Series E1GFH/4

Set No. 1

प्रश्न-पत्र कोड
Q.P. Code **64/4/1**

अनुक्रमांक / Roll No.

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.

भूगोल (सैद्धान्तिक)

GEOGRAPHY (Theory)

निर्धारित समय : 3 घण्टे — *अधिकतम अंक : 70*

Time allowed : 3 hours — *Maximum Marks : 70*

नोट		NOTE	
(I)	कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ **19 + 2** मानचित्र हैं ।	(I)	Please check that this question paper contains **19** printed pages + **2** Maps.
(II)	प्रश्न-पत्र में दाहिने हाथ की ओर दिए गए प्रश्न-पत्र कोड को परीक्षार्थी उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर लिखें ।	(II)	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.
(III)	कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में **30** प्रश्न हैं ।	(III)	Please check that this question paper contains **30** questions.
(IV)	**कृपया प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखना शुरू करने से पहले, उत्तर-पुस्तिका में प्रश्न का क्रमांक अवश्य लिखें ।**	(IV)	***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 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 ।	(V)	15 minute time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.

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सामान्य निर्देश :

निम्नलिखित निर्देशों को बहुत सावधानी से पढ़िए और उनका सख़्ती से पालन कीजिए :

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

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

(iii) ***खण्ड क** – प्रश्न संख्या **1** से **17** तक बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न हैं ।*

(iv) ***खण्ड ख** – प्रश्न संख्या **18** एवं **19** स्रोत आधारित प्रश्न हैं ।*

(v) ***खण्ड 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) ***खण्ड 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) ***खण्ड ङ** – प्रश्न संख्या **29** व **30** मानचित्र आधारित प्रश्न हैं ।*

खण्ड क

*इस खण्ड में **17** बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न (प्र. सं. 1 – 17) हैं । **सभी** प्रश्न **अनिवार्य** हैं ।* *17×1=17*

1. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा देश सबसे कम जनसंख्या वाला है ?

(a) मैक्सिको (b) नाइजीरिया

(c) ब्राज़ील (d) इण्डोनेशिया

2. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा प्रतिकर्ष कारक प्रवास के लिए उत्तरदायी है ?

(a) काम के बेहतर सुअवसर (b) प्रतिकूल जलवायु

(c) शान्ति और स्थायित्व (d) जीवन और संपत्ति की सुरक्षा

3. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा सघन आवास क्षेत्र है ?

(a) हिमालयी क्षेत्र (b) जापान का ओसाका-कोबे क्षेत्र

(c) रूस का साइबेरियन क्षेत्र (d) मध्य चिली

4. निम्नलिखित विशेषताओं में से कौन-सी आखेट एवं भोजन संग्रह क्रियाओं के संदर्भ में सही है ?

(a) मृदु जलवायुविक क्षेत्रों में की जाती है

(b) आदिमकालीन समाजों द्वारा की जाती है

(c) भारी पूँजी निवेश पर निर्भर

(d) आधुनिक तकनीकी पर निर्भर

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General Instructions :

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them :

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

(ii) *This 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 (MCQ) type questions.*

(iv) ***Section B*** *– Questions no.* ***18*** *and* ***19*** *are source based questions.*

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

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

(vii) ***Section E*** *– Questions no.* ***29*** *and* ***30*** *are Map based questions.*

SECTION A

There are ***17*** *multiple choice questions in this section (Q. No. 1 – 17).* ***All*** *questions are* ***compulsory****.* *17×1=17*

1. Which one among the following is the least populous country ?

(a) Mexico (b) Nigeria

(c) Brazil (d) Indonesia

2. Which one of the following is the push factor responsible for migration ?

(a) Better job opportunities (b) Unpleasant climate

(c) Peace and stability (d) Security to life and property

3. Which one of the following is a thickly populated region ?

(a) The Himalayan region (b) Osaka-Kobe region of Japan

(c) Siberian region of Russia (d) Central Chile

4. Which one of the following features is correct regarding the gathering and hunting activities ?

(a) Practised in moderate climatic regions

(b) Involves primitive societies

(c) Depends on heavy capital investment

(d) Depends upon modern technology

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5. *स्तंभ I* का मिलान *स्तंभ II* से कीजिए और सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :

	स्तंभ I		*स्तंभ II*
i.	परिवहन नगर	1.	जयपुर
ii.	खनन नगर	2.	अम्बाला
iii.	गैरिसन नगर	3.	इटारसी
iv.	प्रशासनिक नगर	4.	सिंगरौली

विकल्प :

(a) i – 4, ii – 3, iii – 2, iv – 1

(b) i – 1, ii – 2, iii – 3, iv – 4

(c) i – 3, ii – 4, iii – 2, iv – 1

(d) i – 2, ii – 1, iii – 4, iv – 3

6. निम्नलिखित कुटीर उद्योग की विशेषताओं का पठन कीजिए और सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :

I. निर्माण स्थल घर से बाहर

II. यह निर्माण की सबसे छोटी इकाई है

III. स्थानीय कच्चे माल का उपयोग

IV. साधारण औज़ारों 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 ।

7. चलवासी पशुचारण के संबंध में निम्नलिखित विशेषताओं में से कौन-सी एक सही है ?

(a) चलवासी पशुचारण एक आधुनिक वाणिज्य क्रियाकलाप है ।

(b) इसका पालन स्थायी चरागाहों पर होता है ।

(c) भिन्न-भिन्न क्षेत्रों में कई प्रकार के पशु पाले जाते हैं ।

(d) चलवासी पशुचारण आधुनिक तकनीकी से जुड़ा है ।

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

(a) गुवाहाटी (b) भोपाल

(c) कोलकाता (d) सिलचर

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

	Column I		*Column II*
i.	Transport city	1.	Jaipur
ii.	Mining town	2.	Ambala
iii.	Garrison town	3.	Itarsi
iv.	Administrative town	4.	Singrauli

Options :

(a) i – 4, ii – 3, iii – 2, iv – 1

(b) i – 1, ii – 2, iii – 3, iv – 4

(c) i – 3, ii – 4, iii – 2, iv – 1

(d) i – 2, ii – 1, iii – 4, iv – 3

6. Read the following features of cottage manufacturing and choose the correct option :

I. Place of manufacturing outside the home

II. It is the smallest unit of manufacturing

III. Use local raw materials

IV. Simple tools are used

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.

7. Which one of the following features is correct regarding nomadic herding ?

(a) Nomadism is a modern commercial activity.

(b) It is practised on permanent pastures.

(c) A wide variety of cattle are reared in different regions.

(d) Nomadism is associated with modern technology.

8. Which one of the following is the easternmost station of the East-West corridor ?

(a) Guwahati (b) Bhopal

(c) Kolkata (d) Silchar

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9. 'फुटकर व्यापार' निम्नलिखित में से किस क्रियाकलाप के अंतर्गत आता है ?

(a) प्राथमिक

(b) तृतीयक

(c) चतुर्थक

(d) द्वितीयक

10. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा सीमान्त सड़कों के विकास के संदर्भ में सही ***नहीं*** है ?

(a) दुर्गम क्षेत्रों के लोगों को बड़े नगरों के साथ समन्वित करना

(b) रक्षा की तैयारी को मज़बूती प्रदान करना

(c) सीमावर्ती गाँवों के लिए सामान पहुँचाने में मदद करना

(d) बड़े पैमाने के उद्योगों के विकास में मदद करना

11. निम्नलिखित राज्यों में से किसकी जनसंख्या सर्वाधिक है ?

(a) बिहार (b) उत्तर प्रदेश

(c) महाराष्ट्र (d) पश्चिम बंगाल

12. भारत में निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा लघुतम भाषा वर्ग है ?

(a) ऑस्ट्रिक (b) द्रविड़

(c) भारतीय-यूरोपीय (d) चीनी-तिब्बती

13. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी शुष्क भूमि कृषि की विशेषता ***नहीं*** है ?

(a) यह इन प्रदेशों में की जाती है, जहाँ वार्षिक वर्षा 75 सेंटीमीटर से कम होती है

(b) काली मृदा वाले क्षेत्रों में की जाती है

(c) शुष्कता को सहन करने वाली फसलें उगाई जाती हैं

(d) मृदा में आर्द्रता संरक्षण की विधियाँ अपनाई जाती हैं

14. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी गुच्छित बस्तियों की विशेषता है ?

(a) ये विखंडित बस्तियाँ हैं

(b) एकाकी बस्ती प्रारूप

(c) घरों का संकुलित रूप से निर्मित क्षेत्र

(d) इसकी इकाइयों को पान्ना, पाड़ा, पाली आदि नामों से जाना जाता है

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9. 'Retail trading' comes under which of the following activities ?

(a) Primary

(b) Tertiary

(c) Quarternary

(d) Secondary

10. Which of the following is ***not*** true regarding the development of border roads ?

(a) Integration of people of remote areas with major cities

(b) Strengthening defence preparedness

(c) Helps in transporting goods to border villages

(d) Help in developing large scale industries

11. Which one of the following states has the highest population ?

(a) Bihar (b) Uttar Pradesh

(c) Maharashtra (d) West Bengal

12. Which of the following is the smallest linguistic group in India ?

(a) Austric (b) Dravidian

(c) Indo-European (d) Sino-Tibetan

13. Which of the following is ***not*** a feature of dryland farming ?

(a) It is practised where the annual amount of rainfall is less than 75 cm

(b) Practised in Black soil areas

(c) Drought resistant crops are grown

(d) Measures are taken to preserve soil moisture

14. Which one of the following is the feature of clustered settlements ?

(a) They are fragmented

(b) They are isolated

(c) Closely built-up area of houses

(d) Units are known as panna, para, palli etc.

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*निम्नलिखित केस अध्ययन को पढ़िए और प्रश्न संख्या **15** से **17** के उत्तर लिखिए ।*

केस अध्ययन — भरमौर क्षेत्र में समन्वित जनजातीय विकास कार्यक्रम

भरमौर जनजातीय क्षेत्र में हिमाचल प्रदेश के चंबा ज़िले की दो तहसीलें, भरमौर और होली शामिल हैं । यह 21 नवंबर, 1975 से अधिसूचित जनजातीय क्षेत्र है । इस क्षेत्र में *'गद्दी'* जनजातीय समुदाय का आवास है । इस समुदाय की हिमालय क्षेत्र में अपनी एक अलग पहचान है क्योंकि गद्दी लोग ऋतु-प्रवास करते हैं तथा *गद्दीयाली* भाषा में बात करते हैं ।

भरमौर जनजातीय क्षेत्र में जलवायु कठोर है, आधारभूत संसाधन कम हैं और पर्यावरण भंगुर (fragile) है । इन कारकों ने इस क्षेत्र की अर्थव्यवस्था और समाज को प्रभावित किया है । 2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार, भरमौर उपमंडल की जनसंख्या 39,113 थी अर्थात् 21 व्यक्ति प्रति वर्ग किलोमीटर । यह हिमाचल प्रदेश के आर्थिक और सामाजिक रूप से सबसे पिछड़े इलाकों में से एक है । ऐतिहासिक तौर पर, गद्दी जनजाति ने भौगोलिक और आर्थिक अलगाव का अनुभव किया है और सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास से वंचित रही है । इनका आर्थिक आधार मुख्य रूप से कृषि और इससे संबद्ध क्रियाएँ जैसे भेड़ और बकरी पालन हैं ।

भरमौर जनजातीय क्षेत्र में विकास की प्रक्रिया 1970 के दशक में शुरू हुई जब गद्दी लोगों को अनुसूचित जनजातियों में शामिल किया गया । 1974 में पाँचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के अंतर्गत जनजातीय उप-योजना प्रारंभ हुई और भरमौर को हिमाचल प्रदेश में पाँच में से एक समन्वित जनजातीय विकास परियोजना (आई.टी.डी.पी.) का दर्जा मिला । इस क्षेत्र विकास योजना का उद्देश्य गद्दियों के जीवन स्तर में सुधार करना था ।

15. भरमौर जनजातीय क्षेत्र निम्नलिखित राज्यों में से किसमें आता है ?

(a) उत्तराखण्ड (b) हिमाचल प्रदेश

(c) उत्तर प्रदेश (d) जम्मू और कश्मीर

16. भरमौर प्रदेश में निम्नलिखित में से किस जनजातीय समुदाय की प्रधानता है ?

(a) बक्करवाल (b) भील

(c) गोंड (d) गद्दी

17. समन्वित जनजातीय विकास कार्यक्रम (आई.टी.डी.पी.) का प्रमुख उद्देश्य क्या है ?

(a) सिंचाई को सुधारना

(b) भेड़ पालन में सुधार करना

(c) प्रदेश की मृदाओं में सुधार करना

(d) गद्दियों के जीवन स्तर में सुधार करना

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Read the case study given below and answer Q. No. ***15*** *to* ***17****.*

Case Study — Integrated Tribal Development Project in Bharmaur Region

Bharmaur tribal area comprises Bharmaur and Holi tehsils of Chamba district of Himachal Pradesh. It is a notified tribal area since 21st November, 1975. Bharmaur is inhabited by *'Gaddi'*, a tribal community who have maintained a distinct identity in the Himalayan region as they practised transhumance and conversed through *Gaddiali* dialect.

Bharmaur tribal region has harsh climate conditions, low resource base and fragile environment. These factors have influenced the society and economy of the region. According to the 2011 census, the total population of Bharmaur sub-division was 39,113 i.e., 21 persons per sq km. It is one of the most (economically and socially) backward areas of Himachal Pradesh. Historically, the *Gaddis* have experienced geographical and political isolation and socio-economic deprivation. The economy is largely based on agriculture and allied activities such as sheep and goat rearing.

The process of development of tribal area of Bharmaur started in 1970s when *Gaddis* were included among *'scheduled tribes'*. Under the Fifth Five Year Plan, the tribal sub-plan was introduced in 1974 and Bharmaur was designated as one of the five Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDP) in Himachal Pradesh. This area development plan was aimed at improving the quality of life of the *Gaddis*.

15. Bharmaur Tribal region belongs to which of the following states ?

(a) Uttarakhand
(b) Himachal Pradesh
(c) Uttar Pradesh
(d) Jammu and Kashmir

16. Which of the following tribal communities dominate in Bharmaur region ?

(a) Bakkarwals
(b) Bhils
(c) Gonds
(d) Gaddis

17. What is the major aim of Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP) ?

(a) Improving irrigation
(b) Improving sheep rearing
(c) Improving soils of the region
(d) Improving the quality of life of the Gaddis

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खण्ड ख

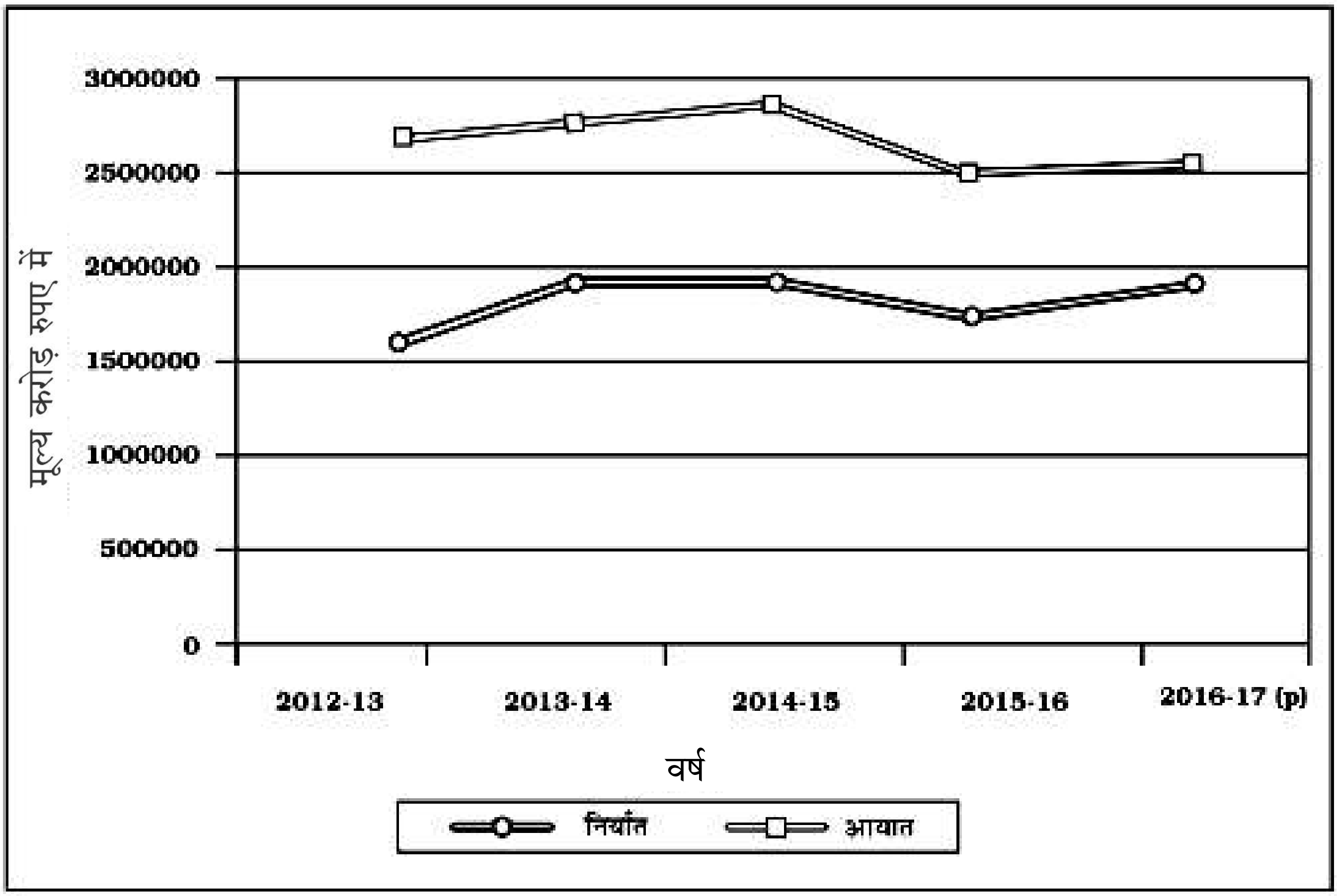
*प्रश्न संख्या **18** एवं **19** स्रोत-आधारित प्रश्न हैं ।*

18. दिए गए आरेख का अध्ययन कीजिए और उसके नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए : *3×1=3*

भारत के निर्यात-संघटन के बदलते प्रारूप

वर्ष 2012 – 13 से 2016 – 17 के दौरान भारत के विदेश

व्यापार में निर्यात एवं आयात के बीच अंतर का फैलाव



स्रोत : आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण, 2016 – 17

(18.1) किस वर्ष में आयात और निर्यात में सर्वाधिक अन्तर है ? *1*

(18.2) आयात और निर्यात में सबसे कम अन्तर कब था ? *1*

(18.3) किस वर्ष में भारत के निर्यात में सबसे अधिक उछाल आया है ? *1*

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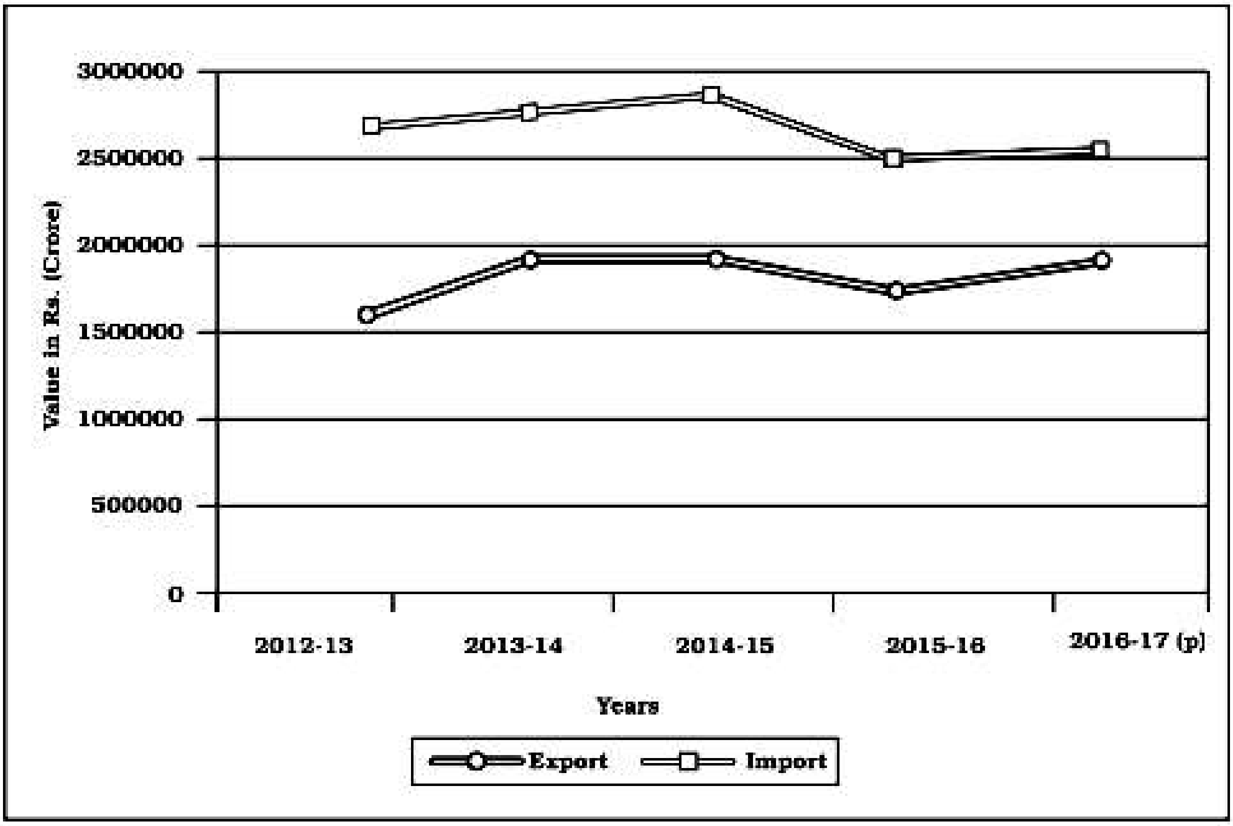
SECTION B

*Questions number **18** and **19** are Source-based Questions.*

18. Study the given graph and answer the questions that follow : *3×1=3*

Changing Pattern of the Composition of India's Exports

Extent of gap between Exports and Imports in
India's foreign trade During 2012 – 13 to 2016 – 17



Source : Economic Survey, 2016 – 17

(18.1) In which year was the gap between imports and exports the maximum ? *1*

(18.2) When was the gap between imports and exports minimum ? *1*

(18.3) In which year had India's exports shown highest upward trend ? *1*

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

(18.1) भारत की परंपरागत वस्तुओं जैसे कॉफ़ी, काजू आदि के निर्यात में कमी आई है । एक उचित कारण दीजिए । *1*

(18.2) भारत के आयात में पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों में तीव्र वृद्धि क्यों हुई है ? *1*

(18.3) किस क्षेत्र में भारत के मुख्य निर्यात का मूल्य सर्वाधिक है ? *1*

19. दिए गए अनुच्छेद को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए और उसके नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए : *3×1=3*

खनन की विधियाँ

उपस्थिति की अवस्था एवं अयस्क की प्रकृति के आधार पर खनन के दो प्रकार हैं : धरातलीय एवं भूमिगत खनन । धरातलीय खनन को विवृत खनन भी कहा जाता है । यह खनिजों के खनन का सबसे सस्ता तरीका है, क्योंकि इस विधि में सुरक्षात्मक पूर्वोपायों एवं उपकरणों पर अतिरिक्त खर्च अपेक्षाकृत निम्न कम होता है एवं उत्पादन शीघ्र व अधिक होता है ।

जब अयस्क धरातल के नीचे गहराई में होता है तब **भूमिगत** अथवा **कूपकी खनन** विधि का प्रयोग किया जाता है । इस विधि में लंबवत् कूपक गहराई तक स्थित हैं, जहाँ से भूमिगत गैलरियाँ खनिजों तक पहुँचने के लिए फैली हैं । इन मार्गों से होकर खनिजों का निष्कर्षण एवं परिवहन धरातल तक किया जाता है । खदान में कार्य करने वाले श्रमिकों तथा निकाले जाने वाले खनिजों के सुरक्षित और प्रभावी आवागमन हेतु इसमें विशेष प्रकार की लिफ्ट बेधक (बरमा), माल ढोने की गाड़ियाँ तथा वायु संचार प्रणाली की आवश्यकता होती है । खनन का यह तरीका जोखिम भरा है क्योंकि जहरीली गैसें, आग एवं बाढ़ के कारण कई बार दुर्घटनाएँ होने का भय रहता है । क्या आपने कभी भारत की कोयला खदानों में आग लगने एवं बाढ़ आने के विषय में पढ़ा है ?

विकसित अर्थव्यवस्था वाले देश उत्पादन की खनन, प्रसंस्करण एवं शोधन कार्य से पीछे हट रहे हैं क्योंकि इसमें श्रमिक लागत अधिक आने लगी है । जबकि विकासशील देश अपने विशाल श्रमिक शक्ति के बल पर अपने देशवासियों के ऊँचे रहन-सहन को बनाए रखने के लिए खनन कार्य को महत्त्व दे रहे हैं । अफ्रीका के कई देश, दक्षिण अमेरिका के कुछ देश एवं एशिया में आय के साधनों का पचास प्रतिशत तक खनन कार्य से प्राप्त होता है ।

(19.1) धरातलीय एवं भूमिगत खनन में एक मुख्य अन्तर स्पष्ट कीजिए । *1*

(19.2) विवृत खनन, खनन की सबसे सरल विधि क्यों है ? *1*

(19.3) कूपकी खनन, खनन की जोखिम भरी विधि क्यों है ? *1*

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Note : *The following questions are for* ***Visually Impaired Candidates*** *only in lieu of Q. No.* ***18****.*

(18.1) These is a decline in India's exports of traditional items such as coffee, cashew etc. Give an appropriate reason. *1*

(18.2) Why is there a steep rise in India's import of petroleum products ? *1*

(18.3) Which sector has the highest share in India's total value of exports ? *1*

19. Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow : *3×1=3*

Methods of Mining

Depending on the mode of occurrence and the nature of the ore, mining is of two types : surface and underground mining. The surface mining also known as *open-cast* mining is the easiest and the cheapest way of mining minerals that occur close to the surface. Overhead costs such as safety precautions and equipment are relatively low in this method. The output is both large and rapid.

When the ore lies deep below the surface, underground mining method (shaft method) has to be used. In this method, vertical shafts have to be sunk, from where underground galleries radiate to reach the minerals. Minerals are extracted and transported to the surface through these passages. It requires specially designed lifts, drills, haulage vehicles, ventilation system for safety and efficient movement of people and material. This method is risky. Poisonous gases, fires, floods and caving in lead to fatal accidents. Have you ever read about mine fires and flooding of coal mines in India ?

The developed economies are retreating from mining, processing and refining stages of production due to high labour costs, while the developing countries with large labour force and striving for higher standard of living are becoming more important. Several countries of Africa and few of South America and Asia have over fifty percent of the earnings from minerals alone.

(19.1) Explain the main difference between surface and underground mining. *1*

(19.2) Why is open-cast mining the easiest way of mining ? *1*

(19.3) Why is shaft mining more risky ? *1*

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खण्ड ग

प्रश्न संख्या 20 से 23 लघु-उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं ।

20. "सभी भौगोलिक अध्ययनों में प्रकृति और मानव के बीच संबंधों पर विशेष बल दिया गया है ।" इस कथन की व्याख्या कीजिए । *3*

21. (क) परिवहन के सभी रूपों को संचार की सेवाएँ क्यों कहा जाता है ? स्पष्ट कीजिए । *3*

अथवा

(ख) आधुनिक समाज परिवहन की तीव्रगामी एवं सक्षम प्रणाली क्यों चाहता है ? स्पष्ट कीजिए । *3*

22. "परिवहन एवं उद्योगों के संचालन के लिए पेट्रोलियम ऊर्जा का अत्यावश्यक स्रोत है ।" इस कथन की परख कीजिए । *3*

23. (क) भारत में 1911 और 1921 के मध्य जनसंख्या की ऋणात्मक वृद्धि के कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए । *3*

अथवा

(ख) भारत में 1951 से 1981 के मध्य जनसंख्या की तीव्र धनात्मक वृद्धि के कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए । *3*

खण्ड घ

प्रश्न संख्या 24 से 28 दीर्घ-उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं ।

24. मानव विकास के आय एवं कल्याण उपागमों का वर्णन कीजिए । $2\frac{1}{2}+2\frac{1}{2}=5$

25. (क) विश्व के वृहद् पैमाने के आधुनिक उद्योगों की प्रमुख विशेषताओं की परख कीजिए । *5*

अथवा

(ख) "विश्व में उच्च प्रौद्योगिकी निर्माण क्रियाओं की नवीनतम पीढ़ी है ।" इस कथन की परख कीजिए । *5*

26. (क) व्यापार संतुलन को उदाहरणों सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार में विश्व व्यापार संगठन (डब्ल्यू.टी.ओ.) की भूमिका की परख कीजिए । $2+3=5$

अथवा

(ख) अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार के किन्हीं पाँच आधारों की परख कीजिए । *5*

27. भारत में जल-संभार प्रबंधन और वर्षा जल संग्रहण किस प्रकार जल संसाधनों के संरक्षण में सहायक हैं ? उदाहरणों सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए । $2\frac{1}{2}+2\frac{1}{2}=5$

28. "नगरीय अपशिष्ट निपटान, भारत में एक गंभीर समस्या बन गई है ।" इस कथन को उदाहरणों सहित न्यायसंगत ठहराइए । *5*

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SECTION C

*Questions number **20** to **23** are Short Answer Type Questions.*

20. "The basic emphasis is laid on the relationship between nature and human beings in all geographical studies." Explain the statement. *3*

21. (a) Explain why all forms of transport are also referred to as lines of communication. *3*

OR

(b) Explain why modern society requires speedy and efficient system of transport. *3*

22. "Petroleum is an essential source of energy for running transport and industry." Examine the statement. *3*

23. (a) Explain the causes of negative growth of population in India between 1911 and 1921. *3*

OR

(b) Explain the causes of rapid positive growth of population in India from 1951 to 1981. *3*

SECTION D

*Questions number **24** to **28** are Long Answer Type Questions.*

24. Describe income and welfare approaches to human development. $2\frac{1}{2}+2\frac{1}{2}=5$

25. (a) Examine the major characteristics of modern large scale manufacturing in the world. *5*

OR

(b) "High tech industry is the latest generation of manufacturing in the world." Examine the statement. *5*

26. (a) Explain balance of trade with examples and examine the role of World Trade Organisation (WTO) in international trade. *2+3=5*

OR

(b) Examine any five bases of international trade. *5*

27. Explain with examples how watershed management and rainwater harvesting help in conserving water resources in India. $2\frac{1}{2}+2\frac{1}{2}=5$

28. "Urban waste disposal has become a serious problem in India." Justify the statement with examples. *5*

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खण्ड ङ

*प्रश्न संख्या **29** व **30** मानचित्र आधारित प्रश्न हैं ।*

29. **संसार** के दिए गए राजनीतिक रेखा-मानचित्र (पृष्ठ 21 पर) में सात भौगोलिक लक्षणों को A, B, C, D, E, F तथा G से दिखाया गया है । किन्हीं ***पाँच*** की पहचान निम्नलिखित जानकारी की सहायता से कीजिए और उनके सही नाम उनके पास खींची गई रेखाओं पर लिखिए : *5×1=5*

A. दक्षिण अमेरिका का एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वायु पत्तन

B. अटलांटिक महासागर को प्रशान्त महासागर से जोड़ने वाली एक नहर

C. ऑस्ट्रेलिया का एक प्रमुख समुद्री पत्तन

D. पार-साइबेरियन रेलमार्ग का सिरे का स्टेशन

E. वाणिज्य पशुधन पालन का एक प्रमुख क्षेत्र

F. विस्तृत वाणिज्य अनाज कृषि का एक प्रमुख क्षेत्र

G. एशिया में एक प्रमुख समुद्री पत्तन

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) अर्जेंटिना के किसी एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वायु पत्तन का नाम लिखिए ।

(29.2) कौन-सी नहर अटलांटिक महासागर को प्रशान्त महासागर से जोड़ती है ?

(29.3) ऑस्ट्रेलिया के किसी एक प्रमुख समुद्री पत्तन का नाम लिखिए ।

(29.4) पार-साइबेरियन रेलमार्ग का सबसे पूर्वी सिरे का स्टेशन कौन-सा है ?

(29.5) अर्जेंटिना के एक प्रमुख वाणिज्य पशुधन पालन क्षेत्र का उल्लेख कीजिए ।

(29.6) किसी एक विस्तृत वाणिज्य अनाज कृषि क्षेत्र का नाम लिखिए ।

(29.7) पाकिस्तान में स्थित किसी एक प्रमुख समुद्री पत्तन का नाम लिखिए ।

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SECTION E

*Questions number **29** and **30** are Map based Questions.*

29. On the given political outline map of the **World** (on page 21), seven geographical features have been marked as A, B, C, D, E, F and G. Identify any ***five*** with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them : *5×1=5*

A. An international airport in South America

B. A canal linking Atlantic Ocean with Pacific Ocean

C. A major seaport in Australia

D. A terminal station of Trans-Siberian Railway

E. A major area of commercial livestock rearing

F. An area of extensive commercial grain farming

G. A major seaport in Asia

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 any one international airport of Argentina.

(29.2) Which canal links Atlantic Ocean with Pacific Ocean ?

(29.3) Name any one major seaport of Australia.

(29.4) Which is the terminal station on the eastern end of Trans-Siberian Railway ?

(29.5) Mention the major area of commercial livestock rearing in Argentina.

(29.6) Name any one area of extensive commercial grain farming.

(29.7) Name any one major seaport located in Pakistan.

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30. **भारत** के दिए गए राजनीतिक रेखा-मानचित्र (पृष्ठ 23 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) पश्चिम बंगाल का 10 मिलियन से अधिक जनसंख्या वाला एक नगर

(30.3) कपास का अग्रणी उत्पादक राज्य

(30.4) बेलाडिला — लौह-अयस्क खानें

(30.5) मथुरा — तेल शोधन कारखाना

(30.6) मार्मागाओ — समुद्री पत्तन

(30.7) असम में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय 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) पश्चिम बंगाल के 10 मिलियन से अधिक जनसंख्या वाले नगर का नाम लिखिए ।

(30.3) कपास का अग्रणी उत्पादक राज्य कौन-सा है ?

(30.4) बेलाडिला लौह-अयस्क खानें किस राज्य में स्थित हैं ?

(30.5) मथुरा तेल शोधन कारखाना किस राज्य में स्थित है ?

(30.6) मार्मागाओ समुद्री पत्तन भारत के किस तट पर स्थित है ?

(30.7) असम में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वायु पत्तन का नाम लिखिए ।

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30. On the given political outline map of **India** (on page 23), locate and label any ***five*** of the following seven geographical features with appropriate symbols : *5×1=5*

(30.1) The state with lowest level of population density

(30.2) The city of West Bengal having more than 10 million population

(30.3) The state leading in the production of cotton

(30.4) Bailadila – iron-ore mines

(30.5) Mathura – oil refinery

(30.6) Marmagao – seaport

(30.7) An international airport in Assam

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

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

(30.1) Name the state with lowest level of population density.

(30.2) Name the city of West Bengal having more than 10 million population.

(30.3) Which is the state leading in the production of cotton ?

(30.4) In which state are Bailadila iron-ore mines located ?

(30.5) In which state is Mathura oil refinery located ?

(30.6) On which coast of India is Marmagao seaport located ?

(30.7) Name the international airport in Assam.

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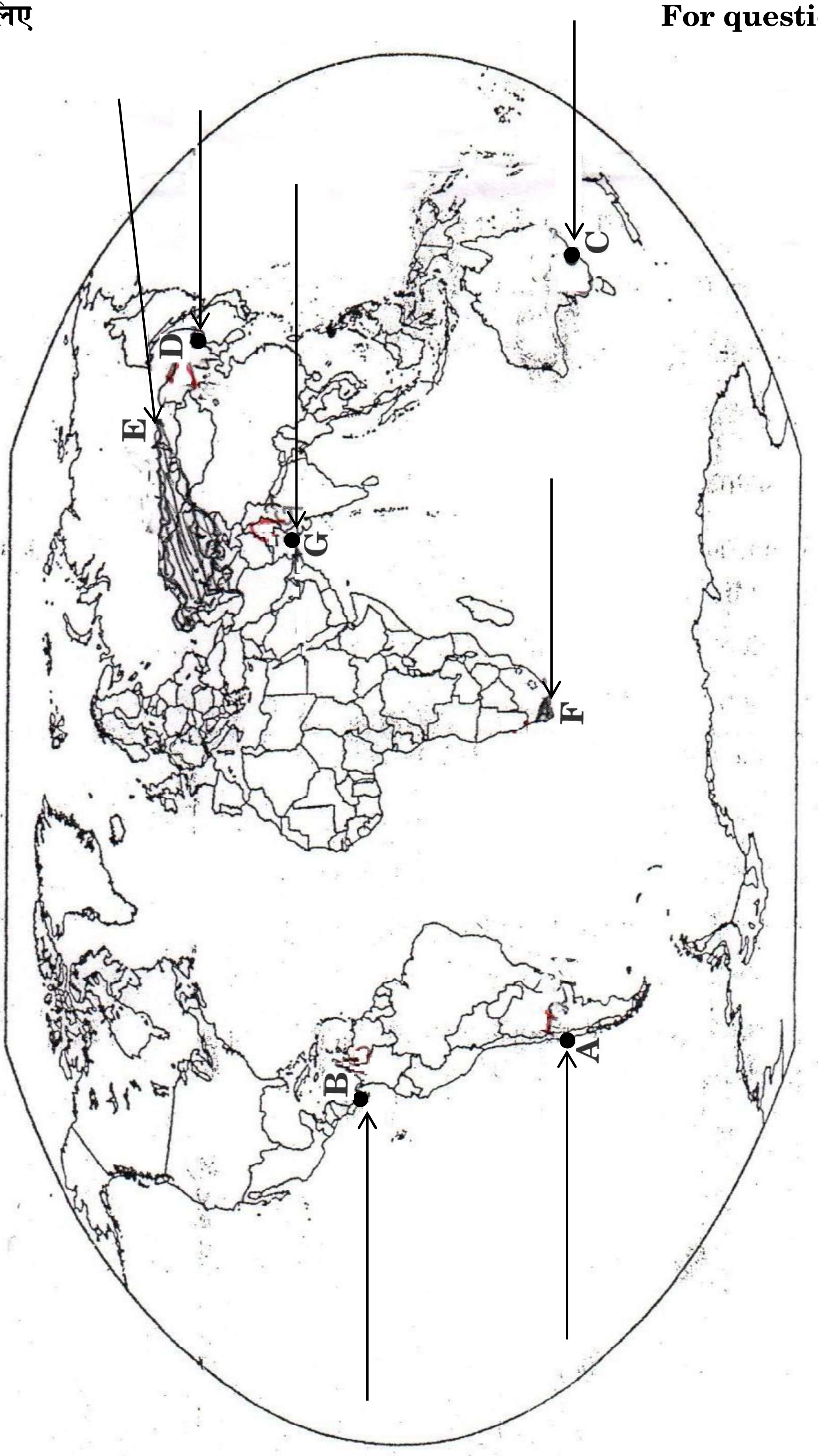
प्रश्न सं. 29 के लिए

For question no. 29

संसार–राजनीतिक

WORLD-POLITICAL



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प्रश्न सं. 30 के लिए

For question no. 30

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Marking Scheme
Strictly Confidential
(For Internal and Restricted use only)
Senior School Certificate Examination, 2023
SUBJECT NAME GEOGRAPHY (SUBJECT CODE 029) (PAPER CODE 64/4/1)

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 and due marks be awarded to them. In class-X, while evaluating two competency-based questions, please try to understand given answer and even if reply is not from marking scheme but correct competency is enumerated by the candidate, due marks should be awarded.**
4	The Marking scheme carries only suggested value points for the answers These are in the nature of Guidelines only and do not constitute the complete answer. The students can have their own expression and if the expression is correct, the due marks should be awarded accordingly.
5	The Head-Examiner must go through the first five answer books evaluated by each evaluator on the first day, to ensure that evaluation has been carried out as per the instructions given in the Marking Scheme. If there is any variation, the same should be zero after delibration and discussion. The remaining answer books meant for evaluation shall be given only after ensuring that there is no significant variation in the marking of individual evaluators.
6	Evaluators will mark(√) wherever answer is correct. For wrong answer CROSS 'X" be marked. Evaluators will not put right (✓) while evaluating which gives an impression that

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	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:- ● 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.

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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 un assessed 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.

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MARKING SCHEME-2023

(ANNUAL EXAMINATION)

SUBJECT- GEOGRAPHY-029

PAPER CODE- 64/4/1

SET-1

MM-70

Q No.	EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS	Page No. in T B	Distribution Of Marks
	SECTION A **QUESTION NO. 1-17 ARE MCQ'S**		
1.	(a) Mexico	**Pg. 8** **T.B-I**	**1**
2	(b) Unpleasant climate	**Pg. 12** **T.B-I**	**1**
3	(b) Osaka-Kobe region of Japan	**Pg. 10** **T.B-I**	**1**
4	(b) Involves primitive societies	**Pg. 31** **T.B-I**	**1**
5	(c) (i) – (3), (ii) – (4), (iii) – (2), (iv) – (1)	**Pg. 36** **T.B-2**	**1**
6	(b) Only II, III and IV are correct.	**Pg. 49** **T.B-I**	**1**
7	(c) A wide variety of cattle are reared in different regions.	**Pg. 33** **T.B-I**	**1**
8	(d) Silchar	**Pg. 115** **T.B-2**	**1**

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9	(b) Tertiary	**Pg. 57** **T.B-I**	**1**
10	(d) Help in developing large scale industries.	**Pg. 116** **T.B-2**	**1**
11	(b) Uttar Pradesh	**Pg. 1** **T.B-2**	**1**
12	(d) Sino-Tibetan	**Pg. 10** **T.B-2**	**1**
13	(b) Practised in 'Black soil areas'.	**Pg. 45** **T.B-2**	**1**
14	(c) Closely built up area of houses	**Pg. 33** **T.B-2**	**1**
15	(b) Himachal Pradesh		**1**
16	(d) Gaddis		**1**
17	(d) Improving the quality of life of the Gaddis.		**1**
	SECTION B **Question No. 18 &19 are source based**		
18	**(18.1)In which year was the gap between imports and exports the maximum ?** 2012 – 13 **(18.2) When was the gap between imports and export minimum ?** 2016 – 17 **(18.3) In which year had India's exports shown highest upward trend?** 2013 – 14		1 1 1

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	FOR VISUALLY IMPAIRED CANDIDATES ONLY : **(18.1) There is a decline in India's exports of traditional items such as coffee, cashew,etc. Give an appropriate reason.** i. Due to tough international competition. ii. Any other relevant point. **Any one point.** **(18.2) Why is there a steep rise in India's import of petroleum products.** Because it is used not only as a fuel but also as an industrial raw material. **(18.3) Which sector has the highest share in India's total value of exports ?** Manufacturing sector.	Pg. 125 T.B-2 Pg. 126 T.B-2 Pg. 125 T.B-2	1 1 1
19	**(19.1) Explain the main difference between surface and underground mining .** i. Surface mining is cheapest while underground mining is costly. ii. It is practiced when the mineral is found close to the surface while underground mining is practiced when the mineral is found deep below the surface. iii. Surface mining is safe while underground mining is risky. iv. Surface mining is called open-cast or strip mining, whereas, underground mining is called shaft mining. v. Any other relevant point. **Any one of the above point.** **(19.2) Why is open cast mining the easiest way of mining?** Because it occurs close to the surface. **(19.3) Why is shaft mining more risky?** It is underground mining,therefore, Poisonous gases, fires, floods and caving in lead to fatal accidents.		1 1 1

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	SECTION C		
20	**The basic emphasis is laid on the relationship between nature and human beings in all geographical studies.' Explain the statement.** i. The Earth is the home of mankind. ii. All natural phenomena that take place affect human beings. iii. Humans also modify natural environment. iv. There is inter-relationship between nature and man. v. Any other relevant point. **To be assessed as a whole.**	Pg. 3-4 T.B-1	3
21	**(a) Explain why all forms of transport are also referred to as lines of communication.** i. Communication is carried on through means of transport also. ii. Earlier, messages were carried by man, animals, roads, boats, etc. iii. Transport network makes communication fast and efficient. iv. Now they are carried by modern and fast means of transport like air transport. v. So all forms of transport are considered as lines of communication. vi. Any other relevant point. **Any three points to be explained.** **OR** **(b) Explain why modern society requires speedy and efficient system transport?** i. Fast and efficient means of transport are required to transport people, materials and manufactured goods from one location	Pg. 58 T.B-1	3X1=3

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	to another in a very short time. ii. They want quick dessemination of messages and quick results. iii. Speedy and efficient system of transport helps in the production, distribution and consumption of goods. iv. To save time man is trying to develop speedy system of transport. v. At every stage in this complex system, value of the material is significantly enhanced by efficient means of transportation. vi. Any other relevant point. **Any three points to be explained.**	Pg. 58 T.B-1	3X1=3
22	**Petroleum is an essential source of energy for running transport and industry.'Examine the statement.** i. Petroleum is an essential source of energy for all types of internal combustion engines. ii. Today automobiles, railways and airways are highly dependent on petroleum. iii. It is used as raw material in many industries. iv. The petroleum by-products provide the raw material for many industries like, Synthetic fibre, medicines, fertilizers, rubber, Vaseline, etc. v. Any other relevant point. **To be examined by giving any three points .**	Pg. 80 T.B-2	3x1=3
23	**(a) Explain the causes of negative growth of population in India between 1911 and 1921.** i. High birth and high death rate lead to low or at times negative growth rate. ii. Poor health and medical services. iii. Spread of epidemics. iv. Illiteracy of people and inefficient distribution system of food and other basic necessities		

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	v. Impact of First World War. vi. Any other relevant point. **Any three points to be explained.** **OR** **(b) Explain the causes of rapid positive growth of population in India from 1951 to 1981.** i. Rapid fall in mortality rate. ii. Birth rate remained high. iii. Improvement in health and living conditions of the people. iv. Increased international migration from Tibet, Bangladesh, Nepal and Pakistan. v. Any other relevant point. **Any three points to be explained.**	Pg. 7 T.B-2 Pg. 7 T.B-2	3x1=3 3x1=3
	SECTION D		
24	**Describe Income and welfare approaches to human-development .** **Income approach :** i. It is the oldest approach. ii. Human development is seen linking to income. iii. Level of income reflects level of freedom that people enjoy. iv. Higher level of income means higher level of human development. v. Any other relevant point. **To be assessed as a whole.** **Welfare approach :** i. Human beings are supposed to be the beneficiaries or targets of all kinds of developmental activities.	Pg. 26 T.B-1	2.5+2.5=5 2.5

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	ii. It argues for higher level of government expenditure on health, education and other facilities. iii. People are not the participants in development but only the passive recipients. iv. Government is completely responsible for the level of human development. v. It is government's responsibility to maximise expenditure on people's welfare. vi. Any other relevant point. **To be assessed as a whole.**	Pg. 26 T.B-1	2.5
25	**(a) Examine the major characteristics of modern large scale manufacturing in the world .** i. Large scale manufacturing involves a large market. ii. These industries use a large variety of raw materials in huge quantity. iii. It involves specialised workers and division of labour. iv. It requires enormous supply of power. v. It involves advanced technology,automation and assembly line mass production. vi. These industries require vast capital. vii. Technological innovations through high level of research and development(R&D) is involved. viii. Any other relevant point. **To be examined by giving any five points.** **OR** **(b) 'High tech industry is the latest generation of manufacturing in the world.' Examine the statement.** i. It involves the application of research and development (R&D). ii. It is of advanced scientific and engineering character.	Pg-45,46 &49 TB-1	5X1=5

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	iii. Professional (white collar) workers are employed in large number in these industries. iv. It is based on computer-aided designs (CAD). v. Chemicals and pharmaceuticals are notable examples of this. vi. Any other relevant point. **To be examined by giving any five points.**	Pg-53 TB-1	5X1=5
26	**(a) Explain balance of trade with examples and examine the role of World Trade Organization (WTO) in international trade.** **Balance of Trade:** i. Balance of trade records the volume of goods and services imported as well as exported by a country to other countries. ii. If the value of imports is more than the value of a country's exports, the country has a negative or unfavourable balance of trade. iii. If the value of export is more than the value of imports then the country has a positive or favourable balance of trade. (In case the candidate mentions the example of any country in the above-mentioned context, should also be considered.) **To be examined as a whole.**	Pg. 85 TB-1	2+3=5 2
	Role of World Trade Organisation (WTO) in international trade. i. It ensures free and fair trade amongst the member nations. ii. It sets the rules for global trading system. iii. It resolves the disputes between the member nations. iv. It also covers trade in services like telecommunication and banking etc. v. It also deals with the issues like intellectual rights. vi. Any other relevant point.	Pg-85 & 86 TB-1	3x1=3

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	To be examined by giving any three points. **OR** **(b)Examine any five bases of international trade.** i. Difference in natural resources;Like, difference in Geology, relief, soil and climate. ii. Population factor.; Like cultural factors and size of population. iii. Stage of economic development. iv. Extent/level of foreign investment. v. Means of transport. vi. Any other relevant point. **To be examined by giving any five points.**	Pg-83 TB-1	5x1=5
27	**Explain with examples how watershed management and rainwater harvesting help in conserving water resources in India.** **Watershed Management** i. Watershed Management is a way of efficient water management. ii. It includes conservation, regeneration and judicious use of all natural and human resources with a watershed area. iii. It involves prevention of runoff. iv.It helps in storage and recharge of groundwater through various methods like recharge wells percolation tanks etc. v.**Examples of watershed management:** Haryali ,Neeru-Meeru & Aryaya Pani Sansad. vi. Any other relevant point. **To be examined as a whole.** **Rainwater Harvesting** i. Rainwater harvesting is an effective method of recharging aquifers. ii. It is a low cost and eco-friendly technique of preserving water. iii. Rainwater can be preserved and guided to bore-wells, pits or wells to recharge the underground	Pg-66 TB-2	(2.5+2.5=5) 2.5

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	water . iv. It improves the quality of groundwater, increases the groundwater table, prevents flooding & soil erosion and arrest the salt water intrusion in the coastal areas. v. **Examples of rain water harvesting:** Service wells, Recharge wells, Tanka/ Kund. Check dams, Rooftop rainwater harvesting etc. vi. Any other relevant point. **(To be examined as a whole.)**	Pg-66 TB-2	2.5
28	**'Urban waste disposal has become a serious problem in India.' justify the statement with examples.** i. The towns are overcrowded and congested. ii. Enormous amount of solid waste is generated everyday and remains either uncollected or the bulk of this waste end up in the landfills. iii. Inadequate methods of waste disposal lead to serious health and sanitation problems. iv. Lack of proper place for dumping of urban waste material. v. The untreated garbage dumped on municipal land ferments and poses many problems. Like, toxic gases creating obnoxious smells and harboring of flies and rodents which act as the carriers of many diseases. vi. Disposing industrial waste into rivers and water bodies cause water pollution. vii. Industrial waste dumped on open land leads to pollution of ground water due to seepage of chemicals . viii. The huge turn out of ashes and debris from industries, thermal power houses and building constructions or demolitions have posed serious problems. ix. Any other relevant point. **To be justified by giving any five points.**	Pg-136-137 TB-2	5x1=5
29	**For Visually Impaired Candidates Only.** (29.1) Buenos Aires airport (29.2) Panama Canal		

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	(29.3) Sydney/Melbourne/Perth**(Any one)** (29.4) Vladivostok station (29.5) Pampas (29.6)Veldts/Prairies/Pampas/Steppes/Downs/ Canterbury Plains. **(Any one)** (29.7) Karachi **Any five to be examined**		5x1=5
30	**For Visually Impaired Candidates Only.** (30.1) Arunachal Pradesh (30.2) Kolkata (30.3) Gujarat (30.4) Chhattisgarh (30.5) Uttar Pradesh (30.6) Western Coast/ Goa coast (30.7) Guwahati airport **Any five to be examined**		5x1=5

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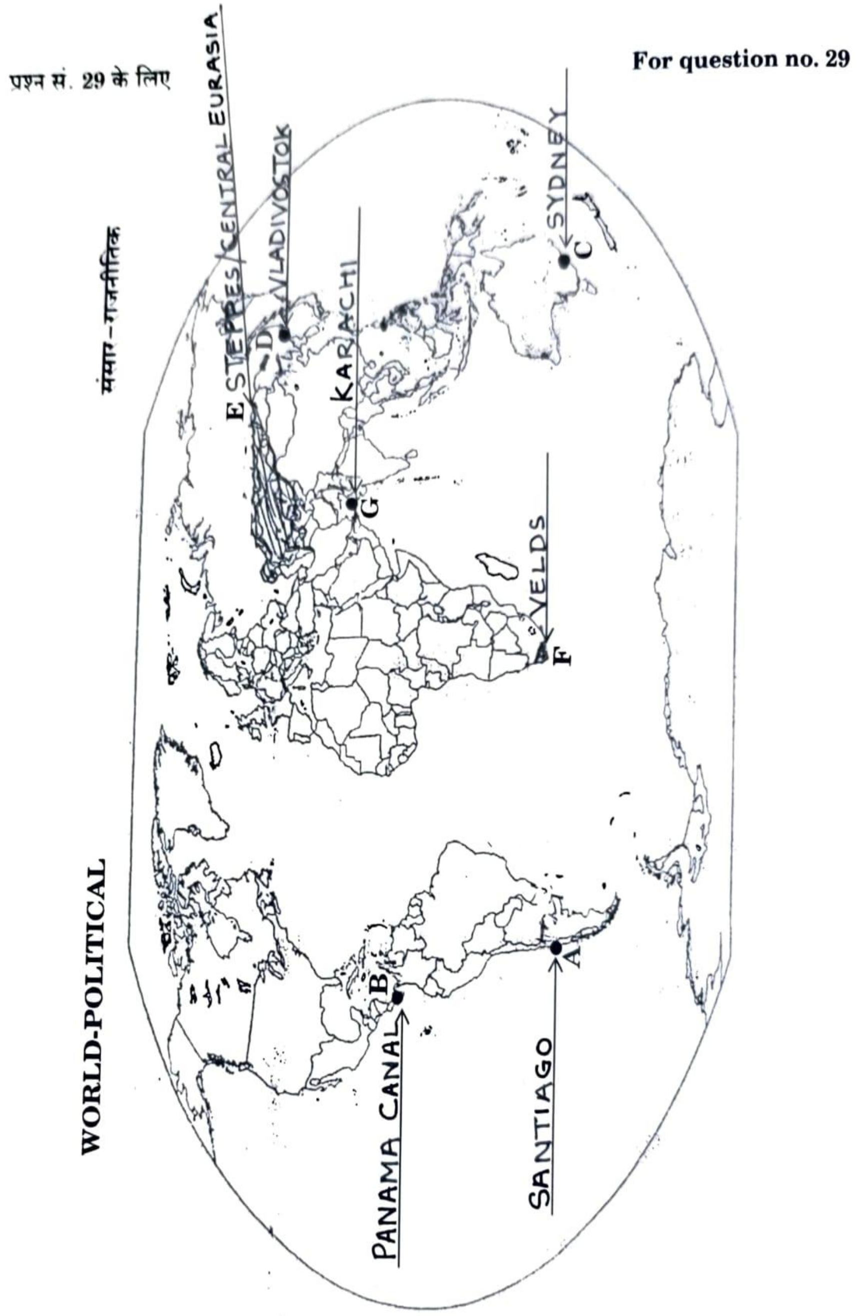
29.Any five out of seven items to be evaluated.

64/4/1 64/4/2 64/4/3



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30. Any five out of seven items to be evaluated.

64/4/1 64/4/2 64/4/3

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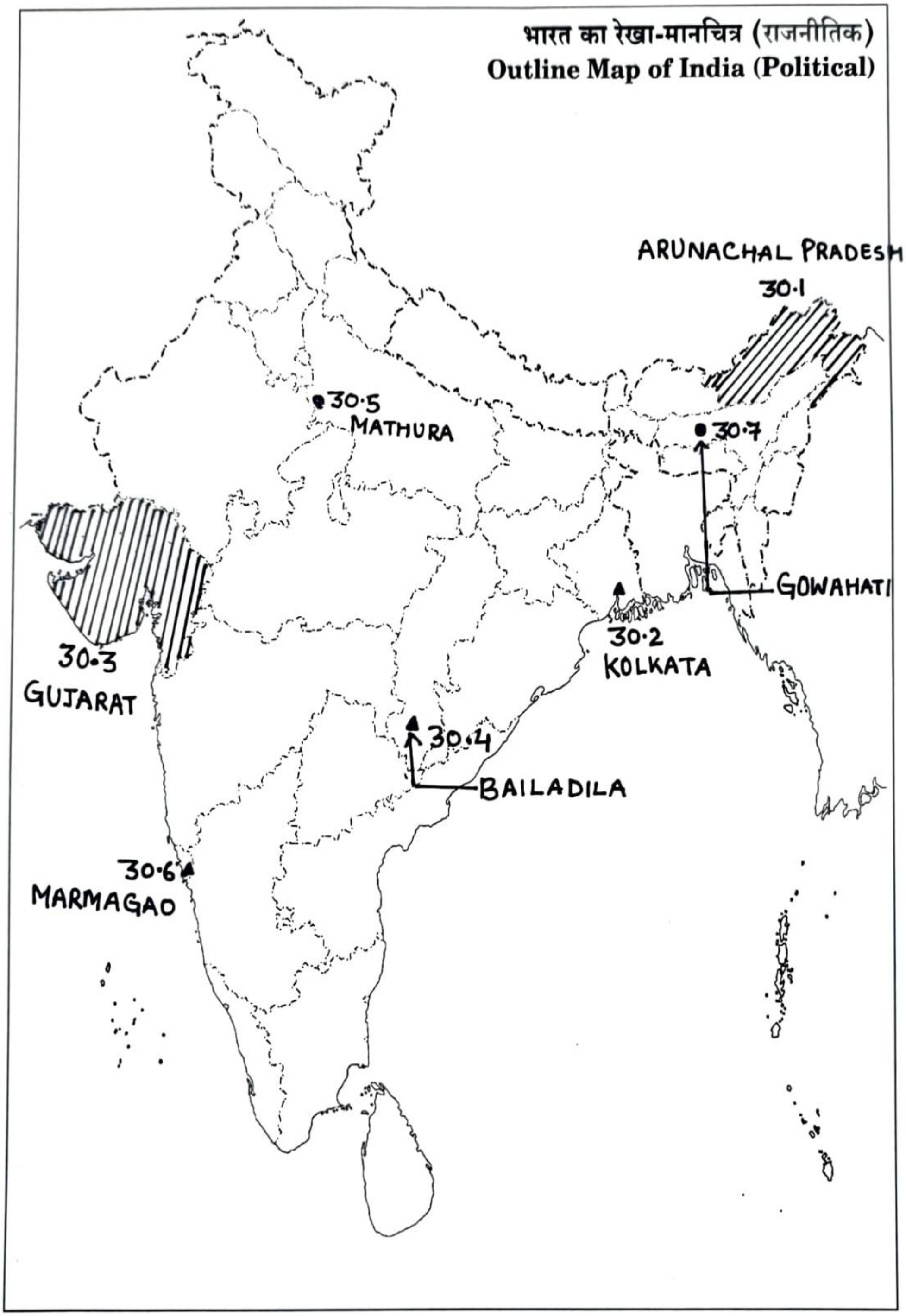
For question no. 30



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