

**Series ABAB2/4****SET ~ 1**

रोल नं.

Roll No.

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प्रश्न-पत्र कोड
Q.P. Code**64/4/1**

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

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

नोट / NOTE :

- (i) कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ **9 + 1** मानचित्र है।
Please check that this question paper contains **9** printed pages + **1** Map.
- (ii) प्रश्न-पत्र में दाहिने हाथ की ओर दिए गए प्रश्न-पत्र कोड को परीक्षार्थी उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर लिखें।
Q.P. Code given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.
- (iii) कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में **10** प्रश्न हैं।
Please check that this question paper contains **10** questions.
- (iv) कृपया प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखना शुरू करने से पहले, उत्तर-पुस्तिका में प्रश्न का क्रमांक अवश्य लिखें।
Please write down the serial number of the question in the answer-book before attempting it.
- (v) इस प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ने के लिए 15 मिनट का समय दिया गया है। प्रश्न-पत्र का वितरण पूर्वाह्न में 10.15 बजे किया जाएगा। 10.15 बजे से 10.30 बजे तक छात्र केवल प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ेंगे और इस अवधि के दौरान वे उत्तर-पुस्तिका पर कोई उत्तर नहीं लिखेंगे।
15 minute time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the 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 : 2 घण्टे

Time allowed : 2 hours

अधिकतम अंक : 35

Maximum Marks : 35





सामान्य निर्देश :

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

- (i) इस प्रश्न-पत्र में कुल 10 प्रश्न हैं ।
- (ii) सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं ।
- (iii) यह प्रश्न-पत्र पाँच खण्डों में विभाजित है – खण्ड क, ख, ग, घ तथा ङ ।
- (iv) खण्ड क – प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 3 तक अति लघु-उत्तरीय प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न 2 अंकों का है ।
- (v) खण्ड ख – प्रश्न संख्या 4 स्रोत-आधारित प्रश्न है जो कि 3 अंकों का है ।
- (vi) खण्ड ग – प्रश्न संख्या 5 और 6 लघु-उत्तरीय प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न 3 अंकों का है ।
- (vii) खण्ड घ – प्रश्न संख्या 7 से 9 तक दीर्घ-उत्तरीय प्रकार के प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न 5 अंकों का है ।
- (viii) खण्ड ङ – प्रश्न संख्या 10 मानचित्र-आधारित प्रश्न है जो कि 5 अंकों का है ।
- (ix) प्रश्न-पत्र में कोई समग्र विकल्प नहीं है । हालाँकि, कुछ प्रश्नों में आंतरिक विकल्प दिए गए हैं । इस प्रकार के प्रश्नों में से केवल एक ही विकल्प का उत्तर लिखिए ।

खण्ड क

(अति लघु-उत्तरीय प्रकार के प्रश्न)

सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए ।

3×2=6

1. भारतीय रेल ने मीटर गेज तथा नैरो गेज रेलमार्गों को ब्रॉड गेज में बदलने के लिए व्यापक कार्यक्रम क्यों शुरू किया ? स्पष्ट कीजिए । 1+1=2
2. विनिर्माण प्रक्रिया की किन्हीं दो विशेषताओं की व्याख्या कीजिए । 1×2=2
3. (क) विभागीय भंडार और शृंखला भंडार में दो-दो अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए । 1×2=2
अथवा
(ख) दूरसंचार तथा सेवाओं में दो-दो अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए । 1×2=2





General Instructions :

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them :

- (i) *This questions paper contains **10** questions.*
- (ii) ***All** questions are compulsory.*
- (iii) *This question paper is divided into **five** sections – **Section A, B, C, D and E.***
- (iv) ***Section A** – Questions no. **1** to **3** are Very Short-answer Type Questions, carrying **2** marks each.*
- (v) ***Section B** – Question no. **4** is Source-based Question, carrying **3** marks.*
- (vi) ***Section C** – Questions no. **5** and **6** are Short-answer Type Questions, carrying **3** marks each.*
- (vii) ***Section D** – Questions no. **7** to **9** are Long-answer Type Questions, carrying **5** marks each.*
- (viii) ***Section E** – Question no. **10** is Map-based Question, carrying **5** marks.*
- (ix) *There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in some questions. Only one of the choices in such questions has to be attempted.*

SECTION A

(Very Short-answer Type Questions)

*Attempt **all** questions.*

3×**2**=**6**

- 1.** Why has the Indian Railways launched an extensive programme to convert metre and narrow gauges to broad gauge ? Explain. **1**×**1**=**2**
- 2.** Explain any two features of manufacturing process. **1**×**2**=**2**
- 3.** (a) Differentiate between Departmental stores and Chain stores stating two differences. **1**×**2**=**2**

OR

- (b) Differentiate between Telecommunication and Services stating two differences. **1**×**2**=**2**





खण्ड ख
(स्रोत-आधारित प्रश्न)

3×1=3

4. निम्नलिखित स्रोत को पढ़िए और दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए :

इस्पात उद्योग

परंपरागत रूप से बड़े एकीकृत इस्पात उद्योग की स्थिति कच्चे माल के स्रोत के समीप ही रही है जहाँ लौह-अयस्क, कोयला, मैंगनीज़ एवं चूना-पत्थर आसानी से उपलब्ध हो जाता हो या यह ऐसे स्थान पर भी अवस्थित हो सकता है जहाँ कच्चा माल आसानी से पहुँचाया जा सके जैसे पत्तन के समीप । परन्तु छोटे इस्पात कारखाने जिनका निर्माण और प्रचालन कम महँगा है की अवस्थिति के लिए कच्चे माल की अपेक्षा बाज़ार का समीप होना अधिक महत्वपूर्ण होता है क्योंकि कच्चे माल के रूप में रद्दी धातु बाज़ार से उपलब्ध हो जाती है । परंपरागत रूप से अधिकतर इस्पात का उत्पादन विशाल संघटित संयंत्रों द्वारा ही किया जाता था पर अब छोटे इस्पात संयंत्र जिनमें केवल एक प्रक्रिया — इस्पात निर्माण होता है, अधिक लगने लगे हैं ।

- (4.1) बड़े एकीकृत इस्पात उद्योग की अवस्थिति को प्रभावित करने वाले प्रमुख कारक का उल्लेख कीजिए । 1
- (4.2) छोटे इस्पात कारखानों की स्थापना के लिए अधिक महत्वपूर्ण क्या है ? 1
- (4.3) छोटे इस्पात कारखानों में प्रयुक्त कच्चे माल का उल्लेख कीजिए । 1

खण्ड ग
(लघु-उत्तरीय प्रकार के प्रश्न)

2×3=6

5. ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के आवधिक बाज़ारों की कार्यविधियों की परख कीजिए । 1×3=3
6. (क) “सीमा सड़क संगठन एक अग्रणी बहुमुखी निर्माण अभिकरण है ।” इस कथन की पुष्टि कीजिए । 1×3=3

अथवा

- (ख) ‘भारतीय राष्ट्रीय महामार्ग प्राधिकरण’ के कार्यों की व्याख्या कीजिए । 1×3=3





SECTION B
(Source-based Question)

3×1=3

4. Read the following source and answer the questions that follow :

Steel Industry

The large integrated steel industry is traditionally located close to the sources of raw materials — iron-ore, coal, manganese and limestone — or at places where these could be easily brought, e.g., near ports. But in mini steel mills, access to markets is more important than inputs. These are less expensive to build and operate and can be located near markets because of the abundance of scrap metal, which is the main input. Traditionally, most of the steel was produced at large integrated plants, but mini mills are limited to just one-step process — steel making — and are gaining ground.

- | | |
|--|---|
| (4.1) Mention the main factor affecting location of large integrated steel industry. | 1 |
| (4.2) What is more important for setting up the mini steel mills ? | 1 |
| (4.3) Mention the raw material used in mini steel mills. | 1 |

SECTION C
(Short-answer Type Questions)

2×3=6

- | | |
|--|-------|
| 5. Examine the activities of periodic markets of rural areas. | 1×3=3 |
| 6. (a) “Border Roads Organisation is a premier multifaceted construction agency.” Support the statement. | 1×3=3 |

OR

- | | |
|---|-------|
| (b) Explain the functions of the ‘National Highway Authority of India’. | 1×3=3 |
|---|-------|





खण्ड घ
(दीर्घ-उत्तरीय प्रकार के प्रश्न)

3×5=15

7. “राइन जलमार्ग विश्व का अत्यधिक प्रयोग में लाया जाने वाला आंतरिक जलमार्ग है।” इस जलमार्ग के महत्त्व का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। 1×5=5
8. (क) “बढ़ती हुई जनसंख्या और औद्योगिक विस्तारण के कारण, जल के अविवेकपूर्ण उपयोग से जल की गुणवत्ता में गिरावट आयी है।” इस कथन का विश्लेषण कीजिए। 1×5=5

अथवा

- (ख) “कृषि-योग्य भूमि पर दबाव का कारण केवल सीमित उपलब्धता ही नहीं, वरन इसकी गुणवत्ता में कमी भी इसका कारण है।” इस कथन का विश्लेषण कीजिए। 1×5=5
9. ‘सूखा संभावी क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम’ के किन्हीं पाँच उद्देश्यों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। 1×5=5

खण्ड ड
(मानचित्र-आधारित प्रश्न)

10. भारत के दिए गए राजनीतिक रेखा-मानचित्र (पृष्ठ 11 पर) में निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं **पाँच** भौगोलिक लक्षणों को उपयुक्त चिह्नों द्वारा अंकित कीजिए और उनके नाम लिखिए : 5×1=5
- (10.1) बिहार में स्थित तेलशोधन कारखाना
- (10.2) खेतड़ी – ताँबे की खानें
- (10.3) कटनी – बॉक्साइट की खानें
- (10.4) पश्चिम बंगाल में स्थित कोयले की खानें
- (10.5) पूर्व-पश्चिम गलियारे का पश्चिमी अंतिम स्टेशन
- (10.6) ‘स्वर्णिम चतुर्भुज’ से जुड़ा सबसे पूर्वी ‘महानगर’





SECTION D

(Long-answer Type Questions)

3×5=15

7. “The Rhine Waterway is the world’s most heavily used inland waterway.”
Assess the significance of this waterway. 1×5=5
8. (a) “Indiscriminate use of water by increasing population and industrial expansion has led to degradation of the quality of water considerably.” Analyse the statement. 1×5=5

OR

- (b) “The pressure on agricultural land increases not only due to the limited availability, but also by deterioration of quality of agricultural land.” Analyse the statement. 1×5=5
9. Analyse any five objectives of ‘Drought Prone Area Development Programme’. 1×5=5

SECTION E

(Map-based Question)

10. On the given political outline map of **India** (on page 11), locate and label any **five** from the following geographical features with appropriate symbols : 5×1=5
- (10.1) Oil refinery located in Bihar
- (10.2) Khetri – Copper mines
- (10.3) Katni – Bauxite mines
- (10.4) Coal mines located in West Bengal
- (10.5) Western Terminal of East-West Corridor
- (10.6) Eastern-most ‘metropolitan’ city connected by ‘Golden Quadrilateral’





नोट: निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों के लिए प्रश्न संख्या 10 के स्थान पर हैं। किन्हीं पाँच प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :

- (10.1) बिहार में स्थित तेलशोधन कारखाने का नाम लिखिए ।
- (10.2) झारखण्ड में स्थित किसी एक स्थान का नाम लिखिए जहाँ ताँबे की खानें स्थित हैं ।
- (10.3) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जहाँ कटनी बॉक्साइट की खानें स्थित हैं ।
- (10.4) पश्चिम बंगाल में स्थित कोयला खानों के नाम लिखिए ।
- (10.5) पूर्व-पश्चिम गलियारे के पश्चिमी अंतिम स्टेशन का नाम लिखिए ।
- (10.6) 'स्वर्णिम चतुर्भुज' से जुड़े हुए सबसे पूर्वी 'महानगर' का नाम लिखिए । 5×1=5





Note : *The following questions are for the **Visually Impaired Candidates** only, in lieu of Q. No. 10. Attempt any **five** questions :*

- (10.1) Name the oil refinery located in Bihar.
 - (10.2) Name any one place in Jharkhand where copper mines are located.
 - (10.3) Name the State where Katni bauxite mines are located.
 - (10.4) Name the coal mines located in West Bengal.
 - (10.5) Name the western terminal of East-West Corridor.
 - (10.6) Name the eastern-most 'metropolitan' city connected by 'Golden Quadrilateral'.
- $5 \times 1 = 5$







प्रश्न सं. 10 के लिए

For question no. 10



Strictly Confidential: (For Internal and Restricted use only)

Senior Secondary School Term II Examination, 2022

Marking Scheme – GEOGRAPHY (SUBJECT CODE – 029)

(PAPER CODE – 64/4/1)

General Instructions: -

1. You are aware that evaluation is the most important process in the actual and correct assessment of the candidates. A small mistake in evaluation may lead to serious problems which may affect the future of the candidates, education system and teaching profession. To avoid mistakes, it is requested that before starting evaluation, you must read and understand the spot evaluation guidelines carefully.
2. **“Evaluation policy is a confidential policy as it is related to the confidentiality of the examinations conducted, Evaluation done and several other aspects. Its’ leakage to public in any manner could lead to derailment of the examination system and affect the life and future of millions of candidates. Sharing this policy/document to anyone, publishing in any magazine and printing in News Paper/Website etc may invite action under IPC.”**
3. Evaluation is to be done as per instructions provided in the Marking Scheme. It should not be done according to one’s own interpretation or any other consideration. Marking Scheme should be strictly adhered to and religiously followed. **However, while evaluating, answers which are based on latest information or knowledge and/or are innovative, they may be assessed for their correctness otherwise and marks be awarded to them. In class-X, while evaluating two competency based questions, please try to understand given answer and even if reply is not from marking scheme but correct competency is enumerated by the candidate, marks should be awarded.**
4. The Head-Examiner must go through the first five answer books evaluated by each evaluator on the first day, to ensure that evaluation has been carried out as per the instructions given in the Marking Scheme. The remaining answer books meant for evaluation shall be given only after ensuring that there is no significant variation in the marking of individual evaluators.
5. Evaluators will mark($\sqrt{}$) wherever answer is correct. For wrong answer ‘X’ be marked. Evaluators will not put right kind of mark while evaluating which gives an impression that answer is correct and no marks are awarded. **This is most common mistake which evaluators are committing.**
6. If a question has parts, please award marks on the right-hand side for each part. Marks awarded for different parts of the question should then be totaled up and written in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may be followed strictly.
7. If a question does not have any parts, marks must be awarded in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may also be followed strictly.
8. If a student has attempted an extra question, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and the other answer scored out.

9. No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once.
10. A full scale of marks _____(example 0-40 marks as given in Question Paper) has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.
11. Every examiner has to necessarily do evaluation work for full working hours i.e. 8 hours every day and evaluate 30 answer books per day in main subjects and 35 answer books per day in other subjects (Details are given in Spot Guidelines). This is in view of the reduced syllabus and number of questions in question paper.
12. Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in the past:-
 - Leaving answer or part thereof unassessed in an answer book.
 - Giving more marks for an answer than assigned to it.
 - Wrong totaling of marks awarded on a reply.
 - Wrong transfer of marks from the inside pages of the answer book to the title page.
 - Wrong question wise totaling on the title page.
 - Wrong totaling of marks of the two columns on the title page.
 - Wrong grand total.
 - Marks in words and figures not tallying.
 - Wrong transfer of marks from the answer book to online award list.
 - Answers marked as correct, but marks not awarded. (Ensure that the right tick mark is correctly and clearly indicated. It should merely be a line. Same is with the X for incorrect answer.)
 - Half or a part of answer marked correct and the rest as wrong, but no marks awarded.
13. While evaluating the answer books if the answer is found to be totally incorrect, it should be marked as cross (X) and awarded zero (0) Marks.
14. Any unassessed portion, non-carrying over of marks to the title page, or totaling error detected by the candidate shall damage the prestige of all the personnel engaged in the evaluation work as also of the Board. Hence, in order to uphold the prestige of all concerned, it is again reiterated that the instructions be followed meticulously and judiciously.
15. The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the Guidelines for spot Evaluation before starting the actual evaluation.
16. Every Examiner shall also ensure that all the answers are evaluated, marks carried over to the title page, correctly totaled and written in figures and words.
17. The Board permits candidates to obtain photocopy of the Answer Book on request in an RTI application and also separately as a part of the re-evaluation process on payment of the processing charges.

MARKING SCHEME

Senior Secondary School Examination TERM–II, 2022

GEOGRAPHY (Subject Code–029)

[Paper Code : 64/4/1]

Maximum Marks : 35

Q. No.	EXPECTED ANSWER / VALUE POINTS	Marks
	SECTION—A Very short answer type question	2x3=6
1.	Why has the Indian Railways Launched an extensive programme to convert metre and narrow gauge to broad gauge? Explain (i) To increase the speed of passenger as well as goods trains. (ii) To increase the haulage capacity. (iii) To save time and energy wasted in shifting from one gauge to another. (iv) Any other relevant point. Any two points to be explained [TB-II,Pg.118]	1×2=2
2.	Explain any two features of manufacturing process. (i) Application of power (ii) Mass production of identical products. (iii) Specialised labour in factory settings for the production of standardised commodities. (iv) Any other relevant point. Any two points to be explained [TB-I, Pg.-45]	1x2=2
3.(a)	Differentiate between Departmental stores and Chain stores stating two differences. (i) Departmental stores delegate the responsibility and authority to departmental heads for purchasing of commodities whereas chain stores are able to purchase merchandise most economically. (ii) Departmental stores overseeing the sale in different sections of the stores. Whereas chain stores have the ability to experiment in one store and apply the result to many. (iii) Departmental stores employ skilled or semi skilled specialists in many tasks whereas chain stores employ highly skilled specialists in many tasks. (iv) Any other relevant point. Any two points to be explained [TB-1, Pg. 58]	

	Or	1×2=2
(b)	<p>Differentiate between Telecommunication and Services stating two differences.</p> <p>(a) (i) The use of telecommunications is linked to the development of modern technology.</p> <p>(ii) It has revolutionised communications because of the speed with which messages are sent.</p> <p>(iii) The time reduced is from weeks to minutes.</p> <p>(b) (i) Services occur at many different levels.</p> <p>(ii) Some are geared to industry.</p> <p>(iii) And some to people and some to both industry and people.Eg. The transport system.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Any two points to be explained</p>	TB-1, Pg-59

	<p style="text-align: center;">SECTION—B (Source-Based)</p>	1x3=3
4.	<p>4. Read the following source and answer the questions that follow :</p> <p>Steel Industry</p> <p>The large integrated steel industry is traditionally located close to the sources of raw materials — iron-ore, coal, manganese and limestone — or at places where these could be easily brought, e.g., near ports. But in mini steel mills, access to markets is more important than inputs. These are less expensive to build and operate and can be located near markets because of the abundance of scrap metal, which is the main input. Traditionally, most of the steel was produced at large integrated plants, but mini mills are limited to just one-step process — steel making — and are gaining ground.</p> <p>(4.1) Mention the main factor affecting location of large integrated steel industry Located close to the sources of raw materials.</p> <p>(4.2) What is more important for setting up the mini steel mills ? Access to markets</p> <p>(4.3) Mention the raw material used in mini steel mills. Scrap metal</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">SECTION—C (Short Answer type questions)</p>	2x3=6

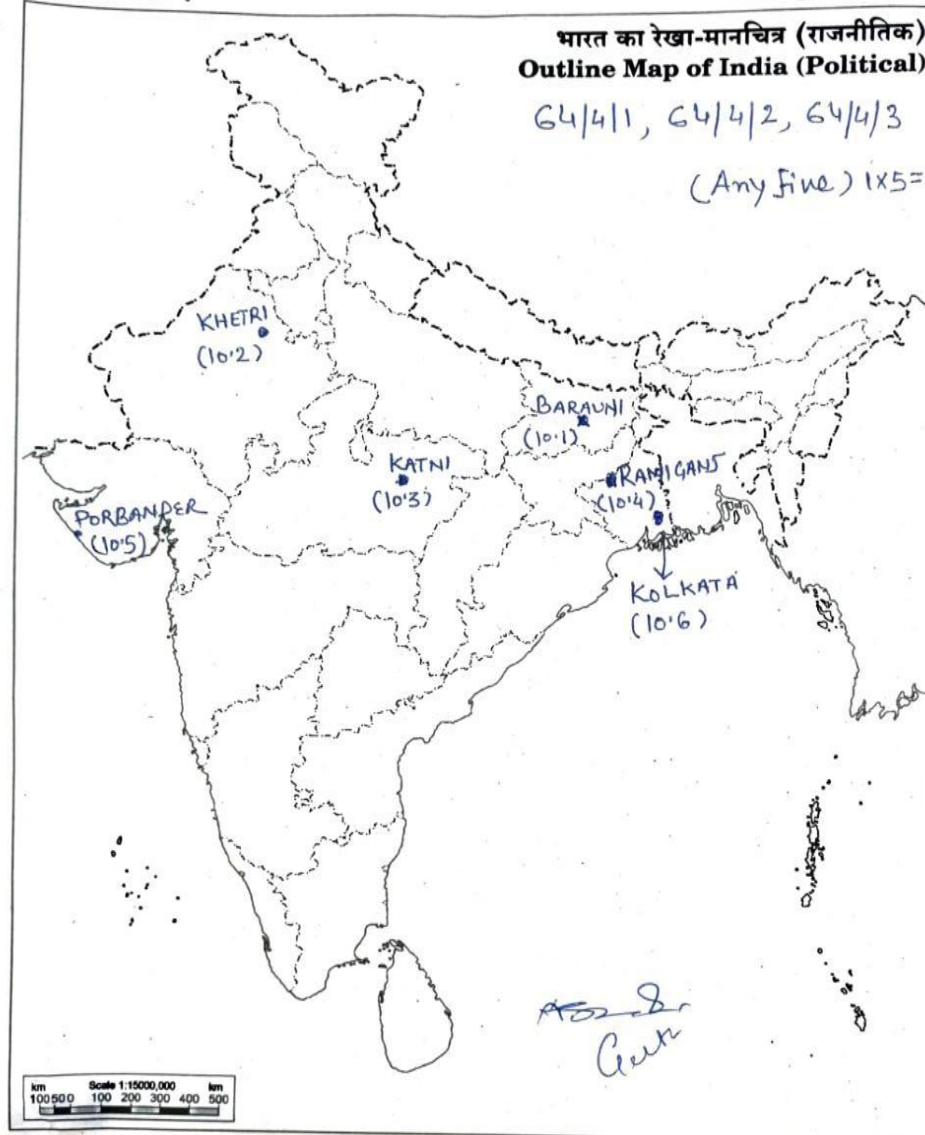
5.	<p>Examine the activities of periodic markets of rural areas.</p> <p>(i) Periodic markets are organised at different temporal interval in rural areas, where there are no regular markets.</p> <p>(ii) These markets may be weekly, bi-weekly.</p> <p>(iii) People come from the surrounding areas to meet their temporally accumulated demand.</p> <p>(iv) These markets are held on specified dates and move one place to another.</p> <p>(v) The shopkeepers remain busy on all the days as a large area is served by them</p> <p>(Any Three points to be explained) [TB-I, Pg.- 57]</p>	1×3=3
6.(a)	<p>“Border roads organisation is a premier multi faceted construction agency”. Support the statement.</p> <p>(i) It constructs roads in high altitude mountainous terrain, eg. joining Chandigarh with Manali and Leh.</p> <p>(ii) It constructs and maintenance of roads in strategically sensitive areas.</p> <p>(iii) It undertakes snow clearance in high altitude areas</p> <p>(iv) Any other relevant point. [TB-II, Pg.-114, 116]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>(b) Explain the functions of the National Highway Authority of India .</p> <p>(i) Development;</p> <p>(ii) Maintenance;</p> <p>(iii) Operation of National Highways;</p> <p>(iv) An apex body to improve the quality of the roads designated as National Highways.</p> <p>(v) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any Three points to be explained) [TB-II, Pg.-114]</p>	1×3=3
	<p>SECTION—D</p> <p>(Long Answers type questions)</p>	3x5=15
7.	<p>“The Rhine waterway is the world’s most heavily used inland waterways,” Assess the significance of this waterway.</p> <p>(i) It is navigable for 700 km from Rotterdam, at its mouth in the Netherlands to Basel in Switzerland.</p> <p>(ii) It flows through a rich coalfield.</p> <p>(iii) The whole basin of the Rhine has become a prosperous manufacturing area.</p> <p>(iv) Huge tonnage moves along the stretch south of the Ruhr.</p> <p>(v) Each year large number of ocean going ships and inland vessels exchange their cargoes through it.</p>	1x5=5

	<p>(vi) It connects the industrial areas of Switzerland, Germany, France, Belgium, and the Netherlands with the North-Atlantic Sea Route.</p> <p>(vi) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any Five points to be explained) [TB-I, Pg.-76]</p>	
8.	<p>(a) “Indiscriminate use of water by increasing population and industrial expansion has led to degradation of the quality of water considerably”. Analyse the statement.</p> <p>(i) Surface water available from rivers, canals, lakes is never pure.</p> <p>(ii) It contains small quantities of suspended particles, organic and inorganic substances.</p> <p>(iii) As concentration of these substances increases, the water becomes polluted, in result it becomes unfit for use.</p> <p>(iv) The self purifying capacity of water is unable to purify the water.</p> <p>(v) Water pollutants are also created from natural sources (erosion, landslides, decay and decomposition of plants and animal).</p> <p>(vi) Pollutants from human activities are the real causes of concern.</p> <p>(vii) Human beings pollute the water through industrial, agricultural and cultural activities.</p> <p>(viii) Industries produce several undesirable products including industrial waste, polluted waste water, poisonous gases etc.</p> <p>(vii) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any Five points to be explained) [TB-II, Pg-133,134]</p>	1x5=5
	<p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>(b) “The pressure on agricultural land increases not only due to limited availability, but also by deterioration of quality of agricultural land”. Analyse the statement.</p> <p>(i) Soil erosion</p> <p>(ii) Water logging</p> <p>(iii) Salinisation</p> <p>(iv) Alkalinisation</p> <p>(v) Degraded land may not be wasteland but unchecked process of degradation may lead to the conversion to wasteland.</p> <p>(vi) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>Any five points to be explained [TB-II Pg-141]</p>	1x5=5

9.	<p>Analyse any five objectives of ‘Drought Prone Area Development Programme’.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. To provide employment to the people in drought-prone areas and creating productive assets. ii. Laid emphasis on the construction of labour- intensive civil works. iii. It emphasised on irrigation projects. iv. Land development programmes and afforestation. v. Grassland development. vi. Creation of basic rural infrastructure as electricity, roads, market, credit and services. vii. Any other relevant point. <p>Any <i>five</i> points to be explained [TB-II Pg-105]</p>	1x5=5
10.	<p style="text-align: center;">SECTION—E Map of India (Location and Labelling)</p>	1x5=5
	PLEASE SEE ATTACHED MAP	

प्रश्न सं. 10 के लिए

For question no. 10



For Visually impaired students

- 10.1 Barauni
- 10.2 Singhbhum / Hazaribagh (Any one)
- 10.3 Madhya Pradesh
- 10.4 Raniganj
- 10.5 Porbandar
- 10.6 Kolkata

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