

**Marking Scheme – Set II**

**CLASS XII**

**SUBJECT- GEOGRAPHY (029)**

**2015-2016**

**TIME ALLOWED- 3 HRS.**

**MAXIMUM MARKS-70**

**VALUE POINTS AND ANSWER KEY**

- 1. People migrate from one place to another in search of better living conditions, more employment, better educational and health facilities. Eg. Urban centres have pull factors which attract people and rural area has push factors which compel people to migrate. (1 mark)**
- 2. Behavioural school of thought laid great emphasis on lived experience and also on the perception of space by social categories based on ethnicity, race and religion, etc. (1 mark)**
- 3. Growing trend of sub-urbanization: Causes**
  - **New tendency of people living in the periphery of the metropolitan cities for better housing facilities**
  - **Higher cost of land in the interiors resulted into development of commercial complexes outside the metropolitan city**  
**( 2X1/2=1)**
- 4. The main Bauxite mines are Koraput, Katni, Amarkanatak and Bilaspur. (Any two mines) (1 mark)**
- 5. Opportunities emerging from the Information and Communication Technology based development is unevenly**

distributed across the globe. There are wide ranging economic, political and social differences among countries.

While developed countries in general have surged forward, the developing countries have lagged behind and this is known as the digital divide.

(1 mark)

6. Workers who are professionals and work manually are referred as white collar workers. ( 1 mark)

7. National waterways of India:

- a. NW 1 Allahabad – Haldia stretch (Ganga river)
- b. NW 2 Sadiya – Dhubri stretch (Brahmaputra river)
- c. NW 3 Kottapuram – Kottam stretch (west coast canal in Kerala)

(any one point)

( 1 mark)

8. I States with lower HDI rank- M.P., Bihar, Odisha, Chhattisgarh. (1 mark)

II Dr Haq and Dr. Amartya Sen talked about human development as development that enlarges people's choices and improves the standard of their lives. People are central to all development under this concept. These choices are not fixed but keep on changing.

Their ideas guide us in making programmes and policies to achieve the basic goal of development. It is to create conditions where people can live healthy and meaningful lives. A meaningful life is not just a long one. It must be a life with some

purpose. This means that people must be healthy, be able to develop their talents, participate in society and be free to observe improvement in efficiency and productivity. (2 marks)

**FOR VISUALLY CHALLENGED STUDENTS ONLY (IN LIEU OF Q. NO. 8)**

Same as above

9. I Trans-Siberian Railway Line (1 mark)

II Baltic Sea in the west and Pacific Ocean in the south (1 mark)

III Significance of this railway line- (1 mark)

- Runs across the northern part of Russia
- 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.
- Easy transportation.

**FOR VISUALLY CHALLENGED STUDENTS ONLY (IN LIEU OF Q. NO. 9)**

I Trans-Siberian Railway Line (1 mark)

II Baltic Sea in the west and Pacific Ocean in the south (1 mark)

III Significance of this railway line- (1 mark)

- Runs across the northern part of Russia
- 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.

- Easy transportation.

**10. I Suez Canal (1 mark)**

**II Mediterranean Sea in the north and Red Sea in the south (1 mark)**

**III Significance-**

- It gives Europe a new gateway to the Indian Ocean and reduces direct sea-route distance between Liverpool and Colombo compared to the Cape of Good Hope route.
- It is a sea-level canal without locks which is about 160 km and 11 to 15 m deep.
- About 100 ships travel daily and each ship takes 10-12 hours to cross this canal. (1 mark)

**FOR VISUALLY CHALLENGED STUDENTS ONLY (IN LIEU OF Q. NO. 10)**

**I Suez Canal (1 mark)**

**II Mediterranean Sea in the north and Red Sea in the south (1 mark)**

**III Significance-**

- It gives Europe a new gateway to the Indian Ocean and reduces direct sea-route distance between Liverpool and Colombo compared to the Cape of Good Hope route.
- It is a sea-level canal without locks which is about 160 km and 11 to 15 m deep.
- About 100 ships travel daily and each ship takes 10-12 hours to cross this canal. (1 mark)

**OR****I Panama Canal (1 mark)****II Atlantic Ocean and Pacific Ocean (1 mark)****III Significance-** It shortens the distance between New York and San Francisco by 13,000 km by sea. Likewise the distance between Western Europe and the West-coast of U.S.A.; and North-eastern and Central U.S.A. and East and South-east Asia is shortened.

The economic significance of this Canal is relatively less than that of the Suez. However, it is vital to the economies of Latin America. (any one point) (1 mark)

**11. (i) Extensive Commercial Grain Cultivation (1 mark)****(ii) Wheat is the principal crop, though other crops like corn, barley, oats and rye are also grown. (1 mark)****(iii) This type of agriculture is best developed in Eurasian steppes, the Canadian and American Prairies, the Pampas of Argentina, the Velds of South Africa, the Australian Downs and the Canterbury Plains of New Zealand.**

Any one region

(1mark)

**FOR VISUALLY CHALLENGED STUDENTS ONLY (IN LIEU OF Q. NO. 11)**

**11.(i) Extensive Commercial Grain Cultivation (1 mark)**

**(ii) Wheat is the principal crop, though other crops like corn, barley, oats and rye are also grown. (1 mark)**

**(iii) This type of agriculture is best developed in Eurasian steppes, the Canadian and American Prairies, the Pampas of Argentina, the Velds of South Africa, the Australian Downs and the Canterbury Plains of New Zealand.**

**Any one region. (1 mark)**

**12. VALUE-BASED QUESTION**

The problem is particularly serious where houses are scattered over a large area in slums. It can be justified with following points-

- Slum dwellers need help in making the transition from inhabitants of precarious urban settlements to citizens with full human rights and civic responsibilities.
- This transition will be abetted by adoption of the following principles like fight poverty without fighting the poor and fight squatting, not squatters, through improved capacity in urban physical planning
- Recognizing the importance of gender as an explicit consideration in all slum improvement strategies, plans, programs, and activities. Task Force 8 seeks to mobilize the

world community by means of feasible action plans focused on a broad urban development vision that will lead to lasting and meaningful improvements in the health and lives of slum dwellers.

- The houses made up of mud, wood and thatch, remain susceptible to damage during heavy rains and floods, and require proper maintenance regularly.
- Most house designs are typically deficient in proper ventilation.

(Any three points)

(1.5 marks)

(ii) Hidden values-

- Right to equality
- Right to safe and clean environment
- Right to accessibility to all basic needs
- Right to make choices
- Decent standard of living

(Any three points)

(1.5 marks)

13. (i) Disposing off industrial effluents and urban waste, faulty agricultural practices in lower plains. (1 mark)

(ii) Role of each individual-

-

Spreading

awareness

- Writing articles or letters
- Organizing rallies or meetings
- Any other relevant point (1 mark)

**FOR VISUALLY CHALLENGED STUDENTS ONLY (IN LIEU OF Q. NO. 13)**

Same as above

**14. Nomadic herding or pastoral nomadism is a primitive subsistence activity, in which the herders rely on animals for food, clothing, shelter, tools and transport.**

**Main Features-**

- 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.
- Movement in search of pastures is undertaken either over vast horizontal distances or vertically from one elevation to another in the mountainous regions. 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 regions, the nomadic herders move from south to north in summers and from north to south in winters.

- Any other relevant point  
(Any four points) (2.5marks)

Commercial Livestock Rearing is more organised and capital intensive. Commercial livestock ranching is essentially associated with western cultures and is practised on permanent ranches.

#### Main Features-

- These ranches cover large areas and are divided into a number of parcels, which are fenced to regulate the grazing. When the grass of one parcel is grazed, animals are moved to another parcel.
- The number of animals in a pasture is kept according to the carrying capacity of the pasture. This is a specialised activity in which only one type of animal is reared. Important animals include sheep, cattle, goats and horses.
- Products such as meat, wool, hides and skin are processed and packed scientifically and exported to different world markets.
- Rearing of animals in ranching is organised on a scientific basis. The main emphasis is on breeding, genetic improvement, disease control and health care of the animals.

- New Zealand, Australia, Argentina, Uruguay and United States of America are important countries where commercial livestock rearing is practiced.
- Any other relevant point  
(Any four points) (2.5marks)

### **15. Problems of Indian Agriculture-**

- I. **Dependence on Erratic Monsoon-** 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 rainfall. Poor performance of south-west Monsoon also adversely affects the supply of canal water for irrigation. Drought is a common phenomenon in the low rainfall areas which may also experience occasional floods. The flash floods in drylands of Maharashtra, Gujarat, and Rajasthan in 2006 are examples of this phenomenon.
- II. **Low productivity-** The yield of the crops in the country is low in comparison to the international level. Per hectare output of most of the crops such as rice, wheat, cotton and oilseeds in India is much lower than that of U.S.A., Russia and Japan. Because of the very high pressure on the land resources, the labour productivity in Indian agriculture is also very low in comparison to international level.
- III. **Lack of Land Reforms-** Indian peasantry had been exploited for a long time as there had been unequal distribution of land. Among the three revenue systems operational during British period i.e. Mahalwari, Ryotwari and Zamindari, the last one was most exploitative for the peasants. After independence, land reforms were accorded priority, but these reforms were not implemented effectively due to lack of strong political will.

- IV. Small Farm Size and Fragmentation of Landholdings-** There are a large number of marginal and small farmers in the country. More than 60 per cent of the ownership holdings have a size smaller than one (ha). Furthermore, about 40 per cent of the farmers have operational holding size smaller than 0.5 hectare (ha). The average size
- V. Lack of Commercialisation-** A large number of farmers produce crops for self-consumption. These farmers do not have enough land resources to produce more than their requirement.
- VI. Vast Under-employment** There is a massive under-employment in the agricultural sector in India, particularly in the un-irrigated tracts. In these areas, there is a seasonal unemployment ranging from 4 to 8 months. Even in the cropping season work is not available throughout, as agricultural operations are not labour intensive.
- VII. Degradation of Cultivable Land** One of the serious problems that arises out of faulty strategy of irrigation and agricultural development is degradation of land resources. This is serious because it may lead to depletion of soil fertility. The situation is particularly alarming in irrigated areas.

(Any five points)

(5 marks)

16. (i) Indian Railways has launched extensive programme to adopt the policy of unigauge system. It is to convert the metre and narrow gauges to broad gauge.

(ii) Steam engines have been replaced by diesel and electric engines. This step has increased the speed as well as the haulage capacity. The replacement of steam engines run by coal has also improved the environment of the stations.

(iii) Metro rail has revolutionised the urban transport system in Kolkata and Delhi. replacement of diesel buses by CNG run vehicles along with introduction of metro is a welcome step towards controlling the air pollution in urban centres.

(iv) Areas around towns, raw material producing areas and of plantations and other commercial crops, hill stations and cantonment towns were well-connected by railways from the British colonial era. These were mostly developed for the exploitation of resources.

(v) After the Independence of the country, railway routes have been extended to other areas too. The most significant development has been the development of Konkan Railway along the western coast providing a direct link between Mumbai and Mangaluru.

(vi) Railway continues to remain the main means of transport for the masses. Railway network is relatively less dense in the hill states, north eastern states, central parts of India and Rajasthan.

(5 marks)

**17.** Factors which favoured the concentration of Iron and Steel industry in the Chhotanagpur region (comprising parts of Chhattisgarh, northern Odisha, Jharkhand and western West Bengal) in India -

- Raw Material
- Power
- Market

- Water
- Transport

**Explain the points (Five points - 5 marks)**

**18. Following are the socio-economic benefits are being observed by implementation of Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP) in Bharmaur -**

- (i) tremendous increase in literacy rate**
- (ii) improvement in sex ratio**
- (iii) decline in child marriage.**
- (iv) increase in female literacy rate & decline in difference between male and female literacy**
- (v) emphasis on food grains and livestock production**
- (vi) cultivation of pulses and other cash crops has increased**
- (vii) declining importance of pastoralism in the economy**
- (viii) only about one-tenth of the total households practise transhumance.**

**(Any five points – 5 marks)**

**19. Mediterranean Agriculture is highly specialised commercial agriculture.**

- **It is practised in the countries on either side of the Mediterranean sea in Europe and in north Africa from Tunisia to Atlantic coast, southern California, central Chile, south western**

parts of South Africa and south and south western parts of Australia.

- This region is an important supplier of citrus fruits.
- Viticulture or grape cultivation is a speciality of the Mediterranean region.
- Best quality wines in the world with distinctive flavours are produced from high quality grapes in various countries of this region.
- The inferior grapes are dried into raisins and currants. This region also produces olives and figs.
- The advantage of Mediterranean agriculture is that more valuable crops such as fruits and vegetables are grown in winters when there is great demand in European and North American markets.

(Give five points - 5 marks)

20. Tourism has become the world's single largest tertiary activity in total registered jobs (250 million) and total revenue (40 per cent of the total GDP). Besides, many local people, are employed to provide services like accommodation, meals, transport, entertainment and special shops serving the tourists. Tourism fosters the growth of infrastructure industries, retail trading, and craft.

Factors which affect Tourism-

- 1) Demand : Since the last century, the demand for holidays has increased rapidly. Improvements in the standard of living and increased leisure time, permit many more people to go on holidays for leisure.
- 2) Transport : The opening-up of tourist areas has been aided by improvement in transport facilities. Travel is easier by car, with better road systems. More significant in recent years has been the expansion

in air transport. For example, air travel allows one to travel anywhere in the world in a few hours of flyingtime from their homes. The advent of package holidays has reduced the costs.

3) **Climate:** Most people from colder regions expect to have warm, sunny weather for beach holidays. This is one of the main reasons for the importance of tourism in Southern Europe and the Mediterranean lands. The Mediterranean climate offers almost consistently higher temperatures, than in other parts of Europe, long hours of sunshine and low rainfall throughout the peak holiday season. People taking winter holidays have specific climatic requirements, either higher temperatures than their own homelands, or snow cover suitable for skiing.

4) **Landscape:** Many people like to spend their holidays in an attractive environment, which often means mountains, lakes, spectacular sea coasts and landscapes not completely altered by man.

5) **History and Art:** The history and art of an area have potential attractiveness. People visit ancient or picturesque towns and archaeological sites, and enjoy exploring castles, palaces and churches.

6) **Culture and Economy:** These attract tourists with a penchant for experiencing ethnic and local customs. Besides, if a region provides for the needs of tourists at a cheap cost, it is likely to become very popular. Home-stay has emerged as a profitable business such as heritage homes in Goa, Madikere and Coorg in Karnataka.

(Give five points - 5 marks)

21. Map of world (For Identification) -

(5 marks)

A) Ruhr region

B) Eastern North America

C) Yokohama

D) London

E) Darwin

**FOR VISUALLY CHALLENGED STUDENTS ONLY (IN LIEU OF Q. NO. 21)**

A) Ruhr region/ Silicon Valley/ Appalachian Region/Great Lakes Region

B) Eastern North America/ NW Europe/ Parts of Eurasia/ Temperate latitudes of southern continents

C) Yokohama/ Shanghai/ Hong Kong/ Aden

D) London/ Moscow/ Paris

E) Darwin/ Wellington

22. Map of India (For Location and Labelling)-

(5 marks)

I. Maharashtra/ Goa

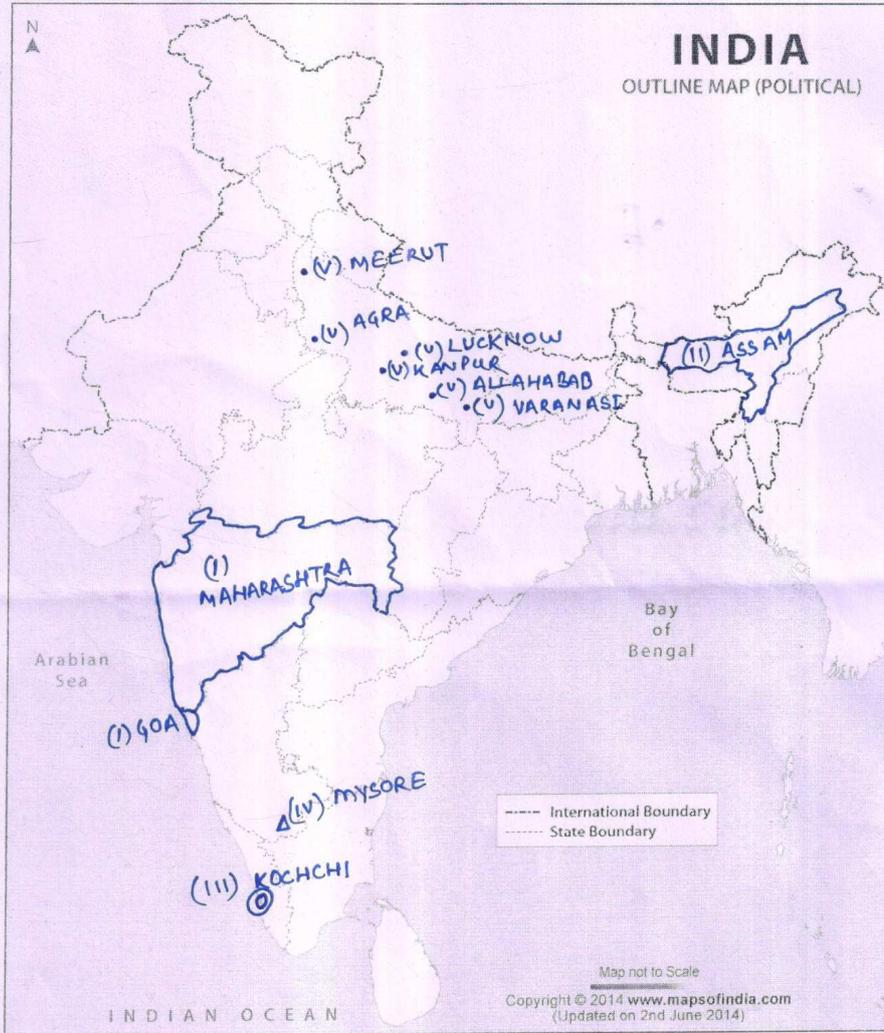
II. Assam

III. Kochchi

IV. Mysore

V. Lucknow/ Meerut/ Agra/ Kanpur/ Allahabad/ Varanasi

22. MAP OF INDIA



**FOR VISUALLY CHALLENGED STUDENTS ONLY (IN LIEU OF Q. NO. 22)**

- VI. I) Maharashtra/ Goa
- VII. II) Assam
- VIII. III) Kochchi
- IX. IV) Mysore
- X. V) Lucknow/ Meerut/ Agra/ Kanpur/ Allahabad/ Varanasi