

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. 64/5/2

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.

Series: BVM/5

Senior School Certificate Examination – March 2019

Subject- Geography (Theory) Subject Code - 029

Series: BVM/5Code SET 64/5/2

Marking Scheme

Q. No.	Expected Answer/Value Points	Page No. In TB	Distribution of marks
1	<p>Major Sources of air pollution are-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">i. Combustion of fossil fuelsii. Miningiii. Industriesiv. Vehicles etc.v. Any other relevant point. <p style="text-align: center;">(Mention Any two sources)</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Major sources of land pollution in India are :-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">i. Improper human activitiesii. Use of pesticides and chemical fertilizers.iii. Disposal of untreated industrial waste.iv. Any other relevant point. <p style="text-align: center;">(Mention Any two sources)</p>	<p>Pg No. 73</p> <p>TB- II</p> <p>Pg No. 136</p> <p>TB- II</p>	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
2.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">i. Equity refers to making equal access to opportunities available to everybody.ii. The opportunities available to people must be equal irrespective of their gender, race, income and in the Indian case, caste.iii. Any other relevant point <p style="text-align: center;">(Any one point to be examined)</p>	<p>Pg No. 25</p> <p>TB-I</p>	1
3.	<p>Kerala has achieved near 100% literacy and better health services.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>Any other relevant explanation.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Any one reason)</p>	<p>Pg No. 28</p> <p>TB- I</p>	1
4.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">i. People choose to settle near fertile lands suitable for agriculture.ii. People in Asia and south east Asia chose to live near low lying river valleys and coastal plains.iii. In Europe, villages grew up near rolling country avoiding Swamy and low lying lands.iv. Early settlers chose plain areas with fertile soils.v. Any other relevant point <p style="text-align: center;">(Any one point to be examined)</p>	<p>Pg No.93</p> <p>TB-I</p>	1

Series: BVM/5

	<p>vii. Act as nodes of economic growth. viii. Any other relevant point. (Any Three features to be described)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Features of Clustered rural settlements:-</p> <p>i. Compact or closely built up areas of houses. ii. Living area is distinct and separated from the surrounding Farms. iii. Found in fertile alluvial plains and in the north-eastern states. iv. Sometimes people live in compact villages for security or defence reasons. v. In Rajasthan, scarcity of water has necessitated compact settlement for maximum utilization of available water resources. vi. Closely built up areas and its intervening streets present recognizable pattern or geometric shapes. vii. Any other relevant point. (Any Three features to be described)</p>	<p>Pg No. 33 T.B II</p>	<p>1x3 = 3</p>
<p>10.</p>	<p>i. This concept is introduced by Griffith Taylor and it is known as Neo determinism. ii. It reflects a middle path (Madhya marg) between the two ideas of environmental determinism and possibilism. iii. People have to respond to red signals and can proceed for development. iv. The nature permits modification in a limited way. v. Possibilities can be created by humans. vi. Man has to bring about a balance between nature and development. vii. The free run which the developed economies attempted to take has already resulted in the environmental problems such as green house effect. Ozone layer depletion, receding glaciers etc. viii. Any other relevant point. (Any three points with at least one example to be analysed)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>i. Tribal societies live in harmony with the nature. ii. There is direct dependence of human beings on nature for resources which sustain them. iii. Nature is powerful force and thus worshipped and conserved. iv. Nature is like a mother to them as they totally depend upon nature v. Any other relevant point. (Any three points to be analysed)</p>	<p>Pg No. 2-3 T B 1</p> <p>Pg.No.2-3 T.B.-1</p>	<p>1x3 = 3</p>

Series: BVM/5

<p>13.</p>	<p>Linguistic Composition of India:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. India is a land of diversity. ii. India has more than 179 languages and 574 local dialects. iii. There are 22 scheduled languages in the constitution. iv. Indian languages belong to four linguistic groups i.e. Austric, Dravidia, Sino-Tibetan and Indo-European. v. Indo-European family is the largest group. (73%) vi. Sino-Tibetan is the smallest linguistic group. (0.85%) vii. Languages of Dravidian group are spoken in south India. (20%) viii. Any other relevant point. <p style="text-align: center;">(Any three points to be explained)</p>	<p>Pg No. 9-10 T B -11</p>	<p>1x3 =3</p>
<p>14.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. The theory tells us that population of any region changes from high births and high deaths to low births and low deaths. II. Society progresses from rural agrarian and illiterate to urban industrial and literate society. III. These changes occur in stages which are collectively known as the demographic cycle. IV. The first stage has high fertility and high Mortality. V. Fertility remains high in the beginning of second stage but it declines with time. VI. In the last stage, both fertility and mortality decline considerably. The population is either stable or grows slowly. VII. Any other relevant point <p style="text-align: center;">(Any five points to be analyzed)</p>	<p>Pg.No.15 T.B-1</p>	<p>5 X 1= 5</p>
<p>15.</p>	<p>Factors affecting location of industries:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Access to Market:- It is important for manufactured goods. The developed regions of Europe, North America, Japan provide large global market as the purchasing power of the people is very high. ii Access to raw material:- Industries based on cheap, bulky and weight losing material are located close to the sources of raw material such as steel and sugar industries. Perishability is a vital factor for the industry to be located close to the source of raw material. iii. Access to Labour Supply: Some types of manufacturing still require skilled labour but increasing mechanisation, automation have reduced the dependence of the industry upon the labour. iv. Access to Source of Energy: Industries which use more power tend to be located close to source of energy such as iron, aluminum industry. v. Access to Transportation and Communication Facilities: Speedy and efficient transport facilities to carry raw materials to the factory. 	<p>T B -I Pg No. 46</p>	<p>1x5 = 5</p>

Series: BVM/5

	<p>vi. Government Policy:- Government adopt regional policies to promote balanced economic development</p> <p>vii. Access to Agglomeration economies:- Many industries benefit from nearness to a leader industry and other industries. (Any Five factors to be examined)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Characteristics of Foot Loose Industries:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. They can be located in wide variety of places . ii. They are not dependent on any specific raw material, weight losing or otherwise. iii. They largely depend on component parts. iv. They produce in small quantities. v. They employ a small labour force. vi. They are generally not polluting industries. vii. They are accessible to road network. <p style="text-align: center;">(Any Five characteristics to be examined)</p>		
<p>16.</p>	<p>Problem of degradation of cultivable land in India-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Faulty Strategy of Irrigation and Agricultural development led to depletion of soil fertility. ii. Agricultural land has lost its fertility due to the alkalization and salinisation of soils and water logging. iii. Alkanity and salinity have affected about 8 million hectare land. iv. Excessive use of chemicals has led to concentration in toxic amounts in the soil profile. v. Leguminous crops have been displaced from the cropping pattern in irrigated areas. vi. Duration of fallow has substantially reduced owing to multiple cropping. vii. Any other relevant point. <p style="text-align: center;">(Any Five problems to be explained)</p>	<p>Pg. No. 58 T B -II</p>	<p>5 x 1 = 5</p>
<p>17.</p>	<p>The Suez Canal</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. It gives Europe a new gateway to the Indian Ocean ii. Reduces direct sea-route distance between Liverpool and Colombo compared to the Cape of Good Hope route. iii. It is a sea-level canal without locks. iv. About 100 ships travel daily and each ship takes 10-12 hours to cross this canal. v. A railway follows the canal to Suez, and from Ismailia there is a branch line to Cairo. vi. A navigable fresh-water canal from the Nile also joins the Suez Canal in Ismailia to supply fresh-water to Port Said and Suez. vii. Any other relevant point <p style="text-align: center;">(Any five points to be described)</p>	<p>Pg. No.74 T.B.1</p>	<p>5x1=5</p>

Series: BVM/5

18.

Mumbai Port:

Location:

- i. It is a natural harbour and the biggest port of the Country on the Arabian Sea coast.
- ii. It is situated closer to the general routes from the countries of Middle East, Mediterranean countries, North Africa and North America.
- iii. Situated in coastal area of Maharashtra.

(Any One point)

Hinterland: Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh and parts of Rajasthan constitutes the main hinterland.

Significance:

- i. It links major ports of the world.
- ii. It is the gateway to the Western world.
- iii. It is 20 km long and has the country's largest oil terminal.
- iv. Any other relevant point.

Kolkata Port:

Location: It is located on the Hugli river, 128 km inland from the Bay of Bengal

Hinterland: Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Sikkim and the north eastern states are its hinterland.

Significance:

- i. It is gateway to the eastern world.
- ii. It extends port facilities to our neighbouring landlocked countries such as Nepal and Bhutan.
- iii. It had the initial advantage of being the capital of British India.
- iv. Any other relevant point.

(Any Three points of significance for comparison)

OR

Marmagao Port:

Location:

- i. located on Arabian sea.
- ii. Situated at the entrance of the Zuari estuary
- iii. Situated in coastal area of Goa.

(Any One point)

Hinterland: Karnataka, Goa and Southern Maharashtra are its hinterland.

Significance:

- i. It is a natural port.
- ii. It gained significance after remodeling to handle iron ore export to Japan.
- iii. Konkan Railways has considerably extended the

Pg No. 131

T B -II

1+1+3=5

Series: BVM/5

	<p>hinterland of the por iv. Any other relevant point. (Any Three points of significance for comparison)</p> <p>Vishakhapatnam port: Location: i. It is landlocked port at the Bay of Bengal. ii. Situated in coastal area of Andhra Pradesh. (Any One point)</p> <p>Hinterland: Andhra Pradesh and Telangana are the main hinterland. Significance: i. It handles iron ore and petroleum. ii. It is connected to sea by a channel cut through solid rocks and sand. iii. It has been developed for handling general cargo and goods. iv. Any other relevant point. (Any Three points of significance for comparison)</p>		
<p>19.</p>	<p>Need of water conservation and management i. India has 4 per cent of the world's water resources and about 16 per cent of world's population. ii. Due to topographical, hydrological and other constraints, only a small portion of of the available surface water can be utilised. iii. Precipitation in India has very high spatial variation. iv. It is mainly concentrated in Monsoon season. v. One-third of the total area in the country, has 60 per cent of the total surface water resources. vi. Increase in the demand of water for irrigation. vii. The per capita availability of water is dwindling day by day due to increase in population. viii. Any other relevant point (Any two reasons)</p> <p>Steps taken to conserve water i. Watershed development ii. Rainwater Harvesting iii. Water recycling and reuse iv. Conjunctive use of water for sustaining water supply in long run. v. Interlinking of rivers. vi. Any other relevant point (Any three points to be explained)</p>	<p>Pg.60,61,64,65,66,70 T.B. II</p>	<p>1 +4 = 5</p>
<p>20.</p>	<p>Mediterranean agriculture:- i. It is practiced in the countries on either side of the Mediterranean sea/It is practiced in North Africa from Tunisia to Atlantic coast, southern California, central Chile, South-western parts of south Africa and south and south-western part of Australia. ii. Viticulture is the speciality of this region. iii. It is important supplier of citrus fruits like grapes &olives etc. iv. Best quality wines and figs are produced. v. Fruits & Vegetables are grown in winter</p>	<p>Pg No. 39 T B -I</p>	<p>1x5 =5</p>

Series: BVM/5

	<p>vi. Any other relevant point. (To be supported with Any 5 points) OR</p> <p>Dairy farming:-</p> <p>i. It has animal sheds, storage facilities for fodder, and milching machines.</p> <p>ii. Special emphasis is laid on cattle breeding, health care and veterinary services.</p> <p>iii. The milking of cows is done with machines</p> <p>iv. There is no off season during the year.</p> <p>v. It is highly labour intensive.</p> <p>vi. They have better transportation, refrigeration & pasteurization facilities.</p> <p>vii. It is highly practiced in North Western Europe, Canada & South Eastern Australia, New Zealand.</p> <p>viii. Any other relevant point. (To be supported with Any 5 points)</p>	<p>Pg No. 38 T B -I</p>	
<p>21.</p>	<p>See attached Map For visually impaired candidates only: (21.1) North Western Europe, Canada, South Eastern Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania (Any One area) (21.2) North Cape (21.3) Santiago (21.4) Brazil (21.5) St. Petersburg</p>		<p>5 x 1 = 5</p>
<p>22.</p>	<p>See attached Map For visually impaired candidates only: (22.1) Chattisgarh (22.2) Neyveli (22.3) a) Bhadrawati/Visvesvaraiya Iron and Steel Works Ltd./Mysore Iron and Steel Works b) Vijaynagar (Any one) (22.4) Allahabad/ Prayagraj (22.5) Amritsar (22.6) Greater Mumbai (22.7) Kochchi (22.8) Madhya Pradesh</p>		<p>5 x 1 = 5</p>

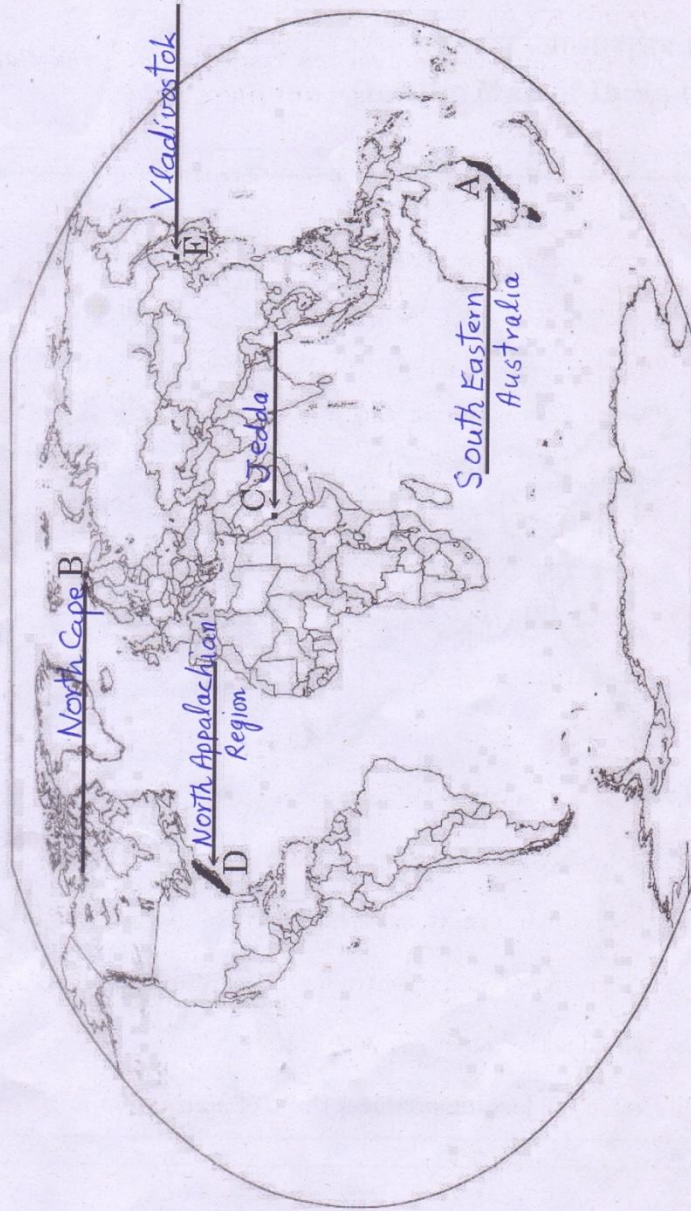


प्रश्न सं. 21 के लिए

For question no. 21

WORLD-POLITICAL

संसार-राजनीतिक





प्रश्न सं. 22 के लिए

For question no. 22

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

