

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.

[illegible]

6.	Importance of irrigation in India:- Irrigation is needed for agriculture due to variability in rainfall from time to time and place to place in the country.	Pg. No.-64 T.B 2	1
7.	GROWTH & DEVELOPMENT <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> 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. </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> Development I. While development is qualitative change. II. While it is always Positive. III. While it also changes over a period of time. </div> </div> <p style="text-align: center;">(Any one)</p>	Pg No.- 22 T.B 1	1
	SECTION B		
8.	Concept of environmental determinism: I. The type of interaction between primitive human society & strong forces of nature is termed as environmental determinism. II. Humans adopted to the dictates of nature. III. The level of technology was very low. IV. Humans were afraid of fury of nature and worshipped it. V. The life of tribal is still determined by nature. VI. Any other relevant point. <p style="text-align: center;">(Any three points to be explained)</p>	Pg.No.-2 T.B 1	1x3=3
9.	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. Any other relevant point. <p style="text-align: center;">(To be examined by explaining any three points)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> 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. <p style="text-align: center;">(To be examined by explaining any three points)</p>	Pg.No-34,36 T.B 2	3
10.	(10.1) 1. Circular pattern (10.2) 1. Circular villages develop around lakes, tanks. 2. Central part remains open and is used for keeping the animals. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> (10.1) Star like pattern		1+2=3

	<p>(10.2) I. Several roads converge. II. Houses are built along the roads.</p> <p>For VISUALLY IMPAIRED CANDIDATES ONLY- COMPACT TYPE OF SETTLEMENTS</p> <p>Characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. IV. Any other relevant point. <p style="text-align: center;">(Describe any three) OR</p> <p><u>DISPERSED SETTLEMENTS</u></p> <p>Characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p style="text-align: center;">(Describe any three)</p>	<p>Pg. No.-94 T.B 1</p>	<p>1x3=3</p>
11.	<p>Decadal growth rate in India , 1901-2011</p> <p>(11.1) 1911-1921</p> <p>(11.2) Decadal growth has shown the regular downward trend.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. 1971-1981 II. 1981-1991 III. 1991-2001 IV. 2001-2011 <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two)</p> <p>(11.3) Two reasons for the declining trend in the population growth rate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. V. Any other relevant point <p style="text-align: center;">(Explain any two)</p> <p>For Visually impaired candidates</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Rapid fall in the mortality rate. II. High fertility rate. III. Immigration from neighbouring countries. IV. Improvement in living conditions V. Any other relevant point. <p style="text-align: center;">(Describe any three points)</p>	<p>Pg.No.-5,7 T.B 2</p>	<p>1+1+1=3</p> <p>1x3=3</p>

12.	<p>Prime task before any development activity in India is to be maintained</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> It is true that population grows rapidly but resources expand marginally. The gap between population growth and resources expansion widened. Hence there is no parity between population and resources & it hampers development. Thus for development there should be between population growth & resources. Any other relevant point. (To be justified by explaining any three points) 	Pg.No.-30 T.B 2	3
13.	<p>Importance of sea routes in handling India's foreign trade</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> No track needs to be prepared. Huge tonnage of goods can be easily carried through sea Sea route is cheap mode of transport. India is surrounded by sea from three sides & is bestowed with a long coast line. Any other relevant point. (To be describe any three points) 	Pg. No.- 121 T.B 2	3
SECTION C			
14.	<p>Factors that helped in the development of 'Hugli industrial region'</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Hugli river provides cheap transport. Kolkata & Haldia ports facilitate export and import. Power available from Damodar valley & coal fields from Chhota Nagpur region. Availability of raw materials like jute from nearby areas. Cheap labour available from thickly populated part of Bihar, stern Uttar Pradesh & Odisha Kolkata was well connected with interior parts by railway lines & road routes. Examples: Cotton textile, jute textile, paper textile, machinery, pharmaceuticals etc. Any other relevant point (Explained any five points) OR <p>Factors that helped in the development of 'Mumbai Pune industrial Region'</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Development started with the location of cotton textile industry in Mumbai. Moist climate suitable for cotton textile. Suez Canal provided impetus to the growth of Mumbai port. Hydro electricity was developed in the western Ghat to fulfill the requirements of this industry. Opening of the Mumbai high petroleum field & erection of nuclear energy plants added additional pull to this industry. Example: Engineering goods, petroleum refining , petrochemicals, leather, synthetic & plastic goods etc. 	<p>Pg. No.-100 T.B 2</p> <p>Pg. No.-100 T.B 2</p>	1 x5 = 5

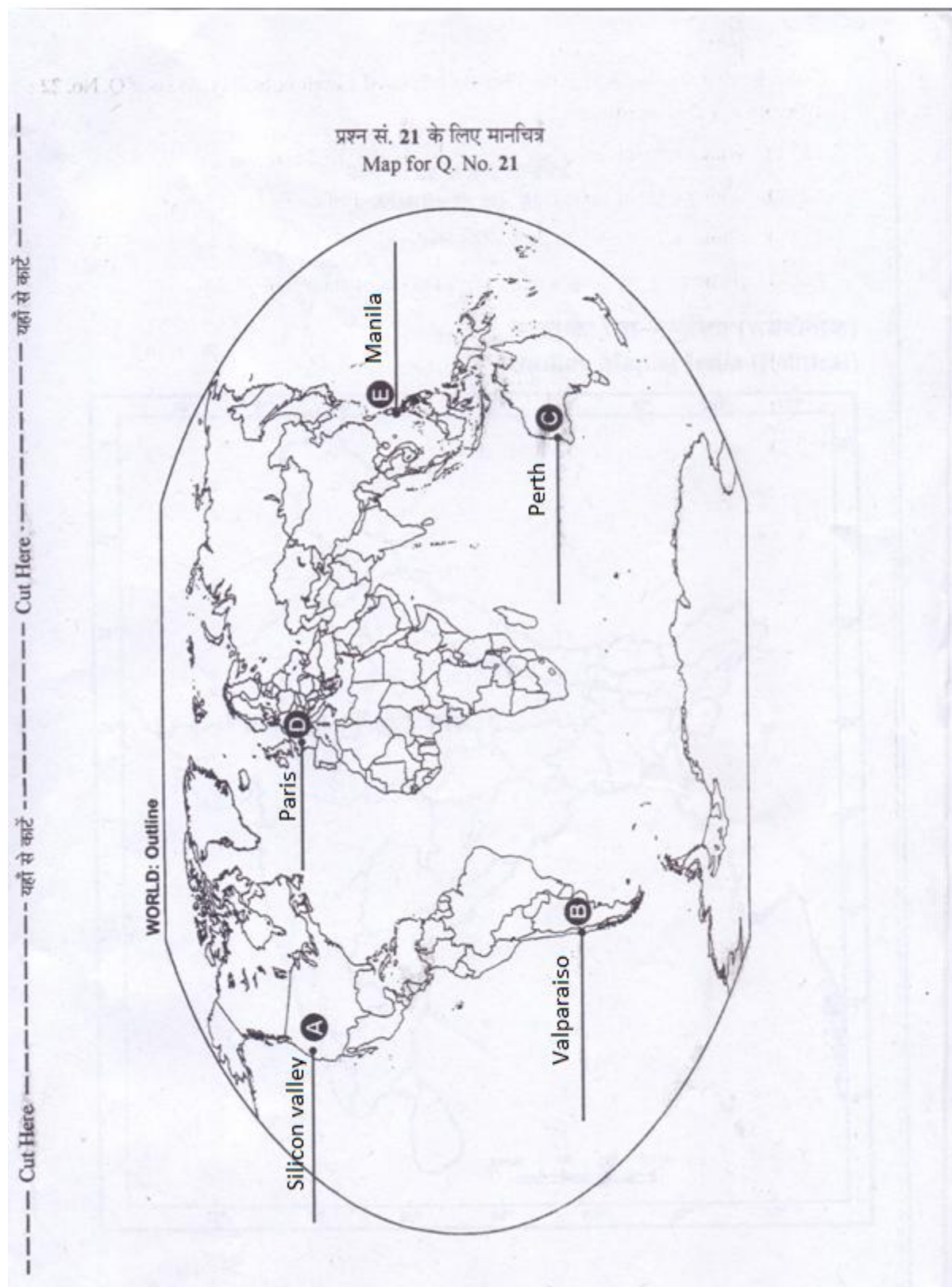
	(explain any five points)		
15.	<p>Characteristics of subsistence agriculture:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. Farmers consume almost all their products, whatever they produce. II. It is classified into two types- primitive subsistence agriculture and intensive subsistence agriculture. III. 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 crop other than paddy. VII. Any other relevant point. <p style="text-align: center;">(Describe any five points)</p>	<p>Pg.No.-34, 36 T.B 1</p>	<p>1x5=5</p>
16.	<p>Importance of pipelines</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 farms to factories. IV. About 17% of all freight per tone-km is carried through pipelines in U.S.A V. Pipelines are used to connect oil wells to refineries and to parks or domestic markets. <p style="text-align: center;">(Analyse any five points)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Development of inland waterways</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. Navigability II. Continuity in water flow III. Use of latest transport technology <p style="text-align: center;">(Analyse any three points)</p> <p><u>Significance of Rhine inland waterways</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <p>(Explain any two points)</p>	<p>Pg. No.- 77,78 T.B 1</p> <p>Pg.No.- 75,76 T.B 1</p>	<p>1X5=5</p> <p>3+2=5</p>

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20.	Importance of water transport in India <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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)	Pg.No.-119,120 T.B 2	1x5=5
Q21	REFER TO MAP ATTACHED:- For Visually impaired candidates: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 21.1. Appalachian Region/ Great lakes region 21.2. Valparaiso 21.3. Sydney 21.4. Paris 21.5. Manila 		5x1=5
Q22	REFER TO MAP ATTACHED:- For Visually impaired candidates: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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)		5x1=5

Q21. MAP

5X1=5



Q. 21 Attempt any Five:

5x1=5

22. Mark any five

