

Series E1GFH/C



Set No. 1

प्रश्न-पत्र कोड
Q.P. Code

64/C/1

अनुक्रमांक / Roll No.

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

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



भूगोल (सैद्धान्तिक) GEOGRAPHY (Theory)

निर्धारित समय : 3 घण्टे

Time allowed : 3 hours

अधिकतम अंक : 70

Maximum Marks : 70

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

सामान्य निर्देश:

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

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

खण्ड क

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

17×1=17

1. कौन-सा पत्तन, एथेंस के बाह्य पत्तन के रूप में कार्य करता है ?
 - (a) पिरैडस
 - (b) नॉर्थ केप
 - (c) लंदन
 - (d) हैम्बर्ग
2. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा कारक प्रवास के लिए प्रतिकर्ष कारक है ?
 - (a) बेहतर रोज़गार
 - (b) बेहतर रहन-सहन की दशाएँ
 - (c) शांति एवं स्थायित्व
 - (d) प्राकृतिक आपदाएँ
3. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार का आधार **नहीं** है ?
 - (a) राष्ट्रीय संसाधनों में भिन्नता
 - (b) जनसंख्या
 - (c) आर्थिक विकास की प्रावस्था
 - (d) देश की जलवायु

General Instructions :

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them :

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

SECTION A

*There are **17** Multiple Choice Questions in this section (Q. No. 1 – 17).*

***All** questions are **compulsory**.*

17×1=17

1. Which port acts as outport of Athens ?
 - (a) Piraeus
 - (b) North Cape
 - (c) London
 - (d) Hamburg
2. Which among the following factors is a push to compel migration ?
 - (a) Better jobs
 - (b) Better living conditions
 - (c) Peace and stability
 - (d) Natural disasters
3. Which one of the following is **not** a base of international trade ?
 - (a) Difference in national resources
 - (b) Population
 - (c) Stage of economic development
 - (d) Climate of a country

4. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी जनसांख्यिकीय संक्रमण सिद्धांत की विशेषता है ?
- इसका उपयोग किसी भी क्षेत्र की भावी जनसंख्या का पूर्वानुमान करने के लिए किया जाता है ।
 - किसी देश की भावी जनसंख्या को कम करने के लिए इसका उपयोग किया जाता है ।
 - किसी क्षेत्र की प्रजननशीलता को समायोजित करने के लिए इसका उपयोग किया जाता है ।
 - इसका उपयोग जनसंख्या संघटन के लिए किया जाता है ।
5. मुंबई पोताश्रय की निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी एक विशेषता है ?
- यह जुआरी नदमुख के मुहाने पर स्थित है ।
 - यह स्थलाबद्ध पोताश्रय है ।
 - यह एक कृत्रिम पोताश्रय है ।
 - यह एक प्राकृतिक पोताश्रय है ।
6. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा सुमेलित है ?
- | राज्य का नाम | लौह अयस्क खनन केन्द्र |
|----------------|-----------------------|
| (a) ओड़िशा | — बैलाडीला |
| (b) छत्तीसगढ़ | — बादाम पहाड़ |
| (c) कर्नाटक | — बेल्लारी |
| (d) महाराष्ट्र | — मयूरभंज |
7. निम्नलिखित में से जवाहरलाल नेहरू पत्तन की मुख्य विशेषता कौन-सी है ?
- भारत का विशालतम कंटेनर पत्तन ।
 - कोंकण रेलवे ने इसके पृष्ठ प्रदेश का विस्तार किया है ।
 - लौह अयस्क का निर्यात करता है ।
 - कर्नाटक इस पत्तन का प्रमुख पृष्ठ प्रदेश है ।
8. भारत के मुख्य ताँबा निक्षेपों को पूर्व से पश्चिम के सही क्रम में पहचानिए ।
- सिंहभूम, बालाघाट, झुन्झुनू, अलवर
 - अलवर, झुन्झुनू, बालाघाट, सिंहभूम
 - सिंहभूम, बालाघाट, अलवर, झुन्झुनू
 - बालाघाट, अलवर, सिंहभूम, झुन्झुनू
9. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी, भारत में ग्रामीण बस्तियों की एक विशेषता है ?
- लोग कम गतिशील होते हैं ।
 - जीवन का ढंग जटिल होता है ।
 - सामाजिक सम्बन्ध औपचारिक होते हैं ।
 - सामान्यतः आकार बड़े होते हैं ।

4. Which of the following feature is associated with the Demographic Transition Theory ?
- It is used to predict the future population of any area.
 - It is used to bring down the future population of a country.
 - It is used to adjust the fertility of any area.
 - It is used for population composition.
5. Which one of the following is the feature of Mumbai harbour ?
- It is situated at the entrance of the Zuari estuary.
 - It is a land-locked harbour.
 - It is an artificial harbour.
 - It is a natural harbour.
6. Which of the following is correctly matched ?
- | | <i>Name of the State</i> | <i>Iron-ore Mining Centres</i> |
|-----|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (a) | Odisha | – Bailadila |
| (b) | Chhattisgarh | – Badampahar |
| (c) | Karnataka | – Bellary |
| (d) | Maharashtra | – Mayurbhanj |
7. Which one of the following is the main feature of Jawaharlal Nehru Port ?
- It is the largest container port of India.
 - Konkan railway extended its hinterland.
 - It exports iron-ore.
 - Karnataka is the major hinterland to this port.
8. Identify the correct order of location from east to west for major copper deposits of India.
- Singhbhum, Balaghat, Jhunjhunu, Alwar
 - Alwar, Jhunjhunu, Balaghat, Singhbhum
 - Singhbhum, Balaghat, Alwar, Jhunjhunu
 - Balaghat, Alwar, Singhbhum, Jhunjhunu
9. Which of the following is the feature of Rural settlements in India ?
- People are less mobile.
 - Way of life is complex.
 - Social relations are formal.
 - Generally larger in size.

10. भारत के खनन नगरों के सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए ।

- (a) उज्जैन, हरिद्वार, वाराणसी
- (b) रानीगंज, झरिया, सिंगरौली
- (c) प्रयागराज (इलाहाबाद), अम्बाला, अमृतसर
- (d) मेरठ, बबीना, कानपुर

11. काकरापारा नाभिकीय ऊर्जा परियोजना निम्नलिखित राज्यों में से किसमें स्थित है ?

- (a) महाराष्ट्र
- (b) गुजरात
- (c) कर्नाटक
- (d) तमिलनाडु

12. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए तथा सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :

कथन I : अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार विभिन्न राष्ट्रों के बीच राष्ट्रीय सीमाओं के आर-पार वस्तुओं और सेवाओं का आदान-प्रदान है ।

कथन II : राष्ट्रों को व्यापार करने की आवश्यकता उन वस्तुओं को प्राप्त करने के लिए होती है जिन्हें वे स्वयं उत्पादित नहीं करते हैं ।

विकल्प :

- (a) केवल कथन I सही है ।
- (b) केवल कथन II सही है ।
- (c) दोनों कथन I तथा II ग़लत हैं ।
- (d) दोनों कथन सही हैं तथा कथन II, कथन I का सही कारण प्रस्तुत करता है ।

13. निम्नलिखित कथनों का अध्ययन कीजिए और सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :

अभिकथन : उपजाऊ दोमट मिट्टी वाले प्रदेशों में अधिक लोग निवास करते हैं ।

कारण : ये मृदाएँ गहन कृषि का आधार हैं ।

विकल्प :

- (a) केवल अभिकथन सही है ।
- (b) केवल कारण सही है ।
- (c) दोनों कथन सही हैं । कारण, अभिकथन की सही व्याख्या करता है ।
- (d) दोनों कथन सही हैं, लेकिन परस्पर सम्बन्धित नहीं हैं ।

10. Choose the correct option of Indian mining towns.
- (a) Ujjain, Haridwar, Varansasi
 - (b) Raniganj, Jharia, Singrauli
 - (c) Prayagraj (Allahabad) Ambala, Amritsar
 - (d) Meerut, Babina, Kanpur
11. Kakrapar nuclear power project is located in which one of the following State ?
- (a) Maharashtra
 - (b) Gujarat
 - (c) Karnataka
 - (d) Tamil Nadu
12. Consider the following statements and choose the most appropriate option :
- Statement I :* International Trade is the exchange of goods and services among countries across national boundaries.
- Statement II :* Countries need to trade to obtain commodities they do not produce themselves.
- Options :
- (a) Only Statement I is correct.
 - (b) Only Statement II is correct.
 - (c) Both the Statement I and II are incorrect.
 - (d) Both the Statements are correct and Statement II correctly presents the reason for Statement I.
13. Study the following statements and choose the most appropriate option :
- Assertion :* Fertile loamy soil areas have more people living on them.
- Reason :* These soils are the base of intensive agriculture.
- Options :
- (a) Only Assertion is correct.
 - (b) Only Reason is correct.
 - (c) Both Statements are correct. Reason correctly explains Assertion.
 - (d) Both Statements are correct, but not related to each other.

14. निम्नलिखित कथनों का अध्ययन कीजिए और सबसे उपयुक्त विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :

अभिकथन: कभी-कभी बस्ती भौतिक रूप से एक दूसरे से पृथक अनेक इकाइयों में बँट जाती है किन्तु उन सबका नाम एक रहता है ।

कारण: किसी विशाल गाँव का ऐसा खण्डीभवन प्रायः सामाजिक एवं मानवजातीय कारकों द्वारा अभिप्रेरित होता है ।

विकल्प :

- (a) केवल अभिकथन सही है ।
- (b) केवल कारण सही है ।
- (c) दोनों कथन सही हैं । कारण, अभिकथन की सही व्याख्या करता है ।
- (d) दोनों कथन सही हैं, लेकिन परस्पर सम्बन्धित नहीं हैं ।

दिए गए स्रोत को पढ़िए और प्रश्न संख्या 15 से 17 के उत्तर लिखिए ।

मई 1960 में सीमा सड़क संगठन (बी.आर.ओ.) को देश की उत्तरी एवं उत्तर-पूर्वी सीमा से सटी सामरिक दृष्टि से महत्वपूर्ण सड़कों के तीव्र और समन्वित सुधार के माध्यम से आर्थिक विकास को गति देने एवं रक्षा तैयारियों को मज़बूती प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य से स्थापित किया गया था । यह एक अग्रणी बहुमुखी निर्माण अभिकरण है । इसने अति ऊँचाई वाले पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में चंडीगढ़ को मनाली (हिमाचल प्रदेश) तथा लेह (लद्दाख) से जोड़ने वाली सड़क बनाई है । यह सड़क समुद्र तल से औसतन 4,270 मीटर की ऊँचाई पर स्थित है ।

सामरिक दृष्टि से संवेदनशील क्षेत्रों में सड़कें बनाने व अनुरक्षण करने के साथ-साथ बी.आर.ओ. अति ऊँचाइयों वाले क्षेत्रों में बर्फ हटाने की ज़िम्मेदारी भी संभालता है । अंतर्राष्ट्रीय महामार्गों का उद्देश्य पड़ोसी देशों के बीच भारत के साथ प्रभावी संपर्कों को उपलब्ध कराते हुए सद्भावपूर्ण संबंधों को बढ़ावा देना है ।

15. निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा 'सीमा सड़क संगठन' का एक मुख्य उद्देश्य है ?

- (a) सीमावर्ती नगरों को निकटवर्ती महानगरों से जोड़ना ।
- (b) पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के शैक्षिक विकास में सहयोग करना ।
- (c) सैन्य तैयारियों को मज़बूत करना ।
- (d) सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए योजना बनाना ।

14. Study the following statements and choose the most appropriate option :

Assertion : Sometimes settlement is fragmented into several units physically separated from each other bearing a common name.

Reason : This segmentation of a large village is often motivated by social and ethnic factors.

Options :

- (a) Only Assertion is correct.
- (b) Only Reason is correct.
- (c) Both Statements are correct. Reason correctly explains Assertion.
- (d) Both Statements are correct, but not related to each other.

Read the given source and answer Q. No. 15 to 17.

The Border Road Organisation (BRO) was established in May 1960 for accelerating economic development and strengthening defence preparedness through rapid and coordinated improvement of strategically important roads along the northern and north-eastern boundary of the country. It is a premier multifaceted construction agency. It has constructed roads in high altitude mountainous terrain joining Chandigarh with Manali (Himachal Pradesh) and Leh (Ladakh). This road runs at an average altitude of 4,270 metres above the mean sea level.

Apart from the construction and maintenance of roads in strategically sensitive areas, the BRO also undertakes snow clearance in high altitude areas. The international highways are meant to promote the harmonious relationship with the neighbouring countries by providing effective links with India.

15. Which one of the following is the main objective of 'Border Road Organisation' ?

- (a) To connect border cities to nearby metropolitan cities.
- (b) To help hilly areas in educational development.
- (c) To strengthen defence preparedness.
- (d) To plan for the development of border areas.

16. भारत में उत्तर-पूर्वी सीमाओं पर सड़कों का निर्माण करना अधिक कठिन क्यों है ? सही विकल्प का चयन कीजिए :
- भू आकृति
 - जलवायु
 - अवसंरचना का अभाव
 - धन का अभाव
- विकल्प :
- केवल I, II एवं III सही हैं ।
 - केवल II, III एवं IV सही हैं ।
 - केवल I, III एवं IV सही हैं ।
 - केवल I, II एवं IV सही हैं ।
17. सीमा सड़क संगठन निम्नलिखित में से किसके अंतर्गत कार्य करता है ?
- केन्द्र सरकार
 - सीमावर्ती राज्य सरकार
 - स्थानीय स्व-शासन
 - गैर-सरकारी संगठन

खण्ड ख

प्रश्न संख्या 18 एवं 19 स्रोत-आधारित प्रश्न हैं ।

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

बहुमूल्य जल संसाधन के संरक्षण के लिए वर्षा जल संग्रहण प्रविधि का उपयोग करने का क्षेत्र व्यापक है । इसे घर की छतों और खुले स्थानों में वर्षा जल द्वारा संग्रहण किया जा सकता है । वर्षा जल संग्रहण घरेलू उपयोग के लिए, भूमिगत जल पर समुदाय की निर्भरता कम करता है । इसके अतिरिक्त माँग-आपूर्ति अंतर के लिए सेतु बंधन के कार्य के अतिरिक्त इससे भौम जल निकालने में ऊर्जा की बचत होती है क्योंकि पुनर्भरण से भौम जल स्तर में वृद्धि हो जाती है । आजकल वर्षा जल संग्रहण विधि का देश के बहुत से राज्यों में बड़े पैमाने पर उपयोग किया जा रहा है । वर्षा जल संग्रहण से मुख्य रूप से नगरीय क्षेत्रों को लाभ मिल सकता है क्योंकि जल की माँग, अधिकांश नगरों और शहरों में पहले ही आपूर्ति से आगे बढ़ चुकी है ।

उपर्युक्त कारकों के अतिरिक्त विशेषकर तटीय क्षेत्रों में पानी के विलवणीकरण और शुष्क और अर्धशुष्क क्षेत्रों में खारे पानी की समस्या, नदियों को जोड़कर अधिक जल के क्षेत्रों से कम जल के क्षेत्रों में जल स्थानांतरित करके भारत में जल समस्या को सुलझाने के महत्वपूर्ण उपाय हैं ।

16. Why is it very difficult to construct roads on the north-eastern border of India ? Choose the correct option :

- I. Relief features
- II. Climate
- III. Lack of infrastructure
- IV. Lack of money

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.

17. Under which of the following does Border Road Organisation work ?

- (a) Central Government
- (b) Border States Governments
- (c) Local Self-Governments
- (d) Non-Governmental Organisations

SECTION B

Questions number 18 and 19 are Source-based Questions.

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

There is a wide scope to use rainwater harvesting technique to conserve precious water resource. It can be done by harvesting rainwater on rooftops and open spaces. Harvesting rainwater also decreases the community dependence on groundwater for domestic use. Besides bridging the demand-supply gap, it can also save energy to pump groundwater as recharge leads to rise in groundwater table. These days rainwater harvesting is being taken up on a massive scale in many states in the country. Urban areas can specially benefit from rainwater harvesting as water demand has already outstripped supply in most of the cities and towns.

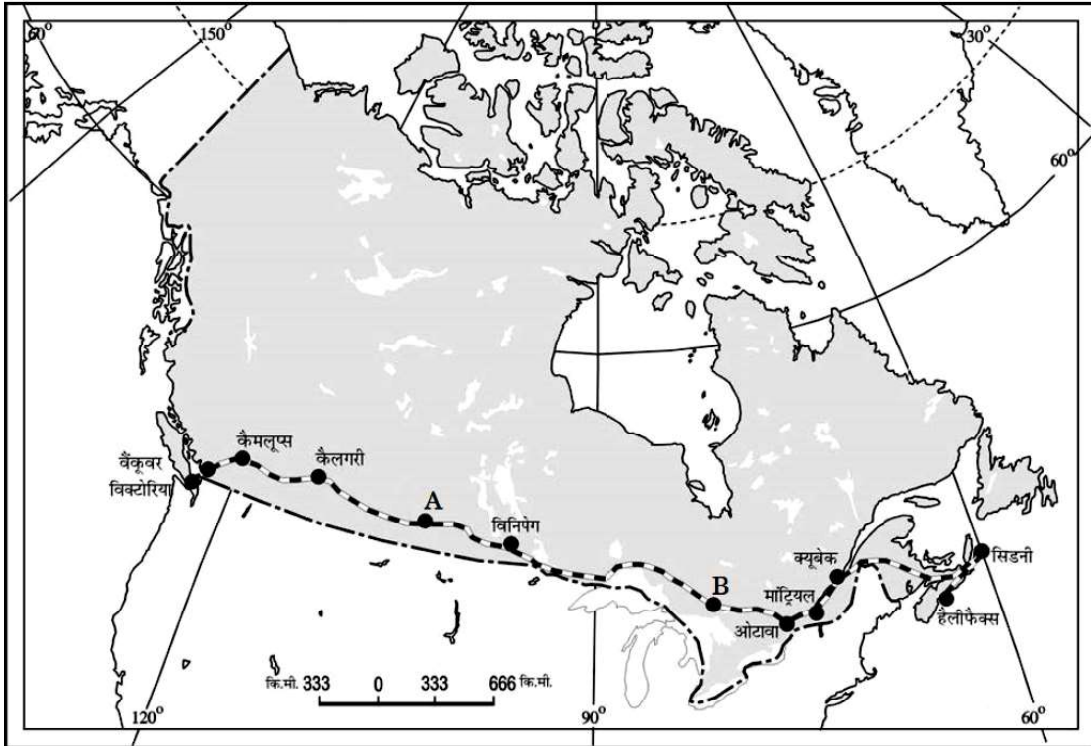
Apart from the above mentioned factors, the issue of desalinisation of water, particularly in coastal areas and brackish water in arid and semi-arid areas, transfer of water from water-surplus areas to water-deficit areas through interlinking of rivers can be important remedies for solving the water problem in India.

(18.1) वर्षा जल संग्रहण किस प्रकार किया जा सकता है ? 1

(18.2) भौम जल निकालने में वर्षा जल संग्रहण किस प्रकार ऊर्जा की बचत कर सकता है ? 1

(18.3) भारत में नदियों को जोड़ने से किसी एक सकारात्मक परिणाम की व्याख्या कीजिए । $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$

19. दिए गए मानचित्र का अध्ययन कीजिए तथा उसके नीचे दिए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए । $3 \times 1 = 3$



(19.1) मानचित्र में दिए गए रेलमार्ग का नाम लिखिए । 1

(19.2) A तथा B अंकित किए गए स्टेशनों के नाम लिखिए । 1

(19.3) इस रेलमार्ग के किसी एक आर्थिक महत्त्व की व्याख्या कीजिए । 1

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

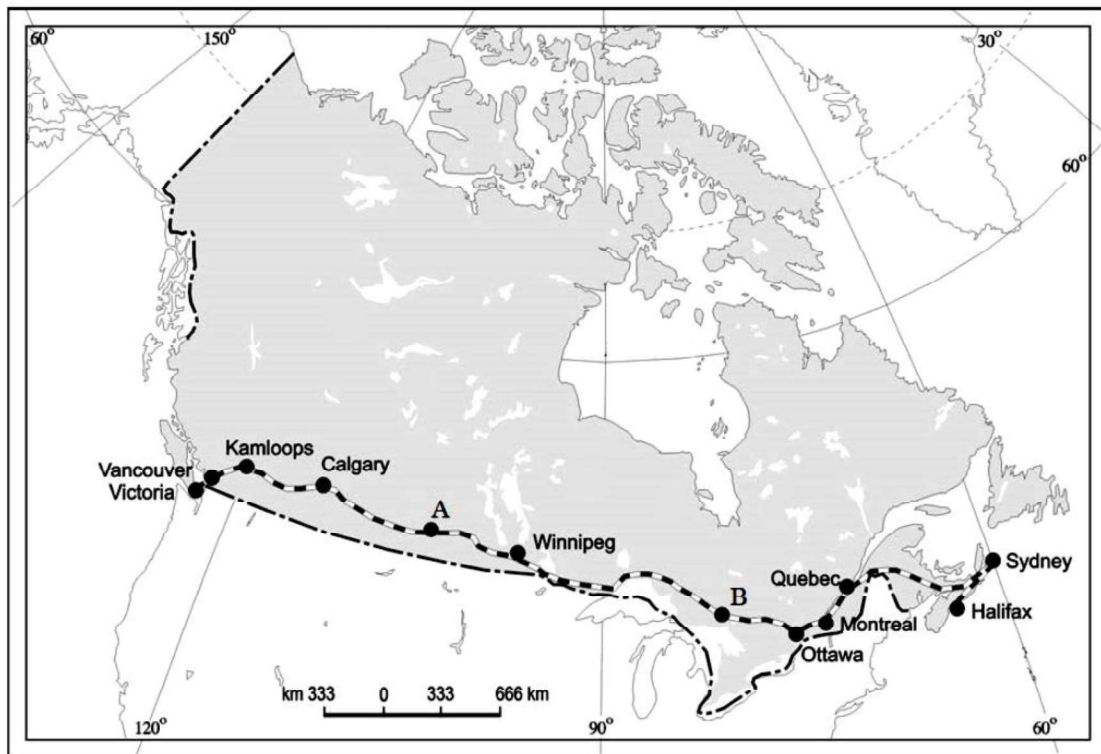
(19.1) उत्तर अमेरिका महाद्वीप के सबसे लंबे रेलमार्ग का नाम लिखिए । 1

(19.2) ट्रांस-साइबेरियन रेलमार्ग के सिरों के स्टेशनों के नाम लिखिए । 1

(19.3) ट्रांस-साइबेरियन रेलमार्ग के किसी एक आर्थिक महत्त्व की व्याख्या कीजिए । 1

- (18.1) How can rainwater harvesting be done ? 1
- (18.2) How can rainwater harvesting help in saving energy in pumping groundwater ? 1
- (18.3) Explain any one positive outcome of interlinking of rivers in India. $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$

19. Study the given map and answer the following questions. $3 \times 1 = 3$



- (19.1) Name the Railway line given in the map. 1
- (19.2) Name the stations marked as A and B. 1
- (19.3) Explain any one economic significance of this railway line. 1

Note : The following questions are for the **Visually Impaired Candidates** only in lieu of Q. No. 19.

- (19.1) Name the largest railway line of North American continent. 1
- (19.2) Name the terminal stations of Trans-Siberian Railway. 1
- (19.3) Explain any one economic significance of the Trans-Siberian Railway. 1

खण्ड ग

प्रश्न संख्या 20 से 23 लघु-उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं ।

20. (क) “1901–1921 की अवधि को भारत की जनसंख्या की वृद्धि की रुद्ध प्रावस्था कहा जाता है ।” कथन की उदाहरणों सहित पुष्टि कीजिए । 3

अथवा

- (ख) “1921–1951 के दशकों को भारत की जनसंख्या की स्थिर वृद्धि की अवधि के रूप में जाना जाता है ।” कथन की उदाहरणों सहित पुष्टि कीजिए । 3

21. स्वामित्व के आधार पर विश्व में उद्योगों के वर्गीकरण की परख कीजिए । 3

22. (क) मानव विकास के स्तम्भ के रूप में ‘समता’ संकल्पना की व्याख्या कीजिए । 3

अथवा

- (ख) कुछ देशों में मानव विकास का मध्यम स्तर क्यों है ? व्याख्या कीजिए । 3

23. भारत में नगरीय बस्तियों की किन्हीं तीन विशेषताओं की व्याख्या कीजिए । 3

खण्ड घ

प्रश्न संख्या 24 से 28 दीर्घ-उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं ।

24. ‘परिवहन’ को परिभाषित कीजिए । आधुनिक समय में परिवहन के महत्त्व का वर्णन कीजिए । 1+4=5

25. ‘नमामि गंगे कार्यक्रम’ के किन्हीं पाँच उद्देश्यों का विश्लेषण कीजिए । 5

26. (क) “आधुनिक समय में भोजन संग्रह कार्य का व्यापारीकरण हो गया है ।” इस कथन की परख कीजिए । 5

अथवा

- (ख) “चलवासी पशुचारण एक प्राचीन जीवन-निर्वाह व्यवसाय रहा है ।” इस कथन की परख कीजिए । 5

27. अध्ययन के क्षेत्र के रूप में भूगोल कैसे समाकलनात्मक, आनुभाविक एवं व्यावहारिक है ? स्पष्ट कीजिए । 5

28. (क) ‘अनियमित मानसून पर निर्भरता’ का भारतीय कृषि की समस्या के रूप में विश्लेषण कीजिए । 5

अथवा

- (ख) भारतीय कृषि की समस्या के रूप में ‘व्यापक अल्प-बेरोज़गारी’ का समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए । 5

SECTION C

Questions number 20 to 23 are Short Answer Type Questions.

20. (a) “The period from 1901–1921 is referred to as a period of stagnant phase of growth of India’s population.” Support the statement with examples. 3

OR

- (b) “The decades 1921–1951 are referred to as the period of steady population growth of India.” Support the statement with examples. 3
21. Examine the classification of industries based on ownership in the world. 3
22. (a) Explain the concept of ‘Equity’ as a pillar of human development. 3

OR

- (b) Why do some countries have medium level of human development ? Explain. 3
22. Explain any three features of Urban Settlements in India. 3

SECTION D

Questions number 24 to 28 are Long Answer Type Questions.

24. Define the term ‘Transport’. Describe the importance of transport in the modern times. 1+4=5
25. Analyse any five objectives of ‘Namami Gange Programme’. 5
26. (a) “Gathering has become commercial in modern times.” Examine the statement. 5

OR

- (b) “Nomadic herding is a primitive subsistence activity.” Examine the statement. 5
27. Explain how geography, as a field of study, is integrative, empirical and practical. 5
28. (a) Analyse the ‘Dependence on Erratic Monsoon’ as a problem of Indian Agriculture. 5

OR

- (b) Critically analyse the ‘Vast Underemployment’ as a problem of Indian Agriculture. 5

खण्ड ड

प्रश्न संख्या 29 व 30 मानचित्र आधारित प्रश्न हैं।

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

5×1=5

- A. चलवासी पशुचारण का एक प्रमुख क्षेत्र
- B. एक प्रमुख समुद्री-पत्तन
- C. एक प्रमुख हवाई-पत्तन
- D. ट्रांस-साइबेरियन रेलमार्ग का पूर्वी सिरे का टर्मिनल स्टेशन
- E. यूरोप का सबसे बड़ा देश
- F. एक नौ परिवहन नहर
- G. एक वाणिज्य पशुधन पालन का क्षेत्र

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

निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं पाँच प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :

5×1=5

- (29.1) अफ्रीका महाद्वीप के दक्षिण के किसी एक चलवासी पशुचारण क्षेत्र का नाम लिखिए।
- (29.2) दक्षिण अमेरिका के पश्चिमी तट पर स्थित किसी एक प्रमुख समुद्री-पत्तन का नाम लिखिए।
- (29.3) ग्रेट ब्रिटेन के किसी एक प्रमुख हवाई-पत्तन का नाम लिखिए।
- (29.4) ट्रांस-साइबेरियन रेलमार्ग के सबसे पश्चिमी सिरे के टर्मिनल स्टेशन का नाम लिखिए।
- (29.5) उत्तर अमेरिका महाद्वीप के सबसे बड़े देश का नाम लिखिए।
- (29.6) अटलांटिक महासागर को प्रशान्त महासागर से जोड़ने वाली नहर का नाम लिखिए।
- (29.7) दक्षिण अमेरिका महाद्वीप के किसी एक वाणिज्य पशुधन पालन क्षेत्र का नाम लिखिए।

SECTION E

Questions number 29 and 30 are Map-based Questions.

- 29.** On the given political outline map of the **World** (on page 21), seven geographical features have been marked as A, B, C, D, E, F and G. Identify any **five** with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them : $5 \times 1 = 5$
- A. A major area of nomadic herding
 - B. A major sea-port
 - C. A major airport
 - D. Terminal station of eastern end of Trans-Siberian Railway
 - E. The largest country of Europe
 - F. A shipping canal
 - G. An area of commercial livestock rearing

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 one area of nomadic herding of south of African continent.
- (29.2) Name any one major sea-port located on western coast of South America.
- (29.3) Name any one major airport of Great Britain.
- (29.4) Name the western-most terminal station of Trans-Siberian Railway.
- (29.5) Name the largest country of North American continent.
- (29.6) Name the canal linking the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.
- (29.7) Name any one area of commercial livestock rearing of the South American continent.

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

- (30.1) सबसे अधिक जनसंख्या घनत्व वाला राज्य
- (30.2) कर्नाटक में स्थित 10 मिलियन से अधिक जनसंख्या वाला नगर
- (30.3) गन्ने का अग्रणी उत्पादक राज्य
- (30.4) हज़ारीबाग – ताँबे की खानें
- (30.5) नेवेली – कोयले की खानें
- (30.6) ओड़िशा में स्थित समुद्री-पत्तन
- (30.7) असम में स्थित अंतर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई-पत्तन

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

निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं पाँच प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए :

$5 \times 1 = 5$

- (30.1) सबसे अधिक जनसंख्या घनत्व वाले राज्य का नाम लिखिए ।
- (30.2) कर्नाटक में स्थित मेगा नगर का नाम लिखिए ।
- (30.3) गन्ने के अग्रणी उत्पादक राज्य का नाम लिखिए ।
- (30.4) हज़ारीबाग ताँबे की खानें किस राज्य में हैं ?
- (30.5) नेवेली कोयले की खानें किस राज्य में हैं ?
- (30.6) ओड़िशा में स्थित प्रमुख समुद्री-पत्तन का नाम लिखिए ।
- (30.7) असम में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई-पत्तन कहाँ स्थित है ?

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

- (30.1) The state with the highest level of population on density
- (30.2) A city of more than 10 million population located in Karnataka
- (30.3) The leading sugarcane producing state
- (30.4) Hazaribagh – Copper mines
- (30.5) Neyveli – Coal mines
- (30.6) Sea-port located in Odisha
- (30.7) International airport located in Assam

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

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

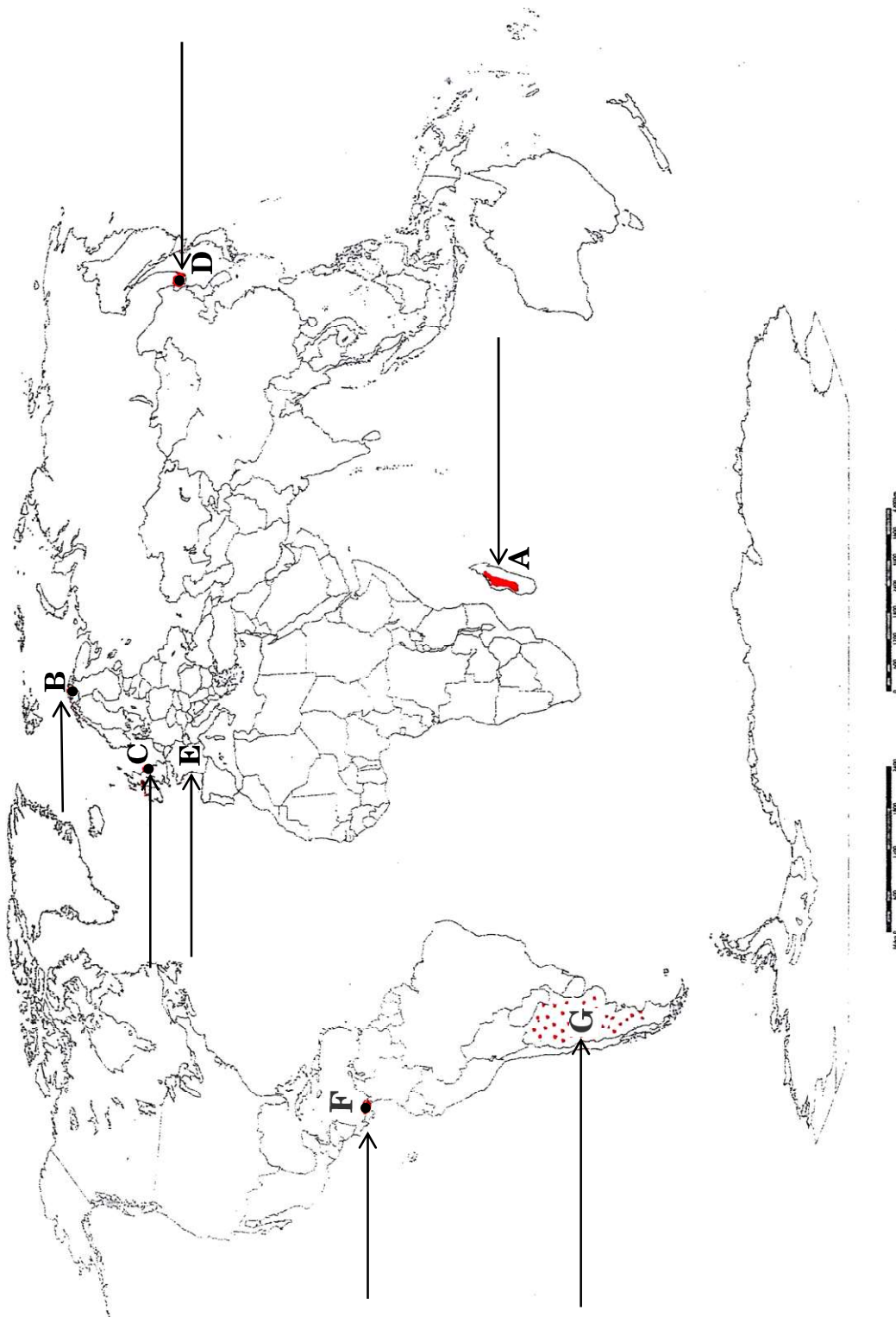
- (30.1) Name the state with the highest level of population density.
- (30.2) Name the mega city located in Karnataka.
- (30.3) Name the leading sugarcane producer state.
- (30.4) In which state are Hazaribagh copper mines located ?
- (30.5) In which state are Neyveli coal mines located ?
- (30.6) Name the major sea-port located in Odisha.
- (30.7) Where is the international airport located in Assam ?

प्रश्न सं. 29 के लिए

For question no. 29

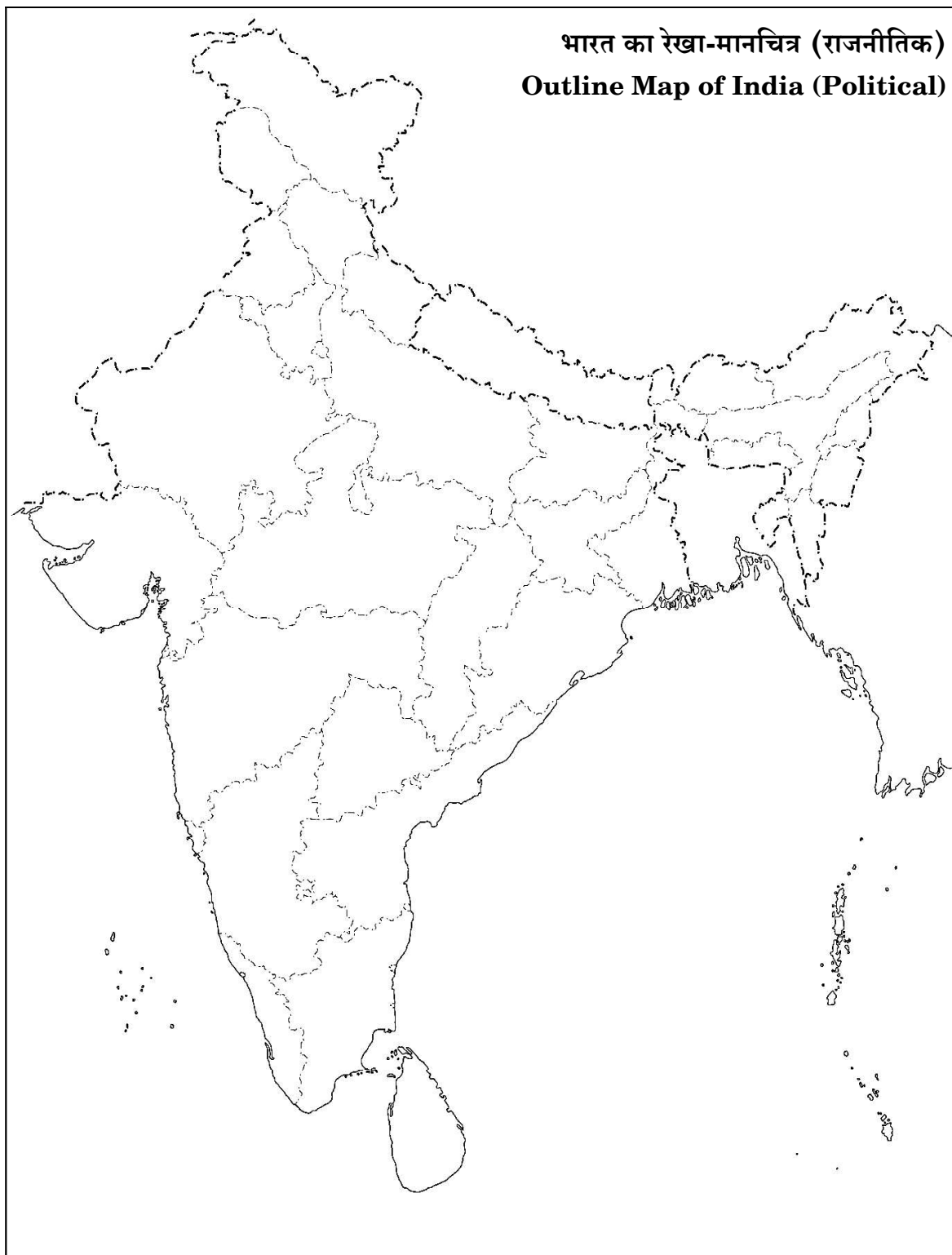
संसार-राजनीतिक

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 Secondary School Supplementary Examination, July- 2023 SUBJECT NAME: GEOGRAPHY SUBJECT CODE (029) PAPER CODE 64/C/1</p>	
<u>General Instructions: -</u>	
1	You are aware that evaluation is the most important process in the actual and correct assessment of the candidates. A small mistake in evaluation may lead to serious problems which may affect the future of the candidates, education system and teaching profession. To avoid mistakes, it is requested that before starting evaluation, you must read and understand the spot evaluation guidelines carefully.
2	“Evaluation policy is a confidential policy as it is related to the confidentiality of the examinations conducted, Evaluation done and several other aspects. Its’ leakage to public in any manner could lead to derailment of the examination system and affect the life and future of millions of candidates. Sharing this policy/document to anyone, publishing in any magazine and printing in News Paper/Website etc may invite action under various rules of the Board and IPC.”
3	Evaluation is to be done as per instructions provided in the Marking Scheme. It should not be done according to one’s own interpretation or any other consideration. Marking Scheme should be strictly adhered to and religiously followed. However, while evaluating, answers which are based on latest information or knowledge and/or are innovative, they may be assessed for their correctness otherwise and due marks be awarded to them. In class-XII, while evaluating two competency-based questions, please try to understand given answer and even if reply is not from marking scheme but correct competency is enumerated by the candidate, due marks should be awarded.
4	The Marking scheme carries only suggested value points for the answers. These are in the nature of Guidelines only and do not constitute the complete answer. The students can have their own expression and if the expression is correct, the due marks should be awarded accordingly.
5	The Head-Examiner must go through the first five answer books evaluated by each evaluator on the first day, to ensure that evaluation has been carried out as per the instructions given in the Marking Scheme. If there is any variation, the same should be zero after deliberation and discussion. The remaining answer books meant for evaluation shall be given only after ensuring that there is no significant variation in the marking of individual evaluators.
6	Evaluators will mark(✓) wherever answer is correct. For wrong answer CROSS ‘X’ be marked. Evaluators will not put right (✓) while evaluating which gives an impression that answer is correct and no marks are awarded. This is most common mistake which evaluators are committing.
7	If a question has parts, please award marks on the right-hand side for each part. Marks awarded for different parts of the question should then be totaled up and written in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may be followed strictly.
8	If a question does not have any parts, marks must be awarded in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may also be followed strictly.
9	If a student has attempted an extra question, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and the other answer scored out with a note “Extra Question” .
10	No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once.
11	A full scale of marks _____70_____ (example 0 to 80/70/60/50/40/30 marks as given in Question Paper) has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.

12	Every examiner has to necessarily do evaluation work for full working hours i.e., 8 hours every day and evaluate 20 answer books per day in main subjects and 25 answer books per day in other subjects (Details are given in Spot Guidelines).
13	<p>Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in the past:- Giving more marks for an answer than assigned to it.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wrong totaling of marks awarded on an answer. • Wrong transfer of marks from the inside pages of the answer book to the title page. <p>Wrong question wise totaling on the title page.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leaving answer or part thereof unassessed in an answer book. • • 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
SUPPLIMENTRY EXAMINATION 2023
SUBJECT- GEOGRAPHY (029)
PAPER CODE-64/C/1

SET-1
MM-70

Q No.	<u>EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS</u>	Page no in TB	Distribution of marks
	<u>SECTION -A</u> Question no. 1-17 are MCQs		
1.	(a) Piraeus	TB-I Pg 75	1
2	(d) Natural disasters	TB-I Pg10	1
3	(d) Climate of a country	TB-I Pg72	1
4	(a) It is used to predict the future population of any area.	TB-1 Pg10	1
5	(d) It is a natural harbour	TB-II Pg 90	1
6	(c) Karnataka -Bellary	TB-II Pg 56	1
7	(a) It is the largest container port of India.	TB-II Pg 90	1
8	(c) Singhbhum, Balaghat, Alwar, Jhunjhunu	TB-II Pg 58	1
9	(a) People are less mobile.	TB-II Pg 15	1
10	(b) Raniganj, Jharia, Singrauli	TB-II Pg 19	1
11	(b) Gujarat	TB-II Pg 61	1
12	(d) Both the Statements are correct and Statement II correctly presents the reason for Statement I.	TB-I Pg 70	1

13	(c) Both Statements are correct. Reason correctly explains Assertion.	TB-I Pg. 8	1
14	(c) Both Statements are correct. Reason correctly explains Assertion.	TB-II Pg.16	1
15	(c) To strengthen defence preparedness.	TB-II Pg.77& 78	1
16	(a) Only I, II and III are correct.	TB-II Pg.77& 78	1
17	(a) Central Government	TB-II Pg.77& 78	1
SECTION B			
18	<p>(18.1) How can rainwater harvesting be done ?</p> <p>- It can be done by harvesting rainwater on rooftops and open spaces . 1</p> <p>(18.2) How can rainwater harvesting help in saving energy in pumping groundwater ?</p> <p>- Recharge of the groundwater leads to raise the groundwater table . It save energy to pump ground water to the surface. 1</p> <p>(18.3) Explain any one positive outcome of interlinking of rivers in India.</p> <p>- It helps in transfer of water from water surplus areas to water deficit areas . 1</p>	TB-II Pg. 47	3x1=3
19	<p>(19.1) Name the Railway line given in the map.</p> <p>- Trans-Canadian Railway line 1</p> <p>(19.2) Name the stations marked as A and B.</p> <p>- Station-A- Regina 1/2 + 1/2=1</p> <p>- Station- B -Cudbury</p> <p>(19.3) Explain any one economic significance of this railway line.</p> <p>i. It connects Quebec-Montreal Industrial region with the wheat belt of the Prairie region.</p>	TB-I Pg. 59	3x1=3

	<p>ii. This line is the economic artery of Canada . 1</p> <p>iii Any other relevant point (Any one point to be explained)</p> <p><u>Only For Visually Impaired Candidates</u></p> <p>(19.1) Name the largest railway line of North American continent.</p> <p>- Trans-Canadian Railway line 1</p> <p>(19.2) Name the terminal stations of Trans-Siberian Railway.</p> <p>- St. Petersburg and Vladivostok 1/2+1/2=1</p> <p>(19.3) Explain any one economic significance of the Trans-Siberian Railway.</p> <p>i It has opened up the Asian regions to West European markets .</p> <p>ii Any other relevant point 1</p> <p>(Any 1 points to be explained)</p>		
	<p style="text-align: center;">SECTION-C</p> <p style="text-align: center;">20 to 23 are Short Answer Type Questions.</p>		
20	<p>(a) “The period from 1901 - 1921 is referred to as a period of stagnant phase of growth in India’s population.” Support the statement with examples.</p> <p>i. In this period growth rate was very low, recording a negative growth rate during 1911-1921.</p> <p>ii. Both the birth rate and death rate were high keeping the Growth rate low .</p> <p>iii. Poor health and medical services, illiteracy of people at large and inefficient distribution system of food were responsible.</p> <p>iv Lack of basic necessities were largely responsible for a high birth and death rates in this period.</p>	TB-I Pg. 59&60	3x1=3

	<p>v. Any other relevant point</p> <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p> <p>OR</p> <p>(b) “The period from 1921 - 1951 is referred to as a period of steady population growth in India.” Support the statement with examples.</p> <p>i. An overall improvement in health and sanitation throughout the country brought down the mortality rate.</p> <p>ii. Better transport and communication system improved distribution system.</p> <p>iii. The crude birth rate remained high in this period leading to higher growth rate than the previous phase.</p> <p>iv. This is impressive at the backdrop of Great Economic Depression of 1920s and World War II.</p> <p>v. Any other relevant point</p> <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p>	<p>TB-II</p> <p>Pg. 7</p>	<p>3x1=3</p>
21	<p>Examine the classification of industries based on ownership in the world.</p> <p>i. Public Sector Industries are owned and managed by governments. In India, there were a number of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs). Socialist countries have many state owned industries. Mixed economies have both Public and Private sector enterprises.</p> <p>ii. Private Sector Industries are owned by individual investors. These are managed by private organisations. In capitalist countries, industries are generally owned privately.</p> <p>iii. Joint Sector Industries are managed by joint stock companies or sometimes the private and public sectors together establish and manage the industries.</p> <p>(Examine all the above three types)</p>	<p>TB-I</p> <p>Pg. 42</p>	<p>3x1=3</p>

22	<p>(a) Explain the concept of ‘Equity’ as a pillar of human development .</p> <p>i. Equity refers to making equal access to opportunities available to everybody.</p> <p>ii. The opportunities available to people must be equal irrespective of their gender, race, income and caste.</p> <p>iii. In India a large number of women and persons belonging to socially and economically backward groups dropout of the schools. This shows how the choices of these groups get limited by not having access to knowledge.</p> <p>iv. Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Any three points to be explained.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) Why do some countries have medium level of human development ? Explain.</p> <p>i. Most of these are countries which have emerged in the period after the Second World War.</p> <p>ii. Some countries from this group were former colonies.</p> <p>iii. Many countries have emerged after the break up of the erstwhile Soviet Union in 1990.</p> <p>iv. To rapidly improve their human development score these countries have adopting more people-oriented policies.</p> <p>v. These countries are also reducing social discrimination.</p> <p>vi. Most of these countries have a very high social diversity.</p> <p>vii. Many countries have faced political instability and social uprisings at some point of time in their recent history.</p> <p>viii. Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Any three points to be explained.)</p>	<p>TB-I Pg. 16</p> <p>TB-1 Pg. 19</p>	<p>3x1=3</p> <p>3x1=3</p>

23	<p>Explain any three features of urban settlements in India.</p> <p>i. Urban settlements are generally compact and larger in size.</p> <p>ii. They are engaged in a variety of non- agricultural, economic and administrative functions.</p> <p>iii. They are functionally linked to rural areas around them.</p> <p>iv. Cities are directly as well as indirectly connected with the villages and also with each other.</p> <p>v. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any three points to be explained.)</p>	TB-II Pg. 17	3X1=3
	<p style="text-align: center;">SECTION -D 24 to 28 are Long Answer Type Questions.</p>		
24	<p>Define the term ‘Transport’. Describe the importance of transport in the modern times.</p> <p>Transportation is a service or facility for the carriage of persons and goods from one place to another. 1</p> <p><u>Importance of Transport</u></p> <p>i. Modern society requires speedy and efficient transport systems to assist in the production, distribution and consumption of goods and services.</p> <p>ii. At every stage in the complex system the value of the material is significant /enhanced by the transport system.</p> <p>iii. In the selecting the modes of transport, distance in terms of time and cost is the determining factor.</p> <p>iv. Every nation has developed various kinds of transportation for defence purposes.</p> <p>v. Assured and speedy transportation, along with efficient communication, promote cooperation and unity among scattered peoples.</p> <p>vi. Any other relevant point 4x1=4</p> <p>(Any four points to be described)</p>	TB-1 Pg. 14	1+4=5

25	<p>Analyse any five objectives of ‘Namami Gange Programme’.</p> <p>The Union Government has launched the ‘Namami Gange Programme’ with the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Developing sewerage treatment systems in towns, ii. Monitoring of industrial effluents, iii. Development of river front, iv. Afforestation along the bank to increase biodiversity, v. Cleaning of the river , vi. Development of ‘Ganga Grams’ in Uttarakhand, UP, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal, and vii. Creating public awareness to avoid adding pollutants in to the river even in the form of rituals. viii. Any other relevant point <p>(Any five points to be analyzed)</p>	TB- IIPg. 97	5x1=5
26	<p>(a) ‘Gathering has become commercial in modern times’. Examine the statement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Gathering is practised in high latitude zones which include northern Canada, northern Eurasia and southern Chile. ii. Low latitude zones such as the Amazon Basin, tropical Africa, Northern fringe of Australia and the interior parts of Southeast Asia. iii. In modern times some gathering is market oriented and has become commercial. iv. Gatherers collect valuable plants such as leaves, barks of trees and medicinal plants and after simple processing sell the products in the market. 		

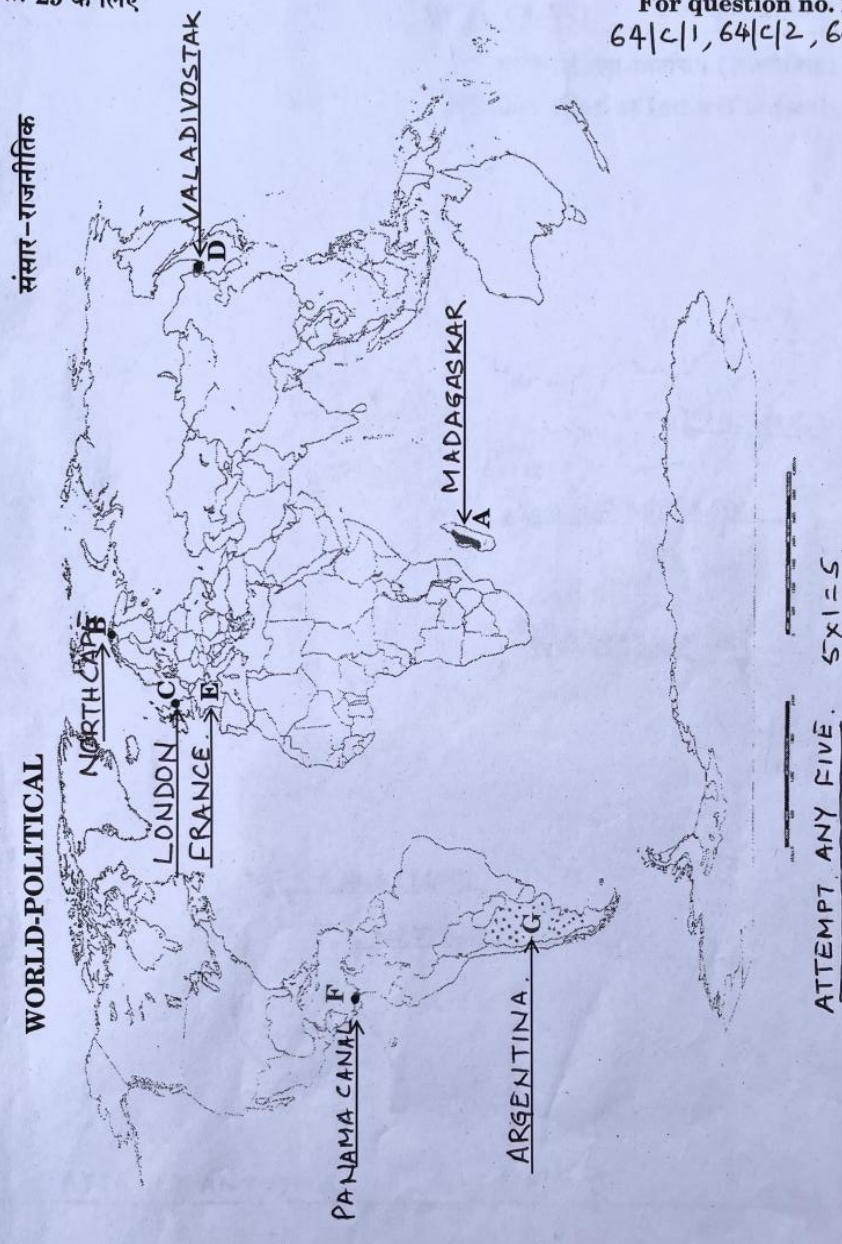
	<p>v. They use various parts of the plants, for example, the bark is used for quinine, tannin extract and cork—leaves supply materials for beverages, drugs, cosmetics, fibres, thatch and fabrics; nuts for food and oils and tree trunk yield rubber, balata, gums and resins.</p> <p>vi. Any other relevant point</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Any five points to be examined)</p> <p>(b) ‘Nomadic herding is a primitive subsistence activity’. Examine the statement.</p> <p>i. Nomadic herding or pastoral nomadism is a primitive subsistence activity, in which the herders rely on animals for food, clothing, shelter, tools and transport.</p> <p>ii. They move from one place to another along with their livestock, depending on the amount and quality of pastures and water.</p> <p>iii. Each nomadic community occupies a well-identified territory as a matter of tradition.</p> <p>iv. A wide variety of animals is kept in different regions.</p> <p>v. In tropical Africa, cattle are the most important livestock, while in Sahara and Asiatic deserts, sheep, goats and camel are reared.</p> <p>vi. In the mountainous areas of Tibet and Andes, yak and llamas and in the Arctic and sub Arctic areas, reindeer are the most important animals.</p> <p>vii. Any other relevant point</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Any five points to be examined)</p>	<p>TB-I Pg. 23</p>	<p>5x1=5</p>
27	<p>Explain how geography, as a field of study, is integrative, empirical and practical.</p> <p>i. The reach of geography is extensive and each and every event or phenomenon which varies over space and time can be studied geographically.</p> <p>ii. The earth comprises two major components: nature (physical environment) and life forms including human beings.</p>	<p>TB-I Pg. 24</p>	<p>5x1=5</p>

	<p>iii. Physical geography studies physical environment and human geography studies the relationship between the physical/natural and the human worlds, the spatial distributions of human phenomena and how they come about, the social and economic differences between different parts of the world.</p> <p>iv. The core concern of geography as a discipline is to understand the earth as home of human beings and to study all those elements which have sustained them. Thus, emphasis is on study of nature and human beings.</p> <p>v. Geography got subjected to dualism and the wide-ranging debates started whether geography as a discipline should be a law making/theorising (nomothetic) or descriptive (idiographic).</p> <p>vi. Any other relevant point</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Any five points to be explained)</p>	TB-I Pg. 1	5x1=5
28	<p>(a) Analyse the ‘dependence on erratic Monsoon’ as problem of Indian agriculture.</p> <p>Dependence on Erratic Monsoon</p> <p>i. Irrigation covers only about 33 per cent of the cultivated area in India. The crop production in rest of the cultivated land directly depends on rain.</p> <p>ii. Poor performance of south-west monsoon also adversely affects the supply of canal water for irrigation. On the other hand, the rainfall in Rajasthan and other drought prone areas is too meagre and highly unreliable.</p> <p>iii. The areas receiving high annual rainfall experience considerable fluctuations. This makes them vulnerable to both droughts and floods.</p> <p>iv. Drought is a common phenomenon in the low rainfall areas, which may also experience occasional floods. The flash floods in dry lands of Maharashtra, Gujarat and Rajasthan in 2006 and 2017 are examples of this phenomenon.</p>	TB-II Pg. 37	5x1=5

	<p>v. Droughts and floods continue to be the twin menace in Indian agriculture.</p> <p>vi. Any other relevant point</p> <p>(Any five points to be analyzed)</p> <p>OR</p> <p>(b) Critically analyse the ‘vast underemployment’ as a problem of Indian agriculture.</p> <p>There is a massive underemployment in the agricultural sector in India, particularly in the unirrigated tracts. In these areas, there is a seasonal unemployment ranging from 4 to 8 months. Even in the cropping season, work is not available throughout as agricultural operations are not labour intensive. Hence, the people engaged in agriculture do not have the opportunity to work round the year.</p> <p>(To be assessed as a whole)</p>	<p>TB-II</p> <p>Pg. 38</p>	<p>5</p>
<p>Q29.</p>	<p>SECTION -E</p> <p>Map based questions</p> <p>(See attached filled Map)</p>		

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For question no. 29
64/C/1, 64/C/2, 64/C/3



Only for Visually Impaired Candidates (Attempt any five)

29.1 South Africa/ Madagascar

29.2 Callao/ Valpariso

29.3 London/ Birmingham

29.4 St. Petersburg

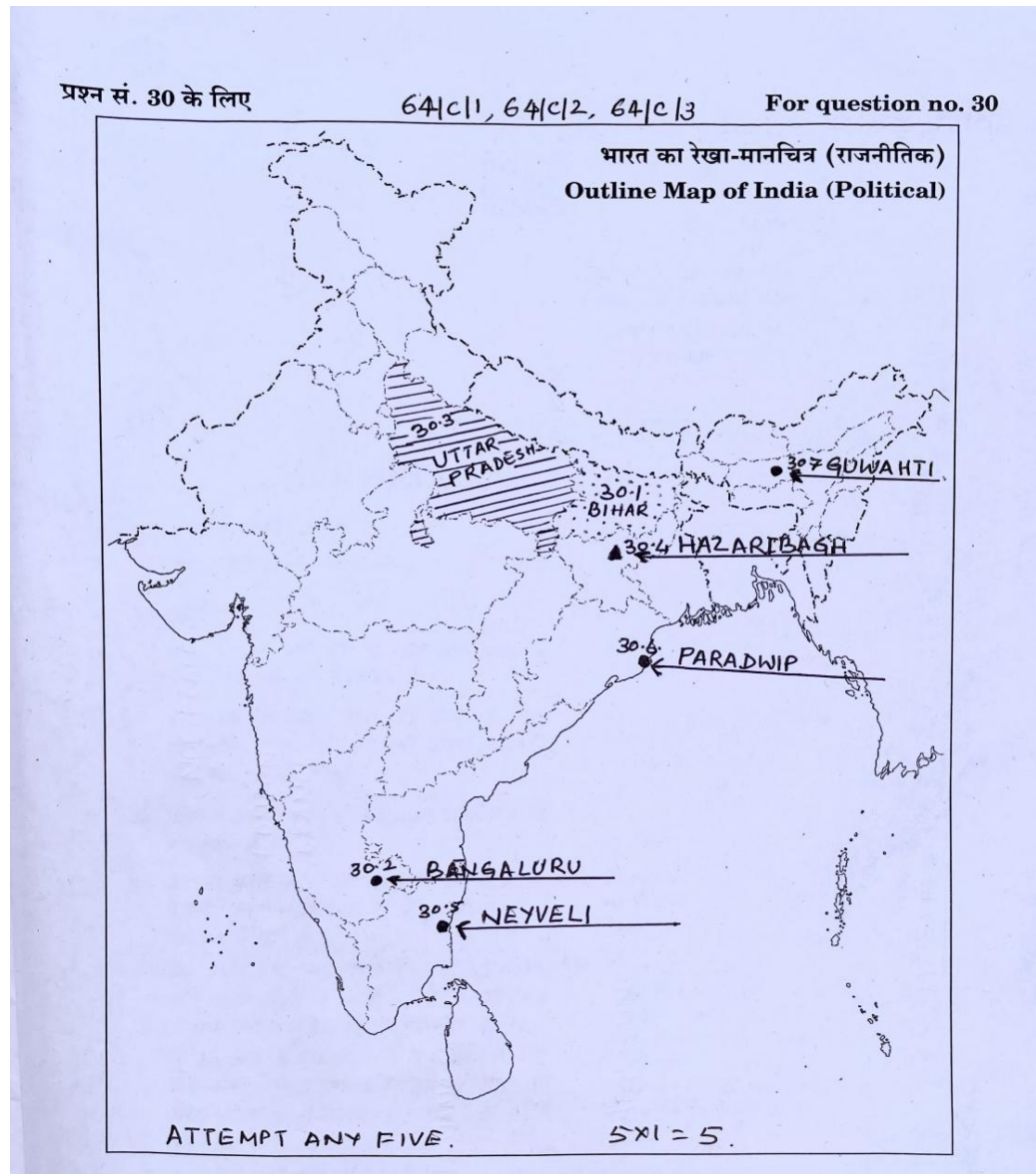
29.5 Canada

29.6 Panama

29.7 Argentina/ Uruguay

5x1=5

30. Map



Only for Visually Impaired Candidates

(Attempt any five)

- 30.1 Bihar
- 30.2 Bengaluru
- 30.3 Uttar Pradesh
- 30.4 Jharkhand
- 30.5 Tamil Nadu
- 30.6 Paradwip
- 30.7 Guwahati

5x1=5