

**REVISION PAPER-3  
MARKING SCHEME  
XII GEOGRAPHY (THEORY)  
2020-21**

**M.M. 70**

Q. NO.		MARKS
1-15	1. (d) 2. (a) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (b) 6. Rajasthan, Bundelkhand 7. (c) 8. (c) 9. (a) 10. (d) 11. (a) 12. (b) 13. (d) 14. (c) 15. (b)	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
16.	1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (c)	1+1+1=3
17.	1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (d)	1+1+1=3
18.	18. a) Rainfall in India is concentrated only for few months and therefore, irrigation is required in the other months. Rainfall is uneven and deccan plateau remains dry due to deficient rainfall and agriculture cannot be practiced in the absence of irrigation. b) Water requirement of certain crops such as Jute, Sugarcane and Rice is high which can be met only by irrigation c) Use of HYV seeds, fertilizers and multiple cropping in the fields have made irrigation essential.  <b>OR</b> 1. Rain water harvesting is a method to capture and store rainwater for various uses. 2. It is also used to recharge groundwater aquifers.	<b>3</b>

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	<p>3.It is a low cost and eco -friendly technique for preserving every drop of water by guiding the rain water to bore well, pits and wells. 4.Rainwater harvesting increases water availability, check the declining ground water table, improves the quality of groundwater through dilution of contaminants like fluorides and nitrates, prevents soil erosion, and flooding and arrests salt water intrusion in coastal areas if used to recharge aquifers.</p>	
<b>19.</b>	<p>Service :INDUSTRIAL SERVICES, PEOPLE AND SOME TO BOTH. HIGH ORDER SERVICES: Accountants, consultants,Teachers ,Lawyers etc LOW ORDER SERVICES: Barber, Peon ,watch man.etc. Personal services: Housekeepers, cooks, gardener,etc.</p> <p>-Service sector provide the most lump some amount of foreign exchange. Country develop when more and more people shift to tertiary activities and the share in GDP is even faster.</p>	<b>3</b>
<b>20.</b>	<p>1. PHYSICAL FEATURES 2. CULTURAL AND ETHENIC 3. SECURITY FACTORS (to be explain)</p>	<b>3</b>
<b>21.</b>	<p>1. With social and cultural development, humans develop better and more efficient technology.</p> <p>2. They create possibilities with the resources obtained from the environment.</p> <p>3. The human activities create cultural landscape and the imprints of human activities created everywhere ; health resorts on highlands, urban sprawls etc (or any other relevant point)</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>Human beings were able to develop better technology after they developed better understanding of natural laws.</p> <p>1. The understanding of the secrets of DNA and genetics enabled us to conquer many diseases.</p> <p>2. Concepts of friction and heat helped us discover fire.</p> <p>3. The aerodynamics used to develop faster planes.</p>	
<b>22.</b>	<p><b>EQUITY:</b> Means equal opportunities for all. Each one has equal right to access the resources.no discrimination on the basis of cast, gander,religion etc.</p> <p><b>EMPOWERMENT:</b> Freedom of the people to influence development and decisions that affect their lives.</p> <p>People centric policies should be made by the government. (to be explain)</p>	<b>1 ½ +1 ½ =3</b>

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<b>23.</b>	<p>Migration- Movement of people from one place to another is called as migration. It may be permanent, temporary or seasonal. The place they move from is called as the Place of origin and the place they move to is called the place of destination.</p> <p>Role of Push factors- Unemployment, poor living conditions, political turmoil, unpleasant climate, natural disaster etc. (to be explain)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>A major benefit for the source region is the remittance sent by migrants. Remittances from the international migrants are one of the major sources of foreign exchange. Punjab, Kerala and Tamil Nadu receive very significant amount from their international migrants. The amount of remittance sent by the internal migrants is very meagre as compared to the international migrants, but it plays an important role in the growth of economy of the source area. Remittances are mainly used for food, repayment of debts, treatment, marriages, children's education, agricultural inputs, construction of houses, etc. Thousands of poor villages of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, etc. remittance works as a lifeline for their economy. Migration from the rural areas of eastern Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha to the rural areas of Punjab, Haryana and western Uttar Pradesh accounted for the success of their Green Revolution strategy for agricultural development. Besides this, unregulated migration to the metropolitan cities of India has caused overcrowding. Development of slums in industrially developed states such as Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Delhi is a negative consequence of unregulated migration within the country.</p>	<b>2+3=5</b>
<b>24.</b>	<p>A mineral is a naturally occurring substance of organic and inorganic origin with definite chemical and physical properties.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Non-conventional sources of energy are equitably distributed.</li><li>2. Eco-friendly</li><li>3. In the long run cost effective.</li><li>4. Wind energy is absolutely pollution free.</li></ol> <p>(Any other points relevant to the topic).</p>	<b>1+4=5</b>
<b>25.</b>	<p>There are many places where people are very few are mountain, desert, forest, swampy land, poles, Equator etc. A few places where people are many are plains, industrial region, mining, good climate availability of water, soil, fertile land etc. with examples. (to be explain more)</p>	<b>5</b>

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<b>26.</b>	<p>Subsistence Agriculture is one in which the farming area consume all, or nearly so, of the products grown.</p> <p>There are two categories- 1) Intensive Subsistence Agriculture 2) Primitive Subsistence Agriculture</p> <p><b>PRIMITIVE SUBSISTENCE AGRICULTURE:</b> Also known as Shifting cultivation. Vegetation is cleared by fire and land is used For cultivation. Ashes add to fertility of soil, also known as slash and burn agriculture. 1+4</p> <p><b>INTENSIVE SUBSISTENCE AGRICULTURE:</b> Under this landholdings are very small. Farmers work with the help of family members. Limited use of machinery. Yield per unit of area is high but per labour productivity is low.</p>	<b>1+1+3=5</b>
<b>27.</b>	<p><b>GROWTH OF POPULATION</b> is the change in the no. of people living in a particular area between the two points of time. It may expressed in percentage or in absolute numbers . <b>TWO COMPONENTS:</b> Natural and Induced</p> <p>Reasons: rapid fall in the mortality rate but a high fertility rate in population. The average annual growth rate was as high as 2.2%. centralised planning process started showing up development in medical field and living standard of the people etc. (to be explain more)</p>	<b>1+1+3=5</b>
<b>28.</b>	<p>i. Bihar ii. Koraput iii. Mumbai Iv. Himachal Pradesh v. Bailadila vi. Kerala vii Raniganj</p>	<b>5</b>
<b>29.</b>	<p>A. Delhi B. Russia C. Australia D. South Africa E. Canada</p>	<b>5</b>