

DAV PUBLIC SCHOOLS, ODISHA ZONE
Half-Yearly Examination (2023-24)
CLASS - XII
GEOGRAPHY (CODE 029)
Marking Scheme (Set-1)

Qs. No.	SECTION-A There are 17 questions in this section. All are mandatory.	Mark(s)	Pages
1.	C.-Indus	1	IPE-34
2.	C. -Percentage	1	IPE-35
3.	C-Increase in the demarcated area under forest.	1	IPE-42
4.	C-Basic Industries	1	FHG-51
5.	B-Narma-a short staple cotton that grows in North Western part of India.	1	IPE-51
6.	A-. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.	1	FHG-38
7.	B-Possibilism	1	FHG-2
8.	A-. Both the statements are true.	1	FHG-1
9.	B-. 1881	1	IPE-10
10.	C- Katanga Zambia belt-----Availability of bauxite ore	1	FHG-9,10
11.	C- All 1,2 and 3 are correct.	1	FHG-10
12.	B-.Aryan, Dravidian, Nishada, Kirata	1	IPE-81
13.	D-.Numaligarh	1	IPE-80
14.	B-.Natural gas	1	IPE-80
15.	D. All of the above	1	IPE-70
16.	C-Cyclic Resource	1	IPE-70
17.	A. ensure water security	1	IPE-70
	SECTION-B Questions 18 & 19 are Source based questions.		
18.	a. Tarapur in Maharashtra b. Uranium & Thorium c. Monazite & Ilmenite are the raw materials of thorium found in India.	1x3=3	IPE-82
19.	a. Eastern part of North America / eastern USA b. It is highly labour intensive as it involves rigorous care in feeding and mulching. c. Crops like Wheat, Barley, Oats, Maize etc are grown.(Any two)	1x3=3	FHG-39

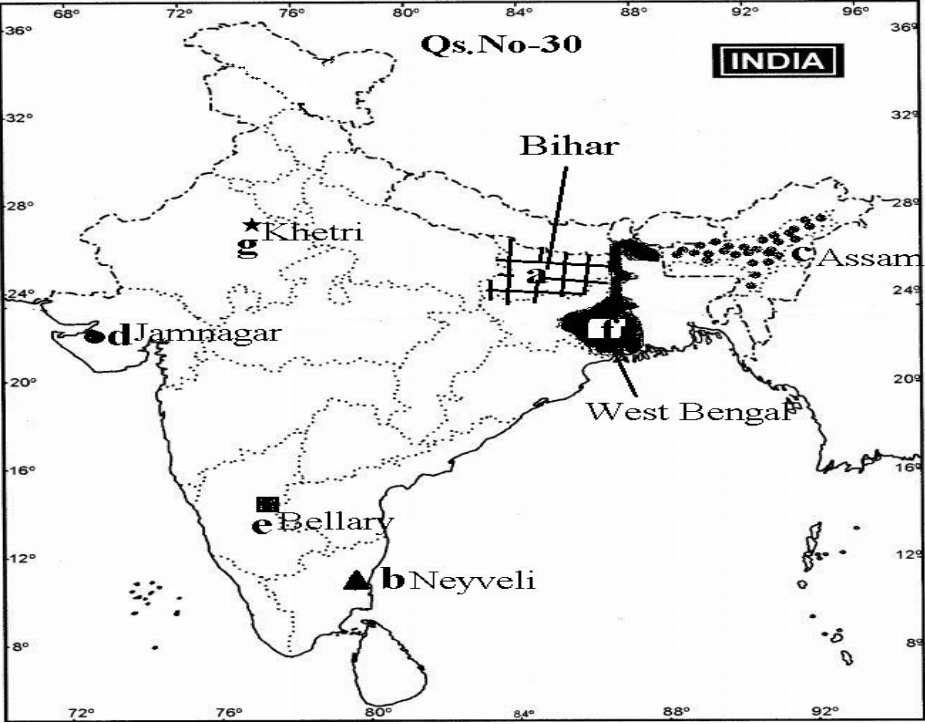
SECTION-C			
Question numbers 20-23 are SA type questions.			
20.	<p>Human beings were able to develop technology after they developed better understanding of natural laws.</p> <p>a. For example, the understanding of concepts of friction and heat helped us discover fire.</p> <p>b. Similarly, understanding of the secrets of DNA and genetics enabled us to conquer many diseases.</p> <p>c. We use the laws of aerodynamics to develop faster planes.</p> <p>So, the knowledge about Nature is extremely important to develop technology and technology loosens the shackles of environment on human beings.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>a. A geographer, Griffith Taylor introduced the concept which reflects a middle path (Madhyam Marg) between the two ideas of environmental determinism and possibilism. He termed it as Neo determinism or stop and go determinism. a. In a city, we have seen that traffic is regulated by lights on the cross-roads. Red light means 'stop', amber light provides a gap between red and green lights 'to get set' and green light means 'go'.</p> <p>b. The concept shows that neither is there a situation of absolute necessity (environmental determinism) nor is there a condition of absolute freedom (possibilism). It means that human beings can conquer nature by obeying it.</p> <p>c. They have to respond to the red signals and can proceed in their pursuits of development when nature permits the modifications. It means that possibilities can be created within the limits which do not damage the environment and there is no free run without accidents.</p> <p>d. The free run which the developed economies attempted to take has already resulted in the green house effect, ozone layer depletion, global warming, receding glaciers and degrading lands. The neo-determinism conceptually attempts to bring a balance nullifying the 'either' 'or' dichotomy.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Any three)</p>	3	FHG-2
			FHG-4
21.	<p>Economic Factors</p> <p>a. Minerals: Areas with mineral deposits attract industries. Mining and industrial activities generate employment. So, skilled and semi-skilled workers move to these areas and make them densely populated. Katanga Zambia copper belt in Africa is one such good example.</p> <p>b. Urbanisation: Cities offer better employment opportunities, educational and medical facilities, better means of transport and communication. Good civic amenities and the attraction of city life draw people to the cities. It leads to rural to urban migration and cities grow in size. Mega cities of the world continue to attract large number of migrants every year.</p> <p>c. Industrialisation: Industrial belts provide job opportunities and attract large numbers of people. These include not just factory workers but also transport operators, shopkeepers, bank employees, doctors, teachers and other service providers. The Kobe-Osaka region of Japan is thickly</p>	3	FHG-10

	populated because of the presence of a number of industries.		
22.	<p>Causes of deterioration of water quality:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Water quality refers to purity of water, or water without unwanted foreign substances. Water gets polluted by foreign matters, such as micro-organisms, chemicals, industrial and other wastes. Such matters deteriorate the quality of water and render it unfit for human use. When toxic substances enter lakes, streams, rivers, ocean and other water bodies, they get dissolved or lie suspended in water. This results in pollution of water, whereby quality of water deteriorates affecting aquatic systems. Sometimes, these pollutants also seep down and pollute groundwater. The Ganga and the Yamuna are the two highly polluted rivers in the country <p style="text-align: center;">(Any three)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Key features of National Water Policy-2002:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Irrigation and multi-purpose projects should invariably include drinking water component, wherever there is no alternative source of drinking water. Providing drinking water to all human beings and animals should be the first priority. Measures should be taken to limit and regulate the exploitation of groundwater. Both surface and groundwater should be regularly monitored for quality. A phased programme should be undertaken for improving water quality. The efficiency of utilisation in all the diverse uses of water should be improved. Awareness of water as a scarce resource should be fostered. <p>Conservation consciousness should be promoted through education, regulation, incentives and disincentives. (Any three)</p>	3	IPE-63
23.	<p>Salient features of clustered settlement in India:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The clustered rural settlement is a compact or closely built-up area of houses. In this type of village, the general living area is distinct and separated from the surrounding farms, barns and pastures. The closely built-up area and its intervening streets present some recognizable pattern or geometric shape, such as rectangular, radial, linear, etc. Such settlements are generally found in fertile alluvial plains and in the northeastern states. Sometimes, people live in compact village for security or defence reasons, such as in the Bundelkhand region of central India and in Nagaland. In Rajasthan, scarcity of water has necessitated compact settlement for maximum utilisation of available water resources. <p>(Any three)</p>	3	IPE-69
SECTION-D			
Question numbers 24 to 28 are Long Answer Based questions.			
24.	Size of the territory and per capita income are not directly related to human development:	1+4=5	FHG-27

	<p>a. Often smaller countries have done better than larger ones in human development. Similarly, relatively poorer nations have been ranked higher than richer neighbours in terms of human development. For example, Sri Lanka, Trinidad and Tobago have a higher rank than India in the human development index despite having smaller economies.</p> <p>b. Similarly, within India, Kerala performs much better than Punjab and Gujarat in human development despite having lower per capita income.</p> <p>c. To understand why a particular region keeps reporting low or high levels of human development it is important to look at the pattern of government expenditure on the social sector. The political environment of the country and the amount of freedom people have is also important.</p> <p>d. Countries with high levels of human development invest more in the social sectors and are generally free from political turmoil and instability. Distribution of the country's resources is also far more equitable.</p> <p>e. On the other hand, places with low levels of human development tend to spend more on defence rather than social sectors. This shows that these countries tend to be located in areas of political instability and have not been able to initiate accelerated economic development</p>		
25.	<p>Trading centres: Towns and cities where all buying and selling works take place are known as trading centres.</p> <p>a. Trading centres are divided into rural and urban trading centres.</p> <p>b. Rural marketing centres are quasi-urban in nature.</p> <p>c. These are whole sale and retailing areas.</p> <p>d. Periodic markets are also in rural areas.</p> <p>e. Urban marketing centers provide specialized urban services. (Any four with explanation)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Role of outsourcing:</p> <p>a. Outsourcing has resulted in the opening up of a large number of call centres in India, China, Eastern Europe, Israel, Philippines and Costa Rica. It has created new jobs in these countries.</p> <p>b. Outsourcing is coming to those countries where cheap and skilled workers are available. These are also out-migrating countries. With the work available though outsourcing, the migration in these countries may come down.</p> <p>c. Outsourcing countries are facing resistance from job-seeking youths in their respective countries; yet the comparative advantage is the main reason for continuing outsourcing.</p> <p>d. New trends in quinary services include knowledge processing outsourcing (KPO) and 'home shoring', the latter as an alternative to outsourcing. The KPO industry is distinct from Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) as it involves highly skilled workers. It is information driven knowledge outsourcing. KPO enables companies to create additional business opportunities. Examples of KPOs include research and development (R and D)</p>	5	<p style="text-align: center;">FHG-57</p> <p style="text-align: center;">FHG-62</p>

	activities, e-learning, business research, intellectual property (IP) research, legal profession and the banking sector.		
26.	<p>Population growth- The change in the number of people living in a particular area between two points of time. Its rate is expressed in %</p> <p>The four phases are-</p> <p>Phase-I:The period from 1901-1921 is referred to as a period of stagnant or stationary phase of growth of India's population, since in this period growth rate was very low, even recording a negative growth rate during 1911-1921. Both the birth rate and death rate were high keeping the rate of increase low. Poor health and medical services, illiteracy of people at large and inefficient distribution system of food and other basic necessities were largely responsible for a high birth and death rates in this period.</p> <p>Phase II: The decades 1921-1951 are referred to as the period of steady population growth. An overall improvement in health and sanitation throughout the country brought down the mortality rate. At the same time better transport and communication system improved distribution system. The crude birth rate remained high in this period leading to higher growth rate than the previous phase. This is impressive at the backdrop of Great Economic Depression, 1920s and World War II.</p> <p>Phase III: The decades 1951-1981 are referred to as the period of population explosion in India, which was caused by a rapid fall in the mortality rate but a high fertility rate of population in the country. The average annual growth rate was as high as 2.2 per cent. It is in this period, after the Independence, that developmental activities were introduced through a centralised planning process and economy started showing up ensuring the improvement of living condition of people at large. Consequently, there was a high natural increase and higher growth rate. Besides, increased international migration bringing in Tibetans, Bangladeshis, Nepalis and even people from Pakistan contributed to the high growth rate</p> <p>Phase IV: In the post 1981 till present, the growth rate of country's population though remained high, has started slowing down gradually. A downward trend of crude birth rate is held responsible for such a population growth. This was, in turn, affected by an increase in the mean age at marriage, improved quality of life particularly education of females in the country</p>	1+4=5	IPE-5,7
27.	<p>Dependence on Erratic Monsoon:</p> <p>a. Irrigation covers only about 33 per cent of the cultivated area in India. The crop production in rest of the cultivated land directly depends on rain. Poor performance of south-west monsoon also adversely affects the supply of canal water for irrigation.</p> <p>b. On the other hand, the rainfall in Rajasthan and other drought prone areas is too meagre and highly unreliable.</p> <p>c. Even the areas receiving high annual rainfall experience considerable fluctuations. This makes them vulnerable to both droughts and floods</p>	1+4=5	IPE-45,55,56

	<p>Constraints of Financial Resources and Indebtedness:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The inputs of modern agriculture are very expensive. This resource intensive approach has become unmanageable for marginal and small farmers as they have very meagre or no saving to invest in agriculture. To tide over these difficulties, most of such farmers have resorted to availing credit from various institutions and moneylenders. Crop failures and low returns from agriculture have forced them to fall in the trap of indebtedness. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Types of farming on the basis of source of moisture.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> On the basis of main source of moisture for crops, the farming can be classified as irrigated and rainfed (barani). There is difference in the nature of irrigated farming, as well as based on the objective of irrigation, i.e., protective or productive. The objective of protective irrigation is to protect the crops from adverse effects of soil moisture deficiency which often means that irrigation acts as a supplementary source of water over and above the rainfall. The strategy of this kind of irrigation is to provide soil moisture to maximum possible area. Productive irrigation is meant to provide sufficient soil moisture in the cropping season to achieve high productivity. In such irrigation the water input per unit area of cultivated land is higher than protective irrigation. Rainfed farming is further classified on the basis of adequacy of soil moisture during cropping season into dryland and wetland farming. In India, the dryland farming is largely confined to the regions having annual rainfall less than 75 cm. These regions grow hardy and drought resistant crops such as ragi, bajra, moong, gram and guar (fodder crops) and practise various measures of soil moisture conservation and rain water harvesting. In wetland farming, the rainfall is in excess of soil moisture requirement of plants during rainy season. Such regions may face flood and soil erosion hazards. These areas grow various water intensive crops such as rice, jute and sugarcane and practise aquaculture in the fresh water bodies. <p style="text-align: right;">(To be assessed as a whole)</p>		IPE-44
28.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> High technology, or simply high-tech, is the latest generation of manufacturing activities. It is best understood as the application of intensive research and development (R and D) efforts leading to the manufacture of products of an advanced scientific and engineering character. Professional (white collar) workers make up a large share of the total workforce. These highly skilled specialists greatly outnumber the actual production (blue collar) workers. Robotics on the assembly line, computer -aided design (CAD) and manufacturing, electronic controls of smelting and refining processes, and the constant development of new chemical and pharmaceutical products are notable 		FHG-53

	<p>examples of a high-tech industry.</p> <p>d. Neatly spaced, low, modern, dispersed, office-plant-lab buildings rather than massive assembly structures, factories and storage areas mark the high-tech industrial landscape. Planned business parks for high-tech start-ups have become part of regional and local development schemes.</p> <p>e. High-tech industries which are regionally concentrated, self-sustained and highly specialised are called technopolies. The Silicon Valley near San Francisco and Silicon Forest near Seattle are examples of technopolies.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Factors that influence industrial location:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Access to Market 2. Access to Raw Material 3. Access to Labour Supply 4. Access to Sources of Energy 5. Access to Transportation and Communication Facilities 6. Government Policy <p>(Any five with Explanation)</p>		<p>FHG-45,46,47</p>
<p>SECTION-E</p> <p>Question number 29 and 30 are map based questions having 5 sub-parts</p>			
<p>29</p>	<p>A. Uruguay B. Mongolia C. Veld D. Northern Eurasia E. North-western Europe F. Downs G. Western USA</p>	<p>(Any five) 1x5=5</p>	
<p>30</p>	<p>See the India map attached</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">(Any five) 1x5=5</p>		