SENIOR SECONDARY EXAMINATION –2008
Marking Scheme
GEOGRAPHY (Theory) (029)
March 2008
64/1, 64/2, 64/3 – Outside
Set – I

Note: After the answer of each question, the page number of the following N.C.E.R.T textbooks are given for its verification.

(i)   T.B.I   :   Fundamentals of Human Geography
                             (First Edition)
(ii)   T.B.II :   India   : People and Economy
                             (First Edition)

Question Number

Set III	Set II	Set I	Value points	Marks
9	10	1	Growth of population is the change in the number of people living in a particular area between two points of time OR It refers to the change in number of inhabitants of a territory during a specific period of time (T.B.I, Page 10)	1
8	9	2	Age group of largest working population is 15- 59 years. (T.B.I, Page 18)	1
7	8	3	Two activities of earliest human being – (i) hunting and (ii) gathering (T.B. 1 Page 31) ½ + ½ = 1	1
6	7	4	Industry based on metallic minerals (i) Ferrous (ii) Non-ferrous (T.B.I, Page 48) ½ + ½ = 1	1
5	6	5	Pipeline of USA – "Big inch" (T.B.I, Page 78)	1
4	5	6	International organization for global rules of Trade- World Trade Organization or WTO (T.B. I Page 86)	1
3	4	7	Rural settlement – most closely and directly related to land / based on primary economic activities. (T.B II Page 32)	1
2	3	8	Gondwana coalfields – Damodar Valley (T.B II, Page 78)	1

Set III	Set II	Set I	Value points	Marks
1	2	9	The biggest seaport of India : Mumbai. (T.B II, Page 131)	1

10	1	10	Two polluted stretches of river Ganga.
			    (i) in U.P. – Kanpur to Varanasi
			    (ii) in Bihar – Varanasi to Patna
			             or (½ + ½ = 1)
			    (i) in UP – downstream of Kanpur.
			    (ii) in Bihar – downstream of Varanasi
			(T.B. II Page 136)
				1

-	-	11	New concept of Griffith Taylor in the field of Human Geography:
			Neodeterminism or stop and go determinism.
			1. Neither is there a situation of absolute necessity nor is there a condition of absolute freedom.
			2. Human beings can conquer nature by obeying it.
			3. Possibilities can be created within the limits which do not damage environment.
			4. Attempts to bring about a balance between environmental determinism and possibilism.
			5. Example of traffic lights – red, amber (orange)
			   green –
			6. Any other relevant point
			   (Description of any two point 1 + 1 = 2)
			(T.B. I Page 4)
				1 + 2 = 3

19	20	12*	Areas of measuring human development : 1. Health 2. Education 3. Access To Resources. Explanation of above three points, 1 mark each. T.B. I Page 26	3x1 = 3

16	19	13	Classification of industries on the basis of ownership.
			1. Public sector
			2. Private sector
			3. Joint sector
			         ½ mark each 3x ½ = 1½ marks
			Public Sector : Owned and managed by government
			Private Sector : Owned by individual investors / managed by private organisations.
			Joint sector : Managed by joint stock companies / private and public sectors together establish and manage the industries.
			          (½ mark each 3x ½ = 1½ marks)
			T.B. I Page 51
				1½ +1½ = 3

Set III	Set II	Set I	Value points	Marks
-	-	14*	14.1 The Panama Canal (1) 14.2 Atlantic Ocean and Pacific Ocean (½ + ½) 14.3 Colon and . Panama City / Panama (½ + ½) T.B. I Page 75	3x1 =3

		14	For Blind Candidates only (Common to 64/2 and 64/3
			
			I The Panama Canal
			II The Suez Canal (½ + ½ = 1)
			Characteristics : -
			I <u>The Panama Canal</u> -
			i) Connects Atlantic ocean and Pacific ocean
			ii) 72 kms long
			iii) It has lock system
			iv) It shortens the distance between New York and San Francisco
			v) Constructed by US government
			vi) Any other relevant point
			                    (Any two points ½ + ½ = 1)
			
			II <u>The Suez Canal</u>
			i) Connects Red Sea and Mediterranean Sea.
			ii) About 160 kms long.
			iii) A sea level canal without locks
			iv) Constructed in 1869 in Egypt
			v) Terminal ports are Port Said and Port Suez
			vi) Reduces distance between Europe and S.E.Asia
			vii) Any other relevant point
			            (Any two points - ½ + ½ = 1)
			T.B. I Page 74-75
				1+1+1 = 3

Set III	Set II	Set I	Value points		Marks
15	16	15	<u>Clustered rural settlements</u> 1. A compact or closely built up area of houses. 2. Found in fertile alluvial plains. 3. People live in compact settlements for security/ defence . 4. Scarcity of water resource in deserts results in compact settlements for optimum utilization of available water. 5. Fertile plains / river valleys.eg.in U.P, Punjab etc. 6. Any other relevant point of difference.	<u>Dispersed rural settlements.</u> 1. Isolated settlement in the form of isolated huts. 2. Found in remote jungles or on small hills. 3. Dispersion of settlement is often caused by fragmented nature of terrain. 4. Poor land resource base results in dispersed settlements. 5. Forested and mountainous areas eg. in Uttranchal, Meghalaya etc. 6. Any other relevant point of difference.	
			Any three points of difference / distinction. 1 mark each 3 x 1 = 3 TB II Page 33 –34.		
13	15	16	Problems related to water in India : 1. Decrease in per capita availability of water due to increase in population. 2. Availability of usable water is decreasing because of pollution. 3. Uneven distribution of water resources 4. Wastage of water. 5. Increasing demand of water in various sectors. 6. Any other relevant point. Explanation of any three points – one mark each T.B. II Page 67		3x1 = 3
-	-	17	Hugli Industrial Region : 1. Port facilities at Kolkata 2. Good transport network (roads and railways). 3. Development of tea plantations in North East (Assam) 4. Processing of indigo and jute. 5. Availability of minerals (eg Iron ore) in Chotta Nagpur Plateau 6. Availability of power resources (eg coal) in Damodar Valley. 7. Cheap labour available 8. British Capital available because Kolkata was capital of British India.		

Set III	Set II	Set I	Value points	Marks
-	-	17	9. Any other relevant point. Explanation of any three factors.　　　1 mark each (Note : If the student writes the above points under the heading of historical, geographical, economic and political factors – full credit may be given) T.B.II Pg. 100	3x1 = 3
		18	Three categories of Indian Railways on basis of width of track i) Broad gauge ii) Metre gauge 　iii) Narrow gauge 　　　　　　　　　(3 x ½ = 1½) Main features : Broad gauge : (i) Width 1.676 m/ 1.6m; (ii) Total length 46,807 km; 　iii) Carrying capacity is high for passengers and goods; (iv) 74.14% of total length of rail route in India; (v) Fastest; (vi) Any other relevant point. Metre gauge : (i) Width 1 m.; (ii) total length 13,290 km, iii) 21.02% of total route length ; (iv) Any other relevant point. Narrow gauge : (i) Width 0.762 m or 0.610 m.; 　ii) 4.94% of total route length ; (iii) 3124 km total length ; (iv) Generally confined to hilly areas ; (v) Any other relevant point. Any one feature for each category. 　　　　　½ mark each　　　　(3 x ½ = 1½) T.B. II Pg. 119	1½ +1½ = 3
12	13	19 *	Changing pattern of composition of India's exports 1. Share of agriculture and allied products has declined. 2. Share of petroleum and crude products and other commodities has increased. 3. Share of ore minerals and manufactured goods have largely remained constant. 4. Increase in floricultural products, fresh fruits, sugar, etc. 5. Increase in export of marine related products. 6. Engineering goods have shown significant growth. 7. Gems & Jewellery contribute a larger share of foreign trade. 8. Any other relevant point 　Any three points 1 mark each T.B. II Pg. 126	3x1 =3

Set III	Set II	Set I	Value points	Marks
20	12	20	Major problems of urban waste disposal in India. 1. Enormous growth in quantity of wastes generated from various sources. 2. Inadequate waste collection facilities . 3. Inadequate facilities for disposal of collected waste matter. 4. Solid waste causes health hazard. 5. Dumping of industrial waste in rivers causes water pollution. 6. Untreated wastes fermant slowly and release toxic gases to the atmosphere. 7. Any other relevant point. Any three points 1 mark each. T.B. II Pg 138-140	3x1 = 3

-	-	21	Subsistence agriculture is one in which the farming areas consume all, or nearly so, of the products locally grown. (1)
			Two categories of subsistence agriculture are :
			    (i) Primitive subsistence agriculture
			    (ii) Intensive subsistence agriculture
			                              (½ + ½)
			Main features :-
			  <u>Primitive subsistence agriculture</u>
			(1) Also known as shifting cultivation or slash and burn agriculture
			(2) Widely practiced by many tribes in the tropics, especially in Africa, South East Asia.
			(3) Vegetation is cleared by fire and the ashes add to the fertility of the soil.
			(4) Cultivated patches are very small.
			(5) Cultivation is done with very primitive tools such as sticks and hoes.
			(6) After 3 to 5 years when the fertility of soil is lost the farmer shifts to another part of the forest.
			(7) Known by different names in different parts of tropical region such as jhuming in North Eastern states of India, milpa in Central America and Mexico and Ladang in Indonesia and Malaysia.
			(8) Any other relevant point.
			Any three points ½ mark each
			                          (3x ½ = 1½ marks)
			
			  <u>Intensive subsistence Agriculture</u>
			(1) Largely found in densely populated regions of Monsoon Asia.
			(2) Dominance of rice and wheat
			(3) Small land holdings
			(4) Use of family manual labour
			(5) Limited use of machinery
			(6) High yield per unit area
			(7) Low per labour productivity
			(8) Any other relevant point
			Any three points ½ mark each (3 x ½ = 1½)
			T.B. I Pg 35, 36, 37
				1+1+1½ +1½ =5

Set III	Set II	Set I	Value points	Marks
25	23	22	Ports are called gateways of international trade because cargoes and travellers pass from one part of the world to another though these ports. 2 marks The facilities provided by ports are: (1) Docking (2) Loading, unloading (3) Storage facilities (4) Maintain navigable channels (5) Arrange tugs and barges (6) Labour services (7) Managerial services (8) Any other relevant point Any three points (3x1 = 3) T.B. I Pg 88	2 + 3 = 5

22	**25**	**23**	Types of urban settlements in the world.
			    (1) Town
			    (2) City
			    (3) Conurbation
			    (4) Megalopolis
			    (5) Million city
			        ½ mark
			      5x½ = 2 ½ marks
			
			Features :
			(1) Towns perform - Special functions such as
			   (i) Manufacturing
			   (ii) Retail
			   (iii) Wholesale trade
			   (iv) Professional services
			Any one point
			½ mark
			(2) City – (i) leading town
			         (ii) Much larger than towns
			         (iii) Greater number of economic functions
			         (iv) Have transport terminals / major financial institutions / regional administrative offices.
			Any one point
			½ mark each
			
			(3) Conurbation
			 (i) large area of urban development resulting from merging of originally separate towns or cities.	

Set III	Set II	Set I	Value points	Marks
			(ii) Examples Greater London, Manchester, Chicago and Tokyo Any one point ½ mark (4) Megalopolis (i) Signifies Super metropolitan region extending as union of conurbations. (ii) Cities together with their suburbs with a population of more than 10 million people. (iii) Example Washington Any one point ½ mark (5) Million City - (i) Population of more than one million. (ii) Number of these cities is increasing (iii) London was the first city to reach the million mark followed by Paris and New York . (iv) The rate of increase in these cities has been three fold in every three decades – around 160 in 1975 to around 438 in 2005. Any other relevant point Any one point ½ mark T.B. I Pg 98 and 99 5 x ½ = 2 ½ marks	2½ + 2½ = 5
-	-	24	Four streams of migration in India- (24.1) (1) Rural to Rural (2) Rural to Urban (3) Urban to Rural (4) Urban to Urban 4x½ = 2 marks (24.2) Females dominance in all the streams. 1 mark (24.3) In Rural to Rural stream female migrants are more because of <u>marriage.</u> 1+ 1 = 2 marks (24.4) T.B. II Pg 17	2+1+2 = 5
		24	For Blind Candidates – Common to 64/2 and 64/3 Definition : - change of place of residence for a long period of time is called migration. (1mark) 4 streams of migration :- (i) rural to rural (ii) rural to urban (iii) urban to urban (iv) urban to rural ½ mark each 4x½ = 2 one feature of each stream of migration ½ mark each (4x½ = 2 marks)	1+ 2+ 2 = 5

Set III	Set II	Set I	Value points	Marks

23	22	25*	Integrated Tribal Development Programme in Bharmaur Region
			(i) Improving the quality of life of the gaddis and narrowing the gap in level of development between Bharmaur and other areas of H.P.
			(ii) Development of Transport and communications – roads.
			(iii) Development of agriculture and allied activities.
			(iv) Potable water made available
			(v) Opening of schools
			(vi) Health facilities being made available
			(vii) Availability of Electricity
			(viii) Any other relevant point
			  Description of any five points . one mark each .
			  T.B. II Pg 108
				5x1=5

26	26	26	See attached Maps	
26	26	26	For Blind Candidates in lieu of Q.No. 26 (26.1) Darwin (26.2) San Francisco / Vancouver (26.3) West Bengal (26.4) Thiruvanthapuram (26.5) Hyderabad 5x1=5	5x1=5