



Series : ABAB4/3

SET ~ 1

रोल नं.
Roll No.

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प्रश्न-पत्र कोड
Q.P. Code **64/3/1**

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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सामान्य निर्देश :

निम्नलिखित निर्देशों को सावधानी से पढ़िए और उनका अनुपालन कीजिए :

- (i) इस प्रश्नपत्र 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)

प्र. सं. 1 से 3

सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए।

$3 \times 2 = 6$

1. उद्योगों के लिए 'प्रौद्योगिकीय नवाचार' क्यों आवश्यक है ? स्पष्ट कीजिए। 2
2. "परिवहन मनुष्य की गतिशीलता की मूलभूत आवश्यकता को पूरा करने हेतु निर्मित एक संगठित उद्योग है।" इस कथन की पुष्टि कीजिए। 2
3. (क) भारत में 'अधात्विक खनिजों' की किन्हीं चार विशेषताओं का उल्लेख कीजिए। $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$

अथवा

(ख) भारत में 'भूतापीय ऊर्जा' की किन्हीं चार विशेषताओं का उल्लेख कीजिए।

$\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$

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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 carry **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.

Attempt **all** questions.

3 × 2 = 6

1. Why is 'technological innovation' essential for industries ? Explain. **2**
2. "Transport is an organised industry created to satisfy man's basic need of mobility." Support the statement. **2**
3. (a) Mention any four features of non-metallic minerals in India. $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$

OR

- (b) Mention any four features of 'Geothermal energy' in India. $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$

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खण्ड – ख

(स्रोत आधारित प्रश्न)

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

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 और भरमौर तथा हिमाचल प्रदेश के अन्य भागों के बीच में विकास के स्तर में अंतर को कम करना है। इस योजना के अंतर्गत परिवहन तथा संचार, कृषि और इससे संबंधित क्रियाओं तथा सामाजिक व सामुदायिक सेवाओं के विकास को सर्वाधिक प्राथमिकता दी गई।

इस क्षेत्र में जनजातीय समन्वित विकास उपयोजना का सबसे महत्वपूर्ण योगदान विद्यालयों, जन स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं, पेयजल, सड़कों, संचार और विद्युत के रूप में अवसंरचना विकास है। परंतु होली और खणी क्षेत्रों में रावी नदी के साथ बसे गाँव अवसंरचना विकास से सबसे अधिक लाभान्वित हुए हैं। तुंदाह और कुगती क्षेत्रों के दूरदराज के गाँव अभी भी इस विकास की परिधि से बाहर हैं।

- 4.1 किसी क्षेत्र के समन्वित विकास के लिए अवसंरचनात्मक सुविधाओं को विकसित करना क्यों आवश्यक है ? स्पष्ट कीजिए।
- 4.2 भरमौर क्षेत्र में 'समन्वित जनजातीय विकास परियोजना' के प्रमुख उद्देश्य का उल्लेख कीजिए।
- 4.3 इस क्षेत्र में जनजातीय विकास उप-योजना के परिणाम को स्पष्ट कीजिए।



SECTION – B
(Source Based Question)

4. Read the following source and answer the given questions : **1 × 3 = 3**

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 and narrowing the gap in the level of development between Bharmaur and other areas of Himachal Pradesh. This plan laid the highest priority on development of transport and communications, agriculture and allied activities, and social and community services.

The most significant contribution of tribal development sub-plan in Bharmaur region is the development of infrastructure in terms of schools, healthcare facilities, potable water, roads, communications and electricity. But the villages located along the river Ravi in Holi and Khani areas are the main beneficiaries of infrastructural development. The remote villages in Tundah and Kugti areas still do not have sufficient infrastructure.

- 4.1 Why is it necessary to develop infrastructural facilities for integrated development of a region ? Explain.
- 4.2 Mention the main objective of 'integrated tribal development project' in Bharmaur region.
- 4.3 Explain the outcome of tribal development sub-plan in this region.



खण्ड – ग

(लघु-उत्तरीय प्रश्न)

प्रश्न संख्या 5 व 6.

3 × 2 = 6

5. “तृतीयक क्षेत्रक के साथ चतुर्थ क्षेत्रक ने अधिकांश प्राथमिक व द्वितीयक रोजगारों को प्रतिस्थापित कर दिया है।” इस कथन की पुष्टि कीजिए।

3 × 1 = 3

6. (क) बड़े पैमाने के उद्योग किस प्रकार कुटीर उद्योग से भिन्न हैं ? स्पष्ट कीजिए।

3 × 1 = 3

अथवा

(ख) छोटे पैमाने के (लघु) उद्योग किस प्रकार घरेलू उद्योग से भिन्न हैं ? स्पष्ट कीजिए।

3 × 1 = 3

खण्ड – घ

(दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रश्न)

प्रश्न संख्या 7 से 9

5 × 3 = 15

7. भारत में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों से शहरी क्षेत्रों की ओर जनसंख्या प्रवाह के लिए जिम्मेदार किन्हीं पाँच कारकों की परख कीजिए।

5 × 1 = 5

8. “भारत में पाइपलाइनें गैस एवं तरल पदार्थों के लंबी दूरी तक परिवहन के लिए अत्यधिक सुविधाजनक एवं सक्षम परिवहन प्रणाली हैं।” इस कथन की परख कीजिए।

5 × 1 = 5

9. (क) “विश्व में छोटी दूरियों के लिए सड़क परिवहन रेल परिवहन की अपेक्षा आर्थिक दृष्टि से लाभदायक होते हैं।” इस कथन की पुष्टि कीजिए।

5 × 1 = 5

अथवा

(ख) परिवहन की एक विधा के रूप में जल परिवहन के महत्त्व को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

5 × 1 = 5



SECTION - C
(Short Answer Questions)

- Q. Nos. 5 & 6.** **3 × 2 = 6**
5. “The quaternary sector along with the tertiary sector has replaced most of the primary and secondary employment.” Support the statement. **3 × 1 = 3**
6. (a) How are large scale industries different from cottage industries ?
Explain. **3 × 1 = 3**

OR

- (b) How are small scale industries different from household industries ?
Explain. **3 × 1 = 3**

SECTION - D
(Long Answer Questions)

- Q. Nos. 7 to 9.** **5 × 3 = 15**
7. Examine any five factors which are responsible for population flow from rural to urban areas in India. **5 × 1 = 5**
8. “Pipelines are the most convenient and efficient mode of transporting liquids and gases over long distances in India.” Examine the statement. **5 × 1 = 5**
9. (a) “Road transport is the most economical for short distances compared to railways in the world.” Support the statement. **5 × 1 = 5**

OR

- (b) Explain the importance of waterways as a mode of transportation. **5 × 1 = 5**

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खण्ड – ड

(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 × 5 = 5**

- 10.1 रानीगंज – कोयले की खानें
10.2 बालाघाट – मैंगनीज की खानें
10.3 खेतड़ी – ताँबे की खानें
10.4 जामनगर – तेल शोधन कारखाना
10.5 उत्तर-दक्षिण गलियारे का दक्षिणतम स्टेशन
10.6 'स्वर्णिम चतुर्भुज' से जुड़ा सबसे पूर्वी महानगर

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 उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जहाँ रानीगंज कोयले की खानें स्थित हैं।
10.2 उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जहाँ बालाघाट मैंगनीज की खानें स्थित हैं।
10.3 कर्नाटक स्थित किसी एक लौह अयस्क की खानों के स्थान का नाम लिखिए।
10.4 उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जहाँ मथुरा तेल शोधन कारखाना है।
10.5 उत्तर-दक्षिण गलियारे के सबसे दक्षिण के स्टेशन का नाम लिखिए।
10.6 'स्वर्णिम चतुर्भुज' से जुड़े सबसे पूर्वी महानगर का नाम लिखिए।



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 Raniganj – Coal mines

10.2 Balaghat – Manganese mines

10.3 Khetri – Copper mines

10.4 Jamnagar – Oil refineries.

10.5 The southern-most station of North-South Corridor.

10.6 The eastern-most metropolitan city connected by golden quadrilateral.

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 state where Raniganj coal mines are located.

10.2 Name the state where Balaghat Manganese mines are located in Karnataka.

10.3 Name any place of iron ore mines in Karnataka.

10.4 Name the state where Mathura refinery is located.

10.5 Name the southernmost station of North-South Corridor.

10.6 Name the eastern-most metropolitan city connected by 'golden quadrilateral'.





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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 – 64/3/1)

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 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 : 64/3/1]

Maximum Marks : 35

Q. No.	EXPECTED ANSWER / VALUE POINTS	Marks
	SECTION—A (Very Short Answer Questions)	
1.	<p><i>Why is ‘technological innovation essential for industries? Explain.</i></p> <p><i>Technological innovation :</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Technological innovations through research and development strategy are an important aspect of modern manufacturing for quality control. (ii) Eliminating waste and inefficiency (iii) Combating pollution (iv) High tech start ups to remove regional disparities. (v) Any other relevant point <p>Any two points to be explained (TB I page 46)</p>	1×2 <hr/> 2
2.	<p><i>“Transport is an organised industry created to satisfy man’s basic need of mobility”. support the statement.</i></p> <p><i>Transport is an organised industry :</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Modern society requires speedy and efficient transport systems to assist in the production, distribution and consumption of goods. (ii) At every stage in this complex system, the value of the material is significantly enhanced by transportation. (iii) Transport enables trade between people and goods at different places. (iv) It enhances economic growth and globalisation. (v) Any other relevant point <p>Any two points to be explained. (TB I page 58)</p>	1×2 <hr/> 2
3.(a)	<p><i>Mention any four features of non metallic minerals in India.</i></p> <p><i>Features of non-metallic mineral :</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Non-metallic minerals are either organic in origin such as fossil fuels also known as mineral fuels. (ii) They are derived from the buried animal and plant life such as coal and petroleum. (iii) Other type of non-metallic minerals are inorganic in origin. (iv) Mica, limestone and graphite are other examples of non-metallic minerals. (v) They are unevenly distributed over space, they are exhaustible and take 	

	<p>long time to develop. (vi) Any other relevant point Any four points to be mentioned. 73)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(TB II page 73)</p>	<p>$\frac{1}{2} \times 4$</p> <hr/> <p>2</p>
	Or	
(b)	<p>Mention any four features of 'Geothermal energy' in India <i>Features of geothermal energy :</i></p> <p>(i) When the magma from the interior of earth comes out on the surface, tremendous heat is released. (ii) This heat energy can successfully be tapped and converted to electric energy. (iii) Apart from this, the hot water that gushes out through the geyser wells is also used in the generation of thermal energy. (iv) This energy is now considered to be one of the key energy sources. (v) They are renewable source of energy. (vi) They are confined in Himachal Pradesh. (vii) Any other relevant point Any four points to be mentioned. 83)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(TB II page 83)</p>	<p>$\frac{1}{2} \times 4$</p> <hr/> <p>2</p>
SECTION—B (Source-based Questions)		
4.	<p>Read the following source and answer the given questions: The Process of development of tribal area of Bharmaur do not have sufficient infrastructure. (TB II Page. 107)</p> <p>4.1 Why is it necessary to develop infrastructural facilities for integrated development of a region? Explain. Ans. Because without development of infrastructural facilities like road, healthcare, school, electricity, etc., no one can develop.</p> <p>4.2 Mention the main objective of 'integrated tribal development project' in Bharmaur region. Ans. The main objectives of integrated tribal development projects in Himachal Pradesh was aimed at improving the quality of life of the Gaddis.</p> <p>4.3 Explain the outcome of tribal development sub-plan in this region. Ans. The most significant contribution of this plan is the development of infrastructure in terms of schools, healthcare facilities, potable water road communications and electricity. (TB II Page. 107,108)</p>	<p>1x3</p> <hr/> <p>3</p>
SECTION—C		

(Short Answer-type Questions)		
5.	<p><i>“The quaternary sector along with tertiary sector has replaced most of the primary and secondary employment”. Support the statement.</i></p> <p><i>The quaternary sector along with tertiary sector :</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The quaternary sector along with the tertiary sector has replaced most of the primary and secondary employment as the basis for economic growth. (ii) Over half of all workers in developed economies are in the knowledge sector. (iii) There has been a very high growth in demand for the consumption of information-based services from mutual fund managers to tax consultant, software developers and statisticians. (iv) Personnel working in office buildings, elementary schools and university classrooms, hospitals and doctors’ offices, theatres, accounting and brokerage firms all belong to this category of services. (v) Like some of the tertiary functions quaternary activities can also be outsourced. (vi) They are not tied to resources, affected by the environment, or necessarily localised by market. (vii) Any other relevant point <p>Any three points to be explained. (TB 1 page 61)</p>	1×3
		3
6.(a)	<p><i>How are large scale industries different from cottage industries? Explain.</i></p> <p><i>Large scale industries different from cottage(household) industries :</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Large scale manufacturing involves a large market while cottage industries involve local (village) market. (ii) Large industries use various and huge raw materials while cottage industries use local raw materials. (iii) Large scale industries based on advanced technology while cottage industries tools are devised locally. (iv) Large scale industries based on specialised workers while cottage industries based on family members or part time labour. (v) Large scale industries are capital intensive and small scale has low commercial significance. (vi) Any other relevant point <p>Any three points to be explained. (TB 1 page 49)</p>	1×3
	Or	
(b)	<p><i>How are small scale industries different from household industries? Explain.</i></p>	1×3



	<p><i>Small scale industries different from cottage industries :</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) High production in small scale while cottage industries have low production. (ii) Small scale industries use high technology while cottage industries tools are devised locally. (iii) Small scale industries manufactured in workshop outside the home while cottage industries work in home or cottage. (iv) Small scale industries used power driven machine, cottage industries uses simple tools in their homes with the help of family members. (v) Any other relevant point <p>Any three points to be explained. (TB I page 49)</p>	3
<p>SECTION—D (Long Answer-type Questions)</p>		
7.	<p><i>Examine any five factors which are responsible for population flow from rural to urban areas in India.</i></p> <p><i>Population flow from rural to urban areas in India :</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Poverty (ii) High population pressure on the land (iii) Lack of basic infrastructure facilities (iv) Lack of healthcare facilities (v) Lack of education facilities (vi) Natural disasters like flood, drought, earthquake (vii) Security (viii) Any other relevant point <p>Any five factors to be examined. (TB II page 140,141)</p>	1×5
5		
8.	<p><i>“Pipelines are the most convenient and efficient mode of transporting liquids and gases over long distances in India”. Examine the statement.</i></p> <p><i>Pipelines are the most convenient and efficient mode of transporting liquids and gases :</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Asia’s first cross-country pipeline covering a distance of 1157 km was constructed by OIL from Naharkatiya oilfield to Barauni refinery. (ii) It was further extended up to Kanpur. (iii) Another extensive network of pipelines has been constructed in the western region of India from Koyali and Hazira-Vijaipur Jagishpur are most important. (iv) Recently a 1256 km long pipeline connecting Salaya (Gujarat) with 	1×5

	<p>Mathura (UP) has been constructed.</p> <p>(v) It helps to supply crude oil without delay.</p> <p>(vi) It takes less time.</p> <p>(vii) Least damage.</p> <p>(viii) Initial cost is high but in long run it is cheap.</p> <p>(ix) There is un - interrupted flow.</p> <p>(x) Solid can be transported by pipelines after converting into slurries.</p> <p>(xi) Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any five points to be explained. (TB II page 121)</p>		
			5
9.(a)	<p><i>“Road transport is the most economical for short distances compared to railways in the world”. Support the statement.</i></p> <p><i>Importance of road transport in comparison to railway :</i></p> <p>(i) Road transport is the most economical for short distances compared to railway.</p> <p>(ii) Freight transport by road is gaining importance because it offers door to door services.</p> <p>(iii) The high embankment of rail-tracks and the efficient maintenance of railway transport service is an effective solution.</p> <p>(iv) Rail kilometrage being small cannot serve the needs of vast and developing countries at a low cost.</p> <p>(v) Roads, therefore play a vital role in nation’s trade and commerce and for promoting tourism.</p> <p>(vi) Perishable commodities can only be transported by roads.</p> <p>(vii) Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any five points to be explained. (TB 1 page 67)</p>		1×5
			5
	Or		
(b)	<p><i>Explain the importance of waterways as a mode of transportation.</i></p> <p><i>Importance of waterways :</i></p> <p>(i) The great advantages of water transportation are that it does not require route construction.</p> <p>(ii) The oceans are linked with each other.</p> <p>(iii) Negotiable with ships of various sizes</p> <p>(iv) All that is needed is to provide port facilities</p> <p>(v) Cheaper</p> <p>(vi) Energy cost of water transportation is lower.</p> <p>(vii) Any other relevant point</p> <p>Any five points to be explained. (TB 1 page 71)</p>		1×5
			5

<p>10.</p>	<p>On the given political outline map of India, locate and label any Five from the following Geographical features with appropriate symbols.</p> <p>10.1 Raniganj - Coal mines.</p> <p>10.2 Balaghat - Manganese mines</p> <p>10.3 Khetri - Copper mines</p> <p>10.4 Jamnagar Oil refineries.</p> <p>10.5 The southern most station of North-South Corridor.</p> <p>10.6 The eastern-most metropolitan city connected by golden quadrilateral.</p>	<p>1X5=5</p>
	<p>For Visually impaired candidate (any five) :</p> <p>10.1 West Bengal</p> <p>10.2 Madhya Pradesh</p> <p>10.3 Billary, Chitradurg, Kudremukh, Chikmangluru. Tumkur.</p> <p>10.4 Uttar Pradesh</p> <p>10.5 Kanyakumari</p>	<p>1X5=5</p>

10.6	Kolkata	

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