

<p style="text-align: center;">Marking Scheme Strictly Confidential (For Internal and Restricted use only) SR. SECONDARY SCHOOL SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION, 2025 SUBJECT NAME : GEOGRAPHY (SUB. CODE-029) SET : 64/S/1</p>	
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 BNS.”
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.) <p>Half or a part of answer marked correct and the rest as wrong, but no marks awarded.</p>
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
Supplementary Examination, 2025
SUBJECT- GEOGRAPHY (Theory) (029)
PAPER CODE-Set 64/S/1

SET -1

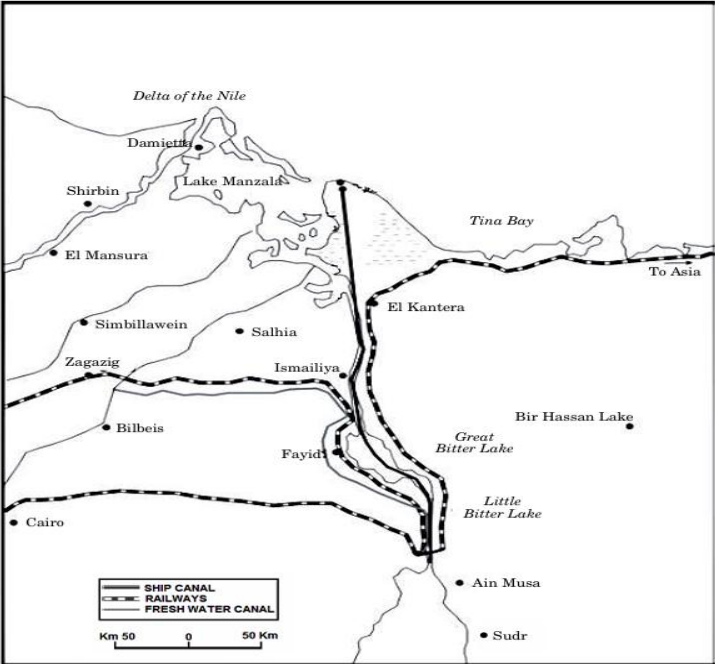
MM -70

Q. No.	Expected Answer / Value Points	Page in T.B.	Distribution of Marks
	SECTION A Q. No. 1 to 17 are Multiple Choice questions		(17x1=17)
1.	(C) Ellen C. Semple	Pg 2 TB I	1
2.	(C) Creation of cultural landscapes	Pg 2 TB I	1
3.	(C) Body of the moving water	Pg 2 TB I	1
4.	(B) Only I, II, and IV are correct	Pg 25 TB I	1
5.	(A) Gross National Happiness (GNH)	Pg 18 TB I	1
6.	(D) Only I, II, and IV are correct.	Pg 13 TB I	1
7.	(C) 1881	Pg 1 TB II	1
8.	(C) Both (A) and (R) are correct and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).	Pg 7 TB II	1
9.	(B) II, IV, I, III	Pg 17 TB II	1

10.	(A) Clustered settlements	Pg 16 TB II	1
11.	(B) Only I, II and III are correct.	Pg 17 TB II	1
12.	(C) Both (A) and (R) are correct and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).	Pg 44 TB II	1
13.	(B) Only I, III and IV are correct.	Pg 47 TB II	1
14.	(D) Marmagao	Pg 90 TB II	1
15.	<p>Study the following graph carefully and answer the questions no. 15 to 17</p> <p>(B) Decrease in culturable wasteland.</p>		1
16.	(A) Forests		1
17.	(D) Barren and unculturable wasteland		1
15	<p>Note: For Visually Impaired Candidates in Lieu of Q. No. 15 to 17</p> <p>(D) Area under non-agricultural use.</p>		1
16	(A) Decrease in Culturable wasteland.		1

17	(C) Barren and unculturable wasteland.		1
	<p style="text-align: center;">SECTION B</p> <p>Questions no. 18 and 19 are Source Based Questions.</p>		(2x3=6)
18.	<p>Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">The Digital Divide</p> <p>Opportunities emerging from the Information and Communication Technology-based development is unevenly distributed across the globe. There are wide ranging economic, political and social differences among countries. How quickly countries can provide ICT access and benefits to its citizens is the deciding factor. While developed countries in general have surged forward, the developing countries have lagged behind and this is known as the digital divide. Similarly digital divides exist within countries. For example, in large countries like India or Russia, it is inevitable that certain areas like metropolitan centres possess better connectivity and access to the digital world versus peripheral rural areas.</p> <p>18.1 Define the term ‘Digital Divide’.</p> <p>Ans. The gap between developed and developing countries in providing ICT access and benefits to its citizens is called digital divide. 1</p> <p>18.2 Mention the reason of uneven development of information and communication technology.</p> <p>Ans. There are wide ranging economic, political and social differences among the countries which made ICT uneven. 1</p> <p>18.3 Why does digital divide exist within countries?</p> <p>Ans. It is natural that in some big countries like India, metropolitan areas get better access to ICT services while peripheral rural areas lag behind. 1</p>		3x1=3

19.	<p>Study the following table carefully and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">India Road Network 2016</p> <table><tr><th>Serial No.</th><th>Road Category</th><th>Length in km</th></tr><tr><td>1.</td><td>National Highways</td><td>101011</td></tr><tr><td>2.</td><td>State Highways</td><td>176166</td></tr><tr><td>3.</td><td>Major District Roads</td><td>561940</td></tr><tr><td>4.</td><td>Rural Roads</td><td>3935377</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Total</td><td>4774494</td></tr></table> <p>19.1 National highways are less by how many Km with respect to state highways in 2016?</p> <p>Ans. 75155 Kms. 1</p> <p>19.2 Major district roads are more by how many Km with respect to state highways in 2016?</p> <p>Ans. 385774 Kms. 1</p> <p>19.3 Why does a very large length of roads come under rural roads category?</p> <p>Ans. Rural roads are important for providing link to rural population, as nearly 68.8% of our population lives in rural areas, therefore large length of roads come under rural roads category.. 1</p>	Serial No.	Road Category	Length in km	1.	National Highways	101011	2.	State Highways	176166	3.	Major District Roads	561940	4.	Rural Roads	3935377		Total	4774494		3x1=3
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	<p style="text-align: center;">SECTION C</p> <p>Questions no 20 to 23 are Short Answer Type Questions.</p>		(4x3=12)																		
20.	<p>(a) Explain any three economic factors influencing the distribution of world population.</p> <p>Economic factors influencing the distribution of world population:-</p> <p>i. Minerals: Areas with mineral deposits attract industries. Mining and industrial activities generate employment and attract large number of people.</p>																				

	<p>ii. Urbanisation : Cities offer better employment opportunities, educational and medical facilities , better means of transport and communication.</p> <p>iii. Industrialization: Industrial belts provide job opportunities and attract large numbers of people.</p> <p>iv. Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Any three points to be explained.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) Explain the three components of change in world population.</p> <p>Components of change in world population are:-</p> <p>i. Birth Rate</p> <p>ii. Death Rate</p> <p>iii. Migration</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(All three points to be explained.)</p>	<p>Pg 8 TB I</p>	<p>3x1=3</p>
<p>21.</p>	<p>Study the following map and answer the questions that follow:</p> 		<p>3x1=3</p>

	<p>21.1 Identify the waterway shown on the map. Ans. Suez Canal. 1</p> <p>21.2 Name the ports on either side of the given waterway. Ans. Port Said and Port Suez. 1/2+1/2=1</p> <p>21.3 Name the two water bodies connected by the given waterway. Ans. Red Sea/ Gulf of Suez and Mediterranean sea. 1/2+1/2=1</p> <p>Note: <i>For Visually impaired candidates only in lieu of Question no. 21</i></p> <p>Explain the economic significance of Panama Canal. Ans. Economic Significance of Panama Canal :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> It shortens the distance between New York and San Francisco. The distance between western Europe and the west coast of USA and north eastern and central USA and east and south east Asia is shortened. It is vital to the economies of Latin America. Any other relevant point. <p>(Any three points to be explained.)</p>	<p>Pg 64 TB I</p>	<p>3x1=3</p>
<p>22.</p>	<p>“Physical Characteristics of India and the distribution of population of India go hand-in-hand.” Analyse the Statement.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Areas with comfortable climate attract more people, whereas an extreme climate is uncomfortable for human. Availability of water largely determines the pattern of the population distribution. 		

	<p>iii. People prefer living on flat plains and gentle slopes as they are favourable for production of crops. North Indian plains, deltas and coastal plains have higher proportion of population.</p> <p>iv. The interior districts of southern and central Indian states, Himalayas and some of north eastern state have low proportion of population.</p> <p>v. Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Any three points to be analysed.)</p>	Pg 3 TB II	3x1=3
23.	<p>Examine the changing patterns of the composition of India's imports since the 1950s.</p> <p>i. Major items of import during 1950s was food grains, capital goods, machinery and equipment.</p> <p>ii. After 1970s, food grain import was discontinued.</p> <p>iii. Food grain import was replaced by fertilizers and petroleum.</p> <p>iv. Machine and equipment, special steel, edible oil and chemicals largely make the import basket.</p> <p>v. There is rise in the import of petroleum products.</p> <p>vi. Import of capital goods, food and allied product declined.</p> <p>vii. Other major items of import include pearls, precious and semi precious stone, gold and silver, non metals and ferrous.</p> <p>viii. Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Any three points to be examined.)</p>	Pg 87,88 TB II	3x1=3
	<p style="text-align: center;">SECTION -D</p> <p>Questions no. 24 to 28 are Long Answer Type Questions.</p>		(5x5=25)
24.	<p>“Large scale industries are established at different locations for maximising profits by reducing costs.” in the light of this statement, examine the factors influencing the industrial location.</p>		

	<p>i. Access to market : Market means who have a demand for these goods and also have purchasing power. Example the developed regions of Europe, North America, Japan and Australia provide large global markets.</p> <p>ii. Access to Raw Material: Raw material used by industries should be cheap and easy to transport. Industries based on cheap and bulky and weight loosing material are located close to the sources of raw material such as steel, sugar and cement industries.</p> <p>iii. Access to labour supply: sometypes of manufacturing still required skilled labour. Increasing mechanisation, automation and flexibility of industral processes have reduced the dependence of industries upon the labour.</p> <p>iv. Access to sources of energy: Industries which 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. Example Western Europe and esstern north America have a highly developed transport system which has always induced the concentration of industries in these areas.</p> <p>vi. Government Policies: Government adopt regional policies to promote balanced economic development and hence set up industries in particular areas.</p> <p>vii. Access to Agglomeration Economies : Many industries benefit from nearness to a leader industries and other industries.</p> <p>viii. Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Any five points to be examined.)</p>	<p>Pg 37,38 TB I</p>	<p>5x1=5</p>
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25	<p>(a) “The number of nomadic herders has been decreasing and the areas operated by them shrinking.” explain the statement with examples.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Imposition of political boundaries. ii. New settlement plans by government. iii. Urbanisation and agriculture: e.g. In India, communities like Gujjars and Bakarwals in Jammu & Kashmir have seen their traditional grazing routes blocked due to development projects. iv. Some government encourage nomadic community to settle permanently for easier administration. v. Education is also helpful in providing other employments in other areas. vi. Any other relevant point. <p style="text-align: center;">(Any five points to be explained.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) Mediterranean agriculture is highly specialized commercial agriculture.” explain the statement with examples.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. It is practised in the countries on either side of the Mediterranean sea in Europe and in North Africa from Tunisia to Atlantic coast. ii. Grape cultivation is the speciality of this region. iii. Best quality wines in the world are produced from high quality grapes. iv. The inferior grapes are dried into raisins and currants v. This region also produced olive and figs. vi. Fruits and vegetables are largely grown and they have high demand in Europe and America. vii . Any other relevant point. <p style="text-align: center;">(Any five points to be explained.)</p>	<p>Pg 24 TB I</p>	<p>5x1=5</p>
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27	<p>(a) Examine the main characteristics of mineral resources in India and suggest measures for their conservation.</p> <p>Characteristic of mineral resources :-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Uneven distribution. Inverse relationship in quality and quantity of minerals. Exhaustable over time. 2x1=2 Any other relevant point. (Any two points to be explained.) <p>Measures for their conservation.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Alternative energy resources like solar power, wind etc must be replaced by exhaustible resources. Use of scrap in metals like copper, lead and zinc. Use of substitutes for scarce metals. Export of scarce minerals must be used. Any other relevant point. 3x1=3 (Any three points to be explained.) <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) “The non-conventional sources of energy have a great future.” Evaluate the statement in the context of India.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> They are renewable resources, for example solar, wind, biomass. They are equitably distributed. Environment and eco-friendly. Cost competitive and easy to construct. Example solar thermal technology. The western part of India has greater potential for development of solar energy. They are pollution free, e.g. wind energy. Local winds, land and sea breezes can be used to produce electricity, favourable conditions are in Gujarat, Maharashtra and Rajasthan. Ocean currents are the store house of infinite energy. West coast of India have great potential for the development of tidal energy. 	Pg 54,64 TB II	2+3=5
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	<p>x. Geo thermal energy can be developed as an alternate source.</p> <p>xi. Bio energy can be converted into electrical energy, heat energy or gas for cooking. Eg. Okhla project in Delhi.</p> <p>xii. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any five points to be explained.)</p>	<p>Pg 61-64 TB II</p>	<p>5x1=5</p>
28	<p>(a) “Indiscriminate use of water by people and industries is degrading water quality.” Examine the statement and suggest remedial measures.</p> <p>i. Surface water available from river, canals, lakes etc is never pure.</p> <p>ii. It contains small quantities of suspended particles, organic and inorganic substances.</p> <p>iii. When concentration of the substances increases, the water become polluted.</p> <p>iv. Human beings pollute the water through agricultural, industrial and cultural activities.</p> <p>v. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any three points to be examined)</p> <p>3x1=3</p> <p>Remedial measures.</p> <p>i. Treatment of wast water.</p> <p>ii. Enforcement of laws.</p> <p>iii. Use of eco-friendly agricultural activities.</p> <p>iv. Industrial effluent treatment.</p> <p>v. Judicious consumption.</p> <p>vi. Recycle and reuse of water.</p> <p>vii. Implementation of rainwater harvesting.</p> <p>viii. Awareness campaign.</p> <p>ix. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>2x1=2</p> <p>(Any two points to be explained.)</p> <p>OR</p> <p>(b) “Urban waste disposal is becoming a serious problem in India.” examine the statement and suggest remedial measures.</p>	<p>Pg93 TB II</p>	<p>3+2=5</p>

	<p>i. Most of the solid waste generated are left uncollected which accumulate on streets, in open spaces between houses.</p> <p>ii. Untreated wastes ferment slowly and release toxic gases.</p> <p>iii. Solid waste cause health hazard through creation of obnoxious smell.</p> <p>iv. Harbours of flies and rodents act as carriers of diseases like typhoid, diphtheria etc.</p> <p>v. These waste cause nuisance and spread by wind and splattered through rain water.</p> <p>vi. Any other relevant point 3x1=3</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Any three points to be examined)</p> <p>Remedial measures.</p> <p>i. Reduce consumption.</p> <p>ii. Promote reusable items.</p> <p>iii. Separate wet and dry waste.</p> <p>iv. Encourage composting of organic waste like food scraps.</p> <p>v. Community participation.</p> <p>vi. Any other relevant point 2x1=2</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Any two points to be explained.)</p>		
		Pg 98 TB II	3+2=5
	SECTION E Q.No. 29 & 30 are Map Based Questions		(2x5=10)
29	Please refer the attached map:		5x1=5

WORLD-POLITICAL विश्व-राजनीतिक

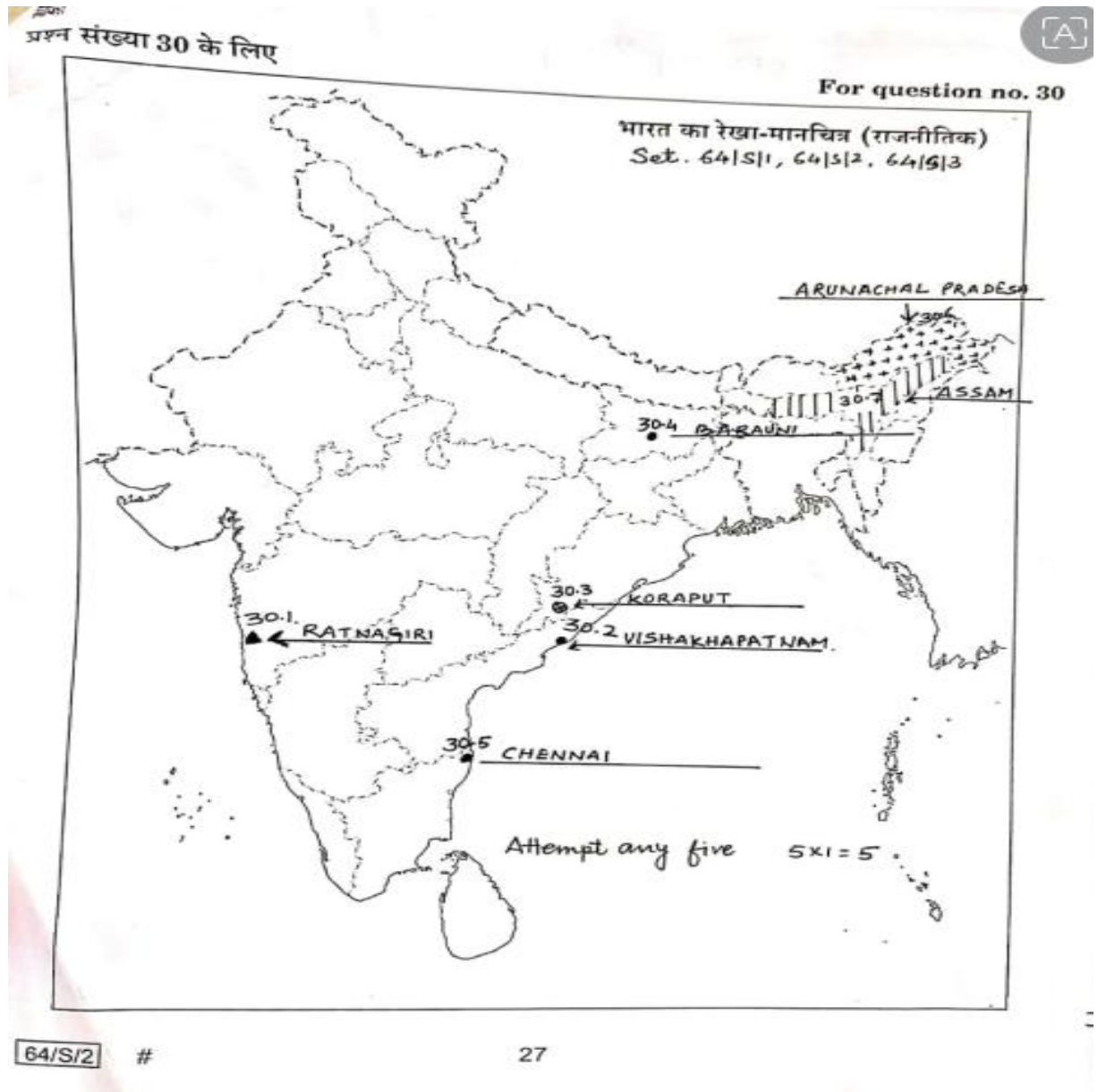
For question no. 29
64/5/1, 64/5/2, 64/5/3

5x1=5

	For Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q.No. 29. Attempt any Five :		5x1=5
	29.1 Yokohama / Kobe		
	29.2 Perth		
	29.3 Aden		
	29.4 Amazon Basin		
	29.5 Panama		
	29.6 Tundra		
	29.7 Eastern North America		

30 Please refer the attached map:

5x1=5



	For Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q.No.30. Attempt any Five.		5x1=5
	30.1 Ratnagiri		
	30.2 Vishakhapatnam		

	30.3 Koraput		
	30.4 Barauni		
	30.5 Chennai		
	30.6 Arunachal Pradesh		
	30.7 Assam		