नोट

(I) कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ **23** + **2** मानचित्र हैं ।

(II) कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में **30** प्रश्न हैं ।

(III) प्रश्न-पत्र में दाहिने हाथ की ओर दिए गए प्रश्न-पत्र कोड को परीक्षार्थी उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर लिखें ।

(IV) **कृपया प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखना शुरू करने से पहले, उत्तर-पुस्तिका में प्रश्न का क्रमांक अवश्य लिखें ।**

(V) इस प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ने के लिए 15 मिनट का समय दिया गया है । प्रश्न-पत्र का वितरण पूर्वाह्न में 10.15 बजे किया जाएगा । 10.15 बजे से 10.30 बजे तक छात्र केवल प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ेंगे और इस अवधि के दौरान वे उत्तर-पुस्तिका पर कोई उत्तर नहीं लिखेंगे ।

NOTE

(I) Please check that this question paper contains **23** printed pages + **2** Maps.

(II) Please check that this question paper contains **30** questions.

(III) Q.P. Code given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.

(IV) **Please write down the serial number of the question in the answer-book before attempting it.**

(V) 15 minute time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.

भूगोल (सैद्धान्तिक)
GEOGRAPHY (Theory)

निर्धारित समय : *3 घण्टे*

अधिकतम अंक : *70*

Time allowed : *3 hours*

Maximum Marks : *70*

सामान्य निर्देश :

निम्नलिखित निर्देशों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए और उनका पालन कीजिए :

(i) इस प्रश्न-पत्र में **30** प्रश्न हैं । **सभी** प्रश्न **अनिवार्य** हैं ।

(ii) प्रश्न–पत्र **पाँच** खण्डों में विभाजित है – **खण्ड क, ख, ग, घ** एवं **ङ** ।

(iii) **खण्ड क** – प्रश्न संख्या **1** से **17** तक बहुविकल्पीय प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं । प्रत्येक प्रश्न **1** अंक का है ।

(iv) **खण्ड ख** – प्रश्न संख्या **18** एवं **19** स्रोत-आधारित प्रश्न हैं । प्रत्येक प्रश्न **3** अंकों का है ।

(v) **खण्ड ग** – प्रश्न संख्या **20** से **23** तक लघु-उत्तरीय प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं । प्रत्येक प्रश्न **3** अंकों का हैं । इन प्रश्नों का उत्तर 80 से 100 शब्दों में लिखा जाना चाहिए ।

(vi) **खण्ड घ** – प्रश्न संख्या **24** से **28** तक दीर्घ-उत्तरीय प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं । प्रत्येक प्रश्न **5** अंकों का है । इन प्रश्नों का उत्तर 120 से 150 शब्दों में लिखा जाना चाहिए ।

(vii) **खण्ड ङ** – प्रश्न संख्या **29** एवं **30** मानचित्र–आधारित प्रश्न हैं । प्रत्येक प्रश्न **5** अंकों का है ।

(viii) इसके अतिरिक्त, ध्यान दें कि दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों के लिए फोटो तथा मानचित्र आदि आधारित प्रश्नों के स्थान पर एक अन्य प्रश्न दिया गया है । इन प्रश्नों के उत्तर केवल दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थी ही लिखें ।

(ix) प्रश्न-पत्र में समग्र विकल्प नहीं दिया गया है । यद्यपि, खण्ड क के अतिरिक्त अन्य खण्डों के कुछ प्रश्नों में आंतरिक विकल्प का चयन दिया गया है ।

खण्ड क

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 17 बहुविकल्पीय प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं । 17×1=17

1. प्रवास के निम्नलिखित कारकों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए और अपकर्ष कारकों से संबंधित सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :

I.	शांति एवं स्थायित्व
II.	प्रतिकूल जलवायु
III.	संपत्ति की सुरक्षा
IV.	आर्थिक पिछड़ापन

विकल्प :

(A) केवल I और II सही हैं ।
(B) केवल I और III सही हैं ।
(C) केवल II और IV सही हैं ।
(D) केवल II और III सही हैं ।

2. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा मानव विकास का उपागम है ?

(A) समता (B) उत्पादकता

(C) क्षमता (D) सशक्तिकरण

General Instructions :

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them :

(i) *This questions paper contains* ***30*** *questions.* ***All*** *questions are* ***compulsory***.

(ii) *Question paper is divided into* ***five*** *sections – **Sections A, B, C, D** and **E**.*

(iii) ***Section A*** *– Questions no.* ***1*** *to* ***17*** *are Multiple Choice type questions. Each question carries* ***1*** *mark.*

(iv) ***Section B*** *– Questions no.* ***18*** *and* ***19*** *are Source-based questions. Each question carries* ***3*** *marks.*

(v) ***Section C*** *– Questions no.* ***20*** *to* ***23*** *are Short Answer type questions. Each question carries* ***3*** *marks. Answer to these questions shall be written in 80 to 100 words.*

(vi) ***Section D*** *– Questions no.* ***24*** *to* ***28*** *are Long Answer type questions. Each question carries* ***5*** *marks. Answer to these questions shall be written in 120 to 150 words.*

(vii) ***Section E*** *– Questions no.* ***29*** *and* ***30*** *are Map-based questions. Each question carries* ***5*** *marks.*

(viii) *In addition to this, NOTE that a separate question has been provided for Visually Impaired candidates in lieu of questions having visual inputs, map etc. Such questions are to be attempted by Visually Impaired candidates only.*

(ix) *There is no overall choice given in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in a few questions in all sections other than Section A.*

SECTION A

Questions no. ***1*** *to* ***17*** *are Multiple Choice Type Questions.*   *17×1=17*

1. Read the following factors of migration carefully and choose the correct option related to pull factors :

I.	Peace and stability
II.	Unfavourable climate
III.	Protection of property
IV.	Economic backwardness

   Options :
   (A) Only I and II are correct.
   (B) Only I and III are correct.
   (C) Only II and IV are correct.
   (D) Only II and III are correct.

2. Which one of the following is an approach of Human Development ?
   (A) Equity   (B) Productivity
   (C) Capability   (D) Empowerment

3. स्तम्भ I का मिलान स्तम्भ II से कीजिए और सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :

स्तम्भ I (क्षेत्र)	स्तम्भ II (पशुपालन)
1. उष्णकटिबंधीय अफ्रीका	(i) ऊँट
2. एशिया के मरुस्थल	(ii) गोधन (मवेशी)
3. तिब्बत के पर्वतीय क्षेत्र	(iii) रेंडियर
4. उप-उत्तरी ध्रुवीय क्षेत्र	(iv) लामा

विकल्प :

(A)   1-(ii), 2-(i), 3-(iv), 4-(iii)

(B)   1-(i), 2-(ii), 3-(iv), 4-(iii)

(C)   1-(ii), 2-(i), 3-(iii), 4-(iv)

(D)   1-(i), 2-(ii), 3-(iii), 4-(iv)

4. नीचे दो कथन दिए गए हैं । ये अभिकथन (A) और कारण (R) हैं । दोनों कथनों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए और सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :

अभिकथन (A) :   स्वच्छंद उद्योग व्यापक विविधता वाले स्थानों में स्थित हो सकते हैं ।

कारण (R) :   स्वच्छंद उद्योग की स्थापना में महत्त्वपूर्ण कारक परिवहन के जाल द्वारा अभिगम्यता होती है ।

विकल्प :

(A)   (A) और (R) दोनों सही हैं और (R), (A) की सही व्याख्या है ।

(B)   (A) और (R) दोनों सही हैं, परंतु (R), (A) की सही व्याख्या *नहीं* है ।

(C)   (A) सही है, परंतु (R) ग़लत है ।

(D)   (A) ग़लत है, परंतु (R) सही है ।

5. सूचना का उत्पादन निम्नलिखित में से किस क्षेत्रक से संबंधित है ?

(A)   प्राथमिक

(B)   द्वितीयक

(C)   तृतीयक

(D)   चतुर्थक

3. Match Column I with Column II and choose the correct option :

	Column I (Area)		Column II (Animal Domestication)
1.	Tropical Africa	(i)	Camel
2.	Asiatic Deserts	(ii)	Cattle
3.	Mountainous areas of Tibet	(iii)	Reindeer
4.	Sub-Arctic areas	(iv)	Llamas

Options :

(A) 1-(ii), 2-(i), 3-(iv), 4-(iii)

(B) 1-(i), 2-(ii), 3-(iv), 4-(iii)

(C) 1-(ii), 2-(i), 3-(iii), 4-(iv)

(D) 1-(i), 2-(ii), 3-(iii), 4-(iv)

4. Two statements are given below. They are Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read both the statements carefully and choose the correct option :

Assertion (A) : Foot loose industries can be located in a wide variety of places.

Reason (R) : The important factor in the location of foot loose industries is accessibility by transport network.

Options :

(A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

(B) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is ***not*** the correct explanation of (A).

(C) (A) is true, but (R) is false.

(D) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

5. Production of information is related to which one of the following sectors ?

(A) Primary

(B) Secondary

(C) Tertiary

(D) Quaternary

6. फुटकर व्यापार की निम्नलिखित विशेषताओं को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए और सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :

I.	यह उपभोक्ताओं को वस्तुओं के प्रत्यक्ष विक्रय से संबंधित है ।
II.	अधिकांश फुटकर व्यापार नियत प्रतिष्ठानों और भंडारों में संपन्न होता है ।
III.	इसका गठन अनेक बिचौलियों, व्यापारियों और आपूर्तिकर्ताओं द्वारा होता है ।
IV.	फेरी, रेहड़ी, स्वचालित बिक्री मशीनें, आदि इसके उदाहरण हैं ।

विकल्प :

(A) केवल I, II और III सही हैं ।

(B) केवल I, II और IV सही हैं ।

(C) केवल II, III और IV सही हैं ।

(D) केवल I, III और IV सही हैं ।

7. निम्नलिखित में से किसे 'बिग इंच' पाइपलाइन द्वारा जाना जाता है ?

(A) ईरान – भारत वाया पाकिस्तान

(B) ईरान – चीन वाया अफगानिस्तान

(C) हज़ीरा – विजयपुर से जगदीशपुर

(D) मेक्सिको की खाड़ी से उत्तर-पूर्वी संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका

8. नीचे दो कथन दिए गए हैं । ये अभिकथन (A) और कारण (R) हैं । दोनों कथनों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए और सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :

अभिकथन (A) : मुक्त व्यापार के अंतर्गत डंप की गई वस्तुओं से देशों को सतर्क रहने की आवश्यकता है ।

कारण (R) : डंप की गई वस्तुओं से घरेलू उत्पादकों को नुकसान हो सकता है ।

विकल्प :

(A) (A) सही है, परंतु (R) ग़लत है ।

(B) (A) ग़लत है, परंतु (R) सही है ।

(C) (A) और (R) दोनों सही हैं, परंतु (R), (A) की सही व्याख्या *नहीं* है ।

(D) (A) और (R) दोनों सही हैं और (R), (A) की सही व्याख्या है ।

6. Read the following characteristics of retail trading carefully and choose the correct option :

I.	This is concerned with the sale of goods directly to the consumers.
II.	Most of the retail trading takes place in fixed establishments or stores.
III.	It is formed by many middlemen, traders and suppliers.
IV.	Hawkers, street peddling, automatic vending machines, etc. are its examples.

Options :

(A) Only I, II and III are correct.

(B) Only I, II and IV are correct.

(C) Only II, III and IV are correct.

(D) Only I, III and IV are correct.

7. Which one of the following is known as 'Big Inch' pipeline ?

(A) Iran – India via Pakistan

(B) Iran – China via Afghanistan

(C) Hazira – Vijaypur to Jagdishpur

(D) Gulf of Mexico to northeastern USA

8. Two statements are given below. They are Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read both the statements carefully and choose the correct option :

Assertion (A) : Countries need to be cautious about dumped goods under free trade.

Reason (R) : Dumping of goods can harm the domestic producers.

Options :

(A) (A) is true, but (R) is false.

(B) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

(C) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is ***not*** the correct explanation of (A).

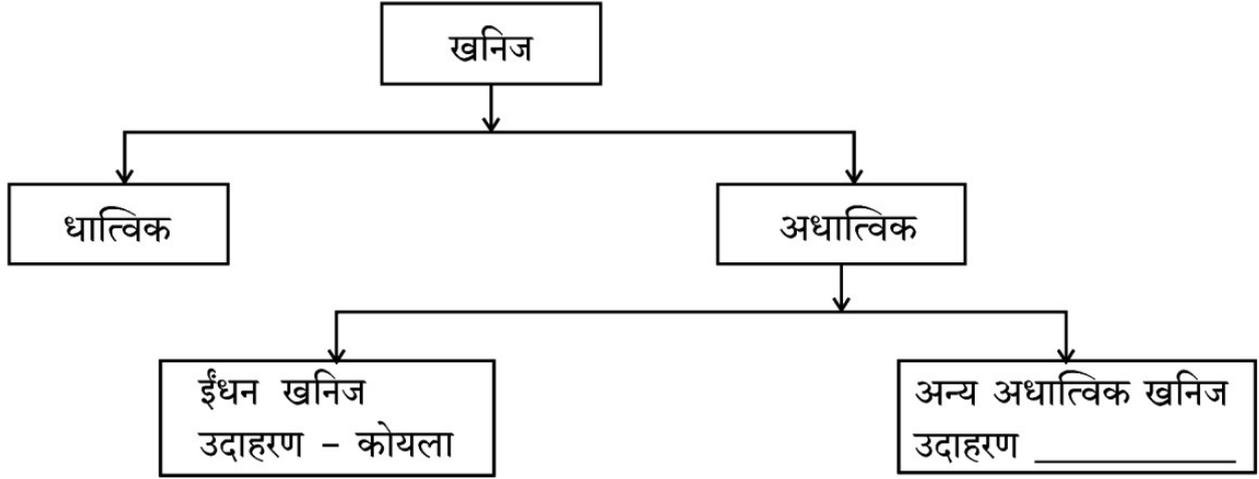(D) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

9. रिक्त स्थान की पूर्ति के लिए सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :

_____ में भौमजल का उपयोग अत्यधिक है । अगर वर्तमान प्रवृत्ति की तरह भौमजल का उपयोग जारी रहता है, तो जल की आवश्यकता को पूरा करना बहुत मुश्किल हो जाएगा ।

(A) पंजाब (B) ओडिशा

(C) केरल (D) छत्तीसगढ़

10. फ्लो चार्ट में रिक्त स्थान की पूर्ति के लिए सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :

विकल्प :

(A) सोना (B) बॉक्साइट

(C) ग्रैफाइट (D) मैंगनीज़

11. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा स्थान 'पूर्व-पश्चिम गलियारे' का सबसे पूर्वी स्टेशन है ?

(A) डिगबोई (B) सिलचर

(C) गुवाहाटी (D) ईटानगर

12. प्रस्तावित भारतमाला वृहद् योजना से संबंधित कार्यक्रमों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए और सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :

I.	पिछड़े इलाकों, धार्मिक एवं पर्यटन स्थलों को जोड़ने की योजना
II.	देश के चार महानगरों को परस्पर जोड़ना
III.	तटवर्ती भागों से लगे हुए राज्यों की सड़कों का विकास करना
IV.	सीमावर्ती भागों तथा छोटे बंदरगाहों को जोड़ना

विकल्प :

(A) केवल I, II और III सही हैं । (B) केवल II, III और IV सही हैं ।

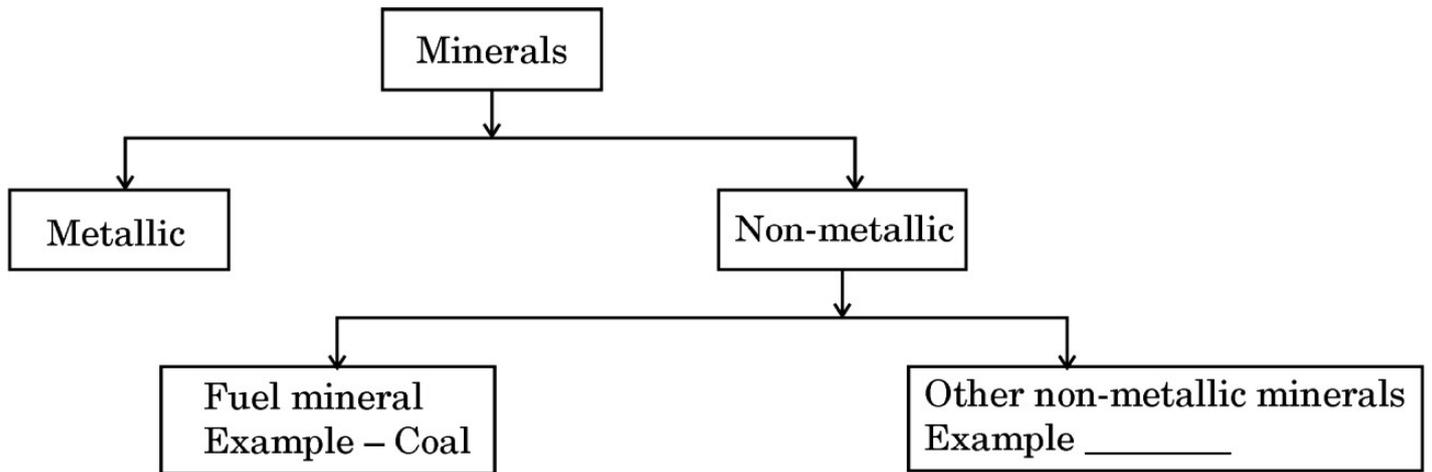(C) केवल I, III और IV सही हैं । (D) केवल I, II और IV सही हैं ।

9. Choose the correct option to fill in the blank :

The groundwater utilization is very high in _____. If the present trend of groundwater utilization continues, it would be very difficult to meet the water needs.

(A)   Punjab   (B)   Odisha

(C)   Kerala   (D)   Chhattisgarh

10. Choose the correct option to fill in the blank in the flow chart :

```
                    ┌──────────┐
                    │ Minerals │
                    └────┬─────┘
            ┌────────────┴────────────┐
      ┌──────────┐              ┌──────────────┐
      │ Metallic │              │ Non-metallic │
      └──────────┘              └──────┬───────┘
                        ┌──────────────┴──────────────┐
              ┌──────────────────┐         ┌───────────────────────────┐
              │ Fuel mineral     │         │ Other non-metallic minerals│
              │ Example – Coal   │         │ Example _____            │
              └──────────────────┘         └───────────────────────────┘
```

Options :

(A)   Gold   (B)   Bauxite

(C)   Graphite   (D)   Manganese

11. Which one of the following places is the easternmost station of 'East-West Corridor' ?

(A)   Digboi   (B)   Silchar

(C)   Guwahati   (D)   Itanagar

12. Read the programmes related to the proposed Bharatmala umbrella scheme carefully and choose the correct option :

I.	Backward areas, religious and tourist places connectivity programme
II.	To interconnect the four metropolitan cities of the country
III.	To develop State roads in adjoining coastal areas
IV.	To connect non-major ports in coastal states

Options :

(A)   Only I, II and III are correct.   (B)   Only II, III and IV are correct.

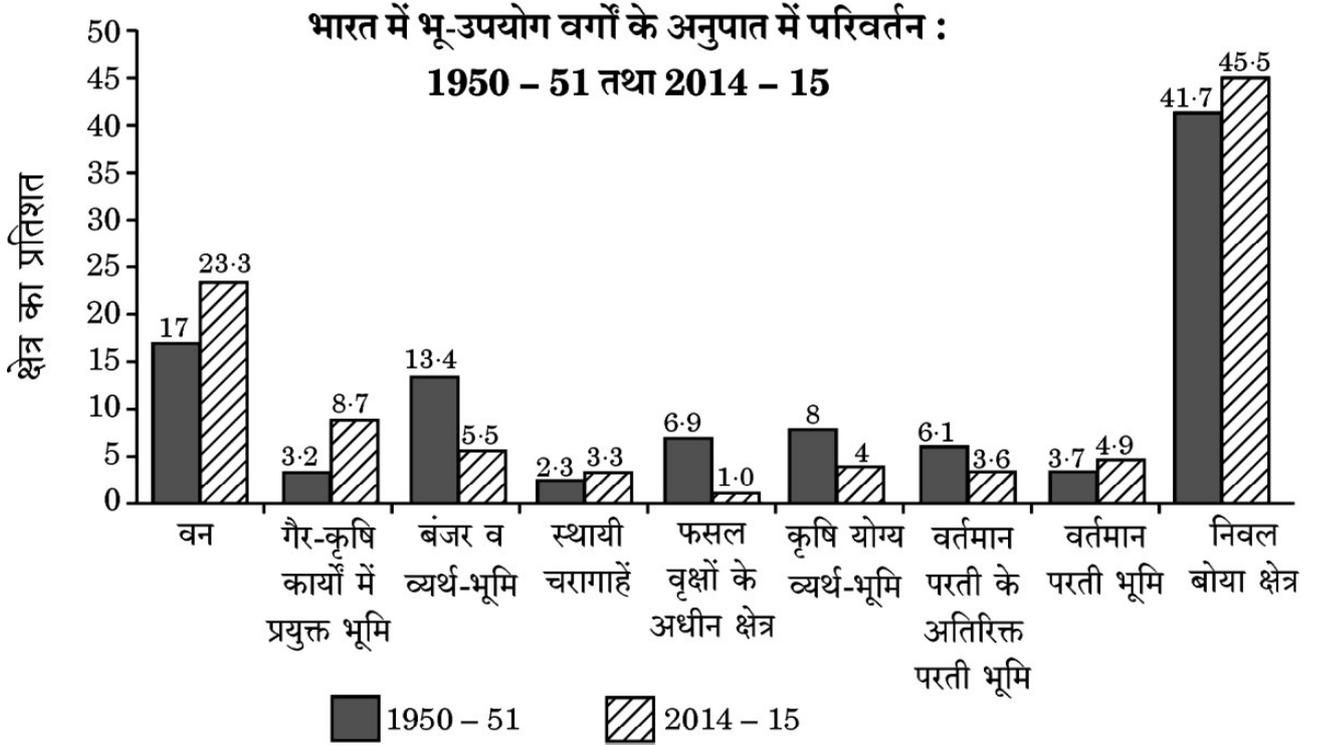(C)   Only I, III and IV are correct.   (D)   Only I, II and IV are correct.

13. 'स्वच्छ भारत मिशन' निम्नलिखित में से किसके द्वारा शुरू किया गया ?

    (A)   मध्य प्रदेश सरकार

    (B)   भारत सरकार

    (C)   ग़ैर-सरकारी संगठन

    (D)   विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन

14. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी बीमारी जल प्रदूषण से होती है ?

    (A)   हेपेटाइटिस   (B)   दमा

    (C)   न्यूमोनिया   (D)   बहरापन

निम्नलिखित आरेख का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन कीजिए और प्रश्न संख्या 15 से 17 तक के उत्तर लिखिए ।

भारत में भू-उपयोग वर्गों के अनुपात में परिवर्तन : 1950 – 51 तथा 2014 – 15

15. 1950 – 51 की तुलना में, वर्ष 2014 – 15 में निम्नलिखित में से किस वर्ग में सर्वाधिक कमी हुई है ?
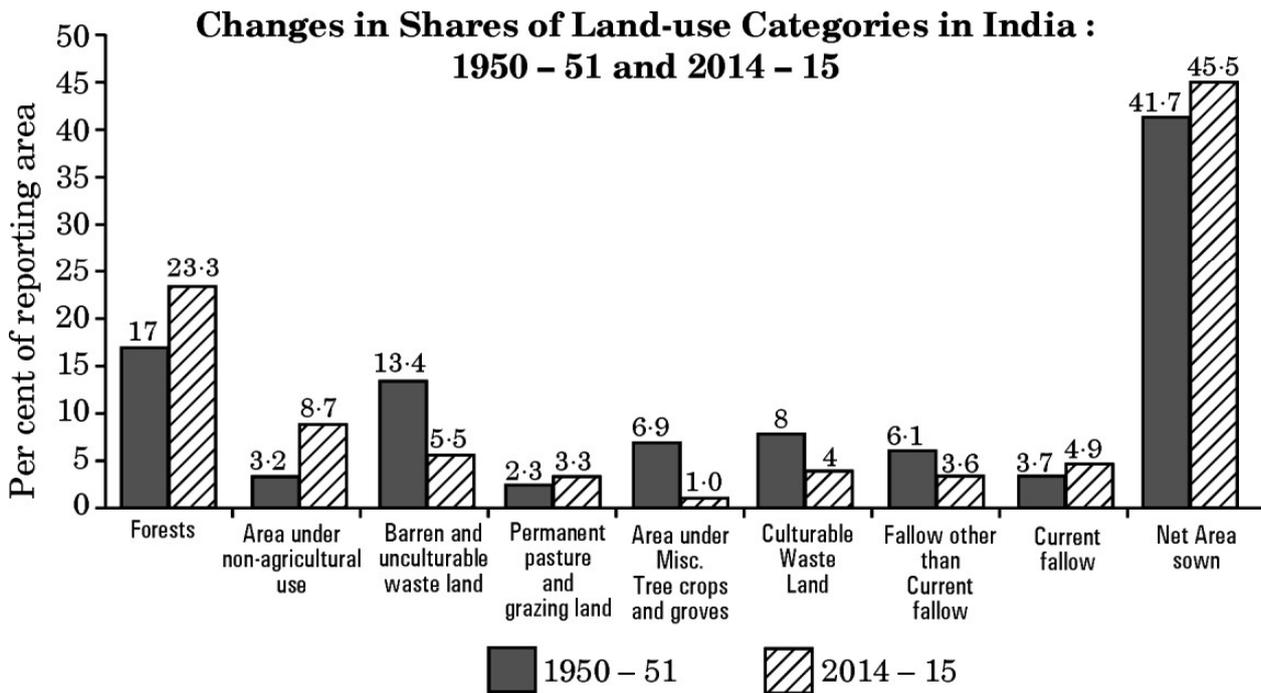
    (A)   वन

    (B)   स्थायी चरागाहें

    (C)   बंजर व व्यर्थ-भूमि

    (D)   कृषि योग्य व्यर्थ-भूमि

13. 'Swachh Bharat Mission' has been launched by which one of the following ?

    (A)   Government of Madhya Pradesh

    (B)   Government of India

    (C)   Non Governmental Organisation

    (D)   World Health Organisation

14. Which one of the following diseases is caused by water pollution ?

    (A)   Hepatitis   (B)   Asthma

    (C)   Pneumonia   (D)   Deafness

Study the following diagram carefully and answer Q. No. 15 to 17.

Changes in Shares of Land-use Categories in India : 1950 – 51 and 2014 – 15

Category	1950–51	2014–15
Forests	17	23.3
Area under non-agricultural use	3.2	8.7
Barren and unculturable waste land	13.4	5.5
Permanent pasture and grazing land	2.3	3.3
Area under Misc. Tree crops and groves	6.9	1.0
Culturable Waste Land	8	4
Fallow other than Current fallow	6.1	3.6
Current fallow	3.7	4.9
Net Area sown	41.7	45.5

15. In comparison to 1950 – 51, which of the following categories has decreased the most in 2014 – 15 ?

    (A)   Forests

    (B)   Permanent pasture and grazing land

    (C)   Barren and unculturable wasteland

    (D)   Culturable wasteland

16. 1950 – 51 की तुलना में, वर्ष 2014 – 15 में निम्नलिखित में से किस वर्ग में वृद्धि का सर्वाधिक अंतर है ?

    (A)   बंजर व व्यर्थ-भूमि

    (B)   निवल बोया क्षेत्र

    (C)   गैर-कृषि कार्यों में प्रयुक्त भूमि

    (D)   वर्तमान परती भूमि

17. 1950 – 51 तथा 2014 – 15 के बीच 'निवल बोया क्षेत्र' का सही अंतर निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा है ?

    (A)   3·6% (क्षेत्र का)

    (B)   3·7% (क्षेत्र का)

    (C)   3·8% (क्षेत्र का)

    (D)   3·9% (क्षेत्र का)

*नोट : निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल **दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों** के लिए प्रश्न संख्या 15 से 17 के स्थान पर हैं ।*

15. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा बंजर व व्यर्थ-भूमि का उदाहरण है ?

    (A)   स्थायी चरागाह

    (B)   मरुस्थल और बीहड़

    (C)   आधारभूत अवसंरचना में प्रयुक्त भूमि

    (D)   बस्तियों में प्रयुक्त भूमि

16. अगर कोई भू-भाग पाँच वर्ष से अधिक समय तक कृषि रहित रहता है, तो वह निम्नलिखित में से किस वर्ग में आता है ?

    (A)   वर्तमान परती भूमि

    (B)   कृषि योग्य व्यर्थ-भूमि

    (C)   बंजर भूमि

    (D)   वर्तमान परती के अतिरिक्त परती भूमि

17. भारत में निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा विभाग भू-उपयोग संबंधी अभिलेख रखता है ?

    (A)   राजस्व   (B)   आयकर

    (C)   बिक्री कर   (D)   संपदा

16. In comparison to 1950 – 51, which one of the following categories has the highest difference of increase in 2014 – 15 ?

    (A)   Barren and unculturable wasteland

    (B)   Net area sown

    (C)   Area under non-agricultural uses

    (D)   Current fallow

17. Which one of the following is the correct difference in 'Net Area Sown' between 1950 – 51 and 2014 – 15 ?

    (A)   3·6% (of reporting area)

    (B)   3·7% (of reporting area)

    (C)   3·8% (of reporting area)

    (D)   3·9% (of reporting area)

*Note : The following question is for the **Visually Impaired Candidates** only in lieu of Q. No. **15** to **17**.*

15. Which of the following is an example of barren and unculturable wasteland ?

    (A)   Permanent pasture

    (B)   Desert and ravines

    (C)   Land used for infrastructure

    (D)   Land used in settlements

16. If any land remains uncultivated for more than five years, then it falls in which of the following categories ?

    (A)   Current fallow land

    (B)   Culturable wasteland

    (C)   Barren land

    (D)   Fallow other than current fallow

17. Which of the following departments maintains the record of land-use in India ?

    (A)   Revenue   (B)   Income Tax

    (C)   Sales Tax   (D)   Estate

खण्ड ख

प्रश्न संख्या 18 एवं 19 स्रोत-आधारित प्रश्न हैं ।   *2×3=6*

18. दिए गए अनुच्छेद को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए और उसके नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए :

1+1+1=3

भू-निम्नीकरण

कृषि योग्य भूमि पर दबाव का कारण केवल सीमित उपलब्धता ही नहीं, वरन इसकी गुणवत्ता में कमी भी इसका कारण है । मृदा अपरदन, लवणता (जलाक्रांतता) तथा भू-क्षारता से भू-निम्नीकरण होता है । भू-उर्वरकता के अप्रबंधन के साथ इसका अविरल उपयोग होने पर क्या स्थिति होगी ? भू-निम्नीकरण होगा तथा उत्पादकता में कमी आएगी । भू-निम्नीकरण का अभिप्राय स्थायी या अस्थायी तौर पर भूमि की उत्पादकता की कमी है ।

यद्यपि सभी निम्नकोटि भूमियाँ व्यर्थ भूमि नहीं हैं, लेकिन अनियंत्रित प्रक्रियाएँ इसे व्यर्थ भूमि में परिवर्तित कर देती हैं ।

भू-निम्नीकरण दो प्रक्रियाओं द्वारा तीव्रता से होता है । ये प्रक्रियाएँ प्राकृतिक तथा मानवजनित हैं । भारतीय दूर-संवेदन संस्थान ने व्यर्थ भूमि को दूर-संवेदन तकनीक की सहायता से सीमांकित किया है और इन प्रक्रियाओं के आधार पर इनको वर्गीकृत किया जा सकता है । जैसे – प्राकृतिक खड्ड, मरुस्थलीय या तटीय रेतीली भूमि, बंजर चट्टानी क्षेत्र, तीव्र ढाल वाली भूमि तथा हिमानी क्षेत्र । ये मुख्यत: *प्राकृतिक* कारकों द्वारा घटित हुई हैं । *प्राकृतिक तथा मानवजनित प्रक्रियाओं* से निम्नकोटि भूमियों में जलाक्रांत व दलदली क्षेत्र, लवणता व क्षारता से प्रभावित भूमियाँ; झाड़ी सहित व झाड़ियों रहित भूमियाँ आदि सम्मिलित हैं । कुछ अन्य निम्नकोटि भूमियाँ भी हैं जैसे – स्थानांतरित कृषि जनित क्षेत्र, रोपण कृषि जनित, क्षरित वन, क्षरित चरागाह तथा खनन व औद्योगिक व्यर्थ क्षेत्र जो मानवीय प्रक्रियाओं से कृषि के अयोग्य हुई हैं ।

(18.1) 'भू-निम्नीकरण' के अर्थ को स्पष्ट कीजिए ।   *1*

(18.2) किसी एक मानवजनित प्रक्रिया की व्याख्या कीजिए जो 'भू-निम्नीकरण' के लिए ज़िम्मेदार है ।   *1*

(18.3) 'भू-निम्नीकरण' की समस्या के समाधान के लिए कोई दो उपाय सुझाइए । $\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}=1$

SECTION B

*Questions number **18** and **19** are Source-Based Questions.*   *2×3=6*

18. Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow :

1+1+1=3

Land Degradation

The pressure on agricultural land increases not only due to the limited availability but also by deterioration of quality of agricultural land. Soil erosion, waterlogging, salinisation and alkalinisation of land lead to land degradation. What happens if land is consistently used without managing its fertility ? Land is degraded and productivity declines. Land degradation is generally understood either as a temporary or a permanent decline in productive capacity of the land.

Though all degraded land may not be wasteland, but unchecked process of degradation may lead to the conversion to wasteland.

There are two processes that induce land degradation. These are natural and created by human beings. National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC) has classified wastelands by using remote sensing techniques and it is possible to categorise these wastelands according to the processes that have created them. There are a few types of wastelands such as gullied/ravinous land, desertic or coastal sands, barren rocky areas, steep sloping land, and glacial areas, which are primarily caused by *natural* agents. There are other types of degraded lands such as waterlogged and marshy areas, land affected by salinity and alkalinity and land with or without scrub, which have largely been caused by *natural as well as human factors*. There are some other types of wastelands such as degraded shifting cultivation area, degraded land under plantation crops, degraded forests, degraded pastures, and mining and industrial wastelands, that are caused by human action.

(18.1) Explain the meaning of 'land degradation'.   *1*

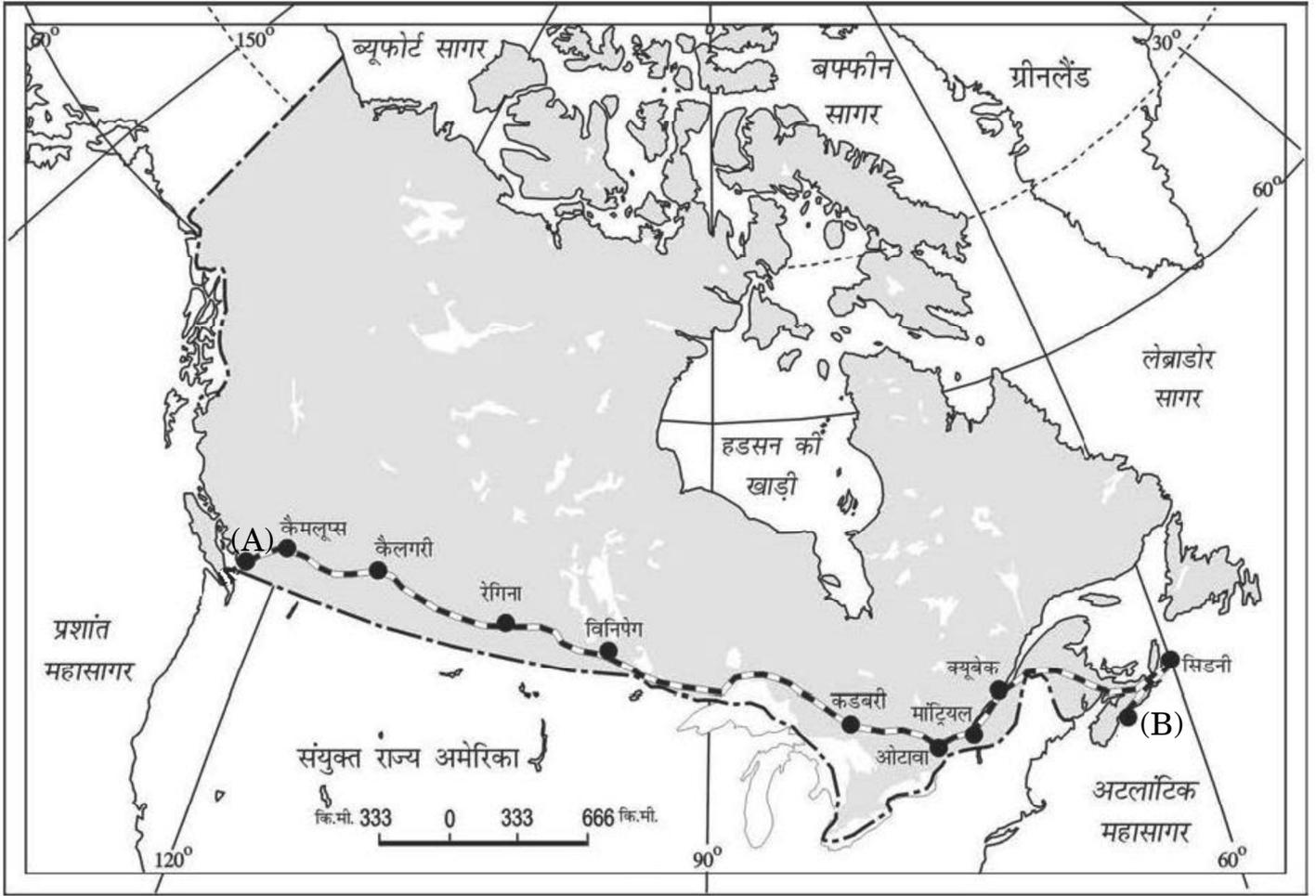(18.2) Explain any one man-made process which is responsible for 'land degradation'.   *1*

(18.3) Suggest any two measures to solve the problem of 'land degradation'. $\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}=1$

19. दिए गए मानचित्र का अध्ययन कीजिए और उसके नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों का उत्तर लिखिए : *1+1+1=3*

(19.1) मानचित्र में दिए गए रेलमार्ग का नाम लिखिए । *1*

(19.2) दिए गए मानचित्र पर अंकित '(A)' और '(B)' स्थानों के नाम लिखिए । $\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}=1$

(19.3) मानचित्र पर दिए गए रेलमार्ग के महत्त्व को स्पष्ट कीजिए । *1*

नोट : *निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल* **दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों** *के लिए प्रश्न संख्या* **19** *के स्थान पर है ।*
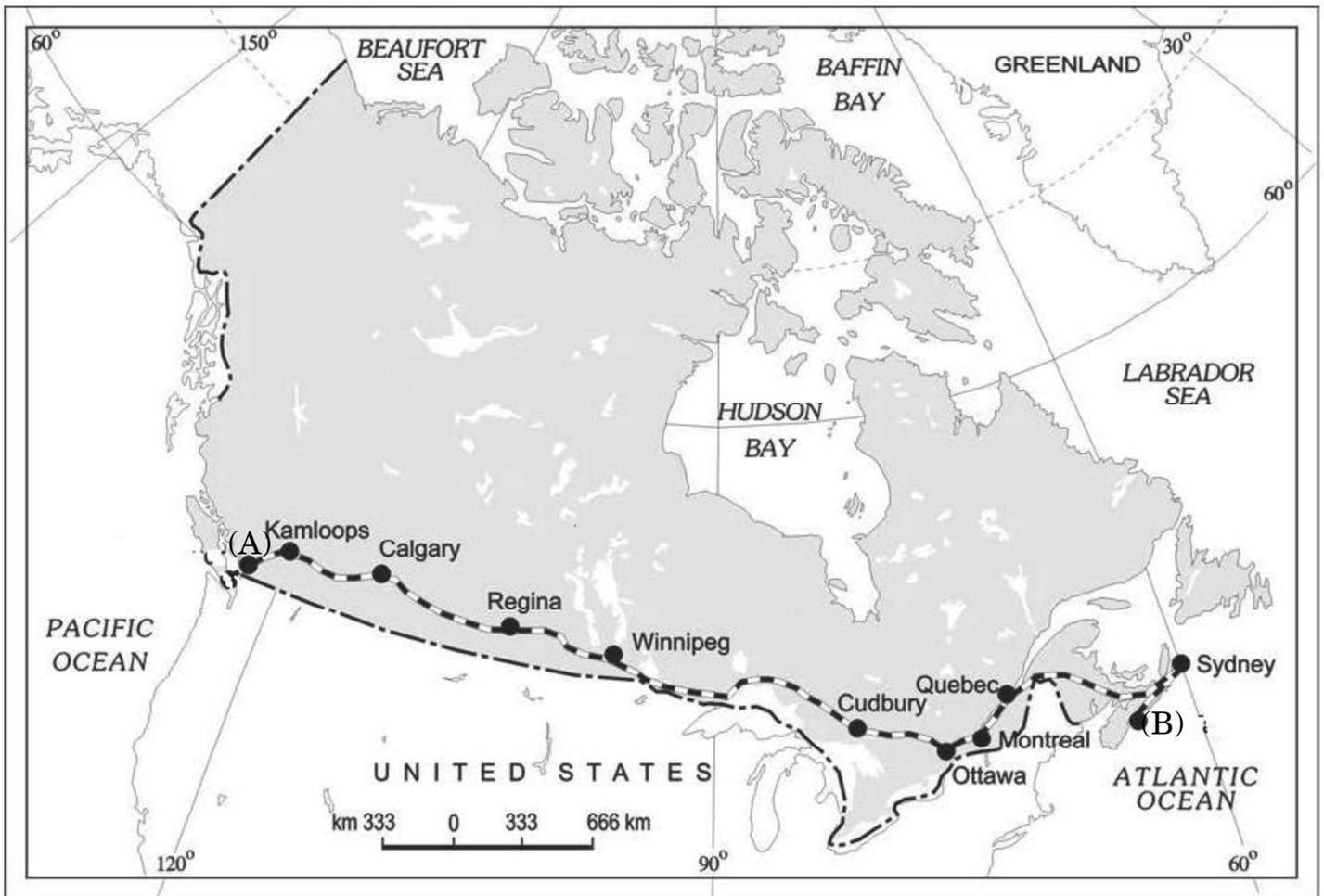
'ऑस्ट्रेलियाई पार-महाद्वीपीय रेलमार्ग' की किन्हीं तीन विशेषताओं की व्याख्या कीजिए । *3×1=3*

19. Study the given map and answer the questions that follow :   *1+1+1=3*

(19.1)   Name the railway line given in the map.   *1*

(19.2)   Name the places marked as '(A)' and '(B)' in the given map. $\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}=1$

(19.3)   Explain the importance of the railway line given on the map.   *1*

Note : *The following question is for the **Visually Impaired Candidates** only in lieu of Q. No. **19**.*

Explain any three characteristics of the 'Australian Trans-Continental Railway'.   *3×1=3*

खण्ड ग

प्रश्न संख्या 20 से 23 लघु-उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं ।   *4×3=12*

20. (क) प्रौद्योगिकी के उपयोग से लोग किस प्रकार प्राकृतिक अवरोधों पर विजय पाने में सक्षम हुए हैं ? विश्लेषण कीजिए ।   *3*

अथवा

(ख) मानव – पर्यावरण संबंधों की दो संकल्पनाओं के बीच नवनिश्चयवाद किस प्रकार से संतुलन बनाने का प्रयास करता है ? विश्लेषण कीजिए ।   *3*

21. विश्व में जनसंख्या वितरण को प्रभावित करने वाले किन्हीं तीन आर्थिक कारकों की उदाहरणों सहित व्याख्या कीजिए ।   *3*

22. भारत में ग्रामीण और नगरीय बस्तियों के बीच किन्हीं तीन आधारभूत अंतरों को स्पष्ट कीजिए ।   *3*

23. (क) "मानव विकास को मापने की विधियाँ निरन्तर परिष्कृत होती रही हैं ।" उपयुक्त तर्कों द्वारा इस कथन की पुष्टि कीजिए ।   *3*

अथवा

(ख) "समता का आशय प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को उपलब्ध अवसरों के लिए समान पहुँच की व्यवस्था करना है ।" उपयुक्त तर्कों द्वारा इस कथन की पुष्टि कीजिए ।   *3*

खण्ड घ

प्रश्न संख्या 24 से 28 दीर्घ-उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं ।   *5×5=25*

24. (क) विश्व में 'रोपण कृषि' की किन्हीं पाँच विशेषताओं का वर्णन कीजिए ।   *5*

अथवा

(ख) विश्व में 'विस्तृत वाणिज्य अनाज कृषि' की किन्हीं पाँच विशेषताओं का वर्णन कीजिए ।   *5*

25. विश्व में कुटीर एवं बड़े पैमाने के उद्योगों में उदाहरण सहित अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए ।   *5*

26. (क) भारत में किशोर जनसंख्या की प्रमुख समस्याओं का विश्लेषण कीजिए । समस्याओं के समाधान के लिए दो उपाय सुझाइए ।   *3+2=5*

अथवा

(ख) जेंडर के आधार पर भेदभाव किस प्रकार मानवता के प्रति अपराध है ? समस्या के समाधान के लिए दो उपाय सुझाइए ।   *3+2=5*

SECTION C

*Questions number **20** to **23** are Short Answer Type Questions.* $4 \times 3 = 12$

20. (a)   How has the use of technology helped people to overcome nature's obstacles ? Analyse.   *3*

OR

(b)   How does neo-determinism try to achieve balance between two concepts of man – environment relationship ? Analyse.   *3*

21.   Explain, with examples, any three economic factors affecting population distribution in the world.   *3*

22.   Explain any three basic differences between rural and urban settlements in India.   *3*

23. (a)   "The ways to measure human development are constantly being refined." Support the statement with suitable arguments.   *3*

OR

(b)   "Equity refers to making equal access to opportunities available to everybody." Support the statement with suitable arguments.   *3*

SECTION D

*Questions number **24** to **28** are Long Answer Type Questions.* $5 \times 5 = 25$

24. (a)   Describe any five features of 'plantation agriculture' in the world.   *5*

OR

(b)   Describe any five features of 'extensive commercial grain farming' in the world.   *5*

25.   Explain the difference between cottage and large scale industries in the world, with examples.   *5*

26. (a)   Analyse the major problems of youth population in India. Suggest two measures to overcome the problems.   *3+2=5*

OR

(b)   How is discrimination on the basis of gender a crime against humanity ? Suggest two measures to overcome the problem.   *3+2=5*

27. "हाल के वर्षों में नाभिकीय ऊर्जा एक व्यवहार्य स्रोत के रूप में उभरी है ।" भारत के संदर्भ में उपयुक्त तर्कों द्वारा इस कथन की परख कीजिए । 5

28. (क) भारत में रेल परिवहन के महत्त्व की व्याख्या कीजिए । 5

अथवा

(ख) भारत में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार के प्रवेश द्वार के रूप में समुद्री पत्तन की व्याख्या कीजिए । 5

खण्ड ङ

प्रश्न संख्या 29 एवं 30 मानचित्र आधारित प्रश्न हैं । 2×5=10

29. दिए गए **विश्व** के राजनीतिक रेखा-मानचित्र (पृष्ठ 25 पर), में सात भौगोलिक लक्षणों को A, B, C, D, E, F और G के रूप में अंकित किया गया है । निम्नलिखित जानकारी की सहायता से किन्हीं *पाँच* की पहचान कीजिए और उनके सही नाम उनके समीप खींची गई रेखाओं पर लिखिए : 5×1=5

A. 'विस्तृत वाणिज्य अनाज कृषि' का एक क्षेत्र

B. 'पार-साइबेरियन रेलमार्ग' के अंतिम सिरे का (टर्मिनल) स्टेशन

C. 'चलवासी पशुचारण' का एक क्षेत्र

D. 'वाणिज्य पशुधन पालन' का एक क्षेत्र

E. एशिया का एक प्रमुख समुद्री पत्तन

F. यूरोप का एक प्रमुख अंतर्राष्ट्रीय वायु पत्तन

G. एक प्रमुख नौ-परिवहन नहर

नोट : निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों के लिए प्रश्न संख्या 29 के स्थान पर हैं ।

निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं पाँच प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए : 5×1=5

(29.1) दक्षिण अमेरिका में स्थित एक 'विस्तृत वाणिज्य अनाज कृषि' के प्रमुख क्षेत्र का नाम लिखिए ।

(29.2) 'पार-साइबेरियन रेलमार्ग' के सबसे पूर्वी सिरे के (टर्मिनल) स्टेशन का नाम लिखिए ।

(29.3) अफ्रीका में एक 'चलवासी पशुचारण' क्षेत्र का नाम लिखिए ।

27. "Nuclear power has emerged as a viable source in recent years." Examine the statement with suitable arguments in the context of India.   *5*

28. (a) Explain the importance of rail transport in India.   *5*

<div align="center">**OR**</div>

   (b) Explain sea port as a gateway for international trade in India.   *5*

<div align="center">**SECTION E**</div>

*Questions number **29** and **30** are Map-based questions.*   *2×5=10*

29. On the given political outline map of the **World** (on page 25), seven geographical features have been marked as A, B, C, D, E, F and G. Identify any ***five*** with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them :   *5×1=5*

   A.   An area of 'extensive commercial grain farming'

   B.   A terminal station of 'Trans-Siberian Railway'

   C.   An area of 'nomadic herding'

   D.   An area of 'commercial livestock rearing'

   E.   A major sea port of Asia

   F.   A major international airport of Europe

   G.   A major shipping canal

Note : *The following questions are for **Visually Impaired Candidates** only in lieu of Q. No. **29**.*

*Answer any **five** questions out of the following :*   *5×1=5*

   (29.1) Name a major area of 'extensive commercial grain farming' of South America.

   (29.2) Name the eastern terminal station of 'Trans-Siberian Railway'.

   (29.3) Name an area of 'nomadic herding' in Africa.

(29.4) दक्षिण अमेरिका के एक प्रमुख 'वाणिज्य पशुधन पालन' वाले देश का नाम लिखिए ।

(29.5) जापान के उस स्थान का नाम लिखिए जहाँ एक प्रमुख अंतर्राष्ट्रीय वायु पत्तन स्थित है ।

(29.6) वैंकूवर अंतर्राष्ट्रीय वायु पत्तन किस देश में स्थित है ?

(29.7) भूमध्य सागर और लाल सागर को जोड़ने वाली नौ परिवहन नहर का नाम लिखिए ।

30. दिए गए **भारत** के राजनीतिक रेखा-मानचित्र (पृष्ठ 27 पर), में निम्नलिखित सात भौगोलिक लक्षणों में से किन्हीं *पाँच* को उपयुक्त चिह्नों द्वारा अंकित कीजिए और उनके नाम लिखिए :   *5×1=5*

(30.1) सबसे अधिक जनसंख्या घनत्व वाला राज्य

(30.2) कपास उत्पादन में अग्रणी राज्य

(30.3) चावल उत्पादन में अग्रणी राज्य

(30.4) महाराष्ट्र की प्रमुख लौह-अयस्क की खानें

(30.5) उत्तर प्रदेश की एक तेल शोधनशाला

(30.6) ओडिशा का एक प्रमुख समुद्री पत्तन

(30.7) असम का एक अंतर्राष्ट्रीय वायु पत्तन

नोट : *निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों के लिए प्रश्न संख्या 30 के स्थान पर हैं ।*

निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं पाँच प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :   *5×1=5*

(30.1) सबसे अधिक जनसंख्या घनत्व वाले राज्य का नाम लिखिए ।

(30.2) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जो कपास उत्पादन में अग्रणी है ।

(30.3) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जो चावल उत्पादन में अग्रणी है ।

(30.4) महाराष्ट्र में लौह-अयस्क की खानों के क्षेत्र का नाम लिखिए ।

(30.5) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जहाँ जामनगर तेल शोधनशाला स्थित है ।

(30.6) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जहाँ तूतीकोरिन समुद्री पत्तन स्थित है ।

(30.7) असम के उस स्थान का नाम लिखिए जहाँ अंतर्राष्ट्रीय वायु पत्तन स्थित है ।

(29.4) Name the major country of 'commercial livestock rearing' of South America.

(29.5) Name the place where a major international airport is located in Japan.

(29.6) In which country is Vancouver International Airport located ?

(29.7) Name the shipping canal linking Mediterranean Sea and Red Sea.

30. On the given political outline map of **India** (on page 27), locate and label any *five* of the following seven geographical features with appropriate symbols : *5×1=5*

(30.1) State with highest density of population

(30.2) State leading in cotton production

(30.3) State leading in rice production

(30.4) Major iron-ore mines of Maharashtra

(30.5) An oil refinery of Uttar Pradesh

(30.6) A major sea port of Odisha

(30.7) An international airport of Assam

Note : The following questions are for ***Visually Impaired Candidates*** *only in lieu of Q. No.* ***30***.

Answer any ***five*** *questions out of the following :* *5×1=5*

(30.1) Name the state with highest density of population.

(30.2) Name the state which is leading in cotton production.

(30.3) Name the state which is leading in rice production.

(30.4) Name the area of iron-ore mines in Maharashtra.

(30.5) Name the state where Jamnagar oil refinery is located.

(30.6) Name the state where Tuticorin sea port is located.

(30.7) Name the place where an international airport is located in Assam.

संसार—राजनीतिक

WORLD-POLITICAL

B

D

E

C

I

F

A

G

भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)
Outline Map of India (Political)
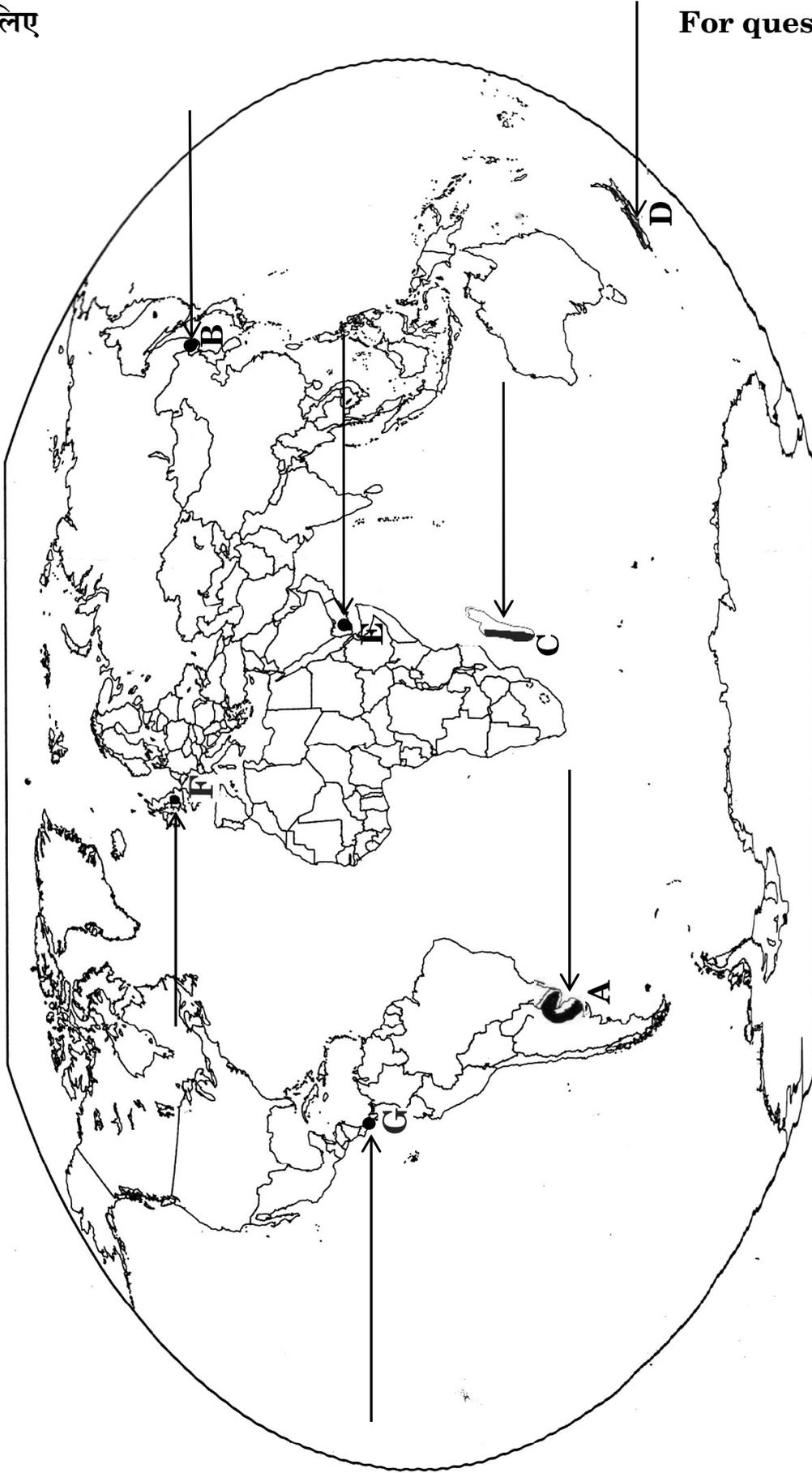
	Marking Scheme **Strictly Confidential** **(For Internal and Restricted use only)** **Senior School Certificate Examination, 2024** **SUBJECT NAME GEOGRAPHY (Theory) (Q.P. CODE 64/2/1)**

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 various rules of the Board and 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 due 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, 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 delibration 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 _____ (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	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 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.) ● Half or a part of answer marked correct and the rest as wrong, but no marks awarded.
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.

64/2/1 **SET-1**

MM-70

Q No	EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS	Page no in TB	Distrib ution of marks
	SECTION -A **Question no. 1-17 are MCQs**		(17x1=17)
1.	(B) Only I and III are correct	TB- I Pg No.10	1
2	(C) Capability	TB- I Pg No.17	1
3	(A) 1-(ii), 2-(i), 3-(iv), 4-(iii)	TB- I Pg No.24	1
4	(A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).	TB-I Pg. 38	1
5	(D) Quaternary	TB- I Pg No.51	1
6	(B) Only I, II, and IV are correct.	TB-I Pg No.47	1
7	(D) Gulf of Mexico to Northeastern USA	TB-I Pg No.67	1
8	(D) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).	TB-I Pg No.53	1
9	(A) Punjab	TB- II Pg No.42	1

10	(C) Graphite	TB- II Pg No. 53	1
11	(B) Silchar	TB- II Pg No. 77	1
12	(C) Only I, III, and IV are correct.	TB-II Pg No.79	1
13	(B) Government of India	TB- II Pg No. 103	1
14	(A) Hepatitis	TB- II Pg No.97	1
	Study the following diagram carefully and answer **Q.No. 15 to 17.**		

Study the following diagram carefully and answer Q. No. 15 to 17.

Changes in Shares of Land-use Categories in India : 1950 – 51 and 2014 – 15

15	(C) Barren and unculturable wasteland	TB-II Pg No.23	1
16	(C) Area under non-agricultural uses	TB-II Pg No.23	1
17	(C) 3.8% (of reporting area)	TB-II Pg No.23	1

	Note: The following question is for **Visually Impaired Candidates** *only in lieu of Q. No. 15 to 17.*		
15	(B) Desert and Ravines	**TB-II Pg.No. 21**	**1**
16	(B) Culturable wasteland	**TB-II Pg.No. 21**	**1**
17	(A) Revenue	**TB-II Pg.No. 21**	**1**
	SECTION B **Questions numbers 18-19 are Source-Based Questions.**		**(2x3= 6)**

18	Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow: 1 + 1 + 1 = 3
	
	Land Degradation
	
	    The pressure on agricultural land increases not only due to the limited availability but also by deterioration of quality of agricultural land. Soil erosion, waterlogging, salinization and alkalinization of land lead to land degradation. What happens if land is consistently used without managing its fertility? Land is degraded and productivity declines. Land degradation is generally understood either as a temporary or a permanent decline in productive capacity of the land.
	
	    Though all degraded land may not be wasteland, but unchecked process of degradation may lead to the conversion to wasteland.
	
	    There are two processes that induce land degradation. These are natural and created by human beings. National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC) has classified wastelands by using remote sensing techniques and it is possible to categorize these wastelands according to the processes that have created them. There are a few types of wastelands such as gullied / ravinous land, desertic or coastal sands, barren rocky areas, steep sloping land, and glacial areas, which are primarily caused by natural agents. There are other types of degraded lands such as waterlogged and marshy areas, land affected by salinity and alkalinity and land with or without scrub, which have largely been caused by natural as well as human factors. There are some other types of wastelands
			1+1+1= 3

such as degraded shifting cultivation area, degraded land under plantation crops, degraded forests, degraded pastures, and mining and industrial wastelands, that are caused by human action.

(18.1) **Explain the meaning of land degradation.**

   Land degradation is temporary or permanent decline in productive capacity.   1

(18.2) **Explain any one man made process which is responsible for 'land degradation'.**

   Shifting agriculture, plantation agriculture, degraded forests, pastures, mining and industrial waste land are the manmade causes of land degradation.
               Anyone of the human action.   1

(18.3) **Suggest any two measures to solve the problem of 'land degradation'.**

   Measures to solve the problem of Land degradationare:

   (i) Prevent waterlogging.
   (ii) Change agriculture pattern.
   (iii) Prevent over irrigation
   (iv) Afforestation
   (v) **Any other relevant point**

      (**Explain any two points.**)   1/2+1/2=1

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19   TB-I Pg No.60   1+1+1=3

(19.1) Name the railway line given in the map.
Trans-Canadian Railway   1

(19.2) Name the places marked as (A) and (B) in the given map.
A-Vancouver
B- Halifax   1/2+1/2=1

(19.3) Explain the importance of the railway line given on the map.

(i) It was constructed in 1886 initially as part of an agreement to make British Columbia on the west coast.
(ii) It connected the Quebec – Montreal   Industrial region with the wheat belt of the Prairie region and the coniferous forest region in the north.   1

(iii) Any other relevant point.

Note: *The following question is for* **Visually Impaired Candidates** *only in   lieu of Q. No.* **19.**

Explain any three characteristics of the 'Australian Trans-Continental Railway'.

Characteristics of the 'Australian Trans-Continental Railway' are-

(i) This rail-line runs west-east across the southern part of the continent.
(ii)
(ii) Runs from Perth on the west coast to Sydney on the east coast.

(iii) Another major north-south line connects Adelaide and Alice Spring and is to be joined further to the Darwin-Birdum line.

(iv) Any other relevant point.

(Any three points to be explained).

TB-I
Pg
No.60

3x1=3

	SECTION-C **20 to 23 are Short Answer Type Questions.**		4x3=12
20	a) How has the use of technology helped people to overcome nature's obstacles? Analyse. The use of technology helped people to overcome nature's obstacles- (i) The people begin to understand their environment and the forces of nature with the passage of time. (ii) With social and cultural development, humans develop better and more efficient technology. (iii) They move from a state of necessity to a state of freedom. They create possibilities with the resources obtained from the environment. (iv) It is technology that has allowed the people of Trondheim and others to overcome the constraints imposed by nature. (v) For example, health resorts on the highlands, huge urban sprawls, ports on the coasts, satellites in space etc. (vi) Any other relevant point. (Any three points to be analyzed). OR (b) How does Neo-determinism try to achieve balance between two concepts of man- environment relationship? Analyse. Neo-determinism tried to achieve balance between two concepts of man- environment relationship (i) Neo-determinism shows that neither is there a situation of absolute necessity nor is there a condition of absolute freedom. (ii) It means that human beings can conquer nature by obeying it. (iii) They have to respond to the red signals and can proceed in their pursuits of development when nature permits the modification.	TB-I Pg.No- 3	3 x1=3

	(iv) Possibilities can be created within the limits which do not damage the environment and there is no free run without accidents. (v) Any other relevant point. (Any three points to be analyzed).	TB-I Pg No 4	3 x1=3
21	Explain with examples, any three economic factors affecting population distribution in the world are- Economic factors affecting population distribution in the world are- (i) Minerals- Aras with mineral deposits attract industries. Mining and industrial activities generate employment. So, skilled and semi-skilled workers move to these areas and make them densely populated. (ii) Urbanization- Cities offer better employment opportunities, educational and medical facilities, better means of transportation and communication. Good civic amenities and the attraction of city life draw people to the cities. (iii) Industrialization- Industrial belts provide job opportunities and attract a large number of people. These include factory workers, transport operators, shopkeepers, bank employees, doctors, teachers and other service providers. (iv) Any other relevant point. (Any three points to be explained).	TB-I Pg. No-8	3 x1=3
22	Explain any three basic differences between rural and urban settlements in India. The basic differences between rural and urban settlements in India are- (i) The rural settlements derive their life support or basic economic needs from land-based primary economic activities, whereas urban settlements depend on processing of raw materials and manufacturing of finished goods on the one hand and a variety of services on the		

	other.		
	(ii) Cities act as nodes of economic growth and provide goods and services not only to urban dwellers but also to the people of rural settlements in their hinterlands in return for food and raw materials.		
	(iii) Rural and urban settlements differ in terms of social relationship, attitude and outlook. Rural people are less mobile and therefore, social relations among them are intimate. In urban areas, on the other hand, way of life is complex and fast, and social relations are formal.		
	(iv) Any other relevant point. (Any three points to be explained).	**TB-II** Pg. No- 15	3 x1=3
23	(a) The ways to measure human development are constantly being refined. Support the statement with suitable arguments. The ways to measure human development are- (i) The HDI ranks the countries based on their performance in the key areas of health, education and access to resources. (ii) Newer ways of capturing different elements of human development are being researched. (iii) Researchers have found links between the level of corruption or political freedom in a particular region. (iv) Any other relevant point. (Any three points to be explained). OR (b) "Equity refers to making equal access to opportunities available to everybody. Support the statement with suitable arguments. Arguments to support equity for making equal access to opportunities available to everybody- (i) The opportunities available to people must be	**TB-I** Pg No-17	3 x1=3

	equal irrespective of other gender, race, income and in the Indian case-caste. (ii) Yet this is very often not the case and happens in almost every society. (iii) In any country, it is interesting to see which group the most of the school dropouts belong to. This should then lead to an understanding of the reasons for such behavior. (iv) **Any other relevant point.** **(Any three points to be explained).**	TB-I Pg No- 16	3 x1=3
	SECTION -D **24 to 28 are Long Answer Type Questions.**		(5x5=25)
24	**(a) Describe any five features of 'plantation agriculture' in the world.** (i) Plantation agriculture was introduced by the Europeans in colonies situated in the tropics. (ii) Some of the important plantation crops are tea, coffee, cocoa, rubber, cotton, oil palm, sugarcane. (iii) Large estates or plantations, large capital investment. (iv) Require managerial and technical support. (v) Scientific methods of cultivation. (vi) Single crop specialization. (vii) Require cheap labor and a good system of transportation which links the estates to the factories and markets for the export of the products. (viii) **Any other relevant point.** **(Any five points to be described).** OR	TB-I Pg.No. 28	5×1=5

	(b) Describe any five features of 'extensive commercial grain farming' in the world.
	
	   i. Commercial grain cultivation is practiced in the interior parts of semi-arid lands of the mid-latitudes.
	
	   ii. Wheat is the principal crop though other crops like corn, barley, oats, and rye are also gown.
	
	  iii. The size of the farm is very large. Therefore, entire operations of cultivation from ploughing to harvesting are mechanized.
	
	  iv. There is low yield per acre but high yield per person.
	
	   v. This type of agriculture is best developed in Eurasian steppes.
	
	  vi. In Canada and USA, Prairies are the producing areas.
	
	 vii. In South America, Pampas is the major producing area, Veldt in S. Africa, Downs in Australia, and the Canterbury Plains in New Zealand.
	
	viii. Any other relevant point.
	
	   (Any five points to be described).
		TB-I Pg. No 28-29	5×1=5

25	Explain the difference between cottage and large scale industries in the world with examples. **Cottage industries-** (i) It is the smallest manufacturing unit. (ii) The artisans use local raw materials. (iii) Family members use simple and locally available tools to produce everyday goods in their homes. (iv) Finished products may be for consumption in the same households or, for sale. (v) Capital and transportation do not wield much influence. (vi) Manufacturing at this level has low commercial significance.		

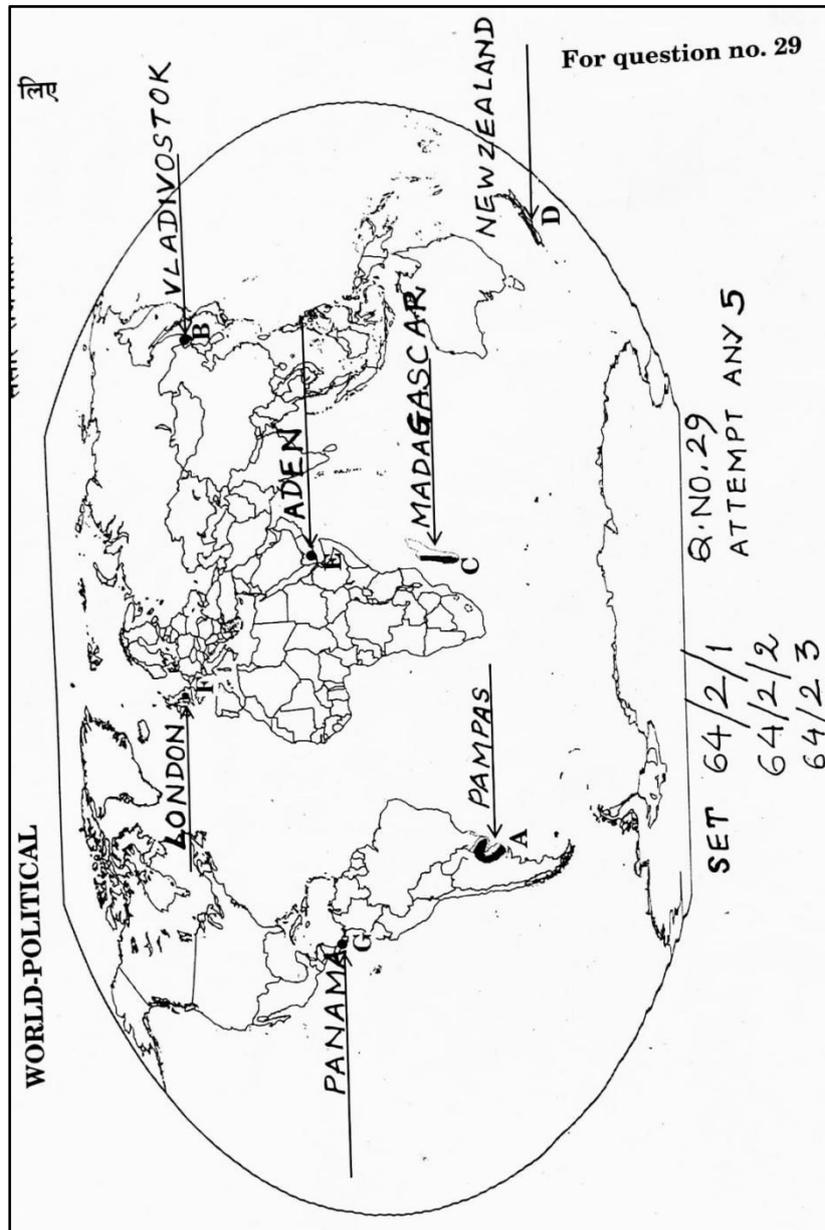|	Large scale industries-		
	(i) Large scale manufacturing involves a large market. (ii) Requires various raw materials. (iii) Requires enormous energy. (iv) Requires specialized workers. (v) Uses advanced technology. (vi) Assembly-line mass production and large capital. **Any five points of difference to be explained.**	**TB-I Pg. No- 40**	**5x1=5**
26	Analyze the major problems of youth population in India. Suggest two measures to overcome the problems. **The major problems of youth population in India are-** (i) Illiteracy particularly female illiteracy. (ii) School dropouts. (iii) Low intake of nutrients. (iv) High rate of maternal mortality of adolescent mothers. (v) High rate of HIV/Aids infections. (vi) Lower age at marriage. (vii) Drug abuse and alcoholism. (viii) Juvenile delinquency. (ix) Any other relevant point. **Any three points to be explained.** $3\times1=3$ **Suggestions to overcome the problems are:** (i) Proper education to the adolescent groups. (ii) Their talents are better channelized and properly utilized. (iii) Skill-development programs. (v) Empowering women and girl child. (vi) Any other relevant point.		

(Any two points to be explained). 2×1=2 **OR** **(b) How is discrimination on the basis of gender is a crime against humanity in the following way. Suggest two measures to overcome the problems.** Discrimination on the basis of gender is a crime against humanity in the following way- (i) The division of the society into male, female and transgender is believed to be natural and biological. But, in reality, there are social constructs and roles assigned to individuals which are reinforced by social institutions. (ii) Consequently, these biological differences become the basis of social differentiations, discriminations and exclusions. (iii) The exclusion of over half of the population becomes a serious handicap to any developing and civilized society. Any other relevant point. (iv) It is a global challenge acknowledged by the UNDP and they mentioned, " If development is not engendered it is_endangered ". Discrimination, in general, and gender discrimination, in particular, is a crime against humanity. (v) **Any other relevant point.** **(Any three points to be explained)** 3x1=3 **Suggestions to overcome the problem of discrimination are-** (i) Provide opportunities of education, employment, political representation. (ii) Equal wages for equal work. (iii) Right to live a dignified life. (iv) **Any other relevant point.** **(Any two points to be explained).** 2×1=2		**TB-II Pg. No-8** **TB-II Pg. No-12**	**3+2=5** **3+2=5**

27	"Nuclear power has emerged as a viable source in recent years". Examine the statement with suitable arguments in the context of India.	TB-II Pg No- 61	5×1=5
	(i) Important minerals used for the generation of nuclear energy are uranium and thorium. Uranium deposits occur in the Dharwar rocks. (ii) Geographically, uranium ores are known to occur in serval locations along the Singbhum Copper belt. (iii)Thorium is mainly obtained from monazite and ilmenite in the beach sands along the coast of Kerala and Tamil Nadu. (iv)World's richest monazite deposits occur in Palakkad and Kollam. (v) Atomic Energy Commission was established in 1948, progress could be made only after the establishment of the Atomic Energy Institute at Trombay in 1954 which was renamed as the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre. (vi)The important nuclear power projects are Tarapur, Rawatbhata, Kalpakkam, Narora, Kaiga and Kakarapara. (vii) Any other relevant point. (Any five points to be explained)		
28	Explain the importance of rail transport in India. The importance of rail transport in India is as follows- (i) Indian Railways network is one of the longest in the world. (ii) It facilitates the movement of both freight and passengers and contributes to the growth of the economy. (iii) It is the largest government undertaking in the country. (iv) The length of Indian Railways network was about 67,956 km (Railway Yearbook-2019-20). (v) Its very large size puts a lot of pressure on a		

	centralized railway management system. (vi) Electrification of railways has increased the speed and haulage capacity. (vii) Metro rail system has revolutionised the urban transport system and is a welcome step towards controlling air pollution. (viii) **Any other relevant point**. **(Any five points to be explained)** **OR** **(b) Explain the sea port as a gateway for international trade in India.** (i) India is surrounded by sea from three sides and is bestowed with a long coastline. (ii) Water provides a smooth surface for very cheap and ecofriendly transport. (iii) India has a long tradition of seafaring and developed many ports (iv) India has ports both on east and west coasts. (v) Ports have been in use since ancient times. (vi) Indian ports can handle both domestic and overseas trade and are equipped with modern infrastructure. (vii) Indian ports act as suction points of resources from their hinterlands and link markets with local, regional, national and international markets. (viii) **Any other relevant point.** **(Any five points to be explained.)**	TB-II Pg No- 79-80 TB-II Pg. No- 89-90	5×1=5 5×1=5
	SECTION-E Question no. 29 and 30 are map based questions. Please see attached map		2X5=10

29

For question no. 29

5×1=5

For *Visually Impaired Candidates.* in lieu of question no.29
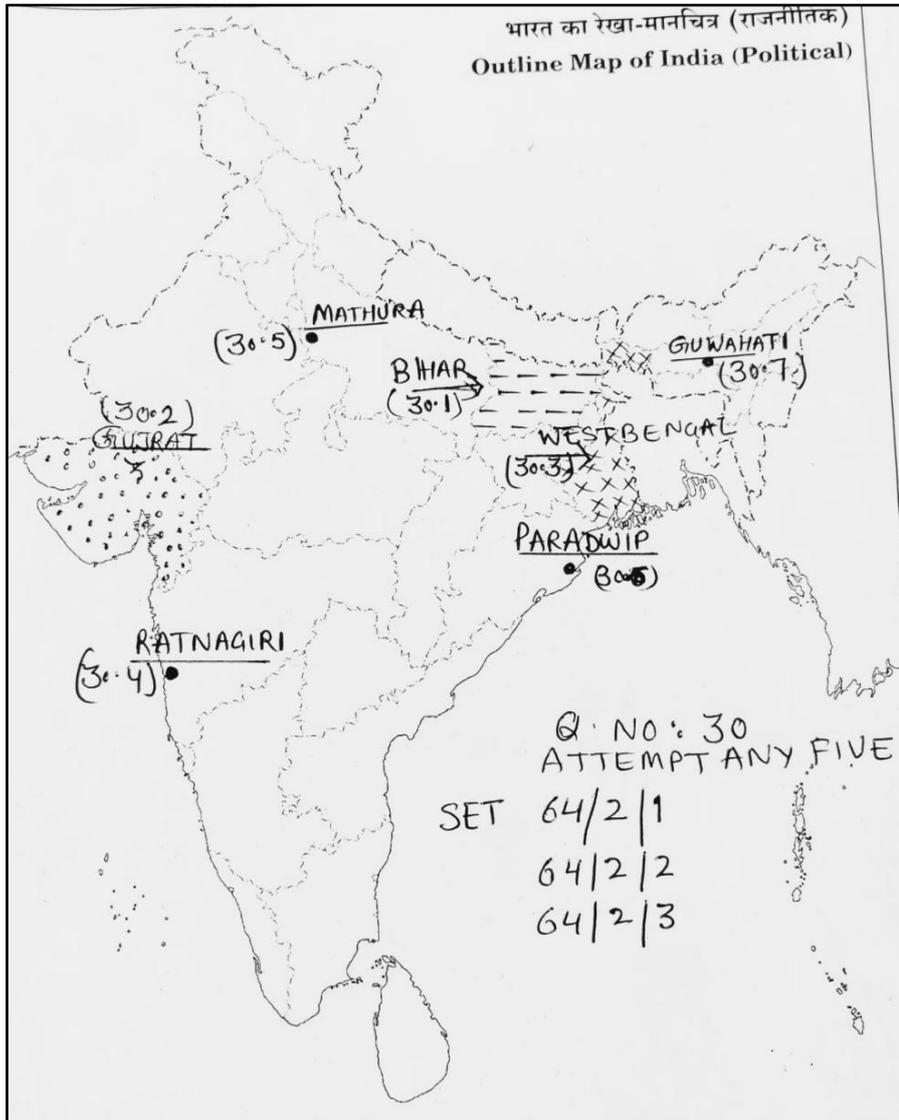
Attempt any five.   5×1=5

   (29.1) Pampas

   (29.2) Vladivostok

   (29.3) Madagascar

   (29.4) Argentina/Uruguay

   (29.5) Tokyo

   (29.6) Canada
   (29.7) Suez Canal

30

5×1=5

For *Visually Impaired Candidates*. in lieu of question no.30

Attempt any five.   5×1=5

(30.1)   Bihar

(30.2)   Gujarat

(30.3)   West Bengal

(30.4)   Ratnagiri

(30.5)   Gujarat

(30.6)   Tamil Nadu

(30.7)   Guwahati