

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

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 otherwise and due marks be awarded to them. In competency-based questions, please try to understand given answer and even if reply is not from marking scheme but correct competency is enumerated by the candidate, due marks should be awarded.
4	The Marking scheme carries only suggested value points for the answers These are in the nature of Guidelines only and do not constitute the complete answer. The students can have their own expression and if the expression is correct, the due marks should be awarded accordingly.
5	The Head-Examiner must go through the first five answer books evaluated by each evaluator on the first day, to ensure that evaluation has been carried out as per the instructions given in the Marking Scheme. If there is any variation, the same should be zero after deliberation and discussion. The remaining answer books meant for evaluation shall be given only after ensuring that there is no significant variation in the marking of individual evaluators.
6	Evaluators will mark(✓) wherever answer is correct. For wrong answer CROSS ‘X’ be marked. Evaluators will not put right (✓)while evaluating which gives an impression that answer is correct and no marks are awarded. This is most common mistake which evaluators are committing.
7	If a question has parts, please award marks on the right-hand side for each part. Marks awarded for different parts of the question should then be totaled up and written in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may be followed strictly.

8	If a question does not have any parts, marks must be awarded in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may also be followed strictly.
9	If a student has attempted an extra question, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and the other answer scored out with a note “Extra Question” .
10	No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once.
11	A full scale of marks ____70____ (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.

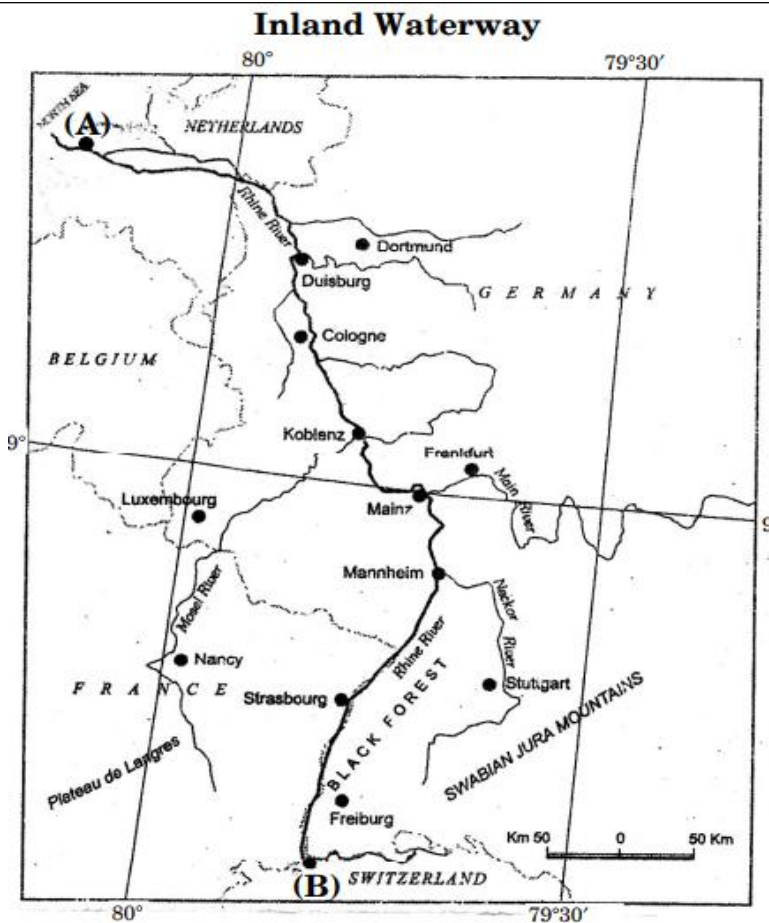
MARKING SCHEME
Main Examination, 2024
SUBJECT- GEOGRAPHY (029)
PAPER CODE- 64/3/2

SET-2

MM-70

Q No	EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS	Page no in TB	Distribution of marks
	SECTION -A Question no. 1-17 are MCQs		17x1 =17
1.	(C) Only I, II and IV are correct.	T.B.II Pg 96	1
2	(D) Capability Approach	T.B I Pg 17	1
3	(A) Denmark	T.B. I Pg32	1
4	(B) Polythene Bags	T.B.II Pg 98	1
5	(A) Srinagar and Kanyakumari	T.B. II Pg 77	1
6	(C) Kandla .	T.B.II Pg 90	1
7	(D) II, III, I and IV	T.B.II Pg 87	1
8	(C) 1–(iv), 2–(i), 3–(ii), 4–(iii)	T.B. II Pg 79	1
9	(C) Singapore	T.B.I Pg 76	1
10	(B) North Pacific sea route	T.B.I Pg 63	1
11	(C) Statement I and II both are correct and Statement II is the correct explanation of statement I.	T.B. I Pg 51	1
12	(C) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)	T.B. I Pg 45	1
13	(C) 1–(iv), 2–(iii), 3–(ii), 4–(i)	T.B.I Pg 41,42	1

14	(C) Only III and IV are correct	T.B. I Pg 10	1
	<p>Study the given diagram carefully and answer Q. No. 15 to 17 :</p>	T.B.II Pg 81	
15	(B) National Waterway Number 3		1
16	(C) Kottapuram		1
17	(A) Kollam		1
	<i>For Visually Impaired Candidates only</i>		
15.	(A) National Waterway Number 1	T.B.II Pg 81	1
16.	(C) Brahmaputra	T.B.II Pg 81	1
17	(D) Sadiya – Dhubri	T.B.II Pg 81	1
	SECTION B		2x3=6
18	Study the given diagram carefully and answer the questions that follow :		



18.1 With which waterway is the given diagram related ?

Rhine waterway 1

18.2 Mention the names of places marked (A) and (B) in the given diagram.

A- Rotterdam

B- Basel $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$

18.3 Explain the importance of the waterway given in the diagram.

- i. It connects the industrial areas of Switzerland, Germany, France, Belgium and the Netherlands with the North Atlantic sea route.
- ii. It flows through a rich coal field and the whole basin has become a prosperous manufacturing area.
- iii. This waterway is the world's most heavily used waterway.

	<p>wrought metalwork, delicate jewellery settings, wood carvings and furniture that would find its way into the houses, both in India and abroad</p> <p>19.1 Describe the physical condition of Dharavi</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Infrastructure of Dharavi is very poor. Only one main road traverses the slums which has been reduced to less than half of that for most of its length. ii. The whole neighborhood consists of temporary buildings, two or three storeyed high with rusty iron stairways to the upper part. iii. It is a place of shadowless, treeless sunlight, stagnant pools of foul water. iv. Any other relevant point <p style="text-align: right;">(Any one point to be described) 1</p> <p>19.2 Explain one major problem of Dharavi.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Lack of good living conditions ii. Overcrowded place iii. Temporary houses iv. Any other relevant point <p style="text-align: right;">(Any one point to be explained) 1</p> <p>19.3 Explain the main objective of ‘Swachh Bharat Mission’ in the context of Dharavi.</p> <p>The Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) is part of the urban renewal mission launched by the Govt. of India to improve the quality of life in urban slums. 1</p>		
	<p>SECTION-C</p> <p>20 to 23 are Short Answer Type Questions.</p>		<p>1+1+1=3</p> <p>4x3=12</p>
20	<p>Nature and humans are inseparable elements” Examine the statement with examples.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Both physical and human phenomena are described in metaphors using symbols from human anatomy. ii. The face of the earth, eye of the storm mouth of the river, south of the glacier, neck of the isthmus and profile of the soil. iii. Similarly, regions villages, towns have 		

	<p>been described as organisms, German geographers describe the state/country as a living organism.</p> <p>iv. Human beings using resources provided by the physical environment and has also greatly modify the physical environment. The physical environment in turn impacted human lives.</p> <p>(Any three points to be explained.)</p>	T.B. I Pg- 2	3x1=3
21	<p>How do landforms affect the distribution of world population? Explain.</p> <p>i. People prefer living on flat plains and gentle slopes.</p> <p>ii. This is because such areas are favourable for the production of crops.</p> <p>iii. The plains are suitable for build roads and industries.</p> <p>iv. The mountainous hilly areas hinder the development of transport network and hence initially do not favours agriculture and industrial development.</p> <p>v. Any other relevant point</p> <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p>	T.B.I Pg 8	3x1=3
22	<p>(a) Describe any three characteristics of clustered settlements in India.</p> <p>i. The clustered rural settlement is a compact or closely built up area of houses.</p> <p>ii. In this type of village, the general living area is distinct and separated from the surrounding farms.</p> <p>iii. The closely built-up area and its intervening streets present some recognizable pattern or geometric shape.</p> <p>iv. Any other relevant point</p> <p>(Any three points to be described)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) Describe any three characteristics of semi-clustered settlements in India.</p> <p>i. Semi clustered settlements may result from tendency of clustering in a restricted area of dispersed settlement</p> <p>ii. More often such a pattern may also result from segregation or fragmentation of large compact village.</p>	T.B.II Pg16	3x1=3

	<p>iii. In this case, one or more sections of the village society choose or is forced to live little away from the main cluster or village.</p> <p>iv. Any other relevant point</p> <p>(Any three points to be described.)</p>	<p>T.B.II Pg 16</p>	<p>3x1=3</p>
<p>23</p>	<p>(a) Misuse of any resources will lead to fewer opportunities for future generations” Explain the statement with examples in the context of sustainable development.</p> <p>i. Sustainability means continuity in the availability of opportunities.</p> <p>ii. To have sustainable human development, each generation must have the same opportunities.</p> <p>iii. All environmental, financial and human resources must be used keeping in mind the future.</p> <p>iv. For example, if a community does not stress the importance of sending its girl children to school, many opportunities will be lost to these young women when they grow up.</p> <p>v. Any other relevant point</p> <p>One example should be given</p> <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) Welfare approach of human development emphasizes on the actions for development of human beings.” Explain the statement with examples.</p> <p>i. This approach looks at human beings as beneficiaries or targets of all development activities.</p> <p>ii. The approach argues for higher government expenditure on education, health, etc.</p> <p>iii. People are not participants in development but only passive recipients.</p> <p>iv. The govt. is responsible for increasing levels of human</p>	<p>T.B.I Pg 16</p>	<p>3x1=3</p>

	<p>development by maximizing expenditure on welfare</p> <p>v. For example, High level HDI group of countries like Norway, Sweden do a lot of investment on social welfare activities</p> <p>vi. Any other relevant point</p> <p>One example to be given</p> <p>(Any three points to be explained.)</p>	T.B. I Pg 17	3x1=3
	<p>SECTION -D</p> <p>24 to 28 are Long Answer Type Questions.</p>		5x5=25
24	<p>(a) Explain any five factors affecting the uneven distribution of population in India.</p> <p>i. Physical factors- climate, altitude terrain, availability of water etc.</p> <p>ii. Socio - cultural factors - Tradition, language, customs.</p> <p>iii. Economic factors- Evolution of settled agriculture, development of transport network, industrialisation, urbanisation.</p> <p>iv. Religious factors- places of religious importance like Varanasi, Amritsar etc.</p> <p>v. Historical factors.</p> <p>vi. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any five factors to be explained.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) Explain the main characteristics of the Phase III (1951-81) of population growth in India.</p> <p>i. The period of population explosion in India.</p> <p>ii. Rapid fall in the mortality rate.</p> <p>iii. High fertility rate</p> <p>iv. Average annual growth rate was high (2.2%)</p> <p>v. In this period, after independence, the developmental activities were introduced through a centralised planning process and the economy started growing up.</p>	T.B.II Pg 3	5x1=5

	<p>vi. Increased international migration bringing in Tibetans, Bangladeshis, Nepalis and even people from Pakistan.</p> <p>(Any five points to be explained)</p>	T.B.II Pg 7	5x1=5
25	<p>(a) Explain any five features of mixed farming in the world with examples.</p> <p>i. This form of agriculture is found in the highly developed parts of the world.</p> <p>ii. Mixed farms are moderate in size and usually the crops associated with it are wheat, barley, oats, rye, maize and root crops.</p> <p>iii. Fodder crops are an important component of mixed farming.</p> <p>iv. Crop rotation and inter cropping play an important role in maintaining soil fertility .</p> <p>v. Equal emphasis is laid on crop cultivation and animal husbandry.</p> <p>vi. Mixed farming is characterized by high capital expenditure on farm machinery and building.</p> <p>vii. For example North-Western Europe, Eastern North America and Part of Eurasia are the regions.</p> <p>viii. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any five points to be explained)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) Explain any five features of dairy farming in the world, with examples.</p> <p>i. Dairy farming is the most advanced and efficient type of rearing of milch animal.</p> <p>ii. It is highly capital intensive.</p> <p>iii. Animal sheds, storage facilities for fodder, feeding and milching machines.</p> <p>iv. Special emphasis is laid on cattle breeding, health care and veterinary services.</p> <p>v. It is highly labour intensive as it involves rigorous care in feeding and milching.</p> <p>vi. It is practiced mainly near urban and industrial centres which provide</p>	T.B. I Pg 29	5x1=5

	<p>neighbourhood market for fresh milk and dairy products.</p> <p>vii. Main regions of commercial dairy farming are North Western Europe, Canada and South Eastern Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania</p> <p>vi Any other relevant point</p> <p>(Any five points to be explained).</p>	T.B.I Pg 29	5x1=5
26	<p>(a) Describe any five types of ports in the world, on the basis of specialized functions.</p> <p>i. Oil Ports ii. Ports of call iii. Packet station iv. Entrepot ports v. Naval ports</p> <p>(All five points to be described)</p> <p>OR</p> <p>(b) Describe any five basis of international trade in the world.</p> <p>i. Difference in national resources- differences in geological structure, mineral resources and climate. ii. Population factors: Variations in cultural factors, size of population. iii. Stage of economic development- differences in various stages of economic development of countries. iv. Extent of foreign investment- Foreign investment can boost developing countries which lack in resources. v. Transport – with expansions of rail, ocean and air transport trade has experienced spatial expansion. vi. Any other relevant point</p> <p>(Any five points to be described)</p>	T.B. I Pg 75,76	5x1=5
27	<p>Analyze any five positive effects of Integrated Tribal Development Project in Bharmaur Region.</p> <p>i. Historically, the gaddis have experienced geographical and political isolation and socio-economic deprivation but after the</p>	T.B. I Pg 72	5x1=5

	<p>introduction of Integrated Tribal Development Project the quality of life of the Gaddis has improved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii. The plan laid the highest priority on the development of transport and communication. iii. Emphasis has been laid the development of agriculture and allied activities as not only food grain and livestock production is practiced but the cultivation of pulses and other cash crops has increased in this region. iv. Under the development of social and community service , infrastructure in terms of schools, healthcare facilities and potable water etc. have been improved. v. Development of electrical Infrastructure and its facilities. vi. Tremendous increase in female literacy rate (1.88% to 65%) and gender inequality has also declined in literacy level. vii. Improvement in sex ratio and decline in child marriage. viii. Any other relevant point <p>(Any five points to be analyzed)</p>	<p>T.B. II Pg 69,70</p>	<p>5x1=5</p>
<p>28</p>	<p>Analyze any five utilities of common property resources in India.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Land under the common property resources is owned by the state meant for the use of the community. ii. In rural areas, such land is of particular relevance for the livelihood of the landless and marginal farmers and other weaker sections. iii. CPRs also are important for women as most of the fodder and fuel collection is done by them in rural areas as they have to devote long hours in collecting these from a degraded area of CPR. iv. CPRs also provide other minor forest products like fruits, nuts, fibre etc. v. CPR can be defined as community's natural resources, where every member has the right of access and usage with specified obligations. 		<p>5x1=5</p>

vi. Any other relevant point.
(Any five points to be analyzed)

T.B. II
Pg 24

2x5=10

SECTION - E

Question number 29 to 30 are Map based Questions.

29

See the Map attached.

64/3/1/2/3
For question no. 29

विश्व - राजनीतिक

WORLD-POLITICAL

A
B
C
D
E

MAP FOR SET 64/3/1, 64/3/2 and 64/3/3
Attempt any five 5x1=5

64/3/1-13

25

P.T.O.

For Visually Impaired Candidates only, In lieu of Q. No.29

5x1=5

Attempt any five

- (29.1) Northern Canada
- (29.2) Steppes
- (29.3) St. Petersburg
- (29.4) Vancouver
- (29.5) Tokyo/ Osaka
- (29.6) Europe
- (29.7) Panama

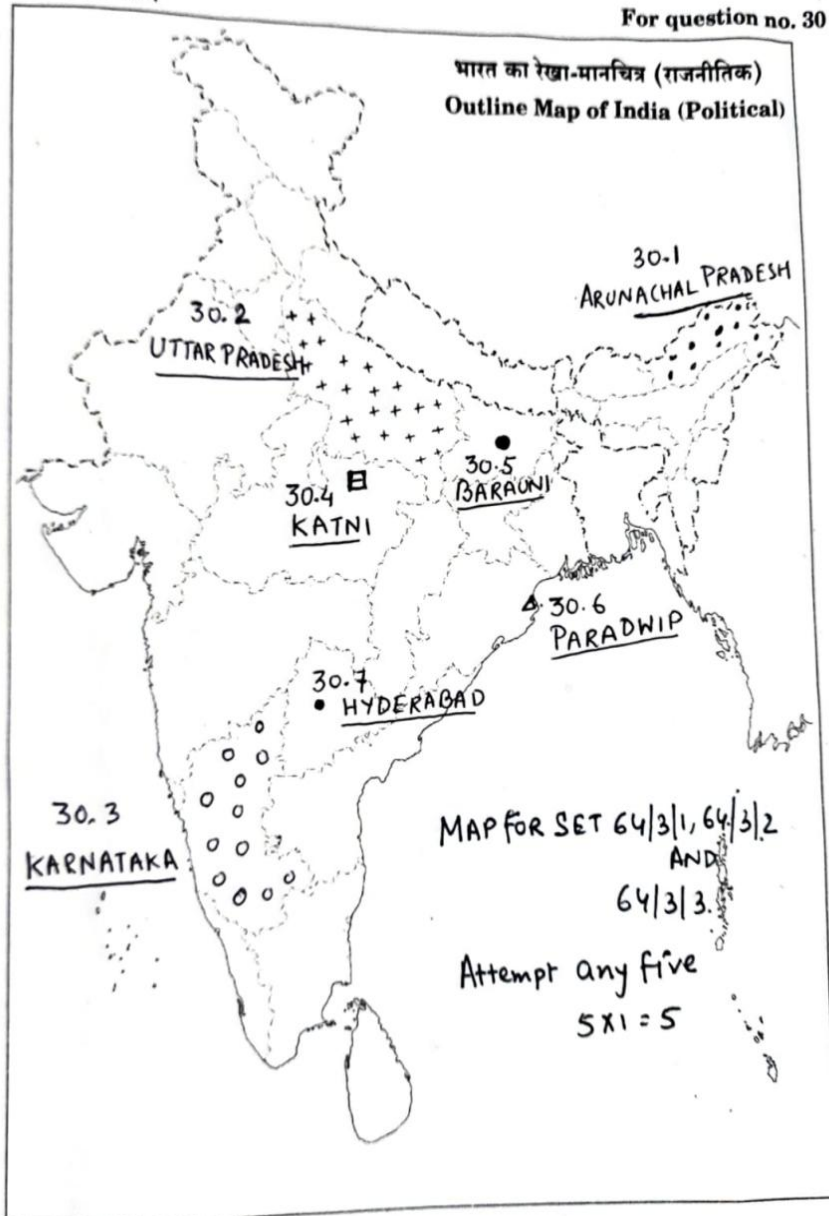
30.

See the Map attached.



प्रश्न सं. 30 के लिए

For question no. 30



	<p><i>For visually impaired candidates only (In Lieu of Q no. 30)</i></p> <p>Attempt any five</p> <p>(30.1) Arunachal Pradesh</p> <p>(30.2) Uttar Pradesh</p> <p>(30.3) Karnataka</p> <p>(30.4) Madhya Pradesh</p> <p>(30.5) Bihar</p> <p>(30.6) Odisha</p> <p>(30.7) Kerala</p>	5x1=5
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