

**SET – 1****Series : BVM/1**

कोड नं.

Code No. **64/1/1**

रोल नं.

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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 घंटे

Time allowed : 3 hours

अधिकतम अंक : 70

Maximum Marks : 70

सामान्य निर्देश :

- (i) इस प्रश्न-पत्र में कुल 22 प्रश्न हैं ।
- (ii) सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं ।
- (iii) प्रश्न-संख्या 1 से 7 तक 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 तक 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 तक 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 संसार 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 and 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. 'साक्षरता' शब्द की परिभाषा लिखिए । 1

अथवा

'आयु संरचना' शब्द की परिभाषा लिखिए ।

Define the term 'literacy'.

OR

Define the term 'Age Structure'.

2. 'वृद्धि' और 'विकास' में अन्तर स्पष्ट कीजिए । 1

Differentiate between 'Growth' and 'Development'.

3. 'अंकीय विभाजन' का अर्थ लिखिए । 1

Write the meaning of 'digital divide'.

4. व्यापार की वस्तु-विनिमय प्रणाली की किन्हीं दो समस्याओं का उल्लेख कीजिए । $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$

Mention any two problems of barter system of trade.

5. भारत में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों से नगर-क्षेत्रों में पुरुषों का प्रवास स्त्रियों से अधिक क्यों है ? 1

अथवा

भारत में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में स्त्रियों का प्रवास पुरुषों से अधिक क्यों है ?

Explain why male migration is higher than females from rural to urban areas in India.

OR

Explain why female migration is higher from rural to rural areas in India.



6. 'ध्वर्षा जल संग्रहण' के महत्व की परख कीजिए । 1

Examine the importance of 'rain water harvesting'.

7. भारत में नगरीय अपशिष्ट एक गंभीर समस्या क्यों है ? एक कारण स्पष्ट कीजिए । 1

अथवा

भारत में वायु-प्रदूषण एक गंभीर समस्या क्यों है ? एक कारण स्पष्ट कीजिए ।

Why is urban waste a serious problem in India ? Explain one reason.

OR

Why is air pollution a serious problem in India ? Explain one reason.

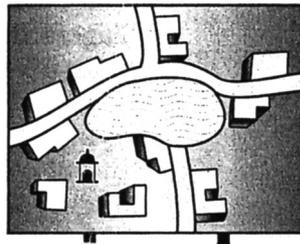
खण्ड – ख

Section – B

8. "भौतिक पर्यावरण मानव द्वारा वृहत् स्तर पर परिवर्तित किया गया है, साथ ही मानव जीवन को भी इसने प्रभावित किया है ।" इस कथन की व्याख्या कीजिए । 3

"Physical environment has been greatly modified by human beings, it has also, in turn impacted human lives." Explain the statement.

9. दिए गए आरेख का सावधानीपूर्वक अध्ययन कीजिए और उसके नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए : 1 + 2 = 3



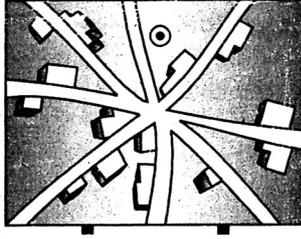
(9.1) आरेख में दिखाए गए, ग्रामीण बस्ती के प्रतिरूप की पहचान कीजिए और उसका नाम लिखिए ।

(9.2) इस प्रकार के ग्रामीण बस्ती के प्रतिरूप की किन्हीं दो विशेषताओं की व्याख्या कीजिए ।

अथवा



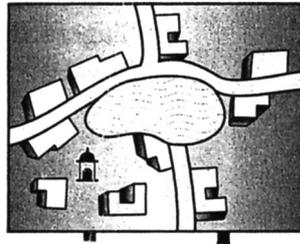
दिए गए आरेख का सावधानीपूर्वक अध्ययन कीजिए और उसके नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए : $1 + 2 = 3$



(9.1) आरेख में दिखाए गए, ग्रामीण बस्ती के प्रतिरूप की पहचान कीजिए और उसका नाम लिखिए ।

(9.2) इस प्रकार के ग्रामीण बस्ती के प्रतिरूप की किन्हीं दो विशेषताओं की व्याख्या कीजिए ।

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

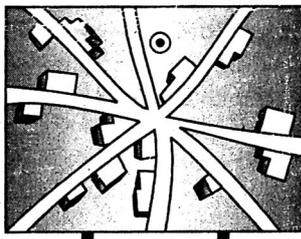


(9.1) Identify and name the pattern of rural settlement shown in the diagram.

(9.2) Explain any two characteristics of this type of pattern of rural settlement.

OR

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



(9.1) Identify and name the pattern of rural settlement shown in the diagram.

(9.2) Explain any two characteristics of this type of rural settlement.



नोट : निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों के लिए प्रश्न संख्या 9 के स्थान पर है :

संघत बस्तियों अथवा प्रकीर्ण बस्तियों की किन्हीं तीन विशेषताओं का वर्णन कीजिए ।

1 × 3 = 3

Note : The following question is for the **Visually Impaired Candidates** only in lieu of Q. No. 9 :

Describe any three characteristics of Compact type of settlements or Dispersed type of settlements.

10. नीचे दी गई तालिका का अध्ययन कीजिए और उसके नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखिए : 1 + 1 + 1 = 3

भारत में दशकीय वृद्धि दर, 1901 – 2011

जनगणना वर्ष	कुल जनसंख्या	वृद्धि दर *	
		निरपेक्ष संख्या	वृद्धि का %
1901	238396327	—————	—————
1911	252093390	(+) 13697063	(+) 5.75
1921	251321213	(-) 772117	(-) 0.31
1931	278977238	(+) 27656025	(+) 11.60
1941	318660580	(+) 39683342	(+) 14.22
1951	361088090	(+) 42420485	(+) 13.31
1961	439234771	(+) 77682873	(+) 21.51
1971	548159652	(+) 108924881	(+) 24.80
1981	683329097	(+) 135169445	(+) 24.66
1991	846302688	(+) 162973591	(+) 23.85
2001	1028610328	(+) 182307640	(+) 21.54
2011**	1210193422	(+) 181583094	(+) 17.64



- (10.1) कौन सा दशक जनसंख्या की वृद्धि दर की नकारात्मक प्रवृत्ति को दिखाता है ?
- (10.2) किन्हीं दो दशकों का उल्लेख कीजिए, जिनमें दशकीय वृद्धि की दर को लगातार गिरती प्रवृत्ति के रूप में दिखाया गया है ।
- (10.3) जनसंख्या वृद्धि दर की घटती प्रवृत्ति के किन्हीं दो कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए ।

Study the following table and answer the questions that follow :

Decadal Growth Rates in India, 1901 – 2011

Census Years	Total Population	Growth Rate*	
		Absolute Number	% of Growth
1901	238396327	—————	—————
1911	252093390	(+) 13697063	(+) 5.75
1921	251321213	(-) 772117	(-) 0.31
1931	278977238	(+) 27656025	(+) 11.60
1941	318660580	(+) 39683342	(+) 14.22
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1991	846302688	(+) 162973591	(+) 23.85
2001	1028610328	(+) 182307640	(+) 21.54
2011**	1210193422	(+) 181583094	(+) 17.64

- (10.1) Which decade has shown the negative trend of growth rate of population ?
- (10.2) Mention any two decades in which the percentage decadal growth has shown the regular downward trend.
- (10.3) Explain any two reasons for the declining trend in the population growth rate.



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

भारत में जनसंख्या की तीव्र वृद्धि के लिए उत्तरदायी किन्हीं तीन कारकों की व्याख्या कीजिए । $1 \times 3 = 3$

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

Explain any three factors responsible for the rapid growth of population in India.

11. “विकास के किसी भी क्रियाकलाप के समक्ष परम कार्य जनसंख्या और संसाधनों के बीच समता बनाए रखना है ।” इस कथन को न्यायसंगत ठहराइए । 3

“The prime task before any development activity in India is to maintain parity between population and resources.” Justify the statement.

12. भारत के विदेशी व्यापार के संचालन में समुद्री मार्गों के महत्व का वर्णन कीजिए । 3

Describe the importance of sea routes in handling India’s foreign trade.

13. स्वतंत्रता के बाद भारत में नगरीकरण के स्तर की परख कीजिए । 3

अथवा

“भारत में नगरों का अभ्युदय प्रागैतिहासिक काल से हुआ है ।” परख कीजिए ।

Examine the level of urbanisation in India after independence.

OR

“Towns flourished since prehistoric times in India.” Examine.

खण्ड – ग

Section – C

14. ‘जनसंख्या के घनत्व’ की परिभाषा लिखिए । संसार में जनसंख्या के वितरण को प्रभावित करने वाले किन्हीं चार भौगोलिक कारकों की व्याख्या कीजिए । 1 + 4 = 5

Define the term ‘density of population’. Elaborate any four geographical factors that influence the distribution of population in the world.

15. संसार में ‘चलवासी पशुचारण’ की किन्हीं पाँच विशेषताओं का वर्णन कीजिए । 1 × 5 = 5

Describe any five characteristics of ‘Pastoral Nomadism’ in the world.



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

- (21.1) Name any one industrial region of U.S.A.
- (21.2) Name any one major seaport of Chile.
- (21.3) Name the eastern terminal station of Australian transcontinental railway.
- (21.4) Name any one international airport of France.
- (21.5) Name the mega city of Philippines.

22. भारत के दिए गए राजनीतिक रेखा-मानचित्र में किन्हीं **पाँच** भौगोलिक लक्षणों को उपयुक्त चिह्नों से दर्शाइए और उनके नाम लिखिए :

5 × 1 = 5

- (22.1) नगरीकरण का सर्वोच्च स्थान वाला राज्य ।
- (22.2) कहवा का अग्रणी उत्पादक राज्य ।
- (22.3) हरियाणा में तेल शोधन कारखाना ।
- (22.4) यूनाइटेड किंगडम (यू.के.) के सहयोग से स्थापित इस्पात संयंत्र ।
- (22.5) असम में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई-पत्तन ।
- (22.6) ओडिशा में प्रमुख समुद्री-पत्तन ।
- (22.7) उत्तर-पूर्वी (नॉर्थ ईस्टर्न) रेल मण्डल का मुख्यालय ।
- (22.8) सिंगरेनी कोयला खान

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

- (22.1) The state with highest level of urbanization.
- (22.2) The leading state in the production of coffee.
- (22.3) An oil refinery in Haryana.
- (22.4) The steel plant setup in collaboration with U.K.
- (22.5) An international airport in Assam.
- (22.6) The major seaport in Odisha.
- (22.7) The Headquarters of North-Eastern Railway.
- (22.8) Singareni coal mines.



निम्नलिखित प्रश्न केवल दृष्टिबाधित परीक्षार्थियों के लिए, प्रश्न संख्या 22 के स्थान पर हैं. कोई पाँच प्रश्न हल करने हैं :

5 × 1 = 5

- (22.1) भारत का कौन सा राज्य नगरीकरण में सर्वोच्च स्थान वाला है ?
- (22.2) भारत का कौन सा राज्य कहवा का अग्रणी उत्पादक है ?
- (22.3) हरियाणा में स्थित तेल शोधन कारखाने का नाम लिखिए ।
- (22.4) यूनाइटेड किंगडम (यू.के.) के सहयोग से भारत में स्थापित इस्पात संयंत्र का नाम लिखिए ।
- (22.5) असम में स्थित अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई-पत्तन का नाम लिखिए ।
- (22.6) ओडिशा में स्थित प्रमुख समुद्री-पत्तन का नाम लिखिए ।
- (22.7) उत्तर-पूर्वी (नॉर्थ ईस्टर्न) रेल मण्डल के मुख्यालय का नाम लिखिए ।
- (22.8) तमिलनाडु में किसी एक प्रमुख कोयले की खान का नाम लिखिए ।

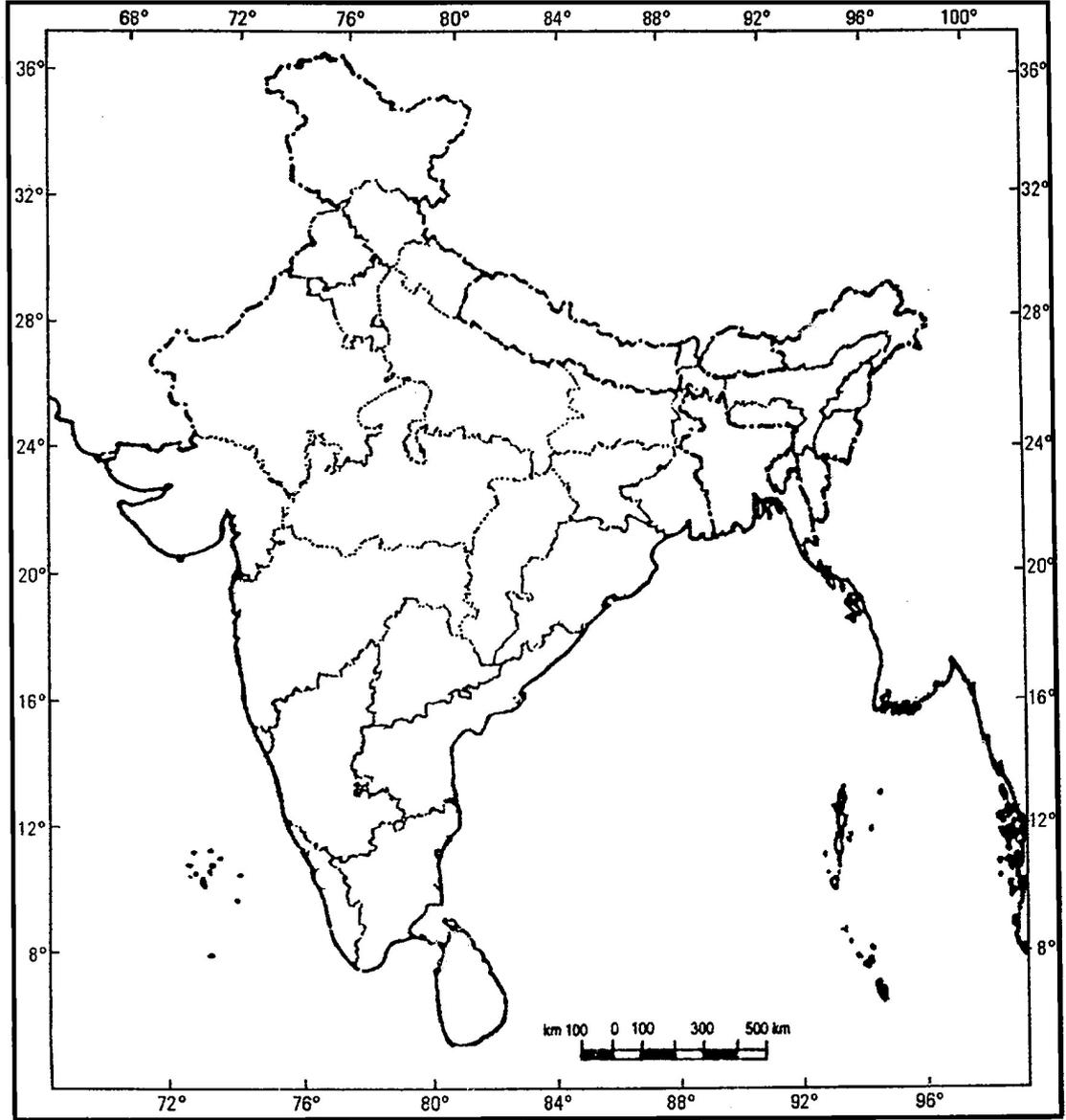
The following questions are for the **Visually Impaired Candidates** only in lieu of Q. No. 22 :
Attempt any **five** questions :

- (22.1) Which state of India has the highest level of urbanization ?
- (22.2) Which state of India is the leading producer of coffee ?
- (22.3) Name the oil refinery located in Haryana.
- (22.4) Name the steel plant setup in India with collaboration of U.K.
- (22.5) Name an international airport in Assam.
- (22.6) Name the major seaport located in Odisha.
- (22.7) Name the headquarters of North-Eastern Railway.
- (22.8) Name any one major coal mines in Tamil Nadu.



प्रश्न सं. 22 के लिए मानचित्र
Map for Q. No. 22

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



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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. 64/1/1

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 64/1/1
Marking Scheme

Q. No.	Expected Answer/Value Points	Page No. In TB	Distribution of marks		
	SECTION A				
1	<p>LITERACY Literacy is the ability to read, write and to do arithmetic calculation with understanding.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>AGE STRUCTURE Age structure represents the number of people of different age groups.</p>	<p>Pg No.-19 T.B 1</p> <p>Pg No.-18 T.B 1</p>	1		
2.	<p>GROWTH & DEVELOPMENT</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <p>Growth</p> <p>I. Growth is quantitative value neutral.</p> <p>II. It may have positive or negative sign.</p> <p>III. It refers to change over a period of time.</p> </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <p>Development</p> <p>I. While development is qualitative change.</p> <p>II. While it is always Positive.</p> <p>III. While it also changes over a period of time.</p> </td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">(Any one)</p>	<p>Growth</p> <p>I. Growth is quantitative value neutral.</p> <p>II. It may have positive or negative sign.</p> <p>III. It refers to change over a period of time.</p>	<p>Development</p> <p>I. While development is qualitative change.</p> <p>II. While it is always Positive.</p> <p>III. While it also changes over a period of time.</p>	<p>Pg No.- 22 T.B 1</p>	1
<p>Growth</p> <p>I. Growth is quantitative value neutral.</p> <p>II. It may have positive or negative sign.</p> <p>III. It refers to change over a period of time.</p>	<p>Development</p> <p>I. While development is qualitative change.</p> <p>II. While it is always Positive.</p> <p>III. While it also changes over a period of time.</p>				
3.	<p>DIGITAL DIVIDE:- The developed countries are surging forward economically, politically and socially, while developing countries are lagging behind economically, politically and socially. The difference between these two is called digital divide.</p>	<p>Pg No.-63 T.B 1</p>	1		
4.	<p>PROBLEMS OF BARTER SYSTEM</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Difficulty in searching buyers for one's excess product. 2. Difficulty in searching the seller of the product, one need. 3. Any other relevant point <p style="text-align: center;">(Any two)</p>	<p>Pg.No.-81 T.B 1</p>	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$		
5.	<p>Males migrate from rural to urban areas in India for employment.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>FEMALE MIGRATION is higher from rural to rural areas because of their marriage.</p>	<p>Pg No.-20 T.B 1</p>	1		
6.	<p>IMPORTANCE OF RAIN WATER HARVESTING:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. Check the decline in ground water level. II. Improves the quality of ground water. 				

	<p>III. It prevents flooding and arrests salt water intrusion in coastal areas.</p> <p>IV. It increases water availability</p> <p>V. Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Any one to be examined)</p>	Pg No.- 67 T.B 2	1
7.	<p>URBAN WASTE IS A SERIOUS PROBLEM IN INDIA:-</p> <p>I. Generation of large quantity of wastes in urban areas due to overcrowding.</p> <p>II. No proper disposal of waste material.</p> <p>III. Concentration of industries in and around the urban areas.</p> <p>IV. Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(any one to be explained)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>AIR POLLUTION is a serious problem because:-</p> <p>I. There is a marked increase in emission of toxic gases into the atmosphere resulting in the pollution of air, which causes problems in respiratory, nervous and circulatory systems.</p> <p>II. Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(any one to be explained)</p>	Pg. No.-138-139 T.B 2	1
SECTION B			
8.	<p>PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT has been greatly modified by human beings.</p> <p>I. The physical environment & socio- cultural environment created by human beings through mutual interaction.</p> <p>II. The physical environment has set the stages for human beings to act upon it.</p> <p>III. The humans created houses, roads, parks, industries etc.</p> <p>IV. The humans created these items by using resources provided by nature.</p> <p>V. Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Any three points to be explained)</p>	Pg.No.- 2 T.B 1	3
9.	<p>(9.1) I. Circular pattern</p> <p>(9.2) I. Circular villages develop around lakes, tanks. II. Central part remains open and is used for keeping the animals.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(9.1) I. Star like pattern</p> <p>(9.2) I. Several roads converge. II. Houses are built along the roads.</p>	Pg. No.-94 T.B 1	1+2=3
9.	<p>For VISUALLY IMPAIRED CANDIDATES ONLY- <u>Characteristics of Compact type of settlements:-</u></p>		

	<p>I. Houses are built very close to each other. II. These settlements develop along the river valleys and in fertile plains. III. Communities are closely knit & share common occupations. Any other relevant point. (Describe any three)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p><u>Characteristics of Dispersed settlements :</u></p> <p>I. Houses are spaced far apart. II. Sometimes interspersed with fields. III. A place of worship or a market binds the settlement together. IV. Any other relevant point. (Describe any three)</p>	Pg. No. 92 T.B 1	1x3=3
10.	<p>Decadal growth rate in India , 1901-2011 (10.1) 1911-1921 (10.2) Decadal growth has shown the regular downward trend. I. 1971-1981 II. 1981-1991 III. 1991-2001 IV. 2001-2011 (Any two) (10.3) Two reasons for the declining trend in the population growth rate. I. Increase in the mean age at marriage. II. Improved quality of life. III. Improvement in the education of females IV. Opting family planning programmes. V. Any other relevant point (Explain any two)</p>		1+1+1=3
10.	<p>For Visually impaired candidates I. Rapid fall in the mortality rate. II. High fertility rate. III. Immigration from neighbouring countries. IV. Improvement in living conditions V. Any other relevant point. (Describe any three points)</p>	Pg.No.-5,7 T.B 2	1x3=3

11.	<p>Prime task before any development activity in India is to be maintained</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. It is true that population grows rapidly but resources expand marginally. II. The gap between population growth and resources expansion widened. III. Hence there is no parity between population and resources & it hampers development. IV. Thus for development there should be at par between population growth & resources. V. Any other relevant point. <p>(To be justified by explaining any three points)</p>	Pg.No.-30 T.B 2	3
12.	<p>Importance of sea routes in handling India's foreign trade</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. No track needs to be prepared. II. Huge tonnage of goods can be easily carried through sea III. Sea route is cheap mode of transport. IV. India is surrounded by seas from three sides & is bestowed with a long coast line. V. Any other relevant point. <p>(To be describe any three points)</p>	Pg. No.- 121 T.B 2	3
13.	<p>Level of urbanization in India after independence</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. The urban population has increased eleven folds, during 20th century. II. Enlargement of urban centres. III. Emergence of new towns. IV. The growth rate of urbanization has slowed down. V. Any other relevant point. <p>(To be examined by explaining any three points)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Towns flourished since prehistoric times in India:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. Towns like Harappa & Mohanjodaro were inexistence. II. Towns continued to flourish in prehistoric period. III. Prehistoric towns developed along the rivers. IV. Any other relevant point. <p>(To be examined by explaining any three points)</p>	Pg.No-34,36 T.B 2	3
SECTION C			
14.	<p>Density of population: The ratio between the numbers of people to the size of land.</p> <p>Density of population= $\frac{\text{Population}}{\text{Area}}$</p> <p>Geographical factors</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. Availability of water II. Land forms III. Climate IV. Soils <p>(To be elaborated by explaining four points)</p>	Pg. No.-9,10 T.B 1	1+4=5

	<p style="text-align: center;">(Analyse any three points)</p> <p><u>Significance of Rhine inland waterways</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. This water way passes through a rich coal field & prosperous manufacturing area. II. Huge tonnage moves along this waterways III. It is the world's most heavily used waterways IV. Any other relevant point. <p style="text-align: center;">(Explain any two points)</p>	<p>Pg.No.- 75,76 T.B 1</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">3+2=5</p>
18.	<p>Major problems of Indian agriculture - Erratic monsoon & low Productivity</p> <p>Erratic monsoon:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. As irrigation covers only 33% of the cultivated area in India but poor performance of S.W monsoon adversely affect the supply of canal water. II. The rainfall in Rajasthan & other drought prone areas is to meagre & highly unreliable. III. The area receiving high annual rainfall experience considerable fluctuations which makes them vulnerable to both drought & floods. IV. Drought is a common phenomenon in the low rainfall areas. V. Recently flash floods occurred in Maharashtra, Gujarat & Rajasthan. VI. Any other relevant point. <p>Low Productivity</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. The field productivity of the crops in the country is lower than other countries like U.S.A, Russia & Japan. II. The labour productivity is also low. III. The productivity in rainfed areas is particularly lower than irrigated areas. IV. Any other relevant point. <p style="text-align: center;">(To be substantiated by explaining any five points)</p>	<p>Pg. No.- 56 T.B 2</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">3+2 = 5</p>
19.	<p>Factors that helped in the development of 'Hugli industrial region'</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. Hugli river provides cheap transport. II. Kolkata & Haldia ports facilitate export and import. III. Power available from Damodar valley & coal fields from Chhota Nagpur region. IV. Availability of raw materials like jute from nearby areas. V. Cheap labour available from thickly populated part of Bihar, eastern Uttar Pradesh & Odisha VI. Kolkata was well connected with interior parts by railway lines & road routes. VII. Examples: Cotton textile, jute textile, paper textile, machinery, pharmaceuticals etc. VIII. Any other relevant point <p style="text-align: center;">(Explain any five points)</p>	<p>Pg. No.-100 T.B 2</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">1 x5 = 5</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Factors that helped in the development of 'Mumbai Pune industrial Region'</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. Development started with the location of cotton textile industry in Mumbai. II. Moist climate suitable for cotton textile. III. Suez Canal provided impetus to the growth of Mumbai port. IV. Hydro electricity was developed in the western Ghat to fulfill the requirements of this industry. V. Opening of the Mumbai high petroleum field & erection of nuclear energy plants added additional pull to this industry. VI. Example: Engineering goods, petroleum refining , petrochemicals, leather, synthetic & plastic goods etc. <p style="text-align: center;">(Explain any five points)</p>		
20.	<p>India has one of the largest network of road in the world:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. India has one of the largest network of roads with total length of over 42 lakh kms. II. 85% of passengers & 70% freight traffic carried by roads. III. Roads concentrated in and around urban centres, rural and remote areas. IV. Construction of Golden Quadrilateral & North South- East West corridors. V. Many super express ways have been built. VI. Under Pradhan Mantri Sadak Yojna all villages are connected with all weather roads. VII. Any other relevant point. <p>(To be supported by explaining any five points with examples)</p>		1x5=5
21	<p>Refer to map attached :- For Visually impaired candidates:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 21.1. Appalachian Region/ Great lakes region 21.2. Valparaiso 21.3. Sydney 21.4 Paris 21.5. Manila 		1x5=5
Q22.	<p>Refer to map attached :- For Visually impaired candidates:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 22.1. Goa 22.2. Karnataka 22.3. Panipat 22.4. Durgapur 22.5. Guwahati 22.6. Paradwip 22.7. Gorakhpur 22.8. Neyveli <p style="text-align: center;">(any five)</p>		1x5=5

22. Mark any five

5x1=5

