## Haryana School Education Board – Bhiwani Question wise Detailed Marking Scheme (2023 - 24)

Class – <sup>12th</sup>				
	- Geography			
Question	Paper Code - A			
Question	Marking scheme (including the importance of each part of the answer)		aggregate marks	
Section -	A Objective Type Questions			
1	C Frederick Retzel	1	1	
2	C. Honesty	1	1	
3	A: 1 January 1995	1	1	
4	A Tamil Nadu	1	1	
5	C Sikkim	1	1	
6	D 60%	1	1	
7	B Chandigarh	1	1	
8	1995	1	1	
9	Mumbai	1	1	
10	Development of Sewerage Treatment Systems in Nearby Cities	1	1	
	Total Marks of Section-A		10	
Section -	B Very Short Answer Type Questions			
11	Possibilism has been a guiding concept in human geography ever since it	2	2	
	displaced environmental determinism. Possibilism: The concept that the natural			
	environment places constraints on human activity, but humans can adapt to			
	some environmental limits while modifying others using technology.			
12	Neo - Determinism: The renewed approach to determinism is called neo-	2	2	
	determinism. It refers human races as a passive agent dictated by			
	environmental factors.			
13	Population density is the concentration of individuals within a species in a	2	2	
	specific geographic locale.			
14	Birth rate is the number of live births per 1,000 people in a population within a	2	2	
	specific time period, typically expressed annually. It is a key demographic			
	indicator.	_		
15	Sustainable development is a holistic approach aiming to meet present needs	2	2	
	without compromising future generations. It integrates economic, social, and			
	environmental aspects, promoting balance and resilience for lasting well-being.			
	or Nuclear power is the use of nuclear reactions to generate electricity.	1		
		1		
	In India, two prominent nuclear power stations are Kakrapar Atomic Power Station in Gujarat and Tarapur Atomic Power Station in Maharashtra.	1		
16	Station in Gujarat and Tarapur Atomic Tower Station in Manarashtra.	1	2	
10	Four major ports on the east coast of India are:	I	2	
	Four major ports on the east coast of mula are.			
	Kolkata Port (West Bengal)			
	Paradip Port (Odisha)			
	Visakhapatnam Port (Andhra Pradesh)	1		
	Chennai Port (Tamil Nadu)	-		
	or	1		
	Pipeline transportation offers cost efficiency, reliability, and environmental	2		
	benefits. It minimizes energy consumption, reduces pollution, and ensures a			
	continuous flow of goods with minimal interference, making it efficient for			
	liquids and gases.			

## BSEH Practice Paper (March-24)

	Total Marks of Section-B		12
Section -	C Short Answer Type Questions	-	
17	Intermittent Nature: Periodical markets in rural areas occur at regular	1	3
	intervals, often weekly or monthly, providing a cyclical opportunity for buying		
	and selling goods and services.		
	Temporary Structures: These markets are typically set up with temporary	1	
	structures such as tents or open-air spaces. Stalls and booths are erected for the duration of the market and dismantled afterward.		
		1	
	Diverse Goods and Services: Periodical markets offer a wide range of goods and	1	
	services, including agricultural products, handicrafts, livestock, and various household items. The diversity of products reflects the local economic activities		
	and needs.		
18	Population Density:	1	3
10	Population density refers to the measurement of the number of individuals per		5
	unit area, usually per square kilometer or square mile, within a specific		
	geographical region.		
	Population density is influenced by geographical features, economic	2	
	opportunities, cultural preferences, infrastructure, government policies, and		
	historical events. Fertile land, job availability, urbanization, transportation,		
	immigration policies, and past events contribute to the spatial distribution of		
	populations		
19	Rural settlements are typically characterized by open spaces, agriculture-based	1.5	3
	economies, and smaller populations. Urban settlements, in contrast, are densely		
	populated, marked by infrastructure, diverse economies, and non-agricultural		
	occupations. Social and cultural differences also exist, with rural areas often		
	emphasizing traditional values.		
	While urban settings promote diversity and modern lifestyles. Access to services	1.5	
	and amenities, such as education and healthcare, tends to be more limited in		
20	rural areas compared to urban environments.		
20	India experiences three main cropping seasons: Kharif, Rabi, and Zaid.	1	3
	Kharif, during the monsoon, includes crops like rice, millets, and pulses.	1	
	Rabi, in the winter, involves crops like wheat, barley, and mustard.	1	
	Zaid is a short season during summer, cultivating crops like fruits and	1	
21	vegetables.	2	2
21	The Atal Tunnel, officially named the Atal Tunnel, Rohtang, is a highway	3	3
	tunnel in the Indian state of Himachal Pradesh. It is the world's longest highway tunnel above 10,000 feet, stretching approximately 9.02 kilometers.		
	Inaugurated in 2020, it connects Manali to Lahaul-Spiti Valley, providing year-		
	round accessibility and reducing travel time. Named after former Prime		
	Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee, the tunnel is a crucial infrastructural feat for		
	the region's development.		
	or		
	India's foreign trade is characterized by diversity in exports, including textiles,	3	
	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.		
22	Namami Gange is a flagship program in India aimed at cleaning and	3	3
	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.		
	0r		
	Urban waste disposal in India faces significant challenges, including inadequate waste management infrastructure, insufficient segregation of waste at source,	3	
	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.		
Total Mark	s of Section-C		18
Section –	D Long Answer Type Questions		
23	Climate: Moderate climates often attract larger populations due to comfortable living conditions, while extreme climates can deter settlement.	1	5
	Topography: Flat and fertile landscapes are conducive to settlement, while rugged terrains may limit population concentration.	1	
		1	
	Water Resources: Proximity to water bodies, such as rivers and coastlines, facilitates transportation, agriculture, and trade, influencing population distribution.	1	
	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	
	0 <b>r</b>		
	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:	1	
	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.	1	
	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.	1	
	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.	1	
	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.	1	
24	Human Development Index (HDI): The HDI is a composite statistic used to measure a country's average achievements in three basic dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life (health), knowledge (education), and a decent standard of living (standard of living). It provides a comprehensive assessment of well-being beyond traditional economic indicators.	1	5
	Four Pillars of Human Development:	1	
	Health: This pillar considers life expectancy at birth. Longer life expectancy reflects better health outcomes and access to healthcare services, indicating a higher level of human development.		

Education: Education is assessed through two indicators: mean years of	1	
schooling for adults and expected years of schooling for children entering school. Education is a key factor in individual empowerment and societal		
progress.		
Standard of Living: This pillar focuses on per capita income adjusted for	1	
purchasing power parity. It measures the economic dimension of human	-	
development, reflecting the ability of individuals to access goods and services		
for a decent standard of living.		
Gender Equality: While not officially part of the HDI, gender-related	1	
development index (GDI) and gender inequality index (GII) are often		
considered as supplementary indicators, highlighting disparities between men		
and women in terms of health, education, and standard of living. Gender		
equality is crucial for holistic human development		
Several factors influence the location of industries globally. These factors are	1	
often interrelated and contribute to the spatial distribution of industrial		
activities. Some key considerations include:		
Raw Materials: Proximity to raw materials is a critical factor. Industries tend to		
locate near the source of raw materials to reduce transportation costs and		
ensure a steady supply.		
······································		
Labor Availability: Access to a skilled and affordable labor force is essential.		
Industries often choose locations with a skilled workforce or where labor costs		
are competitive.		
Transportation Infrastructure: Efficient transportation networks, including	1	
roads, ports, and railways, influence industrial location. Access to markets and the ability to transport goods easily affect location decisions.		
Energy Availability: Industries, especially energy-intensive ones, are attracted		
to areas with reliable and affordable energy sources. Proximity to power plants		
or energy reserves is a key consideration.		
Market Access: Proximity to markets is crucial for industries that produce	1	
consumer goods. Access to consumers reduces distribution costs and time-to-		
market.		
Government Policies: Government incentives, tax breaks, and regulatory		
policies play a significant role. Industries may favor locations with favorable		
policies, subsidies, or a business-friendly environment.		
Infrastructure: Apart from transportation, general infrastructure like water	1	
supply, telecommunications, and waste disposal influences industrial location		
decisions.		
Climate and Environmental Conditions: Some industries are sensitive to		
climatic conditions. For example, certain manufacturing processes may require		
specific environmental conditions or be influenced by climate-related factors.		
Political Stability: Political stability and a favorable business environment are	1	
attractive for industries. Stable political conditions reduce risks and uncertainties for businesses.		
Technological Advancements: The availability of advanced technologies and		
	1	
research institutions can attract industries that rely on innovation and		

## BSEH Practice Paper (March-24)

with irrigation and increased fertilizer use, helped boost crop yields, particularly in wheat and rice. This initiative significantly increased food production.   1     Land Reforms: Post-independence, there were efforts to redistribute land to 1 address inequilities in landownership. Land nefform policies aimed to enhance agricultural productivity and reduce social inequalities.   1     Community Development Programs: Initiatives like the Community Development Program (IRDP) aimed to improve infrastructure, education, and health facilities in rural areas to uplift the overall living standards of the rural population.   1     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.   1     National Agricultural Policy (2000): This policy emphasized sustainable agricultural practices to enhance productivity and reduce environmental impact.   1     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 coronomic, social, and environmental dimensions to promote long-term well-being and preserve natural resources.   1     Renewable Energy Adoption: Encouraging the use of renewable energy sources, sutificates environmental impact, and promotes sustainable energy practices.   1     Biodiversity Conservation: Protecting and restoring ecosystems helps maintain biodiversity. Conservation: Protecting and restoring ecosystems helps maintain biodiversity. Conservation: Protecting and rest	25	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:	1	5
address inequities in landownership. Land reform policies aimed to enhance agricultural productivity and reduce social inequalities.   Image: 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.   1     Integrated Rural Development Program (RDP): 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.   1     National Agricultural Policy (2000): This policy emphasized sustainable agriculture, diversification of crops, water-use efficiency, and modernization of agriculture, diversification of cconomic, social, and environmental impact.   1     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 cconomic, social, and environmental dimensions to promote long-term well-being and preserve natural resources.   1     Resource Efficiency: Implementing measures to enhance resource efficiency and reduce waste generation, including recycling programs, sustainable forestry practices, and responsible water management.   1     Biodiversity Conservation: Protecting and restoring ccosystems helps maintain biodiversity Conservation: Protecting and restoring ccosystems helps maintain biodiversity Conservation efforts, habitat restoration, and sustainable land-use practices contribute to ecosystem resilience.   1     Total Marks of Section-D   15		particularly in wheat and rice. This initiative significantly increased food		
Development Program (CDP) aimed to improve infrastructure, education, and health facilities in rural areas to uplift the overall living standards of the rural population.       Integrated Rural Development Program (IRDP): Launched in 1978, the IRDP focused on alleviating poverty in rural areas through various income-generating activities, including agriculture, 0000: This policy emphasized sustainable agriculture, diversification of crops, water-use efficiency, and modernization of agricultural practices to enhance productivity and reduce environmental impact.     1       or     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, such as solar, wind, and hydropower, reduces reliance on finite fossil fuels, mitigates environmental impact, and promotes sustainable energy sources, such as solar, wind, and hydropower, reduces reliance on finite fossil fuels, mitigates environmental impact, and promotes sustainable forestry practices, and responsible water management.     1       Biodiversity Conservation: Protecting and restoring ecosystems helps maintain biodiversity. Conservation efforts, habitat restoration, and sustainable land-use practices contribute to ecosystem resilience.     1       Green Infrastructure: Developing green spaces within urban areas, promoting sustainable urban planning, and investing in green infrastructure like parks and green rofs improve air quality, mitigate heat island effects, and enhance overall urban sustainability.     1       Zet     Mayurbhanj – An area of iron ore mining		address inequities in landownership. Land reform policies aimed to enhance	1	
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.     1       National Agricultural Policy (2000): This policy emphasized sustainable agricultural practices to enhance productivity and reduce environmental impact.     1       or     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.     1       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 forestry practices, and responsible water management.     1       Biodiversity Conservation: Protecting and green infrastructure like parks and green roofs improve air quality, mitigate heat island effects, and enhance overall urban sustainability.     1       Total Marks of Section-D Section - E Map Work     15       26     Mayurbhanj - An area of iron ore mining Amritsar International airport     1 I Kalpakkam atomic power plant     1 I Kalpakkam atomic power pla		Development Program (CDP) aimed to improve infrastructure, education, and health facilities in rural areas to uplift the overall living standards of the rural	1	
National Agricultural Policy (2000): This policy emphasized sustainable   1     agriculture, diversification of crops, water-use efficiency, and modernization of   1     agricultural practices to enhance productivity and reduce environmental   1     impact.   or     Sustainable development is a holistic approach to meeting the needs of the   1     present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their   1     own needs. It involves the integration of economic, social, and environmental   1     dimensions to promote long-term well-being and preserve natural resources.   1     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, and responsible water management.   1     Biodiversity Conservation: Protecting and restoring ecosystems helps maintain biodiversity. Conservation: Protecting and restoring ecosystems helps maintain biodiversity. Conservation efforts, habitat restoration, and sustainable land-use practices contribute to ecosystem resilience.   1     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.   1     Section - E Map Work   1   1     26   <		Integrated Rural Development Program (IRDP): Launched in 1978, the IRDP focused on alleviating poverty in rural areas through various income-generating	1	
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.   1     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.   1     Resource Efficiency: Implementing measures to enhance resource efficiency and reduce waste generation, including recycling programs, sustainable forestry practices, and responsible water management.   1     Biodiversity Conservation: Protecting and restoring ecosystems helps maintain biodiversity. Conservation efforts, habitat restoration, and sustainable land-use practices contribute to ecosystem resilience.   1     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.   15     Section – E Map Work   1   5     26   Mayurbhanj – An area of iron ore mining   1     Amritsar International airport   1   1     Kalpakkam atomic power plant   1   1     Jharia Coal field   1   1		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	1	
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.   1     Resource Efficiency: Implementing measures to enhance resource efficiency and reduce waste generation, including recycling programs, sustainable forestry practices, and responsible water management.   1     Biodiversity Conservation: Protecting and restoring ecosystems helps maintain biodiversity. Conservation efforts, habitat restoration, and sustainable land-use practices contribute to ecosystem resilience.   1     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.   1     Total Marks of Section - E Map Work   1   5     26   Mayurbhanj - An area of iron ore mining   1     Amritsar International airport   1   1     Inaria Coal field   1   1     Digboi Oilfield   1   1		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	1	
reduce waste generation, including recycling programs, sustainable forestry practices, and responsible water management.1Biodiversity Conservation: Protecting and restoring ecosystems helps maintain biodiversity. Conservation efforts, habitat restoration, and sustainable land-use practices contribute to ecosystem resilience.1Green 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.1Total Marks of Section – E Map Work1526Mayurbhanj – An area of iron ore mining Amritsar International airport1Kalpakkam atomic power plant Jharia Coal field1Digboi Oilfield1		Renewable Energy Adoption: Encouraging the use of renewable energy sources, such as solar, wind, and hydropower, reduces reliance on finite fossil fuels,	1	
biodiversity. Conservation efforts, habitat restoration, and sustainable land-use practices contribute to ecosystem resilience.1Green 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.1Total Marks of Section-D15Section - E Map Work126Mayurbhanj - An area of iron ore mining Amritsar International airport1Kalpakkam atomic power plant Jharia Coal field1Digboi Oilfield1		reduce waste generation, including recycling programs, sustainable forestry	1	
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.1Total Marks of Section-D15Section – E Map Work126Mayurbhanj – An area of iron ore mining Amritsar International airport1Kalpakkam atomic power plant Jharia Coal field1Digboi Oilfield1		biodiversity. Conservation efforts, habitat restoration, and sustainable land-use practices contribute to ecosystem resilience.	1	
Section – E Map Work     26   Mayurbhanj – An area of iron ore mining   1   5     Amritsar International airport   1   1     Kalpakkam atomic power plant   1   1     Jharia Coal field   1   1     Digboi Oilfield   1   1		sustainable urban planning, and investing in green infrastructure like parks and green roofs improve air quality, mitigate heat island effects, and enhance	1	
26 Mayurbhanj – An area of iron ore mining 1 5   Amritsar International airport 1   Kalpakkam atomic power plant 1   Jharia Coal field 1   Digboi Oilfield 1		s of Section-D		15
Amritsar International airport1Kalpakkam atomic power plant1Jharia Coal field1Digboi Oilfield1		*		-
Kalpakkam atomic power plant1Jharia Coal field1Digboi Oilfield1	26		_	5
Jharia Coal field1Digboi Oilfield1		A		
Digboi Oilfield 1				
Ŭ				
	aggregate m		1 60	