ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2019

Strictly Confidential: (For Internal and Restricted use only) Senior School Certificate Examination March 2019

Marking Scheme – SUBJECT Geography (Theory) (Code No.- 029)

Code No. 64/1/2

General Instructions: -

- 1. You are aware that evaluation is the most important process in the actual and correct assessment of the candidates. A small mistake in evaluation may lead to serious problems which may affect the future of the candidates, education system and teaching profession. To avoid mistakes, it is requested that before starting evaluation, you must read and understand the spot evaluation guidelines carefully. Evaluation is a 10-12 days mission for all of us. Hence, it is necessary that you put in your best efforts in this process.
- 2. Evaluation is to be done as per instructions provided in the Marking Scheme. It should not be done according to one's own interpretation or any other consideration. Marking Scheme should be strictly adhered to and religiously followed. However, while evaluating, answers which are based on latest information or knowledge and/or are innovative, they may be assessed for their correctness otherwise and marks be awarded to them.
- 3. The Head-Examiner must go through the first five answer books evaluated by each evaluator on the first day, to ensure that evaluation has been carried out as per the instructions given in the Marking Scheme. The remaining answer books meant for evaluation shall be given only after ensuring that there is no significant variation in the marking of individual evaluators.
- 4. If a question has parts, please award marks on the right-hand side for each part. Marks awarded for different parts of the question should then be totaled up and written in the left-hand margin and encircled.
- 5. If a question does not have any parts, marks must be awarded in the left hand margin and encircled.
- 6. If a student has attempted an extra question, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and the other answer scored out.
- 7. No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once.
- 8. The following Textbooks can be referred to for detailed answers. Page number of the concerned book is given on the right side of the answer of each question.

Textbook I (TB-1) Fundamentals of Human Geography, published by NCERT. (Latest edition)

Textbook II (TB-2) India: People and Economy, published by NCERT. (Latest edition)

- 9. A full scale of marks 1-70 has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.
- 10. Every examiner has to necessarily do evaluation work for full working hours i.e. 8 hours every day and evaluate 25 answer books per day.
- 11. Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in the past:-
 - Leaving answer or part thereof unassessed in an answer book.
 - Giving more marks for an answer than assigned to it.
 - Wrong transfer of marks from the inside pages of the answer book to the title page.

- Wrong question wise totaling on the title page.
- Wrong totaling of marks of the two columns on the title page.
- Wrong grand total.
- Marks in words and figures not tallying.
- Wrong transfer of marks from the answer book to online award list.
- Answers marked as correct, but marks not awarded. (Ensure that the right tick mark is correctly and clearly indicated. It should merely be a line. Same is with the X for incorrect answer.)
- Half or a part of answer marked correct and the rest as wrong, but no marks awarded.
- 12. While evaluating the answer books if the answer is found to be totally incorrect, it should be marked as (X) and awarded zero (0) Marks.
- 13. Any unassessed portion, non-carrying over of marks to the title page, or totaling error detected by the candidate shall damage the prestige of all the personnel engaged in the evaluation work as also of the Board. Hence, in order to uphold the prestige of all concerned, it is again reiterated that the instructions be followed meticulously and judiciously.
- 14. The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the Guidelines for spot Evaluation before starting the actual evaluation.
- 15. Every Examiner shall also ensure that all the answers are evaluated, marks carried over to the title page, correctly totaled and written in figures and words.
- 16. The Board permits candidates to obtain photocopy of the Answer Book on request in an RTI application and also separately as a part of the re-evaluation process on payment of the processing charges.

Senior School Certificate Examination – March 2019 Subject- Geography (Theory) Subject Code - 029 Series: BVM/1 Code SET 64/1/2 Marking Scheme

Q. No.	Expected Answer/Value Points	Page No. In TB	Distribution of marks
	SECTION A		
1.	URBAN WASTE IS A SERIOUS PROBLEM IN INDIA:-		
	I. Generation of large quantity of wastes in urban		
	areas due to overcrowding.		
	II. No proper disposal of waste material.		
	III. Concentration of industries in and around the		
	urban areas.	Pg. No138-	
	IV. Any other relevant point.	139	
	(Any one)	T.B 2	
	OR		
	AIR POLLUTION is a serious problem because:-		
	I. There is a marked increase in emission of toxic		
	gases into the atmosphere resulting in the		
	pollution of air, which causes problems in		
	respiratory, nervous and circulatory systems.		
	II. Any other relevant point.		
	(Any one)	Pg. No 137	1
		T.B 2	1
2.	Male migrate from rural to urban areas in India for		
	employment.		
	OR		
	FEMALE MIGRATION is higher from rural to rural areas	Pg No 20	
	because of their marriage.	T.B 1	1
3.	Tourism : It is the travel undertaken for purpose of recreation		
	rather than business.	Pg. No60	1
		T.B. 1	
4.	Two ill effects of free trade & economic globalization		
	I. It widens the gap between rich and poor countries.		
	II. Developed countries keep own market protected from	Pg. No85,86	
	foreign products.	T.B 1	1/2 + 1/2 = 1
5.	LITERACY		
	Literacy is the ability to read, write and to do arithmetic	Pg No19	
	calculation with understanding.	T.B 1	
	OR		
	AGE STRUCTURE		
	Age structure represents the number of people of different age	e Pg No18	
	groups.	T.B 1	1

			Series: By	/ I V I I
6.	Importance of irrigation in India:-			
	Irrigation is needed for agriculture	e due to variability in rainfall		
	from time to time and place to pl	ace in the country.	Pg. No64	
			T.B 2	1
7.	GROWTH & DEVELOPMENT			
	Growth	Development		
	I. Growth is quantitative	I. While development is		
	value neutral.	qualititative change.		
	II. It may have positive or	II. While it is always		
	negative sign.	Positive.		
	III. It refers to change over	III. While it also changes		
	a period of time.	over a period of time.	D= N= 22	
	<u> </u>	one)	Pg No 22 T.B 1	1
	(Ally	one,	1.61	_
	SE	CTION B		
8.	Concept of environmental determental	minism:		
	I. The type of interaction bet	ween primitive human		
	society & strong forces of n			
	environmental determinisn	n.		
	II. Humans adopted to the di	ctates of nature.		
	III. The level of technology wa	as very low.		
		of nature and worshipped it.		
	V. The life of tribal is still det			
	VI. Any other relevant point.		Pg.No2	
	(Any three points to	be explained)	T.B 1	1x3=3
9.	Level of urbanization in India after	er independence		
	I. The urban population has	increased eleven folds, during 20 th		
	century.			
	II. Enlargement of urban cen	tres.		
	III. Emergence of new towns.			
	IV. Any other relevant point.			
	(To be examined by expl			
	Towns flourished since prehistor			
	I. Towns like Harappa &	Mohanjodaro were inexistence.		
		purish in prehistoric period.		
		eloped along the rivers.		
	IV. Any other relevant poi	. •		
	-	explaining any three points)		
	(To be examined by e	Apraising any anderpoints,	Pg.No-34,36	3
4.5	(42.4) 4.0		T.B 2	
10.	(10.1) 1. Circular pattern	around lakes table		1.2-2
	(10.2) 1. Circular villages develop		1+2=3	
	-	n and is used for keeping the		
	animals.			
	OR			
<u> </u>	(10.1) Star like pattern			

			Series: BV	IVI/1
	(10.2)	I. Several roads converge.		
		II. Houses are built along the roads.		
	For V	ISUALLY IMPAIRED CANDIDATES ONLY-		
	сом	PACT TYPE OF SETTLEMENTS		
		acteristics:		
	l.	Houses are built very close to each other.		
	II.	These settlements develop along the river valleys and		
		in fertile plains.		
	III.	Communities are closely knit & share common		
	1111.	·		
	13.7	occupations.		
	IV.	Any other relevant point.		
		(Describe any three)		
		OR		
		RSED SETTLEMENTS		
		acteristics:		
	I.	Houses are spaced far apart.		
	II.	Sometimes interspersed with fields.		
	III.	A place of worship or a market binds the settlement		
		together.		
	IV.	Any other relevant point.		
		(Describe any three)		
		, , ,	Pg. No94	1x3=3
			T.B 1	
11.	Decad	dal growth rate in India , 1901-2011		
	(11.1)	1911-1921		
	(11.2)	Decadal growth has shown the regular downward		
	trend			
	ı.	1971-1981		
	II.	1981-1991		
	III.	1991-2001		
	IV.	2001-2011 (Any two)		
		Two reasons for the declining trend in the population		1+1+1=3
		th rate.		11111-3
	_			
	I.	Increase in the mean age at marriage.		
	II.	Improved quality of life.		
	III.	Improvement in the education of female		
	IV.	Opting family planning programmes.		
ì	V.	Any other relevant point		
		(Explain any two)		
	For V	isually impaired candidates		
	I.	Rapid fall in the mortality rate.		
	II.	High fertility rate.		
	III.	Immigration from neighbouring countries.	Pg.No5,7	
	IV.	Improvement in living conditions	T.B 2	
				•
	V.	Any other relevant point.		1x3=3

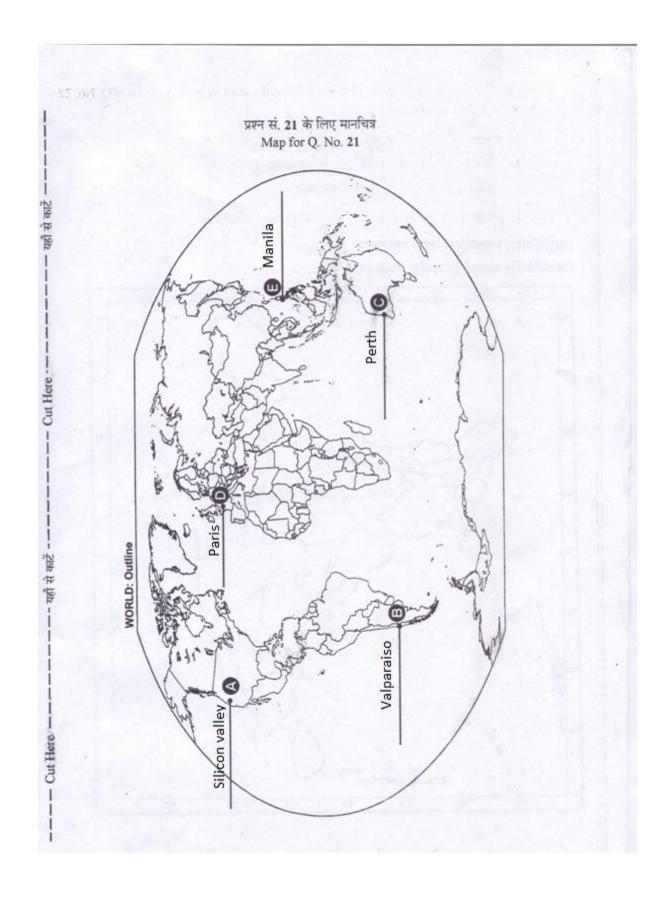
			Series. DV	141/ 1
12.		e task before any development activity in India is to be		
		tained		
	I.	It is true that population grows rapidly but resources		
		expand marginally.		
	II.	The gap between population growth and resources		
		expansion widened.		
	III.	Hence there is no parity between population and		
		resources & it hampers development.		
	IV.	Thus for development there should be between		
	.,	population growth & resources.		
	V.	Any other relevant point.	Pg.No30 T.B 2	3
12		(To be justified by explaining any three points)	1.02	
13.	_	ortance of sea routes in handling India's foreign trade		
	l.	No track needs to be prepared.		
	II.	Huge tonnage of goods can be easily carried through sea		
	IV.	Sea route is cheap mode of transport. India is surrounded by sea from three sides & is bestowed with		
	10.	a long coast line.		
	V.	Any other relevant point.		
	٧.	(To be describe any three points)	Pg. No 121	3
		(To be describe any times points)	T.B 2	
		SECTION C		
14.	Factors that helped in the development of 'Hugli industrial region'			
	I.	Hugli river provides cheap transport.		
	II.	Kolkata & Haldia ports facilitate export and import.		
	III.	Power available from Damodar valley & coal fields from Chhota		
		Nagpur region.		
	IV.	Availability of raw materials like jute from nearby areas.		
	V.	Cheap labour available from thickly populated part of Bihar,		
		stern Uttar Pradesh & Odisha		
	VI.	Kolkata was well connected with interior parts by railway lines	Pg. No100	
		& road routes.	T.B 2	1 x5 = 5
	VII.	Examples: Cotton textile, jute textile, paper textile, machinery,		
		pharmacenticals etc.		
	VIII.	Any other relevant point		
		(Explained any five points) OR		
	Facto	rs that helped in the development of 'Mumbai Pune industrial		
	Regio	n'		
	I.	Development started with the location of cotton textile industry		
		in Mumbai.		
	II.	Moist climate suitable for cotton textile.		
	III.	Suez Canal provided impetus to the growth of Mumbai port.		
	IV.	Hydro electricity was developed in the western Ghat to fulfill		
		the requirements of this industry.		
	V.	Opening of the Mumbai high petroleum field & erection of		
		nuclear energy plants added additional pull to this industry.	Pg. No100	
	VI.	Example: Engineering goods, petroleum refining,	T.B 2	
		petrochemicals, leather, synthetic & plastic goods etc.		

		Series: By	141/ 1
	(explain any five points)		
Char	acteristics of subsistence agriculture:		
I.	Farmers consume almost all their products, whatever they		
	produce.		
II.	It is classified into two types- primitive subsistence agriculture		
	and intensive subsistence agriculture.		
III.	Primitive subsistence agriculture or shifting cultivation is widely		
	practised by many tribes in the tropics.		
IV.	Intensive subsistence agriculture is practised in densely		
.,	populated region of monsoon Asia.		
V.	Intensive subsistence agricultural is practised in densely		
\//	populated regions of monsoon Asia.		
VI.	Intensive subsistence agriculture is divided into intensive subsistence agriculture dominated by wet paddy cultivation and		
	intensive subsistence agriculture dominated by wet paddy cultivation and		
	paddy.		
VII.	Any other relevant point.	Pg.No34, 36	1x5=5
****	(Describe any five points)	T.B 1	1,0-5
Impo	ortance of pipelines		
l.	Pipe lines are used extensively to transport liquid, gasses and		
	slurry.		
II.	It is used to transport liquefied coal.		
III.	In New Zealand, milk is being supplied through pipelines from		
	farms to factories.	Pg. No 77,78	1X5=5
IV.	About 17% of all freight per tone-km is carried through	T.B 1	
	pipelines in U.S.A		
V.	Pipelines are used to connect oil wells to refineries and to parks		
	or domestic markets.		
	(Analyse any five points)		
_	OR		
	Development of inland waterways		
	I. Navigability		
	II. Continuity in water flow		
	III. Use of latest transport technology		
	(Analyse any three points)		
	Significance of Rhine inland waterways		
ı.	This water way passes through a rich coal field & prosperous	Pg.No 75,76 T.B 1	3+2=5
	manufacturing area	1.01	
II.	Huge tonnage moves along this waterways		
III.	It is the world's most heavily used waterways		
	(Explain any two points)		

17	Charac	toristics of Lightoch industry	Pg. No52	1vE==E
17.		teristics of High tech industry:-	T.B 1	1x5==5
	l.	It is the latest generation of manufacturing activities.	1.01	
	II.	These industries are based on research and development.		
	III.	Professional workers make up a large share of the total work		
		force.		
	IV.	It functions on Robotics and computer aided design.		
	V.	High tech industries are regionally concentrated, self sustained		
		& highly specialized.		
	VI.	Any other relevant point.		
		(Explain any five points)		
		OR		
	Mo	dern large scale Industry		
		racteristics		
	I.	Specialization of skill/methods of production		
	II.	Mechanization		
	III.	Technological innovation		
	IV.	Organizational structure	Pg. No 45,46	
	V.	Stratification of labour force	T.B 1	
	VI.	Any other relevant point.		
		(Explain any five points)		
18.	_	problems of Indian Agriculture.		
	(a)	Lack of land reforms		
		I. Unequal distribution of land & exploitation of farmers.		
		II. Land reforms were not implemented effectively.		
		III. Lack of implementation of land reforms has resulted in		
		the inadequate distribution of cultivated land.		
		IV. Any other relevant point		
		V.		
	(b)	Degradation of cultivated land.		
	(2)	I. Faulty strategy of irrigation.		
		II. Salinisation and alkalisation.		
		66 6		
		IV. Use of Insecticides & pesticides.	Pg.No:- 56, 57,	
		V. Excessive use of chemical fertilizers.	58	
		VI. Any other relevant point .	T.B 2	
		(To be substantiated by explaining any five points)		2+3=5
19.		of population:		
	The rat	io between the numbers of people to the size of land.		
	Density	of population= <u>Population</u>		
		Area		
	Geogra	phical factors		
	_	Availability of water		
	II.	Land forms		
	III.	Climate		
	IV.	Soils	Da No. 0.10	
	' ' '	(To be elaborated by explaining four points)	Pg. No9,10 T.B 1	1+4=5
]	(10 be elaborated by exhiallillig rout hollits)	I.D I	1+4-5

		
Importance of water transport in India		
I. It is the cheapest mode of transport.		
II. It is suitable for carrying heavy & bulky material.		
III. It is fuel efficient & eco friendly.		
IV. India contributes 1% of the Inland waterways.		
V. It comprises rivers, canals, backwaters, creeks etc.		
VI. Ocean routes will help in doubling India's foreign trade.		
VII. National waterway 1 from Allahabad (Prayagraj) to Haldia,		
National waterway 2 from Saliva to Dhubri etc & all major parts.		
(To be supported by explaining any five points with examples)	Pg.No119,120 T.B 2	1x5=5
REFER TO MAP ATTACHED:-		
For Visually impaired candidates:		
21.1. Appalachian Region/ Great lakes region		
21.2. Valparaiso		
·		
21.5. Manila		_
		5x1=5
<i>.</i> .		
·		
·		
·		
		5x1=5
	 It is the cheapest mode of transport. It is suitable for carrying heavy & bulky material. III. It is fuel efficient & eco friendly. IV. India contributes 1% of the Inland waterways. V. It comprises rivers, canals, backwaters, creeks etc. VI. Ocean routes will help in doubling India's foreign trade. VII. National waterway 1 from Allahabad (Prayagraj) to Haldia, National waterway 2 from Saliva to Dhubri etc & all major parts. VIII. Any other relevant point. (To be supported by explaining any five points with examples) REFER TO MAP ATTACHED:- For Visually impaired candidates: 21.1. Appalachian Region/ Great lakes region 	I. It is the cheapest mode of transport. II. It is suitable for carrying heavy & bulky material. III. It is fuel efficient & eco friendly. IV. India contributes 1% of the Inland waterways. V. It comprises rivers, canals, backwaters, creeks etc. VI. Ocean routes will help in doubling India's foreign trade. VII. National waterway 1 from Allahabad (Prayagraj) to Haldia, National waterway 2 from Saliva to Dhubri etc & all major parts. VIII. Any other relevant point. (To be supported by explaining any five points with examples) REFER TO MAP ATTACHED:- For Visually impaired candidates: 21.1. Appalachian Region/ Great lakes region 21.2. Valparaiso 21.3. Sydney 21.4 Paris 21.5. Manila REFER TO MAP ATTACHED:- For Visually impaired candidates: 22.1. Goa 22.2. Karnataka 22.3. Panipat 22.4. Durgapur 22.5. Guwahati 22.6. Paradwip 22.7. Gorakhpur

Q21. MAP 5X1=5



Q. 21 Attempt any Five:

5x1=5

22. Mark any five

