

Marking Scheme
Strictly Confidential
(For Internal and Restricted use only)
Senior School Certificate Examination, 2023
SUBJECT : GEOGRAPHY (CODE 029) (PAPER CODE 64/3/1)

General Instructions: -

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 no marks be awarded to them. In class-X, while evaluating two 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:- • 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 un assessed 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
ANNUAL EXAMINATION
SUBJECT- GEOGRAPHY (029)
PAPER CODE-64/3/1

SET-1
MM-70

Q No.	EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS	Page no in TB	Dist. of marks
SECTION -A			
Question no. 1-17 are MCQs			
1.	(c) Goods produced by them have low commercial significance	Pg. 49 T.B-I	1
2	(d) It requires large amount of capital investment	TB-1 Pg. 49	1
3	(b) Basic or key industry	TB-1 Pg. 51	1
4	(d) Trading	TB-1 Pg. 55	1
5	(c) Software developing	TB-1 Pg. 58	1
6	(c) Tertiary	TB-1 Pg. 58	1
7	(c) Air pollution	TB-2 Pg. 136	1
8	(d) Yamuna	TB-2 Pg. 64	1
9	(c) Chemical industry	TB-2 Pg. 134	1
10	(c) It also constructs village link roads.	TB-2 Pg. 114	1
11	(c) Porbander	TB-2 Pg. 115	1

12	(c) Paradwip	TB-2 Pg. 130	1
13	(c) Diversion of exports to other ports.	TB-2 Pg. 130	1
14	(c) Air and sea routes	TB-2 Pg. 127	1
15	(a) Providing water for irrigation in the command area	TB-2 Pg. 110	1
16	(a) Transformation of ecology and economy.	TB-2 Pg. 110	1
17	(b) Water logging and salinity.	TB-2 Pg. 110	1
	SECTION -B		
18	(18.1) Identify the shipping canal in the given picture and write its name. - Suez canal (18.2) Name the terminal ports of this waterway. - Port Said (North), Port Suez(South) (18.3) Explain the main characteristic of this waterway. i. It gives Europe a new gateway to the Indian Ocean and reduces direct sea route distance between Liverpool and Colombo compared to the Cape of Good Hope Route. ii. It is a sea level canal without locks. iii. Any other relevant point Any one point to be explained <i>For Visually Impaired Candidates Only :</i>		1 1 1

	(18) Characteristics of Northern Atlantic Sea Route i. It links North Eastern U.S.A and North Western Europe, the two industrially developed regions of the world . ii. The foreign trade over this route is greater than that of the rest of the world combined. iii. One fourth of the world's foreign trade moves on this route. iv. It is the busiest in the world and called Big Trunk Route. v. Both the coasts have highly advanced ports and harbour. vi. Any other relevant point Any three points to be explained	Pg. 72,73	3x1=3
19	(19.1) What is meant by water pollution ? - Water gets contaminated with heavy metals. (19.2) Explain the role of industrialists in checking the deteriorating ecology. - Over head water tank's capacity was enhanced and 900 m extra pipeline was laid to supply portable water / the silted pond was cleaned and recharged by desilting. (19.3) Analyse the contribution of the NGO in Daulara's problem. - NGO developed a model for ecological restoration and conducted a door to door survey of the health status of the residents and came out with a report.		1 1 1

	SECTION C 20 to 23 are Short Answer Type Questions.		
20	‘The strong forces of nature used to control the human activities in the primitive societies.’ Examine the statement Following are the supporting statements. i. In the early stages of development, primitive societies were controlled by forces of nature. ii. At that stage, level of technology was very low. iii. They were afraid of the fury of nature and worshiped it. iv. The humans were completely naturalised. v. Any other relevant point Any three points to be examined	TB-1 Pg. 2	3x1=3
21	(a) ‘The cities are connected, directly or indirectly, with villages and also with each other’. Examine the statement. i. The rural settlements derive the support from land based economic activities. ii. The cities depend on villages for raw material. iii. Villages are dependent on towns for manufactured goods. iv. On the other hand both the settlements are connected to provide different types of services.		

	v. Cities are connected with each other for enhancing economic growth and providing services. vi. Any other relevant point Any three points to be examined OR (b) Examine any three causes for the development of compact rural settlements in India. Causes for the development of compact rural settlements in India- i. Security as the reason, defence against thefts and robberies. ii. Scarcity of water and maximum utilisation of water resources. iii. Fertile alluvial plains. iv. Any other relevant point Any three points to be examined	TB-2 Pg. 32	3x1=3
22	(a) Explain any three causes for the low level of human development in some countries of the world. Causes for the Low level of human development: i. Political turmoil in the country. ii. Social instability and civil war-like conditions. iii. Famines or high incidence of diseases. iv. Any other relevant point	TB-1 Pg. 29	3x1=3

	Any three points to be explained OR (b) Explain any three causes for the high level of human development in some countries of the world. Causes for the high level of human development: - Development in education. - Better health facilities. - Political stability in the country. - Higher investment on people and good governance. - Any other relevant point Any three points to be explained		
23	Explain any three factors responsible for the depletion of water resources in India. Factors responsible for the depletion of water resources in India - Sewage disposal in rivers. - Urban runoff. - Toxic matter from industries. - Use of fertilizers and pesticides. - Demand of water for irrigation, urbanisation, industrilisation, and domestic purposes. - Uneven distribution of rainfall. - Any other relevant point Any three points to be explained	TB-1 Pg. 28 TB-2 Pg. 134	3x1=3 3x1=3

	SECTION - D 24 to 28 are Long Answer Type Questions.		
24	‘Economic and cultural factors influence the distribution of world population’. Examine the statement. Factors influencing the distribution of the world population- (A) <u>Economic factor</u> - Minerals - Urbanisation - Industrialisation To be examined as a whole. 2½ (B) <u>Cultural factors</u> - Some places attract more people as they have cultural significance. - People tend to move away from places where there is a social and cultural unrest. - Government offer incentives to people to live in sparsely populated areas - People move away from over crowded places. - Any other relevant point To be examined as a whole. 2½	TB-1 Pg. 10	2½+ 2½=5
25	(a) Explain any five features of the Plantation agriculture in the world. Features of the Plantation agriculture :		

	i. This type of farming is done on large estates. ii. It is a single crop cultivation. iv. It depends upon large capital investment. v. Scientific methods of cultivation vi. It requires managerial and technical support. vii. Cheap labour and good system of transportation to link the estates to the factories and markets for the export of the products. vii. Any other relevant point Any five points to be explained OR (b) Explain any five features of 'market gardening and horticulture' in the world. Features of market gardening and horticulture i. It specialises in high value crops as vegetables, fruits and flowers. iii. It largely caters to the urban market. iv. Farms are small but located in areas of good transport facility. v. It is both labour and capital intensive. vi. Emphasis is on use of irrigation, HYV seeds, fertilizers, insecticides and pesticides. vii. Green houses and artificial heating in colder regions.	TB-1 Pg. 37 TB-1 Pg. 40	5x1=5 5x1=5
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	vii. Any other relevant point Any five points to be explained		
26	(a) Describe the development of railways in Europe and Russia. Development of Railways : <u>Europe</u> i. Europe has one of the most dense network of railways. ii. Most of the railways are double or multi-tracked. iii. Industrial regions of Europe have the highest density. iv. Underground railways are also important in some countries. v. Any other relevant point Any three points to be described 3x1=3 <u>Russia</u> i. In Russia 90% of the transport system consists of railways. ii. Very dense network of railways are in the west of Urals . iii. Underground railways in Russia are also important. iv. Any other relevant point Any two points to be described 2x1=2 OR (b) Describe the benefits of water transport over	TB-1 Pg. 68, 69	3+2=5

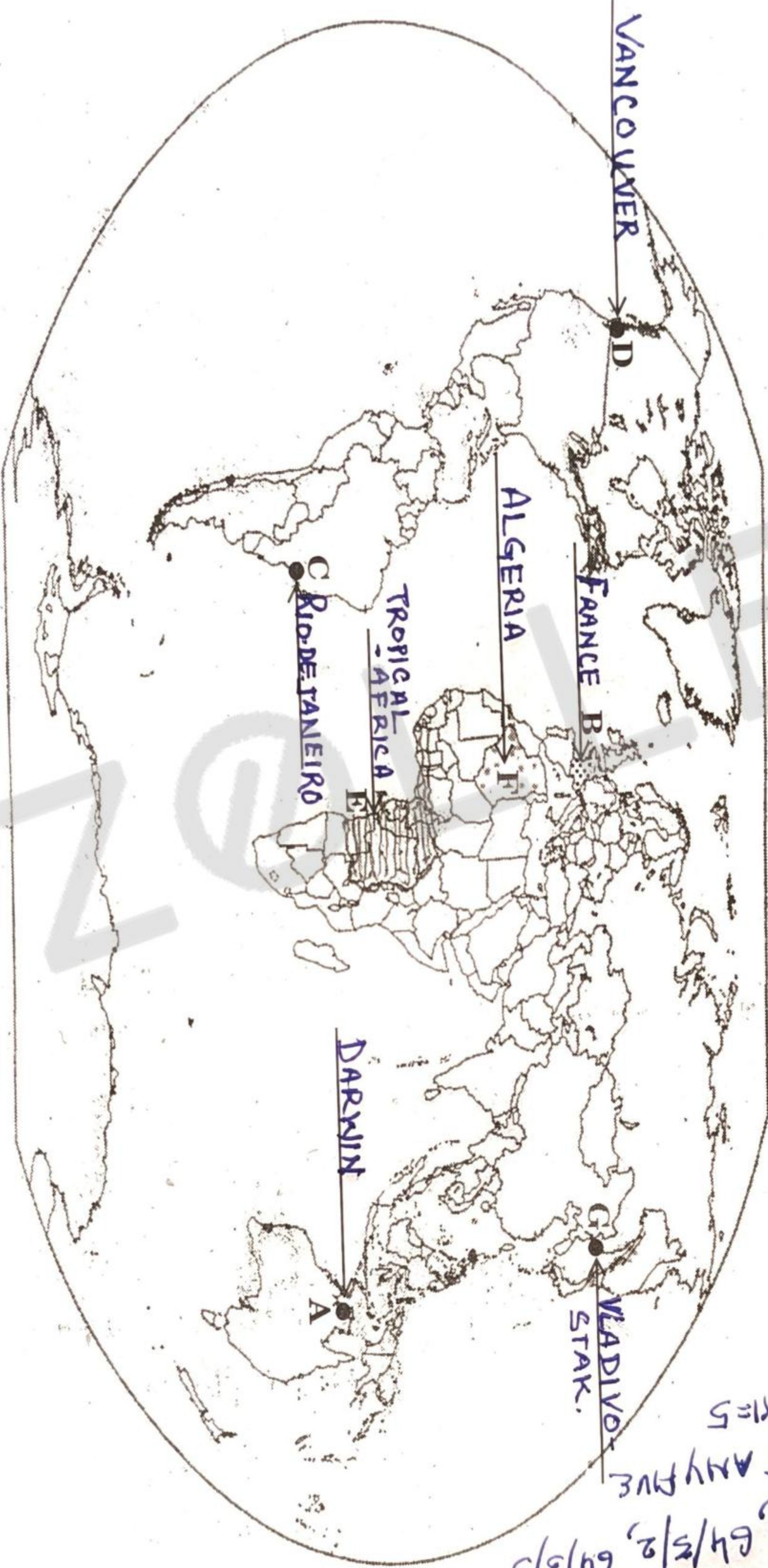
	railways. Benefits of water transport over railways: i. It does not require route construction whereas railways requires. ii. The ocean waters are inter-connected. iii. It is cheaper over railways and the friction of water is far less. iv. The energy cost of water transport is also lower than railways. v. Water transport is suitable for heavy tonnage. vi. Any other relevant point Any five points to be described	TB-1 Pg. 71	5x1=5
27	Explain the various factors affecting density of population in India. Factors affecting density of population of India i. Availability of water. ii. Suitable/moderate climate. iii. Level terrain. iv. Fertile soils. v. Mining development. vi. Development of transport system. vii. Industrialisation and urbanisation.. viii. Any other relevant point	TB-2 Pg. 3	5x1=5

	Any five points to be explained		
28	Most of the metallic minerals in India occur in the peninsular plateau region in the old crystalline rocks. Examine the statement. Following are the supporting statements i. Our Peninsular plateau is rich in mineral resources. ii. Metallic minerals occur in igneous rocks and plateau has largely igneous rocks. iii. Chhota Nagpur region in Jharkhand, Odisha and West Bengal are rich in iron ore, manganese, bauxite and mica. iv. Karnataka, Goa and Tamil Nadu are rich in iron ore and manganese. Goa has large iron ore deposits. v. Gujarat, Rajasthan belt consists of copper, zinc, sand stone, granite and gypsum. vi. Any other relevant point Any five points to be examined	TB-2 Pg. 73	5x1=5
	SECTION -E Map based questions		

5x1=5

WORLD-POLITICAL

WORLD: Outline



संसार-राजनीतिक

5x1=5

ATTEMPT ANY FIVE

प्रश्न सं. 29 के लिए
64/3/1, 64/3/2, 64/3/3

For question 1

29

***For Visually Impaired Candidates Only.
(Attempt any five)***

5x1=5

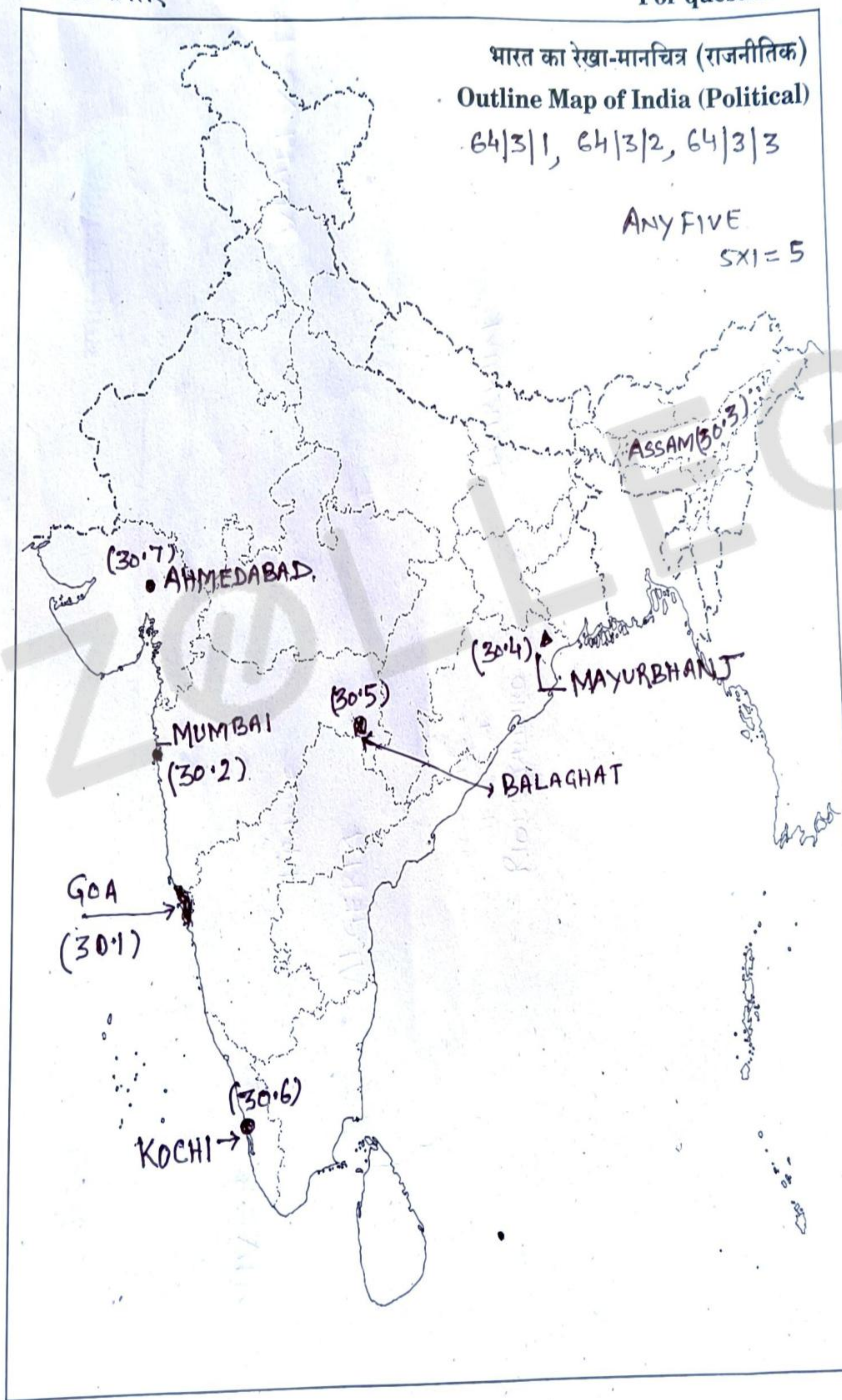
- (29.1) Darwin/Wellington
- (29.2) St. Lawrence waterway.
- (29.3) Valparaiso
- (29.4) Vancouver
- (29.5) Tropical Africa.
- (29.6) Algeria
- (29.7) Vladivostok

30

प्रश्न सं. 30 के लिए

For question no. 30

5x1=5



	<i>For Visually Impaired Candidates Only. (Attempt any five)</i> (30.1) Goa (30.2) Kolkata (30.3) Assam (30.4) Odisha (30.5) Karnataka (30.6) Western coast / Malabar coast (30.7) Ahmedabad airport / Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel international airport		5x1=5
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