Marking Scheme
Strictly Confidential
(For Internal and Restricted use only)
Senior School Certificate Examination, 2024 (Main Examination)
SUBJECT NAME GEOGRAPHY (Theory) (Q.P. CODE 64/2/3)

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 af` fect 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 delibration 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.

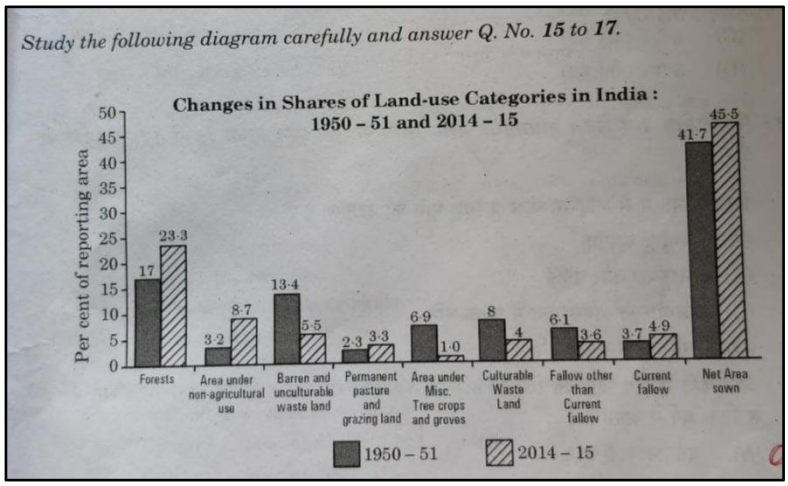
9	If a student has attempted an extra question, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and the other answer scored out with a note **"Extra Question"**.
10	No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once.
11	A full scale of marks _____(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 64/2/3

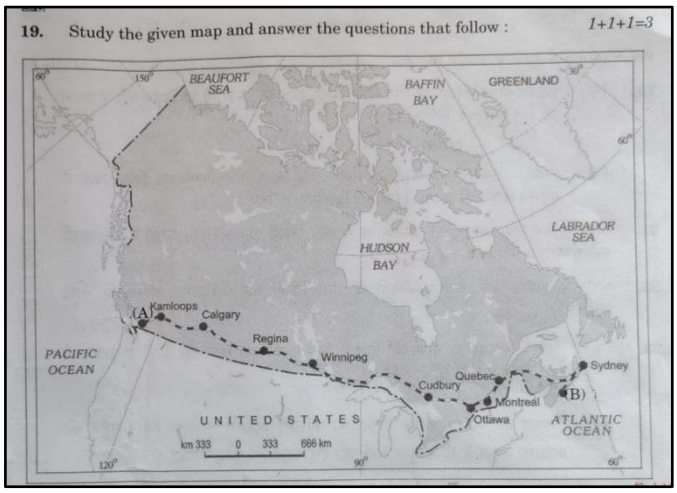
SET-3

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) 1-(ii), 2-(i), 3-(iv), 4-(iii)	**TB-I Pg No.24**	**1**
2	(B) Norway	**TB-I Pg No.19**	**1**
3	(B) Only I and III are correct	**TB-I Pg No.10**	**1**
4	(A) Hepatitis	**TB-II Pg No.97**	**1**
5	(B) Government of India	**TB-II Pg No.103**	**1**
6	(C) Only I, III, and IV are correct	**TB-II Pg No.79**	**1**
7	(C) Graphite	**TB-II Pg No.53**	**1**
8	(D) Gulf of Mexico to Northeastern USA	**TB-I Pg No.67**	**1**
9	(C) Barani	**TB-II Pg No.25**	**1**
10	(D) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).	**TB-I Pg No.53**	**1**
11	(B) Porbandar	**TB-II Pg No.77**	**1**
12	(B) Only I, II, and IV are correct.	**TB-I Pg No.47**	**1**
13	(D) Quaternary	**TB-I Pg No.51**	**1**

14	(A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).	**TB-I Pg No.38**	**1**
	Study the following diagram carefully and answer **Q.No. 15 to 17.**		
			
15	(C) Barren and unculturable wasteland	**TB-II Pg. No.23**	**1**
16	(C) Area under non-agricultural uses	**TB-II Pg No.23**	**1**
17	(C) 3.8% (of reporting area)	**TB-II Pg No.23**	**1**
	Note: *The following question is for* ***Visually Impaired Candidates*** *only in lieu of Q. No.* ***15*** *to* ***17****.*		
15	(B) Desert and Ravines		**1**
16	(B) Culturable wasteland		**1**
17	(A) Revenue		**1**
	SECTION B **Questions numbers 18-19 are Source-Based Questions.**		**2x3=6**
18	**Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:** **Land Degradation** The pressure on agricultural land increases not		**1+1+1=3**

	only due to the limited availability but also by deterioration of quality of agricultural land. Soil erosion, waterlogging, salinization and alkalinization of land lead to land degradation. What happens if land is consistently used without managing its fertility? Land is degraded and productivity declines. Land degradation is generally understood either as a temporary or a permanent decline in productive capacity of the land. Though all degraded land may not be wasteland, but unchecked process of degradation may lead to the conversion to wasteland. There are two processes that induce land degradation. These are natural and created by human beings. National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC) has classified wastelands by using remote sensing techniques and it is possible to categorize these wastelands according to the processes that have created them. There are a few types of wastelands such as gullied / ravinous land, desertic or coastal sands, barren rocky areas, steep sloping land, and glacial areas, which are primarily caused by natural agents. There are other types of degraded lands such as waterlogged and marshy areas, land affected by salinity and alkalinity and land with or without scrub, which have largely been caused by natural as well as human factors. There are some other types of wastelands such as degraded shifting cultivation area, degraded land under plantation crops, degraded forests, degraded pastures, and mining and industrial wastelands, that are caused by human action. **(18.1) Explain the meaning of land degradation.** **Land degradation** is temporary or permanent decline in productive capacity. 1 **(18.2) Explain any one man made process which is responsible for 'land degradation'.** Shifting agriculture, plantation agriculture, degraded forests, pastures, mining and industrial waste land are the manmade causes of land degradation. **Anyone of the human action.**		

	1 **(18.3) Suggest any two measures to solve the problem of 'land degradation'.** **Measures to solve the problem of Land degradation:** (i) Prevent waterlogging. (ii) Change agriculture pattern. (iii) Prevent over irrigation (iv) Afforestation (v) **Any other relevant point** **Explain any two points.** 1/2+1/2=1		
19	 **(19.1) Name the railway line given in the map.** Trans-Canadian Railway 1 **(19.2) Name the places marked as (A) and (B) in the given map.** **A**-Vancouver **B**- Halifax 1/2+1/2=1 **(19.3) Explain the importance of the railway line given on the map.** (i) It was constructed in 1886 initially as part of an agreement to make British Columbia on the west coast. (ii) It connected the Quebec – Montreal Industrial region with the wheat belt of the Prairie region	**TB-I Pg No.60**	**1+1+1=3**

	and the coniferous forest region in the north. **(Any other relevant point).** 1 ***Note:*** *The following question is for* ***Visually Impaired Candidates*** *only in lieu of Q. No.* ***19.*** **Explain any three characteristics of the 'Australian Trans-Continental Railway'.** **Characteristics of the 'Australian Trans-Continental Railway' are-** (i) This rail-line runs west-east across the southern part of the continent. (ii) Runs from Perth on the west coast to Sydney on the east coast. (iii) Another major north-south line connects Adelaide and Alice Spring and is to be joined further to the Darwin-Birdum line. (iv) **Any other relevant point.** **(Any three points to be explained).** **3x1=3**	**TB-I Pg No.60**	**3x1=3**
	SECTION-C **20 to 23 are Short Answer Type Questions.**		**(4x3=12)**
20	**a) How has the use of technology helped people to overcome nature's obstacles? Analyse.** **The use of technology helped people to overcome nature's obstacles-** (i) The people begin to understand their environment and the forces of nature with the passage of time. (ii) With social and cultural development, humans develop better and more efficient technology. (iii) They move from a state of necessity to a state of freedom. They create possibilities with the resources obtained from the environment. (iv) It is technology that has allowed the people of Trondheim and others to overcome the constraints imposed by nature.		

	(v) For example, health resorts on the highlands, huge urban sprawls, ports on the coasts, satellites in space etc. (vi) **Any other relevant point.** **(Any three points to be explained).** **OR** **(b) How does Neo-determinism try to achieve balance between two concepts of man- environment relationship? Analyse.** **Neo-determinism tried to achieve balance between two concepts of man- environment relationship** (i) Neo-determinism shows that neither is there a situation of absolute necessity nor is there a condition of absolute freedom. (ii) It means that human beings can conquer nature by obeying it. (iii) They have to respond to the red signals and can proceed in their pursuits of development when nature permits the modification. (iv) Possibilities can be created within the limits which do not damage the environment and there is no free run without accidents. (v) **Any other relevant point.** **(Any three points to be explained).**	**TB-I** **Pg. No 3** **TB-I** **Pg No 4**	**3x1=3** **3x1=3**
21	**Explain with examples, the physical factors affecting the distribution of world population.** **The physical factors affecting the distribution of world population-** **(i) Availability of water** Water is used for drinking. bathing and cooking - and also for cattle, crops, Industries and navigation. It is because of this that river valleys are among the most densely populated areas of the world. **(ii) Landforms** People prefer living on flat plains and		

	gentle slopes. This is because such areas are favorable for the production of crops and to build roads and industries. The mountainous and hilly areas hinder the development of transport network and hence initially do not favor agricultural and industrial development. So, these areas tend to be less populated. The Ganga plains are among the most densely populated areas of the world while the mountains zones in the Himalayas are scarcely populated (iii) **Climate** An extreme climate such as very hot or cold deserts are uncomfortable for human habitation. Areas with a comfortable climate, where there is not much seasonal variation attract more people. Areas with very heavy rainfall or extreme and harsh climates have low population. Mediterranean regions were inhabited from early periods in history due to their pleasant climate. (iv) **Soils** Fertile soils are important for pop agricultural and allied activities. Therefore, areas which have fertile loamy soils have more people living on them as these can support intensive agriculture (v) **Any other relevant point.** **(Any three points to be explained).**	**TB-I** **Pg No- 9**	**3x1=3**
22	**Explain with examples, the classification of Indian towns on the basis of their evolution.** **The classification of Indian towns on the basis of their evolution are-** (i) **Ancient towns** – There are number of towns in India having historical background spanning over 2000. Most of them developed as religious and as cultural centres. Varanasi is one of the important towns		

	among these. Prayag (Allahabad), Pataliputra (Patna), Madurai are some other examples of ancient towns in the country. (ii) **Medieval Towns** – About 100 of the existing towns have their roots in the medieval period. Most of them developed as headquarters of principalities and kingdoms. These are fort towns which came up on the ruins of ancient towns. Important among them are Delhi, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Lucknow, Agra and Nagpur (iii)**Modern Towns** – The British and other Europeans have developed a number of towns in India. Starting their foothold on coastal locations. they first developed some trading ports such as Surat, Daman, Goa, Pondicherry, etc. The British later consolidated their hold around three principal nodes - Mumbai (Bombay) Chennai (Madras), and Kolkata (Calcutta) and built them n British style. Rapidly extending their either directly a through control over the princely states, the established their administrative centres, hill towns as summer resorts, and added new civil administrative and military areas to them. Towns based on modern industries also evolved after 1850eg. Jamshedpur	**TB-II Pg No-34**	**3x1=3**
23	**Explain the characteristics of countries falling under medium level of human development.** **The characteristics of countries falling under medium level of human development are-** (i) There are 37 countries in the medium level of human development. (ii) Most of these are countries which have emerged in the period after Second World War. (iii) Some countries from this group were former colonies. (iv) Many other have emerged after the breakup of the Soviet Union. (v) Many of these countries have been rapidly		

	improving their human development score by adopting more people-oriented policy and reducing social discrimination. **(vi) Any other relevant point.** **(Any three points to be explained).** **OR** **(b) Explain any three characteristics of ' Basic Needs Approach ' of human development.** **The characteristics of 'Basic Needs Approach' of human development-** (i) This approach was initially proposed by the International Labor Organization (ILO). (ii) Six basic needs – health, education, food, water sanitation and housing were identified. (iii) The question of human choices is ignored. (iv) Emphasis on the provision of basic needs of defined sections. (v) **Any other relevant point.** **(Any three points to be explained).**	**TB-I Pg No-19** **TB-I Pg No-17**	**3x1=3** **3x1=3**
	SECTION -D **24 to 28 are Long Answer Type Questions.**		**5x5=25**
24	**Explain the importance of rail transport in India.** **The importance of rail transport in India is as follows-** **(i)** Indian Railways network is one of the longest in the world. **(ii)** It facilitates the movement of both freight and passengers and contributes to the growth of the economy.		

	(iii) It is the largest government undertaking in the country. **(iv)** The length of Indian Railways network was about 67,956 km (Railway Yearbook-2019-20). **(v)** Its very large size puts a lot of pressure on a centralized railway management system. **(vi)** Electrification of railways has increased the speed and haulage capacity. **(vii)** Metro rail system has revolutionised the urban transport system and is a welcome step towards controlling air pollution. **(viii) Any other relevant point.** **(Any five points to be explained).** **OR** **(b) Explain the sea port as a gateway for international trade in India.** (i) India is surrounded by sea from three sides and is bestowed with a long coastline. (ii) Water provides a smooth surface for very cheap and ecofriendly transport. (iii) India has a long tradition of seafaring and developed many ports (iv) India has ports both on east and west coasts. (v) Ports have been in use since ancient times. (vi) Indian ports can handle both domestic and overseas trade and are equipped with modern infrastructure. (vii) Indian ports act as suction points of resources from their hinterlands and link markets with local, regional, national and international markets. (viii) **Any other relevant point.**	**TB-II Pg No-79-80**	**5×1=5**

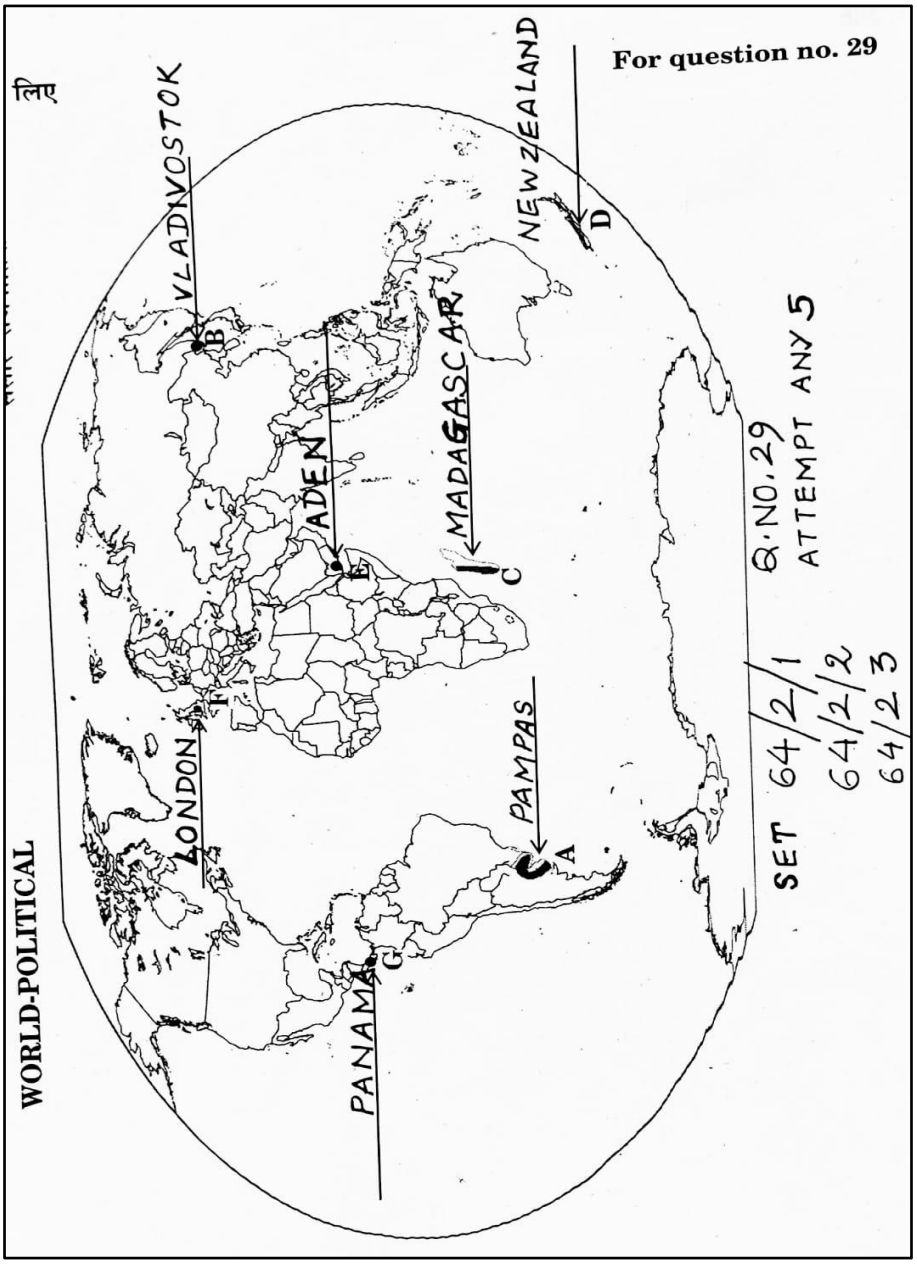
	(Any five points to be explained).	TB-II Pg. No-89-90	5×1=5
25	**Explain five types of industries classified on the basis of raw materials.** (i) **Agro-based** Agro processing involves the processing of raw materials from the agriculture sectors for rural and urban markets. Major agro-based industries are food processing, sugar, pickles, fruits juices, beverages, spices and oil fats and textile, rubber etc. (ii) **Mineral-based** These industries use minerals as a raw material. Some industries use ferrous metallic minerals which contain ferrous minerals such as iron and steel industries, but some use non - ferrous metallic minerals, such as aluminium, copper and jewellery industries. (iii) **Chemical-based** Such industries use natural chemical minerals like mineral oil (petroleum) used in petro-chemical industries. Salts, sulphur, and potash industries also use natural minerals. Synthetic. fibre, plastics are other examples of chemical-based industries. (iv) **Forest-based** The forests provide raw material to the industries in the form of wood, bamboo and grass for paper industries, lac for lac industry. (v) **Animal-based** Leather for leather industries and wool for woollen textiles are obtained from animals (vi) **Any other relevant point.** (Any five points to be explained).	TB-I Pg.No.41-42	5x1=5

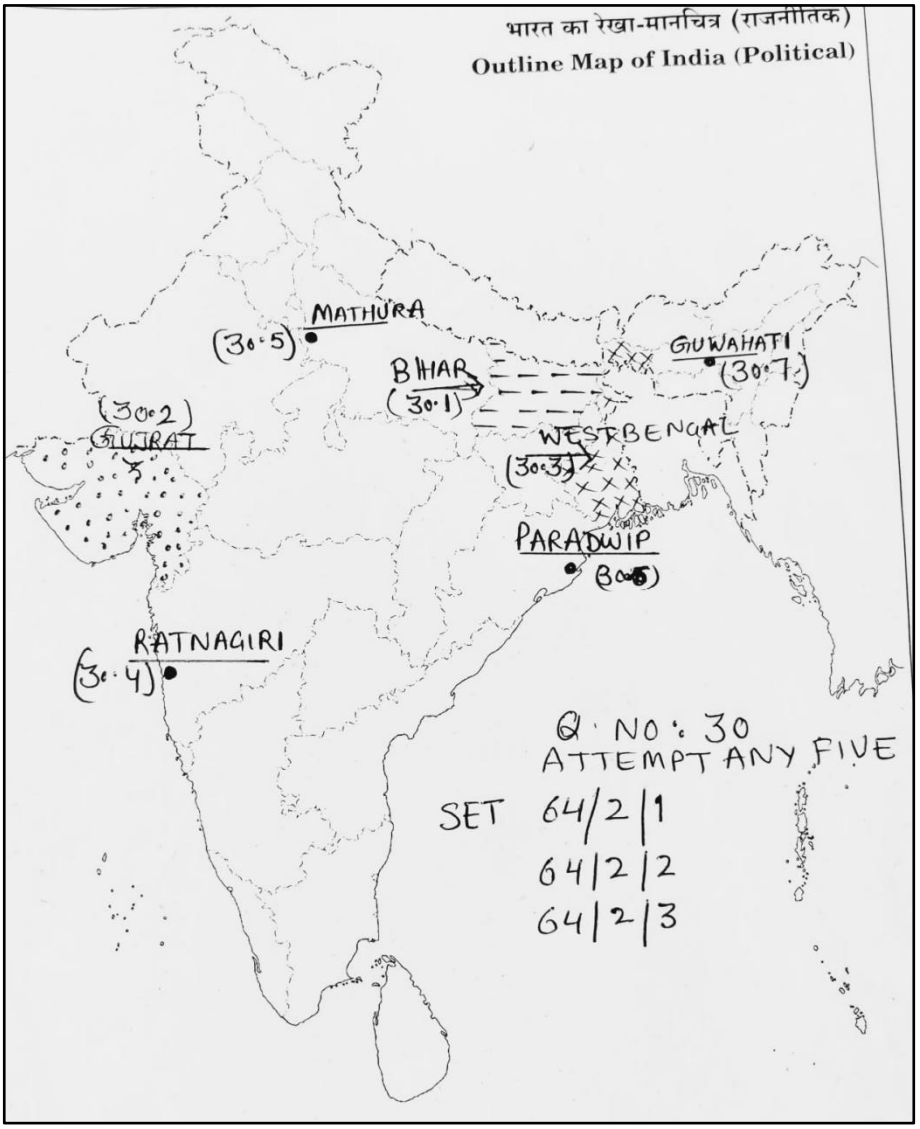
26	**Analyze the major problems of youth population in India. Suggest two measures to overcome the problems.** (i) Illiteracy particularly female illiteracy. (ii) School dropouts. (iii) Low intake of nutrients. (iv) High rate of maternal mortality of adolescent mothers. (i) High rate of HIV/Aids infections. (ii) Lower age at marriage. (iii) Drug abuse and alcoholism. (iv) Juvenile delinquency. **(v) Any other relevant point.** **(Any three points to be explained).** 3×1=3 **Suggestions to overcome the problems are:** (i) Proper education to the adolescent groups. (ii) Their talents are better channelized and properly utilized. (iii) Skill-development programs. (iii) Empowering women and girl child. (iv) **Any other relevant point**. **(Any two points to be explained).** 2×1=2 **OR** **(b) How is discrimination on the basis of gender a crime against humanity? Suggest two measures to overcome the problems.** (i) The division of the society into male, female and transgender is believed to be natural and biological. But, in reality, there are social constructs and roles assigned to individuals which are reinforced by social institutions. (ii) Consequently, these biological differences become the basis of social differentiations, discriminations and exclusions. (iii) The exclusion of over half of the population	**TB-II Pg No-8**	**3+2=5**

	becomes a serious handicap to any developing and civilized society. (iv) It is a global challenge acknowledged by the UNDP and they mentioned, " If development is not engendered it is endangered ". Discrimination, in general, and gender discrimination, in particular, is a crime against humanity. (v) **Any other relevant point.** **(Any three points to be explained).** 3x1 **Suggestions to overcome the problem of discrimination are-** **(i)** Provide opportunities of education, employment, political representation. **(ii)** Equal wages for equal work. **(iii)** Right to live a dignified life. **(iv) Any other relevant point.** **(Any two points to be explained).** 2×1=2	**TB-II Pg No-12**	**3+2=5**
27	**"Agriculture accounts for most of the surface and groundwater utilization in India". Support the statement by giving examples from Punjab and Haryana.** **(i)** It accounts for 89% of the surface water and 92% of ground water utilization. **(ii)** Water needs of certain crops make irrigation necessary e.g. rice, sugarcane, jute. **(iii)** Irrigation makes multiple cropping possible. **(iv)** Irrigated lands have higher agricultural productivity than unirrigated land. **(v)** HYV of crops need regular moisture supply which is made possible by irrigation.		

	(vi) More than 85% of NSA is under irrigation in Punjab & Haryana. (vii) Of the total net irrigated area,76% in Punjab and 51% in Haryana are irrigated through wells and tubewells. Therefore, groundwater utilization is very high in Punjab and Haryana. (viii) **Any other relevant point.** **(Any five points to be explained).**	**TB-II Pg.No. 42-44**	**5x1=5**
28	**(a) Describe any five features of 'plantation agriculture' in the world.** (i) Plantation agriculture was introduced by the Europeans in colonies situated in the tropics. (ii) Some of the important plantation crops are tea, coffee, cocoa, rubber, cotton, oil palm, sugarcane. (iii) Large estates or plantations, large capital investment. (iv) Require managerial and technological support. (v) Scientific methods of cultivation. (vi) Single crop specialization. (vii) Require cheap labor and a good system of transportation which links the estates to the factories and markets for the export of the products. (viii) **Any other relevant point.** **(Any five points to be described).**	**TB-I Pg. No.28**	**5x1=5**

	OR **(b) Describe any five features of 'extensive commercial grain farming' in the world.** **(i)** Commercial grain cultivation is practiced in the interior parts of semi-arid lands of the mid-latitudes. **(ii)** Wheat is the principal crop though other crops like corn, barley, oats, and rye are also gown. **(iii)**The size of the farm is very large. Therefore, entire operations of cultivation from ploughing to harvesting are mechanized. **(iv)** There is low yield per acre but high yield per person. **(v)** This type of agriculture is best developed in Eurasian steppes. **(vi)** In Canada and USA, Prairies are the producing areas. **(vii)** In South America, Pampas is the major producing area, Veldt in S. Africa, Downs in Australia, and the Canterbury Plains in New Zealand. **(viii) Any other relevant point.** **(Any five points to be described.)**	**TB-I Pg. No 28-29**	**5x1=5**
	SECTION-E **Question no. 29 and 30 are map based questions. Please see attached map**		

29	 **For *Visually Impaired Candidates*. in lieu of question no.29** **Attempt any five.** **5×1=5** (29.1) Pampas (29.2) Vladivostok (29.3) Madagascar (29.4) Argentina/Uruguay (29.5) Tokyo (29.6) Canada (29.7) Suez Canal	**5×1=5**

30	 **For *Visually Impaired Candidates*. in lieu of question no.30** **Attempt any five.** **5×1=5** (30.1) Bihar (30.2) Gujarat (30.3) West Bengal (30.4) Ratnagiri (30.5) Gujarat (30.6) Tamil Nadu (30.7) Guwahati	**5×1=5**