## DAV PUBLIC SCHOOLS, ODISHA ZONE Half-Yearly Examination (2023-24) CLASS - XII GEOGRAPHY (CODE 029) Marking Scheme (Set-2)

	Marking Scheme (Set-2)					
Qs.	SECTION-A	Mark(s)	Pages			
No.	There are 17 questions in this section. All are mandatory.					
1.	Dboth 'B' & 'C'	1	IPE-32			
2.	Chamleted settlements	1	IPE-33			
3.	C-Increase in the demarcated area under forest.	1	IPE-42			
4.	A-make by hand	1	FHG-46			
5.	B-Narma-a short staple cotton that grows in North Western part of India.	1	IPE-51			
6.	A Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.	1	FHG-38			
7.	B-Possibilism	1	FHG-2			
8.	A Both the statements are true.	1	FHG-1			
9.	B 1881	1	IPE-10			
10.	C- Katanga Zambia beltAvailability of bauxite ore	1	FHG- 9,10			
11.	C- All 1,2 and 3 are correct.	1				
10		1	FHG-10			
12.	C Buddhists, Sikhs, Christians, Muslims	1	IPE-10			
13.	DNumaligarh	1	IPE-80			
14.	Dbio-energy	1	IPE-83			
15.	D. All of the above	1	IPE-70			
16.	C-Cyclic Resource	1	IPE-70			
17.	A. ensure water security	1	IPE-70			
	SECTION-B					
	Questions 18 & 19 are Source based questions.	1				
18.	<ul> <li>a. Tarapur in Maharashtra</li> <li>b. Uranium &amp; Thorium</li> <li>c. Monazite &amp; Ilmenite are the raw materials of thorium found in India.</li> </ul>	1x3=3	IPE-82			
19.	<ul> <li>a. Eastern part of North America / eastern USA</li> <li>b. It is highly labour intensive as it involves rigorous care in feeding and mulching.</li> <li>c. Crops like Wheat, Barley,Oats, Maize etc are grown.(Any two)</li> </ul>	1x3=3	FHG-39			
			1			

	SECTION-C		
	Question numbers 20-23 are SA type questions.		
20.	<ul> <li>Human beings were able to develop technology after they developed better understanding of natural laws.</li> <li>a. For example, the understanding of concepts of friction and heat helped us discover fire.</li> <li>b. Similarly, understanding of the secrets of DNA and genetics enabled us to conquer many diseases.</li> <li>c. We use the laws of aerodynamics to develop faster planes.</li> <li>So, the knowledge about Nature is extremely important to develop technology and technology loosens the shackles of environment on</li> </ul>	3	FHG-2
	human beings.		
	<ul> <li>OR</li> <li>a. A geographer, Griffith Taylor introduced the concept which reflects a middle path (Madhyam Marg) between the two ideas of environmental determinism and possibilism. He termed it as Neo determinism or stop and go determinism. a. In a city, we have seen that traffic is regulated by lights on the cross-roads. Red light means 'stop', amber light provides a gap between red and green lights 'to get set' and green light means 'go'.</li> <li>b. The concept shows that neither is there a situation of absolute necessity (environmental determinism) nor is there a condition of absolute freedom (possibilism). It means that human beings can conquer nature by obeying it.</li> <li>c. 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.</li> <li>d. 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.</li> </ul>		FHG-4
	depletion, global warming, receding glaciers and degrading lands. The neo-determinism conceptually attempts to bring a balance nullifying the 'either' 'or' dichotomy. (Any three)		
21.	<ul> <li>Geographical factors that influence distribution of population:         <ul> <li>Availability of water: Water is the most important factor for life. So, people prefer to live in areas where fresh water is easily available. Water is used for drinking, bathing and cooking – and also for cattle, crops, industries and navigation. It is because of this that river valleys are among the most densely populated areas of the world.</li> <li>Landforms: People prefer living on flat plains and gentle slopes. This is because such areas are favourable for the production of crops and to build roads and industries. The mountainous and hilly areas hinder the development of transport network and hence initially do not favour agricultural and industrial development. So, these areas tend to be less populated areas of the world while the mountains zones in the Himalayas are scarcely populated.</li> <li>Climate: An extreme climate such as very hot or cold deserts</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	3	FHG-10

		are uncomfortable for human habitation. Areas with a		
		comfortable climate, where there is not much seasonal		
		variation attract more people. Areas with very heavy rainfall or		
		extreme and harsh climates have low population.		
		Mediterranean regions were inhabited from early periods in		
		history due to their pleasant climate.		
	d.	Soils: Fertile soils are important for agricultural and allied		
		activities. Therefore, areas which have fertile loamy soils have		
		more people living on them as these can support intensive		
		agriculture. (Any three)		
22.	Cause	s of deterioration of water quality:	3	
		Water quality refers to purity of water, or water without		IPE-63
		unwanted foreign substances.		
	b	Water gets polluted by foreign matters, such as micro-		
	0.	organisms, chemicals, industrial and other wastes.		
	C	Such matters deteriorate the quality of water and render it		
	с.	unfit for human use. When toxic substances enter lakes,		
		streams, rivers, ocean and other water bodies, they get		
		dissolved or lie suspended in water. This results in		
		pollution of water, whereby quality of water deteriorates		
		affecting aquatic systems.		
	d.			
		groundwater. The Ganga and the Yamuna are the two		
		highly polluted rivers in the country		
		(Any three)		
		OR		
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		SECTION-D		
		Question numbers 24 to 28 are Long Answer Based questi		
24.	a.	The concept of human development is described as the	5	FHG-25
		development that that enlarges people's choices and improves		
		their lives. As per the statement, the four pillars of		
		development are equity, sustainability, productivity and		
		empowerment.		
	b.	Equity refers to making equal access to opportunities available		
		to everybody. The opportunities available to people must be		
		equal irrespective of their gender, race, income and in the		
		Indian case, caste. Yet this is very often not the case and		
		happens in almost every society. For example, in any country, it		
		is interesting to see which group the most of the school		
		dropouts belong to. This should then lead to an understanding		
		of the reasons for such behaviour. In India, a large number of		
		women and persons belonging to socially and economically		
		backward groups drop out of school. This shows how the		
		choices of these groups get limited by not having access to		
	6	knowledge. Sustainability means continuity in the availability of		
	С.	Sustainability means continuity in the availability of opportunities. To have sustainable human development, each		
		generation must have the same opportunities. All		
		environmental, financial and human resources must be used		
		keeping in mind the future. Misuse of any of these resources		
		will lead to fewer opportunities for future generations. A good		
		example is about the importance of sending girls to school. If a		
		community does not stress the importance of sending its girl		
		children to school, many opportunities will be lost to these		
		young women when they grow up. Their career choices will be		
		severely curtailed and this would affect other aspects of their		
		lives. So each generation must ensure the availability of choices		
		and opportunities to its future generations.		
	d.	Productivity here means human labour productivity or		
		productivity in terms of human work. Such productivity must		
		be constantly enriched by building capabilities in people.		
		Ultimately, it is people who are the real wealth of nations.		
		Therefore, efforts to increase their knowledge, or provide		
		better health facilities ultimately leads to better work efficiency.		
	e.	Empowerment means to have the power to make choices. Such		
	с.	power comes from increasing freedom and capability. Good		
		governance and people-oriented policies are required to		
		empower people. The empowerment of socially and		
		economically disadvantaged groups is of special importance.		
25.	Tradin	g centres: Towns and cities where all buying and selling	1+4=5	FHG-57
		take place are known as trading centres.		
	a.	Trading centres are divided into rural and urban trading		
		centres.		
	b.	Rural marketing centres are quasi-urban in nature.		
	с.	These are whole sale and retailing areas.		
	d.	Periodic markets are also in rural areas.		
	e.	Urban marketing centers provide specialized urban		

	services.		
	(Any four with explanation)		
	OR		FHG-62
	Role of outsourcing:		
	a. Outsourcing has resulted in the opening up of a large number of		
	call centres in India, China, Eastern Europe, Israel, Philippines and		
	Costa Rica. It has created new jobs in these countries.		
	b. Outsourcing is coming to those countries where cheap and skilled		
	workers are available. These are also out-migrating countries.		
	With the work available though outsourcing, the migration in		
	these countries may come down.		
	c. Outsourcing countries are facing resistance from job-seeking		
	youths in their respective countries; yet the comparative		
	advantage is the main reason for continuing outsourcing.		
	d. New trends in quinary services include knowledge processing outsourcing (KPO) and 'home shoring', the latter as an alternative		
	to outsourcing. The KPO industry is distinct from Business Process		
	Outsourcing (BPO) as it involves highly skilled workers. It is		
	information driven knowledge outsourcing. KPO enables		
	companies to create additional business opportunities.		
	e. Examples of KPOs include research and development (R and D)		
	activities, e-learning, business research, intellectual property (IP)		
	research, legal profession and the banking sector.		
26.	Composition of Working Population :	5	IPE-
	a. The population of India according to their economic status is		11,12,13
	divided into three groups, namely; main workers, marginal		
	workers and non-workers. It is observed that in India, the		
	proportion of workers (both main and marginal) is only 39.8		
	per cent (2011) leaving a vast majority of about 60 per cent as		
	non-workers. This indicates an economic status in which there is a larger proportion of dependent population, further		
	indicating possible existence of large number of unemployed or		
	under employed people.		
	b. The proportion of working population, of the states and Union		
	Territories show a moderate variation from about 39.6 per cent		
	in Goa to about 49.9 per cent in Daman and Diu. The states		
	with larger percentages of workers are Himachal Pradesh,		
	Sikkim, Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Arunachal		
	Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur and Meghalaya. Among the Union		
	Territories, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu have		
	higher participation rate.		
	c. It is understood that, in the context of a country like India, the		
	work participation rate tends to be higher in the areas of lower		
	levels of economic development since number of manual		
	workers are needed to perform the subsistence or near		
	subsistence economic activities.		
	<ul> <li>d. The occupational composition of India's population (which actually means engagement of an individual in farming,</li> </ul>		
	manufacturing, trade, services or any kind of professional		
	activities) show a large proportion of primary sector workers		
	compared to secondary and tertiary sectors. About 54.6 per		
	cent of total working population are cultivators and agricultural		
	labourers, whereas only 3.8% of workers are engaged in		

<ul> <li>household industries and 41.6 % are other workers including non-household industries, trade, commerce, construction and repair and other services.</li> <li>e. As far as the occupation of country's male and female population is concerned, male workers out-number female workers in all the three sectors. The number of female workers is relatively high in primary sector, though in recent years there has been some improvement in work participation of women in secondary and tertiary sector.</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>Dependence on Erratic Monsoon:</li> <li>a. 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 rain. Poor performance of south-west monsoon also adversely affects the supply of canal water for irrigation.</li> <li>b. On the other hand, the rainfall in Rajasthan and other drought prone areas is too meagre and highly unreliable.</li> <li>c. Even the areas receiving high annual rainfall experience considerable fluctuations. This makes them vulnerable to both</li> </ul>	IPE- 45,55,56
droughts and floods Constraints of Financial Resources and Indebtedness:	
<ul> <li>a. The inputs of modern agriculture are very expensive. This resource intensive approach has become unmanageable for marginal and small farmers as they have very meagre or no saving to invest in agriculture.</li> <li>b. To tide over these difficulties, most of such farmers have resorted to availing credit from various institutions and moneylenders. Crop failures and low returns from agriculture have forced them to fall in the trap of indebtedness.</li> </ul>	
OR Types of farming on the basis of source of moisture.	
<ul> <li>a. On the basis of main source of moisture for crops, the farming can be classified as irrigated and rainfed (barani).</li> <li>b. There is difference in the nature of irrigated farming, as well as based on the objective of irrigation, i.e., protective or productive.</li> <li>The objective of protective irrigation is to protect the crops from adverse effects of soil moisture deficiency which often means that irrigation acts as a supplementary source of water over and above the rainfall. The strategy of this kind of irrigation is to provide soil moisture to maximum possible area. Productive irrigation is meant to provide sufficient soil moisture in the cropping season to achieve high productivity. In such irrigation the water input per unit area of cultivated land is higher than protective irrigation.</li> <li>c. Rainfed farming is further classified on the basis of adequacy of soil moisture during cropping season into dryland and wetland farming.</li> <li>d. In India, the dryland farming is largely confined to the regions having annual rainfall less than 75 cm. These regions grow hardy and drought resistant crops such as ragi, bajra, moong, gram and guar (fodder crops) and practise various measures of</li> </ul>	IPE-44

soli moisture conservation and rain water harvesting.       in wetland farming, the rainfall is in excess of soil moisture requirement of plants during rainy season. Such regions may face flood and soil erosion hazards. These areas grow various water intensive crops such as rice, jute and sugarcane and practice aquaculture in the fresh water bodies.       FHG-53         28.       a. High technology, or simply high-tech, is the latest generation of manufacturing activities. It is best understood as the application of intensive research and development (R and D) efforts leading to the manufacture of products of an advanced scientific and engineering character.       FHG-53         b. Professional (white collar) workers make up a large share of the total workforce. These highly skilled specialists greatly outnumber the actual production (blue collar) workers.       F.         c. Robotics on the assembly line, computer -aided design (CAD) and manufacturing, electronic controls of smelting and refining processes, and the constant development of new chemical and pharmaceutical products are notable examples of a high-tech industry.       d. 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.       FHG-45.45.46.45.46.45.46.47.17.17.17.17.17.17.17.17.17.17.17.17.17				
requirement of plants during rainy season. Such regions may face flood and soil erosion hazards. These areas grow various water intensive crops such as rice, jute and sugarcane and practice aquaculture in the fresh water bodies. <ul> <li>(To be assessed as a whole)</li> <li>a. High technology, or simply high-tech, is the latest generation of manufacturing activities. It is best understood as the application of intensive research and development (R and D) efforts leading to the manufacture of products of an advanced scientific and engineering character.</li> <li>b. Professional (white collar) workers make up a large share of the total workforce. These highly skilled specialists greatly outnumber the actual production (blue collar) workers.</li> <li>c. Robotics on the assembly line, computer -aided design (CAD) and manufacturing, electronic controls of smelting and refining processes, and the constant development of new chemical and pharmaceutical products are notable examples of a high-tech industry.</li> <li>d. 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.</li> <li>e. High-tech industrial location:</li></ul>		soil moisture conservation and rain water harvesting.		
face flood and soil erosion hazards. These areas grow various water intensive crops such as rice, jute and sugarcane and practice aquaculture in the fresh water bodies.       Image: Constraint of the set of the se				
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