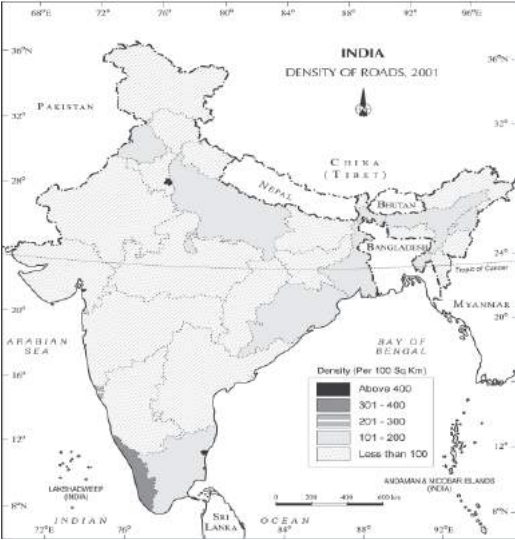
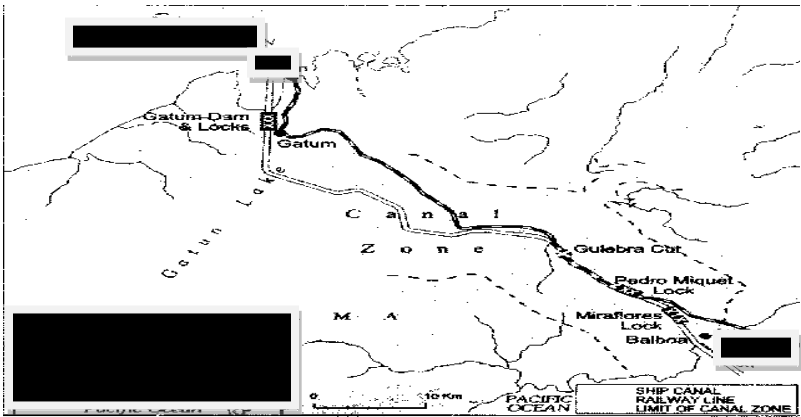


Q. No.	MARKING SCHEME GEOGRAPHY (029) CLASS XII 2014-15	Marks
1.	State any two features of KPO industry. 1. The KPO industry involves highly skilled workers. 2. It is information driven, knowledge outsourcing. 3. KPO enables companies to create additional business opportunities. (Any other relevant point) $\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}$	1
2.	What are the implications of using ground water in drought prone area of Rajasthan and Maharashtra? 1. The over-use of ground water resources has led to decline in ground water table in these states. 2. The over withdrawals in some states like Rajasthan and Maharashtra has led to increase in fluoride concentration in ground-water. (Any other relevant point.) $\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}$	1
3.	What is the ‘open sky policy’ adopted by the Indian government? 1. To help the Indian exporters make their export more competitive, the government had introduced an Open Sky Policy for cargo. 2. Under this policy, foreign airlines or association of exporters can bring any freighters to the country. (Any One point)	1
4.	On the basis of configuration and purposes, satellite system in India can be grouped into two. Name them. 1. Indian National Satellite System (INSAT) 2. Indian Remote Sensing Satellite System (IRS). $\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}$	1
5.	Explain the function of a Garrison town with the help of an Indian example. Cantonment towns e.g. Ambala, Jalandhar, Mhow, Babina, Udhampur. $\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}$	1
6.	‘Urban waste disposal is a serious problem in India. ’Suggest any two measures that we as citizens can take to solve this problem of urban waste. 1. As concerned citizens we should ensure that there are proper waste disposal bins by the municipality. 2. We can also segregate the wet and the dry waste.	1


	<p>3. Strict laws can be made and fines can be issued for not disposing waste in the required manner. (Any other relevant point.)$\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}$</p>	
<p>7.</p>	<p>Study the map shown and answer the question :</p>  <p>Name the state with the highest density of roads. Explain giving reason.</p> <p>Kerala .Level of economic development. $\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}$</p>	<p>1</p>
<p>8.</p>	<p>“Knowledge of nature is important to develop technology and technology loosens the shackles of environment on human beings”. Explain this statement in the context of naturalization of humans and humanization of nature.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Knowledge of nature is important to develop technology which slowly loosens the shackles of environment on man. Human beings are better able to develop technology after they develop better understanding of natural laws. 2. When the level of technology is low the stage of human development is primitive. Man adapts to the dictates of nature (Environmental Determinism). 3. With social and cultural development, human beings begin to understand nature, develop more efficient technology and move from a state of necessity to a state of freedom.(Possibilism) 	<p>3</p>
<p>9.</p>	<p>Describe the two factors which affect the profitability of mining operations. Name the two most popular methods of mining.</p> <p>The profitability of mining operations depends on two main factors:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Physical factors include the size, grade and the mode of occurrence of the deposits. 2. Economic factors such as the demand for the mineral, technology available 	<p>3</p>

	and used, capital to develop infrastructure the labour and transport costs. Names: Surface mining / (open-cast mining) and underground mining method (shaft method) 2+1	
10.	Discuss the reasons for the emergence of the Regional Trade Blocs. 1. Encourage trade between countries with geographical proximity, similarity and complementarities in trading items 2. Curb restrictions on trade of the developing world. 3. As a response to the failure of the global organizations to speed up intra-regional trade. (Any other relevant point)1+1+1	3
11.	'The yield of the crops in India is low in comparison to the international level'. Give three arguments in support of this statement. 1. Constraints of Financial Resources and Indebtedness 2. Lack of Land Reforms 3. Small Farm Size and Fragmentation of Landholdings 4. Lack of Commercialization 5. Vast Under-employment 6. Degradation of Cultivable Land. (Any three) 1+1+1	3
12.	Indian railway has replaced steam engines with diesel and electric engines. Justify. 1. Speed 2. Haulage capacity. 3. Control of air pollution (any other relevant point)1+1+1	3
13.	Explain the three sources, responsible for water pollution by human beings in India. 1. Industries produce several undesirable products including industrial wastes, polluted waste water, poisonous gases, chemical residuals, numerous heavy metals etc. 2. Agricultural runoff resulting in high levels of micro-pollutants in the various types of chemicals used in modern agriculture such as inorganic fertilizers, pesticides and herbicides. These chemicals are washed down to rivers, lakes and tanks. These chemicals also infiltrate the soil to reach the ground water. 3. Cultural activities such as pilgrimage, religious fairs, tourism, etc. also cause water pollution.1+1+1	3
14.	The density of population around the world is dependent on a variety of factors. Elaborate giving reasons. Factors influencing the distribution of population Geographical factors 1. Availability of water:	5

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Land form 3. Climate 4. Soil <p>Economic factors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Minerals 2. Urbanization 3. Industrialization <p>Social and cultural factors</p> <p>(Any five factors 1x5)</p>	
15.	<p>Describe the characteristic features of modern large scale manufacturing processes?</p> <p>Secondary activities add value to natural resources by transforming raw materials into valuable products.</p> <p>Characteristic features of modern large scale manufacturing processes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Specialization of Skills/Methods of Production 2. Mechanization 3. Technical innovation 4. Organizational Structure and Stratification 5. Uneven Geographic Distribution <p>(One mark for the point and explanation 1x5)</p>	5
16.	<p>Study the map and answer the following questions :</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>16.1 Name the canal shown in the map.</p> <p>16.2 Name the two oceans which are joined by this canal.</p> <p>16.3 Name the two ports on either side of the canal.</p> <p>16.4 State the economic importance of this canal.</p> <p>16.5 State the advantages of ocean transport over land and air transport.</p> <p>1 Panama Canal 2 Atlantic, Pacific 3 Colon, Panama</p>	5

	<p>4 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. (any one)</p> <p>5 Advantages of ocean transport over land and air transport.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. One of the great advantages of water transportation is that it does not require route construction. The oceans are linked with each other and are negotiable with ships of various sizes. 2. All that is needed is to provide port facilities at the two ends. 3. It is much cheaper because the friction of water is far less than that of land. 4. The energy cost of water transportation is lower. 5. Eco friendly. <p>(any2)</p> <p>1+1+1+1+1</p>																									
17.	<p>Types of Urban settlements are dependent on the size and the services available and functions rendered. Discuss?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Town 2. City 3. Million Plus 4. Conurbation 5. Megalopolis <p>(1x5)</p>	5																								
18.	<p>Study the data and answer the questions given below</p> <p>Decadal Growth Rates in India, 1901-2001</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="488 1308 1218 1764"> <thead> <tr> <th>Years</th> <th>Growth rate in %</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1901</td> <td>----</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1911</td> <td>5.75</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1921</td> <td>(-)0.31</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1931</td> <td>11.60</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1941</td> <td>14.22</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1951</td> <td>13.31</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1961</td> <td>21.51</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1971</td> <td>24.80</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1981</td> <td>24.66</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1991</td> <td>23.85</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2002</td> <td>21.54</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>18.1 Define the term growth of population. 18.2 Which decade shows a negative growth rate? What is the main reason for</p>	Years	Growth rate in %	1901	----	1911	5.75	1921	(-)0.31	1931	11.60	1941	14.22	1951	13.31	1961	21.51	1971	24.80	1981	24.66	1991	23.85	2002	21.54	1+1+1+2
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	<p>the decline in population during this period?</p> <p>18.3 Which decades are referred to as the period of population explosion?</p> <p>18.4 Why has the population growth declined in the last two decades? Give reasons.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Growth of population is the change in the number of people living in a particular area between two points of time. Its rate is expressed in percentage. 2. 1901-1921 is referred to as a period of stagnant growth. Both the birth rate and death rate were high keeping the rate of increase low. 3. The decades 1951-1981 are referred to as the period of population explosion. 4. A downward trend of crude birth rate is held responsible for such a population growth. This was, in turn, affected by <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in the mean age at marriage, • Improved quality of life • Education of females in the country.(any two) <p>1+1+1+2</p>	
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19.	<p>Study the map and answer the following questions:</p>  <p>19.1 Name the two urban agglomerations.</p> <p>19.2 Name the metropolitan cities in Bihar and Rajasthan</p> <p>19.3 Name any two states in North India which did not have metropolitan cities in</p>	1+1+1+2
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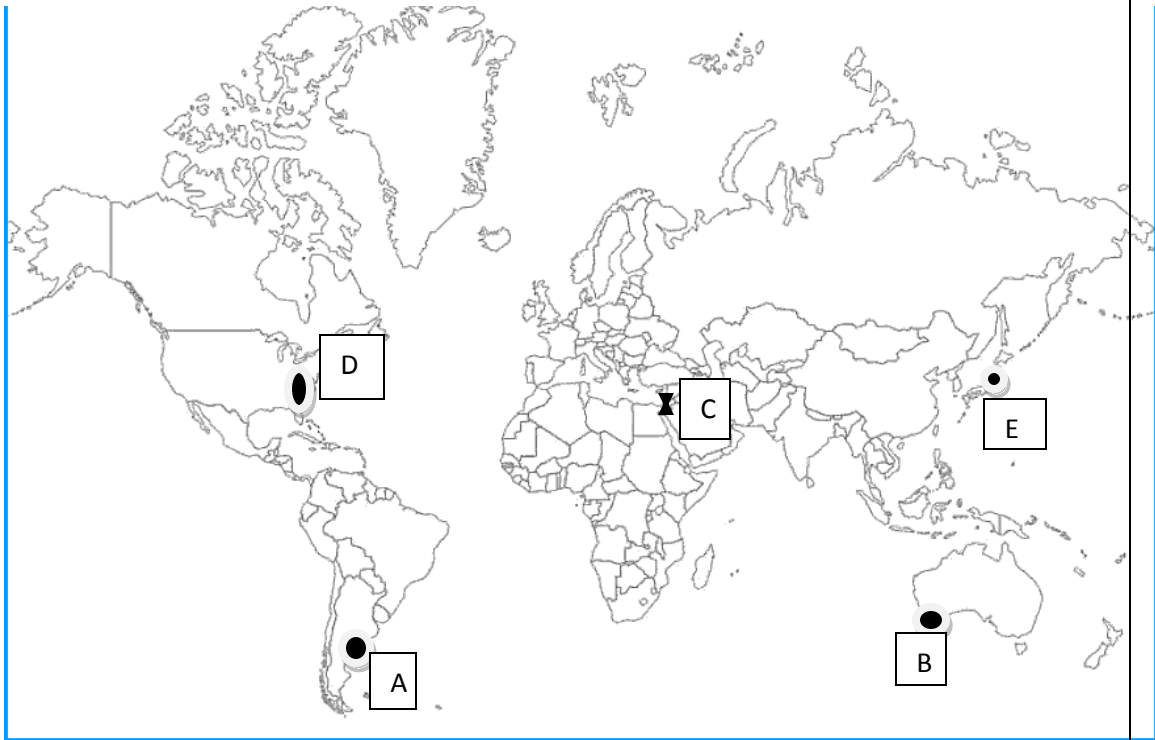
	<p>the year 2001.</p> <p>19.4 Draw out the distinguishing factors between rural and urban settlements.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mumbai & Delhi 2. Patna & Jaipur 3. Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttranchal 4. (Any two) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The rural settlements derive their life support or basic economic needs from land based primary economic activities, whereas, urban settlements, depend on processing of raw materials and manufacturing of finished goods on the one hand and a variety of services on the other. • 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. • Rural and urban settlements differ in terms of social relationship, attitude and outlook. <p>(Any other relevant point) 1+1+1+2</p>	
20	<p>Why is Petroleum referred to as liquid gold? State two important uses of petroleum and name two oilfields each in Assam and Gujarat.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It is scarce and has diversified uses.(1/2+1/2) 2. 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 fiber, medicines, Vaseline, lubricants, wax, soap and cosmetics. 3. Assam: Digboi, Naharkatiya and Moran are important oil producing areas. Gujarat : Ankaleshwar, Kalol, Mehsana, Nawagam, Kosamba and Lunej <p>1+2+2</p>	5
21.	<p>Locate and label the following on the given political outline map of India.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. State having the lowest literacy rate. 2. Major seaport located in Kerala 3. International airport in Gujarat 4. Coal mine in Orissa 5. Software technology park in Jammu and Kashmir 	5



22.

In the given political outline map of the world, the following five features are shown. Identify these features and write their correct names on the dots marked near each feature.

5



- A- Area of Extensive commercial grain farming-Pampas
- B- A major sea port of Australia- Perth
- C- International trading canal-Suez Canal
- D- Industrial region- Appalachian
- E- International airport- Tokyo