

MARKING SCHEME
SUBJECT- GEOGRAPHY (029)
CLASS XII (2017-18)

Time- 3 Hrs.

Max. Marks-70

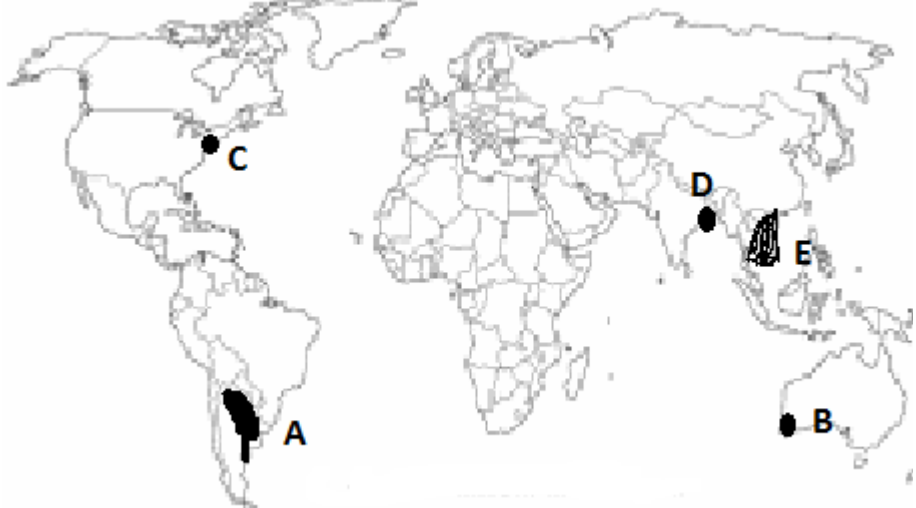
S.NO.	PROBABLE ANSWERS	MARKS
1	The reasons for unfavourable sex ratio are: a. Low socio-economic status of female b. Low literacy c. Female infanticide d. Female foeticides	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
2	A digital divide is an economic and social inequality according to categories of persons in a given population in their access to, use of, or knowledge of information and communication technologies	1
3	Towns supporting administrative headquarters of higher order are administrative towns, such as Chandigarh, New Delhi, Bhopal, Shillong, Guwahati, Imphal, Srinagar, Gandhinagar, Jaipur Chennai, etc.	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
4	Market gardening specializes in the cultivation of high value crops such as vegetables, fruits and flowers, solely for the urban markets. Farms are small and are located where there are good transportation links with the urban centre where high income group of consumers is located.	1
5	Golden Quadrilateral: It comprises construction of 5,846 km long 4/6 lane, high density traffic corridor, to connect India's four big metro cities of Delhi-Mumbai-Chennai Kolkata. With the construction of Golden Quadrilateral, the time- distance and cost of movement among the mega cities of India will be considerably minimized.	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
6	The difference between the value of import and value of export is called balance of trade.	1
7	The cultural activities which are responsible for water pollution are : a. Pilgrimage , religious fair held near the river bank and tourism b. Dispersal of idols ashes dead bodies etc.	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$

8	Direct dependence of human beings on nature for resources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low level of technology • Primitive stage of human social development • Fear of nature's fury • Nature worship • Physical environment became 'Mother Nature' • Complete harmony with natural environment 	3x1=3
9	Sugarcane is a weight losing crop Its sucrose content begins to dry immediately after it is harvested from the field For better recovery of sugar it should be crushed without delay	3
10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor hygienic conditions of living • Lack of basic amenities • Development of slums • Unorganized growth of city (Any three points to be explained)	1x3=3
11	Study the diagram given below and answer the questions: a) Visvesvaraiya Iron and Steel Works Ltd. (VISL) b) iron ore producing area of Kemangundi in the Bababudan hills. Limestone and manganese are also locally available. c) All sectors of the Indian industry depend heavily on the iron and steel industry for their basic infrastructure	3x1=3
12	b) Values hidden: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Right to safe and clean environment 2. Respect human and fellow citizens equally 3. Right to equality 	1½+1½=3
13	a)Gujarat b) The over-use of ground water resources has led to decline in ground water table in these states. In fact, over withdrawals in some states like Rajasthan, and Maharashtra has increased fluoride concentration in ground-water, and this practice has led to increase in concentration of arsenic in parts of West Bengal and Bihar.	1+2=3
14	<u>Density of population</u> = Population/Area <u>Availability of water</u> 1. People live in areas where fresh water is easily	1+4=5

	<p>available</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. So river valleys are densely populated 3. Ex.-Gangetic plains <p><u>Landforms</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. People prefer living on flat plains and gentle slopes as it is favourable for agriculture and industrial development 2. Mountainous and hilly areas hinder the development of transport and so are less populated 3. Ex.- Ganga plains are densely populated Himalayas are scarcely populated <p><u>Climate</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Extreme climate are uncomfortable of human habitation 2. Areas with comfortable climate attract more people 3. Areas with very heavy rainfall have low population 4. Ex. Mediterranean regions are populated due to pleasant climate <p><u>Soils</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Areas with fertile soil are densely populated 2. Ex. Gangetic plains 	
15	<p>Importance of ports:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The chief gateways of the world of international trade are the harbours and ports. 2. Cargoes and travellers pass from one part of the world to another through these ports. 3. The ports provide facilities of docking, loading, unloading and the storage facilities for cargo. <p>Classification of ports on the basis of their location</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inland ports 2. Out ports <p>Explain each elaborately</p>	3+2=5
16	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strict implementation of water management policy protective irrigation in stage 1 and extensive irrigation of crops and pastures in stage II 2. The cropping pattern shall not include water intensive crops 3. Reduce conveyance loss of water 4. Reclaim the areas affected by water logging and soil 	1x5=5

	<p>salinity</p> <p>5. Eco development through afforestation, shelter belt plantation and pasture development</p> <p>6. Land allottees to be provided adequate financial and institutional support for cultivation of land</p> <p>7. The agriculture and allied activities have to develop along with other sectors of the economy</p>	
17	<p><u>Difference in national resources</u></p> <p>National resources are unevenly distributed because of differences in geology, relief, soil and climate</p> <p>Geology determines the mineral resource base and topographical differences ensure diversity of crops and animals raised</p> <p>Climate influences the type of flora and fauna in a given region</p> <p><u>Population factors</u></p> <p>Distinctive forms of art and craft develop in certain cultures which are valued world over, Ex. porcelains from china, carpets of Iran</p> <p>Densely populated countries have large volume of internal trade but little external trade</p> <p>Standard of living of the population determines the demand for better quality imported products</p> <p><u>Stage of economic development</u></p> <p>Stage of economic development influence the nature of items traded</p> <p>In agriculturally important countries agro products are exchanged for manufactured goods</p> <p>Industrialized nations export machinery and finished products and import food grains and other raw materials</p> <p><u>Extent of foreign investment</u></p> <p>It boost trade in developing countries which lack in capital</p> <p>They develop capital intensive industries like mining, oil drilling, plantation agriculture etc</p> <p>The industrial nations ensure import of food stuffs and minerals and create markets for their finished products</p>	1x5=5

	<p><u>Transport</u> Expansion of rail, ocean and air transport, better means of refrigeration and preservation trade has experienced spatial expansion</p>	
18	<p>Petroleum is referred to as liquid gold because of its scarcity and diversified uses.</p> <p>It is an essential source of energy for all internal combustion engines in automobiles, railways and aircraft. Its numerous by-products are processed in petrochemical industries such as fertilizer, synthetic rubber, synthetic fibre, medicines, Vaseline, lubricants, wax, soap and cosmetics.</p> <p>In Assam, Digboi, Naharkatiya and Moran are important oil producing areas. The major oil fields of Gujarat are Ankaleshwar, Kalol, Mehsana, Nawagam, Kosamba</p>	5
19	<p>a) This is Trans-Siberian railway line. b) Pacific Ocean in East and Atlantic Ocean in West c) It is the most important route in Asia and the longest (9,332 km) double-tracked and electrified trans-continental railway in the world. It has helped in opening up its Asian region to West European markets. It runs across the Ural Mountains Ob and Yenisei rivers Chita is an important agro-centre and Irkutsk, a fur centre.</p>	5
20	<p>The main challenges of Indian Agriculture are as follows:</p> <p>a. <u>Dependence on erratic Monsoon</u>: Irrigation covers only 33 % of the cultivated areas of India. Crop production in rest of the country depends on rainfall. Poor performance of South west Monsoon adversely affects the supply of water for irrigation. On the other hand drought prone areas are meagre and highly unreliable. When some parts of India there is more rain and cause floods in other parts of the country there is drought.</p> <p>b. <u>Low productivity</u>: Another major problem of Indian agriculture is low productivity. Because of high pressure on land the productivity from land is very low. the vast rain fed areas, and the dry land which mainly grow coarse grain , pulses and oilseeds have very low yield. Though high yielding variety seeds have been introduced but only 16% of the area is covered under this.</p>	5x1=5

	<p>c. Constrain of financial support and indebtedness: The inputs of modern agriculture are very expensive. It has become unmanageable for the small and marginal labourer to arrange the finance and so they avail credit from various institutions and money lenders and fall in the trap of indebtedness.</p> <p>d. Lack of Land reforms – another major problem of Indian agriculture was lack of implementation of land reforms and so continuation of iniquitous distribution of cultivable land was detrimental to agricultural development.</p> <p>e. Small farm size: There is large number of marginal and small farmers in the country. More than 60 % of the land holdings are small in size.</p>	
<p>21</p>	<p>In the given political outline map of the world, the following four features are shown. Identify these features and write their correct names on the lines marked near each feature.</p> <p>A: Area of commercial livestock rearing- Argentina B: A sea port- Perth C: A mega city- New York D: An international airport-Kolkata E: An area of high density- South East Asia</p> 	<p>5x1=5</p>
<p>22</p>	<p>On the outline political map of India provided to you, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols :</p> <p>(i) A dam in Uttarakhand- Tehri dam (ii) A state with lowest sex ratio- Haryana (iii) A state with highest road density- Kerela (iv) A land locked port in eastern coast of India-</p>	<p>5</p>

Vishakhapatnam

(v) The oldest copper mine of India- Khetri

