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. 64/1/1

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 Code SET 64/1/1 Marking Scheme

Q. No.	Expected Answer/Value Points	Page No. In TB	Distribution of marks
	SECTION A		
1	LITERACY Literacy is the ability to read, write and to do arithmetic calculation with understanding. OR AGE STRUCTURE Age structure represents the number of people of different	Pg No19 T.B 1 Pg No18 T.B 1	
2.	age groups. GROWTH & DEVELOPMENT		1
	Growth I. Growth is quantitative value neutral. II. It may have positive or negative sign. III. It refers to change over a period of time. Capevelopment I. While development is qualititative change. II. While it is always Positive. III. While it also changes over a period of time. (Any one)	Pg No 22 T.B 1	1
3.	DIGITAL DIVIDE:- The developed countries are surging forward economically, politically and socially, while developing countries are lagging behind economically, politically and socially. The difference between these two is called digital divide.	Pg No63 T.B 1	1
4.	PROBLEMS OF BARTER SYSTEM 1. Difficulty in searching buyers for one's excess product. 2. Difficulty in searching the seller of the product, one need. 3. Any other relevant point (Any two)	Pg.No81 T.B 1	1
5.	Males migrate from rural to urban areas in India for employment. OR FEMALE MIGRATION is higher from rural to rural areas because of their marriage.	Pg No20 T.B 1	1
6.	IMPORTANCE OF RAIN WATER HARVESTING:- I. Check the decline in ground water level. II. Improves the quality of ground water.		

	T		
	III. It prevents flooding and arrests salt water intrusion		
	in coastal areas.		
	IV. It increases water availability		
	V. Any other relevant point.		
	(Any one to be examined)	Da No. 67	
		Pg No 67 T.B 2	1
7.	URBAN WASTE IS A SERIOUS PROBLEM IN INDIA:-	1.52	
'	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	Pg. No138-139	
	areas.	T.B 2	
	IV. Any other relevant point.		
	(any one to be explained)		
	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.	Pg. No 137	1
	II. Any other relevant point.		•
	(any one to be explained)		
	(any one to be explained)		
	SECTION B		
8.	PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT has been greatly modified by		
	human beings.		
	I. The physical environment & socio- cultural		
	environment created by human beings through		
	mutual interaction.		
	II. The physical environment has set the stages for		
	human beings to act upon it.		
	III. The humans created houses, roads, parks, industries		
	etc.		
	IV. The humans created these items by using resources		
	provided by nature.		
	V. Any other relevant point.	Pg.No 2	
	(Any three points to be explained)	T.B 1	3
9.	(9.1) I. Circular pattern		
	(9.2) I. Circular villages develop around lakes, tanks.		
	II. Central part remains open and is used for keeping		
	the animals.		
	OR		
	(9.1) I. Star like pattern		
	(9.2) I. Several roads converge.	Pg. No94	
	II. Houses are built along the roads.	T.B 1	1+2=3
	For VISUALLY IMPAIRED CANDIDATES ONLY-		
	101 VISUALLI IIVIFAINLD CANDIDATLS ONLT-		
9.	Characteristics of Compact type of settlements:-		

			Selies. DVIV	· ·
	I.	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		
		occupations.		
		Any other relevant point.		
		(Describe any three)		
		OR		
	Charac	cteristics of Dispersed settlements :		
	I.	Houses are spaced far apart.		
	II.	Sometimes interspersed with fields.		
	III.	A place of worship or a market binds the settlement		
		together.	Pg. No. 92	1x3=3
	IV.	Any other relevant point.	T.B 1	
		(Describe any three)		
10.	Decad	al growth rate in India , 1901-2011		
	(10.1)	1911-1921		
	(10.2)	Decadal growth has shown the regular downward		
	trend.			
	I.	1971-1981		
	II.	1981-1991		
	III.	1991-2001		1+1+1=3
	IV.	2001-2011		
		(Any two)		
	(10.3)	Two reasons for the declining trend in the population		
	growth	n rate.		
	I.	Increase in the mean age at marriage.		
	II.	Improved quality of life.		
	III.	Improvement in the education of females		
	IV.	Opting family planning programmes.		
	V.	Any other relevant point		
		(Explain any two)		
10.				
	For Vis	sually impaired candidates		
	I.	Rapid fall in the mortality rate.		
	II.	High fertility rate.		
	III.	Immigration from neighbouring countries.		
	IV.	Improvement in living conditions	Pg.No5,7	1x3=3
	V.	Any other relevant point.	T.B 2	
		(Describe any three points)		

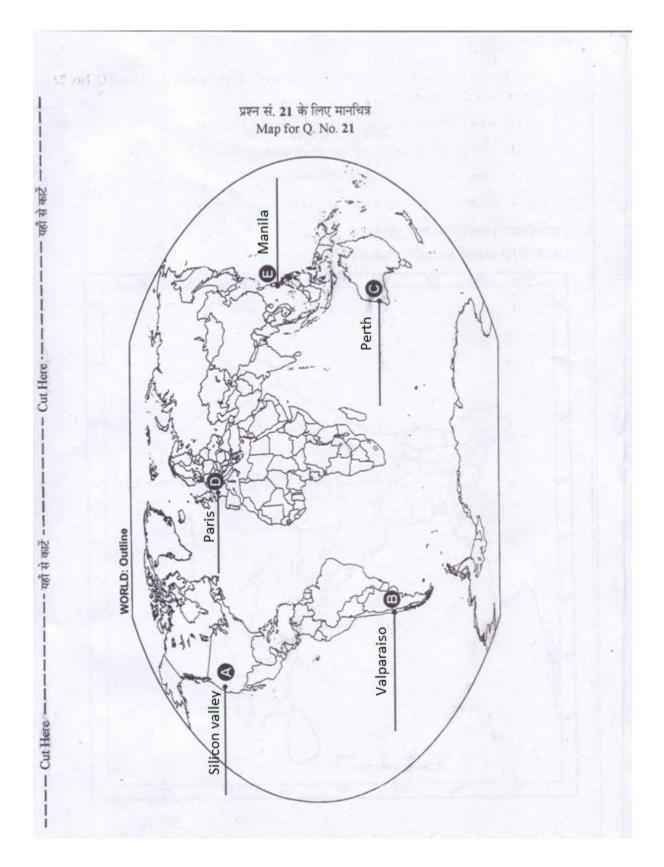
11.	Prime task before any development activity in India is to be		
	maintained		
	I. It is true that population grows rapidly but resources		
	expand marginally.		
	II. The gap between population growth and resources expansion widened.		
	III. Hence there is no parity between population and		
	resources & it hampers development.		
	IV. Thus for development there should be at par		
	between population growth & resources.		
	V. Any other relevant point.	Pg.No30	3
	(To be justified by explaining any three points)	T.B 2	
12.	Importance of sea routes in handling India's foreign trade		
	I. No track needs to be prepared.		
	II. Huge tonnage of goods can be easily carried through sea		
	III. Sea route is cheap mode of transport.		
	IV. India is surrounded by seas from three sides & is bestowed		
	with a long coast line.		
	V. Any other relevant point.	Pg. No 121	
	(To be describe any three points)	T.B 2	3
13.	Level of urbanization in India after independence		
	I. The urban population has increased eleven folds, during 20 th		
	century.		
	II. Enlargement of urban centres.		
	III. Emergence of new towns.		
	IV. The growth rate of urbanization has slowed down.		
	V. Any other relevant point.		
	(To be examined by explaining any three points)		
	OR		
	Towns flourished since prehistoric times in India:		
	I. Towns like Harappa & Mohanjodaro were inexistence.		
	II. Towns continued to flourish in prehistoric period.		
	III. Prehistoric towns developed along the rivers.		
	IV. Any other relevant point.	Pg.No-34,36	3
	(To be examined by explaining any three points)	T.B 2	
	SECTION C		
14.	Density of population:		
	The ratio between the numbers of people to the size of land.		
	Density of population		
	Area		
	Geographical factors		
	I. Availability of water		
	II. Land forms		
	III. Climate		
	IV. Soils	Pg. No9,10	_
	(To be elaborated by explaining four points)	T.B 1	1+4=5

			Series. DVIV	· ·	
15.	Characteristics of Pastoral Nomadism				
	I.	It is a primitive subsistence activity.			
	II.	The herder rely on animals for food, clothing, shelter, tools			
		and transport.			
	III.	They move from one place to another with their livestock,			
		depending on the amount & quality of pasture and water.			
	IV.	Nomadic community occupies a well identified territory			
	V.	Wide variety of animals kept.			
	VI.	The number of pastoral nomads has been decreasing.			
	VII.	Any other relevant point.	Pg. No33		
	V 11.	(Describe any five points)	T.B 1	1 x5 = 5	
16.	Chara	cteristics of High tech industry:-	11.5 1	175 5	
10.	l.	It is the latest generation of manufacturing activities.			
	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.	Pg. No52		
	V.	High tech industries are regionally concentrated, self sustained	T.B 1		
		& highly specialized.			
	VI.	Any other relevant point. (Explain any five points)		1x5==5	
		OR			
		odern large scale Industry			
	<u>Cł</u>	naracteristics			
	I.	Specialization of skill/methods of production			
	II.	Mechanization			
	III.	Technological innovation			
	IV.	Organizational structure			
	V.	Stratification of labour force			
	VI.	Any other relevant point.			
		(Explain any five points)	Pg. No 45,46		
			T.B 1		
17.	Impo	rtance of pipelines	11.5.1		
-/-	I.	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			
	111.	farms to factories.			
	15.7				
	IV.	About 17% of all freight per tonne-km is carried through			
	.,	pipelines in U.S.A			
	V.	Pipelines are used to connect oil wells to refineries and to			
		ports or domestic markets.			
	VI.	Any other relevant point.			
		(Analyse any five points)			
		OR			
	Facto	rs affecting the development of inland waterways			
		I. Navigability			
		II. Continuity in water flow	Pg. No 77,78		
		II. Use of latest transport technology	T.B 1	1x5=5	
	ľ	V. Any other relevant point.			

	1			-, -
		(Analyse any three points)		
	Signi	ficance of Rhine inland waterways		
	I.	This water way passes through a rich coal field & prosperous		
		manufacturing area.		
	II.	Huge tonnage moves along this waterways		
	III.	It is the world's most heavily used waterways		
	IV.	Any other relevant point.		
		(Explain any two points)	D. N. 75.76	
		(Explain any two points)	Pg.No 75,76 T.B 1	3+2=5
18.	Major	problems of Indian agriculture - Erratic monsoon & low		
	_	ctivity		
		c monsoon:		
	1.	As irrigation covers only 33% of the cultivated area in India but		
	١.			
		poor performance of S.W monsoon adversely affect the supply		
		of canal water.		
	II.	The rainfall in Rajasthan & other drought prone areas is to		
		meagre & highly unreliable.		
	III.	The area receiving high annual rainfall experience considerable		
		fluctuations which makes them vulnerable to both drought &		
		floods.		
	IV.	Drought is a common phenomenon in the low rainfall areas.		
	V.	Recently flash floods occurred in Maharastra, Gujarat &		
		Rajasthan.		
	VI.	Any other relevant point.		
	V 1.	Any other relevant point.		
		Low Productivity		
		I. The field productivity of the crops in the country is		
		lower than other countries like U.S.A, Russia & Japan.		
		II. The labour productivity is also low.		
		III. The productivity in rainfed areas is particularly lower		
		than irrigated areas.	D. N. 56	
		IV. Any other relevant point.	Pg. No 56	
		(To be substantiated by explaining any five points)	T.B 2	3+2 = 5
19.	Factor	rs 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.		
	٧.	Cheap labour available from thickly populated part of Bihar,		
]	eastern Uttar Pradesh & Odisha		
	VI.	Kolkata was well connected with interior parts by railway lines		
	۷۱.	& road routes.		
	\/11			
	VII.	Examples: Cotton textile, jute textile, paper textile, machinery,	De No 100	
	.	pharmacenticals etc.	Pg. No100	
	VIII.	Any other relevant point	T.B 2	
		(Explain any five points)		1 x5 = 5

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	OR		
	Factors that helped in the development of 'Mumbai Pune industrial		
	Region'		
	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.		
	VI. Example: Engineering goods, petroleum refining,		
	petrochemicals, leather, synthetic & plastic goods etc.	Pg. No100	
	(Explain any five points)	T.B 2	
20.	India has one of the largest network of road in the world:		
	I. India has one of the largest network of roads with total length		
	of over 42 lakh kms.		
	II. 85% of passengers & 70% freight traffic carried by roads.		
	III. Roads concentrated in and around urban centres, rural and		
	remote areas.		
	IV. Construction of Golden Quadrilateral & North South- East		
	West corridors.		
	V. Many super express ways have been built.		
	VI. Under Pradhan Mantri Sadak Yojna all villages are connected		
	with all weather roads.	Pg. No114,115	1x5=5
	VII. Any other relevant point.	T.B 2	
	(To be supported by explaining any five points with examples)		
21	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		
			1x5=5
Q22.	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		
	22.8. Neyveli (any five)		
			1x5=5

Q21. 5x1=5



22. Mark any five



