



Series SQR1P/2



SET-2

प्रश्न-पत्र कोड
Q.P. Code

64/1/2

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 (I) पृष्ठ 19 + 2 मानचित्र हैं ।

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

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

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

(V) इस प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ने के लिए 15 मिनट का (V) 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 ।

NOTE

Please check that this question paper contains 19 printed pages + 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 students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.

भूगोल (सैद्धान्तिक) GEOGRAPHY (Theory)

निर्धारित समय : 3 घण्टे

Time allowed : 3 hours

अधिकतम अंक : 70

Maximum Marks : 70



सामान्य निर्देश :

निम्नलिखित निर्देशों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए और उनका पालन कीजिए :

- (i) इस प्रश्न-पत्र में 30 प्रश्न हैं। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- (ii) प्रश्न-पत्र पाँच खण्डों में विभाजित है – खण्ड क, ख, ग, घ एवं ङ।
- (iii) खण्ड क – प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 17 तक बहुविकल्पीय प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 1 अंक का है।
- (iv) खण्ड ख – प्रश्न संख्या 18 एवं 19 स्रोत-आधारित प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 3 अंकों का है।
- (v) खण्ड ग – प्रश्न संख्या 20 से 23 तक लघु-उत्तरीय प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 3 अंकों का है। इन प्रश्नों का उत्तर 80 से 100 शब्दों में लिखा जाना चाहिए।
- (vi) खण्ड घ – प्रश्न संख्या 24 से 28 तक दीर्घ-उत्तरीय प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 5 अंकों का है। इन प्रश्नों का उत्तर 120 से 150 शब्दों में लिखा जाना चाहिए।
- (vii) खण्ड ङ – प्रश्न संख्या 29 एवं 30 मानचित्र-आधारित प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 5 अंकों का है।
- (viii) इसके अतिरिक्त, ध्यान दें कि दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों के लिए फोटो तथा मानचित्र आदि आधारित प्रश्नों के स्थान पर एक अन्य प्रश्न दिया गया है। इन प्रश्नों के उत्तर केवल दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थी ही लिखें।
- (ix) प्रश्न-पत्र में समग्र विकल्प नहीं दिया गया है। यद्यपि, खण्ड क के अतिरिक्त अन्य खण्डों के कुछ प्रश्नों में आंतरिक विकल्प का चयन दिया गया है।

खण्ड क

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 17 बहुविकल्पीय प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं।

17×1=17

1. निम्नलिखित संगठनों में से कौन-सा अपने सदस्य देशों के लिए वैश्विक व्यापार नियम निर्धारित करता है ? सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प का चयन कीजिए।
 - (A) संयुक्त राष्ट्र
 - (B) विश्व व्यापार संगठन
 - (C) नॉर्थ अमेरिकन फ्री ट्रेड एसोसिएशन
 - (D) साउथ एशियन फ्री ट्रेड एग्रीमेंट
2. दिए गए कथन को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए और नीचे दिए गए प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखिए :
 “अधिकांश औद्योगिक अपशिष्ट बहते हुए जल या झीलों में डाल दिया जाता है।”
 निम्नलिखित में से उद्योगों का कौन-सा वर्ग जल प्रदूषण का प्रमुख स्रोत है ? सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प का चयन कीजिए।
 - (A) चमड़ा, पल्प और कागज़
 - (B) लोहा, ताँबा और चीनी
 - (C) चीनी, पेट्रोरसायन और उर्वरक
 - (D) सूती कपड़ा, रसायन और ऊर्जा संयंत्र
3. भारत के खनन नगरों से संबंधित सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :
 - (A) काँडला, कोच्चि और कोझीकोड
 - (B) अंकलेश्वर, सिंगरौली और डिगबोई
 - (C) मुंबई, सेलम और मोदीनगर
 - (D) वाराणसी, रुड़की और अलीगढ़



General Instructions :

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them :

- (i) *This questions paper contains **30** questions. **All** questions are **compulsory**.*
- (ii) *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 type questions. Each question carries **1** mark.*
- (iv) ***Section B** – Questions no. **18 and 19** are Source-based questions. Each question carries **3** marks.*
- (v) ***Section C** – Questions no. **20 to 23** are Short Answer type questions. Each question carries **3** marks. Answer to these questions shall be written in **80 to 100** words.*
- (vi) ***Section D** – Questions no. **24 to 28** are Long Answer type questions. Each question carries **5** marks. Answer to these questions shall be written in **120 to 150** words.*
- (vii) ***Section E** – Questions no. **29 and 30** are Map-based questions. Each question carries **5** marks.*
- (viii) *In addition to this, **NOTE** that a separate question has been provided for Visually Impaired candidates in lieu of questions having visual inputs, map etc. Such questions are to be attempted by Visually Impaired candidates only.*
- (ix) *There is no overall choice given in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in a few questions in all sections other than Section A.*

SECTION A

*Questions no. **1 to 17** are Multiple Choice Type Questions.*

17×1=17

1. Which of the following organisations sets the rules for the global trading among its member nations ? Choose the most appropriate option.
 - (A) United Nations
 - (B) World Trade Organisation
 - (C) North American Free Trade Association
 - (D) South Asian Free Trade Agreement
2. Read the given statement carefully and answer the question that follows :
“Most of the industrial wastes are disposed off in running water or lakes.”
Which among the following group of industries are the major source of water pollution ? Choose the most appropriate option.
 - (A) Leather, pulp and paper
 - (B) Iron, copper and sugar
 - (C) Sugar, petrochemical and fertilizer
 - (D) Cotton textile, chemical and power plant
3. Choose the correct option regarding mining towns of India :
 - (A) Kandla, Kochchi and Kozhikode
 - (B) Ankaleshwar, Singrauli and Digboi
 - (C) Mumbai, Salem and Modinagar
 - (D) Varanasi, Roorki and Aligarh



4. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा भाषा वर्ग भारत में सबसे छोटा है ?
- (A) संस्कृत, बोडो और मणिपुरी
(B) कन्नड़, तमिल और तेलुगु
(C) डोगरी, पंजाबी और कोंकणी
(D) मैथिली, गुजराती और बांग्ला
5. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा देश में सबसे बड़ा सरकारी उपक्रम है ?
- (A) भारतीय रेलवे
(B) भारत का राष्ट्रीय महामार्ग प्राधिकरण
(C) सीमा सड़क संगठन
(D) ऑल इण्डिया रेडियो
6. निम्नलिखित में से कौन वस्तुओं के निर्माताओं से संपर्क करके अपने निर्देशानुसार उत्पादों को बनवाकर अत्यधिक मितव्ययता से व्यापारिक माल खरीद पाते हैं ?
- (A) व्यापारिक केन्द्र
(B) उपभोक्ता सहकारी समुदाय
(C) विभागीय भंडार
(D) शृंखला भंडार
7. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा राजस्थान में गुच्छित बस्ती के उद्भव का एक कारण है ? सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प का चयन कीजिए ।
- (A) भू-संसाधनों के अधिकतम उपयोग के लिए ।
(B) बाह्य रक्षा एवं सुरक्षा के लिए ।
(C) उपलब्ध जल स्रोतों का अधिकतम उपयोग करने के लिए ।
(D) आंतरिक रक्षा एवं सुरक्षा के लिए ।
8. कृत्रिम रेशे और प्लास्टिक विनिर्माण निम्नलिखित में से किसका उदाहरण है ?
- (A) खनिज-आधारित उद्योग
(B) रसायन-आधारित उद्योग
(C) वन-आधारित उद्योग
(D) पशु-आधारित उद्योग



4. Which one of the following language groups is the smallest in India ?
- (A) Sanskrit, Bodo and Manipuri
(B) Kannada, Tamil and Telugu
(C) Dogri, Punjabi and Konkani
(D) Maithili, Gujarati and Bangla
5. Which one of the following is the biggest government undertaking in the country ?
- (A) Indian Railways
(B) National Highways Authority of India
(C) Border Roads Organization
(D) All India Radio
6. Which one of the following is able to purchase merchandise more economically, by contacting the manufacturers to produce the goods according to their specification ?
- (A) Trading Centres (B) Consumer Cooperatives
(C) Departmental Stores (D) Chain Stores
7. Which one of the following is a reason for the emergence of clustered settlements in Rajasthan ? Choose the most appropriate option.
- (A) For the maximum utilization of land resources.
(B) For external security and defence.
(C) For maximum utilization of available water resources.
(D) For internal security and defence.
8. Synthetic fibre and plastic manufacturing is an example of which one of the following ?
- (A) Mineral-based industry (B) Chemical-based industry
(C) Forest-based industry (D) Animal-based industry



9. निम्नलिखित युग्मों में से कौन-सा सही सुमेलित है ?

(लक्ष्य क्षेत्र नियोजन)

(क्षेत्र)

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| (A) पर्वतीय क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम | – भारत के शुष्क और अर्धशुष्क क्षेत्र |
| (B) सूखा संभावी क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम | – 15 पर्वतीय जिले |
| (C) इंदिरा गांधी नहर कमान क्षेत्र | – गंगानगर, हनुमानगढ़ |
| (D) समन्वित जनजातीय विकास कार्यक्रम | – राजस्थान और गुजरात |

10. निम्नलिखित राष्ट्रीय कौशल विकास तथा उद्यमिता नीति (2015) के उद्देश्यों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए और सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :

- I. भारत में विभिन्न आयु वर्गों की साक्षरता दर में सुधार करना ।
- II. सभी कौशल से संबंधित गतिविधियों के लिए रूपरेखा प्रदान करना ।
- III. सभी कौशल गतिविधियों को एक मानक के साथ बाँधे रखना ।
- IV. कौशल गतिविधियों को इनके माँग केंद्रों से जोड़ना ।

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 ।

11. 'वर्षा निर्भर कृषि' का दूसरा नाम क्या है ?

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| (A) उत्पादक कृषि | (B) संरक्षित कृषि |
| (C) बारानी | (D) ज़ायद |

12. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा नमामि गंगे कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य **नहीं** है ?

- (A) शहरों में सीवर ट्रीटमेंट की व्यवस्था करना
- (B) औद्योगिक प्रवाह की निगरानी करना
- (C) नदी के किनारों पर वनीकरण करना
- (D) शहरों से नदी के बहाव को मोड़ना



9. Which one of the following pairs is matched correctly ?
- | | <i>(Target Area Planning)</i> | | <i>(Area)</i> |
|-----|---------------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| (A) | Hill Area Development Programme | – | Semi-arid and Arid tracts of India |
| (B) | Drought Prone Area Programme | – | 15 Hilly Districts |
| (C) | Indira Gandhi Canal Command Area | – | Ganganagar, Hanumangarh |
| (D) | Integrated Tribal Development Project | – | Rajasthan and Gujarat |
10. Read the following objectives regarding National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (2015) carefully and choose the most appropriate option :
- I. To improve the literacy rate of different age groups in India.
II. To provide umbrella framework to all skilling activities.
III. To align all skilling activities to common standards.
IV. To link skilling activities with demand centres.
- Options :
- (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.
11. What is the other name of 'Rainfed type of farming' ?
- (A) Productive farming (B) Protective farming
(C) Barani (D) Zaid
12. Which one of the following is **not** the objective of Namami Gange Programme ?
- (A) Developing sewerage treatment systems in towns
(B) Monitoring of industrial effluents
(C) Afforestation along the banks of the river
(D) To divert the flow of the river from the cities



13. राष्ट्रीय जलमार्ग नं. 1 के विस्तार से संबंधित सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :

- (A) इलाहाबाद/प्रयागराज-हल्दिया
- (B) सदिया-धुबरी
- (C) कोट्टापुरम-कोल्लम
- (D) काकीनाडा-पुदुच्चेरी

14. निम्नलिखित कथनों का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन कीजिए और सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :

कथन I : भारत में स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के पश्चात महानगरों के चारों ओर कुछ पुराने नगर अनुषंगी नगरों के रूप में विकसित हुए ।

कथन II : दिल्ली इस प्रकार के महानगरों का अच्छा उदाहरण है ।

विकल्प :

- (A) केवल कथन I सही है ।
- (B) केवल कथन II सही है ।
- (C) कथन I और II दोनों सही हैं और कथन II, कथन I का सही उदाहरण है ।
- (D) कथन I और II दोनों सही हैं, परन्तु कथन II, कथन I का सही उदाहरण **नहीं** है ।

नीचे दिए गए केस अध्ययन को पढ़िए और प्रश्न संख्या 15 से 17 के उत्तर लिखिए ।

जनांकिकीय संक्रमण सिद्धांत की अवस्थाएँ

जनांकिकीय संक्रमण सिद्धांत की 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 है । 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 ।

वर्तमान में विभिन्न देश जनांकिकीय संक्रमण की विभिन्न अवस्थाओं में हैं ।



13. Choose the correct option regarding the stretch of National Waterways No. 1 :
- (A) Allahabad/Prayagraj – Haldia
 - (B) Sadiya – Dhubri
 - (C) Kottapuram – Kollam
 - (D) Kakinada – Puducherry
14. Study the following statements carefully and choose the correct option :
- Statement I :* In India, after independence, some old towns around metropolitan cities developed as satellite towns.
- Statement II :* Delhi is a good example of such metropolitan cities.
- Options :
- (A) Only statement I is correct.
 - (B) Only statement II is correct.
 - (C) Both statements I and II are correct and statement II is the correct example of statement I.
 - (D) Both statements I and II are correct, but statement II is **not** the correct example of statement I.

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

Stages of Demographic Transition Theory

The first stage of demographic transition theory 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 urbanized, 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.

In the present day, different countries are at different stages of demographic transition.



15. निम्नलिखित में से किस/किन अवस्था/अवस्थाओं में जनसंख्या वृद्धि उच्च है ?
 (A) केवल प्रथम अवस्था में (B) केवल द्वितीय अवस्था में
 (C) प्रथम एवं द्वितीय दोनों अवस्थाओं में (D) द्वितीय एवं अंतिम दोनों अवस्थाओं में
16. निम्नलिखित में से जनसंख्या परिवर्तन के घटक से संबंधित सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :
 (A) जन्म, मृत्यु और प्रवास
 (B) जन्म, घनत्व और प्रवास
 (C) घनत्व, साक्षरता और आयु संरचना
 (D) मृत्यु, साक्षरता और लिंगानुपात
17. निम्नलिखित में से किस/किन अवस्था/अवस्थाओं में जनसंख्या वृद्धि धीमी रहती है ?
 (A) केवल प्रथम अवस्था में
 (B) केवल द्वितीय अवस्था में
 (C) केवल द्वितीय एवं अंतिम अवस्थाओं में
 (D) केवल प्रथम एवं अंतिम अवस्थाओं में

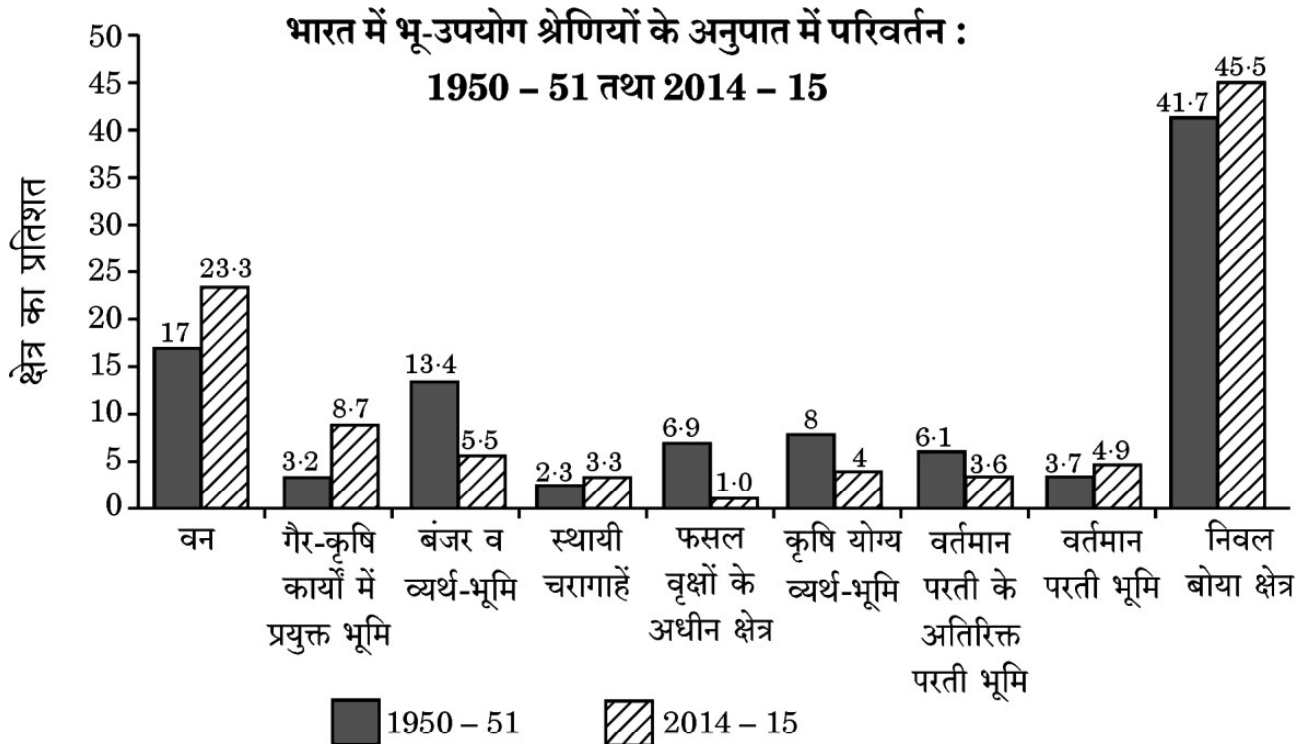
खण्ड ख

प्रश्न संख्या 18 एवं 19 स्रोत-आधारित प्रश्न हैं ।

2×3=6

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

3×1=3





15. Which among the following stage/stages has/have high growth of population ?
(A) Only the first stage (B) Only the second stage
(C) Both first and second stages (D) Both second and last stages
16. Choose the most appropriate option from the following regarding components of population change :
(A) Births, deaths and migration
(B) Births, density and migration
(C) Density, literacy and age structure
(D) Deaths, literacy and sex ratio
17. Which of the following stage/stages has/have a slow growth of population ?
(A) Only the first stage
(B) Only the second stage
(C) Only second and last stages
(D) Only first and last stages

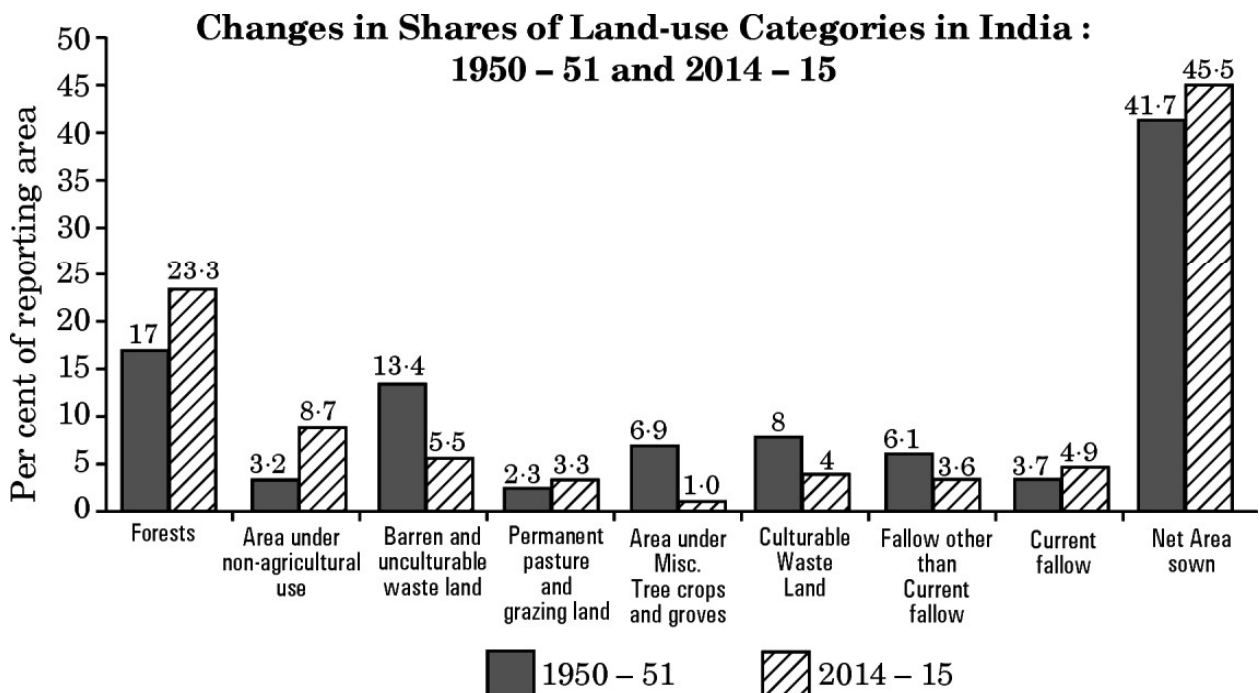
SECTION B

Questions number 18 and 19 are Source-based Questions.

2×3=6

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

3×1=3





- (18.1) 1950 – 51 की तुलना में 2014 – 15 में भू-उपयोग की किस श्रेणी में अधिकतम शुद्ध वृद्धि हुई ? 1
- (18.2) 1950 – 51 की तुलना में 2014 – 15 में भू-उपयोग की किस श्रेणी में अधिकतम शुद्ध गिरावट हुई ? 1
- (18.3) कृषि योग्य व्यर्थ-भूमि के अंतर्गत गिरावट के किन्हीं दो कारणों का उल्लेख कीजिए । $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$

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

“किसी क्षेत्र में भू-उपयोग, अधिकतर वहाँ की आर्थिक क्रियाओं की प्रवृत्ति पर निर्भर है ।” इस कथन की पुष्टि तीन बिंदुओं में कीजिए । 3

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

सेवाएँ

सेवाएँ विभिन्न स्तरों पर पाई जाती हैं । कुछ सेवाएँ उद्योगों को चलाती हैं, कुछ लोगों को और कुछ उद्योगों और लोगों दोनों को, उदाहरणतः परिवहन तंत्र । सेवाएँ जैसे — पंसारी की दुकानें, धोबीघाट; उच्चस्तरीय सेवाओं अथवा लेखाकार, परामर्शदाता और चिकित्सक जैसी अधिक विशिष्टीकृत सेवाओं की अपेक्षा अधिक सामान्य और विस्तृत हैं । सेवाएँ भुगतान कर सकने वाले व्यक्तिगत उपभोक्ताओं को उपलब्ध होती हैं । माली, धोबी और नाई मुख्य रूप से शारीरिक श्रम करते हैं । अध्यापक, वकील, चिकित्सक, संगीतकार और अन्य मानसिक श्रम करते हैं ।

अनेक सेवाएँ अब नियमित हो गई हैं । महामार्गों एवं सेतुओं का निर्माण और अनुरक्षण, अग्निशमन विभागों का अनुरक्षण और शिक्षा की पूर्ति अथवा पर्यवेक्षण और ग्राहक-सेवा महत्वपूर्ण सेवाओं में से हैं, जिनका पर्यवेक्षण अथवा निष्पादन प्रायः सरकारों अथवा कंपनियों द्वारा किया जाता है । राज्य और संघ विधान ने परिवहन, दूरसंचार, ऊर्जा और जलापूर्ति जैसी सेवाओं के विपणन के पर्यवेक्षण और नियंत्रण के लिए निगमों की स्थापना की है । स्वास्थ्य की देखभाल, अभियांत्रिकी, विधि और प्रबंधन व्यावसायिक सेवाएँ हैं । मनोरंजनात्मक और प्रमोद सेवाओं की स्थिति बाज़ार पर निर्भर करती है ।

- (19.1) सामान्य एवं विस्तृत सेवाओं के किसी एक उदाहरण का उल्लेख कीजिए । 1
- (19.2) सेवाओं के विपणन का कौन पर्यवेक्षण एवं नियंत्रण करता है ? 1
- (19.3) “सेवाएँ विभिन्न स्तरों पर पाई जाती हैं ।” इस कथन की पुष्टि कीजिए । 1



- (18.1) In 2014 – 15, which category of land use has undergone the highest net increase in comparison to 1950 – 51 ? 1
- (18.2) In 2014 – 15, which category of land use has undergone the highest net decline in comparison to 1950 – 51 ? 1
- (18.3) Mention any two reasons for the decline in land under culturable wasteland. $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$

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

“Land use in a region, to a large extent, is influenced by the nature of economic activities carried out in that region.” Support the statement in three points. 3

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

Services

Services occur at many different levels. Some are geared to industry, some to people, and some to both industry and people, e.g., the transport systems. Services, such as grocery shops and laundries are more common and widespread than high-order services or more specialized ones like those of accountants, consultants and physicians. Services are provided to individual consumers who can afford to pay for them. For example, the gardener, the launderers and the barber do primarily physical labour. Teachers, lawyers, physicians, musicians and others perform mental labour.

Many services have now been regulated. Making and maintaining highways and bridges, maintaining fire fighting departments and supplying or supervising education and customer care are among the important services most often supervised or performed by governments or companies. State and Union legislation have established corporations to supervise and control the marketing of such services as transport, telecommunication, energy and water supply. Professional services are primarily health care, engineering, law and management. The location of recreational and entertainment services depends on the market.

- (19.1) Mention any one example of common and widespread services. 1
- (19.2) Who supervises and controls the marketing of services ? 1
- (19.3) “Services occur at many different levels.” Support the statement. 1



खण्ड ग

प्रश्न संख्या 20 से 23 लघु-उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं ।

4×3=12

20. (क) पर्यावरणीय निश्चयवाद की संकल्पना की उदाहरण सहित व्याख्या कीजिए । 3
- अथवा
- (ख) “प्रकृति और मानव के बीच द्वैधता वैध नहीं है ।” इस कथन की उदाहरण सहित व्याख्या कीजिए । 3
21. भारत में ग्रामीण-नगरीय जनसंख्या के संघटन की मुख्य विशेषताओं का विश्लेषण कीजिए । 3
22. (क) विश्व व्यापार संगठन की होने वाली आलोचनाओं की व्याख्या कीजिए । 3
- अथवा
- (ख) ‘व्यापार संतुलन’ क्या है ? ‘व्यापार संतुलन’ की विशेषताओं की व्याख्या कीजिए । 1+2=3
23. भारत में नगरीय अपशिष्ट निपटान की समस्या के समाधान के लिए किन्हीं तीन उपायों की व्याख्या कीजिए । 3×1=3

खण्ड घ

प्रश्न संख्या 24 से 28 दीर्घ-उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं ।

5×5=25

24. मानव विकास के मुख्य उद्देश्य के लिए विकल्पों की स्वतंत्रता पर बल देने वाले अर्थशास्त्री का नाम लिखिए । मानव विकास के चार स्तंभों की व्याख्या कीजिए । 1+4=5
25. (क) भूमध्य सागर और लाल सागर को जोड़ने वाली नहर का नाम लिखिए । इसकी प्रमुख विशेषताओं की व्याख्या कीजिए । 1+4=5
- अथवा
- (ख) उत्तमाशा अंतरीप समुद्री मार्ग की विशेषताओं की व्याख्या कीजिए । 5
26. (क) भारत में खनिज संसाधनों के संरक्षण और सतत पोषणीय विकास के संबंध का विश्लेषण कीजिए । 5
- अथवा
- (ख) भारत में सौर ऊर्जा का उदाहरण देकर ऊर्जा के अपरंपरागत स्रोतों के लाभों का विश्लेषण कीजिए । 5
27. मुंबई समुद्री पत्तन की विशेषताओं की व्याख्या कीजिए । 5
28. (क) विश्व में रोपण कृषि की प्रमुख विशेषताओं का विश्लेषण कीजिए । 5
- अथवा
- (ख) विश्व में विस्तृत वाणिज्य अनाज कृषि की प्रमुख विशेषताओं का विश्लेषण कीजिए । 5



SECTION C

Questions number 20 to 23 are Short Answer Type Questions.

4×3=12

20. (a) Explain with example the concept of environmental determinism. 3
OR
(b) "The dichotomy between physical and human is not a very valid one." Explain the statement with example. 3
21. Analyse the main characteristics of rural-urban composition of population in India. 3
22. (a) Explain the criticisms faced by the World Trade Organization. 3
OR
(b) What is 'Balance of Trade' ? Explain the characteristics of 'Balance of Trade'. 1+2=3
23. Explain any three measures to solve the problem of urban waste disposal in India. 3×1=3

SECTION D

Questions number 24 to 28 are Long Answer Type Questions.

5×5=25

24. Name the economist who emphasised on the freedom of choices as the main objective of human development. Explain the four pillars of human development. 1+4=5
25. (a) Name the canal linking the Mediterranean Sea and the Red Sea. Explain its main features. 1+4=5
OR
(b) Explain the characteristics of the Cape of Good Hope sea route. 5
26. (a) Analyze the relationship between the conservation of mineral resources and sustainable development in India. 5
OR
(b) Analyze the advantages of non-conventional energy sources by giving the example of solar energy in India. 5
27. Explain the characteristics of Mumbai sea port. 5
28. (a) Analyze the main features of Plantation Agriculture in the world. 5
OR
(b) Analyse the main features of extensive commercial grain cultivation in the world. 5



खण्ड ड

प्रश्न संख्या 29 एवं 30 मानचित्र-आधारित प्रश्न हैं ।

2×5=10

29. दिए गए विश्व के राजनीतिक रेखा-मानचित्र (पृष्ठ 21 पर), में सात भौगोलिक लक्षणों को A, B, C, D, E, F और G के रूप में अंकित किया गया है । निम्नलिखित जानकारी की सहायता से किन्हीं पाँच की पहचान कीजिए और उनके सही नाम उनके समीप खींची गई रेखाओं पर लिखिए :

5×1=5

- A. विस्तृत वाणिज्य अनाज कृषि का एक क्षेत्र
- B. एक नौ परिवहन नहर
- C. ऑस्ट्रेलिया का एक प्रमुख समुद्री पत्तन
- D. जापान का एक प्रमुख वायु पत्तन
- E. दक्षिणी अमेरिका का एक प्रमुख समुद्री पत्तन
- F. निर्वाहन संग्रहण का एक क्षेत्र
- G. एक प्रमुख आंतरिक जलमार्ग

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

निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं पाँच प्रश्नों का उत्तर दीजिए :

5×1=5

- (29.1) अफ्रीका के एक विस्तृत वाणिज्य अनाज कृषि के प्रमुख क्षेत्र का नाम लिखिए ।
- (29.2) भूमध्य सागर और लाल सागर को जोड़ने वाली नहर का नाम लिखिए ।
- (29.3) ऑस्ट्रेलिया के पश्चिमी भाग में स्थित प्रमुख समुद्री पत्तन का नाम लिखिए ।
- (29.4) जापान के प्रमुख वायु पत्तन का नाम लिखिए ।
- (29.5) ब्राज़ील के प्रमुख समुद्री पत्तन का नाम लिखिए ।
- (29.6) अफ्रीका के एक प्रमुख निर्वाहन संग्रहण क्षेत्र का नाम लिखिए ।
- (29.7) उत्तरी अमेरिका का प्रमुख आंतरिक जलमार्ग कौन-सा है ?



SECTION E

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

2×5=10

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 :

5×1=5

- A. An area of extensive commercial grain farming
- B. A shipping canal
- C. A major sea port in Australia
- D. A major airport in Japan
- E. A major sea port of South America
- F. An area of subsistence gathering
- G. A major inland waterway

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

Answer any **five** questions out of the following :

5×1=5

- (29.1) Name a major area of extensive commercial grain farming in Africa.
- (29.2) Name the canal linking Mediterranean Sea and Red Sea.
- (29.3) Name the major sea port located in western part of Australia.
- (29.4) Name the major airport of Japan.
- (29.5) Name the major sea port of Brazil.
- (29.6) Name the main area of subsistence gathering in Africa.
- (29.7) Which is the major inland waterway in North America ?



30. दिए गए भारत के 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 :

5×1=5

- (30.1) तूतीकोरिन : प्रमुख समुद्री पत्तन
- (30.2) खेतड़ी : ताँबे की खानें
- (30.3) पंजाब का एक अंतर्राष्ट्रीय वायु पत्तन
- (30.4) चावल उत्पादक अग्रणी राज्य
- (30.5) सर्वाधिक जनसंख्या घनत्व वाला राज्य
- (30.6) उत्तर प्रदेश की तेल शोधनशाला
- (30.7) झरिया : कोयले की खानें

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

निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं पाँच प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :

5×1=5

- (30.1) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जहाँ तूतीकोरिन समुद्री पत्तन स्थित है ।
- (30.2) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जहाँ खेतड़ी ताँबे की खानें स्थित हैं ।
- (30.3) उस स्थान का नाम लिखिए जहाँ पंजाब का अंतर्राष्ट्रीय वायु पत्तन स्थित है ।
- (30.4) चावल उत्पादन के अग्रणी राज्य का नाम लिखिए ।
- (30.5) सर्वाधिक जनसंख्या घनत्व वाले राज्य का नाम लिखिए ।
- (30.6) उस स्थान का नाम लिखिए जहाँ उत्तर प्रदेश की तेल शोधनशाला स्थित है ।
- (30.7) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जहाँ झरिया कोयले की खानें स्थित हैं ।



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 : $5 \times 1 = 5$

- (30.1) Tuticorin : Major sea port
- (30.2) Khetri : Copper mines
- (30.3) An international airport in Punjab
- (30.4) Leading rice producing state
- (30.5) State with the highest density of population
- (30.6) Oil refinery in Uttar Pradesh
- (30.7) Jharia : Coal mines

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

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

- (30.1) Name the state where Tuticorin sea port is located.
- (30.2) Name the state where Khetri copper mines are located.
- (30.3) Name the place where an international airport is located in Punjab.
- (30.4) Name the leading rice producing state.
- (30.5) Name the state with highest density of population.
- (30.6) Name the place where oil refinery is located in Uttar Pradesh.
- (30.7) Name the state where Jharia coal mines are located.



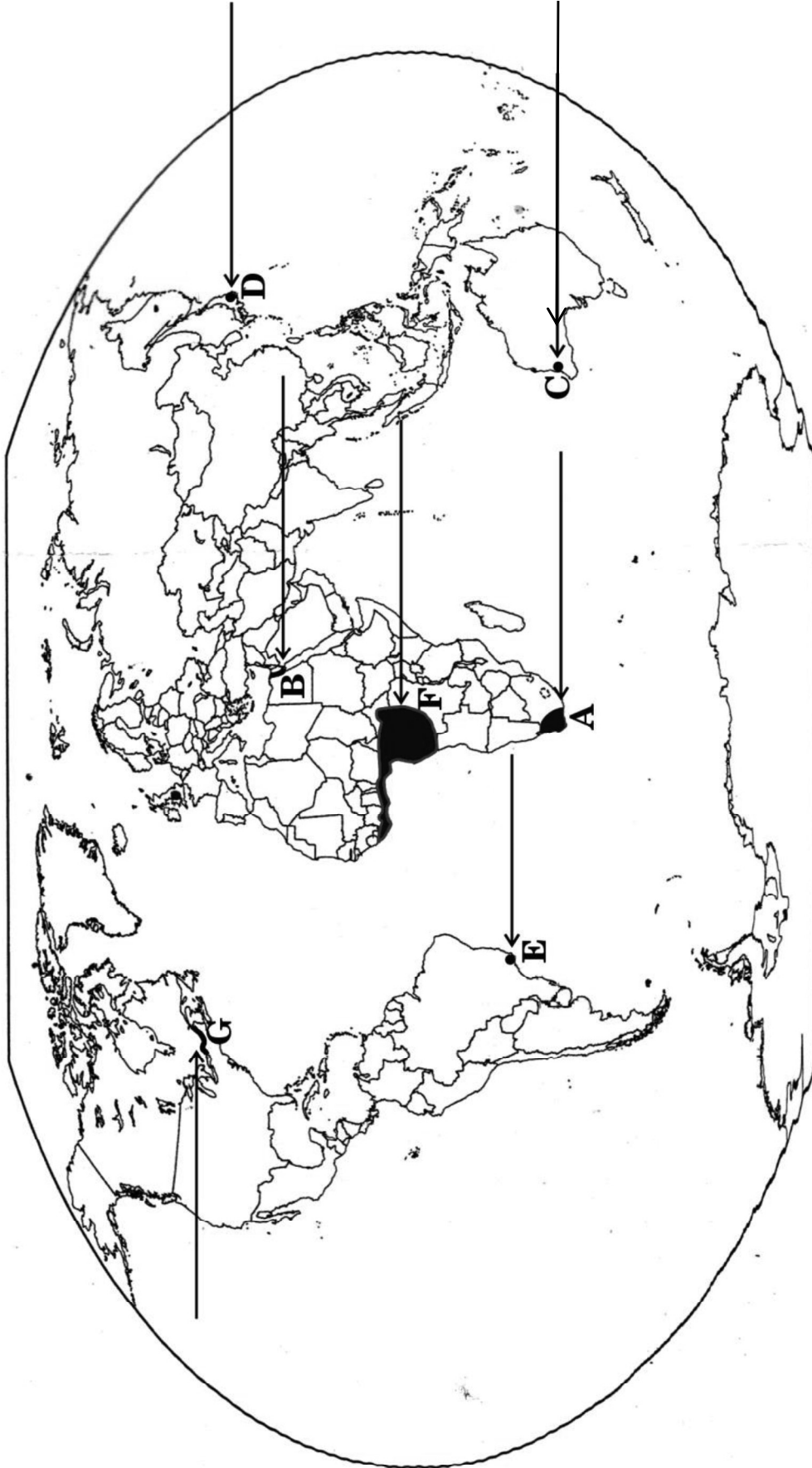


प्रश्न सं. 29 के लिए

For question no. 29

विश्व - राजनीतिक

WORLD-POLITICAL







प्रश्न सं. 30 के लिए

For question 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 64/1/2)</p>	
<p><u>General Instructions: -</u></p>	
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 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 <u>70</u> (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 64/1/2

SET- 2

MM-70

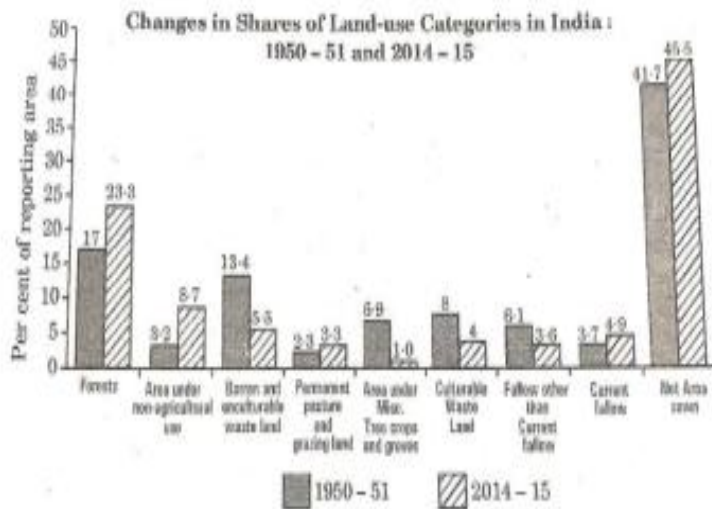
Q No	EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS	Page no in TB	Distribution of marks
	SECTION -A Question no. 1-17 are MCQs		
1.	(B) World Trade Organisation	Pg 74 TB I	1
2	(A) Leather, pulp and paper	Pg 96 TB II	1
3	(B) Ankaleshwar, Singrauli and Digboi	Pg 19 TB II	1
4	(A) Sanskrit, Bodo and Manipuri	Pg 9 TB II	1
5	(A) Indian Railways	Pg 79 TB II	1
6	(D) Chain Stores	Pg 48 TB I	1
7	(C) For maximum utilization of available water resources.	Pg 16 TB II	1
8	(B) Chemical-based industry	Pg 41 TB I	1
9	(C) Indira Gandhi Canal Command Area – Ganganagar, Hanumangarh	Pg 72 TB II	1
10	(B) Only II, III and IV are correct.	Pg 8 TB II	1
11	(C) Barani	Pg 25 TB II	1

12	(D) To divert the flow of the river from the cities	Pg 97 TB II	1
13	(A) Allahabad/Prayagraj – Haldia	Pg 81 TB II	1
14	(C) Both statements I and II are correct and statement II is the correct example of statement I.	Pg 18 TB II	1
15	<p><i>Read the case study given below and answer Q. No. 15 to 17.</i></p> <p>Stages of Demographic Transition Theory</p> <p>The first stage of demographic transition theory 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 urbanized, 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> <p>In the present day, different countries are at different stages of demographic transition.</p> <p>Which among the following stage/stages has/have high growth of population?</p> <p>(B) Only the second stage</p>		1
16	<p>Choose the most appropriate option from the following regarding components of population change:</p> <p>(A) Births, deaths and migration</p>		1
17	<p>Which of the following stage/stages has/have a slow growth of population?</p> <p>(D) Only first and last stages</p>		1
	<p>SECTION B</p> <p>Question number 18 and 19 are Source-based Questions.</p>		2x3=6

18

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

3x1=3



(18.1) In 2014-15, which category of land use has undergone the highest net increase in comparison to 1950-51?

Forest

(18.2) In 2014-15, which category of land use has undergone the highest net decline in comparison to 1950-51?

Barren and unculturable waste land

(18.3) Mention any two reasons for the decline in land under culturable wasteland.

Reasons for decline in land under culturable wasteland are :-

- Pressure from agricultural sector.
- Pressure from non agricultural sector/activities.

$$1/2 + 1/2 = 1$$

Any other relevant point.

Note: For Visually Impaired Candidates Only in lieu of Q. No. 18

“Land use in a region, to a large extent, is influenced by the nature of economic activities carried out in that region.” Support the statement in three points.

- The size of the economy.
- The composition of the economy.
- Though, Contribution of the agricultural activities reduces over time, the

1

1

1

**Pg 22
TB II**

3x1=3

	<p>pressure on land for agriculture activities does not declined.</p> <p>(iv) Any other relevant point (Any three points to be explained.)</p>		
19	<p>Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow : $3 \times 1 = 3$</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Services</p> <p>Services occur at many different levels. Some are geared to industry, some to people, and some to both industry and people, e.g., the transport systems. Services, such as grocery shops and laundries are more common and widespread than high-order services or more specialized ones like those of accountants, consultants and physicians. Services are provided to individual consumers who can afford to pay for them. For example, the gardener, the launderers and the barber do primarily physical labour. Teachers, lawyers, physicians, musicians and others perform mental labour.</p> <p>Many services have now been regulated. Making and maintaining highways and bridges, maintaining fire fighting departments and supplying or supervising education and customer care are among the important services most often supervised or performed by governments or companies. State and Union legislation have established corporations to supervise and control the marketing of such services as transport, telecommunication, energy and water supply. Professional services are primarily health care, engineering, law and management. The location of recreational and entertainment services depends on the market.</p> <p>(19.1) Mention any one example of common and widespread services.</p> <p>Grocery shops or Laundry are examples of common and widespread services.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(anyone)</p> <p>(19.2) Who supervises and controls the marketing of services?</p> <p>State and Union legislation have established corporation to supervise and control the marketing of services.</p> <p>(19.3) "Services occur at many different levels." Support the statement.</p> <p>Some are geared to industry, some to people and some to both industry and people. / High order services and low order services.</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>	
	SECTION-C		

	Question number 20 to 23 are Short Answer Type Questions.		4x3=12
20	<p>(a) Explain with example the concept of environmental determinism.</p> <p>Environmental determinism:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The interaction between primitive human society and strong forces of nature is known as environmental determinism. (ii) Human being listened to nature. (iii) Human being was afraid of its fury (iv) Human being worshipped nature. <p>Examples:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✧ Direct relationship of a house hold belonging to an economically primitive society with nature. ✧ Nature is the powerful force, worshipped, revered and conserved. ✧ There is a direct dependence of human being on a nature for resources which sustained them. (v) Any other relevant Point. <p>(Any three points to be explained.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) “The dichotomy between physical and human is not a very valid one.” Explain the statement with example.</p> <p>The dichotomy between physical and human is not a very valid one because-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Nature and human are inseparable elements. (ii) It should be seen holistically. (iii) Both physical and human phenomena are describes in metaphors using symbols from the human anatomy. <p>Examples are:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✧ ‘Mouth’ of the river, ‘neck’ of isthmus, ‘Profile’ of the soil, ‘face’ of the earth, ‘eye’ of the storm etc. ✧ Networks of road, railways and waterways have been described as ‘arteries of circulation’. 	Pg 2,3 TB I	3x1=3

	<p>✧ Regions, villages, towns have been described as 'organisms'.</p> <p>(iv) Any other relevant point. (Any three points to be explained.)</p>	<p>Pg 1,2</p> <p>TB I</p>	<p>3x1=3</p>
21	<p>Analyse the main characteristics of rural-urban composition of population in India.</p> <p>Main characteristics of rural-urban composition of population in India are:-</p> <p>(i) 68.8 % of India's total population lives in villages (according to census 2011).</p> <p>(ii) The distribution of rural and urban population is not uniform through out the country.</p> <p>(iii) Bihar and Sikkim have very high percentage of rural population.</p> <p>(iv) The states of Goa and Maharashtra have only little over half of their total population residing in villages.</p> <p>(v) The union territories, have smaller proportion of rural population except Dadra and Nagar Haveli.</p> <p>(vi) Contrary to rural population, the proportion of urban population in India is quite low but it is showing a much faster rate of growth over the decades.</p> <p>(vii) Any other relevant point. (any three points to be analysed.)</p>	<p>Pg 8,9</p> <p>TB II</p>	<p>3x1=3</p>
22	<p>(a) Explain the criticisms faced by the World Trade Organization.</p> <p><i>Criticisms faced by the World Trade Organization are:-</i></p> <p>(i) It has been opposed by those who are worried about the effects of free trade and economic globalisation.</p> <p>(ii) Free trade does not make ordinary people's lives more prosperous.</p> <p>(iii) It widens the gulf between rich and poor by making rich countries more rich.</p>		

	<p>(iv) The influential nations in the WTO focus on their own commercial interests.</p> <p>(v) Many developed countries have not fully opened their markets to the products from developing countries.</p> <p>(vi) Issues of health, worker's rights, child labour and environment are ignored.</p> <p>(vii) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any Three Points to be explained.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) What is 'Balance of Trade'? Explain the characteristics of 'Balance of Trade'.</p> <p>Meaning of Balance of Trade:- The volume of goods and services imported as well as exported by a country to other countries.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">1</p> <p>Characteristics of Balance of Trade :-</p> <p>(i) If the value of imports is more than the value of a country's exports, the country has negative or unfavourable balance of trade.</p> <p>(ii) If the value of exports is more than the value of imports, then the country has a positive or favourable balance of trade.</p> <p>(iii) Any other relevant point 2x1=2</p> <p>(Any Two Points to be explained.)</p>	<p>Pg 74 TB I</p>	<p>3x1=3</p>
23	<p>Explain any three measures to solve the problem of urban waste disposal in India.</p> <p>Measures to solve the problem of urban waste disposal in India are:-</p> <p>(i) Wastes should be segregated.</p> <p>(ii) Waste should be treated as resources.</p> <p>(iii) It should be utilized for generating energy and compost.</p> <p>(iv) Any other relevant point</p>	<p>Pg 98,99 TB II</p>	<p>3x1=3</p>

	(Any three points to be explained.)		
	<p align="center">SECTION -D</p> <p align="center">Questions number 24 to 28 are Long Answer Type Questions.</p>		5x5=25
24	<p>Name the Economist who emphasised on the freedom of choices as the main objective of human development. Explain the four pillars of human development.</p> <p>Nobel Laureate Professor Amartya Sen emphasised on the freedom of choices as the main objective of human development. 1</p> <p>Pillars of Human Development:-</p> <p>(i) Equity (ii) Sustainability (iii) Productivity (iv) Empowerment 4x1=4</p> <p>(All four pillars of human development to be explained.)</p>	Pg 14, 16 TB I	1+4=5
25	<p>(a) Name the canal linking the Mediterranean sea and the Red sea. Explain its main features.</p> <p>Suez Canal link the Mediterranean sea and the Red sea. 1</p> <p>Characteristics:-</p> <p>(i) It gives Europe a new gateway to the Indian Ocean. (ii) Reduces direct sea route distance between Liverpool and Colombo compared to the Cape of Good Hope route. (iii) It is the sea level canal without locks. (iv) About 100 ships travel daily. (v) It saves time. (vi) Any other relevant point. 4x1=4</p> <p>(Any four points to be explained.)</p> <p align="center">OR</p>	Pg 63 TB I	1+4=5

	<p>(b) Explain the characteristics of the Cape of Good Hope sea route.</p> <p>Characteristics of the Cape of Good Hope sea route are:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) It is an important sea route of Atlantic Ocean. (ii) It connects highly industrialised Western Europe region with West Africa, South Africa, South-East Asia . (iii) It connects commercial agriculture and livestock economies of Australia and New Zealand. (iv) The volume of trade and traffic between both East and West Africa is on the increase. (v) Increase is due to the development of rich natural resources. (vi) Such as gold, diamond, copper, tin, groundnut, oil palm, coffee and fruits. (vii) Any other relevant point. <p>(Any five points to be explained.)</p>	<p>Pg 62 TB I</p>	<p>5x1=5</p>
26	<p>(a) Analyze the relationship between the conservation of mineral resources and sustainable development in India.</p> <p>Relationship between conservation of mineral Resources and sustainable development:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The challenge of sustainable development requires integration of quest for economic development with environmental concerns. (ii) Traditional methods of resource use result into generating enormous quantity of waste as well as create other environmental problems. (iii) Sustainable development calls for the protection of resources for the future generations. There is an urgent need to conserve the resources. (iv) The alternative energy sources like solar power, wind, wave, geothermal energy are inexhaustible resource and these should be developed to replace the exhaustible 		

	<p>resources.</p> <p>(v) In case of metallic minerals, use of scrap metals will enable recycling of metals.</p> <p>(vi) Use of scrap is specially significant in metals like copper, lead and zinc.</p> <p>(vii) Use of substitutes for scarce metal may also reduce their consumption.</p> <p>(viii) Export of strategic and scarce minerals must be reduced.</p> <p>(ix) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any five points to be analysed.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) Analyze the advantages of non-conventional energy sources by giving the example of solar energy in India.</p> <p>Advantages of non-conventional energy sources are:-</p> <p>(i) Inexhaustible resources which are abundantly available.</p> <p>(ii) More equitably distributed.</p> <p>(iii) Environment-friendly.</p> <p>(iv) They are renewable energy sources like solar, wind, hydro-geothermal, biomass etc.</p> <p>(v) More sustained, eco-friendly.</p> <p>(vi) Cheaper energy sources.</p> <p>(vii) It has full potential to replace conventional sources of energy.</p> <p>Solar energy :</p> <p>✧ Cost competitive.</p>	<p>Pg 64 TB II</p>	<p>5x1=5</p>
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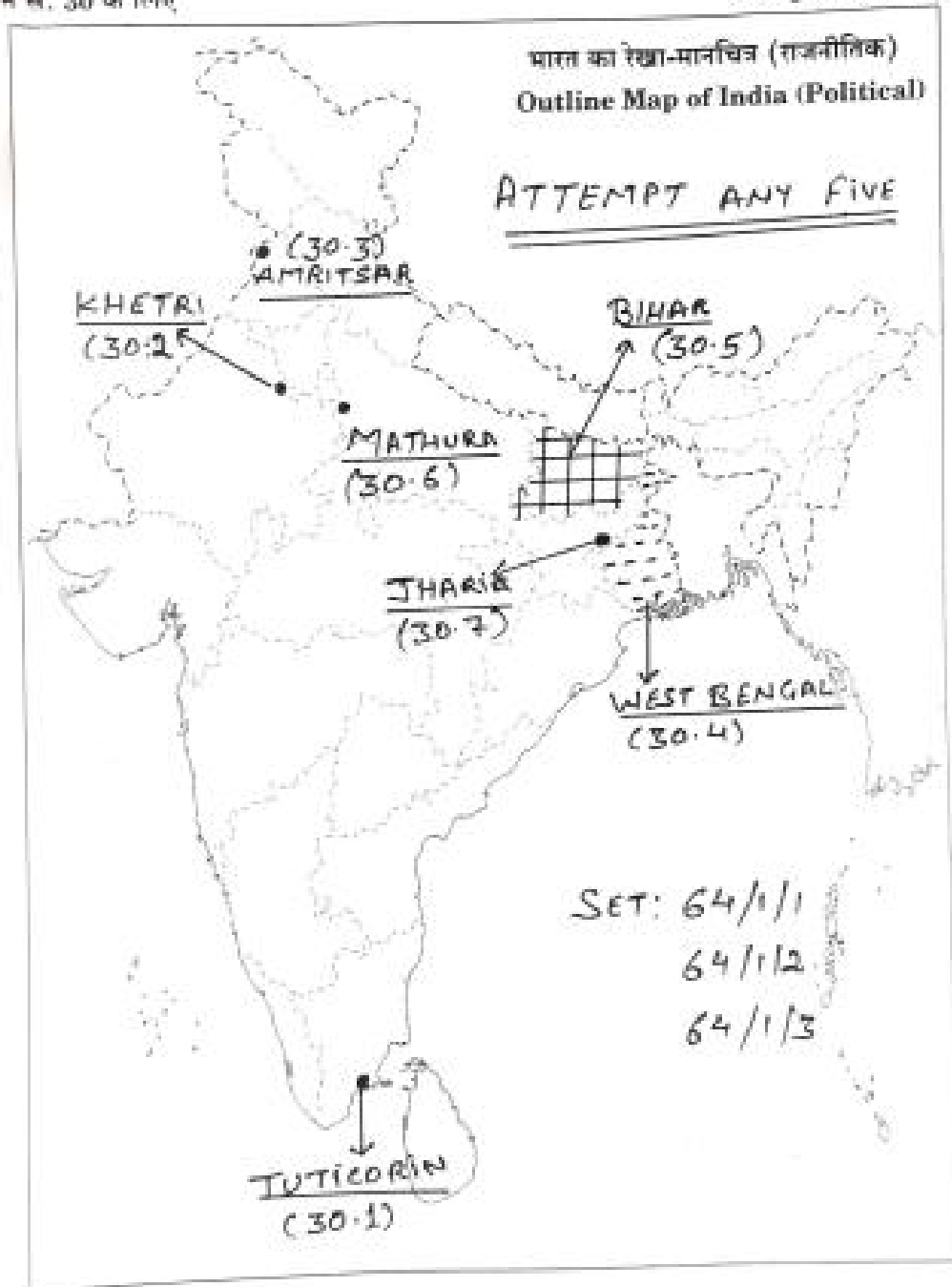
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✧ Environment friendly. ✧ Easy to construct. ✧ Used more in appliances like heaters, crop dryers, coolers, etc. ✧ The Western part of India like Gujarat and Rajasthan has greater potential. <p>(viii) Any other relevant point. (Any five points to be analysed.)</p>	Pg 61 TB II	5x1=5
27	<p>Explain the characteristics of Mumbai sea port. Characteristics of Mumbai sea port are:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Natural Harbour. (ii) Biggest port of the country. (iii) It is situated closer to the general routes from the countries of the Middle east, Mediterranean countries, North Africa, North America and Europe. (iv) It is 20 km long and 6 to 10 km wide with 54 berths. (v) It has the country's largest oil terminal. (vi) Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh and parts of Rajasthan constitute the main hinterlands of Mumbai. (vii) Any other relevant point. <p>(Five characteristics to be explained.)</p>	Pg 90 TB II	5x1=5
28	<p>(a) Analyse the main features of Plantation Agriculture in the world. Main features of Plantation Agriculture in the world are:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) It was Introduced by Europeans in colonies situated in the tropics. (ii) Important Crops are Tea, coffee, cocoa, rubber, cotton, oil palm, sugarcane, bananas and pineapples. (iii) Large estates or plantations. (iv) Large capital investment. 		

	<p>(v) Managerial and technical support</p> <p>(vi) Scientific methods of cultivation.</p> <p>(vii) Cheap labour.</p> <p>(viii) Single crop specialisation.</p> <p>(ix) A good system of transportation which links the estates to the factories and markets for the export of the products.</p> <p>(x) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any five points to be analysed.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) Analyse the main features of extensive commercial grain cultivation in the world.</p> <p>Features of Extensive commercial Grain Cultivation are:-</p> <p>(i) Practised in the interior parts of semi-arid lands of the mid-latitudes.</p> <p>(ii) Wheat is the principal crop, though other crops like barley, oats and rye are also grown.</p> <p>(iii) The size of the farm is very large.</p> <p>(iv) Entire operations mechanised.</p> <p>(v) There is low yield per acre but high yield per person.</p> <p>(vi) Best developed in Eurasian Steppes, the Canadian and American Prairies, the Pampas of Argentina, the Velds of South Africa, the Australian Downs and the Canterbury plains of New Zealand.</p> <p>(vii) Any other relevant point</p> <p>(Any five points to be analysed.)</p>	<p>Pg 28 TB I</p>	<p>5x1=5</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">SECTION E</p> <p>Questions number 29 and 30 are Map-based Questions.</p>		
29.	Please See Attached Map		5x1=5

	<div data-bbox="488 241 735 275" data-label="Section-Header"> <p>WORLD-POLITICAL</p> </div> <div data-bbox="1114 241 1321 275" data-label="Text"> <p>विश्व-राजनीतिक</p> </div> <div data-bbox="1396 192 1428 315" data-label="Text"> <p>Q. 29 के लिए</p> </div> <div data-bbox="341 300 1380 898" data-label="Image"> </div> <div data-bbox="316 1126 1270 1167" data-label="Text"> <p><i>Note: For Visually Impaired Candidates only in lie of Q.No. 29.</i></p> </div> <div data-bbox="316 1205 584 1245" data-label="Text"> <p><i>Attempt any five.</i></p> </div> <div data-bbox="1169 1205 1262 1245" data-label="Text"> <p>5x1=5</p> </div> <div data-bbox="316 1279 746 1648" data-label="List-Group"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (29.1) Velds of South Africa. (29.2) Suez Canal (29.3) Perth (29.4) Tokyo / Osaka (29.5) Rio De Janerio (29.6) Tropical Africa (29.7) St. Lawrence </div>
<p>30.</p>	<p>Please See Attached Map.</p> <p>5x1=5</p>

प्र. सं. 30 के लिए

For question no. 30



Note : For Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q.No. 30.

Attempt any five.

5x1=5

(30.1) Tamil Nadu

(30.2) Rajasthan

	<p>(30.3) Amritsar</p> <p>(30.4) West Bengal</p> <p>(30.5) Bihar</p> <p>(30.6) Mathura</p> <p>(30.7) Jharkhand</p>
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