

ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2016

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. Marks awarded for different parts of the question should then be totaled up and written on the left hand margin and encircled.
4. If a question does not have parts, marks for it be awarded on the left hand side and encircled.
5. If a candidate has attempted an extra question, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and the other answer scored out.
6. The following Textbooks can be referred to for detailed answers. Page number of the concerned book is given on the right side of the answer of each question.

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

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

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

ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION , 2016

GEOGRAPHY MARKING SCHEME

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

(OUTSIDE DELHI)

SET – 64/1

Set 64/1	Expected Answers/Value Points	Distribution of Marks
1	<p>Sex Ratio unfavourable to women-</p> <p>U.A.E / Quatar</p> <p>Page – 18 T.B. I</p>	1
2	<p>Concept of Human Development-</p> <p>Human development that enlarges peoples choices and improves their lives.</p> <p>Page – 23 T.B. 1</p>	1
3	<p>New Ruhr landscape-</p> <p>In Ruhr region the demand for coal declined and iron ore was exhausted, industries used imported iron ore leading to the shrinking of the region.</p> <p>Page – 51 T.B. 1</p>	1
4	<p>Trade Liberalization-</p> <p>Trade Liberalization allows goods and services from everywhere to compete with domestic products and services thus benefiting the people.</p> <p>Page – 85 T.B 1</p>	1

5	<p>The Proportion of workers in the agricultural sector in India has shown a declining trend over the last few decades-</p> <p>This indicates a shift of workers from farm based occupation to non farm based ones indicating a sectoral shift in the economy.</p> <p>Page – 13 T.B 2</p>	1
6	<p>Migration from rural to urban areas in India because-</p> <p>Poverty / High Population pressure on land / Lack of infrastructural facilities like health care, education / natural disasters – flood / drought / cyclonic storms / earthquake / tsunami etc.</p> <p>Page – 19 T.B 2</p>	1
7	<p>Countries largest trading partners of India-</p> <p>UAE and China</p> <p>Page – 128 T.B 2</p>	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
8	<p>The knowledge of laws of nature are highly valuable for man kind-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I) Better knowledge is developed because of better knowledge of laws of nature. II) The understanding of concepts of friction and heat helped discover fire. III) We use laws of aerodynamics to develop faster planes. IV) This law of nature, if known to man, are extremely valuable. V) Harmony with their natural Environment. <p>Note : This is a value based question. If the student writes his understanding on his own about laws of nature marks should be awarded.</p> <p>(To be Assessed as whole) Page – 2 T.B 1</p>	3

9	<p>(9.1)</p> <p>(i) Africa</p> <p>(ii) Asia</p> <p>(9.2) In developing countries people migrate from rural areas to cities for the purpose of earning livelihood, thus increasing the urban population / million cities.</p> <p>(9.3) A million city is one where the population is one million or more than one million (10 Lakhs)</p> <p>For visually impaired candidates only:</p> <p>(9.1) The term conurbation applies to a large area of urban development that resulted from the merging of originally separate towns or cities.</p> <p>(9.2) The towns and cities are growing due to natural increase in population and also due to migration of rural people to the cities in search of jobs.</p> <p>(9.3)</p> <p>(i) Tokyo</p> <p>(ii) Osaka</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Page – 97-99 T.B 1</p>	<p>$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>		
10	<p>Differentiate between ‘Hamleted’ and Dispersed rural settlements of India –</p> <table><tr><td><p>Hamleted Settlement</p><p>(i) It is fragmented into several units.</p><p>(ii) It being separated bear the same name or common name.</p><p>(iii) It is known by different local names such as Palli, Panna, Para, Nangla, Dhani etc.</p><p>(iv) It is found in middle and lower Ganga plain, Chattisgarh and lower valleys of the Himalayas.</p><p>(v) Any other relevant point.</p></td><td><p>Dispersed Settlement</p><p>(i) It appears in form of isolated huts.</p><p>(ii) It is isolated in remote jungle or hilly areas and have extreme dispersion.</p><p>(iii) It is in extreme isolation and have no such local names.</p><p>(iv) It is found in Meghalaya, Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh etc.</p><p>(v) Any other relevant point</p></td></tr></table> <p>Explain any Three points of differentiation.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Page – 33-34 T.B 2</p>	<p>Hamleted Settlement</p> <p>(i) It is fragmented into several units.</p> <p>(ii) It being separated bear the same name or common name.</p> <p>(iii) It is known by different local names such as Palli, Panna, Para, Nangla, Dhani etc.</p> <p>(iv) It is found in middle and lower Ganga plain, Chattisgarh and lower valleys of the Himalayas.</p> <p>(v) Any other relevant point.</p>	<p>Dispersed Settlement</p> <p>(i) It appears in form of isolated huts.</p> <p>(ii) It is isolated in remote jungle or hilly areas and have extreme dispersion.</p> <p>(iii) It is in extreme isolation and have no such local names.</p> <p>(iv) It is found in Meghalaya, Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh etc.</p> <p>(v) Any other relevant point</p>	<p>3x1=3</p>
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11	<p>Rain water harvesting-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) It is valuable to recharge the ground water. (ii) It is valuable because it is low cost and eco-friendly technique for preserving every drop of water. (iii) It increases the availability of ground water and improves the quality of ground water. (iv) It is also highly valuable in controlling soil erosion and floods. (v) In Rajasthan rain water harvesting structures locally known as Kund or Tanka are constructed near or in the house or village to store harvested rainwater. (vi) Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be explained</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Page – 67-69 T.B 2</p>	3x1=3
12	<p>(12.1) Durgapur steel plant</p> <p>(12.2) Coal :- Jharia/Raniganj</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Manganese : Bonaigarh/Noamudi</p> <p>(12.3) Damodar River</p> <p>For Visually Impaired Candidates :</p> <p>(12.1) West Bengal</p> <p>(12.2) (i) Iron Ore</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (ii) Coal (iii) Limestone (iv) Manganese (V) Dolomite (vi) Fire clay (Any two) <p>(12.3) (i) It opened the doors to rapid industrial development in all sectors of industries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (ii) It provides raw material for other industries. (iii) Any other relevant point. <p>(Mention any two points)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Page – 87-89 T.B 2</p>	<p>1</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$</p>

13	<p>The watershed Management programme in Jhabua district is highly successful because –</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Land degradation has been prevented. 2. Soil quality has improved. 3. Improved the growth of natural vegetation. 4. Improved the sources of livelihood for the tribals. 5. Any other relevant point. <p>(Any three points to be examined.)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Page – 144 T.B 2</p>	3
14	<p>Push Factors :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Unemployment (ii) Poor living conditions (iii) Political turmoil (iv) Unpleasant climate (v) Natural disasters (vi) Epidemics and socio – economic backwardness (vii) Any other relevant point. <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p> <p>Pull Factors :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Better job opportunities (ii) Living conditions (iii) Peace and stability (iv) Security of life and property. (v) Pleasant climate (vi) Any other relevant point <p>(Any two points to be explained)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Page – 11-12 T.B 1</p>	3+2=5
15	<p>Plantation agriculture-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Introduced by the Europeans. (ii) Large estates or plantations. (iii) Large capital investment. (iv) Managerial and technical support. (v) Scientific methods of cultivation. (vi) Single crop specialisation. (vii) A good system of transportation. (viii) Tea, Coffee, Cocoa, Rubber, Cotton, Oil palm, Sugarcane, Banana, Pineapples are examples of Plantation agriculture. (ix) Any other relevant point. <p>(Any five points to be described)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Page – 37 T.B 1</p>	5x1=5

16	<p>Importance of ‘Communication services’ in the world –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Communication involves transmission of words messages, facts, ideas etc. from one place to another. (ii) All types of communication is nearly dependent on means of transport. (iii) Where transport is efficient there communication is also efficient. (iv) It helps to spread the messages from one place to another very quickly. (v) These services have linked the entire world. (vi) Time has been reduced to spread the messages. (vii) The global communication has revolutionised the world. (viii) The whole World has become one global village. (ix) Any other relevant point. <p>(Any five points to be explained.)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Page – 58-59 T.B 1</p>	5x1=5
17	<p>The significance of the Rhine Waterway –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The Rhine flows through Germany and the Netherlands. (ii) It is navigable for 700 km from Rotterdam, at its mouth in the Netherlands to Basel in Switzerland. (iii) Ocean-going vessels can reach up to Cologne. The Ruhr river joins the Rhine from the east. (iv) It flows through a rich coalfield and the whole basin has become a prosperous manufacturing area. (v) Dusseldorf is the Rhine port for this region (vi) Huge tonnage moves along the stretch south of the Ruhr. (vii) This waterway is the world’s most heavily used waterway. (viii) It connects the industrial areas of Switzerland, Germany, France, Belgium and the Netherland with the North Atlantic Sea Route. (ix) Any other relevant point. <p>(Any five points to be examined.)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Page – 76 T.B 1</p>	5x1=5
18	<p>Economic Consequences of Migration :-</p> <p>A major benefits for the source region is the remittance sent by migrants.</p> <p>Remittances from the international migrants are one of the</p>	

	<p>major sources of foreign exchange.</p> <p>In 2002, India received US \$ 11 billion as remittances from International migrants.</p> <p>Punjab , Kerala and Tamil Nadu receive very significant amount from their international migrants.</p> <p>The amount of remittances sent by the internal migrants is very meagre as compared to international migrants, but it plays an important role in the growth of economy of the source area.</p> <p>Unregulated migration to the metropolitan cities of India has caused overcrowding.</p> <p>Development of slums in industrially developed states is a negative consequence.</p> <p>(To be assessed as whole.)</p> <p>Social Consequences of Migration:-</p> <p>Migrants act as agents of social change. The new ideas related to new technologies, family planning, girl's education, etc. get diffused from urban to rural areas through them.</p> <p>Migration leads to intermixing of people from diverse cultures.</p> <p>It has positive contribution such as evolution of composite culture and breaking through the narrow considerations and widens up the mental horizon of the people at large.</p> <p>It has also serious negative consequences such as anonimity, which creates social vacuum and sense of dejection among individuals.</p> <p>(To be assessed as whole.)</p> <p>Page – 20-21 T.B. 2</p>	2½ +2 ½=5
19	<p>Fragmentation of land holdings and degradation of cultivable land are serious problem of Indian agriculture –</p> <p>Measures for fragmentation of land holdings</p>	

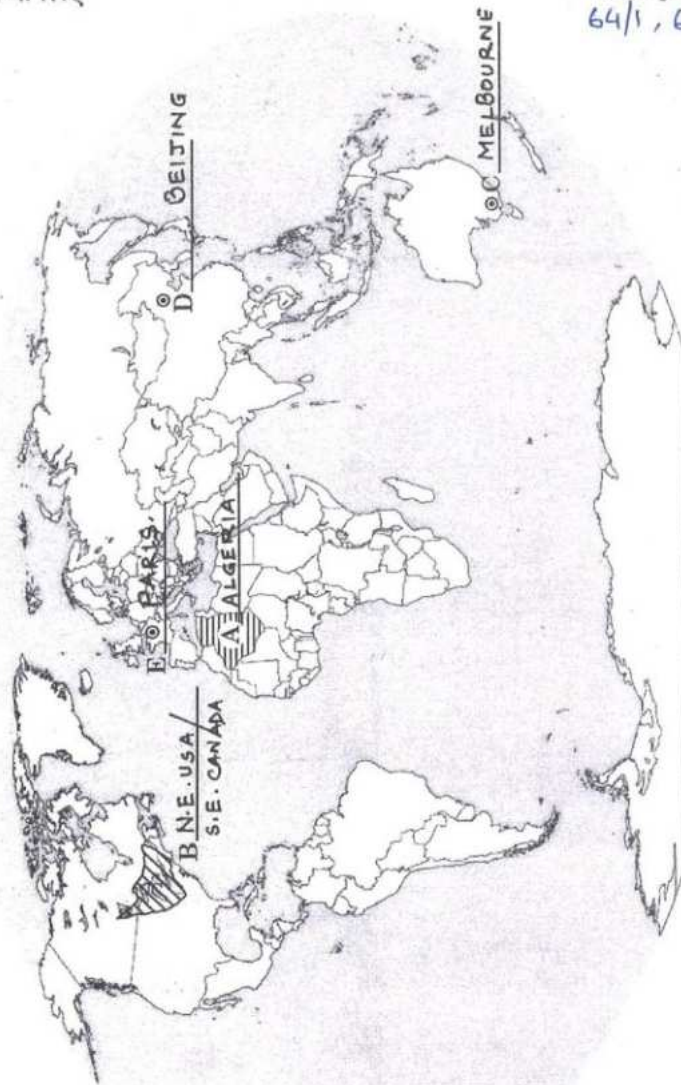
	<p>(i) Consolidation of land holdings. (ii) Strict implementation of land reforms. (iii) Any other relevant point. (Any one point to be mentioned) 1</p> <p>Measures to Overcome degradation of Cultivable land</p> <p>(i) Check water logging (ii) Use of organic manure. (iii) Cultivation of leguminous crops. (iv) Rotation of crops. (v) Any other relevant point. (Any one point to be mentioned)</p> <p>1</p> <p>Explain any three points, atleast one for measure to overcome fragmentation of land holding and one for degradation of land holding. 3x1=3</p> <p>Page – 57-58 T.B 2</p>	2+3=5
20	<p>The apex body in India to improve quality of National High ways is –</p> <p>National Highway Authority of India (NHAI)</p> <p>Significance of National Highways-</p> <p>(i) It passes across the country. (ii) It connects the state capitals, major cities, important ports, railway junctions. (iii) National Highway are meant for Interstate Transport. (iv) These roads are also meant for the movement of defence men and material in strategic areas. (v) The National Highway being approximately 2% of total road length carries 40% of the total road traffic. (vi) Any other relevant points. (Any four points to be explained)</p> <p>Page -114-115 T.B 2</p>	1+4=5

21	<p>See attached map</p> <p>For visually impaired candidates :</p> <p>(21.1) Nigeria</p> <p>(21.2) North East USA & South East Canada</p> <p>(21.3) Sydney / Perth / Melbourne / Fermantle.</p> <p>(21.4) Caracas / Bagota / Lima / Brasilia / Rio Die Janerio / Santiago / Buenos Airies</p> <p>(21.5) London / Paris</p>	5x1=5
22	<p>See attached map</p> <p>For Visually impaired candidates :</p> <p>(22.1) Goa</p> <p>(22.2) Uttar Pradesh / U.P</p> <p>(22.3) Khetri / Alwar / Bhilwara / Udaipur</p> <p>(22.4) Ahmedabad / Rajkot / Vadodara / Surat / Porbandar</p> <p>(22.5) Guwahati</p>	5x1=5

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प्रश्न संख्या 21 के लिए

For question no. 21
64/1, 64/2, 64/3



64/3

13

Handwritten signatures and initials, including "P.T.O." and "Rajiv".

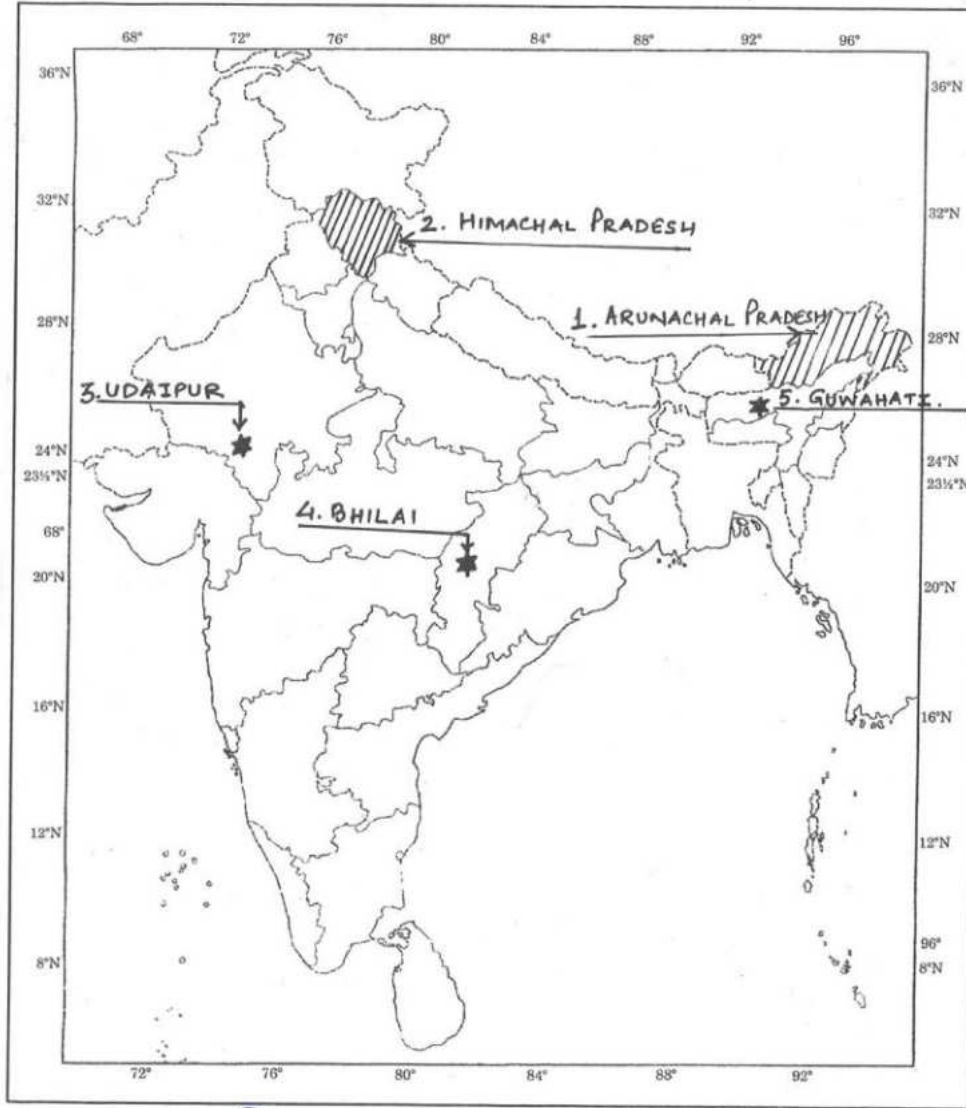
प्रश्न संख्या 22 के लिए

For question no. 22

64/1, 64/2, 64/3

भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)

Outline Map of India (Political)



64/3

Handwritten signatures and marks in blue ink.

15