



SET-1

Series RP5PS/5

प्रश्न-पत्र कोड
Q.P. Code 64/5/1

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 पृष्ठ 23 (2 मानचित्र सहित) 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 परीक्षार्थी केवल प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ेंगे और इस अवधि के दौरान वे उत्तर-पुस्तिका पर कोई उत्तर नहीं लिखेंगे।

NOTE

Please check that this question paper contains 23 printed pages (Including 2 Maps).

Please check that this question paper contains 30 questions.

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.

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

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 candidates 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

Time allowed : 3 hours

अधिकतम अंक : 70

Maximum Marks : 70

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215 A

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P.T.O.





सामान्य निर्देश :

निम्नलिखित निर्देशों को सावधानीपूर्वक पढ़िए और उनका सख्ती से पालन कीजिए :

- (i) इस प्रश्न-पत्र में कुल 30 प्रश्न हैं। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- (ii) यह प्रश्न-पत्र पाँच खंडों में विभाजित है – खंड-क, ख, ग, घ एवं ङ।
- (iii) खंड – क : प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 17 तक बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न हैं।
- (iv) खंड – ख : प्रश्न संख्या 18 एवं 19 स्रोत आधारित प्रश्न हैं।
- (v) खंड – ग : प्रश्न संख्या 20 से 23 तक लघु-उत्तरीय प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 80 से 100 शब्दों में लिखा जाना चाहिए।
- (vi) खंड – घ : प्रश्न संख्या 24 से 28 दीर्घ-उत्तरीय प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 120 से 150 शब्दों में लिखा जाना चाहिए।
- (vii) खंड – ङ : प्रश्न संख्या 29 व 30 मानचित्र-आधारित प्रश्न हैं।

खंड – क

(प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 17 बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न हैं।)

(17 × 1 = 17)

1. 'नीरु-मीरु' जल-संभर प्रबंधन कार्यक्रम निम्नलिखित में से किस राज्य से संबंधित है? 1
 - (A) राजस्थान
 - (B) तमिलनाडु
 - (C) आंध्र प्रदेश
 - (D) कर्नाटक

2. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा 'जल संरक्षण' के लिए जागरूकता फैलाने वाला जनसंचार माध्यम है? 1
 - (A) लोगों को पत्र लिखना।
 - (B) दूरभाष द्वारा वार्तालाप
 - (C) टी.वी. और प्रिंट मीडिया द्वारा
 - (D) लोगों के साथ व्यक्तिगत संपर्क

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General Instructions :

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them :

- (i) This question paper contains **30** questions. **All** questions are **compulsory**.
- (ii) This Question paper is divided into **five** Sections – **Section A, B, C, D** and **E**.
- (iii) **Section A** - Question Nos. **1** to **17** are Multiple Choice (MCQ) type Questions.
- (iv) **Section B** - Question Nos. **18** and **19** are Source based questions.
- (v) **Section C** - Question Nos. **20** to **23** are Short Answer (SA) type questions. Answer to these questions shall be written in **80** to **100** words.
- (vi) **Section D** - Question Nos. **24** to **28** are Long Answer (LA) type questions. Answer to these questions shall be written in **120** to **150** words.
- (vii) **Section E** - Question Nos. **29 & 30** are Map based questions.

SECTION – A

(Q. Nos. 1 to 17 are Multiple Choice Questions.)

(17 × 1 = 17)

1. 'Neeru-Meeru' watershed management programme is associated with which of the following states ? **1**
 - (A) Rajasthan
 - (B) Tamil Nadu
 - (C) Andhra Pradesh
 - (D) Karnataka

2. Which of the following is a means of mass awareness regarding 'water conservation' ? **1**
 - (A) Writing letters to the people.
 - (B) Telephonic conversation
 - (C) Through T.V. and Print Media
 - (D) Personal contact with people





3. 'जल क्रांति अभियान' का निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा प्रमुख उद्देश्य है ? 1
- (A) प्रति व्यक्ति जल की उपलब्धता को सुनिश्चित करना ।
(B) वर्षा-जल संग्रहण ।
(C) जल संसाधन का संरक्षण ।
(D) कृषि के लिए पर्याप्त जल उपलब्ध कराना ।

4. निम्न दो कथन दिए गये हैं । ये **अभिकथन (A)** और **कारण (R)** हैं । दोनों कथनों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए और सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए । 1

अभिकथन (A) : "मुक्त अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार अविकसित देशों के लिए हानिकारक सिद्ध हो सकता है ।"

कारण (R) : अविकसित देश विकसित देशों के साथ प्रतिस्पर्धा में बराबर नहीं हैं ।

विकल्प :

- (A) (A) सही है, लेकिन (R) गलत है ।
(B) (A) गलत है, लेकिन (R) सही है ।
(C) (A) और (R) दोनों सही हैं और (R), (A) की सही व्याख्या है ।
(D) (A) और (R) दोनों सही हैं, लेकिन (R), (A) की सही व्याख्या नहीं है ।
5. भारत में जूट की खेती के लिए निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा तथ्य सही है ? 1
- (A) पश्चिम बंगाल जूट उत्पादन में अग्रणी है ।
(B) पंजाब और हरियाणा में जूट नकदी फसल है ।
(C) मध्य प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र अन्य अग्रणी जूट उत्पादक राज्य हैं ।
(D) विश्व के जूट उत्पादन का लगभग 30% भारत उत्पादित करता है ।

6. निम्नलिखित सूचनाओं को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए और फसल के लिए सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए : 1

- खरीफ ऋतु में बोई जाती है ।
- प्रमुख रूप से भारत के अर्ध-शुष्क भागों में बोई जाती है ।
- गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र अग्रणी उत्पादक राज्य हैं ।

विकल्प :

- (A) कपास (B) चाय
(C) जूट (D) गन्ना

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3. Which one of the following is the main objective of 'Jal Kranti Abhiyan' ? 1
- (A) Per capita water availability assurance
(B) Rain-water harvesting
(C) Conservation of water resources
(D) Providing sufficient water for agriculture

4. Two statements are given below. They are **Assertion (A)** and **Reason (R)**. Read them carefully and choose the correct option. 1

Assertion (A) : "Free international trade can prove to be detrimental to the under-developed countries."

Reason (R) : Under-developed countries are not at par to compete with developed countries.

Options :

- (A) (A) is correct, but (R) is incorrect.
(B) (A) is incorrect, but (R) is correct.
(C) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is correct explanation of (A).
(D) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not correct explanation of (A).
5. Which of the following fact, about jute cultivation in India, is true ? 1
- (A) West Bengal is the leading producer of jute.
(B) Jute is cash crop for Punjab and Haryana.
(C) Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra are other leading jute producing states.
(D) India produces about 30% of the jute production of the world.

6. Read the following information carefully and identify the correct option for the crop : 1

- Grown in Kharif season.
- Mainly grown in semi-arid area in India.
- Gujarat and Maharashtra are the leading producer states.

Option :

- (A) Cotton (B) Tea
(C) Jute (D) Sugarcane

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7. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा राज्य मैंगनीज उत्पादन में अग्रणी है ? 1
- (A) झारखंड (B) मध्य प्रदेश
(C) ओडिशा (D) बिहार
8. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा भारत का विशालतम कोयला क्षेत्र है ? 1
- (A) झरिया (B) रानीगंज
(C) नेवेली (D) बोकारो
9. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा राष्ट्रीय जलमार्ग उसके विस्तार से सही सुमेलित है ? 1
- | (राष्ट्रीय जलमार्ग) | (विस्तार) |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| (A) राष्ट्रीय जलमार्ग संख्या 1 | – गोदावरी – कृष्णा |
| (B) राष्ट्रीय जलमार्ग संख्या 2 | – सदिया – धुबरी |
| (C) राष्ट्रीय जलमार्ग संख्या 3 | – इलाहाबाद – हल्दिया |
| (D) राष्ट्रीय जलमार्ग संख्या 4 | – कोट्टापुरम – कोलम |
10. कॉलम-I का मिलान कॉलम-II से कीजिए और सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए : 1
- | कॉलम-I
(रेलवे-मंडल) | कॉलम-II
(मुख्यालय) |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) नादरन | (i) हाजीपुर |
| (b) साउथ सेंट्रल | (ii) चेन्नई |
| (c) सदरन | (iii) नई दिल्ली |
| (d) ईस्ट सेंट्रल | (iv) सिकंदराबाद |
- विकल्प :**
- | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
|-----------|-------|-------|------|
| (A) (iv) | (iii) | (ii) | (i) |
| (B) (iii) | (iv) | (ii) | (i) |
| (C) (i) | (ii) | (iii) | (iv) |
| (D) (ii) | (iii) | (iv) | (i) |
11. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा महानगर स्वर्णिम चतुर्भुज परियोजना से जुड़ा हुआ नहीं है ? 1
- (A) मुंबई (B) चेन्नई
(C) हैदराबाद (D) दिल्ली





7. Which one of the following states in India is the leading producer of manganese ? 1

- (A) Jharkhand (B) Madhya Pradesh
(C) Odisha (D) Bihar

8. Which one of the following is the largest coalfields in India ? 1

- (A) Jharia (B) Raniganj
(C) Neyveli (D) Bokaro

9. Which of the following waterways and their stretches are correctly matched ? 1

- | (National Waterways) | (Stretch) |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| (A) National Waterways No. 1 | – Godavari – Krishna |
| (B) National Waterways No. 2 | – Sadiya – Dhubri |
| (C) National Waterways No. 3 | – Allahabad – Haldia |
| (D) National Waterways No. 4 | – Kottapuram – Kollam |

10. Match the Column-I with Column-II and choose the correct option : 1

- | Column-I | Column-II |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| (Railway Zone) | (Headquarters) |
| (a) Northern | (i) Hajipur |
| (b) South Central | (ii) Chennai |
| (c) Southern | (iii) New Delhi |
| (d) East Central | (iv) Secunderabad |

Options :

- | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| (A) (iv) | (iii) | (ii) | (i) |
| (B) (iii) | (iv) | (ii) | (i) |
| (C) (i) | (ii) | (iii) | (iv) |
| (D) (ii) | (iii) | (iv) | (i) |

11. Which of the following metro-cities is not linked with the 'Golden Quadrilateral' ? 1

- (A) Mumbai (B) Chennai
(C) Hyderabad (D) Delhi

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

1

अभिकथन (A) : “पोताश्रय तथा पत्तन अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार के प्रवेश-द्वार होते हैं।”

कारण (R) : विश्व में पत्तनों और पोताश्रयों द्वारा केवल भारी जहाजी माल का परिवहन किया जाता है।

विकल्प :

(A) (A) सही है, लेकिन (R) गलत है।

(B) (A) गलत है, लेकिन (R) सही है।

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

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

13. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा तेल पत्तन का उदाहरण है ?

1

(A) अबादान

(B) मैनचेस्टर

(C) कोच्चि

(D) डोवर

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

1

अभिकथन (A) : भारत में जलमार्ग यात्री तथा माल वहन, दोनों के लिए परिवहन की एक महत्वपूर्ण विधा है।

कारण (R) : यह ईंधन-दक्ष तथा पारिस्थितिकी अनुकूल परिवहन प्रणाली है।

विकल्प :

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

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

(C) (A) सही है, लेकिन (R) गलत है।

(D) (A) गलत है, लेकिन (R) सही है।





12. Two statements are given below. They are **Assertion (A)** and **Reason (R)**.
Read them carefully and choose the correct option. 1

Assertion (A) : “The gateways of the International trade are the ports and harbours.”

Reason (R) : Only heavy cargos are transported through ports and harbours in the world.

Options :

- (A) (A) is correct, but (R) is incorrect.
- (B) (A) is incorrect, but (R) is correct.
- (C) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is correct explanation of (A).
- (D) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not correct explanation of (A).

13. Which one of the following is an example of oil port ? 1

- (A) Abadan (B) Manchester
- (C) Kochchi (D) Dover

14. Two statements are given below. They are **Assertion (A)** and **Reason (R)**.
Read them carefully and choose the correct option. 1

Assertion (A) : “Waterway is an important mode of transport both for passengers and cargo traffic in India.”

Reason (R) : “It is fuel efficient and eco-friendly mode of transport.”

Options :

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is correct explanation of (A).
- (B) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not correct explanation of (A).
- (C) (A) is correct, but (R) is incorrect.
- (D) (A) is incorrect, but (R) is correct.





दिए गए अनुच्छेद को पढ़िए और प्रश्न संख्या 15 से 17 तक का उत्तर लिखिए :

उच्च मानव विकास की विशेषताएँ

उच्च मानव विकास समूह में 53 देश सम्मिलित हैं। आप पाएँगे कि शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं को उपलब्ध कराना सरकार की महत्वपूर्ण प्राथमिकता है। यह जानना महत्वपूर्ण है कि उच्चतर मानव विकास वाले देश वे हैं जहाँ सामाजिक खंड में बहुत निवेश हुआ है। लोगों और सुशासन में उच्चतर निवेश ने इस वर्ग के देशों को अन्य देशों से सर्वथा अलग कर दिया है।

इनमें से अनेक देश पूर्व साम्राज्य शक्तियाँ रही हैं। इन देशों में सामाजिक विविधता का स्तर उच्च नहीं है। उच्च मानव विकास स्कोर वाले देश यूरोप में अवस्थित हैं और वे औद्योगिकृत पश्चिमी विश्व का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं। फिर भी गैर-यूरोपीय देशों की संख्या आश्चर्यचकित करने वाली है, जिन्होंने इस सूची में अपना स्थान बनाया है।

15. उच्च मानव विकास सूचकांक वाले देशों में निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी महत्वपूर्ण प्राथमिकता है ? सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प का चयन कीजिए।

1

- (A) शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य सेवा
- (B) स्वास्थ्य सेवा एवं प्रादेशिक सुरक्षा
- (C) शिक्षा और औद्योगिक विकास
- (D) आर्थिक विकास और प्रति व्यक्ति आय

16. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा उच्च मानव विकास वाले देशों को अन्य देशों से अलग करता है ? सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प का चयन कीजिए।

1

- (A) उच्च सकल घरेलू उत्पाद
- (B) सामाजिक क्षेत्रक में उच्च निवेश
- (C) उच्च औद्योगिकीकरण
- (D) उच्च प्रति व्यक्ति आय

17. उच्च मानव विकास सूचकांक की श्रेणी के अंतर्गत कितने देश हैं ? सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प का चयन कीजिए।

1

- (A) 51
- (B) 52
- (C) 53
- (D) 54

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Read the given passage and answer the Question Nos. 15 to 17 :

Characteristics of High Human Development

High level of human development group has 53 countries. Providing education and healthcare is an important government priority. Countries with higher human development are those where a lot of investment in the social sector has taken place. Altogether, a higher investment in people and good governance has set this group of countries apart from the others.

Many of these countries has been the former imperial powers. The degree of social diversity in these countries is not very high. Many of the countries with a high human development score are located in Europe and represent the industrialised western world. Yet there are striking numbers of non-European countries also who have made it to this list.

15. Which one of the following is an important priority of 'high human development index' countries ? Choose the most appropriate option. 1
- (A) Education and healthcare
(B) Healthcare and territorial security
(C) Education and industrial development.
(D) Economic development and per capita income
16. Which one of the followings differentiates the higher human development countries from others ? Choose the most appropriate option. 1
- (A) Higher gross domestic production
(B) Higher investment in social sector
(C) Higher industrialization
(D) Higher per capita income
17. How many countries are under 'high human development index' category ? Choose the correct option. 1
- (A) 51 (B) 52
(C) 53 (D) 54

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11



P.T.O.





खंड – ख

(प्रश्न संख्या 18 व 19 स्रोत आधारित प्रश्न हैं।)

(2 × 3 = 6)

18. दिए गए अनुच्छेद को ध्यान से पढ़िए और उसके नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों का उत्तर लिखिए :

भरमौर क्षेत्र में एकीकृत जनजाति विकास परियोजना :

यह क्षेत्र 32° 11' उत्तर से 32° 41' उत्तर अक्षांशों तथा 76° 22' पूर्व से 76° 53' पूर्व देशांतरों के बीच स्थित है। यह प्रदेश लगभग 1,818 वर्ग किलोमीटर क्षेत्र में फैला हुआ है और इसका अधिकतर भाग समुद्र तल से 1,500 मीटर से 3,700 मीटर की औसत ऊँचाई के बीच स्थित है। गद्दियों की आवास भूमि कहलाया जाने वाला यह क्षेत्र चारों दिशाओं में ऊँचे पर्वतों से घिरा हुआ है। इसके उत्तर में पीर पंजाल तथा दक्षिण में धौलाधार पर्वत श्रेणियाँ हैं। पूर्व में धौलाधार श्रेणी का फैलाव रोहतांग दर्रे के पास पीर पंजाल श्रेणी से मिलता है। इस क्षेत्र में रावी और इसकी सहायक नदियाँ बुढ़ील और टुंडेन बहती हैं और गहरे महाखड्डों का निर्माण करती हैं। ये नदियाँ इस पहाड़ी प्रदेश को चार भूखंडों, होली, खणी, कुगती और दुण्डाह, में विभाजित करती हैं। शरद ऋतु में भरमौर में जमा देने वाली कड़ाके की सर्दी और बर्फ पड़ती है तथा जनवरी में यहाँ औसत मासिक तापमान 4 ° सेल्सियस और जुलाई में 26 ° सेल्सियस रहता है।

(18.1) भरमौर क्षेत्र की अवस्थिति का वर्णन कीजिए।

1

(18.2) यह क्षेत्र कठोर जलवायविक दशाओं का अनुभव क्यों करता है ? कोई एक कारण दीजिए

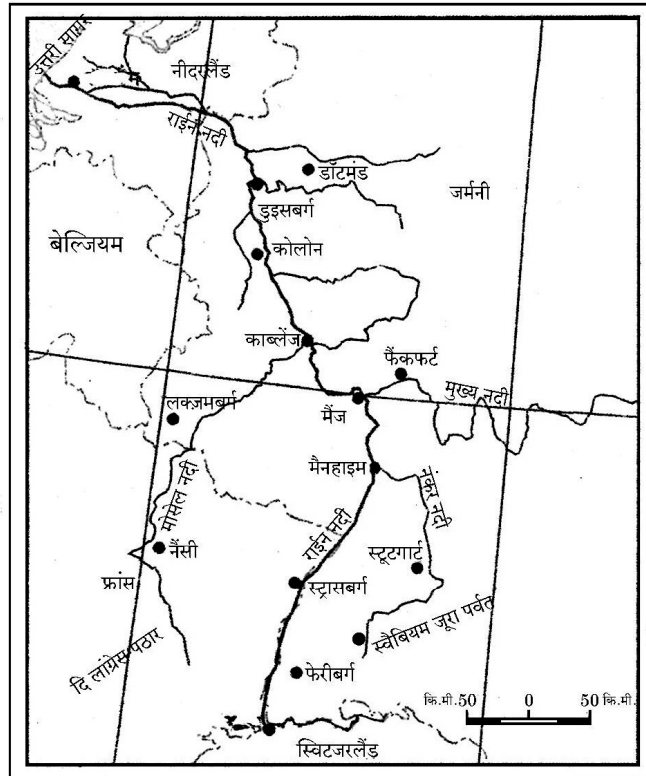
1

(18.3) यह क्षेत्र आर्थिक रूप से पिछड़ा क्यों है ? किसी एक कारण की व्याख्या कीजिए।

1

19. दिए गए मानचित्र का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन कीजिए और उसके नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों का उत्तर लिखिए :

आंतरिक जलमार्ग



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SECTION – B

(Q. Nos. 18 and 19 are Source Based Questions.)

(2 × 3 = 6)

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

Integrated Tribal Development Project in Bharmaur Region

This region lies between 32° 11' N and 32° 41' N latitudes and 76° 22' E and 76° 53' E longitudes. Spread over an area of about 1,818 sq km, the region mostly lies between 1,500 m to 3,700 m above the mean sea level. This region popularly known as the homeland of *Gaddis* is surrounded by lofty mountains on all sides. It has *Pir Panjal* in the north and *Dhaura Dhar* in the South. In the east, the extension of *Dhaura Dhar* converges with *Pir Panjal* near Rohtang Pass. The river Ravi and its tributaries-the *Budhil* and the *Tundahen*, drain this territory, and carve out deep gorges. These rivers divide the region into four physiographic divisions called *Holi*, *Khani*, *Kugti* and *Tundah* areas. Bharmaur experiences freezing weather conditions and snowfall in winter. Its mean monthly temperature in January remains 4 °C and in July 26 °C.

(18.1) Describe the location of Bharmaur region.

1

(18.2) Why does this region experience harsh climatic conditions ? Give one reason.

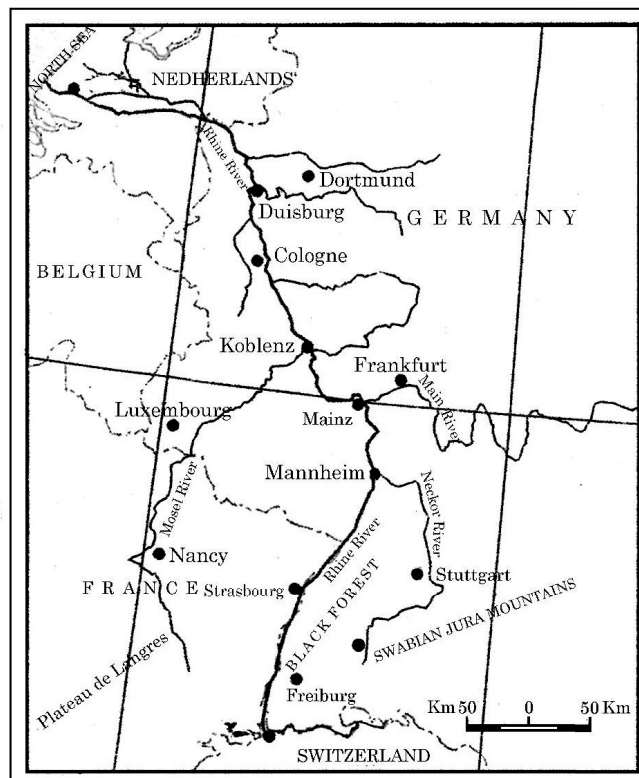
1

(18.3) Why is this region economically backward ? Explain any one reason.

1

19. Study the given map carefully and answer the questions that follow :

Inland Waterway



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- (19.1) दिए गए आंतरिक जलमार्ग की पहचान कीजिए और उसका नाम लिखिए । 1
(19.2) पूर्व की ओर से मिलने वाली इसकी दो सहायक नदियों का उल्लेख कीजिए । $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
(19.3) दिए गए जलमार्ग के टर्मिनल पत्तनों के नाम लिखिए । $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$

नोट : निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों के लिए प्रश्न संख्या 19 के स्थान पर है ।

19. विश्व में परिवहन के साधन के रूप में आंतरिक जलमार्ग के महत्त्व को स्पष्ट कीजिए । $3 \times 1 = 3$

खंड – ग

(प्रश्न संख्या 20 से 23 लघु-उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं ।) $(4 \times 3 = 12)$

20. (a) “समस्त भौगोलिक अध्ययनों में मानव और प्रकृति अविभाज्य तत्त्व हैं ।” इस कथन की परख कीजिए । 3

अथवा

- (b) पर्यावरणीय निश्चयवाद के मुख्य पहलुओं की परख कीजिए । 3

21. विश्व के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में आवधिक बाजार की मुख्य विशेषताओं की व्याख्या कीजिए । 3

22. (a) भारत में ‘स्मार्ट सिटी मिशन’ के मुख्य उद्देश्यों की व्याख्या कीजिए । 3

अथवा

- (b) भारत में परिक्षिप्त बस्तियों की मुख्य विशेषताओं की व्याख्या कीजिए । 3

23. “भारत के अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार में वस्तुओं के संघटकों में समय के साथ बदलाव आए हैं ।” इस कथन की उदाहरणों सहित परख कीजिए । 3

खंड – घ

(प्रश्न संख्या 24 से 28 दीर्घ-उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं ।) $(5 \times 5 = 25)$

24. विश्व में जनसंख्या वितरण को प्रभावित करने वाले किन्हीं पाँच कारकों का विश्लेषण कीजिए । 5

25. (a) विश्व में ‘सहकारी कृषि’ की प्रमुख विशेषताओं की परख कीजिए । 5

अथवा

- (b) विश्व में ‘डेरी कृषि’ की प्रमुख विशेषताओं की परख कीजिए । 5





- (19.1) Identify the given inland waterway and write its name. 1
(19.2) Mention its two tributaries joining from East. $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
(19.3) Write the names of terminal ports of the given waterways. $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$

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

19. Explain the importance of inland waterways as the means of transportation in the world. $3 \times 1 = 3$

SECTION – C

(Q. Nos. 20 to 23 are Short Answer Type Questions.) (4 × 3 = 12)

20. (a) “Nature and human are inseparable elements in all geographical studies.” Examine the statement. 3

OR

- (b) Examine the main aspects of environmental determinism. 3

21. Explain the main features of periodic markets in rural areas of the world. 3

22. (a) Explain the main objectives of ‘Smart Cities Mission’ in India. 3

OR

- (b) Explain the main features of the dispersed settlements in India. 3

23. “The composition of commodities in India’s international trade has been undergoing a change over the years.” Examine the statement with examples. 3

SECTION - D

(Q. Nos. 24 to 28 are Long Answer Type Questions.) (5 × 5 = 25)

24. Analyse any five factors affecting world distribution of population. 5

25. (a) Examine the main characteristics of Co-operative Farming in the world. 5

OR

- (b) Examine the main characteristics of Dairy Farming in the world. 5

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26. विश्व में छोटे और बड़े पैमाने के निर्माण उद्योगों में अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए । 5

27. (a) “भारत में नगरीय जनसंख्या के वितरण में व्यापक भिन्नता पाई जाती है ।” इस कथन की परख कीजिए । 5

अथवा

(b) “यदि विकास में सभी जेंडर सम्मिलित नहीं हैं तो ऐसा विकास लुप्तप्राय है ।” समावेशी विकास के संदर्भ में इस कथन की परख कीजिए । 5

28. (a) भारत में वायु प्रदूषण के किन्हीं दो स्रोतों का वर्णन कीजिए और वायु प्रदूषण के समाधान के लिए कोई तीन उपाय सुझाइए । 2 + 3 = 5

अथवा

(b) भारत में जल प्रदूषण के किन्हीं दो स्रोतों का वर्णन कीजिए । जल प्रदूषण के समाधान के लिए कोई तीन उपाय सुझाइए । 2 + 3 = 5

खंड – ड

(प्रश्न संख्या 29 व 30 मानचित्र आधारित प्रश्न हैं ।) (2 × 5 = 10)

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

- A. एक प्रमुख समुद्री पत्तन ।
- B. एक अंतर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई-पत्तन ।
- C. एक महत्त्वपूर्ण नौ-परिवहन नहर ।
- D. एक निर्वाहन संग्रहण का क्षेत्र ।
- E. चलवासी पशुचारण का एक क्षेत्र ।
- F. पार-महाद्वीपीय रेल लाइन का एक टर्मिनल (सिरे का) स्टेशन ।
- G. विस्तृत वाणिज्य अनाज कृषि का एक क्षेत्र ।





26. Differentiate the small and large scale manufacturing industries in the world. 5

27. (a) “The distribution of urban population over India has wide variations.” Examine the statement. 5

OR

(b) “If development is not engendered, it is endangered.” Examine the statement in the context of inclusive development. 5

28. (a) Describe any two sources of air pollution in India and suggest any three measures to overcome the air pollution. 2 + 3 = 5

OR

(b) Describe any two sources of water pollution in India. Suggest any three measures to overcome the water pollution. 2 + 3 = 5

SECTION – E

(Q. Nos. 29 and 30 are Map Based Questions.) (2 × 5 = 10)

29. On the given political outline map of the world, seven geographical features have been shown as A, B, C, D, E, F and G. Identify any **five** with the help of following information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them : 5

- A. A major sea-port
- B. An international airport
- C. An important shipping canal
- D. An area of subsistence gathering
- E. An area of nomadic herding
- F. A terminal station of trans-continental railway.
- G. An area of extensive commercial grain farming





नोट : निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों के लिए प्रश्न संख्या 29 के स्थान पर है। किन्हीं पाँच प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए।

5

- 29.1 कनाडा के पश्चिम तट पर स्थित एक प्रमुख समुद्री पत्तन का नाम लिखिए।
- 29.2 चिली के एक अंतर्राष्ट्रीय वायु पत्तन का नाम लिखिए।
- 29.3 भूमध्य सागर और लाल सागर को जोड़ने वाली नहर का नाम लिखिए।
- 29.4 अफ्रीका के एक महत्वपूर्ण निर्वाहन संग्रहण क्षेत्र का नाम लिखिए।
- 29.5 एशिया के एक चलवासी पशुचारण क्षेत्र का नाम लिखिए।
- 29.6 पार-कैनेडियन रेलवे के पूर्वी टर्मिनल (सिरे के) स्टेशन का नाम लिखिए।
- 29.7 ऑस्ट्रेलिया के एक विस्तृत वाणिज्य अनाज कृषि के क्षेत्र का नाम लिखिए।

30. दिए गए भारत के राजनीतिक रेखा-मानचित्र में निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं पाँच भौगोलिक लक्षणों को उचित चिह्नों द्वारा दर्शाइए और उनके नाम लिखिए :

5

- 30.1 कॉफी उत्पादन का अग्रणी राज्य।
- 30.2 उत्तर प्रदेश का एक तेल शोधन कारखाना।
- 30.3 पश्चिम बंगाल में कोयला खनन का एक महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्र।
- 30.4 गोवा के तट पर स्थित एक प्रमुख समुद्री पत्तन।
- 30.5 सर्वाधिक जनसंख्या घनत्व वाला राज्य।
- 30.6 गुजरात में स्थित एक अंतर्राष्ट्रीय वायु पत्तन।
- 30.7 छत्तीसगढ़ में एक लौह-अयस्क खनन क्षेत्र।

नोट : निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों के लिए प्रश्न संख्या 30 के स्थान पर है। किन्हीं पाँच प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए।

5

- 30.1 कॉफी उत्पादक अग्रणी राज्य का नाम लिखिए।
- 30.2 उत्तर प्रदेश में उस स्थान का नाम लिखिए जहाँ तेल शोधन कारखाना स्थित है।
- 30.3 पश्चिम बंगाल के एक कोयला खनन क्षेत्र का नाम लिखिए।
- 30.4 गोवा के तट पर स्थित एक समुद्री पत्तन का नाम लिखिए।
- 30.5 किस राज्य में जनसंख्या घनत्व सर्वाधिक है ?
- 30.6 कर्नाटक में स्थित एक अंतर्राष्ट्रीय वायु पत्तन का नाम लिखिए।
- 30.7 छत्तीसगढ़ में एक लौह-अयस्क खनन क्षेत्र का नाम लिखिए।





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

5

- 29.1 Name the major seaport located on the west coast of Canada.
- 29.2 Name the international airport of Chile.
- 29.3 Name the canal connecting the Red Sea and the Mediterranean Sea.
- 29.4 Name an important area of subsistence gathering in Africa.
- 29.5 Name an area of nomadic herding in Asia.
- 29.6 Name the eastern terminal station of Trans-Canadian Railway.
- 29.7 Name an area of extensive commercial grain farming in Australia.

30. Locate and label any **five** of the following geographical features with appropriate symbols on the given political outline map of India :

5

- 30.1 A state leading in the production of coffee.
- 30.2 An oil refinery in Uttar Pradesh.
- 30.3 An important coal mining area in West Bengal.
- 30.4 A major seaport along the coast of Goa.
- 30.5 A state with highest population density.
- 30.6 An international airport in Gujarat.
- 30.7 An iron-ore mining area in Chhattisgarh.

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

5

- 30.1 Name the state leading in the production of coffee.
- 30.2 Name the place where oil refinery is located in Uttar Pradesh.
- 30.3 Name one coal mining area in West Bengal.
- 30.4 Name the seaport along the coast of Goa.
- 30.5 Which state has the highest population density ?
- 30.6 Name the international airport located in Karnataka.
- 30.7 Name one iron-ore mining area in Chhattisgarh.





64/5/1/22

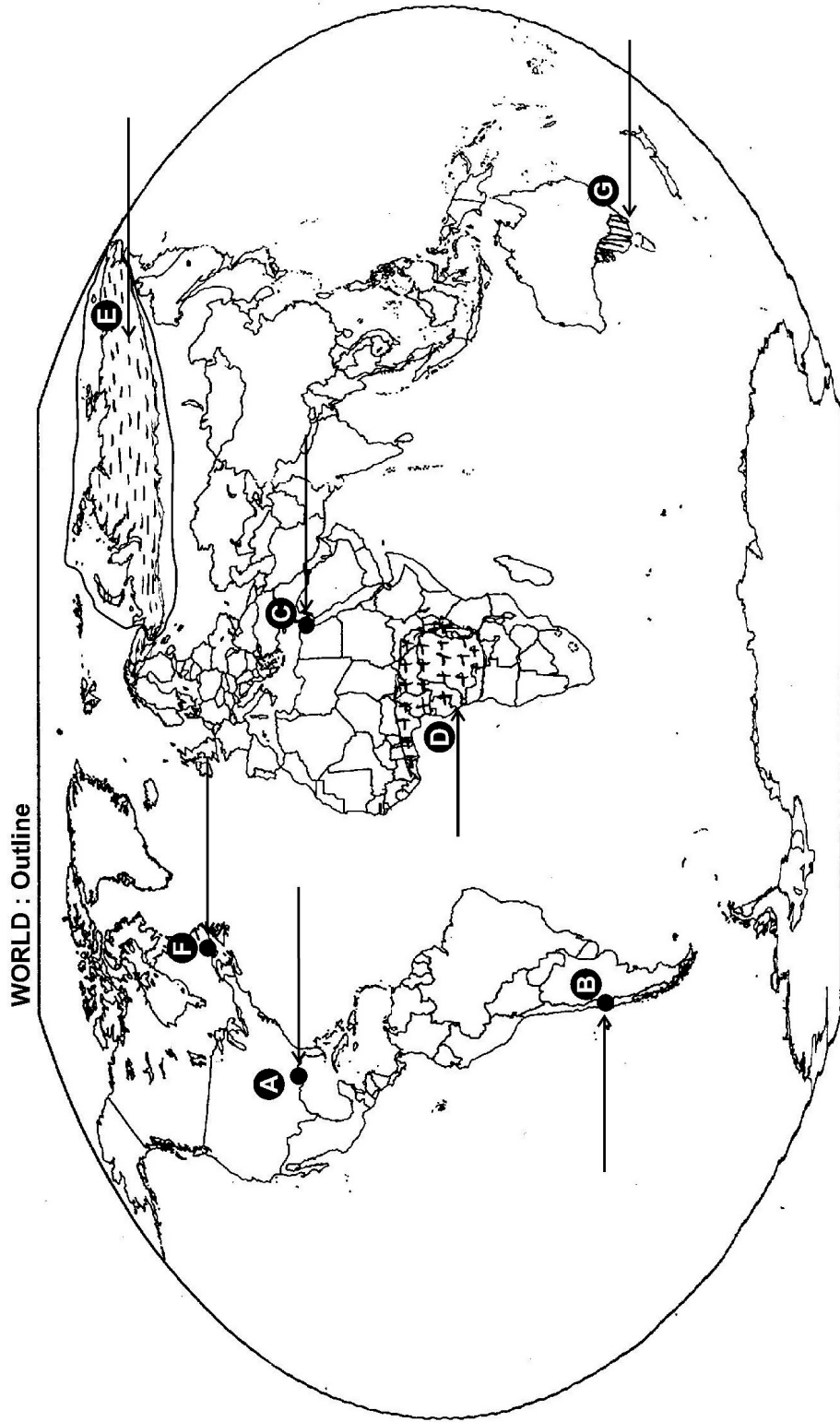
20





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प्रश्न सं. 29 के लिए मानचित्र
Map for Q. No. 29





64/5/1/22

22





----- यहाँ से काटें ----- Cut Here ----- यहाँ से काटें ----- Cut Here -----

प्रश्न सं. 30 के लिए मानचित्र
Map for Q. No. 30





64/5/1/22

215 A

24



Marking Scheme
Strictly Confidential
(For Internal and Restricted use only)
Senior School Certificate Examination, 2024
SUBJECT NAME GEOGRAPHY (029) (Theory) (Q.P. CODE 64/5/1)

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 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	Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in the past:- <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-Set 64/5/1

SET-1
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) Andhra Pradesh	Pg 47 TB II	1
2	(C) Through T.V and Print media.	Pg. 51 TB II	1
3	(A) Per Capita water availability assurance	Pg. 50 TB II	1
4	(C) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is correct explanation of (A)	Pg. 73 TB I	1
5	(A) West Bengal is the leading producer of jute.	Pg 51 TB II	1
6	(A) Cotton	Pg 32 TB II	1
7	(C) Odisha.	Pg 55 TB II	1
8	(A) Jharia.	Pg 78 TB II	1
9	(B) National Waterway No. 2 – Sadiya- Dhubri	Pg 81 TB II	1
10	(B) a-(iii), b-(iv), c-(ii), d-(i)	Pg 79	1

		TB II	
11	(C) Hyderabad	Pg 77 TB II	1
12	(A) (A) is correct but (R) is incorrect.	Pg 75 TB I	1
13	(A) Abadan.	Pg 75 TB I	1
14	(A) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is correct explanation of (A)	Pg.80 TB II	1
<p>Read the given passage and answer the Question Nos. 15 to 17:</p> <p>Characteristics of High Human Development High level of human development group has 53 countries. Providing education and healthcare is an important government priority. Countries with higher human development are those where a lot of investment in the social sector has taken place. Altogether, a higher investment in people and good governance has set this group of countries apart from the others.</p> <p>Many of these countries has been the former imperial powers. The degree of social diversity in these countries is not very high. Many of the countries with a high human development score are located in Europe and represent the industrialized western world. Yet there are striking numbers of non - European countries also who have made it to this list.</p>			
15	(A) Education and healthcare		1
16	(B) Higher investment in social sector		1
17	(C) 53		1
<p>SECTION B</p> <p>Q.No. 18 and 19 are Source Based Questions</p>			2x3=6



18	<p>Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p>Integrated Tribal Development Project in Bharmaur Region</p> <p>This region lies between 32 ° 11 ' N and 32 ° 41 ' N latitudes and 76 ° 22 ' E and 76 ° 53 ' E longitudes. Spread over an area of about 1,818 sq km, the region mostly lies between 1,500 m to 3,700 m above the mean sea level . This region popularly known as the homeland of Gaddis is surrounded by lofty mountains on all sides . It has Pir Panjal in the north and Dhaula Dhar in the South . In the east , the extension of Dhula Dhar converges with Pir Panjal near Rohtang Pass . The river Ravi and its tributaries - the Budhil and the Tundahen , drain this territory , and carve out deep gorges . These rivers divide the region into four physiographic divisions called Holi , Khani , Kugti and Tundah areas . Bharmaur experiences freezing weather conditions and snowfall in winter . Its mean monthly temperature in January remains 4 ° C and in July 26 ° C ..</p>		
18.1	<p>Describe the location of Bharmaur region .</p> <p>This region is located between 32° 11' N and 32°41'N latitude and 76°22'E and 76°53'E longitudes.</p>		1
18.2	<p>Why does this region experience harsh climatic conditions? Give one reason.</p> <p>The region lies at an altitude between 1500m and 3700m above the mean sea level. Due to high altitude, it experiences freezing weather conditions and snowfall in winters. Temperature often falls down to freezing point.</p>		1
18.3	<p>Why is this region economically backward ? Explain any one reason .</p> <p>Reason for economically backwardness:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Difficult relief ii) Harsh climate iii) Low resource base iv) Any other relevant point <p>(Any one point is to be explained)</p>		1
19	<p>Study the given map carefully and answer the question that follow-</p>		



Inland Waterway			
19.1	<p>Identify the given inland waterway and write its name.</p> <p>Rhine waterways</p>		1
19.2	<p>Mention its two tributaries joining from east.</p> <p>(i) River Main (ii) Neckor (iii) Ruhr (Mention the names of any two rivers)</p>		$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
19.3	<p>Write the names of terminal ports of the given waterways</p> <p>Rotterdam and Bassel</p>		$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
<p>For Visually impaired candidates in lieu of Q No.19</p> <p>Explain the importance of inland waterways as the means of transportation in the world.</p> <p>(i) Rivers, canals, lakes and coastal areas have been inland waterways since time immemorial, (ii) Boats and steamers are used as means of transport for cargo and passengers. (iii) The development of inland waterways is</p>			



	<p>dependent on the navigability width and depth of the channel, continuity in the flow and transport technology.</p> <p>(iv) Rivers are the only means of transport in dense forests.</p> <p>(v) Very heavy cargo like coal, cement, timber and metallic ores can be transported through inland waterways.</p> <p>(vi) Any other relevant points (Any three points to be explained)</p>	<p>Pg 64</p> <p>TB I</p>	<p>3x1=3</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">SECTION-C</p> <p style="text-align: center;">20 to 23 are Short Answer Type Questions.</p>		<p>4x3=12</p>
20	<p>(a) “Nature and human are inseparable elements in all geographical studies.” Examine the statement.</p> <p>(i). All geographical studies emphasize on the study of nature and human beings</p> <p>(ii). It is interesting to note that both physical and human phenomena are described using symbols from the human anatomy.</p> <p>(iii). Regions, villages, towns have been described the state/country as a living organism.</p> <p>(iv). Network of roads, railways and waterways have often been described as arteries of circulation.</p> <p>(v). Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any three points to be examined)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) Examine the mains aspects of environmental determinism.</p> <p>(i) There is always interaction between humans and natural phenomena.</p> <p>(ii) Primitive societies were intimately dependent on nature for food and other resources.</p> <p>(iii) We can imagine the presence of a naturalized human who listened to nature, was afraid of its fury and worshipped it</p>	<p>Pg 2</p> <p>TB I</p>	<p>3x1=3</p>



	<p>(iv) Strong forces of nature always guided human activities.</p> <p>(v) This relation was termed as environmental determinism</p> <p>(vi) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any three points to be examined)</p>	<p>Pg 2</p> <p>TB I</p>	<p>3x1=3</p>
21	<p>Explain the main features of periodic market in rural areas of the world.</p> <p>i. These markets are organized in rural areas at different periods where there are no regular markets</p> <p>ii. These markets may be weekly or biweekly.</p> <p>iii. These markets are held on different dates at different places.</p> <p>iv. These markets cater to the demand of the local population.</p> <p>v. Shopkeepers remain always busy</p> <p>vi. Any other relevant point</p> <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p>	<p>Pg 47</p> <p>TB I</p>	<p>3x1=3</p>
22	<p>(a) Explain the main objectives of 'Smart Cities Mission in India</p> <p>(i) The objective of the Smart city mission is to promote cities that provide core infrastructure and services in order to make them better.</p> <p>(ii) Providing clean but sustainable environment.</p> <p>(iii) Providing decent quality of life to the citizens.</p> <p>(iv) Using few resources, making the city less vulnerable to disasters.</p>		

	<p>(v) The share of minerals and ores remained almost constant.</p> <p>(vi) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any three points to be examined)</p>	<p>Pg 87</p> <p>TBI</p>	<p>3x1=3</p>
	<p align="center">SECTION -D</p> <p align="center">24 to 28 are Long Answer Type Questions.</p>		<p>(5x5=25)</p>
24	<p align="center">Analyze any five factors affecting world distribution of population.</p> <p>(i) Availability of water is most important factor for life. People prefer to live in areas where fresh supply of water is available.</p> <p>(ii) Relief of the land : People prefer to live on plains or gentle slopes. Plain areas abounds in population Satluj Ganga Plain is most densely populated.</p> <p>(iii) Suitable climate : People do not prefer to live in areas of harsh climate. Suitable climate attracts population.</p> <p>(iv) Soils : Soils are basis of agriculture. Areas with fertile soils support heavy pressure of population.</p> <p>(v) Mineral ; mineral rich area also support heavy pressure of population.</p> <p>(vi) Urbanization; Cities offer better employment opportunities, educational and medical facilities,better means of transport and communications.</p> <p>(vii) Industrialization; Industrial belts provide job opportunities and attract large numbers of people.</p> <p>(viii) Social and Cultural factors.</p>		

	<p>(ix) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any five points to be analyzed)</p>	<p>Pg 10</p> <p>TB I</p>	<p>5x1=5</p>
25	<p>(a) Examine the main characteristics of Co-operative Farming in the world.</p> <p>(i) A Group of farmers from a Co-operative society by pooling is their resources voluntarily for more efficient and profitable farming is known as Co-operative farming.</p> <p>(ii) Individual farms remain intact and farming is a matter of cooperative initiative.</p> <p>(iii) Co-operative societies help farmers to procure all important inputs of farming.</p> <p>(iv) Cooperative societies sale the products at the most favorable terms and help in processing of quality products at cheaper rates.</p> <p>(v) Co-operative movement originated over a century ago and has been successful in many western European countries.</p> <p>(vi) In Denmark this movement has been so successful that practically every farmer is a member of a cooperative society.</p> <p>(vii-) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any five points to be examined)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) Examine the main characteristics of Dairy Farming in the world.</p> <p>(i) This is most advanced and efficient type of rearing milch animals.</p> <p>(ii) It is highly capital intensive.</p> <p>(iii) Special emphasis laid on cattle breeding.</p>	<p>Pg. 32</p> <p>TB I</p>	<p>5x1=5</p>

	<p>(iv) Health care and Veterinary services are provided</p> <p>(v) It is labour intensive also as it involves on milching, transporting milk to market centers and caring animals.</p> <p>(vi) It is practiced near urban and industrial centers which provide neighborhood market for dairy products.</p> <p>(vii) The development of transportation, refrigeration, pasteurization and other preservation processes have increased the duration of storage of various dairy products.</p> <p>(viii) N.W. Europe, Canada, New Zealand etc. are the main dairy centers.</p> <p>(ix) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any five points to be examined)</p>	Pg 29 TB I	5x1=5
26	<p>Differentiate the small and large scale manufacturing industries in the world.</p> <p>(i) Small scale manufacturing uses local raw material and simple power driven techniques. Large scale manufacturing requires various raw materials and enormous energy.</p> <p>(ii) Small scale provides employment to local people. Large scale needs specialized workers and advanced technology.</p> <p>(iii) Small scale industries increases the local purchasing power while large scale industries increase the purchasing power of the whole countries.</p>		



	<p>(iv) Small scale manufacturing provide employment to local labour but large scale provide labour to specialized persons from different areas.</p> <p>(v) Transport and markets are require for both but small scale needs local markets and large scale need even overseas markets.</p> <p>(vi) Small scale industries require less capital whereas largescale industries need huge capital infrastructure.</p> <p>(vii) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any five points to be explained)</p>	<p>Pg. 40</p> <p>TB I</p>	<p>5x1=5</p>
27	<p>(a) “The distribution of urban population over India has wide variations.” Examine the statement.</p> <p>(i) It is noticed that in almost all the states and union territories, there has been an increase of urban population.</p> <p>(ii) Almost 31.2 percent of total population lives in urban areas.</p> <p>(iii) States of Bihar and Sikkim have very high percentage of rural population whereas Delhi, Dadra and Nagar Haveli have highest percentage age of urban population.</p> <p>(iv) The states of Goa and Maharashtra have high percentage of their population residing in urban areas.</p> <p>(v) The growth rate of urban population has accelerated due to enhanced economic development and improvement in health and hygienic conditions.</p>	<p>Pg. 8</p> <p>TB II</p>	<p>5x1=5</p>



	<p>(vi) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any five points to be examined)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) “If development is not engendered, it is endangered.” Examine the statement in the context of inclusive development.</p> <p>(i) Discrimination, in general, and gender discrimination, in particular, is a crime against humanity.</p> <p>(ii) All efforts need to be made to address the denial of opportunities of education, employment, political representation, low wages for similar work, disregard to their entitlement to live a dignified life.</p> <p>(iii) A society, which fails to acknowledge and take effective measures to remove such discrimination, cannot be treated as a civilized society.</p> <p>(iv) The Govt. of India has duly acknowledged the adverse impacts of the discrimination and launched a nationwide campaign called ‘Beti Bachao – Beti Padhao’.</p> <p>(v) The number of females workers is relatively high in primary sector, though in recent years there has been some improvement in work participation of women in secondary and tertiary sector.</p> <p>(vi) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any five points to be examined)</p>	<p>Pg 12</p> <p>TB II</p>	<p>5x1=5</p>
<p>28</p>	<p>(a) Describe any two sources of air pollution in India and suggest any three measures to overcome the air pollution.</p>		

	<p>Air Pollution (Sources)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Combustion of coal, petroleum and diesel. (ii) Industrial carbon dioxide and monoxide. (iii) Solid waste disposal. (iv) Sewage disposal etc. (v) Vehicular pollution. (vi) Any other relevant point. <p>(Any two points to be described)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">2x 1=2</p> <p>Measures to overcome air pollution:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Waste disposal should be done in a scientific manner. (ii) Maximum use of non-conventional sources of energy. (iii) Minimum use of conventional sources of energy particularly petroleum etc. (iv) Increasing afforestation (v) Any other relevant point. <p>(Any three points to be described)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">3 x 1=3</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) Describe any two sources of water pollution in India. Suggest any three measures to overcome the water pollution.</p> <p>Water pollution: (Sources)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Sewage disposal. (ii) Urban runoff. (iii) Toxic effluents from industries. (iv) Nuclear power plants. (v) Any other relevant point. <p>(Any two points to be described)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">2x 1=2</p>	<p>Pg. 97</p> <p>TB II</p>	<p>2+3=5</p>
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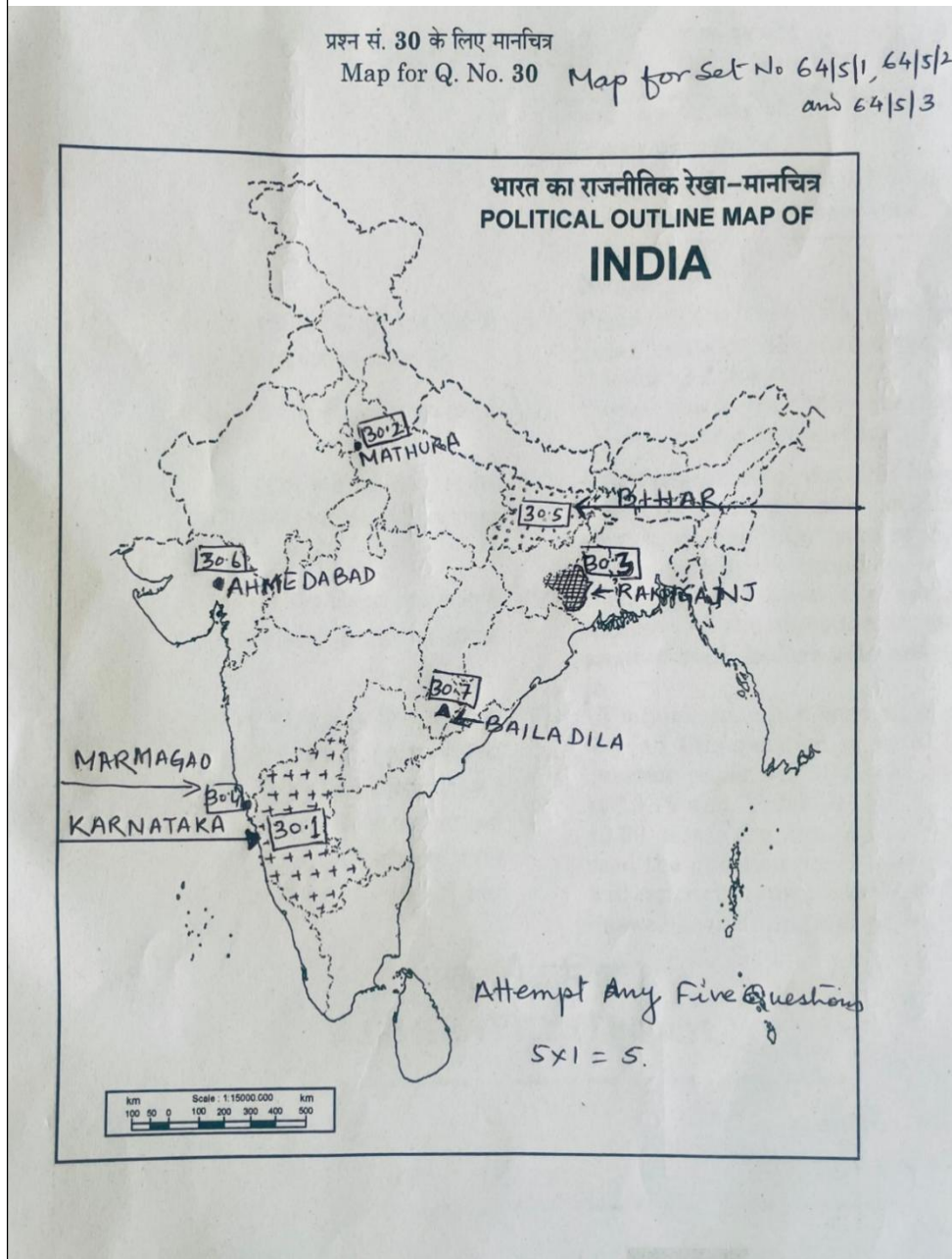
	<p>Measures to control water pollution:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Recycle of water (ii) Water treatments plants (iii) Change the cropping pattern. (iv) Less use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides in agriculture. (v) Any other relevant point. <p>(Any three points to be described)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">3 x 1=3</p>	<p>Pg. 96 TB II</p>	<p>2+3=5</p>
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SECTION E
(Q.No. 29 and 30 are map based questions) (2x5=10)

29. Please see attached map.

	<p>For visually impaired candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 29</p> <p>Attempt any five questions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 29.1 Vancouver 29.2 Santiago 29.3 Suez Canal 29.4 Tropical Africa 29.5 Tundra Region/ Central Asia 29.6 Halifax 29.7 Downs 	<p>5x1=5</p>
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30. Please see attached map



For visually impaired candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 30

Attempt any five questions

- (30.1) Karnataka
- (30.2) Mathura
- (30.3) Raniganj coal mines
- (30.4) Marmagoa
- (30.5) Bihar
- (30.6) Bangaluru
- (30.7) Bailadila/Durg

5x1=5



