

BSEH Practice Paper (March-24)

Haryana School Education Board – Bhiwani

Question wise Detailed Marking Scheme (2023 - 24)

Class – 12th

Subject – Geography

Question Paper Code - D

Question	Marking scheme (including the importance of each part of the answer)	aggregate marks	
Section – A Objective Type Questions			
1	C Friedrich Ratzel	1	1
2	C Wheat	1	1
3	B 382 persons per sq km	1	1
4	D Indo-European	1	1
5	D Madurai	1	1
6	C Bhopal	1	1
7	A Ganga and Yamuna	1	1
8	Vishakhapatnam	1	1
9	Water shortage and Unemployment	1	1
10	Domestic and industrial waste water effluents, urban and agricultural runoff	1	1
Total Marks of Section-A		10	
Section – B Very Short Answer Type Questions			
11	Environmental determinism is a geographical concept suggesting that the physical environment, including climate and terrain, shapes human behavior, culture, and societal development. It posits a direct influence of nature on human activities.	2	2
12	"Conception resulting from more synthetic knowledge of the physical laws governing our earth and of the relations between the living beings which inhabit it"	2	2
13	Pull factors are conditions or attractions that entice people to move to a particular area. Positive factors such as job opportunities, better living conditions, and amenities encourage migration to specific regions.	2	2
14	The Human Development Index (HDI) considers three basic areas of human development: a long and healthy life (health), knowledge (education), and a decent standard of living (standard of living).	2	2
15	Net sown area is the total area under cultivation minus the area sown more than once. Gross cropped area is the total area cultivated, including multiple cropping and intercropping.	2	2
	or		
	Sustainable development is a holistic approach aiming to meet present needs without compromising future generations. It integrates economic, social, and environmental aspects, promoting balance and resilience for lasting well-being.	2	
16	Communication is the exchange of information, ideas, or messages between individuals or groups. It involves the transmission and reception of thoughts or data through verbal, non-verbal, or written means.	2	2
	or		
	Hinterland refers to the inland or rural area connected to a coastal or urban center. It serves as a resource base and market for the central hub, influencing economic activities.	2	
Total Marks of Section-B		12	
Section – C Short Answer Type Questions			
17	All underground mines have some crucial components in common: ventilation shafts to clear toxic fumes from drilling and blasting; escape routes; access shafts to lower workers and equipment; ore-transport tunnels; recovery shafts to carry excavated ore to the surface; and communication systems to send information back	3	3

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18	The Work Participation Rate (WPR) in the study of population refers to the percentage of the working-age population (15-64 years) that is either employed or actively seeking employment.	1	3
	It is a crucial demographic indicator reflecting the level of economic activity and labor force engagement within a population.	1	
	A higher WPR generally indicates a more active and engaged workforce, while a lower rate may suggest economic inactivity or barriers to employment opportunities.	1	
19	The Smart Cities Mission in India, launched in 2015, aims to transform urban areas into technologically advanced, sustainable, and citizen-friendly spaces. It focuses on infrastructure development, efficient public services, and the use of technology to enhance quality of life. Selected cities undergo comprehensive planning and implementation of smart solutions to address urban challenges, promoting innovation, sustainability, and inclusive urban development.	3	3
20	"Target Area Planning" in geography involves focusing developmental efforts on specific regions facing distinct challenges. It tailors strategies to address the unique needs of a targeted area. This approach ensures more effective and customized solutions for diverse geographical contexts.	2	3
	For example, the development of arid regions may emphasize water management projects, while urban target areas could concentrate on infrastructure and housing development to address population density and urbanization challenges.	1	
21	India's foreign trade is characterized by diversity in exports, including textiles, pharmaceuticals, and software services. Imports consist of crude oil, machinery, and electronic goods. The trade balance is often trade deficit due to higher import value. India engages in both bilateral and multilateral trade agreements. The service sector, particularly IT and software exports, plays a significant role. Foreign trade policies are influenced by global economic trends, aiming to foster economic growth and international cooperation.	3	3
	or		
	The Bharatmala Project is a flagship infrastructure initiative in India aimed at enhancing road connectivity across the country. Launched in 2017, it focuses on the construction and improvement of national highways, expressways, and border roads. The project aims to optimize freight and passenger movement, reduce logistics costs, and foster economic development by connecting remote areas. It envisions the development of a seamless and efficient road network to boost overall connectivity and economic growth.	3	
22	Air pollution has severe health effects, causing respiratory and cardiovascular issues. Particulate matter and pollutants like sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides can lead to lung diseases, asthma, and respiratory infections. Long-term exposure contributes to chronic conditions, including lung cancer and cardiovascular diseases. Children, the elderly, and individuals with pre-existing conditions are particularly vulnerable. Overall, air pollution significantly impacts public health, increasing healthcare burdens and reducing quality of life	3	3
	or		
	Namami Gange is a flagship program in India aimed at cleaning and rejuvenating the Ganges River. Launched in 2014, it integrates various initiatives for sewage treatment, riverfront development, and public awareness campaigns. The program emphasizes sustainable wastewater management and ecological conservation to restore the cultural and environmental significance of the Ganges. Namami Gange seeks to ensure a cleaner and healthier Ganga basin, involving multiple stakeholders and innovative approaches for long-term river rejuvenation.	3	
Total Marks of Section-C			18

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Section – D Long Answer Type Questions

23	The distribution of the world's population is profoundly influenced by a myriad of social and cultural factors:	1	5
	Cultural Practices: Cultural values and traditions impact birth rates, family size, and migration patterns. For example, cultural norms may influence the desirability of having large families.		
	Religion: Religious beliefs often shape attitudes toward family planning and influence demographic behaviors. Religiously motivated migration patterns can also contribute to population distribution.		
	Language: Language ties people together and can be a factor in the formation of ethnic or cultural groups, influencing settlement patterns.		
	Urbanization: The shift from rural to urban living is a cultural trend. Economic opportunities, lifestyle changes, and urban amenities contribute to population concentration in cities.		
	Social Policies: Government policies related to healthcare, education, and family planning influence population distribution by shaping demographic behaviors and socioeconomic development.		
	or		
	Climate: Moderate climates often attract larger populations due to comfortable living conditions, while extreme climates can deter settlement.		
	Topography: Flat and fertile landscapes are conducive to settlement, while rugged terrains may limit population concentration.		
	Water Resources: Proximity to water bodies, such as rivers and coastlines, facilitates transportation, agriculture, and trade, influencing population distribution.		
Economic Opportunities: Areas with abundant natural resources, job opportunities, and economic activities tend to attract larger populations.	1		
Infrastructure: Well-developed transportation and communication networks contribute to population concentration in urban centers.	1		
24	Tertiary activities, also known as the service sector, encompass a wide range of economic activities that provide services to individuals, businesses, and other sectors. There are several types of tertiary activities:	1	5
	Retail and Wholesale Trade: Involves the sale of goods to consumers (retail) or to other businesses (wholesale).		
	Transportation and Communication: Includes services related to the movement of goods and people, as well as communication services such as telecommunications and media.		
	Finance and Banking: Encompasses financial services, banking, insurance, and investment activities.		
	Healthcare and Education: Provides essential services for the well-being of individuals and society, including healthcare, education, and research.		
	Tourism and Hospitality: Involves services related to travel, accommodation, and recreational activities.		
	Professional Services: Includes legal, accounting, consulting, and other professional services.		
Information Technology (IT): Encompasses services related to computer technology, software development, and data management.	1		

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	<p>Entertainment and Recreation: Involves services related to entertainment, sports, and recreational activities. These tertiary activities play a crucial role in modern economies, contributing to employment, economic growth, and overall societal well-being.</p>		
	or		
	<p>Subsistence Agriculture is a farming practice primarily oriented towards providing food for the farmer's family, with little surplus for sale. It contrasts with commercial agriculture that produces crops for the market.</p>	1	
	<p>Primitive Subsistence Agriculture: This type involves traditional, labor-intensive methods with minimal use of technology. Farmers use simple tools and rely on manual labor. Slash-and-burn cultivation is common, where a plot of land is cleared by cutting and burning vegetation. The fertility of the land is restored through fallowing. This type is prevalent in parts of Africa, South America, and Southeast Asia.</p>	2	
	<p>Intensive Subsistence Agriculture: Characterized by high labor input per unit of land, intensive subsistence agriculture aims to maximize output from a limited land area. It often involves the use of irrigation, multiple cropping, and high-yielding crop varieties. This type is prevalent in densely populated areas of Asia, such as parts of India and China.</p>	2	
	<p>Both types aim to meet the basic needs of the farming household, with the primary distinction lying in the level of technology and intensity of labor employed.</p>		
25	<p>Sustainable development is a holistic approach to meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. It involves the integration of economic, social, and environmental dimensions to promote long-term well-being and preserve natural resources.</p>	1	5
	<p>Renewable Energy Adoption: Encouraging the use of renewable energy sources, such as solar, wind, and hydropower, reduces reliance on finite fossil fuels, mitigates environmental impact, and promotes sustainable energy practices.</p>	1	
	<p>Resource Efficiency: Implementing measures to enhance resource efficiency and reduce waste generation, including recycling programs, sustainable forestry practices, and responsible water management.</p>	1	
	<p>Biodiversity Conservation: Protecting and restoring ecosystems helps maintain biodiversity. Conservation efforts, habitat restoration, and sustainable land-use practices contribute to ecosystem resilience.</p>	1	
	<p>Green Infrastructure: Developing green spaces within urban areas, promoting sustainable urban planning, and investing in green infrastructure like parks and green roofs improve air quality, mitigate heat island effects, and enhance overall urban sustainability.</p>	1	
	or		
	<p>Hydel power, a vital component of India's energy portfolio, harnesses the potential energy of flowing water to generate electricity. India's diverse topography and ample water resources make it conducive for hydropower development. The country has strategically implemented numerous hydel projects, showcasing a mix of large dams like Bhakra-Nangal and small-scale projects across various river basins.</p>	2	
	<p>Hydel power contributes significantly to India's electricity generation, offering a clean and renewable energy alternative. The Himalayan region, with its fast-flowing rivers, has been a focal point for large hydropower installations. Projects like Tehri and Nathpa Jhakri have become critical components of India's power infrastructure.</p>	1	
	<p>Despite its benefits, hydel power faces challenges. Concerns related to environmental impact, including habitat disruption and the displacement of local</p>	1	

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	<p>communities, highlight the importance of balancing energy needs with sustainable development. Climate change effects on water availability further emphasize the need for thoughtful project planning.</p>		
	<p>In recent years, a growing emphasis on renewable energy has fueled interest in hydel power. Advancements in technology and a focus on minimizing environmental impacts are driving the development of more sustainable hydropower projects. As India continues to diversify its energy mix, hydel power remains a key player in the nation's journey towards a more sustainable and resilient power sector.</p>	1	
Total Marks of Section-D		15	
Section – E Map Work			
26	Paradwip seaport	1	5
	Mangalore oil Refinery	1	
	Bhilai Steel Plant	1	
	Raniganj Coalfield	1	
	Visakhapattanam Sea Port	1	
aggregate marks		60	