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ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION,2015

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

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 other. Marks awarded for different parts of the question should then be totalled up and written on the left hand margin and encircled .

4. If a question does not have parts,marks for it be awarded on the left hand and encircled.

5. The following Textbooks can be referred to for detailed answers. Page number of the concerned book is given on the right side of the answer of each question.

Textbook I (TB-1) Fundamentals of Human Geography , published by **NCERT**.

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

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

ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2015

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

(OUTSIDE DELHI)**MARKING SCHEME****SET – 64/1**

Sr.No.	Expected Answers/Value Points	Distribution of Marks
1	Density of population is the ratio between the numbers of people to the size of land OR Density of Population = $\frac{\text{Population}}{\text{Area}}$ Page – 9 T.B. 1	1
2	People engaged in primary activities are called Red Collar Workers . Page –31 T.B. 1	1
3	Germany Page –67 T.B. 1	1
4	Characteristics of sub-urbanisation - (i) People move away from congested urban areas to cleaner areas outside the city . (ii) Everyday thousands of people commute from their homes in the suburbs to their workplaces in the city . Page – 91 T.B. 1	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
5	Factors mostly helped in the development of ancient towns in India – (i) Religion (ii) Culture Page -34 T.B. 2	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
6	Golden Quadrilateral :- It comprises construction of 5,846 km long 4/6 lane, high density traffic corridor to connect India's four big metro cities of Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai & Kolkata . With the construction of Golden Quadrilateral, the time - distance and cost of movement among the mega cities of India will be considerably minimized . Page – 115 T.B. 2	1
7	Sources of water Pollutants created by humans – (i) Sewage disposal (ii) Urban run – off (iii) Toxic effluents from industries (iv) Run - off over cultivated lands and nuclear power plants (v) Any other relevant point (Any two points to be mentioned) Page - 136 T.B. 2	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
8	Knowledge about nature is extremely important to develop technology- (i) Understanding of concepts of friction and heat helped us discover fire. (ii) Understanding of the secrets of DNA and genetics enabled us to	

	<p>conquer many diseases.</p> <p>(iii) The laws of aerodynamics are used to develop faster planes.</p> <p>(iv)Any other relevant point .</p> <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p> <p>Page – 2 T.B. 1</p>	3 x 1 = 3		
9	<p>Population size criteria used by most countries to define urban areas –</p> <p>The lower limit of the population size for the settlement to be designated as urban is :</p> <p>(i) 1,500 in Colombia.</p> <p>(ii) 2,000 in Argentina and Portugal</p> <p>(iii) 2,500 in USA and Thailand</p> <p>(iv) 5000 in India</p> <p>(v) 30,000 in Japan.</p> <p>(vi) In Denmark, Sweden and Finland all places with a population size of 250 persons are called urban.</p> <p>(vii) The minimum population for a city is 300 in Iceland, where as in Canada and Venezuela, it is 1,000 persons.</p> <p>(viii) Any other relevant point</p> <p>(Any three Points to be explained)</p> <p>Page – 95,96 T.B. 1</p>	3 x 1 = 3		
10	<p>Characteristics of clustered rural settlements of India –</p> <p>(i) The Clustered rural settlement is a compact or closely built up area of houses.</p> <p>(ii) In this type of village the general living area is distinct and separated from the surrounding farms, barns and pastures.</p> <p>(iii) The closely built-up area and its intervening streets present some recognizable pattern of geometric shape such as rectangular, radial, linear etc</p> <p>(iv) Such settlements are generally found in fertile alluvial plains and in the north eastern states.</p> <p>(v) Sometimes, people live in compact village for security or defence reasons .</p> <p>(vi) In Rajasthan scarcity of water has necessitated compact settlement for maximum utilization of available water resources.</p> <p>(vii) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p> <p>Page – 33 T.B. 2</p>	3 X 1 = 3		
11	<p>Differentiation between protective irrigation and productive irrigation -</p> <table> <tr> <td> <p>Protective irrigation</p> <p>i)It protects the crops from adverse effects of soil moisture deficiency.</p> <p>ii)Irrigation acts as a supplementary source of water over and above rainfall.</p> <p>iii)Productivity is low.</p> <p>iv)Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any three points of differentiation)</p> </td> <td> <p>Productive irrigation</p> <p>i)It provides sufficient soil moisture in the cropping season to achieve high productivity.</p> <p>ii)In this irrigation the water input per unit area of cultivated land is higher than protective irrigation.</p> <p>iii)Productivity is high.</p> <p>iv)Any other relevant point.</p> </td> </tr> </table> <p>Page-44 & 45 T.B.2</p>	<p>Protective irrigation</p> <p>i)It protects the crops from adverse effects of soil moisture deficiency.</p> <p>ii)Irrigation acts as a supplementary source of water over and above rainfall.</p> <p>iii)Productivity is low.</p> <p>iv)Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any three points of differentiation)</p>	<p>Productive irrigation</p> <p>i)It provides sufficient soil moisture in the cropping season to achieve high productivity.</p> <p>ii)In this irrigation the water input per unit area of cultivated land is higher than protective irrigation.</p> <p>iii)Productivity is high.</p> <p>iv)Any other relevant point.</p>	3 x 1 = 3
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12	<p>Values that can change the possible dark scenario of electricity –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Sustainable development of energy resources . (ii) The vast capacity ingenuity , innovativeness & revolutionary spirit (iii) Maximum use of renewable energy sources such as Solar, Wind, hydro geothermal and biomass. (iv) Optimum use of energy resources and minimum wastage . (v) Creating awareness (vi) Any other relevant point . <p>(Any three points to be explained) Page – 80,82,83 T.B. 2</p> <p>It is a value based question, so answers may vary. Hence answers should be assessed on the basis of relevant views expressed by the candidates .</p>	3 x 1 = 3
13	<p>Noise pollution – It refers to the state of unbearable and uncomfortable to human beings which is caused by noise from different sources. 1</p> <p>Sources of noise pollution are :-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Various factories (ii) Mechanised construction and demolition works (iii) Automobiles (iv) Aircrafts (v) Sirens, Loudspeakers (vi) Any other relevant point <p>(Any four points to be explained) 4 x ½ Page - 38 T.B. 2</p>	1+2=3
14	<p>Sex ratio – The ratio between the number of women and men in the population is called Sex Ratio. 1</p> <p>World pattern of sex ratio -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The world population reflects a sex ratio of 990 females per 1000 males. (ii) The highest sex ratio in the world has been recorded in Latvia which is 1187 females per 1000 males. In contrast, the lowest sex ratio occurs in U.A.E which is 468 females per 1000 males. (iii) The world pattern of sex ratio does not exhibit variations in the developed regions of the world. (iv) The sex ratio is favorable for females in 139 countries of the world and unfavorable for them in the remaining 72 countries listed by the United Nations. (v) In general, Asia has a low sex ratio. Countries like China, India, Saudi Arabia, Pakistan, Afghanistan have a lower sex ratio. (vi) On the other extreme is greater part of Europe (including Russia) where males are in minority. (vii) A deficit of males in the populations of many European countries Is attributed to better status of women and an excessively male-dominated out-migration to different parts of the world in the past. (viii) Any other relevant point. 4x1 <p>(Any four points to be explained) Page – 17, 18 T.B. 1</p>	1+4=5

15	<p>Commercial livestock rearing –</p> <p>Organized and capital intensive is called commercial live stock rearing. 1</p> <p>Characteristics –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Associated with western cultures. (ii) Ranches cover large areas. (iii) The number of animals in the pastures is kept according to the carrying capacity of the pasture. (iv) Only one type of animal is reared (v) Rearing of animals in ranching is organized on a scientific basis (vi) Any other relevant point 4x1 <p>(Any four points to be explained) Page - 33 &34 T.B. 1</p>	1+4=5
16	<p>Medical tourism-</p> <p>When medical treatment is combined with international tourism activity, It is known as medical tourism. 1</p> <p>Scope of Medical Services for overseas patients in India –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) About 55,000 patients from U.S.A visited India in 2005 for treatment. (ii) India has emerged as the leading country of medical tourism in the world. (iii) World class hospitals located in metropolitan cities of India . (iv) Medical tourism brings abundant benefits to developing countries like India. (v) Any other relevant point. 4x1 <p>(Any four points to be explained.) Page – 63 T.B. 1</p>	1 + 4 = 5
17	<p>The longest trans-continental railway of North America is Trans – Canadian Railway . 1</p> <p>Features of Trans Canadian Railway -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) It is more than 7,000 km long rail-line . (ii) It runs between Halifax and Vancouver. (iii) It connects Quebec- Montreal Industrial Region with the wheat belt of the Prairie region and the coniferous forest region in the north . (iv) Winnipeg to Thunder Bay located on Lake Superior connects this rail- line with one of the important waterways of the world. (v) This line is the economic artery of Canada. (vi) Wheat and meat are the important exports on the route. (vii) It was constructed for British Columbia. (viii) Any other relevant point. 4x1 <p>(Any four features to be described) Page – 70, 71 T.B. 1</p>	1 + 4 = 5

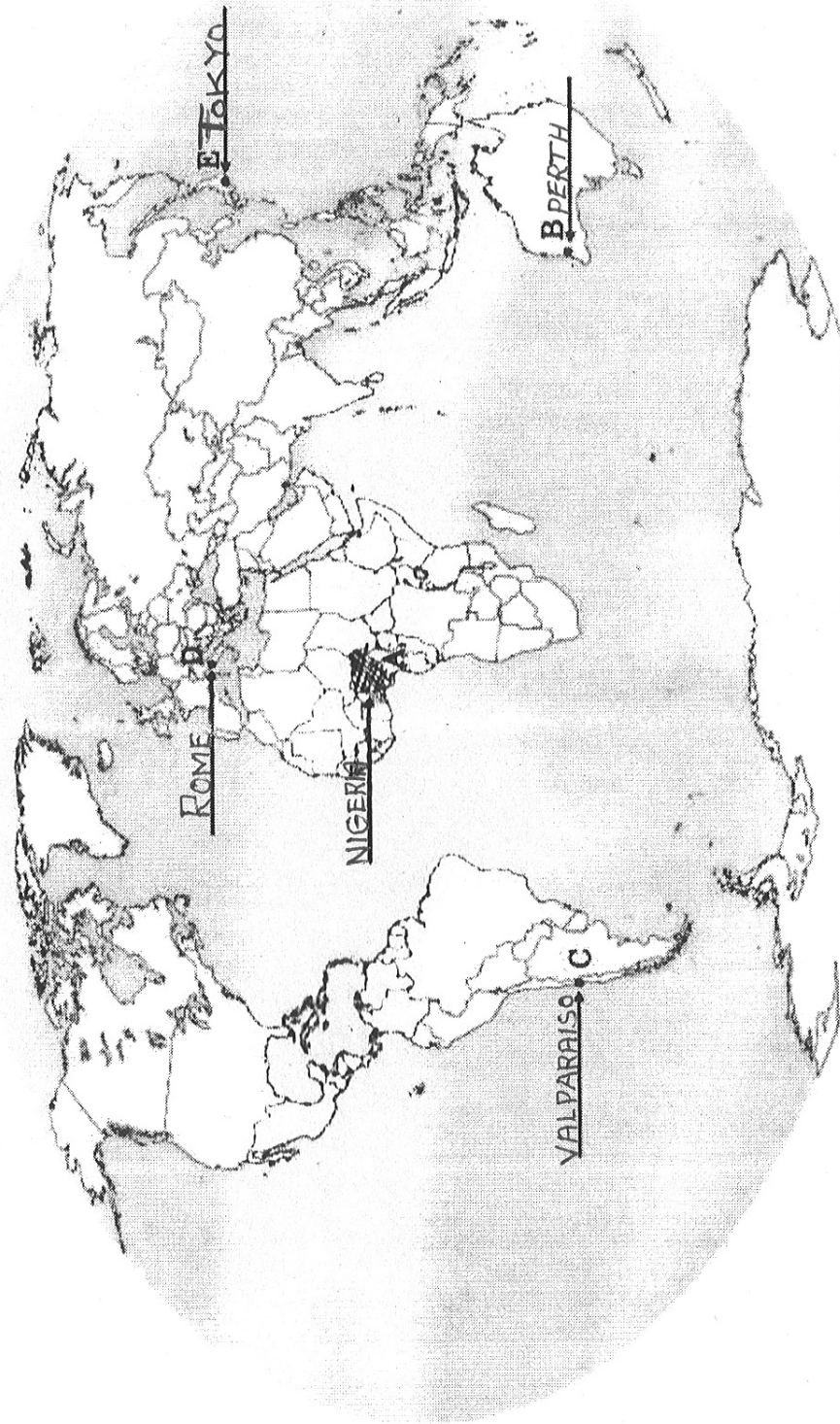
18	<p>Growth of population-</p> <p>Growth of population is the change in the number of people living in a particular area between two points of time. 1</p> <p>Third (III) phase of growth of population –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The decades are 1951-1981 . (ii) This is the period of population explosion in India . (iii) It was caused by a rapid fall in the mortality rate but a high fertility rate of population in the country. (iv) Improvement in the economy . (v) Any other relevant point . 4x1 <p>(Any four points to be described) Page – 5 & 7 T.B. 2</p>	1+4=5
19	<p>Importance of Food grains in Indian agricultural economy –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) These crops occupy about two-third of total cropped area in the country. (ii) Food grains are dominant crops in all parts of the country . (iii) Food grains are classified as cereals and pulses. (iv) Any other relevant point. <p>(Any two points to be explained) 2x1</p> <p>Characteristics of Rice Cultivation :-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Rice is a staple food . (ii) It is considered to be a crop of tropical humid areas. (iii) It has about 3,000 varieties which are grown in different agro-climatic regions. (iv) India is the second largest rice producer in the world . (v) Any other relevant point. 3x1 <p>(Any three points to be described) Page – 45 T.B. 2</p>	2 + 3 = 5
20	<p>Indian Railways brought people of diverse cultures together –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Indian Railway was introduced in 1853. (ii) Indian Railways network is more than 64,000 kms. (iii) It connects people of different regions through its sixteen (16) zones . (iv) Mahatma Gandhi said “ Indian Railways brought people of diverse cultures together to contribute to India’s freedom struggle “. (v) People from different languages with different customs and food habits could connect with each other using Indian Railways . (vi) Any other relevant point. <p>(Any five points to be explained with suitable examples) Page – 118 T.B. 2</p>	5 x 1 = 5

21	<p>Refer to the attached political outline map of the World .</p> <p>Note : The following Questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates- (21.1) Nigeria / Niger (21.2) Perth and Sydney (21.3) Valparaiso (21.4) Auckland (21.5) New York, Los Angeles, Mexico City (any one)</p> <p>Page –72,73,78,99 T.B. 1</p>	5 x 1 = 5
22	<p>Refer to the attached political outline map of India .</p> <p>Note : The following Questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates- (22.1) Rajasthan (22.2) Assam (22.3) Mangalore / Mangaluru (22.4) Rourkela (22.5) Amritsar</p> <p>Page – 152, 54, 81, 88, 132 T.B.-2</p>	5 x 1 = 5

प्रश्न सं. 21 के लिए

For question no. 21

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



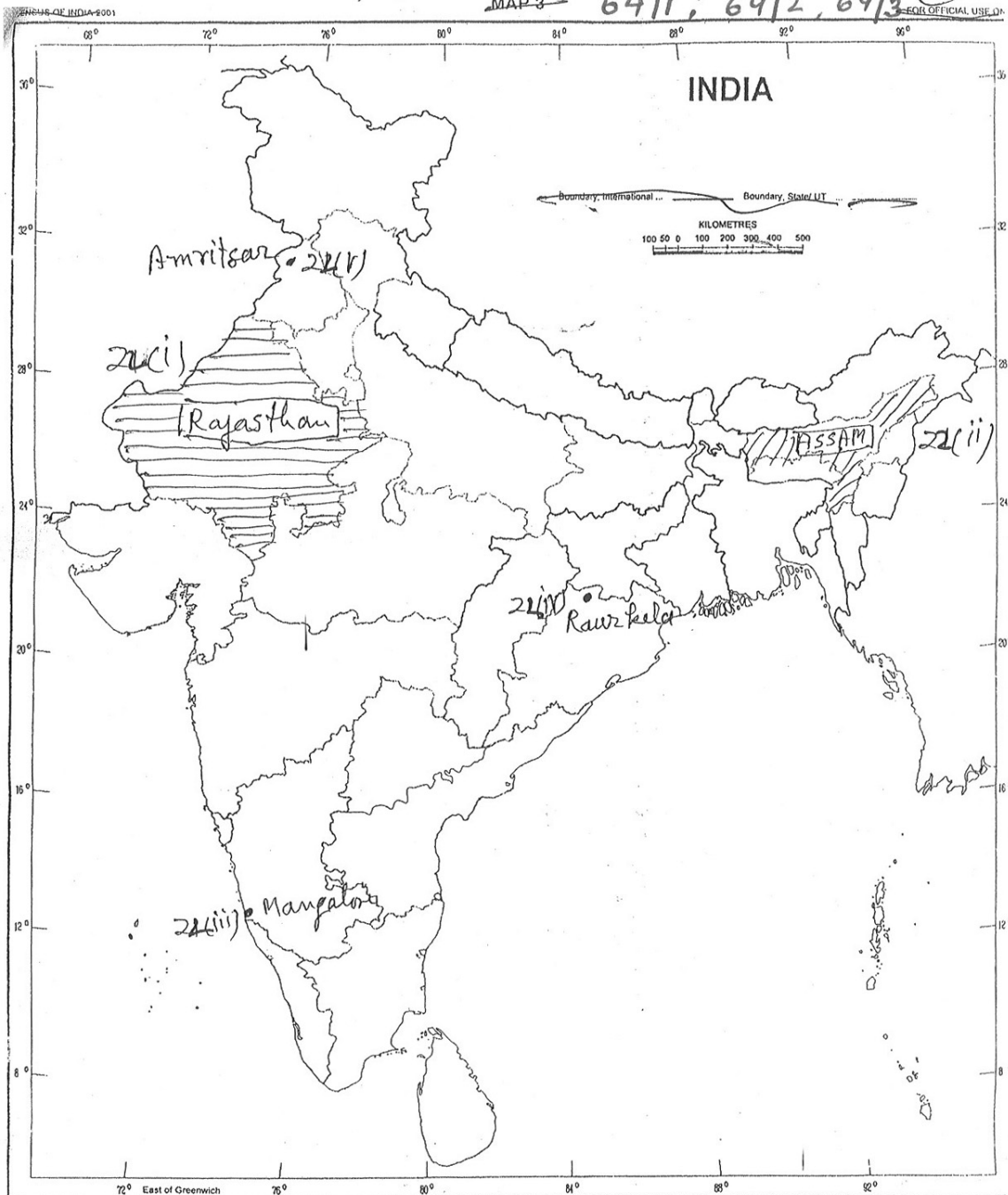
B' Marking Scheme Ans of Q.No 2

(9)

MAP 3

64/1, 64/2, 64/3

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Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India.

The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.

The interstate boundaries between Arunachal Pradesh, Assam and Meghalaya shown on this map are as interpreted from the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971 but have yet to be verified.

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