| ال المحافظ معالم معالم المحافظ المعالم معالم معالم معالم | ી પોના પ્રેટ ન્ટ્રેટ ન્ટ્ (*********************************** | | |
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| Series E1GFH/3 | <i>Set No. 2</i> प्रश्न-पत्र कोड Q.P. Code 64/3/2 | | |
| अनुक्रमांक / _{Roll No} . | 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. | | |
| ∎या बिद्या भूगोल (सैब | | | |
| GEOGRAPHY | Y (Theory) | | |
| निर्धारित समय : 3 घण्टे | अधिकतम अंक : 70 | | |
| Time allowed : 3 hours | Maximum Marks : 70 NOTE | | |
| नोट | | | |
| (I) कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में (I मुद्रित पृष्ठ 21 + 2 मानचित्र हैं । |) Please check that this question paper contains 21 printed pages + 2 Maps. | | |
| (II) प्रश्न-पत्र में दाहिने हाथ की ओर दिए गए (I प्रश्न-पत्र कोड को परीक्षार्थी उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर लिखें। | I) 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 (I. 30 प्रश्न हैं । | II) Please check that this question paper contains 30 questions. | | |
| पहले, उत्तर-पुस्तिका में प्रश्न का क्रमांक | V) Please write down the serial number of the question in the answer-book before attempting it. | | |
| अवश्य लिखें । (V) इस प्रश्न-पत्र को पढ़ने के लिए 15 मिनट (V 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 । | 7) 15 minute time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period. | | |

सामान्य निर्देशः

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

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

खण्ड क

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

- 1. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-से उद्योग अन्य उद्योगों के लिए कच्चा माल पैदा करते हैं ?
 - (a) छोटे पैमाने के उद्योग (b) आधारभूत उद्योग
 - (c) घरेलू उद्योग (d) संयुक्त क्षेत्र के उद्योग
- 2. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी एक छोटे पैमाने के उद्योगों की विशेषता नहीं है ?
 - (a) इसमें साधारण शक्ति चालित यंत्रों का प्रयोग किया जाता है।
 - (b) ये अर्ध-कुशल श्रमिकों पर निर्भर रहते हैं ।
 - (c) इनमें स्थानीय कच्चा माल उपयोग होता है।
 - (d) इनके उत्पादों को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाज़ारों में बेचा जाता है।
- 3. कुटीर उद्योग के विषय में निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी विशेषता सही है ?
 - (a) यह निर्माण की एक बड़ी इकाई है।
 - (b) बाहर के बाज़ारों से कच्चा माल आयात किया जाता है।
 - (c) इनके द्वारा निर्मित वस्तुओं का व्यापारिक महत्त्व कम होता है।
 - (d) तैयार माल को खुले बाज़ार में बेचा जाता है।

General Instructions :

 $Read\ the\ following\ instructions\ carefully\ and\ follow\ them$:

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

SECTION A

There are 17 multiple choice questions in this section (Q. No. 1 - 17). All questions are compulsory. $17 \times 1=17$

- 1. Which of the following industries produce raw material for other industries ?
 - (a) Small scale industries (b) Basic or key industries
 - $(c) \qquad Household \ industries \qquad (d) \qquad Joint \ sector \ industries \\$
- 2. Which of the following is *not* the feature of small scale industries ?
 - (a) They use simple power driven machines.
 - (b) They rely on semi-skilled labour.
 - (c) They obtain raw materials locally.
 - (d) Their products are sold in international markets.
- **3.** Which one of the following features is correct about cottage industries ?
 - (a) It is a large manufacturing unit.
 - (b) Raw material is imported from outside markets.
 - (c) Goods produced by them have low commercial significance.
 - (d) Finished products are sold in the open market.

| 4. | परिवह | ारिवहन क्रियाकलाप निम्नलिखित में से किस एक क्षेत्रक के अन्तर्गत आते हैं ? | | |
|-----|------------|---|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| | (a) | प्राथमिक | (b) | द्वितीयक |
| | (c) | तृतीयक | (d) | चतुर्थक |
| 5. | निम्नलि | लेखित में से कौन-सा तृतीयक क्रियाकला | प है ? | |
| | (a) | भोजन संग्रह | (b) | आखेट |
| | (c) | चलवासी पशुचारण | (d) | व्यापार |
| 6. | निम्नलि | लेखित में से कौन-सा चतुर्थक क्रियाकला | प है ? | |
| | (a) | मछली पकड़ना | (b) | लोहा-प्रगलन |
| | (c) | सॉफ्टवेयर विकसित करना | (d) | टोकरी बनाना |
| 7. | निम्नलि | लेखित में से कौन-सा भू-प्रदूषण का कारण | ग <i>नहीं</i> है ' | ? |
| | (a) | अनुपचारित औद्योगिक अपशिष्ट का वि | नेपटान | |
| | (b) | पीड़कनाशी और रासायनिक उर्वरकों क | ज उपयोग | |
| | (c) | अनुचित मानव क्रियाकलाप | | |
| | (d) | जैविक कृषि | | |
| 8. | निम्नलि | लेखित नदियों में से कौन-सी सर्वाधिक प्र | दूषित है ? | |
| | (a) | कोसी | (b) | रावी |
| | (c) | नर्मदा | (d) | यमुना |
| 9. | भारत | का विदेश व्यापार, निम्नलिखित मार्गों में | से मुख्यतः | किसके माध्यम से किया जाता है ? |
| | (a) | स्थल और वायु मार्गों से | (b) 天 | थल और समुद्री मार्गों से |
| | (c) | वायु और समुद्री मार्गों से | (d) वे | व्वल समुद्री मार्ग से |
| 10. | कोलव | माता पत्तन की सार्थकता कम क्यों हो गई | है ? | |
| | (a) | इसकी विशाल पृष्ठभूमि है | | |
| | (b) | हुगली नदी में गाद का जमना | 6 | |
| | (c) (d) | अन्य पत्तनों की ओर निर्यात का दिक्प यात्री वहन बहुत कम | ।रवतन | |
| | (d) | มา พริป พริป พรา | | |

| 4. | Tran | sport activities come unde | r which | one of the following sectors ? |
|--------|----------------|-------------------------------------|------------|----------------------------------|
| | (a) | Primary | (b) | Secondary |
| | (c) | Tertiary | (d) | Quarternary |
| 5. | Whic | h of the following is a tert | iary acti | vity? |
| | (a) | Gathering | (b) | Hunting |
| | (c) | Nomadic herding | (d) | Trading |
| | | - | | |
| 6. | Whic | h of the following is a qua | rternary | r activity ? |
| | (a) | Catching fish | (b) | Iron smelting |
| | (c) | Software developing | (d) | Basket making |
| 7. | Whic | h of the following is not th | ne cause | of land pollution ? |
| | (a) | Disposal of untreated in | dustrial | waste |
| | (b) | Use of pesticides and che | emical fe | ertilizers |
| | (c) | Improper human activit | ies | |
| | (d) | Organic farming | | |
| 8. | Whic | h one of the following rive | rs is hig | hly polluted ? |
| | (a) | Kosi | (b) | Ravi |
| | (c) | Narmada | (d) | Yamuna |
| 9. | India route | v v | ly carrie | ed out by which of the following |
| | (a) | Land and air routes | (b) | Land and sea routes |
| | (c) | Air and sea routes | (d) | Only sea routes |
| 10. | Why | has Kolkata port minimis | ed its sig | mificance ? |
| 100 | (a) | It has a vast hinterland | | |
| | (b) | Accumulation of silt in H | Iugli riv | er |
| | (c) | Diversion of exports to o | - | |
| | (d) | Passenger traffic is very | - | |
| | _ | | _ | |
| 64/3/2 | 2 | | 5 | Р.Т.О. |

11. महानदी के डेल्टा पर निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा समुद्री पत्तन स्थित है ?

- (a) हल्दिया (b) इन्नोर
- (c) पारादीप (d) विशाखापट्नम

12. निम्नलिखित में से पूर्व-पश्चिम गलियारे का सबसे पश्चिम का स्टेशन कौन-सा है ?

- (a) कोलकाता (b) गुवाहाटी
- (c) पोरबंदर (d) मुंबई
- 13. भारतीय राष्ट्रीय महामार्ग प्राधिकरण (एन.एच.ए.आई.) के विषय में निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी विशेषता सही नहीं है ?
 - (a) यह भूतल परिवहन मंत्रालय के अधीन एक स्वायत्तशासी निकाय है।
 - (b) इसे राष्ट्रीय महामार्गों को बनाने और रख-रखाव का दायित्व सौंपा गया है।
 - (c) यह गाँवों को जोड़ने वाली सड़कों का भी निर्माण करता है।
 - (d) एन.एच.ए.आई. का प्रचालन 1995 में हुआ था।
- 14. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा प्रमुख प्रदूषित करने वाला उद्योग है ?
 - (a) भोजन प्रसंस्करण उद्योग (b) कुटीर उद्योग
 - (c) रसायन उद्योग (d) स्वच्छंद उद्योग

निम्नलिखित केस अध्ययन को पढ़िए और प्रश्न संख्या 15 से 17 के उत्तर लिखिए । केस अध्ययन : इंदिरा गाँधी नहर कमान क्षेत्र

इंदिरा गाँधी नहर, जिसे पहले राजस्थान नहर के नाम से जाना जाता था, भारत में सबसे बड़े नहर तंत्रों में से एक है । 1948 में कॅवर सेन द्वारा संकल्पित यह नहर परियोजना 31 मार्च, 1958 को प्रारंभ हुई । यह नहर पंजाब में हरिके बाँध से निकलती है और राजस्थान के थार मरुस्थल (मरुस्थली) पाकिस्तान सीमा के समानांतर 40 किमी की औसत दूरी पर बहती है । इस नहर तंत्र की कुल नियोजित लंबाई 9,060 किमी है और यह 19.63 लाख हेक्टेयर कृषि-योग्य कमान क्षेत्र में सिंचाई की सुविधा प्रदान करेगी । कुल कमान क्षेत्र में से 70 प्रतिशत क्षेत्र प्रवाह नहर तंत्रों और शेष क्षेत्र लिफ्ट तंत्र द्वारा किया जाएगा । नहर का निर्माण कार्य दो चरणों में पूरा किया गया है । चरण-I का कमान क्षेत्र गंगानगर, हनुमानगढ़ और बीकानेर ज़िले के उत्तरी भाग में पड़ता है । इस चरण के कमान क्षेत्र का भूतल थोड़ा ऊबड़-खाबड़ है और इसका कृषि-योग्य कमान क्षेत्र 5.53 लाख हेक्टेयर है । चरण-II का कमान क्षेत्र बीकानेर, **11.** Which of the following seaports is located on Mahanadi delta ?

- (a) Haldia (b) Ennore
- (c) Paradwip (d) Vishakhapatnam

12. Which among the following is the westernmost station of East-West corridor ?

- (a) Kolkata (b) Guwahati
- (c) Porbandar (d) Mumbai

13. Which of the following features is *not* true regarding NHAI ?

- (a) It is an autonomous body under the Ministry of Surface Transport.
- (b) It is responsible for constructing and maintaining National Highways.
- (c) It also constructs village link roads.
- (d) NHAI was operationalized in 1995.

14. Which one of the following is a major polluting industry ?

- (a) Food processing industry (b) Cottage industry
- (c) Chemical industry (d) Foot loose industry

Read the case study given below and answer the questions from 15 to 17.

Case Study : Indira Gandhi Canal (Nahar) Command Area

Indira Gandhi Canal, previously known as the Rajasthan Canal, is one of the largest canal systems in India. Conceived by Kanwar Sain in 1948, the canal project was launched on 31 March, 1958. The canal originates at Harike barrage in Punjab and runs parallel to Pakistan border at an average distance of 40 km in Thar Desert (Marusthali) of Rajasthan. The total planned length of the system is 9,060 km catering to the irrigation needs of a total culturable command area of 19.63 lakh hectares. Out of the total command area, about 70 percent was envisaged to be irrigated by flow system and the rest by lift system. The construction work of the canal system has been carried out through two stages. The command area of Stage-I lies in Ganganagar, Hanumangarh and northern part of Bikaner जैसलमेर, बाड़मेर, जोधपुर, नागौर और चूरू ज़िलों में 14.10 लाख हेक्टेयर कृषि-योग्य भूमि पर फैला हुआ है । इसमें स्थानांतरित बालू टिब्बों वाला मरुस्थल भी सम्मिलित है; जहाँ स्थानांतरी बालू टिब्बे पाए जाते हैं और ग्रीष्म ऋतु में तापमान 50° सेल्सियस तक पहुँच जाता है । लिफ्ट नहर में ढाल के विपरीत प्रवाह के लिए जल को बार-बार मशीनों से ऊपर उठाया जाता है । इंदिरा गाँधी नहर तंत्र में सभी लिफ्ट नहरें मुख्य नहर के बाएँ किनारे से निकलती हैं जबकि मुख्य नहर के दाएँ किनारे पर सभी नहरें प्रवाह प्रणाल हैं ।

चरण-I के कमान क्षेत्र में सिंचाई की शुरुआत 1960 के दशक के आरंभ में हुई जबकि चरण-II कमान क्षेत्र में 1980 के दशक के मध्य में सिंचाई आरंभ हुई । नहर सिंचाई के प्रसार ने इस शुष्क क्षेत्र की पारिस्थितिकी, अर्थव्यवस्था और समाज को रूपान्तरित कर दिया है । इससे इस क्षेत्र को पर्यावरणीय परिस्थितियों पर सकारात्मक और नकारात्मक दोनों प्रकार के प्रभाव पड़े हैं । लंबी अवधि तक मृदा नमी उपलब्ध होने और कमान क्षेत्र विकास के तहत शुरू किए गए वनीकरण और चरागाह विकास कार्यक्रमों से यहाँ भूमि हरी-भरी हो गई है । इससे वायु अपरदन और नहरी तंत्र में बालू निक्षेप की प्रक्रियाएँ भी धीमी पड़ गई हैं । परंतु सघन सिंचाई और जल के अत्यधिक प्रयोग से जल भराव और मृदा लवणता की दोहरी पर्यावरणीय समस्याएँ उत्पन्न हो गईं ।

- 15. इंदिरा गाँधी नहर को बनाने का मुख्य उद्देश्य क्या था ?
 - (a) कमान क्षेत्र में सिंचाई के लिए जल पहुँचाना
 - (b) पीने के लिए पानी पहुँचाना
 - (c) वनरोपण के लिए पानी पहुँचाना
 - (d) उद्योगों के लिए पानी पहुँचाना

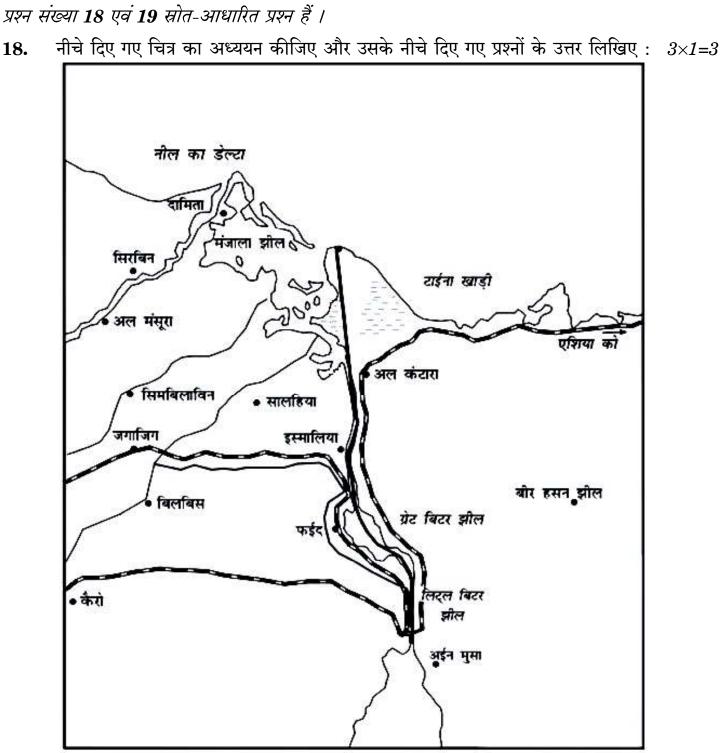
16. कमान क्षेत्र में, इस नहर का प्रमुख लाभ क्या है ?

- (a) पारिस्थितिकी और अर्थव्यवस्था को रूपान्तरित कर दिया है
- (b) पर्यावरणीय परिस्थितियाँ थोड़ी बदल गईं हैं
- (c) लोग स्थायी रूप से बसे नहीं हैं
- (d) फ़सल उत्पादन अभी भी निम्न-स्तरीय है
- 17. इस नहर का नकारात्मक प्रभाव क्या है ?
 - (a) मिट्टियाँ उपजाऊ हो गईं हैं
 - (b) जल भराव और क्षारीयता
 - (c) बहु-फ़सली प्रतिरूप
 - (d) कमान क्षेत्र हरा-भरा बन गया है

districts. It has a gently undulating topography and its culturable command area is 5.53 lakh hectares. The command area of Stage-II is spread over Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Barmer, Jodhpur, Nagaur and Churu districts covering culturable command area of 14.10 lakh ha. It comprises desert land dotted with shifting sand dunes and temperature soaring to 50° C in summers. In the lift canal, the water is lifted up to make it to flow against the slope of the land. All the lift canals of Indira Gandhi system originate at the left bank of main canal while all the canals on the right bank of main canal are flow channels.

Irrigation in Stage-I command area of the canal was introduced in early 1960s, whereas the command area of Stage-II began receiving irrigation in mid-1980s. The introduction of canal irrigation in this dry land has transformed its ecology, economy and society. It has influenced the environmental conditions of the region both positively as well as negatively. The availability of soil moisture for a longer period of time and various afforestation and pasture development programmes under CAD have resulted in greening the land. This has also helped in reducing wind erosion and siltation of canal systems. But the intensive irrigation and excessive use of water has led to the emergence of twin environmental problems of waterlogging and soil salinity.

- **15.** What was the main objective to construct of Indira Gandhi Canal ?
 - (a) Proving water for irrigation in the command area
 - (b) Providing water for drinking purpose
 - (c) Providing water for afforestation
 - (d) Providing water for industries
- **16.** What is the major benefit of this Canal in the command area ?
 - (a) Transformation of ecology and economy
 - (b) Environmental conditions slightly changed
 - (c) People had not settled permanently
 - (d) Crop production is still at lower level
- **17.** What is the negative impact of this Canal ?
 - (a) Soils become fertile
 - (b) Water logging and salinity
 - (c) Multiple cropping system
 - (d) Command area becomes green



खण्ड ख

(18.1) दिए गए चित्र में नौ परिवहन नहर की पहचान कीजिए और इसका नाम लिखिए । (18.2) इस जलमार्ग के अंतिम सिरे के पत्तनों के नाम लिखिए । (18.3) इस जलमार्ग की मुख्य विशेषता को स्पष्ट कीजिए ।

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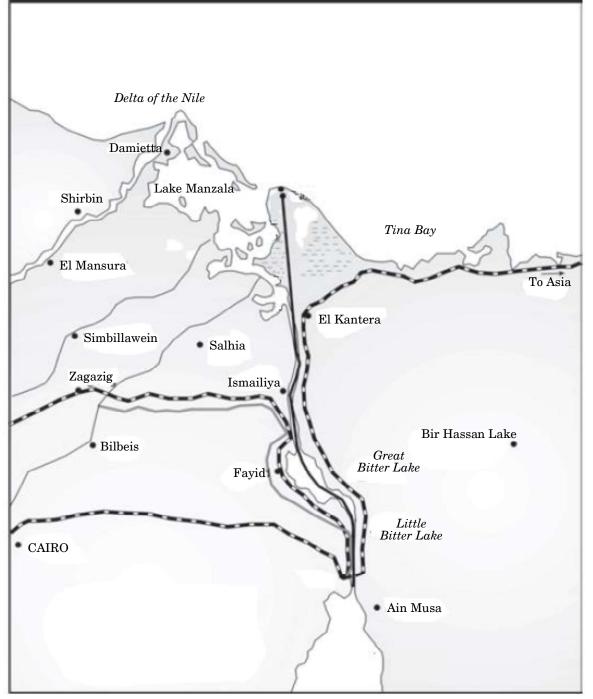
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नोट: निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल ट्रृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों के लिए प्रश्न संख्या 18 के स्थान पर है ।
 'उत्तरी अटलांटिक समुद्री मार्ग' की किन्हीं तीन विशेषताओं की व्याख्या कीजिए । 3×1=3

SECTION B

Questions number 18 and 19 are Source-based Questions.

18. Study the picture given below and answer the questions that follow :



- (18.1) Identify the shipping canal in the given picture and write its name. 1
- (18.2) Name the terminal ports of this waterway.
- (18.3) Explain the main characteristic of this waterway.
- *Note*: The following question is for the *Visually Impaired Candidates* only in lieu of *Q*. No. 18.
 - Explain any three characteristics of the 'Northern Atlantic Sea Route'. $3 \times 1=3$

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 $3 \times 1 = 3$

19. नीचे दिए गए केस अध्ययन को पढ़िए और उसके नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों का उत्तर लिखिए : $3 \times 1 = 3$

दौराला में पारिस्थितिकी के पुनर्भरण और मानव स्वास्थ्य के सुरक्षण का एक अनुकरणीय उदाहरण : केस अध्ययन

"प्रदूषक भोगता है" के वैश्विक नियम के आधार पर मेरठ के निकट दौराला में लोगों की प्रतिभागिता के सहारे पारिस्थितिकी के पुनर्भरण और मानव स्वास्थ्य की सुरक्षा के लिए प्रयास किया गया है । मेरठ के एक ग़ैर-सरकारी संगठन (एन.जी.ओ.) द्वारा पारिस्थितिकी पुनर्भरण के एक मॉडल की रचना के तीन वर्ष बाद परिणाम आने आरंभ हो गए । दौराला स्थित उद्योगों के पदाधिकारियों, ग़ैर-सरकारी संगठनों, सरकारी अधिकारियों और अन्य पणधारियों की मेरठ में हुई मीटिंग में परिणाम सामने आए । लोगों के शक्तिशाली तर्कों, प्रामाणिक अध्ययनों और दबाव ने इस गाँव के 12,000 निवासियों को एक नया जीवन दान दिया है । यह सन् 2003 की बात है जब दौरालावासियों की दयनीय दशा ने एक जनहित सभा (सिविल सोसायटी) का ध्यान आकृष्ट किया । 12,000 लोगों की जनसंख्या वाले इस गाँव का भू-जल भारी धातुओं के संपर्क से संदूषित हो चुका था । इसका कारण यह था कि दौराला के उद्योगों के अनुपचारित अपशिष्ट जल का भू-जल स्तर में निक्षालन हो रहा था । एन.जी.ओ. के कार्यकर्ताओं ने घर-घर जाकर लोगों का स्वास्थ्य-स्तर संबंधी सर्वेक्षण किया और एक रिपोर्ट बनाई । उस संगठन, ग्रामीण समुदाय और जन-प्रतिनिधियों ने आपस में बैठकर इन समस्याओं के टिकाऊ समाधान ढूँढ़ने का प्रयास किया । उद्योगपतियों ने पारिस्थितिकी की गिरती दशा को नियंत्रित करने में गहरी रुचि दिखाई । गाँव की उपरली टंकी (overhead tank) की क्षमता बढाई गई और समुदाय को पीने-योग्य जल उपलब्ध कराने के लिए 900 मीटर की अतिरिक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाई गई । गाँव के गाद-युक्त तालाब को साफ़ किया गया और इसे गाद-विमुक्त करके पुनः जल से भर दिया गया । बड़ी मात्रा में गाद को हटाकर अधिक मात्रा में जल का मार्ग प्रशस्त किया गया ताकि जलभूतों में जल पुनः भरा जाए । जगह-जगह वर्षा-जल संग्रहण की संरचनाएँ बनाई गईं जिनसे मानसून के पश्चात भू-जल के संदूषण में कमी आई । एक हज़ार वृक्ष लगाए गए जिनसे पर्यावरण का संवर्धन हुआ ।

(19.1) जल प्रदूषण का क्या अर्थ है ?

(19.2) पारिस्थितिकी की गिरती दशा के नियंत्रण में उद्योगपतियों की भूमिका को स्पष्ट कीजिए। 1

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(19.3) दौराला की समस्या के संदर्भ में एन.जी.ओ. के योगदान का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

19. Read the case study given below and answer the questions that follow : $3 \times 1 = 3$

Case Study : A Role Model to Restore the Ecology and Safeguard Human Health in Daurala

Based on the universal law "Polluter pays", effort to restore the ecology and safeguard the human health with people's participation has taken place in Daurala near Meerut. These efforts are now bearing fruits after a span of three years when a Meerut based NGO had developed a model for ecological restoration. The meeting of the Daurala industries officials, NGOs, Government officials and other stakeholders at Meerut has brought out results. The powerful logics, authentic studies and the pressure of people have brought a new lease of life to the twelve thousand residents of this village. It was in the year 2003 that the pitiable condition of Dauralaites drew the attention of the civil society. The groundwater of this village was contaminated with heavy metals. The reason was that the untreated wastewater of Daurala industries was leaching to the groundwater table. The NGOs conducted a door-to-door survey of the health status of the residents and came out with a report. The organisation, the village community and people's representatives sat together to find out sustainable solutions to the health problem. The industrialists showed a keen interest towards checking the deteriorating ecology. The overhead water tank's capacity in the village was enhanced and a 900 m extra pipeline was laid to supply potable water to the community. The silted pond of the village was cleaned and recharged by desilting it. Large quantity of silt was removed paving way to large quantity of water so that it recharged the aquifers, Rainwater harvesting structures have been constructed at different places which has helped in diluting the contaminants of the groundwater after the monsoon. 1000 trees have also been planted which have improved the environment.

- (19.1) What is meant by water pollution ?
- (19.2) Explain the role of industrialists in checking the deteriorating ecology.
- (19.3) Analyse the contribution of the NGO in Daurala's problem.

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प्रश्न संख्या 20 से 23 लघु-उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं ।

| 20. | "सभी | भौगोलिक अध्ययनों में प्रकृति और मानव अभिन्न हैं।" इस कथन की परख कीजिए। | 3 |
|-----|--------|--|---|
| 21. | (क) | "नगर गाँवों से प्रत्यक्ष और अप्रत्यक्ष दोनों प्रकार से जुड़े होते हैं और वे परस्पर भी जुड़े हुए होते हैं।" इस कथन की परख कीजिए। अथवा | 3 |
| | (ख) | भारत में गुच्छित ग्रामीण बस्तियों के विकास के किन्हीं तीन कारणों की परख कीजिए। | 3 |
| 22. | (क) | डॉ. महबूब-उल-हक द्वारा प्रतिपादित 'मानव विकास' की अवधारणा की व्याख्या कीजिए। | 3 |
| | | अथवा | |
| | (ख) | मानव विकास के कल्याण उपागम की व्याख्या कीजिए। | 3 |
| 23. | 'भारती | य राष्ट्रीय जल नीति, 2002'की मुख्य विशेषताओं की व्याख्या कीजिए। | 3 |
| | | | |

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प्रश्न संख्या 24 से 28 दीर्घ-उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं ।

| 24. | संसार | में जनसंख्या के वितरण को प्रभावित करने वाले भौगोलिक कारकों की परख | |
|-------|--------|---|----|
| | कीजिए | | 5 |
| 25. | भारत म | में जनसंख्या के घनत्व को प्रभावित करने वाले विभिन्न कारकों को स्पष्ट कीजिए । | 5 |
| 26. | (क) | यूरोप और रूस में रेलमार्गों के विकास का वर्णन कीजिए। 3+2 अथवा | =5 |
| | (ख) | रेलमार्गों की अपेक्षा जल परिवहन के लाभों का वर्णन कीजिए। | 5 |
| 27. | | में जनसंख्या वृद्धि के महत्त्वपूर्ण पक्षों की, विशेष रूप से किशोरों की वृद्धि और राष्ट्रीय ति, 2014 के संदर्भ में व्याख्या कीजिए । | 5 |
| 28. | (क) | संसार में 'रोपण कृषि' की किन्हीं पाँच विशेषताओं की व्याख्या कीजिए । अथवा | 5 |
| | (ख) | संसार में 'बाज़ार के लिए सब्ज़ी खेती एवं उद्यान कृषि' की किन्हीं पाँच विशेषताओं की व्याख्या कीजिए। | 5 |
| CALOL | n | 1.4 | |

14

SECTION C

Questions number 20 to 23 are Short Answer Type Questions.

| 20. | | are and humans are inseparable in all geographical studies." Examine catement. | 3 |
|-----|-------|---|---|
| 21. | (a) | "The cities are connected, directly or indirectly, with villages and also with each other." Examine the statement. OR | 3 |
| | (b) | Examine any three causes for the development of compact rural settlements in India. | 3 |
| 22. | (a) | Explain the concept of 'human development' introduced by Dr. Mahbub-ul-Haq. | 3 |
| | | OR | |
| | (b) | Explain the welfare approach of human development. | 3 |
| 23. | Expla | in the major aspects of India's 'National Water Policy, 2002'. | 3 |

SECTION D

Question number 24 to 28 are Long Answer Type Questions.

| 24. | Examine the geographical factors that influence distribution of population in the world. 5 | | | |
|--------|--|--|--------|----|
| 25. | Expla | in the various factors affecting density of population in India. | | 5 |
| 26. | (a) | Describe the development of railways in Europe and Russia. OR | 3+2= | :5 |
| | (b) | Describe the benefits of water transport over railways. | | 5 |
| 27. | - | in the important aspects of population growth with special refere growth of adolescents and National Youth Policy, 2014 of India. | | 5 |
| 28. | (a) | Explain any five features of 'plantation agriculture' in the world. OR | | 5 |
| | (b) | Explain any five features of 'market gardening and horticulture' the world. | | 5 |
| 64/3/2 | | 15 | P.T.O. | |

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प्रश्न संख्या 29 व 30 मानचित्र आधारित प्रश्न हैं ।

- 29. संसार के दिए गए राजनीतिक रेखा-मानचित्र (पृष्ठ 21 पर) में सात भौगोलिक लक्षणों को A, B, C, D, E, F तथा G से दिखाया गया है । किन्हीं पाँच की पहचान निम्नलिखित जानकारी की सहायता से कीजिए और उनके सही नाम उनके पास खींची गई रेखाओं पर लिखिए :
 - A. ऑस्ट्रेलिया में एक प्रमुख वायु पत्तन
 - B. क्षेत्रफल की दृष्टि से यूरोप का सबसे बड़ा देश
 - C. दक्षिण अमेरिका का एक प्रमुख समुद्री पत्तन
 - D. पार-कैनेडियन रेलमार्ग के सिरे का स्टेशन
 - E. निर्वाहन संग्रहण का एक प्रमुख क्षेत्र
 - F. क्षेत्रफल की दृष्टि से अफ्रीका का सबसे बड़ा देश
 - G. पार-साइबेरियन रेलमार्ग के सिरे का स्टेशन
- नोट: निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों के लिए प्रश्न संख्या 29 के स्थान पर हैं।

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

- (29.1) ऑस्ट्रेलिया के किसी एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वायु पत्तन का नाम लिखिए।
- (29.2) उस महत्त्वपूर्ण जलमार्ग का नाम लिखिए जो अटलांटिक महासागर को वृहद् झीलों से जोड़ता है।
- (29.3) चिली के प्रमुख समुद्री पत्तन का नाम लिखिए।
- (29.4) पार-कैनेडियन रेलमार्ग के पश्चिमी सिरे के स्टेशन का नाम लिखिए।
- (29.5) अफ्रीका में निर्वाहन संग्रहण के प्रमुख क्षेत्र का उल्लेख कीजिए।
- (29.6) क्षेत्रफल की दृष्टि से अफ्रीका के सबसे बड़े देश का नाम लिखिए।
- (29.7) पार-साइबेरियन रेलमार्ग के सबसे पूर्वी सिरे के स्टेशन का नाम लिखिए।

SECTION E

Questions number 29 and 30 are Map based Questions.

- 29. On the given political outline map of the World (on page 21), seven geographical features have been marked as A, B, C, D, E, F and G. Identify any *five* with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them : 5×1=5
 - A. A major airport in Australia
 - B. Largest country in terms of area in Europe
 - C. A major seaport in South America
 - D. A terminal station of Trans-Canadian Railway
 - E. A major area of subsistence gathering
 - F. Largest country in terms of area in Africa
 - G. Terminal station of Trans-Siberian Railway

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

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

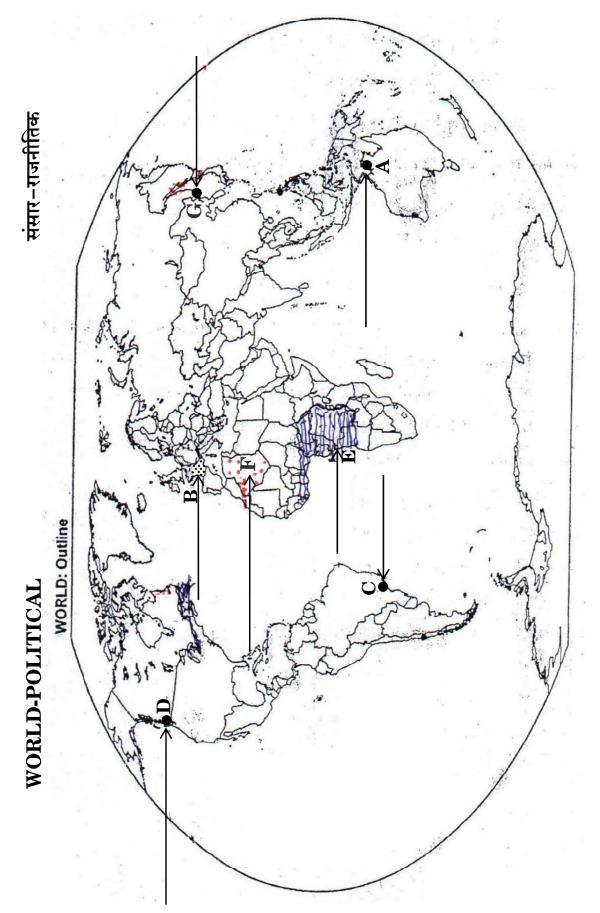
- (29.1) Name any international airport of Australia.
- (29.2) Name the important waterway that links the Great Lakes with the Atlantic Ocean.
- (29.3) Name the major seaport of Chile.
- (29.4) Name the terminal station of Trans-Canadian railway on the western end.
- (29.5) Mention the major area of subsistence gathering in Africa.
- (29.6) Name the largest country in Africa in terms of area.
- (29.7) Name the easternmost terminal station of Trans-Siberian Railway.

- 30. भारत के दिए गए राजनीतिक रेखा-मानचित्र (पृष्ठ 23 पर) में निम्नलिखित सात भौगोलिक लक्षणों में से किन्हीं पाँच को उपयुक्त चिह्नों द्वारा अंकित कीजिए और उनके नाम लिखिए : 5×1=5
 - (30.1) सर्वाधिक नगरीकरण वाला राज्य
 - (30.2) महाराष्ट्र में 10 मिलियन से अधिक जनसंख्या वाला नगर
 - (30.3) चाय के उत्पादन में अग्रणी राज्य
 - (30.4) मयूरभंज लौह-अयस्क की खानें
 - (30.5) बालाघाट मैंगनीज़ की खानें
 - (30.6) कोच्चि समुद्री पत्तन
 - (30.7) अहमदाबाद वायु पत्तन
- नोट: निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों के लिए प्रश्न संख्या 30 के स्थान पर हैं।

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

- (30.1) सर्वाधिक नगरीकरण वाले राज्य का उल्लेख कीजिए।
- (30.2) पश्चिमी बंगाल के 10 मिलियन से अधिक जनसंख्या वाले नगर का नाम लिखिए।
- (30.3) चाय का अग्रणी उत्पादक राज्य कौन-सा है ?
- (30.4) मयूरभंज लौह-अयस्क की खानें किस राज्य में स्थित हैं ?
- (30.5) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जहाँ शिमोगा मैंगनीज़ खानें स्थित हैं।
- (30.6) कोच्चि समुद्री पत्तन किस तट के साथ स्थित है ?
- (30.7) गुजरात में स्थित एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वायु पत्तन का नाम लिखिए।

- **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) A state with highest level of urbanization
 - (30.2) A city with more than 10 million population in Maharashtra
 - (30.3) A state leading in the production of tea
 - (30.4) Mayurbhanj iron-ore mines
 - (30.5) Balaghat manganese mines
 - (30.6) Kochi seaport
 - (30.7) Ahmedabad Airport
- Note :The following questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates onlyin lieu of Q. No. 30.Answer any five questions out of the following : $5 \times 1=5$
 - (30.1) Mention the state having highest level of urbanization.
 - (30.2) Name the city of West Bengal having more than 10 million population.
 - (30.3) Which state leads in the production of tea ?
 - (30.4) In which state are Mayurbhanj iron-ore mines located ?
 - (30.5) Name the state where Shimoga manganese mines are located.
 - (30.6) Along which coast is Kochi seaport located ?
 - (30.7) Name one international airport located in Gujarat.





Marking Scheme Strictly Confidential (For Internal and Restricted use only) Senior School Certificate Examination, 2023 SUBJECT: GEOGRAPHY (CODE 029) (PAPER CODE 64/3/2)

General Instructions: -1 You are aware that evaluation is the most important process in the actual and correct assessment of the candidates. A small mistake in evaluation may lead to serious problems which may affect the future of the candidates, education system and teaching profession. To avoid mistakes, it is requested that before starting evaluation, you must read and understand the spot evaluation guidelines carefully. 2 "Evaluation policy is a confidential policy as it is related to the confidentiality of the examinations conducted, Evaluation done and several other aspects. Its' leakage to public in any manner could lead to derailment of the examination system and affect the life and future of millions of candidates. Sharing this policy/document to anyone, publishing in any magazine and printing in News Paper/Website etc may invite action under various rules of the Board and IPC." 3 Evaluation is to be done as per instructions provided in the Marking Scheme. It should not be done according to one's own interpretation or any other consideration. Marking Scheme should be strictly adhered to and religiously followed. However, while evaluating, answers which are based on latest information or knowledge and/or are innovative, they may be assessed for their correctness otherwise no 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.

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 delibration 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.

5

| 6 | Evaluators will mark($$) wherever answer is correct. For wrong answer CROSS 'X" be marked. Evaluators will not put right (\checkmark) 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 marks70(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 | 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 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 un assessed portion, non-carrying over of marks to the title page, or totaling error detected by the candidate shall damage the prestige of all the personnel engaged in the evaluation work as also of the Board. Hence, in order to uphold the prestige of all concerned, it is again reiterated that the instructions be followed meticulously and judiciously. |
| 16 | The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the " Guidelines for spot Evaluation " before starting the actual evaluation. |
| 17 | Every Examiner shall also ensure that all the answers are evaluated, marks carried over to the title page, correctly totaled and written in figures and words. |
| 18 | The candidates are entitled to obtain photocopy of the Answer Book on request on payment of the prescribed processing fee. All Examiners/Additional Head Examiners/Head Examiners are once again reminded that they must ensure that evaluation is carried out strictly as per value points for each answer as given in the Marking Scheme. |

MARKING SCHEME ANNUAL EXAMINATION SUBJECT- GEOGRAPHY (029) PAPER CODE-64/3/2

| | PAPER CODE-04/3/2 | SET MM- | |
|----------|---|------------------|---------------------------------|
| Q No. | EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS SECTION -A Question no. 1-17 are MCQs | Page no in TB | Distrib ution of marks |
| 1. | (b) Basic or key industry | TB-1 Pg. 51 | 1 |
| 2 | (d) The products are sold in international markets. | TB-1 Pg. 49 | 1 |
| 3 | (c) Goods produced by them have low commercial significance | TB-1 Pg. 49 | 1 |
| 4 | (c) Tertiary | TB-1 Pg. 58 | 1 |
| 5 | (d) Trading | TB-1 Pg. 55 | 1 |
| 6 | (c) Software developing | TB-1 Pg. 61 | 1 |
| 7 | (d) Organic farming | TB-2 Pg. 141 | 1 |
| 8 | (d) Yamuna | TB-2 Pg. 64 | 1 |
| 9 | (c) Air and sea routes | TB-2 Pg. 127 | 1 |
| 10 | (c) Diversion of exports to other ports. | TB-2 Pg. 130 | 1 |
| 11 | (c) Paradwip | TB-2 Pg. 130 | 1 |

| 12 | (c) Porbander | TB-2 Pg. | 1 |
|----|--|-----------------|-------|
| | | 115 | |
| 13 | (c) It also constructs village link roads | TB-2 Pg. 114 | 1 |
| 14 | (c) Chemical industry | TB-2 Pg. 134 | 1 |
| 15 | (a) Providing water for irrigation in the command area | | 1 |
| | | | |
| 16 | (a) Transformation of ecology and economy. | | 1 |
| 17 | (b) Water logging and salinity. | | 1 |
| | SECTION -B | | |
| 18 | (18.1) Identify the shipping canal in the given picture and write its name. | | |
| | - Suez canal | | |
| | (18.2) Name the terminal ports of this waterway. | | |
| | - Port Said (North), Port Suez(South) | | |
| | (18.3) Explain the main characteristic of this waterway. | | |
| | i. It gives Europe a new gateway to the Indian Ocean and reduces direct sea route distance between Liverpool and Colombo compared to the Cape of Good Hope Route. | | |
| | ii. It is a sea level canal without locks. | | 9-1-9 |
| | iii. Any other relevant point | | 3x1=3 |
| | Any one point to be explained | | |
| | For Visually Impaired Candidates Only : | | |
| | (18) Characteristics of Northern Atlantic Sea Route | | |
| | i. It links North Eastern U.S.A and North Western | | |

| | | Europe, the two industrially developed regions of the world . | | |
|----|------------|--|-------------------|-------|
| | ii. | The foreign trade over this route is greater than that of the rest of the world combined. | | |
| | iii. | One fourth of the world's foreign trade moves on this route. | | |
| | iv. | It is the busiest in the world and called Big Trunk Route. | | |
| | v. | Both the coasts have highly advanced ports and harbour. | TB-1 Pg. 72,73 | 3x1=3 |
| | vi. | Any other relevant point | | |
| | | Any three points to be explained | | |
| | | | | |
| 19 | (19.1 - | 1) What is meant by water pollution ? Water gets contaminated with heavy metals. | | 1 |
| | | 2) Explain the role of industrialists in checking deteriorating ecology. | | |
| | - | Over head water tank's capacity was enhanced | | 1 |
| | | and 900 m extra pipeline was laid to supply | | |
| | | portable water / the silted pond was cleaned and recharged by desilting. | | |
| | (19.3 | B) Analyse the contribution of the NGO in | | |
| | | lara's problem. | | |
| | - | NGO developed a model for ecological restoration and conducted a door to door survey of the health status of the residents and came out with a report. | | 1 |
| | | | | |
| | | SECTION -C 20 to 23 are Short Answer Type Questions. | | |
| | 'Nat | ure and humans are inseparable in all | | |
| 20 | | | | |

| | geog | graphical studies'. Examine the statement. | | |
|----|-------|--|----------------|-------|
| | | ure and humans are inseparable in all graphical studies as- | | |
| | i. | Geography lays emphasis on the study of natural phenomena. | | |
| | ii. | It studies Earth as the home of mankind. | | |
| | iii. | Certain geographical phenomena are considered like parts of human body. | | |
| | iv. | Man and nature impact each other. | | |
| | v. | Man and nature cannot be separated. | TB- 1 | 3x1=3 |
| | vi. | Any other relevant point. | Pg. 2 | |
| | | Any three points to be examined | | |
| 21 | villa | The cities are connected directly indirectly,with ages and also with each other'. Examine the ement. | | |
| | i. | The rural settlements derive the support from land based economic activities. | | |
| | ii. | The cities depend on villages for raw material. | | |
| | iii. | Villages are dependent on towns for manufactured goods. | | |
| | iii. | On the other hand both the settlements are connected to provide different types of services. | | |
| | iv. | Cities are connected with each other for enhancing economic growth and providing services. | | |
| | v. | Any other relevant point | TTD a D | 0_1_0 |
| | | Any three points to be examined | TB-2 Pg. 32 | 3x1=3 |

| | OR (b) Examine any three causes for the development of compact rural settlements in India. | | |
|----|--|-----------------|-------|
| | Causes for the development of compact rural settlements in India- | | |
| | i. Security as the reason, defence against thefts and robberies. | | |
| | ii. Scarcity of water and maximum utilisation of water resources. | | |
| | iii. Fertile alluvial plains. | TB-2 Pg. 33 | |
| | iv. Any other relevant point | 00 | 3x1=3 |
| | Any three points to be examined | | |
| 22 | (a) Explain the concept of human development introduced by Dr. Mahbub Ul Haq. | | |
| | Concept of human development introduced by Dr. Mahbub Ul Haq | | |
| | i. Human development is development that enlarges peoples choices. | | |
| | ii. It improves people's lives. | | |
| | iii. People are central to all development under this concept. | T.B-I Pg. 23 | 3x1=3 |
| | iv. Any other relevant point | | |
| | Any three points to be explained | | |
| | OR (b) Explain the welfare approach of human development. | | |
| | | | |

| | Wel | fare approach of human development | | |
|----|-------|--|-----------------|-------|
| | i. | Approach looks at human beings as beneficiaries. | | |
| | ii. | The approach argues for higher government expenditure, on education health, social, secondary and amenities. | | |
| | iii. | People are not participants in development but only passive recipients. | | |
| | iv. | Any other relevant point | T.B-I Pg. 26 | 3x1=3 |
| | | Any three points to be explained | | |
| 23 | - | lain the major aspects of India's National Water cy, 2002. | | |
| | Maj | or aspects of India's National Water Policy 2002- | | |
| | i. | Providing drinking water to all human beings. | | |
| | ii. | Both surface and groundwater should be regularly monitored. | | |
| | iii. | Awareness of water as a scarce resource. | | |
| | iv. | Conservation and consciousness should be promoted. | | |
| | v. | Irrigation and multipurpose projects should invariably include drinking water component, where ever there is no alternative source of drinking water. | | |
| | vi. | Measures should be taken to limit and regulate the exploitation of ground water. | | |
| | vii. | The efficiency of utilisation in all the diverse uses of water should be improved. | | |
| | viii. | Any other relevant point | T.B-2 | 3x1=3 |

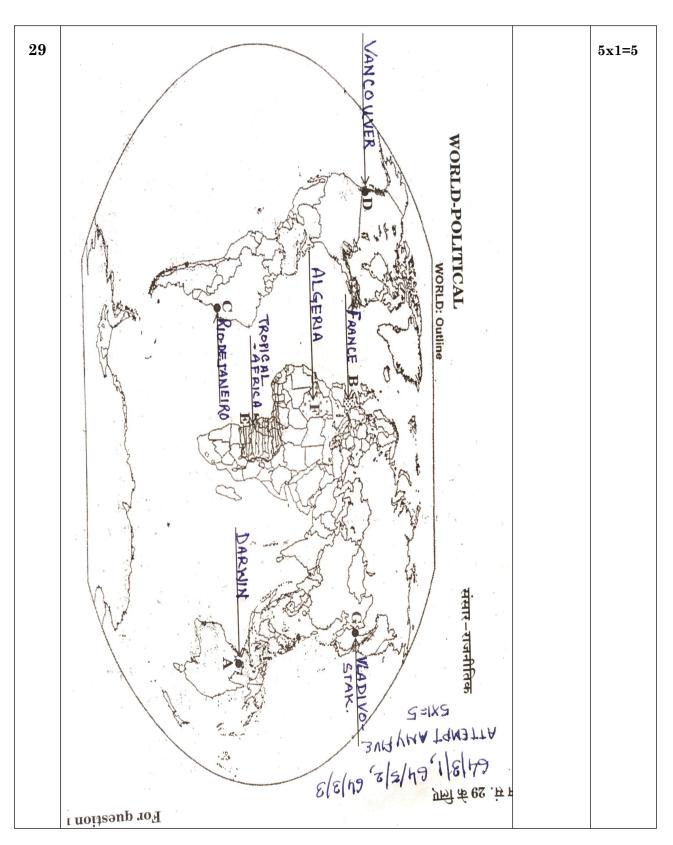
| | Any three points to be explained | Pg. 69,70 | |
|----|--|-----------|-------|
| | SECTION -D 24 to 28 are Long Answer Type Questions. | | |
| 24 | Examine the geographical factors that influence distribution of population in the world. | | |
| | The geographical factors influencing distribution of population in the world | | |
| | i. Availability of water . | | |
| | ii. Climate. | | |
| | iii. Soil. | | |
| | iv. Landforms. | | |
| | v. Adequate rainfall | | |
| | vi. Any other relevant point | T.B-1 | 5x1=5 |
| | Any five Points to be examined | Pg. 9,10 | |
| 25 | Explain the various factors affecting density of population in India. | | |
| | Factors affecting density of population in India- | | |
| | i. Availability of water. | | |
| | ii. Suitable/moderate climate. | | |
| | iii. Level terrain. | | |
| | iv. Fertile soils. | | |
| | v. Mining development. | | |

| | vi. Development of transport system. | | |
|----|--|-------|-------|
| | vii. Industrialisation and urbanisation. | TB-2 | 5x1=5 |
| | viii. Any other relevant point | Pg. 3 | |
| | Any five points to be explained | | |
| 26 | (a) Describe the development of railways in Europe and Russia. | | |
| | Development of Railways : | | |
| | <u>Europe</u> | | |
| | i. Europe has one of the most dense network of railways. | | |
| | ii. Most of the railways are double or multi-tracked. | | |
| | iii. Industrial regions of Europe have the highest density. | | |
| | iv. Underground railways are also important in some countries. | | |
| | v. Any other relevant point | | |
| | Any three points to be described 3x1=3 | | |
| | Russia | | |
| | i. In Russia 90% of the transport system consists of railways. | | |
| | ii. Very dense network of railways are in the west of Urals . | | |
| | iii. Underground railways in Russia are also important. | | |
| | iv. Any other relevant point | | |

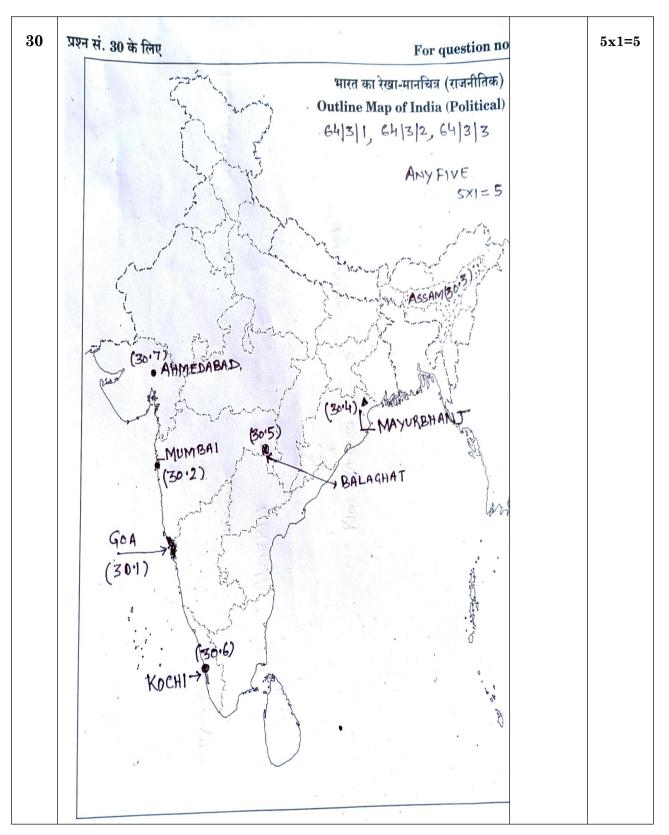
| | Any two points to be described 2x1=2 | TB-1 Pg. 68, 69 | 3+2=5 |
|----|--|--------------------|-------|
| | OR | | |
| | (b) Describe the benefits of water transport over railways. | | |
| | Benefits of water transport over railways | | |
| | i. It does not require route construction whereas railways requires. | | |
| | ii. The ocean waters are inter-connected. | | |
| | iii. It is cheaper over railways and the friction of water is far less. | | |
| | iv. The energy cost of water transport is also lower than railways. | | |
| | v. Water transport is suitable for heavy tonnage. | | |
| | vi. Any other relevant point. | TB-1 | |
| | Any five points to be described | Pg. 71 | 5x1=5 |
| 27 | Explain the important aspects of population growth with special reference to the growth of adolescents and National Youth Policy, 2014 of India. | | |
| | Important aspects of population growth with special reference to the growth of adolescents and NYP 2014 | | |
| | i. At present the share of adolescent i.e. after the age group of 10-19 years is about 20.9% (2011). | | |
| | ii. Male adolescent population consists of higher percentage than female adolescent population. | | |
| | iii. The adolescent population has high potentials. | | |

| | iv. The NYP 2014 proposes a holistic vision to empower the youth of the country to achieve their full potentials. v. To enable India to find its rightful place in the community of nations with its youth power. vi. Any other relevant point Any five points to be explained | TB- 2 Pg.8 | 5x1=5 |
|----|---|----------------|-------|
| 28 | (a)Explain any five features of the Plantation agriculture in the world. | | |
| | Features of the Plantation agriculture | | |
| | i. This type of farming is done on large estates. | | |
| | ii. It is a single crop cultivation. | | |
| | iii. It depends upon large capital investment. | | |
| | iv. Scientific methods of cultivation | | |
| | v. It requires managerial and technical support. | | |
| | vi. Cheap labour and good system of transportation to link the estates to the factories and markets for the export of the products. | | |
| | vi. Any other relevant point | TB-1 Pg. 37 | 5x1=5 |
| | Any five points to be explained | | |
| | OR (b)Explain any five features of 'market gardening and horticulture' in the world. | | |
| | Features of market gardening and horticulture | | |

| | SECTION -E Map based questions | | |
|------|--|---------------------------------------|-------|
| | Any five points to be explained | | |
| vii. | Any other relevant point | rg. 40 | |
| vi. | Green houses and artificial heating in colder regions. | TB-1 Pg. 40 | 5x1=5 |
| v. | Emphasis is on use of irrigation, HYV seeds, fertilizers, insecticides and pesticides. | | |
| iv. | It is both labour and capital intensive. | | |
| iii. | Farms are small but located in areas of good transport facility. | | |
| ii. | It largely caters to the urban market. | | |
| i. | It specialises in high value crops as vegetables, fruits and flowers. | | |
| : | It aposializes in high value arong as vegetables | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | |



| For Vis any fiv | e) | |
|--------------------|------------------------|-------|
| (29.1) | Darwin/Wellington | 5x1=5 |
| (29.2) | St. Lawrence waterway. | JA1-J |
| (29.3) | Valparaiso | |
| (29.4) | Vancouver | |
| (29.5) | Tropical Africa. | |
| (29.6) | Algeria | |
| (29.7) | Vladivostok | |



| any fiv | sually Impaired Candidates Only. (Attempt e) | 5: | x1 |
|---------|---|----|----|
| (30.1) | Goa | | |
| (30.2) | Kolkata | | |
| (30.3) | Assam | | |
| (30.4) | Odisha | | |
| (30.5) | Karnataka | | |
| (30.6) | Western coast / Malabar coast | | |
| (30.7) | Ahmedabad airport / Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel | | |
| . , | international airport | | |