

Marking Scheme
Strictly Confidential
(For Internal and Restricted use only)
Senior School Certificate Examination, 2025
SUBJECT GEOGRAPHY-Theory (Q.P. CODE 64/6/1)

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 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 ___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	Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in the past:- <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 - Theory (029)
PAPER CODE- Set 64/6/1

SET-1
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.	(D) Quaternary	Pg 51 TB I	1
2	(C) Amartya Sen	Pg 14 TB I	1
3	(C) Thomas Malthus	Pg 11 TB I	1
4	(D) Only II, III and IV are correct.	Pg 45 TB I	1
5	(A) a-ii, b-iii, c-i, d-iv.	Pg 72 TB I	1
6	(B) Only I, II and IV are correct	Pg 52 TB I	1
7	(B) Goods Dumping	Pg 73 TB I	1
8	(D) Central Government	Pg 104 TB II	1
9	(A) The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) was its predecessor	Pg 74 TB I	1
10	(B) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is <i>not</i> the correct explanation of (A).	Pg 103 TB II	1
11	(D) Twenty - Year Road Plan	Pg 76 TB II	1
12	(C) II, I, IV, III	Pg 17, 18 TB II	1

13	(A) Salem	Pg 18 TB II	1
14	(A) Mining - Singrauli	Pg 19 TB II	1
15	<p>Read the passage carefully and answer the questions no. 15 to 17.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Relation Between Humans and their Physical Environment</p> <p>You are already aware of the fact that the core concern of geography as a discipline is to understand the earth as home of human beings and to study all those elements, which have sustained them. Thus, emphasis is on study of nature and human beings. You will realise that geography got subjected to dualism and the wide-ranging debates started whether geography as a discipline should be <i>a law making/theorising (nomothetic) or descriptive (idiographic)</i>.</p> <p>Human beings interact with their physical environment with the help of technology. It is not important what human beings produce and create but it is extremely important 'with the help of what tools and techniques do they produce and create'.</p> <p>Technology indicates the level of cultural development of society. Human beings were able to develop technology after they developed better understanding of natural laws.</p> <p>To understand the earth surface in geography, which one of the following is inseparable ?</p> <p>(B) Nature and Human</p>		1
16	<p>The core concern of geography as a discipline is which one of the following ? choose the most appropriate option.</p> <p>(A) Earth as home of human beings</p>		1
17	<p>Which one of the following helped human beings to develop higher order of technology? Choose the most appropriate option.</p> <p>(C) Better understanding of natural laws</p>		1

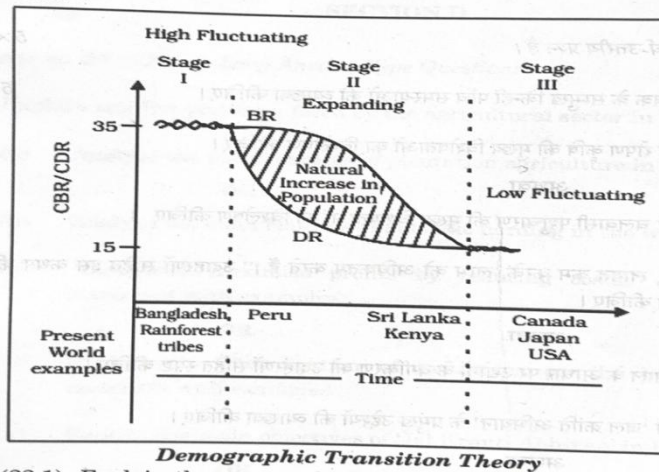
	SECTION B Questions no. 18 and 19 are source- based Questions.		2x3=6
18	<p>Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Human Development</p> <p>Access to resources, health and education are the key areas in human development. Suitable indicators have been developed to measure each of these aspects.</p> <p>Very often, people do not have the capability and freedom to make even basic choices. This may be due to their inability to acquire knowledge, their material poverty, social discrimination, inefficiency of institutions and other reasons. This prevents them from leading healthy lives, being able to get educated or to have the means to live a decent life.</p> <p>Building people’s capabilities in these areas of health, education and access to resources is therefore, important in enlarging their choices. If people do not have capabilities in these areas, their choices also get limited.</p> <p>For example, an uneducated child cannot make the choice to be a doctor because her choice has got limited by her lack of education. Similarly, very often poor people cannot choose to take medical treatment for disease because their choice is limited by their lack of resources.</p> <p>(18.1) Name any two areas of human development.</p> <p>i. Access to resources ii. Health iii. Education $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Any two Points to be considered)</p> <p>(18.2) Mention any two reasons which lead to lack of capability and freedom to make even basic choices.</p> <p>i. Inability to acquire knowledge. ii. Material Poverty. iii. Social discrimination iv. Inefficiency of institutions $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Any two Points to be considered)</p>		3x1=3

	<p>(18.3) Explain the condition in which the choices of people are restricted.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Lack of health ii. Lack of education iii. Lack of access to resources <p style="text-align: right;">1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Any one point to be explained)</p>		
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<p>19</p>	<p>Study the given map carefully and answer the question that follow:</p> <p>Study the given map carefully and answer the questions that follow :</p> <p>(19.1) Name the waterway given in the map.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Rhine Waterway. 1</p> <p>(19.2) Name the ports marked (A) and (B) on the given map.</p> <p>(A). Rotterdam</p> <p>(B). Basel</p> <p style="text-align: right;">$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$</p> <p>(19.3) Explain the economic significance of the river as an inland waterway.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. It flows through a rich coal field and whole basin has become a prosperous manufacturing area. 		<p>3x1=3</p>
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	<p>ii. Each year more than 20,000 oceans going ships and 2,00,000 inland vessels exchange their cargoes.</p> <p>iii. It connects the industrial areas of switzerland, Germany, France, Belgium and the Netherlands with the North Atlantic Sea route. 1</p> <p>(Any one point to be explained)</p> <p>Note: <i>For Visually impaired candidates only in lieu of Question no. 19.</i></p> <p>Explain the economic significance of waterways in the world.</p> <p>Economic significance of waterways in the world are:-</p> <p>i. Useful for passengers.</p> <p>ii. Useful for carrying heavy cargo like coal and cement.</p> <p>iii. Useful for navigation.</p> <p>iv. Cheaper means of transport.</p> <p>v. Eco friendly</p> <p>vi. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any three points to be explained.)</p>	Pg 60, 64 TB I	3x1=3
	<p>SECTION-C</p> <p>Questions no. 20 to 23 are Short Answer Type Questions.</p>		4x3=12
20	<p>Suggest the measures to overcome the problem of water pollution in India.</p> <p>Measure to overcome the problem of water pollution in India are:-</p> <p>i. To generate awareness about the importance of water and impact of water pollution.</p> <p>ii. Waste water treatment.</p>		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> iii. Reducing plastic waste. iv. Reducing agriculture runoff. v. Conduct awareness campaigns on water conservation and pollution prevention. vi. Encouraging sustainable industrial practices. vii. Any other relevant point. <p>(Any three points to be explained.)</p>	Pg 96 TB II	3x1=3
21	<p>Explain the main features of the 'Bharatmala Project' for road connectivity.</p> <p>Bhartmala Project is proposed umbrella scheme for :-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Development of state roads along coastal border areas, including connectivity of non major ports. ii. Backward areas, religious and tourist places connectivity programme. iii. Setubharatam pariyojana, which is for the construction of about 1500 major bridges and 200 rail over bridges. iv. District headquarters connectivity scheme for the development of, about 9000 kms newly declared national highways. v. Any other relevant point. <p>(Any three points to be explained.)</p>	Pg79 TB II	3x1=3
22	<p>Study the following graph carefully and answer the questions that follow.</p>		3x1=3



Demographic Transition Theory

(22.1) Explain the reason of high net population increase in stage II of demographic transition theory.

High birth rate and decline in death rate. 1

(22.2) Differentiate between stage I and III of demographic transition theory.

In the I stage, both birth and death rate are very high while in stage III both birth and death rate are low. 1

(22.3) Describe the socio-economic conditions of countries under stage III of demographic transition theory.

Conditions of countries under stage III are :-

- i. Urbanised Population.
- ii. Literate Population.
- iii. Technologically advanced.
- iv. Deliberately controls the family size.
- v. Any other relevant point. 1

(Any one point to be explained.)

Note: For *Visually impaired candidates* only in lieu of Question no. 22.

Explain the main characteristics of demographic transition theory.

	<p>Characteristics of demographic transition theory are:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. It can be used to describe and predict the future population of any area. ii. It tells us that population of any region changes from high births and high deaths to low births and low deaths. iii. Society progresses from rural agrarian and illiterate to urban industrial and literate society. iv. This theory express three different stages. v. Any other relevant point. <p>(Any three points to be explained.)</p>	<p>Pg 10 TB I</p>	<p>3x1=3</p>
<p>23</p>	<p>(a) Explain the main characteristics of Kolkata sea port and its hinterland.</p> <p>The main characteristics of Kolkata sea port and its hinterland are:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. This port is located on the Hugli river, 128 kms inland from the Bay of Bengal. ii. It had the initial advantage of being the capital of British India. iii. Its hinterland covers UP, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Sikkim and the North Eastern states. iv. Apart from this, it also extends ports facilities to our neighbouring landlocked countries such as Nepal and Bhutan. v. Any other relevant point. <p>(Any three points to be explained.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) Explain the main characteristics of Mumbai sea port and its hinterland.</p> <p>The main characteristics of Mumbai sea port and its hinterland are:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. It is a natural harbour and the biggest port of 	<p>Pg 92 TB II</p>	<p>3x1=3</p>

	<p>the country.</p> <p>ii. The port is situated closer to the general routes from the countries of Middle East, Mediterranean countries, North Africa, North America and Europe where the major share of country's overseas trade is carried out.</p> <p>iii. The port is 20 km long and 6 to 10 km wide with 54 berths and has the country's largest oil terminal.</p> <p>iv. M.P, Maharashtra, Gujarat, U.P and other parts of Rajasthan constitute the main hinterlands of Mumbai ports.</p> <p>v. Any other relevant point. (Any three points to be explained.)</p>	<p>Pg 90</p> <p>TB II</p>	<p>3x1=3</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">SECTION -D</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Questions no. 24 to 28 are Long Answer Type Questions.</p>		<p>5x5=25</p>
24	<p>Explain any five problems faced by the agricultural sector in India.</p> <p>Problems faced by the agricultural sector in India are:-</p> <p>i. Dependence on Erratic Monsoon.</p> <p>ii. Low productivity.</p> <p>iii. Constraints of Financial Resources and Indebtedness.</p> <p>iv. Lack of Land Reforms.</p> <p>v. Small Farm Size and Fragmentation of Land holdings.</p> <p>vi. Lack of Commercialisation.</p> <p>vii. Vast underemployment.</p> <p>viii. Degradation of cultivable land.</p> <p>ix. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any five points to be explained.)</p>	<p>Pg36-39</p> <p>TB II</p>	<p>5x1=5</p>

25	<p>(a) Analyse the main features of plantation agriculture in the world.</p> <p>Main features of plantation agriculture in the world are :-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. This agriculture was introduced by the Europeans in colonies situated in the tropics. ii. Important plantation crops are Tea, Coffee, Cocoa, Rubber, Cotton, Oil Palm, Sugarcane, Bananas and Pineapples. iii. Large estates. iv. Large capital investment. v. Managerial and technical support. vi. Scientific methods of cultivation. vii. Single crop specialisation. viii. Cheap labour. ix. Good system of transportation. x. Any other relevant point. <p>(Any five points to be analysed.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) Analyse the main features of nomadic herding in the world.</p> <p>Main features of nomadic herding in the world are:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. It is a primitive subsistence activity. ii. The herders rely on animals for food, clothing, shelter, tools and transport. iii. They move from one place to another along with their livestock, depending on the amount and quality of pastures and water. iv. Each nomadic community occupies a well-identified territory as a matter of tradition. v. A wide variety of animals is kept in different regions. vi. Example in tropical Africa cattle are most 	Pg 28 TB I	5x1=5
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	<p>important livestock, reindeer are most important livestock in sub Arctic areas.</p> <p>vii. Pastoral nomadism is associated with three important regions such as the core region extends from the Atlantic shores of North Africa eastwards across the Arabian Peninsula into Mongolia and Central China.</p> <p>viii. Second region extend over the tundra region of Eurasia.</p> <p>ix. In the southern hemisphere small areas in South - West Africa and Island of Medagascar.</p> <p>x. Any other relevant point. (Any five points to be analysed..)</p>	<p>Pg 24 TB I</p>	<p>5x1=5</p>
<p>26</p>	<p>(a) “Industries maximise profits by reducing costs.” Explain the statement with examples.</p> <p>Industries maximise profits by reducing costs in the following ways:-</p> <p>i. Access to Market : Market means people who have a demand for these goods and also have the purchasing power to be able to purchase from the sellers at a place. Example - The developed regions of Europe, North America, Japan and Australia provide large global markets as the purchasing power of people is very high.</p> <p>ii. Access to Raw Material: Raw material used by industries should be cheap and easy to transport. Industries based on cheap, bulky and weight - losing material are located close to the sources of raw material such as steel, sugar and cement industries.</p> <p>iii. Access to labour supply: Some types of manufacturing still require skilled labour. Increasing mechanisation, automation and flexibility of industrial processes have reduced the dependence of industries upon the labours.</p> <p>iv. Access to sources of energy: Industries which</p>		

	<p>use more power are located close to the source of the energy supply such as the aluminium industry.</p> <p>v. Access to Transportation and Communication Facilities: 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. The cost of transport plays an important role in the location of industrial unit. Example - 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>vi. Government Policy: Government adopt 'regional policies' to promote 'balanced' economic development and hence set up industries in particular areas.</p> <p>vii. Access to Agglomeration Economies</p> <p>viii. Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Any five points to be explained.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) Explain the classification of industries on the basis of raw materials with examples.</p> <p>Classification of industries on the basis of raw materials are:-</p> <p>i. Agro based Industries: It involves the processing of raw materials from the field and the farm into finished products for rural and urban markets. Example - Sugar, pickles, spices, rubber etc are agro processing industries.</p> <p>ii. Mineral based industries: These industries use minerals as raw material. Some industries use ferrous metallic minerals like iron and steel industries and some use non ferrous metallic minerals like copper and aluminium industries.</p> <p>iii. Chemical based Industries: Such industries use natural chemical minerals, Example mineral oil is used in petrochemical industry. Salts, sulphur and potash industries also used natural</p>	<p>Pg 37,38 TB I</p>	<p>5x1=5</p>
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	<p>minerals.</p> <p>iv. Forest based Industries: The forests provide many major and minor products which are used as raw material. Timber for furniture industry , wood, bamboo and grass for paper industry come from forests..</p> <p>v. Animal based Industries: Leather for leather industry and wool for woollen textiles are obtained from animals.</p> <p>vi. Any other relevant point. (Any five points to be explained.)</p>	Pg41,42 TB I	5x1=5
27	<p>(a) Explain the main objectives of ‘Jal Kranti Abhiyan’ in India. Main objectives of ‘Jal Kranti Abhiyan’ in India:-</p> <p>i. To ensure water security through per capita availability of water in the country.</p> <p>ii. It aims at involving local bodies, NGO’s and citizens, at large, in creating awareness regarding its objectives.</p> <p>iii. To provide livelihood and food security through water security.</p> <p>iv. Many activities have been proposed under Jal Kranti Abhiyan like selection of one water stressed village to create a ‘Jal Gram.’</p> <p>v. Water conservation and artificial recharge.</p> <p>vi. Reducing ground water pollution.</p> <p>vii. Construction of Arsenic free wells in selected areas.</p> <p>viii. Identification of model command area in different parts of the country.</p> <p>ix. Any other relevant point. (Any five points to be explained.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	Pg50, 51 TB II	5x1=5

	<p>(b) Explain the different methods of rainwater harvesting in India.</p> <p>Different methods of rainwater harvesting in India are:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Traditional rainwater harvesting method includes surface storage bodies like lake, ponds etc. ii. Depending on the region, different methods has been practiced in the country like Tanka in Rajasthan. iii. Roof top rainwater harvesting. iv. Surface runoff harvesting. v. Recharge wells harvesting. vi. Community participation and awareness. vii. Watershed development. viii. Harvesting through service wells. ix. Any other relevant point. <p style="text-align: center;">(Any five points to be explained.)</p>	Pg 47,48 TB II	5x1=5
28	<p>(a) Analyse the regional variation in population growth in India.</p> <p>The Regional variation in population growth :-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. The states like Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha and Goa shows a low rate of growth. ii. Kerala registered the lowest growth rate in the country. iii. A continuous belt of states from west to east in the north west, north and north central parts of the country has relatively high growth rate than the southern states. iv. During 2001 to 2011, the growth rates of almost all states and Union Territories was low as compared to 1991-2001. 		

SECTION -E

Questions no. 29 and 30 are Map-based Questions.

2x5=10

29.

Please See Attached Map:-

5x1=5

प्रश्न संख्या 29 के लिए

For question no. 29

Attempt any five

विश्व - राजनीतिक

MAP FOR SET 64/6/1, 64/6/2 & 64/6/3

WORLD-POLITICAL

Q.No.29

(5x1=5)

Note : For Visually Impaired Candidates only in the lieu of Q. No 29

Attempt any five.

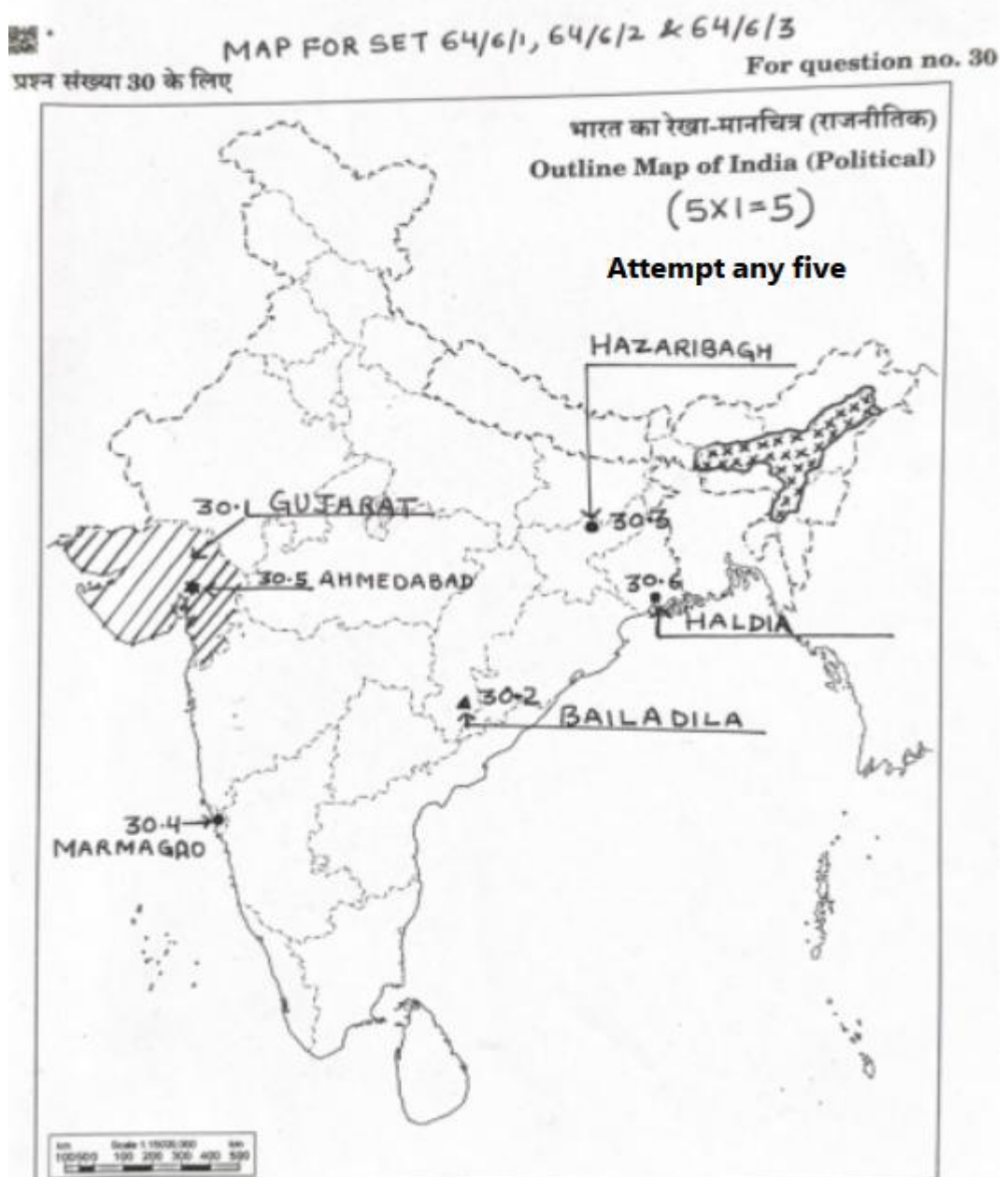
5x1=5

- (29.1) Prairies
- (29.2) Tropical Africa
- (29.3) North Cape
- (29.4) Mexico City
- (29.5) Cape Town / Durban
- (29.6) Tundra of Eurasia
- (29.7) Suez Canal.

30.

Please See Attached Map.

5x1=5



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

Attempt any Five.

5x1=5

(30.1) Gujarat

(30.2) Bailadila

(30.3) Hazaribagh

(30.4) Marmagao

(30.5) Ahmedabad

(30.6) Haldia

(30.7) Assam