

Series E1GFH/1



Set No. 2

प्रश्न-पत्र कोड
Q.P. Code

64/1/2

अनुक्रमांक / Roll No.

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

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

भूगोल (सैद्धान्तिक) GEOGRAPHY (Theory)

निर्धारित समय : 3 घण्टे

Time allowed : 3 hours

अधिकतम अंक : 70

Maximum Marks : 70

नोट	NOTE
(I) कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ 19 + 2 मानचित्र हैं।	(I) Please check that this question paper contains 19 printed pages + 2 Maps.
(II) प्रश्न-पत्र में दाहिने हाथ की ओर दिए गए प्रश्न-पत्र कोड को परीक्षार्थी उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर लिखें।	(II) Q.P. Code given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.
(III) कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में 30 प्रश्न हैं।	(III) Please check that this question paper contains 30 questions.
(IV) कृपया प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखना शुरू करने से पहले, उत्तर-पुस्तिका में प्रश्न का क्रमांक अवश्य लिखें।	(IV) Please write down the serial number of the question in the answer-book before attempting it.
(V) इस प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ने के लिए 15 मिनट का समय दिया गया है। प्रश्न-पत्र का वितरण पूर्वाह्न में 10.15 बजे किया जाएगा। 10.15 बजे से 10.30 बजे तक छात्र केवल प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ेंगे और इस अवधि के दौरान वे उत्तर-पुस्तिका पर कोई उत्तर नहीं लिखेंगे।	(V) 15 minute time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.



सामान्य निर्देश :

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

- (i) इस प्रश्न-पत्र में 30 प्रश्न हैं । सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं ।
- (ii) यह प्रश्न-पत्र पाँच खण्डों में विभाजित है – खण्ड क, ख, ग, घ एवं ङ ।
- (iii) खण्ड क – प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 17 तक बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न हैं ।
- (iv) खण्ड ख – प्रश्न संख्या 18 एवं 19 स्रोत आधारित प्रश्न हैं ।
- (v) खण्ड ग – प्रश्न संख्या 20 से 23 तक लघु-उत्तरीय प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं । प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 80 से 100 शब्दों में लिखा जाना चाहिए ।
- (vi) खण्ड घ – प्रश्न संख्या 24 से 28 दीर्घ-उत्तरीय प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं । प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 120 से 150 शब्दों में लिखा जाना चाहिए ।
- (vii) खण्ड ङ – प्रश्न संख्या 29 व 30 मानचित्र आधारित प्रश्न हैं ।

खण्ड क

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

17×1=17

1. जनसंख्या वितरण को प्रभावित करने वाले निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा एक सामाजिक कारक है ?
 - (a) खनिज
 - (b) नगरीकरण
 - (c) औद्योगीकरण
 - (d) अशांति
2. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा देश 'मानव विकास सूचकांक' की अति उच्च श्रेणी में आता है ?
 - (a) मैक्सिको
 - (b) सिंगापुर
 - (c) चीन
 - (d) कोलंबिया
3. स्तम्भ I का मिलान स्तम्भ II से कीजिए और सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :

स्तम्भ I

स्तम्भ II

(रेल मंडल)

(मुख्यालय)

i. नॉर्थ सेंट्रल

1. सिकंदराबाद

ii. ईस्ट सेंट्रल

2. इलाहाबाद/प्रयागराज

iii. वेस्ट सेंट्रल

3. हाजीपुर

iv. साउथ सेंट्रल

4. जबलपुर

विकल्प :

(a) i – 1, ii – 2, iii – 3, iv – 4

(b) i – 4, ii – 3, iii – 2, iv – 1

(c) i – 3, ii – 4, iii – 1, iv – 2

(d) i – 2, ii – 3, iii – 4, iv – 1

General Instructions :

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them :

- (i) This questions paper contains **30** questions. **All** questions are **compulsory**.
- (ii) This question paper is divided into **five** sections – **Sections A, B, C, D and E**.
- (iii) **Section A** – Questions no. **1 to 17** are multiple choice (MCQ) type questions.
- (iv) **Section B** – Questions no. **18 and 19** are source based questions.
- (v) **Section C** – Questions no. **20 to 23** are Short Answer (SA) type questions. Answer to these questions shall be written in 80 to 100 words.
- (vi) **Section D** – Questions no. **24 to 28** are Long Answer (LA) type questions. Answer to these questions shall be written in 120 to 150 words.
- (vii) **Section E** – Questions no. **29 and 30** are Map based questions.

SECTION A

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

All questions are **compulsory**.

17×1=17

1. Which one of the following is a social factor affecting the distribution of population ?
 - (a) Minerals
 - (b) Urbanisation
 - (c) Industrialisation
 - (d) Unrest
2. Which one of the following countries comes under very high category in 'Human Development Index' ?
 - (a) Mexico
 - (b) Singapore
 - (c) China
 - (d) Colombia
3. Match *Column I* with *Column II* and choose the correct option :

Column I
(Railway zone)

Column II
(Headquarter)

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| i. North Central | 1. Secunderabad |
| ii. East Central | 2. Allahabad/Prayagraj |
| iii. West Central | 3. Hajipur |
| iv. South Central | 4. Jabalpur |

Options :

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| (a) i – 1, ii – 2, iii – 3, iv – 4 | (b) i – 4, ii – 3, iii – 2, iv – 1 |
| (c) i – 3, ii – 4, iii – 1, iv – 2 | (d) i – 2, ii – 3, iii – 4, iv – 1 |

4. 'लादांग' का संबंध निम्नलिखित में से किस देश से है ?
 (a) मलेशिया (b) मैक्सिको
 (c) भारत (d) ब्राज़ील
5. पेट्रोलियम, पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों एवं उर्वरकों को ग्रहण करने के लिए बनाया गया पत्तन है :
 (a) न्यू मंगलुरु (b) हल्दिया
 (c) कांडला (d) तूतीकोरिन
6. परिवार नियोजन के उद्देश्यों से संबंधित निम्नलिखित कथनों को पढ़िए और सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :
 I. जन्म दर को नियंत्रित करना
 II. बच्चों के जन्म के बीच अंतराल रखना
 III. महिलाओं के स्वास्थ्य को बेहतर करना
 IV. बच्चों की मृत्यु दर को कम करना
 विकल्प :
 (a) केवल I, II एवं IV सही हैं । (b) केवल I, II एवं III सही हैं ।
 (c) केवल II, III एवं IV सही हैं । (d) केवल I, III एवं IV सही हैं ।
7. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा समुद्री मार्ग विश्व का व्यस्ततम जलमार्ग है ?
 (a) उत्तरी प्रशांत समुद्री मार्ग
 (b) दक्षिणी प्रशांत समुद्री मार्ग
 (c) उत्तरी अटलांटिक समुद्री मार्ग
 (d) दक्षिणी अटलांटिक समुद्री मार्ग
8. दिए गए संसाधनों को पढ़िए और 'सामुदायिक संसाधनों' से संबंधित सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :
 I. ग्रामीण जलाशयों
 II. ग्रामीण कृषि भूमि
 III. ग्रामीण रिहायशी भूमि
 IV. चरागाह भूमि
 विकल्प :
 (a) केवल I व II सही हैं । (b) केवल II व III सही हैं ।
 (c) केवल III व IV सही हैं । (d) केवल I व IV सही हैं ।
9. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा 'वाणिज्य डेरी कृषि' का सबसे बड़ा क्षेत्र है ?
 (a) उत्तर पश्चिमी यूरोप (b) कनाडा क्षेत्र
 (c) न्यूज़ीलैंड क्षेत्र (d) दक्षिण पूर्वी ऑस्ट्रेलिया



4. Which among the following countries is related to 'Ladang' ?
- (a) Malaysia (b) Mexico
(c) India (d) Brazil
5. The port designed to receive petroleum, petroleum products and fertilizers is :
- (a) New Mangaluru (b) Haldia
(c) Kandla (d) Tuticorin
6. Read the following statements regarding objectives of family planning and choose the correct option :
- I. Control the birth rate
II. Spacing the birth of children
III. Improving women's health
IV. Reducing the death rate of children
- Options :
- (a) Only I, II and IV are correct. (b) Only I, II and III are correct.
(c) Only II, III and IV are correct. (d) Only I, III and IV are correct.
7. Which one of the following sea routes is the busiest in the world ?
- (a) The North Pacific Sea Route
(b) The South Pacific Sea Route
(c) The Northern Atlantic Sea Route
(d) The Southern Atlantic Sea Route
8. Read the given resources and choose the correct option related to 'community's resources' :
- I. Village water bodies
II. Village agriculture land
III. Village residential land
IV. Pasture land
- Options :
- (a) Only I and II are correct. (b) Only II and III are correct.
(c) Only III and IV are correct. (d) Only I and IV are correct.
9. Which among the following is the largest region of 'commercial dairy farming' ?
- (a) North Western Europe (b) Canada region
(c) New Zealand region (d) South Eastern Australia



10. सन् 2011 की जनगणना ने भारत की श्रमजीवी जनसंख्या को चार प्रमुख संवर्गों में बाँटा है । प्रमुख संवर्गों से संबंधित सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए ।
- कृषक, कृषि मज़दूर, घरेलू औद्योगिक श्रमिक व अन्य श्रमिक
 - कृषि मज़दूर, घरेलू औद्योगिक श्रमिक, चिकित्सा श्रमिक व अन्य श्रमिक
 - कृषि मज़दूर, घरेलू औद्योगिक श्रमिक, रेल श्रमिक व अन्य श्रमिक
 - घरेलू औद्योगिक श्रमिक, कृषक, रेल श्रमिक व अन्य श्रमिक
11. निम्नलिखित कथनों का अध्ययन कीजिए और सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :
- कथन I : सूचनाओं के अंकीकरण के साथ दूरसंचार का धीरे-धीरे कम्प्यूटर के साथ विलय हो गया ।
- कथन II : परिणामस्वरूप एक समन्वित नेटवर्क बना जिसे इंटरनेट के नाम से जाना जाता है ।
- विकल्प :
- केवल कथन I सही है ।
 - केवल कथन II सही है ।
 - कथन I व II दोनों सही हैं, कथन II, कथन I का सही परिणाम है ।
 - कथन I व II दोनों सही हैं, कथन II, कथन I का सही परिणाम नहीं है ।
12. आधुनिक भारतीय भाषाओं को बोलने वालों की संख्या के अनुसार अधिकतम से न्यूनतम के सही क्रम वाले विकल्प को चुनिए :
- भारतीय-यूरोपीय, द्रविड़, ऑस्ट्रिक एवं चीनी-तिब्बती
 - भारतीय-यूरोपीय, ऑस्ट्रिक, द्रविड़ एवं चीनी-तिब्बती
 - द्रविड़, भारतीय-यूरोपीय, चीनी-तिब्बती एवं ऑस्ट्रिक
 - द्रविड़, ऑस्ट्रिक, भारतीय-यूरोपीय एवं चीनी-तिब्बती
13. चारे की फसलें निम्नलिखित में से किस प्रकार की कृषि का मुख्य घटक हैं ?
- मिश्रित
 - भूमध्यसागरीय
 - सहकारी
 - सामूहिक
14. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा प्रवास के प्रतिकर्ष कारक से संबंधित है ?
- प्राकृतिक विपदाएँ
 - अनुकूल जलवायु
 - जीवन व संपत्ति की सुरक्षा
 - शांति व स्थायित्व

10. The 2011 Census has divided the working population of India into four major categories. Select the correct option related to the major categories.
- (a) Cultivators, Agricultural labourers, Household industrial workers and Other workers
 - (b) Agricultural labourers, Household industrial workers, Health workers and Other workers
 - (c) Agricultural labourers, Household industrial workers, Rail workers and Other workers
 - (d) Household industrial workers, Cultivators, Rail workers and Other workers
11. Study the following statements and choose the correct option :
- Statement I :* With the digitisation of information, telecommunication slowly merged with computers.
- Statement II :* It resulted in integrated networks termed as Internet.
- Options :
- (a) Only Statement I is correct.
 - (b) Only Statement II is correct.
 - (c) Statements I and II both are correct, Statement II is the correct result of Statement I.
 - (d) Statements I and II both are correct, Statement II is not the correct result of Statement I.
12. Choose the correct option in order of number of people speaking modern Indian languages from maximum to minimum :
- (a) Indo-European, Dravidian, Austric and Sino-Tibetan
 - (b) Indo-European, Austric, Dravidian and Sino-Tibetan
 - (c) Dravidian, Indo-European, Sino-Tibetan and Austric
 - (d) Dravidian, Austric, Indo-European and Sino-Tibetan
13. Fodder crops are an important component of which among the following types of agriculture ?
- (a) Mixed
 - (b) Mediterranean
 - (c) Co-operative
 - (d) Collective
14. Which one of the following is related to push factor of migration ?
- (a) Natural disasters
 - (b) Pleasant climate
 - (c) Security of life and property
 - (d) Peace and stability

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

रमेश अनुबंध के आधार पर तलचर (ओडिशा का कोयला क्षेत्र) में निर्माण स्थल पर पिछले दो वर्षों से एक वेल्डर के रूप में कार्य कर रहा है । वह अपने ठेकेदार के साथ-साथ देश-भर में विभिन्न जगहों, जैसे कि सूरत, मुंबई, गांधीनगर, भरूच, जामनगर आदि नगरों में जाता है । वह प्रतिवर्ष अपने पैतृक गाँव में पिता के पास ₹ 20,000 भेजता है । उसके द्वारा भेजे गए पैसे मुख्यतः दैनिक उपभोग, स्वास्थ्य की देखभाल, बच्चों की पढ़ाई, आदि पर खर्च होते हैं । कुछ पैसे कृषि, ज़मीन की खरीद तथा घरों के निर्माण, आदि पर भी खर्च होते हैं । रमेश के परिवार के रहन-सहन का स्तर सार्थक रूप से सुधरा है ।

15 वर्ष पहले, हालात ऐसे नहीं थे । परिवार बहुत ही कठिन परिस्थितियों से गुजर रहा था । उसके तीन भाई और उनके परिवार तीन एकड़ भूमि पर निर्भर थे । परिवार बुरी तरह से कर्ज़ में डूबा हुआ था । रमेश को अपनी पढ़ाई नवीं कक्षा में ही छोड़नी पड़ी । शादी के बाद तो वह और भी कठिन परिस्थितियों में घिर गया ।

इसी समय, रमेश अपने गाँव के कुछ सफल उत्प्रवासियों से प्रभावित हुआ, जो लुधियाना में काम कर रहे थे और गाँव में अपने परिवारों को पैसे और उपभोक्ता वस्तुएँ भेज कर पाल-पोस रहे थे । इस तरह परिवार की कंगाली और लुधियाना में नौकरी का भरोसा पाकर वह अपने मित्र के साथ पंजाब चला आया । उसने 1988 में लुधियाना की एक ऊन फैक्टरी में ₹ 20 प्रतिदिन की मज़दूरी पर 6 माह तक काम किया । अपनी इस अल्प आय में वैयक्तिक खर्चों का इतज़ाम कर पाने की मुश्किल के साथ-साथ, उसे नई संस्कृति और पर्यावरण के साथ स्वयं को अनुकूलित करने में कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ा । इसके बाद उसने अपने दोस्त के मार्गदर्शन पर लुधियाना से सूरत (गुजरात) में काम करने का निर्णय लिया । सूरत में उसने वेल्डिंग के कार्य करने का कौशल सीखा और इसके बाद वह उसी ठेकेदार के साथ अलग-अलग जगहों पर जाता रहता है । हालाँकि रमेश के गाँव में उसकी परिवार की आर्थिक स्थिति सुधरी है, परंतु उसे अपनों से दूर रहने की पीड़ा झेलनी पड़ती है । वह अपनी पत्नी एवं बच्चों को अपने साथ नहीं ले जा सकता है क्योंकि उसकी नौकरी अस्थायी और स्थानांतरणीय है ।

15. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा हुंडी का अर्थ है ?

- (a) प्रवासियों द्वारा भेजा गया धन
- (b) प्रवासियों द्वारा कमाया गया धन
- (c) प्रवासियों द्वारा किया गया खर्च
- (d) प्रवासियों द्वारा लिया गया ऋण



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

Ramesh has been working in contract as a welder on a construction site in Talcher (coal region of Odisha) for the last two years. He moved with the contractor to various places like Surat, Mumbai, Gandhi Nagar, Bharuch, Jamnagar and so on. He remits ₹ 20,000 per year to his father in his native village. The remittances have been mainly used for daily consumption, healthcare, schooling of children, etc. Part of the money is also used in agriculture, purchasing of land and building of houses, etc. The standard of living of Ramesh's family improved significantly.

Fifteen years ago, the situation was not the same. The family was passing through very tough times. Three of his brothers and their families had to survive on three acres of land. The family was highly in debt. Ramesh had to discontinue his studies after ninth standard. He was further hard pressed when he got married.

Simultaneously, he was also impressed by some successful out-migrants of his village who had been working in Ludhiana and supporting their families in the village by sending money and some consumer goods. Thus, due to abject poverty in the family and perceived job promises at Ludhiana, he made a move to Punjab with his friend. He worked there in a woolen factory for six months at the rate of only ₹ 20 per day in 1988. Apart from the crisis of managing his personal expenditure from this meagre income, he was also facing difficulty in assimilation to the new culture and environment. Then he decided to change his place of work from Ludhiana to Surat under the guidance of his friend. He learnt the skills of welding in Surat and after that he has been moving to different places with the same contractor. Though the economic condition of Ramesh's family at the village improved, he is bearing the pain of separation of his near and dear ones. He cannot shift them with him, as the job is temporary and transferable.

15. Which one of the following is the meaning of remittance ?

- (a) Money sent by migrants
- (b) Money earned by migrants
- (c) Money spent by migrants
- (d) Loan taken by migrants



16. भारत में ग्रामीण-नगरीय प्रवास का प्रमुख कारण है :
 (a) शिक्षा (b) रोजगार
 (c) स्वास्थ्य (d) पर्यटन
17. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा ग्रामीण-नगरीय प्रवास का एक जनांकिकीय परिणाम है ?
 (a) गंतव्य स्थल के आधारभूत ढाँचे पर दबाव
 (b) उद्गम स्थल पर मज़दूरों का अभाव
 (c) आयु एवं लिंग संरचना में असंतुलन
 (d) गंतव्य स्थल पर संस्कृति का मिश्रण

खण्ड ख

प्रश्न संख्या 18 एवं 19 स्रोत-आधारित प्रश्न हैं।

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

भारत – नगरीकरण की प्रवृत्तियाँ, 1901 – 2011

वर्ष	नगरों/नगरीय संकुलों की संख्या	नगरीय जनसंख्या (हज़ारों में)	कुल जनसंख्या का %	दशकीय वृद्धि (%)
1901	1,827	25,851.9	10.84	—
1911	1,815	25,941.6	10.29	0.35
1921	1,949	28,086.2	11.18	8.27
1931	2,072	33,456.0	11.99	19.12
1941	2,250	44,153.3	13.86	31.97
1951	2,843	62,443.7	17.29	41.42
1961	2,365	78,936.6	17.97	26.41
1971	2,590	1,09,114	19.91	38.23
1981	3,378	1,59,463	23.34	46.14
1991	4,689	2,17,611	25.71	36.47
2001	5,161	2,85,355	27.78	31.13
2011	6,171	3,77,000	31.16	31.08

- (18.1) भारत में किस वर्ष में नगरीय जनसंख्या की दशकीय वृद्धि सर्वाधिक थी ? 1
- (18.2) वर्ष 2001 में कुल कितनी नगरीय जनसंख्या थी ? 1
- (18.3) वर्ष 1901 से 2011 के मध्य भारत में नगरों की संख्या में कुल कितनी वृद्धि हुई ? 1

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

भारत में नगरीय बस्तियों की किन्हीं तीन विशेषताओं को स्पष्ट कीजिए। 3×1=3

16. The main cause of rural-urban migration in India is :
 (a) Education (b) Employment
 (c) Health (d) Tourism
17. Which one of the following is the demographic consequence of rural-urban migration ?
 (a) Pressure on infrastructure at the place of destination
 (b) Shortage of labour at the place of origin
 (c) Imbalance in age and sex
 (d) Intermixing of culture at the place of destination

SECTION B

Questions number 18 and 19 are Source-based Questions.

18. Study the given table carefully and answer the questions that follow : $3 \times 1 = 3$

India – Trends of Urbanisation 1901 – 2011

Year	Number of Towns/UAs	Urban Population (in Thousands)	% of Total Population	Decennial Growth (%)
1901	1,827	25,851.9	10.84	—
1911	1,815	25,941.6	10.29	0.35
1921	1,949	28,086.2	11.18	8.27
1931	2,072	33,456.0	11.99	19.12
1941	2,250	44,153.3	13.86	31.97
1951	2,843	62,443.7	17.29	41.42
1961	2,365	78,936.6	17.97	26.41
1971	2,590	1,09,114	19.91	38.23
1981	3,378	1,59,463	23.34	46.14
1991	4,689	2,17,611	25.71	36.47
2001	5,161	2,85,355	27.78	31.13
2011	6,171	3,77,000	31.16	31.08

- (18.1) In which year was the decennial growth of urban population the highest in India ? 1
- (18.2) How much was the total urban population in the year 2001 ? 1
- (18.3) How much was the total growth of number of towns between the years 1901 to 2011 in India ? 1

Note : The following question is for the **Visually Impaired Candidates** only in lieu of Q. No. 18.

Explain any three characteristics of urban settlements in India. $3 \times 1 = 3$

19. दिए गए अनुच्छेद को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए और उसके नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए : $3 \times 1 = 3$

जब आप बीमार पड़ते हैं आप किसी डॉक्टर को बुलाते हैं अथवा आप पारिवारिक डॉक्टर के पास जाते हैं। कभी-कभी आपके माता-पिता उपचार के लिए आपको अस्पताल ले जाते हैं। विद्यालय में आपको अध्यापक पढ़ाते हैं। किसी भी विवाद की स्थिति में कानूनी राय वकील से ली जाती है। इसी प्रकार अनेक व्यवसायी होते हैं जो फीस का भुगतान होने पर अपनी सेवाएँ प्रदान करते हैं। अतः सभी प्रकार की सेवाएँ विशिष्ट कलाएँ होती हैं जो भुगतान के बदले प्राप्त होती हैं। स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा, विधि, प्रशासन और मनोरंजन इत्यादि को व्यावसायिक कुशलता की आवश्यकता है। इन सेवाओं को अन्य सैद्धांतिक ज्ञान और क्रियात्मक प्रशिक्षण की आवश्यकता होती है और अभ्यास इन्हें पूर्ण व्यावसायिक बनाता है। तृतीयक क्रियाकलाप सेवा सेक्टर से संबंधित हैं। जनशक्ति सेवा सेक्टर का एक महत्वपूर्ण कारक है क्योंकि अधिकांश तृतीयक क्रियाकलापों का निष्पादन कुशल श्रमिक, व्यावसायिक दृष्टि से प्रशिक्षित विशेषज्ञ और परामर्शदाताओं द्वारा होता है।

आर्थिक विकास की आरंभिक अवस्थाओं में लोगों का एक बड़ा अनुपात प्राथमिक सेक्टर में कार्य करता था। एक विकसित अर्थव्यवस्था में बहुसंख्यक श्रमिक तृतीयक क्रियाकलापों में रोज़गार पाते हैं और अपेक्षाकृत कम संख्या में द्वितीयक सेक्टर में कार्यरत होते हैं।

(19.1) द्वितीयक एवं तृतीयक क्रियाकलापों में प्रमुख अंतर को स्पष्ट कीजिए। 1

(19.2) तृतीयक क्रियाकलाप किस प्रकार उत्पादन और विनिमय दोनों से संबंधित हैं? 1

(19.3) किन्हीं दो तृतीयक क्रियाकलापों का उल्लेख कीजिए। $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$

खण्ड ग

प्रश्न संख्या 20 से 23 लघु-उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं।

20. (क) भारत की 'दक्षिण-पश्चिमी पठार प्रदेश' खनिज पेटी की प्रमुख विशेषताओं का उल्लेख कीजिए। 3

अथवा

(ख) भारत की 'उत्तर-पश्चिमी प्रदेश' खनिज पेटी की प्रमुख विशेषताओं का उल्लेख कीजिए। 3



19. Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow : $3 \times 1 = 3$

When you fall ill you go to your family doctor or you call a doctor. Sometimes your parents take you to a hospital for treatment. While in school, you are taught by your teachers. In the event of any dispute, legal opinion is obtained from a lawyer. Likewise, there are many professionals who provide their services against payment of their fee. Thus, all types of services are special skills provided in exchange of payments. Health, education, law, governance and recreation etc. require professional skills. These services require other theoretical knowledge and practical training. Tertiary activities are related to the service sector. Manpower is an important component of the service sector as most of the tertiary activities are performed by skilled labour, professionally trained experts and consultants.

In the initial stages of economic development, larger proportion of people worked in the primary sector. In a developed economy, the majority of workers get employment in tertiary activity and a moderate proportion is employed in the secondary sector.

- (19.1) Explain the main difference between secondary and tertiary activities. 1
- (19.2) How have tertiary activities related both production and exchange ? 1
- (19.3) Mention any two tertiary activities. $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$

SECTION C

Questions number 20 to 23 are Short Answer Type Questions.

20. (a) Mention the main characteristics of the mineral belt of 'South-Western Plateau Region' of India. 3

OR

- (b) Mention the main characteristics of mineral belt of 'North-Western Region' of India. 3

21. भारत में जनसंख्या वृद्धि की प्रावस्था 'ख' (1921 – 1951) को स्थिर जनसंख्या वृद्धि की अवधि के रूप में क्यों जाना जाता है ? कोई तीन तर्क देकर स्पष्ट कीजिए । 3
22. भारत में सिंचित कृषि एवं वर्षा निर्भर कृषि में किन्हीं तीन अंतरों को स्पष्ट कीजिए । 3
23. (क) “मानव प्रकृति के नियमों को बेहतर ढंग से समझने के बाद ही प्रौद्योगिकी का विकास कर पाया ।” मानव के प्रकृतीकरण के संदर्भ में इस कथन का मूल्यांकन कीजिए । 3

अथवा

- (ख) “मानवीय क्रियाओं की छाप सर्वत्र है ।” प्रकृति के मानवीकरण के संदर्भ में इस कथन का मूल्यांकन कीजिए । 3

खण्ड घ

प्रश्न संख्या 24 से 28 दीर्घ-उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं ।

24. (क) “भारत का सड़क जाल विश्व का दूसरा सबसे बड़ा सड़क जाल है ।” इस कथन की पुष्टि कीजिए । 5

अथवा

- (ख) “भारतीय रेल जाल विश्व के सर्वाधिक लंबे रेल जालों में से एक है ।” इस कथन की पुष्टि कीजिए । 5

25. (क) विश्व में उद्योगों की अवस्थिति को प्रभावित करने वाले पाँच प्रमुख कारकों का विश्लेषण कीजिए । 5

अथवा

- (ख) कच्चे माल पर आधारित उद्योगों के वर्गीकरण का विश्लेषण पाँच शीर्षकों के अंतर्गत कीजिए । 5

26. भारत में समुद्री पत्तनों को अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार का प्रवेश द्वार क्यों माना जाता है ? स्पष्ट कीजिए । 5

27. “सतत पोषणीय विकास की चुनौती के लिए आर्थिक विकास की चाह का पर्यावरणीय मुद्दों से समन्वय आवश्यक है ।” इस कथन का मूल्यांकन खनिज संसाधनों के संरक्षण के संदर्भ में कीजिए । 5

28. “विश्व में तरल एवं गैसीय पदार्थों के परिवहन के लिए पाइपलाइनों का व्यापक रूप से प्रयोग किया जाता है ।” उपयुक्त तर्कों द्वारा इस कथन की पुष्टि कीजिए । 5



21. Why is Phase II (1921 – 1951) of growth of population referred to as the period of steady population growth in India ? Explain by giving any three arguments. 3
22. Explain any three differences between irrigated and rainfed farming in India. 3
23. (a) “Human beings were able to develop technology after they developed better understanding of natural laws.” Evaluate the statement in the context of naturalization of humans. 3
- OR**
- (b) “The imprints of human activities are created everywhere.” Evaluate the statement in context of humanization of nature. 3

SECTION D

Questions number 24 to 28 are Long Answer Type Questions.

24. (a) “India has one of the second largest road networks in the world.” Support the statement. 5
- OR**
- (b) “Indian Railways network is one of the longest in the world.” Support the statement. 5
25. (a) Analyse five main factors affecting location of industries in the world. 5
- OR**
- (b) Analyse the classification of industries on the basis of raw materials into five heads. 5
26. Why are sea ports known as gateways of international trade in India ? Explain. 5
27. “The challenge of sustainable development requires integration of quest for economic development with environmental concerns.” Evaluate the statement in the context of conservation of mineral resources. 5
28. “Pipelines are used extensively to transport liquids and gases in the world.” Support the statement with appropriate arguments. 5



खण्ड ड

प्रश्न संख्या 29 व 30 मानचित्र आधारित प्रश्न हैं ।

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

- A. अफ्रीका का सबसे बड़ा देश
- B. विस्तृत वाणिज्य अनाज कृषि का क्षेत्र
- C. प्रमुख समुद्री पत्तन
- D. नौ परिवहन नहर
- E. अंतर्राष्ट्रीय वायु पत्तन
- F. ऑस्ट्रेलियाई पारमहाद्वीपीय रेलमार्ग का सबसे पश्चिम का स्टेशन
- G. दक्षिण अमेरिका का सबसे बड़ा देश

नोट : निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों के लिए प्रश्न संख्या 29 के स्थान पर हैं ।

निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं पाँच प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए : 5×1=5

- (29.1) अफ्रीका का सबसे बड़ा देश कौन-सा है ?
- (29.2) अर्जेंटीना के विस्तृत वाणिज्य अनाज कृषि क्षेत्र का नाम लिखिए ।
- (29.3) जापान के एक प्रमुख समुद्री पत्तन का नाम लिखिए ।
- (29.4) अटलांटिक महासागर को पश्चिम में प्रशांत महासागर से जोड़ने वाली नहर का नाम लिखिए ।
- (29.5) न्यूजीलैंड के प्रमुख वायु पत्तन का नाम लिखिए ।
- (29.6) लाल सागर से भूमध्यसागर को जोड़ने वाली नौ परिवहन नहर का नाम लिखिए ।
- (29.7) दक्षिण अमेरिका के सबसे बड़े देश का नाम लिखिए ।



SECTION E

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

- 29.** On the given political outline map of the **World** (on page 21), seven geographical features have been marked as A, B, C, D, E, F and G. Identify any **five** with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them : $5 \times 1 = 5$
- A. The largest country in Africa
 - B. An area of extensive commercial grain farming
 - C. A major seaport
 - D. A shipping canal
 - E. An international airport
 - F. The westernmost station of the Australian Trans-Continental Railway
 - G. The largest country in South America

Note : The following questions are for **Visually Impaired Candidates** only in lieu of Q. No. **29**.

Answer any **five** questions out of the following : $5 \times 1 = 5$

- (29.1) Which is the largest country in Africa ?
- (29.2) Name an area of extensive commercial grain farming in Argentina.
- (29.3) Name any one major seaport in Japan.
- (29.4) Name the canal that connects the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean in the West.
- (29.5) Name a major airport of New Zealand.
- (29.6) Name the canal that connects Red Sea to Mediterranean Sea.
- (29.7) Name the largest country in South America.



30. भारत के दिए गए राजनीतिक रेखा-मानचित्र (पृष्ठ 23 पर) में निम्नलिखित सात भौगोलिक लक्षणों में से किन्हीं पाँच को उपयुक्त चिह्नों द्वारा अंकित कीजिए और उनके नाम लिखिए : $5 \times 1 = 5$

- (30.1) सर्वाधिक जनसंख्या घनत्व वाला राज्य
- (30.2) 10 मिलियन से अधिक जनसंख्या वाला भारत का सबसे पूर्वी नगर
- (30.3) कपास का अग्रणी उत्पादक राज्य
- (30.4) उत्तर प्रदेश में स्थित तेल शोधन शाला
- (30.5) तमिलनाडु में स्थित कोयले की खानें
- (30.6) ओडिशा में स्थित प्रमुख समुद्री पत्तन
- (30.7) पंजाब में स्थित अंतर्राष्ट्रीय वायु पत्तन

नोट : निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों के लिए प्रश्न संख्या 30 के स्थान पर हैं ।

निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं पाँच प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :

$5 \times 1 = 5$

- (30.1) भारत के सर्वाधिक जनसंख्या घनत्व वाले राज्य का नाम लिखिए ।
- (30.2) कपास के अग्रणी उत्पादक राज्य का नाम लिखिए ।
- (30.3) उत्तर प्रदेश में किस स्थान पर तेल शोधन शाला स्थित है ?
- (30.4) 10 मिलियन से अधिक जनसंख्या वाले भारत के सबसे पूर्वी नगर का नाम लिखिए ।
- (30.5) खेतड़ी ताँबा खानें किस राज्य में स्थित हैं ?
- (30.6) तूतीकोरिन समुद्री पत्तन किस राज्य में स्थित है ?
- (30.7) पंजाब में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय वायु पत्तन किस स्थान पर स्थित है ?

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

- (30.1) The state with highest density of population
- (30.2) The easternmost city of India having more than 10 million population
- (30.3) The leading cotton producing state
- (30.4) Oil Refineries located in Uttar Pradesh
- (30.5) Coal mines located in Tamil Nadu
- (30.6) Major seaport located in Odisha
- (30.7) International Airport located in Punjab

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

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

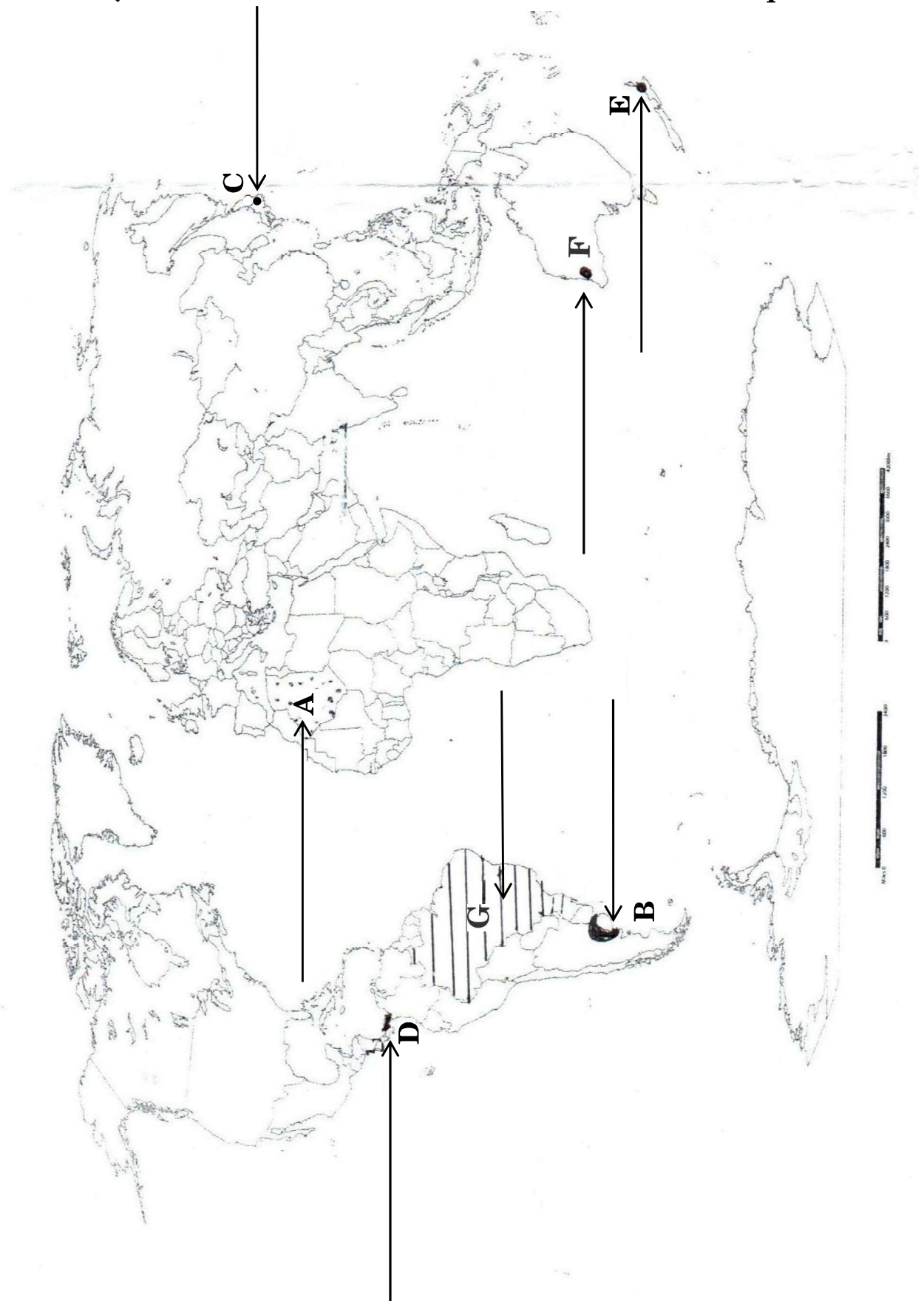
- (30.1) Name the state of India with highest density of population.
- (30.2) Name the leading cotton producing state.
- (30.3) In which place of Uttar Pradesh are oil refineries located ?
- (30.4) Name the easternmost city of India having more than 10 million population.
- (30.5) In what state are the Khetri copper mines located ?
- (30.6) In which state is Tuticorin seaport located ?
- (30.7) In which place is the international airport of Punjab located ?

प्रश्न सं. 29 के लिए

For question no. 29

संसार - राजनीतिक

WORLD-POLITICAL



प्रश्न सं. 30 के लिए

For question no. 30



Marking Scheme
Strictly Confidential
(For Internal and Restricted use only)
Senior School Certificate Examination, 2023
SUBJECT GEOGRAPHY (SUBJECT CODE 029) (PAPER CODE 64/1/2)

General Instructions: -

1	You are aware that evaluation is the most important process in the actual and correct assessment of the candidates. A small mistake in evaluation may lead to serious problems which may affect the future of the candidates, education system and teaching profession. To avoid mistakes, it is requested that before starting evaluation, you must read and understand the spot evaluation guidelines carefully.
2	“Evaluation policy is a confidential policy as it is related to the confidentiality of the examinations conducted, Evaluation done and several other aspects. Its’ leakage to public in any manner could lead to derailment of the examination system and affect the life and future of millions of candidates. Sharing this policy/document to anyone, publishing in any magazine and printing in News Paper/Website etc may invite action under various rules of the Board and IPC.”
3	Evaluation is to be done as per instructions provided in the Marking Scheme. It should not be done according to one’s own interpretation or any other consideration. Marking Scheme should be strictly adhered to and religiously followed. However, while evaluating, answers which are based on latest information or knowledge and/or are innovative, they may be assessed for their correctness otherwise and due marks be awarded to them. In class-X, while evaluating two competency-based questions, please try to understand given answer and even if reply is not from marking scheme but correct competency is enumerated by the candidate, due marks should be awarded.
4	The Marking scheme carries only suggested value points for the answers These are in the nature of Guidelines only and do not constitute the complete answer. The students can have their own expression and if the expression is correct, the due marks should be awarded accordingly.
5	The Head-Examiner must go through the first five answer books evaluated by each evaluator on the first day, to ensure that evaluation has been carried out as per the instructions given in the Marking Scheme. If there is any variation, the same should be zero after deliberation and discussion. The remaining answer books meant for evaluation shall be given only after ensuring that there is no significant variation in the marking of individual evaluators.
6	Evaluators will mark(✓) wherever answer is correct. For wrong answer CROSS ‘X’ be



	marked. Evaluators will not put right (✓) while evaluating which gives an impression that answer is correct and no marks are awarded. This is most common mistake which evaluators are committing.
7	If a question has parts, please award marks on the right-hand side for each part. Marks awarded for different parts of the question should then be totaled up and written in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may be followed strictly.
8	If a question does not have any parts, marks must be awarded in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may also be followed strictly.
9	If a student has attempted an extra question, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and the other answer scored out with a note “ Extra Question ”.
10	No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once.
11	A full scale of marks 70 (example 0 to 80/70/60/50/40/30 marks as given in Question Paper) has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.
12	Every examiner has to necessarily do evaluation work for full working hours i.e., 8 hours every day and evaluate 20 answer books per day in main subjects and 25 answer books per day in other subjects (Details are given in Spot Guidelines). This is in view of the reduced syllabus and number of questions in question paper.
13	<p>Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in the past:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Leaving answer or part thereof unassessed in an answer book. ● Giving more marks for an answer than assigned to it. ● Wrong totaling of marks awarded on an answer. ● Wrong transfer of marks from the inside pages of the answer book to the title page. ● Wrong question wise totaling on the title page. ● Wrong totaling of marks of the two columns on the title page. ● Wrong grand total. ● Marks in words and figures not tallying/not same. ● Wrong transfer of marks from the answer book to online award list. ● Answers marked as correct, but marks not awarded. (Ensure that the right tick mark is correctly and clearly indicated. It should merely be a line. Same is with the X for incorrect answer.) ● Half or a part of answer marked correct and the rest as wrong, but no marks award



14	While evaluating the answer books if the answer is found to be totally incorrect, it should be marked as cross (X) and awarded zero (0) Marks.
15	Any un assessed portion, non-carrying over of marks to the title page, or totaling error detected by the candidate shall damage the prestige of all the personnel engaged in the evaluation work as also of the Board. Hence, in order to uphold the prestige of all concerned, it is again reiterated that the instructions be followed meticulously and judiciously.
16	The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the “ Guidelines for spot Evaluation ” before starting the actual evaluation.
17	Every Examiner shall also ensure that all the answers are evaluated, marks carried over to the title page, correctly totaled and written in figures and words.
18	The candidates are entitled to obtain photocopy of the Answer Book on request on payment of the prescribed processing fee. All Examiners/Additional Head Examiners/Head Examiners are once again reminded that they must ensure that evaluation is carried out strictly as per value points for each answer as given in the Marking Scheme.



MARKING SCHEME 2023
(ANNUAL EXAMINATION)
SUBJECT- GEOGRAPHY (029)
PAPER CODE 64/1/2

Set 2

MM: 70

Q No.	EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS	Page No. in T B	Distribution of Marks
SECTION A Q.No. 1 to 17 are Multiple choice questions		17X1=17	
1.	(d) Unrest	Pg. 10 T.B-I	1
2	(b) Singapore	Pg. 111 T.B-I	1
3	(d) i – 2, ii – 3, iii – 4, iv – 1	Pg. 117 T.B-II	1
4	(a) Malaysia	Pg. 34 T.B-II	1
5	(c) Kandla	Pg. 129 T.B-II	1
6	(b) Only I, II and III are correct	Pg. 15 T.B-I	1
7	(c) The Northern Atlantic Sea Route	Pg. 73 T.B-I	1
8	(d) Only I and IV are correct.	Pg. 43 T.B-II	1
9	(a) North Western Europe	Pg. 39 T.B-I	1
10	(a) Cultivators, agricultural labourers, household industrial workers and other workers	Pg. 13 T.B-II	1
11	(c) Statements I and II both are correct, Statement II is the correct result of Statement I.	Pg. 79 T.B-I	1
12	(a) Indo-European, Dravidian, Austric and Sino-Tibetan.	Pg. 10 T.B-II	1
13	(a) Mixed farming	Pg. 38 T.B-I	1
14	(a) Natural disasters	Pg. 12 T.B-I	1



15	(a) Money sent by migrants		1
16	(b) Employment		1
17	(c) Imbalance in age and sex		1
	SECTION B Question No. 18 & 19 are Source Based		
18	<p>(18.1) In which year was the decennial growth of urban population the highest in India ?</p> <p>18.1. 1981, 46.14% (1)</p> <p>(18.2) How much was the total urban population I the year 2001 ?</p> <p>18.2. In 2001, the total urban population was 2,85,355. (1)</p> <p>(18.3) Total growth of number of towns between 1901 to 2011 in India was.</p> <p>18.3. 4,344 or 238% (1)</p> <p>For Visually Impaired Candidates Only :</p> <p>The characteristics of urban settlements are:--</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Urban settlements are generally compact and large in size. ii. They are engaged in a variety of non agricultural, economic and administrative functions. iii. Cities are functionally linked to rural areas and towns around them. iv. Exchange of goods and services take place. v. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three characteristic to be explained.</p>	<p>Pg. 34 T.B-II</p>	<p>3X 1=3</p> <p>3X 1=3</p>
19	<p>(19.1) Difference between secondary and tertiary activities:</p> <p>(19.1) The main difference between secondary</p>		



	<p>activities is that the expertise provided by services relies more heavily on specialized skills, experience,, and knowledge of the workers rather than on the production techniques,machinery and factory process. (1)</p> <p>(19.2) <u>Relation of tertiary activity with production and exchange :</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Professionals provide their services/skill against the payment of fee e.g. lawyer, doctor, education, consultants, and skilled labour etc. Professionals providing their services in trading (goods and services),transportation and communication. <p>Any one point of relation (1)</p> <p>(19.3) (i) Trade, (ii) Transport,(iii) Health, (iv) Education Any other relevant examples. Any two examples to be mentioned. (1/2+1/2=1)</p>		
	<p style="text-align: center;">SECTION C</p> <p>Q. No. 20 to 23 are Short Answer Type Questions</p>	3 X 4 =12	
20	<p>The characteristics of the mineral belt of SW Plateau region of India are-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> This belt extends over Karnataka, Goa, and contiguous Tamil Nadu uplands and Kerala. This belt is rich in ferrous metals and bauxite. It also contains high grade iron ore, manganese and limestone. This belt lacks in coal deposits except the Neyveli lignite mines. Any other relevant point. <p>Any three points to be mentioned.</p>	<p>Pg. 73 T. B-II</p>	3X 1=3



	<p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) The characteristics of the mineral belt of NW Region of India are-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. This belt extends along Aravali in Rajasthan and part of Gujarat. ii. Minerals are associated with Dharwar system of rocks. iii. Copper, zinc have been major minerals. iv. Rajasthan is rich in building stones, i.e. sandstone, granite, marble etc. v. Any other relevant point. <p style="text-align: center;">Any three points to be mentioned.</p>	<p>Pg. 73</p> <p>T.B-II</p>	<p>3X 1=3</p>
21	<p>Growth of population in Phase II (1921-1951) is referred to as a period of steady population growth in India because of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. An overall improvement in health and sanitation throughout the country brought down the mortality rate. ii. At the same time better transport and communication system improved distribution system. iii. The crude birth rate remained high in this period leading to higher growth rate than previous phase. iv. Any other relevant point. <p style="text-align: center;">Any three arguments to be explained.</p>	<p>Pg. 7</p> <p>T.B-II</p>	<p>3X 1=3</p>
22	<p>Irrigated farming :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Irrigated farming divided in two parts - protective and productive. ii. The objective of protective irrigation is to protect the crops from diverse effects of soil moisture deficiency which often means that irrigation acts as a supplementary source of 		



	<p>water.</p> <p>iii. The productive irrigation is meant to provide sufficient soil moisture in the cropping season to achieve high productivity.</p> <p>iv. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any three points to be explained (1/2x3=1.5)</p> <p>Rainfed farming :</p> <p>i. Classified on basis of adequacy of soil moisture during cropping season into dry land and wetland farming.</p> <p>ii. The dry land farming is largely confined to the regions having annual rainfall less than 75 cm.</p> <p>iii. These regions grow hardy and drought resistant crops such as ragi, bajra, moong, gram, etc.</p> <p>iv. Any other relevant point .</p> <p>Any three points to be explained (1/2x3=1.5)</p>		
23	<p>(a) “ Human beings were able to develop technology after they developed better understanding of natural laws.” Evaluate the statement in the context of naturalization of humans.</p> <p>i. Technology indicates the level of cultural development of society.</p> <p>ii. The understanding of concepts of friction and heat helped us discover fire.</p> <p>iii. Understanding of the secrets of DNA and genetics enables us to conquer in any diseases.</p> <p>iv. We use the laws of aerodynamics to develop faster planes.</p> <p>v. Knowledge about nature is extremely important to develop technology, and technology loosens the shackles of environment on human beings.</p>	<p>Pg. 45 T.B-II</p>	<p>1/2+1.5 =3</p>



	<p>vi. In the early stages of their interaction with their natural environment humans were greatly influenced by it.</p> <p>vii. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any three points to be analyzed.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) “The imprints of human activities are created everywhere.” Evaluate the statement in the context of humanization of nature.</p> <p>i. The people begin to understand their environment and the forces of nature with the passage of time.</p> <p>ii. With social and cultural development humans develop better and more efficient technology.</p> <p>iii. They move from a state of necessity to a state of freedom.</p> <p>iv. They create possibilities with resources obtained from the environment.</p> <p>v. The human activities create cultural landscape e.g. health resorts on highlands, huge urban sprawls, fields, orchards and pastures in plains and rolling hills, ports, oceanic routes on oceanic surface and satellites.</p> <p>vi. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any three points to be evaluated.</p>	<p>Pg. 2 TB- I</p>	<p>3X 1=3</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">SECTION D</p> <p>Q. No. 24 to 28 are Long Answer Type Questions</p>	<p>5 X 5= 25</p>	
24	<p>(a) “India has one of the second largest road networks in the world”. Support the statement.</p>		



	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. About 85% of passengers are carried by roads every year. ii. 70% of freight traffic are carried by roads every year. iii. For the purpose of construction and maintenance roads are classified as N.H., S.H., Major District Roads and Rural Roads. iv. NH connect the state capitals, major cities, ports, railway junctions etc. e.g. Golden Quadrilateral, North-South and East-West corridors. v. SH connects state capital with the district head quarters. vi. District roads connect district head quarters with important nodes in the district. vii. Most of the roads in rural areas provide vital links. viii. Border roads are of strategic importance in frontier areas. ix. Any other relevant point. <p style="text-align: center;">Any five points to be explained.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) “Indian Railways network is one of the longest in the world”. Support the statement.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Indian Railways is the largest government undertaking in the country. ii. It facilitates the movement of passengers and goods and contributes to the growth of economy. iii. It integrates the people of different castes, religion, culture and economic conditions. iv. In India, the railway system has been divided into 16 zones for better management of 	<p style="text-align: center;">Pg.114 T.B-II</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">5X1=5</p>
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	<p>railways.</p> <p>v. Konkan Railway is an important achievement of Indian Railways.</p> <p>vi. Railway system is being upgraded e.g. the operation of the Metro in cities.</p> <p>vii. Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Any five points to be explained.</p>	Pg.118 T.B-II	5X1=5
25	<p>(a) Factors affecting the location of industries in the world are-</p> <p>i. Access to market.</p> <p>ii. Access to raw material.</p> <p>iii. Access to labour supply.</p> <p>iv. Access to sources of energy.</p> <p>v. Access to transportation and communication facilities.</p> <p>vi. Government policy.</p> <p>vii. Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Any five points to be analyzed.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) The classification of industries on the basis of raw materials are-</p> <p>i. Agro-based industries.</p> <p>ii. Mineral-based industries.</p> <p>iii. Chemical-based industries.</p> <p>iv. Forest-based industries.</p> <p>v. Animal-based industries.</p> <p>vi. Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Any five points to be analyzed.</p>	Pg. 46,47 T.B-I	5X1=5
	<p>(b) The classification of industries on the basis of raw materials are-</p> <p>i. Agro-based industries.</p> <p>ii. Mineral-based industries.</p> <p>iii. Chemical-based industries.</p> <p>iv. Forest-based industries.</p> <p>v. Animal-based industries.</p> <p>vi. Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Any five points to be analyzed.</p>	Pg. 50,51 T.B-I	5X1=5
26	<p>The sea ports are known as the gateways of international trade in India because-</p> <p>i. India is surrounded by sea from three</p>		



	<p>sides.</p> <p>ii. Bestowed with a long coastline.</p> <p>iii. Water provides a smooth surface for very cheap transport provided there is no turbulence.</p> <p>iv. India has a long tradition of sea-faring and has developed many ports.</p> <p>v. The Western Coast has more ports than the Eastern Coast.</p> <p>vi. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any five points to be explained.</p>	<p>Pg. 127 T.B-II</p>	<p>5X1=5</p>
27	<p>“ The challenge of sustainable development requires integration of quest for economic development with environmental concerns.” Evaluate the statement in the context of conservation of mineral resources.</p> <p>i. Traditional methods of resource use result into generating enormous quantity of waste as well as create other environmental problems.</p> <p>ii. Hence, sustainable development calls for the protection of resources for the future generations.</p> <p>iii. There is an urgent need to conserve the resources.</p> <p>iv. The alternative energy sources like solar power, wind, wave, geothermal energy are inexhaustible.</p> <p>v. Recycling of scrap metals e.g. copper</p> <p>vi. Develop substitute minerals.</p> <p>vii. Export of strategic minerals must be reduced so that the existing reserve may be used for a longer time.</p> <p>viii. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any five points to be explained .</p>	<p>Pg.83 T.B-II</p>	<p>5X1=5</p>
28	<p>“Pipelines are used extensively to transport liquids and</p>		



	<p>gases in the world.” Support the statements with appropriate arguments.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Water, petroleum and natural gas for an uninterrupted flow. Water supplied through pipelines is familiar to all. Cooking gas or LPG is supplied through pipelines in many parts of the world. Pipelines can also be used to transport liquefied coal. In New Zealand, milk is being supplied through pipelines from farms to factories. In U.S.A., there is a dense network of oil pipelines from the producing areas to the consuming areas. Any other relevant point. <p>Any five points to be explained.</p>	Pg.78 T.B-I	5X1=5
	<p align="center">SECTION E</p> <p align="center">No. 29 &30 are Map Based Questions.</p>		
29	<p>See attached Map. <i>For Visually Impaired Candidates Only.</i> (Answer any <i>five</i>)</p> <p>29.1 Algeria</p> <p>29.2 Pampas</p> <p>29.3. Yokohama</p> <p>29.4. Panama</p> <p>29.5. Auckland/Wellington</p> <p>29.6. Suez</p> <p>29.7. Brazil</p>		5X1=5
30	<p>See attached Map. <i>For Visually Impaired Candidates Only.</i> (Answer any <i>five</i>) 5X1=5</p>		5X1=5



	30.1.Bihar		
	30.2.Gujarat		
	30.3.Mathura		
	30.4.Kolkata		
	30.5.Rajasthan		
	30.6.Tamil Nadu		
	30.7.Amritsar		



प्रश्न सं. 29 के लिए

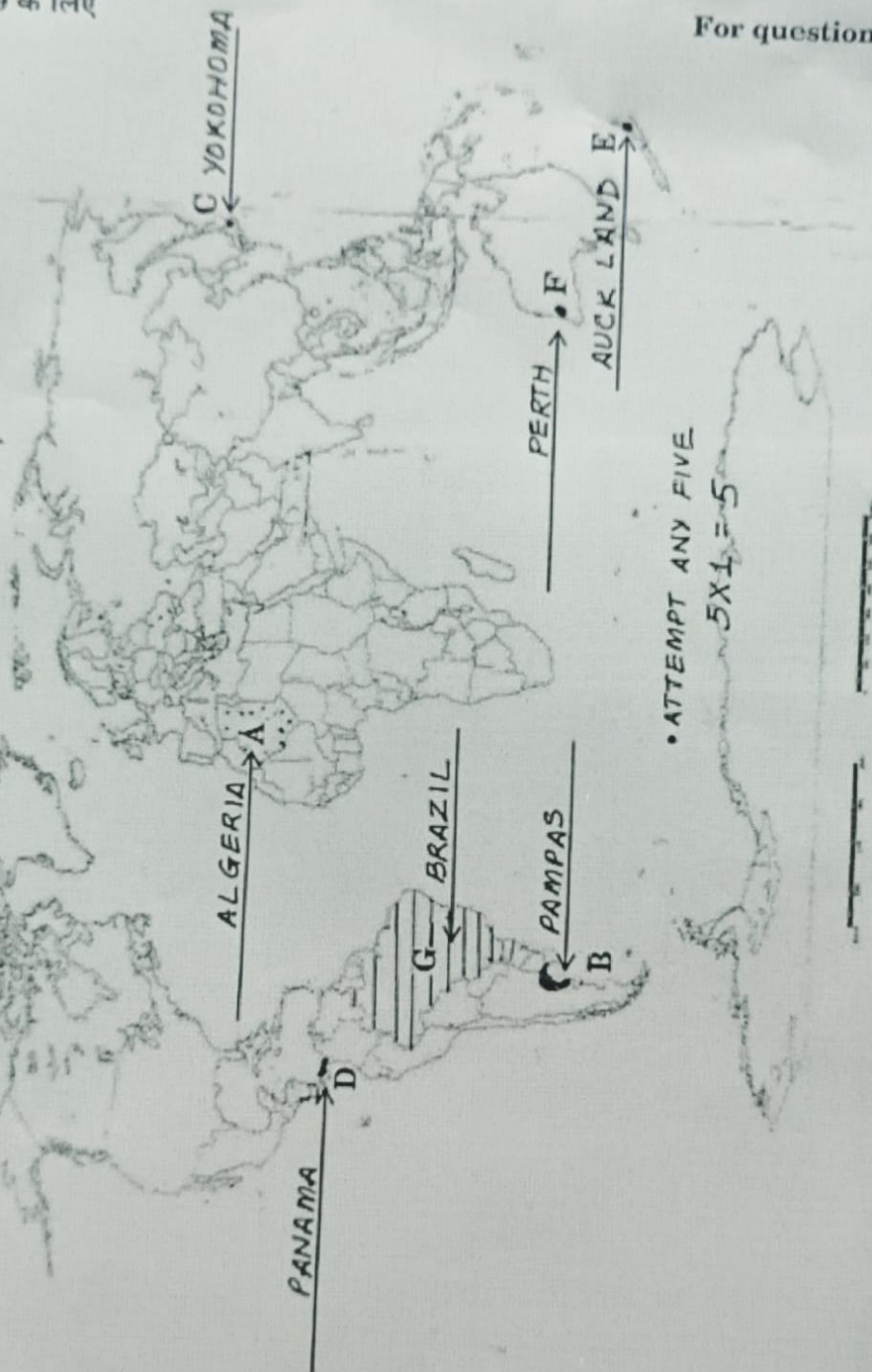
For question no. 29

WORLD-POLITICAL

Q NO: 29

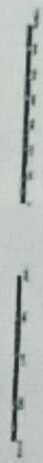
64/1/1, 64/1/2, 64/1/3

संसार-राजनीतिक



• ATTEMPT ANY FIVE

5X1=5



प्रश्न सं. 30 के लिए

For question no. 30

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

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

