



SET-1

Series BVM/3

कोड नं.
Code No. **64/3/1**

रोल नं.
Roll No.

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

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

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

- कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में मुद्रित पृष्ठ 12 हैं तथा 2 पृष्ठ मानचित्रों के हैं।
- प्रश्न-पत्र में दाहिने हाथ की ओर दिए गए कोड नम्बर को छात्र उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर लिखें।
- कृपया जाँच कर लें कि इस प्रश्न-पत्र में 22 प्रश्न हैं।
- कृपया प्रश्न का उत्तर लिखना शुरू करने से पहले, प्रश्न का क्रमांक अवश्य लिखें।
- 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।
- Please check that this question paper contains 12 printed pages and 2 pages of maps.
- Code number given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.
- Please check that this question paper contains 22 questions.
- **Please write down the Serial Number of the question before attempting it.**
- 15 minute time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.

भूगोल (सैद्धान्तिक)

GEOGRAPHY (Theory)

निर्धारित समय : 3 घण्टे

अधिकतम अंक : 70

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 70

64/3/1



सामान्य निर्देश :

- (i) इस प्रश्न-पत्र में कुल **22** प्रश्न हैं ।
- (ii) **सभी** प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं ।
- (iii) प्रश्न संख्या **1** से **7** अति लघु-उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं । प्रत्येक प्रश्न **1** अंक का है । प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर **40** शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए ।
- (iv) प्रश्न संख्या **8** से **13** लघु-उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं । प्रत्येक प्रश्न **3** अंक का है । प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर **80 - 100** शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए ।
- (v) प्रश्न संख्या **14** से **20** दीर्घ-उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं । प्रत्येक प्रश्न **5** अंक का है । प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर **150** शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए ।
- (vi) प्रश्न संख्या **21** भौगोलिक लक्षणों को पहचानने तथा उनके नाम लिखने से संबंधित है, प्रश्न संख्या **22** भौगोलिक लक्षणों की स्थिति को उपयुक्त चिह्नों से दर्शाने से संबंधित है । प्रत्येक प्रश्न **5** अंक का है ।
- (vii) आपको दिए गए **विश्व** तथा **भारत** के रेखा-मानचित्रों को उत्तर-पुस्तिका से संलग्न अवश्य करें ।
- (viii) रेखा-मानचित्रों के रेखांकन के लिए **स्टेन्सिल** या **टेम्पलेट्स** के उपयोग की अनुमति दी जाती है ।

General Instructions :

- (i) There are **22** questions in all.
- (ii) **All** questions are compulsory.
- (iii) Question numbers **1** to **7** are very short-answer questions carrying **1** mark each. Answer to each of these questions should not exceed **40** words.
- (iv) Question numbers **8** to **13** are short-answer questions carrying **3** marks each. Answer to each of these questions should not exceed **80 - 100** words.
- (v) Question numbers **14** to **20** are long-answer questions carrying **5** marks each. Answer to each of these questions should not exceed **150** words.
- (vi) Question numbers **21** and **22** are related to identification or locating and labelling of geographical features on maps, carrying **5** marks each.
- (vii) Outline maps of the **World** and **India** provided to you must be attached within your answer-book.
- (viii) Use of **templates** or **stencils** for drawing outline maps is allowed.



खण्ड क

SECTION A

1. खनिज के रूप में बॉक्साइट की क्या उपयोगिता है ? 1
- अथवा**
- ‘खनिज’ शब्द को परिभाषित कीजिए । 1
- What is the utility of Bauxite as a mineral ?
- OR**
- Define the term ‘Mineral’.
2. वकील का कार्य किस क्रियाकलाप के अन्तर्गत आता है ? 1
- Which activity covers the work of a lawyer ?
3. ग्रामीण तथा नगरीय बस्तियों में व्यवसाय के आधार पर अन्तर स्पष्ट कीजिए । 1
- अथवा**
- ग्रामीण तथा नगरीय बस्तियों में सामाजिक संबंधों के आधार पर अन्तर स्पष्ट कीजिए । 1
- Differentiate between Rural and Urban settlements on the basis of occupation.
- OR**
- Differentiate between Rural and Urban settlements on the basis of social relationship.
4. चेन्नई पत्तन विशाल पोतों के लिए क्यों उपयुक्त नहीं है ? कोई एक कारण स्पष्ट कीजिए । 1
- Why is Chennai port not suitable for large ships ? Explain any one reason.
5. भारत में भू-भाग की प्रकृति सड़कों के घनत्व को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करती है ? 1
- How does nature of terrain influence the density of roads in India ?
6. ‘यंत्रीकरण’ शब्द का विश्लेषण कीजिए । 1
- अथवा**
- ‘विनिर्माण’ शब्द का विश्लेषण कीजिए । 1
- Analyse the term ‘Mechanisation’.
- OR**
- Analyse the term ‘Manufacturing’.
7. ग्रिफ़िथ टेलर द्वारा दी गई संकल्पना का मूल्यांकन कीजिए । 1
- Evaluate the concept introduced by Griffith Taylor.



खण्ड ख

SECTION B

8. अंगूर की खेती (कृषि) की किन्हीं तीन विशेषताओं की परख कीजिए । 1×3=3
Examine any three characteristics of viticulture.
9. संसार में जनसंख्या के नियन्त्रण में सहायक हो सकने वाले किन्हीं तीन उपायों की उदाहरणों सहित व्याख्या कीजिए । 1×3=3

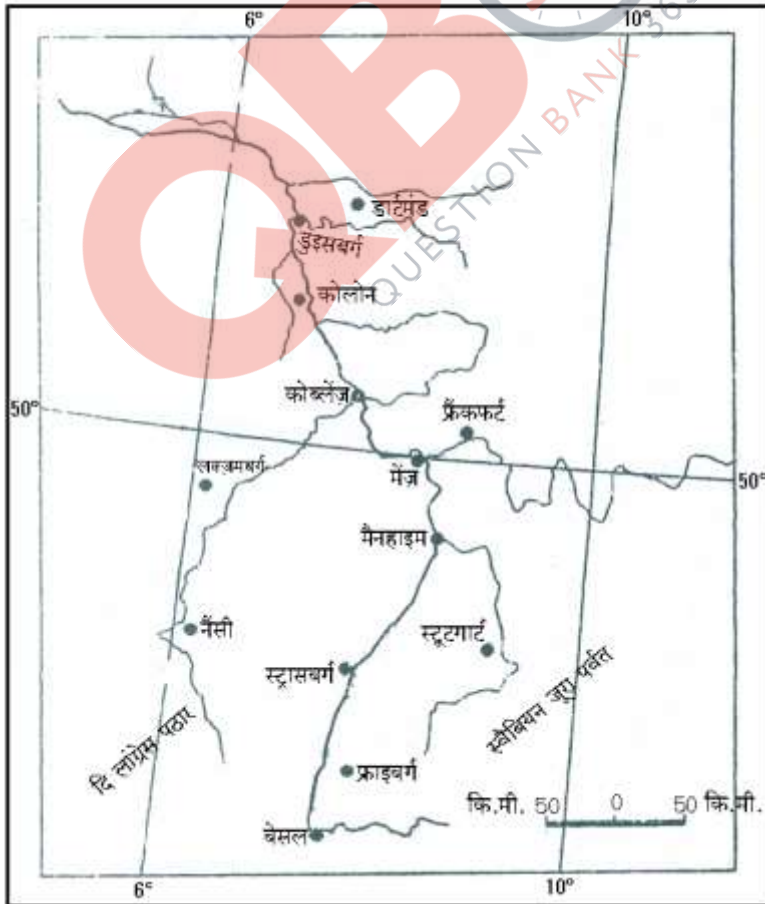
अथवा

संसार में जलवायु जनसंख्या के वितरण को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करती है ? उदाहरणों सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए । 2+1=3
Explain with examples any three measures that can be helpful in population control in the world.

OR

How does the climate influence the distribution of population in the world ? Explain with examples.

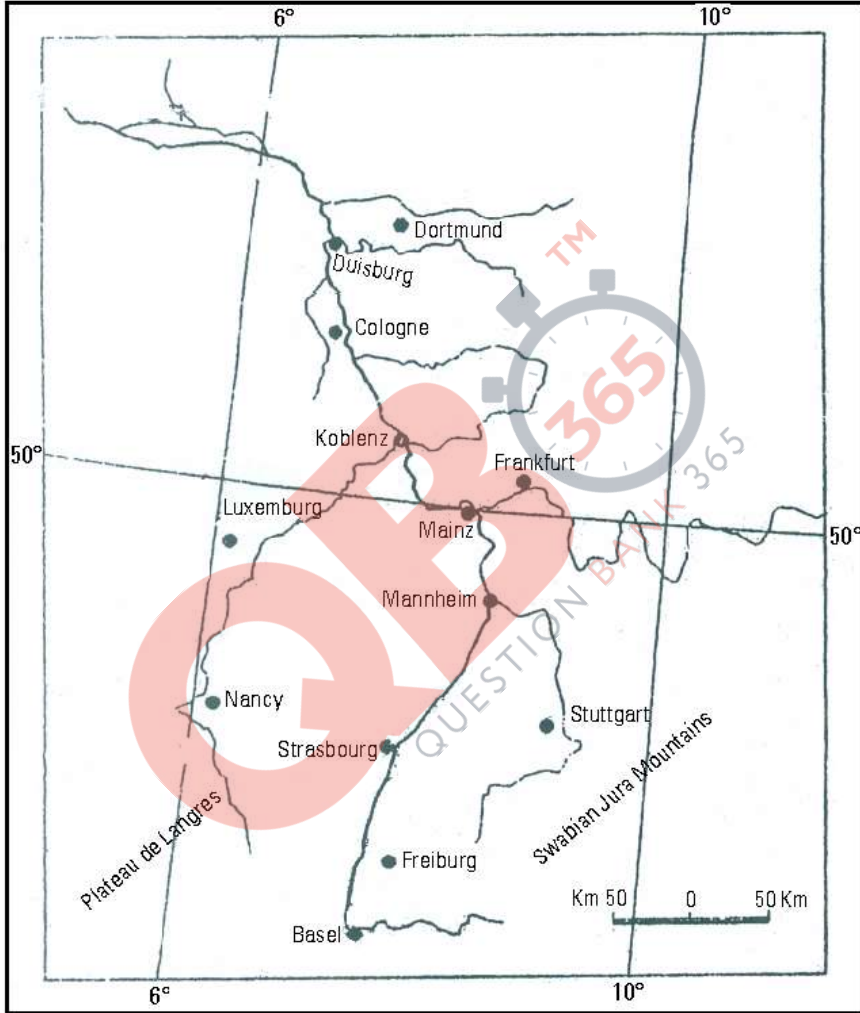
10. नीचे दिए गए मानचित्र का सावधानीपूर्वक अध्ययन कीजिए और उसके नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए : 1+1+1=3





- (10.1) इस जलमार्ग को पहचानिए तथा इसका नाम लिखिए ।
(10.2) यह जलमार्ग किन देशों से होकर गुज़रता है ?
(10.3) इस जलमार्ग के आर्थिक महत्त्व को स्पष्ट कीजिए ।

Study the map given below carefully and answer the questions that follow :



- (10.1) Identify the waterway and name it.
(10.2) Through which countries does this waterway pass ?
(10.3) Explain the economic importance of this waterway.

नोट : निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों के लिए, प्रश्न संख्या 10 के स्थान पर है :

Note : The following question is for the **Visually Impaired Candidates** only, in lieu of Q. No. 10 :

डेन्यूब आंतरिक जलमार्ग की किन्हीं तीन विशेषताओं को स्पष्ट कीजिए ।

1×3=3

Explain any three characteristics of the Danube inland waterway.



11. मानव विकास के मध्यम स्तरों वाले देशों की किन्हीं तीन विशेषताओं का विश्लेषण कीजिए । 1×3=3

Analyse any three features of countries with medium levels of human development.

12. भारत में 'गुच्छित ग्रामीण बस्तियों' की किन्हीं तीन विशेषताओं का मूल्यांकन कीजिए । 1×3=3

अथवा

भारत में ग्रामीण बस्तियों के विभिन्न प्रकारों को प्रभावित करने वाले कारकों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए । 1×3=3

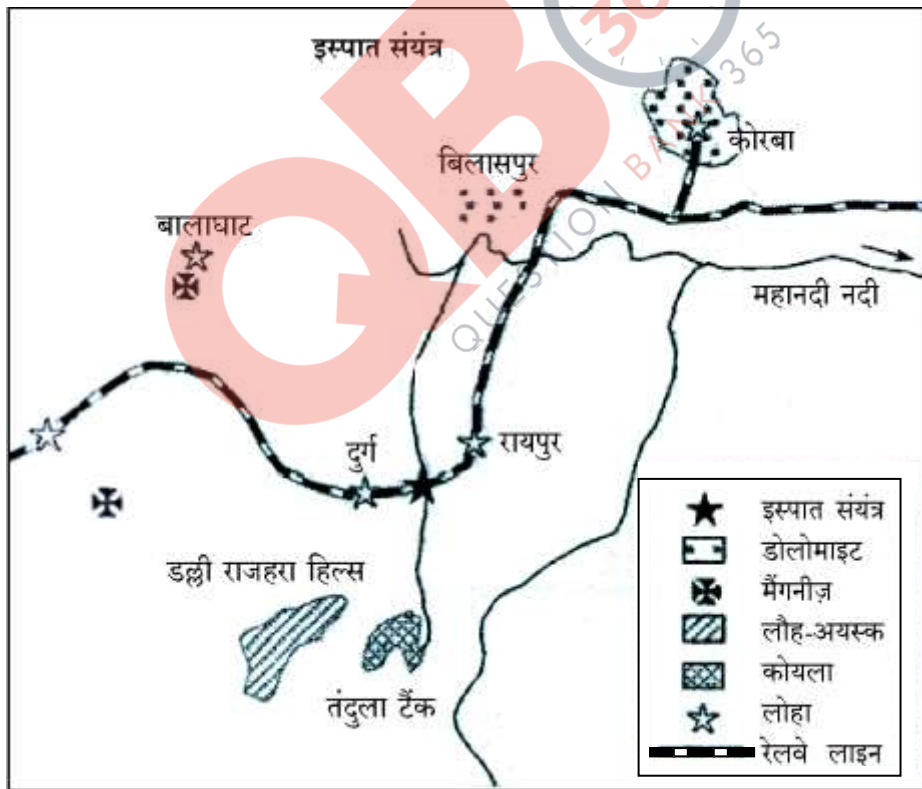
Evaluate any three features of the 'clustered rural settlements' in India.

OR

Evaluate the factors affecting the different types of rural settlements in India.

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

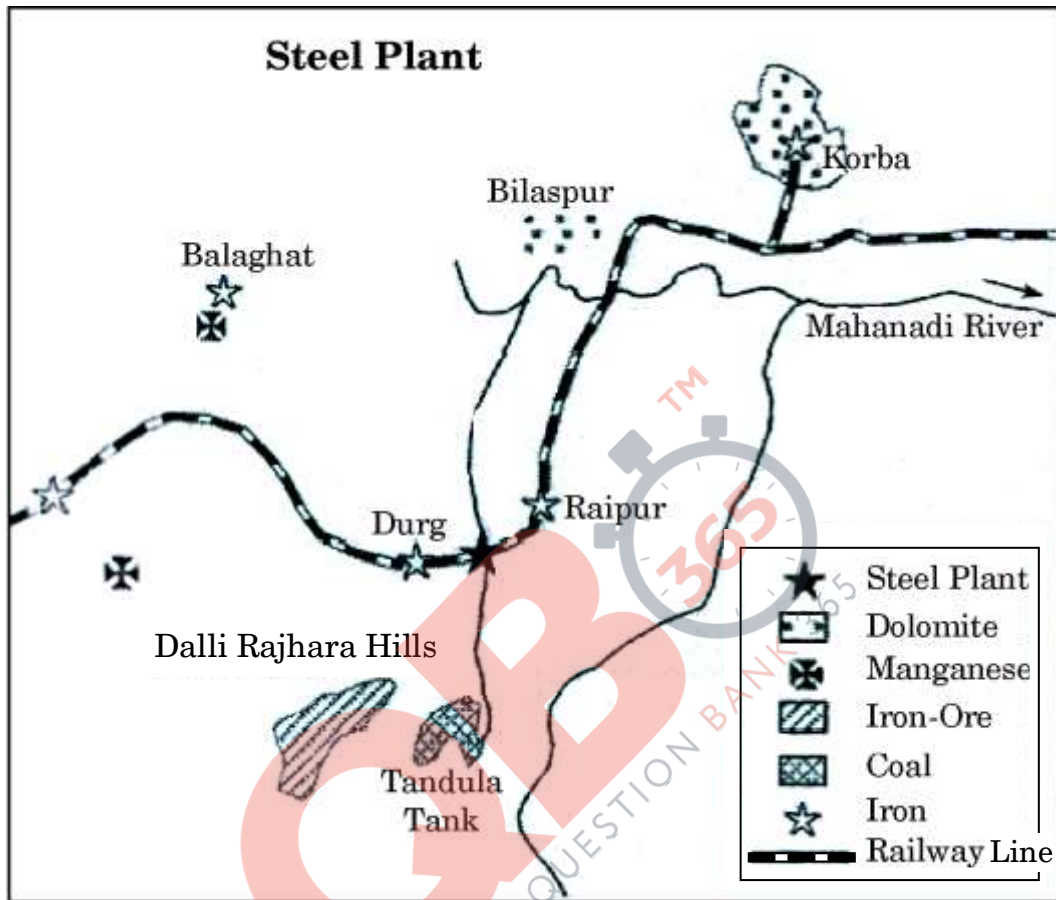
1×3=3



- (13.1) उस राज्य का नाम लिखिए जिसमें यह इस्पात संयंत्र स्थित है ।
(13.2) इस संयंत्र को कौन-सा रेलमार्ग परिवहन की सुविधाएँ प्रदान करता है ?
(13.3) इस इस्पात संयंत्र के लिए शक्ति का मुख्य स्रोत कौन-सा है ?



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



- (13.1) Name the State in which this steel plant is located.
- (13.2) Which rail route provides transport facilities to this plant ?
- (13.3) What is the main source of power for this steel plant ?

नोट : निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों के लिए, प्रश्न संख्या 13 के स्थान पर है :

Note : The following question is for the **Visually Impaired Candidates** only, in lieu of Q. No. 13 :

टाटा इस्पात संयंत्र की किन्हीं तीन विशेषताओं की व्याख्या कीजिए ।

1×3=3

Explain any three characteristics of Tata Steel Plant.



खण्ड ग

SECTION C

14. 'व्यापारिक केन्द्र' शब्द की परिभाषा लिखिए। संसार में 'फुटकर व्यापार' व 'थोक व्यापार' में अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए। 1+4=5

Define the term 'Trading Centre'. Differentiate between 'Retail Trading' and 'Wholesale Trading' in the World.

15. संसार में विकासशील देशों की नगरीय बस्तियों की आर्थिक तथा सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक समस्याओं की उदाहरणों सहित व्याख्या कीजिए। 2+3=5

अथवा

उपनगरीकरण का विकास क्यों हुआ है ? प्रशासनिक, व्यापारिक तथा सांस्कृतिक नगरों की उदाहरणों सहित व्याख्या कीजिए। 2+3=5

Explain with examples the economic and socio-cultural problems of urban settlements of developing countries in the world.

OR

Why has suburbanisation developed ? Explain the Administrative, Trading and Cultural Towns with examples.

16. भारत में प्रवास के दोनों क्षेत्रों, उद्गम तथा गंतव्य पर पड़ने वाले आर्थिक परिणामों का वर्णन कीजिए। 1×5=5

अथवा

भारत की जनगणना में प्रवास की गणना के दो आधारों का उल्लेख कीजिए। भारत में आन्तरिक प्रवास की चार धाराओं को स्पष्ट कीजिए। 1+4=5

Describe the economic consequences of migration on both areas of origin and destination in India.

OR

Mention the two bases of migration as enumerated in the Census of India. Explain the four streams of internal migration in India.



17. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार के विकास की उदाहरणों सहित व्याख्या कीजिए ।

5

अथवा

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार के आधार के रूप में जनसंख्या कारक को उदाहरणों सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए ।

5

Explain with examples the development of International Trade.

OR

Explain with examples the population factor as the basis of international trade.

18. भारत में भू-उपयोग को प्रभावित करने वाले, अर्थव्यवस्था में हुए विभिन्न परिवर्तनों का वर्णन कीजिए ।

1×5=5

Describe the various changes of economy affecting the land use in India.

19. जल संसाधनों के संरक्षण के लिए, वर्षा जल संग्रहण की किन्हीं दो विधियों के महत्त्व का वर्णन कीजिए ।

$2\frac{1}{2} + 2\frac{1}{2} = 5$

Describe the importance of any two rainwater harvesting methods to conserve water resources.

20. “इन्दिरा गाँधी नहर कमान क्षेत्र में नहरी सिंचाई से उसकी पारिस्थितिकी और अर्थव्यवस्था रूपांतरित हो गई है ।” इस कथन का विश्लेषण कीजिए ।

1×5=5

“The introduction of irrigation in the Indira Gandhi Canal Command Area has transformed its ecology and economy.” Analyse the statement.



21. संसार के दिए गए राजनीतिक रेखा-मानचित्र (पृष्ठ 13 पर), में पाँच भौगोलिक लक्षणों को A, B, C, D और E से दिखाया गया है। निम्नलिखित जानकारी की मदद से इन लक्षणों की पहचान कीजिए और उनके सही नाम उनके पास खींची गई रेखाओं पर लिखिए : 1×5=5
- A. उच्चतम जनसंख्या वृद्धि दर वाला देश
 - B. भूमध्यसागरीय कृषि का एक क्षेत्र
 - C. मेगा सिटी
 - D. क्षेत्रफल की दृष्टि से महाद्वीप का एक बड़ा देश
 - E. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई पत्तन

On the given political outline map of the **World** (on page 13), five geographical features have been marked as A, B, C, D and E. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines drawn on the map near them :

- A. The country having highest growth rate of population
- B. An area of Mediterranean agriculture
- C. A Mega city
- D. A large country of the continent in terms of area
- E. An international airport

नोट : निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों के लिए, प्रश्न संख्या 21 के स्थान पर हैं :

Note : The following questions are for the **Visually Impaired Candidates** only, in lieu of Q. No. 21 :

- (21.1) संसार में उच्चतम जनसंख्या वृद्धि दर वाले देश का नाम लिखिए ।
- (21.2) ऑस्ट्रेलिया के किसी एक भूमध्यसागरीय कृषि क्षेत्र का नाम लिखिए ।
- (21.3) जापान के किसी एक मेगा सिटी का नाम लिखिए ।
- (21.4) उत्तर अमेरिका में क्षेत्रफल की दृष्टि से सबसे बड़ा देश कौन-सा है ?
- (21.5) दक्षिण अमेरिका के किसी एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वायु पत्तन का नाम लिखिए । 1×5=5
- (21.1) Name the country having the highest growth rate of population in the world.
- (21.2) Name any one area of Mediterranean agriculture of Australia.
- (21.3) Name any one Mega city of Japan.
- (21.4) Which is the largest country in terms of area in North America ?
- (21.5) Name any one international airport of South America.



22. भारत के दिए गए राजनीतिक रेखा-मानचित्र (पृष्ठ 15 पर), में निम्नलिखित भौगोलिक लक्षणों में से **किन्हीं पाँच** को उपयुक्त चिह्नों से दर्शाइए और उनके नाम लिखिए : 1×5=5

- (22.1) मानव विकास सूचकांक में सर्वोच्च स्थान वाला राज्य
- (22.2) सर्वाधिक जनसंख्या घनत्व (2011) वाला राज्य
- (22.3) मूँगफली का अग्रणी उत्पादक राज्य
- (22.4) बेलाडिला – लौह अयस्क खनन क्षेत्र
- (22.5) पंजाब में तेल शोधन कारखाना
- (22.6) कर्नाटक में सूती वस्त्र उद्योग केन्द्र
- (22.7) आंध्र प्रदेश में प्रमुख समुद्री पत्तन
- (22.8) पूर्व-पश्चिम गलियारे का पूर्वी छोर का स्थान

Locate and label **any five** of the following geographical features on the political outline map of **India** with appropriate symbols (on page 15) :

- (22.1) The State having the highest rank in the Human Development Index
- (22.2) The State having highest population density (2011)
- (22.3) The leading groundnut producer State
- (22.4) Bailadila – iron ore mines
- (22.5) An oil refinery in Punjab
- (22.6) A centre of cotton textile industry in Karnataka
- (22.7) The major seaport in Andhra Pradesh
- (22.8) The eastern terminal station of East-West Corridor



नोट : निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों के लिए, प्रश्न संख्या 22 के स्थान पर हैं। किन्हीं पाँच प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए।

Note : The following questions are for the **Visually Impaired Candidates** only, in lieu of Q. No. 22. Attempt **any five** questions.

- (22.1) भारत का कौन-सा राज्य मानव विकास सूचकांक में सर्वोच्च स्थान पर है ?
- (22.2) भारत के किस राज्य में जनसंख्या का घनत्व (2011) सर्वाधिक है ?
- (22.3) भारत में मूँगफली का अग्रणी उत्पादक राज्य कौन-सा है ?
- (22.4) बेलाडिला – लौह अयस्क खनन क्षेत्र किस राज्य में स्थित है ?
- (22.5) पंजाब में स्थित तेल शोधन कारखाने का नाम लिखिए।
- (22.6) कर्नाटक में स्थित किसी एक सूती वस्त्र उद्योग केन्द्र का नाम लिखिए।
- (22.7) आंध्र प्रदेश में स्थित प्रमुख समुद्री पत्तन का नाम लिखिए।
- (22.8) पूर्व-पश्चिम गलियारे के पूर्वी छोर के स्थान का नाम लिखिए। 1×5=5
- (22.1) Which State of India has the highest rank in the Human Development Index ?
- (22.2) In which State of India is the density of population (2011) the highest ?
- (22.3) Which State of India is the leading producer in groundnut ?
- (22.4) In which State are the Bailadila – iron ore mines located ?
- (22.5) Name the oil refinery located in Punjab.
- (22.6) Name any centre of cotton textile industry located in Karnataka.
- (22.7) Name the major sea port located in Andhra Pradesh.
- (22.8) Name the easternmost place of East-West Corridor.

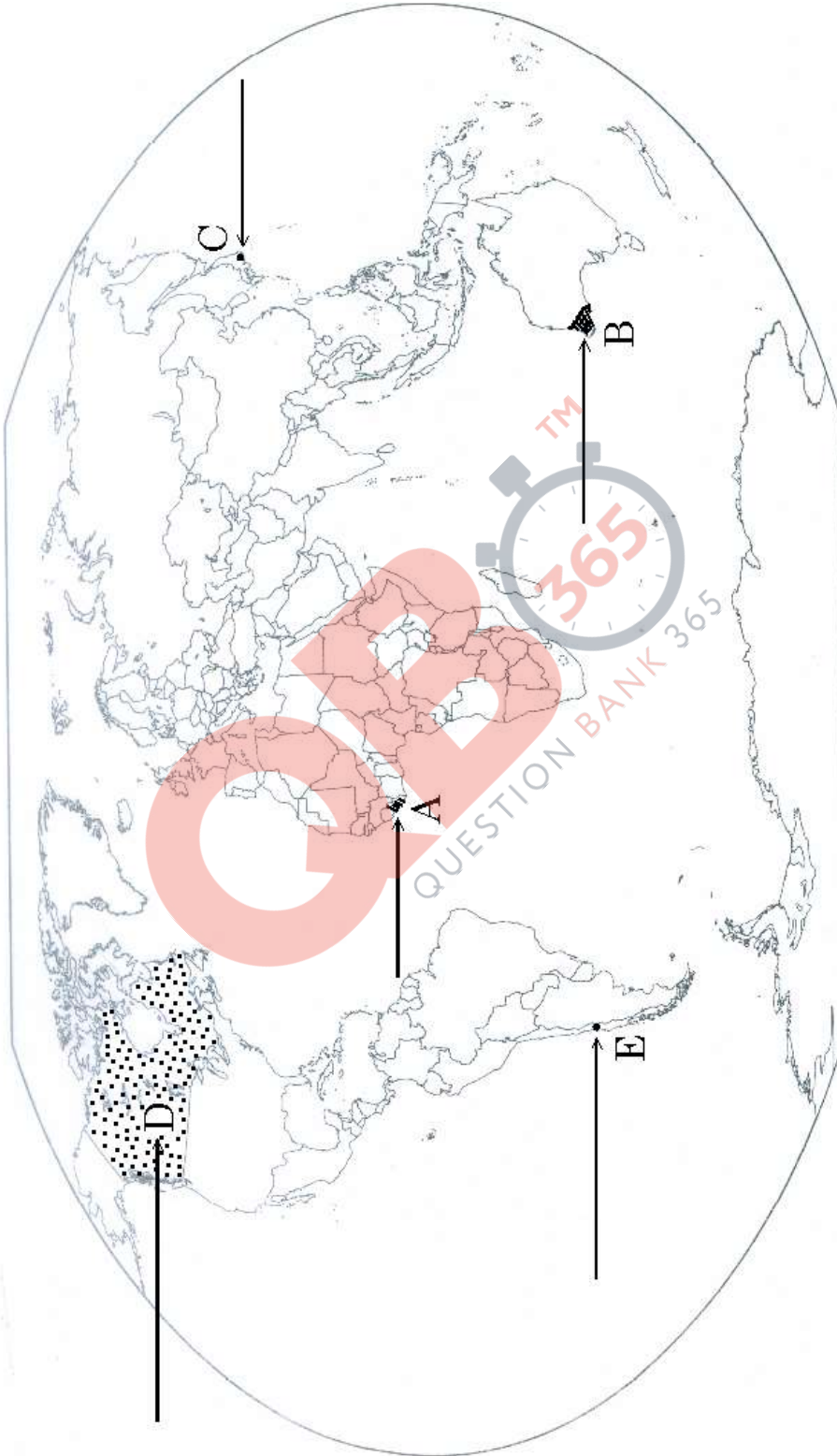


प्रश्न सं. 21 के लिए

For question no. 21

संसार - राजनीतिक

WORLD-POLITICAL

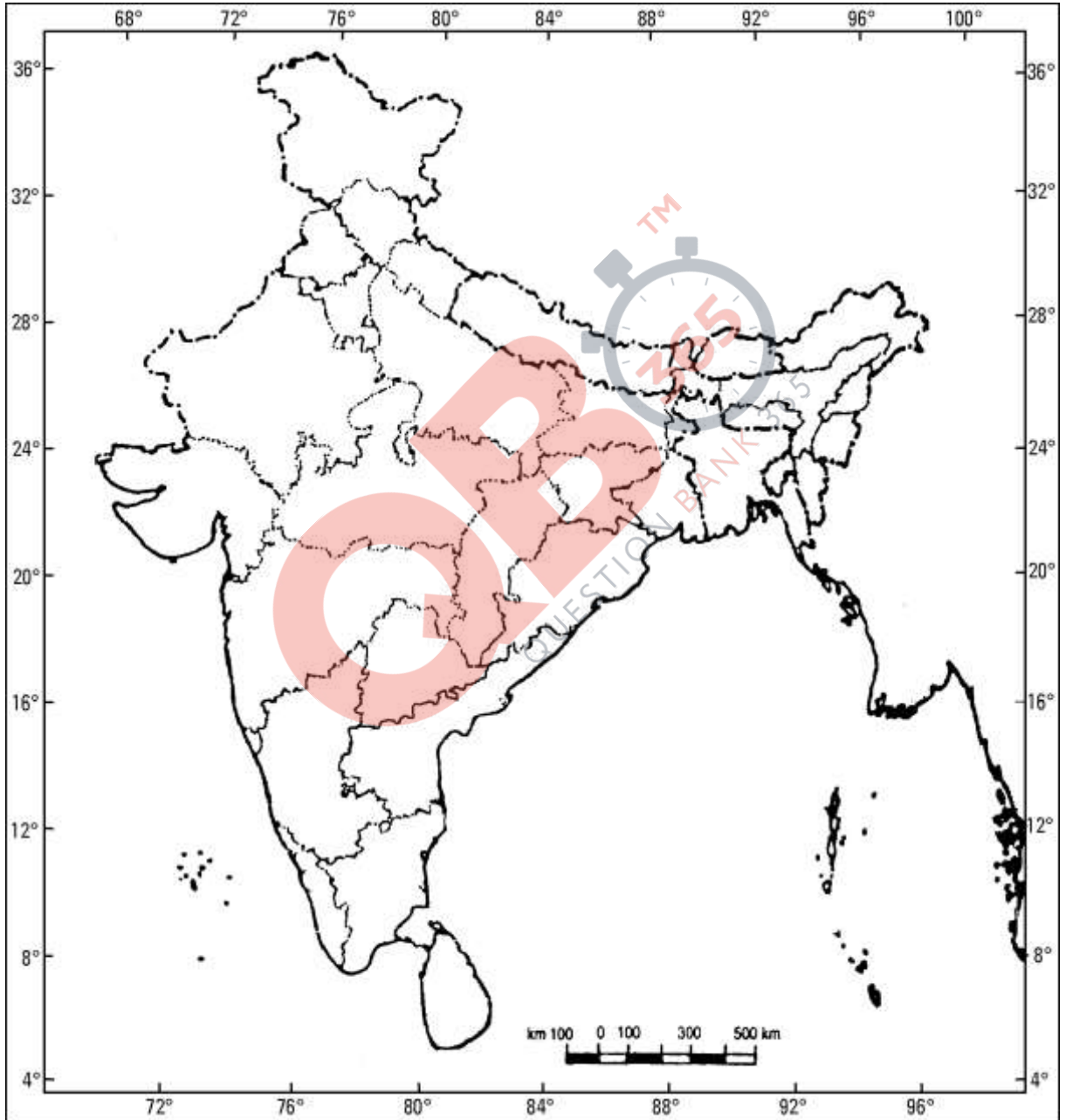




प्रश्न सं. 22 के लिए

For question no. 22

भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)
Outline Map of India (Political)



ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, 2019

**Strictly Confidential: (For Internal and Restricted use only)
Senior School Certificate Examination
March 2019**

Marking Scheme – SUBJECT Geography (Theory) (Code No.- 029)

Code No. 64/3/1

General Instructions: -

1. You are aware that evaluation is the most important process in the actual and correct assessment of the candidates. A small mistake in evaluation may lead to serious problems which may affect the future of the candidates, education system and teaching profession. To avoid mistakes, it is requested that before starting evaluation, you must read and understand the spot evaluation guidelines carefully. **Evaluation is a 10-12 days mission for all of us. Hence, it is necessary that you put in your best efforts in this process.**
2. 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 marks be awarded to them.**
3. The Head-Examiner must go through the first five answer books evaluated by each evaluator on the first day, to ensure that evaluation has been carried out as per the instructions given in the Marking Scheme. The remaining answer books meant for evaluation shall be given only after ensuring that there is no significant variation in the marking of individual evaluators.
4. 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.
5. If a question does not have any parts, marks must be awarded in the left hand margin and encircled.
6. If a student has attempted an extra question, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and the other answer scored out.
7. No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once.
8. **The following Textbooks can be referred to for detailed answers. Page number of the concerned book is given on the right side of the answer of each question.**

Textbook I (TB-1) Fundamentals of Human Geography, published by NCERT. (Latest edition)

Textbook II (TB-2) India: People and Economy, published by NCERT. (Latest edition)

9. A full scale of marks 1-70 has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.
10. Every examiner has to necessarily do evaluation work for full working hours i.e. 8 hours every day and evaluate 25 answer books per day.
11. 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 transfer of marks from the inside pages of the answer book to the title page.

- Wrong question wise totaling on the title page.
 - Wrong totaling of marks of the two columns on the title page.
 - Wrong grand total.
 - Marks in words and figures not tallying.
 - Wrong transfer of marks from the answer book to online award list.
 - Answers marked as correct, but marks not awarded. (Ensure that the right tick mark is correctly and clearly indicated. It should merely be a line. Same is with the X for incorrect answer.)
 - Half or a part of answer marked correct and the rest as wrong, but no marks awarded.
12. While evaluating the answer books if the answer is found to be totally incorrect, it should be marked as (X) and awarded zero (0) Marks.
13. Any unassessed portion, non-carrying over of marks to the title page, or totaling error detected by the candidate shall damage the prestige of all the personnel engaged in the evaluation work as also of the Board. Hence, in order to uphold the prestige of all concerned, it is again reiterated that the instructions be followed meticulously and judiciously.
14. The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the Guidelines for spot Evaluation before starting the actual evaluation.
15. 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.
16. The Board permits candidates to obtain photocopy of the Answer Book on request in an RTI application and also separately as a part of the re-evaluation process on payment of the processing charges.

Senior School Certificate Examination – March 2019
Subject- Geography (Theory) Subject Code - 029
Code SET 64/3/1
Marking Scheme

Q. No.	Expected Answer/Value Points	Page No. In TB	Distribution of marks
	Section A		
1.	Bauxite is the ore which is used in manufacturing of aluminum. OR A mineral is a natural substance of organic or inorganic origin with definite chemical and physical properties.	Pg. No.-76 TB II Pg. No-72 TB II	1 1
2.	Lawyer- Services	Pg.59 TB I	1
3.	Difference between urban and rural settlement on the basis of occupation : The sparsely located small settlements are called rural settlement, specialized in agriculture or other primary activities whereas fewer but larger settlements termed as urban settlements are specialized in secondary and tertiary activities. OR Difference between rural and urban settlements on the basis of social relationships: Rural people are less mobile and therefore, social relations among them are intimate. Whereas in urban areas, way of life is complex & fast and social relations are formal.	Pg. 32 TB II Pg. 32 TB II	1 1
4.	Chennai port is not suitable for large ship because of the shallow waters near the coast	Pg.133 TB II	1
5.	The nature of terrain influences the density of road. The construction of road is easy and cheaper in the plain areas, while it is difficult and costly in hilly and plateau areas.	Pg.No.-117 TB II	1
6.	Mechanisation refers to using gadgets which accomplish tasks. OR Manufacturing is a process which involves raw materials into finished goods of higher value for sale in local or distant markets.	Pg. No-46 TB I Pg. No-46 TB I	1 1

7.	Griffith Taylor introduced the concept of a middle path (Madhyam Marg) between the two ideas of environmental determination and Possibilism. He termed it as Neo-determination or Stop and go determinism .	Pg.No-4 TB I	1
8.	<p align="center">Section-B</p> <p>Characteristics of Viticulture:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) It is highly specialized commercial agriculture. (ii) Viticulture or grape cultivation is a specialty of the Mediterranean region. (iii) Best quality wines with distinctive flavours are produced from high quality grapes. (iv) The inferior grapes are dried into raisins and currants. (v) Any other relevant point <p align="center">(Any three points to be examined)</p>	Pg. No-40 TB I	1X3=3
9.	<p>The measures that can be helpful in population control:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Propaganda (ii) Free availability of contraceptives (iii) Tax disincentives (iv) Any other relevant point. <p align="center">(Any three points to be explained)</p> <p align="center">Or</p> <p>The climate influence the distribution of population:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) An extreme climate such as very hot or cold desert is uncomfortable for human habitation. (ii) Areas with a comfortable climate, where there is not much seasonable variation attract more people. (iii) Areas with very heavy rainfall or extreme and harsh climates have low population. (iv) Any other relevant point. (2) <p align="center">(Any two points)</p> <p>Example: Mediterranean regions were inhabited from early periods in history due to their pleasant climate. (1)</p>	Pg No.-15 TB-I	1x3=3
10.	<p>(10.1) Rhine Waterway (10.2) Germany and Netherlands (10.3) It connects the industrial areas of Switzerland, Germany, France, Belgium and the Netherlands with the North Atlantic sea Route / it flows through a rich coalfield and the whole basin has become a prosperous manufacturing area.</p> <p>For visually impaired Candidate: The Danube Waterway</p>	Pg. No-76 TB-I	1+1+1=3

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">(i) It serves Eastern Europe.(ii) It rises in Black Forest.(iii) It is navigable up to Tarna Severin.(iv) Its chief export items are Wheat, maize, timber and machinery.(v) Any other relevant point. <p align="center">(Any three characteristics to be explained.)</p>	<p align="center">Pg.No-76 TB-I</p>	1x3=3
11.	<p>Features of countries with medium level of Human Development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(i) Most of these countries have emerged in the period after the Second World War.(ii) Some countries from this group were former colonies.(iii) Many others have emerged after the breakup of the erstwhile Soviet Union in 1990.(iv) To improve their human development score many of these countries are adopting more people-oriented policies and reducing social discrimination.(v) Most of these countries have a much higher social diversity.(vi) Many in this group have faced political instability and social uprising.(vii) Any other relevant point. <p align="center">(Any three features to be analysed)</p>	<p align="center">Pg.No-28,29 TB-I</p>	1x3=3
12.	<p>Features of Clustered Rural settlements in India:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(i) It is a compact and closely built up area of houses.(ii) In this type of village the general living area is distinct and separated from the surrounding farms, barns and pastures.(iii) It presents some recognizable pattern or geometric shape such as rectangular, radial, linear etc.(iv) Such settlements are generally found in fertile alluvial plains and north eastern states.(v) People live in compact village for security or defense reasons.(vi) Any other relevant point. <p align="center">(Any three features to be evaluated)</p> <p align="center">Or</p> <p>Factors affecting different types of rural settlement in India:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(i) Physical features - nature of terrain, altitude, climate and availability of water.(ii) Cultural and ethnic factors - social structure, caste and religion.(iii) Security factors - defense against thefts and robberies.(iv) Any other relevant point. <p align="center">(Any three factors to be evaluated)</p>	<p align="center">Pg.No-33 TB-II</p> <p align="center">Pg.No-33 TB-II</p>	1x3=3 1x3=3

13.	<p>(13.1) Chattisgarh (13.2) Kolkata-Mumbai railway route (13.3) Korba thermal power station</p> <p>For visually impaired Candidate Characteristics of Tata Steel plant:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) It lies very close to the Mumbai-Kolkata railway line.(about 240 Km. away from Kolkata. (ii) The main source of water is Subarnarekha and Kharkai rivers. (iii) The iron ore is obtained from Noamundi and Badam Pahar. (iv) Coal is brought from Joda mines in Odisha. (v) Coking coal is brought from Jharia and West Bokaro coalfields. (vi) Any other relevant point. <p align="center">(Any three characteristics to be explained)</p>	Pg.No.-90 TB-II Pg.No.-87 TB-II	1x3=3 1x3 = 3
14.	<p align="center"><u>Section-C</u></p> <p>The towns and cities where buying and selling of items takes place are known as trading centers. (1)</p> <p>Difference between Retail trading and Wholesale trading:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Retail trading is the business activity concerned with the sale of goods directly to the consumers. (ii) Whereas, wholesale trading constitutes bulk business through numerous intermediary merchants and supply houses. (iii) Most of the retail trading takes place in fixed establishments or stores solely devoted to selling. Whereas, in wholesale trading some large stores including chain stores buy directly from the manufacturers. (iv) Street peddling, handcrafts, trucks, door to door, mail-order, telephone ,automatic vending machines and internet are examples of non –store retail trading, whereas most retail stores procure supplies from an intermediary source. (v) In retail trading credit is not extended whereas wholesalers often extend credit to retail stores. (vi) Any other relevant point (4) <p align="center">(Any two points of differentiation to be explained)</p>	Pg.No-57,58 TB-I	 1+4=5
15.	<p>The economic and socio-cultural problems of urban settlements of developing countries: Economic problems –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The decreasing employment opportunities in the rural as well as smaller urban areas of developing countries (like in Bangladesh) push the population to the urban areas. (ii) The migrant population generates a pool of unskilled and semi skilled labour force (like in India). (iii) Any other relevant point 		

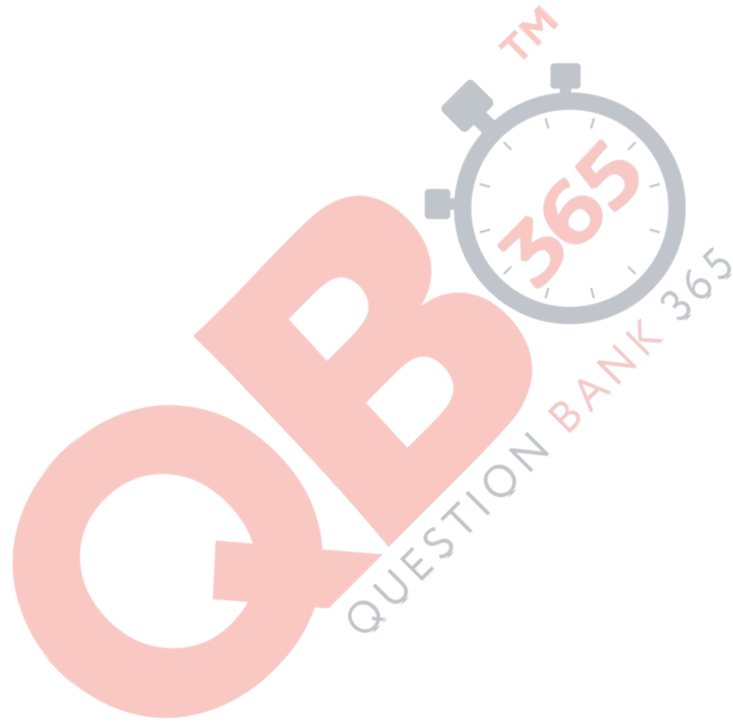
	<p align="center">(Any two points to be explained) (2)</p> <p>Socio-cultural problems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Insufficient financial resources fail to create adequate social infrastructure(like in Sri Lanka) (ii) The available educational and health facilities remain beyond the reach of the urban poor (like in India) (iii) Health indices present a gloomy picture in cities of developing countries(like in India) (iv) Lack of employment and education tends to aggravate the crime rate(like in Pakistan) (v) Male selective migration to the urban areas distorts the sex ratio(like in Bangladesh) (vi) Any other relevant point <p align="center">(3)</p> <p align="center">(Any three points to be explained)</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>Development of Sub Urbanisation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Sub urbanization has developed due to the movement of people from congested urban areas to cleaner areas outside the city in search of a better quality of living. (ii) Important suburbs develop around major cities because everyday thousands of people commute from their homes in the suburbs to their workplace in the city. <p align="center">(2)</p> <p>Administrative Town:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The administrative set up is a criterion for classifying a settlement as urban in some countries. <p>Example: New Delhi/London/Canberra</p> <p>Cultural Town:</p> <p>The places of pilgrimage, great religious importance, the cities which perform health, recreation, industrial, mining, quarrying and transport are the cultural towns.</p> <p>Example: Jerusalem/Puri/Pittsburg/Broken Hill</p> <p>Trading/Commercial Town:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The towns performing agricultural activities, banking and financial centers & transport nodes are known as the trading towns. <p>Example: Winnipeg/Frankfurt/Manchester/Agra (3)</p>	<p>Pg.No-100 TB-I</p>	<p>2 + 3= 5</p>
<p>16.</p>	<p>Economic consequences of migration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) A major benefit for the source region is the remittance/funds sent 	<p>Pg. No- 91,96,97 TB I</p>	<p>2+3=5</p>

	<p>by migrants.</p> <p>(ii) Remittances from the international migrants are one of the major sources of foreign exchange.</p> <p>(iii) The amount of remittances sent by internal migrants is less than the international migrants.</p> <p>(iv) Remittances are mainly used for food, repayment of debts, treatment, marriages, children's education, agricultural inputs, construction of houses etc. which has improved their economic level.</p> <p>(v) For many of the poor villages of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh etc. remittances works as life blood for their economy.</p> <p>(vi) Internal rural to rural migration has accounted for the success of the green revolution strategy for agricultural development. Hence, enhanced the economy of origin and destination of the migrants.</p> <p>(vii) Any other relevant point</p> <p align="center">(Any five points to be described)</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>The basis of migration as enumerated in the census of India:</p> <p>(i) Place of birth-If the place of birth is different from the place of enumeration.</p> <p>(ii) Place of residence-If the place of last residence is different from the place of enumeration.</p> <p align="right">(1)</p> <p>Streams of Internal Migration:</p> <p>(i) Rural to Rural(R-R)</p> <p>(ii) Rural to Urban(R-U)</p> <p>(iii) Urban to Urban(U-U)</p> <p>(iv) Urban to Rural(U-R)</p> <p align="right">(All four points to be explained) (4)</p>	<p>Pg.No-20 TB-II</p> <p>Pg.No-16,17 TB-II</p>	<p>1x5=5</p> <p>1+4=5</p>
<p>17.</p>	<p>Development of International Trade:</p> <p>(i) In ancient times, transporting goods over long distances was risky, hence trade was restricted to local markets.</p> <p>(ii) Earlier people spent most of their resources on the basis of necessities-food and clothes.</p> <p>(iii) Only the rich people bought jewellery, costly dresses and this resulted in trade of luxury items.</p> <p>(iv) Fifteenth century onwards, the European colonization began along with trade of exotic commodities (a new form of trade emerged which was called slave trade)</p> <p>(v) After the Industrial Revolution, the industrialised nation imported primary products as raw material and exported the value added finished products to the non industrialized nations.</p> <p>(vi) In the latter half of the nineteenth century, the industrial nations</p>		

	<p>became each other's principle customers. (vii) Post World War II, organizations like GATT (WTO) was formed to reduce tariffs to regulate International Trade. (viii) Any other relevant point (Any five points to be explained) OR Population factor as the basis of International Trade: (i) Diversity of people between countries affect the type and volume of goods traded. (ii) Distinctive forms of art and craft develop in certain cultures which are valued the world over. Example China products are the finest porcelains and brocade, carpets of Iran etc. (iii) Densely populated countries have large volume of internal trade but little external trade because most of the production is consumed in the local markets. (iv) High standard of living of the population determines the demand for better quality imported products. (v) With low standard of living only a few people can afford to buy costly imported goods. Hence, it affects the international trade. (vi) Any other relevant point (Any five points to be explained)</p>	<p>Pg.No-82 TB-I</p>	<p align="center">1x5=5</p>
<p>18.</p>	<p>Changes of economy affecting the land use in India: (i) The size of economy. (ii) The composition of economy. (iii) The changing structure of Indian economy which is increasingly depending on the contribution from industrial and service sector. (iv) The mainstay of economy is gradually shifting from the primary to secondary activity. (v) With the change in the economy it has been observed that in large urban areas the agricultural land is being used for building purposes. (vi) Any other relevant point (Any five points to be described)</p>	<p>Pg.No-41,42 TB-II</p>	<p align="center">1x 5= 5</p>
<p>19.</p>	<p>The importance of rain water harvesting: (i) It increases the water availability. (ii) It checks the declining ground water table. (iii) It improves the quality of underground water through dilution of contaminants. (iv) It prevents soil erosion. (v) It prevents floods. (vi) It arrests salt water intrusion in coastal areas. (vii) Any other relevant point. (Any three point of importance) (3) Methods of rain water harvesting: (i) Surface storage bodies like pond, lake, irrigation tank etc.</p>		

	<p>(ii) Kund or Tanka. (iii) Roof top and open space rainwater harvesting. (iv) Recharge Well (v) Service Well (vi) Any other relevant method.</p> <p align="center">(Describe any two point) (2)</p> <p>NOTE: Describe the importance of any of the two above mentioned methods of rainwater harvesting.</p>	<p>Pg.No-67,69 TB-II</p>	<p>3+2=5</p>
<p>20.</p>	<p>Indira Gandhi Command Area has transformed its ecology and economy:</p> <p>Ecology:</p> <p>(i) It has influenced the environmental conditions. (ii) Improved the availability of soil moisture. (iii) Afforestation programme. (iv) Pasture development programme (v) Reduced wind erosion. (vi) Reduced siltation of canal system.</p> <p>Economy:</p> <p>(i) It has increased the cultivated area. (ii) Increased the intensity of cropping like jowar, bajra and gram. (iii) The traditional crops have been replaced by wheat, cotton, groundnut and rice. (iv) Intensive agriculture has increased the agricultural productivity. (v) It has increased the livestock rearing.</p> <p>NOTE: Select and analyse at least two points from each heading (Ecology and Economy) as mentioned above.</p>	<p>Pg. 110,111 TB-II</p>	<p>1x5=5</p>
<p>21.</p>	<p>See attached filled map of the World:</p> <p>A. Liberia B. South Western parts of Australia. C. Tokyo D. Canada E. Santiago</p> <p>NOTE: The following answers are for visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of Q.No. 21</p> <p>21.1 Liberia 21.2 South Western parts of Australia 21.3 Tokyo 21.4 Canada 21.5 Santiago</p>		<p>1x5=5</p>
<p>22.</p>	<p>See attached filled map of India (Any five)</p> <p>NOTE: The following answers are for visually impaired candidates only, in lieu of Q.No.-22 (Any five)</p>		

	22.1 Kerala 22.2 Bihar 22.3 Karnatka 22.4 Chattisgarh 22.5 Bhatinda 22.6 Davangere/Hubballi/Bellari/Mysore/Bengaluru 22.7 Visakhapatnam 22.8 Silchar(Assam)		1 x 5= 5
--	--	--	-----------------





प्रश्न सं. 21 के लिए

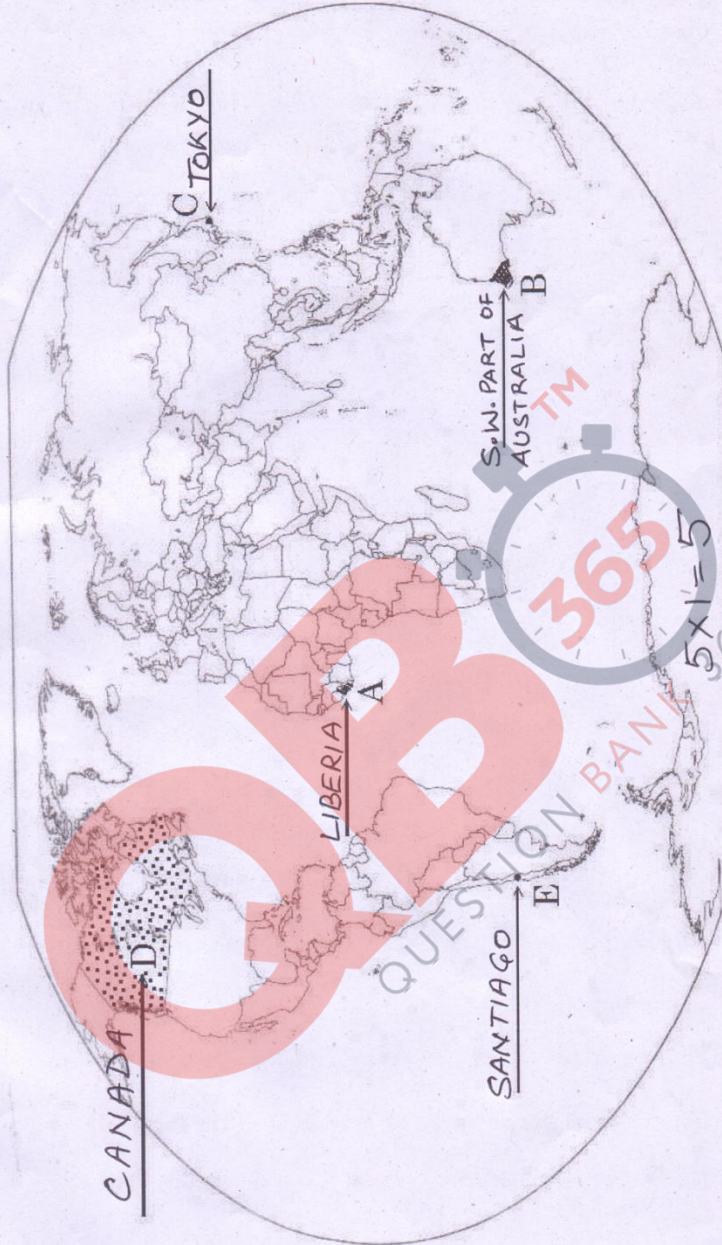
For question no. 21

64/3/1,2,3

संसार - राजनीतिक

Handwritten signature/initials

WORLD-POLITICAL



64/3/1

13

P.T.O.

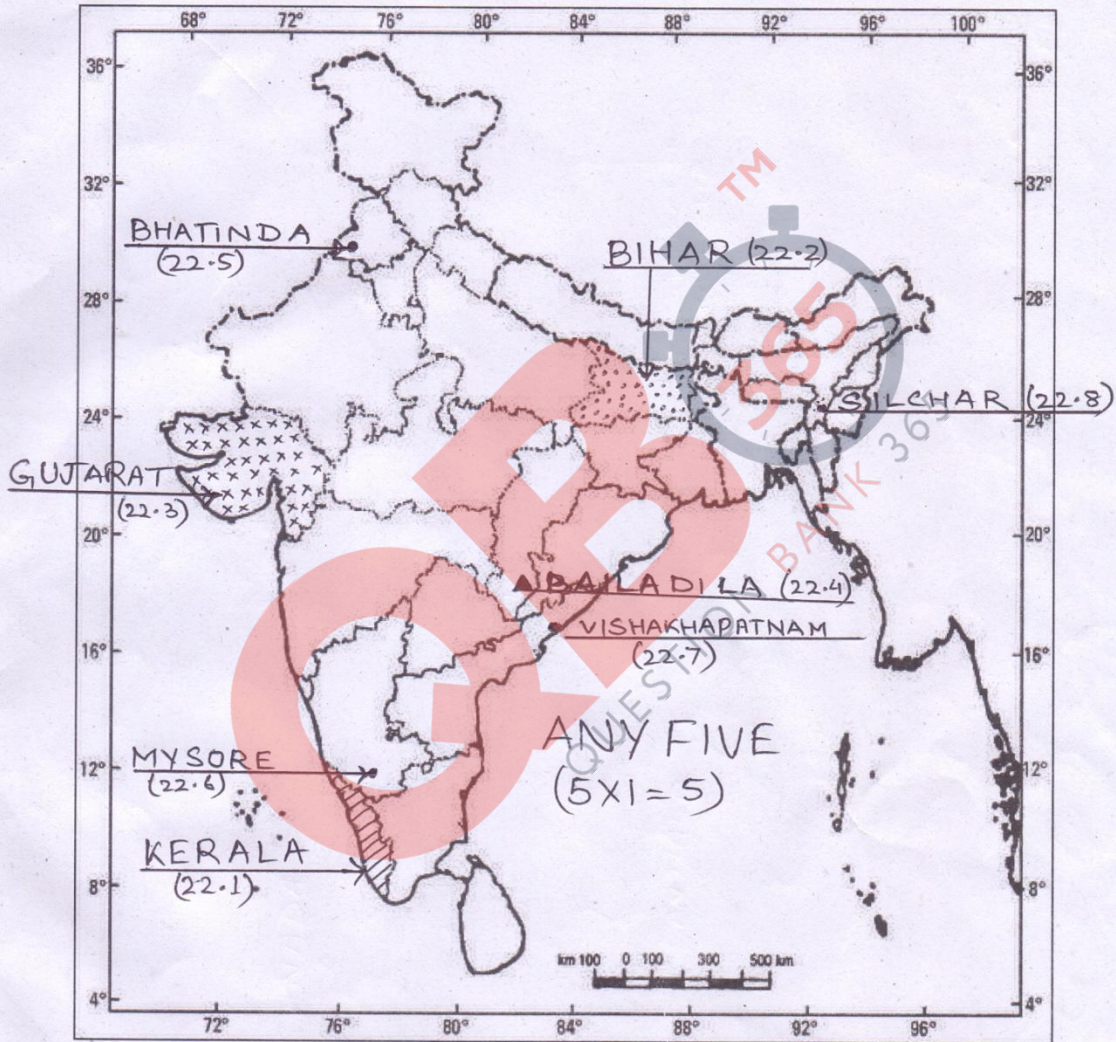


प्रश्न सं. 22 के लिए

64/3/1,2,3

For question no. 22

भारत का रेखा-मानचित्र (राजनीतिक)
Outline Map of India (Political)



64/3/1

15

*Best
'Bund'
Wall*