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ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION- 2015

Marking Scheme – Geography (Theory) [Foreign] 64/2/1, 64/2/2, 64/2/3

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 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 part. Marks awarded for different parts of the question should then be totalled up and written on the left hand margin and encircled near the questions number.
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 Marking 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.**

ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION -2015
QUESTION PAPER CODE – 64/2/1, 64/2/2, 64/2/3
GEOGRAPHY (029)

FOREIGN
MARKING SCHEME

SET- 64/2/2

Q. No.	Expected Answers / Value Points	Distribution of Marks
1	Three ways. (i) Natural increase. (ii) Migration of population from rural to urban and urban to urban areas. (iii) Reclassification of urban areas. Any other relevant point. (Any one point) <div style="text-align: right;">T.B.-2 Page - 140</div>	1
2	Satellite images can be used for the weather forecast, monitoring of natural calamities, surveillance of border areas etc. Any other relevant point. <div style="text-align: right;">T.B.-2 Page - 123</div>	1
3	Industries are the prime motive force in the development of Modinagar. Any other relevant point. <div style="text-align: right;">T.B.-2 Page - 37</div>	1
4	Metalled roads connecting distant places are called highways in the world context which are constructed in a manner for unobstructed vehicular movement. Any other relevant point. <div style="text-align: right;">T.B.-1 Page - 67</div>	1
5	(i) All places which have municipality, corporation, cantonment board or notified town area committee and minimum population of 5000 persons. (ii) 75 percent male workers engaged in non-agricultural pursuits. Any other relevant point. <div style="text-align: right;">T.B.-1 Page - 92</div>	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$

6	<p>Northern Canada, Northern Eurasia, Southern Chile, Amazon basin, Tropical Africa, Northern fringe Australia, interior parts of South-East Asia.</p> <p>Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">T.B.-1 Page - 32</p>	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
7	<p>Population ageing is the process by which the share of the older population becomes proportionally larger.</p> <p>Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">T.B.-1 Page - 19</p>	1
8	<p>According to WHO a healthy city must have</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) A clean & safe environment. (ii) Meets the 'Basic Needs' of 'All' its inhabitants. (iii) Involves the community in local government. (iv) Provides easily accessible 'Health' service. <p>Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Explain any three points)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">T.B.-1 Page – 100</p>	$3 \times 1 = 3$
9	<p>Example of human imprints are:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Health resorts on highlands, (ii) Fields, orchards and pastures in plains and rolling hills. (iii) Ports on the coasts. <p>Any other relevant example.</p> <p>(Any three points to be explain).</p> <p style="text-align: right;">T.B.-1 Page - 3</p>	$3 \times 1 = 3$
10	<p>Characteristics :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Segmentation motivated by social and ethnic factors (ii) Fragmented into several units physically (iii) Known by local names such as panna, palli, para, nagla and dhani <p>Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">T.B.-2 Page – 33</p>	$3 \times 1 = 3$

11	<p>Values for sustainable development other than the economic sphere : -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Improvement in the well-being and living standard of the people. (ii) Availability of health care for all. (iii) Education for all. (iv) Equality of opportunity for all. (v) Ensuring political and civil rights. (vi) Development of human values like, collaboration, commitment, compassion etc. (vii) Awareness and concern for environment. <p>Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">T.B.-2 Page – 108</p>	3×1=3
12	<p>The three cropping session in the India are the following</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Rabi (ii) Kharif (iii) Zaid <p>Rabi – duration is from Oct. to March., main crop is wheat Kharif- duration is from June to Sep., main crop is rice. Zaid – duration is from April to June, various vegetables and fodder crops.</p> <p>Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(½ mark each for giving names only & ½ mark each for the characteristic)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">T.B.-2 Page - 44</p>	$3 \times \frac{1}{2} = 1\frac{1}{2} +$ $3 \times \frac{1}{2} = 1\frac{1}{2}$ =3
13	<p>Slums area residential areas of least choice, dilapidated houses, poor hygienic conditions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Over crowded with narrow lanes/street pattern prone to fire hazards (ii) Lack of basic amenities like drinking water, light and toilet facilities (iii) Mostly low paid workers live in slums. <p>Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any two points to be explained)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">T.B.-2 Page – 143</p>	1+2=3

14	<p>It refers to No. of females and males in different age groups. The shape of the population pyramid reflects the characteristics of the population relating to Age & Sex.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Nigeria – Triangular shaped pyramid with a broad/wide base reflecting large population in lower age group due to high birth rate, expanding population in less developed countries. (ii) Australia – Birth and death rate are equal leading to almost constant population. (iii) Japan – Narrow base; low birth rate and low death rate, growth is zero or negative showing declining population. <p>Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">T.B.-1 Page – 18 & 19</p>	1+1+3=5
15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) ICT is unevenly distributed (ii) Wide ranging economic, political and social differences among countries. (iii) Developed countries have surged forward (iv) Developing countries have lagged behind (v) Indian metros have better connectivity while rural areas have no such facility. (vi) Digital divide exists within the countries. <p>Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any five points to be explained)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">T.B.-1 Page – 63</p>	5×1=5
16	<p>Tourism is travel undertaken for purpose of recreation rather than business.</p> <p>Attractions –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Climate – Mediterranean regions (ii) Landscape – Mountains, lakes (iii) History and art – Forts and palaces (iv) Culture and economy – Heritage houses of Goa <p>Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any four points to be explained)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">T.B.-1 Page – 60</p>	1+4=5

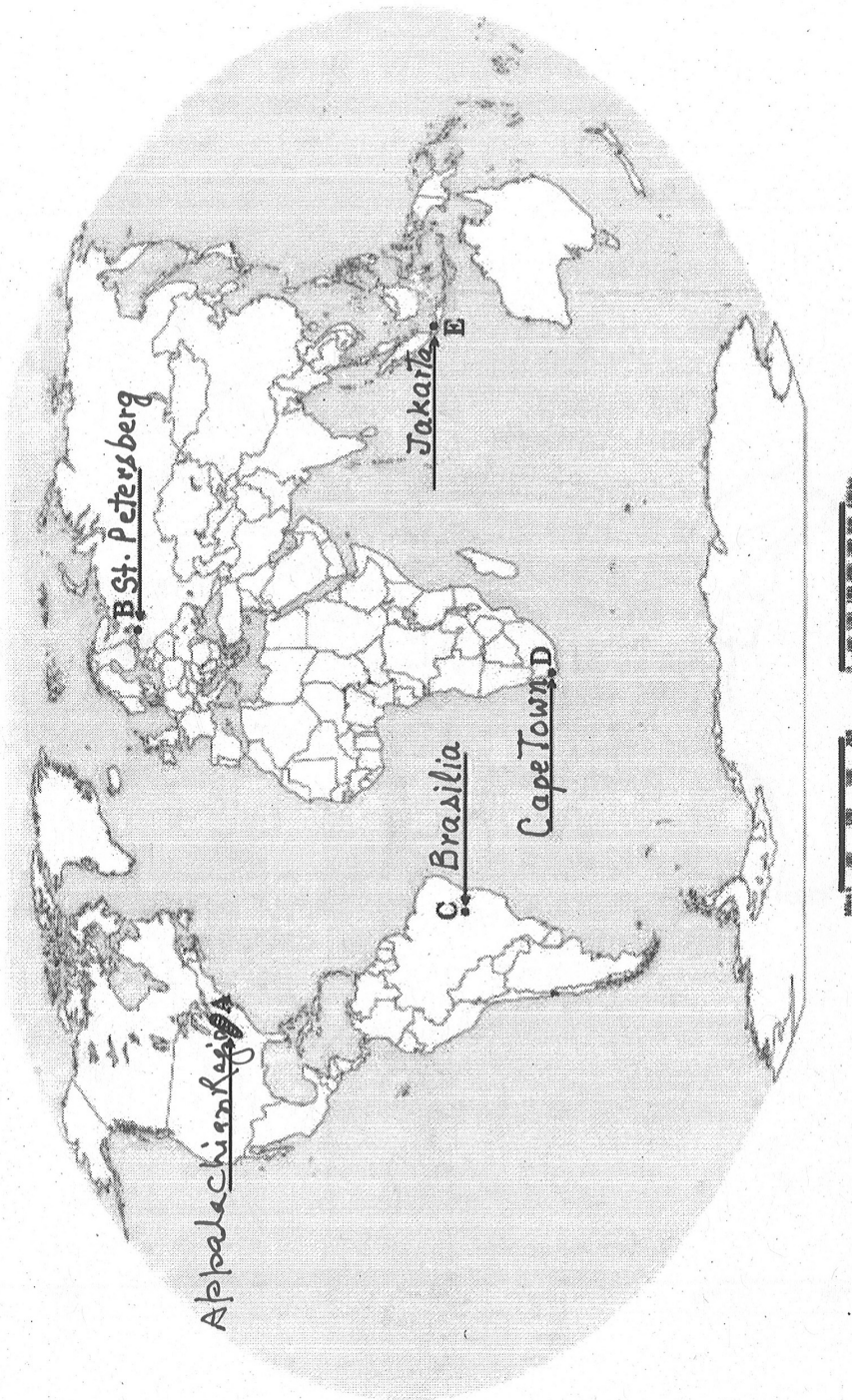
17	<p>Rhine waterways Characteristics-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Navigable between Basel and Rotterdam for 700 km. (ii) Flows through rich coalfields (iii) It serves prosperous manufacturing Ruhr region (iv) Thousands of ocean going vessels can go up to Cologne (v) It connects industrial areas of Switzerland, Germany, France, Belgium and the Netherlands. <p>Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any four points to be explained)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">T.B.-1 Page – 76</p>	1+4=5
18	<p>Migration is movement of people from one place to another in a country or to a foreign country.</p> <p>Consequences of Migration – Social</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Migrants act as agents of social change. (ii) Diffusion of new ideas (iii) Intermixing of diverse cultures <p>Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any two points to be explained)</p> <p>Consequences of Migration – Environmental</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Overcrowding in cities leading to air and water pollution. (ii) Over exploitation of Natural resources leading to acute depletion of ground water. (iii) Excessive pressure on existing infrastructure. <p>Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any two points to be explained)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">T.B.-2 Page – 16, 20 & 21</p>	1+2+2=5
19	<p>Port- Is the entire area on the sea coast with dock facility for loading and unloading of cargo. It includes administrative blocks, ware houses, custom office and transport facilities etc.</p> <p>Harbor- is partially enclosed part of the sea coast providing shelter to the ships. It can be natural or manmade e.g. creek, estuary, or sea inlet.</p> <p>Port as gateways of international Trade:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Port handle cargo and passenger traffic 	2+3=5

	<p>(ii) Ports are handling large volumes of domestic as well as overseas trade.</p> <p>(iii) Port provides a corridor between its hinterland and the rest of the world for international trade.</p> <p>(iv) As the port grows, area of influence also expands.</p> <p>Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">T.B.-2 Page – 129</p>	
20	<p>Problems of Indian Agriculture</p> <p>(i) Dependence on Erratic Monsoon</p> <p>(ii) Low productivity</p> <p>(iii) Lack of land Reforms</p> <p>(iv) Small Farm size and Fragmentation of Landholdings</p> <p>(v) Lack of commercialization</p> <p>(vi) Constraints of Financial Resources and Indebtedness</p> <p>(vii) Vast under – Employment</p> <p>(viii) Degradation of Cultivable land</p> <p>Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any five points to be explained)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">T.B.-2 Page – 56 & 57</p>	5×1=5
21	<p>Map of the World</p> <p>(A) Appalachian Region</p> <p>(B) St. Petersburg</p> <p>(C) Brasilia</p> <p>(D) Cape Town</p> <p>(E) Jakarta</p> <p style="text-align: center;">For Visually impaired Candidates</p> <p>21.1 Appalachian Region or Great lakes region or southern coastal region.</p> <p>21.2 St. Petersburg or Vladivostok</p> <p>21.3 Brasilia</p> <p>21.4 Capetown or Durban</p> <p>21.5 Jakarta</p>	5×1=5

22	<p>Map of India</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) West Bengal (ii) Gujarat (iii) Mathura (iv) Jaipur (v) Neyveli <p style="text-align: center;">For Visually impaired Candidates</p> <p>22.1 West Bengal</p> <p>22.2 Gujarat</p> <p>22.3 Mathura</p> <p>22.4 Gandhi Nagar</p> <p>22.5 Neyveli</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">5×1=5</p>
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प्रश्न सं. 21 के लिए

For question no. 21



64/2/3

9

P.T.O.

प्रश्न सं. 22 के लिए

For question no. 22

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

