

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. 64/4/1

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 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.

All India Senior School Certificate Examination – March 2019
Subject- Geography (Theory) Subject Code - 029
Series: BVM/1 Code SET 64/4/1
Marking Scheme

| Q. No. | Expected Answer/Value Points | Page No. In TB | Distribution of marks |
|--------|--|--|--------------------------|
| | SECTION A | | |
| 1 | <p>Hamleted Settlements in India are located in middle Ganga Plains/Lower Ganga Plains/Chhattisgarh/Lower Valley of Himalayas. Any one area.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Dispersed Settlements in India are found in Meghalaya/ Uttrakhand/ HP/ Kerala. Any one state.</p> | <p>Pg 33 TB II</p> <p>Pg 33-34 TB II</p> | 1 |
| 2. | ‘Behavioural’ School of Thought laid great emphasis on lived experiences and also on the perception of space by social categories based on ethnicity, race and religion. | Pg 4 TB I | 1 |
| 3. | Migration due to earthquake belongs to ‘PUSH’ factor. OR Maharashtra accounts for the largest number of in-migrants. | Pg 19 TB II Pg 18 TB II | 1 |
| 4. | Barren and Wasteland such as hilly terrain, desert lands and ravines normally cannot be brought under cultivation with the available technology, while Culturable Wasteland is left fallow/uncultivated for more than five years and can be cultivated after improving/reclamation practices. | Pg 41 TBII | 1 |
| 5. | The ‘Golden Quadrilateral’ has minimized the time distance and cost of movement among the megacities of India. | Pg 115 TBII | 1 |
| 6. | <p>The main characteristic of professional workers is that they are highly skilled specialists and outnumber the actual production/blue collar workers.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>High –tech industries which are regionally concentrated, self-sustained and highly specialized are called technopole/technopolies.</p> | <p>Pg 52 TB I</p> <p>Pg 52 TB I</p> | 1 1 |
| 7. | The basic principle of ‘Collective farming’ is based on social ownership of the means of production and collective labour. | Pg 41 TB I | 1 |

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| 12. | <p>India is a land of linguistic diversity due to the following :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> As per Linguistic Survey of India 1928, there were 179 languages and 544 dialects. There are many scheduled languages (22) and a number of non-scheduled languages. Among the scheduled languages, the speakers of Hindi have the highest percentage. The smallest language groups are Kashmiri and Sanskrit speakers. The linguistic regions do not have clearly marked boundaries. <p>(Any Three points to be highlighted)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Characteristics of Rural and Urban composition of Population in India are:</p> <p>Rural Population</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The rural population is high in India. Rural population is involved in primary occupation. Social relationships amongst rural population are warm and informal. Level of literacy amongst rural population is low. <p>Urban Population</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The urban population is limited/low. Urban population is involved in secondary and tertiary occupation. Social relationships among urban population are complex and formal. Level of literacy is high amongst urban population. <p>(Any other relevant point with explanation.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Any Three points each to be explained.</p> | Pg 9 TBII | 1x3=3 |
| 13. | <p style="text-align: center;">DIAGRAM BASED QUESTION:</p> <p>(13.1) Odisha (13.2) * Coal from Bokaro/ Jharia *Iron ore from Kiriburu/ Sundargarh and Kendujhar (13.3) It was based on the principle of proximity to raw materials to minimise the cost of transportation.</p> <p>For Visually Impaired Candidates only: Factors responsible for the development of Bokaro Steel Plant are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> It was based on the principle of transportation cost minimization by creating Bokaro-Rourkela combine. It receives iron ore from Rourkela region and wagons return with coal to Rourkela. Water supply | Pg 89,90 TB II | 1+1+1=3 |

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| | <p>iv. Hydel power is supplied by Damodar Valley Corporation.</p> <p>v. Any other relevant point. (Any Three points to be explained)</p> | <p>Pg 90 T B II</p> | <p>1x3=3</p> |
| 14. | <p style="text-align: center;">SECTION C</p> <p>Tourism is travel undertaken for the purpose of recreation rather than business.</p> <p>The factors which attract the tourists in the world are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Climate ii. Landscape iii. History and art iv. Culture v. Economy <p>Any four factors to be explained.</p> | <p>Pg 60 TBI</p> | <p>1+4=5</p> |
| 15. | <p>Benefits of International Trade to nations are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. It leads to regional specialization. ii. Higher level of production iii. Better standards of living. iv. Worldwide availability of goods and services. v. Equalisation of prices and wages vi. Diffusion of knowledge and culture. vii. Any other relevant point <p>Any five points to be analysed</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The basis of international trade in terms of differences in national resources are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Geological Structure determines the mineral resource base and topographical difference ensures the diversity of crops and animals raised. ii. Low lands have greater agricultural potential and mountains attract tourists and promote tourism. iii. Mineral resources are unevenly distributed and their availability provides the basis for industrial development. iv. Climate influences the types of flora and fauna and the crops grown in different part of the world. v. Vegetation varies due to diverse climatic conditions. vi. Any other relevant point. | <p>Pg 88 T B I</p> | <p>1x5=5</p> |

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|-----|--|-------------------|-------|
| | <p>Environmental problems of urban settlements in developing countries of the world are as follows.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Large urban population uses and disposes off a huge quantity of water and solid wastes. ii. Many cities find it difficult to provide the minimum required quantity of potable water and water for domestic and industrial uses. iii. Improper sewage system creates unhealthy conditions. iv. Massive use of traditional fuel in domestic and industrial sector pollutes the air. v. Industrial and domestic wastes are disposed without treatment. vi. Concrete structures create 'heat islands'. <p style="text-align: center;">Any Five Points to be described.</p> | | |
| 18. | <p>Development is a substantive concept and once achieved ,it will address all the socio-cultural and environmental ills of the society in the following ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It has improved quality of the life and has increased regional disparity, social inequality, discrimination, deprivations, displacement of people, abuse of human rights and undermining human values and environmental degradation. • The UNDP tried to amend some of the implicit biases and prejudices. • People's participation and their security were the major issues in HDR 1993 <p style="text-align: center;">To be assessed as a whole</p> | Pg 29,30 TB II | 5 |
| 19. | <p>The demand of water for irrigation is increasing in India due to-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Spatio-temporal variability in rainfall. ii. Large areas of the country are deficient in rainfall. iii. Many areas are drought prone. eg. NW India and Deccan Plateau. iv. Most of the areas are dry in winter and summer as a result irrigation is required. v. ' Breaks in Monsoon' in West Bengal and Bihar results in dry spell. vi. Certain crops like rice, jute, sugarcane etc. require higher amount of water. vii. To practice multiple cropping, increase in yield and production as in Punjab and Haryana and for improving intensity of cropping irrigation is required. viii. Any other relevant point. | Pg 64,65 TB-II | 1x5=5 |

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| | <p>(22.2) Mumbai CST (22.3) Hyderabad (22.4) Bhadravati (22.5) W.Bengal (22.6) Guwahati (22.7) Koraput (22.8) Uttar Pradesh</p> | | |
|--|--|--|--|



प्रश्न सं. 21 के लिए

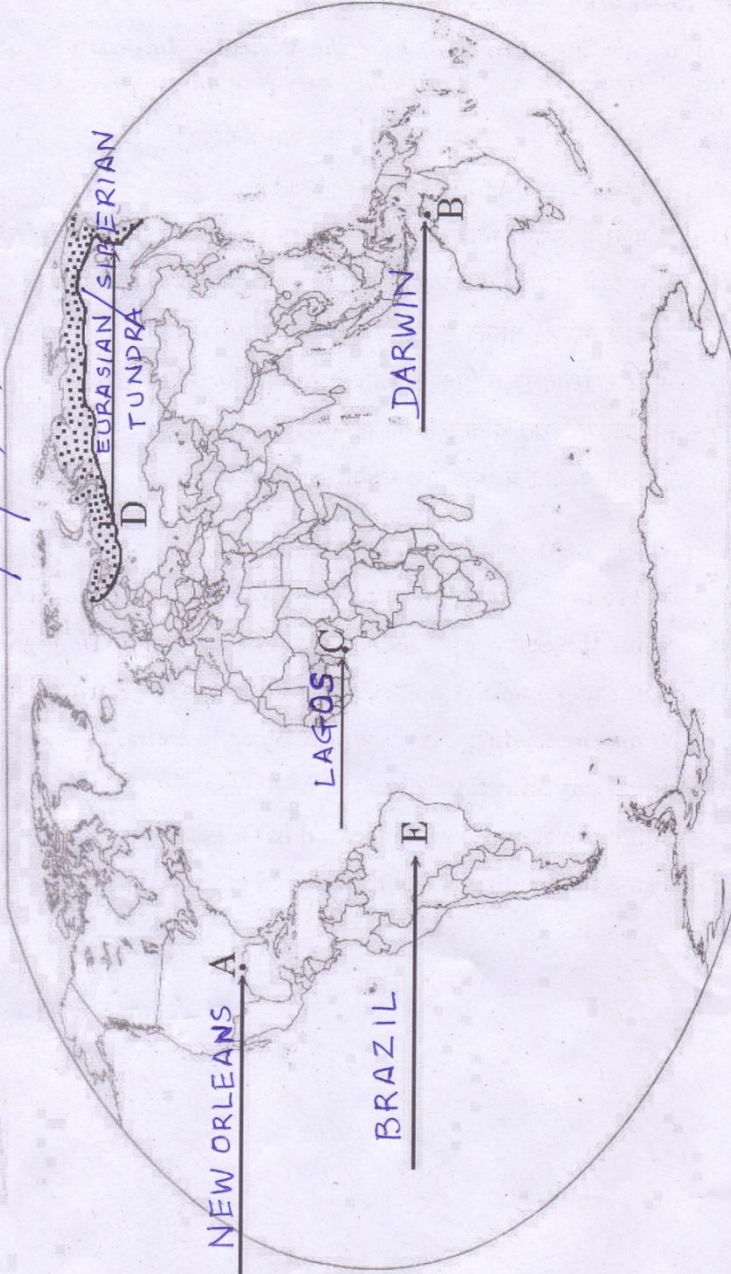
Q No.21

For question no. 21

संसार - राजनीतिक

64/4/1, 2, 3

WORLD-POLITICAL



1 X 5 = 5 marks

QNO: 21

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64/4/3

13

P.T.O.

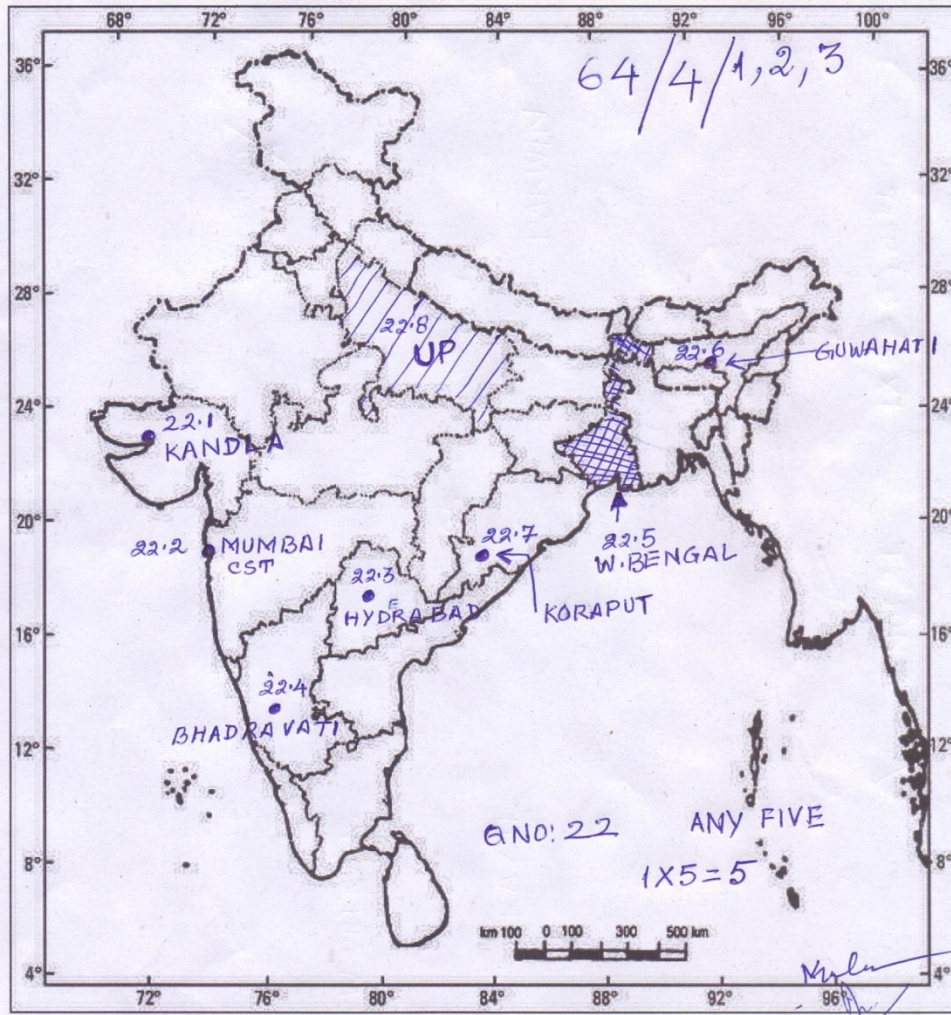
Q No.22



प्रश्न सं. 22 के लिए

For question no. 22

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



64/4/3