

Marking Scheme
Strictly Confidential
(For Internal and Restricted use only)
Senior School Certificate Examination, 2024
SUBJECT NAME GEOGRAPHY (Theory) (Q.P. CODE 64/3/1)

General Instructions: -

1	You are aware that evaluation is the most important process in the actual and correct assessment of the candidates. A small mistake in evaluation may lead to serious problems which may affect the future of the candidates, education system and teaching profession. To avoid mistakes, it is requested that before starting evaluation, you must read and understand the spot evaluation guidelines carefully.
2	“Evaluation policy is a confidential policy as it is related to the confidentiality of the examinations conducted, Evaluation done and several other aspects. Its’ leakage to public in any manner could lead to derailment of the examination system and affect the life and future of millions of candidates. Sharing this policy/document to anyone, publishing in any magazine and printing in News Paper/Website etc may invite action under various rules of the Board and IPC.”
3	Evaluation is to be done as per instructions provided in the Marking Scheme. It should not be done according to one’s own interpretation or any other consideration. Marking Scheme should be strictly adhered to and religiously followed. However, while evaluating, answers which are based on latest information or knowledge and/or are innovative, they may be assessed for their correctness 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- 64/3/1

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.	(C) Only III and IV are correct	T.B. I Pg.10	1
2	(D) Basic Needs	T.B. I Pg. 17	1
3	(B) Plantation agriculture	T.B. I Pg. 28	1
4	(C) 1–(iv), 2–(iii), 3–(ii), 4–(i)	T.B. I Pg. 41,42	1
5	(C) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)	T.B. I Pg 45	1
6	(C) Statement I and II both are correct and Statement II is the correct explanation of statement I.	T.B.I Pg 51	1
7	(B) North Pacific sea route	T.B.I Pg.63	1
8	(C) Singapore	T.B. I Pg 76	1
9	(C) 1–(iv), 2–(i), 3–(ii), 4–(iii)	T.B.II Pg 79	1
10	(D) II, III, I and IV	T.B. II Pg 87	1
11	(C) Kandla	T.B.II Pg. 90	1

12	(A) Srinagar and Kanyakumari	T.B.II Pg. 77	1
13	(B) Polythene Bags	T.B.II Pg 98	1
14	(C) Only I, II and IV are correct.	T.B.II Pg 96	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

18.2 Explain one major problem of Dharavi.

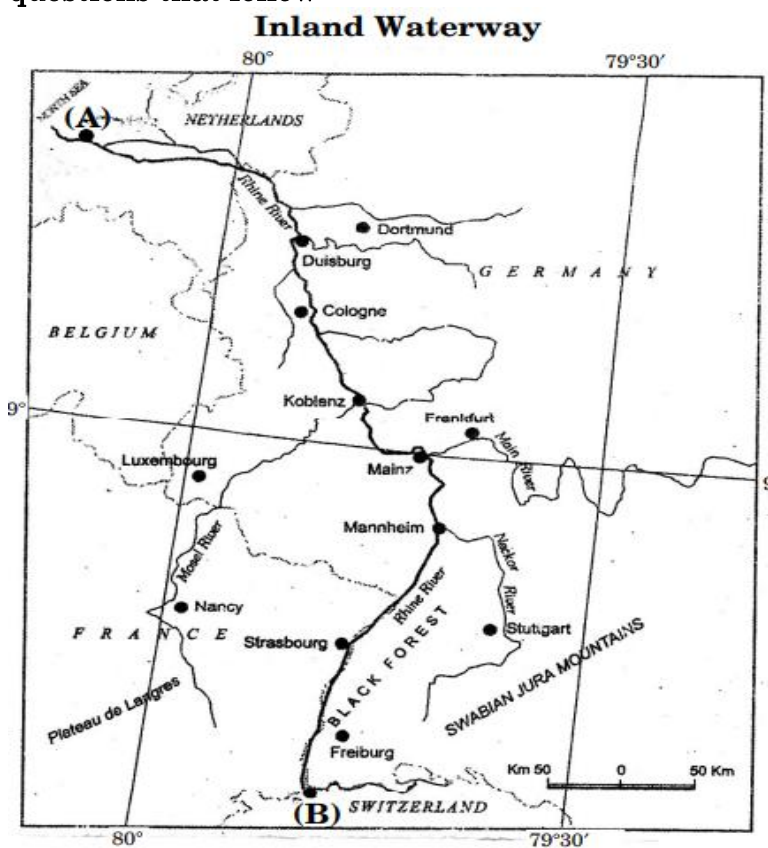
- i. Lack of good living conditions
 - ii. Overcrowded areas
 - iii. Temporary houses
 - iv. Any other relevant point
- (Any one point to be explained) 1

18.3 Explain the main objective of 'Swachh Bharat Mission' in the context of Dharavi..

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

1+1+1=3

19 Study the given diagram carefully and answer the questions that follow :



19.1 With which waterway is the given diagram related ?

Rhine waterway 1

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

	<p>A- Rotterdam</p> <p>B- Basel $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$</p> <p>19.3 Explain the importance of the waterway given in the diagram</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. iv. It is navigable for 700 km from Rotterdam in Netherlands to Basel in Switzerland. v. Any other relevant point <p style="text-align: right;">(Any one point to be explained) 1</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>For Visually Impaired Candidates Only</i></p> <p>Mention the name of the canal that links the Mediterranean Sea and the Red Sea and explain its two features.</p> <p>Name of the canal that links the Mediterranean Sea and the Red Sea</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Suez Canal 1</p> <p>Features:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. It gave Europe a new gateway to the Indian ocean and reduced direct sea route distance. ii. It is a sea level canal without locks iii. Tolls are very heavy in this canal iv. Any other relevant point <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two points to be explained) 2x1=2</p>		
	T.B. I		1+1+1=3
	Pg 65		
	T.B. I		1+2=3
	Pg 63		
	SECTION-C		
	20 to 23 are Short Answer Type Questions.		4x3=12
20	<p>Neo-determinism attempts to bring a balance between the two concepts of human-environment relationship. Examine the statement with examples.</p>		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The concept shows that neither is there a situation of absolute necessity nor is there a condition of absolute freedom. ii. It means that human beings can conquer nature by obeying it. iii. They have to respond to the red signals and can proceed in their pursuits of development when nature permits the modification. iv. Possibilities can be created within the limits which do not damage the environment. v. In cities, traffic is regulated by lights on the cross roads. Traffic lights where red light means stop, amber light provides a gap between red and green lights to get set and green light means go. vi. Any other relevant point with example <p>(Any three points to be examined)</p>	<p>T.B. 1</p> <p>Pg 4</p>	<p>3x1=3</p>
<p>21</p>	<p>How does science and technology help in the increase of population in the world ? Explain.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The steam engine replaced human and animal energy and also provided mechanical energy of water and wind. ii. Inoculation against epidemic and other communicable diseases. iii. Improvement in medical facilities and sanitation contributed to rapid decline in death rates throughout the world. iv. In the first stage of demographic transition theory the fertility rate and the mortality rate both were high due to low level of science and technological development. v. In second stage of demographic transition theory, with the 		

	<p>advancement in medical sciences the mortality rate has declined which led to population growth.</p> <p>vi. In third stage, both the fertility rate and mortality rate are low due to the advancement in technology and sciences.</p> <p>vii. Any other relevant point</p> <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p>	<p>T.B. I Pg 10-11</p>	<p>3x1=3</p>
22	<p>(a) Describe any three factors responsible for the development of different types of rural settlements in India.</p> <p>i. Physical –Terrain, altitude, climate and availability of water</p> <p>ii. Culture and ethnic - social structure, caste and religion</p> <p>iii. Security-Defence against thefts and robberies</p> <p>iv. Any other relevant point (Any three points to be described.)</p> <p>OR</p> <p>(b) Describe any three characteristics of hamleted settlements in India.</p> <p>i. Hamleted settlement is fragmented into several units physically separated from each other bearing common names.</p> <p>ii. These units are locally called panna, para, palli, nagla, dhani, etc. in various parts of the country.</p> <p>iii. This segmentation of a large village is often motivated by social and ethnic factors.</p> <p>iv. Any other relevant point</p> <p>(Any three points to be discussed)</p>	<p>T.B. II Pg 16</p> <p>T.B. II Pg 16</p>	<p>3x1=3</p> <p>3x1=3</p>

	(Any five points to be described)		
25	<p>(a) Explain any five features of mixed farming in the world with examples.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. This form of agriculture is found in the highly developed parts of the world. ii. Mixed farms are moderate in size and usually the crops associated with it are wheat, barley, oats, rye, maize, and root crops. iii. Fodder crops are an important component of mixed farming. iv. Crop rotation and inter cropping play an important role in maintaining soil fertility. v. Equal emphasis is laid on crop cultivation and animal husbandry. vi. Mixed farming is characterized by high capital expenditure on farm machinery and building. vii. For example, North-Western Europe, Eastern North America and Parts of Eurasia are the regions. viii. Any other relevant points <p style="text-align: center;">(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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Dairy farming is the most advanced and efficient type of rearing of milch animals. ii. It is highly capital intensive. iii. Animal sheds, storage facilities for fodder, feeding and milching machines are found. iv. Special emphasis is laid on cattle breeding, health care and veterinary services. v. It is highly labour intensive as it involves rigorous care in feeding 	T.B.I Pg 29	5x1=5

	<p>and milching</p> <p>vi. It is practiced mainly near urban and industrial centres which provide 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>viii. Any other relevant point</p> <p>(Any five points to be explained.)</p>	T.B.I Pg 29	5x1=5
26	<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 Varansasi, Amritsar, Haridwar 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>	<p>T.B.II Pg 7</p>	<p>5x1=5</p>
<p>27</p>	<p>Analyze any five measures for establishing ecological balance in the Indira Gandhi Canal Command Area .</p> <p>i. The first requirement is strict implementation of Water Management Policy which envisages protective irrigation in Stage 1 and extensive irrigation of crops and pasture development in Stage II.</p> <p>ii. In general, the cropping pattern shall not include water intensive crops. It shall be adhered to and people shall be encouraged to grow plantation crops.</p> <p>iii. The CAD programmes such as lining of water courses, land development and levelling and warabandi system shall be effectively implanted to reduce the conveyance loss of water.</p> <p>iv. The areas affected by water logging and soil salinity shall be reclaimed.</p> <p>v. The Eco-development through afforestation, shelter belt, plantation and pasture development.</p> <p>vi. Any other relevant point</p> <p>(Any five points to be analysed.)</p>	<p>T.B. II Pg 73</p>	<p>5x1=5</p>

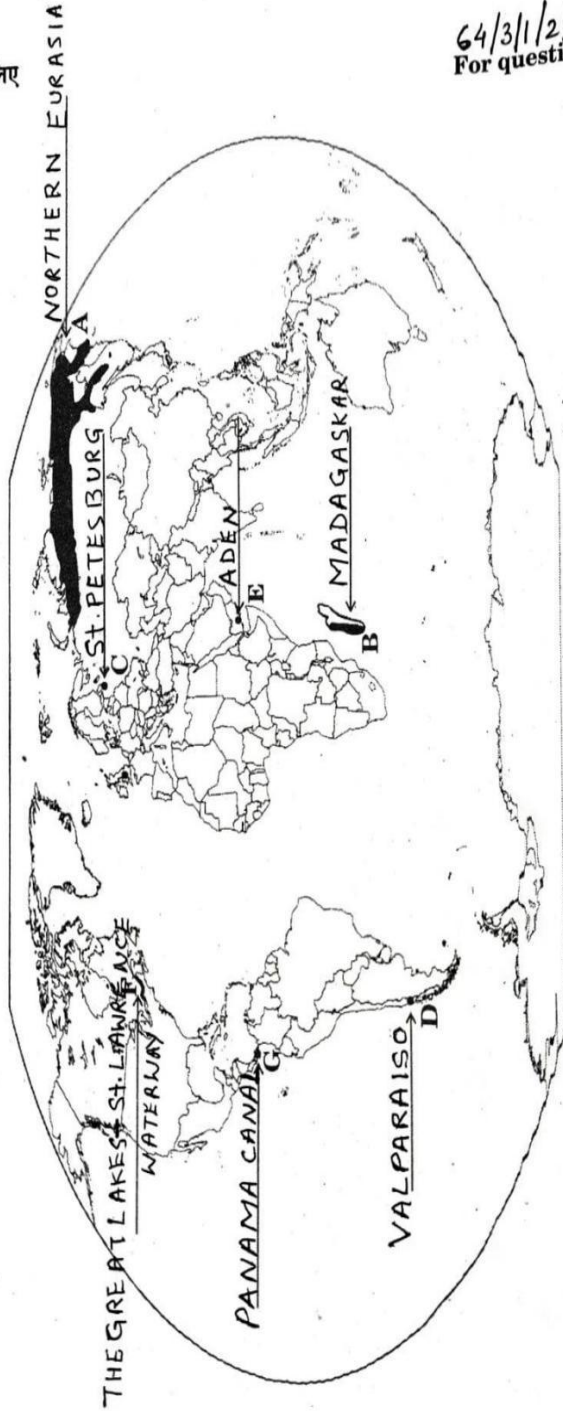
28	<p>Analyze any five problems of Indian agriculture.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Dependence on erratic monsoon. ii. Low productivity iii. Constraints of financial resources and indebtedness. iv. Lack of land reforms v. Small farm size and fragmentation of landholding. vi. Lack of commercialization vii. Vast underemployment viii. Degradation of cultivable Land ix. Any other relevant point <p>(Any five points to be analysed.)</p>	<p>T.B. II Pg 36-39</p>	<p>5x1=5</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">SECTION -E Question number 29 to 30 are Map based Questions.</p>		<p>2x5=10</p>
29	<p>See the Map attached.</p>		

प्रश्न सं. 29 के लिए

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

विश्व-राजनीतिक

WORLD-POLITICAL



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.

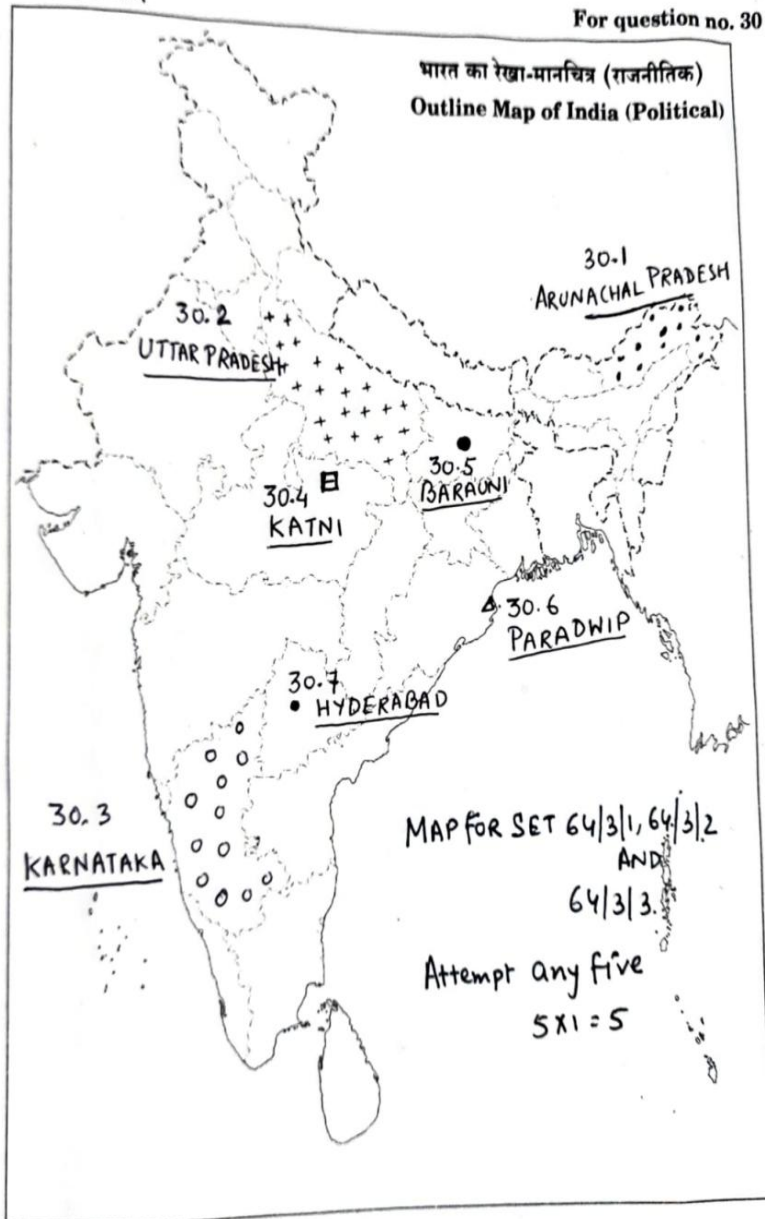
See the Map attached.



प्रश्न सं. 30 के लिए

For question no. 30

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



	<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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