

ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION , 2017

QUESTION PAPER CODE 64/1

(OUTSIDE DELHI)

MARKING SCHEME

Set 64/1	Expected Answers/Value Points	Distribution of Marks
1	Profitability of mining depends on:- i. Physical factors ii. Economic factors Page – 42 , T.B. 1	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
2	Highest Road density in world - Japan (327 for every 100 km ² area) Page – 67 , T.B. 1 (Table – 8.1)	1
3	Garrison Town - Ambala, Jalandhar, Mhow, Babina, Udhampur (Any two) Page – 37, T.B. 2	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
4	Reasons for Least development in rail facilities in West Asia - i. Vast desert area ii. Sparsely populated region (Any one point to be explained) Page – 69, T.B.	1
5	Environmental problems – i. Water logging ii. Soil salinity The intensive irrigation and excessive use of water has led to the emergence of twin environmental problems of Water logging and Soil salinity in the Indira Gandhi Canal Command Area. Page- 110, T.B. 2	1
6	Classification of minerals - i. Metallic ii. Non - metallic Page – 72, T.B. 2	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
7	Improvement in quality of water – i. Judicious use of water ii. Creating awareness - importance of water iii. Any other relevant point. (Any one point to be mentioned) Page – 69 , T.B. 2	1

8	<p>(8.1) Suez canal</p> <p>(8. 2) Characteristics -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> It connects Mediterranean sea with Red sea. It gives Europe a new gateway to the Indian Ocean. It reduces distance between Liverpool and Colombo. It is sea level canal without locks. As the tolls are heavy, some find it cheaper to go by the longer Cape Route whenever the consequent delay is not important. Any other relevant point. (Any four points to be mentioned) <p>Note :- Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No – 8 :- Panama canal</p> <p>Characteristics :-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> It connects Atlantic Ocean with Pacific ocean It has been constructed across the Panama Isthmus between Panama city and Colon. The canal is about 72 km long and involves a very deep cutting for a length of 12 km. It has a six lock system and ships cross different levels It shortens the distance between New York and San Francisco. Any other relevant point. (Any four points to be mentioned) <p style="text-align: right;">Page – 74 & 75 , T.B. 1</p>	<p>1+2=3</p> <p>1 + 2 = 3</p>
9	<p>Characteristics of chain stores :-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Chain stores are able to purchase merchandise most economically to their specification. They often direct the manufacturers. They employ highly skilled specialists. They have the ability to experiment in one store and apply the results to many. Any other relevant point. (Any four points to be described) <p style="text-align: right;">Page – 58, T.B. 1</p>	<p>3x1=3</p>

10	<p>Name :- (10.1) Bhilai Steel plant State :- Chhattisgarh</p> <p>(10.2) Main source of power - Korba Thermal power station. Rail route - Kolkata – Mumbai rail route.</p> <p>(10.3) Iron ore : Dalli – Rajhara mine. Water : Tandula tank / dam.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Page – 89 & 90 , T.B. 2</p> <p>Note :- Visually Impaired candidates only, in lieu Q. No. – 10 :-</p> <p>Major factors responsible for establishment of Iron & Steel industry in Jamshedpur : -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. It lies very close to the Mumbai – Kolkata railway line. ii. Kolkata is the nearest port for the export of steel about 240 km away. iii. The rivers Subanarekha and Kharkai provide water to the plant. iv. Iron ore is obtained from Noamundi and Badam Pahar. v. Coal is brought from Joda mines in Orissa. vi. Coking Coal comes from Jharia and West Bokaro coalfields. vii. Any other relevant point. (Any three points to be explained) <p style="text-align: right;">Page – 87, T.B. 2</p>	<p>$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$</p> <p>3x1=3</p>
11	<p>It is true that there is no consensus on what exactly defines a village or town because different countries have different parameters as –</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Population size ii. Occupational structure iii. Administration iv. Location v. Functions of Urban Centres <p style="text-align: center;">(Any three points to be analysed)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Page – 91 & 92, T.B. 1</p>	<p>3x1=3</p>

12	<p>Humanisation of nature -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The people begin to understand their environment and the forces of nature with the passage of time. With Social and Cultural development, humans develop better and more efficient technology. Humans move from a state of necessity to a state of freedom. They create possibilities with the resources obtained from the environment. The human activities create cultural landscape. The imprints of human activities are health resorts, huge urban sprawls, fields, orchards and pastures in plains and rolling hills, ports on the coasts and satellites in the space. Any other relevant point. <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p> <p>Page – 3, T.B. 1</p>	3x1=3
13	<p>The values that can help in maintaining the Quality of water :-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Judicious/optimum use of water, Controlling population, Recycle and Reuse of water, Watershed Management Rain water harvesting Rules and regulations Any other relevant point <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p> <p>Page-67, 68 & 69 - 72 ,T.B. 2</p>	1x3=3
14	<p>Major objectives of the New Industrial Policy 1991 :-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To build on the gains already made, Correct the distortions or weakness that have crept in. Maintain a sustained growth in productivity. Gainful employment and attain international competitiveness. <p>Role of Globalisation:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in Foreign Investment, Availability of Foreign Technology, Open Trade Policy, International competition for better products, Any other relevant point. <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p> <p>Page – 96 & 98 , T.B. 2</p>	2+3=5

15	<p>The size of the territory and per capita income are not directly related to human development :-</p> <p>Often Smaller Countries have done better than larger ones in human development. Similarly, relatively poorer nations have been ranked higher than richer neighbours in terms of human development.</p> <p>For example Sri Lanka, Trinidad and Tobago have a higher rank than India in the human development index despite having smaller economies.</p> <p>Similarly, within India, Kerala performs much better than Punjab and Gujarat in human development despite having lower per capita income.</p> <p>(To be assessed as a whole)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Page – 27, T.B. 1</p>	5
16	<p>Migration is a response to the uneven distribution of opportunities over space :-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. People move from place of low opportunity and low safety. This, in turn, creates both benefits and problems for the areas, people migrate from and migrate to. ii. Consequences can be observed in economic, social, cultural, political and demographic terms. <p><u>Economic Consequences :-</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. A major benefit for the source region is the remittance sent by migrants. ii. Remittances from the international migrants are one of the major sources of foreign exchange. iii. In 2002, India received US \$ 11 billion as remittances from international migrants. iv. Punjab, Kerala and Tamil Nadu receive very significant amount from their international migrants. v. The amount of remittances sent by the internal migrants is very meager as compared to international migrants. vi. Internal Migrants play an important role in the growth of economy of the source area. vii. Any other relevant point, <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Page – 20, T.B. 2</p>	2+3=5

17	<p>International trade as a basis of World Economy:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">i. Specialisation in production.ii. It is based on the comparative advantageiii. Complimentarity and Transferability of goods and services.iv. Formation of Foreign Policy on the basis of International Tradev. Any other relevant point. <p>Page – 82 & 83, T.B. 1</p>	1x5=5		
18	<p>Five measures adopted to solve the problems of Indian agriculture :-</p> <p>To increase food grains production by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">i. Intensification of cropping over cultivated land.ii. Increase cultivated area wherever possible.iii. To use HYV seeds,iv. Easy availability of fertilizers, pesticides and insecticides.v. Expansion of irrigation facilities,vi. Use modern agricultural technology.vii. Any other relevant point <p>(Review any five points/measures)</p> <p>Page – 52 & 53, T.B. 2</p>	1x5=5		
19	<p>Classification of intensive subsistence agriculture :-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">i. Intensive subsistence agriculture dominated by wet paddy cultivation.ii. Intensive subsistence agriculture dominated by crops other than paddy. <p>Difference :-</p> <table><tr><td><p>Intensive subsistence agriculture dominated by wet paddy cultivation.</p><ul style="list-style-type: none">i. Dominance of the rice crop.ii. Farmers work with the help of family labour leading to intensive use of land.iii. The yield per unit area is high.iv. Per labour productivity is low.</td><td><p>Intensive subsistence agriculture dominated by crops other then paddy.</p><ul style="list-style-type: none">i. Due to difference in relief, climate soil and other geographical factors it is not practical to grow paddy in many parts of monsoon Asia.ii. Not used manual labour.iii. The yield per unit area is not high.iv. Per labour productivity is high.</td></tr></table> <p>Page – 36 & 37, T.B. 1</p>	<p>Intensive subsistence agriculture dominated by wet paddy cultivation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">i. Dominance of the rice crop.ii. Farmers work with the help of family labour leading to intensive use of land.iii. The yield per unit area is high.iv. Per labour productivity is low.	<p>Intensive subsistence agriculture dominated by crops other then paddy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">i. Due to difference in relief, climate soil and other geographical factors it is not practical to grow paddy in many parts of monsoon Asia.ii. Not used manual labour.iii. The yield per unit area is not high.iv. Per labour productivity is high.	1+4=5
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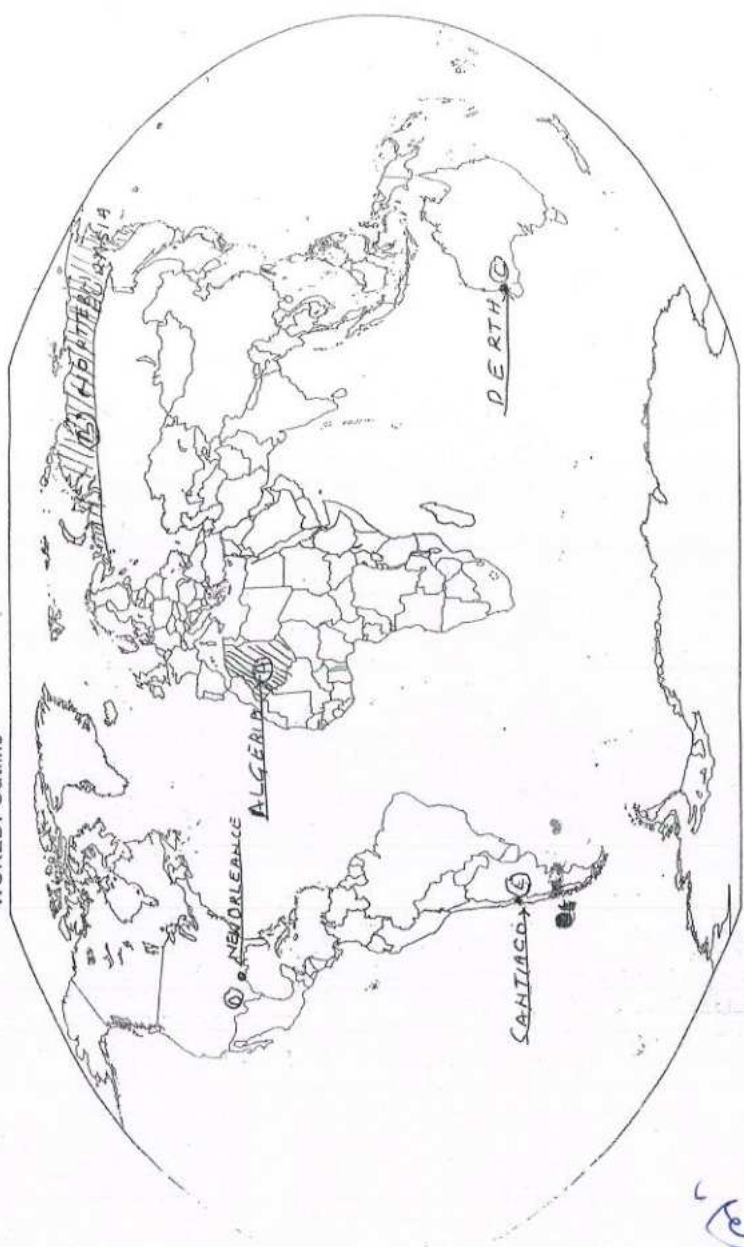
20	<p>Classification of means of communication on the basis of scale and quality :-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Personal Mass <p>Characteristics :-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Personal Communication System :-</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> It is the most effective and advanced one and widely used in urban areas. It enables the user to establish direct connect through Email to get access to world of knowledge and information. It is used for e – commerce and carrying out money transaction. It is a huge central ware house of data, with detailed information on various items. (Letters, Telephone, Fax, Email, Internet, etc). <u>Mass Communication System :-</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Radio broadcasting started in India in 1923 by the Radio club of Bombay and changed the socio – cultural life of people. Television broadcasting emerged as the most effective audio visual medium for information and educating masses. Use of satellite and synoptic view of larger area for economic and strategic reasons. (Radio, Television, Cinema, Satellite, News Paper, Magazine and Books, Seminar and Conference, etc). (Any two points) <p style="text-align: right;">Page – 122 & 123 , T.B. 2</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">1+2+2=5</p>
21	<p>See attached map of World :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Algeria Northern Eurasia Perth New Orleans Santiago <p>NOTE :- The following answers are for the visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 21</p> <p>21.1 :- Algeria/ Libya/ Nigeria/ Sudan 21.2 :- Northern Eurasia 21.3 :- St. Petersburg/ Vladivostok 21.4 :- New Orleans/ New York/ San Francisco 21.5 :- Santiago/ Rio de Janeiro/ Buenos Aires</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Page – 103, 32, 70, 73, & 78 T.B. 1</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">1x5=5</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1x5=5</p>

22	<p>See attached map of India -</p> <p>NOTE :- The following answers are for the Visually Impaired candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 22.</p> <p>22.1 :- Bihar (2011) 22.2 :- West Bengal 22.3 :- Gandhinagar 22.4 :- Talcher 22.5 :- Chennai</p> <p>Page – 45, 97, 79, & 132, T.B. 2</p>	<p>1x5=5</p> <p>1x5=5</p>
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FDR Q. 11021

M.S. B1, B2, B3

WORLD: Outline

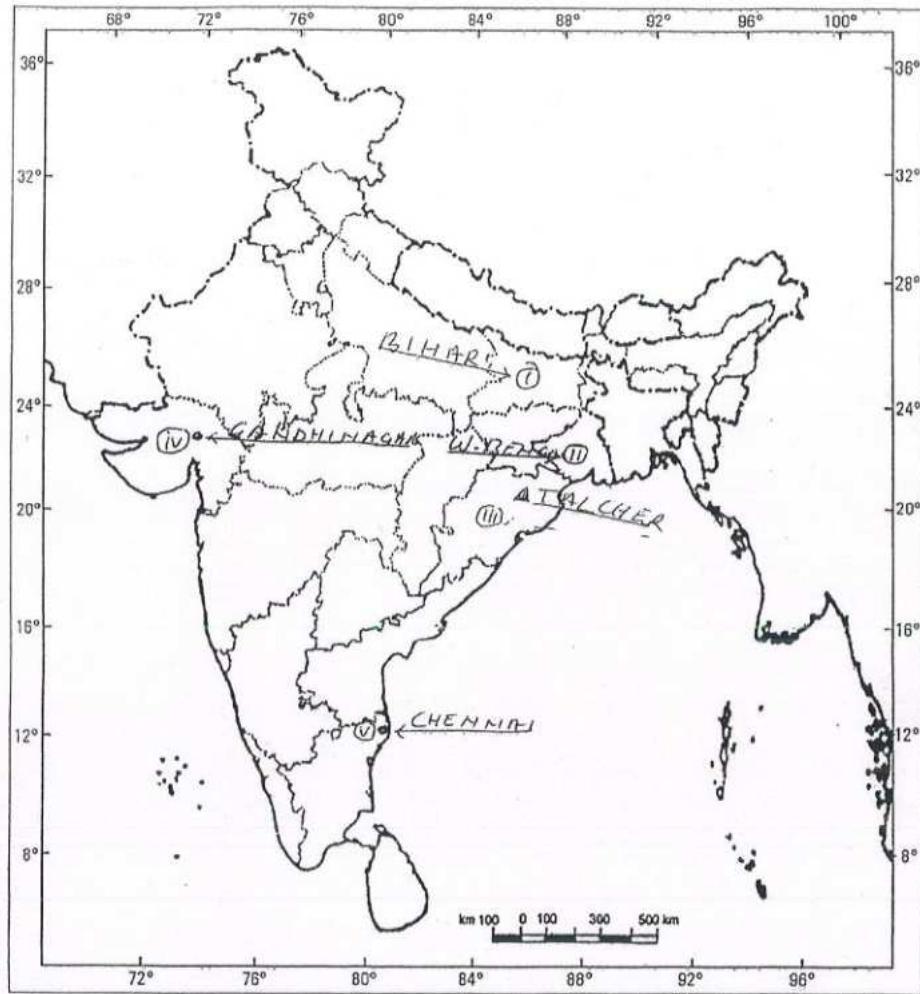


Revised
Bureau
List
Cmly

HO 22

M.S. B₁, B₂, B₃

Political Map of India



rest of

States

Circle

Answer

20/11/20