



Series **ABAB1/2**



SET ~ 2

रोल नं.

Roll No.

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प्रश्न-पत्र कोड
Q.P. Code

64/2/2

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 **9 + 1** मानचित्र है ।
Please check that this question paper contains **9** printed pages + **1** Map.
- (ii) प्रश्न-पत्र में दाहिने हाथ की ओर दिए गए प्रश्न-पत्र कोड को परीक्षार्थी उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर लिखें ।
Q.P. Code given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.
- (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 students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.



भूगोल (सैद्धान्तिक)
GEOGRAPHY (Theory)



निर्धारित समय : 2 घण्टे

Time allowed : 2 hours

अधिकतम अंक : 35

Maximum Marks : 35





सामान्य निर्देश :

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

- (i) इस प्रश्न-पत्र में कुल 10 प्रश्न हैं ।
- (ii) सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं ।
- (iii) यह प्रश्न-पत्र पाँच खण्डों में विभाजित है – खण्ड 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 तक दीर्घ-उत्तरीय प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न 5 अंकों का है ।
- (viii) खण्ड ङ – प्रश्न संख्या 10 मानचित्र-आधारित प्रश्न है जो कि 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 विकल्प का उत्तर लिखिए ।

खण्ड क

(अति लघु-उत्तरीय प्रकार के प्रश्न)

सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए ।

3×2=6

1. उद्योगों के लिए 'कच्चे माल की प्राप्ति तक अभिगम्यता' क्यों आवश्यक है ? स्पष्ट कीजिए । 2

2. (क) भारत में खनिज की 'उत्तर-पश्चिमी प्रदेश' पेट्री की किन्हीं चार विशेषताओं का उल्लेख कीजिए । $4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2$

अथवा

(ख) 'धात्विक खनिजों' की किन्हीं चार विशेषताओं का उल्लेख कीजिए । $4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2$

3. "ग्रामीण विपणन केन्द्र निकटवर्ती बस्तियों का पोषण करते हैं ।" इस कथन को स्पष्ट कीजिए । 2





General Instructions :

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them :

- (i) This questions paper contains **10** questions.
- (ii) **All** questions are compulsory.
- (iii) This question paper is divided into **five** sections – **Section A, B, C, D and E.**
- (iv) **Section A** – Questions no. **1 to 3** are Very Short-answer Type Questions, carrying **2** marks each.
- (v) **Section B** – Question no. **4** is Source-based Question, carrying **3** marks.
- (vi) **Section C** – Questions no. **5 and 6** are Short-answer Type Questions, carrying **3** marks each.
- (vii) **Section D** – Questions no. **7 to 9** are Long-answer Type Questions, carrying **5** marks each.
- (viii) **Section E** – Question no. **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 has to be attempted.

SECTION A

(Very Short-answer Type Questions)

Attempt **all** questions.

3×2=6

- 1. Why is ‘access to raw material’ necessary for industries ? Explain. 2
- 2. (a) Mention any four features of the ‘North-Western Region’ mineral belt in India. $4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2$

OR

- (b) Mention any four characteristics of ‘metallic minerals’. $4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2$
- 3. “Rural marketing centres cater to nearby settlements.” Explain the statement. 2





खण्ड ख
(स्रोत-आधारित प्रश्न)

3×1=3

4. निम्नलिखित स्रोत को पढ़िए और दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए :

समन्वित जनजातीय विकास परियोजना (आई.टी.डी.पी.) लागू होने से हुए सामाजिक लाभों में साक्षरता दर में तेज़ी से वृद्धि, लिंग अनुपात में सुधार और बाल-विवाह में कमी शामिल हैं। इस क्षेत्र में स्त्री साक्षरता दर 1971 में 1.88 प्रतिशत से बढ़कर 2011 में 65 प्रतिशत हो गई। पुरुष और स्त्री साक्षरता दर में अंतर अर्थात् साक्षरता में लिंग असमानता भी कम हुई है। गदियों की परंपरागत अर्थव्यवस्था जीवन निर्वाह कृषि व पशुचारण पर आधारित थी जिसमें खाद्यान्नों और पशुओं के उत्पादन पर बल दिया जाता था। परन्तु 20वीं शताब्दी के अंतिम तीन दशकों के दौरान, भरमौर क्षेत्र में दालों और अन्य नकदी फ़सलों की खेती में बढ़ोतरी हुई है। परन्तु यहाँ खेती अभी भी परंपरागत तकनीकों से की जाती है। इस क्षेत्र की अर्थव्यवस्था में पशुचारण के घटते महत्त्व को इस बात से आँका जा सकता है कि आज कुल पारिवारिक इकाइयों का दसवाँ भाग ही ऋतु प्रवास करता है। परन्तु गद्दी जनजाति आज भी बहुत गतिशील है क्योंकि इनकी एक बड़ी संख्या शरद ऋतु में कृषि और मजदूरी करके आजीविका कमाने के लिए काँगड़ा और आसपास के क्षेत्रों में प्रवास करती है।

- (4.1) 'समन्वित जनजातीय विकास परियोजना (आई.टी.डी.पी.)' की किन्हीं दो प्राथमिकताओं का उल्लेख कीजिए। 1
- (4.2) 'समन्वित जनजातीय विकास परियोजना (आई.टी.डी.पी.)' ने किस प्रकार 'गदियों' के जीवन को प्रभावित किया? स्पष्ट कीजिए। 1
- (4.3) भरमौर क्षेत्र में पशुचारण का महत्त्व क्यों घट रहा है? 1

खण्ड ग
(लघु-उत्तरीय प्रकार के प्रश्न)

2×3=6

5. 'ग्रामीण विपणन केन्द्र' किस प्रकार 'नगरीय विपणन केन्द्रों' से भिन्न हैं? स्पष्ट कीजिए। 1×3=3

6. (क) "विश्व में आधुनिक निर्माण के मुख्य संकेंद्रण कुछ ही स्थानों में सीमित हैं।" उदाहरणों सहित इस कथन की पुष्टि कीजिए। 1×3=3

अथवा

(ख) "कुटीर उद्योग निर्माण की सबसे छोटी इकाई है।" उदाहरणों सहित इस कथन की पुष्टि कीजिए। 1×3=3





SECTION B
(Source-based Question)

3×1=3

4. Read the following source and answer the questions that follow :
- The social benefits derived from Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP) include tremendous increase in literacy rate, improvement in sex ratio and decline in child marriage. The female literacy rate in the region increased from 1.88 per cent in 1971 to 65 per cent in 2011. The difference between males and females in literacy level i.e., gender inequality, has also declined. Traditionally, the *Gaddis* had subsistence agricultural-cum-pastoral economy having emphasis on foodgrains and livestock production. But during the last three decades of twentieth century, the cultivation of pulses and other cash crops has increased in Bharmaur region. But the crop cultivation is still done with traditional technology. The declining importance of pastoralism in the economy of the region can be gauged from the fact that at present only about one-tenth of the total households practise transhumance. But the *Gaddis* are still very mobile as a sizeable section of them migrate to Kangra and surrounding areas during winter to earn their living from wage labour.
- (4.1) Mention any two priorities of ‘Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP)’. 1
- (4.2) How has ‘Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP)’ affected the life of ‘*Gaddis*’? Explain. 1
- (4.3) Why is the importance of pastoralism declining in Bharmaur region? 1

SECTION C
(Short-answer Type Questions)

2×3=6

5. How are ‘Rural marketing centres’ different from ‘Urban marketing centres’? Explain. 1×3=3
6. (a) “Major concentrations of modern manufacturing have flourished in a few number of places in the world.” Support the statement with examples. 1×3=3
- OR**
- (b) “Cottage industry is the smallest manufacturing unit.” Support the statement with examples. 1×3=3





खण्ड घ
(दीर्घ-उत्तरीय प्रकार के प्रश्न)

3×5=15

7. (क) 'पार-महाद्वीपीय रेलमार्ग' को परिभाषित कीजिए। पार-कैनेडियन रेलमार्ग की किन्हीं चार विशेषताओं को स्पष्ट कीजिए। 1+4=5

अथवा

- (ख) 'महामार्ग' शब्द को परिभाषित कीजिए। उत्तर अमेरिका में महामार्ग के महत्त्व के किन्हीं चार बिन्दुओं को स्पष्ट कीजिए। 1+4=5
8. "भारत में विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के विकास ने संचार के क्षेत्र में क्रांति लाने में महत्त्वपूर्ण योगदान दिया है।" इस कथन की परख कीजिए। 1×5=5
9. भारत में 'नगरीय अपशिष्ट निपटान' किस प्रकार एक गंभीर समस्या है? इस समस्या के समाधान के लिए उपाय सुझाइए। 2+3=5

खण्ड ड
(मानचित्र-आधारित प्रश्न)

10. भारत के दिए गए राजनीतिक रेखा-मानचित्र (पृष्ठ 11 पर) में निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं पाँच भौगोलिक लक्षणों को उपयुक्त चिह्नों द्वारा अंकित कीजिए और उनके नाम लिखिए : 5×1=5
- (10.1) रत्नागिरी – लौह-अयस्क की खानें
- (10.2) शिमोगा – मैंगनीज़ की खानें
- (10.3) जामनगर – तेलशोधन कारखाना
- (10.4) पूर्व-पश्चिम गलियारे का सबसे पूर्वी स्टेशन
- (10.5) निवेली – कोयले की खानें
- (10.6) 'स्वर्णिम चतुर्भुज' से जुड़ा सबसे दक्षिणी महानगर





SECTION D

(Long-answer Type Questions)

3×5=15

7. (a) Define the term 'Trans-Continental Railways'. Explain any four characteristics of Trans-Canadian Railway. 1+4=5

OR

- (b) Define the term 'Highways'. Explain any four points of importance of highways in North America. 1+4=5

8. "Development of science and technology has significantly contributed in bringing about revolution in the field of communication in India." Examine the statement. 1×5=5

9. How is 'urban waste disposal' a serious problem in India ? Suggest measures to solve this problem. 2+3=5

SECTION E

(Map-based Question)

10. On the given political outline map of **India** (on page 11), locate and label any **five** from the following geographical features with appropriate symbols : 5×1=5

(10.1) Ratnagiri – Iron-ore mines

(10.2) Shimoga – Manganese mines

(10.3) Jamnagar – Oil refinery

(10.4) Eastern-most station of the East-West Corridor

(10.5) Neyveli – Coal mines

(10.6) 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 के उत्तर दीजिए :

- (10.1) किस राज्य में रत्नागिरी लौह-अयस्क की खानें स्थित हैं ?
- (10.2) किस राज्य में बरौनी तेलशोधन कारखाना स्थित है ?
- (10.3) किस राज्य में शिमोगा मैंगनीज़ की खानें स्थित हैं ?
- (10.4) पूर्व-पश्चिम गलियारे के सबसे पूर्वी स्टेशन का नाम लिखिए ।
- (10.5) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जहाँ झरिया कोयले की खानें स्थित हैं ।
- (10.6) 'स्वर्णिम चतुर्भुज' से जुड़े हुए सबसे दक्षिणी महानगर का नाम लिखिए । 5×1=5





Note : *The following questions are for the **Visually Impaired Candidates** only, in lieu of Q. No. 10. Attempt any **five** questions :*

- (10.1) In which State are Ratnagiri iron-ore mines located ?
- (10.2) In which State is the Barauni oil refinery located ?
- (10.3) In which State are Shimoga manganese mines located ?
- (10.4) Name the eastern-most station of the East-West Corridor.
- (10.5) Name the State where Jharia coal mines are located.
- (10.6) Name the southern-most metropolitan city connected by 'Golden Quadrilateral'. 5×1=5







प्रश्न सं. 10 के लिए

For question no. 10



Strictly Confidential: (For Internal and Restricted use only)

Senior **Secondary School** Term II Examination, **2022**

Marking Scheme – GEOGRAPHY (SUBJECT CODE – 029)

(PAPER CODE – 64/2/2)

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(\checkmark) 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 – 64/2/2]

Maximum Marks : 35

Q. No.	EXPECTED ANSWER / VALUE POINTS	Marks
1.	<p>Why is access to raw material necessary for Industries? Explain.</p> <p>(i) Raw material used by industries should be cheap and easy to transport.</p> <p>(ii) Industries based on cheap, bulky and weight-losing materials (ores) are located close to the sources of raw material such as steel, sugar and cement.</p> <p>(iii) Perishability is a vital factor for the industry to be located closer to the source of the raw material.</p> <p>(iv) Agro processing and dairy products are processed close to the sources of farm produce or milk supply respectively.</p> <p>(v) Any other point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Any two points to be explained</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[TB-I Pg 47]</p>	<p>1×2</p> <hr style="border: none; border-top: 1px solid black;"/> <p>2</p>
2.	<p>(a) Mention any four features of the ‘North- Western Region’ mineral belt in India.</p> <p>Features of the North-Western Region mineral belt :</p> <p>(i) This belt extends along Aravalli in Rajasthan and part of Gujarat and minerals are associated with Dharwar system of rocks.</p> <p>(ii) Copper, zinc have been major minerals.</p> <p>(iii) Rajasthan is rich in building stones, i.e., sandstone, granite marble.</p> <p>(iv) Any other relevant point</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Any two points to be mentioned.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[TB-II Pg 73]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>(b) Mention any four features characteristics of ‘ metallic minerals’.</p> <p>Characteristics of metallic minerals :</p> <p>(i) Metallic minerals are the sources of metals.</p> <p>(ii) Iron-ore, copper, gold produce metals and are included in this category.</p> <p>(iii) Metallic minerals are further divided into ferrous and non-ferrous metallic minerals.</p> <p>(iv) It can mixed with other form of minerals.</p> <p>(v) Any other point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Any four points to be mentioned.</p>	<p>1×2</p> <hr style="border: none; border-top: 1px solid black;"/> <p>½×4</p>

	[TB-II Pg 73]	2
3.	<p>“Rural marketing centres cater to nearby settlements.” Explain the statement.</p> <p>Rural marketing centres :</p> <p>(i) These are quasi-urban centres serve as trading centres of the most rudimentary type.</p> <p>(ii) Here personal and professional services are not well developed.</p> <p>(iii) These form local collecting and distributing centres.</p> <p>(iv) Most of these have mandis and also retailing.</p> <p>(v) Any other point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Any two points to be explained.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[TB-I Pg 57]</p>	1×2 2
4.	<p><u>Source-based question :</u></p> <p>Read the following source and answer the questions that follow :</p> <p>The social benefits derived from Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP) include tremendous increase in literacy rate, improvement in sex ratio and decline in child marriage. The female literacy rate in the region increased from 1·88 per cent in 1971 to 65 per cent in 2011. The difference between males and females in literacy level i.e., gender inequality, has also declined. Traditionally, the Gaddis had subsistence agricultural-cum-pastoral economy having emphasis on foodgrains and livestock production. But during the last three decades of twentieth century, the cultivation of pulses and other cash crops has increased in Bharmaur region. But the crop cultivation is still done with traditional technology. The declining importance of pastoralism in the economy of the region can be gauged from the fact that at present only about one-tenth of the total households practise transhumance. But the Gaddis are still very mobile as a sizeable section of them migrate to Kangra and surrounding areas during winter to earn their living from wage labour.</p> <p>(4.1) Mention any two priorities of ‘ Integrated Development Project’ (ITDP).</p> <p>(4.2) How has the ‘Integrated Development Project’(ITDP) affected the life of ‘Gaddis’? Explain.</p> <p>(4.3) Why is the importance of pastoralism declining in Bharmaur region?</p> <p>4·1. The plan laid the highest priority on development of transport and communication, agriculture and allied activities and social and</p>	1+1+1

	<p>community services.</p> <p>4.2. Cash crops have increased and declining importance of pastoralism.</p> <p>4.3. The declining importance of pastoralism in the economy of the region can be gauged from the fact that at present only about one-tenth of the total households practise transhumance.</p>	3
5.	<p><u>How are Rural marketing centres different from urban marketing centres? Explain.</u></p> <p>(i) Rural marketing centres cater to nearby settlement while urban centres have more widely specialised urban services.</p> <p>(ii) They serve as trading centres of the most rudimentary type while urban centres provide ordinary goods and services as well as many of the specialised goods and services required by people.</p> <p>(iii) Here personal and professional services are not well developed while urban centres services of educational institutions and professionals such as teachers, lawyers, consultants, physicians are available.</p> <p>(iv) Any other point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Any three points to be analysed.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[TB-I Pg 57]</p>	<p>1×3</p> <p>3</p>
6.	<p>“ Major concentrations of modern manufacturing have flourished in a few number of places in the world.” Support the statement with examples.</p> <p>Major concentrations of modern manufacturing :</p> <p>(i) These cover less than 10 percent of the world’s land area.</p> <p>(ii) These nations have become the centres of economic and political power.</p> <p>(iii) Manufacturing sites are much less conspicuous and concentrated on much smaller areas than that of agriculture due to greater intensity of processes.</p> <p>(iv) Example : 2.5 sq.km of American corn belt usually includes about four large farms employing about 10–20 workers supporting 50–100 persons.</p> <p>But this same area could contain several large integrated factories and employ thousands of workers.</p> <p>(v) Any other point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Any three points to be explained.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[TB-I Pg 40]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>“Cottage industry is the smallest manufacturing unit”. Support the statement with examples.</p>	<p>1×3</p> <p>3</p> <p>1×3</p>

	<p><u>Cottage industry is the smallest :</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The artisans use local raw materials and simple tools to produce everyday goods in their homes. (ii) The products manufactured with the help of their family members or part time labour. (iii) Finished products may be for consumption in the same household. (iv) Any other relevant point. <p style="text-align: center;">Any three points to be explained</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[TB- I Pg 49]</p>	3
7. (a)	<p>Define the term ‘Trans-continental Railways’. Explain any four characteristics of Trans-continental Railways.</p> <p>Trans-continental railways : Run across the continent and link its two ends.</p> <p><u>Trans-Canadian railways :</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) This 7050 km. long rail line in Canada. (ii) Run from Halifax to Vancouver on the Pacific Coast. (iii) Passing through Montreal, Ottawa, Winnipeg and Calgary. (iv) It was constructed in 1886 initially as a part of an agreement to make British Columbia on the West Coast join. (v) It gained economic significance because it connected the Quebec-Montreal Industrial Region. (vi) Any other point. <p style="text-align: center;">Any four points to be described.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[TB-I Pg 70]</p>	1
(b)	<p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>Define the term ‘Highways’. Explain any four points of importance of highways in North America.</p> <p>Highways : Highways are metalled roads connecting distant place. They are constructed in a manner for unobstructed vehicular movement.</p> <p>Importance of highways of America :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) In North America, highway density is high about 0.65 per sq.km. (ii) Every place is within 20 km distance from highway. (iii) Cities located on the Pacific Coast (west) are well connected with those 	4



	<p>of the Atlantic Coast.</p> <p>(iv) Likewise the cities of Canada in the North are linked with those of Mexico in the South.</p> <p>(v) Any other point.</p> <p>Any four points to be described. [TB-I Pg 68]</p>	5
8.	<p>Development of science and technology has significantly contributed in bringing about revolution in the field of communication in India. Examine the statement.</p> <p>(i) Invention of post office, telegraphs, printing press, telephone, satellite, etc. has made the communication much faster and easier.</p> <p>(ii) Among all the personal communication systems, internet is the more effective and advance one. It is widely used in urban areas. Establish direct contact through e mail to get access to the World of knowledge and information.</p> <p>(iii) All India Radio broadcasts a variety of programmes related to information, education and entertainment.</p> <p>(iv) Television broadcasting has emerged as the most effective audio-visual medium for disseminating information and educating masses.</p> <p>(v) Satellites are mode of communication in themselves as well as they regulate the use of other means of communication.</p> <p>(vi) Any other point.</p> <p>Any five points to be explained. [TB-II Pg 121, 122]</p>	1×5 5
9.	<p>Urban waste disposal is a serious problem in India? Suggest measures to solve the problem.</p> <p>Urban waste disposal is a serious problem :</p> <p>(i) In metropolitan cities like Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, etc. about 90% of the solid waste is collected and disposed, but in most of other cities and towns in the country about 30 to 50% of the waste generated are left uncollected.</p> <p>(ii) 20% of waste is uncollected in metropolitan cities.</p> <p>(iii) Accumulate on streets in open spaces between houses and open space.</p> <p>(iv) Wasteland leading to serious health hazards.</p> <p>(v) 20% of untreated wastes ferment slowly and release toxic biogas to the atmosphere.</p> <p>(vi) Any other point.</p>	1×5

	<p>Any five points to be explained. [TB-II Pg 137, 138]</p>	
<p>10</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">(Map-based Question)</p> <p>10. On the given political outline map of India (on page 11), locate and label any five from the following geographical features with appropriate symbols : <i>5×1=5</i></p> <p>(10.1) Ratnagiri – Iron-ore mines</p> <p>(10.2) Shimoga – Manganese mines</p> <p>(10.3) Jamnagar – Oil refinery</p> <p>(10.4) Eastern-most station of the East-West Corridor</p> <p>(10.5) Neyveli – Coal mines</p> <p>(10.6) Southern-most metropolitan city connected by 'Golden Quadrilateral'</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">5</p>

10.

... 10 के लिए

For question no. 10

भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)
Outline Map of India (Political)

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

Page 11 64/2/1

For Visually Impaired Candidates

(Attempt any *five*) :

- 10-1 Maharashtra
- 10-2 Bihar
- 10-3 Karnataka
- 10-4 Silchar
- 10-5 Jharkhand
- 10-6 Chennai

1×5

5

* * *

