

Strictly Confidential – (For Internal and External use only)

ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2017

Marking Scheme – Geography (Theory) [Delhi Region] 64/1/1, 64/1/2, 64/1/3

General Instructions:

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The answers 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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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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SET –1

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Senior School Certificate Examination – March 2017
Subject- Geography (Theory) Subject Code - 029
Question Paper Code SET 64/1/1
Delhi Region
Marking Scheme

Q. No.	Expected Answer/Value Points	Page No. In TB	Distribution of marks
1.	Two major types of settlements: (i) Compact settlement (ii) Dispersed settlement	Page 92, TB - I	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
2.	State having least share of population: Sikkim	Page 3, TB –II (Appendix 1 (pg 146)	1
3.	Major function of the National Highway Authority of India is : Operation, maintenance and development of National Highways.	Page 114, TB –II	1
4.	Gathering: Products of gathering (an activity) cannot compete in the world market as synthetic products are of better quality and available in large quantities/ and are lower priced.	Page 33, TB –I	1
5.	Difference between a Node and a Link: A Node is the meeting point of two or more routes. A Link is a road that joins two nodes.	Page 58, TB - I	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
6.	Classification of Rain fed farming: (i) Dry land farming (ii) Wet land farming	Page 45, TB - II	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
7.	The Volga inland water-way: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It connects various industrial regions of Russia. • It connects various navigable canals. 	Page 76, TB - I	1
8.	(8.1) Panama Canal (1 mark) (8.2) Features of the Panama Canal: - (i) It connects Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. (ii) Constructed across Panama Isthmus between Panama City and Colon. (iii) It involves deep cutting. (iv) It has six locks system. (v) It shortened the distance between the East and the West Coast of USA. (vi) It has also given a boost to the economy of Latin America. (vii) Any other relevant feature. (1/2 x 4=2 marks) (Any four features)	Page 75, TB -1	1 + 2= 3

SET –1

	<p align="center">(FOR VISUALLY IMPAIRED CANDIDATES)</p> <p><u>Features of the Great Lakes –St. Lawrence Seaway:-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The Great Lakes of North America –Superior, Huron, Erie, Ontario are connected by S00 and Welland canals to form an inland waterway. (ii) The estuary of St. Lawrence River, along with the Great Lakes forms a unique commercial water-way in the Northern part of North America. (iii) The ports on this route are well equipped with all facilities of ocean ports. (iv) Any other relevant feature. <p align="center">(Any three features) (3 x 1 =3 marks)</p>	<p align="center">Page 76, TB - I</p>	<p align="center">3x1=3</p>
<p>9.</p>	<p><u>Features of Konkan Railways:-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) One of the achievements of Indian Railways. (ii) It is 760 km. long. (iii) It crosses 146 rivers, 2000 bridges approximately and 91 tunnels. (iv) Asia’s largest tunnel lies in this route. (v) It connects Roha in Maharashtra to Mangalore in Karnataka. (vi) Any other relevant feature. <p align="center">(Any three features to be described)</p>	<p align="center">Page 119, TB - II</p>	<p align="center">3x1=3</p>
<p>10.</p>	<p>(10.1) Highest increasing trend in land use – Area under Non-agricultural uses (½ mark) & 5:9 or 80% (½ mark)</p> <p align="right">(½ + ½ =1 mark)</p> <p>(10.2) Reasons:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Changing structure of the Indian Economy. (ii) Expansion of industrial and service sector. (iii) Expansion of related infrastructural facilities. (iv) Expansion of area under urban and rural settlements. (v) It is expanding at the expense of waste lands and agricultural lands. (vi) Any other relevant point. <p align="center">(Any two reasons to be explained) (2x1=2 marks)</p>	<p align="center">Page 42 , TB –II</p>	<p align="center">1+2=3</p>

SET –1

	<p align="center">(FOR VISUALLY IMPAIRED CANDIDATES)</p> <p>(10.1) Highest increasing trend in land use – Area under Non-agricultural uses ($\frac{1}{2}$ mark) & 5:9 or 80% ($\frac{1}{2}$ mark) ($\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$ mark)</p> <p>(10.2) Reasons:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Changing structure of the Indian Economy. (ii) Expansion of industrial and service sector. (iii) Expansion of related infrastructural facilities. (iv) Expansion of area under urban and rural settlements. (v) It is expanding at the expense of waste lands and agricultural lands. (vi) Any other relevant point. <p align="center">(Any two reasons to be explained) (2x1=2 marks)</p>	<p align="center">Page 42 , TB –II</p>	
<p>11.</p>	<p><u>Differences between Rural and Urban settlements in India:-</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Rural settlements derive their life support from land based primary activities while urban settlements depend on processing of raw materials and various services. (ii) Cities act as nodes of economic growth. They provide goods and services to both urban and rural centres . (iii) Rural settlements supply food and raw materials while urban areas provide services. (iv) Both settlements differ in social relationships, attitude and outlook. (v) Any other relevant point. <p align="center">(Any three points of difference to be explained)</p>	<p align="center">Page 32, TB - II</p>	<p align="center">3 X 1 = 3</p>
<p>12.</p>	<p>Nature and human are inseparable. The earth is the home of mankind. It may be in different forms. All types of life supports are provided by nature. They directly depend on nature. Nature and humans are inseparable and should be seen holistically. Physical features are described in metaphors using symbols from the human anatomy. For example: face of earth, nose of glacier, eye of storm, mouth of river, neck of isthmus, profile of soil etc.</p> <p align="center">(To be assessed as a whole)</p>	<p align="center">Page 1,2, TB - I</p>	<p align="center">3</p>

SET –1

<p>13.</p>	<p><u>Values which can help in maintaining pollution free air:</u></p> <p>(i) Air pollution is harmful for environment and mankind, therefore, it is our responsibility to save air from pollution .</p> <p>(ii) People should be aware of the harmful effects of air pollution.</p> <p>(iii) People should feel duty bound to save air.</p> <p>(iv) People must follow rules for saving air.</p> <p>(v) We must use eco friendly non-conventional sources of energy (Solar, Biogas and Wind energy) as conventional sources (Coal, oil and gas) are harmful.</p> <p>(vi) People should feel duty bound to use public transport.</p> <p>(vii) Any other relevant value.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any three points to be explained)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Page 137, TB - II</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">3 X 1 = 3</p>
<p>14.</p>	<p><u>Way of life of nomadic herders:-</u></p> <p>(i) They depend on the primitive subsistence activity.</p> <p>(ii) Herders rely on animals for food, clothing, shelter, tools and transport.</p> <p>(iii) They move from one place to another with their livestock.</p> <p>(iv) They follow well defined territory.</p> <p>(v) A wide variety of animals is kept in different regions.</p> <p>(vi) Nomadism is associated with three different regions.</p> <p>(vii) In mountainous regions, they practice transhumance.</p> <p>(viii) Their numbers are decreasing due to change in life style.</p> <p>(ix) Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any five points to be described) (5 X 1= 5 marks)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Page 33, TB - I</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">5 X 1= 5</p>
<p>15.</p>	<p><u>Large scale industries choose different locations due to:-</u></p> <p>Industries maximize profits by reducing costs. Therefore, industries should be located at points where cost of production is lowest.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(1 mark)</p> <p><u>Factors influencing industrial location:-</u></p> <p>(i) Supply of raw materials</p> <p>(ii) Access to market</p> <p>(iii) Availability of labour</p> <p>(iv) Sources of energy</p> <p>(v) Access to transportation and communication</p> <p>(vi) Any other relevant factor.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any four factors to be explained) (4 X 1= 4 marks)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Page 46, TB - I</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">1 + 4 = 5</p>
<p>16.</p>	<p><u>Factors responsible for the development of 'Mumbai-Pune Industrial Region':-</u></p> <p>(i) Favourable climatic conditions for the development of cotton textile industries.</p> <p>(ii) Opening of the Suez Canal providing impetus for its growth.</p> <p>(iii) Availability of port facility for trade.</p> <p>(iv) Development of hydro-electricity in Western Ghats.</p>		

SET –1

	<p>(v) Availability of labour. (vi) Nearness to off-shore oil fields favoured the growth of petrochemical industries. (vii) Growth and development of various industries e.g. engineering goods, pharmaceuticals, chemicals etc. (viii) Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Any five points to be explained)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Page 100, TB - II</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">5x1=5</p>
<p>17.</p>	<p><u>The population of world is unevenly distributed due to :-</u></p> <p>(i) Availability of water like in river valleys (ii) Land forms e.g. plains are densely populated while hilly areas are sparsely populated. Deserts are also sparsely populated. (iii) Climate: Hot, cold and dry climates have sparse population e.g. tundra region, desert regions etc. Areas of moderate climate have dense population. (iv) Fertile soil regions are densely populated for the possibility of agriculture. (v) Availability of minerals. (vi) Industrialisation. (vii) Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Any 5 points to be explained)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Page 8,9,10, TB - I</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">5x1=5</p>
<p>18.</p>	<p>Population density is closely related to physical and socio-economic factors-</p> <p>Dense population in UP, West Bengal, Bihar, Punjab, Haryana, Kerala is due to flat and fertile plains, favourable climate water availability and socio-economic factors.</p> <p>Sparse population of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, North-East States is due to hilly terrain, dense forests and harsh climate. Rajasthan has water shortage and its hot & dry climate accounts for low population density.</p> <p>Moderate density is seen in Odisha, Assam, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu etc. due to possibilities of agriculture, industrial development and favourable climate to some extent.</p> <p>Favourable factors for Transport network, industrialization, urbanization in Maharashtra, Goa, Delhi NCR etc. account for high population density. (Examples from the world should be considered as well)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(To be assessed as a whole)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Page 9-10, T B I</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 3, TB - II</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">5 x 1 = 5</p>
<p>19.</p>	<p><u>Human development</u> is a process that enlarges people's choices and improves their lives. (1 mark)</p> <p><u>The four pillars of Human Development</u></p> <p>(i) Equity (ii) Sustainability (iii) Productivity (iv) Empowerment</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Four pillars to be analysed) (4 x 1 = 4 marks)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Page 23,25, TB - I</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">1 +4 = 5</p>

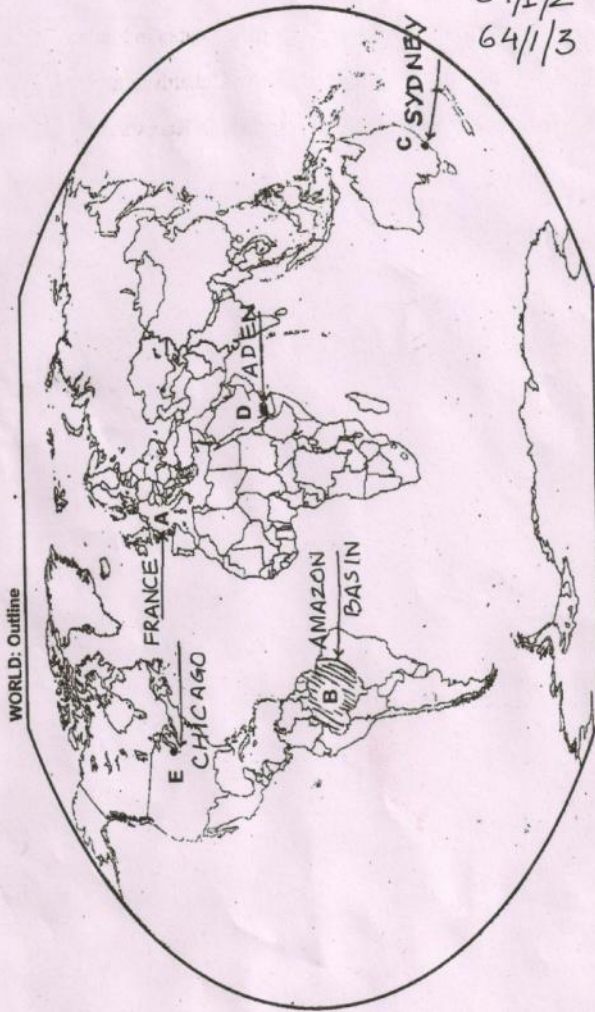
SET –1

20.	<p><u>Increasing demand for water is a challenge to India:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(i) India has a large population with limited water resources.(ii) Rising demand for increasing population.(iii) More water is required for irrigation to increase agricultural production as rainfall is highly variable.(iv) Rapid industrial growth is increasing demand for water.(v) Urbanization and modern life style has increased the demand.(vi) Water pollution has added to water shortage.(vii) Any other relevant point. <p style="text-align: center;">(Any 5 points to be analysed)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Page 63-65, TB - II</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">5</p>
21.	<p>See filled attached map of the world</p> <p>For the Visually impaired candidates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(21.1) France/Ukraine/Russia(21.2) Amazon Basin / Congo Basin /South East Asia(21.3) Perth(21.4) Rio de Janeiro/Montevideo / Belem(21.5) Cape Town		<p style="text-align: center;">5 x 1 = 5</p>
22.	<p>See filled attached map of India</p> <p>For the Visually impaired candidates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(22.1) Goa(22.2) Gujarat(22.3) Mohali(22.4) Korba(22.5) Bangaluru		<p style="text-align: center;">5 x 1 = 5</p>

प्रश्न सं. 21 के लिए मानचित्र
Map for Q. No. 21

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

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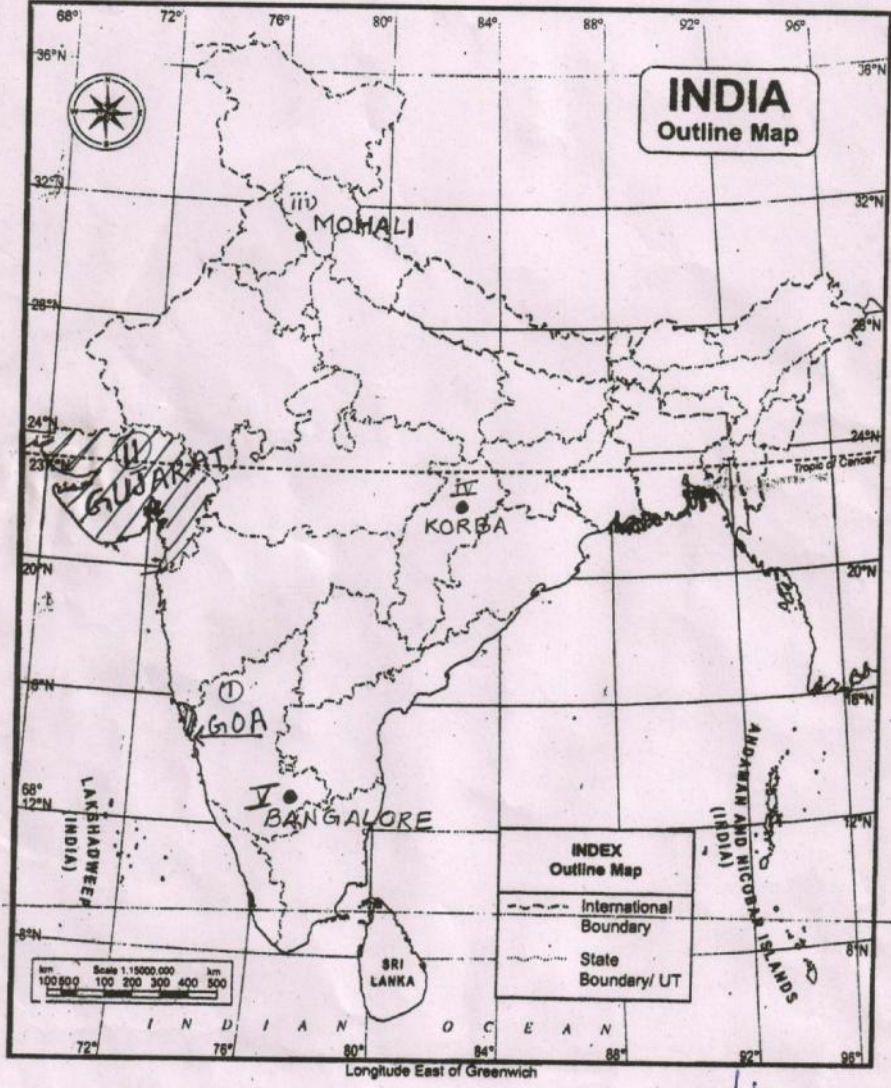
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64/1/1 , 64/1/2 , 64/1/3

प्रश्न सं. 22 के लिए मानचित्र

Map for Q. No. 22

Cut Here यहाँ से काटें



4/1/2

11

Handwritten signatures and initials:
Mala
Mala

SET –2

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Marking Scheme – Geography (Theory) [Delhi Region] 64/1/1, 64/1/2, 64/1/3

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SET –2

Senior School Certificate Examination – March 2017
 Subject- Geography (Theory) Subject Code - 029
 Question Paper Code SET 64/1/2
 Delhi Region
 Marking Scheme

Q. No.	Expected Answer/Value Points	Page No. In TB	Distribution of marks
1.	Linear pattern	Page 93, TB - I	1
2.	Rural to rural	Page 17, TB –II	1
3.	The National Highway Authority of India / NHAI	Page 114, TB –II	1
4.	<u>The Volga inland water-way:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It connects various industrial regions of Russia. • It connects various navigable canals. 	Page 76, TB - I	1
5.	Classification of Rain fed farming: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Dry land farming (ii) Wet land farming 	Page 45, TB - II	½ + ½ =1
6.	<u>Difference between a Node and a Link:</u> A <u>Node</u> is the meeting point of two or more routes. A <u>Link</u> is a road that joins two nodes.	Page 58, TB - I	½ + ½ =1
7.	<u>Gathering:</u> Products of gathering (an activity) cannot compete in the world market as synthetic products are of better quality and available in large quantities/ and are lower priced.	Page 33, TB –I	1
8.	Nature and Human are inseparable. The earth is the home of mankind. It may be in different forms. All types of life supports are provided by nature. They directly depend on nature. Nature and humans are inseparable and should be seen holistically. Physical features are described in metaphors using symbols from the human anatomy. For example: face of earth, nose of glacier, eye of storm, mouth of river, neck of isthmus, profile of soil etc. (To be assessed as a whole)	Page 1,2, TB - I	3
9.	(9.1) Highest increasing trend in land use – Area under Non-agricultural uses (½ mark) & 5:9 or 80% (½ mark) (½ + ½ =1 mark) (9.2) Reasons:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Changing structure of the Indian Economy. (ii) Expansion of industrial and service sector. 		

SET –2

	<p>Great Lakes forms a unique commercial water-way in the Northern part of North America.</p> <p>(iii) The ports on this route are well equipped with all facilities of ocean ports.</p> <p>(iv) Any other relevant feature.</p> <p align="center">(Any three features to be described (3 x 1 = 3 marks))</p>	<p align="center">Page 76, TB - I</p>	<p align="center">3x1=3</p>
<p>11.</p>	<p><u>Differences between Clustered and Semi clustered Rural settlements:-</u></p> <p><u>Clustered Rural Settlements:</u></p> <p>(i) The clustered rural settlement is a compact built up area of houses.</p> <p>(ii) It is found in fertile alluvial plains.</p> <p>(iii) People live in the compact villages for security or defense reason.</p> <p>(iv) Any other relevant point.</p> <p><u>Semi clustered Rural Settlements:</u></p> <p>(i) They may result from tendency of clustering in a restricted area of dispersed settlements.</p> <p>(ii) Such settlements are wide spread in the Gujarat plains and in some parts of Rajasthan.</p> <p>(iii) One or more sections of society choose to live a little away from the main cluster.</p> <p>(iv) Any other relevant point.</p> <p align="center">(Any three points of differences to be explained) (1+1+1=3 marks)</p>	<p align="center">Page 33, TB - II</p>	<p align="center">3 X 1 = 3</p>
<p>12.</p>	<p><u>Features of Konkan Railways:-</u></p> <p>(i) One of the achievements of Indian Railways.</p> <p>(ii) It is 760 km long.</p> <p>(iii) It crosses 146 rivers, 2000 bridges approximately and 91 tunnels.</p> <p>(iv) Asia’s largest tunnel lies in this route.</p> <p>(v) It connects Roha in Maharashtra to Mangalore in Karnataka.</p> <p>(vi) Any other relevant feature.</p> <p align="center">(Any three features to be described)</p>	<p align="center">Page 119, TB - II</p>	<p align="center">3x1=3</p>

SET -2

13.	<p><u>Values which can help in maintaining pollution free air:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Air pollution is harmful for environment and mankind, therefore, it is our responsibility to save air from pollution. (ii) People should be aware of the harmful effects of air pollution. (iii) People should feel duty bound to save air. (iv) People must follow rules for saving air. (v) We must use eco-friendly non-conventional sources of energy (Solar, Biogas and Wind energy) as conventional sources (Coal, oil and gas) are harmful. (vi) People should feel duty bound to use public transport. (vii) Any other relevant value. <p style="text-align: center;">(Any three points to be explained)</p>	Page 137, TB - II	3 X 1 = 3
14.	<p>Two types of Subsistence Agriculture:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Primitive Subsistence agriculture (ii) Intensive Subsistence agriculture <p style="text-align: right;">($\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$ mark)</p> <p>1) <u>Main features of Primitive Subsistence Agriculture:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) It is also called shifting agriculture / slash and burn / Jhuming / Milpa / Ladang . (ii) It is widely practised by tribes in tropics: Africa, South and Central America, South East Asia. (iii) Vegetation is cleared by fire and ashes add to soil fertility. (iv) Farms are small. (v) They use primitive tools. (vi) Any other relevant point. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two features to be described) (1+1= 2 marks)</p> <p>2) <u>Main features of Intensive Subsistence Agriculture:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) It is practised in densely populated regions of monsoon Asia. (ii) Land holdings are small. (iii) Farmers work with family workers. (iv) Use of machinery is limited. (v) Farm yard manure is used for soil fertility. (vi) Any other relevant point. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two features to be described) (1+1= 2 marks)</p>	Page 34-36, TB - I	(1+2+2=5)
15.	<p><u>Increasing demand for water is a challenge to India:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) India has a large population with limited water resources. (ii) Rising demand for increasing population. (iii) More water is required for irrigation to increase agricultural production as rainfall is highly variable. (iv) Rapid industrial growth is increasing demand for water. (v) Urbanization and modern life style has increased the demand. 		

SET –2

	<p>(vi) Water pollution has added to water shortage. (vii) Any other relevant point. (Any Five points to be analysed)</p>	<p>Page 63-65, TB - II</p>	<p>5</p>
16.	<p><u>Factors responsible for the development of 'Hugli Industrial Region':</u></p> <p>(i) It is located along Hugli River. (ii) It has better connectivity by road, railways and water-ways. (iii) Contribution by historical, geographical, economic and political factors. (iv) Opening of Coal Field of Damodar Valley. (v) Availability of cheap labour. (vi) Opening of river port on Hugli. (vii) Any other relevant point. (Any Five factors to be explained) (5x1=5 marks)</p>	<p>Page 100, TB - II</p>	<p>5x1=5</p>
17.	<p><u>Meaning of Population Density:</u> The ratio between the number of people to the size of the land/ The number of people inhabiting per unit of land is called population density. (1 mark)</p> <p><u>Geographical factors that influence the Population distribution in the World:</u></p> <p>(i) Availability of water (ii) Landforms (iii) Climate (iv) Soils (v) Natural resources (Any Four factors to be explained with suitable examples) (4x1= 4 marks)</p>	<p>Page 9,10, TB - I</p>	<p>1+4= 5</p>
18.	<p><u>Large scale Industries choose different locations due to:-</u> Industries maximize profits by reducing costs. Therefore, industries should be located at points where cost of production is lowest. (1 mark)</p> <p><u>Factors influencing industrial location:-</u></p> <p>(i) Supply of raw materials (ii) Access to market (iii) Availability of labour (iv) Sources of energy (v) Access to transportation and communication (vi) Any other relevant factor. (Any four factors to be explained) (4 X 1= 4 marks)</p>	<p>Page 46-47, TB - I</p>	<p>1 + 4 = 5</p>
19.	<p>Population density is closely related to physical and socio-economic factors- Dense population in UP, West Bengal, Bihar, Punjab, Haryana, Kerala is due to flat and fertile plains, favourable climate, water availability and socio-economic factors.</p>		

SET –2

	<p>Sparse population of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, North-East States is due to hilly terrain, dense forests and harsh climate. Rajasthan has water shortage and its hot & dry climate accounts for low population density.</p> <p>Moderate density is seen in Odisha, Assam, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu etc. due to possibilities of agriculture, industrial development and favourable climate to some extent.</p> <p>Favourable factors for Transport network, industrialization, urbanization in Maharashtra, Goa, Delhi NCR etc. account for high population density. (Examples from the world should be considered as well.</p> <p align="center">(To be assessed as a whole)</p>	<p>Page 9-10 T B I Page 3, TB - II</p>	<p>5 x 1 = 5</p>
<p>20.</p>	<p>Human development is a process that enlarges people’s choices and improves their lives.</p> <p align="right">(1 mark)</p> <p>The four pillars of Human Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Equity (ii) Sustainability (iii) Productivity (iv) Empowerment <p align="center">(Four pillars to be analysed) (4 x 1 = 4 marks)</p>	<p>Page 23,25, TB - I</p>	<p>1 +4 = 5</p>
<p>21.</p>	<p>See filled attached map of the world</p> <p>For the Visually impaired candidates:</p> <p>(21.1) France/Ukraine /Russia (21.2) Amazon Basin/Congo Basin/South East Asia (21.3)Perth (21.4)Rio de Janeiro/Montevideo/Belem (21.5)Cape Town</p>		<p>5 x 1 = 5</p>
<p>22.</p>	<p>See filled attached map of India</p> <p>For the Visually impaired candidates:</p> <p>(22.1) Goa (22.2) Gujarat (22.3) Mohali (22.4) Korba (22.5) Bangaluru</p>		<p>5 x 1 = 5</p>

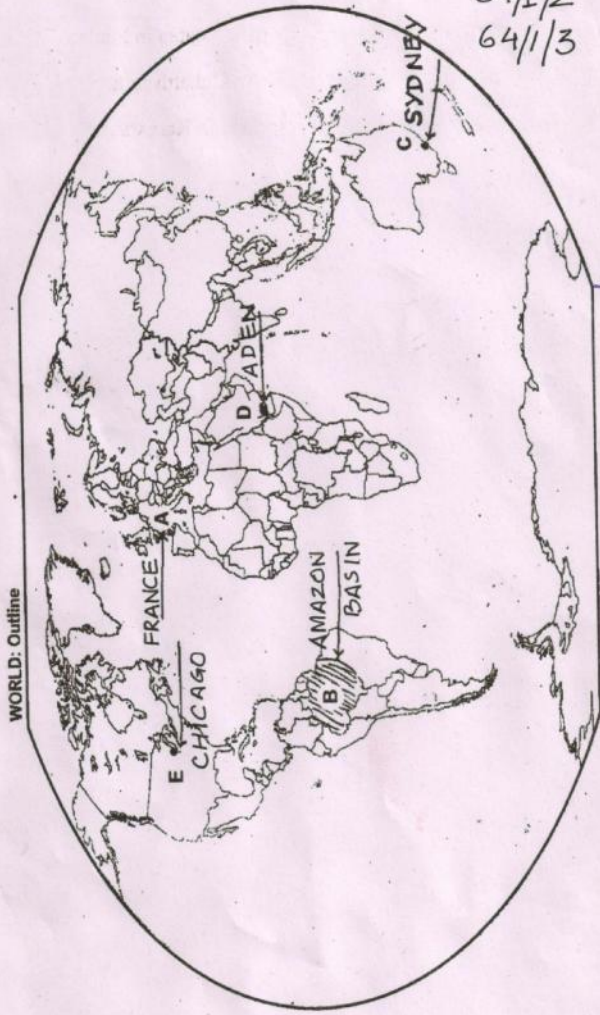
प्रश्न सं. 21 के लिए मानचित्र
Map for Q. No. 21

64/1/1

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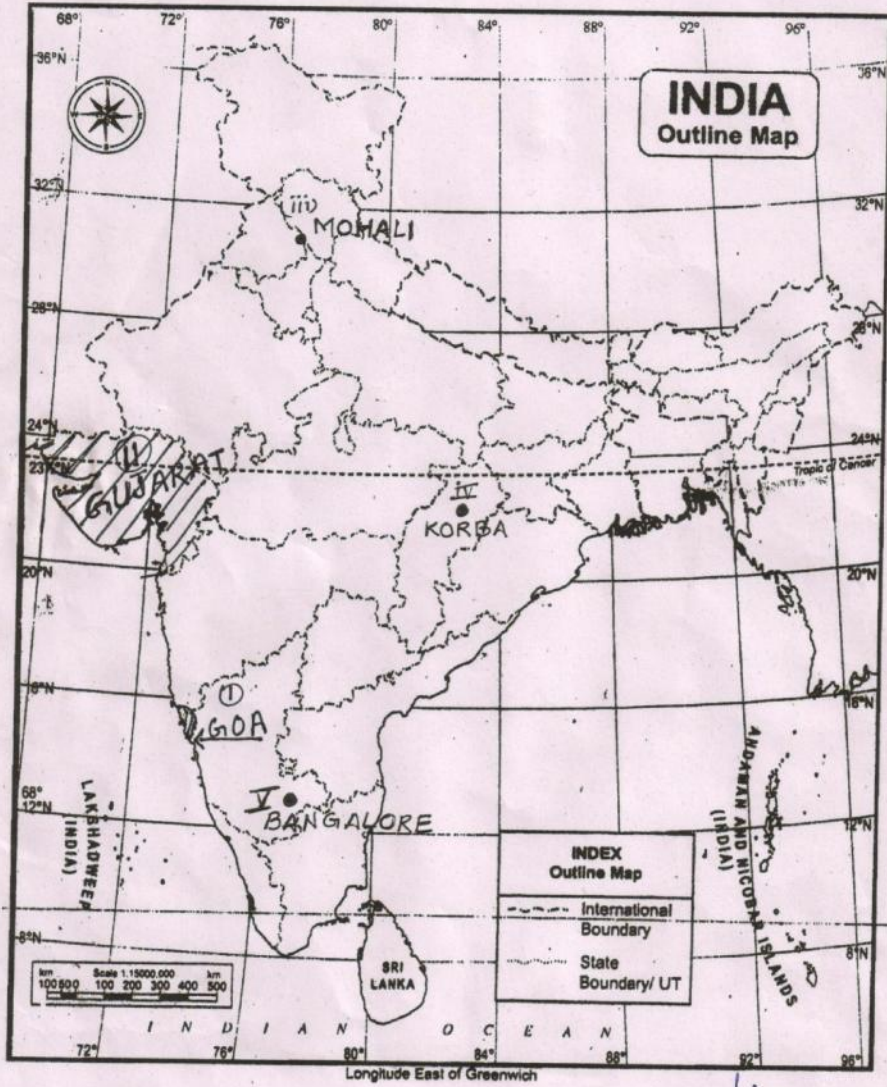


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प्रश्न सं. 22 के लिए मानचित्र
Map for Q. No. 22

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SET –3

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ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2017

Marking Scheme – Geography (Theory) [Delhi Region] 64/1/1, 64/1/2, 64/1/3

General Instructions:

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

The answers 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 the instructions 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 Examiners/ Examiners are instructed that while evaluating the answer scripts, if the answer is found to be totally incorrect the (x) should be marked on the incorrect answer and awarded '0'marks.

Senior School Certificate Examination – March 2017
Subject- Geography (Theory) Subject Code - 029
Question Paper Code SET 64/1/3
Delhi Region
Marking Scheme

Q. No.	Expected Answer/Value Points	Page No. In TB	Distribution of marks
1.	<p>Features of Rectangular Settlement:</p> <p>(i) Roads cut each other at right angle. (ii) They are found in plains and valleys.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(½ + ½ =1 mark)</p>	Page 93, TB-I	½ + ½ =1
2.	Odisha	Page 26, TB-II	1
3.	Rural roads/District roads	Page 115, TB-II	1
4.	<p>Classification of Rain fed farming:</p> <p>(i) Dry land farming (ii) Wet land farming</p>	Page 45, TB - II	½ + ½ =1
5.	<p>The Volga inland water-way:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It connects various industrial regions of Russia. • It connects various navigable canals. 	Page 76, TB - I	1
6.	<p>Gathering:</p> <p>Products of gathering (an activity) cannot compete in the world market as synthetic products are of better quality and available in large quantities/ and are lower priced.</p>	Page 33, TB - I	1
7.	<p>Difference between a Node and a Link:</p> <p>A Node is the meeting point of two or more routes. A Link is a road that joins two nodes.</p>	Page 58, TB - I	½ + ½ =1
8.	<p>Features of Konkan Railways:-</p> <p>(i) One of the achievements of Indian Railways. (ii) It is 760 km. long. (iii) It crosses 146 rivers, 2000 bridges approximately and 91 tunnels. (iv) Asia's largest tunnel lies in this route. (v) It connects Roha in Maharashtra to Mangalore in Karnataka. (vi) Any other relevant feature.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any three features to be described)</p>	Page 119, TB - II	3x1=3

SET –3

<p>11.</p>	<p><u>Points of Distinction between ‘Hamleted rural settlement’ and ‘Dispersed rural settlements’ of India:-</u></p> <p>Hamleted Rural Settlements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) They are fragmented into many units. (ii) This segmentation is motivated by social and ethnic factors. (iii) Such settlements are found in Northern plains etc. (iv) Any other relevant point. <p>Dispersed Rural Settlements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) They are isolated settlements. (ii) Extreme dispersion of settlement is caused by terrain and land resources. (iii) Such settlements are found in the Himalayan Mountains and in Kerala etc. (iv) Any other relevant point. <p>(Any three points of distinction to be explained)</p>	<p>Page 32,33 TB-II</p>	<p>3x1=3</p>
<p>12.</p>	<p>(12.1) Highest increasing trend in land use – Area under Non-agricultural uses ($\frac{1}{2}$ mark) & 5:9 or 80% ($\frac{1}{2}$ mark) ($\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$ mark)</p> <p>(12.2) Reasons:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Changing structure of the Indian Economy. (ii) Expansion of industrial and service sector. (iii) Expansion of related infrastructural facilities. (iv) Expansion of area under urban and rural settlements. (v) It is expanding at the expense of waste lands and agricultural lands (vi) Any other relevant point. <p>(Any two reasons to be explained) (2x1=2 marks)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(FOR VISUALLY IMPAIRED CANDIDATES)</p> <p>12.1) Highest increasing trend in land use – Area under Non-agricultural uses ($\frac{1}{2}$ mark) & 5:9 or 80% ($\frac{1}{2}$ mark) ($\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$ mark)</p> <p>(12.2) Reasons:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Changing structure of the Indian Economy. (ii) Expansion of industrial and service sector. (iii) Expansion of related infrastructural facilities. (iv) Expansion of area under urban and rural settlements. (v) It is expanding at the expense of waste lands and agricultural lands (vii) Any other relevant point. <p>(Any two reasons to be explained) (2x1=2 marks)</p>	<p>Page 42 , TB –II</p>	<p>1+2=3</p>

SET –3

<p>13.</p>	<p><u>Values which can help in maintaining pollution free air:</u></p> <p>(i) Air pollution is harmful for environment and mankind, therefore, it is our responsibility to save air from pollution.</p> <p>(ii) People should be aware of the harmful effects of air pollution.</p> <p>(iii) People should feel duty bound to save air.</p> <p>(iv) People must follow rules for saving air.</p> <p>(v) We must use eco friendly non-conventional sources of energy (Solar, Biogas and Wind energy) as conventional sources (Coal, oil and gas) are harmful.</p> <p>(vi) People should feel duty bound to use public transport.</p> <p>(vii) Any other relevant value.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any three points to be explained)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Page 137, TB - II</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">3 X 1 = 3</p>
<p>14.</p>	<p><u>Features of Plantation Agriculture:</u></p> <p>(i) Introduced by Europeans in their colonies in tropics.</p> <p>(ii) Plantation crops are coffee, tea, banana, sugarcane, pineapples etc.</p> <p>(iii) They are large estates.</p> <p>(iv) They require large capital investment.</p> <p>(v) Cheap labour</p> <p>(vi) Single crop specialization</p> <p>(vii) Good transport network</p> <p>(viii) Any other relevant feature.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any Five features to be described) (5x1=5 marks)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Page 37, TB-I</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">5x1=5</p>
<p>15.</p>	<p>Population density is closely related to physical and socio-economic factors-</p> <p>Dense population in UP, West Bengal, Bihar, Punjab, Haryana, Kerala is due to flat and fertile plains, favourable climate water availability and socio-economic factors.</p> <p>Sparse population of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, North-East States is due to hilly terrain dense forests and harsh climate. Rajasthan has water shortage and its hot & dry climate accounts for low population density.</p> <p>Moderate density is seen in Odisha, Assam, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu etc. due to possibilities of agriculture, industrial development and favourable climate to some extent.</p> <p>Favourable factors for Transport network, industrialization, urbanization in Maharashtra, Goa, Delhi NCR etc. account for high population density. (Examples from the world should be considered as well)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(To be assessed as a whole)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Page 9-10 TB - I</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Page 3, TB - II</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">5 x 1 = 5</p>
<p>16.</p>	<p><u>Factors responsible for the development of Gujarat Industrial Region:</u></p> <p>(i) Location of textile industry</p> <p>(ii) Located in cotton growing area</p> <p>(iii) Development of Kandla port</p>		

SET –3

	<p>(iv) Discovery of oil fields (v) Establishment of Koyali refineries (vi) Growth of petrochemical industry, automobiles, engineering goods and pharmaceutical industries etc. (vii) Proximity to market. (viii) Any other relevant point. (Any Five factors to be explained) (5x1=5 marks)</p>	Page 101 TB-II	5x1=5
17.	<p><u>Age structure:</u> Age structure is the number of people of different age groups. (1 mark)</p> <p><u>Interpretation of Age-sex pyramid:</u> (i) Triangular shaped pyramid has wide base and taper top. (ii) It is typical of less developed countries. (iii) Wide base means high birth rates. (iv) Tapered top indicates high death rates. (v) For example- Nigeria, Bangladesh, Mexico (vi) Any other relevant point. (Any four points to be interpreted) (4x1=4 marks)</p>	Page 18, TB- I	1+4=5
18.	<p><u>Human development</u> is a process that enlarges people's choices and improves their lives. (1 mark)</p> <p><u>The four pillars of Human Development</u> (i) Equity (ii) Sustainability (iii) Productivity (iv) Empowerment (Four pillars to be analysed) (4 x 1 = 4 marks)</p>	Page 23,25, TB - I	1 +4 = 5
19.	<p><u>Increasing demand for water is a challenge to India:</u> (i) India has a large population with limited water resources. (ii) Rising demand for increasing population. (iii) More water is required for irrigation to increase agriculture production as Rainfall is highly variable. (iv) Rapid industrial growth is increasing demand for water. (v) Urbanization and modern life style has increased the demand. (vi) Water pollution has added to water shortage. (vii) Any other relevant point. (Any Five points to be analysed)</p>	Page 63-65, TB - II	5
20.	<p><u>Large scale industries choose different locations due to:-</u> Industries maximize profits by reducing costs. Therefore, industries should be located at points where cost of production is lowest. (1 mark)</p>		

SET –3

	<p><u>Factors influencing industrial location:-</u> (i) Supply of raw materials (ii) Access to market (iii) Availability of labour (iv) Sources of energy (v) Access to transportation and communication (vi) Any other relevant factor.</p> <p align="center">(Any four factors to be explained) (4 X 1= 4 marks)</p>	<p align="center">Page 46, TB - I</p>	<p align="center">1 + 4 = 5</p>
<p>21.</p>	<p>See filled attached map of the world</p> <p>For the Visually impaired candidates: (21.1) France/Ukraine/Russia (21.2) Amazon Basin/Congo basin/South East Asia (21.3)Perth (21.4)Rio de Janeiro (21.5)Cape Town</p>		<p align="center">5 x 1 = 5</p>
<p>22.</p>	<p>See filled attached map of India</p> <p>For the Visually impaired candidates: (22.1) Goa (22.2) Gujarat (22.3) Mohali (22.4) Korba (22.5) Bangaluru</p>		<p align="center">5 x 1 = 5</p>

प्रश्न सं. 21 के लिए मानचित्र
Map for Q. No. 21

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

WORLD: Outline

CHICAGO
FRANCE
AMAZON BASIN
DADEN
SYDNEY

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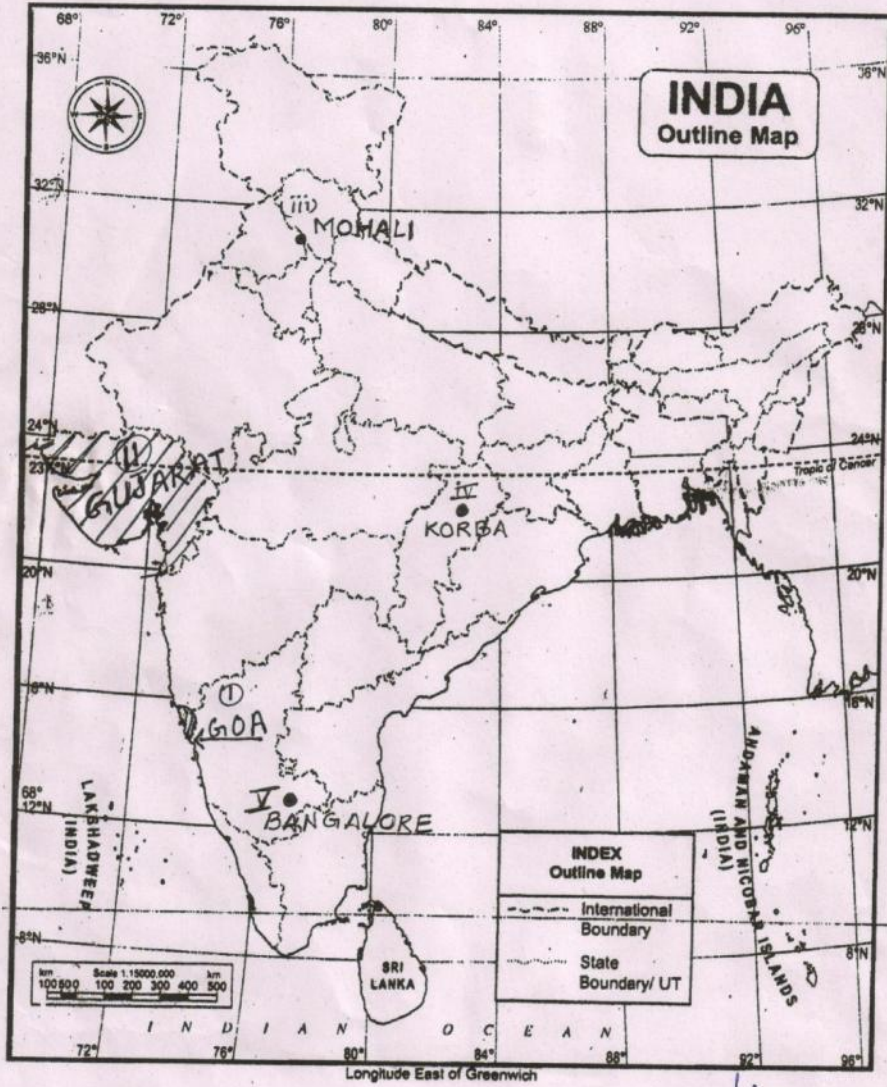
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प्रश्न सं. 22 के लिए मानचित्र
Map for Q. No. 22

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