



Series : ABAB3/1

SET ~ 2

रोल नं.  
Roll No.

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प्रश्न-पत्र कोड  
Q.P. Code **64/1/2**

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 / NOTE :

- (i) कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ 12 (मानचित्र सहित) हैं ।  
Please check that this question paper contains 12 printed pages (Including Map).
- (ii) प्रश्न-पत्र में दाहिने हाथ की ओर दिए गए प्रश्न-पत्र कोड को छात्र उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर लिखें ।  
Q.P. Code given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.
- (iii) कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में 10 प्रश्न हैं ।  
Please check that this question paper contains 10 questions.
- (iv) कृपया प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखना शुरू करने से पहले, उत्तर-पुस्तिका में प्रश्न का क्रमांक अवश्य लिखें ।  
Please write down the Serial Number of the question in the answer-book before attempting it.
- (v) इस प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ने के लिए 15 मिनट का समय दिया गया है । प्रश्न-पत्र का वितरण पूर्वाह्न में 10.15 बजे किया जाएगा । 10.15 बजे से 10.30 बजे तक छात्र केवल प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ेंगे और इस अवधि के दौरान वे उत्तर-पुस्तिका पर कोई उत्तर नहीं लिखेंगे ।  
15 minute time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the 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 : 2 घण्टे

Time allowed : 2 hours

अधिकतम अंक : 35

Maximum Marks : 35

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P.T.O.

सामान्य निर्देश :

निम्नलिखित निर्देशों को ध्यान से पढ़ें और उनका पालन करें :

- (i) इस प्रश्न-पत्र में कुल 10 प्रश्न हैं।
- (ii) सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- (iii) यह प्रश्न-पत्र पाँच खण्डों में विभाजित है – क, ख, ग, घ तथा ङ।
- (iv) खण्ड – क : प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 3 तक अति लघु-उत्तरीय प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न 2 अंकों का है।
- (v) खण्ड – ख : प्रश्न संख्या 4 स्रोत आधारित प्रश्न है जो कि 3 अंकों का है।
- (vi) खण्ड – ग : प्रश्न संख्या 5 और 6 लघु-उत्तरीय प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न 3 अंकों का है।
- (vii) खण्ड – घ : प्रश्न संख्या 7 से 9 दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न 5 अंकों का है।
- (viii) खण्ड – ङ : प्रश्न संख्या 10 मानचित्र आधारित प्रश्न है, यह प्रश्न 5 अंकों का है।
- (ix) प्रश्न-पत्र में कोई समग्र विकल्प नहीं है। हालाँकि, कुछ प्रश्नों में आंतरिक विकल्प दिए गए हैं। इस प्रकार के प्रश्नों में से केवल एक ही प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखिए।

\*

खण्ड – क

(अति लघु-उत्तरीय प्रश्न)

प्रश्न सं. 1 से 3

3 × 2 = 6

सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए।

1. (क) भारत में खनिज की 'उत्तर-पूर्वी पठारी प्रदेश' पेटी की किन्हीं चार विशेषताओं का उल्लेख कीजिए। ½ × 4 = 2

अथवा

- (ख) भारत में खनिज की 'दक्षिण-पश्चिमी पठारी प्रदेश' पेटी की किन्हीं चार विशेषताओं का उल्लेख कीजिए। ½ × 4 = 2

2. 'विभागीय भंडार' किस प्रकार 'शृंखला भंडार' से भिन्न है? स्पष्ट कीजिए। 2 × 1 = 2

3. विश्व में उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए 'बाजार तक अभिगम्यता' क्यों आवश्यक है ? स्पष्ट कीजिए। 2

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**General Instructions :**

**Please read the following instructions carefully and follow them :**

- (i) The question paper contains **10** questions.
- (ii) All questions are compulsory.
- (iii) This question paper is divided into **Five** Sections – A, B, C, D and E.
- (iv) Section **A** – Question numbers **1** to **3** are Very Short answer type questions carrying **2** marks each.
- (v) Section **B** – Question number **4** is Source Based question carrying **3** marks.
- (vi) Section **C** – Question numbers **5** and **6** are Short answer type questions carrying **3** marks each.
- (vii) Section **D** – Question numbers **7** to **9** are Long answer type questions carrying **5** marks each.
- (viii) Section **E** – Question number **10** is **map** based question carrying **5** marks.
- (ix) There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in some questions. Only **one** of the choices in such questions have to be attempted.

**SECTION – A**

**(Very Short Answer Questions)**

Q. Nos. 1 to 3. **3 × 2 = 6**  
Attempt **all** questions.

1. (a) Mention any four features of the 'North-Eastern Plateau Region' mineral belt of India.  $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$   

**OR**

(b) Mention any four features of the 'South-Western Plateau Region' mineral belt of India.  $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$
2. How are 'departmental stores' different from 'chain stores'? Explain. **2 × 1 = 2**
3. Why is 'access to market' essential for setting up industries in the world? Explain. **2**



**खण्ड – ख**

**(स्रोत आधारित प्रश्न)**

4. निम्नलिखित स्रोत का पठन कीजिए और उसके नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों का उत्तर लिखिए : **1 × 3 = 3**

विकास की संकल्पना गतिक है और इस संकल्पना का प्रादुर्भाव 20वीं शताब्दी के उत्तरार्ध में हुआ है। द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के उपरांत विकास की संकल्पना आर्थिक वृद्धि की पर्याय थी जिसे सकल राष्ट्रीय उत्पाद, प्रति व्यक्ति आय और प्रति व्यक्ति उपभोग में समय के साथ बढ़ोतरी के रूप में मापा जाता है। परंतु अधिक आर्थिक वृद्धि वाले देशों में भी असमान वितरण के कारण गरीबी का स्तर बहुत तेजी से बढ़ा। अतः 1970 के दशक में 'पुनर्वितरण के साथ वृद्धि' तथा 'वृद्धि और समानता' जैसे वाक्यांश विकास की परिभाषा में शामिल किए गए। पुनर्वितरण और समानता के प्रश्नों से निपटते हुए यह अनुभव हुआ कि विकास की संकल्पना को मात्र आर्थिक प्रक्षेत्र तक ही सीमित नहीं रखा जा सकता। इसमें लोगों के कल्याण और रहने के स्तर, जन स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा, समान अवसर और राजनीतिक तथा नागरिक अधिकारों से संबंधित मुद्दे भी सम्मिलित हैं। 1980 के दशक तक विकास एक बहु-आयामी संकल्पना के रूप में उभरा जिसमें समाज के सभी लोगों के लिए वृहद् स्तर पर सामाजिक एवं भौतिक कल्याण का समावेश है।

- 4.1 विकास की बहुआयामी संकल्पना का अर्थ स्पष्ट कीजिए। 1
- 4.2 वृद्धि एवं विकास में अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए। 1
- 4.3 'सततपोषणीय विकास' शब्द को परिभाषित कीजिए। 1

**खण्ड – ग**

**(लघु-उत्तरीय प्रश्न)**

- प्रश्न सं. 5 व 6.** **2 × 3 = 6**

5. (क) "लोहा-इस्पात उद्योग को आधारभूत उद्योग कहा जाता है।" इस कथन की उदाहरणों सहित पुष्टि कीजिए। **3 × 1 = 3**

**अथवा**

- (ख) "विश्व में निर्माण क्रियाओं में 'उच्च प्रौद्योगिकी' को नवीनतम पीढ़ी माना जाता है।" इस कथन की उदाहरणों सहित पुष्टि कीजिए। **3 × 1 = 3**

6. 'संचार' शब्द को परिभाषित कीजिए। दूरसंचार ने किस प्रकार 'विश्व में संचार प्रणाली' में क्रांति ला दी है ? स्पष्ट कीजिए। **1 + 2 = 3**



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**SECTION – B**  
**(Source Based Question)**

4. Read the following source and answer the questions that follow :  $1 \times 3 = 3$

The concept of development is dynamic and has evolved during the second half of twentieth century. In the post World War II era, the concept of development was synonymous to economic growth which is measured in terms of temporal increase in Gross National Product (GNP) and per capita income/per capita consumption. But, even the countries having high economic growth, experienced speedy rise in poverty because of its unequal distribution. So, in 1970s, the phrases such as *redistribution with growth* and *growth and equity* were incorporated in the definition of development. While dealing with the questions related to redistribution and equity, it was realised that the concept of development cannot be restricted to the economic sphere alone. It also includes the issues such as improving the well-being and living standard of people, availing of the health, education and equality of opportunity and ensuring political and civil rights. By 1980s, development emerged as a concept encapsulating wide-spread improvement in social as well as material well-being of all in a society.

- 4.1 Explain the meaning of ‘Multidimensional concept of development’. 1  
4.2 Explain the difference between ‘growth’ and ‘development’. 1  
4.3 Define the term ‘sustainable development’. 1

**SECTION – C**  
**(Short Answer Questions)**

**Q. Nos. 5 & 6.**  **$2 \times 3 = 6$**

5. (a) “Iron and Steel industry is called a basic industry.” Support the statement with examples.  $3 \times 1 = 3$

**OR**

- (b) “‘High technology’ is known as the latest generation of manufacturing activities in the world.” Support the statement with examples.  $3 \times 1 = 3$

6. Define the term ‘Communication’. How have ‘telecommunications’ revolutionised the ‘Communication system in the world’ ? Explain.  $1 + 2 = 3$



**खण्ड – घ**

**(दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रश्न)**

प्रश्न सं. 7 से 9.

$3 \times 5 = 15$

7. भारत में 'व्यर्थ भूमि' के विस्तार में मानव क्रियाकलापों की भूमिका का विश्लेषण कीजिए। 5
8. (क) 'परिवहन जाल' क्या है ? विश्व सड़क परिवहन की प्रमुख विशेषताओं का वर्णन कीजिए।  $1 + 4 = 5$

**अथवा**

(ख) 'पारमहाद्वीपीय रेलमार्ग' को परिभाषित कीजिए। पार-साइबेरियन रेलमार्ग की प्रमुख विशेषताओं का वर्णन कीजिए।  $1 + 4 = 5$

9. "भारत का सड़क जाल विश्व के विशालतम सड़क जालों में से एक है।" इस कथन की परख कीजिए।  $5 \times 1 = 5$

**खण्ड – ङ**

**(मानचित्र)**

10. भारत के दिए गए राजनीतिक रेखा-मानचित्र में निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं पाँच 'भौगोलिक लक्षणों' को उपयुक्त चिह्नों द्वारा अंकित कीजिए और उनके नाम लिखिए :  $1 \times 5 = 5$
- 10.1 ओडिशा में स्थित बॉक्साइट की खानें
- 10.2 रत्नागिरी लौह-अयस्क खानें
- 10.3 उत्तर प्रदेश में स्थित तेल शोधन कारखाना
- 10.4 हजारीबाग ताँबे की खानें
- 10.5 पूर्व-पश्चिम गलियारे का सबसे पूर्वी स्टेशन
- 10.6 स्वर्णिम चतुर्भुज से जुड़ा हुआ दक्षिणतम महानगर



**SECTION – D**  
**(Long Answer Questions)**

**Q. Nos. 7 to 9.**

**3 × 5 = 15**

7. Analyse the role of human activities responsible to expand 'waste land' in India. 5
8. (a) What is 'transport network' ? Describe the main features of road transport in the World. 1 + 4 = 5

**OR**

- (b) Define the term 'trans-continental railways'. Describe the main characteristics of trans-Siberian railway. 1 + 4 = 5
9. "India has one of the largest road networks in the World." Examine the statement. 5 × 1 = 5

**SECTION – E**

**(Map)**

10. On the given political outline map of India, locate and label any **five** from the following 'geographical features' with appropriate symbols : 1 × 5 = 5
- 10.1 Bauxite mines located in Odisha.
- 10.2 Ratnagiri-iron-ore mines.
- 10.3 An oil refinery in Uttar Pradesh.
- 10.4 Hazribagh copper mines.
- 10.5 The eastern-most station on the East-West corridor.
- 10.6 The Southern-most metropolitan city connected by Golden Quadrilateral.



**—————**

**नोट :** निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों के लिए प्रश्न संख्या 10 के स्थान पर हैं ।  
किन्हीं पाँच प्रश्नों का उत्तर लिखिए :

**1 × 5 = 5**

- 10.1 ओडिशा के उस स्थान का नाम लिखिए जहाँ बॉक्साइट की खानें स्थित हैं ।
- 10.2 जामनगर तेल शोधन कारखाना किस राज्य में स्थित है ?
- 10.3 झारखंड के किसी एक स्थान का नाम लिखिए जहाँ ताँबे की खानें स्थित हैं ।
- 10.4 पूर्व-पश्चिम गलियारे के सबसे पूर्वी स्टेशन का नाम लिखिए ।
- 10.5 दक्षिणतम महानगर का नाम लिखिए जो स्वर्णिम चतुर्भुज द्वारा जुड़ा है ।
- 10.6 उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जहाँ रत्नागिरी लौह अयस्क खानें स्थित हैं ।







**Note :** The following questions are for the **Visually Impaired**

**Candidates** only, in lieu of Qn. **10**. Attempt any **five** :

**1 × 5 = 5**

- 10.1 Name the place where bauxite mines located in Odisha.
- 10.2 In which state the Jamnagar oil refinery is situated ?
- 10.3 Name any one place of copper mines located in Jharkhand.
- 10.4 Write the name of the eastern-most station of East-West corridor.
- 10.5 Name the Southern-most metropolitan city connected by Golden Quadrilateral.
- 10.6 Name the State where Ratnagiri iron-ore mines are located.





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प्रश्न सं. 10 के लिए मानचित्र  
Map for Q. No. 10

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**Strictly Confidential: (For Internal and Restricted use only)**  
Senior **Secondary School** Term II Examination, **2022**  
**Marking Scheme – GEOGRAPHY (SUBJECT CODE – 029)**  
**(PAPER CODE – 64/1/2 )**

**General Instructions: -**

1. You are aware that evaluation is the most important process in the actual and correct assessment of the candidates. A small mistake in evaluation may lead to serious problems which may affect the future of the candidates, education system and teaching profession. To avoid mistakes, it is requested that before starting evaluation, you must read and understand the spot evaluation guidelines carefully.
2. **“Evaluation policy is a confidential policy as it is related to the confidentiality of the examinations conducted, Evaluation done and several other aspects. Its’ leakage to public in any manner could lead to derailment of the examination system and affect the life and future of millions of candidates. Sharing this policy/document to anyone, publishing in any magazine and printing in News Paper/Website etc may invite action under IPC.”**
3. Evaluation is to be done as per instructions provided in the Marking Scheme. It should not be done according to one’s own interpretation or any other consideration. Marking Scheme should be strictly adhered to and religiously followed. **However, while evaluating, answers which are based on latest information or knowledge and/or are innovative, they may be assessed for their correctness otherwise and marks be awarded to them. 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, marks should be awarded.**
4. The Head-Examiner must go through the first five answer books evaluated by each evaluator on the first day, to ensure that evaluation has been carried out as per the instructions given in the Marking Scheme. The remaining answer books meant for evaluation shall be given only after ensuring that there is no significant variation in the marking of individual evaluators.
5. Evaluators will mark(  $\surd$  ) wherever answer is correct. For wrong answer ‘X’ be marked. Evaluators will not put right kind of mark while evaluating which gives an impression that answer is correct and no marks are awarded. **This is most common mistake which evaluators are committing.**
6. 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.
7. 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.
8. If a student has attempted an extra question, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and the other answer scored out.
9. No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once.



10. A full scale of marks \_\_\_\_\_(example 0-40 marks as given in Question Paper) has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.
11. Every examiner has to necessarily do evaluation work for full working hours i.e. 8 hours every day and evaluate 30 answer books per day in main subjects and 35 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.
12. Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in the past:-
- Leaving answer or part thereof unassessed in an answer book.
  - Giving more marks for an answer than assigned to it.
  - Wrong totaling of marks awarded on a reply.
  - Wrong transfer of marks from the inside pages of the answer book to the title page.
  - Wrong question wise totaling on the title page.
  - Wrong totaling of marks of the two columns on the title page.
  - Wrong grand total.
  - Marks in words and figures not tallying.
  - Wrong transfer of marks from the answer book to online award list.
  - Answers marked as correct, but marks not awarded. (Ensure that the right tick mark is correctly and clearly indicated. It should merely be a line. Same is with the X for incorrect answer.)
  - Half or a part of answer marked correct and the rest as wrong, but no marks awarded.
13. While evaluating the answer books if the answer is found to be totally incorrect, it should be marked as cross (X) and awarded zero (0)Marks.
14. Any unassessed portion, non-carrying over of marks to the title page, or totaling error detected by the candidate shall damage the prestige of all the personnel engaged in the evaluation work as also of the Board. Hence, in order to uphold the prestige of all concerned, it is again reiterated that the instructions be followed meticulously and judiciously.
15. The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the Guidelines for spot Evaluation before starting the actual evaluation.
16. Every Examiner shall also ensure that all the answers are evaluated, marks carried over to the title page, correctly totaled and written in figures and words.
17. The Board permits candidates to obtain photocopy of the Answer Book on request in an RTI application and also separately as a part of the re-evaluation process on payment of the processing charges.



**MARKING SCHEME**  
Senior Secondary School Examination TERM–II, 2022  
**GEOGRAPHY (Subject Code–029)**  
[ Paper Code : 64/1/2 ]

**Maximum Marks : 35**

Q. No.	EXPECTED ANSWER / VALUE POINTS	Marks
	<b>SECTION—A</b>	
1.	<p><b><i>1.a. Mention any four features of the ‘ North-Eastern Plateau Region’ mineral belt of India.</i></b></p> <p><b><i>Features of the North-Eastern plateau region :</i></b></p> <p>(i) This belt covers Chhotanagpur (Jharkhand), Odisha plateau, West Bengal and parts of Chhattisgarh.</p> <p>(ii) It has variety of minerals.</p> <p>(iii) Main minerals found are iron ore, coal, manganese, bauxite, mica.</p> <p>(iv) It has huge deposits of energy resource e.g. coal.</p> <p>(v) Any other relevant point.</p> <p><b>Any four points to be mentioned.</b> (TB-2 page 73)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Or</b></p> <p><b><i>1. b. Mention any four features of the ‘South-Western Plateau Region’ mineral belt of India.</i></b></p> <p><b><i>Main features of the South-Western plateau region :</i></b></p> <p>(i) This belt extends over Karnataka, Goa and contiguous Tamil Nadu uplands and Kerala.</p> <p>(ii) This belt is rich in ferrous metals and bauxite.</p> <p>(iii) It also contains high grade iron ore, manganese and limestone.</p> <p>(iv) It also has deposits of monazite and thorium in Kerala.</p> <p>(v) Any other relevant point.</p>	1×2



	<p><b>Any four points to be mentioned.</b> (TB-2 page 73)</p>	2
2.	<p><b><i>How are 'departmental stores' different from 'chain stores'? Explain.</i></b>  <b><i>Departmental stores are different from chain stores :</i></b></p> <p><b>Departmental stores</b> delegate the responsibility and authority to departmental heads for purchasing of commodities and for overseeing the sale in different sections of the stores.</p> <p><b>Chain stores</b> are able to purchase merchandise most economically often go for to direct the goods to be manufactured to their specification. They employ highly skilled specialists in many executive tasks.</p> <p><b>Any other relevant point.</b></p> <p>(TB-1 page 58)</p>	2







	<p><b>4.3. Define the term ‘ sustainable development’.</b></p> <p>Sustainable development takes care of ecological, social and economic aspects of development during the present times and pleads for conservation of resources to enable the future generations to use the resources.</p> <p>(explanation given by the students should be considered, if it conveys the same meaning.)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Tb-II, Page - 108</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">1</p>
	<p><b>SECTION—C</b> <b>(Short answer-type questions)</b></p>	<p>3</p>
<p><b>5.</b></p>	<p><b>5.a. ‘Iron and steel industry is called basic industry’. Support the statement with examples.</b></p> <p><b><i>Iron and steel industry is called basic industry :</i></b></p> <p>(i) It provides raw material for other industries such as in making machines/capital goods used for further production.</p> <p>(ii) It provides tools for other industries.</p> <p>(iii) Example : It provide raw material for railway and other means of transport.</p> <p>(iv) It may also be called a heavy industry because it uses large quantities of bulky raw materials and its products are also heavy.</p> <p>(v) Any other relevant point.</p> <p><b>Any three points to be explained.</b> <span style="float: right;">(TB-1 page 52)</span></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">3×1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">3</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Or</b></p> <p><b>5.b. “ ‘High technology’ is known as the latest generation of manufacturing activities in the world”. Support the statement with examples.</b></p> <p><b><i>High technology known as the latest generation of manufacturing :</i></b></p> <p>(i) It is best understood as the application of intensive research and development efforts leading to the manufacture of products of an advanced scientific and engineering character.</p> <p>(ii) Professional (white collar) workers make up large share of the total workforce.</p> <p>(iii) These highly skilled specialists greatly outnumber the actual production (blue collar) workers.</p> <p>(iv) Robotics on assembly line, computer-aided design and manufacturing,</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">3×1</p>



	<p>electronic controls of smelting and refining processes and the constant development of new chemical and pharmaceutical products are noble examples.</p> <p>(v) Any other relevant point.</p> <p><b>Any three points to be explained.</b> (TB-1 page 52)</p>	3
6.	<p><b>Define the term ‘Communication’. How have ‘telecommunications’ revolutionised the ‘Communication system in the World’? Explain.</b></p> <p><b>Communication :</b> Services involve the transmission of words and messages, facts and ideas.</p> <p><b>Telecommunication revolutionized communication :</b></p> <p>(i) Because of the speed with which messages are sent, the time reduced is from weeks to minutes.</p> <p>(ii) The recent advancements like mobile telephony have made communication direct and instantaneous at any time and for any where.</p> <p>(iii) Any other relevant point.</p> <p><b>Any two point to be explained.</b> (TB-1 page 58, 59)</p>	1+2 3
<b>SECTION—D (LA)</b>		
7.	<p><b>Analyze the role of human activities responsible to expand ‘waste land’ in India.</b></p> <p><b>Human activities responsible for causing the formation of ‘wasteland’ by inducing the following in India. :</b></p> <p>(i) Water logged and marshy areas,</p> <p>(ii) Degraded shifting cultivation</p> <p>(iii) Degraded land under plantation crops</p> <p>(iv) Degraded forests</p> <p>(v) Degraded pastures</p> <p>(vi) Mining and industrial wastelands</p> <p>(vii) Any other relevant point.</p>	5×1

	<p><b>Any five points to be explained.</b> ( TB-II page 141)</p>	5
8.	<p><b>8.a. What is ‘Transport network’? Describe the main features of road transport in the World.</b></p> <p><b>Transport network :</b></p> <p>Several places (nodes) joined together by a series of routes (links) to form a pattern are called transport network. It includes all the means of transportation.</p> <p><b>Main features of road transport are:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Road transport is most economical for short distance.</li> <li>(ii) Freight transport by road is gaining importance because it offers door to door service.</li> <li>(iii) The quality of roads varies greatly between developed and developing countries/ regions.</li> <li>(iv) Road construction and maintenance require heavy expenditure.</li> <li>(v) They can negotiate different gradients of slopes/ terrain.</li> <li>(vi) Any other relevant point.</li> </ul> <p><b>Any four points to be described.</b> (TB-1 page 66, 67)</p>	1+4
		5

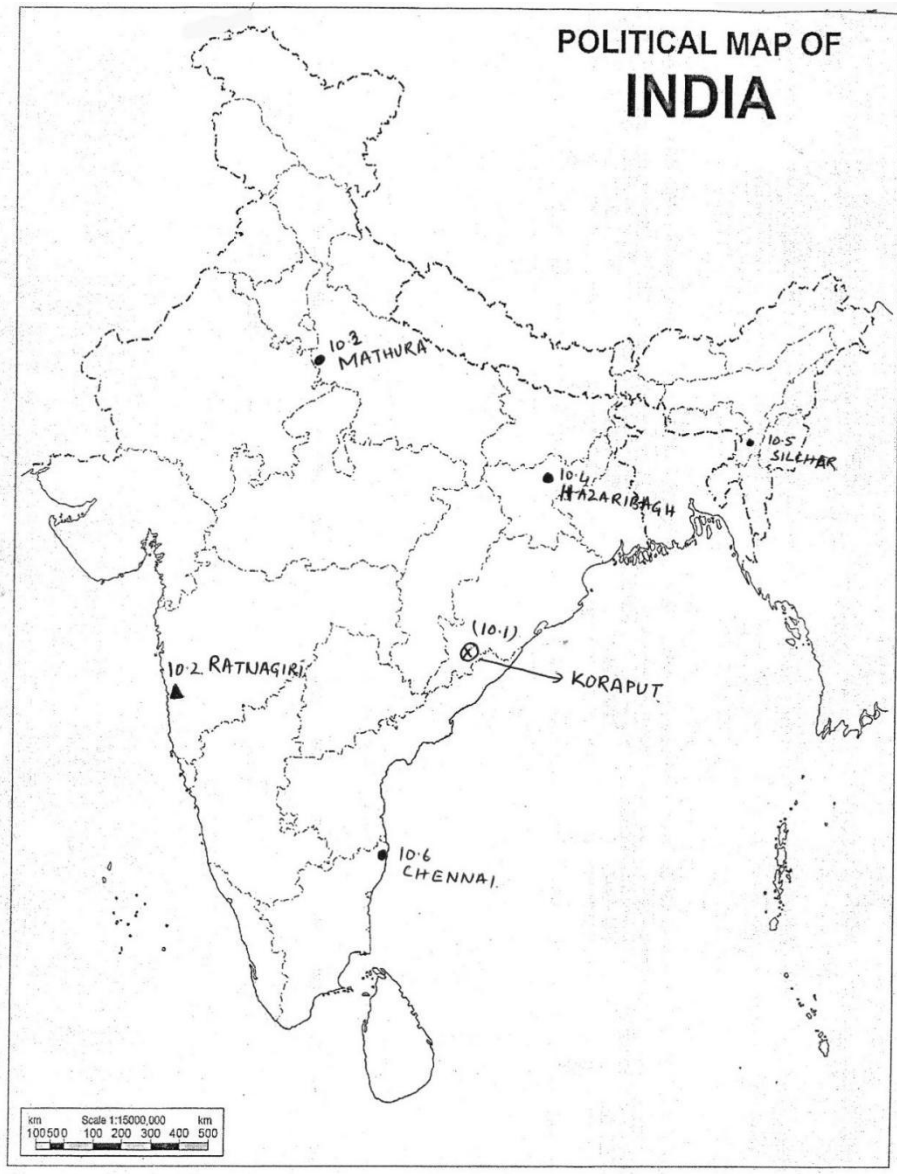


	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Or</b></p> <p><b>8.b. Define the term ‘trans-continental railways’. Describe the main characteristics of trans-Siberian railway.</b></p> <p><b>Trans continental railways :</b></p> <p>Trans-continental railways run across the continent and link its two ends. They were constructed for economic and political reasons.</p> <p><b>Main characteristics of trans-Siberian railway :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Major rail route of Russia runs from St. Petersburg in the West to Vladivostok on the Pacific coast.</li> <li>(ii) It is the most important route in Asia.</li> <li>(iii) It is the longest rail route (9332 km) in the world.</li> <li>(iv) Double-tracked and electrified trans-continental railway in the world.</li> <li>(v) Any other relevant point.</li> <li>(vi) <b>Any four points to be described.</b> ( TB-1 page 69-70)</li> </ul>	<p>1+4= 5</p>
		5
<p><b>9.</b></p>	<p><b>“India has one of the largest road networks in the world”. Examine the statement.</b></p> <p><b>India has one of the largest road networks in the world :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) India has the second largest road network in the world with total length of 54·8 lakh kms.</li> <li>(ii) About 85% of passenger and 70% of freight traffic are carried by roads every year.</li> <li>(iii) For the purpose of construction and maintenance roads are classified as NH, SH, major district roads and rural roads.</li> <li>(iv) The NH constitute only about 2% of total road length but carry 40% of road traffic.</li> <li>(v) The SH constitute 4% of total road length in the country.</li> <li>(vi) District roads accounts for 14% of the total road length of the country.</li> <li>(vii) About 80% of the total road length in India are categorized as rural roads.</li> </ul>	<p>5×1</p>

(viii) Other roads include border roads and international highways.  
 (ix) Any other relevant point.  
**Any five points to be explained.** (TB-II page 114, 115)

5

10.



**For Visually impaired candidates (any five) :**

- 10.1 Koraput
- 10.2 Gujarat
- 10.3 Hazaribagh
- 10.4 Silchar
- 10.5 Chennai
- 10.6 Maharashtra

