

<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/3</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/3

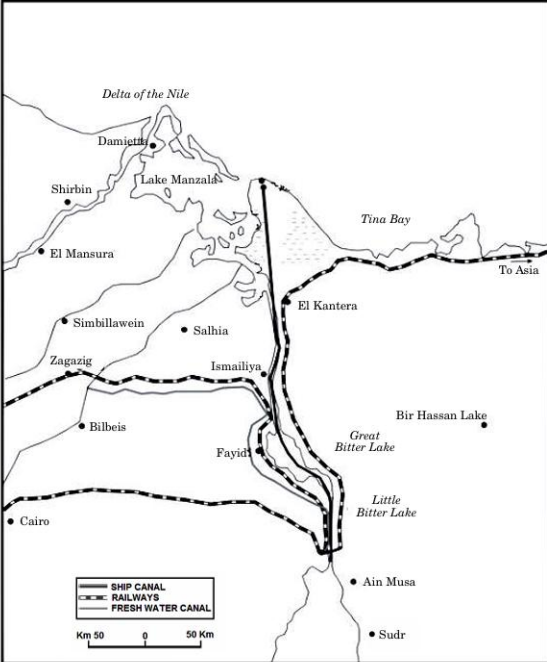
SET -3

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.	(A) Gross National Happiness (GNH)	Pg 18 TB I	1
2.	(B) Only I, II, and IV are correct	Pg 25 TB I	1
3.	(C) Creation of cultural landscapes	Pg 2 TB I	1
4.	(C) Body of the moving water	Pg 2 TB I	1
5.	(C) Ellen C. Semple	Pg 2 TB I	1
6.	(B) Basic needs approach.	Pg 17 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) III, IV, I, II	Pg 17	1

		TB II	
10.	(B) Only I, II and III are correct.	Pg 17 TB II	1
11.	(C) Both (A) and (R) are correct and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).	Pg 44 TB II	1
12.	(A) Clustered settlements	Pg 16 TB II	1
13.	(A) Only I, II and III are correct.	Pg 47 TB II	1
14.	(C) Kolkata port	Pg 92 TB II	1
15.	<p>Study the following graph carefully and answer the questions no. 15 to 17</p> <p>Changes in Shares of Land-use Categories in India : 1950 - 51 and 2014 - 15</p> <p>Per cent of reporting area</p> <p>Legend: ■ 1950 - 51 ▨ 2014 - 15</p> <p>15. (D) Barren and unculturable wasteland.</p>		1
16.	(B) Decrease in culturable wasteland.		1
17.	(A) Forests		1
15	<p>Note: For Visually Impaired Candidates in Lieu of Q. No. 15 to 17</p> <p>(C) Barren and unculturable waste land</p>		1

16	(D) Area under non-agricultural use.		1
17	(A) Decrease in Culturable 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 benefit its citizens is the deciding factor. While developed countries in general have surged forward, the developing countries have lagged behind. 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>		3x1=3
	<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>		
19.	Study the following table carefully and answer the questions that follow:		3x1=3

	<p>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>(Any three points to be explained.)</p> <p>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>(All three points to be explained.)</p>	<p>Pg 8 TB I</p> <p>3x1=3</p>	
21.	<p>Study the following map and answer the questions that follow:</p>  <p>21.1 Identify the waterway shown on the map.</p> <p>Ans. Suez Canal.</p>		3x1=3

	<p>21.2 Name the ports on either side of the given waterway.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Ans. Red Sea/ Gulf of Suez and Mediterranean sea.</p> <p>$1/2+1/2=1$</p> <p>Note: <i>For Visually impaired candidates only in lieu of Queston no. 21</i></p> <p>Explain the economic significance of Panama Canal.</p> <p>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 shorten. It is vital to the economies of Latin America. Any other relevant point. <p>(Any three points to be explained.)</p>	<p>Pg 64</p> <p>TB I</p>	<p>3x1=3</p>
22	<p>Analyse the socio-economic and historical factors influencing the spatial distribution of population in India.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Evolution of settled agriculture, patterns of human settlement and transport network influence the population distribution. The regions falling in the river plains and coastal areas of India have remained the regions of larger population concentration because of an early history of human settlement and development. 		

	<p>iii. Urban centres like Delhi, Mumbai have higher concentration of population due to industrialization and urbanization.</p> <p>iv. Any other relevant point</p> <p>(Any three points to be analyzed)</p>	<p>Pg 3 TB II</p>	<p>3x1=3</p>
23.	<p>“Indian ports are handling large volumes of domestic as well as overseas trade.” Examine the statement.</p> <p>i. Indian ports have been in use since ancient times.</p> <p>ii. Most of the ports are equipped with modern infrastructure.</p> <p>iii. Private entrepreneurs have been invited for the modernization of ports in India to bring these ports at par with the international ports</p> <p>iv. Capacity of Indian ports have increased many folds.</p> <p>v. Any other relevant point</p> <p>(Any three points to be examined.)</p>	<p>Pg 89-90 TB II</p>	<p>3x1=3</p>
	<p>SECTION -D</p> <p>Questions no. 24 to 28 are Long Answer Type Questions.</p>		<p>5x5=25</p>
24.	<p>Differentiate between cottage and small scale manufacturing in the world with suitable examples.</p> <p>i. Cottage manufacturing is the smallest unit while small scale manufacturing is little higher than cottage.</p> <p>ii. In cottage manufacturing the artisans use local raw material while in small scale manufacturing raw material can be obtained from a little distance.</p> <p>iii. In cottage members of the family work while in small scale semi-skilled labour can be engaged from outside.</p>		

	<p>iv. In cottage manufacturing goods are sold in local market while small scale might find market outside</p> <p>v. Capital and transport has not much importance in cottage but they have a major role in small scale.</p> <p>vi. In cottage industries, simple tools are used while in small scale industries, simple power-driven machine are used.</p> <p>vii. In cottage industries, there are no job opportunities, while small scale industries have more job- opportunities.</p> <p>viii. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any five points of differences to be explained.)</p>	<p>Pg 40 TB I</p>	<p>5x1=5</p>
25.	<p>(a) “International trade may prove detrimental to some nations, yet it continues to exist.” justify the statement with examples.</p> <p>i. It leads to dependence on other countries.</p> <p>ii. It leads to uneven level of development.</p> <p>iii. Developed countries often exploit the underdeveloped countries.</p> <p>iv. Such practices lead to commercial rivalries leading to wars in the world.</p> <p>v. Global trade impacts every thing from the environment to health and well being of people around the world.</p> <p>vi. As countries compete to trade more, the use of natural resources spiral up.</p> <p>vii. Resources get used up faster than they can be replenished.</p> <p>viii. Marine life is depleting fast, forest are being cut down.</p> <p>ix. River basins sold off to private drinking water companies.</p> <p>x. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any five points to be explained.)</p> <p>OR</p>	<p>Pg74 TB I</p>	<p>5x1=5</p>

	<p>(b) “International trade is mutually beneficial to the trading partners.” justify the statement with examples.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Regional specialisation and division of labour in the production of commodities. ii. Higher level of production. iii. Better standard of living. iv. Worldwide availability of goods and services. v. Equalisation of prices and wages. vi. Diffusion of knowledge and culture. vii. Trade is based on complementarity and transferability of goods and services. viii. Any other relevant point. <p>(Any five points to be explained.)</p>	<p>Pg 74 TB</p>	<p>5x1=5</p>
26	<p>(a) Examine the main characteristics of mineral resources in India and suggest measures for their conservation.</p> <p>Characteristic of mineral resources :-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Uneven distribution. ii. Inverse relationship in quality and quantity of minerals. iii. Exhaustible over time. 2 iv. Any other relevant point. <p>(Any two points to be explained.)</p> <p>Measures for their conservation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Alternative energy resources like solar power, wind etc must be replaced by exhaustible resources. ii. Use of scrap in metals like copper, lead and zinc. iii. Use of substitutes for scarce metals. 		

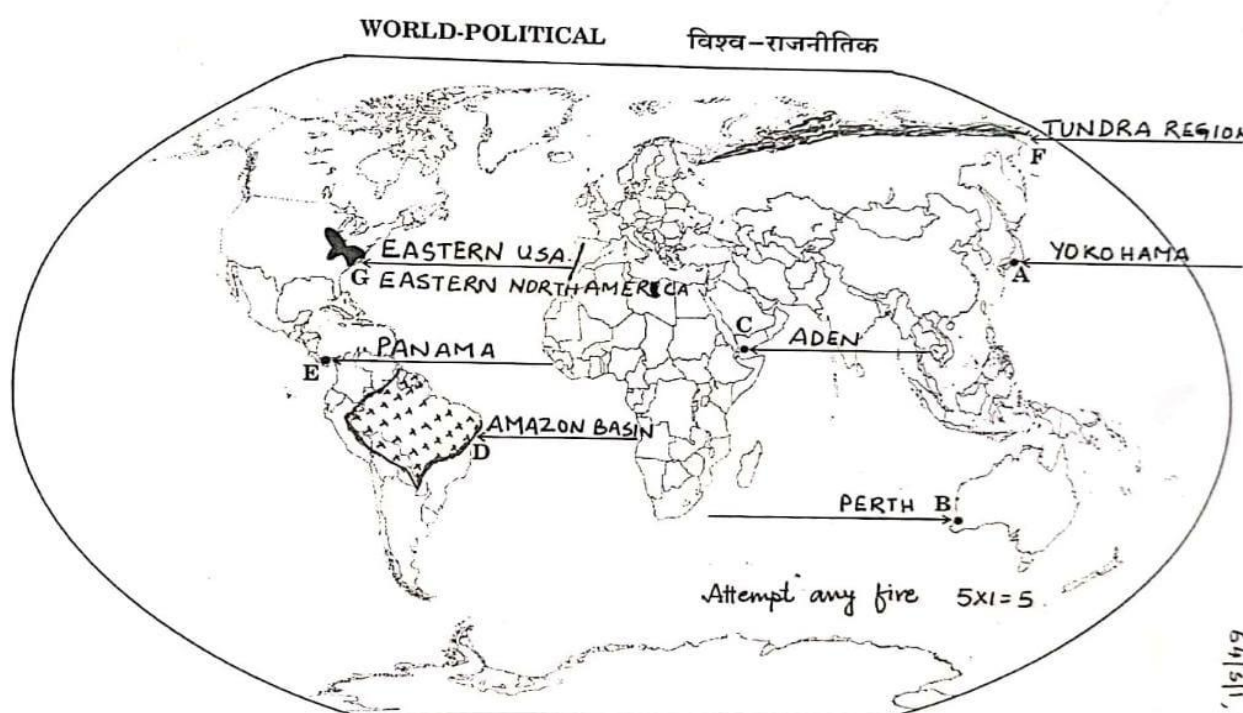
	<p>iv. Export of scarce minerals must be used.</p> <p>v. Any other relevant point. 3</p> <p>(Any three points to be explained.)</p> <p>OR</p> <p>(b) “The non-conventional sources of energy have a great future.” Evaluate the statement in the context of India.</p> <p>i. They are renewable resources, for example solar, wind, biomass.</p> <p>ii. They are equitably distributed.</p> <p>iii. Environment and eco-friendly.</p> <p>iv. Cost competitive and easy to construct. Example solar thermal technology.</p> <p>v. The western part of India has greater potential for development of solar energy.</p> <p>vi. Pollution free, e.g. wind energy.</p> <p>vii. Local winds, land and sea breezes can be used to produce electricity, favourable conditions are in Gujarat, Maharashtra and Rajasthan.</p> <p>viii. Ocean currents are the store house of infinite energy.</p> <p>ix. West coast of India have great potential for the development of tidal energy.</p> <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</p> <p>54,64</p> <p>TB II</p>	<p>2+3=5</p>
27	<p>(a) “The number of nomadic herders has been decreasing and the areas operated by them shrinking.” explain the statement with examples.</p> <p>i. Imposition of political boundaries.</p>	<p>Pg</p> <p>61-64</p> <p>TB II</p>	<p>5x1=5</p>

	<p>ii. New settlement plans by government.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>iv. Some government encourages nomadic community to settle permanently for easier administration.</p> <p>v. Education is also helpful in providing other employment in other areas.</p> <p>vi. 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) Mediterranean agriculture is highly specialized commercial agriculture.” explain the statement with examples.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>ii. Grape cultivation is the speciality of this region.</p> <p>iii. Best quality wines in the world are produced from high quality grapes.</p> <p>iv. The inferior grapes are dried into raisins and currants.</p> <p>v. This region also produced olive and figs.</p> <p>vi. Fruits and vegetables are largely grown and they have high demand in Europe and America.</p> <p>vii. Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Any five points to be explained.)</p>	<p>Pg24 TB I</p>	<p>5x1=5</p>
28	<p>(a) “Noise pollution has become a serious concern in recent years.” Examine the statement by giving suitable examples.</p> <p>i. Noise pollution is more dangerous in metro cities. It leads to deafness</p> <p>ii. Sleep related problems are increasing among people.</p> <p>iii. Noise beyond the human tolerable limit increases</p>	<p>Pg 30,31 TB I</p>	<p>5x1=5</p>

	<p>stress, anxiety and restlessness.</p> <p>iv. This makes people unable to concentrate on their work, specially children.</p> <p>v. More noise increases the risk of accidents.</p> <p>vi. The main source of noise pollution are factories and auto-mobiles.</p> <p>vii. Sirens, loud speakers used in various festivals increases noise levels.</p> <p>viii. It is injurious to people having heart ailments.</p> <p>ix. Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Any five points to be examined.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) “The limited availability of agricultural land as well as its deterioration in quality is a very serious concern today.” Examine the statement in the context of land degradation.</p> <p>i. The pressure on agricultural land increases not only due to the limited availability but also by deterioration of agricultural land.</p> <p>ii. Soil erosion, water-logging, salinization and alkalinisation of land lead to land degradation.</p> <p>iii. Over utilization of chemical fertilizers and pesticides further aggravate the degradation.</p> <p>iv. Unchecked process of degradation may lead to the conversion to wasteland.</p> <p>v. Land is also degraded as a result of degraded shifting cultivation area, degraded land under plantation crops, degraded forests, degraded pastures, and mining and industrial wastelands are caused by human actions.</p> <p>vi. Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Any five points to be explained.)</p>	<p>Pg 98 TB II</p>	<p>5x1=5</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">SECTION E</p> <p>Q.No. 29 & 30 are Map Based Questions</p>		<p>2x5=10</p>

29 Please refer the attached map:

5x1=5



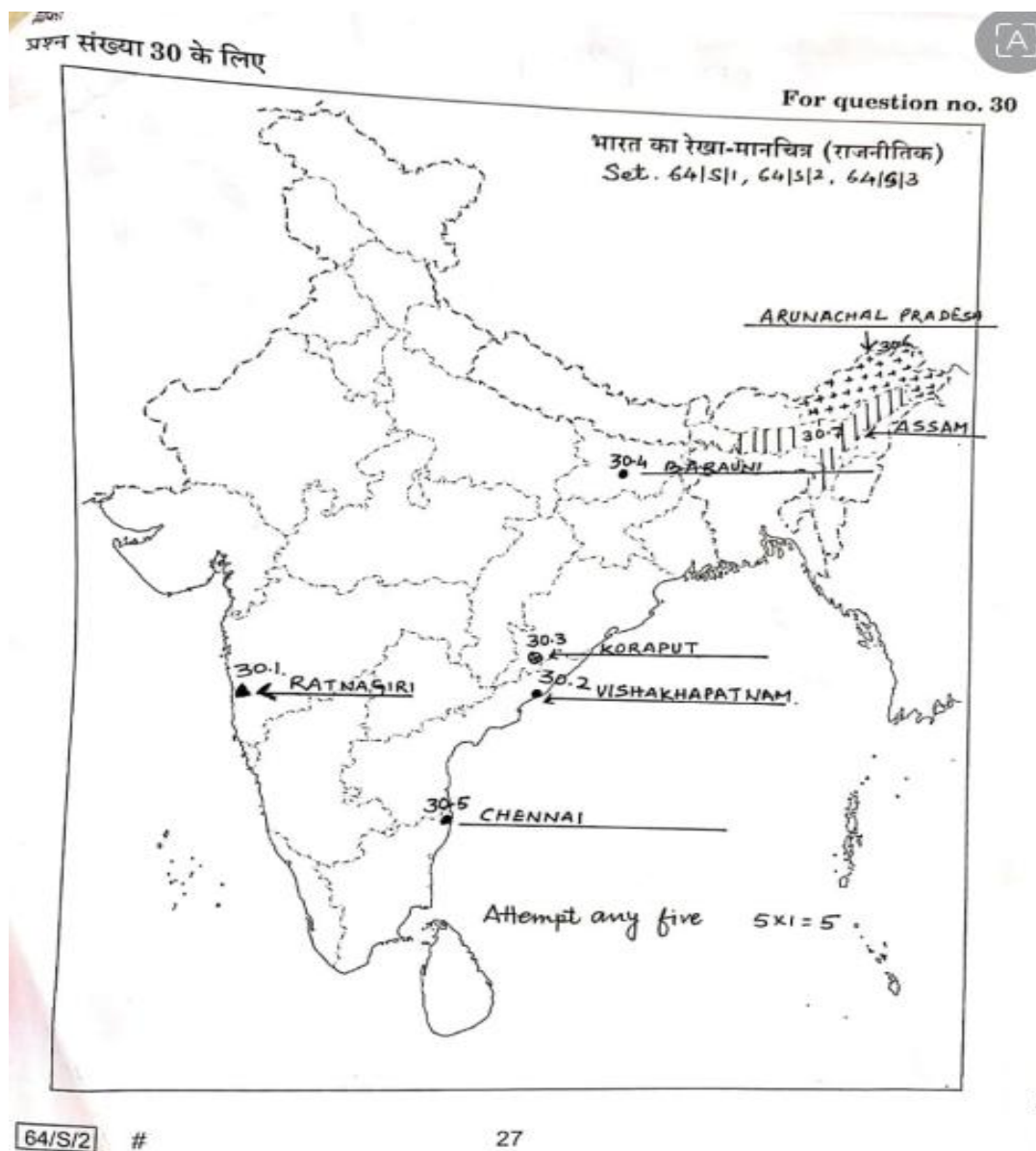
1x5=5

	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



64/S/2

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27

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		