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ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2016

Marking Scheme – Geography (Theory) FOREIGN 64/2/1,64/2/2,64/2/3

General Instruction :

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 answers should be given due weightage.**

2. Evaluation is to be done as per instruction 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. Marks awarded for different parts of the question should then be totaled 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. If a candidate has attempted an extra question, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and the other answer scored out.
6. 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.

7. **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.**

MARKING SCHEME

SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2016

SUBJECT: GEOGRAPHY

64/2/1

Q. NO.	EXPECTED ANSWER/ VALUE POINTS	BOOK/ PAGE NO.	MARKS
1	Sparingly populated regions: (i) Hot and cold deserts of the world. (ii) High rainfall zone near the equator. (iii) The regions near North and South Pole. (iv) Particular name of the above regions from the world should also be considered. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Any two points to be mentioned.	Book-I Pg. 9	2x ½ =1
2	Empowerment means to have the power to make choices and such power comes from increasing freedom and capability.	Book-I Pg. 25	1
3	Example of basic industry: (i) Iron and Steel Industry (ii) Chemical Industry <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Any one example to be mentioned.	Book-I Pg. 51	1
4	Entrepot is a collection center where the goods are brought from different countries for re-export. Examples: (i) Singapore (ii) Rotterdam from Europe (iii) Copenhagen from the Baltic region <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Any one example to be cited.	Book-I Pg. 89	2x ½ =1
5	The period from 1901 – 1921 was a period of stagnant population growth. In this period both birth rate and death rate were very high, resulting in very low growth of population.	Book-II Pg. 7	1
6	Kerala records the highest H.D.I. in India: (i) Due to its impressive performance in achieving nearly hundred per cent literacy (ii) Favourable sex ratio. (iii) Any other relevant point. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Any one point to be mentioned.	Book-II Pg. 28	1
7	Kochi a major sea port: (i) It has an excellent location with a natural harbour. (ii) It is close to the Suez-Colombo route. (iii) Serves the three Southern states of India very well. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Any one point to be mentioned.	Book-II Pg. 131	1
8	Concept of Neodeterminism: (i) It is a concept of middle path between the Determinism and Possibilism. (ii) The concept shows that neither is there a situation of absolute necessity nor is there a condition of absolute freedom. (iii) It means that human beings can conquer nature by obeying it. (iv) It also conveys that possibilities can be created within the limits which do not damage the environment and there is no free run without accidents.		

	(v) Any other relevant point. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any three points to be examined. 	Book-I Pg. 4	3X1=3
9	(9.1) Triangular shape (9.2) The broad base indicates the large number of dependent population lying in the lower age group (less than 15 years) due to high birth rate. (9.3) The impact: Huge expenditure on the health, education and other facilities for dependent population in less developed countries/economies. For the visually impaired candidates: (9.1) Age sex pyramids refers to the number of females and males in different age groups. (9.2) Broad base indicates the number of dependent population which is less than 15 years of age. (9.3) The broad base age sex pyramids are typical of less developed countries (Nigeria, Bangladesh, Mexico).	Book-I Pg. 18	3x1=3
10	Clustered and Semi-Clustered settlements: (i) Clustered settlement is a compact or a closely built up area of houses whereas, Semi-Clustered is a fragmented settlement. (ii) In clustered settlements the living area is distinct and separated from the farming areas but, in semi-Clustered people live in isolation, along with the farming areas. (iii) The former results in recognizable patterns or geometric shapes, whereas the latter have hardly any shape. They are irregular. (iv) Clustered settlements are largely found in the plain areas, whereas, semi-clustered in hilly and forested areas. (v) Any other relevant point. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any two points to be explained. (2x1=2) Examples: Clustered Settlements: (i) Bundelkhand region of Central India (ii) Nagaland (iii) Rajasthan Semi-Clustered Settlements: (i) Gujarat plain (ii) Some parts of Rajasthan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any two examples from each type of settlements. (2x½ =1) 	Book-II Pg. 33	3x1=3
11	Mineral resources for Industrial development: (i) Iron ore is the basic raw material for the development of the industries. (ii) Ferrous minerals such as iron ore, manganese, chromite etc. provide a strong base for the development of heavy engineering industries. (iii) Copper and Bauxite (aluminum) form the base for transmission of power and electrical industries. (iv) Energy resources like coal, petroleum and Natural Gas provide power to industries. (v) Nuclear energy derived from Uranium and Thorium has emerged as a big source of power to the development of the industry. (vi) Any other relevant point. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any three points with example to be explained. 	Book-II Pg.72-82	3x1=3
12	(12.1) Bhilai Steel Plant (12.2) Tendula Tank/Mahanadi River (12.3) Coal from Korba, Iron ore from DalliRajhara Hills For the visually impaired candidates: (12.1) Bhilai Steel Plant (12.2) Iron ore, limestone, manganese etc. are the raw materials used in Iron and Steel plant.	Book-II	

	(12.3) It is the base for other industries because it supplies steel for making machines for all other industries.	Pg. 89-90	3x1=3
13	<p><u>Values to discourage indiscriminate use of water:</u></p> <p>(i) Co-operation: Involvement of communities to save water and its quality.</p> <p>(ii) General awareness: To make the common people aware of the importance of keeping water sources clean and its limited sources.</p> <p>(iii) Sensitivity: Towards environment as well as to the needs of the people.</p> <p>(iv) Judicious use: Potable water should not be used for various other domestic purposes.</p> <p>(v) Cultural tolerance: Cultural activities should be restricted to maintain the quality of water.</p> <p>(vi) Economic use: By avoiding wastage in one's life.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any three points to be explained • Since it is a value based question, candidates' view may be given due consideration. 	Book-II Pg. 135	3x1=3
14	<p><u>Shortage of housing and growth of slums- major problems of urban settlements:</u></p> <p>(i) People flock to cities to avail of employment opportunities and civic amenities.</p> <p>(ii) This creates severe congestion.</p> <p>(iii) There is thus shortage of houses.</p> <p>(iv) Growth of slums is a common feature.</p> <p>(v) People live in substandard hutments and shanties.</p> <p>(vi) The unplanned growth of urban settlements defaces the beauty of the cities.</p> <p>(vii) In most million plus cities in India, one in four inhabitants lives in illegal settlements.</p> <p>(viii) In the Asia Pacific countries, around 60 per cent of the urban population lives in squatter settlements.</p> <p>(ix) Any other relevant point.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any five points to be explained. 	Book-I Pg. 100	5x1=5
15	<p><u>Dairy farming is highly capital intensive and labour intensive:</u></p> <p>(i) Animal sheds, storage facilities for fodder involve big capital investment.</p> <p>(ii) Feeding and milching machines add to the cost of dairy farming.</p> <p>(iii) Cattle breeding, health care and veterinary services also require a large sum of capital.</p> <p>(iv) It is highly labour intensive as it involves rigorous care in feeding and milching.</p> <p>(v) There is no off season for the workers during the year.</p> <p>(vi) The transportation/refrigeration/pasteurization and other preservation processes involve huge manpower.</p> <p>(vii) Any other relevant point.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any five points to be explained 	Book-I Pg. 38-39	5x1=5
16	<p>The towns and cities where exchange of goods and services in retail and wholesale trading or commerce takes place are known as trading centres.</p> <p><u>Difference between the wholesale and retail trading:</u></p> <p>(i) Retail trading is the business activity of sale of goods directly to the consumers whereas, wholesale business is conducted through numerous intermediaries.</p> <p>(ii) Most of retail trading takes place in fixed establishments or stores solely devoted to selling whereas, wholesale trading takes place through large stores including chain stores that buy directly from the manufacturers.</p> <p>(iii) Street peddling, handcarts etc are some aspects of retailing but, wholesalers buy directly from the manufacturers and sell it to the retailers.</p> <p>(iv) Retailers mostly purchase from the wholesalers on credit.</p>	Book-I Pg. 57-	

	(v) Any other relevant point. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any four points to be explained. 	58	1+4=5
17	<p>The advantages of pipeline:</p> <p>(i) Pipelines provide uninterrupted flow of water, gas and petroleum. (ii) Initial cost of laying pipelines is high but, the running cost is minimal. (iii) They are eco-friendly, do not contribute to the pollution and save fuel. (iv) It rules out trans-shipment losses or delays. (v) These can be laid in difficult terrains, underwater, and dense forested areas (vi) Any other relevant point. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any two points to be explained. <p>Problems:</p> <p>(i) Leakage in the pipelines is difficult to detect. (ii) Safeguarding the pipeline from the extremists is very difficult. (iii) These are not flexible and cannot give door to door services. (iv) Once laid, capacity cannot be increased. (v) Any other relevant point. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any three points to be explained. </p></p>	Book-I Pg. 77	2+3=5
18	<p>Benefits:</p> <p>(i) It has positive contribution such as evolution of composite culture and it breaks the narrow considerations. (ii) It plays an important role in the growth of economy of the area of destination. (iii) It provides better job opportunities and availability of regular work in the areas where people migrate to. (iv) It gives higher wages to the job seekers in the urban areas. (v) The area from where people migrate is benefitted by the remittances sent back home. (vi) These remittances are mainly used for food, repayment of debts, health treatments, marriages, children's education, agricultural inputs and construction of houses. (vii) Any relevant point.</p> <p>Problems of Migration:</p> <p>(i) Age and skill selective out migration from the rural areas has adverse effect on the rural demographic structure. (ii) It creates a social vacuum. (iii) It develops a sense of dejection among individuals. (iv) The feeling of dejection may motivate people to fall in the trap of anti-social activities like crime and drug abuse. (v) It causes imbalance in sex ratio in the place of origin and destination of the migrants both. (vi) Any relevant point. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any five points to be explained from each </p>	Book-II Pg. 20-21	2 ½ +2 ½ =5
19	<p>Geographical requirements and areas of production:</p> <p>Rice:</p> <p>(i) It is grown in tropical humid areas. (ii) It requires high rainfall, also grown in irrigated areas. (iii) It is a kharif crop. (iv) Any other relevant point. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any three points. (3x ½ = 1 ½) <p>Regions: West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any two (2x ½ =1) <p>Wheat:</p> <p>(i) It is grown in temperate zone.</p> </p></p>		

	<p>(II) It requires moderate rainfall. (III) It is a Rabi crop. (IV) Any other relevant point. (V) Any three points. (3x ½ = 1 ½)</p> <p>Regions: Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bihar.</p> <p>• Any two (2x ½ =1)</p>	Book-II Pg. 45-47	2 ½ +2 ½ =5
20	<p><u>Indian Railways- contribution to Indian economy:</u></p> <p>(i) It facilitates the movement of freight and passengers. (ii) Indian railway is one of the largest system of transport in India. (iii) It is the most important mode of transport for transporting raw materials to industries. (iv) Railway has increased its speed and haulage capacity which boosts up the national economy. (v) Steam and diesel engines have been replaced by electric engines. It has become eco-friendly, saves time and money. (vi) It transport agricultural and other products across the country. (vii) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>• Any five points to be explained.</p>	Book-II Pg. 118-119	5x1=5
21	<p>See the attached map</p> <p>(See filled map for the answers)</p> <p>For the visually impaired candidates:</p> <p>(21.1) Brazil (21.2) Tundra/ Siberia/ Polar regions in Asia (21.3) Cape Town / Durban (21.4) Berlin/Frankfurt (21.5) Los Angeles / New York</p>		5x1=5
22	<p>See attached map</p> <p>(See filled map for the answers)</p> <p>For the visually impaired candidates:</p> <p>(22.1) Uttar Pradesh (22.2) Maharashtra (22.3) Neyveli (22.4) Karnataka (Bhadravati) (22.5) Jawaharlal Nehru port</p>		5x1=5

6/4/2/3

SETS

6/4/2/1

6/4/2/2

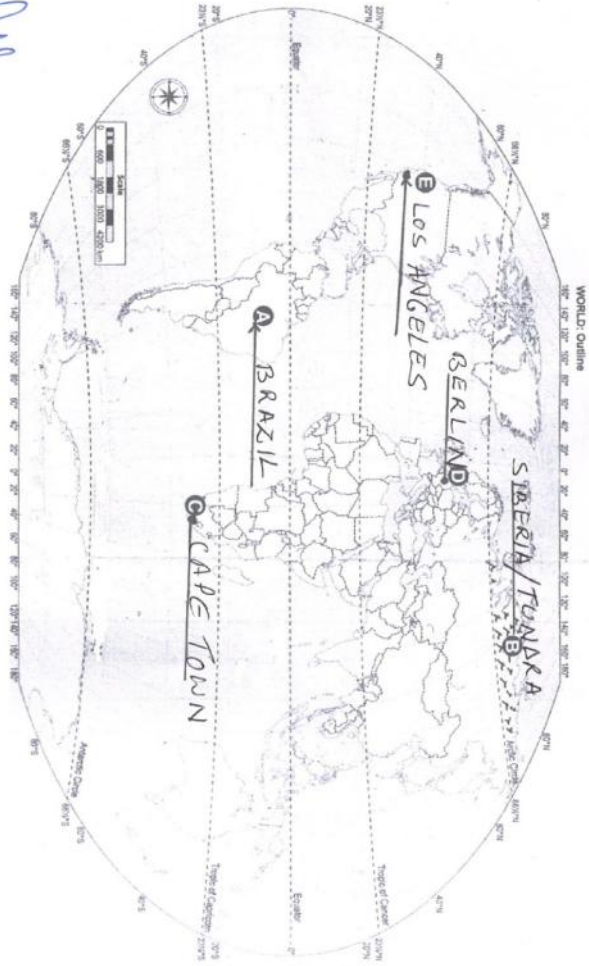
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9

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5 X 1 = 5



[Handwritten notes: 'Ball' with an arrow pointing to the map, and 'road' with an arrow pointing to the map, and 'Forest' with an arrow pointing to the map.]

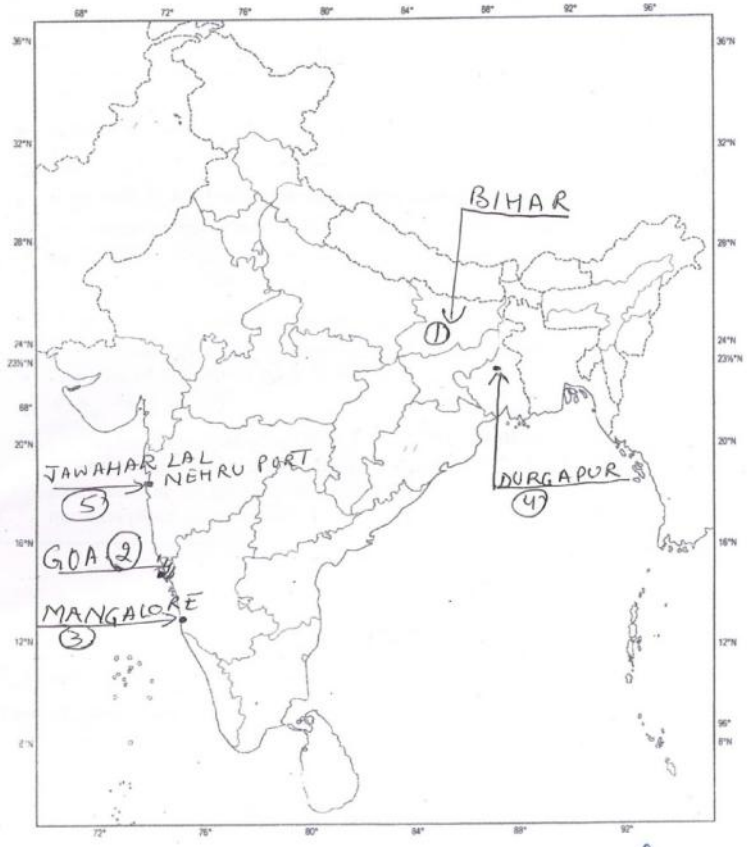
Map for Q. No. 21
प्रश्न सं. 21 के लिए मानचित्र

SETS
64/2/1
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प्रश्न सं. 22 के लिए मानचित्र
Map for Q. No. 22

5x1=5

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