

CBSE
Marking Scheme
Geography (029)
Class XII 2023-24

Time Allowed: 3hrs.

Maximum Marks: 70

Section-A		
QNo.	There are 17 questions in this section. All are compulsory	MARKS
1.	1 2 3 4 A. d a b c	1
2	B. Presence of number of industries	1
3	D. Natural disasters	1
4	B. In the second stage fertility remains high and is accompanied by reduced mortality rate.	1
5	D. Low	1
6	B. Statement i,ii and iii are correct	1
7	B. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)	1
8	C. Population doubling time	1
9	A. Annual birth rate, death rate and rate of migration	1
10	B. Area classified as forest	1
11	D. Coffee	1
12	B.ii,iii and iv are correct	1
13	D. Chhotanagpur, Orissa Plateau, West Bengal and parts of Chhattisgarh	1
14	C. Iron Ore, Manganese, Chromite	1
15	C. NW 1	1
16	A. It is a fuel-efficient and eco-friendly mode of transport.	1
17	D. Dover in England	1
Section B		
Question 18 & 19 are Source based questions.		
18	a.The sea ports provide facilities of docking, loading, unloading and the storage facilities for cargo. b. the size of cargo and the number of ships handled. c. The sea ports are suction points of resources from the hinterlands. The extension of railways towards the interior facilitated the linking of the local markets to regional markets, regional markets to national markets and national markets to the international markets.	1 ½+½ ½+½

	<p>Cargoes and travellers pass from one part of the world to another through these ports.</p> <p>Any two points</p>	
19	<p>a. 1921</p> <p>b. A downward trend of crude birth rate is held responsible for such a population growth.</p> <p>Increase in the mean age at marriage.</p> <p>Education of females</p> <p>Expalin Any two points</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1+1</p>
Section-C		
Question numbers 20-23 are SA type questions.		
20	<p>Neo determinism</p> <p>The concept shows that neither is there a situation of absolute necessity (environmental determinism) nor is there a condition of absolute freedom (possibilism).</p> <p>It means that human beings can conquer nature by obeying it. They have to respond to the red signals and can proceed in their pursuits of development when nature permits the modifications.</p> <p>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>The free run which the developed economies attempted to take has already resulted in the greenhouse effect, ozone layer depletion, global warming, receding glaciers and degrading lands.</p> <p>The neo-determinism conceptually attempts to bring a balance nullifying the 'either' 'or' dichotomy.</p> <p>Any three points including example.</p>	3
21	<p>all types of services are special skills provided in exchange of payments. Health, education, law, governance and recreation etc. require professional skills. These services require other theoretical knowledge and practical training. Tertiary activities are related to the service sector. Manpower is an important component of the service sector as most of the tertiary activities are performed by skilled labour, professionally trained experts and consultants.</p> <p>In a developed economy, the majority of workers get employment in tertiary activity and a moderate proportion is employed in the secondary sector.</p> <p>Tertiary activities, therefore, involve the commercial output of services rather than the production of tangible goods.</p>	

22	<p><u>Three indicators of Human development</u></p> <p>The access to resources, health and education are the key areas in human development. Suitable indicators have been developed to measure each of these aspects.</p> <p>The indicator chosen to assess health is the life expectancy at birth. A higher life expectancy means that people have a greater chance of living longer and healthier lives.</p> <p>The adult literacy rate and the gross enrolment ratio represent access to knowledge. The number of adults who are able to read and write and the number of children enrolled in schools show how easy or difficult it is to access knowledge in a particular country.</p> <p>Access to resources is measured in terms of purchasing power (in U.S. dollars).</p>	1X3=3
23	<p>The British and other Europeans have developed a number of towns in India. Starting their foothold on coastal locations, they first developed some trading ports such as Surat, Daman, Goa, Pondicherry, etc. The British later consolidated their hold around three principal nodes – Mumbai (Bombay), Chennai (Madras), and Kolkata (Calcutta) – and built them in the British style.</p> <p>Rapidly</p> <p>extending their domination either directly or through control over the princely states, they established their administrative centres, hill- towns as summer resorts, and added new civil administrative and military areas to them. Towns based on modern industries also evolved after 1850. Jamshedpur can be cited as an example.</p> <p>After independence, a large number of towns have been developed as administrative headquarters, e.g., Chandigarh, Bhubaneswar, Gandhinagar, Dispur, etc., and industrial centres, such as Durgapur, Bhilai, Sindri, Barauni. Some old towns also developed as satellite towns around metropolitan cities, such as Ghaziabad, Rohtak, Gurugram around Delhi.</p> <p>Explain any three points.</p>	1X3=3
24	<p>To increase literacy rate would improve sex ratio and decline in child marriage.</p> <p>Increase female literacy to reduce gender inequality.</p> <p>The development of infrastructure in terms of schools, healthcare facilities, potable water, roads, communications and electricity.</p>	1X5=5

	<p>The development of transport and communications, agriculture and allied activities, and social and community services</p> <p>Emphasis on both foodgrains like pulses and livestock production would supplement the farmers income in Bharmaur region.</p> <p>Any five points to be explained</p>	
25	<p>The share of agriculture and allied products has declined, whereas, shares of petroleum and crude products and other commodities have increased.</p> <p>The shares of ore minerals and manufactured goods have largely remained constant over the years</p> <p>The decline in traditional items is largely due to the tough international competition. Amongst the agricultural products, there is a decline in the export of traditional items, such as coffee, cashew, etc., though an increase has been registered in floricultural products, fresh fruits, marine products and sugar, etc.</p> <p>Engineering goods have shown a significant growth in the export. China and othe East Asian countries are our major competitors. Gems and jewellery contributes a larger share of India's foreign trade.</p> <p>India faced serious food shortage during 1950s and 1960s. The major item of import at that time was foodgrain, capital goods, machinery and equipment. The balance of payment was adverse as imports were more than export in spite of all the efforts of import substitution. After 1970s, foodgrain import was discontinued due to the success of Green revolution but the energy crisis of 1973 pushed the prices of petroleum, and import budget was also pushed up.</p> <p>Foodgrain import was replaced by fertilisers and petroleum. Machine and equipment, special steel, edible oil and chemicals largely make the import basket. Examine the changing pattern of imports in Table 8.4 and try to comprehend the shifts.</p> <p>The equipment manufacturers of metals and machine tools were the main items of capital goods. Import of food and allied products declined with a fall in imports of edible oils. Other major items of India's import include pearls and semi-precious stones, gold and silver, metalliferrous ores and metal scrap, non-</p>	

	ferrous metals, electronic goods, etc. The details of Indian imports of some principal commodities du	
26	<p>The biggest nuisance is the noise produced by traffic, because its intensity and nature depend upon factors, such as the type of aircraft, vehicle, train and the condition of road, as well as, that of vehicle (in case of automobiles).</p> <p>In sea traffic, the noise pollution is confined to the harbour due to loading and unloading activities being carried.</p> <p>Industries cause noise pollution but with varying intensity depending upon the type of industry.</p> <p>Noise pollution is location specific and its intensity declines with increase in distance.</p> <p>Noise pollution is hazardous in many metropolitan and big cities in India.</p> <p>Any five points.</p>	1X5=5
27	<p>Therefore, industries should be located at points where the production costs are minimum. Some of the factors influencing industrial locations are as under:</p> <p>Access to Market</p> <p>Access to Raw Material</p> <p>Access to Labour Supply</p> <p>Access to Sources of Energy</p> <p>Access to Transportation and Communication Facilities</p> <p>Government Policy</p> <p>Access to Agglomeration Economies/ Links between Industries</p> <p>Explain any five points</p> <p>Or</p> <p>Industries based on Inputs/Raw Materials</p> <p>On the basis of the raw materials used, the industries are classified as: (a) agro-based; (b) mineral based; (c) chemical based; (d) forest based: and (e) animal based.</p> <p>Explain any five with examples</p>	1X5

<p>28</p>	<p>Dairy is the most advanced and efficient type of rearing of milch animals.</p> <p>It is practised mainly near urban and industrial centres which provide neighbourhood market for fresh milk and dairy products. The development of transportation, refrigeration, pasteurisation and other preservation processes have increased the duration of storage of various dairy products.</p> <p>It is highly capital intensive. Animal sheds, storage facilities for fodder, feeding and milching machines add to the cost of dairy farming. Special emphasis is laid on cattle breeding, health care and veterinary services.</p> <p>is highly labour intensive as it involves rigorous care in feeding and milching. There is no off season during the year as in the case of crop raising.</p> <p>There are three main regions of commercial dairy farming. The largest is North Western Europe the second is Canada and the third belt includes South Eastern Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania</p>	<p>1+1=2</p> <p>1</p> <p>1+1=2</p>
<p>29</p>	<p>A. Argentina, Uruguay B. Halifax C. Yokohama D. Wellington E. Suez Canal F. Aden G. Veld</p> <p>The following answers are for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Question No.29.</p> <p>A. Argentina, Uruguay B. Halifax C. Yokohama D. Wellington E. Suez Canal F. Aden, Tokyo, Beijing, Mumbai, Jeddah G. Veld</p>	
<p>30</p>	<p>a. Punjab/ Haryana/ Gujarat/ Maharashtra b. Koraput c. Ahmedabad d. Khetri e. Barauni</p>	

- f. Jharia
- g. Kandla

The following questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Question No.30

- a. Punjab/ Haryana/ Gujarat/ Maharashtra
- b. Koraput
- c. Ahmedabad
- d. Khetri
- e. Barauni
- f. Jharia
- g. Kandla