

BSEH Practice Paper (March-24)

Haryana School Education Board – Bhiwani

Question wise Detailed Marking Scheme (2023 - 24)

Class – 12th

Subject – Geography

Question Paper Code - C

Question	Marking scheme (including the importance of each part of the answer)	aggregate marks	
Section – A Objective Type Questions			
1	B Technology	1	1
2	A India	1	1
3	C Basic Industries	1	1
4	B Bihar	1	1
5	A Uttar Pradesh	1	1
6	D Jharia	1	1
7	D Greater Mumbai	1	1
8	Kolkata	1	1
9	Migration factors	1	1
10	Vehicles and Burning fuel wood	1	1
Total Marks of Section-A		10	
Section – B Very Short Answer Type Questions			
11	Stop and Go Determinism is also known as Neo-determinism. It was given by Australian Geographer Griffith Taylor in 1920. According to him, that environment presents possibilities in numerous ways and for every choice, a price must be paid.	2	2
12	Geography is a unique discipline encompassing both physical and social sciences. It studies the Earth's physical features and processes (physical science) and human societies, cultures, and their interactions (social science).	2	2
13	Push factors are conditions or circumstances that force people to leave an area, influencing population distribution. Examples include economic hardship, political instability, and environmental challenges, driving migration away from certain regions.	2	2
14	Geographical factors influencing population distribution include climate, topography, and water availability. People tend to settle in areas with favorable climates, flat terrain, and access to water resources.	2	2
15	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	2
	or		
	Net sown area is the total area under cultivation minus the area sown more than once. Gross cropped area is the total area cultivated, including multiple cropping and intercropping.	2	
16	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.	2	2
	or		
	Four major ports on the east coast of India are:	1	
	Kolkata Port (West Bengal) Paradip Port (Odisha)		
	Visakhapatnam Port (Andhra Pradesh) Chennai Port (Tamil Nadu)	1	

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Total Marks of Section-B		12	
Section – C Short Answer Type Questions			
17	Dairy farming involves the breeding and raising of cattle for milk production. Dairy farms, ranging from small-scale operations to large commercial enterprises, play a vital role in the production of milk, cheese, and other dairy products. Farmers focus on maintaining the health and nutrition of dairy animals to ensure optimal milk yield. Modern dairy farming often incorporates advanced technologies for efficient milk production, processing, and distribution.	3	3
18	Population growth in India varies regionally due to factors like fertility rates, socioeconomic development, and cultural practices.	1	3
	Southern states like Kerala and Tamil Nadu exhibit lower growth due to higher literacy and women's empowerment. Northern states, with lower development indices, often experience higher growth rates.	1	
	Urban areas generally have lower growth than rural regions. This regional variation results from complex interactions between demographic, economic, and cultural factors across India.	1	
19	The evolution of towns in India reflects historical, cultural, and economic changes. Ancient civilizations like the Indus Valley had planned urban centers.	1	3
	Medieval times saw the emergence of trade and commerce hubs. Colonial rule led to the establishment of administrative towns.	1	
	Post-independence, urbanization accelerated with industrialization. Today, Indian towns showcase a blend of tradition and modernity, shaped by historical events and contemporary developmental trends.	1	
20	Non-conventional energy sources are renewable alternatives to traditional fossil fuels. These sources are sustainable, reduce environmental impact, and contribute to a cleaner and more diverse energy mix.	2	3
	Examples include solar energy, harnessed through photovoltaic cells or solar thermal systems; wind energy, generated by wind turbines; hydropower, derived from flowing water; geothermal energy, tapped from Earth's heat; and biomass energy, produced from organic materials.	1	
21	Sea ports serve as crucial gateways for international trade by facilitating the movement of goods between countries. They provide docking facilities for ships, enabling the loading and unloading of cargo. Ports play a pivotal role in the global supply chain, connecting markets, industries, and consumers worldwide. Efficient sea ports enhance trade, economic growth, and international cooperation, making them vital components of the modern global trade network.	3	3
	or		
	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.	3	
22	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.	3	3
	or		
	Air pollution has severe health effects, causing respiratory and cardiovascular issues. Particulate matter and pollutants like sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides can	3	

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	lead to lung diseases, asthma, and respiratory infections. Long-term exposure contributes to chronic conditions, including lung cancer and cardiovascular diseases. Children, the elderly, and individuals with pre-existing conditions are particularly vulnerable. Overall, air pollution significantly impacts public health, increasing healthcare burdens and reducing quality of life		
Total Marks of Section-C		18	
Section – D Long Answer Type Questions			
23	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.	1	5
	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.	2	
	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.		
	Migration: Migration involves the movement of people across regions. Immigration increases population, while emigration decreases it. Migration patterns impact population distribution and demographic characteristics.		
	Effects:	2	
	Population Growth: High birth rates relative to death rates contribute to population growth.		
	Demographic Transition: Shifts from high birth and death rates to low rates, impacting population age structures.		
	Population Aging: Declining fertility and increasing life expectancy result in an older population, affecting societal structures and resource allocation.		
	Population Decline: When deaths exceed births and migration outflows persist, populations can decline, impacting labor forces and economic productivity.		
	or		
The distribution of the world's population is profoundly influenced by a myriad of social and cultural factors:	1		
Cultural Practices: Cultural values and traditions impact birth rates, family size, and migration patterns. For example, cultural norms may influence the desirability of having large families.			
Religion: Religious beliefs often shape attitudes toward family planning and influence demographic behaviors. Religiously motivated migration patterns can also contribute to population distribution.	1		
Language: Language ties people together and can be a factor in the formation of ethnic or cultural groups, influencing settlement patterns.	1		
Urbanization: The shift from rural to urban living is a cultural trend. Economic opportunities, lifestyle changes, and urban amenities contribute to population concentration in cities.	1		
Social Policies: Government policies related to healthcare, education, and family planning influence population distribution by shaping demographic behaviors and socioeconomic development.	1		
24	Several factors influence the location of industries globally. These factors are often interrelated and contribute to the spatial distribution of industrial activities. Some	1	

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<p>key considerations include:</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>		
<p>Transportation Infrastructure: 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>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.</p>	1	
<p>Market Access: Proximity to markets is crucial for industries that produce consumer goods. Access to consumers reduces distribution costs and time-to-market.</p> <p>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.</p>	1	
<p>Infrastructure: Apart from transportation, general infrastructure like water supply, telecommunications, and waste disposal influences industrial location decisions.</p> <p>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.</p>	1	
<p>Political Stability: Political stability and a favorable business environment are attractive for industries. Stable political conditions reduce risks and uncertainties for businesses.</p> <p>Technological Advancements: The availability of advanced technologies and research institutions can attract industries that rely on innovation and technology.</p>	1	
or		
<p>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.</p>	1	
<p>Four Pillars of Human Development:</p> <p>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.</p>	1	
<p>Education: 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>Standard of Living: This pillar focuses on per capita income adjusted for purchasing power parity. It measures the economic dimension of human</p>	1	

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	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 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	1	
25	Hydel power, a vital component of India's energy portfolio, harnesses the potential energy of flowing water to generate electricity. India's diverse topography and ample water resources make it conducive for hydropower development. The country has strategically implemented numerous hydel projects, showcasing a mix of large dams like Bhakra-Nangal and small-scale projects across various river basins.	2	5
	Hydel power contributes significantly to India's electricity generation, offering a clean and renewable energy alternative. The Himalayan region, with its fast-flowing rivers, has been a focal point for large hydropower installations. Projects like Tehri and Nathpa Jhakri have become critical components of India's power infrastructure.	1	
	Despite its benefits, hydel power faces challenges. Concerns related to environmental impact, including habitat disruption and the displacement of local communities, highlight the importance of balancing energy needs with sustainable development. Climate change effects on water availability further emphasize the need for thoughtful project planning.	1	
	In recent years, a growing emphasis on renewable energy has fueled interest in hydel power. Advancements in technology and a focus on minimizing environmental impacts are driving the development of more sustainable hydropower projects. As India continues to diversify its energy mix, hydel power remains a key player in the nation's journey towards a more sustainable and resilient power sector.	1	
	or		
	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	
	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	
	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.	1	
	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	1	
Total Marks of Section-D			15
Section – E Map Work			
26	Tiruwanantpuram Airport	1	5
	Jamnagar oil Refinery	1	
	Durgapur Steel Plant	1	
	Bokaro Coal field	1	
	Kochi Seaport	1	
aggregate marks			60

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