

GEOGRAPHY CODE - 029
MARKING SCHEME (Revised)
CLASS: XII (2025- 26)

Time allowed: 3 Hours

Maximum marks: 70

General Instructions:

1. This question paper contains **30** questions. **All** questions are **compulsory**.
2. This question paper is divided into **five** sections. **Sections-A, B, C, D and E.**
3. **Section A** - Question number **1 to 17** are Multiple Choice type questions carrying 1 mark each.
4. **Section B**- Question number **18 and 19** are Source based questions carrying 3 marks each.
5. **Section C**- Question number **20 to 23** are Short Answer type questions carrying 3 marks each. Answer to these questions shall be written in 80 to 100 words.
6. **Section D** Question number **24 to 28** are Long Answer type questions carrying 5 marks each. Answer to these questions shall be written in 120 to 150 words.
7. **Section E** Question number **29 and 30** are Map based questions carrying 5 marks each.
8. In addition to this, note that a separate question has been provided for Visually Impaired candidates in lieu of questions having visual inputs, map etc. Such questions are to be attempted by Visually Impaired candidates only.
9. There is no overall choice given in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in a few questions in all sections other than Section A.

S. No.	Answers	Marks
1.	B. 400 Million For visually impaired students C. Asia	1
2.	C. Stage III: Low Fluctuating For visually impaired students A. High fertility and high mortality	1
3.	D. Strengthening policies on environmental sustainability and social equity	1
4.	B. Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).	1
5.	D. A scientist developing genetically modified crops in a research lab	1

6.	B. 1-b, 2-a, 3-d, 4-c	1
7.	B. To encourage trade between countries with geographical proximity and similar or complementary trading items while reducing trade restrictions in the developing world.	1
8.	C. There was no significant change in exports between 2013-14 and 2016-17. For visually impaired students D. India imports more petroleum now because it's used for fuel and industry.	1
9.	D. Promote balanced population growth through family planning and education initiatives.	1
10.	C. Economic strain on the working-age population	1
11.	D. Introduction of high-yielding seed varieties of wheat (Mexico) and rice (the Philippines) in the 1960s and 1970s.	1
12.	A. The percentage of culturable waste land as part of the reporting area decreased from 8.0% to 4.0%.	1
13.	B. 2, 3, and 4 only	1
14.	B. Atal Bhujal Yojana	1
15.	A. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).	1
16.	A. a-3, b-4, c-1, d-2	1
17.	A. To encourage airlines to operate flights on regional and remote routes through enabling policies and extending incentives.	1
18.	i. Griffith Taylor ii. 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. It means that possibilities can be created within the limits which do not damage the environment and there is no free run without accidents. The neo-determinism conceptually attempts to bring a balance nullifying the 'either' 'or' dichotomy. iii. 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.	1+1+1=3
19.	i. The HDI measures a country's Gross National Income per capita, education, and life expectancy.	1+1+1=3

	ii. The report highlighted that half of the world's poorest nations continued to remain below their pre-COVID crisis levels. iii. The three highest-ranked countries in the 2023 HDI were Switzerland, Norway, and Iceland.	
20.	● Impact on Outsourcing Countries: Outsourcing has led to job creation in countries like India, China, and the Philippines, offering cheaper labour and skilled workers. However, it has also faced resistance from job-seeking youths in these countries. ● Comparative Advantage: The low cost and availability of skilled labour in outsourcing countries provide a comparative advantage, making outsourcing a viable business option. ● Migration Trends: Outsourcing has reduced the outmigration from countries where jobs are available, as new opportunities lower the need for people to seek work abroad. ● Emergence of KPO: Knowledge Process Outsourcing (KPO) involves highly skilled workers and has become a new trend in outsourcing. It focuses on research, e-learning, legal services, and other high-skill areas, creating additional business opportunities. (Any 3 points or any other relevant point)	3
21.	Elaborate any six points 1) Adopting Smart Urban Planning 2) Enhancing Public Transportation 3) Implementing Green Infrastructure 4) Promoting Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency 5) Managing Resources Sustainably 6) Addressing Pollution 7) Community Engagement and Education	3
22.	1. Improved Public Bus Service: By providing more efficient and reliable public transportation, cities can encourage people to choose buses over personal vehicles, reducing congestion and pollution. 2. Expressways: Building expressways with separate traffic lanes, bridges, and flyovers can help ensure smoother traffic flow and reduce congestion in cities. 3. Mass Rapid Transit (MRT): Implementing MRT systems can provide high-capacity, efficient transportation like electric trains, underground tunnels, metros and elevated railways within cities, reducing dependence on cars or other personal vehicles and reduce congestion and pollution. 4. Higher Parking Fees: Increasing parking fees can discourage the use of personal vehicles for commuting, encouraging people to utilize public transport or other alternatives.	3

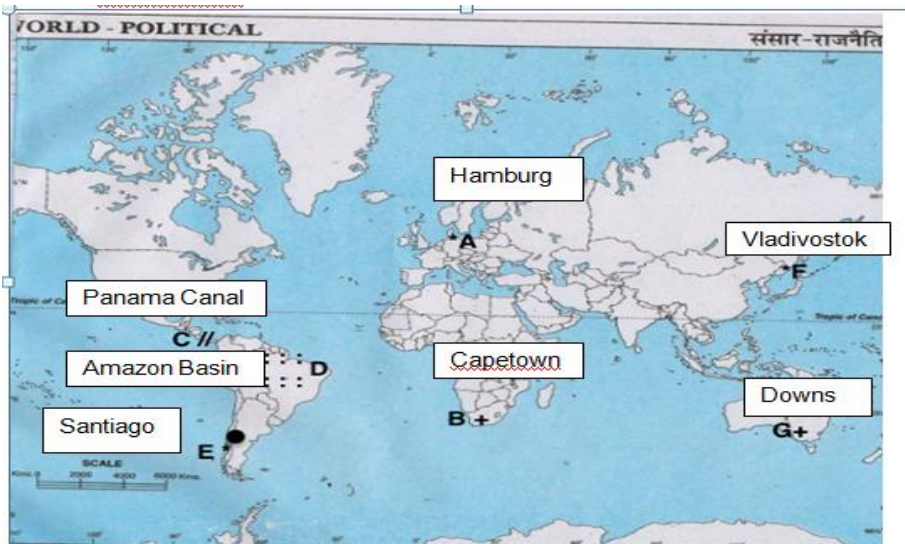
	Any three points or any other relevant point	
23.	The decades 1951-1981 are referred to as the period of “population explosion” in India, which was caused by- • A rapid fall in the mortality rate but a high fertility rate of population in the country. The average annual growth rate was as high as 2.2 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. Thus, 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. OR Adolescents i.e., up to the age group of 10-19 years consists of about 20.9 per cent (2011). Adolescents form a significant portion of the population, contributing to the workforce and economy in the future. The adolescent population, though, regarded as the youthful population having high potentials, but at the same time they are quite vulnerable if not guided and channelised properly. There are many challenges for the society as far as these adolescents are concerned, some of which are lower age at marriage, illiteracy – particularly female illiteracy, school dropouts, low intake of nutrients, high rate of maternal mortality of adolescent mothers, high rate of HIV and AIDS infections, physical and mental disability or retardedness, drug abuse and alcoholism, juvenile delinquency and committance of crimes, etc.	3
24.	Pastoral nomadism or Nomadic herding is a primitive subsistence activity, in which the herders rely on animals for food, clothing, shelter, tools and transport. They move from one place to another along with their livestock, depending on the amount and quality of pastures and water. Each nomadic community occupies a well-identified territory as a matter of tradition. A wide variety of animals is kept in different regions. In tropical Africa, cattle are the most important livestock, while in Sahara and Asiatic deserts, sheep, goats and camel are reared. In the mountainous areas of Tibet and Andes, yak and llamas and in the Arctic and sub Arctic areas, reindeer are the most important animals. The process of migration from plain areas to pastures on mountains during summers and again from mountain pastures to plain areas during winters is known as transhumance. In mountain regions, such as Himalayas, Gujjars, Bakarwals, Gaddis and Bhotiyas migrate from plains to the mountains in summers and to the plains from the high altitude pastures in winters. Similarly, in the tundra	5

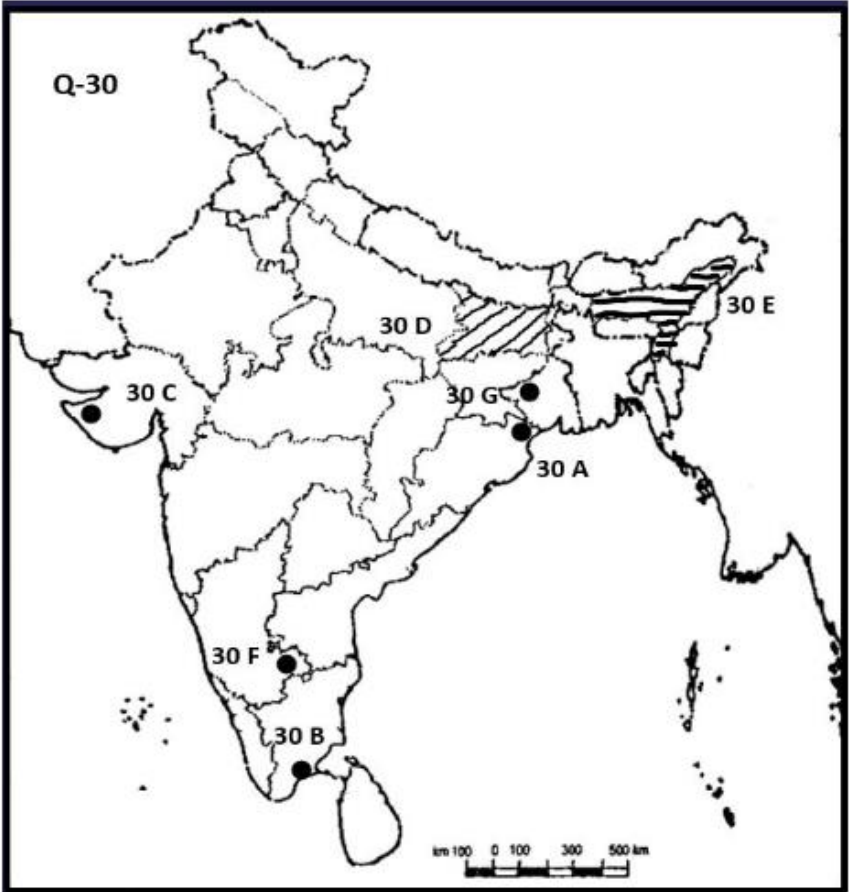
	regions, the nomadic herders move from south to north in summers and from north to south in winters. OR Factors Affecting Mining Activity: i. Physical factors include the size, grade and the mode of occurrence of the deposits. ii. Economic factors such as the demand for the mineral, technology available and used, capital to develop infrastructure and the labour and transport costs. The developed economies are retreating from mining, processing and refining stages of production due to high labour costs, while the developing countries with large labour force and striving for higher standard of living are becoming more important. Several countries of Africa and few of south America and Asia have over fifty per cent of the earnings from minerals alone.	2+3=5
25.	Employment opportunities, Better Standard of Living, Increased Purchasing Power 1. Job creation and increased employment: Small-scale industries are labour-intensive, creating numerous jobs and providing employment opportunities to a larger portion of the population. 2. Reduced poverty and improved livelihoods: By offering more employment options, small- scale industries help reduce poverty and raise the living standards of individuals in both urban and rural areas. 3. Equitable income distribution and improved local purchasing power: Small-scale industries support a more balanced income distribution, raising the local purchasing power of the individuals, and encouraging economic growth at the grassroots level. 4. Regional development: Small-scale manufacturing often utilizes local raw materials and resources, promoting the economic development of resource-rich regions. 5. Skill development: Small-scale industries provide opportunities for the workforce to develop valuable skills, enhancing their productivity and earning possibilities. High-tech industries which are regionally concentrated, self-sustained and highly specialised are called technopolies. They are characterised by the use of robotics on the assembly line, computer-aided design (CAD) and manufacturing, electronic controls of smelting and refining processes. 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	3+2=5

	local development schemes. New chemical and pharmaceutical products are notable examples of a high-tech industry. The Silicon Valley near San Francisco and Manufacturing contributes significantly to Silicon Forest near Seattle are examples of the world economy. Iron and steel, textiles, technopolies. OR Some of the factors influencing industrial locations are: 1. Access to Market:The existence of a market for manufactured goods is the most important factor in the location of industries.Remote areas inhabited by a few people offer small markets. The developed regions of Europe, North America, Japan and Australia provide large global markets as the purchasing power of the people is very high. The densely populated regions of South and South-east Asia also provide large markets. Some industries, such as aircraft manufacturing, have a global market. The arms industry also has global markets. 2. Access to Raw Material: Raw material used by industries should be cheap and easy to transport. Industries based on cheap, bulky and weight-losing material (ores) are located close to the sources of raw material such as steel, sugar, and cement industries. Perishability is a vital factor for the industry to be located closer to the source of the raw material. Agro-processing and dairy products are processed close to the sources of farm produce or milk supply respectively. 3. Access to Labour Supply : Labour supply is an important factor in the location of industries. Some types of manufacturing still require skilled labour. Increasing mechanisation, automation and flexibility of industrial processes have reduced the dependence of industry upon the labours. 4. Access to Sources of Energy: Industries which use more power are located close to the source of the energy supply such as the aluminium industry. Earlier coal was the main source of energy, today hydroelectricity and petroleum are also important sources of energy for many industries. 5. Access to Transportation and Communication Facilities : Speedy and efficient transport facilities to carry raw materials to the factory and to move finished goods to the market are essential for the development of industries. The cost of transport plays an important role in the location of industrial units. Western Europe and eastern North America have a highly developed transport system which has always induced the concentration of industries in these areas. Communication is also an important need for industries for the exchange and management of	5
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	information. 6. Government Policy: Governments adopt 'regional policies' to promote 'balanced' economic development and hence set up industries in particular areas.	
26.	Urban centres in India are more differentiated in terms of the socio-economic, politico-cultural and other indicators of development. On one hand there are bungalows, high-rise apartments etc. and on the other, there are slums, jhuggi-jhopari clusters and colonies of shanty structures. - Slums are inhabited by those people who were forced to migrate from the rural areas to these urban centres in search of livelihood but could not afford proper housing due to high rent and high costs of land. - They occupy environmentally incompatible and degraded areas. Slums are residential areas of the least choice, dilapidated houses, poor hygienic conditions, poor ventilation, lack of basic amenities, like drinking water, light and toilet facilities, etc. - Open defecation, unregulated drainage system and overcrowded narrow street patterns are serious health and socio environmental hazards. Most of the slum population works in low-paid, high risk-prone, unorganised sectors of the urban economy. These conditions make their lives harder. - Consequently, they are the undernourished, prone to different types of diseases and illness and cannot afford to give proper education to their children. - The poverty makes them vulnerable to drug abuse, alcoholism, crime, vandalism, escapism, apathy and ultimately social exclusion. OR - Noise pollution refers to the state of unbearable and uncomfortable to human beings which is caused by noise from different sources. It is hazardous in many metropolitan and big cities in India. - Its intensity declines with increase in distance from the source of pollution like in sea traffic, the noise pollution is confined to the harbour due to loading and unloading activities being carried. - This matter has become a serious concern only in recent years due to a variety of technological innovations. - The main sources of noise pollution are various factories, mechanised construction and demolition works, automobiles and aircraft, etc. - Industries cause noise pollution but with varying intensity depending upon the type of industry. - The biggest nuisance is the noise produced by traffic. - As its intensity and nature depend upon factors such as the	3+2=5 5

	type of aircraft, vehicle, train and the condition of road, as well as, that of vehicle. 8. There may be added periodical but polluting noise from sirens, loudspeakers used in various festivals, programmes associated with community activities. (Any five or any other relevant points)	
27.	i. The composition of commodities in India's international trade has been undergoing a change over the years. In export the share of agriculture and allied products and manufactured goods have decreased. ii. Share from crude petroleum and products and other commodities have increased. iii. The share of ore and minerals have largely remained constant over the years from 2015-16 to 2021-22. iv. The decline in traditional items is largely due to the tough international competition. v. Amongst the agriculture products, there is a decline in the export of traditional item, such as cashew, etc., though an increase has been registered in floricultural products, fresh fruits, marine products and sugar, etc.	5
28.	Bharmaur tribal region has harsh climate conditions, low resource base and fragile environment. These factors have influenced the society and economy of the region. It is one of the most (economically and socially) backward areas of Himachal Pradesh. The Gaddis have experienced geographical and political isolation and socio-economic deprivation. To improve the quality of life of the Gaddi tribe and bridge the development gap between Bharmaur and other areas of Himachal Pradesh Focus areas i. Agriculture and Allied Activities: Modernization of Agriculture Promote Horticulture and livestock Improvement, adapt agricultural practices and infrastructure development, considering factors like to the region's harsh climate, snowfall and limited growing seasons. ii. Education and Skill Development: Access to Quality Education Vocational Training, Adult Literacy Programs, Address issues of poverty, unemployment, and historical isolation through targeted programs and skill development. iii. Livelihood Opportunities: Promote eco-friendly tourism, Support Handicrafts, Improve Connectivity. iv. Community Participation: Ensure active involvement of the Gaddi community in planning and implementation to address their specific needs and priorities. v. Government Support: Secure funding and policy support from the government for infrastructure development, education, and skill-building programs. Elaborate the above points	5

	OR Measures proposed to promote sustainable development in the Indira Gandhi Canal Project are meant to restore ecological balance. - The first requirement is strict implementation of water management policy. The canal project envisages protective irrigation in Stage-I and extensive irrigation of crops and pasture development in Stage-II. - In general, the cropping pattern shall not include water intensive crops. It shall be adhered to and people shall be encouraged to grow plantation crops such as citrus fruits. - The CAD 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. - The areas affected by water logging and soil salinity shall be reclaimed. - The eco-development through afforestation, shelterbelt plantation and pasture development is necessary particularly in the fragile environment of Stage-II. - The social sustainability in the region can be achieved only if the land allottees having poor economic background are provided adequate financial and institutional support for cultivation of land. - The economic sustainability in the region cannot be attained only through development of agriculture and animal husbandry. The agricultural and allied activities have to develop alongwith other sectors of economy. This shall lead to diversification of economic base and establishment of functional linkages between basic villages, agro-service centres and market centres. (Any five or any other relevant points)	5
29.		5

	A Hamburg B Capetown C Panama Canal D Amazon Basin E Santiago F Vladivostok G Downs For Visually impaired students. A Hamburg/London/North Cape B Capetown C Rhine waterway D Amazon Basin E Santiago/ Buenos Airies F Vladivostok/ St. Petersburg G Downs	
30.	A. Mayurbhanj B. Tuticorin C. Jamnagar D. Bihar E. Assam F. Bengaluru G. Raniganj 	5

	For Visually impaired students. A. Mayurbhanj B. Tuticorin C. Jamnagar D. Bihar E. Gujarat F. Bengaluru G. Raniganj	
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