



वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

CBSE

MARKING SCHEME

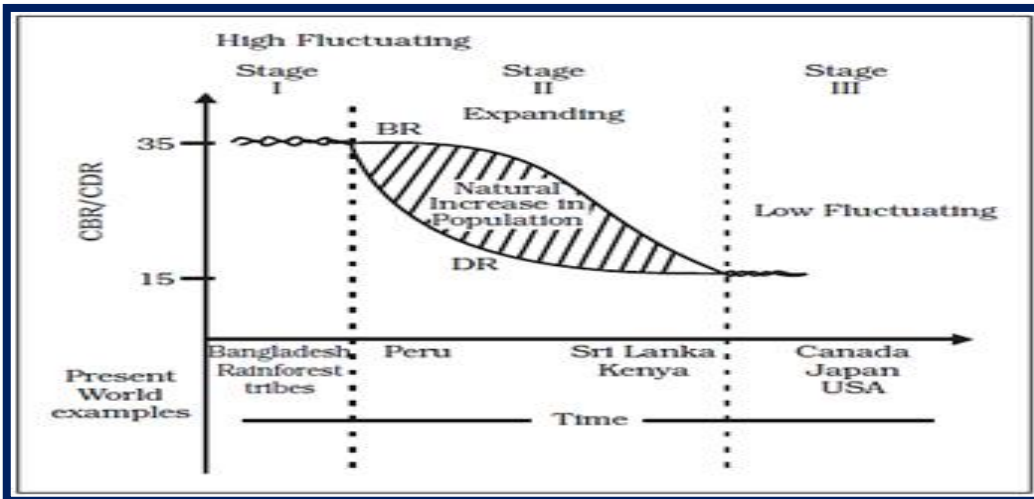
GEOGRAPHY (029)

Class: XII 2023–24

Time allowed: 3 Hours

Maximum marks: 70

SECTION A		
Q. No.	There are 17 questions in this section. All are mandatory.	Marks
1	Ans. B Both the statements are true and statement 2 correctly explains the statement 1	1
2	Ans. B IIIIIIIV B.2143	1
3	Ans. C Oil Ports	1
4	Ans. B Both the statements are true	1
5	Ans. C. Productivity - Resources must be used keeping in mind the future	1
6	Ans. C Indo – Aryan	1
7	Ans. C 1 st January 1995	1
8	Ans. B Gardener	1
9	Ans. B Mexico and Philippines	1
10	Ans. C Both the statements are correct, and statement II correctly explains statement I	1
11	Ans. A (iv) - (ii) - (i) - (iii)	1
12	Ans. D Helpful in production of hydro electricity	1
13	Ans. D Twenty Years Road Plan	1

14	Ans. C to provide drinking water	1
	Analyze the following diagram and answer question no 15 to 17 	
15	Ans. A Birth Rate – Death Rate	1
16	Ans. B Shift from Rural Agrarian economy to Urban Industrial economy	1
17	Ans. A. High Birth Rate and High Death Rate	1
	The following questions are for visually impaired students in lieu of question 15,16 &17. 15.1 A Birth Rate- Death Rate 16.1 B Shift from Rural Agrarian economy to Urban Industrial economy 17.1 A High Birth Rate and High Death Rate	1 1 1
SECTION B		
	Question numbers 18-23 are SA type questions. Question 18 & 19 are Source based questions.	
18	ANS.1- Rural and urban settlements differ in terms of social relationship, attitude and outlook. ANS.2- Cities act as nodes of economic growth; provide goods and services not only to urban dwellers but also to the people of the rural settlements in their hinterlands in return for food and raw materials. ANS.3- Rural people are less mobile and therefore, social relations among them are intimate. In urban areas, on the other hand, way of life is complex and fast, and social relations are formal.	3

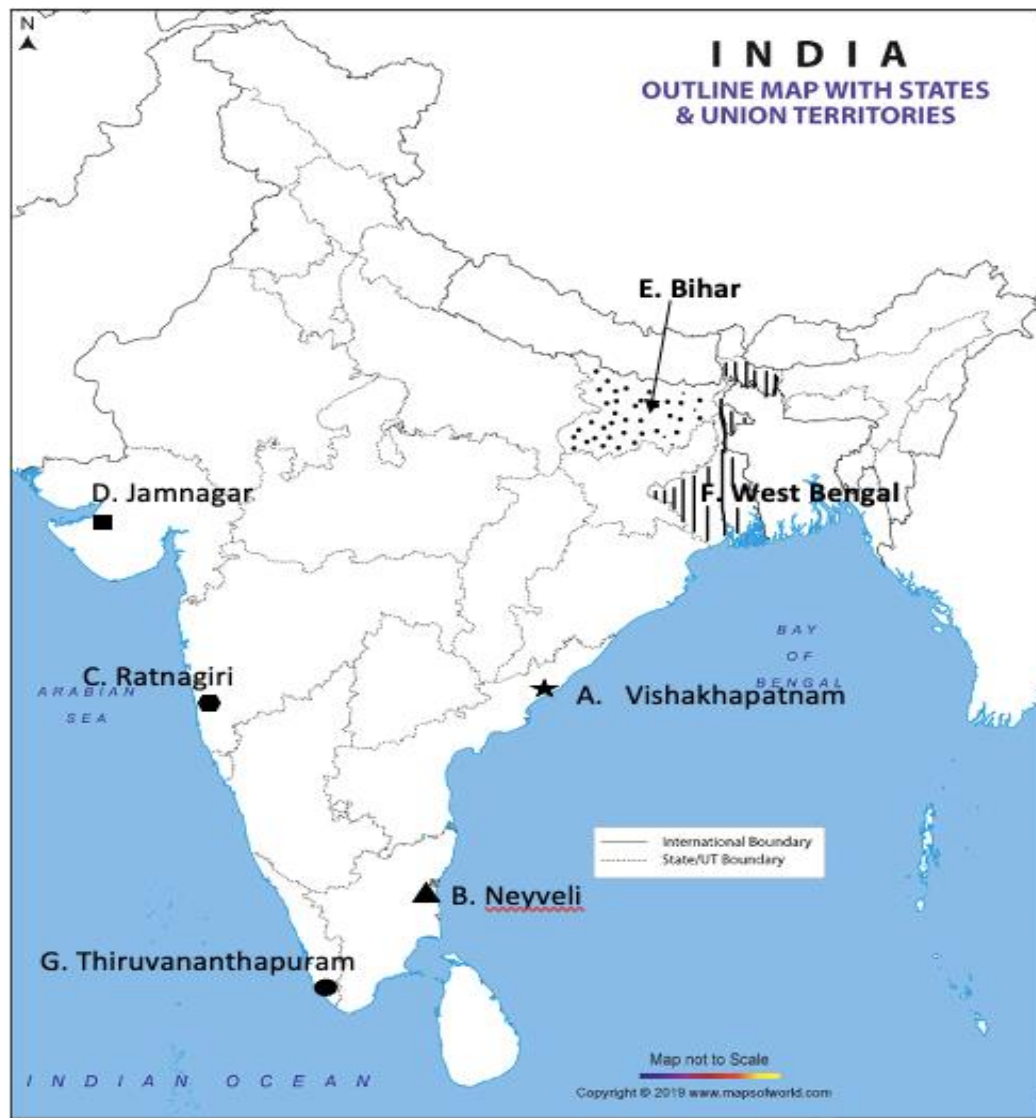
22	‘Naturalisation of Humans’ • It refers to the point of view supporting environmental control on human action. • Human listened to Nature, was afraid of its fury and worshipped the natural forces. • Many of primitive societies live in complete harmony with their natural environment. • The physical environment for such societies becomes the —Mother Nature. ‘Humanization of Nature’ • With social and cultural Development, humans develop better and more efficient technology. • They move from a state of Necessity to a state of freedom. • They create Possibilities with the resources obtained from the environment. • Human has modified their surroundings according to their needs. • Imprints of human may be seen everywhere on the earth. OR Ans. The three dualism in geography which started wide-ranging debates in the discipline of geography are: a. Whether geography as a discipline should be a law making/ the orising (nomothetic) or descriptive (idiographic). b. Whether the approach of the study should be regional or systematic? c. Whether geographical phenomena can be interpreted theoretically or through a historic-institutional approach?	3
23	Ans. i. Quaternary activities Centre around research and development. ii. It is an advanced form of services. iii. It involves specialised knowledge and technical skill. iv. It involves- - Collection of information - Production of information - Dissemination of information	3
SECTION C		
	Question numbers 24 to 28 are Long Answer based questions.	

24	Ans: • The interior parts of semi-arid lands of the mid-latitudes in the world are the areas where extensive commercial grain cultivation takes place. • Here the size of farms is very large and population is in small number. • Operations of cultivation, right from ploughing to harvesting is mechanised. • Yield per person is high as the number of people working in farms is less and lot of machines is used. • The size of the farms is very large due to which per acre production or yield is low even though the total production is high. • This type of agriculture is practised in Eurasian Steppes, Canadian and American Prairies, Pampas of Argentina, Velds of South Africa, Australian Downs and the Canterbury Plains of New Zealand.	5
25	Ans.: I. There is an urgent need to strictly implement the water management policy. II. Water intensive crops should be avoided and instead plantation crops such as Citrus fruits should be encouraged. III. The Command Area Development programmes such as lining of water courses, land development, and levelling and warabandi system (equal distribution of canal water in the command area of outlet) shall be effectively implemented to reduce the conveyance loss of water. IV. Efforts should be made to reclaim areas affected by water logging and soil salinity. V. Afforestation, shelter belt plantation and pasture development are necessary for eco- development. VI. For achieving social sustainability, land allotted with poor economic background should be given sufficient financial and institutional support so that they can cultivate their land in a proper way. VII. Other sectors of economy, in addition to agriculture, animal husbandry and allied activities, should be encouraged for attaining economic sustainability.	5
26.	a. There are two processes that induce land degradation. b. These are natural and created by human beings. c. Wastelands such as gullied/ ravenous land, desert or coastal sands, barren rocky areas, steep sloping land, and glacial areas are primarily caused by natural agents.	5

	d. Wastelands such as degraded shifting cultivation area, degraded land under plantation crops, degraded forests, degraded pastures, and mining and industrial wastelands are caused by human action. e. Wastelands caused by man-made processes are more important than natural processes. OR Noise has become a serious concern only in recent years due to a variety of technological innovations. a. 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). b. In sea traffic, the noise pollution is confined to the harbour due to loading and unloading activities being carried. c. Industries cause noise pollution but with varying intensity depending upon the type of industry. d. Ocean noise is due to the vast increase in global shipping trade, the number of ships plying the oceans and higher speed of vessels.	
27	Ans: Technological innovations through research and development strategies are an important aspect of modern manufacturing for quality control, eliminating waste and inefficiency and combating pollution. Three aspects in this regard are as under: • Complex machine technology is needed so that high quality goods are produced at less time. • It requires vast capital so that machines with the latest technology can be used in manufacturing. • Extreme specialisation and division of labour is required, that can work efficiently on the machines. • The industries use machines for the production processes. Automation is the advanced stage of mechanization wherein, human thinking during the manufacturing process is not required. OR High technology or high-tech is the latest generation of industries which has grown at a rapid pace during the last few decades. The following features are as follows: - • High-Tech industries require great deal of scientific research and development (R&D) and produce highly sophisticated products.	5

	• These Industries improve their products very fast to meet the growing market demands. • As their products are highly sophisticated therefore it requires highly skilled labour. • Professional (White Collar) workers are main work force. • Robotics on the assembly line, computer-aided design (CAD) and manufacturing, electronic controls of smelting and refining process are notable examples of high-tech industry. • Neatly spaced, low, modern, dispersed, office-plant-lab buildings rather than massive assembly structures, factories and storage are mark the high-tech industrial landscape.	
28	Ans. India is surrounded by sea from three sides and is bestowed with a long coastline. Water provides a smooth surface for very cheap transport provided there is no turbulence. Waterways are the cheapest means of transport for heavy and bulky goods and it is more favored for international trading. Indented coastline is suitable for ports. Opening of Suez Canal also promotes encouraged seaports along the west coast OR Ports as gateways of international trade-The chief gateways of the world of international trade are the harbours and ports. The ports act as suction points of the resources from their hinterlands. The extension of railways and roadways towards the interior facilitates the linking of the local markets to regional markets, regional markets to national markets and national markets to the international market. Cargoes and travellers pass from one part of the world to another through these ports. The ports provide facilities of docking, loading , unloading and the storage facilities for cargo.	5
SECTION D		
	Question numbers 29 & 30 are Map based questions having 5 sub-parts each.	

29.	On the given political map of the world, the following seven features are shown. Identify any five of these features and write their correct names on the lines marked near each feature. A. Cape town B. Rome C. St. Lawrence sea way D. Amazon E. Shanghai F. Tropical Africa/ North Africa G. Canterbury Grasslands/Plains The following questions are for visually impaired students in lieu of Question No.29. Attempt any five. 29.1 Cape town 29.2 Rome 29.3 St. Lawrence River 29.4 Amazon Basin 29.5 Shanghai 29.6 Tropical Africa/ North Africa/Sahara Desert 29.7 Canterbury Plains of New Zealand	5
30.	Locate and label any five of the following Geographical features on the Political Outline map of India with appropriate symbols: A. Visakhapatnam B. Neyveli C. Ratnagiri D. Jamnagar E. Bihar F. West Bengal G. Thiruvananthapuram	5



The following questions are for visually impaired students in lieu of Question No.30. Attempt any five.

- 30.1 Vishakhapatnam
- 30.2 Neyveli
- 30.3 Maharashtra
- 30.4 Jamnagar
- 30.5 Bihar
- 30.6 West Bengal
- 30.7 Thiruvananthapuram