

SYLLABUS
GEOGRAPHY (CODE NO. 029)
CLASS-XII (2012-13)

Rationale

Geography is introduced as an elective subject at the senior secondary stage. After ten years of general education, students branch out at the beginning of this stage and are exposed to the rigours of the discipline for the first time. Being an entry point for the higher education, students choose geography for pursuing their academic interest and, therefore, need a broader and deeper understanding of the subject. For others, geographical knowledge is useful in daily lives because it is a valuable medium for the education of young people. Its contribution lies in the content, cognitive processes, skills and values that geography promotes and thus helps the students explore, understand and evaluate the environmental and social dimensions of the world in a better manner.

Since geography explores the relationship between people and their environment, it includes studies of physical and human environments and their interactions at different scales-local, state/region, nation and the world. The fundamental principles responsible for the varieties in the distributional pattern of physical and human features and phenomena over the earth's surface need to be understood properly. Application of these principles would be taken up through selected case studies from the world and India. Thus, the physical and human environment of India and study of some issues from a geographical point of view will be covered in greater detail. Students will be exposed to different methods used in geographical investigations.

Objectives

The course in geography will help learners:

- z Familiarise themselves with the terms, key concepts and basic principles of geography;
- z Search for, recognize and understand the processes and patterns of the spatial arrangement of the natural as well as human features and phenomena on the earth's surface;
- z Understand and analyse the inter-relationship between physical and human environments and their impact;
- z Apply geographical knowledge and methods of inquiry to new situations or problems at different levels-local, regional, national and global;
- z Develop geographical skills, relating to collection, processing and analysis of data/information and preparation of report including maps and graphs and use of computers wherever possible; and
- z Utilize geographical knowledge in understanding issues concerning the community such as environmental issues, socio-economic concerns, gender and become responsible and effective members of the community.

Part A: Fundamentals of Physical Geography**(Periods 75)**

Class XII

One Theory Paper **3 Hours** **70 Marks**

A. Fundamentals of Human Geography **35 Marks**

Unit 1: Human Geography	3
Unit 2: People	5
Unit 3: Human Activities	10
Unit 4: Transport, Communication & Trade	10
Unit 5: Human settlements	5
Unit 6: Map Work	2

B. India: People and Economy **35 Marks**

Unit 7: People	5
Unit 8: Human Settlements	4
Unit 9: Resources and Development	12
Unit 10: Transport, Communication and International Trade	7
Unit 11: Geographical Perspective on selected issues and problems	4
Unit 12: Map Work	3

C. Practical Work **30 Marks**

Unit 1: Processing of Data and Thematic Mapping	15
Unit 2: Field study or Spatial Information Technology	10
Unit 3: Practical Record Book and Viva Voce	5

Note: -

- Please note that the Value Based Question-(3 marks) can be taken from any lesson. Accordingly the weightage of the lessons can be reduced as per the discretion of the teacher.**
There is no change in the syllabus.

CLASS XII

A. Fundamentals of Human Geography **(70 Periods)** **35 Marks**

Unit 1: Human Geography: Nature and Scope **Periods 3**

Unit 2: People **Periods 15**

- z Population — distribution, density and growth
- z Population change-spatial patterns and structure; determinants of population change;
- z Age-sex ratio; rural-urban composition;
- z Human development - concept; selected indicators, international comparisons

Unit 3: Human Activities

Periods 25

- z Primary activities - concept and changing trends; gathering, pastoral, mining, subsistence agriculture, modern agriculture; people engaged in agricultural and allied activities - some examples from selected countries.
- z Secondary activities-concept; manufacturing: types – household, small scale, large scale; agro based and mineral based industries; people engaged in secondary activities - some examples from selected countries.
- z Tertiary activities-concept; trade, transport and communication; services; people engaged in tertiary activities - some examples from selected countries
- z Quaternary activities-concept; knowledge based industries; people engaged in quaternary activities - some examples from selected countries

Unit 4: Transport, Communication and Trade

Periods 19

- z Land transport - roads, railways; trans-continental railways.
- z Water transport- inland waterways; major ocean routes.
- z Air transport- Intercontinental air routes.
- z Oil and gas pipelines.
- z Satellite communication and cyber space.
- z International trade-Bases and changing patterns; ports as gateways of international trade, role of WTO in International trade.

Unit 5: Human Settlements

Periods 8

- z Settlement types - rural and urban; morphology of cities (case study); distribution of mega cities; problems of human settlements in developing countries.

Unit 6: Map Work on identification of features based on above units on the outline Political map of World.

Part B. India: People and Economy

70 Periods

Unit 7: People

Periods 12

- z Population : distribution, density and growth; composition of population - linguistic, religious; sex, rural-urban and occupational– polulation change through time and regional variations;
- z Migration: international, national-causes and consequences;
- z Human development: selected indicators and regional patterns;
- z Population, environment and development.

Periods 8

- ## Unit 9: Resources and Development

Periods 28

- Unit 10: Transport, Communication and International Trade Periods 12

- Unit 11: Geographical Perspective on Selected Issues and Problems (One case study to be introduced for each topic) Periods 10**

- ## Periods 10

**Unit 12: Map work on locating and labelling of features based on
above units on outline political map of India 3
Marks**

C. Practical Work

**Unit I : Processing of Data and Thematic Mapping (Periods
20)**

- z Sources of data.
- z Tabulating and processing of data; calculation of averages, measures of central tendency, deviation and rank correlation;
- z Representation of data- construction of diagrams: bars, circles and flowchart; thematic maps; construction of dot; choropleth and isopleth maps.
- z Use of computers in data processing and mapping.

**Unit II: Field Study or Spatial Information Technology (Periods
10)**

Field visit and study: map orientation, observation and preparation of sketch; survey on any one of the local concerns; pollution, ground water changes, land use and land-use changes, poverty, energy issues, soil degradation, impact of floods and drought, catchment area of school, Market survey and Household survey (any one topic of local concern may be taken up for the study; observation and questionnaire survey may be adopted for the data collection; collected data may be tabulated and analysed with diagrams and maps).

O
R

Spatial Information Technology

Introduction to GIS; hardware requirements and software modules; data formats; raster and vector data, data input, editing & topology building; data analysis; overlay & buffer.

Recommended text books:

1. Fundamentals of Physical Geography, Class XI, Published by NCERT
2. India, Physical Environment, Class XI, Published by NCERT
3. Practical Work in Geography, Class XI, Published by NCERT
4. Fundamentals of Human Geography, Class XII, Published by NCERT
5. India - People and Economy, Class XII, Published by NCERT
6. Practical Work in Geography, Class XII, Published by NCERT

Note : The above textbooks also available in Hindi medium.

DESIGN OF QUESTION PAPER
GEOGRAPHY (029)
CLASS-XII (2012-13)

Time: 3 hrs.

Marks: 100

The weightage or the distribution of marks over the different dimensions paper shall be as follows:-

1. Weightage to form of questions

Form of questions	No. of questions	Marks for each question	Total Marks	Estimated in Minutes
Long answer (L.A.)	5	5	25	55 minutes
Short answer (S.A.)	9	3	27	65 minutes
Short answer (values based)	1	3	3	5 minutes
Very short answer (V.S.A)	10	10	10 minutes	20 minutes
Map Question	1	5	5	15 minutes
Total	26	-	70	160+20 minutes for revised
				Total Times 180 minutes

2. Weightage to content (Chapter nos. Of NCERT textbooks are given against unit within brackets)

Part A: Fundamentals of Human Geography (Textbook I)

35 marks

A. Fundamentals of Human Geography	35 Marks
Unit 1: Human Geography (Ch.1)	3
Unit 2: People (Ch. 2 to 4)	5
Unit 3: Human Activities (Ch. 5 to 7)	10
Unit 4: Transport, Communication & Trade (Ch. 8 and 9)	10
Unit 5: Human settlements (Ch. 10)	5
Unit 6: Map Work-----World map (for identification only relating to Units 1 to 5)	2
Total	35

3. Weightage to content (Chapter nos. Of NCERT textbooks are given against unit within brackets)

B. India: People and Economy	35 Marks
Unit 7: People (Ch. 1 -3)	5
Unit 8: Human Settlements (Ch. 4)	4
Unit 9: Resources and Development (Ch. 5-9)	12
Unit 10: Transport, Communication and International Trade (Ch. 10-11)	7
Unit 11: Geographical Perspective on selected issues and problems(Ch.12)	4
Unit 12: Map Work	3
Value Based Question from any unit 1-11.	3 marks
	35

Note: - 1. Please note that the Value Based Question can be taken from any lesson . Accordingly the weightage of the lessons can be reduced as per the discretion of the teacher. 2. There is no change in the syllabus.	
Total	70

4. Weightage to Difficulty Level

Estimated Difficulty Level	Percentage
(i) Easy (E)	20%
(ii) Average (AV)	60%
(iii) Difficult (D)	20%

Scheme of Option: No internal choice except blind Students.

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER
GEOGRAPHY (029)
CLASS-XII (2012-13)
BLUE PRINT

Max. Marks: 70

Subject: Geography (Theory)

Book 1: Fundamentals of Human Geography (NCERT Publication)

Book 2: India: People and Economy (NCERT Publication)

Form of Q.	Total				Total of Unit
	Long Answer	Short Answer	Very Short Answer	Map Q.	
Marks	5	3	1	2+3=5	
Unit					
1. Human Geography: Nature & Scope (ch. 1)		3(1)			3(1)
2. People (ch. 2 to 4)		3(1)	2(2)		5(3)
3. Human Activities (ch. 5 to 7)	10(2)				10(2)
4. Transport, Communication & Trade (ch. 8 & 9)		12(4)	1(1)		13(5)
5. Human Settlements (ch. 10)	5(1)				5(1)
6. Map work-World Map Based on units (1 to 5) (2 marks)				2(1)	2(1)
7. People (ch. 1, 2 & 3)		3(1)	2(2)		5(3)
8. Human Settlements (ch. 4)			1(1)		1(1)
9. Resources & Development (ch. 5 to 9)	5(1)	6(2)	1(1)		12(4)
10. Transport, Communication & Trade (ch. 10 & 11)	5(1)		2(2)		7(3)
11. Geographical Perspective on Selected Issues & Problems (ch. 12)		3(1)	1(1)		4(2)
12. Map Work-Map of India (relating to units 7 to 11) (3 marks)				3(-)	3(-)
Note-Value Based Question for 3 marks i.e. question no.-20 is given from Chapter-9, Part-I					
Sub-Total	25(5)	30(10)	10(10)	5(1)	70(26)
Grand Total			70(26)		

Note 1: Figures given within brackets indicate number of questions and outside the brackets, their total marks.

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER
GEOGRAPHY (029)
CLASS-XII (2012-13)

Time: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 70

General instructions:

1. There are 26 questions in all.
कुल मिलाकर 26 प्रश्न हैं।
2. All questions are compulsory.
सभी प्रश्नों का उत्तर अनिवार्य है।
3. Marks for each question are indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न के अंक उसके सामने अंकित हैं।
4. Question numbers 1 to 10 are very short answer question carrying 1 mark each. Answer to each of these questions should not exceed 20 words.
प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 अति लघु उत्तर वाले प्रश्न हैं। इनमें से एक प्रश्न मूल्य-आधारित प्रश्न है। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के 3 अंक हैं। इनका उत्तर अधिकतम 150 शब्दों में दीजिए।
5. Question numbers 11 to 20 are short answer question carrying 3 marks each. Out of which Q No. 20 is a value based question. Answer to each of these questions should not exceed 80 words.
प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 लघु उत्तर वाले प्रश्न हैं। इनमें से एक प्रश्न मूल्य-आधारित है। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के 3 अंक हैं। इनका उत्तर अधिकतम 80 शब्दों में दीजिए।
6. Question numbers 21 to 25 are long answer question of 5 marks each. Answer to each of these questions should not exceed 150 words.
प्रश्न संख्या 21-25 दीर्घ उत्तर वाले प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के 5 अंक हैं। इनका उत्तर अधिकतम 150 शब्दों में दीजिए।
7. Question no. 26 is related to identification and locating and labelling of geographical features on maps.
प्रश्न संख्या 26 मानचित्र से संबंधित है। विश्व के मानचित्र पर दर्शाए गए स्थानों को पहचानना तथा भारत के मानचित्र पर स्थानों को अंकित एवं नामांकित करने से संबंधित है।
8. Outline maps of the **World** and **India** provided to you must be attached within your answer book.
विश्व तथा भारत के दिए गए मानचित्रों को उत्तर-पुस्तिका के साथ संलग्न करना अनिवार्य है।
9. Use of templates or stencils for drawing outline maps is allowed.
रेखीय मानचित्र बनाने के लिए खांचो अथवा स्टैंसिलों का प्रयोग करने की अनुमति है।

- Q1. Name two densely populated regions of the world with more than 200 persons on every sq. km. 1
विश्व के दो सघन आबादी वाले क्षेत्रों के नाम बताइए जहाँ प्रतिवर्ग 200 से अधिक व्यक्ति निवास करते हैं।
- Q2. Give two reasons for unfavourable sex ratio in the world. 1
विश्व में लिंग-अनुपात स्त्रियों के प्रतिकूल होने के दो कारण दीजिए।
- Q3. Enumerate two factors responsible for slow growth rate of population in India since 1981. 1
भारत में 1981 के पश्चात जनसंख्या की वृद्धि दर में गिरावट के लिए उत्तरदायी दो कारक बताइए।
- Q4. Trace out one reason for Kerala's highest value in HDI. 1
मानव विकास सूचकांक में केरल के उच्चतम मूल्य का एक कारण बताइए ।
- Q5. What are satellite towns? 1
'अनुषंगी नगर' से आपका क्या अभिप्राय है?
- Q6. Name two member nations of SAFTA. 1
साफ्टा दो सदस्य राष्ट्रों के नाम बताइए।
- Q7. Mention the two factors which have influenced Bharmaur tribal region of Himachal Pradesh adversely or negatively. 1
हिमाचल प्रदेश के भरमौर जनजाति क्षेत्र को नकारात्मक रूप से प्रभावित करने वाले दो कारकों का उल्लेख कीजिए।
- Q8. Mention the effect of noise pollution. Give one point with reference to the conditions prevailing in India. 1
भारतीय परिस्थितियों के संदर्भ में ध्वनि प्रदूषण का एक प्रभाव बताइए ।
- Q9. Why is sea ports referred as 'gateways of international trade'? Give one point with reference to Indian ports. 1
समुद्री पत्तनों को 'अंतराष्ट्रीय व्यापार के प्रवेश द्वारों' के रूप में क्यों जाना जाता है? भारतीय पत्तनों के संदर्भ में एक कारण बताइए।

Q10. Why is there a decline in the export of traditional items in India's international trade? 1

भारत की अंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यापार में पारंपरिक वस्तुओं के निर्यात में क्यों गिरावट आई है?

Q11. "There is a direct dependence of human beings on nature for resources which sustain them". Give three points to prove the statement in the light of environmental determinism. 3X1=3

‘सतत पोषण के लिए मनुष्य प्राकृतिक संसाधनों पर प्रत्यक्ष रूप से निर्भर है’, उपरोक्त कथन को सिद्ध करने के लिए पर्यावरण निश्चयवाद की रोशनी में तीन बिंदु दीजिए।

Q12. Trace out the reasons for countries with low human development index value. Explain three points. 3X1=3

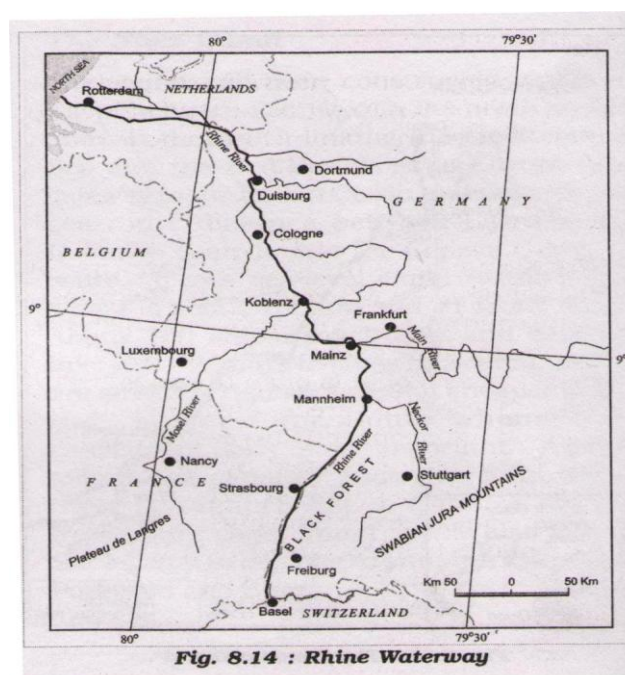
मानव विकास से संबंधित सूचकांक में निम्न मूल्य वाले देशों में निम्न मूल्य के लिए किन्हीं तीन कारकों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Q13. Define border roads. How do they play an important role in almost all countries of the world? 1+2=3

दो देशों के मध्य सीमावर्ती सड़क को परिभाषित कीजिए। विश्व के प्रायः सभी देशों में ये सड़कें किस प्रकार महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं?

Q14. Study the following diagram showing an inland waterway and answer the following questions.

निम्न चित्र में दिए गए आंतरिक जलमार्ग का अध्ययन कीजिए तथा उस पर आधारित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:



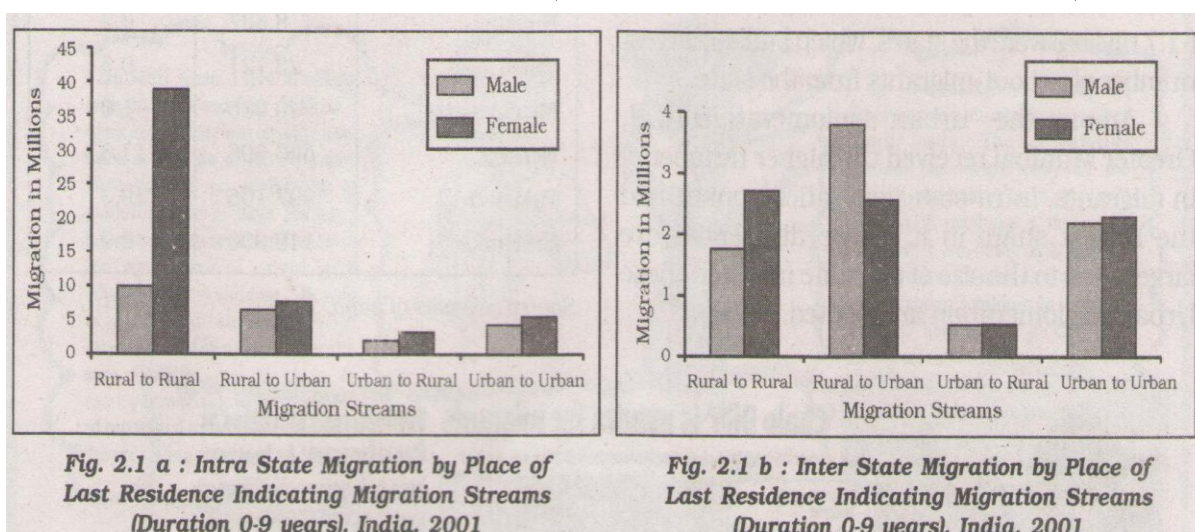
(14.1) Identify the waterway and the two countries through which it flows.
जलमार्ग को पहचान कर उसका नाम लिखिए। उन दो देशों के नाम लिखिए जहाँसे यह प्रवाहित होता है।

(14.2) Give one reason why this waterway is the world's most heavily used?
यह जलमार्ग विश्व में अत्याधिक प्रयोग में लाये जाने वाले जलमार्ग क्यों है?

2+1=3

Q15. Study the following diagram and answer the following questions:

निम्नांकित चित्र का अध्ययन कीजिए और निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों का उत्तर दीजिए ।



(15.1) Why do higher numbers of females migrate from rural to rural in both the diagrams?

दोनों चित्रों में ग्रामीण से महिलायें ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में प्रवासी स्त्रियों की संख्या अधिक क्यों है?

(15.2) Why is the male migration higher from rural to urban in second diagram?

दूसरे चित्र में ग्रामीण से शहरी क्षेत्रों पुरुष प्रवास अधिक क्यों है?

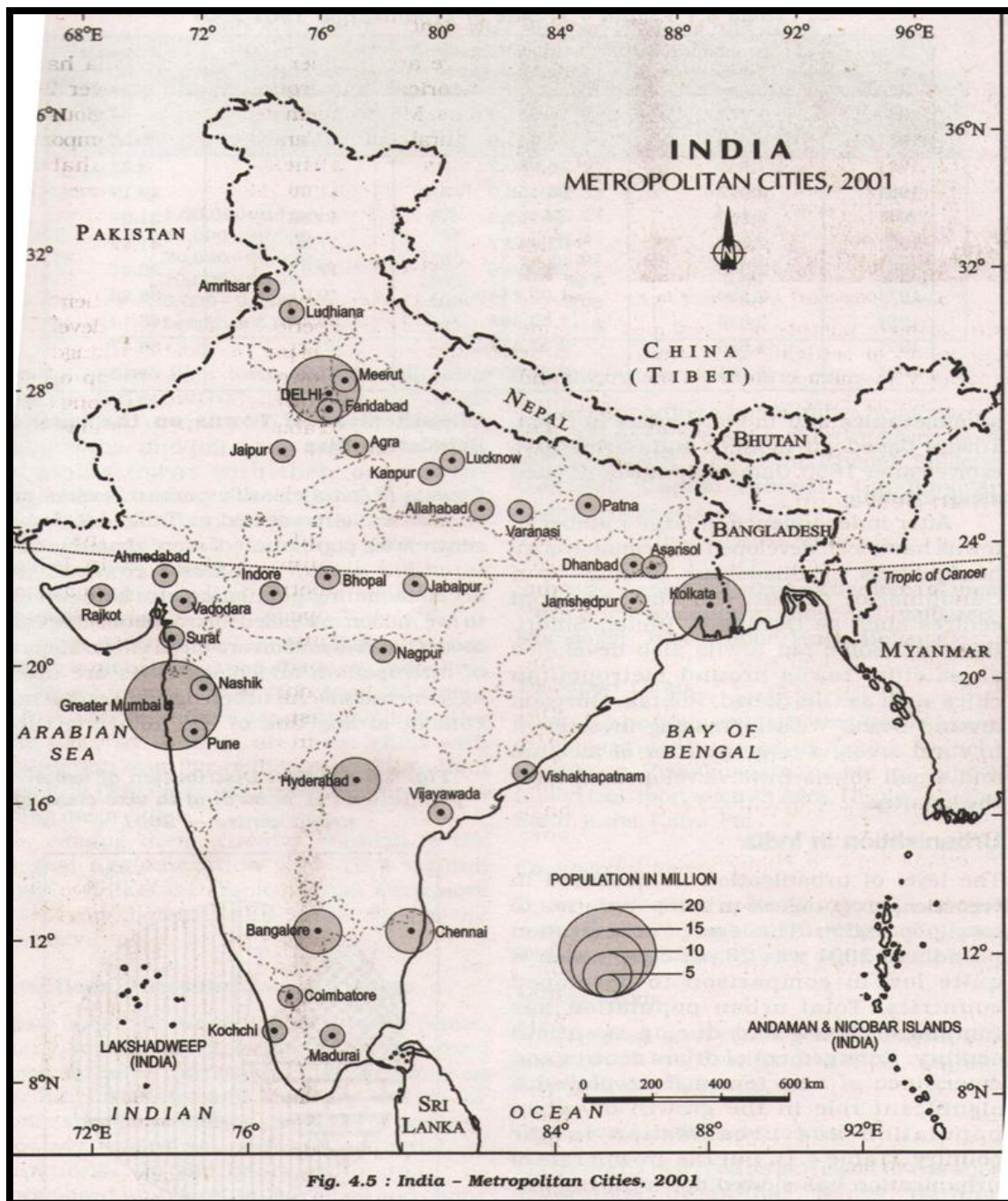
(15.3) Differentiate between Intra-State migration and Inter-State migration.

अंतः राज्यीय प्रवास एवं अंतर-राज्यीय प्रवास के बीच अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए ।

3X1=3

Q16. Study the given and answer the following questions:

दिए गए मानचित्र अध्ययन कर निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों का उत्तर दीजिए:



- (16.1) Name the largest metropolitan city and the state where it is located.
सबसे बड़ी महानगरीय शहर का नाम बताइए और यह किस राज्य में अवस्थित है।
- (16.2) Name two states of northern India without any metropolitan city.
उत्तर भारत के किन दो राज्यों में महानगरीय शहर नहीं है।
- (16.3) Give a reason for the absence of metropolitan city in these states.
इन राज्यों को महानगरीय शहर नहीं होने का एक कारण बताइए । $3 \times 1 = 3$
- Q17. Discuss any three types of ports on basis of specialized functions. $3 \times 1 = 3$
विशिष्टकृत कार्यकलापों के आधार पर पत्तनों किन्हीं तीन प्रकार के पत्तनों किन्हीं तीन प्रकारों की चर्चा कीजिए।
- Q18. (18.1) Name two types of iron ore found in India fairly in abundance.
भारत में लौह-अयस्क के कौन-से दो प्रकार प्रचुर मात्रा में पाए जाते हैं?
- (18.2) Trace out why iron ore mines are an added advantage for the industrial development in India.
पता लगाइए कि भारत में औद्योगिक विकास के लिए लौह अयस्क की खदानें अत्यंत लाभप्रद क्यों हैं?
- (18.3) Name two states with large reserves of Iron ore. $1 + 1 + 1 = 3$
लौह अयस्क के सर्वाधिक भंडार वाले दो राज्य कौन-से हैं?
- Q19. (19.1) Examine the contribution of sugar industry in the country's economic development.
देश के आर्थिक विकास में चीनी उद्योग के योगदान का परीक्षण कीजिए ।
- (19.2) Why are most of the sugar mills located within sugar cane producing regions? $2 + 1 = 3$
अधिकांश चीनी मील गन्ना उत्पादक क्षेत्रों में क्यों स्थित है?

Q20.

Fifteenth century onwards the European colonialism began and along with trade of exotic commodities, a new form of trade emerged which was called slave trade. The Portuguese, Dutch, Spaniards, and British captured African natives and forcefully transported them to the newly discovered American for their labour in the plantations. Slave trade was a lucrative business for more than two

hundred years till it was abolished in Denmark in 1792, in Great Britain in 1807 and United States in 1808.

पन्द्रहवीं सदी के बाद यूरोपीयन उपनिवेशवाद ने विदेशी वस्तुओं के साथ-साथ एक व्यापार शुरू किया, इस नये रूप का व्यापार 'दास व्यापार' के रूप में उभरा। पुर्तगाली, डच, स्पेनियार्डस ने अफ्रीका के मूल निवासियों के उपर अपना कब्जा किया और जबरदस्ती नव खोज अमेरिकन को अपने बगानों में कार्य करने के लिए पहुँचाया। दास प्रथा एक आकर्षक व्यापार के रूप दो सौ वर्षों तक देशों में व्याप्त था। यह व्यापार 1792 में डेनमार्क में , ग्रेट ब्रिटेन में 1807 में और अमेरिका में 1808 समाप्त हो गया।

(Source: NCERT, Fundamental of Human Geography Page No. 82)

Read the above paragraph and analyze the following:

(a) "Slavery was a curse" justify in your own words and ideas. 1½

“दास-प्रथा एक अभिशाप था” अपने शब्दों और विचारों में इसका औचित्य बताइए।

(b) What kind of values are needed to bring slavery to an end? 1½

दास प्रथा के अंत हेतु किस प्रकार के मूल्यों की आवश्यकता है?

(1½+1½=3)

Q21. Describe the salient features of 'Dairy Farming' in the world under the following heads:

निम्नलिखित शीर्षों के अंतर्गत विश्व में 'डेरी कृषक' की प्रमुख विशेषताओं की व्याख्या कीजिए।

(21.1) Meaning	अर्थ	
(21.2) Capital	पूँजी	
(21.3) Labour	श्रम	
(21.4) Market	बाजार	
(21.5) Main Regions	मुख्य क्षेत्र	5X1=5

Q22. Classify and explain the industries on the basis of inputs/raw materials with at least one example of each. Give five points. 5X1=5

उद्योगों को आदानों/कच्चे माल के आधार उद्योगों का वर्गीकरण एवं व्याख्या कीजिए ।

प्रत्येक का एक उदाहरण अवश्य दीजिए । पाँच बातों को भी दर्शाए।

Q23. Discuss rural settlement types on the basis of forms and shapes of the settlements with the help of a suitable diagram. Give five points.

5X1=5

आकृति के आधार पर ग्रामीण-बस्तियों के प्रकारों की व्याख्या कीजिए। उचित चित्र बनाइए। इसके पाँच विचारों को भी दर्शाए।

Q24. Explain the five problems faced by Indian agriculture.

5X1=5

भारतीय कृषि की पाँच समस्याएं को बताएं।

Q25. "Indian railways network facilitates the movement of both freight and passengers and contributes to the growth of Indian economy." Discuss five points to justify the statement by citing the improvements made by Indian railways.

5X1=5

“भारतीय रेल नेटवर्क माल ढुलाई एवं यात्रियों की आवाजाही की सुविधा प्रदान करता है और साथ ही भारत की आर्थिक विकास में योगदान देता है।” इस कथन को सत्यापित करने के लिए भारतीय रेल के सुधारों का ध्यान में रखते हुए पाँच बातों को दर्शाएं।

Q26. (26.1) In the given outline political map of the World, four features are shown by A, B, C, D. Identify the features with the help of the information given below and write their correct names on the lines marked in the map.

दिए गए विश्व के राजनीतिक मानचित्र पर चार विशेषताओं को अ, ब, स, द के द्वारा दर्शाए गए हैं। नीचे दिए बिंदुओं की सहायता से मानचित्र में उपयुक्त स्थान पर सही नाम लिखिए:

A. Country having the highest density of population in Asia.

अ. एशिया में सबसे अधिक जनसंख्या घनत्व वाला देश।

B. Largest region of extensive commercial grain farming.

ब. विस्तृत व्यापार वाणिज्यिक की खेती का प्रमुख क्षेत्र।

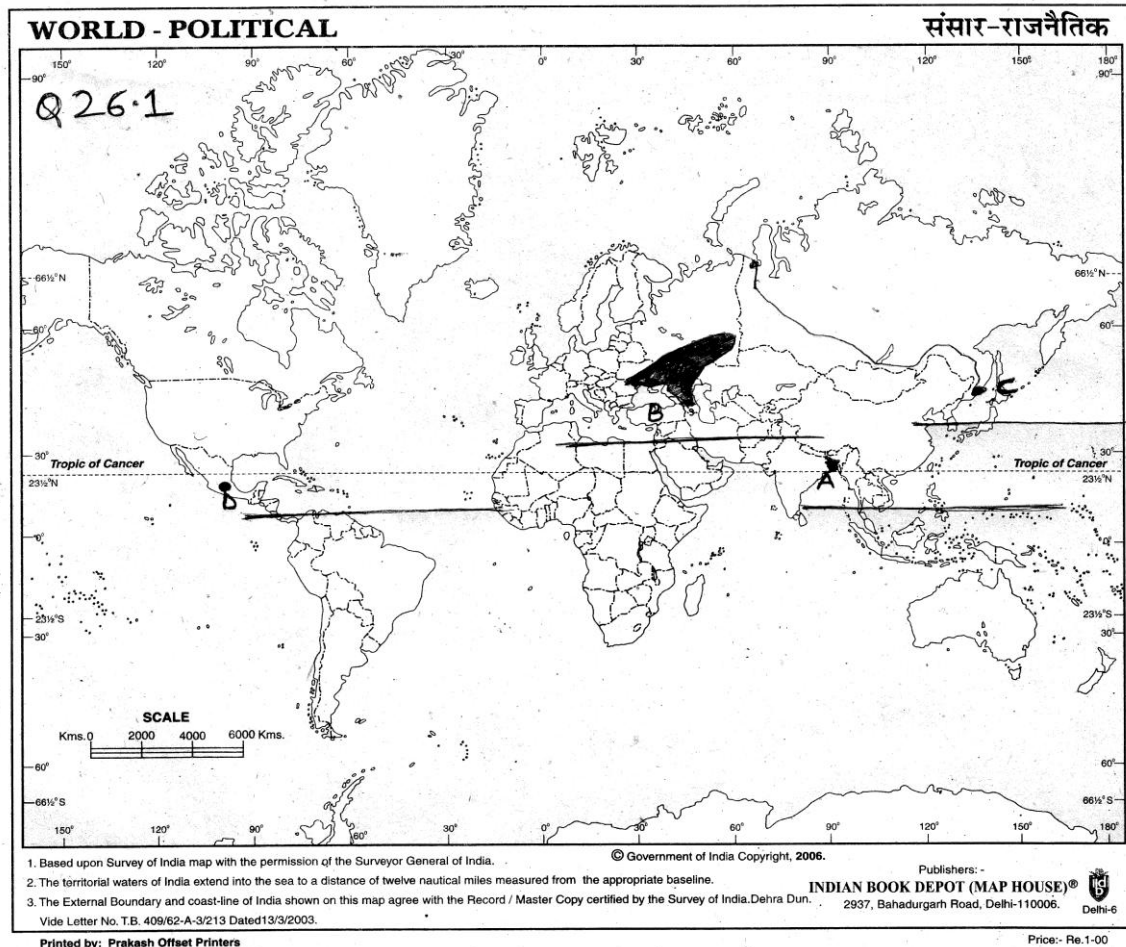
C. Eastern terminal city of Trans Siberian Railway.

स. ट्रांस साईबेरियन रेलवे का पूर्वी टर्मिनल शहर

D. Major airport in North America.

4X½=2

उत्तरी अमेरिका का प्रमुख हवाई पत्तन



(26.2) Locate and label the following on the given outline political map of India.

भारत के राजनैतिक मानचित्र पर निम्नलिखित लेबल का पता लगाएँ।

(i) The state having the lowest density of population.

सबसे कम जनसंख्या घनत्व वाला राज्य

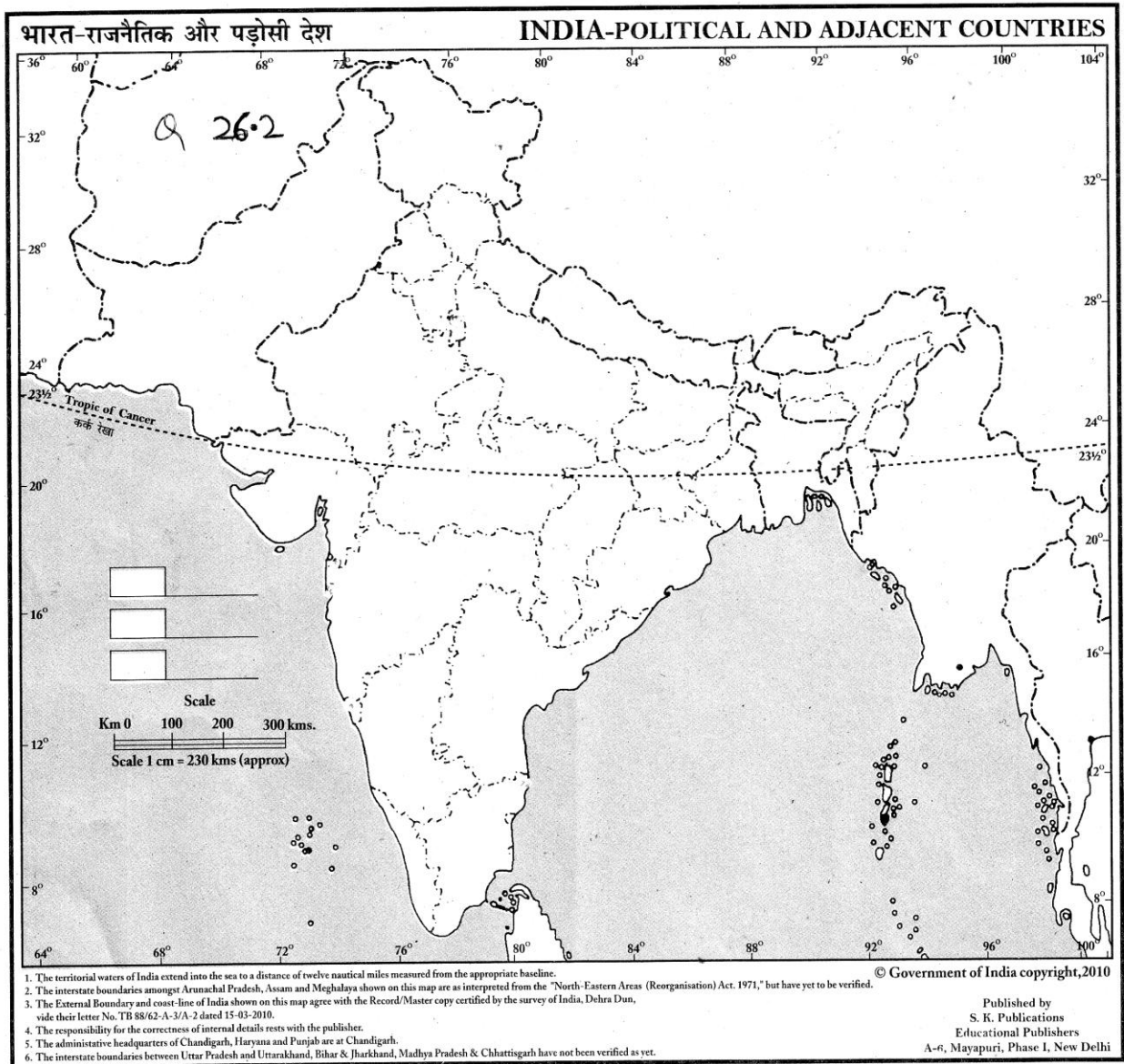
(ii) The state leading in rice production.

चावल उत्पादन में अग्रणी राज्य

(iii) A coal mine in Jharkhand

झारखंड में कोयले की खान

3X1=3



For Blind Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 14, 15, 16, 26.1, 26.2

केवल दृष्टिहीन छात्रों के लिए (प्रश्न संख्या 14, 15, 16, 26.1)

(2+1=3)

Q14. (14.1) Name an inland waterway in Europe and the two countries through which it flows.

(14.2) Give one reason why this waterway is widely used?

14.1) यूरोप में एक आंतरिक जलमार्ग का नाम बताइए तथा उन देशों के नाम बताइए जहाँ से होकर यह प्रवाहित होता है।

(14.2) इस जलमार्ग के अत्याधिक प्रयोग के लिए एक कारण बताइए।

2+1=3

Q15. (15.1) Why do higher number of females migrate from rural to rural regions in India?

(15.2) Why is the male migration higher from rural to urban regions in India?

(15.3) Differentiate between Intra-State migration and Inter-State migration.

(15.1) ग्रामीण से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में प्रवासी स्त्रियों की संख्या अधिक क्यों होती है?

(15.2) ग्रामीण से नगरीय क्षेत्रों में पुरुष प्रवास अधिक क्यों होता है?

(15.3) अंतः राज्यीय प्रवास तथा अंतर-राज्यीय प्रवास में तुलना कीजिए । 3X1=3

Q16. (16.1) Name the largest metropolitan city of India and the state where it is located.

(16.2) Name two states of northern India where the level of urbanization is low.

(16.3) Give a reason why the level of urbanization is low in these states?

(16.1) भारत के सबसे बड़े महानगरीय शहर का नाम लिखिए तथा उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जहाँ यह शहर अवस्थित है।

(16.2) उत्तर भारत के उन दो राज्यों के नाम दीजिए जिनमें नगरीकरण की प्रवृत्ति कम है।

(16.3) इन राज्यों में नगरीकरण की प्रवृत्ति कम क्यों है? एक कारण दीजिए ।

(1+1+1=3)

Q26. (26.1) A. Name the Country in Asia with the highest density of population.

B. Name one major region of extensive commercial grain farming in the world.

C. Name the Eastern terminal city of Trans-Siberian Railway.

D. Name one major airport in North America. 4X½=2

(26.2) (i) Name the state with the lowest density of population in India.

(ii) Name the state which is leading in rice production in India.

(iii) Name any one coal mine in Jharkhand. 3X1=3

26. (26.1) (अ) एशिया महाद्वीप में सबसे अधिक जनसंख्या घनत्व वाले देश का नाम क्या है?

(ब) विश्व में एक प्रमुख क्षेत्र कौन-सा है? जहाँ विस्तृत वाणिज्य अनाज कृषि की जाती है?

(स) पार-साईबेरियन रेलमार्ग का पूर्वी किनारा (टर्मिनल) कौन-सा नगर है?

(द) उत्तरी अमेरिका महाद्वीप में एक प्रमुख हवाई-पत्तन का नाम लिखिए ।

CLASS XII
SUBJECT: GEOGRAPHY
Marking Scheme

Time: 3 hrs.

Max Marks: 70

Note: Page numbers of NCERT Text books (TB I for units 1 to 6 and TB II for units 7 to 12) are given after the answer of each question for its verification.

Question No.	Outline of Answer and Value Points	Marks
1.	Two densely populated regions of world- A) North Eastern part of USA B) North Western part of Europe C) South, South-East and East Asia (Any two points) TB I: pg. 9	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
2.	Reason for unfavourable sex ratio in the world- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Female foeticide • Female infanticide • Domestic violence against women • Lower socio-economic status of women • Any other relevant point (Any two points) TB I: pg. 17	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
3.	Factors for slowing down of growth rate of population in India since 1981- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decline in CBR(crude birth rate) • Increase in average of marriage • Improved quality of life particularly female education in India • Any other relevant point (Any two points) TB II: pg. 7	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
4.	Reason for Kerala's highest value in HDI <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High literacy rate • Less gap between male and female literacy rates (or higher female literacy) • Any other relevant point (Any one point) TB II: pg. 28	1
5.	Satellite towns: These are developed around metropolitan cities such as Ghaziabad, Rohtak, Gurgaon around Delhi TB II: pg. 36	1
6.	Member nations of SAFTA: Bangladesh, Maldives, Bhutan, Nepal, India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$

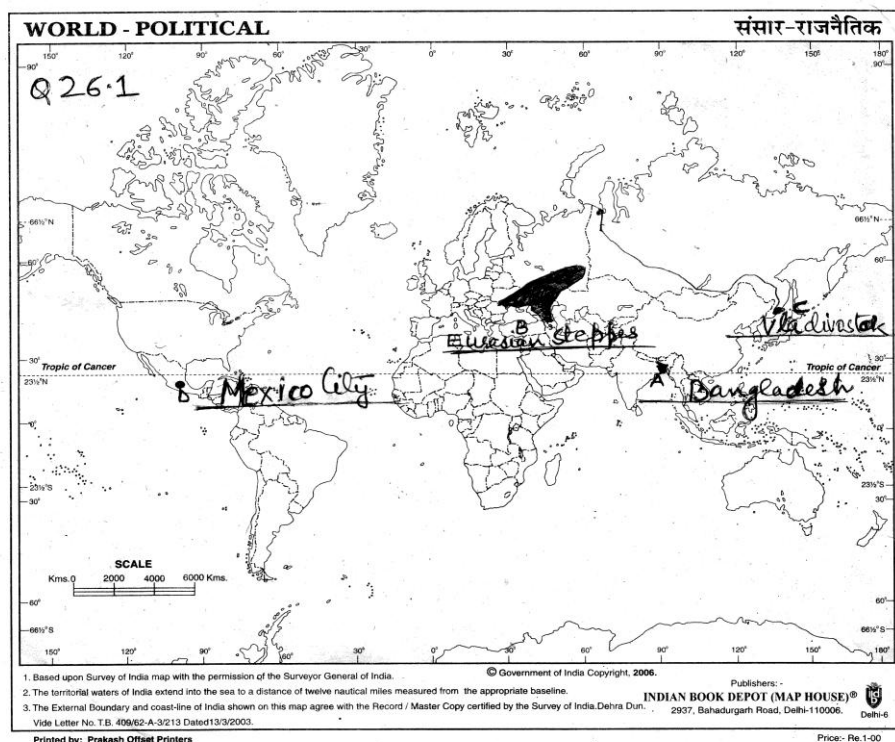
	(Any two) TB I: pg. 87	
7.	Negative factor for backwardness of Bharmaur tribal region of Himachal Pradesh <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harsh climatic conditions • Low resource base • Fragile environment • Geographical and political isolation • Any other relevant point (Any two factors) TB II: pg. 106-107	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
8.	Effects of noise pollution: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of hearing ability • Irritation and hyper tension • Any other relevant point (Any one point) TB II: pg. 138	1
9.	Indian sea-ports are referred as “the gateways of India’s International trade” because- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long coastline i.e. 7516.6 km • Smooth surface for very cheap transport • Ports are base for about 90% India’s International trade (Any one point) TB II: pg. 129	1
10.	Reasons for decline in the export of traditional items in India’s international trade:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tough international competition • Rise in demand within the country (Explain any one point) TB I: pg. 126	1
11.	Environmental Determinism- Direct dependence of human beings on nature for resources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low level of technology • Primitive stage of human social development • Fear of nature’s fury • Nature worship • Physical environment became ‘Mother Nature’ • Complete harmony with natural environment (Explain any three points) TB I: pg 2-3	3X1=3
12.	Reasons for countries with low human development index value:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political turmoil • Social instability in the form of civil war • Hunger, starvation and famine • A high incidence of diseases • More expenditure on defence rather than social sectors • Any other relevant point 	3X1=3

	(Explain any three points) TB I: pg 29	
13.	Border Roads -Roads laid along international boundaries are called border roads. Their importance- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrate people in remote areas with major cities • Provide defense • Used to transport goods to border villages and military camps (Any two points) TB I: pg. 68	1+2=3
14.	(14.1) Waterway -Rhine waterway The countries through which it flows-Germany, the Netherlands, Switzerland, France (Any two countries)	1+½+½=2
	(14.2) Rhine waterway is world's most heavily used waterway. Reasons- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is navigable for 700 km. A large no. of ocean-going vessels can use it. • It flows through a rich coal i.e. Ruhr. It joins many places with a rich coal field and the whole Ruhr river basin has become a prosperous manufacturing area. • Dusseldorf is the Rhine port for this region. So, huge tonnage moves along the stretch of the Ruhr river. • This waterway connect the well developed industrial areas of Switzerland, Germany, France, Belgium and the Netherlands with the North Atlantic Sea Route. (Any one point) TB I: pg. 76 For Blind Candidates Only Q. 14 Ans. Same as above	1
15	(15.1) Higher no. of females migrate from rural to rural areas as they move from their parental house following their marriage.	1
	(15.2) Male migration is higher from rural to urban areas in case of inter-state migration as economic reasons like work and employment are the chief cause.	1
	(15.3) Intra-State migration -People move from one place to another within a state eg. from Vidharbha to Mumbai in Maharashtra. Inter-State migration -People move from one state to another eg. from Patna (Bihar) to Kolkata (West Bengal). TB II: pg. 17 For Blind Candidates Only Q. 15 Ans. Same as above	½+½=1
16.	(16.1) Largest Metropolitan City-Mumbai/Greater Mumbai	½+½=1

	State-Maharashtra	
	(16.2) States of northern India without any metropolitan city- J&K, H.P., Uttarakhand (Any two states)	$\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}=1$
	(16.3) Reason for absence of a metropolitan city in these states- Low level of urbanization due to lack of infrastructural facilities like transport and communication, work and employment. Moreover, hilly and mountainous region with harsh climate also add to fragile conditions. TB II: pg. 35 For Blind Candidates Only Q.16 Ans. Same as above	1
17.	Types of ports on the basis of specialized functions (i) Oil ports (ii) Ports of call (iii) Packet stations (iv) Entrepot ports (v) Naval ports (Explain any three points with one example for each) TB I: pg. 89	3X1=3
18.	(18.1) Two types of iron ore found in India in abundance haematite and magnetite	$\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}=1$
	(18.2) Occur in close proximity to the coal fields, best quality iron ore types	1
	(18.3) States with large reserves of iron-ore:- Orissa, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Goa (Any two) TB II: pg. 75	$\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}=1$
19.	(19.1) Contribution of sugar industry in the country's economic development:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> India is the largest producer of both sugar cane and cane sugar and contributes about 8 percent of total sugar production in the world. This industry provides employment to lakhs of persons directly and a large no. of farmers indirectly. Khandsari and gur (jaggery) are prepared from sugarcane. Residue (Molasses) is used in making alcohols. Moreover, sugarcane beggasse is used in making paper and is used as fodder to feed cattle. (Any two points) TB II: pg. 94	1+1=2
	(19.2) Most of sugar mills are located within the cane producing regions. Reason- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sugar cane is a weight-losing crop. Its sucrose content 	1

	<p>begins to dry immediately after it is harvested from the field. For better recovery of sugar it should be crushed without delay.</p> <p>TB II: pg. 94</p>	
20.	<p>Value hidden: (a)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Salve trade is a bad practice. 2. Respect human and fellow citizen equally 3. Right to equality <p>(b) Respect for human life. Dignity of labour. Holding one's self esteem and working hard to protect it.</p>	$1\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2} = 3$
21.	<p>(21.1) Meaning- Dairy farming is the most advanced and efficient type of rearing of milch animals.</p>	
	<p>(21.2) Capital-It is highly capital-intensive. Animal sheds, storage facilities for fodder, feeding and milching machines add to the cost of dairy farming. Special emphasis is laid on cattle breeding, health care and veterinary services which requires huge amount of capital.</p>	
	<p>(21.3) Labour-It is highly labour-intensive as it involves rigorous care in feeding and milching. There is no off-season during the year unlike crop-raising so a large no. skilled and semi-skilled labourers gets ample employment opportunities in dairy farming.</p>	
	<p>(21.4) Market-Dairy farming is mainly practiced near urban and industrial centers which provide neighbourhood market for fresh milk and dairy products.</p>	
	<p>(21.5) Main Regions-three main regions in the world A) The largest is North-Western Europe B) Canada & North-Eastern USA C) South-Eastern Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania TB I: pg. 38-39</p>	5X1=5
22.	<p>Classification of industries on the basis of inputs/raw materials-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agro-based Industries eg. Food processing, sugar industry, pickle and fruit juices, beverages i.e. tea, coffee and cocoa (any one example) • Mineral-based Industries eg. Iron and steel industries, aluminium smelting, copper smelting, jewellery industry, cement industry (any one example) • Chemical-based industries eg. Petro-chemicals, salts, sulphur, potash synthetic fiber, plastic (any one example) • Forest-based industry eg. Furniture, paper, rubber industry (any one example) • Animal-based industry eg. Leather, woollen textile, 	5X1=5

	ivory (any one example) (Explain five types and give one example for each) TB I: pg. 50-51	
23.	Rural Settlement types on the basis of forms and shapes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Linear pattern b) Rectangular pattern c) Circular pattern d) Star-like pattern e) T-shaped, Y-shaped or Cross-shaped pattern f) Double village pattern (Insert Fig. 10.5 Pg 94 TB I) (Explain any five points and draw their diagrams) TB I: pg. 93-94	5X1=5
24.	Problems faced by Indian agriculture <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dependence on Erratic Monsoon • Low productivity • Constraints of financial resources and indebtedness • Lack of land reforms • Small farm size and fragmentation of land-holdings • Lack of commercialization • Vast under-employment • Degradation of cultivable land (Explain any five points) TB II: pg. 56-58	5X1=5
25.	Improvements made by India Railways:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conversion of metre and narrow gauges into broad gauges. • Replacing steam engines by diesel and electric engines • Increase in speed and haulage capacity • Introduction of Metro rail • Extension of rail routes to remote and marginalized areas • Development of Konkan Railway along the western coast, an area where land-slides are very common. • Computerized railway reservation system • Better facilities at railway stations and within the trains (Explain any five points) TB II: pg. 118-119	5X1=5
26.	(26.1) To be written on the given world map in the space provide	



- A. Bangladesh
- B. Eurasian Steppes
- C. Vladivostok
- D. Mexico City

For Blind Candidates Only Q. 26.1

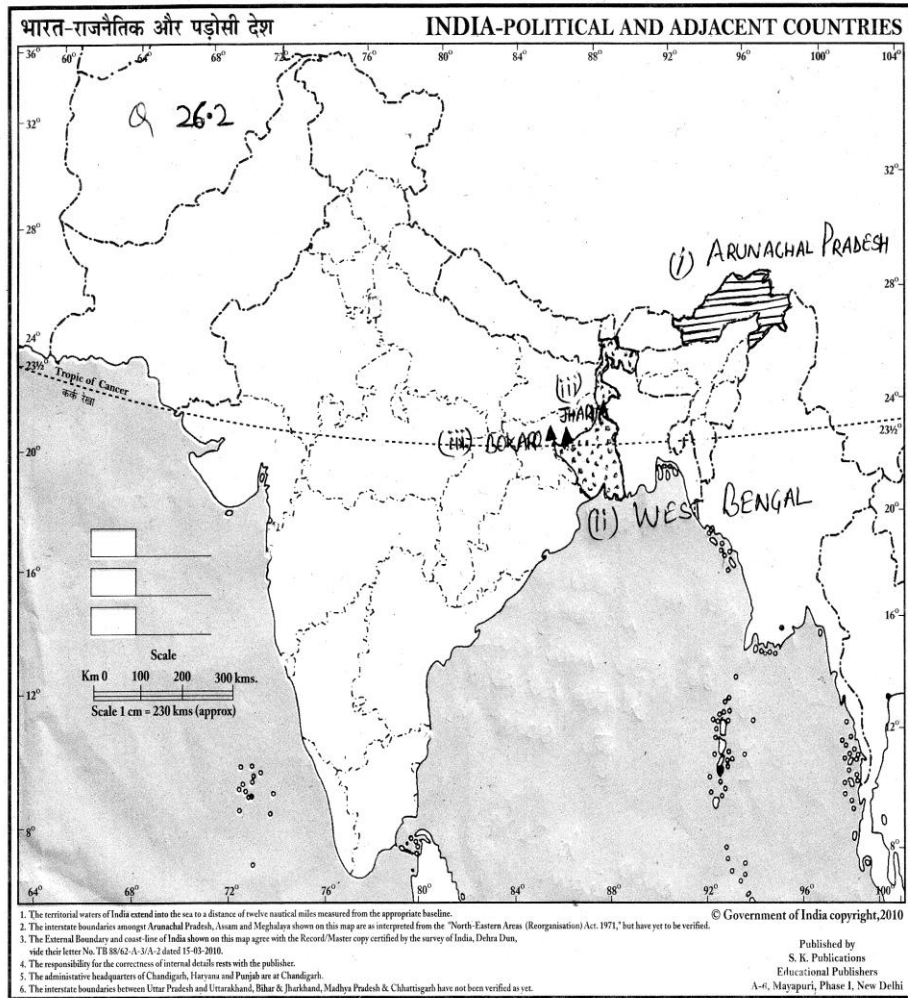
Ans. A. Bangladesh

B. Eurasian Steppes/American Prairies/ Pampas of Argentina/Velds of South Africa/Australian Downs/ Canterbury of New Zealand

C. Vladivostok

D. Mexico City/ Chicago/New York/Vancouver/Boston/Toronto

(26.2) To be located and labeled in the given map of India



(i) Arunachal Pradesh

(ii) West Bengal

(iii) Bokaro/Jharia

For Blind Candidates Only Q.26.2

Ans. Same as above