

Marking Scheme
Strictly Confidential
(For Internal and Restricted use only)
Senior School Certificate Examination, 2025
SUBJECT NAME GEOGRAPHY (THEORY) (Q.P. CODE 64/4/3)

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 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 Newspaper/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-XII, 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	<p>Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in the past:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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, 2025
SUBJECT- GEOGRAPHY (029)
PAPER CODE-Set 64/4/3

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.	(C) Coffee	Pg 34 TB II	1
2	(D) Only I, II and III are correct.	Pg 28 TB I	1
3	(C) They employ highly skilled specialists in many executive tasks.	Pg 48 TB I	1
4	(D) III, I,IV,II	Pg 62 TB I	1
5	(C) Oil Port- Esskhira	Pg 75,76 TB I	1
6	(C) III, IV, I, II	Pg 60 TBII	1
7	(A) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)	Pg 38 TBI	1
8	(A) High marriage age	Pg 8 TBII	1
9	(B) Improvisation in medical facilities and living conditions.	Pg 7 TB II	1

10	(D) Only I, II and IV are correct	Pg 13 TB II	1
11	(B) To construct roads in high altitude mountainous terrains	Pg 78 TB II	1
12	(A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).	Pg 92 TBII	1
13	(D) Marginal worker- Total population/ Total working population	Pg 5,11 TB II	1
14	(C) Only I, II and IV are correct	Pg 7 TB II	1
	<p>Study the following graph carefully and answer the question no.15 to 17</p>		
15	<p>Which one of the following stages of demographic transition theory is an indicative of primitive stage?</p> <p>(A) Stage I</p>	Pg 10,11 TB I	1
16	<p>The highest difference between the crude birth rate and crude death rate is observed in which one of the following stages of demographic transition theory?</p> <p>(B) End of the first part of stage II</p>	Pg 10,11 TB I	1

17	<p>Net increase in population during third stage of demographic transition theory is low due to which one of the following reasons.</p> <p>(A) Low birth rate and low death rate</p>	Pg 10,11 TBI	1
	<p>For Visually Impaired Candidates Only (in lieu of Questions No 15 to 17) :</p> <p>15. Identify the stage of demographic transition theory characterising the primitive society from the following</p> <p>(A) Stage I</p> <p>16. Identify the stage of demographic transition theory in which the highest difference in crude birth rate and crude death rate is recorded</p> <p>(B) End of the first part of stage II</p> <p>17. Identify the reason for low net increase in population during III stage of demographic transition theory from the following.</p> <p>(A) Low birth rate and low death rate</p>	Pg 10,11 TBI	1 1 1
18	<p style="text-align: center;">SECTION B</p> <p>Question no.18 and 19 are Sourced -based Questions</p> <p>Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow :</p> <p>In agriculturally important countries, agro products are exchanged for manufactured goods, whereas industrialised nations export machinery and finished products and import food grains and other raw materials. Foreign investment can boost trade in developing countries which lack in capital required for the development of mining, oil drilling, heavy engineering, lumbering and plantation agriculture. By developing such capital intensive industries in developing countries, the industrial nations ensure import of food stuffs, minerals and create markets for their finished products. This entire cycle steps up the volume of trade between nations.</p>		2x3=6

18.1 What types of items are exported by the industrialised nations?

Industrialised nations export machinery and finished products. 1

18.2 Mention the way by which trade could be boosted in developing countries.

Foreign investment can boost trade in developing countries

1

18.3 Finished products of industrialised nations find the market in which types of countries?

Finished products of industrialised nations find the market in developing countries. 1

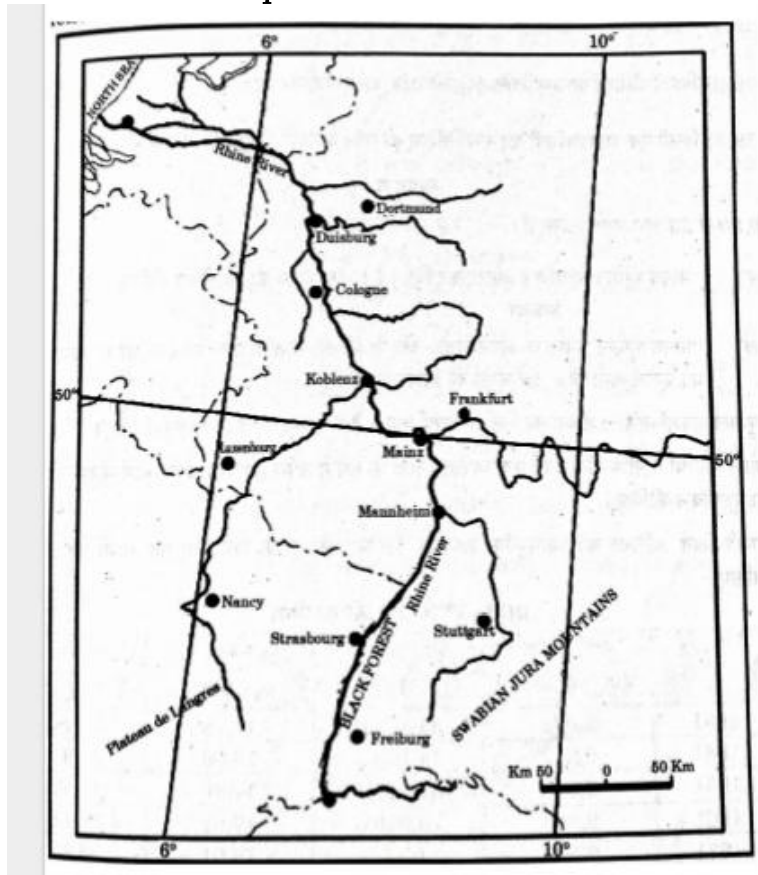
Pg 72

TB I

3x1=3

19

Study the map of the Rhine waterway and answer the questions that follow



	<p>19.1 Identify both the terminal ports of the Rhine waterway.</p> <p>Rotterdam in north and Basel in south $1/2+1/2=1$</p> <p>19.2 Identify any two countries through which the Rhine waterway passes.</p> <p>Netherlands, Germany, France, Switzerland, Belgium (Any two) $1/2+1/2=1$</p> <p>19.3 On the map, which river joins the Rhine waterway from the east?</p> <p>River Main and River Neckor (Any One) 1</p> <p>For Visually Impaired Candidates Only:</p> <p>19.1 Name both the terminal ports of the Rhine waterway.</p> <p>Rotterdam in north and Basel in south $1/2+1/2=1$</p> <p>19.2 Name any two countries through which the Rhine waterway passes.</p> <p>Netherlands, Germany, France, Switzerland, Belgium. (Any two) $1/2+1/2=1$</p> <p>19.3 Write the name of any one tributary which joins the Rhine waterway from the east.</p> <p>River Main , River Ruhr, River Neckor (Any One) 1</p>	<p>Pg 65 TB II</p>	<p>3x1=3</p>
	<p align="center">SECTION-C</p> <p align="center">20 to 23 are Short Answer Type Questions.</p>		<p>4x3=12</p>
<p>20</p>	<p>(a) “Human geography is a highly interdisciplinary subject”. Analyse the statement.</p> <p>i. Human Geography attempts to explain the relationship between all elements of human life and the space they occur over.</p> <p>ii. It assumes a highly interdisciplinary nature.</p>		

21	<p>“Skilled manpower is an important component of the service sector.” Explain the statement.</p> <p>i . The tertiary activities are performed by skilled labour professionally trained experts and consultants.</p> <p>ii. Specialised skilled people provide their services against the payment.</p> <p>iii. People involved in different types of services require theoretical knowledge and practical training.</p> <p>iv. As manpower is an important part of the service sector so most of the tertiary activities to be performed by highly trained experts in their concerned fields.</p> <p>v. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p>	Pg 45 TB I	3x1=3
22	<p>“Nuclear energy has emerged as a viable source in recent times”. Evaluate the statement in Indian context.</p> <p>i. Nuclear energy is a non-conventional source of energy in which exhaustible raw materials are used.</p> <p>ii. Important minerals that are used for the generation of nuclear energy are Uranium and Thorium.</p> <p>iii. It has progressed after the establishment of Atomic Energy Institute at Trombay in 1954 (Now it is known as Bhabha Atomic Research Centre.)</p> <p>iv. Now, nuclear energy has emerged as viable source in India as it is being used for various purposes.</p> <p>v. Any other relevant point</p> <p>(Any three points to be evaluated)</p>	Pg 61 TBII	3x1=3

	<p>are key areas in human development.</p> <p>iv. Very often, people do not have the capability and freedom to make even basic choices.</p> <p>v. It may be due to their inability to acquire knowledge, their material poverty, social discrimination, inefficiency of institutions and other reasons.</p> <p>vi. It prevents them from leading healthy lives, being able to get educated or have the means to live a decent life.</p> <p>vii. Building people’s capabilities in the areas of health, education and access to resources is important in enlarging their choices. If people do not have all these capabilities in these areas their options get limited.</p> <p>viii. Any other relevant point</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Any five points to be explained)</p>	<p>Pg 14,16 TBI</p>	<p>5x1=5</p>
<p>25</p>	<p>(a) “India’s water demand is highly dominated by irrigational needs”. Evaluate the statement</p> <p>i. In agriculture, water is mainly used for irrigation as irrigation is needed due to the spatio,-temporal variability of rainfall in the country.</p> <p>ii. The large tracts of the country are deficient in rainfall and are drought prone. For example, North-western India and Deccan Plateau constitute such areas.</p> <p>iii. Winter and summer seasons are more or less dry in most parts of the country.</p> <p>iv. It is difficult to practice agriculture without assured irrigation during dry seasons.</p> <p>v. In the areas of ample rainfall, breaks in monsoon or its failure creates dry spells detrimental for agriculture.</p> <p>vi. Certain crops like rice, sugarcane(High</p>	<p>Pg 42,43</p>	

	<p>i. India is surrounded by sea from three sides and is bestowed with a long coastline.</p> <p>ii. Water provides a smooth surface for very cheap transport provided there is no turbulence.</p> <p>iii. India has a long tradition of Seafaring and developed many ports with place name suffixed with “Pattan”. meaning port</p> <p>iv. The emergence of ports as gateways of international trade became important after the coming of the European traders and colonisation of the country by British. It led to the variation in the size and quality of ports.</p> <p>v. Some ports have very vast areas of influence and some have limited areas of influence.</p> <p>vi. Major ports handle a larger share of the total traffic.</p> <p>vii. Today, most ports are equipped with modern infrastructure and technology.</p> <p>viii. Indian ports are handling large volumes of domestic as well as overseas trade.</p> <p>ix. The capacity of Indian ports increased from 20 million tonnes of cargo handling in 1951 to more than 837 million tonnes in 2016.</p> <p>x. Any other relevant point</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Any five points to be substantiated)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b)“Satellites are mode of communication in themselves as well as they regulate the use of other means of communication.” Substantiate the statement.</p> <p>i. Satellites are mode of communication in themselves as well as they regulate the use of other means of communication.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Pg 89,90</p> <p style="text-align: center;">TB II</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">5x1=5</p>
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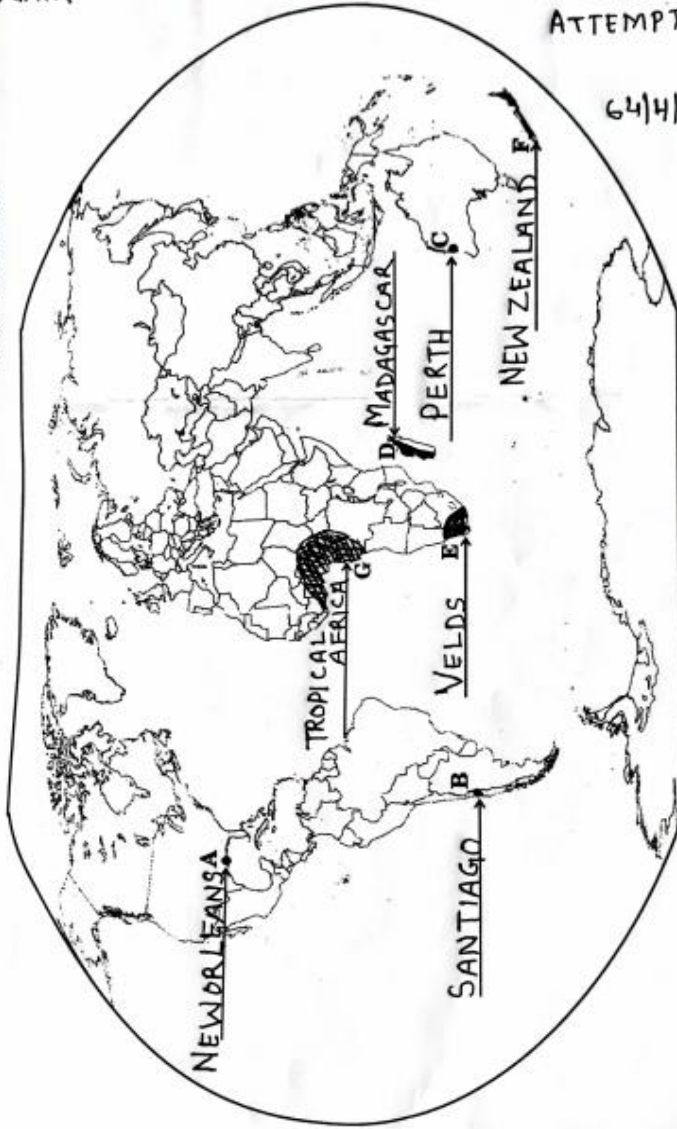
	<p>ii. Use of satellites in getting a continuous and synoptic view of larger areas has made satellite communication very vital for the country due to economic and strategic reasons.</p> <p>iii. Satellite images can be used for the weather forecast, monitoring of natural calamities, and surveillance of border areas.</p> <p>iv. Satellites collect data in several spectral bands and transmit them to the ground stations for various uses.</p> <p>v. They are very useful in the management of natural resources.</p> <p>vi. Based on configuration and purposes, satellite system in India can be grouped into two INSAT and IRS.</p> <p>vii. The INSAT is a multipurpose satellite system for telecommunication, meteorological observation and for various other data and programmes.</p> <p>viii. Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Any five points to be substantiated)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Pg 83,84</p> <p style="text-align: center;">TB II</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">5x1=5</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">27</p>	<p>(a) “Market gardening and horticulture specialise in the cultivation of high value crops”. Justify the statements.</p> <p>i. Market gardening and horticulture specialises in the cultivation of high value crops such as vegetables, fruits and flowers.</p> <p>ii. Farms are located where there are good transportation links with the urban centres where high income group of consumers is located.</p> <p>iii. It is both labour and capital intensive.</p> <p>iv. It lays emphasis on HYV seeds, insecticides, green houses and artificial heating in colder regions.</p> <p>v. The Netherlands specialises in growing flowers and horticulture crops especially Tulips which are flown to all major cities of Europe.</p>		

	<p>vi. The regions where farmers specialise in vegetables only, the farming is known as Truck farming.</p> <p>vii. Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Any five points to be justified)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) “High-tech industries are regionally concentrated, self -sustained and highly specialized”. Justify the statement.</p> <p>i. High technology is the latest generation of manufacturing activities.</p> <p>ii. It is best understood as the application of intensive research and development efforts leading to the manufacture of products of an advanced, scientific and engineering character.</p> <p>iii. Professional workers make up a large share of the total workforce. These highly skilled specialists greatly outnumber the actual production workers.</p> <p>iv. Robotics, on the assembly line, computer-aided design and manufacturing, electronic controls of smelting and refining processes and the constant development of new chemical and pharmaceutical products are notable examples of a high-tech industry.</p> <p>v. Neatly, spaced, low, modern, dispersed, office plant; lab building rather than massive assembly structures, factories and storage areas mark the high-tech industrial landscape.</p> <p>vi. Planned business parks for high-tech start-up have become part of regional and local development schemes.</p> <p>vii. These are regionally concentrated and self-sustained and highly specialised. The Silicon Valley near San Francisco and Silicon Forest near Seattle are the major examples.</p> <p>viii. Any other relevant point</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Any five points to be justified)</p>	<p>Pg 31 TB I</p>	<p>5x1=5</p>
	<p>viii. Any other relevant point</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Any five points to be justified)</p>	<p>Pg 42,43 TB I</p>	<p>5x1=5</p>

<p>28</p>	<p>(a) “In India, the Swachh Bharat Mission is launched to improve the quality of life in urban slums.” Evaluate the statement.</p> <p>i. Government launched the Swachh Bharat Mission to improve the quality of life for the most deprived class of people resides in slums.</p> <p>ii. Slums, Jhuggi-Jhopri are the shanty structures, inhabited by the people who were forced to migrate from the rural to these urban centres.</p> <p>iii. The people living in the slums occupy environmentally incompatible and degraded areas.</p> <p>iv. Slums are residential areas of the least choice, dilapidated houses and poor hygienic conditions.</p> <p>v. Houses have poor ventilation and no basic amenities like drinking water, light and toilet facilities.</p> <p>vi. Open defecation, unregulated drainage system and overcrowded narrow streets patterns are serious health and socio-environmental hazards.</p> <p>vii. Swachh Bharat mission Started to provide all essential services and facilities for the upliftment of the residents of slum areas.</p> <p>viii. Providing houses under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna, toilets for each house to prevent open defecation. Regulate drainage system properly to get rid off many health issues developed by it.</p> <p>ix. Free health camps are being organised in slum areas to provide accessible healthcare services.</p> <p>x. Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Any five points to be evaluated) OR</p> <p>(b) Suggest any five measures to solve the problem of air pollution in India.</p>	<p>Pg 103 TB II</p>	<p>5x1=5</p>
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	<p>i. Green belts should be developed in both urban and rural areas on large scale.</p> <p>ii. People should be encouraged to use more and more green fuels and electrified vehicles.</p> <p>iii. Waste management should be done properly, especially the burning of waste.</p> <p>iv. Public transport facilities should be improved.</p> <p>v. Fitting of smokestack to factories.</p> <p>vi. Public awareness driven programmes should be conducted at regular intervals.</p> <p>vii. Any other relevant point</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Any five points to be suggested)</p>	<p>Pg 97</p> <p>TBII</p>	<p>5x1=5</p>
	<p>SECTION E</p> <p>Questions no 29 and 30 are Map-based Questions.</p>		<p>2x5=10</p>
<p>29</p>	<p>Q 29 For visually Impaired candidate (Any Five) :</p> <p>29.1 Vancouver/ San Francisco/ New Orleans/ Battle Harbour (Any one)</p> <p>29.2 Buenos Aires/ Santiago/ Bagota/ Brasilia/ Rio-De- Janerio/ Lima/ Caracas (Any one)</p> <p>29.3 Perth</p> <p>29.4 Madagascar</p> <p>29.5 Velds</p> <p>29.6 Australia/ New Zealand (Any one)</p> <p>29.7 Tropical - Africa</p>	<p>5x1=5</p>	

विश्व-राजनीतिक
WORLD-POLITICAL

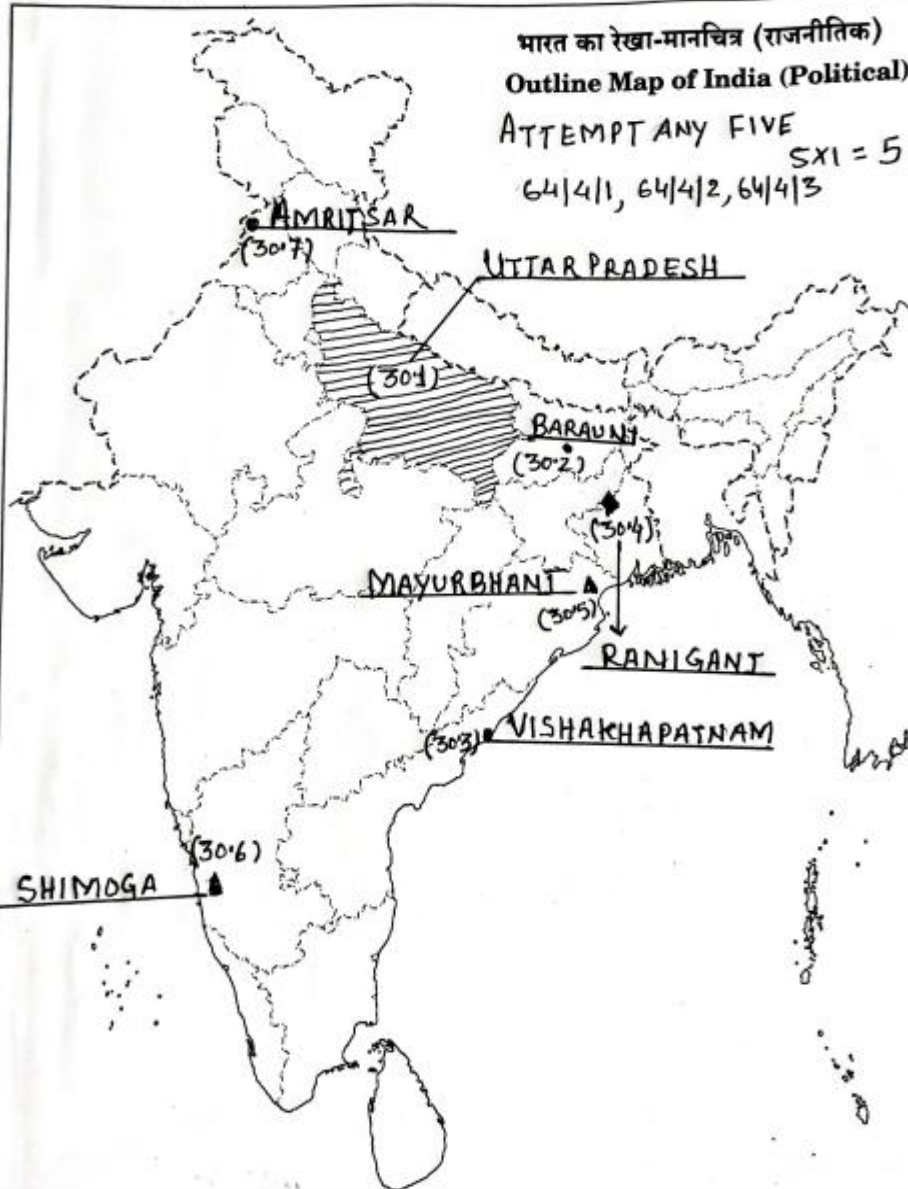


ATTEMPT ANY FIVE
1x5=5
64/4/1, 2, 3

4/4/1 #

प्रश्न संख्या 30 के लिए

For question no



For visually Impaired candidate (Any Five):

5x1=5

- 30.1 Uttar Pradesh
- 30.2 Barauni
- 30.3 Vishakapatnam
- 30.4 Raniganj
- 30.5 Mayurbhanj/Kendujhar/ Sundergarh (Any one)
- 30.6 Shimoga/Chitradurga/ Tumakuru (Any one)
- 30.7 Amritsar

