

Strictly Confidential – (For Internal and External use only)
ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2017
Marking Scheme – Geography (Theory) [Foreign] Q.P. CODE 64/2/1

General Instructions:

1. The Marking scheme provides general guidelines to reduce subjectivity in the marking. The answer 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 answer 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. **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.**

Specific Instructions:

1. The Marking Scheme carries only suggested value points for the answers, these are only guidelines and do not constitute the complete answer. The students can have their own expression and if the expression is correct, the marks should be awarded accordingly.
2. As per orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, the candidates would be permitted to obtain photocopy of the Answer Book on request on payment of the prescribed fee. All examiners/ Head Examiners are once again reminded that they must ensure that evaluation is carried out strictly as per value points per each answer as given in the Marking Scheme.
3. All the Head Examiner/ Examiners are instructed that while evaluating the answer scripts, if the answer is found to be totally incorrect then (x) should be marked on the incorrect answer and awarded '0' marks.

ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION , 2017

MARKING SCHEME GEOGRAPHY- 029 (FOREIGN) 64/2/1

Q.NO	EXPECTED ANSWER/ VALUE POINTS	PG.NO.	MARKS
1	Age structure represents the number of people of different age groups.	18 TB-1	1
2	Tourism is travel undertaken for purposes of recreation rather than business.	60 TB-1	1
3	Sugarcane is cultivated in sub-humid and humid climates of tropical areas.	51 TB-2	1
4	The people of a country are considered its real wealth because they make use of country's resources and decide its policies. Thus, a country is known by its people.	8 TB-1	1
5	The navigability of inland waterways depends on the width by stabilizing the river banks and increasing depth by regular dredging. Building dams and barrages also regulates the flow of water.	75,76 TB-1	1
6	The two sectors of Indian cotton textile industry: (i) Organised Sector (ii) Unorganised Sector	93 TB-2	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
7	The downward trend of CBR has been possible due to: (i) Increase in the mean age at marriage (ii) Improved quality of life (ii) Education of females ➤ Any one point to be mentioned	7 TB-2	1
8	(8.1) Rural settlements patterns: (A) Linear Pattern (B) Circular Pattern $\frac{1}{2} = 1$ (8.2) Features: Linear Pattern: Houses are located along the road/railway line/river/ river/ canal/ edge of a valley/ along a levee. Circular Pattern: Circular villages develop along lakes/ tanks/ around an open area which is used for keeping animals to protect them from wild animals. (1+1=2) <u>FOR THE VISUALLY IMPAIRED CANDIDATES:</u> Major problems of rural settlements in developing countries: (i) Supply of water is inadequate (ii) Water borne diseases such as Cholera and Jaundice are common (iii) Problem of toilets and garbage disposal causes health problems (iv) Frequent droughts and floods	93,94 TB-1	1+2=3

	<p>(v) Houses made of mud, wood and thatch remain susceptible to damage due to heavy rains and floods</p> <p>(vi) Unmetalled roads</p> <p>(vii) Lack of modern network of communication</p> <p>(viii) Any other relevant point</p> <p>➤ Any three points to be explained</p>	95 TB-1	3X1=3
9	<p>Two objectives of drought prone area programme: ($\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$)</p> <p>(i) To provide employment to the people in drought prone areas</p> <p>(ii) To create productive assets</p> <p>Implementation:</p> <p>(i) This programme laid emphasis on the construction of labour intensive civil works.</p> <p>(ii) It emphasized on irrigation projects/ land development programmes/ afforestation/ grassland development.</p> <p>(iii) Creation of basic infrastructure such as electricity/ roads/ markets/ credit/ services.</p> <p>(iv) Adoption of integrated watershed development approach at micro level.</p> <p>(v) Restoration of ecological balance</p> <p>(vi) Any other relevant point. ($\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$)</p> <p>➤ Any four points to be explained</p>	105 TB- 2	1+2=3
10	<p>(10.1) Rourkela in Odisha ($\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$)</p> <p>(10.2) (i) Koel, (ii) Brahmani/ Sankh ($\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$)</p> <p>(10.3) The Hirakud project supplies electricity (1)</p> <p>FOR THE VISUALLY IMPAIRED CANDIDATES:</p> <p>Major factors responsible for the development of Bhilai Steel Plant:</p> <p>(i) Proximity to raw material</p> <p>(ii) Coal comes from Korba and Kargali</p> <p>(iii) Water comes from Tendula dam</p> <p>(iv) Power is supplied from Korba Thermal Power Station</p> <p>(v) It lies on the Kolkata-Mumbai railway route</p> <p>(vi) Bulk of steel produced is fed to Hindustan Shipyard at Vishakhapatnam</p> <p>(vii) Any other relevant point</p> <p>➤ Any three points to be explained</p>	89,90 TB- 2	3X1=3
11	<p>Approach to development without damaging the environment:</p> <p>(i) Human beings were able to develop technology after they developed better understanding of natural laws.</p> <p>(ii) Obeying nature is extremely important to develop technology and technology loosens the shackles of environment on human beings.</p> <p>(iii) Man has to respond to the red signals and proceed to develop when nature permits</p> <p>Modifications.</p>	90 TB- 2	3X1=3

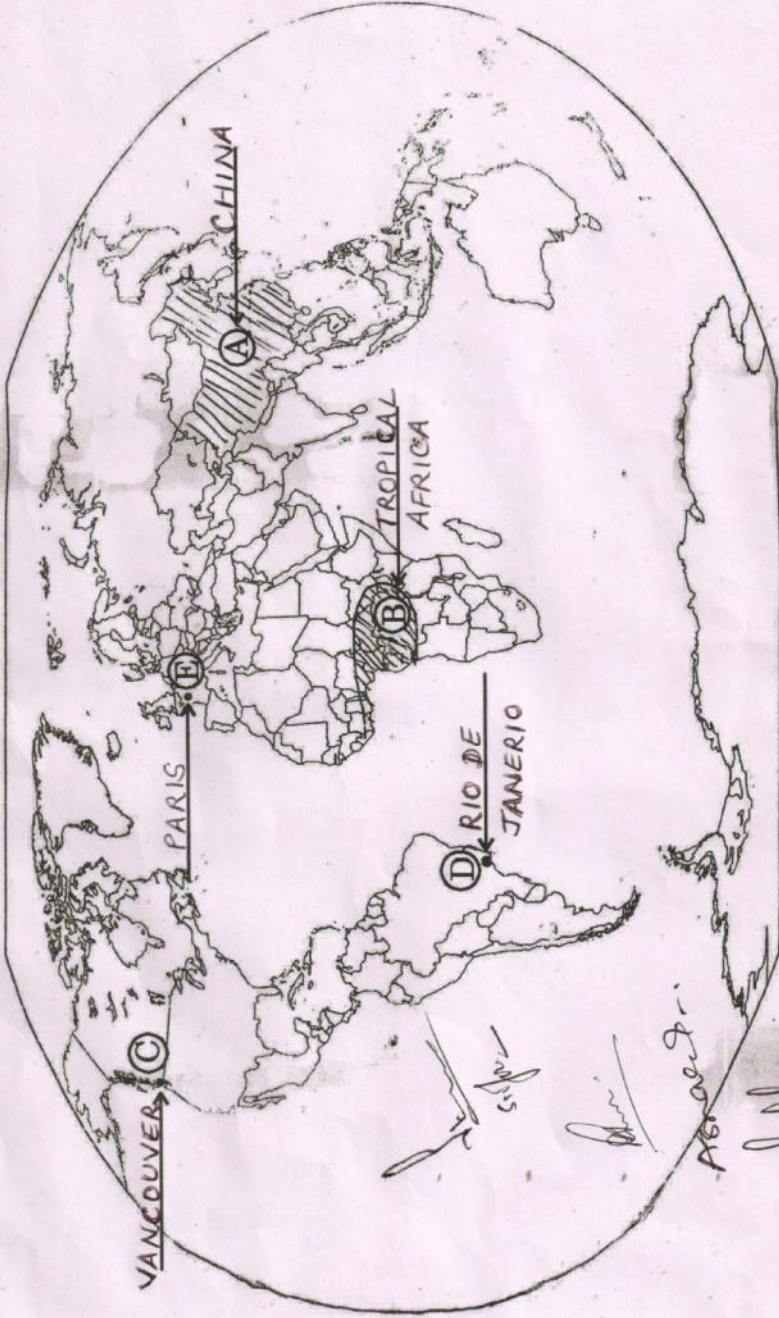
	<p>(iv)The free run/ reckless approach badly affects the environment.</p> <p>(vi)It has resulted in greenhouse effect/ depletion of ozone layer depletion/ global warming/ receding glaciers/ degrading lands.</p> <p>(vii)Any other relevant point</p> <p>➤ Any three points to be analysed</p>	2,4 TB- 1	3X1=3
12	<p>The examples where security and scarcity of water plays an important role for the development of clustered settlements:</p> <p>(i)In Bundelkhand Region of Central India. People prefer to live in compact rural Settlements due to security reasons.</p> <p>(ii)Compact rural settlements are also found in Nagaland due to security reasons.</p> <p>(iii)In Rajasthan, scarcity of water has necessitated compact settlement for maximum Utilization of available water resources.</p> <p>(iv)Any other relevant example</p>	33 TB- 2	1½ + 1½ =3
13	<p>The values that can help minimise the urban waste disposal in Metropolitan cities:</p> <p>(i)Sense of awareness</p> <p>(ii)Educating people</p> <p>(iii)Cleanliness</p> <p>(iv)collaboration</p> <p>(v)Commitment</p> <p>(vi)Cooperation</p> <p>(vii)Regularity</p> <p>(viii)responsibility</p> <p>(ix)Any other relevant point</p> <p>➤ Any three points to be explained</p> <p>➤ Since it is a value based question, candidates' view may be given due consideration.</p>	138, 139 TB- 2	3X1=3
14	<p>Extensive Commercial Grain Cultivation is practiced in the interior parts of semi-arid lands of mid-latitudes.</p> <p>(1)</p> <p>Features:</p> <p>(i) The size of farm is very large.</p> <p>(ii)Entire operations of cultivation from ploughing to harvesting is mechanized.</p> <p>(iii)There is low yield per acre but high yield per person.</p> <p>(iv)Wheat is the principal crop. Corn, oats, barley and rye are also grown.</p> <p>(v)Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(4X1=4)</p> <p>➤ Any four points to be described</p>	37 TB- 1	1+4=5
15	<p>Principal mode of transport are land, water and air. They are all complementary to one another:</p> <p>(i)All modes of transport are used for inter regional and intra regional movement of goods and passengers.</p> <p>(ii)International movement of goods is mainly handled by ocean freighters and is</p>		

	<p>carried forward to the market/ place of destination by roadways or railways.</p> <p>(iii) Light weight/ delicate goods are transported through airways which takes lesser time as compared to the other modes of transport. Then roadways provides the door to door facility to deliver the product to its destination.</p> <p>(iv) Waterways carry heavy/ bulky goods to their destinations only with the help of the land transport.</p> <p>(v) Mainly land transport acts as a feeder to the airways and the waterways.</p> <p>(vi) Any other relevant point</p> <p>➤ Any five points to be explained</p>	65,66 TB- 1	5X1=5
16	<p>Main worker is a person who works for at least 183 days in a year, on the other hand, a marginal worker works for less than 183 days in a year.</p> <p>Occupational Categories:</p> <p>(i) Cultivators: The people who possess the agricultural land and are engaged with cultivation activity.</p> <p>(ii) Agricultural Labourers: People who are engaged with farm based activities/ cultivation to earn the wages.</p> <p>(iii) Household Industrial Workers: People engaged with cottage industries, generally as house entity.</p> <p>(iv) Other Workers: Workers in Non household industries/ trade/ commerce/ construction repair and other services.</p>	11 TB- 2	1+4=5
17	<p>Push factors make the place of origin less attractive and compel the people to migrate:</p> <p>(i) Unemployment</p> <p>(ii) Poor living conditions</p> <p>(iii) Political turmoil</p> <p>(iv) Unpleasant climate</p> <p>(v) Frequent occurrence of natural disasters</p> <p>(vi) Continual hitting of Epidemics</p> <p>(vii) Socio-economic backwardness</p> <p>(viii) Any other relevant point</p> <p>➤ Explain any five factors with examples</p>	11 TB- 1	5X1=5
18	<p>India's International Trade has undergone a sea change:</p> <p>(i) The share of agriculture and allied products has declined whereas, share of petroleum and crude products has increased.</p> <p>(ii) There is a decline in the export of traditional items such as tea, spices, coffee etc.</p> <p>Surge has been registered in floricultural products.</p> <p>(iii) Textile sector could not compete with the export of the engineering goods.</p> <p>(iv) Foodgrain import was discontinued due to success of green revolution.</p> <p>(v) Import of fertilizers continued due to high demand in India.</p>	125-	

	<p>(vi) Import of machines and equipment, special steel, edible oil and chemicals continued to be high.</p> <p>(vii) Any other relevant point</p> <p>➤ Any five points to be explained</p>	127 TB- 2	5X1=5
19	<p>Classification of mining:($\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$)</p> <p>(i) Surface Mining</p> <p>(ii) Underground Mining</p> <p>Differences:</p> <p>(i) Surface mining is known as open cast mining whereas, underground mining is known as shaft method.</p> <p>(ii) Surface mining is the cheapest way of mining, contrary to the underground which is expensive.</p> <p>(iii) The former occurs close to the surface whereas, in the latter method vertical shafts Have to be sunk, from where underground galleries radiate to reach the minerals.</p> <p>(iv) Overhead cost for equipment is relatively low in open cast, but for underground mining the equipment such as lifts, drills etc. used are expensive.</p> <p>(v) Open cast mining is less risky than the underground mining as it has more possibility of people becoming victim of poisonous gases, fire, floods etc.</p> <p>(vi) Any other relevant point</p> <p>➤ Any four points of difference to be explained (4X1=4)</p>	42 TB- 1	1+4=5
20	<p>Need of the conservation and management of water resource in India:</p> <p>(i) The demand for the fresh water is increasing due to ever growing population, but the availability of fresh water has declined.</p> <p>(ii) The over-use of ground water resources has led to decline in ground water table in some states like Rajasthan and Maharashtra.</p> <p>(iii) The high yield variety of crops require more irrigation.</p> <p>(iv) Water availability from sea/ocean, due to high cost of desalinization is considered negligible.</p> <p>(v) The available water is getting polluted due to domestic, agricultural and industrial Effluents.</p> <p>(vi) Any other relevant point.</p>	64,65 TB- 2	5X1=5

	<p>➤ Any five points to be mentioned</p>		
21	<p>See the filled attached map for the answers</p> <p>For the visually impaired candidates: (21.1) China (21.2) High latitude zones of Northern Canada/ Northern Eurasia/ Southern Chile. Low latitude Zones such as Amazon basin/ Tropical Africa/ Northern fringe of Australia/ Interior part Of South East Asia. (21.3) Vancouver (21.4) Cape town/ Durban/ Mombassa/ Suez/ any other (21.5) Perth/ Sydney/ Darwin/ any other</p>		5x1=5
22	<p>See the filled attached map for the answers</p> <p>For the visually impaired candidates: (22.1) Kerala (22.2) Gujarat (22.3) Bhubaneswar (22.4) Neyveli (22.5) Guwahati</p>		5x1=5

WORLD - Outline
संसार का रेखा-मानचित्र

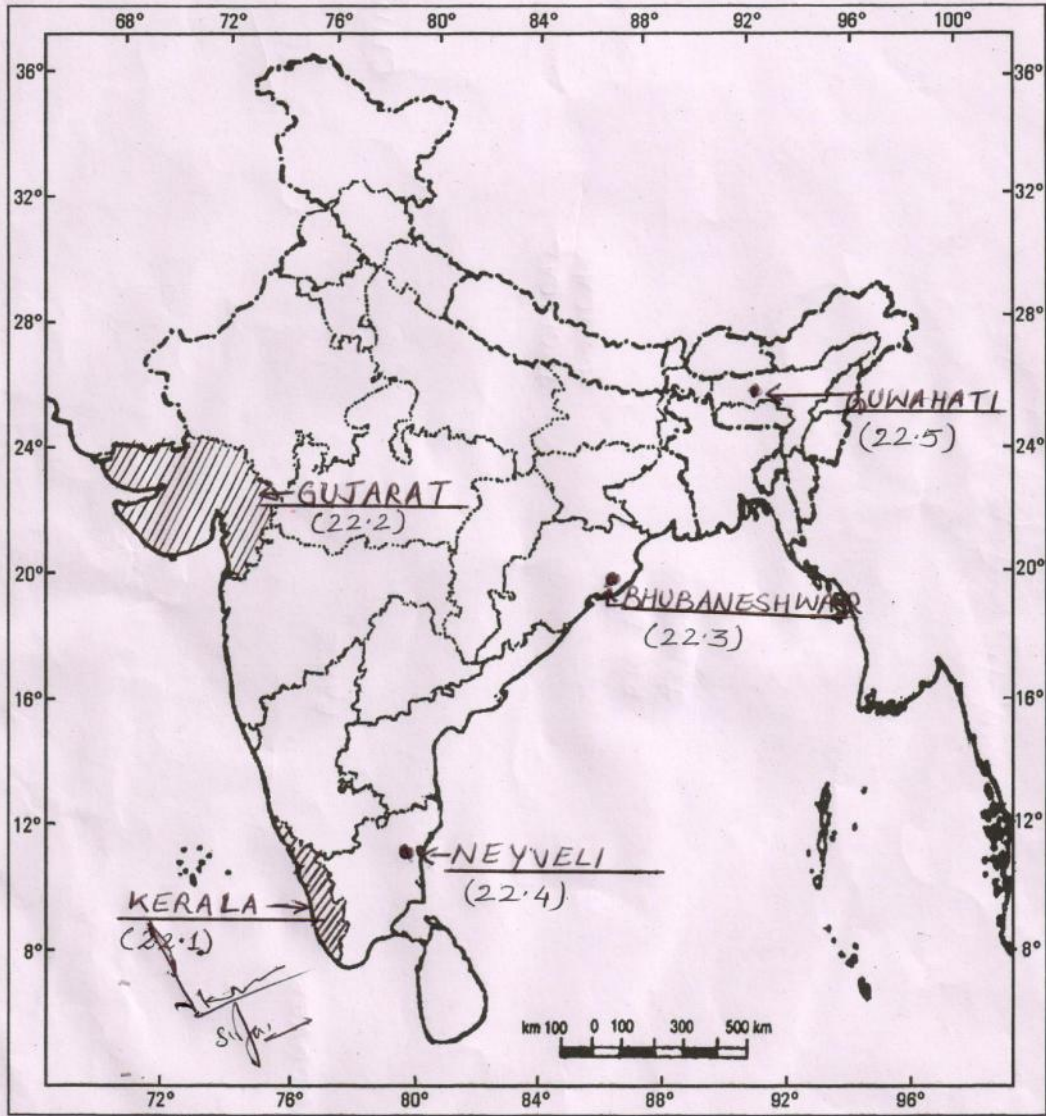


64/2/1, 64/2/2, 64/2/3

प्रश्न सं. 22 के लिए

For question no. 22

भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)
Outline Map of India (Political)



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

64/2/2

Answer -
Sall.

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MARKING SCHEME GEOGRAPHY- 029 (FOREIGN) 64/2/2

Q.NO	EXPECTED ANSWER/ VALUE POINTS	PG.NO	MARKS
1	The Age-Sex pyramid of a population refers to the no of females and males in different age groups.	18 TB 1	1
2	The navigability of inland waterways depends on the width by stabilizing the river banks and increasing depth by regular dredging. Building dams and barrages also regulates the flow of water.	75,76 TB-1	1
3	The two sectors of Indian cotton textile industry: (i) Organised Sector (ii) Unorganised Sector	93 TB-2	½+ ½=1
4	Crude birth rate is expressed as number of live births in a year per thousand of population. CBR= (Bi/P)x1000	11 TB 1	1
5	Tourism is travel undertaken for purposes of recreation rather than business.	60 TB- 1	1
6	Sugarcane is cultivated in sub-humid and humid climates of tropical areas.	51 TB-2	1
7	Male selective out-migration in rural areas puts extra pressure on women physically as well as mentally. Migration of women for education or employment enhances their autonomy and role in economy. But it also increases their vulnerability.	21 TB2	1
8	Approach to development without damaging the environment: (i) Human beings were able to develop technology after they developed better understanding of natural laws. (ii) Obeying nature is extremely important to develop technology and technology loosens the shackles of environment on human beings. (iii) Man has to respond to the red signals and proceed to develop when nature permits Modifications. (iv) The free run/ reckless approach badly affects the environment. (vi) It has resulted in greenhouse effect/ depletion of ozone layer/ global warming/ receding glaciers/ degrading lands. (vii) Any other relevant point ➤ Any three points to be analysed	2,4 TB- 1	3X1=3
9	Conservation of Minerals: (i) Increased use of alternative resources of energy which are inexhaustible (ii) In case of metallic minerals, use of scrap metals to be encouraged, especially for all those which are deficient in India. (iii) Use of substitutes for scarce metals may also reduce their consumption. (iv) Export of strategic and scarce minerals must be reduced. (v) Any other relevant point. ➤ Any three points to be explained	83 TB 2	3
10	The examples where security and scarcity of water plays an important role for the development of clustered settlements:		

	<p>(i) In Bundelkhand Region of Central India. People prefer to live in compact rural Settlements due to security reasons.</p> <p>(ii) Compact rural settlements are also found in Nagaland due to security reasons.</p> <p>(iii) In Rajasthan, scarcity of water has necessitated compact settlement for maximum Utilization of available water resources.</p> <p>(iv) Any other relevant example</p>		33 TB- 2	1½ + 1½ =3
11	<p>(11.1) Rourkela in Odisha (½ + ½ =1)</p> <p>(11.2) (i) Koel, (ii) Brahamani/ Sankh (½ + ½ =1)</p> <p>(11.3) The Hirakud project supplies electricity (1)</p> <p>FOR THE VISUALLY IMPAIRED CANDIDATES: Major factors responsible for the development of Bhilai Steel Plant:</p> <p>(i) Proximity to raw material</p> <p>(ii) Coal comes from Korba and Kargali</p> <p>(iii) Water comes from Tendula dam</p> <p>(iv) Power is supplied from Korba Thermal Power Station</p> <p>(v) It lies on the Kolkata-Mumbai railway route</p> <p>(vi) Bulk of steel produced is fed to Hindustan Shipyard at Vishakhapatnam</p> <p>(vii) Any other relevant point</p> <p>➤ Any three points to be explained</p>		89,90 TB- 2	3X1=3
12	<p>(12.1) Rural settlements patterns:</p> <p>(A) Linear Pattern</p> <p>(B) Circular Pattern (½+ ½+1)</p> <p>(12.2) Features:</p> <p>Linear Pattern: Houses are located along the road/railway line/river/ river/ canal/ edge of a valley/ along a levee.</p> <p>Circular Pattern: Circular villages develop along lakes/ tanks/ around an open area which is used for keeping animals to protect them from wild animals. (1+1=2)</p> <p>FOR THE VISUALLY IMPAIRED CANDIDATES: Major problems of rural settlements in developing countries:</p> <p>(i) Supply of water is inadequate</p> <p>(ii) Water borne diseases such as Cholera and Jaundice are common</p> <p>(iii) Problem of toilets and garbage disposal causes health problems</p> <p>(iv) Frequent droughts and floods</p> <p>(v) Houses made of mud, wood and thatch remain susceptible to damage due to heavy rains and floods</p> <p>(vi) Unmetalled roads</p> <p>(vii) Lack of modern network of communication</p> <p>(viii) Any other relevant point</p> <p>➤ Any three points to be explained</p>		93,94 TB-1	1+2=3
13	<p>The values that can help minimise the urban waste disposal in Metropolitan cities:</p> <p>(i) Sense of awareness</p> <p>(ii) Educating people</p> <p>(iii) Cleanliness</p>		95 TB-1	3X1=3

	(iv)collaboration (v)Commitment (vi)Cooperation (vii)Regularity (viii)responsibility (ix)Any other relevant point ➤ Any three points to be explained ➤ Since it is a value based question, candidates' view may be given due consideration.	138, 139 TB- 2	3X1=3
14	Manufacturing: Manufacturing adds value to natural resources by transforming raw materials into valuable products. Characteristics of modern large scale manufacturing: (i) Specialization of skills/ technology (ii) Mechanization (iii) Technological innovation (iv) Organizational structure of stratification (v)Uneven distribution (vi)Any other relevant point ➤ Any four points to be described	45,46 TB 1	1+4=5
15	Need of the conservation and management of water resource in India: (i)The demand for the fresh water is increasing due to ever growing population, but theavailability of fresh water has declined. (ii)The over-use of ground water resources has led to decline in ground water table in some states like Rajasthan and Maharashtra. (iii)The high yield variety of crops require more irrigation. (iv)Water availability from sea/ ocean, due to high cost of desalinization is considered negligible. (v)The available water is getting polluted due to domestic, agricultural and industrial effluents. (vi)Any other relevant point. ➤ Any five points to be mentioned	65 TB- 2	5X1=5
16	Migration: Movement of people for the specific purpose from one place to another in the country or to a foreign country. (1) Social consequences: (i) Migrants act as agents of social change (ii) The new ideas related to new technologies, family planning, girls education etc. get diffused from urban to rural areas through them. iii) Migration leads to inter-mixing of people from diverse culture. iv) It has positive as well as negative consequences. (2) Environmental consequences: (i) Over crowding of people due to rural urban migration hasputpressure on existing social and physical infrastructure in the urban areas. (ii) It leads to unplanned growths of urban settlements. (iii) It leads to slums and shanty colonies. (iv) Due to over exploitation of natural resources, cities are facing acute problem of depletion of ground water and pollution. (v) It causes problem of disposal of sewage and management of solid wastes. (vi)Any other relevant point (2) ➤ Any four (2+2) points to be explained	20,21, 157	1+4=5

		TB- 2	
17	<p>Pull factors make the place of destination seem more attractive than the place of origin:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Better Job opportunities (ii) Better living conditions (iii) Peace (iv) Stability (v) Security of life and property (vi) Pleasant climate (vii) Any other relevant point <p>➤ Any five points to be explained.</p>	11,12 TB- 1	5X1=5
18	<p>Classification of mining:($\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Surface Mining (ii) Underground Mining <p>Differences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Surface mining is known as open cast mining whereas, underground mining is known as shaft method. (ii) Surface mining is the cheapest way of mining, contrary to the underground which is expensive. (iii) The former occurs close to the surface whereas, in the latter method vertical shafts have to be sunk, from where underground galleries radiate to reach the minerals. (iv) Overhead cost for equipment is relatively low in open cast, but for underground mining the equipment such as lifts, drills etc. used are expensive. (v) Open cast mining is less risky than the underground mining as it has more possibility of people becoming victim of poisonous gases, fire, floods etc. (vi) Any other relevant point <p>➤ Any four points of difference to be explained (4X1=4)</p>	42 TB- 1	1+4=5
19	<p>India's International Trade has undergone a sea change:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The share of agriculture and allied products has declined whereas, share of petroleum and crude products has increased. (ii) There is a decline in the export of traditional items such as tea, spices, coffee etc. Surge has been registered in floricultural products. (iii) Textile sector could not compete with the export of the engineering goods. (iv) Foodgrain import was discontinued due to success of green revolution. (v) Import of fertilizers continued due to high demand in India. (vi) Import of machines and equipment, special steel, edible oil and chemicals continued to be high. (vii) Any other relevant point <p>➤ Any five points to be explained</p>	125-127 TB- 2	5X1=5
20	<p>Principal mode of transport are land, water and air. They are all complementary to one another:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) All modes of transport are used for inter regional and intra regional movement of goods and passengers. (ii) International movement of goods is mainly handled by ocean freighters and is carried forward to the market/ place of destination by roadways or railways. (iii) Light weight/ delicate goods are transported through airways which takes lesser time as compared to the other modes of transport. Then roadways provides the door to door facility to deliver the product to its destination. 		

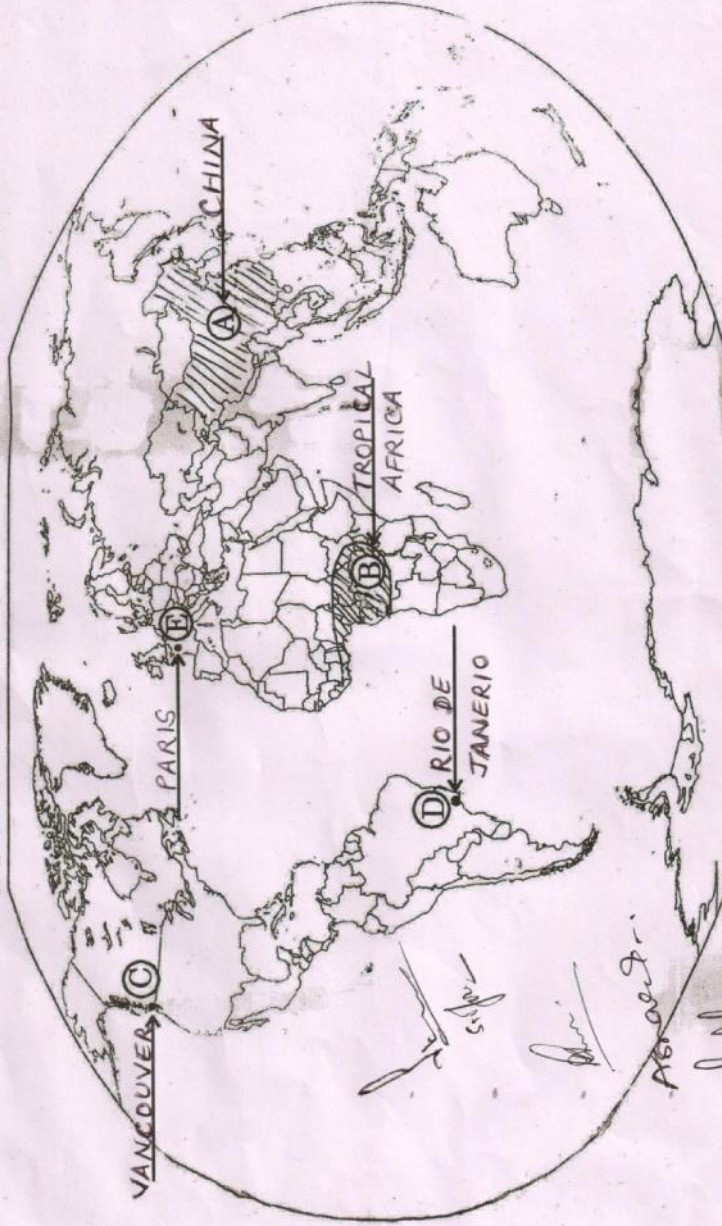
	<p>(iv) Waterways carry heavy/ bulky goods to their destinations only with the help of the land transport.</p> <p>(v) Mainly land transport acts as a feeder to the airways and the waterways.</p> <p>(vi) Any other relevant point</p> <p>➤ Any five points to be explained</p>	65,66 TB- 1	5X1=5
21	<p>See the filled attached map for the answers</p> <p>For the visually impaired candidates:</p> <p>(21.1) China</p> <p>(21.2) High latitude zones of Northern Canada/ Northern Eurasia/ Southern Chile. Low latitude Zones such as Amazon basin/ Tropical Africa/ Northern fringe of Australia/ Interior part Of South East Asia.</p> <p>(21.3) Vancouver</p> <p>(21.4) Cape town/ Durban/ Mombassa/ Suez/ any other</p> <p>(21.5) Perth/ Sydney/ Darwin/ any other</p>		5x1=5
22	<p>See the filled attached map for the answers</p> <p>For the visually impaired candidates:</p> <p>(22.1) Kerala</p> <p>(22.2) Gujarat</p> <p>(22.3) Bhubaneshwar</p> <p>(22.4) Neyveli</p> <p>(22.5) Guwahati</p>		5x1=5

प्रश्न सं. 21 के लिए

For question no. 21

संसार का रेखा-मानचित्र

WORLD - Outline



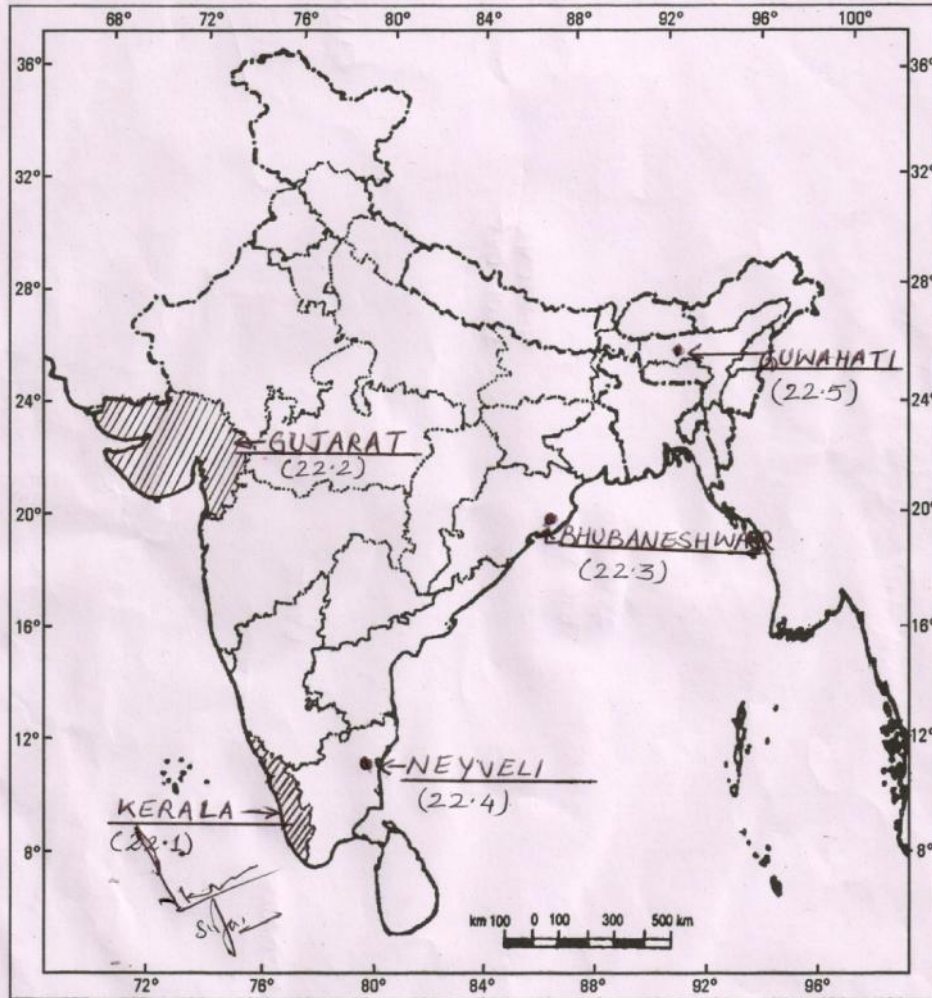
64/2/1, 64/2/2, 64/2/3

Handwritten signatures and scribbles.

प्रश्न सं. 22 के लिए

For question no. 22

भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)
Outline Map of India (Political)



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

64/2/2

15

Signature
- *Asad* -
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ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2017

Marking Scheme – Geography (Theory) [Foreign] Q.P. CODE 64/3/3

General Instructions:

1. The Marking scheme provides general guidelines to reduce subjectivity in the marking. The answer 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 answer 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. **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.**

Specific Instructions:

1. The Marking Scheme carries only suggested value points for the answers, these are only guidelines and do not constitute the complete answer. The students can have their own expression and if the expression is correct, the marks should be awarded accordingly.
2. As per orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, the candidates would be permitted to obtain photocopy of the Answer Book on request on payment of the prescribed fee. All examiners/ Head Examiners are once again reminded that they must ensure that evaluation is carried out strictly as per value points per each answer as given in the Marking Scheme.
3. All the Head Examiner/ Examiners are instructed that while evaluating the answer scripts, if the answer is found to be totally incorrect then (x) should be marked on the incorrect answer and awarded '0' marks.

ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION , 2017

MARKING SCHEME
GEOGRAPHY- 029 (FOREIGN)
64/2/2

Q.NO	EXPECTED ANSWER/ VALUE POINTS	PG.NO	MARKS
1	The Age-Sex pyramid of a population refers to the no of females and males in different age groups.	18 TB 1	1
2	The navigability of inland waterways depends on the width by stabilizing the river banks and increasing depth by regular dredging. Building dams and barrages also regulates the flow of water.	75,76 TB-1	1
3	The two sectors of Indian cotton textile industry: (i) Organised Sector (ii) Unorganised Sector	93 TB-2	½+ ½=1
4	Crude birth rate is expressed as number of live births in a year per thousand of population. CBR= (Bi/P)x1000	11 TB 1	1
5	Tourism is travel undertaken for purposes of recreation rather than business.	60 TB- 1	1
6	Sugarcane is cultivated in sub-humid and humid climates of tropical areas.	51 TB-2	1
7	Male selective out-migration in rural areas puts extra pressure on women physically as well as mentally. Migration of women for education or employment enhances their autonomy and role in economy. But it also increases their vulnerability.	21 TB2	1
8	Approach to development without damaging the environment: (i) Human beings were able to develop technology after they developed better understanding of natural laws. (ii) Obeying nature is extremely important to develop technology and technology loosens the shackles of environment on human beings. (iii) Man has to respond to the red signals and proceed to develop when nature permits Modifications. (iv) The free run/ reckless approach badly affects the environment. (vi) It has resulted in greenhouse effect/ depletion of ozone layer/ global warming/ receding glaciers/ degrading lands. (vii) Any other relevant point ➤ Any three points to be analysed	2,4 TB- 1	3X1=3
9	Conservation of Minerals: (i) Increased use of alternative resources of energy which are inexhaustible (ii) In case of metallic minerals, use of scrap metals to be encouraged, especially for all those which are deficient in India. (iii) Use of substitutes for scarce metals may also reduce their consumption. (iv) Export of strategic and scarce minerals must be reduced. (v) Any other relevant point. ➤ Any three points to be explained	83 TB 2	3
10	The examples where security and scarcity of water plays an important role for the development of clustered settlements:		

	<p>(i) In Bundelkhand Region of Central India. People prefer to live in compact rural Settlements due to security reasons.</p> <p>(ii) Compact rural settlements are also found in Nagaland due to security reasons.</p> <p>(iii) In Rajasthan, scarcity of water has necessitated compact settlement for maximum Utilization of available water resources.</p> <p>(iv) Any other relevant example</p>		33 TB- 2	1½ + 1½ =3
11	<p>(11.1) Rourkela in Odisha (½ + ½ =1)</p> <p>(11.2) (i) Koel, (ii) Brahamani/ Sankh (½ + ½ =1)</p> <p>(11.3) The Hirakud project supplies electricity (1)</p> <p>FOR THE VISUALLY IMPAIRED CANDIDATES: Major factors responsible for the development of Bhilai Steel Plant:</p> <p>(i) Proximity to raw material</p> <p>(ii) Coal comes from Korba and Kargali</p> <p>(iii) Water comes from Tendula dam</p> <p>(iv) Power is supplied from Korba Thermal Power Station</p> <p>(v) It lies on the Kolkata-Mumbai railway route</p> <p>(vi) Bulk of steel produced is fed to Hindustan Shipyard at Vishakhapatnam</p> <p>(vii) Any other relevant point</p> <p>➤ Any three points to be explained</p>		89,90 TB- 2	3X1=3
12	<p>(12.1) Rural settlements patterns:</p> <p>(A) Linear Pattern</p> <p>(B) Circular Pattern (½+ ½+1)</p> <p>(12.2) Features:</p> <p>Linear Pattern: Houses are located along the road/railway line/river/ river/ canal/ edge of a valley/ along a levee.</p> <p>Circular Pattern: Circular villages develop along lakes/ tanks/ around an open area which is used for keeping animals to protect them from wild animals. (1+1=2)</p> <p>FOR THE VISUALLY IMPAIRED CANDIDATES: Major problems of rural settlements in developing countries:</p> <p>(i) Supply of water is inadequate</p> <p>(ii) Water borne diseases such as Cholera and Jaundice are common</p> <p>(iii) Problem of toilets and garbage disposal causes health problems</p> <p>(iv) Frequent droughts and floods</p> <p>(v) Houses made of mud, wood and thatch remain susceptible to damage due to heavy rains and floods</p> <p>(vi) Unmetalled roads</p> <p>(vii) Lack of modern network of communication</p> <p>(viii) Any other relevant point</p> <p>➤ Any three points to be explained</p>		93,94 TB-1	1+2=3
13	<p>The values that can help minimise the urban waste disposal in Metropolitan cities:</p> <p>(i) Sense of awareness</p> <p>(ii) Educating people</p> <p>(iii) Cleanliness</p>		95 TB-1	3X1=3

	(iv)collaboration (v)Commitment (vi)Cooperation (vii)Regularity (viii)responsibility (ix)Any other relevant point ➤ Any three points to be explained ➤ Since it is a value based question, candidates' view may be given due consideration.	138, 139 TB- 2	3X1=3
14	Manufacturing: Manufacturing adds value to natural resources by transforming raw materials into valuable products. Characteristics of modern large scale manufacturing: (i) Specialization of skills/ technology (ii) Mechanization (iii) Technological innovation (iv) Organizational structure of stratification (v)Uneven distribution (vi)Any other relevant point ➤ Any four points to be described	45,46 TB 1	1+4=5
15	Need of the conservation and management of water resource in India: (i)The demand for the fresh water is increasing due to ever growing population, but theavailability of fresh water has declined. (ii)The over-use of ground water resources has led to decline in ground water table in some states like Rajasthan and Maharashtra. (iii)The high yield variety of crops require more irrigation. (iv)Water availability from sea/ ocean, due to high cost of desalinization is considered negligible. (v)The available water is getting polluted due to domestic, agricultural and industrial effluents. (vi)Any other relevant point. ➤ Any five points to be mentioned	65 TB- 2	5X1=5
16	Migration: Movement of people for the specific purpose from one place to another in the country or to a foreign country. (1) Social consequences: (i) Migrants act as agents of social change (ii) The new ideas related to new technologies, family planning, girls education etc. get diffused from urban to rural areas through them. (iii) Migration leads to inter-mixing of people from diverse culture. (iv) It has positive as well as negative consequences. (2) Environmental consequences: (i) Over crowding of people due to rural urban migration hasputpressure on existing social and physical infrastructure in the urban areas. (ii) It leads to unplanned growths of urban settlements. (iii) It leads to slums and shanty colonies. (iv) Due to over exploitation of natural resources, cities are facing acute problem of depletion of ground water and pollution. (v) It causes problem of disposal of sewage and management of solid wastes. (vi)Any other relevant point (2) ➤ Any four (2+2) points to be explained	20,21, 157	1+4=5

		TB- 2	
17	<p>Pull factors make the place of destination seem more attractive than the place of origin:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Better Job opportunities (ii) Better living conditions (iii) Peace (iv) Stability (v) Security of life and property (vi) Pleasant climate (vii) Any other relevant point <p>➤ Any five points to be explained.</p>	11,12 TB- 1	5X1=5
18	<p>Classification of mining:($\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Surface Mining (ii) Underground Mining <p>Differences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Surface mining is known as open cast mining whereas, underground mining is known as shaft method. (ii) Surface mining is the cheapest way of mining, contrary to the underground which is expensive. (iii) The former occurs close to the surface whereas, in the latter method vertical shafts have to be sunk, from where underground galleries radiate to reach the minerals. (iv) Overhead cost for equipment is relatively low in open cast, but for underground mining the equipment such as lifts, drills etc. used are expensive. (v) Open cast mining is less risky than the underground mining as it has more possibility of people becoming victim of poisonous gases, fire, floods etc. (vi) Any other relevant point <p>➤ Any four points of difference to be explained (4X1=4)</p>	42 TB- 1	1+4=5
19	<p>India's International Trade has undergone a sea change:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The share of agriculture and allied products has declined whereas, share of petroleum and crude products has increased. (ii) There is a decline in the export of traditional items such as tea, spices, coffee etc. Surge has been registered in floricultural products. (iii) Textile sector could not compete with the export of the engineering goods. (iv) Foodgrain import was discontinued due to success of green revolution. (v) Import of fertilizers continued due to high demand in India. (vi) Import of machines and equipment, special steel, edible oil and chemicals continued to be high. (vii) Any other relevant point <p>➤ Any five points to be explained</p>	125-127 TB- 2	5X1=5
20	<p>Principal mode of transport are land, water and air. They are all complementary to one another:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) All modes of transport are used for inter regional and intra regional movement of goods and passengers. (ii) International movement of goods is mainly handled by ocean freighters and is carried forward to the market/ place of destination by roadways or railways. (iii) Light weight/ delicate goods are transported through airways which takes lesser time as compared to the other modes of transport. Then roadways provides the door to door facility to deliver the product to its destination. 		

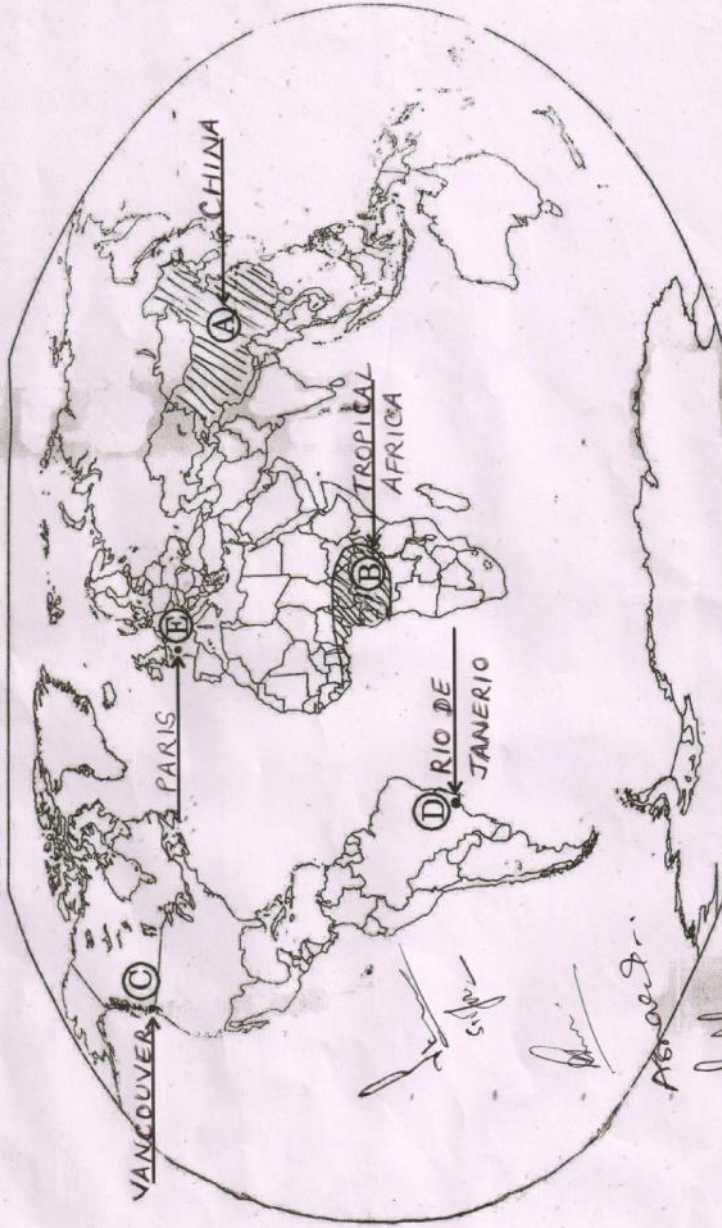
	<p>(iv) Waterways carry heavy/ bulky goods to their destinations only with the help of the land transport.</p> <p>(v) Mainly land transport acts as a feeder to the airways and the waterways.</p> <p>(vi) Any other relevant point</p> <p>➤ Any five points to be explained</p>	65,66 TB- 1	5X1=5
21	<p>See the filled attached map for the answers</p> <p>For the visually impaired candidates:</p> <p>(21.1) China</p> <p>(21.2) High latitude zones of Northern Canada/ Northern Eurasia/ Southern Chile. Low latitude Zones such as Amazon basin/ Tropical Africa/ Northern fringe of Australia/ Interior part Of South East Asia.</p> <p>(21.3) Vancouver</p> <p>(21.4) Cape town/ Durban/ Mombassa/ Suez/ any other</p> <p>(21.5) Perth/ Sydney/ Darwin/ any other</p>		5x1=5
22	<p>See the filled attached map for the answers</p> <p>For the visually impaired candidates:</p> <p>(22.1) Kerala</p> <p>(22.2) Gujarat</p> <p>(22.3) Bhubaneshwar</p> <p>(22.4) Neyveli</p> <p>(22.5) Guwahati</p>		5x1=5

प्रश्न सं. 21 के लिए

For question no. 21

संसार का रेखा-मानचित्र

WORLD - Outline



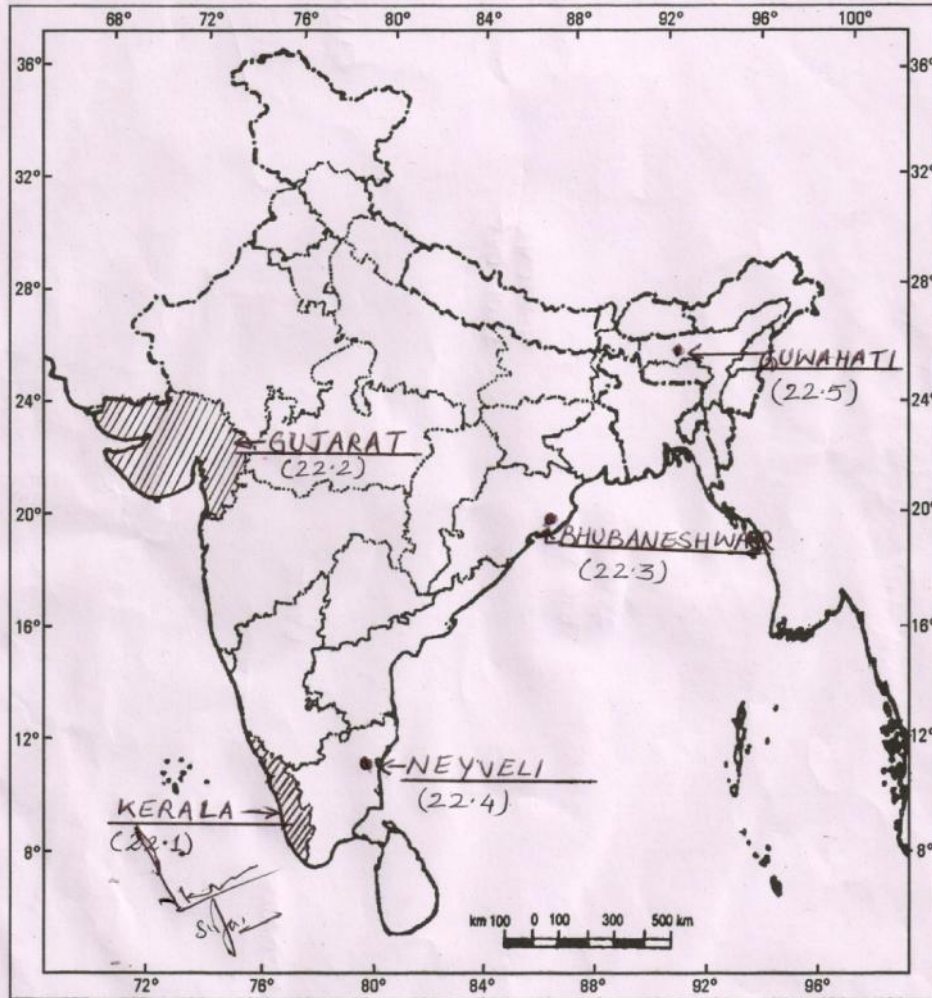
64/2/1, 64/2/2, 64/2/3

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प्रश्न सं. 22 के लिए

For question no. 22

भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)
Outline Map of India (Political)



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

64/2/2

15

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