

ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION MARCH, 2010

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

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 part. 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. **Due care should be given to the star (*) marked questions. These involve Higher Order of Thinking Skills (HOTS).**
8. **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.**

QUESTION PAPER CODE (64/1, 64/2, 64/3)

(Outside Delhi)

Marking Scheme

SET – 64 / 1

Set 64/1	Expected Answers / Value Points	Distribution of Marks
1	(i) Northern Canada (ii) Northern Eurasia (iii) Southern Chile. (Any two areas) T.B. 1 (Page – 32)	 $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
2	Comprehensive ports. T.B. 1 (Page – 89)	1
3	(i) Bilateral trade (ii) Multi-lateral trade T.B. 1 (Page – 85)	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
4	Class IV (Table – 4.2) T.B. 2 (Page – 37)	1
5	Agriculture T.B. 2 (Page – 63)	1
6	Tarapur T.B. 2 (Page – 82)	1
7	Bhilai T.B. 2 (Page – 90)	1

13*	<p>(i) The understanding of concepts of Friction and Heat helped us discover fire.</p> <p>(ii) Similarly, understanding of the secrets of D.N.A. and genetics enabled us to conquer many diseases.</p> <p>(iii) We use the laws of Aerodynamics to develop faster planes</p> <p>(iv) The people move from state of necessity to state of freedom</p> <p>(v) The human activities create cultural landscape such as health resorts , urban sprawls , fields , orchards , pastures , ports , oceanic routes & satellites in the space .</p> <p>(any three points)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">T.B. 1 (Page – 2,3)</p>	<p>$3 \times 1 = 3$</p> <p>3</p>
14	<p>Factors affecting tourism in the world :</p> <p>(i) Demand (ii) Transport</p> <p>Demand:</p> <p>(i) Since the last century, the demand for holidays has increased rapidly.</p> <p>(ii) Improvements in the standard of living and increased leisure time, permit people to go on holidays for leisure.</p> <p>(iii) Any other relevant point .</p> <p>Transport:</p> <p>(i) The opening up of tourist areas has been aided by improvement in transport facilities.</p> <p>(ii) Travel is easier by car , with better road systems.</p> <p>(iii) More significant in recent years has been the expansion in air transport .</p> <p>(iv) Package holidays has reduced the costs.</p> <p>(any one point from each may be treated as example)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">T.B. 1 (Page – 60)</p>	<p>$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$</p> <p>$1 + 1$</p> <p>$1 + 2 = 3$</p>
15	<p>(i) In this method vertical shafts have to sunk, from where underground galleries radiate to reach the minerals.</p> <p>(ii) Minerals are extracted and transported to the surface through these passages.</p> <p>(iii) It requires specially designed lifts, drills, haulage vehicles, ventilation system for safety and efficient movement of people and material.</p> <p>(iv) This method is risky. Poisonous gases, fires, floods and caving in lead to fatal accidents.</p> <p>(v) Underground mining is also called shaft mining .</p> <p>(vi) Any other relevant point .</p> <p>(Any three features)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">T.B. 1 (Page – 42)</p>	<p>$3 \times 1 = 3$</p>

<p>16</p>	<p>A) Geological structure</p> <p>i) It determines the mineral resource base and topographical differences ensure diversity of crops and animals raised. ii) Lowlands have greater agriculture potential. Mountains attract tourists and promote tourism.</p> <p>B) Mineral Resources</p> <p>i) They are unevenly distributed the world over. ii) The availability of mineral resources provides the basis of industrial development.</p> <p>C) Climate</p> <p>i) It influences the type of flora and fauna that can survive in a given region. ii) It also ensures diversity in the range of various products . iii) For example wool production can take place in cold regions, bananas, rubber and cocoa can grow in tropical regions.</p> <p>(Explanation of each category with one point) T.B. 1 (Page – 83)</p>	<p>3 x 1 = 3</p>
<p>17*</p>	<p>i) Faulty strategy of irrigation and agricultural development leads to depletion of soil fertility. This situation is particularly alarming in irrigated areas. ii) Large tract of agricultural land has lost its fertility due to alkalization and salinisation of soils and water logging. iii) Alkalinity and salinity have already affected about 8 million ha. Land and 7 million ha. Land in the country has lost its fertility due to water logging. iv) Excessive use of chemicals such as insecticides and pesticides has led to concentration in toxic amounts in the soil profile. v) Rain fed areas in humid and semi-arid tropics also experience degradation of several types like soil erosion by water and wind erosion which are often induced by human activities. vi) Any other relevant point .</p> <p>(Any three points)</p> <p>T.B. 2 (Page – 58)</p>	<p>3 x 1 = 3</p>

18*	<p>(i) Indira Gandhi Canal Irrigation in the dry lands of Rajasthan has transformed its ecology, economy and society.</p> <p>(ii) The availability of soil moisture for a longer period of time and various afforestation and pasture development programmes under CAD have resulted in greening the land.</p> <p>(iii) This has also helped in reducing wind erosion and siltation of canal systems.</p> <p>(iv) It has also brought a perceptible transformation in the agricultural economy of the region.</p> <p>(v) It has led to the increase in cultivated area and intensity of cropping.</p> <p>(vi) The traditional crops grown in the area like gram, bajra and jowar have been replaced by wheat, groundnut, cotton and rice.</p> <p>(vii) It has also led to the tremendous increase in agriculture and livestock productivity.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Any Three Points)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">T.B. 2 (Page – 110 , 111)</p>	3 x 1 = 3
19	<p>A) Size of the Economy:</p> <p>(i) It is measured in terms of value for all goods and services produced in an economy.</p> <p>(ii) It grows over time as a result of increase in population, change in income levels, available technology and associated factors.</p> <p>(iii) As a result the pressure on the land will increase with time and marginal lands would come under use.</p> <p>(B) The Composition of the economy:</p> <p>(i) The secondary and the tertiary sectors usually grow faster than the primary sector, specially the agricultural sector.</p> <p>(ii) This type of change is common in developing countries like in India.</p> <p>(iii) The process would result in a gradual shift in land from agricultural uses to non-agricultural uses.</p> <p>(iv) It is observed that such changes are sharp around large urban areas. The agricultural land is being used for building purposes.</p> <p>(C) Contribution of agricultural activities reduces over time, the pressure on land for agricultural activities does not decline.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Explanation of each category with one point)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">T.B. 2 (Page – 41, 42)</p>	3 x 1 = 3

20	<p>“Slums “ “jhugi - jhopadi “ colonies of shanty structures developed by people who are forced to migrate from the rural areas to urban centers in search of livelihood but could not afford proper housing due to high rent and high cost of land. They occupy environmentally incompatible and degraded areas.</p> <p>Miserable conditions of the residents of slum areas –</p> <p>(i) Residents live in dillapidated houses and poor hygienic conditions</p> <p>(ii) Houses are with poor ventilation and lack basic amenities like drinking water, light & toilet facilities.</p> <p>(iii) The areas are overcrowded having narrow street pattern prone to serious hazards from fire.</p> <p>(iv) Most of the slum population works in low paid, high risk prone unorganized sector.</p> <p>(v) Residents are under nourished, prone to different types of diseases and illness and can ill afford to give proper education to their children.</p> <p>(vi) Poverty makes them vulnerable to drug abuse, alcoholism, crime, vandalism, escapism, apathy and ultimately social exclusion. (any four points)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">T.B. 2 (Page –143)</p>	<p>1</p> <p>$4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2$</p> <p>$1 + 2 = 3$</p>
21	<p>Rural settlements are most closely and directly related to land / Rural settlements are dominated by primary activities such as agriculture, animal husbandry, fishing etc.</p> <p>Problems related to rural settlements –</p> <p>(i) Rural settlements in the developing countries are large in number and poorly equipped with infrastructure.</p> <p>(ii) Supply of water to rural settlements in developing countries is not adequate.</p> <p>(iii) People in villages, particularly in mountainous and arid areas have to walk long distances to fetch drinking water.</p> <p>(iv) Water borne diseases such as cholera and jaundice tend to be a common problem.</p> <p>(v) The countries of South Asia face conditions of drought and flood very often.</p> <p>(vi) Crop cultivation sequences in the absence of irrigation also suffer.</p> <p>(vii) General absence of toilet and garbage disposal facilities cause health related problem.</p> <p>(viii) Houses made up of mud , wood and thatch remains susceptible to damage during heavy rains and floods .</p>	<p>1</p>

- (ix) Unmetalled roads and lack of modern communication network creates a unique problem.
- (x) During rainy season the settlements remain cutoff and pose serious difficulties in providing emergency services.
- (xi) It is also difficult to provide adequate healthy and educational infrastructure for their large rural population.

(Any four problems to be discussed)

T.B. 1 (Page – 92, 95)

4 × 1 = 4

1 + 4 = 5

22

- (i) Air transport is the fastest means of movement .
 - (ii) It has reduced distances by minimizing the travel time.
 - (iii) It is very essential for a vast country like India where distances are large and the terrain and climatic conditions are diverse.
- (any one point)

Characteristics of air transport system of India –

- (i) Air transport in India made a beginning in 1911 when air mail operation commenced over a little distance of 10km between Allahabad and Naini.
- (ii) The real development of air transport system took place in post independent period.
- (iii) The airport authority of India is responsible for providing safe , efficient air traffic and aeronautical communication services in the Indian air space.
- (iv)The airport authority of India manages 126 airports including 11 international , 86 domestic and 29 civil enclaves at defense airfields
- (v) Air transport in India is managed by two corporations Air India and Indian Airlines.
- (vi) Now many private companies have also started passenger services.
- (vii) Pawan Hans is the helicopter service operating in hilly areas and is widely used by tourists in north eastern sector .

(Any four characteristics)

T.B. 2 (Page – 121)

1

4 × 1 = 4

1 + 4 = 5

23

The density of population is the ratio between the numbers of people to the size of land / Density of population is the number of persons per unit area / Density of Population = $\frac{\text{Population}}{\text{Area}}$

It is usually measured in persons per sq. km .

(any one)

Geographical factors influencing the distribution of population :-

1

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Availability of water ii) Landforms iii) Climate iv) Soil <p>(Each point should be explained)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">T.B.1 (Pages 9 & 10)</p>	<p>4 x 1 = 4</p> <p>1 + 4 = 5</p>
24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Rivers, canals, lakes and coastal areas have been important inland waterways. (ii) Boats and steamers are used as means of transport for cargo and passengers. (iii) Rivers are the only means of transport in dense forests. (iv) Very heavy cargo like coal, cement, timber and metallic ores can be transported through inland waterways. (v) Any other relevant point. <p style="text-align: center;">(any two points)</p> <p>Factors for development of inland waterways :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Navigability width and depth of the channel (ii) Continuity in the water flow (iii) Transport technology in use. <p style="text-align: center;">(explanation of each factor)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">T.B.1 (Pages 75 & 76)</p>	<p>2 x 1 = 2</p> <p>3 x 1 = 3</p> <p>2 + 3 = 5</p>
25.1*	Rural to Rural migration stream.	1
25.2*	Male – Due to work and employment Female – Due to Marriage	2 x 1 = 2
25.3*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Marriage. (ii) Poverty (iii) Better opportunity (iv) Availability of regular work (v) Higher wages (vi) Better education (vii) Better health facilities (viii) Any other relevant point <p>(Any two reasons)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">T.B.2 (Pages 17, 19, 20)</p>	<p>2 x 1 = 2</p> <p>1 + 2 + 2 = 5</p>

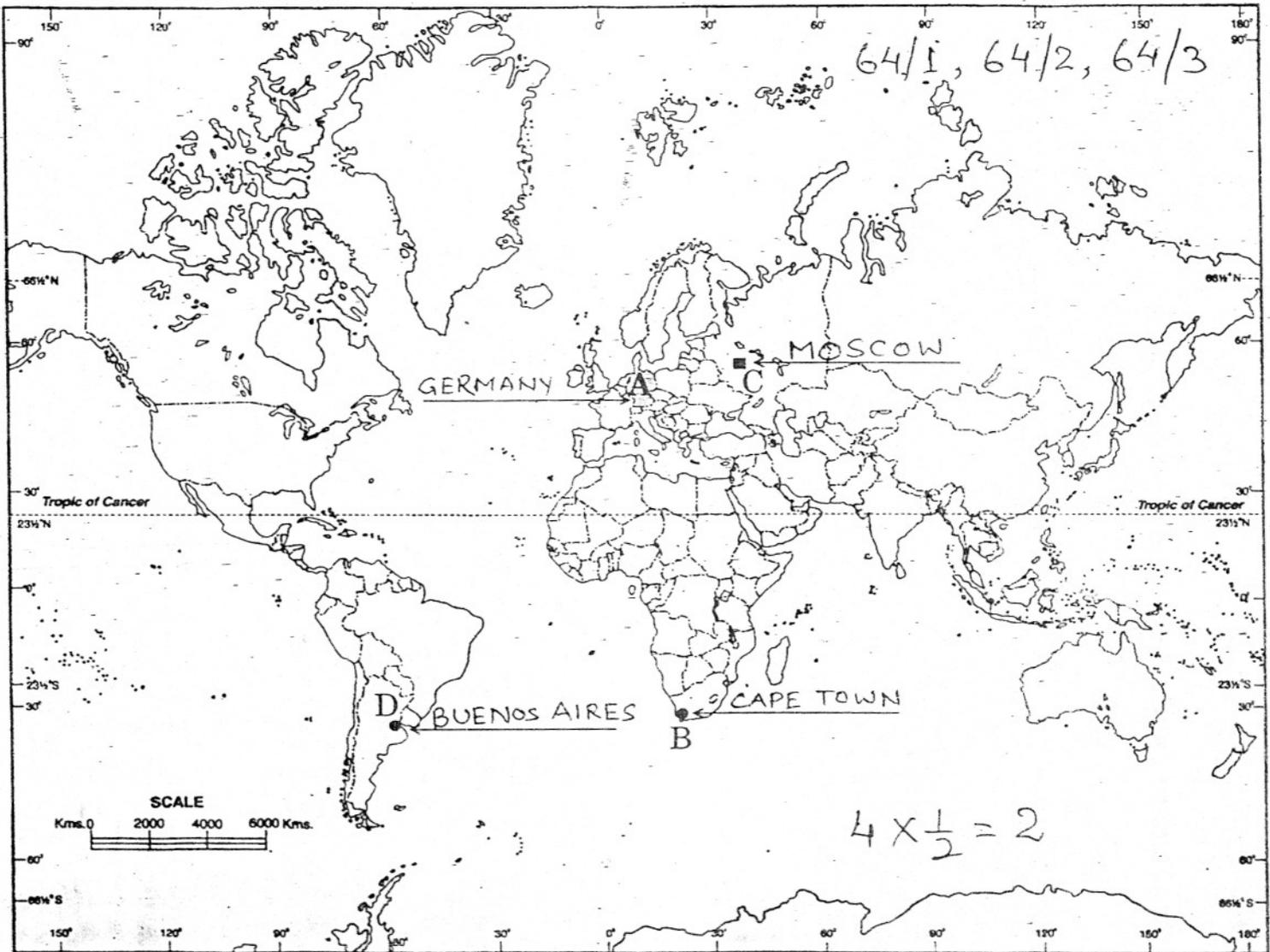
25		<p>For Blind Candidates in lieu of Q.no. 25</p> <p>The change of place of residence for a long period of time is known as migration.</p> <p>The factors responsible for migration of people in India are-</p> <p>1) Push Factors- Poverty, high population pressure on the land, Lack of basic infrastructural facilities, Flood, Drought, Cyclonic Storms, Earthquake, Tsunami, Wars etc.</p> <p>2) Pull Factors- Better opportunities, Availability of regular work, Relatively higher wages, Better opportunities for education, Health, Sources of Entertainment, etc.</p> <p>Any other relevant point (Explanation of any four points) T.B.2 (Page 15,19)</p>	<p>1</p> <p>$4 \times 1 = 4$</p> <p>$1 + 4 = 5$</p>
26.1		See attached Map	$4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2$
26.2		See attached Map	$3 \times 1 = 3$
		For Blind Candidates in lieu of Q.No. 26	
26.1		Germany	1
26.2		Buenos Aires	1
26.3		Arunanchal Pradesh	1
26.4		Srinagar	1
26.5		Kochchi	1
			$1+1+1+1+1=5$

Q. No. 26.1

WORLD - POLITICAL

संसार - राजनीतिक

64/1, 64/2, 64/3



Q. No. 26.2

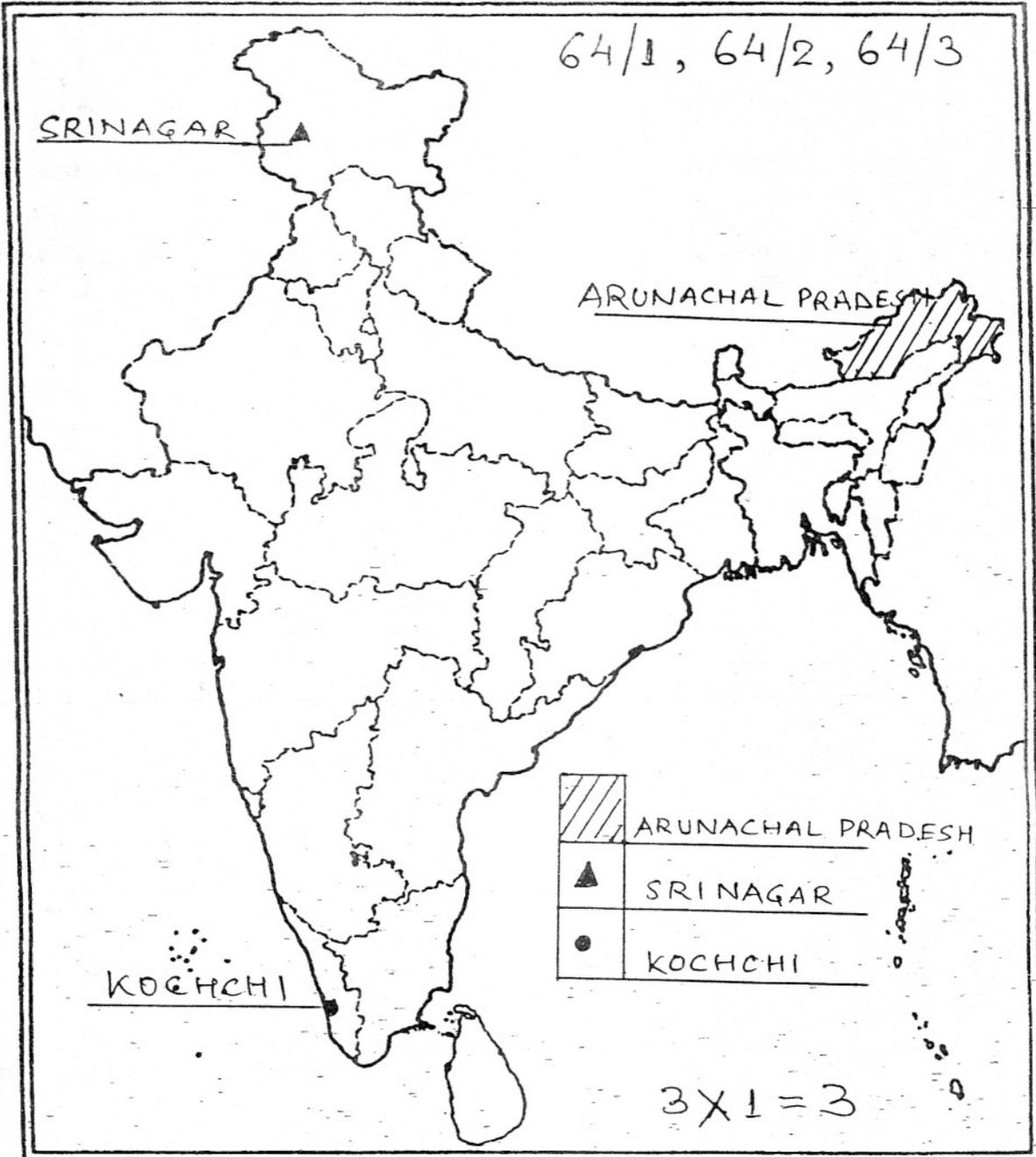
For question no. 26.2

प्रश्न सं. 26.2 के लिए

Outline Map of India (Political)

भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)

64/1, 64/2, 64/3



ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION MARCH , 2010

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

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 part. 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. **Due care should be given to the star (*) marked questions. These involve Higher Order of Thinking Skills (HOTS).**
8. **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.**

ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION MARCH, 2010

QUESTION PAPER CODE (64/1, 64/2; 64/3)

(Outside Delhi)

Marking Scheme

SET 64 / 2

Set 64/2	Expected Answers / Value Points	Distribution of Marks
1	Transhumance -T.B.1 (Page 33)	1
2	Waste products of human activities / Human activities / Industries T.B. 2 (Page – 135)	1
3	Engineering goods (Table – 11.3) T.B. 2 (Page – 127)	1
4	U.S.A. T.B. 2 (Page – 128)	1
5	Tarapur T.B. 2 (Page – 82)	1
6	Agriculture T.B. 2 (Page – 63)	1
7	(i) It was very close to the cotton producing areas of Gujarat and Maharashtra/Availability of raw material (ii) Availability of capital (iii) Cheap and abundant labour (iv) Port facilities (any one point) T.B. -2 . (Page- 91)	1

	<p>(iv) It has also brought a perceptible transformation in the agricultural economy of the region.</p> <p>(v) It has led to the increase in cultivated area and intensity of cropping.</p> <p>(vi) The traditional crops grown in the area like gram, bajra and jowar have been replaced by wheat, groundnut, cotton and rice.</p> <p>(vii) It has also led to the tremendous increase in agriculture and livestock productivity.</p> <p>(Any Three Points)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">T.B. 2 (Page – 110 , 111)</p>	3 x 1 = 3
13*	<p>i) Faulty strategy of irrigation and agricultural development leads to depletion of soil fertility. This situation is particularly alarming in irrigated areas.</p> <p>ii) Large tract of agricultural land has lost its fertility due to alkalization and salinisation of soils and water logging.</p> <p>iii) Alkalinity and salinity have already affected about 8 million ha. Land and 7 million ha. Land in the country has lost its fertility due to water logging.</p> <p>iv) Excessive use of chemicals such as insecticides and pesticides has led to concentration in toxic amounts in the soil profile.</p> <p>v) Rain fed areas in humid and semi-arid tropics also experience degradation of several types like soil erosion by water and wind erosion which are often induced by human activities.</p> <p>vi) Any other relevant point .</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Any three points)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">T.B. 2 (Page – 58)</p>	3 x 1 = 3
14	<p>The characteristics of periodical markets of rural areas of the world are –</p> <p>(i) They are found where there are no regular markets .</p> <p>(ii) Local periodic markets are organized at different temporal intervals.</p> <p>(iii) These may be weekly, bi-weekly markets from where people from the surrounding areas meet their temporally accumulated demand.</p> <p>(iv) These markets are held on specific dates and move from one place to another.</p> <p>(v) The shopkeepers remain busy on all days while a large area is served by them.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Any Three points)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">T.B. -1, (Page- 57)</p>	3 × 1 = 3

15	<p>Clustered settlement / Agglomerated / Nucleated / Compact Features :-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Closely built up area of houses (ii) General living area is distinct and separated from the surrounding farms , barns and pastures (iii) They are of different geometric shapes such as rectangular, radial, linear etc. (iv) Sometimes people live in compact village for security or defence reasons. (v) Examples – Bundelkhand region & Nagaland (vi) Any other relevant point (any two features to be mentioned) <p style="text-align: right;">T.B. 2 (Page – 33)</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1+1=2 1 + 2 = 3</p>
16	<p>The important aspects of international trade are –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Volume of trade (ii) Composition of trade (iii) Direction of trade <p style="text-align: center;">(Points to be Explained)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">T.B.-1, (Page- 84)</p>	<p>3 × 1 = 3</p>
17	<p>Industries based on ownership (i) Public Sector (ii) Private Sector</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (iii) Joint Sector (A) Public Sector <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Industries are owned and managed by government (ii) In India there were a number of PSU's (iii) Socialist countries have many state owned industries (B) Private Sector <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Industries are owned by individual investors (ii) These are managed by private organizations (iii) In Capitalist countries industries are generally owned privately (C) Joint Sector <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Industries are managed by joint stock companies or sometimes the private and public sectors together establish and manage the industries. (ii) Any other relevant point (one feature from each) <p style="text-align: right;">T.B. 2 (Page – 51)</p>	<p>3 x ½=1½</p> <p>3 x ½=1½</p> <p>1½ + 1½ = 3</p>
18*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The understanding of concepts of Friction and Heat helped us discover fire. (ii) Similarly, understanding of the secrets of D.N.A. and genetics enabled us to conquer many diseases. (iii) We use the laws of Aerodynamics to develop faster planes (iv) The people move from state of necessity to state of freedom 	

(v) The human activities create cultural landscape such as health resorts , urban sprawls , fields , orchards , pastures , ports , oceanic routes & satellites in the space .

(any three points)

T.B. 1 (Page – 2,3)

$3 \times 1 = 3$

3

19

Land resources is more crucial to the livelihood of the people depending on agriculture as -

(i) Agriculture is a purely land based activity . Lack of access to land is directly correlated with incidence of poverty in rural areas.

(ii) Quality of land has a direct bearing on the productivity of agriculture .

(iii) In rural areas, aside from its value as a productive factor, land ownership has a social value and serves as a security for credit, natural hazards or life contingencies, and also adds to the social status.

T.B.-2 (Page- 43)

$3 \times 1 = 3$

20	<p>(i) In this method vertical shafts have to sunk, from where underground galleries radiate to reach the minerals.</p> <p>(ii) Minerals are extracted and transported to the surface through these passages.</p> <p>(iii) It requires specially designed lifts, drills, haulage vehicles, ventilation system for safety and efficient movement of people and material.</p> <p>(iv) This method is risky. Poisonous gases, fires, floods and caving in lead to fatal accidents.</p> <p>(v) Underground mining is also called shaft mining .</p> <p>(vi) Any other relevant point .</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Any three features)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">T.B. 1 (Page – 42)</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">$3 \times 1 = 3$</p>
21.1*	Rural to Rural migration stream.	1
21.2*	<p>Male – Due to work and employment</p> <p>Female – Due to Marriage</p>	$2 \times 1 = 2$
21.3*	<p>(i) Marriage.</p> <p>(ii) Poverty</p> <p>(iii) Better opportunity</p> <p>(iv) Availability of regular work</p> <p>(v) Higher wages</p> <p>(vi) Better education</p> <p>(vii) Better health facilities</p> <p>(viii) Any other relevant point</p> <p>(Any two reasons)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">T.B.2 (Pages 17, 19, 20)</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">$2 \times 1 = 2$</p> <p style="text-align: right;">$1 + 2 + 2 = 5$</p>
21	<p>For Blind Candidates in lieu of Q.no. 21</p> <p>For Blind Candidates in lieu of Q.no. 25</p> <p>The change of place of residence for a long period of time is known as migration.</p> <p>The factors responsible for migration of people in India are-</p> <p>1) Push Factors- Poverty, high population pressure on the land, Lack of basic infrastructural facilities, Flood, Drought, Cyclonic Storms, Earthquake, Tsunami, Wars etc.</p> <p>2) Pull Factors- Better opportunities, Availability of regular work, Relatively</p>	1

higher wages, Better opportunities for education, Health,
Sources of Entertainment, etc.
Any other relevant point
(Explanation of any four points).

4 × 1 = 4

T.B.2 (Page 15,19)

1 + 4 = 5

22

The importance of water transport are-

- (i) It is an important mode of transport for both passenger and cargo traffic in India.
- (ii) It is the cheapest means of transport.
- (iii) It is most suitable for carrying heavy and bulky material.
- (iv) It is a fuel-efficient
- (v) It is eco-friendly.

(Any Two)

2 × 1 = 2

There are two types of water transport system in India

a) Inland Waterways

- (i) India has 14500 kms. of navigable waterways .
- (ii) It contributes about 1% of country's transportation .
- (iii) It comprises rivers , canals , back waters , creeks etc.
- (iv) At present 3700 kms of major river are navigable by mechanized flat bottom vessels .
- (v) For the development , maintenance and regulation of national waterways in the country the Inland Waterways Authority was set up .

3 × 1 = 3

b) Oceanic Waterways

- (i) India has vast coast line of about 7517 kms.
- (ii) Twelve major and 183 minor ports provide infrastructural support to these routes.
- (iii) 95% of India's foreign trade by volume and 70% by value moves through Ocean routes.
- (iv) These are also used for the purpose of transportation between the islands and rest of the country.

(Any three points from inland or oceanic waterways)

T.B. 2 (Page- 119, 120)

2 + 3 = 5

23

- (i) Sex-ratio is the ratio between the number of women and men in the population.
- (ii) $\frac{\text{Male population}}{\text{Female population}} \times 1,000$
- (iii) $\frac{\text{Female population}}{\text{Male population}} \times 1,000$

1

(Any one)

	<p>The sex ratio is unfavorable to women due to the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The practice of female foeticide. (ii) Female Infanticide. (iii) Domestic Violence against women (iv) Lower socio-economic status of women. (v) Gender discrimination (vi) Any other relevant point <p style="text-align: center;">(Explain any four reasons)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">T.B.- 1, (Page- 17)</p>	<p>$4 \times 1 = 4$</p> <p>$1 + 4 = 5$</p>
24	<p>Rural settlements are most closely and directly related to land / Rural settlements are dominated by primary activities such as agriculture, animal husbandry, fishing etc.</p> <p>Problems related to rural settlements –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Rural settlements in the developing countries are large in number and poorly equipped with infrastructure. (ii) Supply of water to rural settlements in developing countries is not adequate. (iii) People in villages, particularly in mountainous and arid areas have to walk long distances to fetch drinking water. (iv) Water borne diseases such as cholera and jaundice tend to be a common problem. (v) The countries of South Asia face conditions of drought and flood very often. (vi) Crop cultivation sequences in the absence of irrigation also suffer. (vii) General absence of toilet and garbage disposal facilities cause health related problem. (viii) Houses made up of mud, wood and thatch remains susceptible to damage during heavy rains and floods. (ix) Unmetalled roads and lack of modern communication network creates a unique problem. (x) During rainy season the settlements remain cutoff and pose serious difficulties in providing emergency services. (xi) It is also difficult to provide adequate healthy and educational infrastructure for their large rural population. <p>(Any four problems to be discussed)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">T.B. 1 (Page – 92 , 95)</p>	<p>1</p> <p>$4 \times 1 = 4$</p> <p>$1 + 4 = 5$</p>
25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Rivers, canals, lakes and coastal areas have been important inland waterways. (ii) Boats and steamers are used as means of transport for cargo and passengers. (iii) Rivers are the only means of transport in dense forests. (iv) Very heavy cargo like coal, cement, timber and metallic 	

ores can be transported through inland waterways.

(v) Any other relevant point.

(any two points)

$2 \times 1 = 2$

Factors for development of inland waterways :

(i) Navigability width and depth of the channel

(ii) Continuity in the water flow

(iii) Transport technology in use.

(explanation of each factor)

$3 \times 1 = 3$

T.B.1 (Pages 75 & 76)

$2 + 3 = 5$

26.1 See attached Map

$4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2$

26.2 See attached Map

$3 \times 1 = 3$

For Blind Candidates in lieu of Q.no. 26

26.1 Germany

1

26.2 Buenos Aires

1

26.3 Arunanchal Pradesh

1

26.4 Srinagar

1

26.5 Kochchi

1

$1+1+1+1+1=5$

ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION MARCH , 2010

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

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 part. 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. **Due care should be given to the star (*) marked questions. These involve Higher Order of Thinking Skills (HOTS).**
8. **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.**

QUESTION PAPER CODE (64/1, 64/2, 64/3)

(Outside Delhi)

Marking Scheme

SET 64 / 3

Set 64/1	Set 64/2	Set 64/3	Expected Answers / Value Points	Distribution of Marks
		1	Subsistence Agriculture T.B.1 (Page 34)	1
		2	Engineering goods (Table – 11.3) T.B. 2 (Page – 127)	1
		3	U.S.A. T.B. 2 (Page – 128)	1
		4	Waste products of human activities / Human activities / Industries T.B. 2 (Page – 135)	1
		5	Comprehensive ports. T.B. 1 (Page – 89)	1
		6	(i) Bilateral trade (ii) Multi-lateral trade T.B. 1 (Page – 85)	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
		7	Maharashtra T.B. 2 (P.g. 94)	1
		8	Agriculture T.B. 2 (Page – 63)	1
		9	Tarapur T.B. 2 (Page – 82)	1
		10	Class IV (Table – 4.2) T.B. 2 (Page – 37)	1
		11	(i) In this method vertical shafts have to sunk, from where underground galleries radiate to reach the minerals. (ii) Minerals are extracted and transported to the surface through these passages. (iii) It requires specially designed lifts, drills, haulage vehicles, ventilation system for safety and efficient movement of people and material. (iv) This method is risky. Poisonous gases, fires, floods and	

		<p>caving in lead to fatal accidents.</p> <p>(v) Underground mining is also called shaft mining .</p> <p>(vi) Any other relevant point .</p> <p>(Any three features)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">T.B. 1 (Page – 42)</p>	$3 \times 1 = 3$
	12*	<p>(i) The understanding of concepts of Friction and Heat helped us discover fire.</p> <p>(ii) Similarly, understanding of the secrets of D.N.A. and genetics enabled us to conquer many diseases.</p> <p>(iii) We use the laws of Aerodynamics to develop faster planes</p> <p>(iv) The people move from state of necessity to state of freedom</p> <p>(v) The human activities create cultural landscape such as health resorts , urban sprawls , fields , orchards , pastures , ports , oceanic routes & satellites in the space .</p> <p>(any three points)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">T.B. 1 (Page – 2,3)</p>	$3 \times 1 = 3$
	13	<p>Industries based on ownership</p> <p>(i) Public Sector</p> <p>(ii) Private Sector</p> <p>(iii) Joint Sector</p> <p>(A) Public Sector</p> <p>(i) Industries are owned and managed by government</p> <p>(ii) In India there were a number of PSU's</p> <p>(iii) Socialist countries have many state-owned industries</p> <p>(B) Private Sector</p> <p>(i) Industries are owned by individual investors</p> <p>(ii) These are managed by private organizations</p> <p>(iii) In Capitalist countries industries are generally owned privately</p> <p>(C) Joint Sector</p> <p>(i) Industries are managed by joint stock companies or sometimes the private and public sectors together establish and manage the industries.</p> <p>(ii) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(one feature from each)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">T.B. 2 (Page – 51)</p>	$3 \times \frac{1}{2} = 1\frac{1}{2}$
	14	<p>(i) It has more widely specialized urban services.</p> <p>(ii) They provide ordinary goods and services.</p> <p>(iii) They also provide specialized goods and services required by people.</p> <p>(iv) It provides manufactured goods as well as many specialized markets develop, e.g. markets for labour, housing, etc.</p> <p>(v) They also provide services of educational institutions and professional services like teachers, lawyers etc.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">T.B. 1 (Page 57)</p>	$1\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2} = 3$
			$3 \times 1 = 3$

		<p>(iv) It has also brought a perceptible transformation in the agricultural economy of the region.</p> <p>(v) It has led to the increase in cultivated area and intensity of cropping.</p> <p>(vi) The traditional crops grown in the area like gram, bajra and jowar have been replaced by wheat, groundnut, cotton and rice.</p> <p>(vii) It has also led to the tremendous increase in agriculture and livestock productivity.</p> <p>(Any Three Points)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">T.B. 2 (Page – 110 . 111)</p>	3 x 1 = 3
	18*	<p>i) Faulty strategy of irrigation and agricultural development leads to depletion of soil fertility. This situation is particularly alarming in irrigated areas.</p> <p>ii) Large tract of agricultural land has lost its fertility due to alkalization and salinisation of soils and water logging.</p> <p>iii) Alkalinity and salinity have already affected about 8 million ha. Land and 7 million ha. Land in the country has lost its fertility due to water logging.</p> <p>iv) Excessive use of chemicals such as insecticides and pesticides has led to concentration in toxic amounts in the soil profile.</p> <p>v) Rain fed areas in humid and semi-arid tropics also experience degradation of several types like soil erosion by water and wind erosion which are often induced by human activities.</p> <p>vi) Any other relevant point .</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Any three points)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">T.B. 2 (Page – 58)</p>	3 x 1 = 3
	19	<p>Rainfed farming of India can be classified into two categories on the basis of adequacy of soil moisture during cropping season-</p> <p>a) Dryland Farming</p> <p>b) Wetland Farming</p> <p>a) Dryland Farming</p> <p>(i) Dryland farming is largely confined to the region having annual rainfall less than 75 cm.</p> <p>(ii) These regions grow hardy and drought resistant crops such as bajara , moong , ragi , bajara etc.</p> <p>(iii) Practice various measures of soil moisture conservation and rain water harvesting ,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(any two features)</p> <p>b) Wetland Farming</p>	<p>1</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$</p>

		<p>(i) In Wetland farming the rainfall is in excess of soil moisture requirement of plants during rainy season.</p> <p>(ii) Such regions may face flood and soil erosion hazards.</p> <p>(iii) These areas grow various water intensive crops such as rice jute , sugarcane etc.</p> <p>(iv) Practice aquaculture in the fresh water bodies (any two features)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">T.B. 2 (Page- 45)</p>	<p>$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$</p> <p>1 + 1 + 1 = 3</p>
	20	<p>Clustered settlement / Agglomerated / Nucleated / Compact Features :-</p> <p>(i) Closely built up area of houses -</p> <p>(ii) General living area is distinct and separated from the surrounding farms , barns and pastures</p> <p>(iii) They are of different geometric shapes such as rectangular, radial, linear etc.</p> <p>(iv) Sometimes people live in compact village for security or defence reasons.</p> <p>(v) Examples – Bundelkhand region & Nagaland</p> <p>(vi) Any other relevant point (any two features to be mentioned)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">T.B. 2 (Page – 33)</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1+1=2</p> <p>1 + 2 = 3</p>
	21	<p>(i) Rivers, canals, lakes and coastal areas have been important inland waterways.</p> <p>(ii) Boats and steamers are used as means of transport for cargo and passengers.</p> <p>(iii) Rivers are the only means of transport in dense forests.</p> <p>(iv) Very heavy cargo like coal, cement, timber and metallic ores can be transported through inland waterways.</p> <p>(v) Any other relevant point. (any two points)</p> <p>Factors for development of inland waterways :</p> <p>(i) Navigability width and depth of the channel</p> <p>(ii) Continuity in the water flow</p> <p>(iii) Transport technology in use. (explanation of each factor)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">T.B.1 (Pages 75 & 76)</p>	<p>$2 \times 1 = 2$</p> <p>$3 \times 1 = 3$</p> <p>$2 + 3 = 5$</p>
	22	<p>The importance of satellite system in India are-</p> <p>(i) Satellites are mode of communication in themselves as well as they regulate the use of other means of communication.</p> <p>(ii) The use of satellite in getting a continuous and synoptic view of larger area has made satellite communication vital for the country due to economic and strategic reasons.</p> <p>(iii) Satellite images can be used for weather forecast.</p> <p>(iv) Monitoring of natural calamities.</p>	

- (i) Rural settlements in the developing countries are large in number and poorly equipped with infrastructure.
- (ii) Supply of water to rural settlements in developing countries is not adequate.
- (iii) People in villages, particularly in mountainous and arid areas have to walk long distances to fetch drinking water.
- (iv) Water borne diseases such as cholera and jaundice tend to be a common problem.
- (v) The countries of South Asia face conditions of drought and flood very often.
- (vi) Crop cultivation sequences in the absence of irrigation also suffer.
- (vii) General absence of toilet and garbage disposal facilities cause health related problem.
- (viii) Houses made up of mud , wood and thatch remains susceptible to damage during heavy rains and floods .
- (ix) Unmetalled roads and lack of modern communication network creates a unique problem.
- (x) During rainy season the settlements remain cutoff and pose serious difficulties in providing emergency services.
- (xi) It is also difficult to provide adequate healthy and educational infrastructure for their large rural population.

(Any four problems to be discussed)

T.B. 1 (Page – 92 , 95)

$$4 \times 1 = 4$$

$$1 + 4 = 5$$

26.1 See attached Map

$$4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2$$

26.2 See attached Map

$$3 \times 1 = 3$$

For Blind Candidates in lieu of Q.No. 26

26.1 Germany

1

26.2 Buenos Aires

1

26.3 Arunanchal Pradesh

1

26.4 Srinagar

1

26.5 Kochchi

1

$$1+1+1+1+1=5$$