

Marking Scheme Strictly Confidential (For Internal and Restricted use only) Senior Secondary School Annual Examination, 2025 SUBJECT NAME GEOGRAPHY (Theory) Subject Code 029 (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 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.

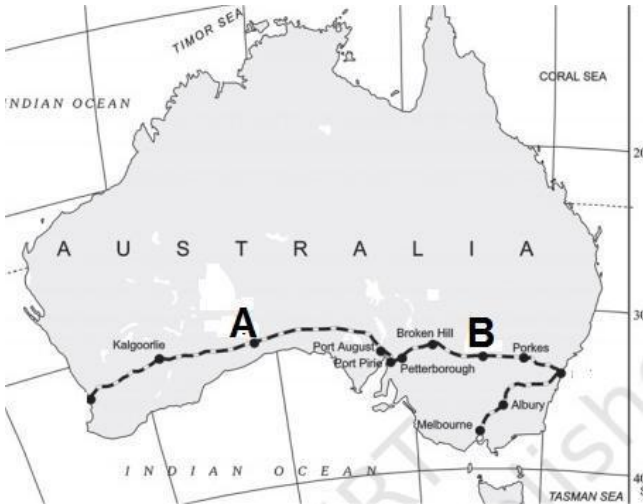
9	If a student has attempted an extra question, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and the other answer scored out with a note “ Extra Question ”.
10	No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once.
11	A full scale of marks <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"> ● Wrong totaling of marks awarded on an answer. ● Wrong transfer of marks from the inside pages of the answer book to the title page. ● Leaving answer or part thereof unassessed in an answer book. ● 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 (Theory) (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 Multiple Choice Questions.		17x1=17
1.	(D) Ganga Nagar	Pg 72 TB II	1
2	(C) Only i,ii and iv are correct	Pg 33 TB I	1
3	(C) Only i,iii and iv are correct	Pg 51 TB I	1
4	(B) ii,iv, i and iii	Pg 62 TB I	1
5	(D) Comprehensive Ports	Pg 75 TB I	1
6	(C) iv,iii.,i and ii	Pg 56 TB II	1
7	(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).	Pg 36 TB I	1
8	(C) Two third .	Pg 100 TB II	1
9	(D) Both i and iii	Pg 103 TB II	1
10	(A) Jhabua District – Bhil Tribe	Pg 104 TB II	1
11	(C) (A) is correct but (R) is incorrect	Pg 89 TB II	1

12	(C) Only i, ii and iv are correct	Pg 103 TB II	1										
13	(B) Decibel	Pg 98 TB II	1										
14	(C) To transport, process and market natural gas	Pg 82 TB II	1										
15	<p>Study the table given below and answer Question Nos. 15 to 17.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">International Comparison of Human Development Human Development categories</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Level of Human Development</th> <th>Score in Development Index</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Very High</td> <td>Above 0.800</td> </tr> <tr> <td>High</td> <td>Between 0.700 up to 0.799</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Medium</td> <td>Between 0.550 up to 0.699</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Low</td> <td>Below 0.549</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The priority of countries with high level of human development is providing education and healthcare they are investing more in social sector all together a higher investment in people and good governance has set this group of countries apart from others countries with medium levels of Human development have emerged in the period after the second world war many of these countries has been rapidly improving their Human development score by adopting more people oriented policy and reducing social discrimination.</p>	Level of Human Development	Score in Development Index	Very High	Above 0.800	High	Between 0.700 up to 0.799	Medium	Between 0.550 up to 0.699	Low	Below 0.549		
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15	<p>Which one of the following score of human development index shows the range for medium categories?</p> <p>(C) 0.149</p>		1										
16	<p>The most important factor applicable with high Human development countries is _____.</p> <p>(A) Maximum investment in social sector.</p>		1										
17	<p>Greater improvement among the medium level of Human development countries is marked by _____.</p> <p>(D) Society oriented policies</p>		1										

	<p style="text-align: center;">SECTION B</p> <p>Questions number 18 and 19 are Source-based Questions.</p>		2x3=6
18	<p>Study the map of ‘Australian Trans Continental Railway’ and answer the questions that follow:</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>(18.1) In which part of the continent this railway line is located?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Southern Part 1</p> <p>(18.2) Identify the stations of this railway marked as ‘A’ and ‘B’.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">A- Forrest</p> <p style="text-align: center;">B- Roto $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$</p> <p>(18.3) Write the names of stations located at the easternmost and westernmost end of this railway.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">i) Eastern most - Sydney</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ii) Westernmost - Perth $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$</p>		1x3=3

	<p>Note : For Visually Impaired Candidates Only in lieu of Q. No. 18</p> <p>Describe any three characteristics of the ‘Australian Trans- continental’ railway?</p> <p>i. It runs east west across the southern part of the continent.</p> <p>ii. It runs from Perth on the west coast to Sydney on the east coast.</p> <p>iii. It passes through Karlgoorlie, Port Augusta and Broken hill.</p> <p>iv. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any three points to be described)</p>		1x3=3
19	<p>Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p>Case of Free Trade</p> <p>The act of opening up economies for trading is known as free trade or trade liberalization this is done by bringing down trade barriers like tariffs, trade liberalization allows goods and services from everywhere to compete with domestic products and services.</p> <p>Globalization along with free trade can adversely affect the economies of developing countries by not giving equal playing field by imposing conditions which are unfavourable with the development of transport and communication systems goods and services can travel faster and farther than ever before but free trade should not only let rich countries enter the markets but allow the developed countries to keep their own market protected from foreign products.</p> <p>Countries also need to be cautious about dumped goods as along with free trade dumped goods of cheaper prices can harm the domestic producers.</p>		

	<p>(19.1) Explain the meaning of ‘trade liberalization’.</p> <p>Bringing down trade barriers like tariffs and opening up economies for trading is known as trade liberalization. 1</p> <p>(19.2) How have ‘globalization’ and ‘free trade’ affected the economies of developing countries?</p> <p>The economies of developing countries are adversely affected as the developed countries are not giving equal playing field by imposing conditions which are unfavorable for the developing countries. 1</p> <p>(19.3) What should be done by the developing countries to protect from negative impact of ‘free trade’? Mention any two steps.</p> <p>i. They should keep their own markets protected from foreign products.</p> <p>ii. They need to be cautious about dumped goods of cheaper prices as they can harm the domestic producers.</p> <p>iii. Any other relevant point $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$</p> <p>(Any two points to be explained)</p>	<p>Pg 73</p> <p>TB I</p>	<p>3x1=3</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">SECTION-C</p> <p>Questions number 20 to 23 are Short Answer Type Questions.</p>		<p>4x3=12</p>
<p>20</p>	<p>Differentiate between retail and wholesale trading with examples.</p> <p>Retail trading</p> <p>i. This is the business activity concerned with the sale of goods directly to the consumers.</p> <p>ii. Most of the retail trading takes place in fixed establishments or stores solely devoted to selling.</p>		

	<p>iii. Street peddling, handcarts trucks, door-to-door mail-order, telephone, automatic vending machines and internet are examples of non-store retail trading.</p> <p>iv. The retailers operate largely on the whole seller's capital ‘</p> <p>v. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Wholesale trading :</p> <p>i. Wholesale trading constitutes bulk business through numerous intermediary merchants and supply houses.</p> <p>ii. Some large stores including chain stores are able to buy directly from manufacturers.</p> <p>iii. Wholesalers often extend credit to retail stores.</p> <p>iv. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any three points of difference to be explained.)</p>	<p>Pg 47 TBI</p>	<p>3x1=3</p>
<p>21</p>	<p>(a) “Nature and human are intricately interwined”. Analyse the statement.</p> <p>i. Nature and humans are inseparable elements and should be seen holistically.</p> <p>ii. Both physical and human phenomena are described in metaphors using symbols from the human anatomy.</p> <p>iii. Face of the earth, eye of the storm, mouth of the river, snout of the glacier are some of the examples.</p> <p>iv. Similarly, regions, villages, towns have been described as ‘Organism’. Networks of roads, railways and waterways have been described as arteries of circulation.</p>	<p>Pg 1 TBI</p>	<p>3x1=3</p>

	<p>v. Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Any three points to be analyzed)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) “Human beings utilize the opportunities provided by nature”.Analyse the statement.</p> <p>i. Human create possibilities with resources obtained from the environment</p> <p>ii. Human move from the state of necessity to the state of freedom .</p> <p>iii. Human activity creates a cultural landscape</p> <p>iv. The imprints of human activities are everywhere</p> <p>v. 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.</p> <p>vi. Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Any three points to be analyzed.)</p>	<p>Pg 3</p> <p>TB I</p>	<p>3x1=3</p>
<p>22</p>	<p>Explain the importance of bio energy in India.</p> <p>i. Bio-energy refers to energy derived from biological products which include agricultural residues, municipal waste and other wastes.</p> <p>ii. Bio-energy is a potential source of energy conversion.</p> <p>iii. It can be converted into electrical energy, heat energy or gas for cooking.</p>		

	<p>iv. It will also process the waste and garbage and produce energy.</p> <p>v. This will improve economic life of rural areas in developing countries</p> <p>vi. It reduces environmental pollution, enhance self-reliance and reduce pressure on fuel wood.</p> <p>vii. Any other relevant point</p> <p>(Any three points to be explained.)</p>	<p>Pg 64 TB II</p>	<p>3x1=3</p>																																								
<p>23</p>	<p>Study the following table carefully and answer the questions that follow:</p> <table border="1" style="margin: 10px auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="5" style="text-align: center;"><i>India - Trends of Urbanisation 1961-2011</i></th> </tr> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">Year</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Number of Towns/UAs</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Urban Population (in Thousands)</th> <th style="text-align: center;">% of Total Population</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Decennial Growth (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1961</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2,365</td> <td style="text-align: center;">78,936.6</td> <td style="text-align: center;">17.97</td> <td style="text-align: center;">26.41</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1971</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2,590</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1,09,114</td> <td style="text-align: center;">19.91</td> <td style="text-align: center;">38.23</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1981</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3,378</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1,59,463</td> <td style="text-align: center;">23.34</td> <td style="text-align: center;">46.14</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1991</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4,689</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2,17,611</td> <td style="text-align: center;">25.71</td> <td style="text-align: center;">36.47</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">2001</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5,161</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2,85,355</td> <td style="text-align: center;">27.78</td> <td style="text-align: center;">31.13</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">2011</td> <td style="text-align: center;">6,171</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3,77,000</td> <td style="text-align: center;">31.16</td> <td style="text-align: center;">31.08</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>(23.1) In which census year the decennial growth of urban population is the highest?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1981 1</p> <p>(23.2) Explain the increasing trend of urban population in India.</p> <p>The regular increasing trend of urban population in India since 1961 to 2011 has been seen. It has recorded 17.97% in 1961 and 31.16% in 2011. 1</p>	<i>India - Trends of Urbanisation 1961-2011</i>					Year	Number of Towns/UAs	Urban Population (in Thousands)	% of Total Population	Decennial Growth (%)	1961	2,365	78,936.6	17.97	26.41	1971	2,590	1,09,114	19.91	38.23	1981	3,378	1,59,463	23.34	46.14	1991	4,689	2,17,611	25.71	36.47	2001	5,161	2,85,355	27.78	31.13	2011	6,171	3,77,000	31.16	31.08		
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	<p>(23.3) Analyse the continuous increasing trend of number of towns in India.</p> <p>Since 1961 up to 2011 the number of towns has been increased regularly. It was 2365 in 1961 and 6171 in 2011. Rapid growth of towns recorded between 1981- 1991. 1</p>		3x1=3
	<p style="text-align: center;">SECTION -D</p> <p>Questions number 24 to 28 are Long Answer Type Questions.</p>		5x5=25
24	<p>Explain the Malthus theory of population growth. Suggest important measures to control the rapidly increasing population.</p> <p>Malthus theory of population growth : Thomas Malthus in his theory (1798) stated that the number of people would increase faster than the food supply. Any further increase would result in a population crash caused by famine, disease and war. 2</p> <p>Measures to control the rapidly increasing population. :</p> <p>i. Programs like family planning should be implemented widely across the country.</p> <p>ii. Spreading awareness of the population control measures.</p> <p>iii. Access to family planning services is a significant factor in limiting population growth and improving women's health.</p> <p>iv. Free availability of contraceptives and tax disincentives for large families.</p> <p>v. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any three points to be explained.) 3x1=3</p>	Pg 11 TB I	2+3=5

<p>25</p>	<p>(a) ‘ Indian railways have facilitated the movement of both freight and passengers and contributed to the growth of economy’. Support the statement with suitable arguments.</p> <p>i. Indian railway network is one of the longest in the world.</p> <p>ii. Conversion of metre and narrow gauge to broad gauge and replacement of steam engines to diesel and electric engines has increased the speed as well as haulage capacity.</p> <p>iii. Metro rail has revolutionised the urban transport system in India as it facilitates the movement of people, which enhances their working efficiency and spheres in spatial contexts.</p> <p>iv. Areas around towns, raw material producing areas and of plantation and other commercial crops, hill stations and cantonment towns were well connected by railways from the British colonial era.</p> <p>v. After independence, railway routes have been extended to other areas. The most significant development has been the development of Konkan railway along the west coast providing a direct link between Mumbai and Mangalore.</p> <p>vi. Railway continues to remain the main means of transport for the masses as well as goods too.</p> <p>vii. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any five points to be explained)</p> <p>OR</p> <p>(b) “Indian ports have continuously being growing for successful international trade”. support the statement with suitable arguments.</p>	<p>Pg 79 TB II</p>	<p>5x1=5</p>
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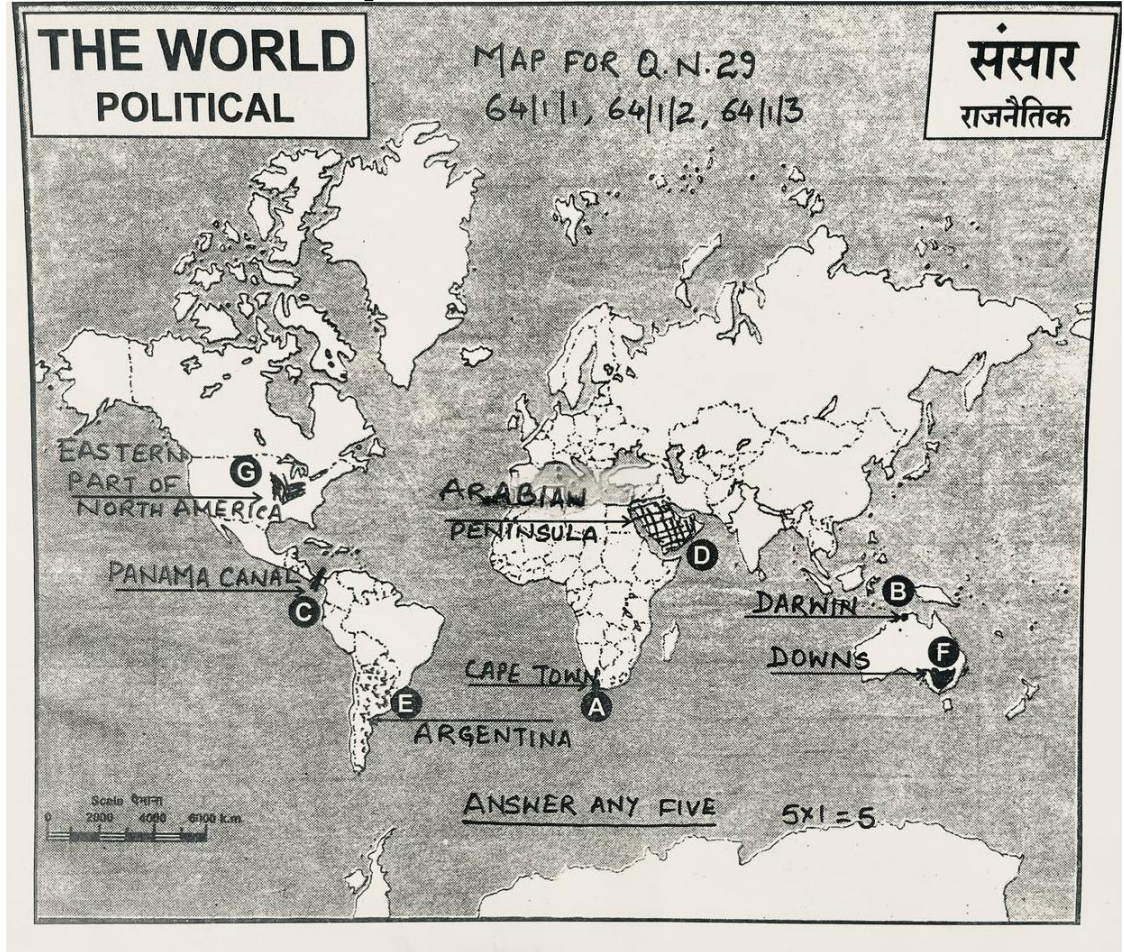
	<p>i. Indian ports are growing continuously after independence.</p> <p>ii. Indian ports are handling large volumes of domestic as well as overseas trade.</p> <p>iii. Most of the ports are equipped with modern infrastructure.</p> <p>iv. Previously, the development and modernization was the responsibility of the government agencies.</p> <p>v. Considering the increase in function and need to bring these ports at par with the international ports, private entrepreneurs have been invited for modernisation of ports in India.</p> <p>vi. The capacity of Indian ports increased more than forty times in 2016 since 1951.</p> <p>vii. Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Any five points to be analysed.)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Pg 90</p> <p style="text-align: center;">TB II</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">5x1=5</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">26</p>	<p>(a) “The cost of transport plays an important role in location of industries”. Justify the statement with examples.</p> <p>i. Speedy and efficient transport facilities to carry raw materials to the factory and to move finished goods to the market are essential for the development of industries.</p> <p>ii. Lower transportation cost tends to have more concentration of industries .</p> <p>iii. Western Europe and eastern North America have a highly developed transport system which has always induced the concentration of industries in these areas.</p> <p>iv. Modern industry is inseparably tied to transportation systems.</p>		

	<p>Target Area Planning :</p> <p>The approach to address the regional imbalance by focusing on the resource base of the economically backward region is known as target area planning. 1</p> <p>Need Of Target Area Planning for development :</p> <p>i. The economic development of a region depends upon its resource base, sometimes resource-rich regions remain backward.</p> <p>ii. In order to arrest the accentuation of regional and social disparities, the Planning Commission introduced the 'target area' and target group approaches to planning.</p> <p>iii. It was realized that regional imbalances in economic development were getting accentuated.</p> <p>iv. Target areas – 'Command Area Development Programme', 'Drought Prone Areas Development Programme', 'Desert Development Programme', etc. are the examples of target area planning.</p> <p>v. In the 8th Five Year Plan special area programmes were designed to develop infrastructure in hill areas, north-eastern states, tribal areas and backward areas.</p> <p>vi. Any other relevant point</p> <p>(Any four points to be analyzed.) 4x1=4</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>(b) Explain the meaning of 'Regional Planning'. Assess the outcomes of 'Integrated Tribal Development Project' in Bharmaur region.</p>	<p>Pg 67 TB II</p>	<p>1+4=5</p>
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	<p>Regional Planning :</p> <p>Planning to reduce regional imbalance in development is termed as regional planning. 1</p> <p>Outcomes of Integrated development Project in Bharmaur region :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Development of infrastructure in terms of schools, healthcare facilities and potable water. ii. Increased facilities of roads and communication. iii. Improvement in availability of electricity. iv. Tremendous increase in literacy rate especially female literacy v. Improvement in sex ratio vi. Decline in child marriage vii. Gender inequality declined viii. The cultivation of pulses and other cash crops has increased in Bharmaur region. ix. Any other relevant point <p>(Any four points to be assessed) 4x1=4</p>	<p>Pg 69 TB II</p>	<p>1+4=5</p>
<p>28</p>	<p>(a) “ The third phase of population growth is referred to as the period of population explosion in India”. Evaluate the statement with examples.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The decades 1951 – 1981 are referred to as the period of population explosion in India. ii. It was caused by a rapid fall in the mortality rate but a high fertility rate of population in the country. 		

	SECTION - E Questions number 29 and 30 are Map-based Questions.	2x5=10
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29.	Please See Attached Map:-	5x1=5
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Note: For Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q.No. 29 Attempt any five. 5x1=5

- (29.1) Cape Town/Durban
- (29.2) Darwin/Wellington/Perth/Sydney
- (29.3) Panama Canal
- (29.4) Arabian Peninsula
- (29.5) Argentina/Uruguay/ Brazil/Venezuela/ Guyana
- (29.6) Downs (Australia)
- (29.7) Temperate latitudes (South Africa)

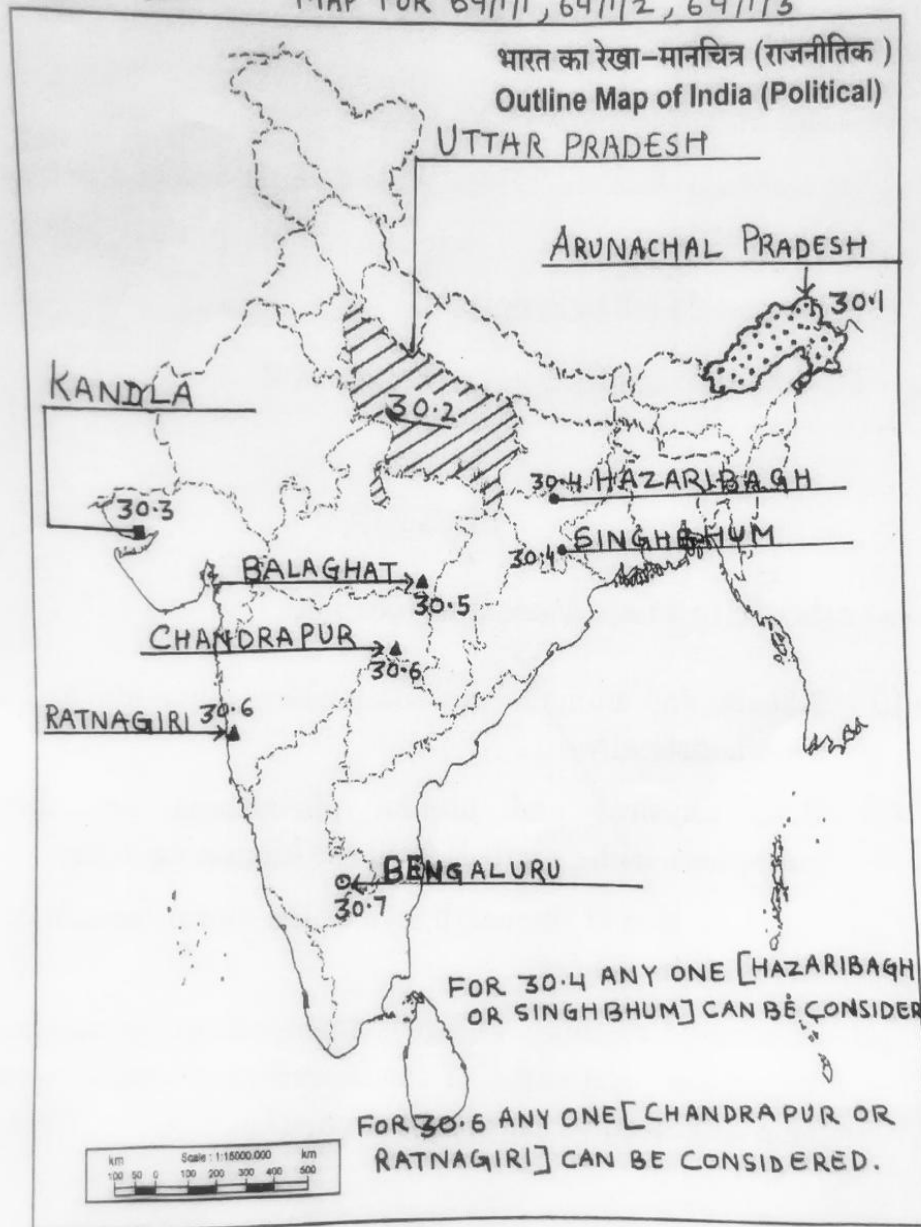
30.	Please See Attached Map. Locate and label any five of the following.	5x1=5
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प्रश्न सं. 30 के लिए मानचित्र
Map for Q. No. 30

Q.No.30.

MAP FOR 64/1/1, 64/1/2, 64/1/3

भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)
Outline Map of India (Political)



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

Attempt any five.

5x1=5

	<p>(30.1) Arunachal Pradesh</p> <p>(30.2) Uttar Pradesh</p> <p>(30.3) Kandla</p> <p>(30.4) Hazaribagh /Singhbhum</p> <p>(30.5) Balaghat</p> <p>(30.6) Ratnagiri /Chandrapur</p> <p>(30.7) Bengaluru</p>
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