

## SET –1

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### ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2016

#### Marking Scheme – Geography (Theory) [Delhi Region] 64/1/1, 64/1/2, 64/1/3

##### General Instructions:

1. The Marking scheme provides general guidelines to reduce subjectivity in the marking.

The answers given in the marking Scheme are suggestive answers. The content is thus indicative. **If a student has given any other answer which is different from the one given in the marking Scheme, but conveys the meaning, such answer should be given due weightage.**

2. Evaluation is to be done as per the instructions provided in the Marking Scheme. Marking Scheme should be strictly adhered to and religiously followed.
3. 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 totalled up and written on the left hand margin and encircled.
4. If a question does not have parts, marks for it be awarded on the left hand side and encircled.
5. 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.

Textbook II (TB-2) India: People and Economy, published by NCERT.

6. **A full scale of Marks 0-100 has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it. Marks should not be deducted for bad handwriting and spelling mistakes.**

##### Specific Instructions:

1. The Marking Scheme carries only suggested value points for the answers, these are only guidelines and do not constitute the complete answer. The students can have their own expression and if the expression is correct, the marks should be awarded accordingly.
2. As per orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, the candidates would be permitted to obtain photocopy of the Answer Book on request on payment of the prescribed fee. All examiners/ Head Examiners are once again reminded that they must ensure that evaluation is carried out strictly as per value points per each answer as given in the Marking Scheme.
3. All the Head Examiners/ Examiners are instructed that while evaluating the answer scripts, if the answer is found to be totally incorrect the (x) should be marked on the incorrect answer and awarded '0'marks.

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**Senior School Certificate Examination – March 2016**  
**Subject- Geography (Theory) Subject Code - 029**  
**Question Paper Code SET 64/1/1**  
**Delhi Region**  
**Marking Scheme**

Q. No.	Expected Answer/Value Points	Page No. in TB	Distribution of marks
1.	<b><u>Importance of Age-structure</u></b> (i) It represents the number of different age- groups. (ii) Age structure helps in planning process and estimates future population. (Any one point)	Page-18 , TB-I	1
2.	<b><u>Leading long and happy life</u></b> Health is the key area of human development and healthy people are capable of using all the resources and create wealth out of them.	Page-25 , TB-I	1
3.	<b><u>Agri-business farms</u></b> Since Agri-business farms are commercial in nature that is why they are large and mechanized e.g. Tea-estate, Coffee- estates etc.	Page- 50, TB-I	1
4.	<b><u>Functioning of WTO</u></b> (i) It sets the rules for global trading system. (ii) It resolves disputes between its member nations. (iii) Any other relevant point. (Any one point to be examined)	Page- 86 , TB-I	1
5.	<b><u>State with highest literacy as per 2011 census</u></b> Kerala	Page- 27 , TB-II	1
6.	<b><u>Major Sea port on eastern coast with land locked harbour</u></b> Vishakhapatnam Sea-port	Page- 131,TB-II	1
7.	<b><u>State with the largest area</u></b> Rajasthan	Page -3 TB-II	1



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	<p>supplies steel for making machines for all other industries. (3x 1 = 3)</p>		
11.	<p><b><u>Use of Non- Conventional Sources of Energy</u></b>                  (i) Non –conventional resources of energy are highly valuable.                  (ii) They are able to produce sustainable energy.                  (iii) They are easily available in different parts.                  (iv) They are very abundant in nature.                  (v) They will provide sustainable, eco-friendly and cheap energy.                  (vi) Any other relevant point.                  (3x 1 = 3)                  (Any <b>three</b> points to be explained)</p>	<p>Page -80 &amp; 83 TB-II</p>	<p>3 x 1 = 3</p>
12.	<p><b><u>Modern towns developed during the period of British Domination</u></b>                  (i) It is true that many of Indian towns were developed during British period.                  (ii) They started their foot on coastal areas and developed towns for the purpose of trade.                  (iii) Then they developed military cantonments or Camp towns.                  (iv) They also developed health resorts.                  (v) Mumbai ( Bombay),Chennai (Madras), Goa, Kolkata (Calcutta), Surat, Daman, Pudduchery (Pondichery) are some examples.                  (vi) Any other relevant point.                  (Any <b>three</b> points to be explained)                  (3x 1 = 3)</p>	<p>Page -34, TB-II</p>	<p>3 x 1 = 3</p>
13.	<p><b><u>Proper Treatment of Urban Waste (Value Based)</u></b>                  (i) Caring attitude.                  (ii) Community participation                  (iii) Awareness                  (iv) Concern                  (v) Education for productive use                  (vi) Any other relevant point.                  ( Any <b>three</b> points to be explained )                  (3x 1 = 3)</p>	<p>Page -138, TB-II</p>	<p>3x1 = 3</p>

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<p><b>14.</b></p>	<p><b><u>Demographic Cycle</u></b></p> <p>The population of any region changes from high birth rates and high death rates to low birth rates and low death rates as the society progresses and from rural agrarian and illiterate to urban, industrial and literate society. These changes are termed as demographic cycle.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>(2)</b></p> <p><b>Transition theory is a three staged model :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) First stage of high fertility &amp; high mortality.</li> <li>(ii) Second stage –Fertility high and mortality declines.</li> <li>(iii) Third stage both fertility and mortality declines.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;">(These <b>three</b> stages to be described)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>(3x1=3)</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Page -15, TB-I</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>2+3 = 5</b></p>
<p><b>15.</b></p>	<p><b><u>Nomadic herding and Commercial livestock rearing</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Nomadic herding is a primitive subsistence activity while commercial grazing is more organized and capital intensive.</li> <li>(ii) In nomadic herding, the nomads rely on animals for food, clothing and shelter whereas commercial rearing is associated with western culture.</li> <li>(iii) Nomadic herders move from place to place in search of food and water whereas commercial ranches cover large area where they rear cattle permanently.</li> <li>(iv) In nomadism, a wide variety of cattle are reared but in commercial grazing, it is a specialized activity with one type of animals.</li> <li>(v) Pastoral nomadism is undertaken on vast horizontal movements but commercial grazing is stable and run on scientific basis.</li> <li>(vi) Any other point of difference.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>(5x1=5)</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Any <b>five</b> points to be explained)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Page 33, TB-I</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>5 x 1 = 5</b></p>
<p><b>16.</b></p>	<p><b>Tourism is travel undertaken for recreation and other purposes.</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>(1)</b></p> <p><b><u>Tourist Attractions:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Climate</li> <li>(ii) Landscape</li> <li>(iii) History &amp; Art</li> <li>(iv) Culture</li> <li>(v) Economy</li> <li><b>(vi)</b> Any other relevant point.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;">(Any <b>four</b> points to be analyzed)</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>( 4x1=4)</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Page 60,</b></p>	

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		<b>TB-I</b>	<b>1 + 4 = 5</b>
<b>17.</b>	<p><b><u>Economic Importance of the Suez and the Panama Canals</u></b></p> <p><b>The Suez Canal:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) It has given Europe a new gateway to Indian Ocean and Australia.</li> <li>(ii) It has shortened the distance.</li> <li>(iii) It saves time and fuel.</li> <li>(iv) It has become cheaper as compared to Cape of Good Hope route.</li> <li>(v) Suez is sea level canal.</li> <li>(vi) Thus, Suez is very suitable for commerce.</li> <li>(vii) Any other relevant point.</li> </ul> <p><b>The Panama Canal:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) This canal has linked Eastern America with Western America.</li> <li>(ii) It also links Europe with Western America.</li> <li>(iii) It has shortened distance between Europe and Western America.</li> <li>(iv) It saves time and fuel.</li> <li>(v) There are locks in canal even than it is more economical</li> <li>(vi) Any other relevant point.</li> </ul> <p align="right">(Any <b>Five</b> of each to be explained.) ( 2 ½ + 2 ½ = 5)</p>	<p align="right"><b>Page 74-75, TB-I</b></p>	<p align="right"><b>2 ½ + 2 ½ = 5</b></p>
<b>18.</b>	<p><b><u>Causes of Male &amp; Female Migration and Environmental Consequences</u></b></p> <p><b>Males-</b> largely migrate for jobs/employment. <b>Females-</b> largely move after marriage.</p> <p align="right"><b>(1+1=2)</b></p> <p><b>Environmental Consequences:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Overcrowding of people due to rural urban migration.</li> <li><b>(ii)</b> It puts pressure on existing social and physical infrastructure.</li> <li>(iii) It leads to unplanned urban growth.</li> <li>(iv) It leads to slums.</li> <li>(v) Over exploitation of resources.</li> <li>(vi) Pollution ( Air, Water&amp; Noise)</li> <li>(vii) Any other relevant point.</li> </ul> <p align="right">( Any <b>Three</b> points to be mentioned) <b>(1x3=3)</b></p>	<p align="right"><b>Page 20-21, TB-II</b></p>	<p align="right"><b>2+3 = 5</b></p>

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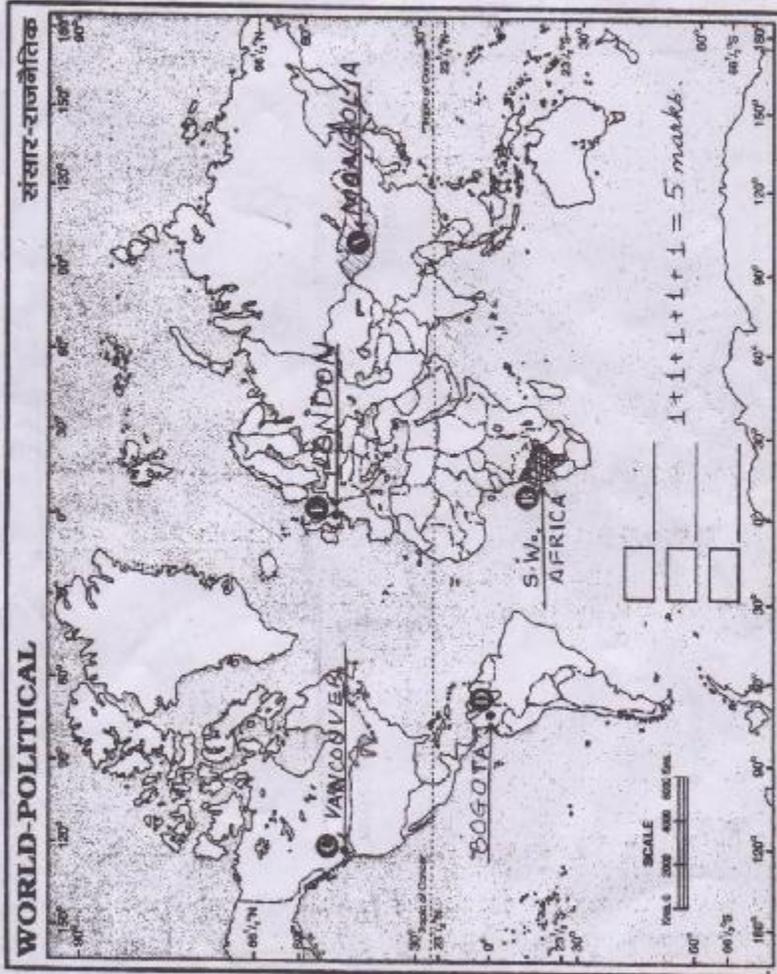
<p><b>19.</b></p>	<p><b><u>Suggestions and Explanation for Erratic Monsoon &amp; Indebtedness problems:</u></b></p> <p><b>Suggestions for solving the problem of Erratic Monsoon:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Expansion of irrigation facilities.</li> <li>(ii) Efficient use of water for irrigation.</li> <li>(iii) Improvement in the methods of irrigation e.g. use of drip irrigation &amp; sprinklers.</li> <li>(iv) Rainwater harvesting</li> <li>(v) Maintenance of existing lakes, ponds, tanks etc.</li> <li>(vi) Any other relevant point</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;">(Any <b>three</b> points to be explained)</p> <p><b>Suggestions for Solving the problem of Rural Indebtedness:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Minimum support price</li> <li>(ii) Provision of subsidies (seeds, fertilizers etc.)</li> <li>(iii) Storage facilities</li> <li>(iv) Provision of loan at low interest rates</li> <li>(v) Any other relevant point</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;">(Any <b>three</b> suggestions to be explained)                      <b>(2+3=5)</b></p> <p><b>NOTE:</b> 1. Any four points to be suggested (One for each). 2. Any three points to be explained (At least one point from each)</p>	<p style="text-align: right;"><b>Page 56-57, TB-II</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>2 + 3 = 5</b></p>
<p><b>20.</b></p>	<p><b><u>Uneven Distribution of Roads</u></b></p> <p><b>Road distribution is not uniform due to :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Nature of terrain</li> <li>(ii) Level of forest area</li> <li>(iii) Economic Development</li> <li>(iv) Lack of resources</li> <li>(v) Govt. policies</li> <li>(vi) Rainy areas</li> <li>(vii) Any other relevant point</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>(5x1=5)</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Any <b>five</b> points to be explained with examples)</p>	<p style="text-align: right;"><b>Page-117, TB-II</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>5 x 1 = 5</b></p>
<p><b>21.</b></p>	<p><b>See filled attached map of the world</b></p> <p><b>For the Visually impaired candidates:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(21.1) Maldives</li> <li>(21.2) South West Africa/North Africa/ Tropical Africa</li> </ul>		<p style="text-align: center;"><b>5 x 1 = 5</b></p>

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	(21.3) Vancouver/San Francisco/New Orleans/New York (21.4) Rio-de-Janeiro/Brasilia (21.5) London/Paris		
<b>22.</b>	<b>See filled attached map of India</b>  <b>For the Visually impaired candidates:</b> (22.1) Rajasthan (22.2) Sikkim/Mizoram (22.3) Odisha ( Orissa) (22.4) Karnataka (22.5) Secunderabad		<b>5 x 1 = 5</b>

प्रश्न सं. 21 के लिए मानचित्र  
Map for Q. No. 21

64/1/1, 64/1/2, 64/1/3



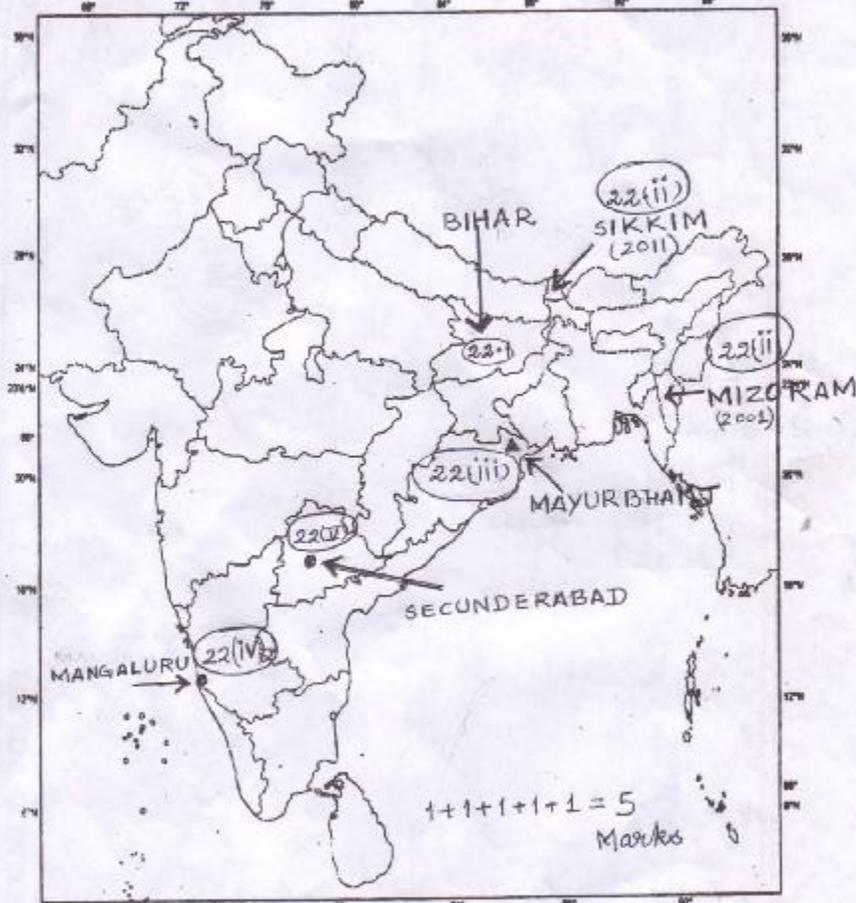
1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 5 marks.

*Handwritten signature and scribbles.*

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प्रश्न सं. 22 के लिए मानचित्र  
Map for Q. No. 22

64/1/1, 64/1/2, 64/1/3



Map  
Lal Singh  
2/2/2018  
Om  
Roh  
NA