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**ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2018**

**Marking Scheme – Geography (Theory) Q.P. CODE 64/1, 64/2, 64/3**

**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 fullmarks 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, 2018**  
**MARKING SCHEME**

**GEOGRAPHY- 029**

**64/2**

Q.NO	EXPECTED ANSWER/ VALUE POINTS	PG.NO.	MARKS
1	<p><b>Two advantages of air transport in the international trade:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Air transport is the fastest means.</li> <li>ii. Valuable cargo can be moved rapidly on a world-wide scale.</li> <li>iii. It has brought connectivity revolution even reaching inaccessible areas.</li> <li>iv. Highly suitable for handling perishable goods over long distances.</li> </ul> <p>• <b>Any two points to be mentioned</b></p>	<p align="center"><b>133</b></p> <p align="center"><b>TB:II</b></p>	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
2	<p><b>The major problem being faced by Kolkata sea port is the problem of silt accumulation in Hugli river which provides a link to the sea.</b></p>	<p align="center"><b>131</b></p> <p align="center"><b>TB:II</b></p>	<b>1</b>
3	<p><b>Factors responsible for establishment of cotton textile mills in Mumbai:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Close proximity to the cotton producing areas of Gujarat and Maharashtra.</li> <li>ii. Humid climate</li> <li>iii. It was the financial centre and had the capital needed to start an industry.</li> <li>iv. Transport facilities</li> <li>v. Cheap and abundant labour</li> <li>vi. Port facilities at Mumbai</li> <li>vii. Availability of hydro-electricity</li> </ul> <p>• <b>Any two points to be mentioned</b></p>	<p align="center"><b>91</b></p> <p align="center"><b>TB:II</b></p>	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
4	<p>The <b>quaternary activities</b> has replaced most of the primary and secondary activities as the basis of economic growth / Over half of the workers in the developed economies are in the knowledge sector.</p>	<p align="center"><b>61</b></p> <p align="center"><b>TB:I</b></p>	<b>1</b>
5	<p><b>The concept of regional planning:</b> To develop a particular region / to reduce the regional imbalance in the development.</p>	<p align="center"><b>105</b></p> <p align="center"><b>TB:II</b></p>	<b>1</b>
6	<p><b>India is a popular tourist destination because</b> of warmer places on West Coast / favourable climatic conditions / Heritage homes / historical places / scenic landscapes / national parks / medical services etc.</p>	<p align="center"><b>60,61</b></p> <p align="center"><b>TB:I</b></p>	<b>1</b>

<b>7</b>	<p><b>The difference between growth and development:</b></p> <p>Growth is quantitative, whereas Development is qualitative / Growth is value neutral, whereas development is value positive / Growth may be positive or negative, whereas development will always be positive.</p>	<p><b>22</b></p> <p><b>TB: I</b></p>	<p><b>1</b></p>
<b>8</b>	<p><b>Increasing population and industrial expansion are responsible for water pollution:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Domestic and sewage waste water remains untreated.</li> <li>Excessive use of fertilizers and pesticides in farming results in water pollution.</li> <li>Cultural activities: fairs, tourism, pilgrimage etc.</li> <li>Industries produce many undesirable substances which pollutes water.</li> <li>Chemical residues and toxins pollute water.</li> <li>Major polluting industries are-leather, pulp, paper, textiles, chemicals etc.</li> <li>Any other relevant point.</li> </ol> <p>• <b>Any three points to be explained</b></p>	<p><b>135,</b></p> <p><b>136</b></p> <p><b>TB:II</b></p>	<p><b>3X1=3</b></p>
<b>9</b>	<p><b>Major problems of road transport in the world are:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Roads are unusable during the time of natural calamity and bad weather conditions.</li> <li>Road network cannot cope with the demands of traffic as a result congestion occurs.</li> <li>Road construction requires heavy investment in construction and maintenance.</li> <li>Any other relevant point.</li> </ol> <p>• <b>Any three points to be described</b></p>	<p><b>67</b></p> <p><b>TB: I</b></p>	<p><b>3X1=3</b></p>
<b>10</b>	<p><b>Values of barter system in the lives of the tribal community:</b></p> <p>The barter system fosters mutual cooperation/ amiable relationship / sharing/ growing together / good will / mutual respect / regard for each other / strength and weaknesses / value for products / welfare and wellbeing of communities.</p> <p><b>NOTE: The view point of the examinees also to be considered.</b></p> <p>• <b>Any three values to be described</b></p>	<p><b>81</b></p> <p><b>TB:I</b></p>	<p><b>3X1=3</b></p>
<b>11</b>	<p><b>(12.1)</b> Class – I towns / cities <b>(1)</b></p> <p><b>(12.2)</b> Reasons: <b>(2)</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Job opportunities</li> <li>Education</li> <li>Medical facilities</li> <li>Security</li> <li>Better communication</li> <li>Amenities of life</li> <li>Any other relevant point</li> </ol>	<p><b>36</b></p>	<p><b>1+2=3</b></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Any two points to be explained</b></li> </ul> <p><b>For visually Impaired Candidates only:</b>  <b>Three features of urban settlements in India:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Urban settlements are generally compact and larger in size.</li> <li>Some towns and cities specialize in certain functions and they are known for some specific activities, products and services.</li> <li>People are engaged in non-agricultural activities, economic and administrative functions.</li> <li>Any other relevant point</li> </ol> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Any three points to be explained</b></li> </ul>	<p>TB:II</p> <p>34</p> <p>TB:II</p>	<p>3X1=3</p>
12	<p><b>Points of distinction between small scale manufacturing and large scale manufacturing:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Small scale industries use local raw material, whereas large scale industries use variety of raw materials brought from far and near.</li> <li>Small scale industries use simple power driven machines, whereas large scale industries use advanced technology and work on assembly line production.</li> <li>Small scale industries use skilled and semi-skilled labour, whereas large scale industries use skilled labour.</li> <li>Small scale industries provide large scale employment and raise local purchasing power, whereas large scale industries provide employment with mass production and huge capital.</li> <li>Any other relevant point</li> </ol> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Any three points of distinction to be mentioned</b></li> </ul>	<p>49</p> <p>TB:I</p>	<p>3X1=3</p>
13	<p><b>The primitive communities lived in complete harmony with their natural environment:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The primitive society live in complete harmony with their natural environment.</li> <li>It is realized that in all such cases nature is a powerful force, worshipped, revered and conserved.</li> <li>There is direct dependence of human beings on nature for resources which sustain them.</li> <li>The people begin to understand their environment and the forces of nature with the passage of time.</li> <li>With Social and Cultural development, humans develop better and more efficient technology.</li> <li>They move from a state of necessity to a state of freedom.</li> <li>They create possibilities with the resources obtained from the environment.</li> <li>They were afraid of the fury of nature.</li> <li>Any other relevant point</li> </ol> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Any three points to be explained</b></li> </ul>	<p>2,3</p> <p>TB:I</p>	<p>3X1=3</p>

<p><b>14</b></p>	<p><b>Gathering activities:</b></p> <p>Gatherers collect valuable plants, leaves, bark and medicinal herbs for different uses and sell in market.</p> <p>The barks are used for making quinine, tannin etc. in different ways; leaves for beverages, drugs, cosmetics, fibers, thatch, fabrics.</p> <p>Edible nuts and their oils are also collected.</p> <p>Tree trunks for rubber, balata, gums and resins are used as raw materials in various industries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>To be assessed as a whole</b></li> </ul>	<p>31,32</p> <p>TB:I</p>	<p>5</p>
<p><b>15</b></p>	<p>The ratio between the numbers of people to the size of land is the '<b>density of population</b>': (1)</p> <p><b>Density of Population = Population/Area</b></p> <p>Geographical factors: (4)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Availability of water</li> <li>Landforms</li> <li>Climate</li> <li>Soils</li> </ol> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>These four factors to be explained with examples.</b></li> </ul>	<p>9,10</p> <p>TB:I</p>	<p>1+4=5</p>
<p><b>16</b></p>	<p>(16.1) Egypt (1)</p> <p>(16.2) Mediterranean Sea and Red Sea (1)</p> <p><b>(16.3) Gateway of Europe to the Indian Ocean:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is considered a gateway of Europe to the Indian Ocean as it reduces the distance between Europe and Asia;</li> <li>Gives direct sea route distance between Liverpool and Colombo compared to Cape of Good Hope route.</li> <li>It saves time and fuel.</li> <li>Any other relevant point.</li> </ol> <p><b>Any three points to be explained. (3)</b></p> <p><b>For visually impaired candidates only:</b></p> <p>(16.1) Egypt (1)</p> <p>(16.2) Port Said and Port Suez (1)</p> <p><b>(16.3)Economic Significance:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It gives Europe a new gateway to the Indian Ocean and reduces the distance between Europe and Asia.</li> <li>It gives direct sea route distance between Liverpool and Colombo compared to Cape of Good Hope route.</li> <li>It saves time and fuel.</li> <li>Any other relevant point.</li> </ol> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Any three points to be explained. (3)</b></li> </ul>	<p>74</p> <p>TB:I</p> <p>74</p> <p>TB:I</p>	<p>1+1+3=5</p> <p>1+1+3=5</p>

<p><b>17</b></p>	<p><b>Watershed management:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. It prevents runoff, recharges ground water through percolation tanks, recharge wells etc.</li> <li>ii. Haryali is a watershed development project which aims at enabling the rural population to conserve water for drinking, irrigation, fisheries and afforestation.</li> <li>iii. It includes conservation, regeneration and judicious use of all resources: natural and human within a watershed.</li> <li>iv. Neeru-Meeru programme in Andhra Pradesh and Arvary Pani Sansad in Rajasthan have taken up construction of various water harvesting structures such as percolation tanks, check dams etc.</li> </ol> <p><b>Rainwater Harvesting:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Traditional rainwater harvesting mainly in rural areas is done by using surface storage bodies like lakes, ponds, irrigation tanks etc.</li> <li>ii. In Rajasthan rainwater harvesting structures, locally known as kunds or tankas are constructed near or in the house or village to store harvested rainwater.</li> <li>iii. It raises water availability, increases the quantity and improves the quality of ground water by diluting pollutants/ contaminants, prevents soil erosion, reduces the fury of floods and checks salt water intrusion in coastal areas. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Any five points to be explained</li> </ul> </li> </ol> <p><b>NOTE: At least two points from each method to be explained.</b></p>	<p><b>67-69</b></p> <p><b>TB:II</b></p>	<p><b>5X1=5</b></p>
<p><b>18</b></p>	<p><b>Characteristics of National Highways of India:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Constructed and maintained by the Central Government.</li> <li>ii. Meant for inter state transport.</li> <li>iii. Meant for movement of defence men and material in strategic areas.</li> <li>iv. They connect the cities in different parts (state capitals, major cities, important ports, railway junctions) of India.</li> <li>v. They constitute 1.7% of total road length and 40% of</li> </ol>		

	<p>the road traffic in India.</p> <p>vi. NHA is entrusted with the responsibility of development, maintenance and operation of NH.</p> <p>vii. Any other relevant point</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Any five points to be explained.</b></li> </ul>	<p><b>114</b></p> <p><b>TB:II</b></p>	<p><b>5×1=5</b></p>
<b>19</b>	<p><b>The decadal and annual growth rate of population in India:</b></p> <p>The decades between 1921 to 1951 recorded steady growth of population.</p> <p>Overall improvement in health and sanitation minimized the mortality rate but the birth rate remained high.</p> <p>In the next three decades 1951-81 are known as the period of population explosion. It was caused by a rapid fall in the mortality rate but birth rate remained high.</p> <p>Average annual growth rate was very high as the living conditions of people improved due to developmental activities resulting in high natural increase in birth rate and thus, growth rate remained high. International migration also contributed to the high growth rate of population.</p> <p>Since 1981 till date, population growth rate has been high although a downward trend of crude birth rate has started.</p> <p><b>NOTE:</b> If examinee proves the statement by giving arguments in favour of annual / decadal / phase wise growth, in that case this may be considered.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>To be assessed as a whole.</b></li> </ul>	<p><b>5,7</b></p> <p><b>TB:II</b></p>	<p><b>5</b></p>
<b>20</b>	<p><b>Non-conventional sources of energy:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Non-conventional energy sources are solar, wind, tidal, geothermal and biomass. All these sources are sustainable.</li> <li>• These are more equitably distributed</li> <li>• They are ecofriendly.</li> <li>• In the long run they are cost effective.</li> <li>• Wind energy like other non-conventional sources of energy is absolutely pollution free.</li> <li>• Ocean currents are store house of infinite energy.</li> <li>• Bio energy is also a potential source of energy. It reduces pressure on fuel wood and saves forests as well.</li> <li>• Geo thermal energy can successfully be tapped, converted to electrical energy and can be</li> </ul>	<p><b>80</b></p> <p><b>TB:II</b></p>	<p><b>5×1=5</b></p>

	<p>developed as an effective source of energy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Any other relevant point</li> <li>• <b>Any five points to be explained</b></li> </ul>		
<b>21</b>	<p><b>See attached filled map of the World :</b></p> <p><b>NOTE :- The following answers are for the visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 21</b></p> <p>21.1 North Cape          21.2 Aden          21.3 North Appalachians / Great Lake Region / Atlantic Coast          21.4 Madagascar / Somalia / Ethiopia          21.5 Rio de Janeiro/ Sao Paulo</p>		<p><b>5×1=5</b></p> <p><b>5×1=5</b></p>
<b>22</b>	<p><b>See attached filled map of India</b></p> <p><b>NOTE :- The following answers are for the Visually Impaired candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 22.</b></p> <p>22.1 Assam          22.2 Mayurbhanj / Kendujhar          22.3 Bhadravati / Vishweshvariya / Vijaynagar          22.4 Thiruvananthapuram / Kochi          22.5 Himachal Pradesh</p>		<p><b>5×1=5</b></p> <p><b>5X1=5</b></p>

Code

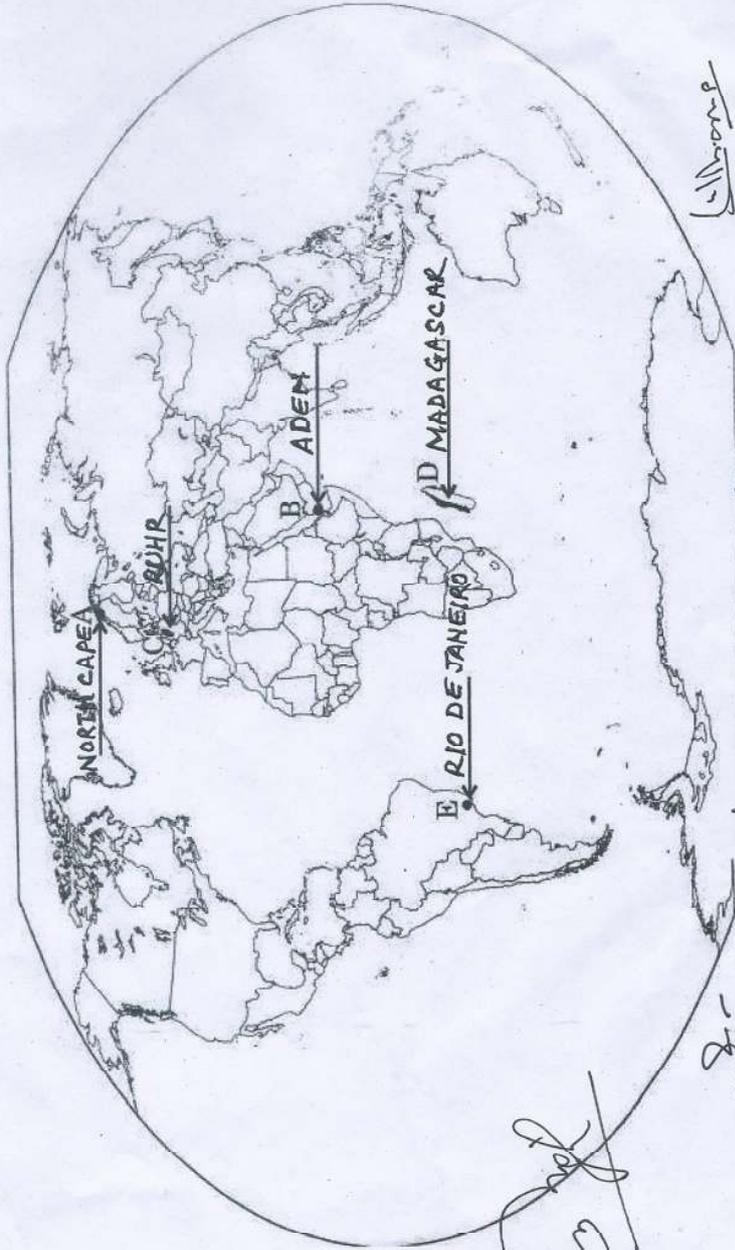
प्रश्न सं. 21 के लिए

For question no. 21

Code No. 64/1, 64/2, 64/3

संसार का राजनीतिक रेखा-मानचित्र

Political outline map of the World



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64/3

13

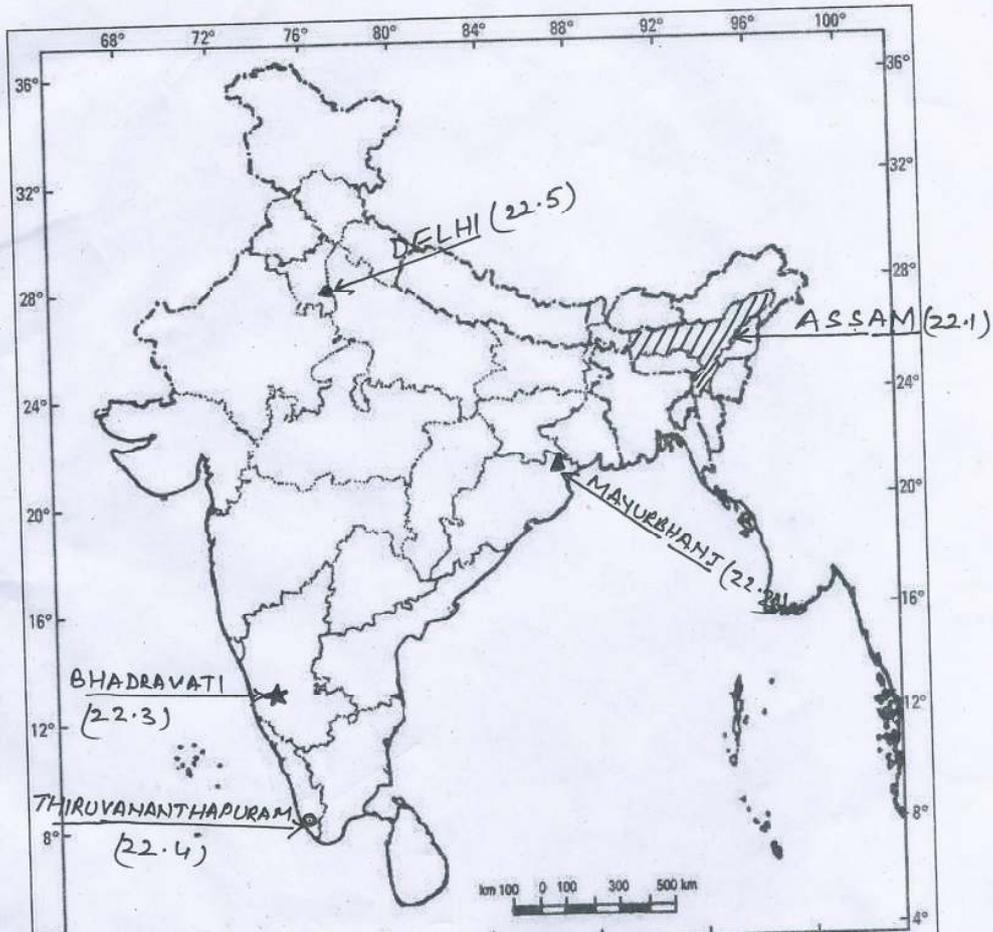
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प्रश्न सं. 22 के लिए

For question no. 22

Code: No- 64/1, 64/2, 64/3

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



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