

**SET-1****Series BVM/2**कोड नं. **64/2/1**
Code No.रोल नं.

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Roll No.

परीक्षार्थी कोड को उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर अवश्य लिखें ।

Candidates must write the Code on the title page of the answer-book.

- कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ 12 हैं तथा 2 पृष्ठ मानचित्रों के हैं ।
- प्रश्न-पत्र में दाहिने हाथ की ओर दिए गए कोड नम्बर को छात्र उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर लिखें ।
- कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में 22 प्रश्न हैं ।
- कृपया प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखना शुरू करने से पहले, प्रश्न का क्रमांक अवश्य लिखें ।
- 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 ।
- Please check that this question paper contains 12 printed pages and 2 pages of maps.
- Code number given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.
- Please check that this question paper contains 22 questions.
- **Please write down the Serial Number of the question before attempting it.**
- 15 minute time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the 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 : 3 घण्टे

अधिकतम अंक : 70

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 70

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P.T.O.





सामान्य निर्देश :

- (i) इस प्रश्न-पत्र में कुल 22 प्रश्न हैं ।
- (ii) सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं ।
- (iii) प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 7 अति लघु-उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं । प्रत्येक प्रश्न 1 अंक का है । प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 40 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए ।
- (iv) प्रश्न संख्या 8 से 13 लघु-उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं । प्रत्येक प्रश्न 3 अंक का है । प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 80 – 100 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए ।
- (v) प्रश्न संख्या 14 से 20 दीर्घ-उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं । प्रत्येक प्रश्न 5 अंक का है । प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 150 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए ।
- (vi) प्रश्न संख्या 21 भौगोलिक लक्षणों को पहचानने तथा उनके नाम लिखने से संबंधित है, प्रश्न संख्या 22 भौगोलिक लक्षणों की स्थिति को उपयुक्त चिह्नों से दर्शाने से संबंधित है । प्रत्येक प्रश्न 5 अंक का है ।
- (vii) आपको दिए गए विश्व तथा भारत के रेखा-मानचित्रों को उत्तर-पुस्तिका से संलग्न अवश्य करें ।
- (viii) रेखा-मानचित्रों के रेखांकन के लिए स्टेन्सिल या टेम्पलेट्स के उपयोग की अनुमति दी जाती है ।

General Instructions :

- (i) There are 22 questions in all.
- (ii) All questions are compulsory.
- (iii) Question numbers 1 to 7 are very short-answer questions carrying 1 mark each. Answer to each of these questions should not exceed 40 words.
- (iv) Question numbers 8 to 13 are short-answer questions carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each of these questions should not exceed 80 – 100 words.
- (v) Question numbers 14 to 20 are long-answer questions carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each of these questions should not exceed 150 words.
- (vi) Question numbers 21 and 22 are related to identification or locating and labelling of geographical features on maps, carrying 5 marks each.
- (vii) Outline maps of the **World** and **India** provided to you must be attached within your answer-book.
- (viii) Use of **templates** or **stencils** for drawing outline maps is allowed.





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SECTION A

1. यूरोप के अनेक देशों में लिंग अनुपात स्त्रियों के लिए अनुकूल क्यों है ? कोई एक कारण स्पष्ट कीजिए । 1

Why is sex ratio favourable to women in many European countries ? Explain any one reason.

2. महबूब-उल-हक द्वारा प्रारम्भ की गई, 'मानव विकास' की अवधारणा की परख कीजिए । 1
Examine the concept of 'human development' as introduced by Mahbub-ul-Haq.

3. संसार में ग्रामीण बस्तियों के 'रैखिक प्रतिरूप' की किन्हीं दो विशेषताओं का उल्लेख कीजिए । $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$

अथवा

संसार में ग्रामीण बस्तियों के 'आयताकार प्रतिरूप' की किन्हीं दो विशेषताओं का उल्लेख कीजिए । $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$

Mention any two characteristics of 'linear pattern' of rural settlements in the world.

OR

Mention any two characteristics of 'rectangular pattern' of rural settlements in the world.

4. 'चिकित्सा पर्यटन' का अर्थ लिखिए । 1
Write the meaning of 'medical tourism'.

5. छत्तीसगढ़ का मानव विकास सूचकांक (एच.डी.आई.) में सबसे निम्न स्थान क्यों है ? 1
Why has Chhattisgarh recorded the lowest level in the Human Development Index (H.D.I.) ?

6. भारत में जल की गुणवत्ता के हास के किन्हीं दो कारणों का उल्लेख कीजिए । $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$

अथवा

भारत में जल के संरक्षण की किन्हीं दो विधियों का उल्लेख कीजिए । $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$

Mention any two reasons for the deterioration of water quality in India.

OR

Mention any two methods for the conservation of water in India.



7. वायु प्रदूषण, मानव स्वास्थ्य को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करता है ? 1

अथवा

ध्वनि प्रदूषण, मानव स्वास्थ्य को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करता है ? 1

How does air pollution affect human health ?

OR

How does noise pollution affect human health ?

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SECTION B

8. “मानव संसाधनों के लिए प्रत्यक्षतः प्रकृति पर निर्भर हैं, जो उन्हें जीवित बनाए रखती है।” इस कथन की परख कीजिए। 3

अथवा

“प्रकृति का ज्ञान प्रौद्योगिकी को विकसित करने के लिए अति महत्वपूर्ण है।” इस कथन की परख कीजिए। 3

“Human beings are directly dependent on nature for resources which sustain them.” Examine the statement.

OR

“The knowledge about nature is extremely important to develop technology.” Examine the statement.

9. दी गई तालिका का अध्ययन कीजिए और उसके नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए : 1+1+1=3

विश्व : आयात और निर्यात (यू.एस. दस लाख डालरों में)

	निर्यात कुल व्यापारिक माल	आयात कुल व्यापारिक माल
1955	95,000	99,000
1965	1,90,000	1,99,000
1975	8,77,000	9,12,000
1985	19,54,000	20,15,000
1995	51,62,000	52,92,000
2005	1,03,93,000	1,07,53,000
2015	1,55,83,232	1,56,28,204

(9.1) व्यापार का कौन-सा रूप (पहलू) तीव्र वृद्धि को दर्शाता है ?

(9.2) क्या कुल व्यापार के परिमाण में वृद्धि हुई या कमी हुई ?

(9.3) आयात क्यों किया जाता है ? कोई दो कारण लिखिए।



Study the following table and answer the questions that follow :

World : Imports and Exports (in millions of U.S. \$)

	Exports Total Merchandise	Imports Total Merchandise
1955	95,000	99,000
1965	1,90,000	1,99,000
1975	8,77,000	9,12,000
1985	19,54,000	20,15,000
1995	51,62,000	52,92,000
2005	1,03,93,000	1,07,53,000
2015	1,55,83,232	1,56,28,204

- (9.1) Which aspect of trade has shown rapid growth ?
 (9.2) Has the total volume of trade increased or decreased ?
 (9.3) Why does import take place ? Write any two reasons.

नोट : निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों के लिए, प्रश्न संख्या 9 के स्थान पर है :

Note : The following question is for the **Visually Impaired Candidates** only, in lieu of Q. No. 9 :

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार के तीन महत्त्वपूर्ण पहलुओं की व्याख्या कीजिए ।

1×3=3

Explain three important aspects of international trade.

10. “1901 से 1921 की अवधि को भारत की जनसंख्या वृद्धि की रुद्ध अथवा स्थिर प्रावस्था के रूप में जाना जाता है ।” इस कथन को प्रमाणित कीजिए । 3
 “The period from 1901 to 1921 is referred to as a stagnant phase of India’s population growth.” Substantiate the statement.
11. प्रवास के कारण भिन्न संस्कृतियों के लोगों के आपस में मिलने-जुलने से किस प्रकार सकारात्मक मूल्य प्रकट होते हैं ? व्याख्या कीजिए । 3
 How does intermixing of people from diverse cultures due to migration have positive values ? Explain.
12. मुगल काल के दौरान भारत में मध्यकालीन नगरों के विकास का वर्णन कीजिए । 3
अथवा
 ब्रिटिश शासन के दौरान, भारत के आधुनिक नगरों के विकास का वर्णन कीजिए । 3
 Describe the development of medieval towns in India during the Mughal period.

OR

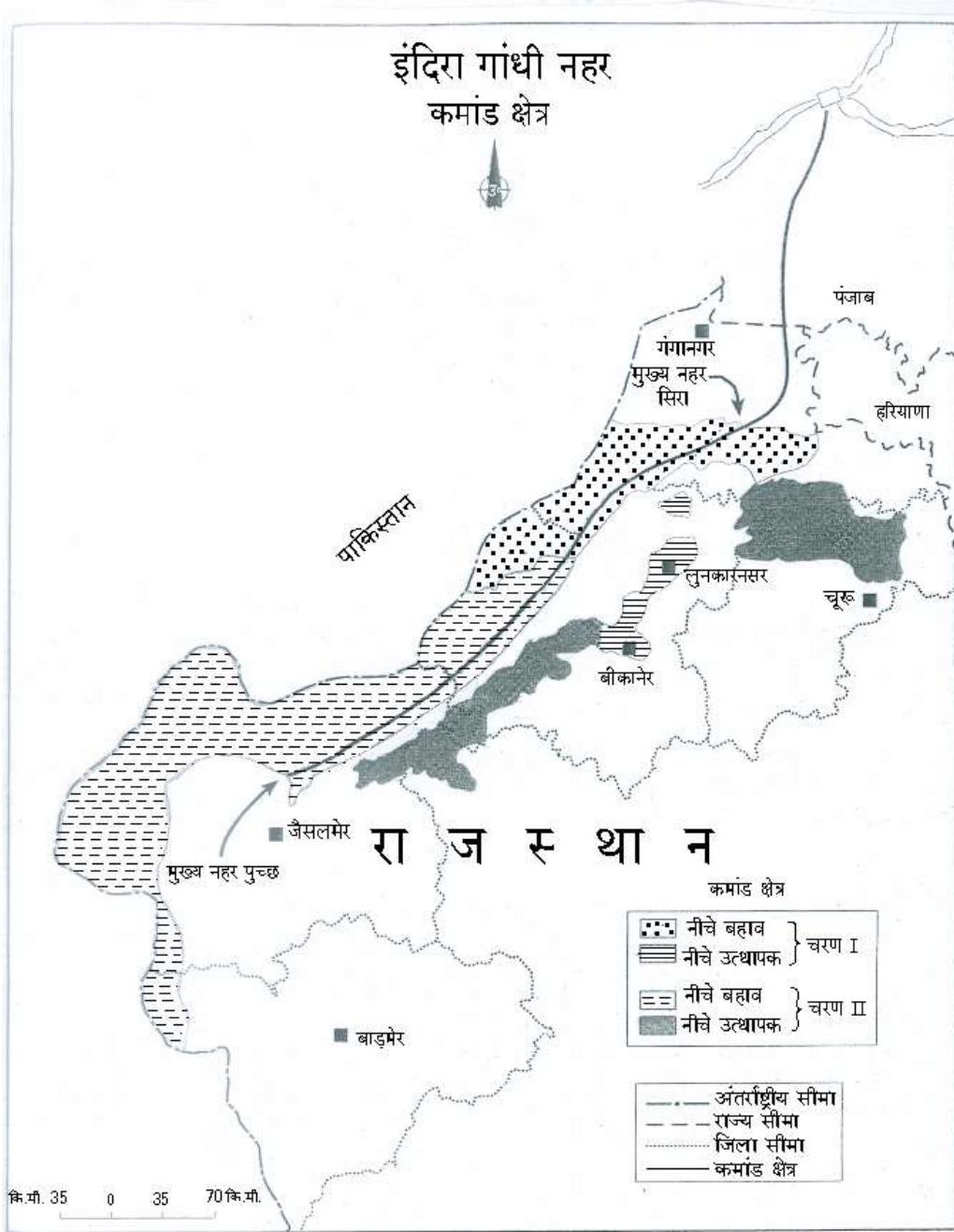
Describe the development of modern towns in India during the British period.





13. दिए गए मानचित्र का सावधानीपूर्वक अध्ययन कीजिए और उसके नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए :

1+1+1=3



- (13.1) इस नहर के उद्गम के स्रोत का उल्लेख कीजिए ।
(13.2) इस नहर का पूर्वी क्षेत्र उत्थापक सिंचाई के अन्तर्गत क्यों आता है ?
(13.3) इस नहर का कमांड क्षेत्र के लिए आर्थिक महत्त्व स्पष्ट कीजिए ।

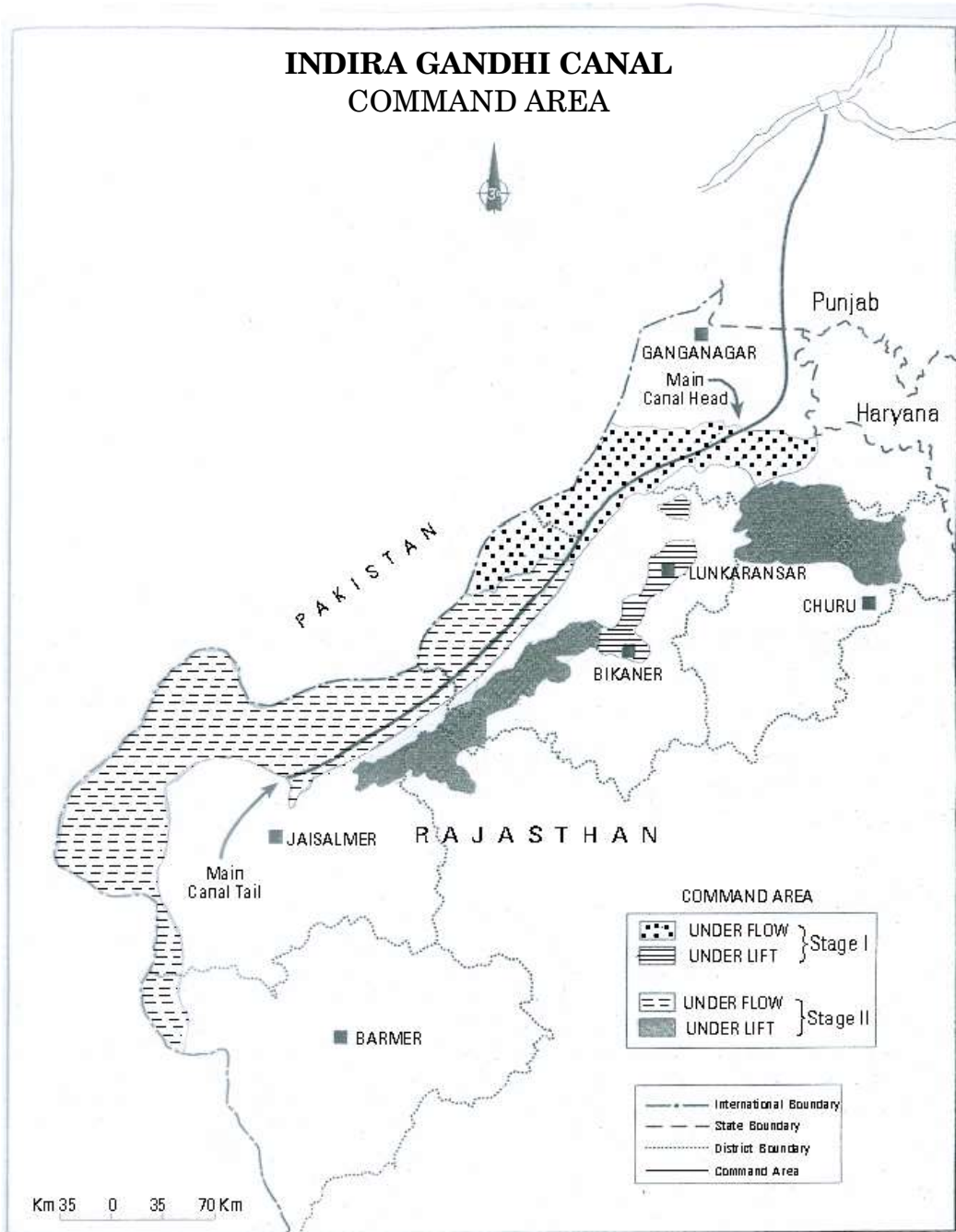
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Study the given map carefully and answer the questions that follow :



- (13.1) Mention the source of origin of this canal.
- (13.2) Why is the area to the east of the canal under lift irrigation ?
- (13.3) Explain the economic significance of this canal for the command area.





नोट : निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों के लिए, प्रश्न संख्या 13 के स्थान पर है :

Note : The following question is for the **Visually Impaired Candidates** only, in lieu of Q. No. 13 :

“इंदिरा गाँधी नहर के द्वारा सिंचाई के प्रसार से नहर कमांड क्षेत्र की कृषि अर्थव्यवस्था प्रत्यक्ष रूप से रूपान्तरित हो गई है ।” इस कथन को स्पष्ट कीजिए । 1×3=3

“Introduction of irrigation through Indira Gandhi Canal has brought about a visible change in the agricultural economy of the canal command area.” Explain the statement.

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SECTION C

14. संसार में जनसंख्या के वितरण को प्रभावित करने वाले आर्थिक और सांस्कृतिक कारकों की व्याख्या कीजिए । 3+2=5

Explain the economic and cultural factors that influence the distribution of population in the world.

15. संसार में वाणिज्यिक पशुधन पालन किस प्रकार एक विशिष्ट गतिविधि बन गई है ? उदाहरणों सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए । 1×5=5

Explain with examples how commercial livestock rearing has become a specialised activity in the world.

16. संसार में ‘छोटे पैमाने के उद्योग’ और ‘बड़े पैमाने के उद्योग’ में अन्तर स्पष्ट कीजिए । 1×5=5

अथवा

संसार में कृषि-आधारित उद्योगों और खनिज-आधारित उद्योगों में अन्तर स्पष्ट कीजिए । 1×5=5
Differentiate between ‘small scale manufacturing’ and ‘large scale manufacturing’ in the world.

OR

Differentiate between agro-based industries and mineral-based industries in the world.

17. ‘पार-साइबेरियन रेलमार्ग’ के महत्त्व का वर्णन कीजिए । 5

अथवा

‘पार-कैनेडियन रेलमार्ग’ के महत्त्व का वर्णन कीजिए । 5
Describe the significance of ‘Trans-Siberian Railway’.

OR

Describe the significance of ‘Trans-Canadian Railway’.



18. भारत में 'आधुनिक कृषिय प्रौद्योगिकी' ने कृषि के उत्पादन में किस प्रकार महत्वपूर्ण वृद्धि की है ? उदाहरणों सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए । 1×5=5

Explain with examples how 'modern agricultural technology' has brought a significant increase in agricultural output in India.

19. "भारत में ऊर्जा के अपरंपरागत स्रोत अधिक टिकाऊ और पर्यावरण अनुकूल ऊर्जा उपलब्ध कराएँगे ।" इस कथन की परख कीजिए । 5

अथवा

"भारत के विकास के लिए खनिज संसाधनों का संरक्षण करना अत्यावश्यक है ।" इस कथन की परख कीजिए । 5

"The non-conventional sources of energy in India will provide more sustained and environment friendly energy." Examine the statement.

OR

"Conservation of mineral resources is essential for the development of India." Examine the statement.

20. "भारतीय रेल-जाल संसार के सर्वाधिक लम्बे रेल जालों में से एक है और उसने देश के आर्थिक विकास में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दिया है ।" इस कथन की पुष्टि कीजिए । 3+2=5

"Indian railways network is one of the longest networks of the world and has contributed a lot to the growth of the economy." Support the statement.

21. संसार के दिए गए राजनीतिक रेखा-मानचित्र (पृष्ठ 13 पर), में पाँच भौगोलिक लक्षणों को A, B, C, D और E से दिखाया गया है । उनकी पहचान निम्नलिखित जानकारी की मदद से कीजिए और उनके सही नाम उनके पास खींची गई रेखाओं पर लिखिए : 1×5=5

- A. चलवासी पशुचारण का क्षेत्र
- B. औद्योगिक प्रदेश
- C. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई पत्तन
- D. मेगा सिटी
- E. 'पार-महाद्वीपीय रेलमार्ग' के सिरे का स्टेशन



On the given political outline map of the **World** (on page 13), five geographical features have been marked as A, B, C, D and E. Identify them with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them :

- A. An area of nomadic herding
- B. An industrial region
- C. An international airport
- D. A mega city
- E. The terminal station of 'Trans-Continental Railway'

नोट : निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों के लिए, प्रश्न संख्या 21 के स्थान पर हैं :

Note : The following questions are for the **Visually Impaired Candidates** only, in lieu of Q. No. 21 :

- (21.1) अफ्रीका में किसी एक चलवासी पशुचारण क्षेत्र का उल्लेख कीजिए ।
 - (21.2) यूरोप के किसी एक औद्योगिक प्रदेश का नाम लिखिए ।
 - (21.3) संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका के किसी एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई पत्तन का नाम लिखिए ।
 - (21.4) ब्राज़ील के किसी एक 'मेगा सिटी' का नाम लिखिए ।
 - (21.5) पार-साइबेरियन रेलमार्ग के किसी एक सिरे के स्टेशन का नाम लिखिए । 1×5=5
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- (21.1) Mention any one area of nomadic herding in Africa.
 - (21.2) Name any one industrial region of Europe.
 - (21.3) Name any one international airport of the United States of America.
 - (21.4) Name any one mega city of Brazil.
 - (21.5) Name any one terminal station of Trans-Siberian Railway.





22. भारत के दिए गए राजनीतिक रेखा-मानचित्र (पृष्ठ 15 पर), में निम्नलिखित में से **किन्हीं पाँच** भौगोलिक लक्षणों को दिखाइए और उनके नाम लिखिए : 1×5=5

- (22.1) पश्चिम बंगाल का 10 मिलियन से अधिक जनसंख्या वाला शहर
- (22.2) कपास का अग्रणी उत्पादक राज्य
- (22.3) पंजाब में सॉफ्टवेयर टेक्नोलॉजी पार्क
- (22.4) दक्षिण (सदर्न) रेल मण्डल का मुख्यालय
- (22.5) कर्नाटक में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई पत्तन
- (22.6) गुजरात में प्रमुख समुद्री पत्तन
- (22.7) खेतड़ी की ताँबा खानें
- (22.8) नगरीकरण के सबसे कम स्तर वाला राज्य

Locate and label **any five** of the following geographical features on the given political outline map of **India** (on page 15) :

- (22.1) The city with more than 10 million population in West Bengal
- (22.2) The leading producer State of cotton
- (22.3) The software technology park in Punjab
- (22.4) The Headquarter of Southern Railway Zone
- (22.5) The international airport in Karnataka
- (22.6) The major seaport in Gujarat
- (22.7) Khetri copper mines
- (22.8) The State with lowest level of urbanisation





नोट : निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों के लिए, प्रश्न संख्या 22 के स्थान पर हैं। कोई पाँच प्रश्न हल करने हैं।

Note : The following questions are for the **Visually Impaired Candidates** only, in lieu of Q. No. 22. Attempt **any five** questions.

- (22.1) पश्चिम बंगाल में स्थित 10 मिलियन से अधिक जनसंख्या वाले शहर का नाम लिखिए।
- (22.2) भारत में कौन-सा राज्य कपास का अग्रणी उत्पादक है ?
- (22.3) पंजाब में स्थित सॉफ्टवेयर टेक्नोलॉजी पार्क का नाम लिखिए।
- (22.4) दक्षिण (सदर्न) रेल मण्डल का मुख्यालय कौन-सा है ?
- (22.5) कर्नाटक में स्थित अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई पत्तन का नाम लिखिए।
- (22.6) गुजरात में स्थित प्रमुख समुद्री पत्तन का नाम लिखिए।
- (22.7) खेतड़ी की ताँबा खानें भारत के किस राज्य में स्थित हैं ?
- (22.8) भारत के नगरीकरण के सबसे कम स्तर वाले राज्य का नाम लिखिए। 1×5=5
- (22.1) Name the city located in West Bengal having more than 10 million population.
- (22.2) Which is the leading producer State of cotton in India ?
- (22.3) Name the software technology park located in Punjab.
- (22.4) Which is the Headquarter of Southern Railway Zone ?
- (22.5) Name the international airport located in Karnataka.
- (22.6) Name the major seaport located in Gujarat.
- (22.7) In which State of India are Khetri copper mines located ?
- (22.8) Name the State of India having the lowest level of urbanization.



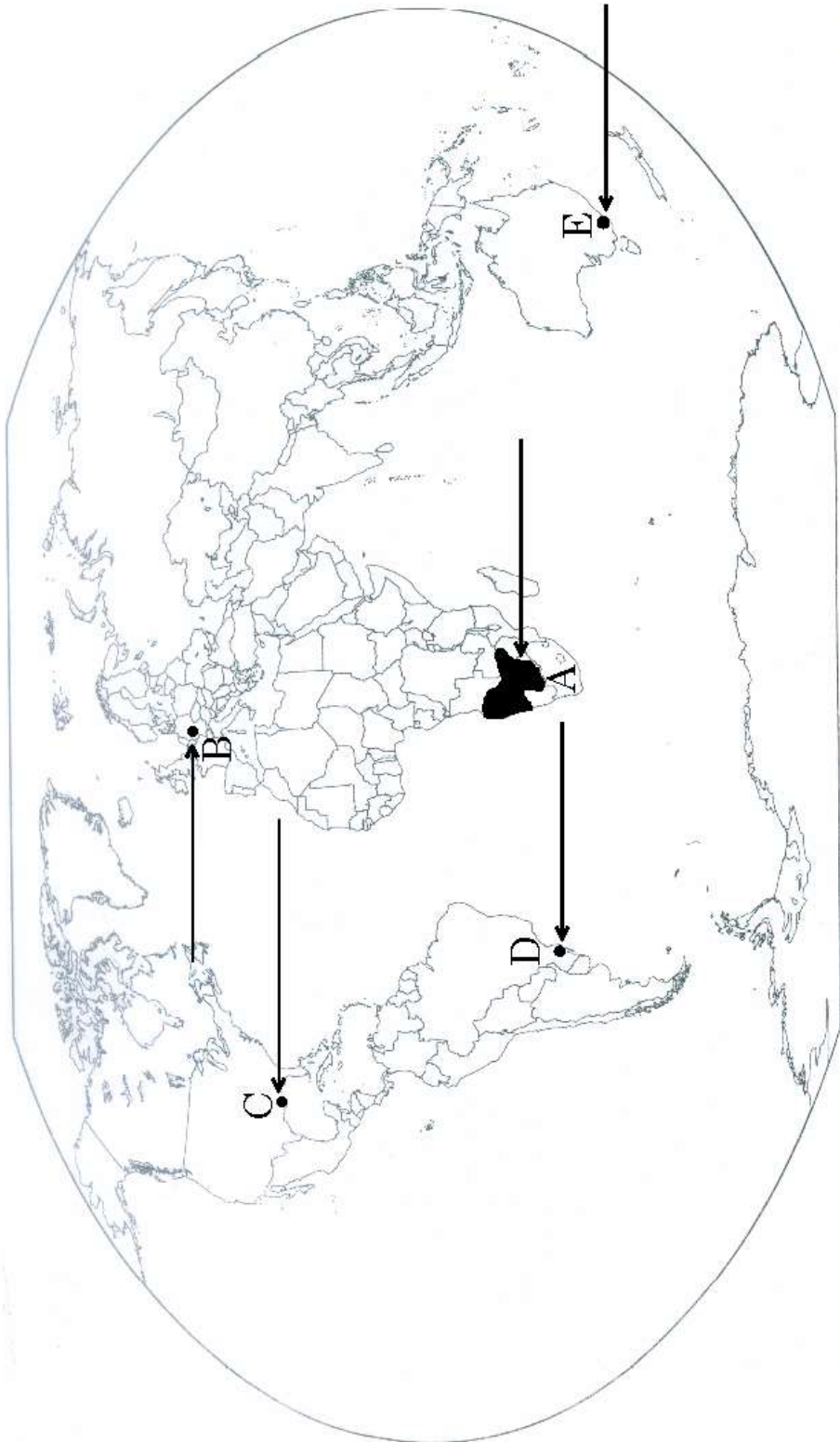


प्रश्न सं. 21 के लिए

For question no. 21

संसार - राजनीतिक

WORLD-POLITICAL



64/2/1

13

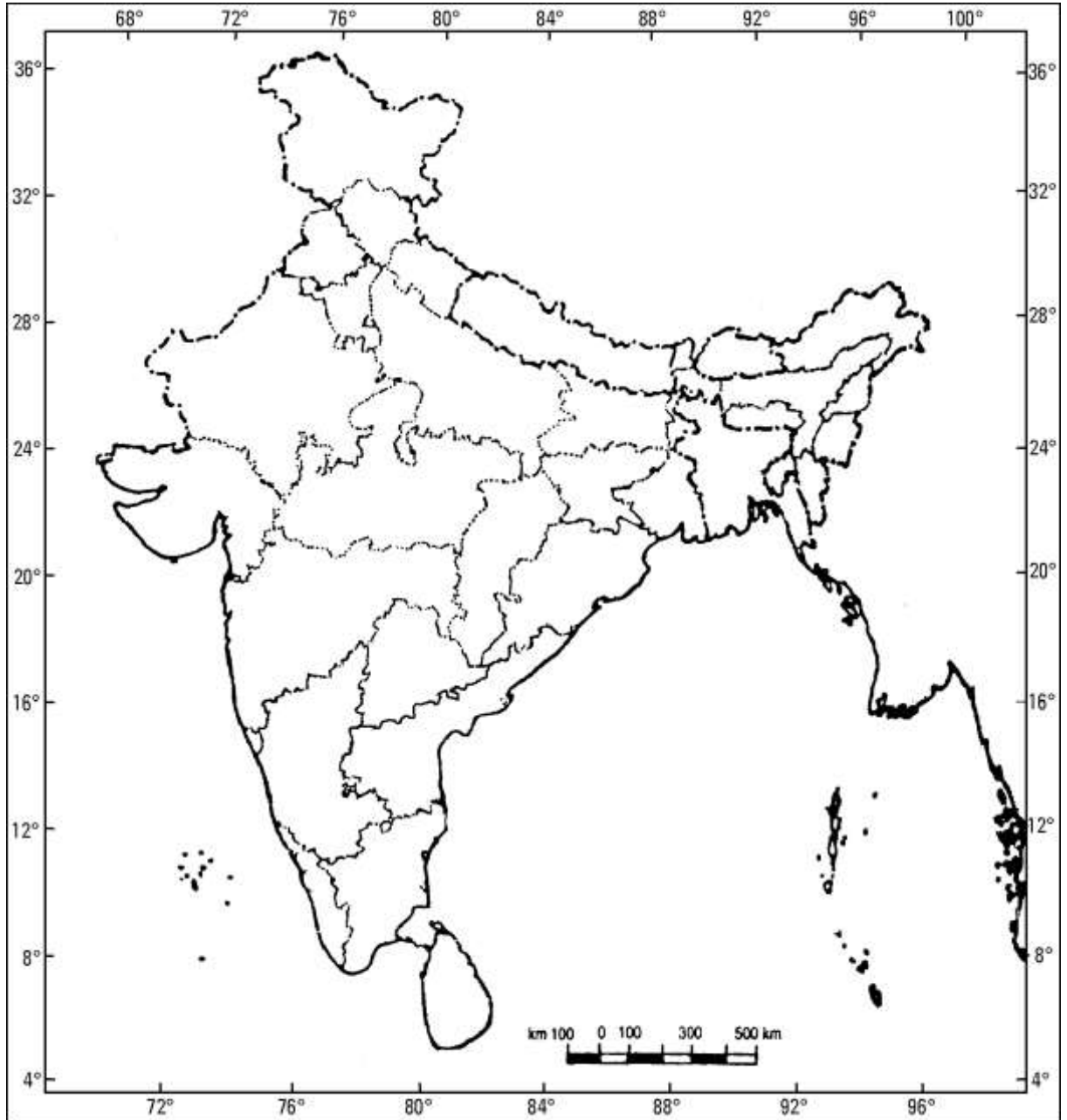
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प्रश्न सं. 22 के लिए

For question no. 22

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



64/2/1

15



ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2019

Strictly Confidential: (For Internal and Restricted use only)
Senior School Certificate Examination
March 2019

Marking Scheme – SUBJECT Geography (Theory) (Code No.- 029)

Code No. 64/2/1

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. **Evaluation is a 10-12 days mission for all of us. Hence, it is necessary that you put in your best efforts in this process.**
2. 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.**
3. 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.
4. 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.
5. If a question does not have any parts, marks must be awarded in the left hand margin and encircled.
6. If a student has attempted an extra question, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and the other answer scored out.
7. No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once.
8. **The following Textbooks can be referred to for detailed answers. Page number of the concerned book is given on the right side of the answer of each question.**

Textbook I (TB-1) Fundamentals of Human Geography, published by NCERT. (Latest edition)

Textbook II (TB-2) India: People and Economy, published by NCERT. (Latest edition)

9. A full scale of marks **1-70** has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.
10. Every examiner has to necessarily do evaluation work for full working hours i.e. 8 hours every day and evaluate 25 answer books per day.
11. Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in the past:-



- 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.
12. While evaluating the answer books if the answer is found to be totally incorrect, it should be marked as (X) and awarded zero (0) Marks.
 13. 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.
 14. The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the Guidelines for spot Evaluation before starting the actual evaluation.
 15. 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.
 16. 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.



Senior School Certificate Examination – March 2019
Subject- Geography (Theory) Subject Code - 029
Code SET 64/2/1
Marking Scheme

Q. No.	Expected Answer/Value Points	Page No. In TB	Distribution of marks
1	<p>Sex Ratio is favourable to women:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Better status of women ii. Male dominated outmigration iii. Any other relevant point (Any one reason) 	Pg-18 T B-I	1
2.	<p>Human Development: Human development is that enlarges people's choice and improves their lives.</p>	Pg-23 T B-I	1
3.	<p>Characteristics of linear pattern of Rural Settlement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The houses are built along road or railway line ii. The houses may also be built along the river canal, edge of a valley or along a level. iii. Any other relevant point (Mention any two points) <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Rectangular Pattern:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. They are found in plain areas or wide inter montane valleys. ii. The roads are rectangular and cut each other at right angles. iii. Any other relevant point (Mention any two points) 	Pg-93 T B-I	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
4.	<p>Medical Tourism: When medical treatment is combined with international tourism activity a commonly known as medical tourism.</p>	Pg- 61 T B- I	1
5.	<p>Chhattisgarh recorded the lowest level in the (H.D.I)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Low level of socio- political and economic field ii. Very low literary rate iii. Any other relevant point <p style="text-align: center;">(Mention any one points)</p>	Pg- 28 T B- II	1
6.	<p>Reasons for the Deterioration of water.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Water gets polluted by foreign matters. Such as micro 	Pg- 65 T B- II	



	<p align="center">(Mention any two points) OR</p> <p>Methods for the conservation of water in India</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Water shed development. ii. Rain water harvesting. iii. Water Recycling and reuse. iv. Conjunctive use of water for sustaining water supply in long run. v. Any other relevant point (Mention any two points) 	<p>Pg -65 T B-II</p>	<p>$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$</p>
7.	<p>Air pollution and human health: It causes various diseases related to respiratory/ nervous/ circulatory systems</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>Noise pollution and human health: It causes damage to the hearing power of human being. It creates irritation.</p>	<p>Pg- 137 T B -II</p> <p>Pg- 138 T B -II</p>	<p>1</p>
8.	<p>Human beings are directly dependent on nature:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Primitive societies lived in complete harmony with their natural environment. ii. Nature is powerful force, worshipped, revered and conserved iii. Human beings are directly dependent on nature for resources which sustain them. iv. Any other relevant point. (Any three points to be examined) OR <p>The knowledge about nature is extremely important to develop technology</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. The knowledge of nature is extremely important for understanding natural laws. ii. The understanding of concepts of friction and heat helped us discover fire iii. The secrets of DNA and genetics enabled us to conquer many diseases. iv. The laws of aerodynamics to develop faster planes v. Any other relevant. (Any three points to be examined) 	<p>Pg- 2 T B- I</p>	<p>1 x 3= 3</p>



9.	<p>Table based questions</p> <p>(9.1) Import (9.2) Increase (9.3) (i) Due to scarcity of resources within the country. (ii) Lack of technology to develop resources. (iii) Any other relevant point. (Mention any two points)</p> <p>For visually impaired candidate</p> <p>Three aspects of International Trade</p> <p>i. Volume of Trade ii. Composition of trade. iii. Direction of trade. (Three points to be explained)</p>	Pg- 84 T B- I	1+1+½ + ½ =3
10.	<p>Stagnant Phase of (1901 to 1921)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The growth population is very low. • Negative growth was recorded between. 1911-1921. • High birth rate and high death rate. • Poor health and medical services • Any other relevant point <p>(To be assessed as a whole)</p>	Pg-7 T B-II	3
11.	<p>Intermixing of people from diverse cultures due to migration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evolution of composite culture • Breaking through the narrow considerations. • Widens up the mental horizon of the people at large. • Any other relevant point <p>(To be assessed as a whole)</p>	Pg -21 T B- II	3
12.	<p>Medieval Towns</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • About 100 of existing towns have their roots in medieval period. • Most of them developed as headquarters of principalities and Kingdoms. • There are fort towns • Important towns—Delhi Hyderabad, Jaipur, Lucknow, Agra and Nagpur. 	Pg- 34 T B-II	



	<p>Modern Towns</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • British and other Europeans have developed many towns in India • Trading ports: Surat, Daman, Goa, Pondichery. • Principal Nodal towns: Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata. • Hill towns as summer resorts. • New civil administrative and military areas town based on modern industries—Jamshedpur <p style="text-align: center;">(To be assessed as a whole)</p>	Pg -33&36 T B -II	3
13.	<p>Diagram based questions</p> <p>(13.1) Canal originates at Harike Barrage/ Confluence of Satluj and Beas (13.2) Areas of the East of canal under lift irrigation because water is lifted up to make it to flow against the slope of the land/ high land area.</p> <p>(13.3) Economic significance</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Canal irrigation has led to increase in cultivated area and intensity of cropping Traditional crops sown here gram and Bajra have been replaced by Wheat, Cotton, Groundnut and Rice. Which led to increase in agricultural and livestock productive Any other relevant point <p style="text-align: center;">(Any one point to be explained)</p> <p>For visually Impaired candidate only</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Spread of canal irrigation has led to increase in cultivated areas and intensity of cropping. Traditional crops sown here gram and Bajra have been replaced by Wheat, Cotton, Groundnut and Rice. Which led to increase in agricultural and livestock productivity Any other relevant point <p style="text-align: center;">(Any three point to be explained)</p>	Pg -10 T B- II	1+1+1 = 3
14.	<p>Factors that influence the distribution of population:</p> <p><u>Economic factors</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Minerals Urbanisation Industrialization Any other relevant point <p style="text-align: center;">Any three points to be explained.</p>	Pg -10 T B- II	1x3= 3



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii. Educational centres. iii. Any other relevant point <p style="text-align: center;">(Any two points to be explained)</p>	<p>Pg- 10 T B- I</p>	<p>3+2= 5</p>																
<p>15.</p>	<p>Commercial livestock rearing has become a specialized activity in the world:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. This is a specialized activity in which only one type of animal is reared. ii. Well organized and capital intensive iii. It is practiced on permanent ranches iv. The cattle are kept in parcels as carrying capacity. v. Important animals include sheep, cattle, goats and horses. vi. The main emphasis on health care breeding genetic improvement and disease control. vii. Any other relevant point <p style="text-align: center;">(Any five points to be explained)</p>	<p>Pg- 33 T B- I</p>	<p>1x5=5</p>																
<p>16.</p>	<p>Difference between Small Scale manufacturing and Large Scale manufacturing:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">Small Scale</th> <th style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">Large Scale</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>i. It uses local raw material while it require variety of raw material.</td> <td>ii. Simple power driven machines are used while it uses advanced technology / Machinery.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ii. Simple power driven machines are used while it uses advanced technology / Machinery.</td> <td>iii. Semi skilled and unskilled labour used while specialized and skilled workers are used.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>iii. Semi skilled and unskilled labour used while specialized and skilled workers are used.</td> <td>iv. Provide employment and raises local purchasing power while it provides wide employment and raises national economy.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>iv. Provide employment and raises local purchasing power while it provides wide employment and raises national economy.</td> <td>v. Ex. China, Indonesia while U.S.A , U.K etc.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>v. Ex. China, Indonesia while U.S.A , U.K etc.</td> <td>vi. It required less capital While it require large capital</td> </tr> <tr> <td>vi. It required less capital While it require large capital</td> <td>vii. Small scale production while assembly line mass production</td> </tr> <tr> <td>vii. Small scale production while assembly line mass production</td> <td>viii. Any other relevant point</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">Any five points to be explained</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Difference between Agro based industries and mineral based industries:</p>	Small Scale	Large Scale	i. It uses local raw material while it require variety of raw material.	ii. Simple power driven machines are used while it uses advanced technology / Machinery.	ii. Simple power driven machines are used while it uses advanced technology / Machinery.	iii. Semi skilled and unskilled labour used while specialized and skilled workers are used.	iii. Semi skilled and unskilled labour used while specialized and skilled workers are used.	iv. Provide employment and raises local purchasing power while it provides wide employment and raises national economy.	iv. Provide employment and raises local purchasing power while it provides wide employment and raises national economy.	v. Ex. China, Indonesia while U.S.A , U.K etc.	v. Ex. China, Indonesia while U.S.A , U.K etc.	vi. It required less capital While it require large capital	vi. It required less capital While it require large capital	vii. Small scale production while assembly line mass production	vii. Small scale production while assembly line mass production	viii. Any other relevant point	<p>Pg -40 T B-I</p>	
Small Scale	Large Scale																		
i. It uses local raw material while it require variety of raw material.	ii. Simple power driven machines are used while it uses advanced technology / Machinery.																		
ii. Simple power driven machines are used while it uses advanced technology / Machinery.	iii. Semi skilled and unskilled labour used while specialized and skilled workers are used.																		
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v. Ex. China, Indonesia while U.S.A , U.K etc.	vi. It required less capital While it require large capital																		
vi. It required less capital While it require large capital	vii. Small scale production while assembly line mass production																		
vii. Small scale production while assembly line mass production	viii. Any other relevant point																		



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii. Major agro processing industries are food processing like sugar, pickles, fruit juice etc while Iron & steel industry, aluminium industry etc iii. Some agro based industries are seasonal while these run on regularly iv. It has national as well as international market while it has wide national and international market v. It provide employment to rural and urban population while it provide employment to large number of people vi. It suffers when agriculture productivity is less while It may suffer as based on exhaustible mineral resources. vii. Any other relevant point <p style="text-align: center;">(Any five points to be differentiated)</p>	Pg - 50 T B-I	1x 5=5
17.	<p>Significance of Trans – Siberian Railway:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. It connects European Russia with Asiatic Russia ii. It runs from St. Petersburgs in the west to Vladivostak in the east. iii. It has helped in opening up its Asian Region to West European markets iv. It run across the Ural Mountains and Yanisi river, Chita is an important agro centre and Irkutsk is a fur centre. v. It is longest double tracked, electrified and most important transcontinental railway in the world. vi. Any other relevant point. <p style="text-align: center;">(Any five points to be described) OR</p> <p>Significance of Trans- Canadian Railways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. It runs from Halifax in the east (Atlantic Ocean) to Vancouver on the pacific coast. ii. It connects the Quebec Montreal industrial region with the wheat belt of the prairie region and the forest region in the North. iii. Each of these regions became complimentary. iv. A loop line from Winnipeg to Thunder Bay is the economic artery of the world. v. Wheat and meat are the important export on this route. 	Pg -70 T B -I	



18.	<p>Significance of 'modern agriculture technology':</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Production and field of many crops like rice and wheat has increased. ii. India ranked first in production of pulses and jute. iii. Expansion of irrigation has provided basis for modern agricultural technology such as HYV seeds, chemical fertilizers, pesticides and farm machinery. iv. Consumption of chemical fertilizers has increased 15 times since sixties v. As the HYV are highly susceptible to pests and diseases hence the use of pesticides has increased since 1960s. ix. Any other relevant point <p style="text-align: center;">Any five points to be explained</p>	Pg- 54,55 T B-II	1x5=5
19.	<p>Non Conventional energy sources of energy:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. These are the only sustainable sources. ii. They are renewable resources like Solar, Wind, Hydro-Geothermal and Biomass iii. These energy resources are more equitably distributed iv. These are environmental friendly. v. These will provide eco friendly, cheaper energy after the initial cost is taken care of. vi. Any other relevant point <p style="text-align: center;">(Any five points to be explained) OR</p> <p>Need of conservation of Mineral resources:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. These are unevenly distributed over space ii. There is inverse relationship in quantity and quality of minerals. iii. All minerals are exhaustible over time. iv. These take long to develop geologically v. They cannot be replenished immediately at the time of need. vi. Any other relevant point <p style="text-align: center;">(Any five points to be explained)</p>	Pg-80 T B II	1x5= 5
20.	<p>Indian railway:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. India has one of the longest railway network in the world ii. Length of Indian railway is about 67000km iii. It facilitates the movement of both freight and passengers. 		



	<p>Economic contribution:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. It contributes to the growth of the economy. ii. It connects the raw material producing areas to the industrial areas. iii. It also connects hill stations and cantonment towns other important cities and pilgrimage places. iv. It promotes tourism. v. It provides employment to large number of population <p style="text-align: center;">(Any two points to be assessed)</p>	<p>Pg-118-119 T B II</p>	<p>3+2=5</p>
<p>21.</p>	<p>See attached map of World</p> <p>For Visually impaired Candidates only</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (21.1) South west Africa (21.2) Ruher region (21.3) Chicago/ New Orleans/New York/ Any other (21.4)Sao Paul/ Rio de Janeiro (21.5) St. Petersberg/ Vladivostok 		<p>5 x 1 = 5</p>
<p>22.</p>	<p>See attached map of India</p> <p>For Visually impaired Candidates only</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (22.1) Kolkata (22.2) Gujarat (22.3) Mohali (22.4) Chennai (22.5) Bengaluru (22.6) Kandla (22.7) Rajasthan (22.8) Himachal Pradesh <p style="text-align: center;">(Any Five)</p>		<p>5 x 1 = 5</p>

Q21) 64/1/2/3

सं. 21 के लिए

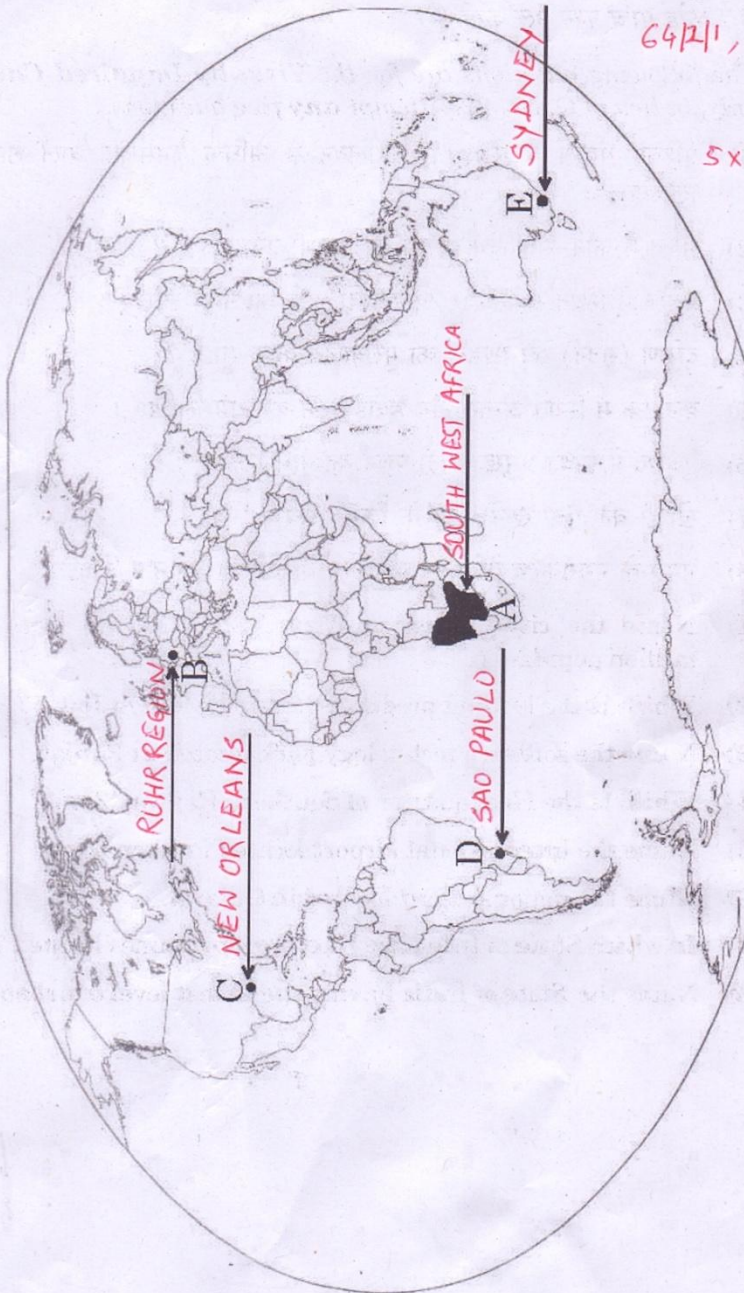
संसार - राजनीतिक

WORLD-POLITICAL

For question no. 21

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

5 x 1 = 5.



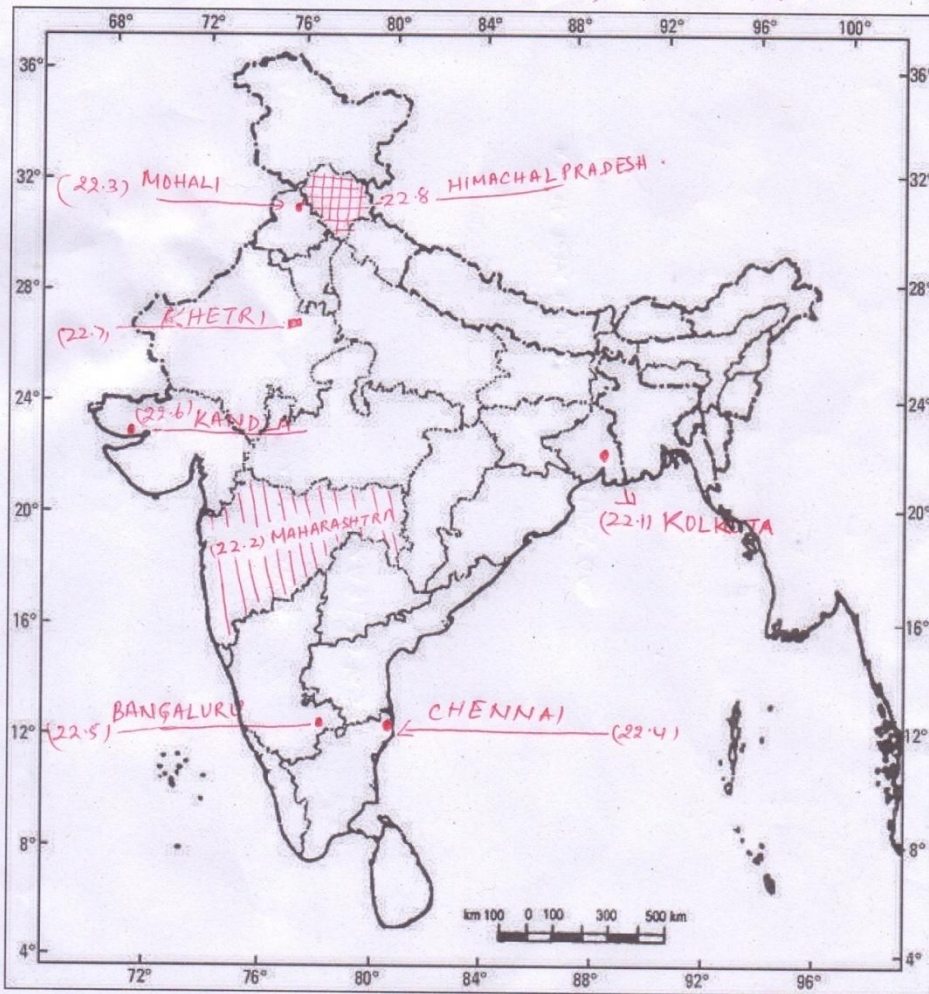
Q 22) 64/1/2/3



प्रश्न सं. 22 के लिए

For question no. 22

भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)
Outline Map of India (Political)
64/2/1, 64/2/2, 64/2/3



Locals and labeling any fine.

64/2/1

NOTE: Gujarat may also be ¹⁵ consider as leading state of cotton producing. 5x1=5