

BSEH Practice Paper (March-24)

Haryana School Education Board – Bhiwani

Question wise Detailed Marking Scheme (2023 - 24)

Class – 12th

Subject – Geography

Question Paper Code - B

Question	Marking scheme (including the importance of each part of the answer)	aggregate marks	
Section – A Objective Type Questions			
1	B Ellen C. Semple	1	1
2	D Capitalist approach	1	1
3	A Roadways	1	1
4	D Muslim	1	1
5	C Seventh	1	1
6	D more than 5 million	1	1
7	A Clustered	1	1
8	16	1	1
9	Sewage	1	1
10	SAWACHH BHARAT MISSION	1	1
Total Marks of Section-A		10	
Section – B Very Short Answer Type Questions			
11	Human geography studies the relationships between people and their environments, examining spatial patterns of human activities, cultures, and societies, and how they interact with and shape the world around them.	2	2
12	Human geography aims to understand spatial patterns of human activities and societies, examining how people interact with their environments. It explores cultural, social, and economic dynamics shaping geographical spaces.	2	2
13	Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is the number of live births per 1,000 people in a population within a specific time period, usually expressed annually without adjusting for age or sex.	2	2
14	Death Rate, also known as mortality rate, is the number of deaths per 1,000 people in a population within a specific time period, often expressed annually without age or sex adjustments.	2	2
15	Nuclear power is the use of nuclear reactions to generate electricity.	1	2
	In India, two prominent nuclear power stations are Kakrapar Atomic Power Station in Gujarat and Tarapur Atomic Power Station in Maharashtra.	1	
	or		
	Consumption of contaminated water can lead to waterborne diseases, including diarrhea, cholera, and typhoid. Long-term exposure may cause chronic health issues, affecting communities' well-being and productivity.	2	
16	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	2
	or		
	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	
Total Marks of Section-B		12	

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Section – C Short Answer Type Questions

17	Household industries are small-scale, often home-based economic activities. They involve family members in production and are characterized by simplicity and flexibility.	1	3
	These industries typically use local resources and simple technology, contributing to local economies.	1	
	Examples include handicrafts, weaving, and cottage industries. They often play a crucial role in rural economies, providing employment and preserving traditional skills and cultural practices within the household setting.	1	
18	Population explosion refers to an abrupt and exponential increase in the population size.	1	3
	In India (1951-1981), factors contributing to rapid growth include high birth rates due to social norms, lack of awareness about family planning, and limited access to contraception.	1	
	Additionally, declining death rates due to improved healthcare and sanitation amplified the demographic shift, leading to a significant population increase during this period.	1	
19	Rural settlements exhibit various types, including nucleated, dispersed, and linear. Nucleated settlements are clustered, fostering community interaction.	1	3
	Dispersed settlements are scattered, providing individual households with more privacy.	1	
	Linear settlements align along transportation routes, such as roads or rivers. Each type reflects diverse geographic and cultural factors influencing settlement patterns, contributing to the distinct characteristics of rural areas worldwide.	1	
20	Water resource conservation and management in India involve strategies to sustainably use and protect water. Initiatives include watershed management, rainwater harvesting, and efficient irrigation practices.	1	3
	The National Water Mission aims to improve water use efficiency and promote integrated water resource management. Dams and reservoirs play a role in regulating water supply.	1	
	However, challenges like pollution, over-extraction, and climate change necessitate comprehensive and coordinated efforts for effective water conservation and management in the country.	1	
21	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	3
	or		
	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	
22	The major sources of air pollution include vehicular emissions, industrial activities, and the burning of fossil fuels. Transportation, particularly vehicles running on gasoline or diesel, releases pollutants like nitrogen oxides and particulate matter. Industries emit pollutants such as sulfur dioxide and volatile organic compounds. Combustion of fossil fuels in power plants and for heating also contributes to air	3	3

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	<p>pollution, impacting air quality and posing risks to human health and the environment.</p>		
	or		
	<p>Urban waste disposal in India faces significant challenges, including inadequate waste management infrastructure, insufficient segregation of waste at source, and limited recycling facilities. Improper disposal leads to environmental pollution, health hazards, and strain on landfill sites. Rapid urbanization exacerbates the problem, as cities struggle to keep pace with the increasing waste generation. Lack of awareness and community participation further hinder effective waste management, contributing to the complex issue of urban waste disposal in the country.</p>	3	
Total Marks of Section-C		18	
Section – D Long Answer Type Questions			
23	<p>Demographic transition is a model that describes the historical shift of populations from high birth and death rates to low birth and death rates as a society undergoes economic and social development. It typically unfolds in four stages:</p>	1	5
	<p>Stage 1 (High Stationary): Characterized by high birth and death rates, resulting in minimal population growth. This stage is typical of pre-industrial societies with limited healthcare and agricultural practices.</p>	1	
	<p>Stage 2 (Early Expanding): Death rates decline due to improved healthcare, sanitation, and nutrition, leading to rapid population growth. Birth rates remain high, creating a demographic imbalance.</p>	1	
	<p>Stage 3 (Late Expanding): Birth rates begin to decline as social and economic changes, including increased education and urbanization, influence family planning decisions. Population growth slows down.</p>	1	
	<p>Stage 4 (Low Stationary): Both birth and death rates are low, resulting in a stable population. This stage is characteristic of advanced industrial societies with high living standards, education, and healthcare.</p>	1	
	or		
	<p>Population change refers to alterations in the size, composition, and distribution of a population over a specific period. Its components include births (fertility), deaths (mortality), and migration.</p>	1	
	<p>Fertility: The number of births per 1,000 people in a given population determines fertility. High fertility contributes to population growth, while low fertility can result in population decline and aging.</p>	2	
	<p>Mortality: Mortality rate is the number of deaths per 1,000 people. High mortality rates can lead to population decline, while low mortality rates contribute to population growth and demographic transition.</p>		
	<p>Migration: Migration involves the movement of people across regions. Immigration increases population, while emigration decreases it. Migration patterns impact population distribution and demographic characteristics.</p>		
	<p>Effects:</p> <p>Population Growth: High birth rates relative to death rates contribute to population growth.</p> <p>Demographic Transition: Shifts from high birth and death rates to low rates, impacting population age structures.</p> <p>Population Aging: Declining fertility and increasing life expectancy result in an older population, affecting societal structures and resource allocation.</p>	2	

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	Population Decline: When deaths exceed births and migration outflows persist, populations can decline, impacting labor forces and economic productivity.		
24	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.	1	5
	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.	2	
	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.	2	
	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.		
	or		
	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	
	Retail and Wholesale Trade: Involves the sale of goods to consumers (retail) or to other businesses (wholesale).	1	
	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.	1	
	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.	1		
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		
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.			
25	Watershed management is a comprehensive approach to managing land, water, and related resources within a watershed—a region where all water drains to a common point. It involves planning and implementing practices to enhance water quality, conserve soil, and sustainably manage natural resources.	2	5
	Watershed management considers the interconnectedness of land and water, incorporating measures like afforestation, soil conservation, and water harvesting to maintain ecological balance. It addresses issues such as soil erosion, water scarcity, and degradation of water quality.	1	

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	<p>Watershed management plays a pivotal role in sustainable development. It ensures the efficient use of water resources, reduces the impact of floods and droughts, and enhances agricultural productivity. By promoting conservation and sustainable practices, it safeguards ecosystems, biodiversity, and livelihoods. Additionally, it contributes to climate change adaptation by building resilience in communities.</p>	1	
	<p>In essence, watershed management fosters environmental sustainability, supports local economies, and aligns with the principles of sustainable development by harmonizing ecological health with human well-being</p>	1	
	or		
	<p>In the post-independence period, India has implemented various strategies for agricultural development to address food security, increase productivity, and improve the livelihoods of farmers. Some important strategies include:</p> <p>Green Revolution (1960s): Introducing high-yielding varieties of seeds, along with irrigation and increased fertilizer use, helped boost crop yields, particularly in wheat and rice. This initiative significantly increased food production.</p>	1	
	<p>Land Reforms: Post-independence, there were efforts to redistribute land to address inequities in landownership. Land reform policies aimed to enhance agricultural productivity and reduce social inequalities.</p>	1	
	<p>Community Development Programs: Initiatives like the Community Development Program (CDP) aimed to improve infrastructure, education, and health facilities in rural areas to uplift the overall living standards of the rural population.</p>	1	
	<p>Integrated Rural Development Program (IRDP): Launched in 1978, the IRDP focused on alleviating poverty in rural areas through various income-generating activities, including agriculture, animal husbandry, and small-scale industries.</p>	1	
	<p>National Agricultural Policy (2000): This policy emphasized sustainable agriculture, diversification of crops, water-use efficiency, and modernization of agricultural practices to enhance productivity and reduce environmental impact.</p>	1	
Total Marks of Section-D		15	
Section – E Map Work			
26	Bhadrawti steel plant	1	5
	Panipat oil refinery	1	
	Kaiga atomic power plant	1	
	Dhanbad Coal field	1	
	Ankaleshwar Oilfield	1	
aggregate marks		60	