QUESTION PAPER CODE (64/1/1)

(Delhi Region)

Marking Scheme

Set 64/1/1	Expected Answers /Value Points	Distribution Of Marks
1	Actual growth of population is (Births – Deaths) + (In Migration – Out Migration) T.B. 1 (Page – 11)	1
2	Highest Sex Ratio in the World – Latvia. T.B. 1 (Page – 18)	1
3	Regional Block: SAFTA T.B. 1 (Page – 87)	1
4	VIENNA T.B. 1 (Page – 87)	1
5	Circular Pattern T.B. 1(Page – 94)	1
6	48 Percent T.B. 1 (Page – 95)	1
7	Class – I cities T.B. 2 (Page – 37)	1
8	Ganga Basin T.B. 2 (Page – 61)	1
9	Petroleum Crude and Products T.B. 2 (Page – 128)	1
10	Delhi T.B. 2 (Page – 136)	1
11	**Clustered Settlement** 1. Compact	

	2. Living area is distinct and separated from the surrounding farms, barns and pastures 3. They are of different shapes such as rectangular, radial, linear etc. 4. Generally found in fertile alluvial plains and in the north eastern states 5. Any other relevant point. (Any three points) T.B. 2 (Page – 33)	1 $3 \times 1 = 3$
12	**Classification of farming** A – Irrigated farming B – Rainfed (BARANI) farming. $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$ **Characteristics:** A – 1. Depends on irrigation 2. Protects the crops from adverse effects of soil moisture deficiency 3. Achieve higher productivity 4. Increases cropping area. 5. Any other relevant point (Any two) $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$ B – 1. Depends on rain 2. It is divided into dry land and wet land farming 3. Dry land farming is confined in the areas of having annual rainfall less than 75 cm 4. In wet land farming the rainfall is in excess of soil moisture requirement. 5. Any other relevant point (Any two) $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$ T.B. 2 (Page – 44)	 $1 + 1 + 1 = 3$
13	**A – Three Categories of the Railway track in India are:** 1. Broad Gauge 2. Metre Gauge 3. Narrow Gauge $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1\frac{1}{2}$ **B – Features of each :** 1. Broad Guage : The distance between the rails is 1.676 metres 2. Metre Gauge : The distance between the rails is one metre. 3. Narrow Gauge : The distance between the rails is 0.762 metre or 0.610 metres. (Any other relevant points from each) $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1\frac{1}{2}$ T.B. 2 (Page – 119)	 $1\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2} = 3$

14	**A – Two types of roads included under the category of other roads in India are:** 1. Border Roads 2. International Highways ½ + ½ = 1 **B – Features of each** **Border Roads** 1. Constructed and maintained by BRO 2. Developed for accelerating economic development and strengthening defence preparedness, 3. Built along the northern and north eastern boundary of the country, 4. Chandigarh to Leh via Manali is an example, 5. This road runs at an average altitude of 4270 metres, 6. Any other relevant point (Any two) 2 × ½ = 1 **International Highways** 1. They promote the harmonious relationship with the neighbouring countries 2. They provide effective links with India 3. Lahore to Delhi via Wagah Border is an example 4. Nepal and Bangladesh are also linked with International highways 5. Any other relevant point (Any two) ½ + ½ = 1 T.B. 2 (Page – 115 and 117)	1 + 1 + 1 = 3
15*	**Importance of knowledge of nature to develop technology.** Knowledge about nature is extremely important to develop technology because human beings were able to develop technology after they developed better understanding of natural laws. For examples; the understanding of the concept of friction and heat helped us to discover fire. Understanding the secret of DNA and Genetics enabled us to conquer many diseases. We use the laws of aerodynamics to develop faster planes. (To be assessed as a whole.) T.B. 1 (Page –2)	3
16	**Characteristics of Welfare Approach** 1. Looks at human beings as beneficiaries of all development activities; 2. Argues for higher government expenditure on education, health, social amenities; 3. People are not participants in development; 4. They are passive recipients;	

	5. The government is responsible for increasing levels of human development ; 6. Any other relevant points. (Any three) T.B. 1 (Page – 26)	$3 \times 1 = 3$
17	**Classification of Ports:** A– Inland Ports; B – Out Ports. $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$ **Features** **A– Inland Ports** 1. Located away from the sea coast; 2. They are linked to the sea through a river or a canal; 3. Such ports are accessible to flat bottom ships; 4. For example Kolkata is an inland port located on the river Hoogli; 5. Any other relevant points. (Any two points) $2 \times \frac{1}{2} = 1$ **B – Out ports** 1. These are deep water ports; 2. Built away from the actual ports; 3. They serve the parent ports by receiving those ships which are unable to approach them due to their large size; 4. Example: Piraeus in Greece is an out port of Athens; 5. Any other relevant point. (Any two points) $2 \times \frac{1}{2} = 1$ T.B. 1 (Page – 89)	$1+1+1 = 3$
18*	**Feautures of Rural settlements of the World are:** 1. Most closely related to land 2. They are dominated by primary activities. 3. Usually they are located near water bodies 5. People choose to settle near fertile lands suitable for agriculture. 6. In Europe village grew up near rolling countries avoiding swampy, low lying land 7. People in south east Asia chose to live near low lying river valleys and coastal plains. 7. Any other relevant points (Any Three Points) T.B. 2 (Page – 92)	$3 \times 1 = 3$
19	**Methods of Conversation of Mineral Resources are:** 1. Alternative energy sources should be developed 2. Recycling of metals 3. Use of substitutes for scarce metals may also reduce their consumption.	

	4. Export of strategic and scarce minerals must be reduced 5. Any other relevant point (Any three point to be explained) T.B. 2 (Page – 83)	3 × 1 = 3
20	**Ill effects of air pollution** 1. It causes diseases of lungs like bronchitis and cough 2. It affects heart 3. Affects nervous system and causes psychological problems when pollution levels are on increase 4. It also affects circulatory system and urban smog causes itching in the eyes and cause watery eyes (soar eyes) as well 5. Any other relevant point (Any three points) T.B. 2 (Page –137)	1×3 = 3
21	**Factors influencing industrial location** 1. Access to market 2. Access to raw material 3. Access to labour supply 4. Access to sources of energy 5. Access to transportation and communication facilities 6. Government policy 7. Access to agglomeration economies (Any five factors to be described) T.B. 1 (Page – 46 , 47)	5×1 = 5
22	**Principal Mode of Transporting liquid and gaseous materials** – Pipeline 1 **Characteristics of Pipeline Transportation** 1. Used extensively to transport liquids and gases 2. Pipelines can also be used to transport liquefied coal 3. Water, petroleum, natural gas and milk are supplied through pipelines from producing areas to consuming areas. 4. About 17 percent of all freight per tonne–km. is carried through pipelines in U.S.A. 5. In Europe, Russia, West Asia and India pipelines are used to connect oil wells to refineries and to ports and domestic markets. 6. Pipelines are the most convenient and efficient mode 7. Any other relevant points (Any four point) 4 × 1 = 4 T.B. 1 (Page – 77, 78)	1 + 4 = 5

23	**Significance of Transport and Communication Services** **Transport** 1. Transport is a service by which persons and goods are physically carried from one location to another 2. It is an organized industry created to satisfy man's basic needs of mobility. 3. Modern society requires speedy and efficient transport system to assist in the production, distribution and consumption of goods. 4. The value of the material is significantly enhanced by transportation. 5. Development directly or indirectly depends on transport services. 6. In selecting the mode of transport the distance in terms of time or cost is taken into consideration. 7. Any other relevant point (Any five points) $5 \times ½ = 2½$ **Communication Services** 1. It involves the transmission of ideas and messages 2. Initially communications were sent through persons, animals and by different means of transport. 3. The modern development in communication such as mobiles, telephones and satellites, etc. have made communication independent of transport. 4. The use of telecommunications has revolutionized communications because of their speed with which messages are sent. 5. Radio and television helped to relay news and pictures to vast audiences around the world. 6. Newspapers cover events around the world. 7. Satellite relays the information of the earth from space. 8. The internet has revolutionized global communications. 9. Any other relevant point (Any five points) $5 \times ½ = 2½$ T.B.1 (Pages 65 to 79)	$2½ + 2½ = 5$
24	Development is generally used to describe the state of particular societies and the processes of changes. During a large period of human history the state of the societies has largely been determined by the interaction processes between human societies and their bio-physical environment. Interaction depends on the level of technology and institutions nurtured by a society. The technology and institutions have helped in increasing the pace of human environment interaction, the concepts of development is dynamic. It can not be restricted to the economic sphere alone. It	

	also includes the issues such as improving the well being and living standard of people, availing of the health, educations and equality of opportunity and ensuring political and civil rights Now it is directly related to improvement in social as well as material well being of all in a society. Example such as Indira Gandhi Canal Command Area, Bharmaur Tribal Region may be taken up to explain the above statement. (To be assessed as a whole.) T.B.2 (Pages 108)	5
25.1.*	1. Kerala (0.638) 2. Punjab (0.537) 3. Tamil Nadu (0.531) 4. Maharashtra (0.523) 5. Haryana (0.509) (Any four states) $4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2$	
25.2	1. Kerala (Highest) – 0.638 2. Bihar (Lowest) – 0.367 $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$	
25.3	1. Kerala has impressive performance is achieving near hundred percent literacy (90.92%) in 2001 2. Bihar – Least literacy $1 + 1 = 2$ **BLIND CANDIDATES** **1. Human Development** is a process of enlarging the range of people's choices increasing their opportunities for education, health care, income and empowerment and covering the full range of human choices from a sound physical environment to economic, social and political freedom. 1 **Factors For Human Development** **1. Educational Attainments** Educational Attainment over all literacy rates in India is 65.4% while female literacy rate is 54.1%. Most of the southern states have higher literacy rate than the national average. Bihar has low literacy (47.53 per cent). Kerala has highest literacy (92.92%). **2. Economic Attainments** There are few developed states like Maharashtra, Punjab, Haryana and Gujarat. They have per capita income more than Rs. 4000 (1980 – 81) per year. There are large number of poor states like i.e. Bihar, Orissa, M.P., and Assam which have recorded per capita income less than Rs. 2000. Orissa and Bihar have more than 40 percent of their population living below the poverty line. (Any two factors with examples) $2 \times 2 = 4$ T.B.2 (Page 15,19)	$2 + 1 + 2 = 5$ $1 + 4 = 5$

	also includes the issues such as improving the well being and living standard of people, availing of the health, educations and equality of opportunity and ensuring political and civil rights Now it is directly related to improvement in social as well as material well being of all in a society. Example such as Indira Gandhi Canal Command Area, Bharmaur Tribal Region may be taken up to explain the above statement. (To be assessed as a whole.) T.B.2 (Pages 108)	5
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6.1	World map attached for answer	$4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2$	
26.2	Map of India attached for answer	$3 \times 1 = 3$	**2 + 3 = 5**
	FOR BLIND IN LIEU OF Q.NO. 26		
26.1	Sudan		
26.2	Buenos Aires		
26.3	Goa		
26.4	Indore		
26.5	Paradwip		$5 \times 1 = 5$

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

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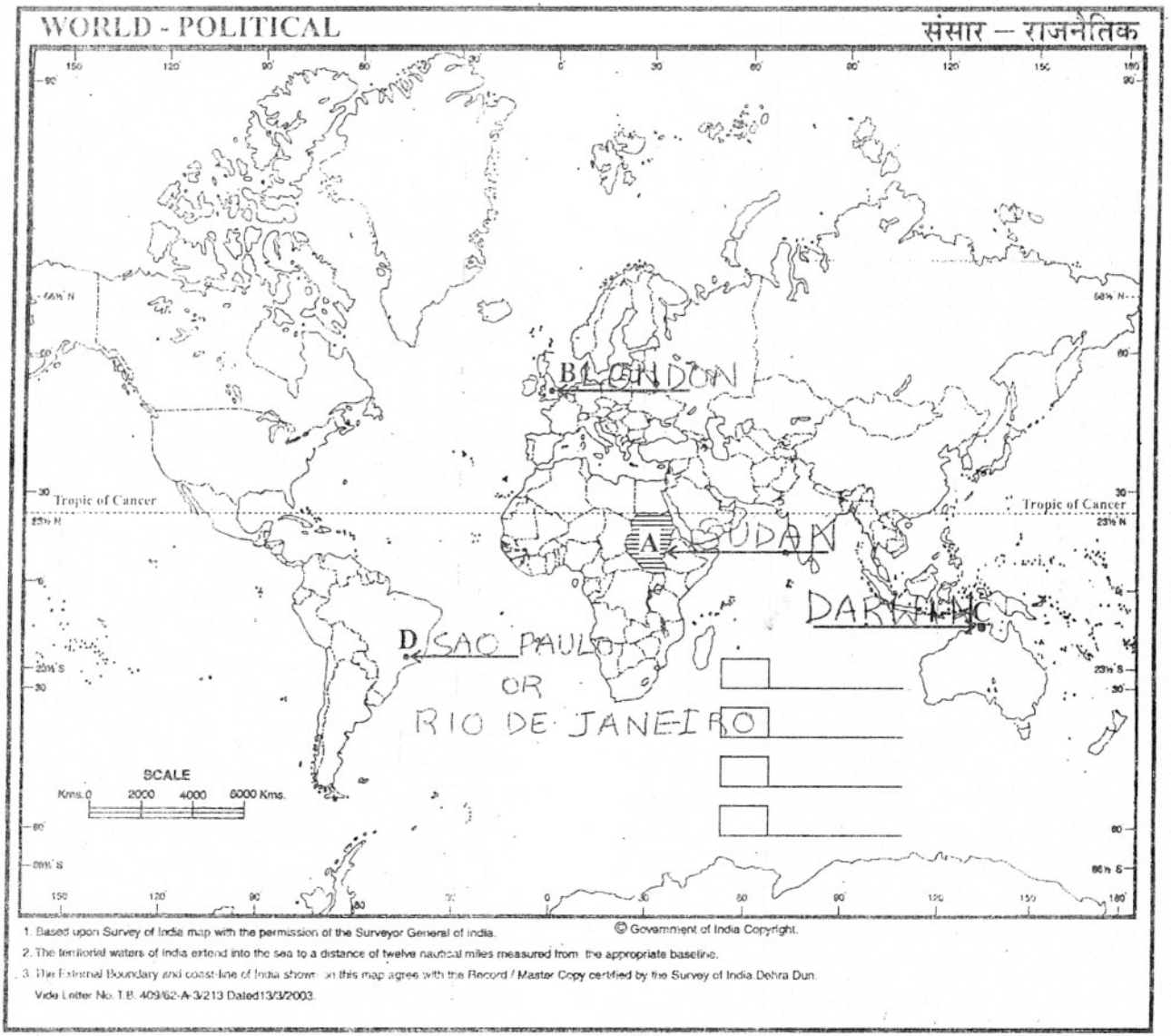
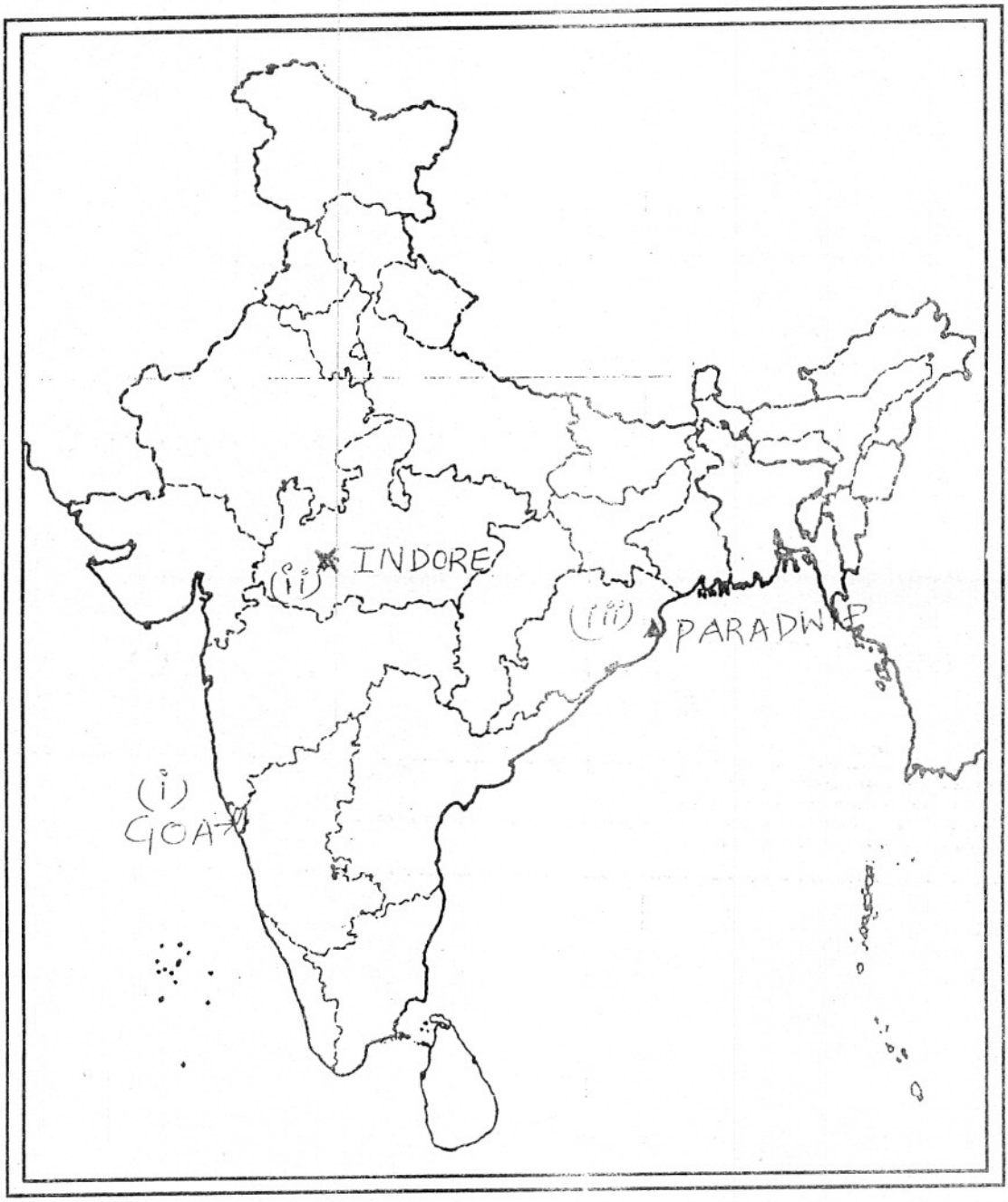


Map for Q. No. 26.2
प्रश्न सं. 26.2 के लिए मानचित्र

Outline Map of India (Political)



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ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION MARCH, 2010

QUESTION PAPER CODE (64/1/2)

(Delhi Region)

Marking Scheme

Set 64/1/2	Expected Answers /Value Points	Distribution Of Marks
1	Delhi T.B. 2 (Page – 136)	1
2	Ganga Basin T.B. 2 (Page – 61)	1
3	Class – I cities T.B. 2 (Page – 37)	1
4	48 Percent T.B. 1 (Page – 95)	1
5	Star like pattern T.B. 1 (page 94)	1
6	Actual growth of population is (Births – Deaths) + (In Migration – Out Migration) T.B. 1 (Page – 11)	1
7	Highest Sex Ratio in the World – Latvia. T.B. 1 (Page – 18)	1
8	Regional Block: SAFTA T.B. 1 (Page – 87)	1
9	HALDIA PORT T.B. 2 (page 131)	1
10	VIENNA T.B. 1 (Page – 87)	1
11	1. Semi clustered settlements may result from tendency of clustering in a restricted area of dispersed settlement 2. More often such a pattern may also result from segregation of a large compact village 3. In this case one or more sections of the village society choose or is forced to live a little away from the village-	

	4. Land owning and dominant community occupying the central part and people of lower strata of society settle on the out skirts of the village 5. Such settlements are widespread in Gujarat plains and some parts of Rajasthan. 6. Any other relevant point. (Any three points) T.B. 2 (page – 33)	- 3 × 1 = 3
12	**Methods of Conversation of Mineral Resources are:** 1. Alternative energy sources should be developed 2. Recycling of metals 3. Use of substitutes for scarce metals may also reduce their consumption. 4. Export of strategic and scarce minerals must be reduced 5. Any other relevant point (Any three point to be explained) T.B. 2 (Page – 83)	 3 × 1 = 3
13*	**Feautures of Rural settlements of the World are:** 1. Most closely related to land 2. They are dominated by primary activities. 3. Usually they are located near water bodies 5. People choose to settle near fertile lands suitable for agriculture. 6. In Europe village grew up near rolling countries avoiding swampy, low lying land 7. People in south east Asia chose to live near low lying river valleys and coastal plains. 7. Any other relevant points (Any Three Points) T.B. 2 (Page – 92)	 3 × 1 = 3
14	**Classification of Ports:** A– Inland Ports; B – Out Ports. ½ + ½ = 1 **Features** **A– Inland Ports** 1. Located away from the sea coast; 2. They are linked to the sea through a river or a canal; 3. Such ports are accessible to flat bottom ships; 4. For example Kolkata is an inland port located on the river Hoogli; 5. Any other relevant points. (Any two points) 2 × ½ = 1	

	B – Out ports 1. These are deep water ports; 2. Built away from the actual ports; 3. They serve the parent ports by receiving those ships which are unable to approach them due to their large size; 4. Example: Piraeus in Greece is an out port of Athens; 5. Any other relevant point. (Any two points) $2 \times \frac{1}{2} = 1$ T.B. 1 (Page – 89)	1+1 + 1 = 3
15*	**Classification of farming** A – Irrigated farming B – Rainfed (BARANI) farming. $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$ **Characteristics:** A – 1. Depends on irrigation 2. Protects the crops from adverse effects of soil moisture deficiency 3. Achieve higher productivity 4. Increases cropping area. 5. Any other relevant point (Any two) $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$ B – 1. Depends on rain 2. It is divided into dry land and wet land farming 3. Dry land farming is confined in the areas of having annual rainfall less than 75 cm 4. In wet land farming the rainfall is in excess of soil moisture requirement. 5. Any other relevant point (Any two) $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$ T.B. 2 (Page – 44)	1 + 1 + 1 = 3
16	Basic needs approach was initially proposed by the International Labour Organization. Six basic needs – Health, Education, Food, Water supply, Sanitation and Housing were identified, Human choices are ignored. Emphasis is on the provision of basic needs. Any other relevant explanation. (To be assessed a whole.) T.B. 1 (page 26)	3×1 = 3
17	**A – Three Categories of the Railway track in India are:** 1. Broad Gauge 2. Metre Gauge 3. Narrow Gauge $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1\frac{1}{2}$ **B – Features of each :** 1. Broad Guage : The distance between the rails is 1.676 metres 2. Metre Gauge : The distance between the rails is one metre. 3. Narrow Gauge : The distance between the rails is 0.762 metre or 0.610 metres.	

	(Any other relevant points from each) ½ + ½ + ½ = 1½ T.B. 2 (Page – 119)	1½ +1 ½ = 3
18*	**A – Two types of roads included under the category of other roads in India are:** 1. Border Roads 2. International Highways ½ + ½ = 1 **B – Features of each** **Border Roads** 1. Constructed and maintained by BRO 2. Developed for accelerating economic development and strengthening defence preparedness, 3. Built along the northern and north eastern boundary of the country, 4. Chandigarh to Leh via Manali is an example, 5. This road runs at an average altitude of 4270 metres, 6. Any other relevant point (Any two) 2 × ½ = 1 **International Highways** 1. They promote the harmonious relationship with the neighbouring countries 2. They provide effective links with India 3. Lahore to Delhi via Wagah Border is an example 4. Nepal and Bangladesh are also linked with International highways 5. Any other relevant point (Any two) ½ + ½ = 1 T.B. 2 (Page – 115 and 117)	1 + 1 + 1 = 3
19	**Importance of knowledge of nature to develop technology.** Knowledge about nature is extremely important to develop technology because human beings were able to develop technology after they developed better understanding of natural laws. For examples; the understanding of the concept of friction and heat helped us to discover fire. Understanding the secret of DNA and Genetics enabled us to conquer many diseases. We use the laws of aerodynamics to develop faster planes. (To be assessed as a whole.) T.B. 1 (Page –2)	3
20*	**NOISE POLLUTION** is referred to the state of unbearable and uncomfortable noise to human beings. 1 **SOURCES OF NOISE POLLUTION ARE:** 1. Various factories. 2. Mechanised construction. 3. Demolition works.	

	4. Automobiles. 5. Aircrafts. 6. Sirens. 7. Loudspeakers. 8. Any other relevant point. $2 \times 1 = 2$ (Explanation of any two sources) T.B. 2 (page 138)	$1 + 2 = 3$
21	21.1. 1. Kerala (0.638) 2. Punjab (0.537) 3. Tamil Nadu (0.531) 4. Maharashtra (0.523) 5. Haryana (0.509) (Any four states) $4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2$ 21.2. 1. Kerala (Highest) – 0.638 2. Bihar (Lowest) – 0.367 $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$ 21.3. 1. Kerala has impressive performance is achieving near hundred percent literacy (90.92%) in 2001 2. Bihar – Least literacy $1 + 1 = 2$ **BLIND CANDIDATES** 1. **Human Development** is a process of enlarging the range of people's choices increasing their opportunities for education, health care, income and empowerment and covering the full range of human choices from a sound physical environment to economic, social and political freedom. 1 **Factors For Human Development** **1. Educational Attainments** Educational Attainment over all literacy rates in India is 65.4% while female literacy rate is 54.1%. Most of the southern states have higher literacy rate than the national average. Bihar has low literacy (47.53 per cent). Kerala has highest literacy (92.92%). **2. Economic Attainments** There are few developed states like Maharashtra, Punjab, Haryana and Gujarat. They have per capita income more than Rs. 4000 (1980 – 81) per year. There are large number of poor states like i.e. Bihar, Orissa, M.P., and Assam which have recorded per capita income less than Rs. 2000. Orissa and Bihar have more than 40 percent of their population living below the poverty line. (Any two factors with examples) $2 \times 2 = 4$ T.B.2 (Page 15,19)	$2 + 1 + 2 = 5$ $1 + 4 = 5$
22	**A – Suez Canal** 1	

	B – Characteristics of Suez Canal are: 1. Constructed in 1869 in Egypt between Port Said and Suez. 2. It links the Mediterranean sea and the Red Sea. 3. It gives Europe a new gateway to the Indian Ocean. 4. It reduces direct sea route distance between Liver Pool and Colombo. 5. It is a sea level canal. 6. It is about 160 km long and 11 to 15 metres deep. 7. About 100 ships travel daily and each ship takes 10 to 12 hours to cross the canal. 8. Tolls are heavy. 9. Any other relevant point. (Any four points) $4 \times 1 = 4$ T.B. 1 (page 74)	$1 + 4 = 5$
23	**Factors influencing industrial location** 1. Access to market 2. Access to raw material 3. Access to labour supply 4. Access to sources of energy 5. Access to transportation and communication facilities 6. Government policy 7. Access to agglomeration economies (Any five factors to be described) T.B. 1 (Page – 46 , 47)	$5 \times 1 = 5$
24	The National Committee on the Development of Backward Area recommended that all the hill areas in the country having height above 600 m not covered under tribal sub-plan to be treated as backward hill areas. These programmes aimed at harnessing the indigenous resources through development of horticulture, plantation agriculture, animal husbandry, poultry, forestry and small scale and village industry. Any other relevant explanation. (To be assessed as a whole.) T.B. 2 (page 105)	5
25	**Significance of Transport and Communication Services** **Transport** 1. Transport is a service by which persons and goods are physically carried from one location to another 2. It is an organized industry created to satisfy man's basic needs of mobility. 3. Modern society requires speedy and efficient transport system to assist in the production, distribution and consumption of goods. 4. The value of the material is significantly enhanced by transportation.	

	5. Development directly or indirectly depends on transport services. 6. In selecting the mode of transport the distance in terms of time or cost is taken into consideration. 7. Any other relevant point (Any five points) $5 \times ½ = 2½$ **Communication Services** 1. It involves the transmission of ideas and messages 2. Initially communications were sent through persons, animals and by different means of transport. 3. The modern development in communication such as mobiles, telephones and satellites, etc. have made communication independent of transport. 4. The use of telecommunications has revolutionized communications because of their speed with which messages are sent. 5. Radio and television helped to relay news and pictures to vast audiences around the world. 6. Newspapers cover events around the world. 7. Satellite relays the information of the earth from space. 8. The internet has revolutionized global communications. 9. Any other relevant point (Any five points) $5 \times ½ = 2½$ T.B.1 (Pages 65 to 79)	$2½ + 2½ = 5$
26	**26.1.** World map attached for answer $4 \times ½ = 2$	
	26.2. Map of India attached for answer $3 \times 1 = 3$	**2 + 3 = 5**
	FOR BLIND CANDIDATES ONLY IN LIEU OF Q.NO. 26	
	26.1. Sudan 26.2. Buenos Aires 26.3. Goa 26.4. Indore 26.5. Paradwip	$5 \times 1 = 5$

QUESTION PAPER CODE (64/1/3)

(Delhi Region)

Marking Scheme

Set 64/1/3	Expected Answers /Value Points	Distribution Of Marks
1	VIENNA T.B. 1 (Page – 87)	1
2	Regional Block: SAFTA T.B. 1 (Page – 87)	1
3	Highest Sex Ratio in the World – Latvia. T.B. 1 (Page – 18)	1
4	Actual growth of population is (Births – Deaths) + (In Migration – Out Migration) T.B. 1 (Page – 11)	1
5	Linear Pattern T.B. 1 (page 93)	1
6	Delhi T.B. 2 (Page – 136)	1
7	Ganga Basin T.B. 2 (Page – 61)	1
8	Class – I cities T.B. 2 (Page – 37)	1
9	Jawahar Lal Nehru Port T.B. 2 (page 131)	1
10	48 Percent T.B. 1 (Page – 95)	1
11	**Dispersed Settlements** 1. Appears in the form of isolated huts or hamlets of few huts in remote jungles or on small hills with farms and pastures on the slopes. 2. Extremely dispersion of settlement is caused by extremely fragmented nature of the terrain and land resource base of	3×1 = 3

	habitable areas. 3. Many areas of Meghalaya, Uttrakhand, Himachal Pradesh have such type of settlements 4. Any other relevant point. (Any three points) T.B. 2 (page 33, 34)	
12	**Importance of knowledge of nature to develop technology.** Knowledge about nature is extremely important to develop technology because human beings were able to develop technology after they developed better understanding of natural laws. For examples; the understanding of the concept of friction and heat helped us to discover fire. Understanding the secret of DNA and Genetics enabled us to conquer many diseases. We use the laws of aerodynamics to develop faster planes. (To be assessed as a whole.) T.B. 1 (Page –2)	3
13*	A – **Two types of roads included under the category of other roads in India are:** 1. Border Roads 2. International Highways ½ + ½ = 1 B – **Features of each** **Border Roads** 1. Constructed and maintained by BRO 2. Developed for accelerating economic development and strengthening defence preparedness, 3. Built along the northern and north eastern boundary of the country, 4. Chandigarh to Leh via Manali is an example, 5. This road runs at an average altitude of 4270 metres, 6. Any other relevant point (Any two) 2 × ½ = 1 **International Highways** 1. They promote the harmonious relationship with the neighbouring countries 2. They provide effective links with India 3. Lahore to Delhi via Wagah Border is an example 4. Nepal and Bangladesh are also linked with International highways 5. Any other relevant point (Any two) ½ + ½ = 1 T.B. 2 (Page – 115 and 117)	1 + 1 + 1 = 3

14*	**A – Three Categories of the Railway track in India are:** 1. Broad Gauge 2. Metre Gauge 3. Narrow Gauge ½ + ½ + ½ = 1½ **B – Features of each :** 1. Broad Guage : The distance between the rails is 1.676 metres 2. Metre Gauge : The distance between the rails is one metre. 3. Narrow Gauge : The distance between the rails is 0.762 metre or 0.610 metres. (Any other relevant points from each) ½ + ½ + ½ = 1½ T.B. 2 (Page – 119)	1½ +1 ½ = 3
15	**Methods of Conservation of Mineral Resources are:** 1. Alternative energy sources should be developed 2. Recycling of metals 3. Use of substitutes for scarce metals may also reduce their consumption. 4. Export of strategic and scarce minerals must be reduced 5. Any other relevant point (Any three point to be explained) T.B. 2 (Page – 83)	3 × 1 = 3
16	**Reasons for Low or High Levels of Human Development** **A High level of human development** 1. Providing education and health care is important government priority in countries with higher human development. 2. The Government makes huge investment in social sectors. 3. A higher investment in people and good governance has made them apart from other countries. 4. Example : Countries such as Norway, Iceland, Australia, Luxembourg, Canada etc. 5. They are generally free from political turmoil and instability 6. The degree of social diversity is very less. 7. Any other relevant point (Any three point) 3 × ½ = 1½ **B. Low Level of Human Development** 1. Large proportions of small countries have low level of human development. 2. Most of these countries are under going political turmoil and social instability in the form of civil war, famine or high incidence of diseases. 3. The pace of economic development is very low. 4. The Government investment on social sectors is low. 5. Any other relevant point.	

	(Any three point) $3 \times \frac{1}{2} = 1\frac{1}{2}$ T.B. 1 (page 27 to 29)	$1\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2} = 3$
17*	**Feautures of Rural settlements of the World are:** 1. Most closely related to land 2. They are dominated by primary activities. 3. Usually they are located near water bodies 5. People choose to settle near fertile lands suitable for agriculture. 6. In Europe village grew up near rolling countries avoiding swampy, low lying land 7. People in south east Asia chose to live near low lying river valleys and coastal plains. 7. Any other relevant points (Any Three Points) T.B. 2 (Page – 92)	$3 \times 1 = 3$
18	**Classification of Ports:** A– Inland Ports; B – Out Ports. $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$ **Features** **A– Inland Ports** 1. Located away from the sea coast; 2. They are linked to the sea through a river or a canal; 3. Such ports are accessible to flat bottom ships; 4. For example Kolkata is an inland port located on the river Hoogli; 5. Any other relevant points. (Any two points) $2 \times \frac{1}{2} = 1$ **B – Out ports** 1. These are deep water ports; 2. Built away from the actual ports; 3. They serve the parent ports by receiving those ships which are unable to approach them due to their large size; 4. Example: Piraeus in Greece is an out port of Athens; 5. Any other relevant point. (Any two points) $2 \times \frac{1}{2} = 1$ T.B. 1 (Page – 89)	$1+1+1 = 3$
19	**Classification of farming** A – Irrigated farming B – Rainfed (BARANI) farming. $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$ **Characteristics:** A – 1. Depends on irrigation 2. Protects the crops from adverse effects of soil moisture deficiency 3. Achieve higher productivity 4. Increases cropping area.	

	5. Any other relevant point (Any two) ½ + ½ = 1 B – 1. Depends on rain 2. It is divided into dry land and wet land farming 3. Dry land farming is confined in the areas of having annual rainfall less than 75 cm 4. In wet land farming the rainfall is in excess of soil moisture requirement. 5. Any other relevant point (Any two) ½ + ½ = 1 T.B. 2 (Page – 44)	1 + 1 + 1 = 3
20	**Factors for land degradation are:** 1. Soil erosion 2. Water logging 3. Salinisation 4. Alkalinisation 5. Consistent use of land without managing its fertility 6. Any other relevant points (Any three factors to be explained) T.B. 2 (page 143)	3×1 = 3
21	**Significance of Transport and Communication Services** **Transport** 1. Transport is a service by which persons and goods are physically carried from one location to another 2. It is an organized industry created to satisfy man's basic needs of mobility. 3. Modern society requires speedy and efficient transport system to assist in the production, distribution and consumption of goods. 4. The value of the material is significantly enhanced by transportation. 5. Development directly or indirectly depends on transport services. 6. In selecting the mode of transport the distance in terms of time or cost is taken into consideration. 7. Any other relevant point (Any five points) 5 × ½ = 2½ **Communication Services** 1. It involves the transmission of ideas and messages 2. Initially communications were sent through persons, animals and by different means of transport. 3. The modern development in communication such as mobiles, telephones and satellites, etc. have made communication independent of transport. 4. The use of telecommunications has revolutionized	

	communications because of their speed with which messages are sent. 5. Radio and television helped to relay news and pictures to vast audiences around the world. 6. Newspapers cover events around the world. 7. Satellite relays the information of the earth from space. 8. The internet has revolutionized global communications. 9. Any other relevant point (Any five points) $5 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2\frac{1}{2}$ T.B.1 (Pages 65 to 79)	$2\frac{1}{2} + 2\frac{1}{2} = 5$
22	**A. PANAMA CANAL** 1 **B. Characteristics of Panama Canal are:** 1. Connects Atlantic Ocean and Pacific Ocean. 2. Constructed across the Panama Isthmus between Panama City and Colon by the USA. 3. The Canal is about 72 km long. 4. It has six locks system 5. The ships have to cross different levels. 6. It shortens the distance between New York and San Francisco by 13,000 km by sea. 7. It is vital to the economies of the countries around it. 8. Any other relevant points. (Any four points) $4 \times 1 = 4$ T.B. 1 (page 75)	$1 + 4 = 5$
23*	23.1. 1. Kerala (0.638) 2. Punjab (0.537) 3. Tamil Nadu (0.531) 4. Maharashtra (0.523) 5. Haryana (0.509) (Any four states) $4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2$ **23.2.** 1. Kerala (Highest) – 0.638 2. Bihar (Lowest) – 0.367 $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$ **23.3.** 1. Kerala has impressive performance is achieving near hundred percent literacy (90.92%) in 2001 2. Bihar – Least literacy $1 + 1 = 2$ **BLIND CANDIDATES** 1. **Human Development** is a process of enlarging the range of people's choices increasing their opportunities for education, health care, income and empowerment and covering the full range of human choices from a sound physical environment to economic, social and political freedom. 1 **Factors For Human Development** **1. Educational Attainments** Educational Attainment over all literacy rates in India is	$2 + 1 + 2 = 5$

	65.4% while female literacy rate is 54.1%. Most of the southern states have higher literacy rate than the national average. Bihar has low literacy (47.53 per cent). Kerala has highest literacy (92.92%). **2. Economic Attainments** There are few developed states like Maharashtra, Punjab, Haryana and Gujarat. They have per capita income more than Rs. 4000 (1980 – 81) per year. There are large number of poor states like i.e. Bihar, Orissa, M.P., and Assam which have recorded per capita income less than Rs. 2000. Orissa and Bihar have more than 40 percent of their population living below the poverty line. (Any two factors with examples) 2×2 = 4 T.B.2 (Page 15,19)	1 + 4 = 5
24	**Strategy of Development in Drought – Prone Areas:** 1. To provide employment to the people 2. To create productive assets 3. To develop irrigation projects 4. To initiate land development programmes 5. Afforestation and grassland development programmes 6. To create basic rural infrastructure 7. To adopt integrated watershed development approach at the micro level 8. Any other relevant point (Any five points to be explained) T.B. 2 (Page 105)	5×1 = 5
25	**Factors influencing industrial location** 1. Access to market 2. Access to raw material 3. Access to labour supply 4. Access to sources of energy 5. Access to transportation and communication facilities 6. Government policy 7. Access to agglomeration economies (Any five factors to be described) T.B. 1 (Page – 46 , 47)	5×1 = 5
26	**26.1.** World map attached for answer 4 × ½ = 2 **26.2.** Map of India attached for answer 3×1 = 3	**2 + 3 = 5**
	FOR BLIND CANDIDATES ONLY IN LIEU OF Q.NO. 26	
26.1.	26.1. Sudan 26.2. Buenos Aires 26.3. Goa 26.4. Indore 26.5.Paradwip	5×1 = 5