

**CLASS XII
GEOGRAPHY (029)
MARKING SCHEME**

Time allowed: 3 Hrs.

Max.Marks 70

SECTION A

Q1 Mention any two sources of water pollution by human beings in India. 1

Ans. The two sources of water pollution by human beings in India are as follows:

1. The urban sources of polluted water and sewage, municipal and domestic garbage that is disposed into the water.
2. The disposal of industrial effluents into the running water which makes the water body degraded and poisonous

OR

Name any two water conservation techniques adopted in India.

Ans. Two water conservation techniques are Rainwater harvesting and Watershed development.

Q2 What does the proportion of literate population of a country indicate? 1

Ans. The proportion of literate population of a country is an indicator of its socio-economic development because it shows the standard of living, social status of females, availability of educational facilities and policies of government.

Q3 Name any two modern towns built by the British in modern style? 1

OR

Which town was developed as centre of modern industries after 1850?

Ans. Mumbai (Bombay), Chennai (Madras) and Kolkata (Calcutta) (any two)

OR

Jamshedpur

Q4 Identify the Indian seaport which provides port facilities to its landlocked neighbour countries. Name any one such country. 1

Ans. A) Kolkata seaport
B) Nepal and Bhutan (Any one)

**Q5 On the basis of configuration and purpose, compare the two satellite systems in India. ½+½
=1**

Ans. Indian National Satellite System (INSAT) and Indian Remote Sensing Satellite System(IRS)

Q6 Differentiate between Positive and Negative Growth of population. 1

OR

Differentiate between immigration and emigration.

Ans.

Positive Growth of Population happens when the birth rate is more than the death rate between two points of time or when people from other countries migrate permanently to a region.

Negative Growth of Population occurs when the birth rate falls below the death rate or people migrate to other countries between two points of time.

OR

Immigration: Migrants who move into a new place are called Immigrants.

Emigration: Migrants who move out of a place are called Emigrants.

Q7 Analyse the development of service sector as an outcome of improvement in transport and communication. 1

Ans. The service sector includes important services such as transportation and communication. Improvement in these services play an important role for integrated and facilitates economic development and growth.

SECTION B

Q8 Technology loosens the shackles of environment on human beings. Justify. 3

Ans. With the passage of time, people began to understand their environment and the forces of nature. With social and cultural development, humans developed better and more efficient technology. They moved from a state of necessity to a state of freedom. They created possibilities with the resources they obtained from the nature. The earlier scholars termed it as 'possibilism' wherein humans harnessed the opportunities provided by nature and developed technology that helped them utilize the resources and loosen the shackles of nature on humans.

Q9 Define outsourcing. Which types of activities are outsourced? 3

OR

Define quinary activities. Describe its features and importance.

Ans. Outsourcing is giving work to an outside agency to improve efficiency and reduce costs. When outsourcing involves transferring work to overseas locations, it is described by the term off-shoring.

The following activities are outsourced-

- a) Information technology
- b) Human resources
- c) Customer support
- d) Call centre services
- e) Sometimes manufacturing and engineering.

OR

Quinary Activities: Services that focus on the creation, re-arrangement and interpretation of new and existing ideas; data interpretation and the use and evaluation of new technology.

- a) These are called Gold collar professions.

- b) They are special and highly paid skills of senior business executives, govt. officials, research scientists, financial and legal consultants.
- c) Their importance is significant in the structure of advanced economies.

Q10 Study the given map carefully and answer the following questions.

1x3=
3



- a) **Identify the railway line shown in the map.**
The given railway line is that of Trans-Siberian Railways.
- b) **Which two oceans are connected by this railway line.**
The two oceans connected by the Trans-Siberian Railways are the Arctic Ocean and the Pacific Ocean.
- c) **Give any one point of significance of this transport line.**
Since the Siberian part of Russia is agriculturally developed, trade of food grains, sugar, etc. takes place through this route. It has also helped in connecting Europe to Asian countries like Mongolia.

FOR VISUALLY IMPAIRED STUDENTS-

- a. **Name the most important rail route of Russia.** 1
Ans. Trans-Siberian Railway line.
- b. **Explain any two points regarding the economic importance of this railway line.** 2
Ans.
 - (i) Links Asian Region to Western European Markets
 - (ii) Connects the industrial areas of Russia.

Q11 Explain three characteristics of welfare approach of human development. 3

- Ans.**
- i) Welfare approach considers human beings as beneficiaries or targets of all developmental activities.
 - ii) The Govt. must spend more money on providing education and health facilities for all. These activities are the primary responsibilities of the govt.
 - iii) People are not participants in development but only passive recipients.

Explain the reasons for the coming up of slums in developing countries like India with suitable examples.

Ans. Slums or ‘jhuggi-jhopri’ clusters are colonies of shanty structures. These are inhabited by those people who are forced to migrate from the rural areas to these urban centres in search of livelihood but are not able to afford proper housing due to high rents and high costs of land. They occupy environmentally incompatible and degraded areas. Developing countries like India face this problem at a large scale. The example of Dharavi, Asia’s largest slum is a striking example of the same. India has a predominance of rural population that migrates to urban areas in search of jobs but since they are illiterate and unskilled, they end up living in drenched housings in slums.

OR

Explain the causes and consequences of Rural-Urban migration in India with suitable examples.

Ans. Migration is a response to the uneven distribution of opportunities over space. There are two main types of factors which cause people to migrate.

- Push factors which cause people to leave their place of residence
- Pull factors which attract people from different places
 - In India people migrate from rural to urban areas due to push factors like poverty, high population, pressure on the land, lack of basic infrastructural facilities like healthcare, education, natural disasters such as floods, droughts, cyclonic storms, earthquakes, tsunami, wars and local conflicts.
 - The factors that attract people to urban areas are better opportunities, availability of regular work, relatively higher wages, better education, better healthcare and sources of entertainment.

Migration also has certain consequences like economic, social, demographic and environmental consequences.

- Economic Consequences:
 - A major benefit of migration is the remittance sent by the migrants
 - Remittances from international migrants are a great source of foreign exchange.
 - Punjab, Kerala, Tamil Nadu receive the highest remittances from international migrants
 - Remittances are mainly used for food, repayments of debts, treatment, marriages, children’s education etc.
 - Migration from rural areas of Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Odisha are due to the success of green revolution
 - Unregulated migration to metro cities causes overcrowding. This is a negative consequence of migration as it causes the formation of slums.
- Demographic Consequences:
 - Migration leads to redistribution of population.
 - Rural - urban migration contributes to the population growth of cities.
 - Age and skill selective out migration from rural areas have adverse effect on the rural demographic structure.

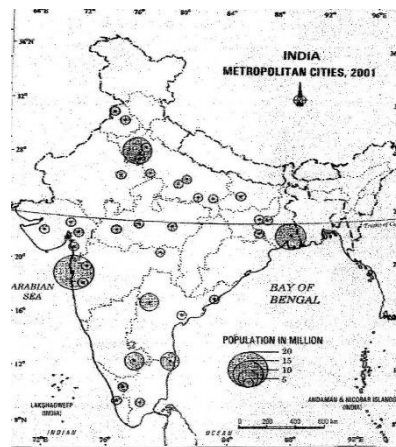
- High male dominated out migration from rural areas of MP, Rajasthan, Uttrakhand, Maharashtra etc. has led to serious imbalances in the age and sex composition.
- Social Consequence:
 - Migrants act as agents of social change.
 - New ideas related to new technology, family planning, girls' education, etc. get diffused to rural areas through people.
 - It has positive contributions such as the evolution of composite culture, widens the mental horizon of people etc.
 - It also has negative consequences such as anonymity, and a feeling of dejection which creates social vacuum can lead to criminal activities and drug abuse.
- Environmental Consequences:
 - Overcrowding has put pressure on existing social and physical infrastructure in urban areas.
 - Unplanned growth of urban settlement leads to formation of slums and shanty colonies.
 - Overexploitation of resources, cities are facing acute problem of depletion of groundwater, air pollution, disposal of sewage and management of groundwater.

Q13

Study the given map carefully and answer the questions that follow.

1x3=

3



Name the northernmost, southernmost and westernmost metropolitan cities of the country and also name the states to which they belong.

Ans.

- | Metropolitan cities | States |
|---------------------------|-----------|
| 1 Northernmost – Amritsar | Punjab |
| 2 Southernmost – Madurai | Tamilnadu |
| 3 Westernmost - Rajkot | Gujarat. |

For Visually Impaired Candidates (in place of Q. No. 13)

Name any three states of India each of which has only one metropolitan city. Also name those metropolitan cities.

Ans.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| 1 Rajasthan | Jaipur |
| 2 Bihar | Patna |
| 3 Kerala | Kochchi |
| 4 Haryana | Faridabad |

(Any Three)

SECTION C

Q14 **Give information on the growing importance of the Regional Trade Blocs in International trade with special reference to the European Union (EU) and the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)** 5

Ans. Regional Trade Blocs have come up in order to encourage trade between countries with geographical proximity, similarity and complementarities in trading items and to curb restrictions on trade of the developing world. Today, 120 regional trade blocs generate 52% of the world trade. These trading blocs developed as a response to the failure of the global organizations to speed up intra-regional trade. Though these regional blocs remove trade tariffs within the member nations and encourage free trade in the future it could get increasingly difficult for free trade to take place between different trading blocs.

EUROPEAN UNION (EU)

- Headquartered at Brussels, Belgium,
- EU consists of Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Finland, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Luxembourg, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and United Kingdom.
- The commodities traded by it include- Agro-products, minerals, chemicals, wood, paper, transport vehicles, optical instruments, clocks, antiques, etc.

ORGANISATION OF PETROLEUM EXPORTING COUNTRIES (OPEC)

- Headquarters at Vienna, Austria
- Member countries include Algeria, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, UAE and Venezuela.
- Commodity - crude oil.

Q15 **Compare the features of Subsistence and Plantation agriculture in five points each.** 5

OR

Compare the features of Mixed farming and Dairy farming in five points each.

Ans.

SUBSISTENCE FARMING

It is done on a small plot of land

The produce is just enough for the subsistence of the farmer's family

The farmer and his family constitute the labour. Primitive tools are utilized.

Proximity to markets and thus, transportation is not essential.

One or more crops can be grown on single piece of land.

Areas-

- 1) Primitive subsistence- Malaysia, Indonesia, Northeast India.
- 2) Intensive subsistence-
 - Wet paddy dominated- Myanmar, India, Indonesia
 - Other than paddy- North Korea, Manchuria, North Japan

PLANTATION AGRICULTURE

It is done on large estates/plantations

The produce is for gaining profit and is in bulk.

There is large capital investment and scientific methods are used. Cheap labour is also employed at a large scale.

Proximity to markets and good system of transport is very important.

Single crop specialisation is observed.

Areas-

- French established cocoa and coffee plantations in West Africa
- British set up tea gardens in India and Sri Lanka
- Spanish and Americans grew coconut and sugarcane in the Philippines

OR

MIXED FARMING

1. Equal emphasis is laid on crop cultivation and animal husbandry.

2. Wheat, Barley, oats, rye, maize, fodder and root crops are grown in mixed farming.

3. Mixed farming is found in the highly developed parts of the world- North Western Europe, North Eastern America, parts of Eurasia and temperate latitudes

DAIRY FARMING

1. Special emphasis is laid on cattle breeding, health care and veterinary services.

2. It is most advanced and efficient type of rearing of milch animals.

3. Three main regions of commercial dairy farming are North Western Europe, Canada and South Eastern Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania

of southern continents.

4. Mixed farming is characterised by high capital expenditure on farm machinery, building, extensive use of chemical fertilizers, green manure and the skill and expertise of the farmers.
4. Dairy farming is highly labour intensive as it involves rigorous care in feeding and milching.
5. There is crop rotation and intercropping that maintain the soil fertility.
5. There is no off season during the year as in the case of crop raising.

Q16 **Analyse the importance and declining popularity of water transport in India in recent times.** 5

Ans. The following are the advantages of water transport:

- One of the important advantages of water transportation is that it does not require route construction.
- The oceans are linked with each other and are negotiable with ships of various sizes.
- It is much cheaper because the friction of water is far less than that of land.
- The energy cost of water transportation is lower.
- It is also an eco-friendly way of transport. It also aids in lessening the congestion on inland transport.

In ancient times, river ways were the main highways of transportation as in the case of India. But they lost importance because of

- Competition from railways,
- Lack of water due to diversion for irrigation
- Poor maintenance of water bodies.

OR

The distribution of roads is not uniform in India. Interpret the statement by giving examples.

Ans. The distribution of roads in India is not uniform. The density of roads varies from only 12.14km in Jammu and Kashmir to 517.77km in Kerala with a national average of 142.7km in 2011.

- The density of roads is high in most Northern States and in southern states.
- It is low in the Himalayan states, Northeast region, Madhya Pradesh and in Rajasthan as well. The factors that have led to such distortions include :
 1. Nature of terrain- construction of roads is easy in plains and cheaper as well. It is costly and difficult in mountainous terrain. Hence, density of roads is better in plains (ex- Northern plains) as compared to high altitude areas, rainy and forested areas (ex-Northeast states).
 2. Level of economic development- This is also a major determinant of the density of roads in any area. Construction and maintenance of roads require a lot of capital which can only be supplied if the state/country is well off. Hence,

road density is higher in developed countries (ex-USA) as compared to developing countries (ex-India).

Q17 **Explain the nature of rural settlements. Describe any four problems related to rural settlements of the world.** 5

OR

Explain factors which affect the location of rural settlements in the world.

Ans. Rural settlements are most closely and directly related to land. People are generally engaged in primary activities such as agriculture, animal husbandry, fishing etc. The settlement size is relatively small.

The problems related to the rural settlements of the world are mentioned below-

Water Supply- Water supply is not adequate. People, particularly in mountainous and arid regions have to walk long distances to fetch drinking water.

Water borne diseases- Cholera and jaundice are the common diseases which breakout in villages.

Drought and Floods- The countries of south Asia face conditions of drought and floods very often. Crop cultivation sequences, in the absence of irrigation, also suffer.

Health Problem- The general absence of toilets garbage disposal facilities cause health related problems.

(any other relevant point)

OR

Factors-

Water Supply- Rural settlements are located near water bodies such as river, lakes and springs where water can be easily obtained.

Land- Fertile lands suitable for agriculture are the most suitable

Upland- People settle on upland because it is not prone to flooding to prevent damage to houses and loss of life. In low lying river basin people chose to settle on terraces and levees which are dry points.

Building Material- People settle at places where building materials such as wood or stones are available.

Defence- Villages and forts were built on hills and islands. So that people may defend themselves in case of war or attack by the enemy.

Planned Settlement- Sometimes planned settlements are constructed by government by providing shelter, water and other infrastructure to the village people.

Q18 **“The restoration of ecological balance between water, soil, plants, human and animal population should be a basic consideration in the strategy of development of drought prone areas in India”. Explain the statement with suitable facts.** 5

Ans. The restoration of ecological balance between water and soil, plants, human and animal population should be the basic consideration in the strategy of development of drought prone areas in India.

The National Committee on Development of Backward areas, while analysing the Drought prone area Programme pursuant to Fourth Five Year plan said so. With the development of agriculture and allied sectors, it emphasised on major focus on restoration of ecological balance. Other strategies proposed for development include watershed development

approach at micro-level and creation of alternative employment opportunities to reduce pressure on marginal lands for agriculture.

Q19 Analyse the factors that favored the concentration of iron and steel industries in the Chhota Nagpur region in India. 5

Ans. The factors responsible for the concentration of iron and steel industries in and around the 'Chotanagpur Plateau Region' are as follows:

1. Low cost of iron ore- Iron mines are located in the nearby areas. It helps to reduce the transportation cost of iron ore to the industries.
2. High grade raw materials in proximity- Other bulky raw materials like, coking coal, limestone, manganese, bauxite, mica are also available in close proximity.
3. Availability of cheap labour- From the adjoining areas of Bihar, Jharkhand and Odisha, cheap labour is available in abundance.
4. Dense transport network -This region is well connected with roadways and railways that help in the swift movement of raw materials and finished goods to the industry and market areas.
5. Port facilities-Kolkata is a well-developed port that has helped in exporting iron ore to countries like Japan.
6. Power- Presence of coal, natural gas in this region is a key factor since a heavy industry like iron and steel requires a large amount of power.

Q20 Identify the challenges of the adolescent population before the society. Enlist a few measures to overcome these problems. 5

Ans.

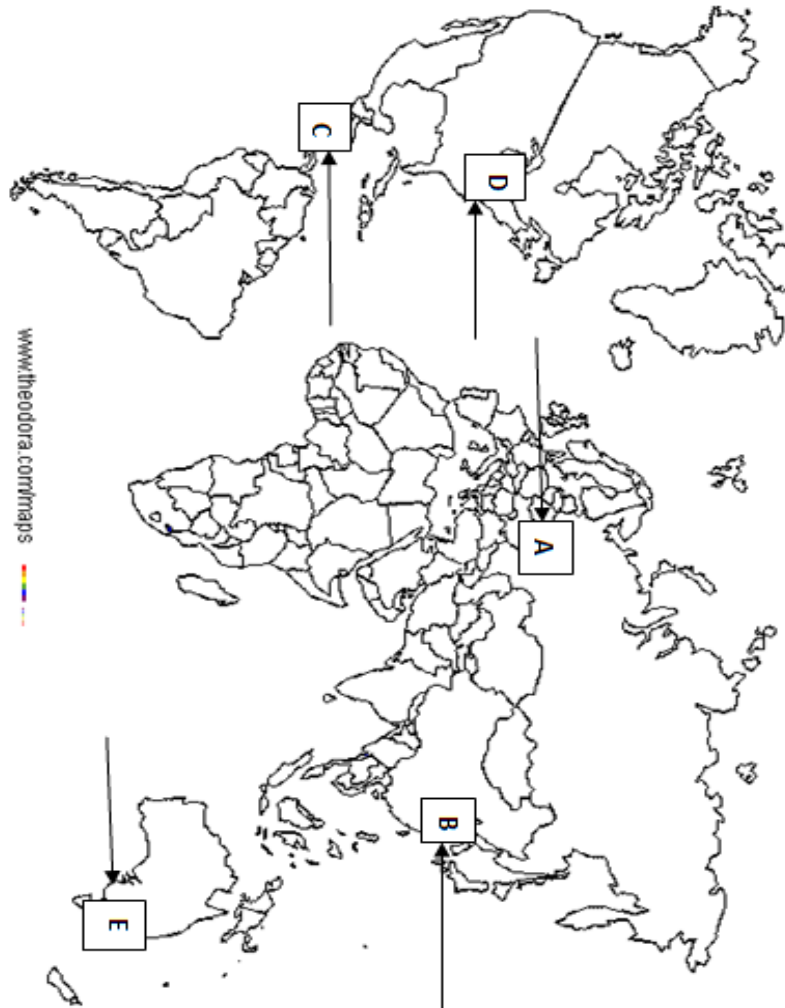
- The share of adolescents (ages 10 -19) is about 20.9 percent of the population.
- The adolescent population though regarded as the youthful population having high potential, is quite vulnerable if not guided properly.
- There are many challenges for the society as far as adolescents are concerned such as, marriage at a young age, illiteracy (especially in females), school dropouts, low intake of nutrients, high rate of mortality of adolescent mothers, high rates of HIV/AIDS infections, physical or mental retardedness, drug abuse, alcoholism, juvenile delinquency, and committing crimes.
- The government of India has undertaken certain policies to impart proper education to the adolescents so their talents are better channelized and properly utilised.
- The National Youth Policy looks into the overall development of our large youth. It stresses on an all-round improvement of the youth and adolescents enabling them to shoulder responsibility towards constructive development of the country.
 - It reinforces the qualities of patriotism and responsible citizenship.
 - It aims to empower the youth in terms of their effective participation in decision making and carrying the responsibility of an able leader.
 - Special emphasis was given in empowering women and girl child to bring parity in the male-female status.
 - Efforts were made to look into health, sports and recreation, creativity and awareness about new innovations in the spheres of science and technology.

Q21 Five Geographical features shown on the given Political outline map of the world as **A, B, C, D** and **E**. Identify these features with the help of the key given below and write their correct names on the blanks marked on the map near them. 5

- A- Area of Mixed farming- European Steppes
- B- A major airport of Asia- Beijing
- C- A waterway- Panama Canal
- D- Industrial region – North Eastern U.S.A. Appalachian region Pittsburg
- E- A major sea port of Australia- Perth

For Visually Impaired Candidates (in place of Q. No. 21)

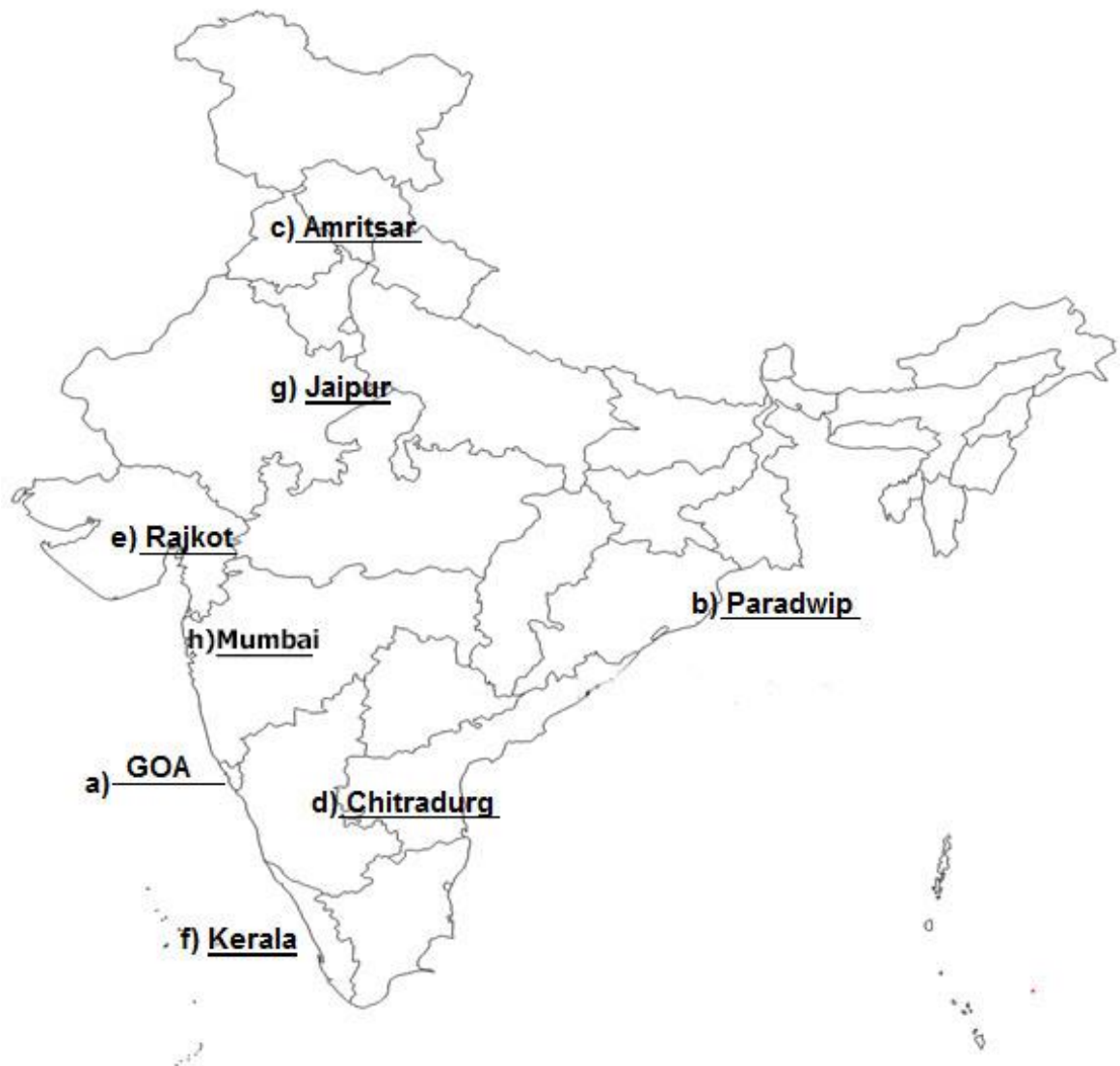
- A – Name any area of mixed farming in Europe
Ans. Steppes
- B – Name any international Airport of China
Ans. Beijing
- C- Name the important waterway of Central America
Ans. Panama Canal
- D- Mention an important industrial region of Eastern USA
Ans. Appalachian region Pittsburg
- E – Name the major seaport of Australia
Ans. Perth



Q22 Locate and Label **any five of the following** on the given political outline map of India.

5

- a) State having the lowest work participation rate.
- b) Major seaport located in Odisha
- c) International airport in Punjab
- d) Iron ore mine in Karnataka
- e) Cotton textile industry in Gujarat
- f) State with highest literacy rate
- g) Headquarter of North western railway zone
- h) Biggest sea port of India



For Visually Impaired Candidates (in place of Q. No. 22) (Attempt any five)

- a) Name major seaport of Odisha
Ans. Paradwip
- b) Name the International airport of Punjab
Ans. Amritsar
- c) Name any iron ore mine of Karnataka
Ans. Chitradurg
- d) Name the state with highest literacy rate
Ans. Kerala
- e) Name the headquarter of North Western railway zone
Ans. Jaipur
- f) Name the biggest sea port of India
Ans. Mumbai
- g) Name any centre of Cotton Textile Industry in Gujarat
Ans. Rajkot/Ahmedabad/Surat (Any one)
- h) Name the state having lowest work participation rate
Ans. Goa