

Series: 6HPK5  $\Delta/C$

**ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2021**

Strictly Confidential: (For Internal and Restricted use only)  
Senior School Certificate Examination  
Improvement Examination, 2021

**Marking Scheme – SUBJECT Geography (Theory) (Code No.- 029)**

**Code No. 64/1/1**

**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. **Evaluation is a timed mission for all of us. Hence, it is necessary that you put in your best efforts in this process.**
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.**
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. 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.
6. Evaluators will mark(  $\checkmark$  ) 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.**
7. If a question does not have any parts, marks must be awarded in the left hand margin and encircled.
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 \_\_\_\_\_70\_\_\_\_\_ (example **0-80**) 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 20 answer books per day in main subjects and 25 answer books per day in other subjects (Details are given in Spot Guidelines).

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 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 (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.

**Senior School Certificate Examination – Improvement Examination,  
2021**

**Subject- Geography (Theory) Subject Code - 029**

**Code SET 64/1/1**

**Marking Scheme**

Q. No.	Expected Answer/Value Points	Page No. In TB	Distrib ution of marks
	<b>SECTION A</b>  <b>(Objective Type Questions)</b>		
<b>1</b>	<b>Environmental determinism/ Determinism</b>	<b>T.B-1 Ch-I Pg No.-9</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2.</b>	<b>(A) Income approach</b>	<b>T.B-I Ch-4 Pg No.-26</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>3.</b>	<b>(B) Rural to Urban</b>	<b>T.B-II Ch-2 Pg No.-17</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>4.</b>	<b>(B) Population decreases</b>	<b>T.B-I Ch-2 Pg No.-11</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>5.</b>	<b>(A) Gas Authority of India Ltd</b>	<b>T.B-II Ch-7 Pg No.-73,80</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>6.</b>	<b>(B) Varanasi</b>	<b>T.B-II Ch-4 Pg No.-34</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>7.</b>	<b>More expenditure on health care facilities/care</b>	<b>T.B-I Ch-3 Pg No.-18</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>8.</b>	<b>(A) To have the power to make choices</b>	<b>T.B-I Ch-4 Pg No.-23,25</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>9.</b>	<b>(B) It involves primitive societies</b>	<b>T.B-I Ch-5 Pg No.-31,32</b>	<b>1</b>

10.	(A) a–iv, b–i, c–ii, d–iii		1
11.	(A) Hill Area Development Programme	T.B-II Ch-12 Pg No.- 105,106	1
12.	(D) Communication	T.B-I Ch-7 Pg No.-58	1
13.	(C) Secondary and Tertiary	T.B-I Ch-10 Pg No.-91	1
14.	(B) Arunachal Pradesh	T.B-II Ch-3 Pg No.-26	1
15.	(C) Development of irrigation	T.B-II Ch-1 Pg No.-3	1
<b>Section B</b> <b>Source/ Graph Based Questions</b>			
16.(i)	(Any Three Questions to be attempted) (C) Revitalised common property resources	T.B-II Ch-12 Pg No.-148	3x1=3
16.(ii)	(C) Planted and maintained one tree on the common property		
16.(iii)	(D) At least 2 years		
16.(iv)	(A) A backward district/ (B) High concentration of Bhils		
17.(a)	(Any Three Questions to be attempted) (C) Australia	T.B-I Ch-3 Pg No.-18	3x1=3
17.(b)	(A) Tapered		
17.(c)	(D) Birth and death rates are equal		
17.(d)	(D) Constant population growth		

17.1	<p><b>Visually Impaired Candidates</b></p> <p>Attempt any <i>three</i> questions.</p> <p>(17.1) (B) Triangular</p> <p>(17.2) (C) Australia</p> <p>(17.3) (D) Birth and death rates are equal</p> <p>(17.4) (A) Expanding population</p>	T.B-I Ch-3 Pg No.-18	3x1=3
	<p><b>SECTION C</b> (Short Answer Questions)</p>		
18.	<p><b>The decades 1921-1951 as the period of steady population growth:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An overall improvement in health and sanitation throughout the country brought down the mortality rate.</li> <li>• Better transport and communication system improved distribution system.</li> <li>• The Crude birth rate remained high in this period leading to higher growth rate.</li> <li>• Any other relevant point</li> </ul> <p>(To be assessed as a whole)</p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>The decades 1901 - 1921 as the period of stationary phase of growth:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In this period growth rate was very low even recording a negative growth rate during 1911-21.</li> <li>• Both the birth rate and death rate were huge keeping the rate of increase low .</li> <li>• Poor health and medical services ,illiteracy of people at large and in efficient distributions system of food and other basic necessities were largely responsible for a high birth and death rates in this period.</li> <li>• Any other relevant point</li> </ul> <p>(To be assessed as a whole)</p>	T.B-II Ch-1 Pg No.-7	3x1=3

19.	<p><b><u>Importance of Solar Energy:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The two effective process considered to be very effective to tap solar energy are photovoltaic and solar thermal technology.</li> <li>• Solar thermal technology has some relative advantages over all other non- renewable energy sources.</li> <li>• It is cost competitive, environment friendly and easy to construct.</li> <li>• Solar energy is 7 percent more effective than coal or oil based plants and 10 percent more effective than nuclear plants.</li> <li>• It is usually used more in appliances like heaters, cropdryers, cookers etc.</li> <li>• Any other relevant point</li> </ul> <p>(To be assessed as a whole)</p>	T.B-II Ch-7 Pg No.-82	3
20.	<p><b>Technology indicates the level of Cultural development of Society:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Human beings interact with their physical environment with the help of technology.</li> <li>• As human beings were able to develop technology after they developed better understanding of natural laws.</li> <li>• The understanding of concepts of friction and heat helped us to discover fire</li> <li>• Understanding of the secrets of DNA and genetics enabled us to conquer many diseases.</li> <li>• Any other relevant point</li> </ul> <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p> <p>OR</p> <p><b>Human Geography studies the interrelationship :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is a close relationship between natural environment and man- made environment.</li> <li>• Physical environment included landforms, soils, climate , water, natural vegetation and diverse flora and fauna.</li> <li>• Human created houses, villages , cities, roads, rail networks, industries farms ports etc.</li> <li>• Physical environment has been greatly modified by humans.</li> <li>• Human beings use the resources provided by physical environment.</li> <li>• Any other relevant point</li> </ul> <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p>	T.B-I Ch- I Pg No.-2	3

21	<p><b>Sustainability as an important pillar:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sustainability means continuity in the availability of opportunities.</li> <li>• To have sustainable human development, each generation must have the same opportunities.</li> <li>• All environmental, financial and human resources must be used keeping in mind the future.</li> <li>• Misuse of resources may lead to fewer opportunities for coming generation.</li> <li>• Any other relevant point</li> </ul> <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p>	T.B-I Ch-4 Pg No.-25	3
Q 22.	<p><b>Quaternary Activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is knowledge oriented.</li> <li>• The Quaternary sector has replaced most of the primary and secondary employment as the basis for economic growth.</li> <li>• Over half of all workers in developed economies are in the knowledge sector.</li> <li>• There has been a very high growth in demand for and consumption of information based services from mutual fund managers to tax consultants, software developers and statistician.</li> <li>• Personnel working in office, buildings, elementary schools and university classrooms, hospitals and doctors, office , theaters, accounting and brokerage firms all belong to this category of services.</li> <li>• Any other relevant point</li> </ul> <p>(Any three points to be examined)</p>	T.B-I Ch-7 Pg No.-61	3
	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>SECTION D</b> (Long Answer Questions)</p>		
23	<p><b>Objectives of Drought prone area programme:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The programme was initiated during fourth five year plan.</li> <li>• Providing employment to the people in drought prone area</li> <li>• Creating productive assets</li> <li>• Emphasis on the construction of labour intensive civil works</li> <li>• Emphasis on irrigation projects, land development programmes.</li> </ul>	T.B-II Ch-9 Pg No.-105	5

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Afforestation, grassland development and creation of basic rural infrastructure such as electricity, roads, market, credit and services.</li> <li>Any other relevant point</li> </ul> <p>(Any five points to be explained)</p>		
24	<p><b>India accounts for about four percent of the world's water resources:</b></p> <p>Water is a recyclable resource but its availability is limited and the gap between supply and demand will be widening over time. Climate change at the global scale will be creating water stress conditions in many regions of the world. India has a unique situation of high population growth and rapid economic development with high water demand.</p> <p>Any other relevant point</p> <p>(To be assessed as a whole) OR</p> <p><b>The most amount of water is used for Irrigation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>India has traditionally been an agrarian economy and about Two- Third of its population have been dependant on agriculture.</li> <li>Development of Irrigation to increase agricultural production has been assigned a very high priority in the five year plans and multipurpose river valleys projects like Bhakra Nangal, Hirakund , Damodar Vally etc have been taken up.</li> <li>Agriculture accounts for most of the surface and ground water utilization.</li> <li>Agriculture accounts for 89 percent of the ground water utilization.</li> <li>The share of domestic sector is higher, 9 percent in surface water utilization as compared to ground water.</li> <li>The share of agricultural sector in total water utilization is much higher than other sectors.</li> <li>Any other relevant point</li> </ul> <p>(To be assessed as a whole)</p>	<p>T.B-II Ch-6 Pg No.- 60,61,63</p>	5
		<p>T.B-II Ch-6 Pg No.-63,6</p>	

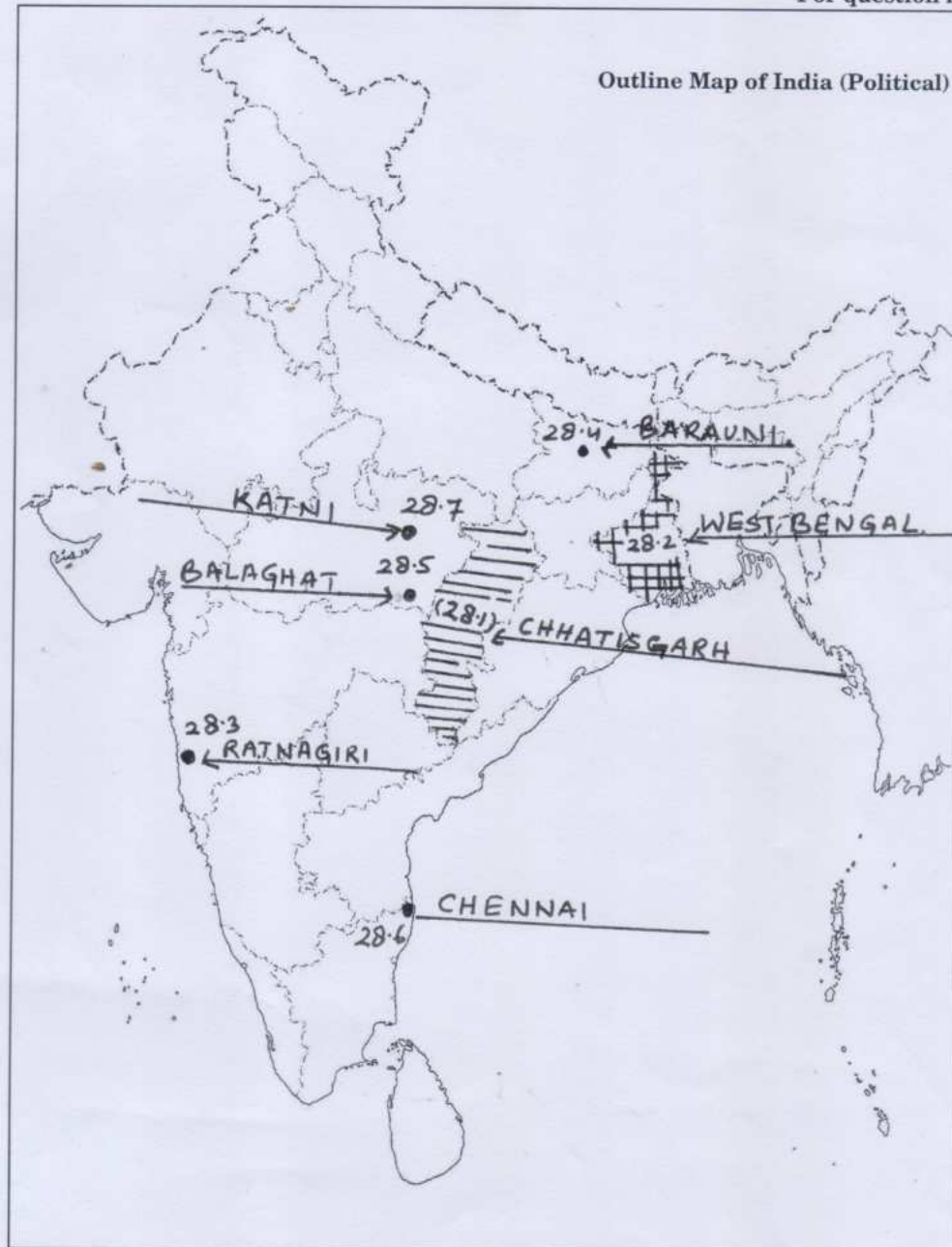


25	<p><b>Main features of hunting and gathering:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gatherers collect valuable plants such as leaves, barks of trees and medicinal plants and after simple processing, sell the products in the market.</li> <li>• They use various parts of the plant as- the bark is used for quinine ,Tanin extracts and cork, leaves supply materials for beverages, drugs, cosmetics, fiber and fabrics.</li> <li>• Nuts for food and oil and tree trunk yield rubber, balata, gums and resins.</li> </ul> <p>Any other relevant point</p> <p>(To be assessed as a whole)</p> <p>OR</p> <p><b>Main features of Extensive Commercial grain cultivation :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wheat is the principal crop, corn, barley, oats and rye are also grown.</li> <li>• The size of the farm is very large, entire operation of cultivation from ploughing to harvesting are mechanized.</li> <li>• There is low yield per acre but high yield per person.</li> <li>• Such type of agriculture is best developed in Eurasian steppes, the Canadian and American Prairies, the Pampas of Argentina, the Velds of South Africa and the Australian Downs.</li> <li>• Any other relevant point</li> </ul> <p>(To be assessed as a whole)</p>	<p>T.B-I Ch-5 Pg No.-32</p> <p>T.B-I Ch-5 Pg No.-37,38</p>	5
26	<p><b>Priorities of Urban strategy by UNDP:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increasing 'Shelter' for urban poor</li> <li>• Provision of basic urban services such as education, 'Primary Health care' , 'Clean Water and Sanitation'.</li> <li>• Improving women's access to 'Basic Services' and government facilities.</li> <li>• Upgrading 'Energy' use and alternative 'Transport' systems.</li> <li>• Reducing 'Air Pollution'.</li> <li>• Any other relevant point</li> </ul> <p>(Any five points to be analyzed)</p>	<p>T.B-I Ch-10 Pg No.-101</p>	5
27.	<p><b>Indicators of Social empowerment of HDI:</b></p> <p><b>Freedom from-</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hunger</li> <li>• Poverty</li> <li>• Servitude, bondage</li> </ul>	<p>T.B-II</p>	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ignorance</li> <li>• Illiteracy and any other forms of domination is the key to human development.</li> <li>• Freedom in real sense of the term is possible only with empowerment and participation of the people in the exercise of their capabilities and choices in the society.</li> <li>• Access to knowledge about society and environment are fundamental to freedom.</li> <li>• There has been improvement in the percentage of literates among the marginalized sector yet the gap between the rich and the marginalized sections of the population has increased over the years.</li> </ul> <p>Any other relevant point</p> <p>(Any five points to be explained)</p>	Ch-3 Pg No.-27,28	5
	<b>SECTION E</b> (Map Based Questions)		
28	Map Attached		5x1=5
28	<p><i>Visually Impaired Candidates</i></p> <p>(28.1) Chhattisgarh (28.2) West Bengal (28.3) Maharashtra (28.4) Bihar (28.5) Madhya Pradesh (28.6) Tamil Nadu (28.7) Madhya Pradesh</p>		5x1=5
29	Map attached		5x1=5
29	<p><i>Visually Impaired Candidates</i></p> <p>(29.1) China (29.2) South West Africa/Madagascar/Malagasy (29.3) U.S.A. (29.4) Amazon Basin (29.5) Tokyo</p>	Pg No.-  T.B	5x1=5

64/1/1

For question no. 28





For question no. 29

WORLD-POLITICAL

