p> <p>ANS. The development has direct bearing on the deteriorating human conditions due to environmental degradation and ecological crisis. Air, soil, water and noise pollution have threatened our existence.</p> <p>Consequently, the poor are subjected to three interrelated processes of declining capabilities as given below-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Social capabilities due to displacement and weakening social ties.2. Environmental capabilities due to pollution.3. Personal capabilities due to increasing incidence of diseases and accidents. <p>This has adverse effects on their quality of life and human development</p> <p>(Any other point highlighting creativity)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Describe the concept of Human Development as defined by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)</p> <p>ANS. As per the World Human Development Report , Human Development is a process of enlarging the range of people's choices, increasing their oppurtunities for education, health care, income and empowerment and covering the full range of human choices from a sound environment to economic, social and political freedom.</p> <p>Thus enlarging the range of people's choices is the most significant aspect of human development. It is just opposite the western or euro-centric view of development. People should be able to live a long and healthy life. They should be educated and have access to resources needed for a decent standard of living. These are necessary and non-negotiable aspects of the human development.</p>	3
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SECTION C		
Q23	<p>The challenge of sustainable development requires integration of quest for economic development with environmental concerns. Comprehend the statement in relation to the development of non conventional sources of energy in India by giving suitable example.</p> <p>ANS:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The sustainable development is important because it calls for the protection of resources for future generations. 2. Sustainable energy resources are only the renewable energy resources like solar, wind, hydro, geothermal and biomass. 3. These energy sources are more equitably distributed and environmental friendly. 4. Non-conventional energy sources will provide more sustained, eco friendly cheaper energy after the initial cost is taken care of. 5. Traditional methods of resource use result into generating enormous quantity of waste as well as create other environmental problems. Hence, sustainable development calls for the protection of resources for the future generation. There is an urgent need to conserve the resources. <p>(Any other relevant point)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Nuclear energy is replacing the conventional sources in India. Do you think it as a viable energy source of energy in future keeping in view the availability of nuclear minerals in India.</p> <p>ANS: Nuclear energy has emerged as a viable source in recent times. Important minerals used for the generation of nuclear energy are Uranium and Thorium. Uranium deposits occur in Dharwar rocks. It is found in several locations along the Singhbhum copper belt. It is also found in Udaipur, Alwar and Jhunjhunu district of Rajasthan, Durg</p>	1x5=5

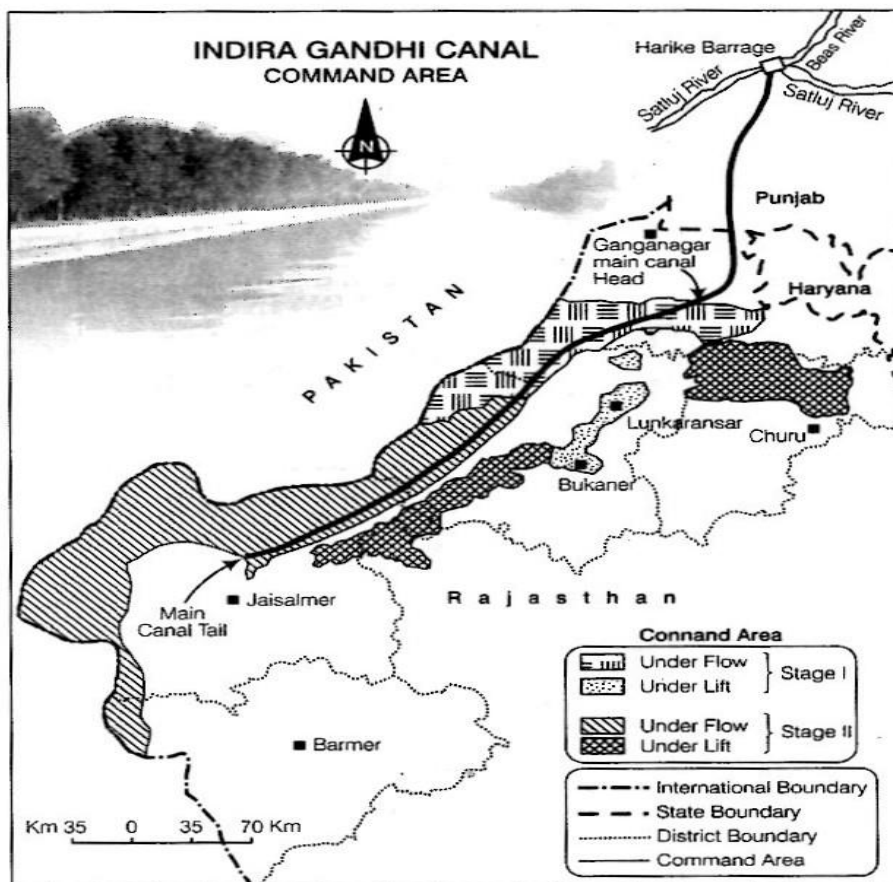
district of Chhattisgarh, Bhandara district of Maharashtra and Kullu district of Himachal Pradesh. Thorium is mainly obtained from the monazite and limonite in the beach sand along the cost of Kerala and Tamilnadu. World's richest monazite deposits occur in Palakkad and Kollam districts of Kerala, near Visakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh and Mahanadi river delta in Odisha.

Atomic energy commission was established in 1948. The important nuclear power projects are Tarapur (Maharashtra) Rawatbhata near Kota (Rajasthan), Kalpakkam (Tamilnadu), Narora (Uttar Pradesh) Kaiga (Karnataka) and Kakrapara (Gujarat)

Collaboration with France, Germany, Russia and U.S.A. in developing the required technology is a positive step in this direction.

(Any other relevant point)

Q24 Study the map given below and answer the questions that follows-



a. What is the difference between the two areas shown as 'Under Flow'

	<p>and 'Under Lift' system of irrigation.</p> <p>b. Name the districts that are benefited by the command area of the canal in stage I and stage II.</p> <p>ANS:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The canal has two irrigation system such as Flow system (underflow) and lift system (underlift). Around 70% land of the command area is irrigated by flow system and rest 30% Land by lift system. All the lift channels of Indira Gandhi Canal system originate at the left Bank of main canal while the canals on the right Bank of main canal are Flow canals. 2. Stage 1- Ganganagar, Hanumangarh and northern parts of Bikaner and Jaisalmer district. Stage 2- Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Barmer, Jodhpur, Nagaur and Churu districts. Main characteristics of the area are: <p>For Visually Impaired Candidates only</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i- The availability of soil moisture for a longer period of time and various afforestation and pasture development programs under CAD have resulted in greening the land. ii- It has also helped in reducing wind erosion and siltation of canal. iii- Canal irrigation has brought a perceptible transformation in the agricultural economy of the region because it has led to increase in cultivated areas and intensity of cropping. The traditional crops – gram, bajra and jowar – have been replaced by wheat, cotton, groundnut and rice. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> b) Ganganagar, Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Barmer, Churu, Lunkaransar (Any four) 	<p>3+2=5</p>
<p>Q25</p>	<p>How are industries classified on the basis of the raw material used?</p> <p>ANS:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agro-based industries: These industries process the raw material 	<p>5</p>

	<p>from the agricultural field into finished products to be consumed in the market. Major agro based industries are food processing, sugar, fruit juices, etc.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Mineral based industries: These industries use minerals such as iron, copper, cement as raw material. 3. Chemical based industries: These industries use natural chemical minerals such as Petroleum, salts, sulphur, etc. 4. Forest based industries: These industries use material provided by the forest such as, timber for furniture industry, wood, grass, bamboo for paper industry, etc. 5. Animal based industries: Raw material in these industries is obtained from animals. For example, wool for woollen textiles, ivory from elephant tusks and leather from animal hide. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Explain why high-tech industries in many countries are being attracted to the peripheral areas of major metropolitan centres?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Land is generally cheap in the peripheral areas of the cities and is available in abundance. Single story buildings can be built. 2. The peripheral areas can be well connected with roadway and railway network used by high tech industries. 3. Cheap and skilled labour is easily available from the nearby areas. 4. Highly skilled specialists and professionals are available in major metropolitan centres. 5. The features of high tech industrial landscape are neatly spaced, low, modern, dispersed office plant-lab buildings for which the peripheral areas of the cities are most suited. 	
Q26	<p>“Modern economic development in the world is mainly the result of the development of Quaternary services.” Explain the statement with suitable examples.”</p> <p>ANS: Following are the points which explain the statement:</p>	5

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The economic activities have become specialized and complicated and has resulted in a new group of activities, like the Quaternary activities. b. The Quaternary activities are related to knowledge and education, information, research and development. c. The people of the Quaternary activities are innovative and contribute to the research and development. d. Only a few people are engaged in Quaternary activities in economically developed countries. e. It is characterized by the highest income and higher degree of mobility in the process of career development. 	
<p>Q27</p>	<p>What are the modes by which cyber space will expand the contemporary economic and social space of humans?</p> <p>ANS: Cyber Space is very important in today's life. It enables us to communicate or access any information without physical movement of the sender and the receiver. It has brought the world closer to each other. One can now communicate with any person in any part of the world. It can be used in an office, sailing boat, flying plane and virtually everywhere.</p> <p>Cyber space has expanded the contemporary economic and social space of humans through e-mail, e-commerce, e-learning and e-governance. It will be accessible to more and more people cutting across space and time under these circumstances. These modern communication systems have made the concept of 'Global Village' a reality.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Which are the major regions of the world having a dense network of airways?</p> <p>ANS: Dense network of airways exists in Eastern USA, Western Europe and South East Asia. USA alone accounts for 60% of the world airways. New York, London, Paris, Amsterdam, Frankfurt, Rome, Moscow,</p>	<p>5</p>

	<p>Karachi, New Delhi, Mumbai, Bangkok, Singapore, Tokyo, San Francisco, Los Angeles and Chicago are the nodal points where air route coverage is maximum.</p>	
Q28	<p>Land degradation caused by human made processes are more harmful than natural processes in India. Analyse the statement with suitable examples.</p> <p>Ans. Land Degradation is generally understood either as a temporary for a permanent decline in productive capacity of the land. The causes or factor responsible for land degradation in India are given below:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Soil erosion. 2. Water logging 3. Salinisation 4. Alkalinisation of land <p>Land is constantly used without managing its fertility, it is degraded and its productivity decline. Deforestation, overgrazing, mining and quarrying too are responsible for land degradation in India. Land Degradation caused by human processes are more harmful than natural processes in India. Man-made degraded wasteland such as degraded shifting cultivation area, degraded land under plantation crops, degraded forest, mining and industrial waste land are 5.8 % of the total geographical area. In states like Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha deforestation due to mining have caused severe Land Degradation. In states like Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, and Maharashtra overgrazing is one of the main reasons for the land degradation</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>How has Noise pollution become hazardous in many big cities of India? Explain giving suitable examples.</p> <p>Ans. Noise pollution has become hazardous in many big cities of India like Delhi , Mumbai due to following factors-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. With the increase in population, the volume of traffic and passenger has increased. This has led to more noise 	5

	<p>pollution.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. More people have become prosperous in the cities. As a result of this, number of private vehicles such as cars have increased significantly. This has led to traffic jams during peak hours, i.e. in the morning and in the evening when people go and come from office. This has increased noise pollution on the roads. 3. Rapid industrialisation in and around the residential Colony has also increased noise pollution. Small and cottage industries are set up in the areas near the market. 4. The construction activities have increased to accommodate the ever increasing population in the big cities. These activities become hazardous as too much noise is created by them. 5. Religious activities, social functions, rallies, etc. create noise pollution particularly in the late hours of the day. 	
Q29	<p>On the outline map of India mark and indicate the following features (any five)-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. State having highest urban population b. Software technology park of Telangana c. International airport located in Assam d. Eastern terminal point of Golden quadrilateral e. Copper mine located in Rajasthan f. Bauxite mines in Odisha g. Southern terminal of North-South corridor. 	1x5=5
Q30	<p>On the given political map of the world, following five features are shown. Identify these features with the help of the given key and write them on the blanks marked A , B , C , D and E</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. A Mega city B. A major sea-port 	1x5=5

	C. Grasslands of Africa with extensive commercial grain farming D. An important Shipping Canal E. Industrial region of the US.	
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Q29



Q30

