

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. 64/3/2

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 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/3Code SET 64/3/2
Marking Scheme

Q. No.	Expected Answer/Value Points	Page No. In TB	Distribution of marks
	<u>SECTION -A</u>		
1.	Griffith Taylor introduced the concept of a middle path(Madhyam Marg) between the two ideas of environmental determination and Possibilism.He termed it as Neo-determination or Stop and go determinism.	Pg.No-4 TB I	1
2.	Washer man- Services	Pg.59 TB I	1
3.	Mechanisation refers to using gadgets which accomplish tasks. OR Manufacturing is a process which involves raw materials into finished goods of higher value for sale in local or distant markets.	Pg. No-46 TBI Pg. No-46 TBI	1 1
4.	Haldia port has been constructed to reduce the congestionat Kolkata port.	Pg. No-131 TBII	1
5.	Road density is high in areas of high level of economic development and low in areas having less economic development.	Pg. No-117 TB II	1
6.	Difference between urban and rural settlement on the basis of occupation : The sparsely located small settlements are called rural settlement, specialized in agriculture or other primary activities whereas fewer but larger settlements termed as urban settlements are specialized in secondary and tertiary activities. OR Difference between rural and urban settlements on the basis of social relationships: Rural people are less mobile and therefore, social relations among them are intimate. Whereas in urban areas, way of life is complex & fast and social relations are formal.	Pg. 32 TB II Pg. 32 TB II	1 1

7.	<p>Bauxite is the ore which is used in manufacturing of aluminum.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>A mineral is a natural substance of organic or inorganic origin with definite chemical and physical properties.</p>	<p>Pg. No.-76 TB II</p> <p>Pg. No-72 TB II</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p>
8.	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Section-B</u></p> <p>Characteristics of Market Gardening and Horticulture in the World:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Market gardening and horticulture specialize in the cultivation of high value crops such as vegetables, fruits and flowers solely for the urban markets. 2. Farms are small and are located where there are good transportation links with the urban centre where high income group of consumers is located. 3. It is both labour and capital intensive. 4. It lays emphasis on the use of irrigation, HYV, fertilizers, insecticides and artificial heating in colder regions. 5. It is developed in densely populated industrial districts of NW Europe, NE United States of America and the Mediterranean regions. 6. Any other relevant point <p style="text-align: center;">(Any three points to be examined)</p>	<p>Pg. No-40 TBI</p>	<p>1x3=3</p>
9.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (9.1) Chattisgarh (9.2) Kolkata-Mumbai railway route (9.3) Korba thermal power station <p>For visually impaired Candidate: Characteristics of Tata Steel plant:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) It lies very close to the Mumbai-Kolkata railway line.(about 240 Km. away from Kolkata. (ii) The main source of water is Subarnarekha and Kharkai rivers. (iii) The iron ore is obtained from Noamundi and Badam Pahar. (iv) Coal is brought from Joda mines in Odisha. (v) Coking coal is brought from Jharia and West Bokaro coalfields. (vi) Any other relevant point. <p style="text-align: center;">(Any three characteristics to be explained)</p>	<p>Pg.No.-90 TB-II</p> <p>Pg.No.-87 TB-II</p>	<p>1x3=3</p> <p>1x3 = 3</p>
10.	<p>Features of Clustered Rural settlements in India:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) It is a compact and closely built up area of houses. (ii) In this type of village the general living area is distinct and 		

	<p>separated from the surrounding farms, barns and pastures.</p> <p>(iii) It presents some recognizable pattern or geometric shape such as rectangular, radial, linear etc.</p> <p>(iv) Such settlements are generally found in fertile alluvial plains and north eastern states.</p> <p>(v) People live in compact village for security or defense reasons.</p> <p>(vi) Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Any three features to be evaluated)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>Factors affecting different types of rural settlement in India:</p> <p>(i) Physical features - nature of terrain, altitude, climate and availability of water.</p> <p>(ii) Cultural and ethnic factors - social structure, caste and religion.</p> <p>(iii) Security factors - defense against thefts and robberies.</p> <p>(iv) Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Any three factors to be evaluated)</p>	<p>Pg.No-33 TB-II</p>	<p>1x3=3</p>
	<p>(i) Physical features - nature of terrain, altitude, climate and availability of water.</p> <p>(ii) Cultural and ethnic factors - social structure, caste and religion.</p> <p>(iii) Security factors - defense against thefts and robberies.</p> <p>(iv) Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Any three factors to be evaluated)</p>	<p>Pg.No-33 TB-II</p>	<p>1x3=3</p>
11.	<p>(11.1) Rhine Waterway (11.2) Germany and Netherlands (11.3) It connects the industrial areas of Switzerland, Germany, France, Belgium and the Netherlands with the North Atlantic sea Route/ it flows through a rich coalfield and the whole basin has become a prosperous manufacturing area.</p> <p>For visually impaired Candidate: The Danube Waterway</p> <p>(i) It serves Eastern Europe. (ii) It rises in Black Forest. (iii) It is navigable up to Taurna Severin. (iv) Its chief export items are Wheat, maize, timber and machinery. (v) Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Any three characteristics to be explained)</p>	<p>Pg. No-76 TB-I</p>	<p>1+1+1=3</p>
	<p>(i) It serves Eastern Europe. (ii) It rises in Black Forest. (iii) It is navigable up to Taurna Severin. (iv) Its chief export items are Wheat, maize, timber and machinery. (v) Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Any three characteristics to be explained)</p>	<p>Pg.No-76 TB-I</p>	<p>1x3=3</p>
12.	<p>Features of countries with medium level of Human Development.</p> <p>(i) Most of these countries have emerged in the period after the Second World War.</p> <p>(ii) Some countries from this group were former colonies.</p> <p>(iii) Many others have emerged after the breakup of the erstwhile Soviet Union in 1990.</p> <p>(iv) To improve their human development score many of these countries are adopting more people-oriented policies and reducing social discrimination.</p> <p>(v) Most of these countries have a much higher social diversity.</p> <p>(vi) Many in this group have faced political instability and</p>		

	<p>social uprising.</p> <p>(vii) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any three features to be analysed)</p>	Pg.No-28,29 TB-I	1x3=3
13.	<p>The measures that can be helpful in population control:</p> <p>(i) Propaganda</p> <p>(ii) Free availability of contraceptives</p> <p>(iii) Tax disincentives</p> <p>(iv) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p> <p>Or</p> <p>The climate influence the distribution of population:</p> <p>(i) An extreme climate such as very hot or cold desert is uncomfortable for human habitation.</p> <p>(ii) Areas with a comfortable climate, where there is not much seasonable variation attract more people.</p> <p>(iii) Areas with very heavy rainfall or extreme and harsh climates have low population.</p> <p>(iv) Any other relevant point.(2)</p> <p>(Any two points)</p> <p>Example: Mediterranean regions were inhabited from early periods in history due to their pleasant climate. (1)</p>	Pg No.-15 TB-I	1x3=3
14.	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>SECTION-C</u></p> <p>The importance of rain water harvesting:</p> <p>(i) It increases the water availability.</p> <p>(ii) It checks the declining ground water table.</p> <p>(iii) It improves the quality of underground water through dilution of contaminants.</p> <p>(iv) It prevents soil erosion.</p> <p>(v) It prevents floods.</p> <p>(vi) It arrests salt water intrusion in coastal areas.</p> <p>(vii) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any three point of importance) (3)</p> <p>Methods of rain water harvesting:</p> <p>(i) Surface storage bodies like pond, lake, irrigation tank etc.</p> <p>(ii) Kund or Tanka.</p>	Pg.No-10 TB-I	(2+1=3)

	<p>(iii) Roof top and open space rainwater harvesting. (iv) Recharge Well (v) Service Well (vi) Any other relevant method.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Describe any two point) (2)</p> <p>NOTE: Describe the importance of any of the two above mentioned methods of rainwater harvesting.</p>	<p>Pg.No-67,69 TB-II</p>	<p>3+2=5</p>
15.	<p>Environmental problems of urban settlements of developing countries in the World:</p> <p>(1) The disposal of the huge quantity of water and all types of materials. (2) Many cities find it difficult to provide the minimum required quality of potable water, water for domestic and industrial use. (3) Improper sewerage system creates unhealthy conditions. (4) Massive use of traditional fuel in the domestic as well as industrial sector severely pollutes the air. (5) The domestic and industrial waste is let into the general sewerages or dumped without treatment. (6) Huge concrete structures erected to accommodate the population play a conducive role to create heat islands. (7) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any five points to be explained)</p>	<p>Pg. No-100 TB I</p>	<p>1X5= 5</p>
16.	<p>Development of International Trade:</p> <p>(i) In ancient times, transporting goods over long distances was risky, hence trade was restricted to local markets. (ii) Earlier people spent most of their resources on the basis of necessities-food and clothes. (iii) Only the rich people bought jewellery, costly dresses and this resulted in trade of luxury items. (iv) Fifteenth century onwards, the European colonization began along with trade of exotic commodities (a new form of trade emerged which was called slave trade) (v) After the Industrial Revolution, the industrialised nation imported primary products as raw material and exported the value added finished products to the non industrialized nations. (vi) In the latter half of the nineteenth century, the industrial nations became each other's principle customers. (vii) Post World War II, organizations like GATT (WTO) was formed to reduce tariffs to regulate International Trade. (viii) Any other relevant point</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Any five points to be explained)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Population factor as the basis of International Trade:</p>	<p>Pg.No-82 TB-I</p>	<p>1x5=5</p>

	<p>(i) Diversity of people between countries affect the type and volume of goods traded.</p> <p>(ii) Distinctive forms of art and craft develop in certain cultures which are valued the world over. Example China products are the finest porcelains and brocade, carpets of Iran etc.</p> <p>(iii) Densely populated countries have large volume of internal trade but little external trade because most of the production is consumed in the local markets.</p> <p>(iv) High standard of living of the population determines the demand for better quality imported products.</p> <p>(v) With low standard of living only a few people can afford to buy costly imported goods. Hence, it affects the international trade.</p> <p>(vi) Any other relevant point</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Any five points to be explained)</p>	Pg.No-83 TB-I	1x5=5
17.	<p>Economic consequences of migration:</p> <p>(i) A major benefit for the source region is the remittance/funds sent by migrants.</p> <p>(ii) Remittances from the international migrants are one of the major sources of foreign exchange.</p> <p>(iii) The amount of remittances sent by internal migrants is less than the international migrants.</p> <p>(iv) Remittances are mainly used for food, repayment of debts, treatment, marriages, children's education, agricultural inputs, construction of houses etc. which has improved their economic level.</p> <p>(v) For many of the poor villages of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh etc. remittances works as life blood for their economy.</p> <p>(vi) Internal rural to rural migration has accounted for the success of the green revolution strategy for agricultural development. Hence, enhanced the economy of origin and destination of the migrants.</p> <p>(vii) Any other relevant point</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Any five points to be described)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The basis of migration as enumerated in the census of India:</p> <p>(i) Place of birth-If the place of birth is different from the place of enumeration.</p> <p>(ii) Place of residence-If the place of last residence is different from the place of enumeration. (1)</p> <p>Streams of Internal Migration:</p> <p>(i) Rural to Rural(R-R)</p> <p>(ii) Rural to Urban(R-U)</p> <p>(iii) Urban to Urban(U-U)</p> <p>(iv) Urban to Rural(U-R)</p>	Pg.No-20 TB-II	1x5=5
	<p>(i) Rural to Rural(R-R)</p> <p>(ii) Rural to Urban(R-U)</p> <p>(iii) Urban to Urban(U-U)</p> <p>(iv) Urban to Rural(U-R)</p>	Pg.No-16,17 TB-II	1+4=5

	(All four points to be explained)(4)		
18.	<p>The importance of agricultural land use in India:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Land resource is more crucial to the livelihood of the people depending on agriculture. (ii) Agriculture is purely land based activity unlike secondary and tertiary activities. (iii) Contribution of land in agricultural output is more compared to its contribution in the other sectors. (iv) Lack of access to land is directly correlated with incidence of poverty in rural areas. (v) Quality of land has a direct bearing on the productivity of agriculture. (vi) In rural areas, land ownership is a social value and serves as a security for credit, natural hazards or life contingencies. (vii) Any other relevant point <p>(Any five points to be described)</p>	Pg.No-43 TB-II	1X5=5
19.	<p>The towns and cities where buying and selling of items takes place are known as trading centers.(1)</p> <p>Difference between Retail trading and Wholesale trading:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Retail trading is the business activity concerned with the sale of goods directly to the consumers. (ii) Whereas, wholesale trading constitutes bulk business through numerous intermediary merchants and supply houses. (iii) Most of the retail trading takes place in fixed establishments or stores solely devoted to selling. Whereas, in wholesale trading some large stores including chain stores buy directly from the manufacturers. (iv) Street peddling, handcrafts, trucks, door to door, mail-order, telephone ,automatic vending machines and internet are examples of non –store retail trading, whereas most retail stores procure supplies from an intermediary source. (v) In retail trading credit is not extended whereas wholesalers often extend credit to retail stores. (vi) Any other relevant point <p style="text-align: right;">(4)</p> <p>(Any two points of differentiation to be explained)</p>	Pg.No-57,58 TB-I	1+4=5

20.	<p>Drought Prone Area Programme:</p> <p>(i) This programme was initiated during the Fourth Five Year Plan. (ii) It was introduced with the objective of primary employment to the people in drought prone areas. (iii) Initially it was emphasized on the construction of labour intensive civil works. (iv) Later, it emphasized on irrigation projects, land development programmes, afforestation, and grassland development. (v) It also emphasized on the basic rural infrastructure such as electricity, roads, market, credit and services. (vi) Its major focus is on the restoration of the ecological balance. (vii) It has also adopted the watershed development approach at micro level. (viii) Any other relevant point</p> <p>(Any five points to be described)</p>	Pg. No-105 TB-II	1X5=5
21.	<p>See attached filled map of the World:</p> <p>A. Liberia B. South Western parts of Australia. C. Tokyo D. Canada E. Santiago</p> <p>NOTE: The following answers are for visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of Q.No. 21</p> <p>21.1 Liberia 21.2 South Western parts of Australia 21.3 Tokyo 21.4 Canada 21.5 Santiago</p>		1x5=5
22.	<p>See attached filled map of India (Any five)</p> <p>NOTE: The following answers are for visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of Q.No.-22 (Any five)</p> <p>22.1 Kerala 22.2 Bihar</p>		1 x 5= 5

	22.3 Karnatka 22.4 Chattisgarh 22.5 Bhatinda 22.6 Davangere/Hubballi/Bellari/Mysore/Bengaluru 22.7 Visakhapatnam 22.8 Silchar(Assam)		
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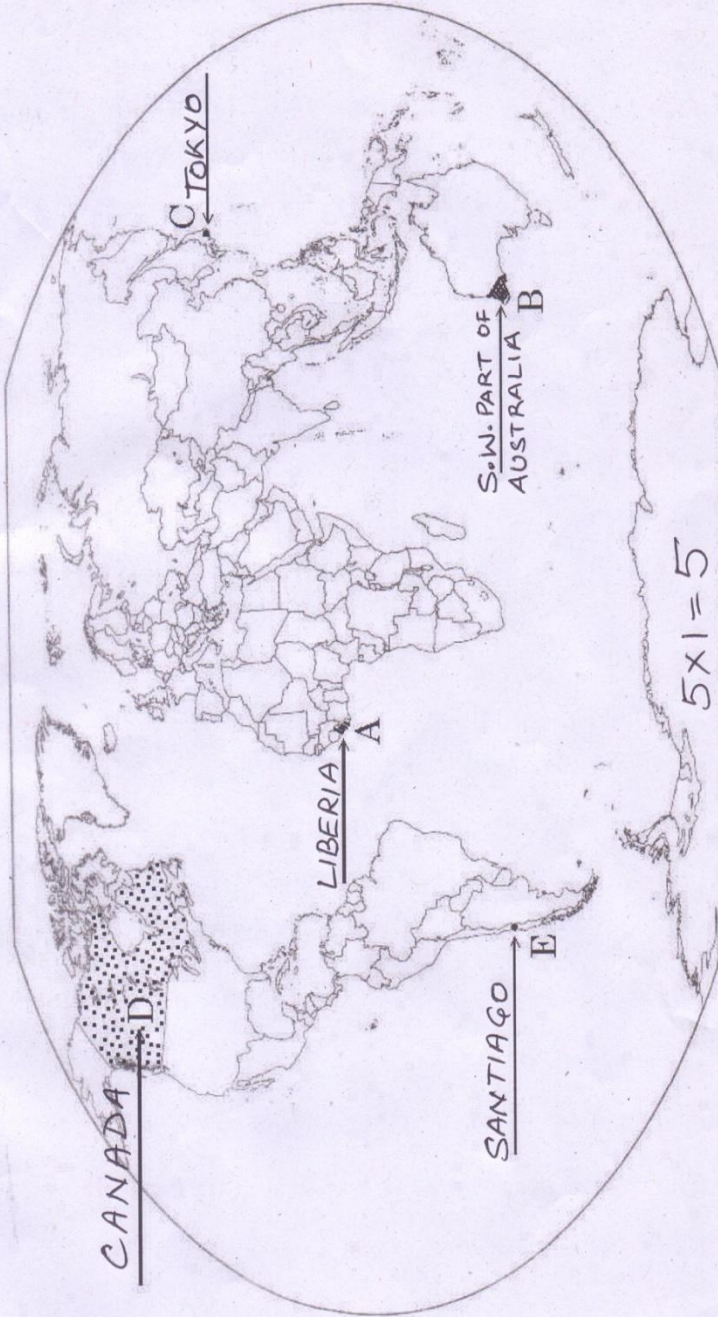
प्रश्न सं. 21 के लिए

For question no. 21

64/3/1,2,3

संसार - राजनीतिक

WORLD-POLITICAL



Handwritten notes:
List
bring
Map

64/3/1

13

P.T.O.

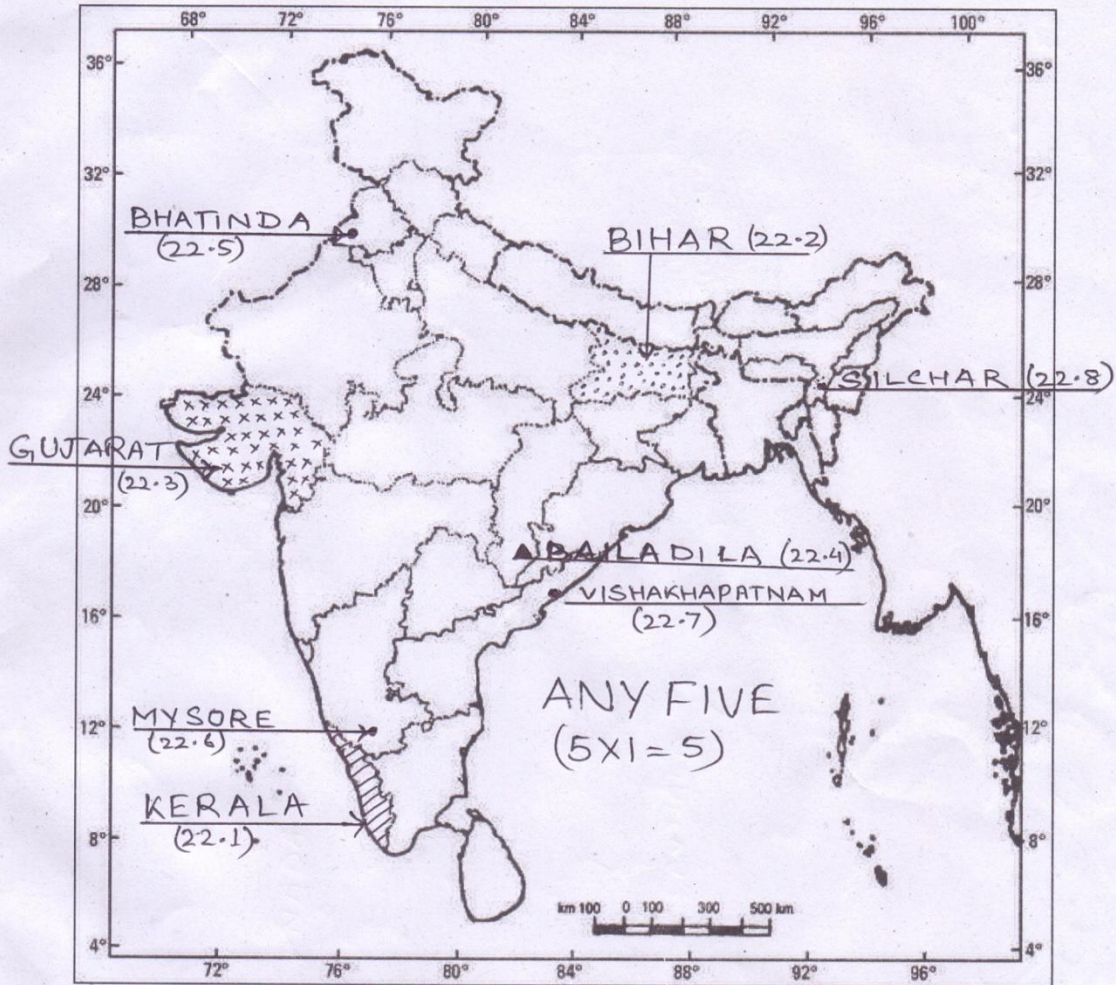


प्रश्न सं. 22 के लिए

64/3/1,2,3

For question no. 22

भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)
Outline Map of India (Political)



64/3/1

Handwritten signature: K. S. Singh