

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

Qs. No.	SECTION-A There are 17 questions in this section. All are mandatory.	Mark(s)	Pages
1.	D.-both 'B' & 'C'	1	IPE-32
2.	C. -hamleted 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 belt-----Availability of bauxite ore	1	FHG-9,10
11.	C- All 1,2 and 3 are correct.	1	FHG-10
12.	C-. Buddhists, Sikhs, Christians, Muslims	1	IPE-10
13.	D-.Numaligarh	1	IPE-80
14.	D-.bio-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.		
18.	a. Tarapur in Maharashtra b. Uranium & Thorium c. Monazite & Ilmenite are the raw materials of thorium found in India.	1x3=3	IPE-82
19.	a. Eastern part of North America / eastern USA b. It is highly labour intensive as it involves rigorous care in feeding and mulching. c. Crops like Wheat, Barley, Oats, Maize etc are grown. (Any two)	1x3=3	FHG-39

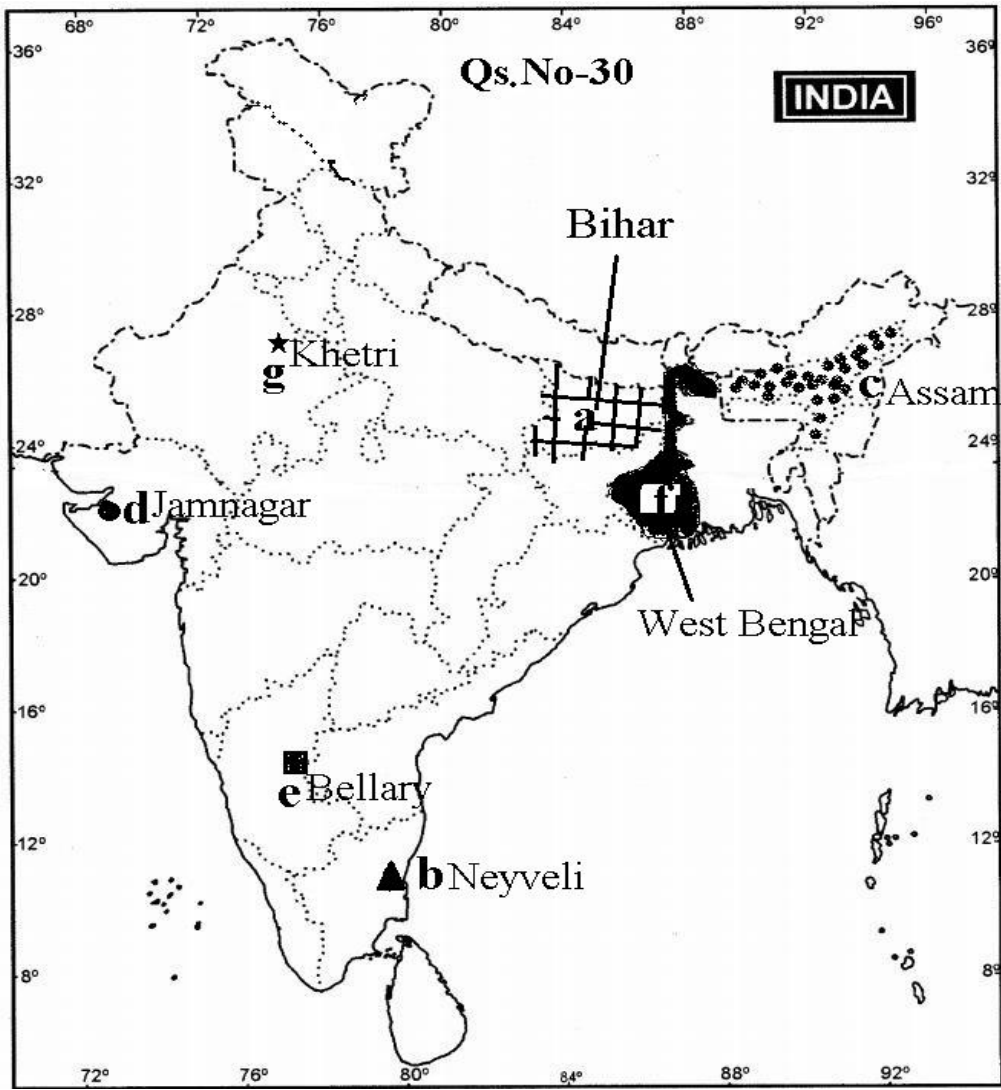
	<p>are uncomfortable for human habitation. Areas with a comfortable climate, where there is not much seasonal variation attract more people. Areas with very heavy rainfall or extreme and harsh climates have low population. Mediterranean regions were inhabited from early periods in history due to their pleasant climate.</p> <p>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.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any three)</p>		
22.	<p>Causes of deterioration of water quality:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Water quality refers to purity of water, or water without unwanted foreign substances. Water gets polluted by foreign matters, such as micro-organisms, chemicals, industrial and other wastes. Such matters deteriorate the quality of water and render it 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. Sometimes, these pollutants also seep down and pollute groundwater. The Ganga and the Yamuna are the two highly polluted rivers in the country <p style="text-align: right;">(Any three)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Key features of National Water Policy-2002:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Irrigation and multi-purpose projects should invariably include drinking water component, wherever there is no alternative source of drinking water. Providing drinking water to all human beings and animals should be the first priority. Measures should be taken to limit and regulate the exploitation of groundwater. Both surface and groundwater should be regularly monitored for quality. A phased programme should be undertaken for improving water quality. The efficiency of utilisation in all the diverse uses of water should be improved. Awareness of water as a scarce resource should be fostered. <p>Conservation consciousness should be promoted through education, regulation, incentives and disincentives. (Any three)</p>	3	IPE-63
23.	<p>There are various factors and conditions responsible for having different types of rural settlements in India.</p> <p>These include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> physical features – nature of terrain, altitude, climate and availability of water cultural and ethenic factors – social structure, caste and religion security factors – defence against thefts and robberies. <p>(The above three categories of factors to be explained with reference to the different categories of rural settlements)</p>	3	IPE-33

SECTION-D			
Question numbers 24 to 28 are Long Answer Based questions.			
24.	<p>a. The concept of human development is described as the 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.</p> <p>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 knowledge.</p> <p>c. 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>e. Empowerment means to have the power to make choices. Such 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.</p>	5	FHG-25
25.	<p>Trading centres: Towns and cities where all buying and selling works take place are known as trading centres.</p> <p>a. Trading centres are divided into rural and urban trading centres.</p> <p>b. Rural marketing centres are quasi-urban in nature.</p> <p>c. These are whole sale and retailing areas.</p> <p>d. Periodic markets are also in rural areas.</p> <p>e. Urban marketing centers provide specialized urban</p>	1+4=5	FHG-57

	<p>services. (Any four with explanation) OR Role of outsourcing:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Outsourcing is coming to those countries where cheap and skilled workers are available. These are also out-migrating countries. With the work available through outsourcing, the migration in these countries may come down. Outsourcing countries are facing resistance from job-seeking youths in their respective countries; yet the comparative advantage is the main reason for continuing outsourcing. 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. 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. 		FHG-62
26.	<p>Composition of Working Population :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The population of India according to their economic status is 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. 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. 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. The occupational composition of India's population (which actually means engagement of an individual in farming, 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 	5	IPE-11,12,13

	<p>household industries and 41.6 % are other workers including non-household industries, trade, commerce, construction and repair and other services.</p> <p>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.</p>		
27.	<p>Dependence on Erratic Monsoon:</p> <p>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.</p> <p>b. On the other hand, the rainfall in Rajasthan and other drought prone areas is too meagre and highly unreliable.</p> <p>c. Even the areas receiving high annual rainfall experience considerable fluctuations. This makes them vulnerable to both droughts and floods</p> <p>Constraints of Financial Resources and Indebtedness:</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Types of farming on the basis of source of moisture.</p> <p>a. On the basis of main source of moisture for crops, the farming can be classified as irrigated and rainfed (barani).</p> <p>b. There is difference in the nature of irrigated farming, as well as based on the objective of irrigation, i.e., protective or productive. 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.</p> <p>c. Rainfed farming is further classified on the basis of adequacy of soil moisture during cropping season into dryland and wetland farming.</p> <p>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</p>	5	<p style="text-align: center;">IPE-45,55,56</p> <p style="text-align: center;">IPE-44</p>

	<p>soil 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.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(To be assessed as a whole)</p>		
28.	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>e. High-tech industries which are regionally concentrated, self-sustained and highly specialised are called technopolies. The Silicon Valley near San Francisco and Silicon Forest near Seattle are examples of technopolies.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Factors that influence industrial location:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Access to Market 2. Access to Raw Material 3. Access to Labour Supply 4. Access to Sources of Energy 5. Access to Transportation and Communication Facilities 6. Government Policy <p>(Any five with Explanation)</p>	5	FHG-53
	SECTION-E		
	Question number 29 and 30 are map based questions having 5 sub-parts		
29	<p>A. Uruguay B. Mongolia C. Veld D. Northern Eurasia E. North-western Europe F. Downs G. Western USA</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any five)</p>	1x5=5	FHG-45,46,47
30	See the India map attached		



(Any five)

1x5=5