

**Strictly Confidential – (For Internal and External use only)**

**ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2017**

**Marking Scheme – Geography (Theory) [ Outside Delhi ] 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.**
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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.
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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.**

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# 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	<b>Profitability of mining depends on:-</b> i. Physical factors ii. Economic factors Page – 42 , T.B. 1	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
2	<b>Highest Road density in world -</b> Japan (327 for every 100 km <sup>2</sup> area) Page – 67 , T.B. 1 (Table – 8.1)	1
3	<b>Garrison Town -</b> Ambala, Jalandhar, Mhow, Babina, Udhampur ( Any two ) Page – 37, T.B. 2	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
4	<b>Reasons for Least development in rail facilities in West Asia -</b> i. Vast desert area ii. Sparsely populated region ( Any one point to be explained ) Page – 69, T.B.	1
5	<b>Environmental problems –</b> 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	<b>Classification of minerals -</b> i. Metallic ii. Non - metallic Page – 72, T.B. 2	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
7	<b>Improvement in quality of water –</b> 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><b>(8. 2) Characteristics -</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. It connects Mediterranean sea with Red sea.</li> <li>ii. It gives Europe a new gateway to the Indian Ocean.</li> <li>iii. It reduces distance between Liverpool and Colombo.</li> <li>iv. It is sea level canal without locks.</li> <li>v. As the tolls are heavy, some find it cheaper to go by the longer Cape Route whenever the consequent delay is not important.</li> <li>vi. Any other relevant point. ( Any four points to be mentioned)</li> </ol> <p><b>Note :- Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No – 8 :-</b> Panama canal</p> <p><b>Characteristics :-</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. It connects Atlantic Ocean with Pacific ocean</li> <li>ii. It has been constructed across the Panama Isthmus between Panama city and Colon.</li> <li>iii. The canal is about 72 km long and involves a very deep cutting for a length of 12 km.</li> <li>iv. It has a six lock system and ships cross different levels</li> <li>v. It shortens the distance between New York and San Francisco.</li> <li>vi. Any other relevant point. ( Any four points to be mentioned)</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: right;">Page – 74 &amp; 75 , T.B. 1</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>1+2=3</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>1 + 2 = 3</b></p>
9	<p><b>Characteristics of chain stores :-</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Chain stores are able to purchase merchandise most economically to their specification.</li> <li>ii. They often direct the manufacturers.</li> <li>iii. They employ highly skilled specialists.</li> <li>iv. They have the ability to experiment in one store and apply the results to many.</li> <li>v. Any other relevant point. ( Any four points to be described)</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: right;">Page – 58, T.B. 1</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>3x1=3</b></p>

10	<p><b>Name :-</b>  (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 &amp; 90 , T.B. 2</p> <p><b>Note :- Visually Impaired candidates only, in lieu Q. No. – 10 :-</b></p> <p><b>Major factors responsible for establishment of Iron &amp; Steel industry in Jamshedpur : -</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. It lies very close to the Mumbai – Kolkata railway line.</li> <li>ii. Kolkata is the nearest port for the export of steel about 240 km away.</li> <li>iii. The rivers Subanarekha and Kharkai provide water to the plant.</li> <li>iv. Iron ore is obtained from Noamundi and Badam Pahar.</li> <li>v. Coal is brought from Joda mines in Orissa.</li> <li>vi. Coking Coal comes from Jharia and West Bokaro coalfields.</li> <li>vii. Any other relevant point.  ( Any three points to be explained)</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: right;">Page – 87, T.B. 2</p>	<p><math>\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1</math></p> <p><math>\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1</math></p> <p><math>\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1</math></p> <p><b>3x1=3</b></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"> <li>i. Population size</li> <li>ii. Occupational structure</li> <li>iii. Administration</li> <li>iv. Location</li> <li>v. Functions of Urban Centres</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: center;">( Any three points to be analysed )</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Page – 91 &amp; 92, T.B. 1</p>	<p><b>3x1=3</b></p>

12	<p><b>Humanisation of nature -</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. The people begin to understand their environment and the forces of nature with the passage of time.</li> <li>ii. With Social and Cultural development, humans develop better and more efficient technology.</li> <li>iii. Humans move from a state of necessity to a state of freedom.</li> <li>iv. They create possibilities with the resources obtained from the environment.</li> <li>v. The human activities create cultural landscape.</li> <li>vi. 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.</li> <li>vii. Any other relevant point.</li> </ol> <p>( Any three points to be explained )</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Page – 3, T.B. 1</p>	3x1=3
13	<p><b>The values that can help in maintaining the Quality of water :-</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Judicious/optimum use of water,</li> <li>ii. Controlling population,</li> <li>iii. Recycle and Reuse of water,</li> <li>iv. Watershed Management</li> <li>v. Rain water harvesting</li> <li>vi. Rules and regulations</li> <li>vii. Any other relevant point</li> </ol> <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Page-67, 68 &amp; 69 - 72 ,T.B. 2</p>	1x3=3
14	<p><b>Major objectives of the New Industrial Policy 1991 :-</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. To build on the gains already made,</li> <li>ii. Correct the distortions or weakness that have crept in.</li> <li>iii. Maintain a sustained growth in productivity.</li> <li>iv. Gainful employment and attain international competitiveness.</li> </ol> <p><b>Role of Globalisation:-</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Increase in Foreign Investment,</li> <li>ii. Availability of Foreign Technology,</li> <li>iii. Open Trade Policy,</li> <li>iv. International competition for better products,</li> <li>v. Any other relevant point.</li> </ol> <p>( Any three points to be explained )</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Page – 96 &amp; 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>	<b>5</b>
16	<p><b>Migration is a response to the uneven distribution of opportunities over space :-</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>ii. Consequences can be observed in economic, social, cultural, political and demographic terms.</li> </ol> <p><b><u>Economic Consequences :-</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. A major benefit for the source region is the remittance sent by migrants.</li> <li>ii. Remittances from the international migrants are one of the major sources of foreign exchange.</li> <li>iii. In 2002, India received US \$ 11 billion as remittances from international migrants.</li> <li>iv. Punjab, Kerala and Tamil Nadu receive very significant amount from their international migrants.</li> <li>v. The amount of remittances sent by the internal migrants is very meager as compared to international migrants.</li> <li>vi. Internal Migrants play an important role in the growth of economy of the source area.</li> <li>vii. Any other relevant point,</li> </ol> <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Page – 20, T.B. 2</p>	<b>2+3=5</b>

17	<p><b>International trade as a basis of World Economy:-</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Specialisation in production.</li> <li>ii. It is based on the comparative advantage</li> <li>iii. Complimentarity and Transferability of goods and services.</li> <li>iv. Formation of Foreign Policy on the basis of International Trade</li> <li>v. Any other relevant point.</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: right;">Page – 82 &amp; 83, T.B. 1</p>	<b>1x5=5</b>										
18	<p><b>Five measures adopted to solve the problems of Indian agriculture :-</b></p> <p>To increase food grains production by</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Intensification of cropping over cultivated land.</li> <li>ii. Increase cultivated area wherever possible.</li> <li>iii. To use HYV seeds,</li> <li>iv. Easy availability of fertilizers, pesticides and insecticides.</li> <li>v. Expansion of irrigation facilities,</li> <li>vi. Use modern agricultural technology.</li> <li>vii. Any other relevant point ( Review any five points/measures)</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: right;">Page – 52 &amp; 53, T.B. 2</p>	<b>1x5=5</b>										
19	<p><b>Classification of intensive subsistence agriculture :-</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Intensive subsistence agriculture dominated by wet paddy cultivation.</li> <li>ii. Intensive subsistence agriculture dominated by crops other than paddy.</li> </ol> <p><b><u>Difference :-</u></b></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="391 1140 1192 1864" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="391 1140 792 1283" style="text-align: left;"><b>Intensive subsistence agriculture dominated by wet paddy cultivation.</b></th> <th data-bbox="792 1140 1192 1283" style="text-align: left;"><b>Intensive subsistence agriculture dominated by crops other then paddy.</b></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="391 1283 792 1388">i. Dominance of the rice crop.</td> <td data-bbox="792 1283 1192 1388">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.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="391 1388 792 1577">ii. Farmers work with the help of family labour leading to intensive use of land.</td> <td data-bbox="792 1388 1192 1577">ii. Not used manual labour.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="391 1577 792 1724">iii. The yield per unit area is high.</td> <td data-bbox="792 1577 1192 1724">iii. The yield per unit area is not high.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="391 1724 792 1864">iv. Per labour productivity is low.</td> <td data-bbox="792 1724 1192 1864">iv. Per labour productivity is high.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: right;">Page – 36 &amp; 37, T.B. 1</p>	<b>Intensive subsistence agriculture dominated by wet paddy cultivation.</b>	<b>Intensive subsistence agriculture dominated by crops other then paddy.</b>	i. Dominance of the rice crop.	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. Farmers work with the help of family labour leading to intensive use of land.	ii. Not used manual labour.	iii. The yield per unit area is high.	iii. The yield per unit area is not high.	iv. Per labour productivity is low.	iv. Per labour productivity is high.	<b>1+4=5</b>
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20	<p><b>Classification of means of communication on the basis of scale and quality :-</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Personal</li> <li>ii. Mass</li> </ol> <p><b>Characteristics :-</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. <b><u>Personal Communication System :-</u></b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. It is the most effective and advanced one and widely used in urban areas.</li> <li>b. It enables the user to establish direct connect through Email to get access to world of knowledge and information.</li> <li>c. It is used for e – commerce and carrying out money transaction.</li> <li>d. It is a huge central ware house of data, with detailed information on various items. (Letters, Telephone, Fax, Email, Internet, etc).</li> </ol> </li> <li>ii. <b><u>Mass Communication System :-</u></b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Radio broadcasting started in India in 1923 by the Radio club of Bombay and changed the socio – cultural life of people.</li> <li>b. Television broadcasting emerged as the most effective audio visual medium for information and educating masses.</li> <li>c. 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 )</li> </ol> </li> </ol> <p style="text-align: right;">Page – 122 &amp; 123 , T.B. 2</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>1+2+2=5</b></p>
21	<p><b>See attached map of World :</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Algeria</li> <li>b. Northern Eurasia</li> <li>c. Perth</li> <li>d. New Orleans</li> <li>e. Santiago</li> </ol> <p><b>NOTE :- The following answers are for the visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 21</b></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, &amp; 78 T.B. 1</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>1x5=5</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>1x5=5</b></p>

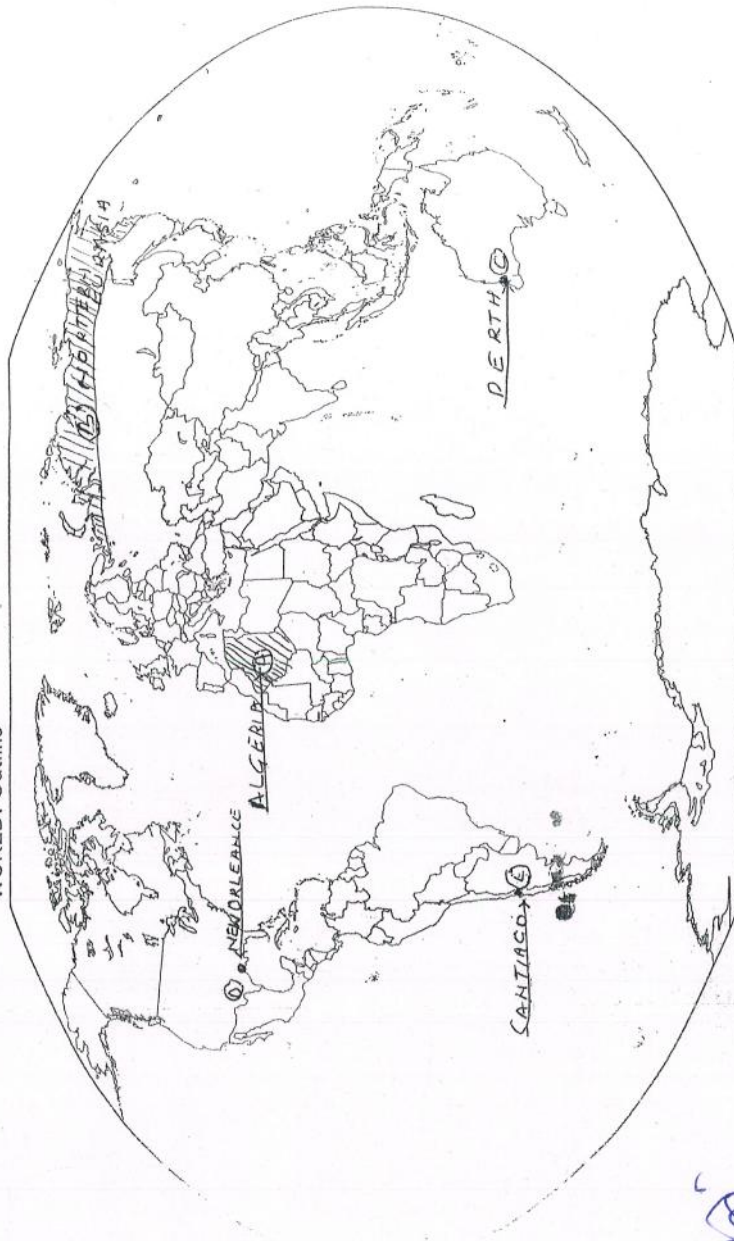


22	<p><b>See attached map of India -</b></p> <p><b>NOTE :- The following answers are for the Visually Impaired candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 22.</b></p> <p>22.1 :- Bihar (2011) 22.2 :- West Bengal 22.3 :- Gandhinagar 22.4 :- Talcher 22.5 :- Chennai</p> <p>Page – 45, 97, 79, &amp; 132, T.B. 2</p>	<p><b>1x5=5</b></p> <p><b>1x5=5</b></p>
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M.S. B1, B2, B3

FOR R.1021

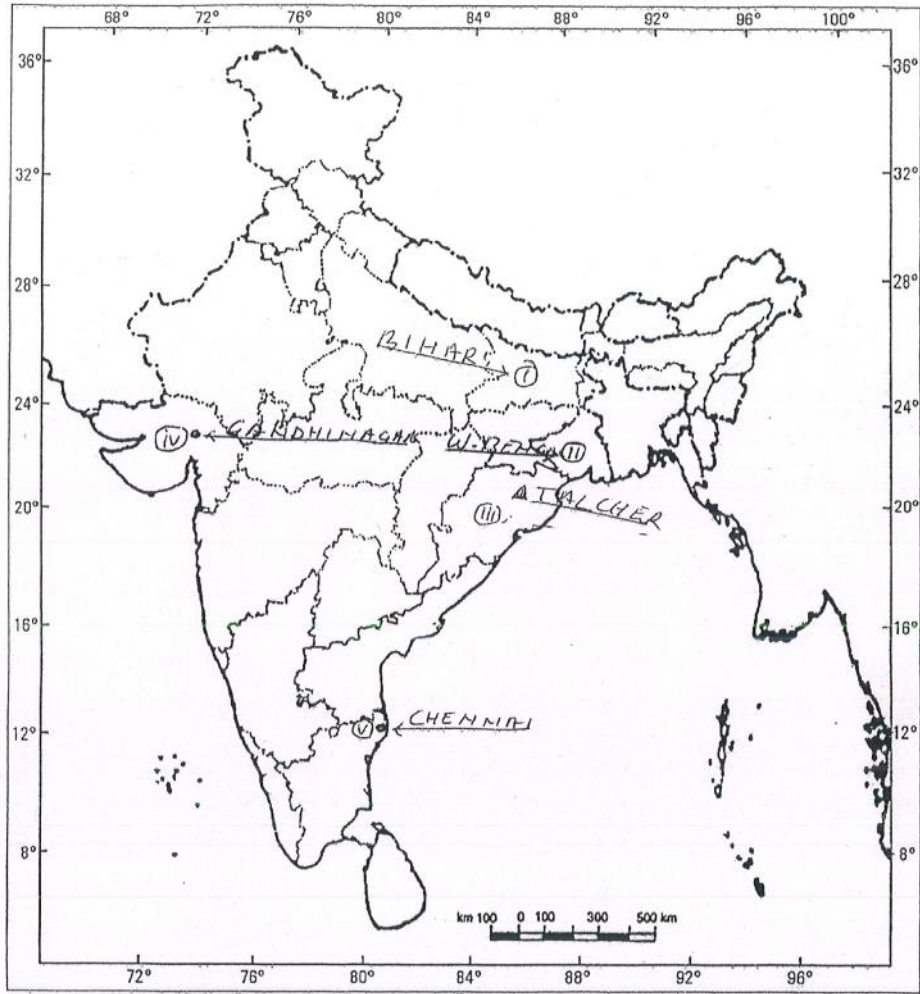
WORLD: Outline



*Revised*  
*Algeria*  
*New Orleans*  
*Santiago*

H022 M.S. B<sub>1</sub>, B<sub>2</sub>, B<sub>3</sub>

Political Map of India



rest of  
States  
only States  
States

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**ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2017**

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

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# ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION , 2017

QUESTION PAPER CODE 64/2

( OUTSIDE DELHI )

## MARKING SCHEME

1	<b>Types of intensive subsistence agriculture :-</b> i. Intensive subsistence agriculture dominated by wet paddy cultivation. ii. Intensive subsistence agriculture dominated by crops other than paddy.  Page – 36, T.B. 1	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
2	South Africa  Page – 69 , T.B. 1	1
3	Raniganj, Jharia, Digboi, Ankaleshwar, Singrauli, Any other ( Any two )  Page – 37 , T.B. 2	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
4	<b>Improvement in quality of water –</b> 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
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7	<b>Reasons for Least development in rail facilities in West Asia</b> i. Vast desert area ii. Sparsely populated region ( Any one point to be explained )	1

	Page – 69, T.B. 1	
8	<p><b>It is true that there is no consensus on what exactly defines a village or town because different countries have different parameters as –</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Population size</li> <li>ii. Occupational structure</li> <li>iii. Administration</li> <li>iv. Location</li> <li>v. Functions of Urban Centres</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;">( Any three points to be analysed )</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Page – 91 &amp; 92, T.B. 1</p>	<b>3x1=3</b>
9	<p><b>Characteristics of agro – based industries :-</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. It involves the processing of raw materials from the field and farm into finished products.</li> <li>ii. Major agro processing industries are food processing, sugar, pickles, fruit juice, beverages, spices, and oils.</li> <li>iii. Textiles (cotton, jute, silk) rubber etc are agro based industries.</li> <li>iv. Any other relevant point.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;">( Any three points to be described)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Page -50, T.B. 1</p>	<b>1x3=3</b>
10	<p><b>Humanisation of nature –</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. The people begin to understand their environment and the forces of nature with the passage of time.</li> <li>ii. With Social and Cultural development, humans develop better and more efficient technology.</li> <li>iii. Humans move from a state of necessity to a state of freedom.</li> <li>iv. They create possibilities with the resources obtained from the environment.</li> <li>v. The human activities create cultural landscape.</li> <li>vi. 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.</li> <li>vii. Any other relevant point.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;">( Any three points to be explained )</p>	<b>3x1=3</b>

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11	<p><b>Name :-</b>  (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: center;">Page – 89 &amp; 90 , T.B. 2</p> <p><b>Note :- Visually Impaired candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. – 10 :-</b>  <b>Major factors responsible for establishment of Tata Iron &amp; Steel industry in Jamshedpur : -</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. It lies very close to the Mumbai – Kolkata railway line.</li> <li>ii. Kolkata is the nearest port for the export of steel about 240 km away.</li> <li>iii. The rivers Subarnarekha and Kharkai provide water to the plant.</li> <li>iv. Iron ore is obtained from Noamundi and Badam Pahar.</li> <li>v. Coal is brought from Joda mines in Orissa.</li> <li>vi. Coking Coal comes from Jharia and West Bokaro coalfields.</li> <li>vii. Any other relevant point.  ( Any three points to be explained)</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: right;">Page – 87, T.B. 2</p>	<p><math>\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1</math></p> <p><math>\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1</math></p> <p><math>\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1</math></p> <p><b>3x1=3</b></p>
12	<p><b>( 8.1) Suez canal</b></p> <p><b>(8. 2) Characteristics -</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. It connects Mediterranean sea with Red sea.</li> <li>ii. It gives Europe a new gateway to the Indian Ocean.</li> <li>iii. It reduces distance between Liverpool and Colombo.</li> <li>iv. It is sea level canal without locks.</li> <li>v. As the tolls are heavy, some find it cheaper to go by the longer Cape Route whenever the consequent delay is not important.</li> <li>vi. Any other relevant point.  ( Any four points to be mentioned)</li> </ol> <p><b>Note :- Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No – 8 :-</b>  Panama canal</p>	<p><b>1+2=3</b></p>

	<p><b>Characteristics :-</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. It connects Atlantic ocean with Pacific Ocean</li> <li>ii. It has been constructed across the Panama Isthmus between Panama city and Colon.</li> <li>iii. The canal is about 72 km long and involves a very deep cutting for a length of 12 km.</li> <li>iv. It has a six lock system and ships cross different levels</li> <li>v. It shortens the distance between New York and San Francisco.</li> <li>vi. Any other relevant point. ( Any four points to be mentioned)</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">Page – 74 &amp; 75 , T.B. 1</p>	<p><b>1 + 2 = 3</b></p>
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	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Mass Communication System :-</u></b></p> <p>a. Radio broadcasting started in India in 1923 by the Radio club of Bombay and changed the socio – cultural life of people.</p> <p>b. Television broadcasting emerged as the most effective audio visual medium for information and educating masses.</p> <p>c. 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).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">( Any two points )</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page – 122 &amp; 123 , T.B. 2</p>	1+2+2=5										
15	<p><b>Human Development -</b></p> <p>Human Development that enlarges peoples choices and improves their lives.</p> <p><b>Classification -</b></p> <p>Countries can be classified into four groups on the basis of the human development scores earned by them :</p> <p>i. Very High</p> <p>ii. High</p> <p>iii. Medium</p> <p>iv. Low</p> <p><b>Characteristics –</b></p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Level of development</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Score in Development Index</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>i. Very High</td> <td>Above 0.808</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ii. High</td> <td>Between 0.700 up to 0.507</td> </tr> <tr> <td>iii. Medium</td> <td>Between 0.556 up to 0.699</td> </tr> <tr> <td>iv. Low</td> <td>Below 0.555</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: right;">Page – 23 &amp; 27, T.B. 1</p>	Level of development	Score in Development Index	i. Very High	Above 0.808	ii. High	Between 0.700 up to 0.507	iii. Medium	Between 0.556 up to 0.699	iv. Low	Below 0.555	1+2+2=5
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16	<p><b>International trade as a basis of World Economy:-</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Specialisation in production.</li> <li>ii. It is based on the comparative advantage</li> <li>iii. Complimentarity and Transferability of goods and services.</li> <li>iv. Formation of Foreign Policy on the basis of International Trade</li> <li>v. Any other relevant point.</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: right;">Page – 82 &amp; 83, T.B. 1</p>	<b>1x5=5</b>
17	<p><b>Migration is a response to the uneven distribution of opportunities over space :-</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>ii. Consequences can be observed in economic, social, cultural, political and demographic terms.</p> <p><b><u>Economic Consequences :-</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. A major benefit for the source region is the remittance sent by migrants.</li> <li>ii. Remittances from the international migrants are one of the major sources of foreign exchange.</li> <li>iii. In 2002, India received US \$ 11 billion as remittances from international migrants.</li> <li>iv. Punjab, Kerala and Tamil Nadu receive very significant amount from their international migrants.</li> <li>v. The amount of remittances sent by the internal migrants is very meager as compared to international migrants.</li> <li>vi. Internal Migrants play an important role in the growth of economy of the source area.</li> <li>vii. Any other relevant point,</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: center;">(Any three points to be explained)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Page – 20, T.B. 2</p>	<b>2+3=5</b>
18	<p><b>Non – Conventional sources of Energy :-</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Solar Energy</li> <li>ii. Wind Energy</li> <li>iii. Tidal and wave Energy</li> <li>iv. Geothermal Energy</li> </ol>	

	<p>v. Bio Energy</p> <p><b>Solar Energy –</b></p> <p>It is cost competitive , environment friendly and easy to construct</p> <p><b>Wind Energy –</b></p> <p>The mechanism of energy conversion from blowing wind is simple. Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Karnataka have favourable conditions for its development.</p> <p><b>Tidal and Wave Energy –</b></p> <p>Large tidal waves along the west coast of India provide great potential for the development of tidal energy. But yet they have not been utilized .</p> <p><b>Geothermal Energy –</b></p> <p>It can be successfully be tapped and converted to electrical energy.The hot springs and geysers are being used.</p> <p><b>Bio Energy –</b></p> <p>It can be converted into electrical energy, heat energy or gas for cooking. This will improve the economic life of rural areas, reduce environmental pollution, enhance self reliance and reduce pressure on fuel wood.</p> <p>( Explain all the five points)</p> <p>Page – 80, 82 &amp; 83, T.B. 2</p>	<p><b>5x1=5</b></p>
<p>19</p>	<p><b>The significance and growth of service sector in the modern economic development of the world :-</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Services are provided to individual consumers who can afford to pay for them. For example gardener, launderers and barber do primarily physical labour. Teacher, lawyers, physicians, musicians and others perform mental labour.</li> <li>ii. Many services have now been regulated. Making and maintaining highways and bridges, maintaining fire fighting departments and supplying or supervising education.</li> <li>iii. Customer care is among the important services often</li> </ul>	

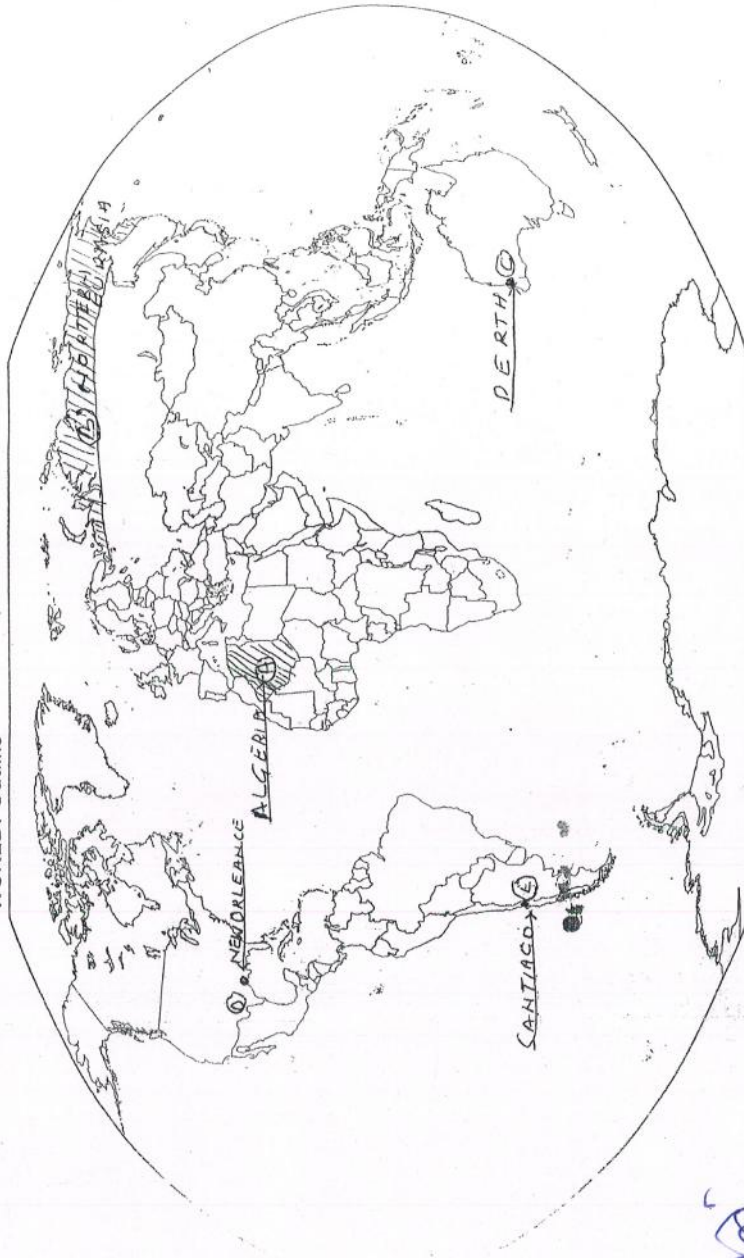
	<p>supervised or performed by governments or companies.</p> <p>iv. State and Union legislation have established corporations to supervise and control the marketing of such services as transport, telecommunication, energy and water supply.</p> <p>v. Professional Services are primarily health care, engineering, law and management.</p> <p>vi. The location of recreational and entertainment services depends on the market.</p> <p>vii. Multiplexes and restaurants might find location within or near the Central Business District (CBD), whereas a golf course would choose a site where land costs are lower than in the CBD.</p> <p>viii. In India dabbawala (Tiffin) services in Mumbai is provided to huge number of customers.</p> <p>ix. In modern times Service sector has grown at a very fast speed all over the world. Economy of most of the developed countries is based on the earnings of service sectors.</p> <p>x. Any other relevant point</p> <p>( Any five points to be explained )</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Page – 59, T.B. 1</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>5x1=5</b></p>
20	<p><b>Major objectives of the New Industrial Policy 1991 :-</b></p> <p>i. To build on the gains already made,  ii. Correct the distortions or weakness that have crept in.  iii. Maintain a sustained growth in productivity.  iv. Gainful employment and attain international competitiveness.</p> <p><b>Role of Globalisation:-</b></p> <p>i. Increase in Foreign Investment,  ii. Availability of Foreign Technology,  iii. Open Trade Policy,  iv. International competition for better products,  v. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>( Any three points to be explained)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>2+3=5</b></p>

	Page – 96 & 98 , T.B.	
21	<p><b>See attached map of World –</b></p> <p>a. Algeria b. Northern Eurasia c. Perth d. New Orleans e. Santiago</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 :- 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>Page – 103, 32, 70, 73, &amp; 78 T.B. 1</p>	<p><b>1x5=5</b></p> <p><b>1x5=5</b></p>
22	<p><b>See attached 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 :- Bihar (2011) 22.2 :- West Bengal 22.3 :- Gandhinagar 22.4 :- Talcher 22.5 :- Chennai</p> <p>Page – 45, 97, 79, &amp; 132, T.B. 2</p>	<p><b>1x5=5</b></p> <p><b>1x5=5</b></p>

M.S. B1, B2, B3

FOR R.1024

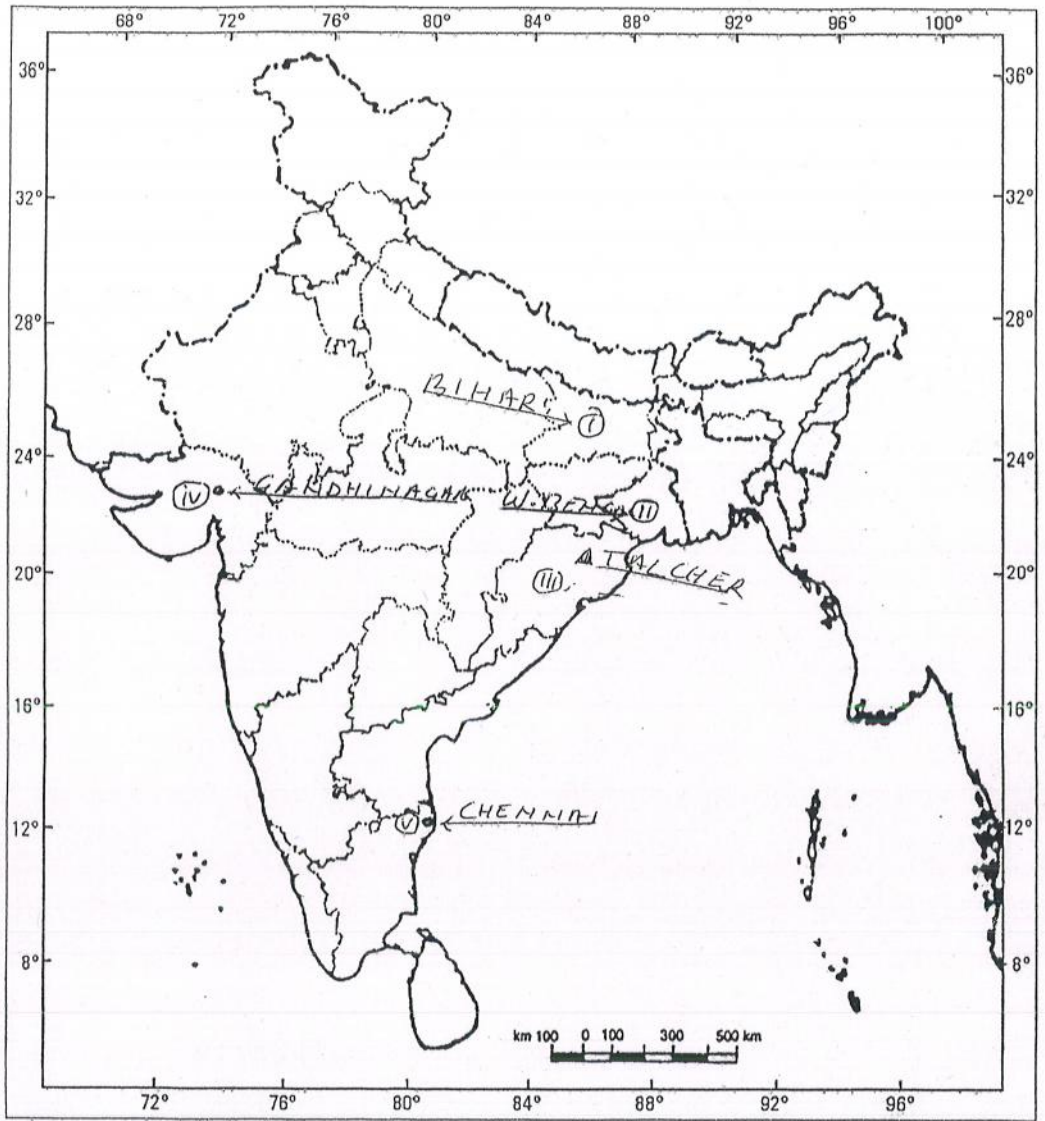
WORLD: Outline



Renard  
W. J. Renard  
W. J. Renard  
W. J. Renard

HO 22 M.S. B<sub>1</sub>, B<sub>2</sub>, B<sub>3</sub>

Political Map of India



Res of  
Praxis  
Ompr Zorub  
Rama

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**ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2017**

**Marking Scheme – Geography (Theory) [ Outside Delhi ] 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 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**

QUESTION PAPER CODE 64/3

( OUTSIDE DELHI )

**MARKING SCHEME**

1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>i. North Western Europe,</li><li>ii. Canada,</li><li>iii. South East Australia,</li><li>iv. New Zealand,</li><li>v. Tasmania</li></ul> <p>( Any two )</p> <p>Page – 39, T.B. 1</p>	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
2	<p>Rhine Waterways</p> <p>Page – 39, T.B. 1</p>	<b>1</b>
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>i. Roorki,</li><li>ii. Varanasi</li><li>iii. Aligarh</li><li>iv. Pilani</li><li>v. Allahabad</li></ul> <p>(Any two )</p> <p>Page – 38, T.B. 2</p>	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
4	<p><b>Classification of minerals –</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>i. Metallic</li><li>ii. Non - metallic</li></ul> <p>Page – 72, T.B. 2</p>	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
5	<p><b>Improvement in quality of water –</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>i. Judicious use of water</li><li>ii. Creating awareness - importance of water</li><li>iii. Any other relevant point.</li></ul> <p>(Any one point to be mentioned)</p> <p>Page – 69 , T.B. 2</p>	<b>1</b>
6	<p><b>Reasons for Least development in rail facilities in West Asia -</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>i. Vast desert area</li><li>ii. Sparsely populated region</li></ul> <p>( Any one point to be explained )</p> <p>Page – 69, T.B.</p>	<b>1</b>

7	<p><b>Environmental problems –</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Water logging</li> <li>ii. Soil salinity</li> </ol> <p>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.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Page- 110, T.B. 2</p>	<b>1</b>
8	<p><b>Humanisation of nature -</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. The people begin to understand their environment and the forces of nature with the passage of time.</li> <li>ii. With Social and Cultural development, humans develop better and more efficient technology.</li> <li>iii. Humans move from a state of necessity to a state of freedom.</li> <li>iv. They create possibilities with the resources obtained from the environment.</li> <li>v. The human activities create cultural landscape.</li> <li>vi. 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.</li> <li>vii. Any other relevant point. ( Any three points to be explained )</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: right;">Page – 3, T.B. 1</p>	<b>3x1=3</b>
9	<p><b>Features of open – cast mining :-</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. The surface mining is also known as open-cast mining.</li> <li>ii. It is the easiest way of mining.</li> <li>iii. It is the cheapest way of mining minerals that occur close to the surface.</li> <li>iv. Overhead costs such as safety precaution and equipment is relatively low.</li> <li>v. The output is both large and rapid.</li> <li>vi. Any other relevant point. ( Any three points to be described )</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: right;">Page – 42, T.B. 1</p>	<b>1X3=3</b>
10	<p><b>It is true that there is no consensus on what exactly defines a village or town because different countries have different parameters as –</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Population size</li> <li>ii. Occupational structure</li> <li>iii. Administration</li> <li>iv. Location</li> <li>v. Functions of Urban Centres</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: center;">( Any three points to be analysed )</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Page – 91 &amp; 92, T.B. 1</p>	<b>3x1=3</b>

11	<p>(11.1) Suez canal</p> <p>(11.2) Characteristics -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. It connects Mediterranean sea with Red sea.</li> <li>ii. It gives Europe a new gateway to the Indian Ocean.</li> <li>iii. It reduces distance between Liverpool and Colombo.</li> <li>iv. It is sea level canal without locks.</li> <li>v. As the tolls are heavy, some find it cheaper to go by the longer Cape Route whenever the consequent delay is not important.</li> <li>vi. Any other relevant point. ( Any four points to be mentioned)</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: right;">Page – 74, T.B. 1</p> <p><b>Note :- Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No – 11 :-</b></p> <p>Panama canal</p> <p><b>Characteristics :-</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. It connects Atlantic Ocean with Pacific Ocean</li> <li>ii. It has been constructed across the Panama Isthmus between Panama city and Colon.</li> <li>iii. The canal is about 72 km long and involves a very deep cutting for a length of 12 km.</li> <li>iv. It has a six lock system and ships cross different levels</li> <li>v. It shortens the distance between New York and San Francisco.</li> <li>vi. Any other relevant point. ( Any four points to be mentioned)</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: right;">Page – 74 &amp; 75 , T.B. 1</p>	<p><b>1+2=3</b></p> <p><b>1 + 2 = 3</b></p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ii. Remittances from the international migrants are one of the major sources of foreign exchange.</li> <li>iii. In 2002, India received US \$ 11 billion as remittances from international migrants.</li> <li>iv. Punjab, Kerala and Tamil Nadu receive very significant amount from their international migrants.</li> <li>v. The amount of remittances sent by the internal migrants is very meager as compared to international migrants.</li> <li>vi. Internal Migrants play an important role in the growth of economy of the source area.</li> <li>vii. Any other relevant point,</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;">(Any three points to be explained)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Page – 20, T.B. 2</p>	<b>2+3=5</b>
15	<p><b>Classification of Population :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Rural</li> <li>ii. Urban</li> </ul> <p><b>Differentiation –</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Life style</li> <li>ii. Livelihood</li> <li>iii. Social condition</li> <li>iv. Age sex occupational structure</li> <li>v. Density of population</li> <li>vi. Level of development</li> <li>vii. Activities</li> <li>viii. Residence</li> <li>ix. Any other relevant point</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;">( Any four Points of differentiation )</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Page – 19, T.B. 1</p>	<b>1+4=5</b>
16	<p><b>Classification of means of communication on the basis of scale and quality :-</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Personal</li> <li>ii. Mass</li> </ul> <p><b>Characteristics :-</b>  <b>Personal Communication System :-</b></p> <p>It is the most effective and advanced one and widely used in urban areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. It enables the user to establish direct</li> </ul>	

	<p>connect through Email to get access to world of knowledge and information.</p> <p>b. It is used for e – commerce and carrying out money transaction.</p> <p>c. It is a huge central ware house of data, with detailed information on various items. (Letters, Telephone, Telegram, Fax, Email, Internet, etc).</p> <p>( Any two points)</p> <p><b>Mass Communication System :-</b></p> <p>a. Radio broadcasting started in India in 1923 by the Radio club of Bombay and changed the socio – cultural life of people.</p> <p>b. Television broadcasting emerged as the most effective audio visual medium for information and educating masses.</p> <p>c. 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).</p> <p>( Any two points )</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Page – 122 &amp; 123 , T.B. 2</p>	<p><b>1+2+2=5</b></p>
<p>17</p>	<p><b>Major objectives of the New Industrial Policy 1991 :-</b></p> <p>i. To build on the gains already made</p> <p>ii. Correct the distortions or weakness that have crept in.</p> <p>iii. Maintain a sustained growth in productivity.</p> <p>iv. Gainful employment and attain international competitiveness.</p> <p><b>Role of Globalisation:-</b></p> <p>i. Increase in Foreign Investment,</p> <p>ii. Availability of Foreign Technology,</p> <p>iii. Open Trade Policy,</p> <p>iv. International competition for better products,</p> <p>v. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>( Any three points to be explained)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Page – 96 &amp; 98 , T.B. 2</p>	<p><b>2+3=5</b></p>
<p>18</p>	<p><b>The main aim of the ‘Tribal Sub Plan was :-</b></p> <p>This area development plan was aimed at improving the quality of life of the Gaddis and narrowing the gap in the level of development between Bharamaur and other adjoining areas of Himachal Pradesh.</p>	

	<p><b>Contribution in development of Bharmaur area –</b>          Bharmaur was a very backward area. The most significant contribution of tribal sub plan in Bharmaur region is the development of -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Infrastructure in terms of school</li> <li>ii. Health care facilities</li> <li>iii. Potable water</li> <li>iv. Roads</li> <li>v. Communication</li> <li>vi. Electricity</li> <li>vii. Any other relevant point.</li> </ol> <p>(Any four points to be reviewed)</p>	<p><b>1+4=5</b></p>
<p>19</p>	<p><b>Classification of trading center :-</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Rural marketing centre</li> <li>ii. Urban marketing centre</li> </ol> <p><b>Difference :-</b>  <b>Rural Marketing Centres :</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Rural marketing centres cater to nearby settlements.</li> <li>ii. These are quasi-urban centres.</li> <li>iii. They serve as trading centres of the most rudimentary type.</li> <li>iv. Here personal and professional services are not well developed. These form local collecting and distributing centres.</li> <li>v. Most of these have mandis ( wholesale markets ) and also retailing areas.</li> <li>vi. Any other relevant point</li> </ol> <p><b>Urban Marketing Centres :</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Urban marketing centres have more widely specialized urban services.</li> <li>ii. They provide ordinary goods and services.</li> <li>iii. Urban centres offer manufactured goods or finished products.</li> <li>iv. Service of educational institution and professionals such as teachers, lawyers, consultants, physicians, dentists and veterinary doctors are available.</li> <li>v. Any other relevant point.</li> </ol> <p>( Any four points of difference)</p>	<p><b>1+4=5</b></p>

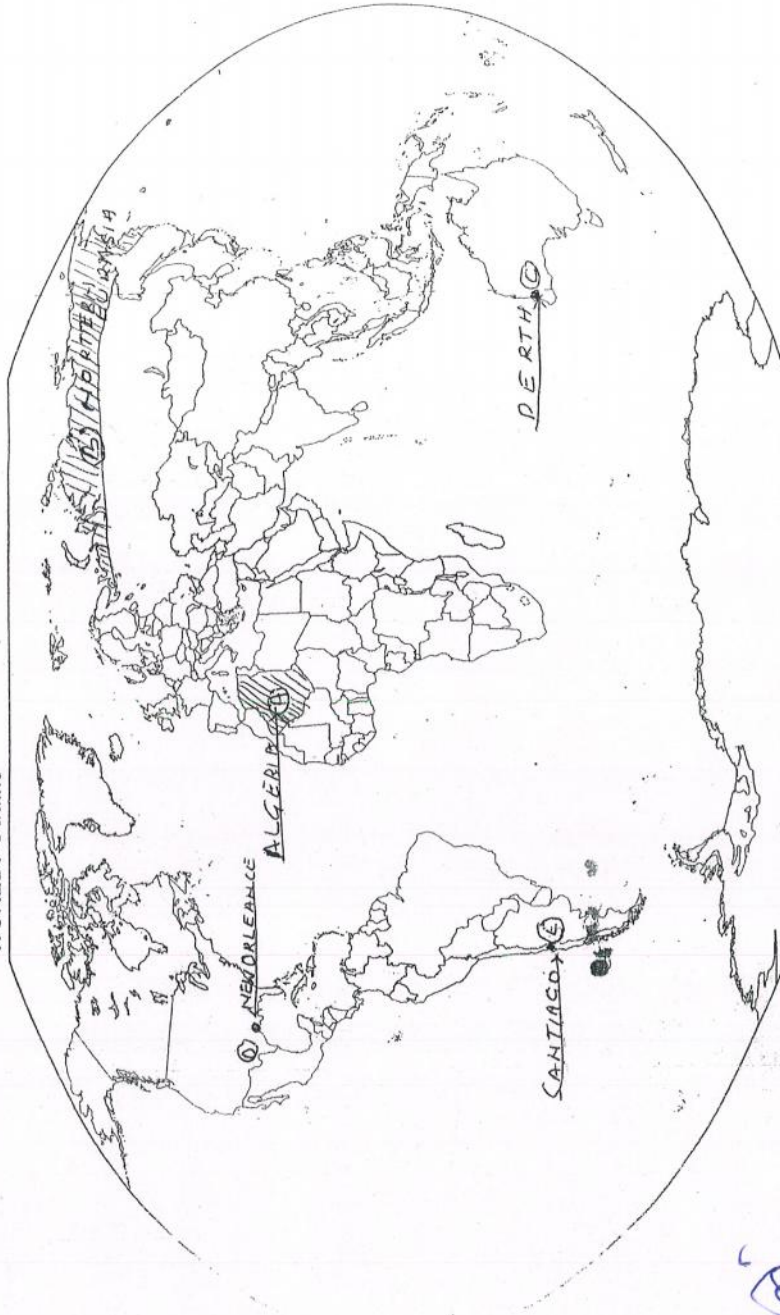
	Page – 57, T.B. 1	
20	<b>International trade as a basis of World Economy:-</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>i. Specialisation in production.</li><li>ii. It is based on the comparative advantage</li><li>iii. Complimentarity and Transferability of goods and services.</li><li>iv. Formation of Foreign Policy on the basis of International Trade</li><li>v. Any other relevant point.</li></ul> <p style="text-align: right;">Page – 82 &amp; 83, T.B. 1</p>	<b>5x1=5</b>
21	<b>See attached map of World -</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. Algeria</li><li>b. Northern Eurasia</li><li>c. Perth</li><li>d. New Orleans</li><li>e. Santiago</li></ul> <b>NOTE :- The following answers are for the visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 21</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>21.1 :- Algeria/ Libya/ Nigeria/ Sudan</li><li>21.2 :- Northern Eurasia</li><li>21.3 :- St. Petersburg/ Vladivostok</li><li>21.4 :- New Orleans/ New York/ San Francisco</li><li>21.5 :- Santiago/ Rio de Janeiro/ Buenos Aires</li></ul> <p style="text-align: right;">Page – 103, 32, 70, 73, &amp; 78 T.B. 1</p>	<b>1x5=5</b>    <b>1x5=5</b>
22	<b>See attached map of India</b>  <b>NOTE :- The following answers are for the Visually Impaired candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 22.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>22.1 :- Bihar (2011)</li><li>22.2 :- West Bengal</li><li>22.3 :- Gandhinagar</li><li>22.4 :- Talcher</li><li>22.5 :- Chennai</li></ul> <p style="text-align: right;">Page – 45, 97, 79, &amp; 132, T.B. 2</p>	<b>1x5=5</b>    <b>1x5=5</b>



M.S. B1, B2, B3

FOR B. 11021

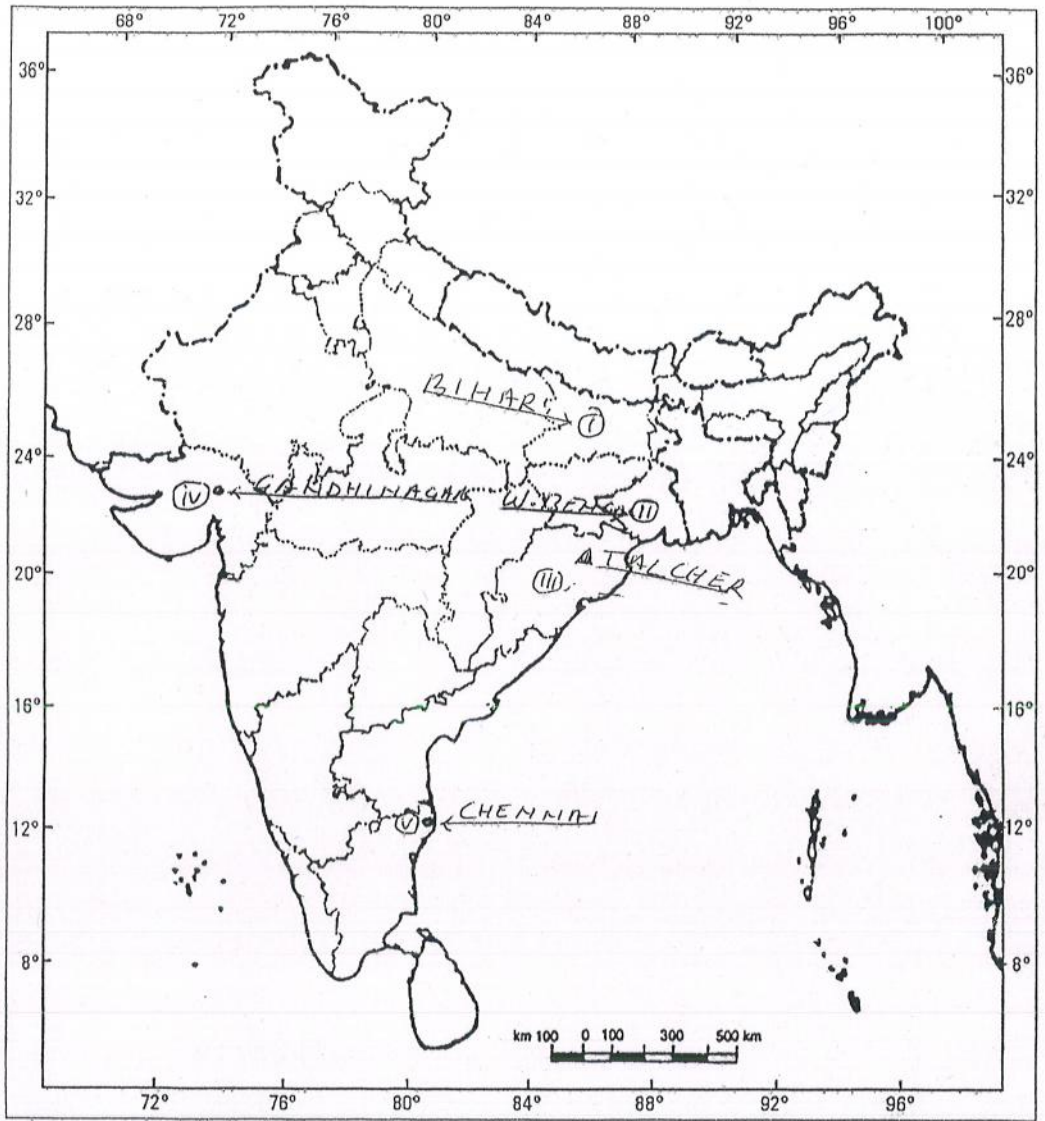
WORLD: Outline



Revised  
 Hoffman  
 West  
 Campbell

HO 22 M.S. B<sub>1</sub>, B<sub>2</sub>, B<sub>3</sub>

Political Map of India



Res of  
Praxis  
Ompr Zorub  
Rama