

Marking Scheme
Strictly Confidential
(For Internal and Restricted use only)
Senior School Certificate Examination, 2024
SUBJECT NAME GEOGRAPHY (029) (Theory) (Q.P. CODE 64/5/1)

General Instructions: -

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| 1 | You are aware that evaluation is the most important process in the actual and correct assessment of the candidates. A small mistake in evaluation may lead to serious problems which may affect the future of the candidates, education system and teaching profession. To avoid mistakes, it is requested that before starting evaluation, you must read and understand the spot evaluation guidelines carefully. |
| 2 | “Evaluation policy is a confidential policy as it is related to the confidentiality of the examinations conducted, Evaluation done and several other aspects. Its’ leakage to public in any manner could lead to derailment of the examination system and affect the life and future of millions of candidates. Sharing this policy/document to anyone, publishing in any magazine and printing in News Paper/Website etc may invite action under various rules of the Board and IPC.” |
| 3 | Evaluation is to be done as per instructions provided in the Marking Scheme. It should not be done according to one’s own interpretation or any other consideration. Marking Scheme should be strictly adhered to and religiously followed. However, while evaluating, answers which are based on latest information or knowledge and/or are innovative, they may be assessed for their correctness otherwise and due marks be awarded to them. In competency-based questions, please try to understand given answer and even if reply is not from marking scheme but correct competency is enumerated by the candidate, due marks should be awarded. |
| 4 | The Marking scheme carries only suggested value points for the answers These are in the nature of Guidelines only and do not constitute the complete answer. The students can have their own expression and if the expression is correct, the due marks should be awarded accordingly. |
| 5 | The Head-Examiner must go through the first five answer books evaluated by each evaluator on the first day, to ensure that evaluation has been carried out as per the instructions given in the Marking Scheme. If there is any variation, the same should be zero after deliberation and discussion. The remaining answer books meant for evaluation shall be given only after ensuring that there is no significant variation in the marking of individual evaluators. |

6	Evaluators will mark(✓) wherever answer is correct. For wrong answer CROSS 'X' be marked. Evaluators will not put right (✓)while evaluating which gives an impression that answer is correct and no marks are awarded. This is most common mistake which evaluators are committing.
7	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 in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may be followed strictly.
8	If a question does not have any parts, marks must be awarded in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may also be followed strictly.
9	If a student has attempted an extra question, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and the other answer scored out with a note " Extra Question ".
10	No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once.
11	A full scale of marks ___70_____ (example 0 to 80/70/60/50/40/30 marks as given in Question Paper) has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.
12	Every examiner has to necessarily do evaluation work for full working hours i.e., 8 hours every day and evaluate 20 answer books per day in main subjects and 25 answer books per day in other subjects (Details are given in Spot Guidelines).This is in view of the reduced syllabus and number of questions in question paper.
13	Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in the past:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Leaving answer or part thereof unassessed in an answer book. ● Giving more marks for an answer than assigned to it. ● Wrong totaling of marks awarded on an answer. ● Wrong transfer of marks from the inside pages of the answer book to the title page. ● Wrong question wise totaling on the title page. ● Wrong totaling of marks of the two columns on the title page. ● Wrong grand total. ● Marks in words and figures not tallying/not same. ● Wrong transfer of marks from the answer book to online award list. ● Answers marked as correct, but marks not awarded. (Ensure that the right tick mark is correctly and clearly indicated. It should merely be a line. Same is with the X for incorrect answer.) ● Half or a part of answer marked correct and the rest as wrong, but no marks awarded.

14	While evaluating the answer books if the answer is found to be totally incorrect, it should be marked as cross (X) and awarded zero (0)Marks.
15	Any unassessed portion, non-carrying over of marks to the title page, or totaling error detected by the candidate shall damage the prestige of all the personnel engaged in the evaluation work as also of the Board. Hence, in order to uphold the prestige of all concerned, it is again reiterated that the instructions be followed meticulously and judiciously.
16	The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the “ Guidelines for Spot Evaluation ” before starting the actual evaluation.
17	Every Examiner shall also ensure that all the answers are evaluated, marks carried over to the title page, correctly totaled and written in figures and words.
18	The candidates are entitled to obtain photocopy of the Answer Book on request on payment of the prescribed processing fee. All Examiners/Additional Head Examiners/Head Examiners are once again reminded that they must ensure that evaluation is carried out strictly as per value points for each answer as given in the Marking Scheme.

MARKING SCHEME
Main Examination, 2024
SUBJECT- GEOGRAPHY (029)
PAPER CODE-Set 64/5/1

SET-1
MM-70

Q No	EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS	Page no in TB	Distribut ion of marks
	SECTION -A Question no. 1-17 are MCQs		17x1=17
1.	(C) Andhra Pradesh	Pg 47 TB II	1
2	(C) Through T.V and Print media.	Pg. 51 TB II	1
3	(A) Per Capita water availability assurance	Pg. 50 TB II	1
4	(C) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is correct explanation of (A)	Pg. 73 TB I	1
5	(A) West Bengal is the leading producer of jute.	Pg 51 TB II	1
6	(A) Cotton	Pg 32 TB II	1
7	(C) Odisha.	Pg 55 TB II	1
8	(A) Jharia.	Pg 78 TB II	1
9	(B) National Waterway No. 2 – Sadiya- Dhubri	Pg 81 TB II	1
10	(B) a-(iii), b-(iv), c-(ii), d-(i)	Pg 79	1

		TB II	
11	(C) Hyderabad	Pg 77 TB II	1
12	(A) (A) is correct but (R) is incorrect.	Pg 75 TB I	1
13	(A) Abadan.	Pg 75 TB I	1
14	(A) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is correct explanation of (A)	Pg.80 TB II	1
<p>Read the given passage and answer the Question Nos. 15 to 17:</p> <p>Characteristics of High Human Development High level of human development group has 53 countries. Providing education and healthcare is an important government priority. Countries with higher human development are those where a lot of investment in the social sector has taken place. Altogether, a higher investment in people and good governance has set this group of countries apart from the others.</p> <p>Many of these countries has been the former imperial powers. The degree of social diversity in these countries is not very high. Many of the countries with a high human development score are located in Europe and represent the industrialized western world. Yet there are striking numbers of non - European countries also who have made it to this list.</p>			
15	(A) Education and healthcare		1
16	(B) Higher investment in social sector		1
17	(C) 53		1
<p>SECTION B</p> <p>Q.No. 18 and 19 are Source Based Questions</p>			2x3=6

18	<p>Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p>Integrated Tribal Development Project in Bharmaur Region</p> <p>This region lies between 32 ° 11 ' N and 32 ° 41 ' N latitudes and 76 ° 22 ' E and 76 ° 53 ' E longitudes. Spread over an area of about 1,818 sq km, the region mostly lies between 1,500 m to 3,700 m above the mean sea level . This region popularly known as the homeland of Gaddis is surrounded by lofty mountains on all sides . It has Pir Panjal in the north and Dhaula Dhar in the South . In the east , the extension of Dhula Dhar converges with Pir Panjal near Rohtang Pass . The river Ravi and its tributaries - the Budhil and the Tundahen , drain this territory , and carve out deep gorges . These rivers divide the region into four physiographic divisions called Holi , Khani , Kugti and Tundah areas . Bharmaur experiences freezing weather conditions and snowfall in winter . Its mean monthly temperature in January remains 4 ° C and in July 26 ° C ..</p>		
18.1	<p>Describe the location of Bharmaur region .</p> <p>This region is located between 32° 11' N and 32°41'N latitude and 76°22'E and 76°53'E longitudes.</p>		1
18.2	<p>Why does this region experience harsh climatic conditions? Give one reason.</p> <p>The region lies at an altitude between 1500m and 3700m above the mean sea level. Due to high altitude, it experiences freezing weather conditions and snowfall in winters. Temperature often falls down to freezing point.</p>		1
18.3	<p>Why is this region economically backward ? Explain any one reason .</p> <p>Reason for economically backwardness:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Difficult relief ii) Harsh climate iii) Low resource base iv) Any other relevant point <p>(Any one point is to be explained)</p>		1
19	<p>Study the given map carefully and answer the question that follow-</p>		

Inland Waterway			
19.1	<p>Identify the given inland waterway and write its name.</p> <p>Rhine waterways</p>		1
19.2	<p>Mention its two tributaries joining from east.</p> <p>(i) River Main (ii) Neckor (iii) Ruhr (Mention the names of any two rivers)</p>		$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
19.3	<p>Write the names of terminal ports of the given waterways</p> <p>Rotterdam and Bassel</p>		$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
<p>For Visually impaired candidates in lieu of Q No.19</p> <p>Explain the importance of inland waterways as the means of transportation in the world.</p> <p>(i) Rivers, canals, lakes and coastal areas have been inland waterways since time immemorial, (ii) Boats and steamers are used as means of transport for cargo and passengers. (iii) The development of inland waterways is</p>			

	<p>dependent on the navigability width and depth of the channel, continuity in the flow and transport technology.</p> <p>(iv) Rivers are the only means of transport in dense forests.</p> <p>(v) Very heavy cargo like coal, cement, timber and metallic ores can be transported through inland waterways.</p> <p>(vi) Any other relevant points (Any three points to be explained)</p>	<p>Pg 64</p> <p>TB I</p>	<p>3x1=3</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">SECTION-C</p> <p style="text-align: center;">20 to 23 are Short Answer Type Questions.</p>		<p>4x3=12</p>
20	<p>(a) “Nature and human are inseparable elements in all geographical studies.” Examine the statement.</p> <p>(i). All geographical studies emphasize on the study of nature and human beings</p> <p>(ii). It is interesting to note that both physical and human phenomena are described using symbols from the human anatomy.</p> <p>(iii). Regions, villages, towns have been described the state/country as a living organism.</p> <p>(iv). Network of roads, railways and waterways have often been described as arteries of circulation.</p> <p>(v). Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any three points to be examined)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) Examine the mains aspects of environmental determinism.</p> <p>(i) There is always interaction between humans and natural phenomena.</p> <p>(ii) Primitive societies were intimately dependent on nature for food and other resources.</p> <p>(iii) We can imagine the presence of a naturalized human who listened to nature, was afraid of its fury and worshipped it</p>	<p>Pg 2</p> <p>TB I</p>	<p>3x1=3</p>

	<p>(iv) Strong forces of nature always guided human activities.</p> <p>(v) This relation was termed as environmental determinism</p> <p>(vi) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any three points to be examined)</p>	<p>Pg 2</p> <p>TB I</p>	<p>3x1=3</p>
21	<p>Explain the main features of periodic market in rural areas of the world.</p> <p>i. These markets are organized in rural areas at different periods where there are no regular markets</p> <p>ii. These markets may be weekly or biweekly.</p> <p>iii. These markets are held on different dates at different places.</p> <p>iv. These markets cater to the demand of the local population.</p> <p>v. Shopkeepers remain always busy</p> <p>vi. Any other relevant point</p> <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p>	<p>Pg 47</p> <p>TB I</p>	<p>3x1=3</p>
22	<p>(a) Explain the main objectives of ‘Smart Cities Mission in India</p> <p>(i) The objective of the Smart city mission is to promote cities that provide core infrastructure and services in order to make them better.</p> <p>(ii) Providing clean but sustainable environment.</p> <p>(iii) Providing decent quality of life to the citizens.</p> <p>(iv) Using few resources, making the city less vulnerable to disasters.</p>		

	<p>(v) The share of minerals and ores remained almost constant.</p> <p>(vi) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any three points to be examined)</p>	<p>Pg 87</p> <p>TBI</p>	<p>3x1=3</p>
	<p align="center">SECTION -D</p> <p align="center">24 to 28 are Long Answer Type Questions.</p>		<p>(5x5=25)</p>
24	<p align="center">Analyze any five factors affecting world distribution of population.</p> <p>(i) Availability of water is most important factor for life. People prefer to live in areas where fresh supply of water is available.</p> <p>(ii) Relief of the land : People prefer to live on plains or gentle slopes. Plain areas abounds in population Satluj Ganga Plain is most densely populated.</p> <p>(iii) Suitable climate : People do not prefer to live in areas of harsh climate. Suitable climate attracts population.</p> <p>(iv) Soils : Soils are basis of agriculture. Areas with fertile soils support heavy pressure of population.</p> <p>(v) Mineral ; mineral rich area also support heavy pressure of population.</p> <p>(vi) Urbanization; Cities offer better employment opportunities, educational and medical facilities,better means of transport and communications.</p> <p>(vii) Industrialization; Industrial belts provide job opportunities and attract large numbers of people.</p> <p>(viii) Social and Cultural factors.</p>		

	<p>(ix) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any five points to be analyzed)</p>	<p>Pg 10</p> <p>TB I</p>	<p>5x1=5</p>
25	<p>(a) Examine the main characteristics of Co-operative Farming in the world.</p> <p>(i) A Group of farmers from a Co-operative society by pooling is their resources voluntarily for more efficient and profitable farming is known as Co-operative farming.</p> <p>(ii) Individual farms remain intact and farming is a matter of cooperative initiative.</p> <p>(iii) Co-operative societies help farmers to procure all important inputs of farming.</p> <p>(iv) Cooperative societies sale the products at the most favorable terms and help in processing of quality products at cheaper rates.</p> <p>(v) Co-operative movement originated over a century ago and has been successful in many western European countries.</p> <p>(vi) In Denmark this movement has been so successful that practically every farmer is a member of a cooperative society.</p> <p>(vii-) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any five points to be examined)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) Examine the main characteristics of Dairy Farming in the world.</p> <p>(i) This is most advanced and efficient type of rearing milch animals.</p> <p>(ii) It is highly capital intensive.</p> <p>(iii) Special emphasis laid on cattle breeding.</p>	<p>Pg. 32</p> <p>TB I</p>	<p>5x1=5</p>

	<p>(iv) Health care and Veterinary services are provided</p> <p>(v) It is labour intensive also as it involves on milching, transporting milk to market centers and caring animals.</p> <p>(vi) It is practiced near urban and industrial centers which provide neighborhood market for dairy products.</p> <p>(vii) The development of transportation, refrigeration, pasteurization and other preservation processes have increased the duration of storage of various dairy products.</p> <p>(viii) N.W. Europe, Canada, New Zealand etc. are the main dairy centers.</p> <p>(ix) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any five points to be examined)</p>	Pg 29 TB I	5x1=5
26	<p>Differentiate the small and large scale manufacturing industries in the world.</p> <p>(i) Small scale manufacturing uses local raw material and simple power driven techniques. Large scale manufacturing requires various raw materials and enormous energy.</p> <p>(ii) Small scale provides employment to local people. Large scale needs specialized workers and advanced technology.</p> <p>(iii) Small scale industries increases the local purchasing power while large scale industries increase the purchasing power of the whole countries.</p>		

	<p>(iv) Small scale manufacturing provide employment to local labour but large scale provide labour to specialized persons from different areas.</p> <p>(v) Transport and markets are require for both but small scale needs local markets and large scale need even overseas markets.</p> <p>(vi) Small scale industries require less capital whereas largescale industries need huge capital infrastructure.</p> <p>(vii) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any five points to be explained)</p>	<p>Pg. 40</p> <p>TB I</p>	<p>5x1=5</p>
<p>27</p>	<p>(a) “The distribution of urban population over India has wide variations.” Examine the statement.</p> <p>(i) It is noticed that in almost all the states and union territories, there has been an increase of urban population.</p> <p>(ii) Almost 31.2 percent of total population lives in urban areas.</p> <p>(iii) States of Bihar and Sikkim have very high percentage of rural population whereas Delhi, Dadra and Nagar Haveli have highest percentage age of urban population.</p> <p>(iv) The states of Goa and Maharashtra have high percentage of their population residing in urban areas.</p> <p>(v) The growth rate of urban population has accelerated due to enhanced economic development and improvement in health and hygienic conditions.</p>	<p>Pg. 8</p> <p>TB II</p>	<p>5x1=5</p>

	<p>(vi) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any five points to be examined)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) “If development is not engendered, it is endangered.” Examine the statement in the context of inclusive development.</p> <p>(i) Discrimination, in general, and gender discrimination, in particular, is a crime against humanity.</p> <p>(ii) All efforts need to be made to address the denial of opportunities of education, employment, political representation, low wages for similar work, disregard to their entitlement to live a dignified life.</p> <p>(iii) A society, which fails to acknowledge and take effective measures to remove such discrimination, cannot be treated as a civilized society.</p> <p>(iv) The Govt. of India has duly acknowledged the adverse impacts of the discrimination and launched a nationwide campaign called ‘Beti Bachao – Beti Padhao’.</p> <p>(v) The number of females workers is relatively high in primary sector, though in recent years there has been some improvement in work participation of women in secondary and tertiary sector.</p> <p>(vi) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any five points to be examined)</p>	<p>Pg 12</p> <p>TB II</p>	<p>5x1=5</p>
<p>28</p>	<p>(a) Describe any two sources of air pollution in India and suggest any three measures to overcome the air pollution.</p>		

	<p>Air Pollution (Sources)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Combustion of coal, petroleum and diesel. (ii) Industrial carbon dioxide and monoxide. (iii) Solid waste disposal. (iv) Sewage disposal etc. (v) Vehicular pollution. (vi) Any other relevant point. <p>(Any two points to be described)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">2x 1=2</p> <p>Measures to overcome air pollution:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Waste disposal should be done in a scientific manner. (ii) Maximum use of non-conventional sources of energy. (iii) Minimum use of conventional sources of energy particularly petroleum etc. (iv) Increasing afforestation (v) Any other relevant point. <p>(Any three points to be described)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">3 x 1=3</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) Describe any two sources of water pollution in India. Suggest any three measures to overcome the water pollution.</p> <p>Water pollution: (Sources)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Sewage disposal. (ii) Urban runoff. (iii) Toxic effluents from industries. (iv) Nuclear power plants. (v) Any other relevant point. <p>(Any two points to be described)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">2x 1=2</p>	<p>Pg. 97</p> <p>TB II</p>	<p>2+3=5</p>
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	<p>Measures to control water pollution:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Recycle of water (ii) Water treatments plants (iii) Change the cropping pattern. (iv) Less use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides in agriculture. (v) Any other relevant point. <p>(Any three points to be described)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">3 x 1=3</p>	<p>Pg. 96 TB II</p>	<p>2+3=5</p>
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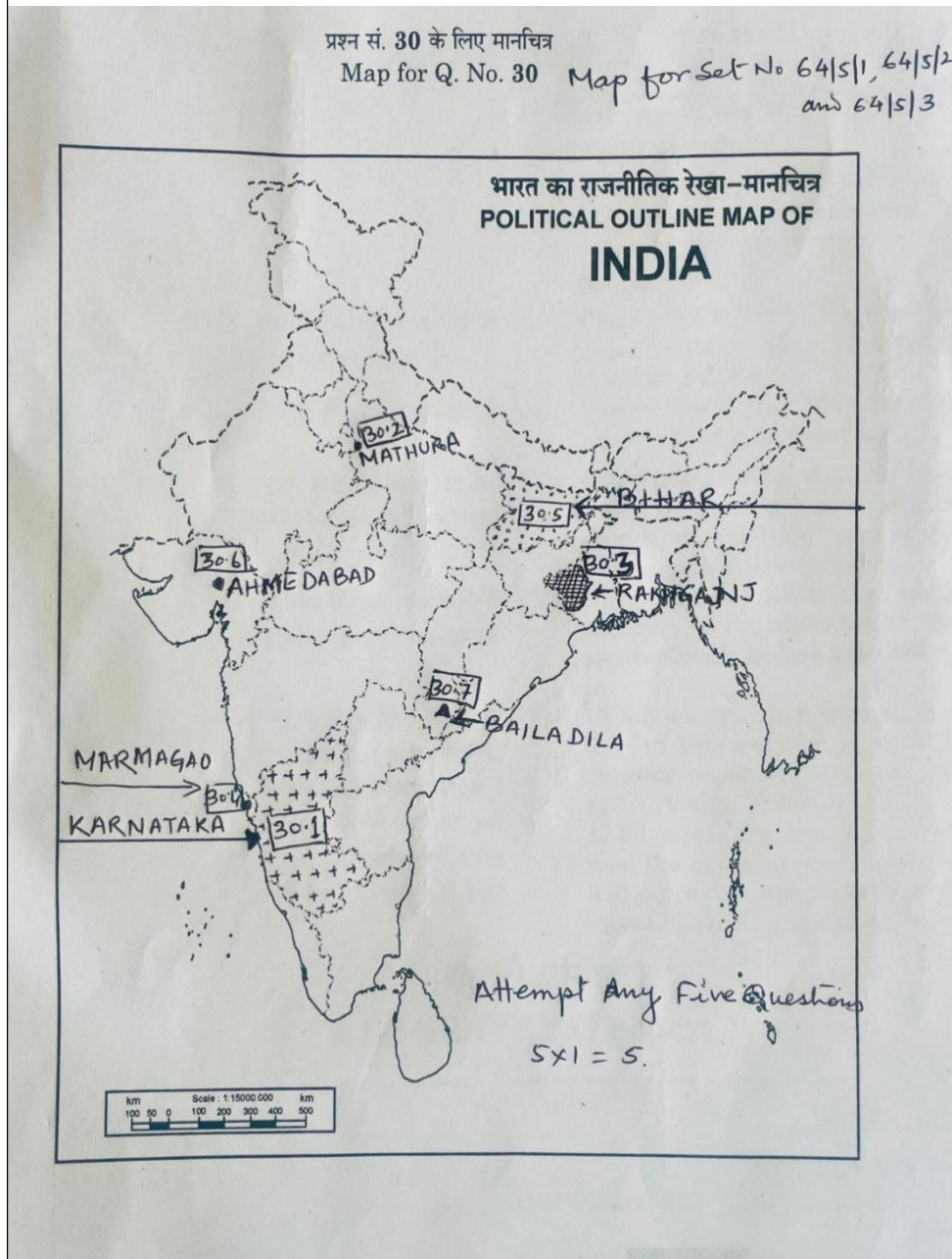
SECTION E
(Q.No. 29 and 30 are map based questions) (2x5=10)

29. Please see attached map.

Attempt Any five Questions — 5x1=5.
Map For Set. 64/5/1, 64/5/2 and 64/5/3.

<p>For visually impaired candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 29</p> <p>Attempt any five questions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 29.1 Vancouver 29.2 Santiago 29.3 Suez Canal 29.4 Tropical Africa 29.5 Tundra Region/ Central Asia 29.6 Halifax 29.7 Downs 	<p>5x1=5</p>
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30. Please see attached map



For visually impaired candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 30

Attempt any five questions

- (30.1) Karnataka
- (30.2) Mathura
- (30.3) Raniganj coal mines
- (30.4) Marmagoa
- (30.5) Bihar
- (30.6) Bangaluru
- (30.7) Bailadila/Durg

5x1=5

