

GEOGRAPHY CODE - 029
MARKING SCHEME
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.

1.	B 400 Million	1
2.	C. Stage III: Low Fluctuating	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. 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.	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.	A Atal Bhujal Yojana (Atal Jal)	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.	<p>i. Griffith Taylor</p> <p>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.</p> <p>iii. The free run which the developed economies attempted to take has already resulted in the green house effect, ozone layer depletion, global warming, receding glaciers and degrading lands.</p>	1+1+1=3
19.	<p>i. The HDI measures a country's Gross National Income per capita, education, and life expectancy.</p> <p>ii. The report highlighted that half of the world's poorest nations continued to remain below their pre-COVID crisis levels.</p> <p>iii. The three highest-ranked countries in the 2023 HDI were Switzerland, Norway, and Iceland.</p>	1+1+1=3

20.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Impact on Outsourcing Countries: Outsourcing has led to job creation in countries like India, China, and the Philippines, offering cheaper labor 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 labor 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. <p style="text-align: center;">(Any 3 points or any other relevant point)</p>	3
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21.	<p>Elaborate any six points</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The objective of the Smart Cities Mission is to promote cities that provide core infrastructure, a clean and sustainable environment and give a decent quality of life to its citizens. 2) One of the features of Smart Cities is to apply smart solutions to infrastructure and services in order to make them better. 3) For example, making areas less vulnerable to disasters, using fewer resources and providing cheaper services. 4) The focus is on sustainable and inclusive development and the idea is to look at compact areas, create a replicable model, which will act like a lighthouse to other aspiring cities. 	3
22.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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

	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Any three points or any other relevant point</p>	
23.	<p>The decades 1951-1981 are referred to as the period of “population explosion” in India, which was caused by-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 committence of crimes, etc.</p>	3
24.	<p>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.</p> <p>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</p>	3+2= 5

	<p>mountainous areas of Tibet and Andes, yak and llamas and in the Arctic and sub Arctic areas, reindeer are the most important animals.</p> <p>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.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Factors Affecting Mining Activity:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>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.</p>	
25.	<p>Employment opportunities Better Standard of Living Increased Purchasing Power</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	3+2=5

	<p>High-tech industries which are regionally concentrated, self-sustained and highly specialised are called technopolies.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 local development schemes.</p> <p>New chemical and pharmaceutical products are notable examples of a high-tech industry.</p> <p>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.</p>	
26.	<p>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.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. 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. ii. 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. iii. Open defecation, unregulated drainage system and overcrowded narrow street patterns are serious health and socio environmental hazards. <p>Most of the slum population works in low-paid, high risk-prone, unorganised sectors of the urban economy. These conditions make their lives harder.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Consequently, they are the undernourished, prone to different types of diseases and illness and cannot afford to give proper education to their children. ii. The poverty makes them vulnerable to drug abuse, alcoholism, crime, vandalism, escapism, apathy and ultimately social exclusion. 	3+2=5
27.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. The composition of commodities in India's international trade has been undergoing a change over the years. In export the 	5

	<p>share of agriculture and allied products and manufactured goods have decreased.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	
28.	<p>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.</p> <p>To improve the quality of life of the Gaddi tribe and bridge the development gap between Bharmaur and other areas of Himachal Pradesh</p> <p>Focus areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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, Address issues of poverty, unemployment, and historical isolation through targeted programs and skill development 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. <p>Elaborate the points</p>	5
29.	<p>A Hamberg B Capetown C Panama Canal</p>	1X5=5

- D Amazon Basin
- E Santiago
- F Vladivostok
- G Downs

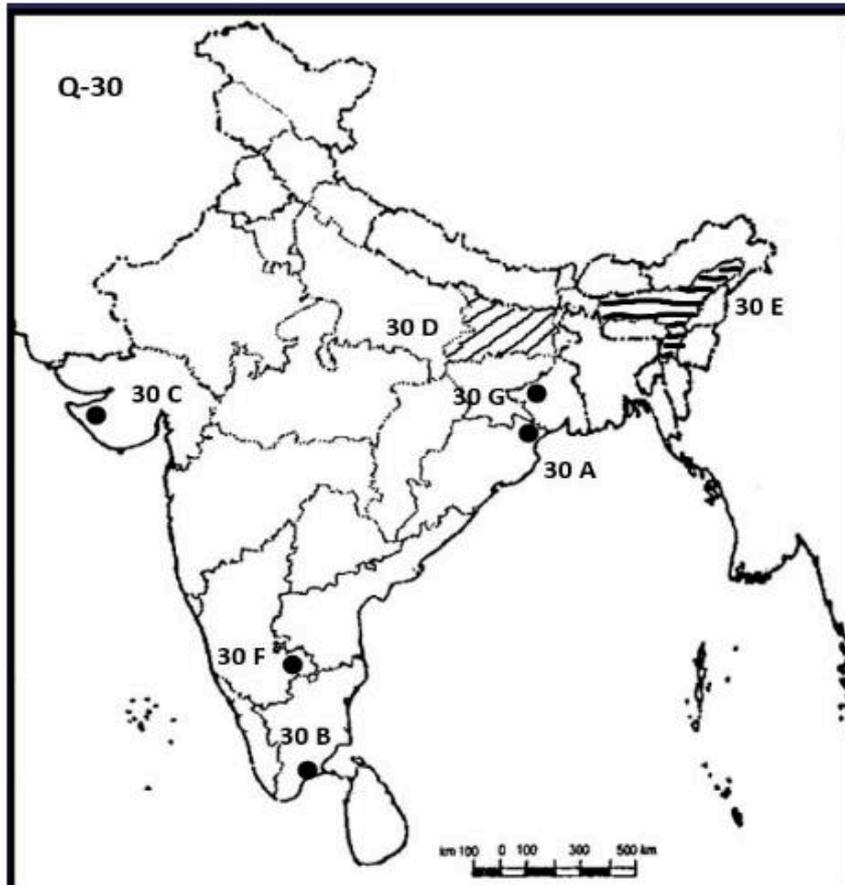
For Visually challenged

- A Hamberg/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

1X5=5



For Visually impaired students.

- A. Mayurbhanj

	B. Tuticorin C. Jamnagar D. Bihar E. Gujarat F. Bengaluru G. Raniganj	
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