

Strictly Confidential: (For Internal and Restricted use only)

Senior Secondary School Term II Examination, 2022

Marking Scheme – GEOGRAPHY (SUBJECT CODE – 029)

(PAPER CODE – 64/4/1)

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 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 marks be awarded to them. In class-X, 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, marks should be awarded.**
4. 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. 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.
5. Evaluators will mark(\surd) wherever answer is correct. For wrong answer ‘X’ be marked. Evaluators will not put right kind of mark while evaluating which gives an impression that answer is correct and no marks are awarded. **This is most common mistake which evaluators are committing.**
6. 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.
7. 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.
8. If a student has attempted an extra question, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and the other answer scored out.

9. No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once.
10. A full scale of marks _____(example 0-40 marks as given in Question Paper) has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.
11. Every examiner has to necessarily do evaluation work for full working hours i.e. 8 hours every day and evaluate 30 answer books per day in main subjects and 35 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.
12. Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in the past:-
 - 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 a reply.
 - 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.
 - 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.
13. 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.
14. 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.
15. The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the Guidelines for spot Evaluation before starting the actual evaluation.
16. 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.
17. The Board permits candidates to obtain photocopy of the Answer Book on request in an RTI application and also separately as a part of the re-evaluation process on payment of the processing charges.

MARKING SCHEME

Senior Secondary School Examination TERM–II, 2022

GEOGRAPHY (Subject Code–029)

[Paper Code : 64/4/1]

Maximum Marks : 35

Q. No.	EXPECTED ANSWER / VALUE POINTS	Marks
	SECTION—A Very short answer type question	2x3=6
1.	Why has the Indian Railways Launched an extensive programme to convert metre and narrow gauge to broad gauge? Explain (i) To increase the speed of passenger as well as goods trains. (ii) To increase the haulage capacity. (iii) To save time and energy wasted in shifting from one gauge to another. (iv) Any other relevant point. Any two points to be explained [TB-II,Pg.118]	1×2=2
2.	Explain any two features of manufacturing process. (i) Application of power (ii) Mass production of identical products. (iii) Specialised labour in factory settings for the production of standardised commodities. (iv) Any other relevant point. Any two points to be explained [TB-I, Pg.-45]	1x2=2
3.(a)	Differentiate between Departmental stores and Chain stores stating two differences. (i) Departmental stores delegate the responsibility and authority to departmental heads for purchasing of commodities whereas chain stores are able to purchase merchandise most economically. (ii) Departmental stores overseeing the sale in different sections of the stores. Whereas chain stores have the ability to experiment in one store and apply the result to many. (iii) Departmental stores employ skilled or semi skilled specialists in many tasks whereas chain stores employ highly skilled specialists in many tasks. (iv) Any other relevant point. Any two points to be explained [TB-1, Pg. 58]	

(b)	Or	$1 \times 2 = 2$
	Differentiate between Telecommunication and Services stating two differences.	
	<p>(a) (i) The use of telecommunications is linked to the development of modern technology.</p> <p>(ii) It has revolutionised communications because of the speed with which messages are sent.</p> <p>(iii) The time reduced is from weeks to minutes.</p>	
	<p>(b) (i) Services occur at many different levels.</p> <p>(ii) Some are geared to industry.</p> <p>(iii) And some to people and some to both industry and people. Eg. The transport system.</p>	
	Any two points to be explained	TB-1, Pg-59

	<p style="text-align: center;">SECTION—B (Source-Based)</p>	1x3=3
4.	<p>4. Read the following source and answer the questions that follow :</p> <p>Steel Industry</p> <p>The large integrated steel industry is traditionally located close to the sources of raw materials — iron-ore, coal, manganese and limestone — or at places where these could be easily brought, e.g., near ports. But in mini steel mills, access to markets is more important than inputs. These are less expensive to build and operate and can be located near markets because of the abundance of scrap metal, which is the main input. Traditionally, most of the steel was produced at large integrated plants, but mini mills are limited to just one-step process — steel making — and are gaining ground.</p> <p>(4.1) Mention the main factor affecting location of large integrated steel industry Located close to the sources of raw materials.</p> <p>(4.2) What is more important for setting up the mini steel mills ? Access to markets</p> <p>(4.3) Mention the raw material used in mini steel mills. Scrap metal</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">SECTION—C (Short Answer type questions)</p>	2x3=6

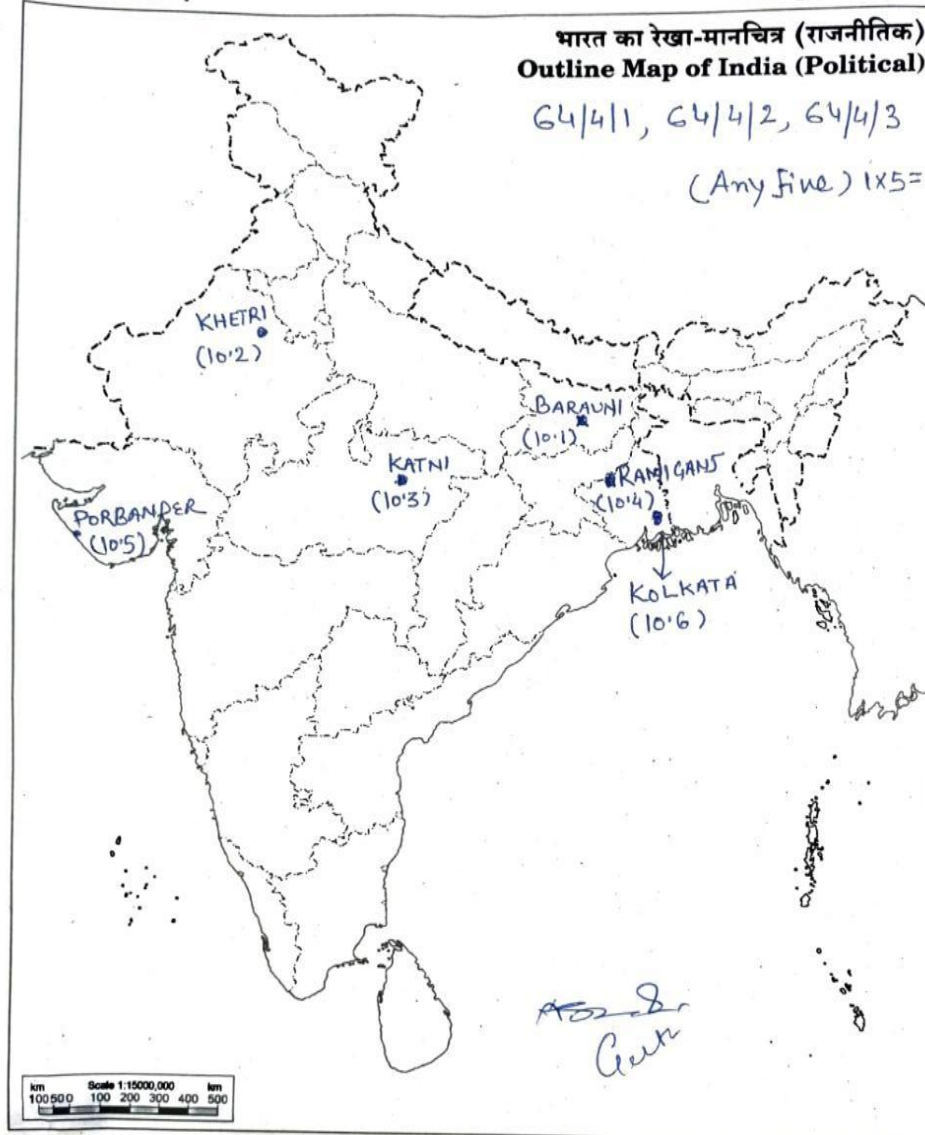
5.	<p>Examine the activities of periodic markets of rural areas.</p> <p>(i) Periodic markets are organised at different temporal interval in rural areas, where there are no regular markets.</p> <p>(ii) These markets may be weekly, bi-weekly.</p> <p>(iii) People come from the surrounding areas to meet their temporally accumulated demand.</p> <p>(iv) These markets are held on specified dates and move one place to another.</p> <p>(v) The shopkeepers remain busy on all the days as a large area is served by them</p> <p>(Any Three points to be explained) [TB-I, Pg.- 57]</p>	1×3=3
6.(a)	<p>“Border roads organisation is a premier multi faceted construction agency”. Support the statement.</p> <p>(i) It constructs roads in high altitude mountainous terrain, eg. joining Chandigarh with Manali and Leh.</p> <p>(ii) It constructs and maintenance of roads in strategically sensitive areas.</p> <p>(iii) It undertakes snow clearance in high altitude areas</p> <p>(iv) Any other relevant point. [TB-II, Pg.-114, 116]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>(b) Explain the functions of the National Highway Authority of India .</p> <p>(i) Development;</p> <p>(ii) Maintenance;</p> <p>(iii) Operation of National Highways;</p> <p>(iv) An apex body to improve the quality of the roads designated as National Highways.</p> <p>(v) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any Three points to be explained) [TB-II, Pg.-114]</p>	1×3=3
	<p>SECTION—D</p> <p>(Long Answers type questions)</p>	3x5=15
7.	<p>“The Rhine waterway is the world’s most heavily used inland waterways,” Assess the significance of this waterway.</p> <p>(i) It is navigable for 700 km from Rotterdam, at its mouth in the Netherlands to Basel in Switzerland.</p> <p>(ii) It flows through a rich coalfield.</p> <p>(iii) The whole basin of the Rhine has become a prosperous manufacturing area.</p> <p>(iv) Huge tonnage moves along the stretch south of the Ruhr.</p> <p>(v) Each year large number of ocean going ships and inland vessels exchange their cargoes through it.</p>	1x5=5

	<p>(vi) It connects the industrial areas of Switzerland, Germany, France, Belgium, and the Netherlands with the North-Atlantic Sea Route.</p> <p>(vi) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any Five points to be explained) [TB-I, Pg.-76]</p>	
8.	<p>(a) “Indiscriminate use of water by increasing population and industrial expansion has led to degradation of the quality of water considerably”. Analyse the statement.</p> <p>(i) Surface water available from rivers, canals, lakes is never pure.</p> <p>(ii) It contains small quantities of suspended particles, organic and inorganic substances.</p> <p>(iii) As concentration of these substances increases, the water becomes polluted, in result it becomes unfit for use.</p> <p>(iv) The self purifying capacity of water is unable to purify the water.</p> <p>(v) Water pollutants are also created from natural sources (erosion, landslides, decay and decomposition of plants and animal).</p> <p>(vi) Pollutants from human activities are the real causes of concern.</p> <p>(vii) Human beings pollute the water through industrial, agricultural and cultural activities.</p> <p>(viii) Industries produce several undesirable products including industrial waste, polluted waste water, poisonous gases etc.</p> <p>(vii) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any Five points to be explained) [TB-II, Pg-133,134]</p>	1x5=5
	<p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>(b) “The pressure on agricultural land increases not only due to limited availability, but also by deterioration of quality of agricultural land”. Analyse the statement.</p> <p>(i) Soil erosion</p> <p>(ii) Water logging</p> <p>(iii) Salinisation</p> <p>(iv) Alkalinisation</p> <p>(v) Degraded land may not be wasteland but unchecked process of degradation may lead to the conversion to wasteland.</p> <p>(vi) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any five points to be explained [TB-II Pg-141]</p>	1x5=5

9.	<p>Analyse any five objectives of ‘Drought Prone Area Development Programme’.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. To provide employment to the people in drought-prone areas and creating productive assets. ii. Laid emphasis on the construction of labour- intensive civil works. iii. It emphasised on irrigation projects. iv. Land development programmes and afforestation. v. Grassland development. vi. Creation of basic rural infrastructure as electricity, roads, market, credit and services. vii. Any other relevant point. <p>Any <i>five</i> points to be explained [TB-II Pg-105]</p>	1x5=5
10.	<p style="text-align: center;">SECTION—E Map of India (Location and Labelling)</p>	1x5=5
	<p style="text-align: center;">PLEASE SEE ATTACHED MAP</p>	

प्रश्न सं. 10 के लिए

For question no. 10



For Visually impaired students

- 10.1 Barauni
- 10.2 Singhbhum / Hazaribagh (Any one)
- 10.3 Madhya Pradesh
- 10.4 Raniganj
- 10.5 Porbandar
- 10.6 Kolkata

--	--	--