

## BSEH Practice Paper (March-24)

### Haryana School Education Board – Bhiwani

Question wise Detailed Marking Scheme (2023 - 24)

Class – 12<sup>th</sup>

Subject – Geography

Question Paper Code - A

| Question  | Marking scheme (including the importance of each part of the answer)   | aggregate marks |   |
|---|--|-----------------|---|
| <b>Section – A Objective Type Questions</b>         |  |                 |   |
| 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 |
| <b>Total Marks of Section-A</b>                     |  | <b>10</b>       |   |
| <b>Section – B Very Short Answer Type Questions</b> |  |                 |   |
| 11  | <b>Possibilism has been a guiding concept in human geography ever since it 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.</b> | 2               | 2 |
| 12  | <b>Neo - Determinism: The renewed approach to determinism is called neo-determinism. It refers human races as a passive agent dictated by environmental factors.</b>   | 2               | 2 |
| 13  | <b>Population density is the concentration of individuals within a species in a specific geographic locale.</b>  | 2               | 2 |
| 14  | <b>Birth rate is the number of live births per 1,000 people in a population within a specific time period, typically expressed annually. It is a key demographic indicator.</b>  | 2               | 2 |
| 15  | <b>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.</b>  | 2               | 2 |
|   | or   |                 |   |
|   | <b>Nuclear power is the use of nuclear reactions to generate electricity.</b>  | 1               |   |
|   | <b>In India, two prominent nuclear power stations are Kakrapar Atomic Power Station in Gujarat and Tarapur Atomic Power Station in Maharashtra.</b>  | 1               |   |
| 16  | <b>Four major ports on the east coast of India are:</b>  | 1               | 2 |
|   | <b>Kolkata Port (West Bengal)<br/>Paradip Port (Odisha)</b>  |                 |   |
|   | <b>Visakhapatnam Port (Andhra Pradesh)<br/>Chennai Port (Tamil Nadu)</b>   | 1               |   |
|   | or   |                 |   |
|   | <b>Pipeline transportation offers cost efficiency, reliability, and environmental benefits. It minimizes energy consumption, reduces pollution, and ensures a continuous flow of goods with minimal interference, making it efficient for liquids and gases.</b>   | 2               |   |

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| Total Marks of Section-B                       |  | 12  |   |
|--|--|-----|---|
| <b>Section – C Short Answer Type Questions</b> |  |     |   |
| 17   | <b>Intermittent Nature: Periodical markets in rural areas occur at regular intervals, often weekly or monthly, providing a cyclical opportunity for buying and selling goods and services.</b>   | 1   | 3 |
|  | <b>Temporary Structures: These markets are typically set up with temporary structures such as tents or open-air spaces. Stalls and booths are erected for the duration of the market and dismantled afterward.</b>   | 1   |   |
|  | <b>Diverse Goods and Services: Periodical markets offer a wide range of goods and services, including agricultural products, handicrafts, livestock, and various household items. The diversity of products reflects the local economic activities and needs.</b>  | 1   |   |
| 18   | <b>Population Density: Population density refers to the measurement of the number of individuals per unit area, usually per square kilometer or square mile, within a specific geographical region.</b>  | 1   | 3 |
|  | <b>Population density is influenced by geographical features, economic 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</b>  | 2   |   |
| 19   | <b>Rural settlements are typically characterized by open spaces, agriculture-based 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.</b>  | 1.5 | 3 |
|  | <b>While urban settings promote diversity and modern lifestyles. Access to services and amenities, such as education and healthcare, tends to be more limited in rural areas compared to urban environments.</b>   | 1.5 |   |
| 20   | <b>India experiences three main cropping seasons: Kharif, Rabi, and Zaid. Kharif, during the monsoon, includes crops like rice, millets, and pulses.</b>   | 1   | 3 |
|  | <b>Rabi, in the winter, involves crops like wheat, barley, and mustard.</b>  | 1   |   |
|  | <b>Zaid is a short season during summer, cultivating crops like fruits and vegetables.</b>   | 1   |   |
| 21   | <b>The Atal Tunnel, officially named the Atal Tunnel, Rohtang, is a highway 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.</b>  | 3   | 3 |
|  | or   |     |   |
|  | <b>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.</b> | 3   |   |
| 22   | <b>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</b>   | 3   | 3 |

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|  | <p>the Ganges. Namami Gange seeks to ensure a cleaner and healthier Ganga basin, involving multiple stakeholders and innovative approaches for long-term river rejuvenation.</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><b>Climate:</b> Moderate climates often attract larger populations due to comfortable living conditions, while extreme climates can deter settlement.</p>   | 1 | 5  |
|  | <p><b>Topography:</b> Flat and fertile landscapes are conducive to settlement, while rugged terrains may limit population concentration.</p>   | 1 |    |
|  | <p><b>Water Resources:</b> Proximity to water bodies, such as rivers and coastlines, facilitates transportation, agriculture, and trade, influencing population distribution.</p>  | 1 |    |
|  | <p><b>Economic Opportunities:</b> Areas with abundant natural resources, job opportunities, and economic activities tend to attract larger populations.</p>  | 1 |    |
|  | <p><b>Infrastructure:</b> Well-developed transportation and communication networks contribute to population concentration in urban centers.</p>  | 1 |    |
|  | or   |   |    |
|  | <p><b>Demographic transition</b> 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 |    |
|  | <p><b>Stage 1 (High Stationary):</b> 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><b>Stage 2 (Early Expanding):</b> 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><b>Stage 3 (Late Expanding):</b> 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><b>Stage 4 (Low Stationary):</b> 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  |   |    |
| 24   | <p><b>Human Development Index (HDI):</b> 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.</p>   | 1 | 5  |
|  | <p><b>Four Pillars of Human Development:</b></p> <p><b>Health:</b> 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.</p>   | 1 |    |

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|  |   |
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| <p><b>Education:</b> Education is assessed through two indicators: mean years of schooling for adults and expected years of schooling for children entering school. Education is a key factor in individual empowerment and societal progress.</p>   | 1 |
| <p><b>Standard of Living:</b> This pillar focuses on per capita income adjusted for 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.</p>  | 1 |
| <p><b>Gender Equality:</b> While not officially part of the HDI, gender-related 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</p>  | 1 |
| or   |   |
| <p>Several factors influence the location of industries globally. These factors are often interrelated and contribute to the spatial distribution of industrial activities. Some key considerations include:</p> <p><b>Raw Materials:</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Labor Availability:</b> Access to a skilled and affordable labor force is essential. Industries often choose locations with a skilled workforce or where labor costs are competitive.</p> | 1 |
| <p><b>Transportation Infrastructure:</b> Efficient transportation networks, including roads, ports, and railways, influence industrial location. Access to markets and the ability to transport goods easily affect location decisions.</p> <p><b>Energy Availability:</b> 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.</p>  | 1 |
| <p><b>Market Access:</b> Proximity to markets is crucial for industries that produce consumer goods. Access to consumers reduces distribution costs and time-to-market.</p> <p><b>Government Policies:</b> Government incentives, tax breaks, and regulatory policies play a significant role. Industries may favor locations with favorable policies, subsidies, or a business-friendly environment.</p>  | 1 |
| <p><b>Infrastructure:</b> Apart from transportation, general infrastructure like water supply, telecommunications, and waste disposal influences industrial location decisions.</p> <p><b>Climate and Environmental Conditions:</b> Some industries are sensitive to climatic conditions. For example, certain manufacturing processes may require specific environmental conditions or be influenced by climate-related factors.</p>  | 1 |
| <p><b>Political Stability:</b> Political stability and a favorable business environment are attractive for industries. Stable political conditions reduce risks and uncertainties for businesses.</p> <p><b>Technological Advancements:</b> The availability of advanced technologies and research institutions can attract industries that rely on innovation and technology.</p>   | 1 |

