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Senior Secondary School Term II Examination, 2022

Marking Scheme – GEOGRAPHY (SUBJECT CODE – 029)

(PAPER CODE – 64/3/3)

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(√) 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 : 64/3/3]

Maximum Marks : 35

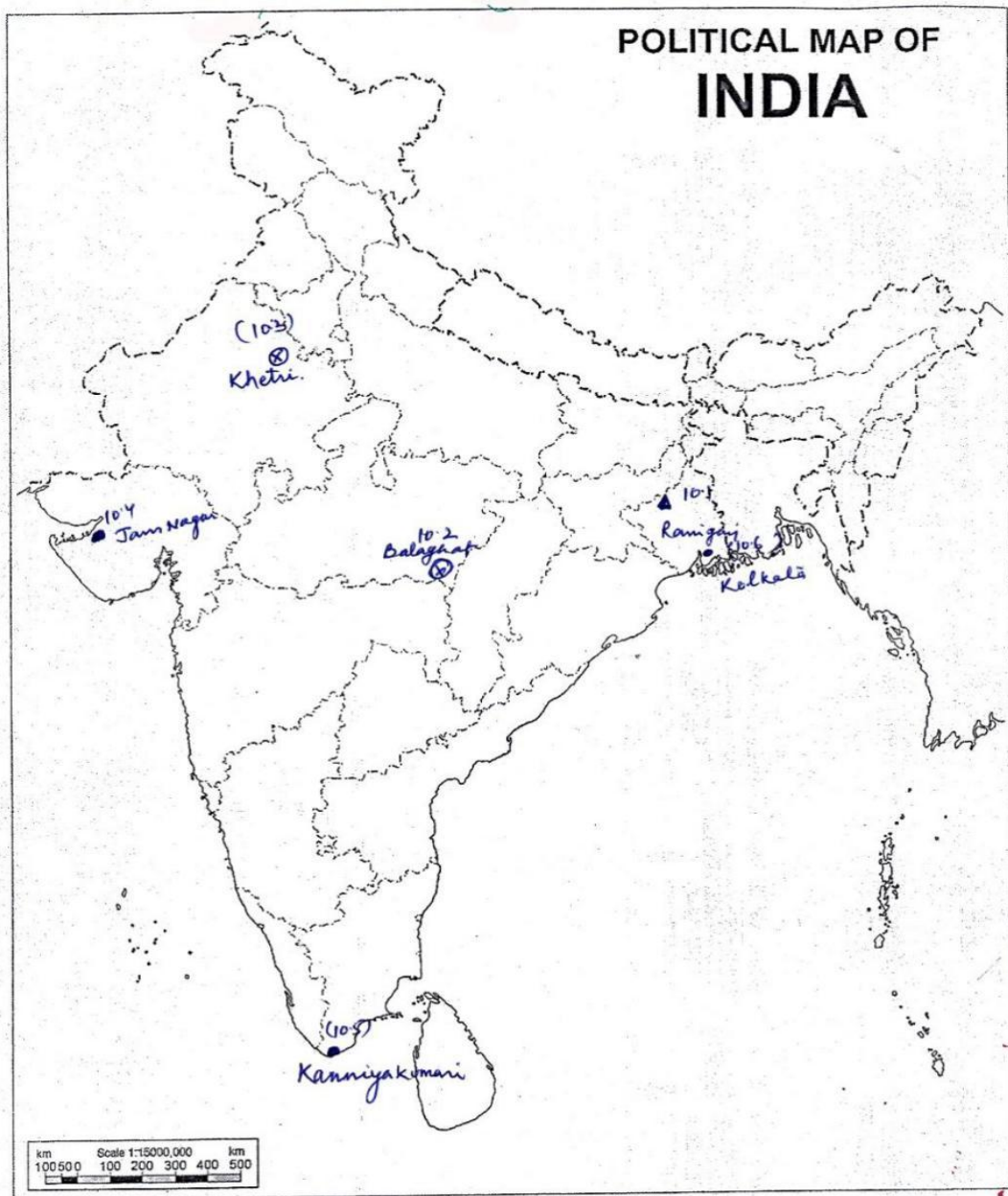
Q. No.	EXPECTED ANSWER / VALUE POINTS	Marks
	SECTION—A	
1.	<p><i>Why is ‘technological innovation essential for industries? Explain.</i></p> <p><i>Technological innovation :</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Technological innovations through research and development strategy are an important aspect of modern manufacturing for quality control. (ii) Eliminating waste and inefficiency (iii) Combating pollution (iv) High tech start ups to remove regional disparities. (v) Any other relevant point <p>Any two points to be explained (TB I page 46)</p>	<p>1×2</p> <p>2</p>
2.	<p><i>“Transport is an organised industry created to satisfy man’s basic need of mobility”. support the statement.</i></p> <p><i>Transport is an organised industry :</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Modern society requires speedy and efficient transport systems to assist in the production, distribution and consumption of goods. (ii) At every stage in this complex system, the value of the material is significantly enhanced by transportation. (iii) Transport enables trade between people and goods at different places. (iv) It enhances economic growth and globalisation. (v) Any other relevant point <p>Any two points to be explained. (TB I page 58)</p>	<p>1×2</p> <p>2</p>
3.(a)	<p><i>Mention any four features of ‘Tidal and Wave energy in India.</i></p> <p><i>Features of tidal and wave energy :</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Ocean currents are the store house of infinite energy. (ii) Persistent efforts were made to create a more efficient energy system from the ceaseless tidal waves and ocean current. (iii) Large tidal waves are known as occur along with west coast of India. (iv) Hence India has great potential. (v) Any other relevant point <p>Any four points to be mentioned. (TB II page 83)</p>	<p>$\frac{1}{2} \times 4$</p> <p>2</p>

(b)	<p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>Mention any four features of Wind energy in India.</p> <p><i>Features of wind energy :</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(i) Wind energy is absolutely pollution-free.(ii) In exhaustible source of energy(iii) India already has started generating wind energy in Gujarat, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu.(iv) The country's potential of wind power generation exceeds 50000 megawatts.(v) Wind energy is converted in electrical energy and pump out water for irrigation is simple by set of wind mills(vi) Any other relevant point <p>Any four points to be mentioned. (TB II page 83)</p>	$\frac{1}{2} \times 4$
		2
	<p style="text-align: center;">SECTION—B (Source-based Questions)</p>	
4.	<p>Read the following source and answer the given questions:</p> <p>The Process of development of tribal area of Bharmaur do not have sufficient infrastructure.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(TB II Page. 107)</p> <p>4.1 Why is it necessary to develop infrastructural facilities for integrated development of a region? Explain.</p> <p>Ans. Because without development of infrastructural facilities like road, healthcare, school, electricity, etc., no one can develop.</p> <p>4.2 Mention the main objective of ‘integrated tribal development project’ in Bharmaur region.</p> <p>Ans. The main objectives of integrated tribal development projects in Himachal Pradesh was aimed at improving the quality of life of the Gaddis.</p> <p>4.3 Explain the outcome of tribal development sub-plan in this region.</p> <p>Ans. The most significant contribution of this plan is the development of infrastructure in terms of schools, healthcare facilities, potable water road communications and electricity. (TB II Page. 107,108)</p>	1×3
		3
	<p style="text-align: center;">SECTION—C (Short Answer-type Questions)</p>	
5.	<p>Analyse the main factors affecting the tourism in the world.</p> <p><i>Factors affecting tourism :</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(i) Demand	1×3

	<p>(ii) Climate</p> <p>(iii) Transport</p> <p>(iv) Landscape</p> <p>(v) History and Art</p> <p>(vi) Culture and economy</p> <p>(vii) Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any three points to be analysed. (TB 1 page 60)</p>	3
6.(a)	<p><i>How are large scale industries different from household industries? Explain.</i></p> <p><i>Large scale industries different from cottage industries :</i></p> <p>(i) Large scale manufacturing involves a large market while household industries involve local (village) market.</p> <p>(ii) Large industries use various and huge raw materials while household industries use local raw materials.</p> <p>(iii) Large scale industries based on advanced technology while household industries tools are devised locally.</p> <p>(iv) Large scale industries based on specialised workers while household industries based on family members or part time labour.</p> <p>(v) Large scale industries are capital intensive and cottage industry are based on local raw material.</p> <p>(vi) Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any three points to be explained. (TB 1 page 49)</p>	1×3
		3
	Or	
(b)	<p><i>How are small scale industries different from cottage industries? Explain</i></p> <p><i>Small scale industries different from cottage industries :</i></p> <p>(i) High production in small scale while cottage industries has low production.</p> <p>(ii) Small scale industries use high technology while cottage industries tools are devised locally.</p> <p>(iii) Small scale industries manufacture in workshop outside the home while cottage industries work in home or cottage.</p> <p>(iv) Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any three points to be explained. (TB I page 49)</p>	1×3
		3
	SECTION—D (Long Answer-type Questions)	

7.	<p><i>Examine any five factors which are responsible for population flow from rural to urban areas in India.</i></p> <p><i>Population flow from rural to urban areas in India :</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Poverty (ii) High population pressure on the land (iii) Lack of basic infrastructure facilities (iv) Lack of healthcare facilities (v) Lack of education facilities (vi) Natural disasters like flood, drought, earthquake (vii) Security (viii) Any other relevant point <p>Any five factors to be examined. (TB II page 19)</p>	<div>1×5</div> <div>5</div>
8.	<p><i>“In India Satellite Communication has become vital for the country”. Examine the statement.</i></p> <p><i>India satellite communication has become very vital :</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Due to economic and strategic reasons. (ii) Satellite images can be used for weather forecast. (iii) Monitoring of natural calamities. (iv) Surveillance of border areas (v) Monitoring resources (vi) NRSC at Hyderabad provides facilities for acquisition of data and its processing, these are very useful in the management for natural resources. (vii) Any other relevant point <p>Any five points to be examined. (TB II page 122)</p>	<div>1×5</div> <div>5</div>
9.(a)	<p><i>“Road transport is the most economical for short distances compared to railways in the world”. Support the statement.</i></p> <p><i>Importance of road transport in comparison to railway :</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Road transport is the most economical for short distances compared to railway. (ii) Freight transport by road is gaining importance because it offers door to door services. (iii) The high embankment of rail-tracks and the efficient maintenance of railway transport service is an effective solution. (iv) Rail kilometrage being small cannot serve the needs of vast and developing countries at a low cost. (v) Roads, therefore play a vital role in nation’s trade and commerce and for 	<div>1×5</div>

	<p>promoting tourism.</p> <p>(vi) Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any five points to be explained. (TB 1 page 67)</p>	
		5
	<p>Or</p> <p>(b) <i>Explain the importance of waterways as the mode of transportation.</i></p> <p><i>Importance of waterways :</i></p> <p>(i) The great advantages of water transportation is that it does not require route construction.</p> <p>(ii) The oceans are linked with each other.</p> <p>(iii) Negotiable with ships of various sizes</p> <p>(iv) All that is needed is to provide port facilities.</p> <p>(v) Cheaper</p> <p>(vi) Energy cost of water transportation is lower.</p> <p>(vii) Any other point</p> <p>Any five points to be explained. (TB 1 page 71)</p>	
		1×5
		5
10	<p>On the given political outline map of India, locate and label any <i>Five from the following Geographical features with appropriate symbols.</i></p> <p>10.1 Raniganj - Coal mines.</p> <p>10.2 Balaghat - Manganese mines</p> <p>10.3 Khetri - Copper mines</p> <p>10.4 Jamnagar Oil refineries.</p> <p>10.5 The southern most station of North-South Corridor.</p> <p>10.6 The eastern-most metropolitan city connected by golden quadrilateral.</p>	1×5



	For Visually impaired candidate (any five) : 10.1 West Bengal 10.2 Madhya Pradesh 10.3 Biliary, Biliary, Chitradurg, Kudremukh, Chikmangluru. Tumkur. 10.4 UP 10.5 Kanyakumari 10.6 Kolkata	1×5=5
		5

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