

Marking Scheme Strictly Confidential (For Internal and Restricted use only) Senior School Certificate Examination, 2024 SUBJECT NAME GEOGRAPHY (Theory) (Q.P. CODE 64/1/2)	
<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 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 <u>70</u> (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 64/1/2

SET- 2

MM-70

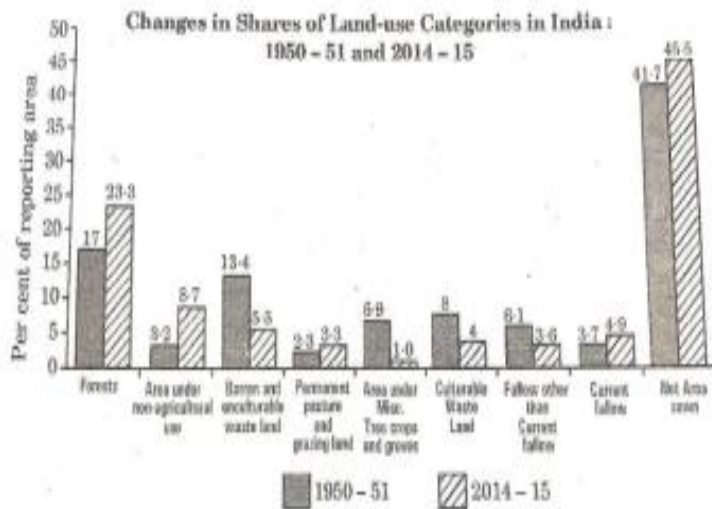
Q No	EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS	Page no in TB	Distribution of marks
	SECTION -A Question no. 1-17 are MCQs		
1.	(B) World Trade Organisation	Pg 74 TB I	1
2	(A) Leather, pulp and paper	Pg 96 TB II	1
3	(B) Ankaleshwar, Singrauli and Digboi	Pg 19 TB II	1
4	(A) Sanskrit, Bodo and Manipuri	Pg 9 TB II	1
5	(A) Indian Railways	Pg 79 TB II	1
6	(D) Chain Stores	Pg 48 TB I	1
7	(C) For maximum utilization of available water resources.	Pg 16 TB II	1
8	(B) Chemical-based industry	Pg 41 TB I	1
9	(C) Indira Gandhi Canal Command Area – Ganganagar, Hanumangarh	Pg 72 TB II	1
10	(B) Only II, III and IV are correct.	Pg 8 TB II	1
11	(C) Barani	Pg 25 TB II	1

12	(D) To divert the flow of the river from the cities	Pg 97 TB II	1
13	(A) Allahabad/Prayagraj – Haldia	Pg 81 TB II	1
14	(C) Both statements I and II are correct and statement II is the correct example of statement I.	Pg 18 TB II	1
15	<i>Read the case study given below and answer Q. No. 15 to 17.</i> Stages of Demographic Transition Theory The first stage of demographic transition theory 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 urbanized, 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. In the present day, different countries are at different stages of demographic transition. Which among the following stage/stages has/have high growth of population? (B) Only the second stage		1
16	Choose the most appropriate option from the following regarding components of population change: (A) Births, deaths and migration		1
17	Which of the following stage/stages has/have a slow growth of population? (D) Only first and last stages		1
	SECTION B Question number 18 and 19 are Source-based Questions.		2x3=6

18

Study the given diagram carefully and answer the questions that follow :

3×1=3



(18.1) In 2014-15, which category of land use has undergone the highest net increase in comparison to 1950-51?

Forest

(18.2) In 2014-15, which category of land use has undergone the highest net decline in comparison to 1950-51?

Barren and unculturable waste land

(18.3) Mention any two reasons for the decline in land under culturable wasteland.

Reasons for decline in land under culturable wasteland are :-

- Pressure from agricultural sector.
- Pressure from non agricultural sector/activities.

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

Any other relevant point.

Note: For Visually Impaired Candidates Only in lieu of Q. No. 18

“Land use in a region, to a large extent, is influenced by the nature of economic activities carried out in that region.” Support the statement in three points.

- The size of the economy.
- The composition of the economy.
- Though, Contribution of the agricultural activities reduces over time, the

1

1

1

**Pg 22
TB II**

3×1=3

	pressure on land for agriculture activities does not declined. (iv) Any other relevant point (Any three points to be explained.)		
19	Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow : $3 \times 1 = 3$ Services Services occur at many different levels. Some are geared to industry, some to people, and some to both industry and people, e.g., the transport systems. Services, such as grocery shops and laundries are more common and widespread than high-order services or more specialized ones like those of accountants, consultants and physicians. Services are provided to individual consumers who can afford to pay for them. For example, the gardener, the launderers and the barber do primarily physical labour. Teachers, lawyers, physicians, musicians and others perform mental labour. Many services have now been regulated. Making and maintaining highways and bridges, maintaining fire fighting departments and supplying or supervising education and customer care are among the important services most often supervised or performed by governments or companies. State and Union legislation have established corporations to supervise and control the marketing of such services as transport, telecommunication, energy and water supply. Professional services are primarily health care, engineering, law and management. The location of recreational and entertainment services depends on the market. (19.1) Mention any one example of common and widespread services. Grocery shops or Laundry are examples of common and widespread services. (anyone) (19.2) Who supervises and controls the marketing of services? State and Union legislation have established corporation to supervise and control the marketing of services. (19.3) "Services occur at many different levels." Support the statement. Some are geared to industry, some to people and some to both industry and people. / High order services and low order services.	1 1 1	
	SECTION-C		

	Question number 20 to 23 are Short Answer Type Questions.		4x3=12
20	(a) Explain with example the concept of environmental determinism. Environmental determinism:- (i) The interaction between primitive human society and strong forces of nature is known as environmental determinism. (ii) Human being listened to nature. (iii) Human being was afraid of its fury (iv) Human being worshipped nature. Examples:- ✧ Direct relationship of a house hold belonging to an economically primitive society with nature. ✧ Nature is the powerful force, worshipped, revered and conserved. ✧ There is a direct dependence of human being on a nature for resources which sustained them. (v) Any other relevant Point. (Any three points to be explained.) OR (b) “The dichotomy between physical and human is not a very valid one.” Explain the statement with example. The dichotomy between physical and human is not a very valid one because- (i) Nature and human are inseparable elements. (ii) It should be seen holistically. (iii) Both physical and human phenomena are describes in metaphors using symbols from the human anatomy. Examples are:- ✧ ‘Mouth’ of the river, ‘neck’ of isthmus, ‘Profile’ of the soil, ‘face’ of the earth, ‘eye’ of the storm etc. ✧ Networks of road, railways and waterways have been described as ‘arteries of circulation’.	Pg 2,3 TB I	3x1=3

	✧ Regions, villages, towns have been described as 'organisms'. (iv) Any other relevant point. (Any three points to be explained.)	Pg 1,2 TB I	3x1=3
21	Analyse the main characteristics of rural-urban composition of population in India. Main characteristics of rural-urban composition of population in India are:- (i) 68.8 % of India's total population lives in villages (according to census 2011). (ii) The distribution of rural and urban population is not uniform through out the country. (iii) Bihar and Sikkim have very high percentage of rural population. (iv) The states of Goa and Maharashtra have only little over half of their total population residing in villages. (v) The union territories, have smaller proportion of rural population except Dadra and Nagar Haveli. (vi) Contrary to rural population, the proportion of urban population in India is quite low but it is showing a much faster rate of growth over the decades. (vii) Any other relevant point. (any three points to be analysed.)	Pg 8,9 TB II	3x1=3
22	(a) Explain the criticisms faced by the World Trade Organization. <i>Criticisms faced by the World Trade Organization are:-</i> (i) It has been opposed by those who are worried about the effects of free trade and economic globalisation. (ii) Free trade does not make ordinary people's lives more prosperous. (iii) It widens the gulf between rich and poor by making rich countries more rich.		

	(iv) The influential nations in the WTO focus on their own commercial interests. (v) Many developed countries have not fully opened their markets to the products from developing countries. (vi) Issues of health, worker's rights, child labour and environment are ignored. (vii) Any other relevant point. (Any Three Points to be explained.) OR (b) What is 'Balance of Trade'? Explain the characteristics of 'Balance of Trade'. Meaning of Balance of Trade:- The volume of goods and services imported as well as exported by a country to other countries. 1 Characteristics of Balance of Trade :- (i) If the value of imports is more than the value of a country's exports, the country has negative or unfavourable balance of trade. (ii) If the value of exports is more than the value of imports, then the country has a positive or favourable balance of trade. (iii) Any other relevant point 2x1=2 (Any Two Points to be explained.)	Pg 74 TB I	3x1=3
23	Explain any three measures to solve the problem of urban waste disposal in India. Measures to solve the problem of urban waste disposal in India are:- (i) Wastes should be segregated. (ii) Waste should be treated as resources. (iii) It should be utilized for generating energy and compost. (iv) Any other relevant point	Pg 98,99 TB II	3x1=3

	(Any three points to be explained.)		
	SECTION -D Questions number 24 to 28 are Long Answer Type Questions.		5x5=25
24	Name the Economist who emphasised on the freedom of choices as the main objective of human development. Explain the four pillars of human development. Nobel Laureate Professor Amartya Sen emphasised on the freedom of choices as the main objective of human development. 1 Pillars of Human Development:- (i) Equity (ii) Sustainability (iii) Productivity (iv) Empowerment 4x1=4 (All four pillars of human development to be explained.)	Pg 14, 16 TB I	1+4=5
25	(a) Name the canal linking the Mediterranean sea and the Red sea. Explain its main features. Suez Canal link the Mediterranean sea and the Red sea. 1 Characteristics:- (i) It gives Europe a new gateway to the Indian Ocean. (ii) Reduces direct sea route distance between Liverpool and Colombo compared to the Cape of Good Hope route. (iii) It is the sea level canal without locks. (iv) About 100 ships travel daily. (v) It saves time. (vi) Any other relevant point. 4x1=4 (Any four points to be explained.) OR	Pg 63 TB I	1+4=5

	(b) Explain the characteristics of the Cape of Good Hope sea route. Characteristics of the Cape of Good Hope sea route are:- (i) It is an important sea route of Atlantic Ocean. (ii) It connects highly industrialised Western Europe region with West Africa, South Africa, South-East Asia . (iii) It connects commercial agriculture and livestock economies of Australia and New Zealand. (iv) The volume of trade and traffic between both East and West Africa is on the increase. (v) Increase is due to the development of rich natural resources. (vi) Such as gold, diamond, copper, tin, groundnut, oil palm, coffee and fruits. (vii) Any other relevant point. (Any five points to be explained.)	Pg 62 TB I	5x1=5
26	(a) Analyze the relationship between the conservation of mineral resources and sustainable development in India. Relationship between conservation of mineral Resources and sustainable development:- (i) The challenge of sustainable development requires integration of quest for economic development with environmental concerns. (ii) Traditional methods of resource use result into generating enormous quantity of waste as well as create other environmental problems. (iii) Sustainable development calls for the protection of resources for the future generations. There is an urgent need to conserve the resources. (iv) The alternative energy sources like solar power, wind, wave, geothermal energy are inexhaustible resource and these should be developed to replace the exhaustible		

	resources. (v) In case of metallic minerals, use of scrap metals will enable recycling of metals. (vi) Use of scrap is specially significant in metals like copper, lead and zinc. (vii) Use of substitutes for scarce metal may also reduce their consumption. (viii) Export of strategic and scarce minerals must be reduced. (ix) Any other relevant point. (Any five points to be analysed.) OR (b) Analyze the advantages of non-conventional energy sources by giving the example of solar energy in India. Advantages of non-conventional energy sources are:- (i) Inexhaustible resources which are abundantly available. (ii) More equitably distributed. (iii) Environment-friendly. (iv) They are renewable energy sources like solar, wind, hydro-geothermal, biomass etc. (v) More sustained, eco-friendly. (vi) Cheaper energy sources. (vii) It has full potential to replace conventional sources of energy. Solar energy : ✧ Cost competitive.	Pg 64 TB II	5x1=5
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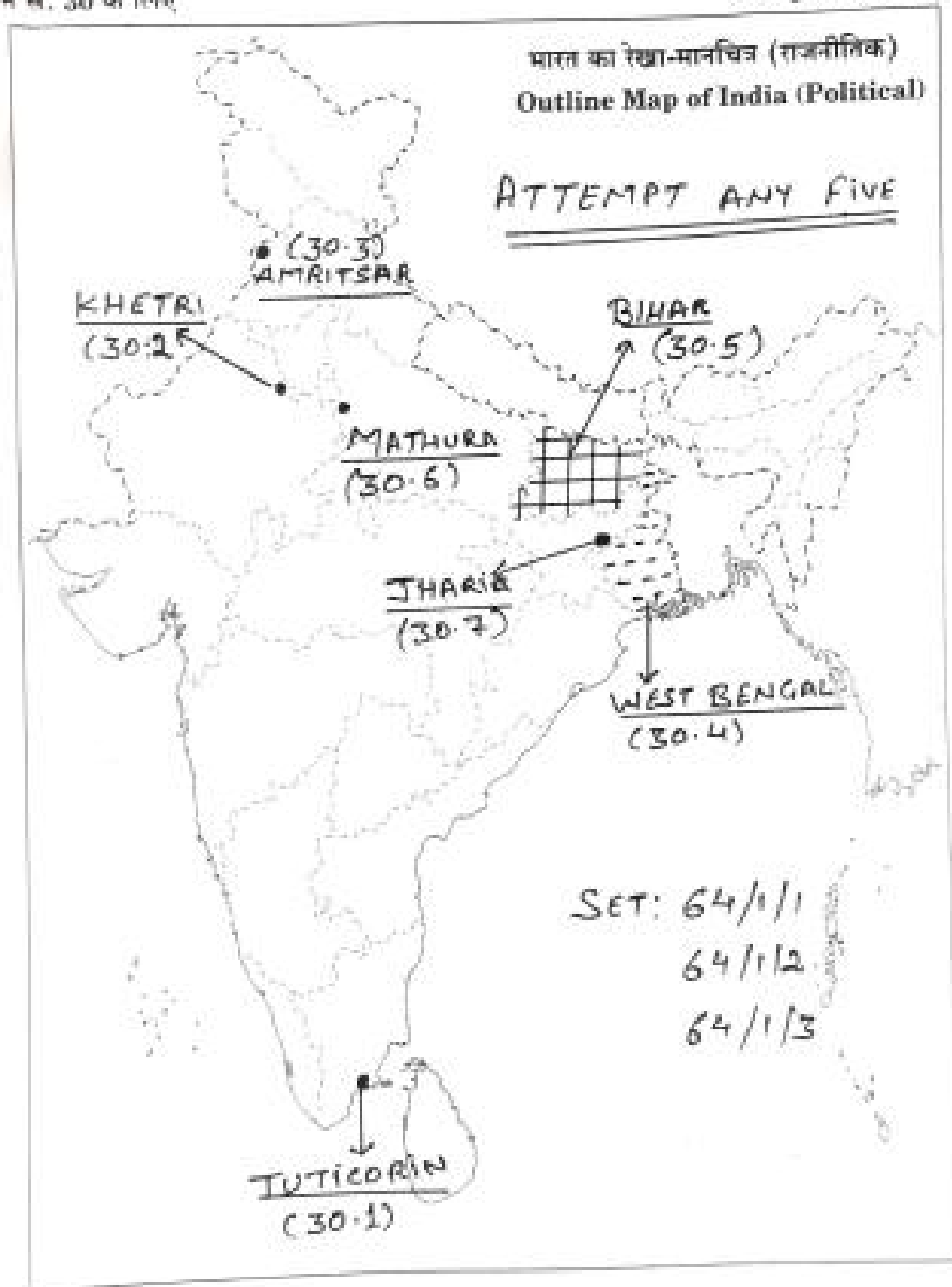
	✧ Environment friendly. ✧ Easy to construct. ✧ Used more in appliances like heaters, crop dryers, coolers, etc. ✧ The Western part of India like Gujarat and Rajasthan has greater potential. (viii) Any other relevant point. (Any five points to be analysed.)	Pg 61 TB II	5x1=5
27	Explain the characteristics of Mumbai sea port. Characteristics of Mumbai sea port are:- (i) Natural Harbour. (ii) Biggest port of the country. (iii) It is situated closer to the general routes from the countries of the Middle east, Mediterranean countries, North Africa, North America and Europe. (iv) It is 20 km long and 6 to 10 km wide with 54 berths. (v) It has the country's largest oil terminal. (vi) Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh and parts of Rajasthan constitute the main hinterlands of Mumbai. (vii) Any other relevant point. (Five characteristics to be explained.)	Pg 90 TB II	5x1=5
28	(a) Analyse the main features of Plantation Agriculture in the world. Main features of Plantation Agriculture in the world are:- (i) It was Introduced by Europeans in colonies situated in the tropics. (ii) Important Crops are Tea, coffee, cocoa, rubber, cotton, oil palm, sugarcane, bananas and pineapples. (iii) Large estates or plantations. (iv) Large capital investment.		

	(v) Managerial and technical support (vi) Scientific methods of cultivation. (vii) Cheap labour. (viii) Single crop specialisation. (ix) A good system of transportation which links the estates to the factories and markets for the export of the products. (x) Any other relevant point. (Any five points to be analysed.) OR (b) Analyse the main features of extensive commercial grain cultivation in the world. Features of Extensive commercial Grain Cultivation are:- (i) Practised in the interior parts of semi-arid lands of the mid-latitudes. (ii) Wheat is the principal crop, though other crops like barley, oats and rye are also grown. (iii) The size of the farm is very large. (iv) Entire operations mechanised. (v) There is low yield per acre but high yield per person. (vi) Best developed in Eurasian Steppes, the Canadian and American Prairies, the Pampas of Argentina, the Velds of South Africa, the Australian Downs and the Canterbury plains of New Zealand. (vii) Any other relevant point (Any five points to be analysed.)	Pg 28 TB I	5x1=5
	SECTION E Questions number 29 and 30 are Map-based Questions.		
29.	Please See Attached Map		5x1=5

	WORLD-POLITICAL विश्व-राजनीतिक 29. 5 कि. For questi <i>Note: For Visually Impaired Candidates only in lie of Q.No. 29.</i> <i>Attempt any five.</i> 5x1=5 (29.1) Velds of South Africa. (29.2) Suez Canal (29.3) Perth (29.4) Tokyo / Osaka (29.5) Rio De Janerio (29.6) Tropical Africa (29.7) St. Lawrence
30.	Please See Attached Map. 5x1=5

प्र. सं. 30 के लिए

For question no. 30



Note : For Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q.No. 30.

Attempt any five.

5x1=5

(30.1) Tamil Nadu

(30.2) Rajasthan

	(30.3) Amritsar (30.4) West Bengal (30.5) Bihar (30.6) Mathura (30.7) Jharkhand
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