

Marking Scheme
Strictly Confidential
(For Internal and Restricted use only)
Senior School Certificate Examination, 2023
SUBJECT NAME GEOGRAPHY (SUBJECT CODE 029) (PAPER CODE 64/4/1)

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 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 <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 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-2023

(ANNUAL EXAMINATION)

SUBJECT- GEOGRAPHY-029

PAPER CODE- 64/4/1

SET-1

MM-70

Q No.	EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS	Page No. in T B	Distribution Of Marks
	SECTION A QUESTION NO. 1-17 ARE MCQ'S		
1.	(a) Mexico	Pg. 8 T.B-I	1
2	(b) Unpleasant climate	Pg. 12 T.B-I	1
3	(b) Osaka-Kobe region of Japan	Pg. 10 T.B-I	1
4	(b) Involves primitive societies	Pg. 31 T.B-I	1
5	(c) (i) – (3), (ii) – (4), (iii) – (2), (iv) – (1)	Pg. 36 T.B-2	1
6	(b) Only II, III and IV are correct.	Pg. 49 T.B-I	1
7	(c) A wide variety of cattle are reared in different regions.	Pg. 33 T.B-I	1
8	(d) Silchar	Pg. 115 T.B-2	1

9	(b) Tertiary	Pg. 57 T.B-I	1
10	(d) Help in developing large scale industries.	Pg. 116 T.B-2	1
11	(b) Uttar Pradesh	Pg. 1 T.B-2	1
12	(d) Sino-Tibetan	Pg. 10 T.B-2	1
13	(b) Practised in 'Black soil areas'.	Pg. 45 T.B-2	1
14	(c) Closely built up area of houses	Pg. 33 T.B-2	1
15	(b) Himachal Pradesh		1
16	(d) Gaddis		1
17	(d) Improving the quality of life of the Gaddis.		1
	SECTION B		
	Question No. 18 &19 are source based		
18	(18.1) In which year was the gap between imports and exports the maximum ? 2012 – 13 (18.2) When was the gap between imports and export minimum ? 2016 – 17 (18.3) In which year had India's exports shown highest upward trend? 2013 – 14		1 1 1

	FOR VISUALLY IMPAIRED CANDIDATES ONLY : (18.1) There is a decline in India's exports of traditional items such as coffee, cashew, etc. Give an appropriate reason. i. Due to tough international competition. ii. Any other relevant point. Any one point. (18.2) Why is there a steep rise in India's import of petroleum products. Because it is used not only as a fuel but also as an industrial raw material. (18.3) Which sector has the highest share in India's total value of exports ? Manufacturing sector.	Pg. 125 T.B-2 Pg. 126 T.B-2 Pg. 125 T.B-2	1 1 1
19	(19.1) Explain the main difference between surface and underground mining . i. Surface mining is cheapest while underground mining is costly. ii. It is practiced when the mineral is found close to the surface while underground mining is practiced when the mineral is found deep below the surface. iii. Surface mining is safe while underground mining is risky. iv. Surface mining is called open-cast or strip mining, whereas, underground mining is called shaft mining. v. Any other relevant point. Any one of the above point. (19.2) Why is open cast mining the easiest way of mining? Because it occurs close to the surface. (19.3) Why is shaft mining more risky? It is underground mining, therefore, Poisonous gases, fires, floods and caving in lead to fatal accidents.		1 1 1

	SECTION C		
20	The basic emphasis is laid on the relationship between nature and human beings in all geographical studies.' Explain the statement. - The Earth is the home of mankind. - All natural phenomena that take place affect human beings. - Humans also modify natural environment. - There is inter-relationship between nature and man. - Any other relevant point. To be assessed as a whole.	Pg. 3-4 T.B-1	3
21	(a) Explain why all forms of transport are also referred to as lines of communication. - Communication is carried on through means of transport also. - Earlier, messages were carried by man, animals, roads, boats, etc. - Transport network makes communication fast and efficient. - Now they are carried by modern and fast means of transport like air transport. - So all forms of transport are considered as lines of communication. - Any other relevant point. Any three points to be explained. OR (b) Explain why modern society requires speedy and efficient system transport? - Fast and efficient means of transport are required to transport people, materials and manufactured goods from one location	Pg. 58 T.B-1	3X1=3

	to another in a very short time. ii. They want quick dissemination of messages and quick results. iii. Speedy and efficient system of transport helps in the production, distribution and consumption of goods. iv. To save time man is trying to develop speedy system of transport. v. At every stage in this complex system, value of the material is significantly enhanced by efficient means of transportation. vi. Any other relevant point. Any three points to be explained.	Pg. 58 T.B-1	3X1=3
22	Petroleum is an essential source of energy for running transport and industry.'Examine the statement. i. Petroleum is an essential source of energy for all types of internal combustion engines. ii. Today automobiles, railways and airways are highly dependent on petroleum. iii. It is used as raw material in many industries. iv. The petroleum by-products provide the raw material for many industries like, Synthetic fibre, medicines, fertilizers, rubber, Vaseline, etc. v. Any other relevant point. To be examined by giving any three points .	Pg. 80 T.B-2	3x1=3
23	(a) Explain the causes of negative growth of population in India between 1911 and 1921. i. High birth and high death rate lead to low or at times negative growth rate. ii. Poor health and medical services. iii. Spread of epidemics. iv. Illiteracy of people and inefficient distribution system of food and other basic necessities		

	v. Impact of First World War. vi. Any other relevant point. Any three points to be explained. OR (b) Explain the causes of rapid positive growth of population in India from 1951 to 1981. i. Rapid fall in mortality rate. ii. Birth rate remained high. iii. Improvement in health and living conditions of the people. iv. Increased international migration from Tibet, Bangladesh, Nepal and Pakistan. v. Any other relevant point. Any three points to be explained.	Pg. 7 T.B-2	3x1=3
	SECTION D		
24	Describe Income and welfare approaches to human-development . Income approach : i. It is the oldest approach. ii. Human development is seen linking to income. iii. Level of income reflects level of freedom that people enjoy. iv. Higher level of income means higher level of human development. v. Any other relevant point. To be assessed as a whole. Welfare approach : i. Human beings are supposed to be the beneficiaries or targets of all kinds of developmental activities.	Pg. 26 T.B-1	2.5+2.5=5 2.5

	ii. It argues for higher level of government expenditure on health, education and other facilities. iii. People are not the participants in development but only the passive recipients. iv. Government is completely responsible for the level of human development. v. It is government's responsibility to maximise expenditure on people's welfare. vi. Any other relevant point. To be assessed as a whole.	Pg. 26 T.B-1	2.5
25	(a) Examine the major characteristics of modern large scale manufacturing in the world . i. Large scale manufacturing involves a large market. ii. These industries use a large variety of raw materials in huge quantity. iii. It involves specialised workers and division of labour. iv. It requires enormous supply of power. v. It involves advanced technology, automation and assembly line mass production. vi. These industries require vast capital. vii. Technological innovations through high level of research and development(R&D) is involved. viii. Any other relevant point. To be examined by giving any five points. OR (b) 'High tech industry is the latest generation of manufacturing in the world.' Examine the statement. i. It involves the application of research and development (R&D). ii. It is of advanced scientific and engineering character.	Pg-45,46 &49 TB-1	5X1=5

	iii. Professional (white collar) workers are employed in large number in these industries. iv. It is based on computer-aided designs (CAD). v. Chemicals and pharmaceuticals are notable examples of this. vi. Any other relevant point. To be examined by giving any five points.	Pg-53 TB-1	5X1=5
26	(a) Explain balance of trade with examples and examine the role of World Trade Organization (WTO) in international trade. Balance of Trade: i. Balance of trade records the volume of goods and services imported as well as exported by a country to other countries. ii. If the value of imports is more than the value of a country's exports, the country has a negative or unfavourable balance of trade. iii. If the value of export is more than the value of imports then the country has a positive or favourable balance of trade. (In case the candidate mentions the example of any country in the above-mentioned context, should also be considered.) To be examined as a whole. Role of World Trade Organisation (WTO) in international trade. i. It ensures free and fair trade amongst the member nations. ii. It sets the rules for global trading system. iii. It resolves the disputes between the member nations. iv. It also covers trade in services like telecommunication and banking etc. v. It also deals with the issues like intellectual rights. vi. Any other relevant point.	Pg. 85 TB-1	2+3=5 2 3x1=3

	To be examined by giving any three points. OR (b)Examine any five bases of international trade. - Difference in natural resources; Like, difference in Geology, relief, soil and climate. - Population factor.; Like cultural factors and size of population. - Stage of economic development. - Extent/level of foreign investment. - Means of transport. - Any other relevant point. To be examined by giving any five points.	Pg-83 TB-1	5x1=5
27	Explain with examples how watershed management and rainwater harvesting help in conserving water resources in India. Watershed Management - Watershed Management is a way of efficient water management. - It includes conservation, regeneration and judicious use of all natural and human resources with a watershed area. - It involves prevention of runoff. - It helps in storage and recharge of groundwater through various methods like recharge wells percolation tanks etc. Examples of watershed management: Haryali ,Neeru-Meeru & Aryaya Pani Sansad. - Any other relevant point. To be examined as a whole. Rainwater Harvesting - Rainwater harvesting is an effective method of recharging aquifers. - It is a low cost and eco-friendly technique of preserving water. - Rainwater can be preserved and guided to bore-wells, pits or wells to recharge the underground	Pg-66 TB-2	(2.5+2.5=5) 2.5

	water . iv. It improves the quality of groundwater, increases the groundwater table, prevents flooding & soil erosion and arrest the salt water intrusion in the coastal areas. v. Examples of rain water harvesting: Service wells, Recharge wells, Tanka/ Kund. Check dams, Rooftop rainwater harvesting etc. vi. Any other relevant point. (To be examined as a whole.)	Pg-66 TB-2	2.5
28	‘Urban waste disposal has become a serious problem in India.’ justify the statement with examples. i. The towns are overcrowded and congested. ii. Enormous amount of solid waste is generated everyday and remains either uncollected or the bulk of this waste end up in the landfills. iii. Inadequate methods of waste disposal lead to serious health and sanitation problems. iv. Lack of proper place for dumping of urban waste material. v. The untreated garbage dumped on municipal land ferments and poses many problems. Like, toxic gases creating obnoxious smells and harboring of flies and rodents which act as the carriers of many diseases. vi. Disposing industrial waste into rivers and water bodies cause water pollution. vii. Industrial waste dumped on open land leads to pollution of ground water due to seepage of chemicals . viii. The huge turn out of ashes and debris from industries, thermal power houses and building constructions or demolitions have posed serious problems. ix. Any other relevant point. To be justified by giving any five points.	Pg-136-137 TB-2	5x1=5
29	For Visually Impaired Candidates Only. (29.1) Buenos Aires airport (29.2) Panama Canal		

	(29.3) Sydney/Melbourne/Perth(Any one) (29.4) Vladivostok station (29.5) Pampas (29.6)Veldts/Prairies/Pampas/Steppes/Downs/ Canterbury Plains. (Any one) (29.7) Karachi Any five to be examined		5x1=5
30	For Visually Impaired Candidates Only. (30.1) Arunachal Pradesh (30.2) Kolkata (30.3) Gujarat (30.4) Chhattisgarh (30.5) Uttar Pradesh (30.6) Western Coast/ Goa coast (30.7) Guwahati airport Any five to be examined		5x1=5

29. Any five out of seven items to be evaluated.

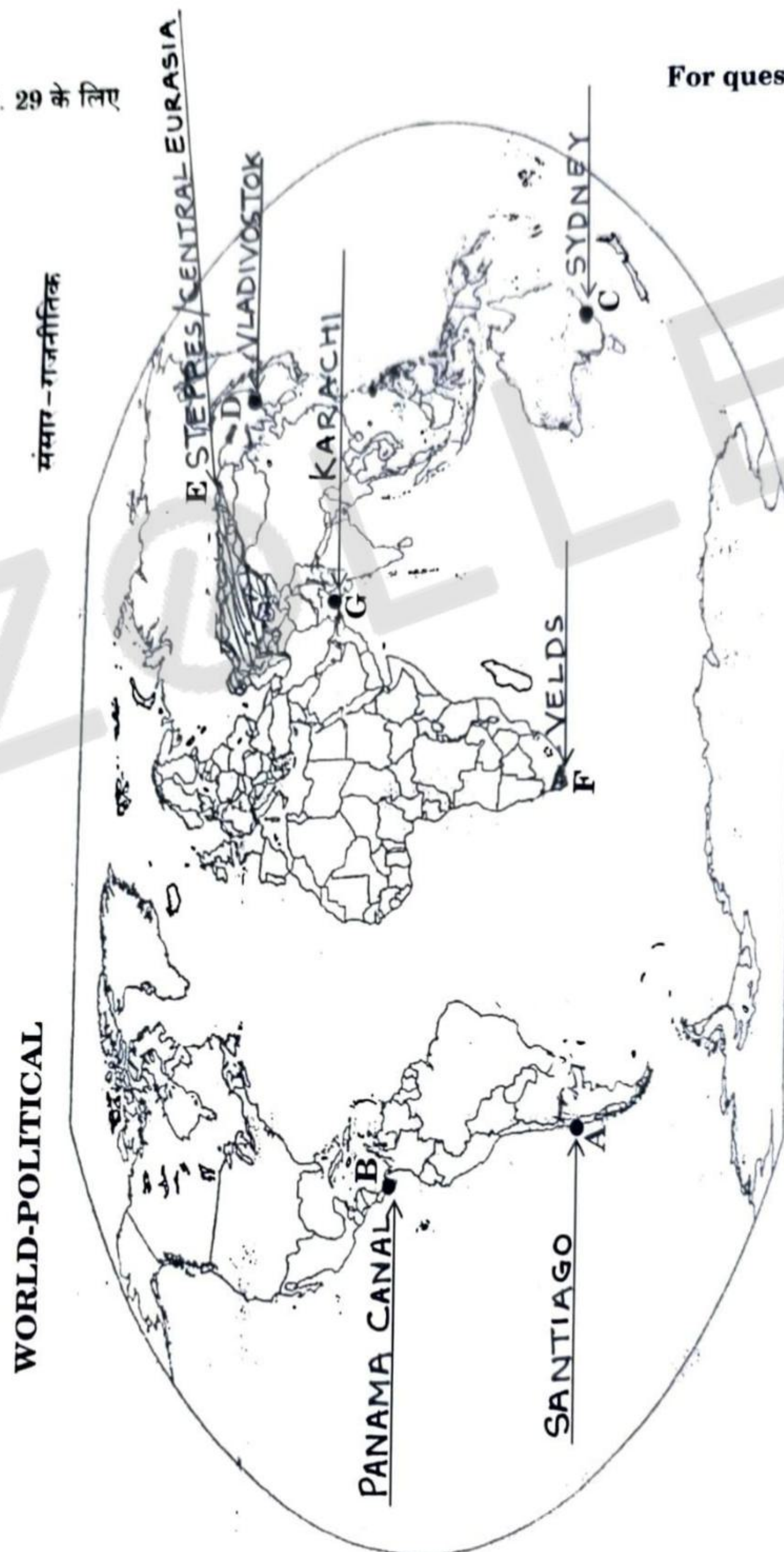
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प्रश्न सं. 29 के लिए

For question no. 29



30. Any five out of seven items to be evaluated.

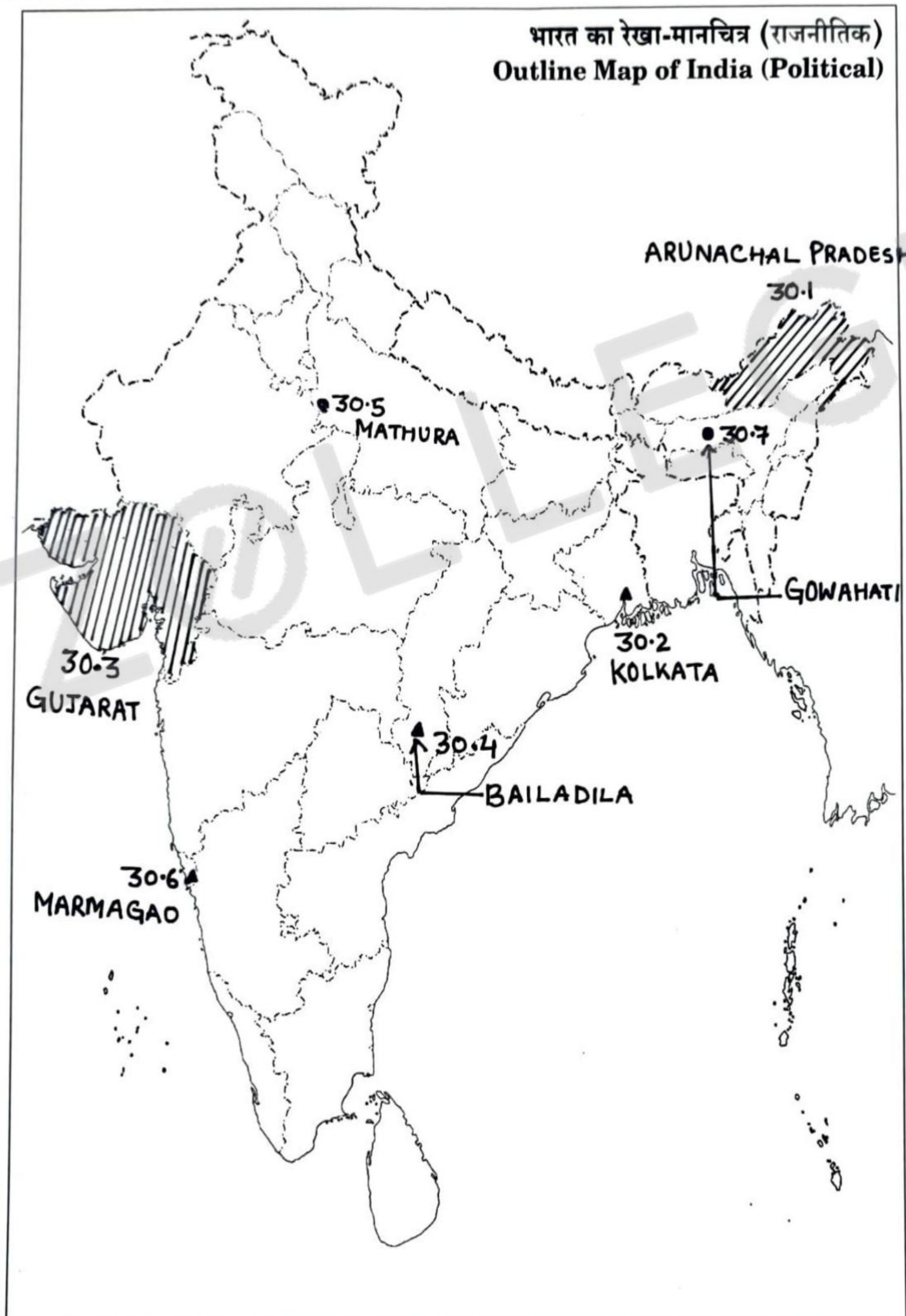
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प्रश्न सं. 30 के लिए

For question no. 30



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