



SET-1

Series PP4QQ/4

प्रश्न-पत्र कोड
Q.P. Code 64/4/1

रोल नं.

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.

नोट

(I) कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ 23 (2 मानचित्र सहित) हैं।

(II) कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में 30 प्रश्न हैं।

(III) प्रश्न-पत्र में दाहिने हाथ की ओर दिए गए प्रश्न-पत्र कोड को परीक्षार्थी उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर लिखें।

(IV) कृपया प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखना शुरू करने से पहले, उत्तर-पुस्तिका में प्रश्न का क्रमांक अवश्य लिखें।

(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 परीक्षार्थी केवल प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ेंगे और इस अवधि के दौरान वे उत्तर-पुस्तिका पर कोई उत्तर नहीं लिखेंगे।

NOTE

Please check that this question paper contains 23 printed pages (Including 2 Maps).

Please check that this question paper contains 30 questions.

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.

Please write down the serial number of the question in the answer-book 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 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 : 3 घण्टे

Time allowed : 3 hours

अधिकतम अंक : 70

Maximum Marks : 70

64/4/1/21

217 A

1



P.T.O.



सामान्य निर्देश :

निम्नलिखित निर्देशों को सावधानीपूर्वक पढ़िए और उनका सख्ती से पालन कीजिए :

- (i) इस प्रश्न-पत्र में कुल 30 प्रश्न हैं। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- (ii) यह प्रश्न-पत्र पाँच खंडों में विभाजित है – खंड-क, ख, ग, घ एवं ङ।
- (iii) खंड – क : प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 17 तक बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न हैं।
- (iv) खंड – ख : प्रश्न संख्या 18 एवं 19 आरेख एवं स्रोत-आधारित प्रश्न हैं।
- (v) खंड – 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) खंड – 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) खंड – ङ : प्रश्न संख्या 29 व 30 मानचित्र आधारित प्रश्न हैं।

खंड – क

(प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 17 बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्न हैं।)

(17 × 1 = 17)

1. थोक व्यापार की निम्नलिखित विशेषताओं को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए और सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :

1

- i. इसका गठन अनेक बिचौलिए, सौदागरों और पूर्तिघरों द्वारा होता है।
- ii. थोक विक्रेता प्रायः फुटकर भंडारों को उधार देते हैं।
- iii. सामान्यतः फुटकर विक्रेता अधिकतर थोक विक्रेता की पूँजी पर कार्य करते हैं।
- iv. डाक आदेश, स्वचालित बिक्री मशीनें, फेरी वाले इसके कुछ उदाहरण हैं।

विकल्प :

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| (A) केवल i, ii और iii सही हैं। | (B) केवल ii, iii और iv सही हैं। |
| (C) केवल i, iii और iv सही हैं। | (D) केवल i, ii और iv सही हैं। |





General Instructions :

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them :

- (i) This question paper contains **30** questions. **All** questions are **compulsory**.
- (ii) This Question paper is divided into **five** Sections – **Section A, B, C, D and E**.
- (iii) Section **A** - Question Nos. **1 to 17** are Multiple Choice (MCQ) type Questions.
- (iv) Section **B** - Question Nos. **18 and 19** are Diagram/Source based Questions.
- (v) Section **C** - Question Nos. **20 to 23** are Short Answer (SA) type questions. Answer to these questions shall be written in **80 to 100** words.
- (vi) Section **D** - Question Nos. **24 to 28** are Long Answer (LA) type questions. Answer to these questions shall be written in **120 to 150** words.
- (vii) Section **E** - Question Nos. **29 & 30** are Map based questions.

SECTION – A

(Q. Nos. 1 to 17 are Multiple Choice Questions.)

(17 × 1 = 17)

1. Read the following characteristics of wholesale trading carefully and choose the correct option :

1

- i. It is constituted by numerous intermediaries, merchants and supply houses.
- ii. Wholesalers often extend credit to retail stores.
- iii. Generally retailers operate very largely on the wholesaler's capital.
- iv. Mail order, automatic vending machines, street vendors are some of its examples.

Option :

- (A) Only i, ii and iii are correct. (B) Only ii, iii and iv are correct.
- (C) Only i, iii and iv are correct. (D) Only i, ii and iv are correct.



2. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा 'विश्व व्यापार संगठन' का मुख्यालय है ? 1

- (A) न्यूयार्क (B) दिल्ली
(C) जिनेवा (D) लंदन

3. नीचे दो कथन दिए गये हैं। ये अभिकथन (A) और कारण (R) हैं। दोनों कथनों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए और सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए। 1

अभिकथन (A) : अयस्क पर आधारित उद्योग कच्चे माल के स्रोत के समीप स्थित हैं।

कारण (R) : उद्योग परिवहन लागत घटाकर लाभ को बढ़ाते हैं।

विकल्प :

- (A) (A) सही है और (R) गलत है।
(B) (A) गलत है और (R) सही है।
(C) (A) और (R) दोनों सही हैं और (R), (A) की सही व्याख्या है।
(D) (A) और (R) दोनों सही हैं, परन्तु (R), (A) की सही व्याख्या नहीं है।

4. भारत में नगरीय जनसंख्या की तीव्र वृद्धि दर का निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा कारण गलत है ? 1

- (A) नगरों में उच्च आर्थिक विकास।
(B) नगरों में स्वास्थ्य संबंधी दशाओं में सुधार।
(C) नगरीय क्षेत्रों का तेजी से विस्तार।
(D) नगरों में रोजगार के अवसरों की उपलब्धता।

5. निम्नलिखित में से किस राज्य की नगरीय जनसंख्या का प्रतिशत सर्वाधिक है ? 1

- (A) महाराष्ट्र (B) गोवा
(C) केरल (D) गुजरात





2. Which one of the following is the headquarter of the 'World Trade Organization' ?

1

- (A) New York (B) Delhi
(C) Geneva (D) London

3. Two statements are given below. They are Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read both the statements carefully and choose the correct option.

1

Assertion (A) : Industries based on ores are located close to the sources of raw material.

Reason (R) : Industries maximise profits by reducing transportation costs.

Options :

- (A) (A) is correct and (R) is false.
(B) (A) is false and (R) is correct.
(C) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is correct explanation of (A).
(D) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not correct explanation of (A).

4. Which one of the followings is the **false** reason of high growth rate of urban population in India ?

1

- (A) Higher economic development in cities
(B) Improvement in health condition in cities
(C) Rapid expansion of urban areas
(D) Availability of employment opportunities in cities

5. Which one of the following states has the highest percentage of urban population ?

1

- (A) Maharashtra (B) Goa
(C) Kerala (D) Gujarat



6. भारत में एक कृषि फसल की विशेषताएँ नीचे दी गई हैं। इनको ध्यान से पढ़िए और फसल की पहचान कीजिए।

1

- यह उष्ण आर्द्र कटिबंधीय क्षेत्र की एक फसल है।
- पश्चिम बंगाल के किसान एक वर्ष में इसकी तीन फसलें उगाते हैं।
- उत्तर-पश्चिमी भागों में यह खरीफ़ फसल के रूप में उगाई जाती है।
- इसके प्रमुख उत्पादक राज्य पश्चिम बंगाल, उत्तर प्रदेश और पंजाब हैं।

फसल :

- (A) गेहूँ (B) चना
(C) बाजरा (D) चावल

7. नीचे दो कथन दिए गये हैं। ये अभिकथन (A) और कारण (R) हैं। दोनों कथनों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए और सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए।

1

अभिकथन (A) : एक क्षेत्र का आर्थिक विकास उसके संसाधनों पर आधारित होता है।

कारण (R) : आर्थिक विकास के लिए तकनीक के साथ-साथ निवेश की आवश्यकता होती है।

विकल्प :

- (A) (A) सही है, परन्तु (R) गलत है।
(B) (A) गलत है, परन्तु (R) सही है।
(C) (A) और (R) दोनों सही हैं और (R), (A) की सही व्याख्या है।
(D) (A) और (R) दोनों सही हैं, परन्तु (R), (A) की सही व्याख्या नहीं है।

8. स्तंभ-I का मिलान स्तंभ-II से कीजिए और सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :

1

स्तंभ-I (राष्ट्रीय जलमार्ग)	स्तंभ-II (नदी)
(a) राष्ट्रीय जलमार्ग संख्या 1	(i) मातई
(b) राष्ट्रीय जलमार्ग संख्या 2	(ii) गोदावरी
(c) राष्ट्रीय जलमार्ग संख्या 4	(iii) गंगा
(d) राष्ट्रीय जलमार्ग संख्या 5	(iv) ब्रह्मपुत्र

विकल्प :

- (a) (b) (c) (d)
(A) (iv) (iii) (ii) (i)
(B) (iv) (iii) (i) (ii)
(C) (iii) (iv) (i) (ii)
(D) (iii) (iv) (ii) (i)





6. The characteristics of an agricultural crop in India are given below. Read them carefully and identify the crop. 1

- It is a crop of tropical humid area.
- West Bengal farmers grow it three crops in a year.
- It is grown as a Kharif crop in north-western parts.
- West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh and Punjab are major producing states.

Crop :

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| (A) Wheat | (B) Gram |
| (C) Bajra | (D) Rice |

7. Two statements are given below. They are Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read both the statements carefully and choose the correct option. 1

Assertion (A) : The economic development of a region depends upon its resource base.

Reason (R) : Economic development requires technologies as well as investment.

Options :

- (A) (A) is correct, but (R) is false.
- (B) (A) is false, but (R) is correct.
- (C) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (D) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not correct explanation of (A).

8. Match the Column-I with Column-II and choose the correct option : 1

Column-I (National Waterway)	Column-II (River)
(a) National Waterway No. 1	(i) Matai
(b) National Waterway No. 2	(ii) Godavari
(c) National Waterway No. 4	(iii) Ganga
(d) National Waterway No. 5	(iv) Brahmaputra

Options :

- | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
|-----------|-------|------|------|
| (A) (iv) | (iii) | (ii) | (i) |
| (B) (iv) | (iii) | (i) | (ii) |
| (C) (iii) | (iv) | (i) | (ii) |
| (D) (iii) | (iv) | (ii) | (i) |





9. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा 'आधुनिक नगर' का उदाहरण है ? 1

- (A) सूरत (B) नागपुर
(C) मदुरई (D) हैदराबाद

10. भारत में गैरिसन नगर से संबंधित सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए : 1

- (A) रानीगंज, डिम्बोई और झरिया (B) महु, बबीना और उधमपुर
(C) इटारसी, कटनी और कांडला (D) मोदीनगर, जमशेदपुर और भिलाई

11. बस्ती के निम्नलिखित लक्षणों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए और बस्ती के प्रकार की पहचान कीजिए : 1

- यह जंगलों में एकाकी झोंपड़ियों के रूप में दिखाई पड़ती है ।
- यह छोटी पहाड़ियों की ढालों पर दिखाई पड़ती है ।
- मेघालय, उत्तराखंड और हिमाचल प्रदेश के अनेक भागों में इस प्रकार की बस्तियाँ पाई जाती हैं ।

बस्ती का प्रकार :

- (A) आर्केड्रित (B) विखंडित
(C) पल्लीकृत (D) परिक्षिप्त

12. रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति के लिए सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए : 1

भारतीय रेलवे की स्थापना 1853 में हुई तथा _____ से _____ के बीच 34 कि.मी. लंबी रेल लाइन निर्मित की गई ।

- (A) मुंबई (बंबई), थाणे (B) कोलकाता (कलकत्ता), हुगली
(C) चेन्नई (मद्रास), मदुरै (D) बेंगलूरु (बेंगलोर), कालीकट

13. जल प्रदूषण से निम्नलिखित में से मानव शरीर का कौन-सा तंत्र सर्वाधिक प्रभावित होता है ? 1

- (A) तंत्रिका तंत्र (B) रक्त संचार तंत्र
(C) श्वसन तंत्र (D) पाचन तंत्र

14. मध्य प्रदेश के झाबुआ जिले में निम्नलिखित में से किस जनजाति की अधिकता है ? 1

- (A) भील (B) थारू
(C) बकरवाल (D) गद्दी





9. Which of the following is an example of a 'Modern City' ? 1

- (A) Surat (B) Nagpur
(C) Madurai (D) Hyderabad

10. Choose the correct option related to Garrison towns in India : 1

- (A) Raniganj, Digboi and Jharia (B) Mhow, Babina and Udhampur
(C) Itarsi, Katni and Kandla (D) Modinagar, Jamshedpur and Bhilai

11. Read the following characteristics of settlements carefully and identify its type : 1

- It is seen in the form of isolated huts in the forest.
- It is visible on the slopes of small hills.
- This kind of settlements are found in different parts of Meghalaya, Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh.

Settlement types :

- (A) Nucleated (B) Fragmented
(C) Hamleted (D) Dispersed

12. Choose the correct option to fill the blanks : 1

Indian Railway was introduced in 1853 and a railway line was constructed from _____ to _____ covering a distance of 34 km.

- (A) Mumbai (Bombay), Thane (B) Kolkata (Calcutta), Hugli
(C) Chennai (Madras), Madurai (D) Bengaluru (Bangalore), Calicut

13. Which one of the following human body system gets affected the most by water pollution ? 1

- (A) Nervous system (B) Circulatory system
(C) Respiratory system (D) Digestive system

14. Which of the following tribes is in majority in Jhabua district of Madhya Pradesh ? 1

- (A) Bhil (B) Tharu
(C) Bakarwal (D) Gaddi





दिए गए अनुच्छेद को पढ़िए और प्रश्न संख्या 15 से 17 तक का उत्तर लिखिए :

जनांकिकीय संक्रमण सिद्धांत

प्रथम अवस्था में उच्च प्रजननशीलता व उच्च मर्त्यता होती है क्योंकि लोग महामारियों और भोजन की अनिश्चित आपूर्ति से होने वाली मृत्युओं की क्षतिपूर्ति अधिक पुनरुत्पादन से करते हैं। जनसंख्या वृद्धि धीमी होती है और अधिकांश लोग खेती में कार्यरत होते हैं। जहाँ बड़े परिवारों को परिसंपत्ति माना जाता है। जीवन-प्रत्याशा निम्न होती है, अधिकांश लोग अशिक्षित होते हैं और उनके प्रौद्योगिकी स्तर निम्न होते हैं। 200 वर्ष पूर्व विश्व के सभी देश इसी अवस्था में थे।

द्वितीय अवस्था के प्रारंभ में प्रजननशीलता ऊँची बनी रहती है किंतु यह समय के साथ घटती जाती है। यह अवस्था घटी हुई मृत्यु दर के साथ आती है। स्वास्थ्य संबंधी दशाओं व स्वच्छता में सुधार के साथ मर्त्यता में कमी आती है। इस अंतर के कारण, जनसंख्या में होने वाला शुद्ध योग उच्च होता है।

अंतिम अवस्था में प्रजननशीलता और मर्त्यता दोनों अधिक घट जाती हैं। जनसंख्या या तो स्थिर हो जाती है या मंद गति से बढ़ती है। जनसंख्या नगरीय और शिक्षित हो जाती है तथा उसके पास तकनीकी ज्ञान होता है। ऐसी जनसंख्या विचारपूर्वक परिवार के आकार को नियंत्रित करती है।

इससे प्रदर्शित होता है कि मनुष्य जाति अत्यधिक नम्य है और अपनी प्रजननशीलता को समायोजित करने की योग्यता रखती है।

15. निम्नलिखित किस अवस्था/अवस्थाओं में जनसंख्या की प्राकृतिक वृद्धि लगभग स्थिर थी ? 1
 (A) केवल I (B) केवल II
 (C) केवल I एवं अंतिम (D) केवल II एवं अंतिम
16. निम्नलिखित किस अवस्था/अवस्थाओं में मृत्युदर में सबसे अधिक गिरावट हुई ? 1
 (A) केवल I (B) केवल II
 (C) केवल I एवं II (D) केवल I एवं अंतिम
17. निम्नलिखित देशों में कौन-सा द्वितीय अवस्था का उदाहरण है ? 1
 (A) केन्या (B) बांग्लादेश
 (C) जापान (D) कनाडा





Read the given passage and answer the Q. Nos. 15 to 17 :

Demographic Transition Theory

The first stage has high fertility and high mortality because people reproduce more to compensate for the deaths due to epidemics and variable food supply. The population growth is slow and most of the people are engaged in agriculture where large families are an asset. Life expectancy is low, people are mostly illiterate and have low levels of technology. Two hundred years ago all the countries of the world were in this stage.

Fertility remains high in the beginning of second stage but it declines with time. This is accompanied by reduced mortality rate. Improvements in sanitation and health conditions lead to decline in mortality. Because of this gap the net addition to population is high.

In the last stage, both fertility and mortality decline considerably. The population is either stable or grows slowly. The population becomes urbanised, literate and has high technical know-how and deliberately controls the family size.

This shows that human beings are extremely flexible and are able to adjust their fertility.

15. In which of the following stage/stages, the natural growth of population was/were almost stagnant ? 1
- (A) Only I (B) Only II
(C) Only I and Last (D) Only II and Last
16. In which of the following stage/stages, the death rate declined the most ? 1
- (A) Only I (B) Only II
(C) Only I and II (D) Only I and Last
17. Which one among the following countries is an example of second stage ? 1
- (A) Kenya (B) Bangladesh
(C) Japan (D) Canada



खंड – ख

(प्रश्न संख्या 18 एवं 19 स्रोत आधारित प्रश्न हैं।)

(2 × 3 = 6)

18. दिए गए अनुच्छेद को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए और उसके नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए :

सेवा क्षेत्रक

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 फ़ीस का भुगतान होने पर अपनी सेवाएँ प्रदान करते हैं। अतः सभी प्रकार की सेवाएँ विशिष्ट कौशल 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। 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।

(18.1) 'जनशक्ति' सेवा सेक्टर का एक महत्वपूर्ण कारक क्यों है ? स्पष्ट कीजिए।

1

(18.2) द्वितीयक एवं तृतीयक क्षेत्रक के क्रियाकलापों में अंतर को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

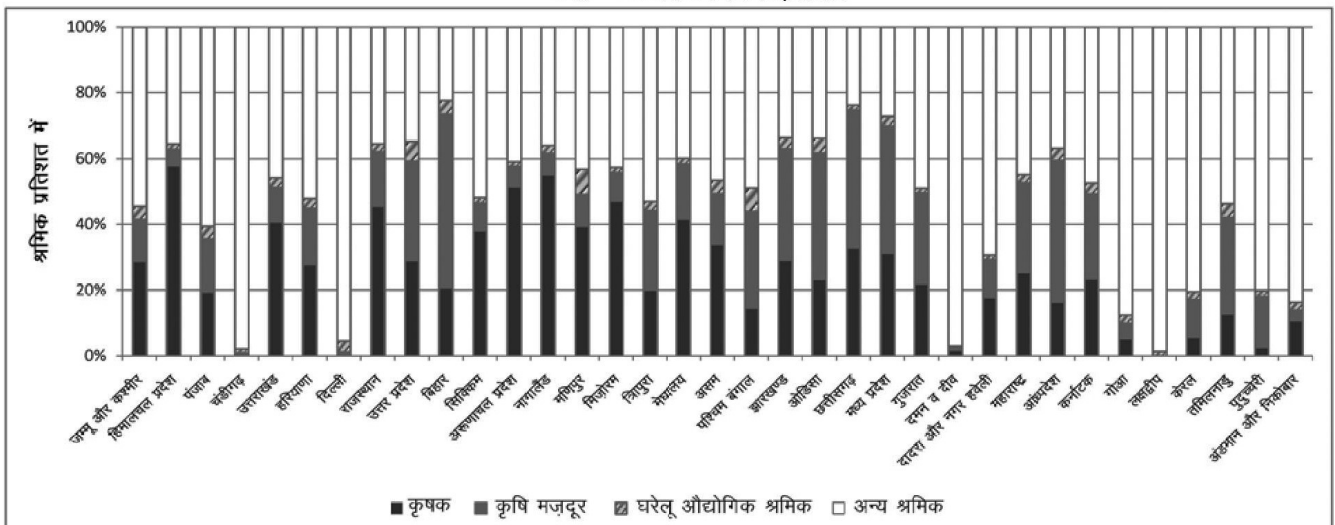
1

(18.3) "तृतीयक क्रियाकलापों में उत्पादन और विनिमय दोनों सम्मिलित होते हैं।" इस कथन की पुष्टि कीजिए।

1

19. दिए गए आरेख का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन कीजिए और उसके नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों का उत्तर लिखिए :

भारत – व्यावसायिक संरचना, 2011





SECTION – B

(Q. Nos. 18 and 19 are Source Based Questions.)

(2 × 3 = 6)

18. Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow :

Tertiary Sector

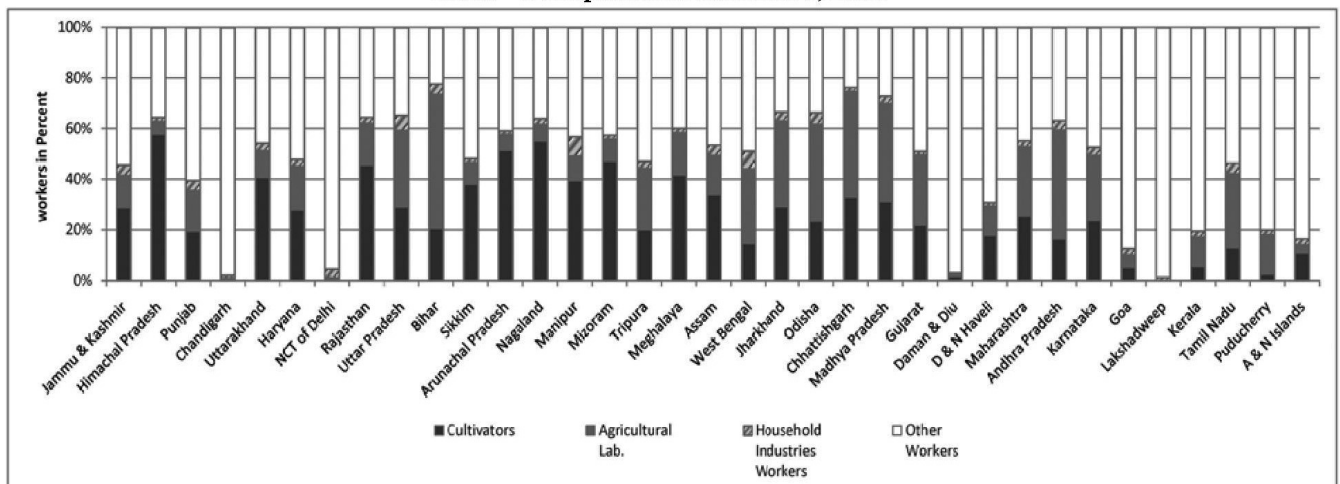
When you fall ill you go to your family doctor or you call a doctor. Sometimes your parents take you to a hospital for treatment. While in school, you are taught by your teachers. In the event of any dispute, legal opinion is obtained from a lawyer. Likewise, there are many professionals who provide 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.

- (18.1) Why is 'manpower' an important factor of service sector ? Explain. 1
- (18.2) Explain the difference between the activities of secondary and tertiary sectors. 1
- (18.3) "Tertiary activities include both production and exchange." Support the statement. 1

19. Study the given diagram carefully and answer the questions that follow :

India - Occupational Structure, 2011





- (19.1) सर्वाधिक कृषक प्रतिशत वाले दो राज्यों के नाम लिखिए। $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
- (19.2) अन्य श्रमिकों के सबसे अधिक प्रतिशत वाले दो केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्रों के नाम लिखिए। $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
- (19.3) त्रिपुरा में लगभग कितने प्रतिशत कृषक हैं ? 1

नोट : निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों के लिए प्रश्न संख्या 19 के स्थान पर है :

19. “देश के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में श्रम सहभागिता दर की स्थानिक भिन्नता बहुत विस्तृत है।” इस कथन की पुष्टि कीजिए। 3

खंड – ग

(प्रश्न संख्या 20 से 23 लघु-उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं।) $(4 \times 3 = 12)$

20. (a) राष्ट्रीय संसाधनों में भिन्नता किस प्रकार अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार का आधार बनता है ? उदाहरणों सहित व्याख्या कीजिए। 3

अथवा

- (b) अंतर्देशीय और बाह्य पत्तन में उदाहरणों सहित अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए। 3

21. (a) भारत में ‘जलक्रांति अभियान’ के किन्हीं तीन उद्देश्यों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। 3

अथवा

- (b) ‘भारतीय राष्ट्रीय जल नीति’ की किन्हीं तीन मुख्य विशेषताओं का विश्लेषण कीजिए। 3

22. ‘प्रकृति के मानवीकरण’ की अवधारणा की उदाहरणों सहित व्याख्या कीजिए। 3

23. भारत में ‘नगरीय अपशिष्ट निपटान’ की समस्या के समाधान के कोई तीन उपाय सुझाइए और उनकी व्याख्या कीजिए। 3

खंड – घ

(प्रश्न संख्या 24 से 28 दीर्घ-उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं।) $(5 \times 5 = 25)$

24. (a) कौन-सी संस्था प्रति वर्ष ‘मानव विकास प्रतिवेदन’ प्रकाशित करती है ? ‘मानव विकास’ के चार स्तंभों की व्याख्या कीजिए। $1 + 4 = 5$

अथवा

- (b) विश्व में 2020 के अनुसार किस देश का ‘मानव विकास सूचकांक’ सर्वोच्च है ? मानव विकास के चार उपागमों की व्याख्या कीजिए। $1 + 4 = 5$





- (19.1) Write the names of two states with highest percentage of cultivators. $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
- (19.2) Write the names of two Union Territories having the highest percentage of other workers. $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
- (19.3) What is the approximate percentage of cultivators in Tripura ? 1

Note : Following question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 19 :

19. "Spatial variation of work participation rate in different sectors in the country is very wide." Support the statement. 3

SECTION – C

(Q. Nos. 20 to 23 are Short Answer Type Questions.) (4 × 3 = 12)

20. (a) How do differences in national resources become the basis of international trade ? Explain with examples. 3

OR

- (b) Explain the differences between the inland and out-ports with examples. 3

21. (a) Analyse any three objectives of 'Jal Kranti Abhiyan' in India. 3

OR

- (b) Analyse any three key features of 'Indian National Water Policy'. 3

22. Explain the concept of 'Humanisation of Nature' by giving examples. 3

23. Suggest any three measures to solve the problem of 'Urban Waste Disposal' in India and explain them. 3

SECTION - D

(Q. Nos. 24 to 28 are Long Answer Type Questions.) (5 × 5 = 25)

24. (a) Which organisation publishes the 'Human Development Report' every year ? Explain the four pillars of 'human development'. $1 + 4 = 5$

OR

- (b) Which country has the highest rank in the world in 'Human Development Index' in 2020 ? Explain four approaches of human development. $1 + 4 = 5$



25. विश्व में वाणिज्य पशुधन पालन की किन्हीं पाँच विशेषताओं का वर्णन कीजिए । 5

26. विश्व में 'उपग्रह संचार' के महत्त्व की उदाहरणों सहित व्याख्या कीजिए । 5

27. (a) भारत में खनिज संसाधनों के संरक्षण के किन्हीं पाँच उपायों की व्याख्या कीजिए । 5

अथवा

(b) भारत के संदर्भ में सौर ऊर्जा के महत्त्व की व्याख्या कीजिए । 5

28. (a) "भारत में पाइप लाइनें अत्यधिक सुविधाजनक एवं सक्षम परिवहन प्रणाली हैं ।" उदाहरणों सहित इस कथन की परख कीजिए । 5

अथवा

(b) "विश्व में सबसे बड़े सड़क जाल के रूप में भारत का दूसरा स्थान है ।" इस कथन की उदाहरणों सहित परख कीजिए । 5

खंड – ड

(प्रश्न संख्या 29 व 30 मानचित्र आधारित प्रश्न हैं ।)

(2 × 5 = 10)

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

- A. विस्तृत वाणिज्य अनाज कृषि का एक क्षेत्र
- B. वाणिज्य पशुधन पालन का एक क्षेत्र
- C. 'पार-कैनेडियन रेलमार्ग' के पूर्वी सिरे का स्टेशन
- D. एशिया का एक प्रमुख समुद्री पत्तन
- E. यूरोप का एक प्रमुख अंतर्राष्ट्रीय वायु पत्तन
- F. एक नौ-परिवहन नहर
- G. 'चलवासी पशुचारण' का एक क्षेत्र





25. Describe any five features of commercial livestock rearing in the world. 5
26. Explain with examples the importance of 'Satellite Communication' in the world. 5
27. (a) Explain any five measures for the conservation of mineral resources in India. 5

OR

- (b) Explain the importance of solar energy in Indian context. 5
28. (a) "Pipelines are the most convenient and efficient mode of transportation in India." Examine the statement with examples. 5
- OR**
- (b) "India has the second largest road networks in the world." Examine the statement with examples. 5

SECTION – E

(Q. Nos. 29 and 30 are Map Based Questions.)

(2 × 5 = 10)

29. On the given political outline Map of the World, seven geographical features have been marked as A, B, C, D, E, F and G. Identify any **FIVE** correctly with the help of following information and write their correct names on the lines marked near them : **5 × 1 = 5**
- A. An area of extensive commercial grain farming
- B. An area of commercial livestock rearing
- C. Eastern most station of 'Trans-Canadian Railways'
- D. A major seaport of Asia
- E. A major international airport of Europe
- F. A shipping canal
- G. An area of 'Nomadic Herding'





नोट : निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों के लिए प्रश्न संख्या 29 के स्थान पर है। किन्हीं पाँच प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए।

5 × 1 = 5

- 29.1 अर्जेंटाइना के प्रमुख विस्तृत वाणिज्य अनाज कृषि क्षेत्र का नाम लिखिए।
- 29.2 दक्षिणी अमेरिका के एक वाणिज्य पशुधन पालन के क्षेत्र का नाम लिखिए।
- 29.3 'पार-कैनेडियन रेलमार्ग' के पूर्वी सिरे के स्टेशन का नाम लिखिए।
- 29.4 जापान के प्रमुख समुद्री पत्तन का नाम लिखिए।
- 29.5 फ्रांस के एक प्रमुख अंतर्राष्ट्रीय वायु पत्तन का नाम लिखिए।
- 29.6 भूमध्य सागर और लाल सागर को जोड़ने वाली नहर का नाम लिखिए।
- 29.7 न्यूजीलैंड के विस्तृत वाणिज्य अनाज कृषि के एक प्रमुख क्षेत्र का नाम लिखिए।

30. दिए गए भारत के राजनीतिक रेखा-मानचित्र में निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं पाँच को उपयुक्त चिह्नों से दर्शाएँ और उनके नाम लिखिए :

5 × 1 = 5

- 30.1 सबसे अधिक जनसंख्या घनत्व वाला राज्य
- 30.2 कॉफी उत्पादक अग्रणी राज्य
- 30.3 हजारीबाग – ताँबे की खानें
- 30.4 नेवेली – कोयले की खानें
- 30.5 रत्नागिरी – लौह अयस्क की खाने
- 30.6 हल्दिया – प्रमुख समुद्री पत्तन
- 30.7 अहमदाबाद – प्रमुख अंतर्राष्ट्रीय वायु पत्तन

नोट : निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों के लिए प्रश्न संख्या 30 के स्थान पर है। किन्हीं पाँच प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए।

5 × 1 = 5

- 30.1 सर्वाधिक जनसंख्या घनत्व वाले राज्य का नाम लिखिए।
- 30.2 कॉफी उत्पादक अग्रणी राज्य का नाम लिखिए।
- 30.3 हजारीबाग ताँबे की खानें किस राज्य में स्थित हैं ?
- 30.4 नेवेली कोयले की खानें किस राज्य में स्थित हैं ?
- 30.5 उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जहाँ रत्नागिरी लौह-अयस्क की खानें स्थित हैं।
- 30.6 हल्दिया समुद्री पत्तन किस राज्य में स्थित है ?
- 30.7 अहमदाबाद अंतर्राष्ट्रीय वायु पत्तन किस राज्य में स्थित है ?





Note : Following questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 29. Answer any five questions. $5 \times 1 = 5$

- 29.1 Name the major area of extensive commercial grain farming of Argentina.
- 29.2 Name an area of commercial livestock rearing of South America.
- 29.3 Name the easternmost station of 'Trans-Canadian Railways'.
- 29.4 Name the major seaport of Japan.
- 29.5 Name a major international airport of France.
- 29.6 Name the canal linking Red sea with Mediterranean sea.
- 29.7 Name a major area of extensive commercial grain farming of New Zealand.

30. Locate and label any five of the following geographical features on the given political outline Map of India with appropriate symbols : $5 \times 1 = 5$

- 30.1 A state with highest population density
- 30.2 State leading in the production of coffee
- 30.3 Hazaribagh : Copper mines
- 30.4 Neyveli : Coal mines
- 30.5 Ratnagiri : Iron ore mines
- 30.6 Haldia : Major seaport
- 30.7 Ahmedabad : Major international airport

Note : Following questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 30. Answer any five questions. $5 \times 1 = 5$

- 30.1 Name the state with highest population density.
- 30.2 Name the leading state in production of coffee.
- 30.3 In which state, Hazaribagh copper mines are located ?
- 30.4 In which state, Neyveli coal mines are located ?
- 30.5 Name the state, where Ratnagiri iron-ore mines are located.
- 30.6 In which state, Haldia seaport is located ?
- 30.7 In which state, Ahmedabad international airport is located ?

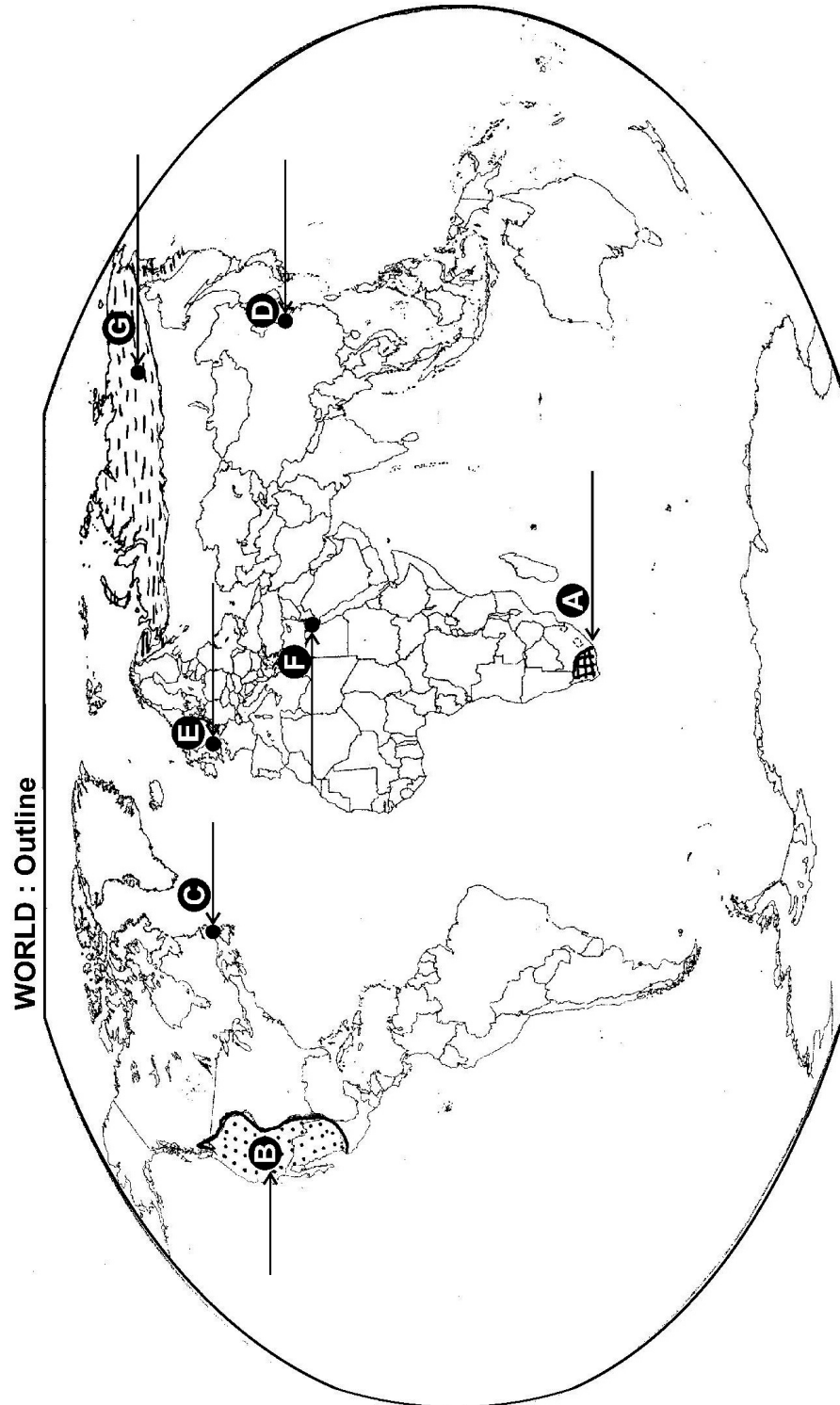






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प्रश्न सं. 29 के लिए मानचित्र
Map for Q. No. 29







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प्रश्न सं. 30 के लिए मानचित्र
Map for Q. No. 30





<p style="text-align: center;">Marking Scheme Strictly Confidential (For Internal and Restricted use only) Senior School Certificate Examination, 2024 SUBJECT NAME GEOGRAPHY (Theory) (Q.P. CODE 64/4/1)</p>	
<u>General Instructions: -</u>	
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 awarded.
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 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.
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
Main Examination, 2024
SUBJECT- GEOGRAPHY (029)
PAPER CODE-Set 64/4/1

SET-1

MM-70

Q No	EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS	Page no in TB	Distribution of marks
	SECTION -A Question no. 1-17 are MCQs		17x1=17
1.	(A) Only i, ii and iii are correct	TB-I Pg-48	1
2	(C) Geneva	TB-I Pg-74	1
3	(C) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).	TB-I Pg-38	1
4	(C) Rapid expansion of urban areas	TB-II Pg-9	1
5	(B) Goa	TB-II Pg-108	1
6	(D) Rice	TB-II Pg-26	1
7	(C) Both (A) and (R) are correct, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).	TB-II Pg-67	1
8	(D) (iii), (iv), (ii), (i)	TB-II Pg-81	1
9	(A) Surat	TB-II Pg-17	1
10	(B) Mhow, Babina and Udhampur	TB-II Pg-19	1
11	(D) Dispersed	TB-II Pg-17	1

12	(A) Mumbai (Bombay), Thane	TB-II Pg-79	1
13	(D) Digestive system	TB-II Pg-97	1
14	(A) Bhil	TB-II Pg-104	1
<p>Read the given passage carefully and answer the Q.NOs 15 to 17:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Demographic Transition Theory</p> <p>The first stage has high fertility and high mortality because people reproduce more to compensate for the deaths due to epidemics and variable food supply. The population growth is slow and most of the people are engaged in agriculture where large families are an asset. Life expectancy is low, people are mostly illiterate and have low levels of technology. Two hundred years ago all the countries of the world were in this stage.</p> <p>Fertility remains high in the beginning of second stage but it declines with time. This is accompanied by reduced mortality rate. Improvements in sanitation and health conditions lead to decline in mortality. Because of this gap the net addition to population is high.</p> <p>In the last stage, both fertility and mortality decline considerably. The population is either stable or grows slowly. The population becomes urbanised, literate and has high technical know-how and deliberately controls the family size.</p> <p>This shows that human beings are extremely flexible and are able to adjust their fertility.</p>			
15	(C) Only I and last	TB-I Pg-10	1
16	(B) Only II	TB-I Pg-11	1
17	(A) Kenya	TB-I Pg-10	1
	SECTION B Q. NOs 18 and 19 are source based questions R.		2x3=6
18	<p>Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Tertiary Sector</p> <p>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</p>		

	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>		
	<p>Why is ' manpower ' an important factor of service sector? Explain.</p> <p>(18.1) Because most of the tertiary activities are performed by skilled labours, professionally trained experts and consultants. 1</p> <p>Explain the difference between the activities of secondary and tertiary sectors.</p> <p>(18.2) Tertiary activities are related to service sectors like transport, banking, etc. whereas, Secondary activities are related to manufacturing sectors like cotton textile industry. 1</p> <p>"Tertiary activities include both production and exchange" Support the statement.</p> <p>(18.3) The production involves the provision of services that are consumed. The output is indirectly measured in terms of wages and salaries. Exchange involves trade, transport and communication facilities. 1</p>	<p>TB-I Pg-45</p>	<p>1+1+1=3</p>
19	<p>Study the given diagram and answer the questions that follow.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">India Occupational structure(2011)</p>		

	<p>Chandigarh and Puducherry have a very large proportion of workers being engaged in other services.</p> <p>(iv) Any other relevant point</p> <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p>	<p>TB-II</p> <p>Pg-13</p>	<p>3x1=3</p>
	<p>SECTION-C</p> <p>20 to 23 are Short Answer Type Questions.</p>		<p>4x3=12</p>
<p>20</p>	<p>(a) How do differences in national resources become the basis of international trade? Explain with examples.</p> <p>Difference in national resources: The World's national resources are unevenly distributed because of differences in their physical make up i.e. geology, relief soil and climate.</p> <p>(i) Geological structure: It determines the mineral resource base and topographical differences ensure diversity of crops and animals raised. Lowlands have greater agricultural potential. Mountains attract tourists and promote tourism.</p> <p>(ii) Mineral resources: They are unevenly distributed the world over. The availability of mineral resources provides the basis for industrial development.</p> <p>(iii) Climate: It influences the type of flora and fauna that can survive in a given region. It also ensures diversity in the range of various products, e.g. wool production can take place in cold regions, bananas, rubber and cocoa can grow in tropical regions.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>(b) Explain the differences between the inland and out - ports with examples.</p> <p>(i) Inland Ports:</p> <p>i. These ports are located away from the sea coast. ii. They are linked to the sea through a river or a canal. iii. Ports are accessible to flat bottom ships or barges. iv. For example, Manchester is linked with a canal;</p> <p>Memphis is located on the river Mississippi; Rhine</p>	<p>TB-I</p> <p>Pg-72</p>	<p>3x1=3</p>

	<p>has several ports like Mannheim and Duisburg; and Kolkata is located on the river Hoogli, a branch of the river Ganga.</p> <p>v. Any other relevant point</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Any three points to be explained)</p> <p>(ii) Out Ports:</p> <p>i. These are deep water ports built away from the actual ports.</p> <p>ii. These serve the parent ports by receiving those ships which are unable to approach them due to their large size.</p> <p>iii. Classic combination, for example, is Athens and its out port Piraeus in Greece.</p> <p>iv. Any other relevant point</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Any three points to be explained)</p>	<p>TB-I</p> <p>Pg-75</p>	<p>$1\frac{1}{2}+1\frac{1}{2}=3$</p>
21	<p>(a) Analyse any three objectives of Jal Kranti Abhiyan ' in India.</p> <p>(i) Ensure water security through per capita availability of water in the country.</p> <p>(ii) To ensure water conservation and management through traditional methods in different regions of India.</p> <p>(iii) It aims at involving local bodies, NGOs and citizen's, at large, in creating awareness regarding its objectives.</p> <p>(iv) .Any other relevant point</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Any three points to be Analysed)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) Analyse any three key features of Indian National Water Policy.</p> <p>(i) Irrigation and multi-purpose projects should invariably include drinking water component, wherever there is no alternative source of drinking water.</p> <p>(ii) Providing drinking water to all human beings and animals should be the first priority.</p> <p>(iii) Measures should be taken to limit and regulate the exploitation of groundwater.</p> <p>(iv) Both surface and groundwater should be regularly monitored for quality. A phased programme should be undertaken for improving water quality.</p>	<p>TB-II</p> <p>Pg-50, 51</p>	<p>3x1=3</p>

	<p>(v) The efficiency of utilisation in all the diverse uses of water should be improved.</p> <p>(vi) Awareness of water as a scarce resource should be fostered.</p> <p>(vii) Conservation consciousness should be promoted through education, regulation, incentives and disincentives.</p> <p>(viii) Any other relevant point</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Any three points to be Analysed)</p>	<p>TB-II</p> <p>Pg-50</p>	<p>3x1=3</p>
22	<p>Explain the concept of 'Humanisation of Nature' by giving examples.</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, human 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 the resources obtained from environment. The human activities create cultural landscape.</p> <p>(v) The imprints of human activities are created everywhere; health resorts on highlands, huge urban sprawls, fields, orchards and pastures in plains and rolling hills, ports on the coasts, oceanic routes on the oceanic surface and satellites in the space.</p> <p>(vi) Any other relevant point</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Any three points to be explained)</p>	<p>TB-I</p> <p>Pg-3</p>	<p>3x1=3</p>
23	<p>Suggest any three measures to solve the problem of 'Urban Waste Disposal' in India and explain them.</p> <p>(i) Wastes should be treated as resources.</p> <p>(ii) Utilised for generating energy</p> <p>(iii) Utilised for generating compost, organic manure</p> <p>(iv) Pollution is hazardous in many metropolitan and big cities in India.</p> <p>(v) Any other relevant point</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Any three points to be explained)</p>	<p>TB-II</p> <p>Pg-100</p>	<p>3x1=3</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;">SECTION -D 24 to 28 are Long Answer Type Questions.</p>		5x5=25
24	<p>(a) Which organisation publishes the Human Development Report every year Explain the four pillars of human development</p> <p>UNDP (United Nations Development Programme) 1</p> <p>Pillars of human development</p> <p>(i) (i)Equity (ii) Sustainability (iii) Productivity (iv) Empowerment</p> <p>All pillars to be explained 4x1=4</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) Which country has the highest rank in the world in Human Development Index in 2020? Explain four approaches of human development.</p> <p>Norway 1</p> <p>Approaches of human development.</p> <p>(i) Income Approach (ii) Welfare Approach (iii) Basic Needs Approach (iv) Capability Approach</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(All the approaches to be explained) 4x1=4</p>	<p>TB-I Pg-16,18</p> <p>TB-I Pg-17,19</p>	<p>1+4=5</p> <p>1+4=5</p>
25	<p>Describe any five features of commercial livestock rearing in the world.</p> <p>(i) Commercial livestock rearing is more organised and capital intensive. (ii) Commercial livestock ranching is essentially associated with western cultures and is practised on permanent ranches. (iii) These ranches cover large area and are divided into a number of parcels, which are fenced to regulate the grazing. (iv) When the grass of one parcel is grazed,</p>		

	<p>animals are moved to another parcel.</p> <p>(v) The number of animals in a pasture is kept according to the carrying capacity of the pasture.</p> <p>(vi) Rearing of animals in ranching is organized on a scientific basis.</p> <p>(vii) Any other relevant point</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Any five points to be described)</p>	<p>TB-I</p> <p>Pg-24</p>	<p>5x1=5</p>
26	<p>Explain with examples the importance of ' Satellite Communication ' in the world.</p> <p>(i) Communication through satellites emerged as a new area in communication technology.</p> <p>(ii) U.S.A and former U.S.S.R. pioneered space research.</p> <p>(iii) Artificial satellites now are successfully deployed in the earth's orbit to connect even the remote corners of the globe.</p> <p>(iv) These have rendered the unit cost and time of communication invariant in terms of distance.</p> <p>(v) It costs the same to communicate over 500 km as it does over 5000 km via satellite.</p> <p>(vi) Any other relevant point</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Any five points to be explained)</p>	<p>TB-I</p> <p>Pg-68</p>	<p>5x1=5</p>
27	<p>(a) Explain any five measures for the conservation of mineral resources in India.</p> <p>(i) Sustainable development calls for the protection of resources for the future generations.</p> <p>(ii) There is an urgent need to conserve the energy sources like solar power, wind etc. are inexhaustible resource.</p> <p>(iii) In case of metallic minerals, use of scrap metals will enable recycling of metals. Use of scrap is especially significant in metals like copper, lead and zinc in which India's reserves are meager.</p> <p>(iv) Use of substitutes for scarce metals may also reduce their consumption.</p>		

	<p>(v)Export of strategic and scarce minerals must be reduced ,</p> <p>(vi)These should be developed to replace the exhaustible resources.</p> <p>(vii)Any other relevant point. Any five points to be explained.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) Explain the importance of solar energy in Indian context.</p> <p>(i) Sun rays tapped in photovoltaic cells can be converted into energy, known as solar energy.</p> <p>(ii)Solar thermal technology has some relative advantages over all other non-renewable energy sources.</p> <p>(iii) It is cost competitive, environment friendly and easy to construct.</p> <p>(iv) Solar energy is 7 per cent more effective than coal or oil based plants and 10 per cent more effective than nuclear plants.</p> <p>(v) It is generally used more in appliances like heaters, crop dryers, cookers, etc.</p> <p>(vi) Any other relevant point. (Any five points to be explained.)</p>	<p>TB-II Pg-64</p>	<p>5x1=5</p>
28	<p>(a) " Pipelines are the most convenient and efficient mode of transportation in India." Examine the statement with examples.</p> <p>(i) Pipelines are the most convenient and efficient mode of transporting liquids and gases over long distance.</p> <p>(ii) Even solids can also be transported by pipelines after converting them into slurry.</p> <p>(iii) It helps in processing and marketing of natural gas for economic uses.</p> <p>(iv) Various fertiliser, power and industrial complexes are linked with western and northern India for</p>	<p>TB-II Pg-61</p>	<p>5x1=5</p>

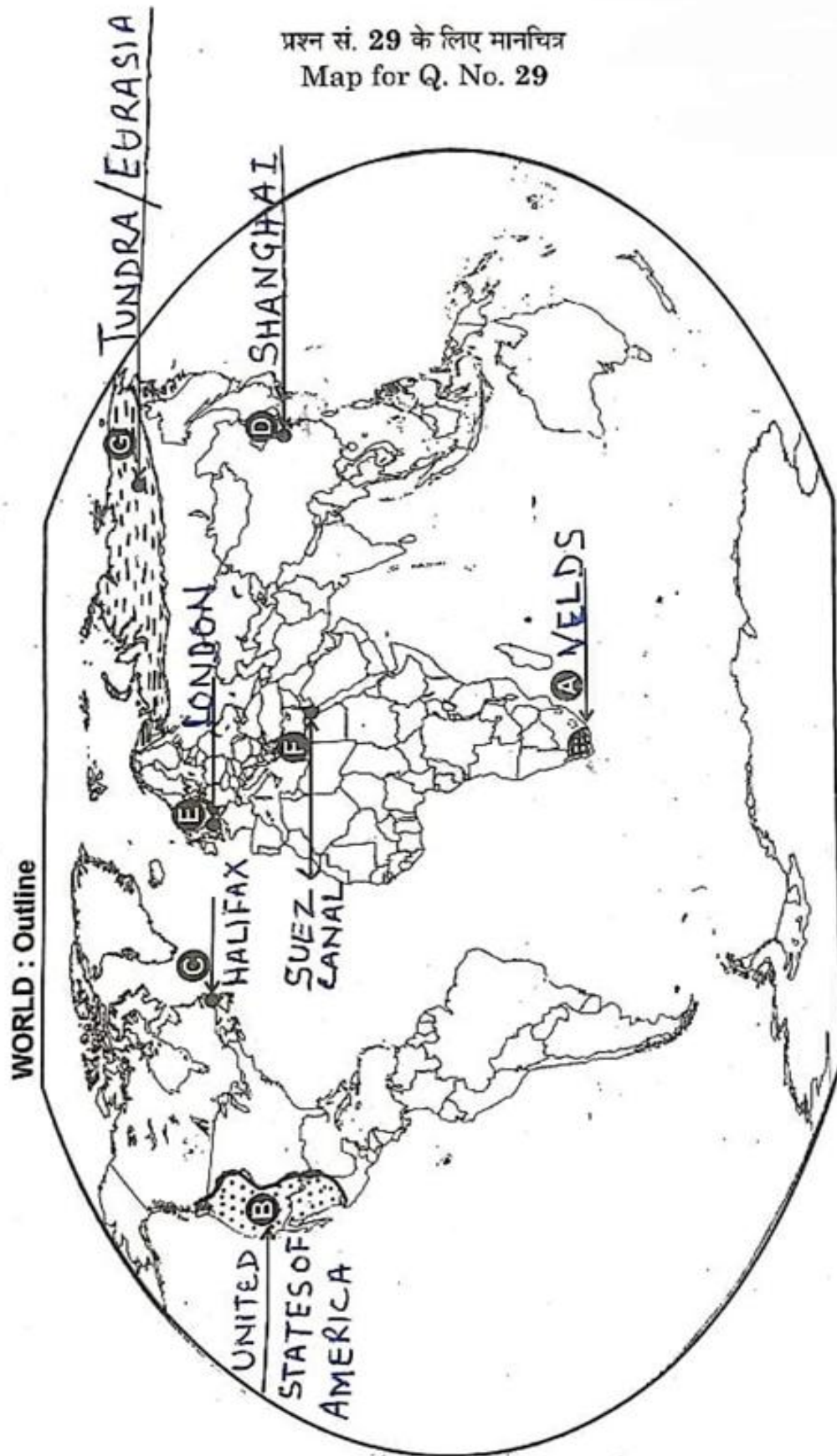
	<p>(v) National Highways, State Highways, District Roads, Rural Roads are different types of roads in India:-</p> <p>(i) National highways- the length of the national highways is 136440km (2020), 2% of total length.</p> <p>(ii) State highways –these constitute 4% of the total length in the country -176818 km</p> <p>(iii) District roads- they account for 14% of the total road length of the country.</p> <p>(iv) Rural roads- They account about 80% of the total road length in the country.</p> <p>(v) Other roads include Border Roads and International Highways. The Border Road runs at an average altitude of 4,270 metres above the mean sea level.</p> <p>(vi) The international highway promotes the harmonious relationship with the neighbouring countries by providing effective links with India.</p> <p>(vii) Any other relevant point (Any five points to be examined.)</p>		
	<p style="text-align: center;">SECTION E</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Q.NO 29 and 30 are map based questions</p>		2x5=10
29.	<p>See attached map</p> <p><u>For Visually impaired candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 29.</u> Attempt any five. 5x1=5</p> <p>(29.1) Pampas (29.2) Argentina/Uruguay (Any one) (29.3) Halifax (29.4) Yokohama/ Tokyo/ Osaka (Any one) (29.5) Paris (29.6) Suez Canal (29.7) Canterbury</p>		

64/4/1, 2, 3

Do any five

5x1=5

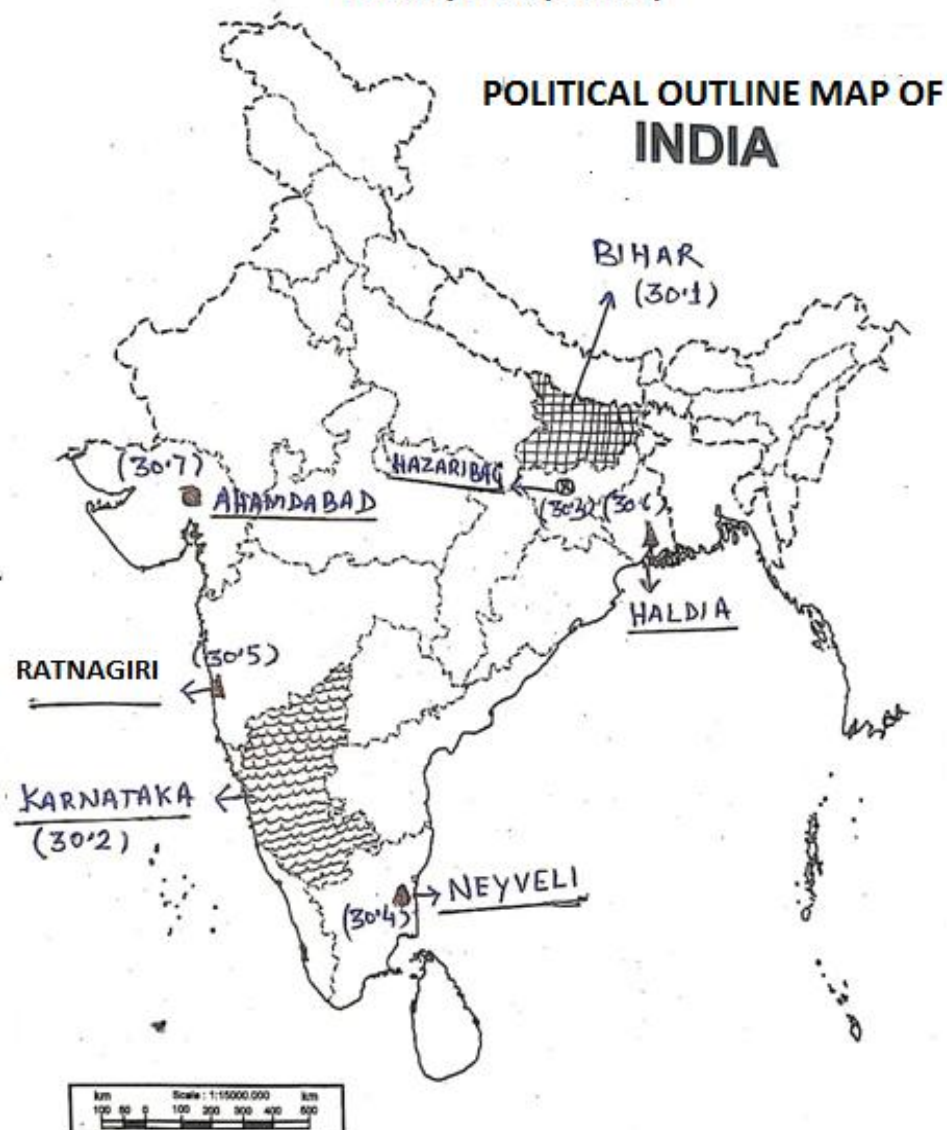
प्रश्न सं. 29 के लिए मानचित्र
Map for Q. No. 29



30.

See attached map

Q30. 64/4/1, 2, 3
Do any five (5x1=5)



For visually impaired candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 30.

Attempt any five.

5x1=5

- (30.1) Bihar
- (30.2) Karnataka
- (30.3) Jharkhand
- (30.4) Tamil Nadu
- (30.5) Maharashtra
- (30.6) West Bengal
- (30.7) Gujarat