

Marking Scheme Strictly Confidential (For Internal and Restricted use only) Senior School Certificate Examination, 2024 SUBJECT NAME GEOGRAPHY (Theory) (Q.P. CODE 64/4/1)	
<u>General Instructions: -</u>	
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 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 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 64/4/1

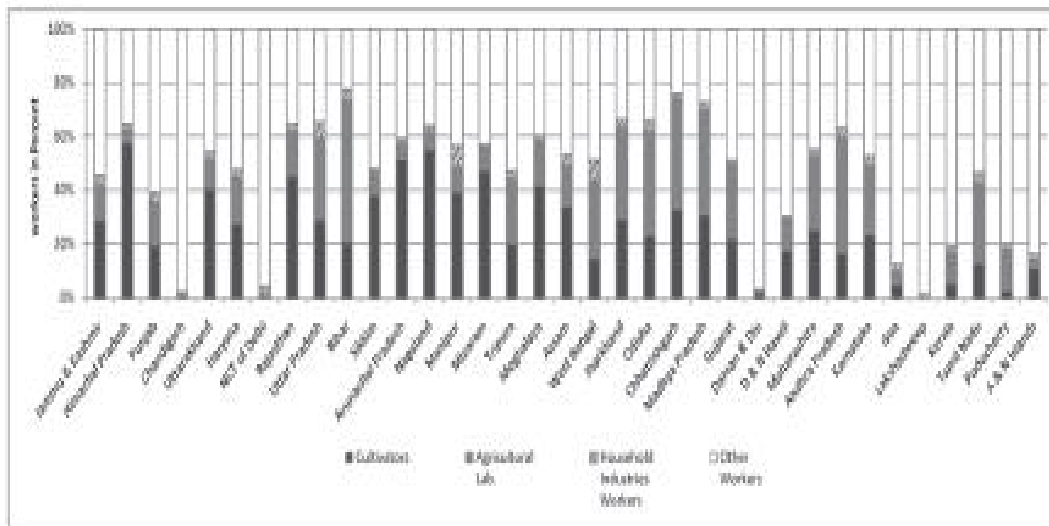
SET-1

MM-70

Q No	EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS	Page no in TB	Distribution of marks
	SECTION -A Question no. 1-17 are MCQs		17x1=17
1.	(A) Only i, ii and iii are correct	TB-I Pg-48	1
2	(C) Geneva	TB-I Pg-74	1
3	(C) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).	TB-I Pg-38	1
4	(C) Rapid expansion of urban areas	TB-II Pg-9	1
5	(B) Goa	TB-II Pg-108	1
6	(D) Rice	TB-II Pg-26	1
7	(C) Both (A) and (R) are correct, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).	TB-II Pg-67	1
8	(D) (iii), (iv), (ii), (i)	TB-II Pg-81	1
9	(A) Surat	TB-II Pg-17	1
10	(B) Mhow, Babina and Udhampur	TB-II Pg-19	1
11	(D) Dispersed	TB-II Pg-17	1

12	(A) Mumbai (Bombay), Thane	TB-II Pg-79	1
13	(D) Digestive system	TB-II Pg-97	1
14	(A) Bhil	TB-II Pg-104	1
Read the given passage carefully and answer the Q.NOs 15 to 17: Demographic Transition Theory The first stage has high fertility and high mortality because people reproduce more to compensate for the deaths due to epidemics and variable food supply. The population growth is slow and most of the people are engaged in agriculture where large families are an asset. Life expectancy is low, people are mostly illiterate and have low levels of technology. Two hundred years ago all the countries of the world were in this stage. Fertility remains high in the beginning of second stage but it declines with time. This is accompanied by reduced mortality rate. Improvements in sanitation and health conditions lead to decline in mortality. Because of this gap the net addition to population is high. In the last stage, both fertility and mortality decline considerably. The population is either stable or grows slowly. The population becomes urbanised, literate and has high technical know-how and deliberately controls the family size. This shows that human beings are extremely flexible and are able to adjust their fertility.			
15	(C) Only I and last	TB-I Pg-10	1
16	(B) Only II	TB-I Pg-11	1
17	(A) Kenya	TB-I Pg-10	1
	SECTION B Q. NOs 18 and 19 are source based questions R.		2x3=6
18	Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow: Tertiary Sector When you fall ill you go to your family doctor or you call a doctor. Sometimes your parents take you to a hospital for treatment. While in school, you are taught by your teachers. In the event of any dispute, legal		

	opinion is obtained from a lawyer. Likewise, there are many professionals who provide their services against payment of their fee. Thus, all types of services are special skills provided in exchange of payments. Health, education, law, governance and recreation etc. require professional skills. These services require other theoretical knowledge and practical training. Tertiary activities are related to the service sector. Manpower is an important component of the service sector as most of the tertiary activities are performed by skilled labour, professionally trained experts and consultants. In the initial stages of economic development, larger proportion of people worked in the primary sector. In a developed economy, the majority of workers get employment in tertiary activity and a moderate proportion is employed in the secondary sector.		
	Why is ' manpower ' an important factor of service sector? Explain. (18.1) Because most of the tertiary activities are performed by skilled labours, professionally trained experts and consultants. 1 Explain the difference between the activities of secondary and tertiary sectors. (18.2) Tertiary activities are related to service sectors like transport, banking, etc. whereas, Secondary activities are related to manufacturing sectors like cotton textile industry. 1 "Tertiary activities include both production and exchange" Support the statement. (18.3) The production involves the provision of services that are consumed. The output is indirectly measured in terms of wages and salaries. Exchange involves trade, transport and communication facilities. 1	TB-I Pg-45	1+1+1=3
19	Study the given diagram and answer the questions that follow. India Occupational structure(2011)		



Write the names of two states with highest percentage of cultivators.

(19.1) Himachal Pradesh, Nagaland

$$1/2 + 1/2 = 1$$

NOTE- If a student writes Chhattisgarh and Bihar then full marks should be given

Write the names of two Union Territories having the highest percentage of other workers.

(19.2) Chandigarh, Lakshadweep

$$1/2 + 1/2 = 1$$

What is the approximate percentage of cultivators in Tripura?

(19.3) About 20%

$$1$$

NOTE- If a student writes 40-45% then full marks should be given

For visually impaired students in lieu of Q.No.19

"Spatial variation of work participation rate in different sectors in the country is very wide." Support the statement.

- The states like Himachal Pradesh and Nagaland have very large shares of cultivators.
- On the other hand states like Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Jharkhand, West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh have higher proportion of agricultural labourers.
- The highly urbanised areas like Delhi,

TB-II
Pg-12

$$1+1+1=3$$

	Chandigarh and Puducherry have a very large proportion of workers being engaged in other services. (iv) Any other relevant point (Any three points to be explained)	TB-II Pg-13	3x1=3
	SECTION-C 20 to 23 are Short Answer Type Questions.		4x3=12
20	(a) How do differences in national resources become the basis of international trade? Explain with examples. Difference in national resources: The World's national resources are unevenly distributed because of differences in their physical make up i.e. geology, relief soil and climate. (i) Geological structure: It determines the mineral resource base and topographical differences ensure diversity of crops and animals raised. Lowlands have greater agricultural potential. Mountains attract tourists and promote tourism. (ii) Mineral resources: They are unevenly distributed the world over. The availability of mineral resources provides the basis for industrial development. (iii) Climate: It influences the type of flora and fauna that can survive in a given region. It also ensures diversity in the range of various products, e.g. wool production can take place in cold regions, bananas, rubber and cocoa can grow in tropical regions. OR (b) Explain the differences between the inland and out - ports with examples. (i) Inland Ports: i. These ports are located away from the sea coast. ii. They are linked to the sea through a river or a canal. iii. Ports are accessible to flat bottom ships or barges. iv. For example, Manchester is linked with a canal; Memphis is located on the river Mississippi; Rhine	TB-I Pg-72	3x1=3

	has several ports like Mannheim and Duisburg; and Kolkata is located on the river Hoogli, a branch of the river Ganga. v. Any other relevant point (Any three points to be explained) (ii) Out Ports: i. These are deep water ports built away from the actual ports. ii. These serve the parent ports by receiving those ships which are unable to approach them due to their large size. iii. Classic combination, for example, is Athens and its out port Piraeus in Greece. iv. Any other relevant point (Any three points to be explained)	TB-I Pg-75	$1\frac{1}{2}+1\frac{1}{2}=3$
21	(a) Analyse any three objectives of Jal Kranti Abhiyan ' in India. (i) Ensure water security through per capita availability of water in the country. (ii) To ensure water conservation and management through traditional methods in different regions of India. (iii) It aims at involving local bodies, NGOs and citizen's, at large, in creating awareness regarding its objectives. (iv) .Any other relevant point (Any three points to be Analysed) OR (b) Analyse any three key features of Indian National Water Policy. (i) Irrigation and multi-purpose projects should invariably include drinking water component, wherever there is no alternative source of drinking water. (ii) Providing drinking water to all human beings and animals should be the first priority. (iii) Measures should be taken to limit and regulate the exploitation of groundwater. (iv) Both surface and groundwater should be regularly monitored for quality. A phased programme should be undertaken for improving water quality.	TB-II Pg-50, 51	3x1=3

	(v) The efficiency of utilisation in all the diverse uses of water should be improved. (vi) Awareness of water as a scarce resource should be fostered. (vii) Conservation consciousness should be promoted through education, regulation, incentives and disincentives. (viii) Any other relevant point (Any three points to be Analysed)	TB-II Pg-50	3x1=3
22	Explain the concept of 'Humanisation of Nature' by giving examples. (i) The people begin to understand their environment and the forces of nature with the passage of time. (ii) With social and cultural development, human develop better and more efficient technology. (iii) They move from a state of necessity to a state of freedom. (iv) They create possibilities with the resources obtained from environment. The human activities create cultural landscape. (v) The imprints of human activities are created everywhere; health resorts on highlands, huge urban sprawls, fields, orchards and pastures in plains and rolling hills, ports on the coasts, oceanic routes on the oceanic surface and satellites in the space. (vi) Any other relevant point (Any three points to be explained)	TB-I Pg-3	3x1=3
23	Suggest any three measures to solve the problem of 'Urban Waste Disposal' in India and explain them. (i) Wastes should be treated as resources. (ii) Utilised for generating energy (iii) Utilised for generating compost, organic manure (iv) Pollution is hazardous in many metropolitan and big cities in India. (v) Any other relevant point (Any three points to be explained)	TB-II Pg-100	3x1=3

	SECTION -D 24 to 28 are Long Answer Type Questions.		5x5=25
24	(a) Which organisation publishes the Human Development Report every year Explain the four pillars of human development UNDP (United Nations Development Programme) 1 Pillars of human development (i) (i)Equity (ii) Sustainability (iii) Productivity (iv) Empowerment All pillars to be explained 4x1=4 OR (b) Which country has the highest rank in the world in Human Development Index in 2020? Explain four approaches of human development. Norway 1 Approaches of human development. (i) Income Approach (ii) Welfare Approach (iii) Basic Needs Approach (iv) Capability Approach (All the approaches to be explained) 4x1=4	TB-I Pg-16,18 TB-I Pg-17,19	1+4=5 1+4=5
25	Describe any five features of commercial livestock rearing in the world. (i) Commercial livestock rearing is more organised and capital intensive. (ii) Commercial livestock ranching is essentially associated with western cultures and is practised on permanent ranches. (iii) These ranches cover large area and are divided into a number of parcels, which are fenced to regulate the grazing. (iv) When the grass of one parcel is grazed,		

	animals are moved to another parcel. (v) The number of animals in a pasture is kept according to the carrying capacity of the pasture. (vi) Rearing of animals in ranching is organized on a scientific basis. (vii) Any other relevant point (Any five points to be described)	TB-I Pg-24	5x1=5
26	Explain with examples the importance of ' Satellite Communication ' in the world. (i) Communication through satellites emerged as a new area in communication technology. (ii) U.S.A and former U.S.S.R. pioneered space research. (iii) Artificial satellites now are successfully deployed in the earth's orbit to connect even the remote corners of the globe. (iv) These have rendered the unit cost and time of communication invariant in terms of distance. (v) It costs the same to communicate over 500 km as it does over 5000 km via satellite. (vi) Any other relevant point (Any five points to be explained)	TB-I Pg-68	5x1=5
27	(a) Explain any five measures for the conservation of mineral resources in India. (i) Sustainable development calls for the protection of resources for the future generations. (ii) There is an urgent need to conserve the energy sources like solar power, wind etc. are inexhaustible resource. (iii) In case of metallic minerals, use of scrap metals will enable recycling of metals. Use of scrap is especially significant in metals like copper, lead and zinc in which India's reserves are meager. (iv) Use of substitutes for scarce metals may also reduce their consumption.		

	(v)Export of strategic and scarce minerals must be reduced , (vi)These should be developed to replace the exhaustible resources. (vii)Any other relevant point. Any five points to be explained. OR (b) Explain the importance of solar energy in Indian context. (i) Sun rays tapped in photovoltaic cells can be converted into energy, known as solar energy. (ii)Solar thermal technology has some relative advantages over all other non-renewable energy sources. (iii) It is cost competitive, environment friendly and easy to construct. (iv) Solar energy is 7 per cent more effective than coal or oil based plants and 10 per cent more effective than nuclear plants. (v) It is generally used more in appliances like heaters, crop dryers, cookers, etc. (vi) Any other relevant point. (Any five points to be explained.)	TB-II Pg-64	5x1=5
28	(a) " Pipelines are the most convenient and efficient mode of transportation in India." Examine the statement with examples. (i) Pipelines are the most convenient and efficient mode of transporting liquids and gases over long distance. (ii) Even solids can also be transported by pipelines after converting them into slurry. (iii) It helps in processing and marketing of natural gas for economic uses. (iv) Various fertiliser, power and industrial complexes are linked with western and northern India for	TB-II Pg-61	5x1=5

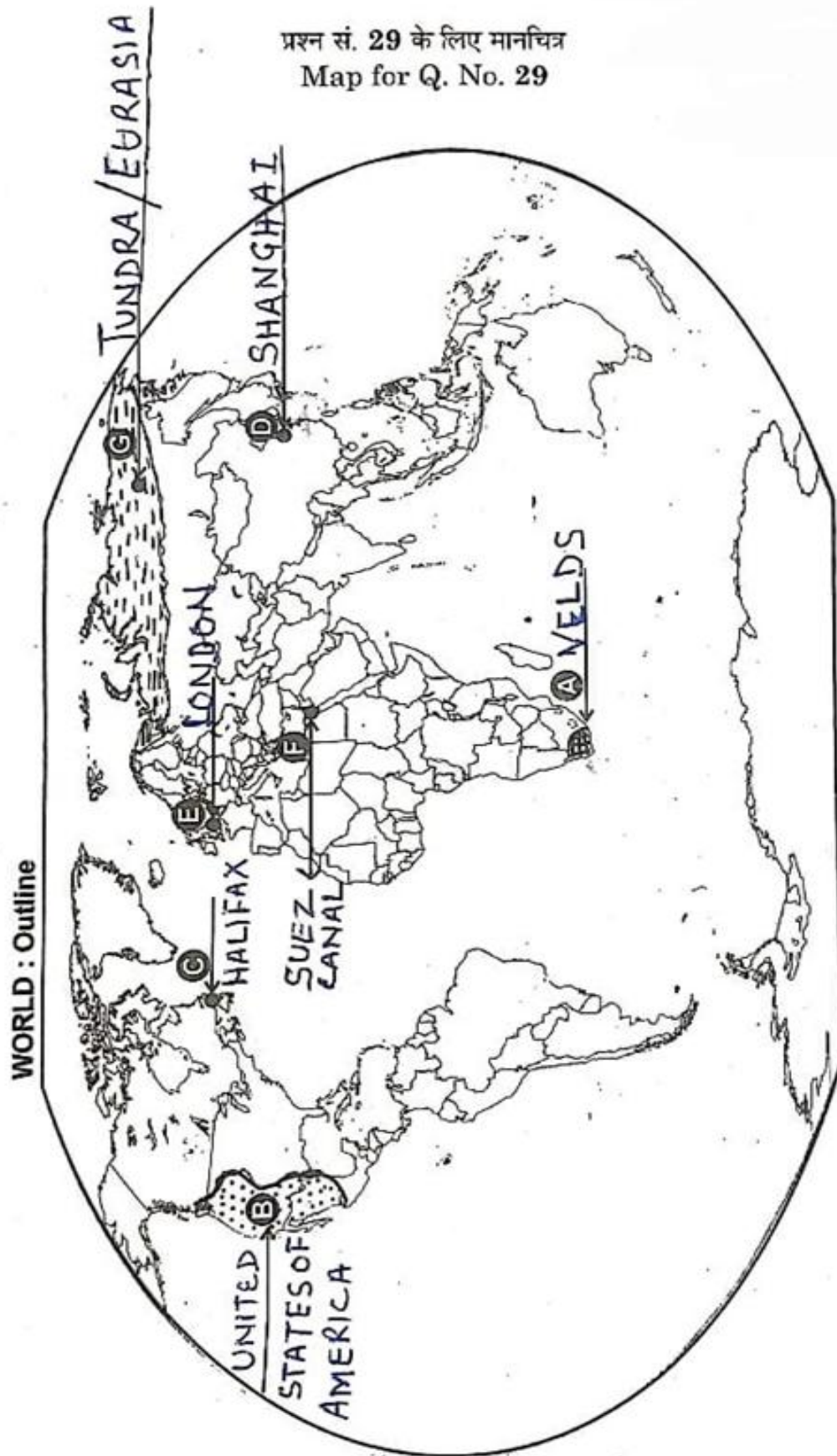
	(v) National Highways, State Highways, District Roads, Rural Roads are different types of roads in India:- (i) National highways- the length of the national highways is 136440km (2020), 2% of total length. (ii) State highways –these constitute 4% of the total length in the country -176818 km (iii) District roads- they account for 14% of the total road length of the country. (iv) Rural roads- They account about 80% of the total road length in the country. (v) Other roads include Border Roads and International Highways. The Border Road runs at an average altitude of 4,270 metres above the mean sea level. (vi) The international highway promotes the harmonious relationship with the neighbouring countries by providing effective links with India. (vii) Any other relevant point (Any five points to be examined.)		
	SECTION E Q.NO 29 and 30 are map based questions		2x5=10
29.	See attached map <u>For Visually impaired candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 29.</u> Attempt any five. 5x1=5 (29.1) Pampas (29.2) Argentina/Uruguay (Any one) (29.3) Halifax (29.4) Yokohama/ Tokyo/ Osaka (Any one) (29.5) Paris (29.6) Suez Canal (29.7) Canterbury		

64/4/1, 2, 3

Do any five

5x1=5

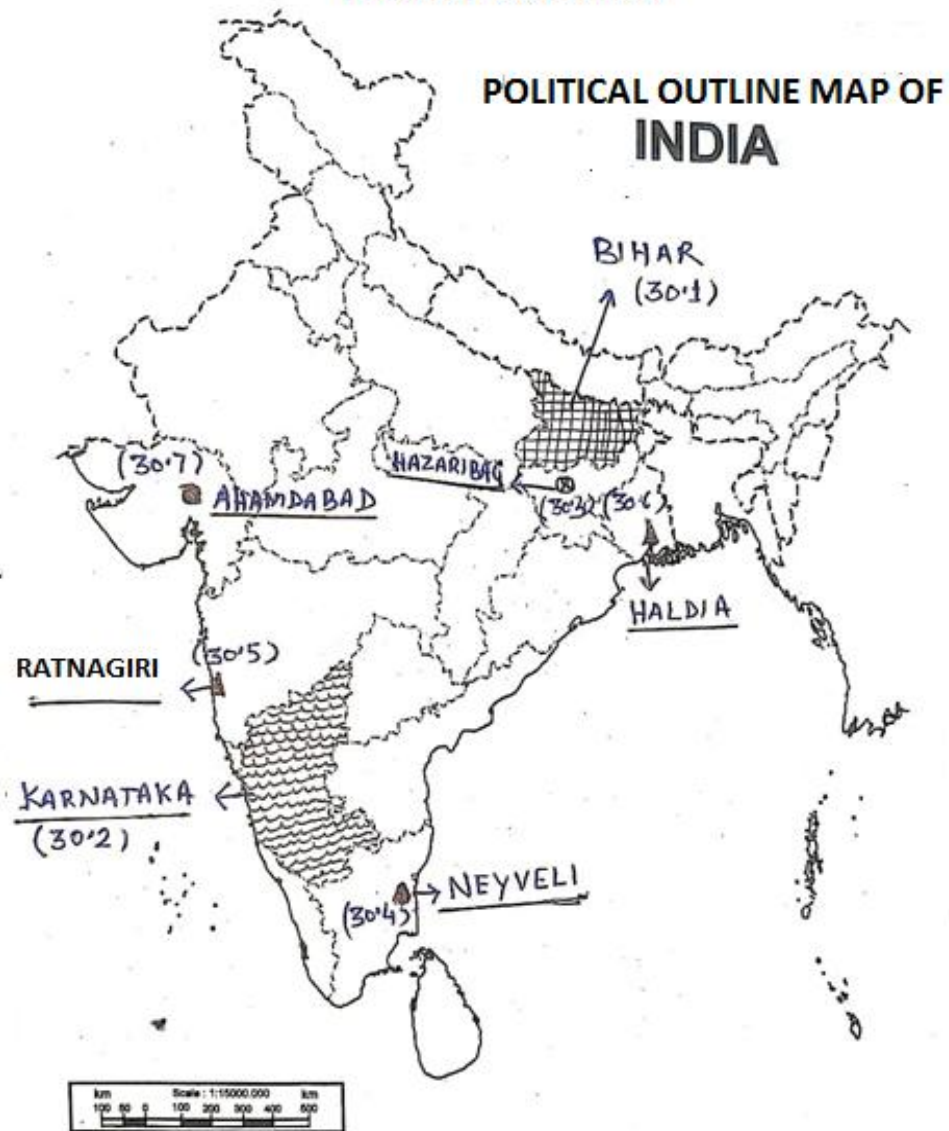
प्रश्न सं. 29 के लिए मानचित्र
Map for Q. No. 29



30.

See attached map

Q30. 64/4/1, 2, 3
Do any five (5x1=5)



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

Attempt any five.

5x1=5

- (30.1) Bihar
- (30.2) Karnataka
- (30.3) Jharkhand
- (30.4) Tamil Nadu
- (30.5) Maharashtra
- (30.6) West Bengal
- (30.7) Gujarat