



Series SSRR3/3



SET-2

प्रश्न-पत्र कोड
Q.P. Code

64/3/2

रोल नं.
Roll No.

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परीक्षार्थी प्रश्न-पत्र कोड को उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर अवश्य लिखें ।
Candidates must write the Q.P. Code on the title page of the answer-book.

नोट

- (I) कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित (I) पृष्ठ 23 + 2 मानचित्र हैं ।
- (II) कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में (II) 30 प्रश्न हैं ।

NOTE

- Please check that this question paper contains 23 printed pages + 2 Maps.
- Please check that this question paper contains 30 questions.

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

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

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

✱ (V) इस प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ने के लिए 15 मिनट का (V) 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 ।

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

64/3/2-13

1



P.T.O.



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 है। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 80 से 100 शब्दों में लिखा जाना चाहिए।
- (vi) खण्ड घ – प्रश्न संख्या 24 से 28 दीर्घ-उत्तरीय प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 5 अंकों का है। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 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. भू-प्रदूषण के निम्नलिखित स्रोतों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए और सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :

- | |
|--|
| I. अनुचित मानव क्रियाकलाप |
| II. अनुपचारित औद्योगिक अपशिष्ट |
| III. आदिकालीन निर्वाह कृषि कार्य |
| IV. पीड़कनाशियों एवं उर्वरकों का उपयोग |

विकल्प :

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (A) केवल I, II और III सही हैं | (B) केवल II, III और IV सही हैं |
| (C) केवल I, II और IV सही हैं | (D) केवल I, III और IV सही हैं |

2. “स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा और संसाधनों तक पहुँच के क्षेत्रों में मानव सामर्थ्य का निर्माण, बढ़ते मानव विकास की कुंजी है।” इस कथन का संबंध मानव विकास के निम्नलिखित किस उपागम से है ?

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------|
| (A) आय उपागम | (B) कल्याण उपागम |
| (C) आधारभूत आवश्यकता उपागम | (D) क्षमता उपागम |





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 few questions in a sections other them Section A.

SECTION A

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

$17 \times 1 = 17$

1. Read the following sources of land pollution carefully and choose the correct option :

- I. Improper human activities
- II. Untreated industrial waste
- III. Practice of primitive subsistence agriculture
- IV. Use of pesticides and fertilizers

Options :

- (A) Only I, II and III are correct (B) Only II, III and IV are correct
(C) Only I, II and IV are correct (D) Only I, III and IV are correct
2. “Building human capacities in the areas of health, education and access to resources is the key to increasing human development.” The above statement is related to which one of the following approaches of human development ?
- (A) Income Approach (B) Welfare Approach
(C) Basic Needs Approach (D) Capability Approach





3. निम्नलिखित में से किस देश में 'सहकारी कृषि' ने सबसे अधिक सफलता प्राप्त की है ?
(A) डेनमार्क (B) जर्मनी
(C) फ्रांस (D) इंग्लैंड
4. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा ठोस कचरे का उदाहरण है ?
(A) रसोईघर के बेकार पदार्थ
(B) पॉलिथीन की थैलियाँ
(C) पौधों की पत्तियाँ और शाखाएँ
(D) पुराने समाचार-पत्र
5. 'उत्तर-दक्षिण गलियारे' के अंतिम छोर (टर्मिनल) के दो सही स्थान निम्नलिखित में से कौन-से हैं ?
(A) श्रीनगर और कन्याकुमारी
(B) दिल्ली और कन्याकुमारी
(C) अमृतसर और चेन्नई
(D) श्रीनगर और चेन्नई
6. भारत में पेट्रोलियम एवं उर्वरकों के आयात करने के लिए निम्नलिखित में से किस समुद्री पत्तन को विशेष रूप से विकसित किया गया है ?
(A) मुंबई (B) मारमागाओ
(C) कांडला (D) कोच्चि
7. 2016 – 17 में भारत द्वारा निम्नलिखित निर्यात की गई वस्तुओं/माल को उनके प्रतिशत के घटते हुए क्रम में व्यवस्थित कीजिए और सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :

- | |
|-----------------------------------|
| I. अपरिष्कृत और पेट्रोलियम उत्पाद |
| II. विनिर्मित वस्तुएँ |
| III. कृषि और समवर्गी उत्पाद |
| IV. अयस्क एवं खनिज |

विकल्प :

- (A) I, II, III, IV (B) II, I, IV, III
(C) III, II, I, IV (D) II, III, I, IV





3. In which one of the following countries has 'co-operative farming' been the most successful ?
- (A) Denmark (B) Germany
(C) France (D) England
4. Which one of the following is an example of solid waste ?
- (A) Kitchen discarded items
(B) Polythene bags
(C) Plant leaves and branches
(D) Old newspapers
5. Which of the following are the correct two terminal places of 'North-South Corridor' ?
- (A) Srinagar and Kanyakumari
(B) Delhi and Kanyakumari
(C) Amritsar and Chennai
(D) Srinagar and Chennai
6. Which of the following sea ports in India has been developed specially to import petroleum and fertilizers ?
- (A) Mumbai (B) Marmagao
(C) Kandla (D) Kochchi
7. Arrange the following commodities of Indian export during 2016 – 17 in descending order of their percentages and choose the correct option :

- | |
|--------------------------------------|
| I. Crude and petroleum products |
| II. Manufactured goods |
| III. Agriculture and allied products |
| IV. Ore and minerals |

Options :

- (A) I, II, III, IV (B) II, I, IV, III
(C) III, II, I, IV (D) II, III, I, IV





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

स्तम्भ I

स्तम्भ II

(रेल मंडल)

(मुख्यालय)

- | | | |
|------------------|-------|------------|
| 1. नॉर्थ ईस्टर्न | (i) | जबलपुर |
| 2. वेस्ट सेंट्रल | (ii) | हाजीपुर |
| 3. ईस्ट सेंट्रल | (iii) | सिकंदराबाद |
| 4. साउथ सेंट्रल | (iv) | गोरखपुर |

विकल्प :

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

9. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा एक 'आंत्रपो पत्तन' का उदाहरण है ?

- (A) अबादान (B) माराकाइबो
(C) सिंगापुर (D) त्रिपोली

10. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा समुद्री मार्ग वैंकूवर और योकोहामा को जोड़ता है ?

- (A) दक्षिण अटलांटिक समुद्री मार्ग
(B) उत्तर प्रशांत समुद्री मार्ग
(C) उत्तर अटलांटिक समुद्री मार्ग
(D) भूमध्य सागर - हिंद महासागर समुद्री मार्ग

11. नीचे दो कथन I एवं II के रूप में दिए गए हैं। दोनों कथनों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए और सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :

कथन I : अधिकांश चतुर्थक क्रियाकलापों का बाह्यस्रोतन किया जा सकता है।

कथन II : ये सेवाएँ अनिवार्य रूप से संसाधनों तथा बाज़ार पर आधारित नहीं होती हैं।

विकल्प :

- (A) कथन I सही है, परंतु कथन II ग़लत है।
(B) कथन I ग़लत है, परंतु कथन II सही है।
(C) कथन I और कथन II दोनों सही हैं और कथन II, कथन I की सही व्याख्या है।
(D) कथन I और कथन II दोनों सही हैं, परंतु कथन II, कथन I की सही व्याख्या नहीं है।





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

Column I

(Railway Zones)

Column II

(Headquarters)

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. North Eastern | (i) Jabalpur |
| 2. West Central | (ii) Hajipur |
| 3. East Central | (iii) Secunderabad |
| 4. South Central | (iv) Gorakhpur |

Options :

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

9. Which of the following is an example of 'Entrepôt Port' ?

- (A) Abadan (B) Maracaibo
(C) Singapore (D) Tripoli

10. Which of the following sea route connects Vancouver and Yokohama ?

- (A) South Atlantic sea route
(B) North Pacific sea route
(C) North Atlantic sea route
(D) Mediterranean – Indian Ocean sea route

11. Two statements are given below as I and II. Read both the statements carefully and choose the correct option :

Statement I : Most of the quaternary activities can be outsourced.

Statement II : These services are not necessarily based on resources and market.

Options :

- (A) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(B) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
(C) Statements I and II both are correct and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I.
(D) Statements I and II both are correct, but Statement II is **not** the correct explanation of Statement I.





12. 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) : जनशक्ति सेवा क्षेत्रक का एक महत्वपूर्ण कारक है।

कारण (R) : अधिकांश तृतीयक क्रियाकलापों का निष्पादन कुशल श्रमिक और व्यावसायिक दृष्टि से प्रशिक्षित विशेषज्ञों द्वारा किया जाता 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 और (R), (A) की सही व्याख्या है।
(D) (A) और (R) दोनों सही हैं, परंतु (R), (A) की सही व्याख्या नहीं है।

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

स्तम्भ I

स्तम्भ II

(उद्योग)

(उदाहरण)

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1. कृषि-आधारित | (i) साबुन |
| 2. वन-आधारित | (ii) नमक |
| 3. रसायन-आधारित | (iii) लाख |
| 4. उत्पाद-आधारित | (iv) वनस्पति तेल |

विकल्प :

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

14. प्रवास के निम्नलिखित कारकों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए और 'प्रतिकर्ष कारक' से संबंधित सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :

- | |
|------------------------|
| I. शांति व स्थायित्व |
| II. संपत्ति की सुरक्षा |
| III. महामारियाँ |
| IV. प्रतिकूल जलवायु |

विकल्प :

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





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

Assertion (A) : Manpower is an important component of the service sector.

Reason (R) : Most of the tertiary activities are performed by skilled labour and professionally trained experts.

Options :

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

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

Column I

(Industry)

Column II

(Example)

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Agro-based | (i) Soaps |
| 2. Forest-based | (ii) Salts |
| 3. Chemical-based | (iii) Lac |
| 4. Product-based | (iv) Vegetable oil |

Options :

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

14. Read the following factors of migration carefully and choose the correct option related to 'push factor' :

- | |
|----------------------------|
| I. Peace and stability |
| II. Protection of property |
| III. Epidemics |
| IV. Unpleasant climate |

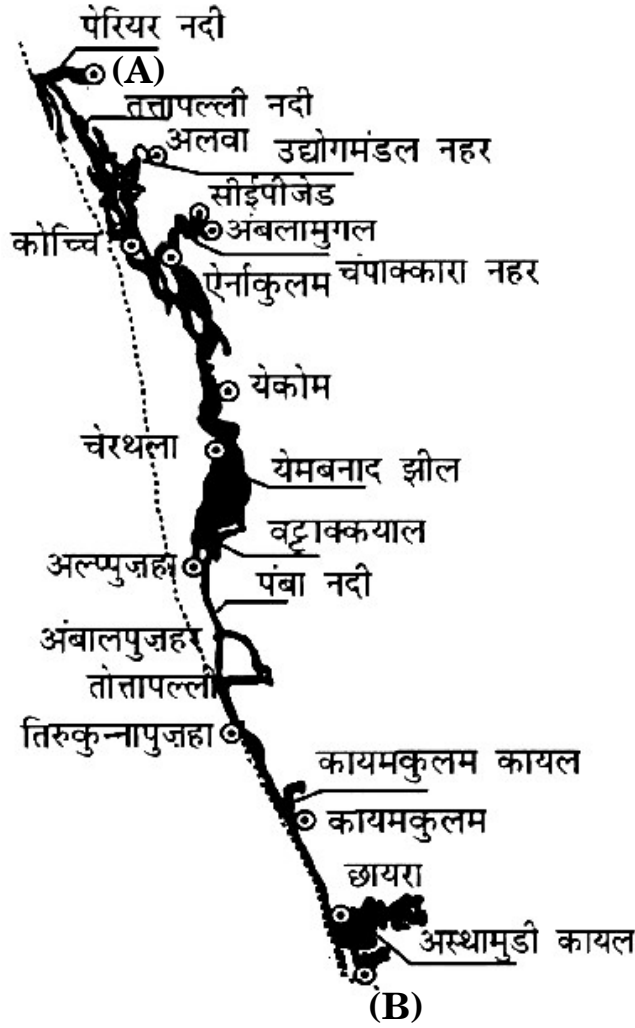
Options :

- (A) Only I and II are correct
- (B) Only II and III are correct
- (C) Only III and IV are correct
- (D) Only I and IV are correct



दिए गए आरेख का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन कीजिए और प्रश्न संख्या 15 से 17 के उत्तर लिखिए :

राष्ट्रीय जलमार्ग

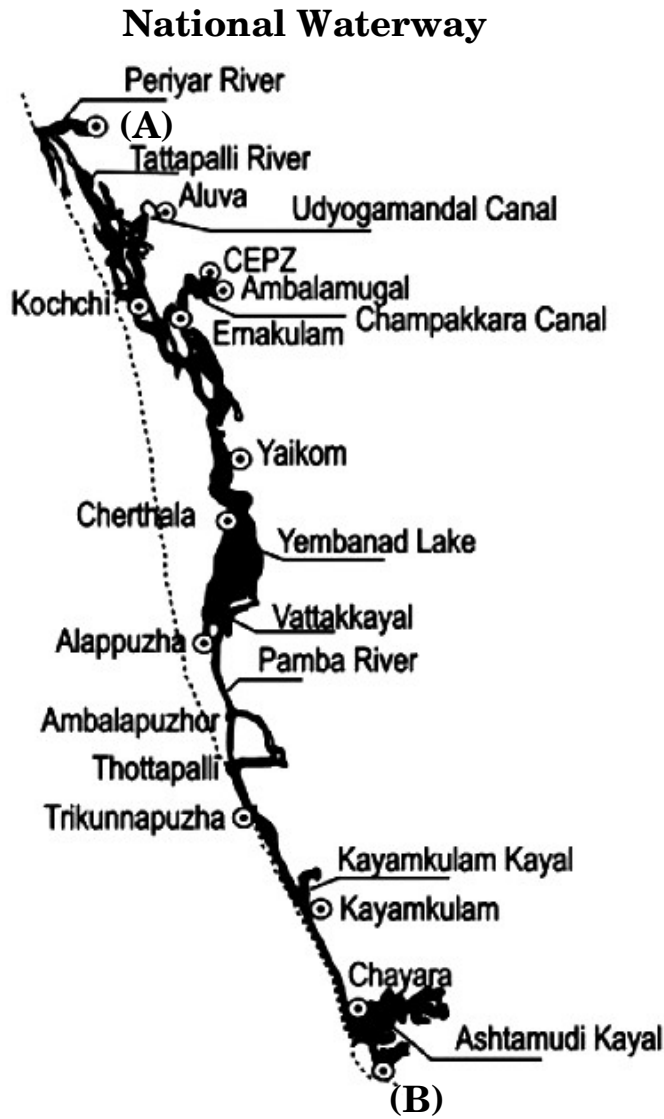


15. दिया गया आरेख भारत के निम्नलिखित में से किस राष्ट्रीय जलमार्ग से संबंधित है ?
- (A) राष्ट्रीय जलमार्ग संख्या 2
(B) राष्ट्रीय जलमार्ग संख्या 3
(C) राष्ट्रीय जलमार्ग संख्या 4
(D) राष्ट्रीय जलमार्ग संख्या 5
16. आरेख पर अंकित (A) निम्नलिखित में से किस स्थान से संबंधित है ?
- (A) काकीनाडा (B) धुबरी
(C) कोट्टापुम (D) सदिया
17. आरेख पर अंकित (B) निम्नलिखित में से किस स्थान से संबंधित है ?
- (A) कोलम (B) हल्दिया
(C) डिब्रूगढ़ (D) वल्लामकाली





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



15. The given diagram is related to which of the following National Waterways of India ?
- (A) National Waterway Number 2
(B) National Waterway Number 3
(C) National Waterway Number 4
(D) National Waterway Number 5
16. Mark (A) on the diagram is related to which of the following places ?
- (A) Kakinada (B) Dhubri
(C) Kottapuram (D) Sadiya
17. Mark (B) on the diagram is related to which of the following places ?
- (A) Kollam (B) Haldia
(C) Dibrugarh (D) Vallamkali





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

15. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा राष्ट्रीय जलमार्ग सबसे लम्बा है ?
(A) राष्ट्रीय जलमार्ग संख्या 1 (B) राष्ट्रीय जलमार्ग संख्या 2
(C) राष्ट्रीय जलमार्ग संख्या 3 (D) राष्ट्रीय जलमार्ग संख्या 4
16. राष्ट्रीय जलमार्ग संख्या 2 का संबंध निम्नलिखित में से किस नदी से है ?
(A) गंगा (B) पेरियार
(C) ब्रह्मपुत्र (D) महानदी
17. राष्ट्रीय जलमार्ग संख्या 2 के दोनों अंतिम स्थानों से संबंधित सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए ।
(A) प्रयागराज – हल्दिया (B) गोदावरी – कृष्णा नदी
(C) ब्राह्मणी – मातई नदी (D) सदिया – धुबरी

खण्ड ख

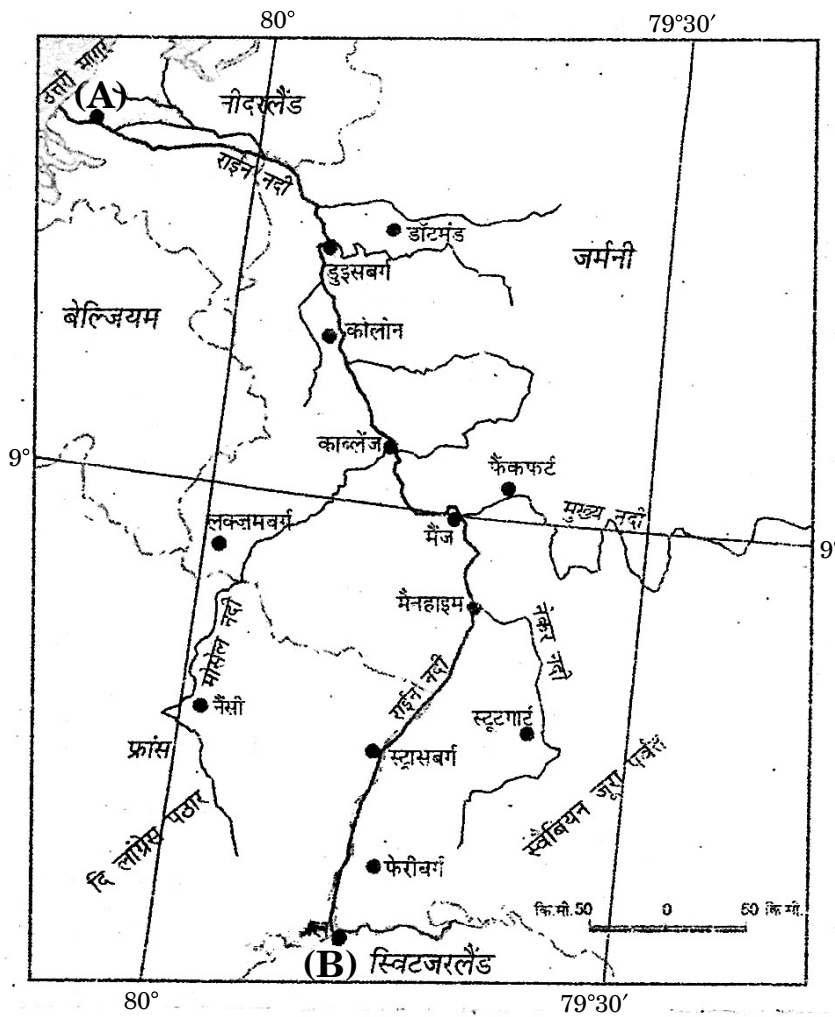
प्रश्न संख्या 18 एवं 19 स्रोत-आधारित प्रश्न हैं ।

2×3=6

18. दिए गए आरेख का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन कीजिए और उसके नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए :

3×1=3

आंतरिक जलमार्ग





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

15. Which of the following is the longest National Waterway ?
(A) National Waterway Number 1 (B) National Waterway Number 2
(C) National Waterway Number 3 (D) National Waterway Number 4
16. National Waterway Number 2 is related to which of the following rivers ?
(A) Ganga (B) Periyar
(C) Brahmaputra (D) Mahanadi
17. Choose the correct option related to the two end points of National Waterway Number 2.
(A) Prayagraj – Haldia (B) Godavari – Krishna rivers
(C) Brahmani – Matai rivers (D) Sadiya – Dhubri

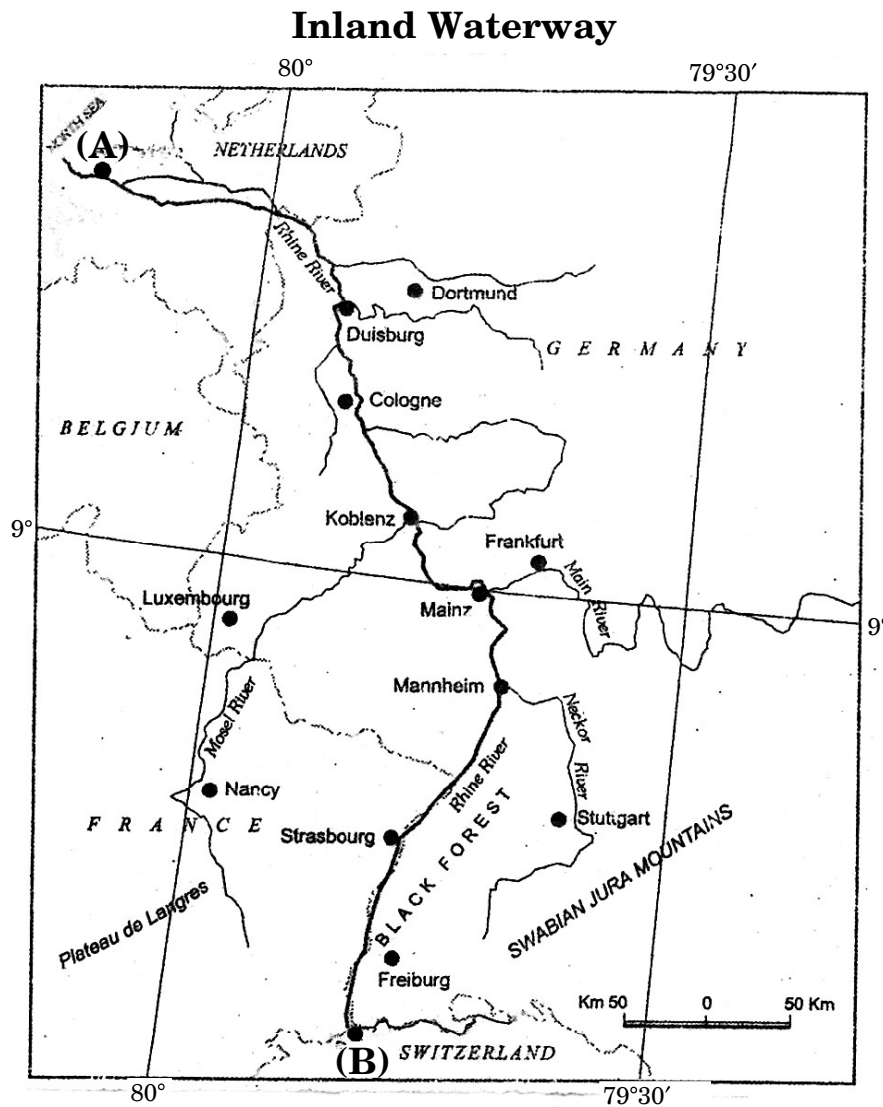
SECTION B

Questions number 18 and 19 are Source-based Questions.

2×3=6

18. Study the given diagram carefully and answer the questions that follow :

3×1=3





- (18.1) दिया गया आरेख किस जलमार्ग से संबंधित है ? 1
- (18.2) दिए गए आरेख में अंकित (A) और (B) स्थानों के नाम का उल्लेख कीजिए । $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
- (18.3) आरेख में दिए गए जलमार्ग के महत्त्व की व्याख्या कीजिए । 1

नोट : निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों के लिए प्रश्न संख्या 18 के स्थान पर है ।

18. भूमध्य सागर और लाल सागर को जोड़ने वाली नहर के नाम का उल्लेख कीजिए तथा इसकी किन्हीं दो विशेषताओं की व्याख्या कीजिए । 1+2=3
19. दिए गए अनुच्छेद को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए और उसके नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए : $3 \times 1 = 3$
- धारावी**

धारावी से केवल एक मुख्य सड़क गुज़रती है, जो अपनी चौड़ाई में घटकर आधे से कम रह गई है । कुछ एक गलियाँ एवं पगडंडियाँ इतनी संकरी हैं कि वहाँ से एक साइकिल का गुज़रना भी मुश्किल है । समूची बस्ती में अस्थायी निर्माण के भवन हैं, जो कि दो से तीन मंज़िल ऊँचे हैं तथा उनमें लगी लोहे की सीढ़ियाँ ऊपर को जाती हैं जहाँ एक ही कमरे को किराए पर लेकर पूरा परिवार रहता है । कई बार तो यहाँ एक कमरे में 10 – 12 लोग रहते हुए देखे जा सकते हैं । यह एक प्रकार से विक्टोरिया लंदन के पूर्वी सिरे की औद्योगिक इकाइयों के उत्कट अनुवर्ती संस्करण जैसा है ।

लेकिन धारावी बहुत ही निराशाजनक रहस्यों का पालक है, अपेक्षाकृत धनाढ्य मुंबई के निर्माण में इसकी भूमिका है । यहाँ पर छायारहित स्थान, वृक्षरहित सूर्य की रोशनी (धूप), असंगृहित कचरा, गंदे पानी के ठहरे हुए गड्ढे, जहाँ केवल प्राणी जैसे काले कौओं और लंबे भूरे चूहों के साथ-साथ कुछेक सर्वाधिक सुंदरतापूर्ण तथा भारत में निर्मित मूल्यवान एवं उपयोगी सामान बनाए जाते हैं । धारावी से मृत्तिका शिल्प (सेरेमिक्स), मिट्टी के बर्तन, कसीदाकारी एवं जरी का काम, परिष्कृत चमड़े का काम, उच्च फैशन, वस्त्रादि महीन पिरवाँ (रॉट), धातु (रॉटमैटल) का कार्य, उत्कृष्ट आभूषण सेट, लकड़ी की पच्चीकारी तथा फ़र्नीचर आदि भारत एवं दुनिया भर के घरों तक जाता है ।

- (19.1) धारावी की भौतिक स्थिति का वर्णन कीजिए । 1
- (19.2) धारावी की एक प्रमुख समस्या की व्याख्या कीजिए । 1
- (19.3) धारावी के संदर्भ में 'स्वच्छ भारत मिशन' के प्रमुख उद्देश्य को स्पष्ट कीजिए । 1





- (18.1) With which waterway is the given diagram related? 1
- (18.2) Mention the names of places marked (A) and (B) in the given diagram. $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
- (18.3) Explain the importance of the waterway given in the diagram. 1

Note : The following question is for the **Visually Impaired Candidates** only lieu of Q. No. 18.

18. Mention the name of the canal that links the Mediterranean Sea and the Red Sea and explain its any two features. 1+2=3
19. Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow : $3 \times 1 = 3$

Dharavi

There is only one main road that traverses Dharavi, which has been reduced to less than half of that for most of its length. Some of the side alleys and lanes are so narrow that not even a bicycle can pass. The whole neighbourhood consists of temporary buildings, two or three storeyed high with rusty iron stairways to the upper part, where a single room is rented by a whole family, sometimes accommodating 10 – 12 people; it is a kind of tropical version of the industrial dwelling of Victorian London's East End.

But Dharavi is a keeper of more sombre secrets than the revulsion it inspires in the rich; a revulsion, moreover, that is, in direct proportion to the role it serves in the creation of the wealth of Bombay. In this place of shadowless, treeless sunlight, uncollected garbage, stagnant pools of foul water, where the only creatures are the shining black crows and long grey rats, some of the of the most beautiful, valuable and useful articles in India are made. From Dharavi come delicate ceramics and pottery, exquisite embroidery and zari work, sophisticated leather goods, high-fashion garments, finely-wrought metalwork, delicate jewellery settings, wood carvings and furniture that would find its way into the houses, both in India and abroad.

- (19.1) Describe the physical condition of Dharavi. 1
- (19.2) Explain one major problem of Dharavi. 1
- (19.3) Explain the main objective of 'Swachh Bharat Mission' in the context of Dharavi. 1



खण्ड ग

प्रश्न संख्या 20 से 23 लघु-उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं ।

4×3=12

20. “प्रकृति और मानव अविभाज्य तत्त्व हैं ।” उदाहरणों सहित इस कथन की परख कीजिए । 3
21. ‘भू-आकृति’ किस प्रकार विश्व में जनसंख्या वितरण को प्रभावित करती है ? व्याख्या कीजिए । 3
22. (क) भारत में गुच्छित बस्तियों की किन्हीं तीन विशेषताओं का वर्णन कीजिए । 3

अथवा

- (ख) भारत में अर्ध-गुच्छित बस्तियों की किन्हीं तीन विशेषताओं का वर्णन कीजिए । 3
23. (क) “संसाधनों में से किसी एक का भी दुरुपयोग आने वाली पीढ़ियों के लिए अवसरों को कम करेगा ।” सतत पोषणीय विकास के संदर्भ में उदाहरणों सहित इस कथन की व्याख्या कीजिए । 3

अथवा

- (ख) “मानव विकास के कल्याण उपागम का जोर मानव के विकास करने पर होता है ।” उदाहरणों सहित इस कथन की व्याख्या कीजिए । 3





SECTION C

Questions number 20 to 23 are Short Answer Type Questions.

4×3=12

20. “Nature and humans are inseparable elements.” Examine the statement with examples. 3
21. How do landforms affect the distribution of world population ? Explain. 3
22. (a) Describe any three characteristics of clustered settlements in India. 3

OR

- (b) Describe any three characteristics of semi-clustered settlements in India. 3
23. (a) “Misuse of any resources will lead to fewer opportunities for future generations.” Explain the statement with examples in the context of sustainable development. 3

OR

- (b) “Welfare approach of human development emphasizes on the actions for development of human beings.” Explain the statement with examples. 3





खण्ड घ

प्रश्न संख्या 24 से 28 दीर्घ-उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं ।

5×5=25

24. (क) भारत में जनसंख्या के असमान वितरण को प्रभावित करने वाले किन्हीं पाँच कारकों की व्याख्या कीजिए । 5

अथवा

- (ख) भारत में जनसंख्या वृद्धि की 'प्रावस्था ग' (1951 – 81) की प्रमुख विशेषताओं की व्याख्या कीजिए । 5

25. (क) विश्व में 'मिश्रित कृषि' की किन्हीं पाँच विशेषताओं की उदाहरणों सहित व्याख्या कीजिए । 5

अथवा

- (ख) विश्व में 'डेरी कृषि' की किन्हीं पाँच विशेषताओं की उदाहरणों सहित व्याख्या कीजिए । 5

26. (क) विशिष्टीकृत कार्यकलापों के आधार पर विश्व में पत्तनों के किन्हीं पाँच प्रकारों का वर्णन कीजिए । 5

अथवा

- (ख) विश्व में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार के किन्हीं पाँच आधारों का वर्णन कीजिए । 5

27. भरमौर क्षेत्र में 'समन्वित जनजातीय विकास परियोजना' के किन्हीं पाँच सकारात्मक प्रभावों का विश्लेषण कीजिए । 5

28. भारत में 'साझा संपत्ति संसाधन' की किन्हीं पाँच उपयोगिताओं का विश्लेषण कीजिए । 5





SECTION D

Questions number 24 to 28 are Long Answer Type Questions.

5×5=25

24. (a) Explain any five factors affecting the uneven distribution of population in India. 5

OR

- (b) Explain the main characteristics of the 'Phase III' (1951 – 81) of population growth in India. 5

25. (a) Explain any five features of 'mixed farming' in the world with examples. 5

OR

- (b) Explain any five features of 'dairy farming' in the world, with examples. 5

26. (a) Describe any five types of ports in the world, on the basis of specialized functions. 5

OR

- (b) Describe any five basis of international trade in the world. 5

27. Analyze any five positive effects of 'Integrated Tribal Development Project' in Bharmaur Region. 5

28. Analyze any five utilities of 'common property resources' in India. 5



खण्ड ड

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. निर्वाहन संग्रहण का एक प्रमुख क्षेत्र
- B. चलवासी पशुचारण का एक प्रमुख क्षेत्र
- C. पार-साइबेरियन रेलमार्ग के सिरे का (टर्मिनल) स्टेशन
- D. दक्षिणी अमेरिका का एक प्रमुख समुद्री पत्तन
- E. एशिया का एक प्रमुख वायु पत्तन
- F. एक आंतरिक जलमार्ग
- G. एक प्रमुख नौपरिवहन 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) उत्तरी अमेरिका के एक प्रमुख निर्वाहन संग्रहण क्षेत्र का नाम लिखिए ।
- (29.2) यूरेशिया के विस्तृत वाणिज्य अनाज कृषि के एक प्रमुख क्षेत्र का नाम लिखिए ।
- (29.3) 'पार-साइबेरियन रेलमार्ग' के पश्चिमी सिरे के (टर्मिनल) स्टेशन का नाम लिखिए ।
- (29.4) कनाडा के पश्चिमी तट पर स्थित एक प्रमुख समुद्री पत्तन का नाम लिखिए ।
- (29.5) जापान के एक प्रमुख वायु पत्तन का नाम लिखिए ।
- (29.6) राइन जलमार्ग का संबंध किस महाद्वीप से है ?
- (29.7) अटलांटिक महासागर और प्रशांत महासागर को जोड़ने वाली नौपरिवहन नहर का नाम लिखिए ।





SECTION E

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. A major area of subsistence gathering
- B. A major area of nomadic herding
- C. Terminal station of Trans-Siberian Railway
- D. A major sea port of South America
- E. A major airport of Asia
- F. An inland waterway
- 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 subsistence gathering of North America.
- (29.2) Write the name of a major area of extensive commercial grain cultivation of Eurasia.
- (29.3) Name the western terminal station of 'Trans-Siberian Railway'.
- (29.4) Name a major sea port located on the western coast of Canada.
- (29.5) Write the name of a major airport of Japan.
- (29.6) With which continent is Rhine Waterway related ?
- (29.7) Name the shipping canal connecting Atlantic Ocean to Pacific Ocean.





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 कम जनसंख्या घनत्व वाला राज्य
- (30.2) गन्ना उत्पादन में अग्रणी राज्य
- (30.3) कॉफी उत्पादन में अग्रणी राज्य
- (30.4) कटनी : प्रमुख बॉक्साइट की खानें
- (30.5) बरौनी : तेल शोधनशाला
- (30.6) पारादीप : प्रमुख समुद्री पत्तन
- (30.7) हैदराबाद : प्रमुख 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 कम जनसंख्या घनत्व वाले राज्य का नाम लिखिए ।
- (30.2) भारत का कौन-सा राज्य गन्ना उत्पादन में अग्रणी है ?
- (30.3) कॉफी उत्पादन में अग्रणी राज्य का नाम लिखिए ।
- (30.4) कटनी बॉक्साइट की खानें किस राज्य में स्थित हैं ?
- (30.5) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जहाँ बरौनी तेल शोधनशाला स्थित है ।
- (30.6) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जहाँ पारादीप समुद्री पत्तन स्थित है ।
- (30.7) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जहाँ थिरुवनंथपुरम वायु पत्तन स्थित है ।





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) The state with the lowest level of population density
- (30.2) The leading state in the production of sugarcane
- (30.3) The leading state in the production of coffee
- (30.4) Katni : Major bauxite mines
- (30.5) Barauni : Oil refinery
- (30.6) Paradwip : Major sea port
- (30.7) Hyderabad : Major airport

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 the lowest level of population density.
- (30.2) Which state of India is leading in sugarcane production ?
- (30.3) Name the leading state of coffee production.
- (30.4) In which state are the Katni bauxite mines located ?
- (30.5) Name the state where Barauni Oil refinery is located.
- (30.6) Name the state where Paradwip sea port is located.
- (30.7) Name the state where Thiruvananthapuram airport is located.





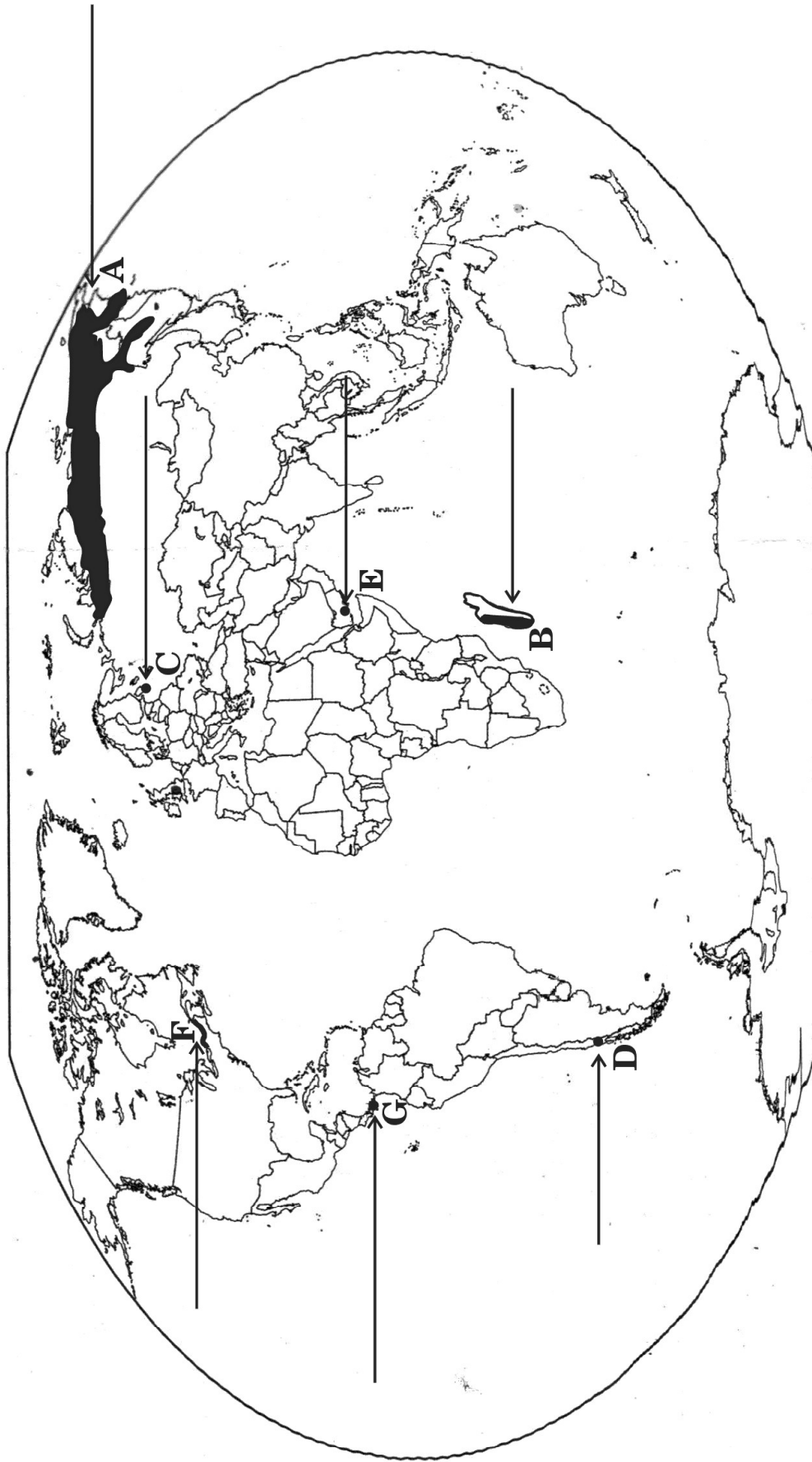


प्रश्न सं. 29 के लिए

For question no. 29

विश्व-राजनीतिक

WORLD-POLITICAL



64/3/2-13

25



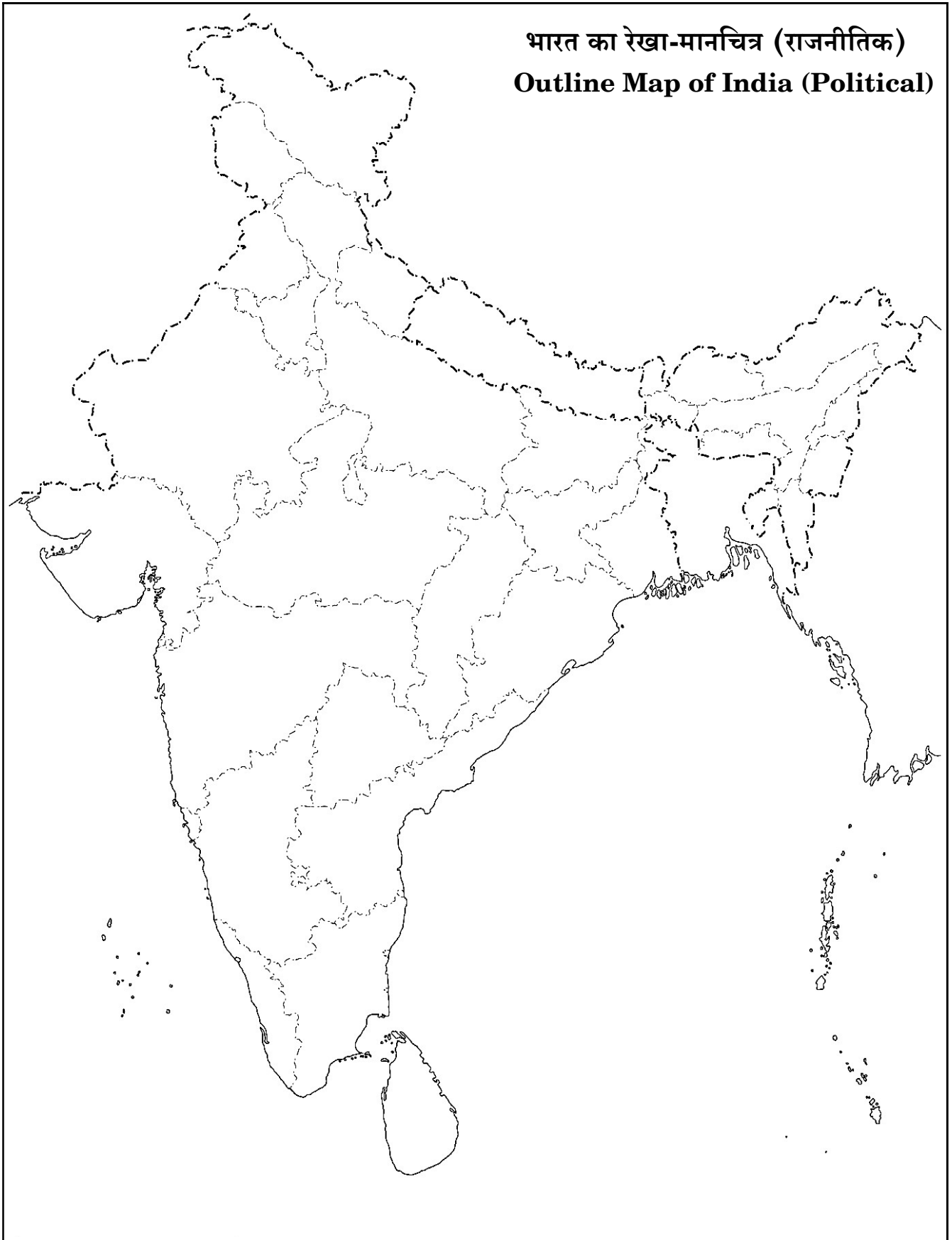
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प्रश्न सं. 30 के लिए

For question no. 30



64/3/2-13

27



Marking Scheme
Strictly Confidential
 (For Internal and Restricted use only)
 Senior School Certificate Examination, 2024
 SUBJECT NAME GEOGRAPHY (Theory) (Q.P. CODE 64/3/2)

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 competency-based questions, please try to understand given answer and even if reply is not from marking scheme but correct competency is enumerated by the candidate, due marks should be awarded.
4	The Marking scheme carries only suggested value points for the answers These are in the nature of Guidelines only and do not constitute the complete answer. The students can have their own expression and if the expression is correct, the due marks should be awarded accordingly.
5	The Head-Examiner must go through the first five answer books evaluated by each evaluator on the first day, to ensure that evaluation has been carried out as per the instructions given in the Marking Scheme. If there is any variation, the same should be zero after deliberation and discussion. The remaining answer books meant for evaluation shall be given only after ensuring that there is no significant variation in the marking of individual evaluators.
6	Evaluators will mark(√) wherever answer is correct. For wrong answer CROSS ‘X’ be marked. Evaluators will not put right (✓)while evaluating which gives an impression that answer is correct and no marks are awarded. This is most common mistake which evaluators are committing.
7	If a question has parts, please award marks on the right-hand side for each part. Marks awarded for different parts of the question should then be totaled up and written in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may be followed strictly.

8	If a question does not have any parts, marks must be awarded in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may also be followed strictly.
9	If a student has attempted an extra question, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and the other answer scored out with a note “ Extra Question ”.
10	No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once.
11	A full scale of marks ____70____ (example 0 to 80/70/60/50/40/30 marks as given in Question Paper) has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.
12	Every examiner has to necessarily do evaluation work for full working hours i.e., 8 hours every day and evaluate 20 answer books per day in main subjects and 25 answer books per day in other subjects (Details are given in Spot Guidelines). This is in view of the reduced syllabus and number of questions in question paper.
13	<p>Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in the past:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Leaving answer or part thereof unassessed in an answer book. ● Giving more marks for an answer than assigned to it. ● Wrong totaling of marks awarded on an answer. ● Wrong transfer of marks from the inside pages of the answer book to the title page. ● Wrong question wise totaling on the title page. ● Wrong totaling of marks of the two columns on the title page. ● Wrong grand total. ● Marks in words and figures not tallying/not same. ● Wrong transfer of marks from the answer book to online award list. ● Answers marked as correct, but marks not awarded. (Ensure that the right tick mark is correctly and clearly indicated. It should merely be a line. Same is with the X for incorrect answer.) ● 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.



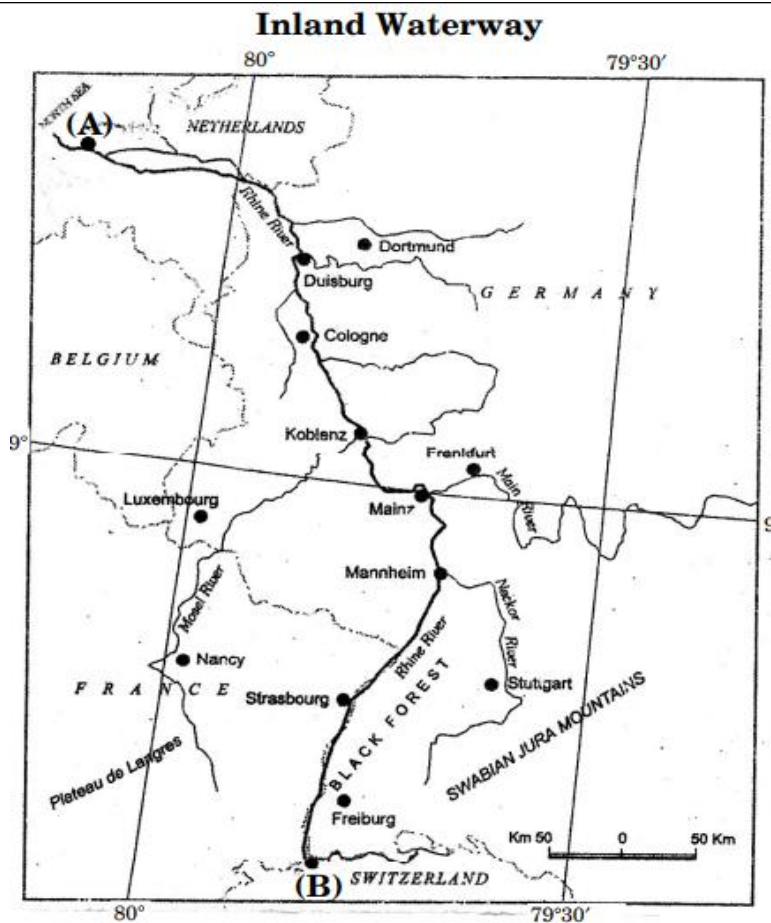
MARKING SCHEME
Main Examination, 2024
SUBJECT- GEOGRAPHY (029)
PAPER CODE- 64/3/2

SET-2

MM-70

Q No	EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS	Page no in TB	Distribution of marks
	SECTION -A Question no. 1-17 are MCQs		17x1 =17
1.	(C) Only I, II and IV are correct.	T.B.II Pg 96	1
2	(D) Capability Approach	T.B I Pg 17	1
3	(A) Denmark	T.B. I Pg32	1
4	(B) Polythene Bags	T.B.II Pg 98	1
5	(A) Srinagar and Kanyakumari	T.B. II Pg 77	1
6	(C) Kandla .	T.B.II Pg 90	1
7	(D) II, III, I and IV	T.B.II Pg 87	1
8	(C) 1–(iv), 2–(i), 3–(ii), 4–(iii)	T.B. II Pg 79	1
9	(C) Singapore	T.B.I Pg 76	1
10	(B) North Pacific sea route	T.B.I Pg 63	1
11	(C) Statement I and II both are correct and Statement II is the correct explanation of statement I.	T.B. I Pg 51	1
12	(C) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)	T.B. I Pg 45	1
13	(C) 1–(iv), 2–(iii), 3–(ii), 4–(i)	T.B.I Pg 41,42	1

14	(C) Only III and IV are correct	T.B. I Pg 10	1
	<p>Study the given diagram carefully and answer Q. No. 15 to 17 :</p>	T.B.II Pg 81	
15	(B) National Waterway Number 3		1
16	(C) Kottapuram		1
17	(A) Kollam		1
	<i>For Visually Impaired Candidates only</i>		
15.	(A) National Waterway Number 1	T.B.II Pg 81	1
16.	(C) Brahmaputra	T.B.II Pg 81	1
17	(D) Sadiya – Dhubri	T.B.II Pg 81	1
	SECTION B		2x3=6
18	Study the given diagram carefully and answer the questions that follow :		



18.1 With which waterway is the given diagram related ?

Rhine waterway 1

18.2 Mention the names of places marked (A) and (B) in the given diagram.

A- Rotterdam

B- Basel $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$

18.3 Explain the importance of the waterway given in the diagram.

- i. It connects the industrial areas of Switzerland, Germany, France, Belgium and the Netherlands with the North Atlantic sea route.
- ii. It flows through a rich coal field and the whole basin has become a prosperous manufacturing area.
- iii. This waterway is the world's most heavily used waterway.

	<p>iv. It is navigable for 700 km from Rotterdam in Netherlands to Basel in Switzerland</p> <p>v. Any other relevant point</p> <p>(Any one point to be explained) 1</p> <p><i>For Visually Impaired Candidates Only</i></p> <p>Mention the name of the canal that links the Mediterranean Sea and the Red Sea and explain its any two features</p> <p>Name of the canal that links the Mediterranean Sea and the Red Sea: Suez Canal. 1</p> <p>features:</p> <p>i. It gave Europe a new gateway to the Indian ocean and reduced direct sea route distance.</p> <p>ii. It is a sea level canal without locks</p> <p>iii. Tolls are very heavy in this canal.</p> <p>iv. Any other relevant point. 2x1=2</p> <p>(Any two points to be explained)</p>	<p>T.B. I Pg 65</p> <p>T.B. I Pg 63</p>	<p>1+1+1=3</p> <p>1+2=3</p>
<p>19</p>	<p>Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow :</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Dharavi</p> <p>There is only one main road that traverses Dharavi, which has been reduced to less than half of that for most of its length. Some of the side alleys and lanes are so narrow that not even a bicycle can pass. The whole neighbourhood consists of temporary buildings, two or three storeyed high with rusty iron stairways to the upper part, where a single room is rented by a whole family, sometimes accommodating 10 12 people; it is a kind of tropical version of the industrial dwelling of Victorian London's East End. But Dharavi is a keeper of more sombre secrets than the revulsion it inspires in the rich; a revulsion, moreover, that is, in direct proportion to the role it serves in the creation of the wealth of Bombay. In this place of shadowless, treeless sunlight, uncollected garbage, stagnant pools of foul water, where the only creatures are the shining black crows and long grey rats, some of the of the most beautiful, valuable and useful articles in India are made. From Dharavi come delicate ceramics and pottery, exquisite embroidery and zari work, sophisticated leather goods, high-fashion garments, finely-</p>		

	<p>wrought metalwork, delicate jewellery settings, wood carvings and furniture that would find its way into the houses, both in India and abroad</p> <p>19.1 Describe the physical condition of Dharavi</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Infrastructure of Dharavi is very poor. Only one main road traverses the slums which has been reduced to less than half of that for most of its length. ii. The whole neighborhood consists of temporary buildings, two or three storeyed high with rusty iron stairways to the upper part. iii. It is a place of shadowless, treeless sunlight, stagnant pools of foul water. iv. Any other relevant point <p style="text-align: right;">(Any one point to be described) 1</p> <p>19.2 Explain one major problem of Dharavi.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Lack of good living conditions ii. Overcrowded place iii. Temporary houses iv. Any other relevant point <p style="text-align: right;">(Any one point to be explained) 1</p> <p>19.3 Explain the main objective of ‘Swachh Bharat Mission’ in the context of Dharavi.</p> <p>The Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) is part of the urban renewal mission launched by the Govt. of India to improve the quality of life in urban slums. 1</p>		
	<p>SECTION-C</p> <p>20 to 23 are Short Answer Type Questions.</p>		<p>1+1+1=3</p> <p>4x3=12</p>
20	<p>Nature and humans are inseparable elements” Examine the statement with examples.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Both physical and human phenomena are described in metaphors using symbols from human anatomy. ii. The face of the earth, eye of the storm mouth of the river, south of the glacier, neck of the isthmus and profile of the soil. iii. Similarly, regions villages, towns have 		



	<p>been described as organisms, German geographers describe the state/country as a living organism.</p> <p>iv. Human beings using resources provided by the physical environment and has also greatly modify the physical environment. The physical environment in turn impacted human lives.</p> <p>(Any three points to be explained.)</p>	T.B. I Pg- 2	3x1=3
21	<p>How do landforms affect the distribution of world population? Explain.</p> <p>i. People prefer living on flat plains and gentle slopes.</p> <p>ii. This is because such areas are favourable for the production of crops.</p> <p>iii. The plains are suitable for build roads and industries.</p> <p>iv. The mountainous hilly areas hinder the development of transport network and hence initially do not favours agriculture and industrial development.</p> <p>v. Any other relevant point</p> <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p>	T.B.I Pg 8	3x1=3
22	<p>(a) Describe any three characteristics of clustered settlements in India.</p> <p>i. The clustered rural settlement is a compact or closely built up area of houses.</p> <p>ii. In this type of village, the general living area is distinct and separated from the surrounding farms.</p> <p>iii. The closely built-up area and its intervening streets present some recognizable pattern or geometric shape.</p> <p>iv. Any other relevant point</p> <p>(Any three points to be described)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) Describe any three characteristics of semi-clustered settlements in India.</p> <p>i. Semi clustered settlements may result from tendency of clustering in a restricted area of dispersed settlement</p> <p>ii. More often such a pattern may also result from segregation or fragmentation of large compact village.</p>	T.B.II Pg16	3x1=3



	<p>iii. In this case, one or more sections of the village society choose or is forced to live little away from the main cluster or village.</p> <p>iv. Any other relevant point</p> <p>(Any three points to be described.)</p>	T.B.II Pg 16	3x1=3
23	<p>(a) Misuse of any resources will lead to fewer opportunities for future generations” Explain the statement with examples in the context of sustainable development.</p> <p>i. Sustainability means continuity in the availability of opportunities.</p> <p>ii. To have sustainable human development, each generation must have the same opportunities.</p> <p>iii. All environmental, financial and human resources must be used keeping in mind the future.</p> <p>iv. For example, if a community does not stress the importance of sending its girl children to school, many opportunities will be lost to these young women when they grow up.</p> <p>v. Any other relevant point</p> <p>One example should be given</p> <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) Welfare approach of human development emphasizes on the actions for development of human beings.” Explain the statement with examples.</p> <p>i. This approach looks at human beings as beneficiaries or targets of all development activities.</p> <p>ii. The approach argues for higher government expenditure on education, health, etc.</p> <p>iii. People are not participants in development but only passive recipients.</p> <p>iv. The govt. is responsible for increasing levels of human</p>	T.B.I Pg 16	3x1=3



	<p>development by maximizing expenditure on welfare</p> <p>v. For example, High level HDI group of countries like Norway, Sweden do a lot of investment on social welfare activities</p> <p>vi. Any other relevant point</p> <p>One example to be given</p> <p>(Any three points to be explained.)</p>	T.B. I Pg 17	3x1=3
	<p>SECTION -D</p> <p>24 to 28 are Long Answer Type Questions.</p>		5x5=25
24	<p>(a) Explain any five factors affecting the uneven distribution of population in India.</p> <p>i. Physical factors- climate, altitude terrain, availability of water etc.</p> <p>ii. Socio - cultural factors - Tradition, language, customs.</p> <p>iii. Economic factors- Evolution of settled agriculture, development of transport network, industrialisation, urbanisation.</p> <p>iv. Religious factors- places of religious importance like Varanasi, Amritsar etc.</p> <p>v. Historical factors.</p> <p>vi. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any five factors to be explained.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) Explain the main characteristics of the Phase III (1951-81) of population growth in India.</p> <p>i. The period of population explosion in India.</p> <p>ii. Rapid fall in the mortality rate.</p> <p>iii. High fertility rate</p> <p>iv. Average annual growth rate was high (2.2%)</p> <p>v. In this period, after independence, the developmental activities were introduced through a centralised planning process and the economy started growing up.</p>	T.B.II Pg 3	5x1=5

	<p>vi. Increased international migration bringing in Tibetans, Bangladeshis, Nepalis and even people from Pakistan.</p> <p>(Any five points to be explained)</p>	T.B.II Pg 7	5x1=5
25	<p>(a) Explain any five features of mixed farming in the world with examples.</p> <p>i. This form of agriculture is found in the highly developed parts of the world.</p> <p>ii. Mixed farms are moderate in size and usually the crops associated with it are wheat, barley, oats, rye, maize and root crops.</p> <p>iii. Fodder crops are an important component of mixed farming.</p> <p>iv. Crop rotation and inter cropping play an important role in maintaining soil fertility .</p> <p>v. Equal emphasis is laid on crop cultivation and animal husbandry.</p> <p>vi. Mixed farming is characterized by high capital expenditure on farm machinery and building.</p> <p>vii. For example North-Western Europe, Eastern North America and Part of Eurasia are the regions.</p> <p>viii. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any five points to be explained)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) Explain any five features of dairy farming in the world, with examples.</p> <p>i. Dairy farming is the most advanced and efficient type of rearing of milch animal.</p> <p>ii. It is highly capital intensive.</p> <p>iii. Animal sheds, storage facilities for fodder, feeding and milching machines.</p> <p>iv. Special emphasis is laid on cattle breeding, health care and veterinary services.</p> <p>v. It is highly labour intensive as it involves rigorous care in feeding and milching.</p> <p>vi. It is practiced mainly near urban and industrial centres which provide</p>	T.B. I Pg 29	5x1=5



	<p>neighbourhood market for fresh milk and dairy products.</p> <p>vii. Main regions of commercial dairy farming are North Western Europe, Canada and South Eastern Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania</p> <p>vi Any other relevant point</p> <p>(Any five points to be explained).</p>	T.B.I Pg 29	5x1=5
26	<p>(a) Describe any five types of ports in the world, on the basis of specialized functions.</p> <p>i. Oil Ports ii. Ports of call iii. Packet station iv. Entrepot ports v. Naval ports</p> <p>(All five points to be described)</p> <p>OR</p> <p>(b) Describe any five basis of international trade in the world.</p> <p>i. Difference in national resources- differences in geological structure, mineral resources and climate. ii. Population factors: Variations in cultural factors, size of population. iii. Stage of economic development- differences in various stages of economic development of countries. iv. Extent of foreign investment- Foreign investment can boost developing countries which lack in resources. v. Transport – with expansions of rail, ocean and air transport trade has experienced spatial expansion. vi. Any other relevant point</p> <p>(Any five points to be described)</p>	T.B. I Pg 75,76	5x1=5
27	<p>Analyze any five positive effects of Integrated Tribal Development Project in Bharmaur Region.</p> <p>i. Historically, the gaddis have experienced geographical and political isolation and socio-economic deprivation but after the</p>	T.B. I Pg 72	5x1=5



	<p>introduction of Integrated Tribal Development Project the quality of life of the Gaddis has improved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii. The plan laid the highest priority on the development of transport and communication. iii. Emphasis has been laid the development of agriculture and allied activities as not only food grain and livestock production is practiced but the cultivation of pulses and other cash crops has increased in this region. iv. Under the development of social and community service , infrastructure in terms of schools, healthcare facilities and potable water etc. have been improved. v. Development of electrical Infrastructure and its facilities. vi. Tremendous increase in female literacy rate (1.88% to 65%) and gender inequality has also declined in literacy level. vii. Improvement in sex ratio and decline in child marriage. viii. Any other relevant point <p>(Any five points to be analyzed)</p>	<p>T.B. II Pg 69,70</p>	<p>5x1=5</p>
<p>28</p>	<p>Analyze any five utilities of common property resources in India.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Land under the common property resources is owned by the state meant for the use of the community. ii. In rural areas, such land is of particular relevance for the livelihood of the landless and marginal farmers and other weaker sections. iii. CPRs also are important for women as most of the fodder and fuel collection is done by them in rural areas as they have to devote long hours in collecting these from a degraded area of CPR. iv. CPRs also provide other minor forest products like fruits, nuts, fibre etc. v. CPR can be defined as community's natural resources, where every member has the right of access and usage with specified obligations. 		<p>5x1=5</p>

vi. Any other relevant point.
(Any five points to be analyzed)

T.B. II
Pg 24

2x5=10

SECTION -E

Question number 29 to 30 are Map based Questions.

29

See the Map attached.

प्रश्न सं. 29 के लिए

64/3/1/2/3
For question no. 29

विश्व - राजनीतिक

WORLD-POLITICAL

64/3/1-13

25

P.T.O.

MAP FOR SET 64/3/1, 64/3/2 and 64/3/3
Attempt any five 5x1=5

For Visually Impaired Candidates only, In lieu of Q. No.29

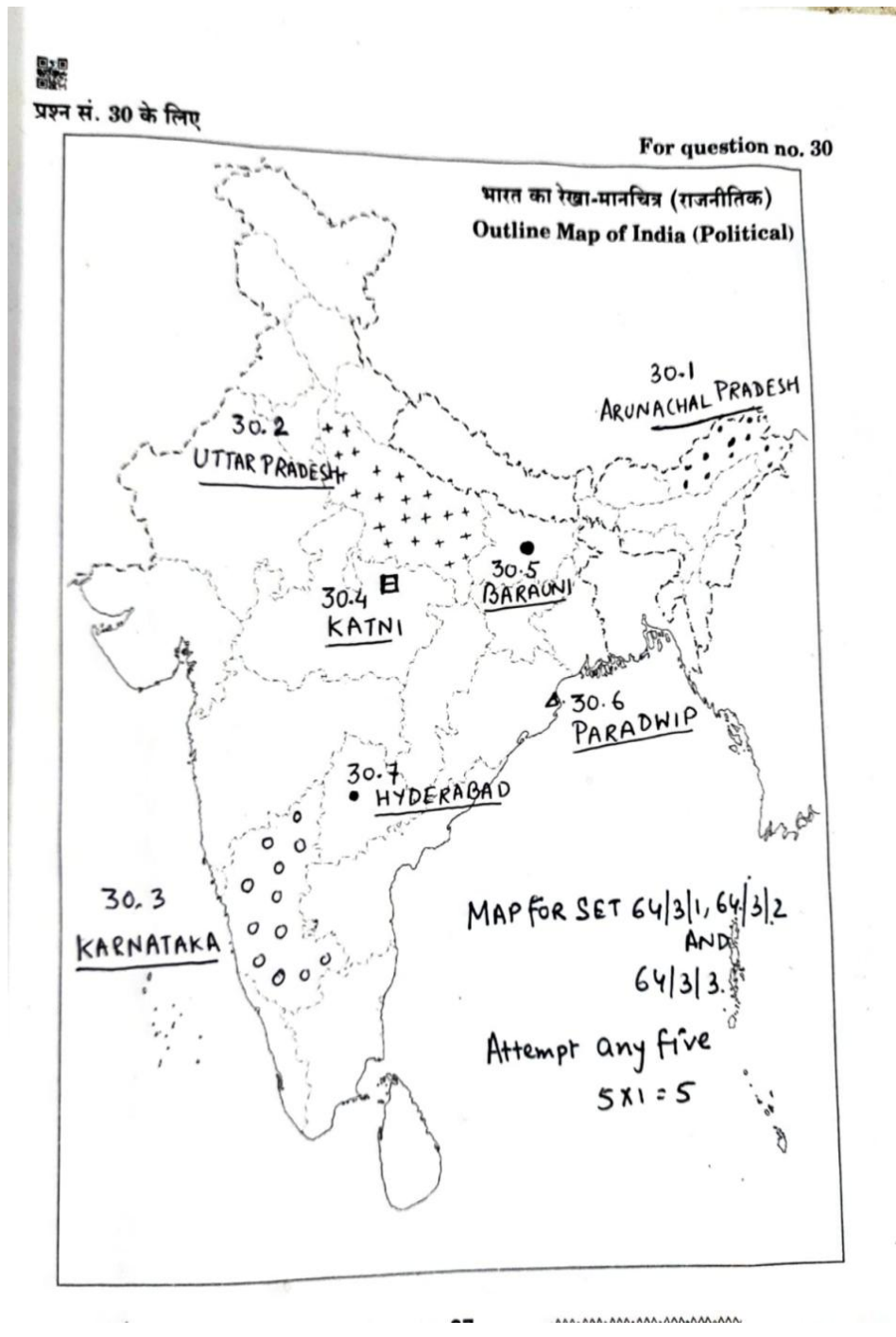
5x1=5

Attempt any five

- (29.1) Northern Canada
- (29.2) Steppes
- (29.3) St. Petersburg
- (29.4) Vancouver
- (29.5) Tokyo/ Osaka
- (29.6) Europe
- (29.7) Panama

30.

See the Map attached.



	<p><i>For visually impaired candidates only (In Lieu of Q no. 30)</i></p> <p>Attempt any five</p> <p>(30.1) Arunachal Pradesh</p> <p>(30.2) Uttar Pradesh</p> <p>(30.3) Karnataka</p> <p>(30.4) Madhya Pradesh</p> <p>(30.5) Bihar</p> <p>(30.6) Odisha</p> <p>(30.7) Kerala</p>	5x1=5
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