

# GEOGRAPHY (Theory)

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 70

## General Instructions :

- (i) There are **19** questions.
- (ii) All questions are **compulsory**.
- (iii) Marks for each question are indicated against it.
- (iv) Question numbers **1 to 10** are short answer questions carrying **3** marks each. Answer to each of these questions should not exceed **80** words.
- (v) Question numbers **11 to 15** are also short answer questions carrying **4** marks each. Answer to each of these questions should not exceed **120** words.
- (vi) Question numbers **16, 17 and 18** are long answer questions of **5** marks each. Answer to each of these questions should not exceed **150** words.
- (vii) Question No. **19** contains test items of very short answer. It is of **5** marks.
- (viii) Outline maps of the **WORLD** and **INDIA** provided to you must be attached with your answer book.
- (ix) Use of templates or stencils for drawing outline maps is allowed.

## QUESTION PAPER CODE 64/1/1

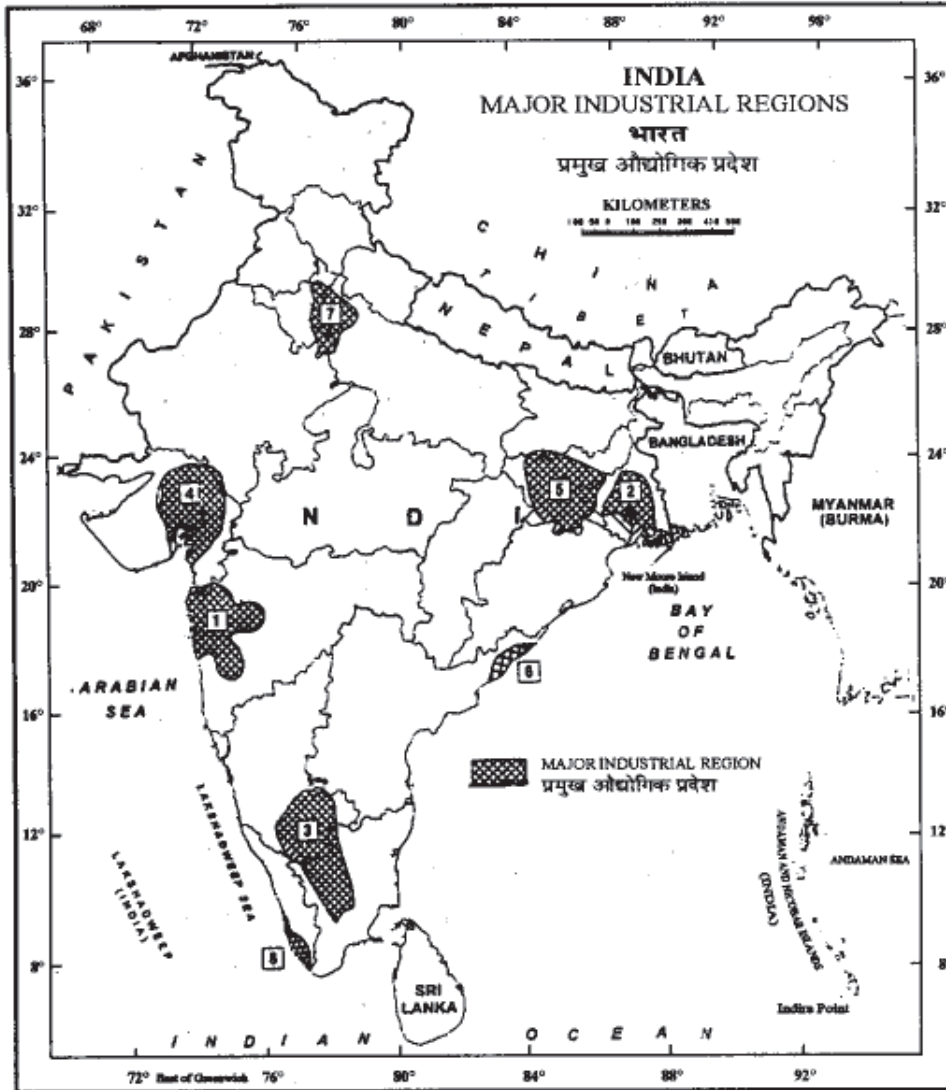
1. Which approach in the study of human geography was followed by Lucian Febvre ? State **two** characteristics of this approach. 1+2 = 3
2. What is pastoral nomadism ? State its **four** characteristics. 3×1 = 3
3. Explain **three** factors which are responsible for the development of inland waterways. 3×1 = 3
4. Distinguish between primary and secondary activities by stating **three** points of each. 3×1 = 3
5. What is rainwater harvesting ? State its **four** main objectives. 1+2 = 3
6. Why is agricultural productivity still low in India ? Write **three** main reasons. 3×1 = 3
7. State **two** main characteristics of major seaports of India. Name any **two** states which have **two** major ports. 2+1/2+1/2 = 3
8. In what **three** ways natural resources help humans ? Explain with suitable examples from India. 1+1+1 = 3

9. Draw or trace in your answer-book the outline map of India, with the help of map given and mark the following therein :

(9.1) Industrial region No. 3 with its name.

(9.2) Industrial region No. 5 with its name.

1+1+1 = 3



**For Blind Candidates only in lieu of Q.No. 9.**

(9.1) Name the major industrial region in the State of Jharkhand.

(9.2) How many major industrial regions are there in India ?

(9.2) Which industrial region of India is famous for jute textiles ?

3×1 = 3

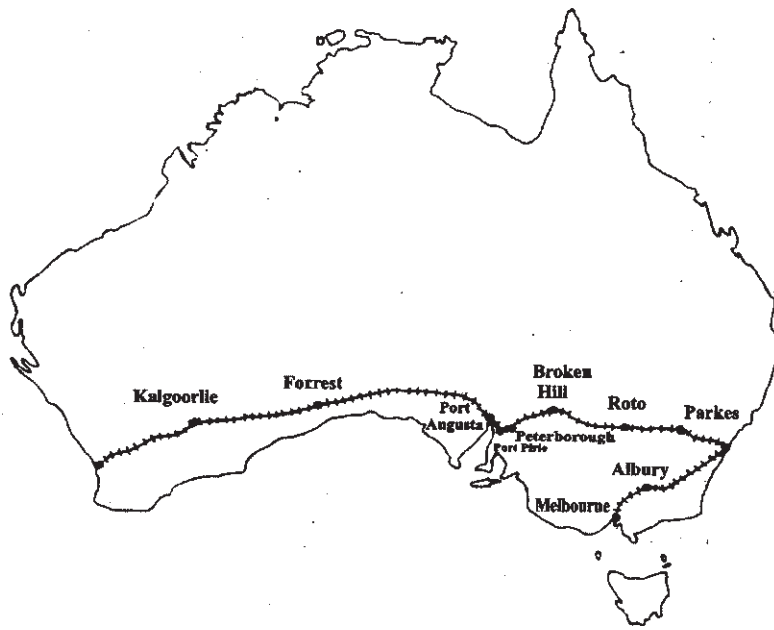
10. Study the following map and answer the questions given below :

(10.1) Name the railway line shown in this map.

(10.2) In which country this railway line lies ?

(10.3) Name the two ocean coasts which are linked by this railway line.

3×1 = 3



**For Blind Candidates only in lieu of Q.No. 10.**

- (10.1) Name the famous seaport located on the south-west coast of Australia.
- (10.2) Name the longest railway line in Australia.
- (10.3) Name the two terminal stations of the longest railway line of Australia. 3×1 = 3
11. Explain any **four** types of rural settlement patterns found in India. 4×1 = 4
12. How does flexible production differ from flexible specialisation ? Explain with **two** examples of each. 2+2 = 4
13. **Development of Super Highways in India**

Project	Total length	Connecting	Already Completed	Under Implementation	Contracts to be awarded for	Completion Target
Golden Quadrilateral	5,846 Kms.	Delhi-Mumbai-Chennai-Kolkata-Delhi	1,159 Kms.	4,551 Kms.	136 Kms.	Substantial completion by Dec. 2003
North-South and East-West Corridors	7,300 Kms.	Srinagar to Kanyakumari Silchar to Saurashtra (Porbandar)	800 Kms.	688 Kms.	5,812 Kms.	Dec. 2007
Connectivity to 10 major ports	363 Kms.	Kandla, Jawaharlal Nehru, Mormugoa, Mangalore, Cochin, Tuticorin, Chennai & Ennore, Vishakhapatnam, Paradip and Haldia	56 Kms.	113 Kms.	194 Kms.	Dec. 2005
Others	653 Kms.		136 Kms.	179 Kms.	338 Kms.	Dec. 2007

Study the above table and answer the questions given below :

(13.1) What is the total length of North-South and East-West Corridors ?

(13.2) What is the completion target of these Corridors ?

(13.3) Name the four metropolitan cities of India which are to be connected by the Golden Quadrilateral.

$1+1+2 = 4$

14. Describe any **four** sources of air pollution in India.

$4 \times 1 = 4$

15. Study the diagram given and answer the following questions :

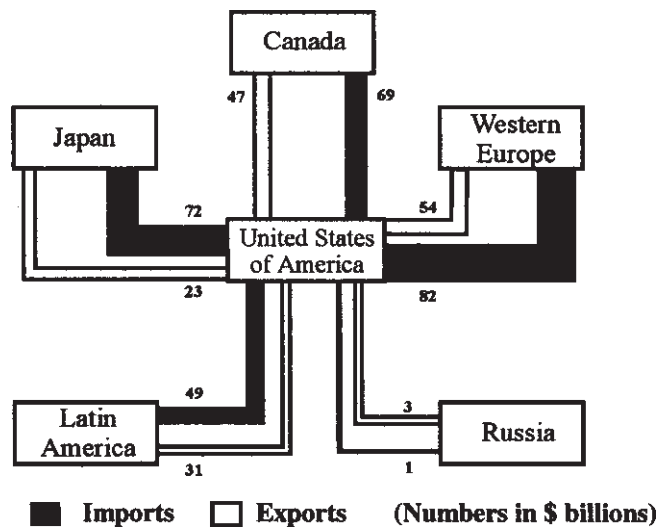
(15.1) Name the country with which both the import and export of the U.S.A. are lowest.

(15.2) How much is the total value of trade of the U.S.A. with Western Europe ?

(15.3) How much is the value of imports of the U.S.A. from Japan ?

(15.4) What is the balance of trade of the U.S.A. with Canada ?

$4 \times 1 = 4$



**For Blind Candidates only in lieu of Q.No. 15.**

(15.1) What situation arises if exports exceed imports ?

(15.2) What is balance of trade ?

(15.3) What is negative balance of trade ?

(15.4) What is the meaning of bilateral trade ?

$4 \times 1 = 4$

16. Describe in brief, **five** different types of areas of low density of population in the world.

$5 \times 1 = 5$

17. Explain the term 'Human Development'. Why is Human Development necessary? Give **four** reasons.

$1+4 = 5$

18. What are the 'squatter settlements' and 'slums'? Describe **three** main characteristics of squatter settlements. **2+3 = 5**
19. (19.1) In the given outline map of the **world** four features are shown as A, B, C and D. Identify them with the help of map legend and write their correct names on the dotted lines given in the map. 4×½ = 2
- (19.2) On the outline political map of India provided to you, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols :
- (i) A nuclear power plant in Tamil Nadu.
  - (ii) One major seaport in Karnataka.
  - (iii) A state where Telugu is mainly spoken. **3×1 = 3**

**For Blind Candidates only in lieu of Q.No. 19**

- (19.1) Name the east Asian country famous for tea production.
- (19.2) Name the smallest ocean of the world.
- (19.3) Which is the famous nuclear energy plant in Tamil Nadu ?
- (19.4) Name one major seaport in Karnataka.
- (19.5) In which state of India Telugu is mainly spoken ? **5×1 = 5**

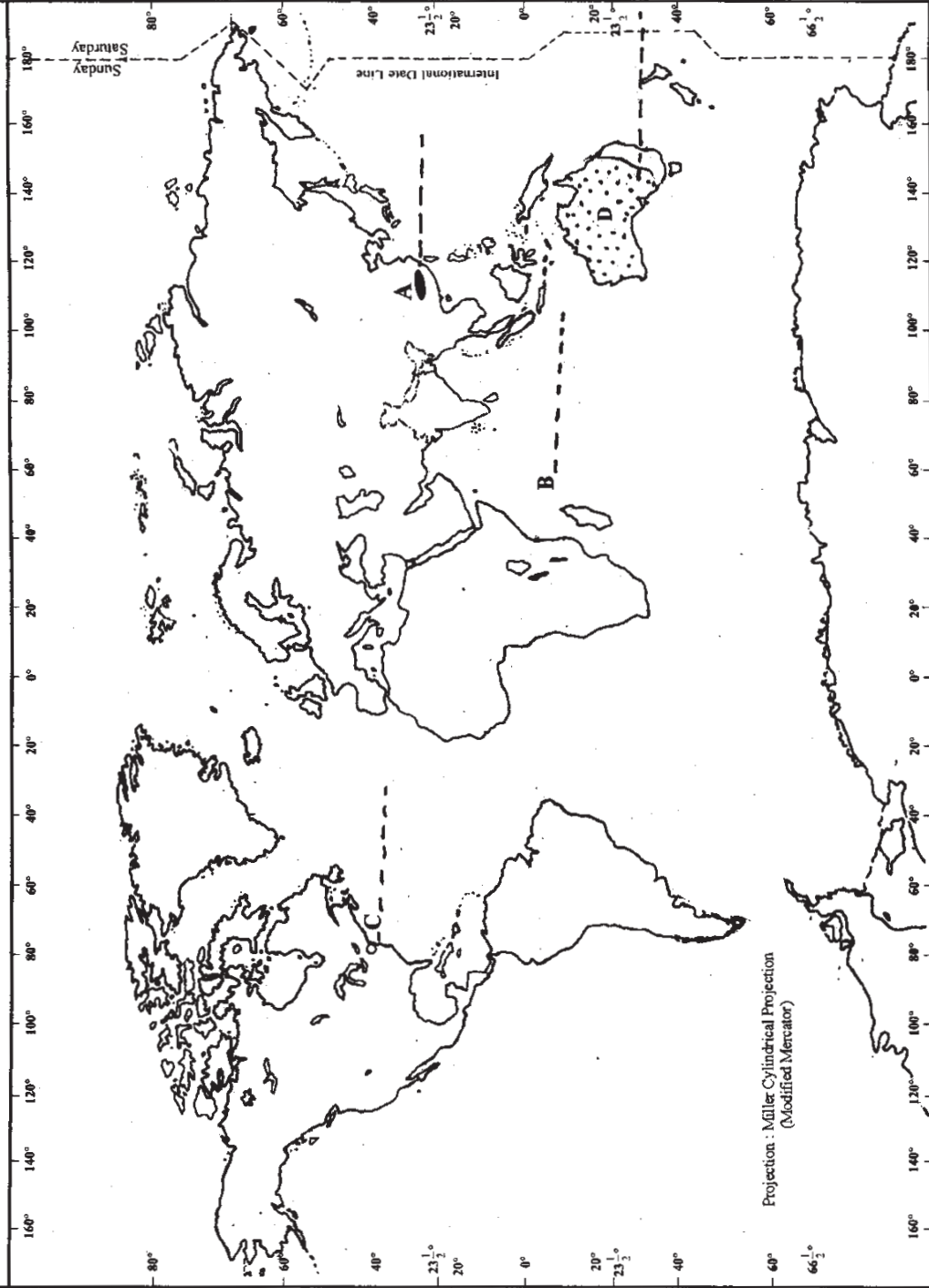
For Q. No. 19.1

प्रश्न सं. 19.1 के लिये

**संसार प्राकृतिक**

**THE WORLD PHYSICAL**

Scale Along Equator  
Kms. 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 kms.



A [Shaded Box] Tea Producing Asian country / चाय पैदा करने वाला एशियाई देश

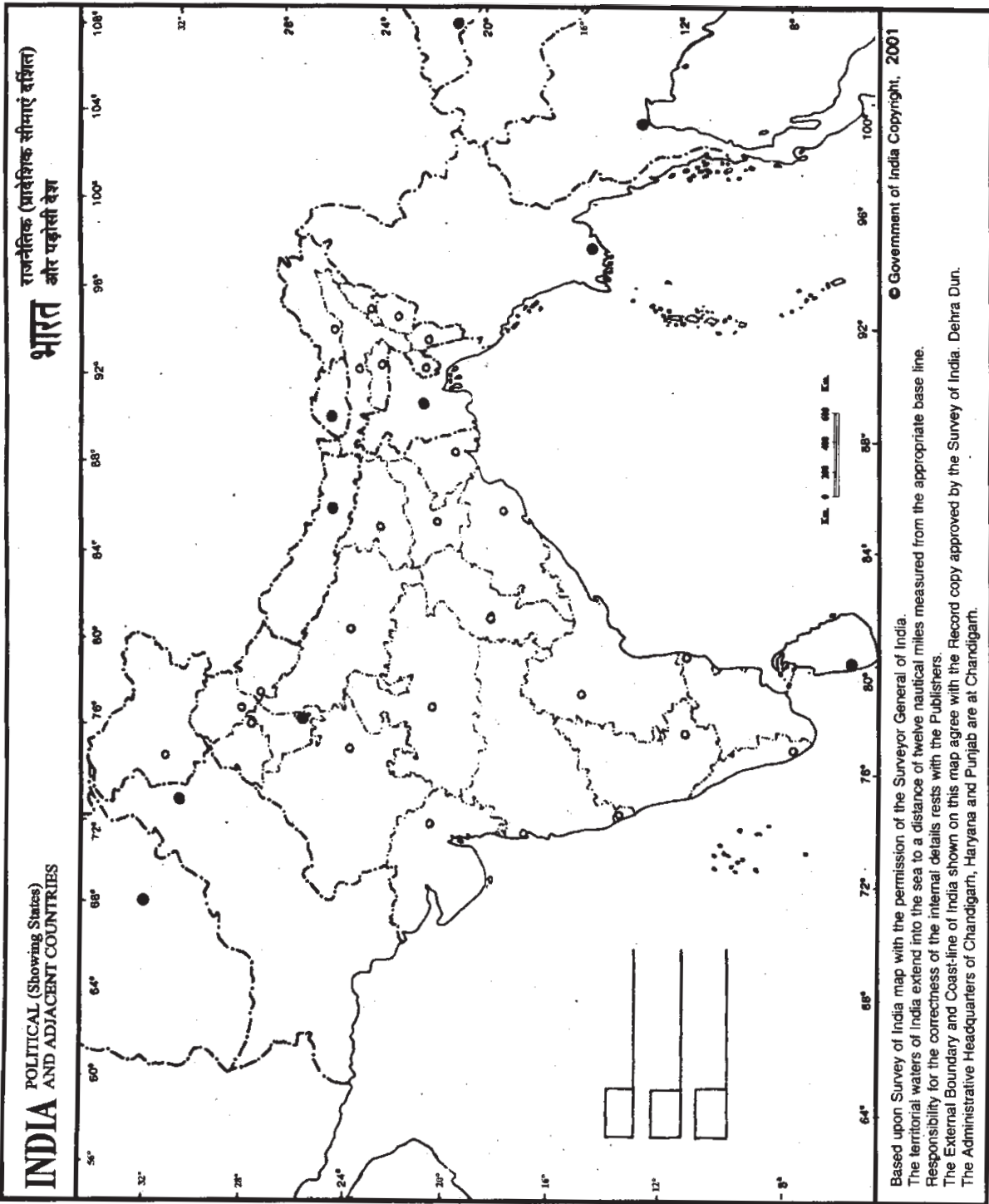
B [Dashed Box] An Ocean / एक महासागर

C [Shaded Box] A Port / एक बंदर

D [Dotted Box] An Area with 0-3 Density of Population / 0-3 जन घनत्व वाला क्षेत्र

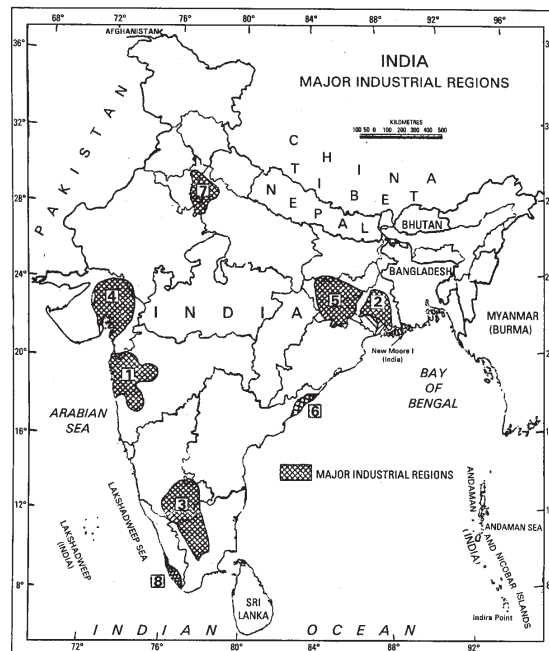
For Q. No. 19.2

प्रश्न सं. 19.2 के लिये



## QUESTION PAPER CODE 64/1

1. What is referred by 'what', 'where' and 'how' according to the 'Welfare Approach' in Human Geography ? 1+1+1 = 3
2. Distinguish between shifting cultivation and sedentary agriculture by stating three points of each. 3×1 = 3
3. Why are pipelines used extensively in the world, to transport commodities such as mineral oil and natural gas ? Explain three reasons for it. 3×1 = 3
4. Describe the importance of service sector in the economic development of the world by giving three suitable examples. 3×1 = 3
5. What is rain water harvesting ? Write its any four objectives. 1+2 = 3
6. Describe three main achievements of the Green Revolution in India. 3×1 = 3
7. What is the role of sea-ports in the foreign trade of India ? Write any three points in this regard. 3×1 = 3
8. Distinguish between natural resources and human resources by stating three points of each. 3×1 = 3
9. Draw or trace in your answer-book the outline map of India with the help of the map given below and mark the following therein : 1+1+1 = 3
  - (9.1) Industrial region No. 2 with its name.
  - (9.2) Industrial region No. 4 with its name.





**For Blind Candidates only in lieu of Q.No. 9.**

- (9.1) Name one major industrial region in the state of West Bengal.
- (9.2) Name one industrial region in the state of Gujarat.
- (9.2) What is an industrial complex ?

10. Study the following map and answer the questions given below :

3×1= 3

- (10.1) Name the railway line shown in this map.
- (10.2) In which country does this railway line lie ?
- (10.3) Name the stations marked in the map as A and B.



**For Blind Candidates only in lieu of Q.No. 10.**

- (10.1) Name the longest railway line in the world.
- (10.2) In which country does this railway line lie ?
- (10.3) Name the two terminal stations of this railway line.

11. Explain four main features of Indian cities.

4×1 = 4

12. Why are high-tech industries in many countries attracted to the peripheral areas of major metropolitan cities ? Explain four reasons.

4×1 = 4

13.

### Development of Super Highways in India

Project	Total Length	Connecting/Terminal Points	Already Completed	Under Implementation	Contracts to be awarded for	Completion Target
Golden Quadrilateral	5,846 Kms.	Delhi-Mumbai-Chennai-Kolkata-Delhi	1,159 Kms.	4,551 Kms.	136 Kms.	Substantial completion by Dec. 2003
North-South and East-West Corridors	7,300 Kms.	Srinagar to Kanyakumari Silchar to Porbandar	800 Kms.	688 Kms.	5,812 Kms.	Dec. 2007
Connectivity to 10 Major Ports	363 Kms.	Kandla, Jawaharlal Nehru, Mormugoa, Mangalore, Cochin, Tuticorin, Chennai & Ennore, Vishakhapatnam, Paradip and Haldia	56 Kms.	113 Kms.	194 Kms.	Dec. 2005
Others	653 Kms.		136 Kms.	179 Kms.	338 Kms.	Dec. 2007

Study the above table and answer the questions given below :

- (13.1) What is the total length of Golden Quadrilateral ?
- (13.2) Name the connecting points of North-South corridor.
- (13.3) What is the completion target of connectivity to 10 major ports of India ?
- (13.4) What will be the main effect of these super highways after their completion ?

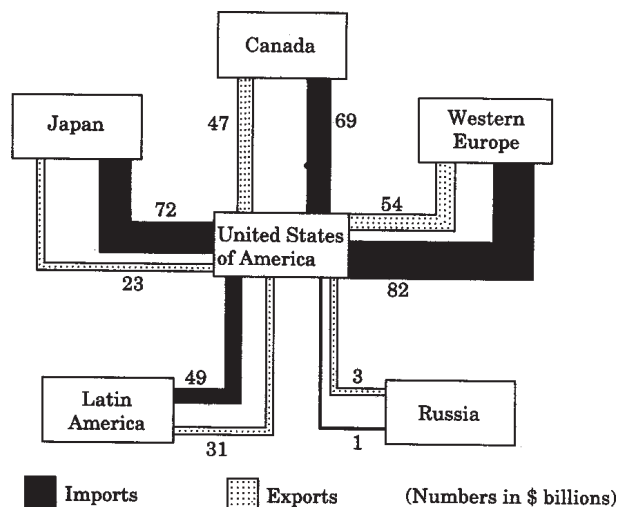
4 × 1 = 4

14. Describe any four problems of urban waste disposal with reference to Indian cities.

4 × 1 = 4

15. Study the graph given below and answer the following questions :

1+1+2 = 4



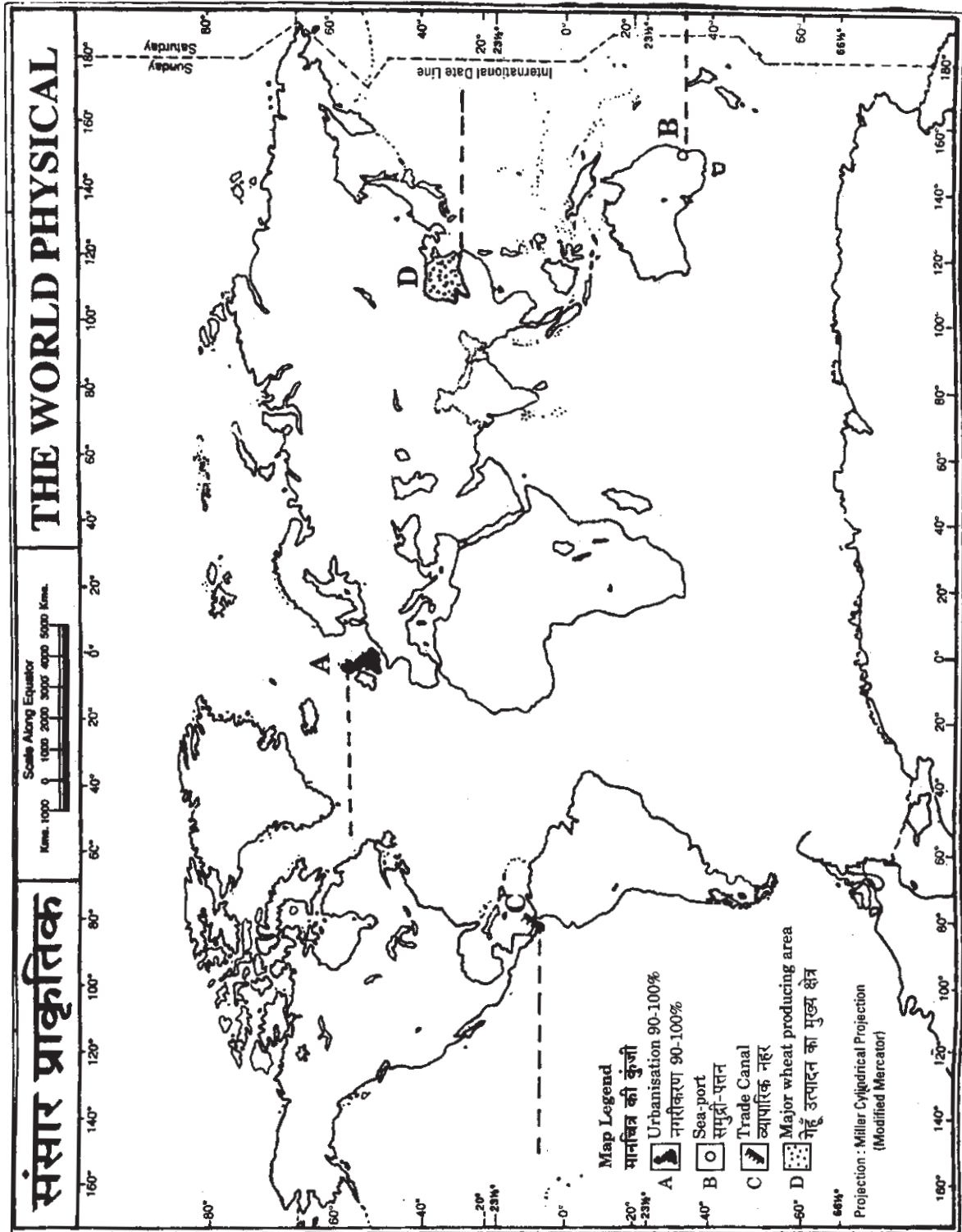
- (15.1) Name the country with which U.S.A.'s exports and imports both are lowest.
- (15.2) Name one country with which the balance of trade of the U.S.A. is most unfavourable (negative).
- (15.3) Name the country with which the total value of foreign trade of the U.S.A. is the highest. Support your answer with the data given in the graph.

**For Blind Candidates only in lieu of Q.No. 15.**

- (15.1) What is meant by balance of trade ?
- (15.2) What is favourable balance of trade ?
- (15.3) What is negative balance of trade ?
- (15.4) Name the organisation which regulates international trade.
16. Define 'density of population'. Explain with examples any four factors influencing the density of population in the world. 1+4 = 5
17. Describe five main problems associated with the urban settlements in the developing countries of the world. 5×1 = 5
18. Define the term 'migration'. Explain any four factors which are responsible for the migration of people in India. 1+4 = 5
19. (19.1) In the given outline map of the **World** four features are shown as A, B, C and D. Identify them with the help of the map legend and write their correct names on the dotted lines given in the map. 4×½ = 2
- (19.2) On the given political outline map of **India** provided to you, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols : 3×1=3
- (i) A nuclear power plant in Rajasthan
- (ii) One major sea-port in Gujarat.
- (iii) A state where Tamil is mainly spoken.

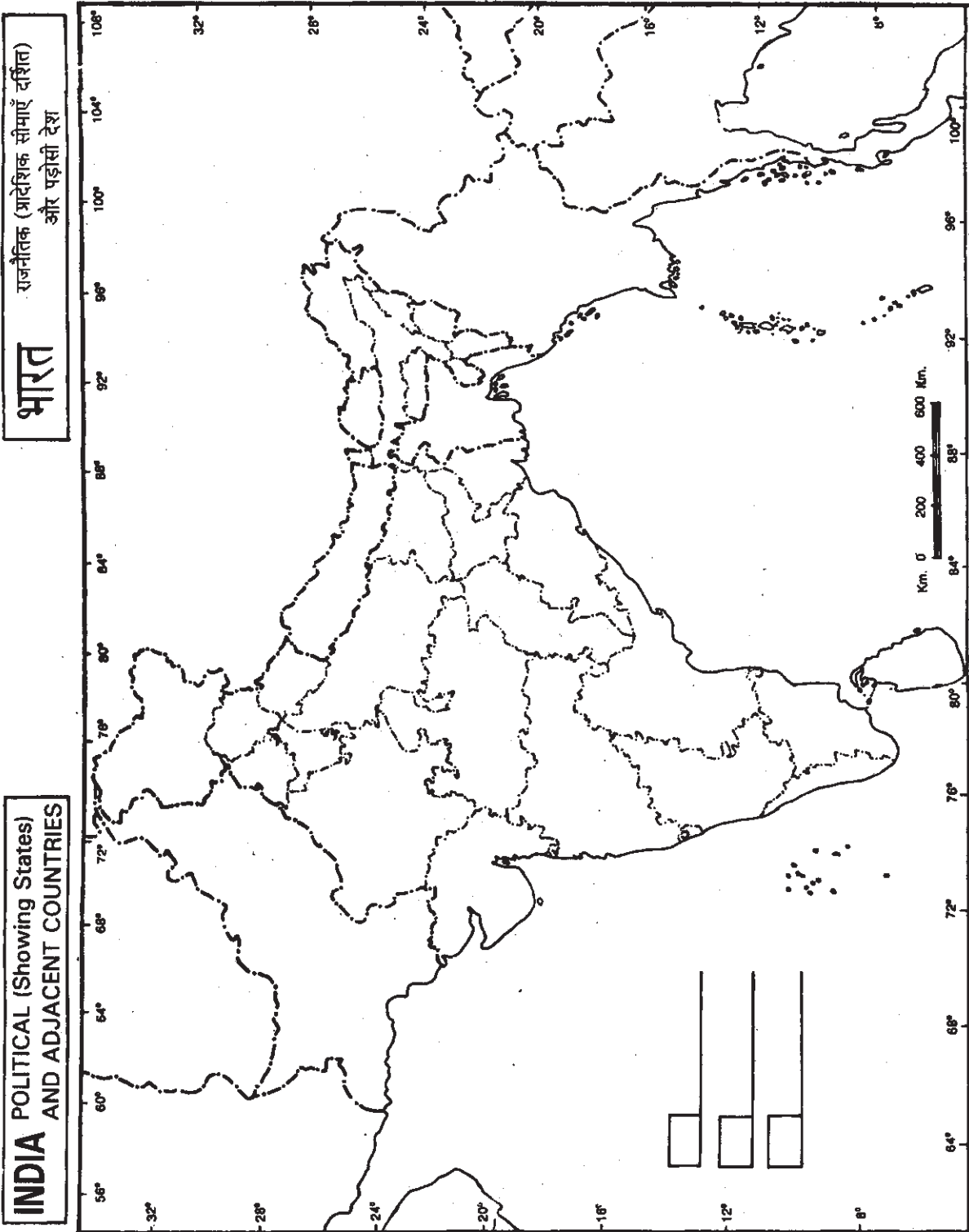
**For Blind Candidates only in lieu of Q.No. 19**

- (19.1) Name one most urbanised country of Europe.
- (19.2) Name the trade canal that links Atlantic Ocean with Pacific Ocean.
- (19.3) Name a famous sea-port located on the east coast of Australia.
- (19.4) Name the nuclear power plant in the state of Rajasthan.
- (19.5) In which state of India is Tamil manily spoken ?



For question no. 19.2

प्रश्न सं. 19.2 के लिए



## Marking Scheme — Geography

### **General Instructions :**

1. Marking Scheme provides general guidelines to reduce subjectivity in the evaluation/ marking. The answers given in the Marking Scheme are suggestive answers. The content is thus indicative. **If a student has given any other answer which is different from the one given in the Marking Scheme, but conveys the meaning, such answer should be given due weightage.**
2. Evaluation is to be done as per instructions provided in the marking scheme. Marking Scheme should be strictly adhered to and religiously followed.
3. 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 on the left hand margin and circled.
4. If a question does not have parts, marks for it be awarded on the left hand margin and circled.
5. If a candidate has attempted an extra question, answer of the question which fetches more marks should be retained and the other answer be struck off.
6. The following Text books can be referred for detailed answers. Page number of the concerned book is given on the left hand side of the answer of each question.  
Text Book I (TB-I) Fundamentals of Human Geography, published by NCERT  
Text Book II (TB-2) India : People and Economy, published by NCERT
7. **A full scale of marks 0 – 70 has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves so. Marks should not be deducted for bad handwriting and spelling mistakes.**

QUESTION PAPER CODE 64/1/1

### **EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS**

1. Approach followed by Lucian Febure : Possibilism (1 mark)  
**Characteristics :**  
(1) No necessities, everywhere possibilities prevail  
(2) Man is the master of these possibilities for their use  
(3) Any other relevant point  
Any two points, one mark for each. (1+1= 2 marks)  
(Book I, Page 5-7)

**Total : 1+2 = 3 marks**

2. **Pastoral Nomadism** : Subsistence activities depending upon animals by nomads (1 mark)

**Characteristics :**

1. No settled life of the people
2. Animals depend only on natural vegetation
3. Economy animal centred
4. Always on the move with animals
5. Animals like sheep, goats, camels, cattle, horses and donkeys are reared by these pastoral nomads
6. Any other relevant point

Any two points, one mark for each

(1+1= 2 marks)

(Book I, Page 38)

**Total : 1+2 = 3 marks**

3. Factors responsible for the development of inland water ways :

1. Wide and adequate depth of the channel
2. Continuity in the flow of water
3. Transport technology in use
4. Gradient of the land (steep gradient does not favour)
5. Any other relevant point

Any three points one mark for each

( Book I, Page 88)

**Total : 3×1 = 3 marks**

4. Distinction between Primary and Secondary Activities :

<b>Primary Activities</b>	<b>Secondary Activities</b>
(i) Pertain to extraction of raw materials from the earth surface	(i) Pertain to processing of raw materials into finished goods
(ii) Man in direct contact with nature	(ii) No direct contact with nature
(iii) Include hunting, gathering, mining, pastoralism, fishing, forestry and agriculture	(iii) Include manufacturing of various products like textiles, iron and steel, fertilisers etc.
(iv) Less economic development	(iv) Higher economic development
(v) Less value of products	(v) Higher value of products
(vi) Any other relevant point	(vi) Any other relevant point

Any three matching points from both the columns

(1+1+1 marks)

(Book I, Page 36)

**Total : 3×1 = 3 marks**

5. **Rain Water Harvesting** : A technique of increasing the recharge of ground water by capturing and storing rain water locally in sub-surface water reservoirs, to make for the household needs. (1 mark)

**Objectives :**

- (1) to meet ever increasing demand for water
- (2) to reduce the run off which chokes drains
- (3) to avoid flooding of roads
- (4) to augment the ground water storage and raise the water table
- (5) to reduce ground water pollution
- (6) to improve the quality of ground water
- (7) to reduce soil erosion
- (8) to supplement domestic water requirements during summers and droughts

Any four points - ½ mark each

(4×½ = 2 marks)

(Book II, Page 36)

**Total : 1+2 = 3 marks**

6. **Reasons for Low Productivity in Agriculture in India :**

- (1) **Environmental Factors** : Dependence on rainfall
- (2) **Economic Factors**:
  - (i) Low inputs in HYV, fertilizers etc.
  - (ii) Lack of transport facilities;
  - (iii) Lack of marketing facilities;
  - (iv) Poor condition of farmers;
  - (v) High pressure of population on agriculture.
- (3) **Institutional Factors**:
  - (i) Fragmentation of land holdings due to right of inheritance
  - (ii) Uneconomic size of holdings
  - (iii) Land tenure system – unfavourable to large scale investment
- (4) **Technological factors**
  - (i) Old and obsolete techniques
  - (ii) Limited mechanisation
  - (iii) Limited use of fertilisers and HYV seeds
  - (iv) Irrigational facilities limited

Explanation of any three major categories of reason

(Book II, Page 97-98)

**Total : 3×1 = 3 marks**



7. Main Characteristics of Major Ports :

- (1) Gateways of international trade
- (2) They handle about 15000 Cargo Vessels annually
- (3) There are twelve/thirteen major ports in India
- (4) Any other relevant point

Any two points, one mark for each.

(1+1 = 2 marks )

States having Major Ports are :

- (1) Maharashtra
- (2) West Bengal
- (3) Tamil Nadu

Any two states, half mark for each.

( $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$  Mark)

(Book II, Page 166)

**Total : 2+1 = 3 marks**

8. Natural Resources help humans in the following ways :

1. They provide material, energy and favourable conditions for development
2. They constitute natural environment in which man and life forms live
3. Air, water, forests and various life forms are essential for human survival and developments
4. Some resources which are exhaustible and others are inexhaustible. Some are renewable while others are non-renewable. They are to be used judiciously
5. Any other relevant point

Any three points, one mark for each.

(Book II, Page 60)

**Total : 3×1 = 3 marks**

9. Drawing / tracing of outline map of India

(1 mark)

Marking and labelling of following two regions

(9.1) Industrial Region No. 3 - Bangalore – Tamil Nadu Region

( $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$  mark)

(9.2) Industrial Region No. 5 – Chhotanagpur Region

( $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$  mark)

(Book II, Page 134-135)

**Total : 1+1+1= 3 marks**

**For Blind Candidates only in lieu of Q.No. 9**

(9.1) Chhotanagpur Region

(9.2) Eight

(9.3) Hugli Industrial Region

(Book II, Page 134-135)

**3×1 = 3 marks**

10. (10.1) Australian Trans Continental Railway (1 mark)  
 (10.2) Australia (1 mark)  
 (10.3) Indian Ocean Coast, Pacific Ocean Coast ( $\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2} = 1$  mark)

**Total : 1+1+1 = 3 marks**

**For Blind candidates only in lieu of Q.No. 10**

- (10.1) Perth (1 mark)  
 (10.2) Australian Trans Continental Railway (1 mark)  
 (10.3) Perth and Sydney (1 mark)  
 (Book I, Page 87)

**Total : 1+1+1 = 3 marks**

11. Types of Rural Settlement Patterns in India :

- (1) Linear
- (2) Radial
- (3) Star Shaped
- (4) Spider web shaped
- (5) Rectangular or checker board
- (6) Triangular or arrow head
- (7) Circular and semi circular
- (8) Fan shaped

Explanation of any four patterns from the above.

(Book II, Page 47)

**Total : 4 × 1 = 4 marks**

12. Differences between flexible production and flexible specialisation:

<b>Flexible Production</b>	<b>Flexible Specialisation</b>
1. It is related to vertical linkages i.e. first level producers of components to second level assemblers	1. It refers to more complex horizontal interfirm network of linkage
2. It gives impetus to both producer and consumer as demand in the market is always a target	2. Flexibility in such a system is endowed by moving the work amongst the different specialist firms
3. Production increases in a situation of the sudden demand for a large quantity	3. Cooperation to share the order with several firms is common
4. Any other relevant point	4. Any other relevant point

Any two points from each column.

(Book I, Page 71-72)

**Total : 2+2 = 4 marks**

13. (13.1) 7300 km (1 mark)  
 (13.2) December 2007 (1 mark)  
 (13.3) Delhi-Mumbai-Chennai-Kolkata-Delhi (4×½ = 2 marks)

**Total : 1+1+2 = 4 marks**

14. Sources of Air Pollution :

1. Natural Sources – Volcanic eruption, dust, storm, fires etc.
2. Human made – factories, urban centres, automobiles, aircraft, fertilizers, pesticides, power plants etc
3. Poisonous gases
4. Depletion of Ozone layer by emission of Chloro fluoro carbon in the atmosphere
5. Noxious smells emitted by industries like paper, pulp, leather and chemicals
6. Any other relevant point

Any four points, one mark for each.

(Book.II : Page 175)

**Total : 4×1 = 4 marks**

15. (15.1) Russia  
 (15.2) 136 (54 + 82 ) Billion Dollars  
 (15.3) 72 Billion Dollars  
 (15.4) Balance of Trade : 22 (69-47) (Imports – exports) billion dollars

**Total : 4 × 1 = 4 marks**

**For Blind Students only in lieu of Q.15**

- (15.1) Favourable balance of trade  
 (15.2) Balance of trade is the difference between the values of exports and imports  
 (15.3) When value of imports exceeds value of exports, it is called unfavourable balance of trade  
 (15.4) Bilateral trade is the trade between two countries

**Total : 4 × 1 = 4 marks**

16. Low density areas of the world :

1. Dry lands
2. Cold lands
3. Major mountain ranges
4. Wet tropics
5. Remote areas
6. Any other relevant point

Description of any five areas, one mark for each.

(Book I — Page 15-16)

**Total : 5 × 1 = 5 marks**

17. **Human Development** : A process of widening people's choices and the level of well being they achieve. (1 mark)

**Necessity of Human Development :**

1. Ultimate purpose of development is to improve human conditions and to enlarge people's choices
2. Human development is a means to higher productivity
3. It helps in reducing the rate of population growth
4. Human development is friendly to physical environment
5. Human development improves living conditions, reduce poverty, contribute to healthy civil society, enhance democracy and greater social stability.
6. Human development also helps in reducing civil disturbances and in increasing political stability.
7. Any other relevant point

Any four points – 1 mark each (4×1 = 4 marks)

(Book II — Page 32-33)

**Total : 1+4 = 5 marks**

18. **Squatter settlements** are residential areas in an urban locality inhabited by the very poor who have no access to tenure land of their own, and hence they squat on vacant land, either private or public. (1 mark)

**Slums** are defined as residential areas that are physically and socially deteriorated and in which satisfactory family life is impossible. (1 mark)

**Characteristics of squatter settlements :**

1. Informal settlements
2. Lack of ownership
3. Inhabited by poor people
4. Common features of developing countries
5. Different names in different countries like jhuggi-jhompri in India
6. Shelters built of diverse material
7. Degradation of local eco-system and creation of social problems
8. No legal status

Description of any three points - 1 mark each (3×1= 3 marks)

(Book I — Page 114)

**Total : 1+1+3=5 marks**

19. Please see maps (attached)
- (19.1) Identification of four items (½ mark each 2 marks)
- (19.2) Locating and labelling of 3 items (½ mark each for locating and ½ mark for labelling 3 marks)

**Total : 2+3 = 5 marks**

**For Blind Candidates only in lieu of Q.No. 19**

- (19.1) China
- (19.2) Indian Ocean/Arctic Ocean
- (19.3) Kalpakkam
- (19.4) Mangalore
- (19.5) Andhra Pradesh ( 1 mark for each)

**Total : 5 × 1 = 5 marks**

QUESTION PAPER CODE 64/1

**EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS**

1. Welfare Approach focuses on “Who” gets “What”, “Where” and “How”
- (i) “What” refers to the various goods enjoyed by the population in the form of commodity, services and environmental quality.
- (ii) “Where” refers to the standard of living which differ according to the area of residence.
- (iii) “How” refers to the process where the differences arise.
- (Book – I Page-8)

**Total : 1+1+1 = 3 marks**

2. Difference between Shifting Cultivation and Sedentary Agriculture

<b>Shifting Cultivation</b>	<b>Sedentary Agriculture</b>
1. An agricultural system in which a patch of forest is cleared, cultivated for few years until soil fertility is reduced and then they move to another piece of land.	1. Farming of land at a fixed location or permanent field.
2. Use of simple or primitive tools.	2. Some use of modern & scientific technology.
3. They produce products for self consumption.	3. Production for self and commercial use.
4. Mainly practiced in tropical forest and hilly areas.	4. Practiced in most part of the world with favourable climate and fertile soil.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 5. It is a way life and not economically gainful.  | 5. It is economically gainful and commercially important occupation. |
| 6. This system is banned in most of the countries but still practiced by nomadic tribes. | 6. Most of the Worlds Agricultural Systems are Sedentary in nature.  |
| 7. In this system rotation of land takes place.  | 7. While in this system people rotate crops.                         |
| 8. Any other relevant point.   | 8. Any other relevant point.   |

Any three points, one mark for each.  
(Book-I, Page 47-48)

**Total : 3 × 1 = 3 marks**

3. Reasons for extensive use of Pipelines :

- (i) Extensively used because of uninterrupted flow of liquids and gases.
- (ii) They can be laid on any topography even under water.
- (iii) They cause minimum wastage.
- (iv) The area of production is directly connected to the areas of consumption.
- (v) Does not cause pollution hence it is eco-friendly.
- (vi) It has a very low operating cost, so it is a cheap means.
- (vii) Cost of maintenance is low.
- (viii) Any other relevant point.

Any three points, one mark for each.  
(Book – I, Page : 93)

**Total : 3 × 1 = 3 marks**

4. Importance of service sector in economic development :

- (i) This sector provides employment opportunities to a large number of people specially women.
- (ii) It increases the share of per capita income.
- (iii) Proportion of Gross National Product of the country increases.
- (iv) It enhances the productivity and efficiency.
- (v) It includes retailing and sale of goods the provision of services like education, health, leisure, recreation etc.
- (vi) Any other relevant point.

Any three points, one mark for each.  
(Book – I, Page : 76)

**Total : 3×1 = 3 marks**

5. **Rain Water Harvesting** : It is a technique of increasing the recharge of ground water by capturing and storing rain water locally in sub-surface water reservoirs to meet the house hold needs (1 mark)

**Objectives :**

- (i) To meet the ever increasing demand for water
- (ii) To reduce the run off which chokes drains
- (iii) To avoid flooding roads
- (iv) To augment the ground water storage and raise the water table.
- (v) To reduce ground water pollution
- (vi) To improve the quality of ground water
- (vii) To reduce the soil erosion
- (viii) To supplement domestic water requirement during summer and drought.

Any four points, half mark for each

(4×½ = 2 marks)

(Book – II, Page – 76)

**Total : 1 + 2 = 3 marks**

6. Achievements of the Green Revolution :

- (i) Substantial increase in production and productivity of food grains.
- (ii) Modern methods of irrigation, use of chemical fertilizers and use of other inputs has changed traditional subsistence agriculture to modern commercial agriculture.
- (iii) It increased home production of food grains.
- (iv) It declined the imports of food grains.
- (v) Increase in mechanisation of agriculture.
- (vi) Increase in gross irrigated area.
- (vii) Any other relevant point.

Any three points, one mark for each.

(Book – II, Page 97)

**Total : 3×1 = 3 marks**

7. Role of sea ports in the foreign trade :

- (i) Sea ports function as focal points for foreign trade of India.
- (ii) They act as collection centers of commodities from hinterlands for further shipment to foreign destination.
- (iii) They act as a receiving points of foreign consignments coming to India for distributing them in the interior parts of the country.
- (iv) Sea ports are the gateways of India as exports and imports are handled through them.

- (v) Sea ports develop as large Urban settlements and attract various types of trade activities.
- (vi) They help in docking, loading, unloading storage and berthing facilities to foreign consignment.
- (vii) Any other relevant point.

Any three points

(Book – II, Page – 166)

**Total : 3×1 = 3 marks**

8. Difference between Natural Resources and Human Resources :

<b>Natural Resources</b>	<b>Human Resources</b>
(i) Natural Resources are organic and inorganic in nature.	(i) Human Resources are organic in nature.
(ii) Elements of bio-physical environment which can be used to satisfy human needs.	(ii) The number and quality of people constitute human resources.
(iii) They include physical features like land, climate, water, soil, mineral, biological resources like vegetation, wildlife, fisheries.	(iii) It include human skills, education, literacy, health, creativeness etc.
(iv) They provide raw material for economic development.	(iv) Humans are the very means around whom all development activities revolve.
(v) Any other relevant point.	(v) Any other relevant point.

Any three points from each column

(Book II, Page : 60-61)

**Total : 3×1 = 3 marks**

9. Drawing /Tracing of outline Map of India (1 mark).

Marking and Labelling of the two Industrial regions.

(9.1) Industrial Region No. 2 – Hugli Industrial Region/Kolkata (½ +½ = 1 mark)

(9.2) Industrial Region No. 4 – Gujarat Industrial Region/Ahmedabad Vadodara Region. (½ +½ = 1 mark)

(Book – II, Page : 132, 133)

**Total : 1+1+1 = 3 marks**

**For Blind Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 9**

(9.1) Hugli Region

(9.2) Gujarat Region/Ahmedabad-Vadodara Region



(9.3) The pockets where several industries are concentrated due to some favourable infra-structural resources are known as an industrial complexes.

(Book – II, Page : 132, 133)

**Total : 1+1+1 = 3 marks**

10. (i) Trans Siberian Railway ( 1 mark)  
(ii) Russia (1 mark)  
(iii) A – Moscow (½ mark)  
B – Chita (½ mark)

(Book – I, Page : 86)

**Total : 3×1 = 3 marks**

**For Blind Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 10**

- (i) Trans- Siberian Railway is the longest Railway line.  
(ii) Russia  
(iii) A-St. Petersburg B-Vladivostok

(Book – I, Page – 86)

**Total : 3×1 = 3 marks**

11. Main features of Indian cities :

- (i) Most of the cities and towns are over grown villages.  
(ii) They have much rural look behind their street frontages.  
(iii) People are rural in their habits and attitudes which reflects their socio-economic outlook in housing and other aspects.  
(iv) Sizable part of cities are full of slums of immigrants.  
(v) Functional segregation.  
(vi) Several cities have distinct marks of earlier rulers and old functions.  
(vii) Social segregation of population is based on caste, religion, income or occupation.  
(viii) Any other relevant point.

Any four points, one mark for each.

(Book –II, Page – 59)

**Total : 4×1 = 4 marks**

12. Reasons for development of High-tech Industries in the peripheral areas of metroplitan cities :

- (i) Land value is cheap on the edge of the city.  
(ii) Space for single storey factories and future expansion.  
(iii) Accessibility to main roads and motorways  
(iv) Pleasant environment

- (v) Labour supply from nearby residential areas and commuter villages.
- (vi) Any other relevant point.

Any four points, one mark for each.

(Book – I, Page : 73)

**Total : 4×1 = 4 marks**

13. (i) 5846 Km. total length
- (ii) North – Srinagar  
South – Kanyakumari
- (iii) Completion target – By December, 2005
- (iv) Main effect of these Super Highways after completion: (any one point)
- (a) Time distance factor between Mega cities will reduce.
  - (b) Fast vehicular movement will help in reducing consumption of fuel.
  - (c) As/Kolkata, Chennai, Mumbai are port cities too these highways would help in faster movement of goods to every part of the country.
  - (d) Any other relevant point.

(Book – II Page : 149)

**Total : 4×1 = 4 marks**

14. Problems of urban waste disposal in India :
- (i) Disposal of toxic and hazardous waste.
  - (ii) Lack of sewers to dispose off human excretes safely.
  - (iii) Inadequate services to collect garbage.
  - (iv) Concentration of industries in and around urban centres causes pollution by its effluents.
  - (v) Dumping of untreated waste by industries causes water pollution.
  - (vi) Urban waste includes non bio-degradable materials such as metals, glass, rags etc. are dumped without any treatment cause land pollution.
  - (vii) Emission of harmful gases cause respiratory diseases.
  - (viii) Any other relevant point.

Any four points, one mark for each.

(Book – II, Page : 178)

**Total : 4×1 = 4 marks**

15. (i) Russia
- (ii) Japan
- (iii) (a) Western Europe
- (b) Total value of both import and export is more than other countries i.e. Import 82\$ billion and Export 54\$ billion = 136\$ billion.

**For Blind Students Only, in lieu of Q. No. 15**

- (i) The difference in value between import and export is known as 'Balance of Trade'.
  - (ii) When value of export exceeds imports, a counting is said to have favourable balance of trade.
  - (iii) When value of imports exceeds exports it is said to be negative or adverse or unfavourable balance of trade.
  - (iv) World Trade Organization (WTO)
- (Book – I, Page : 98, 99)

**Total : 1+1+2 = 4 marks**

16. Defination of 'density of population' :

Density of population refers to the ratio of population to the total land area in a country. It is expressed as number of persons living per sq. km. or hectoros or per unit area.

(1 mark)

**Factors :**

- (i) Physical factors :- Relief, climate, soil, natural vegetation, water etc.
- (ii) Political factors :- Political stability, democracy, peace etc.
- (iii) Economic factors :- Pull and Push factors.
- (iv) Cultural factors :- Languages, religions, traditions.

Explanation of above points, one mark for each.

(4×1 = 4 marks)

(Book – I, Page : 12 and 13)

**Total : 1 + 4 = 5 marks**

17. Uncontrolled growth of urban population has caused serious problems in urban areas in the following ways:-

- (i) Unemployment/Lack of job opportunities.
- (ii) Problem of shortage of housing, health and other civic amenities.
- (iii) Lack of availability of drinking water.
- (iv) Problem of drainages, sewage, electricity and water supply.
- (v) Population lives in substandard houses or on streets, live in illegal settlements giving rise to slums and squatter colonies.
- (vi) Traffic congestion.
- (vii) Air, water, land and noise pollution.
- (viii) Any other relevant point.

Description fo any five points, one mark for each.

(Book-I, Page : 113)

**Total : 5×1 = 5 marks**

18. **Migration** : It is the permanent or semi-permanent change of a person's place of residence. It involves movement of persons from one place to another.

**Or**

The change of place of residence for a comparatively long period of time is known as migration.

(1 mark)

**Factors responsible for Migration:—**

- (i) People migrate in search of better economic opportunities, jobs and better living conditions.
- (ii) Females in India migrate due to marriages.
- (iii) Social security.
- (iv) Political disturbances.
- (v) Inter ethnic conflicts.
- (vi) Better social , cultural and health facilities.
- (vii) Education
- (viii) Social factor like living with their families.
- (ix) Any other relevant point.

Explanation of any four points, one mark for each.

(4×1 = 4 marks)

(Book – II Page : 11)

**Total : 1+4 = 5 marks**

19. (19.1) Please see attached map for answer:

(4×½ = 2 Marks)

- (19.2) Please see map of India attached.

(3 items - ½ Mark for marking and ½ Mark for labeling of each item) 2+3 = 5 marks

**For Blind Candidates Only, in lieu of Q. No. 19**

- (i) United Kingdom
- (ii) Panama Canal
- (iii) Sydney
- (iv) Rawatbhata
- (v) Tamil Nadu

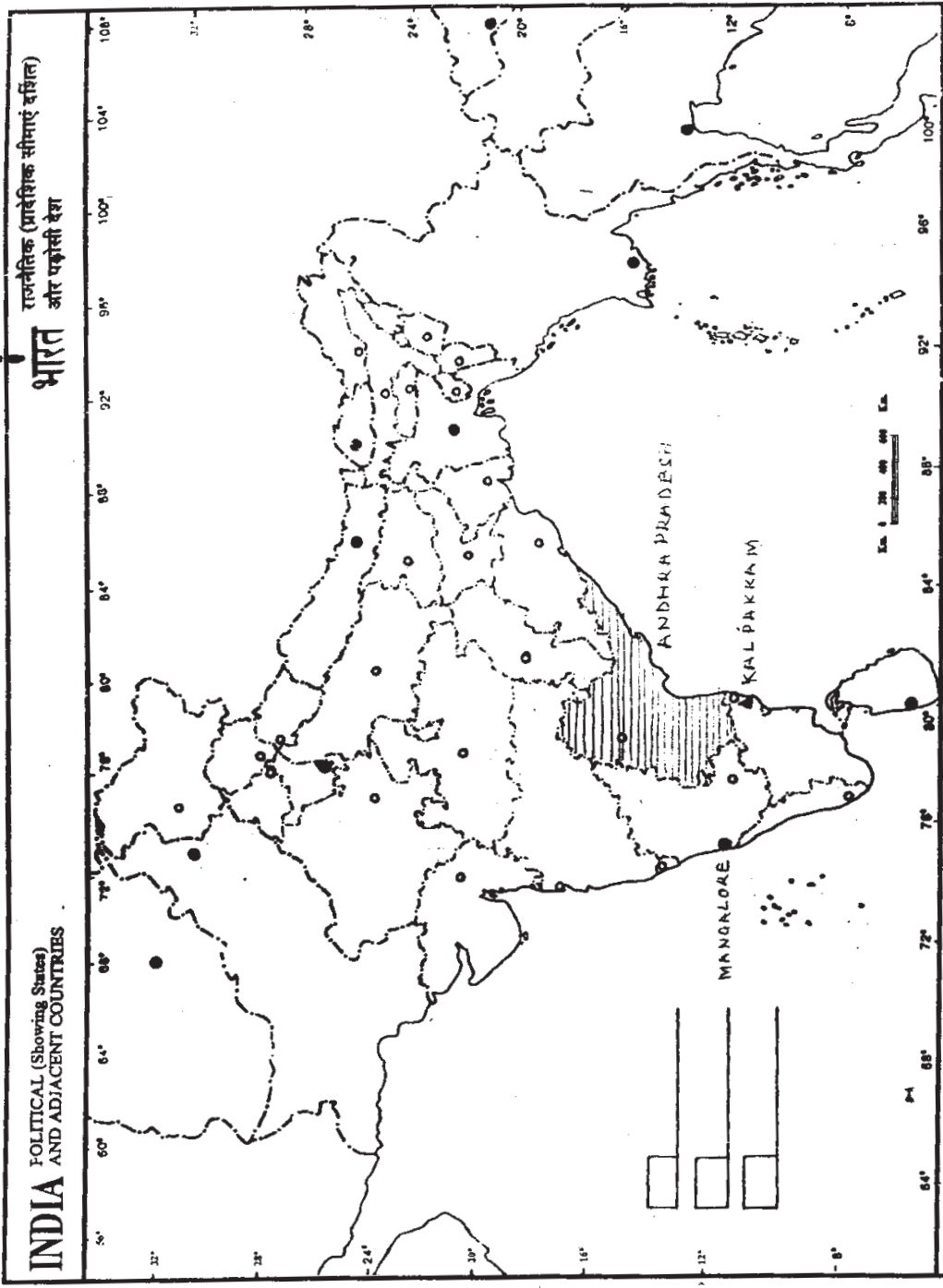
**Total : 5×1 = 5 marks**

64/1/1, 64/1/2 and 64/1/3. Delta Region

ANSWER

For Q. No. 19.2

प्रश्न सं. 19.2 के लिये



Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India.  
 The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.  
 Responsibility for the correctness of the internal details rests with the Publishers.  
 The External Boundary and Coast-line of India shown on this map agree with the Record copy approved by the Survey of India, Dehra Dun.  
 The Administrative Headquarters of Chandigarh, Haryana and Punjab are at Chandigarh.

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ANSWER  
TO

64/1/1, 64/1/2, 64/1/3

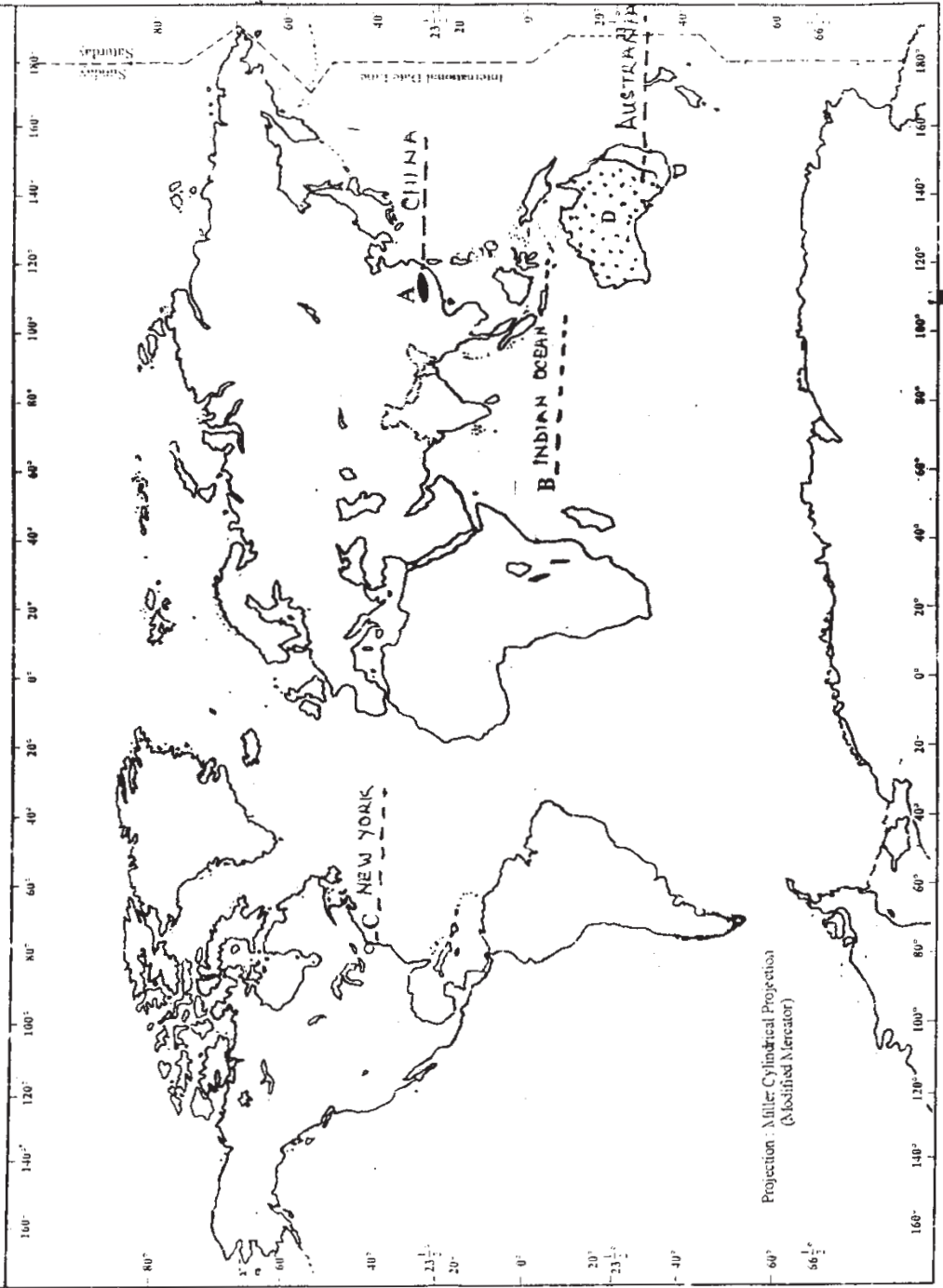
For Q.No. 19.1

प्रश्न सं. 19.1 के लिये

### संसार प्राकृतिक

### THE WORLD PHYSICAL

Scale Along Equator  
Kms. 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 Miles.



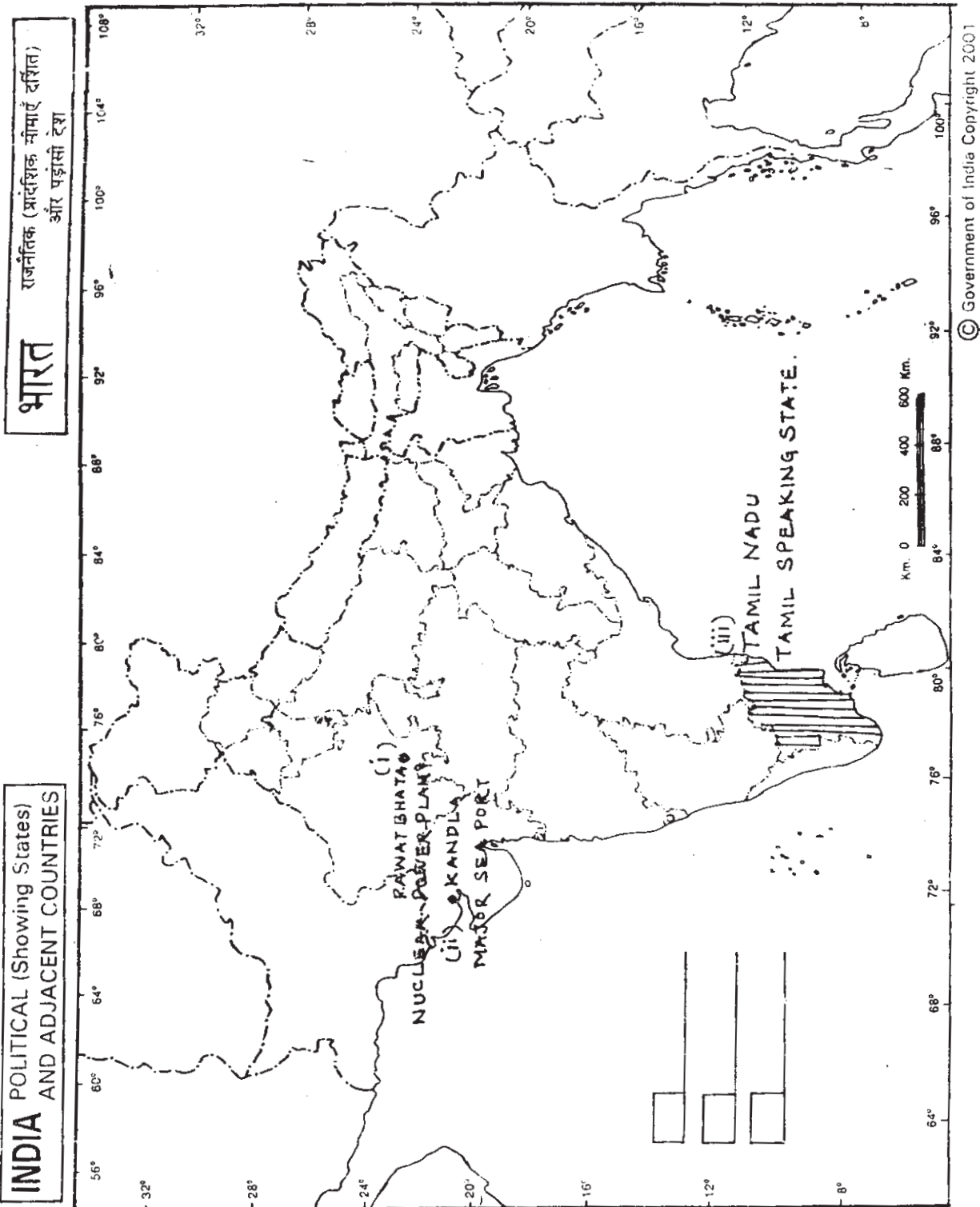
Projection : Miller Cylindrical Projection  
(Modified Mercator)

- A Tea Producing Asian country / चाय पैदा करने वाला एशियाई देश
- B An Ocean / एक महासागर
- C A Port / एक बंदर
- D An Area with 0-3 Density of Population / 0-3 जन घनत्व वाला क्षेत्र

Answer for

For question no. 19.2 SET 64/1, 64/2, 64/3.

प्रश्न सं. 19.2 के लिए



Answer  
For question no. 19.1

SET 64|1. , 64|2 , 64|3.

प्रश्न सं. 19.1 के लिए

