

<b>Marking Scheme</b> <b>Strictly Confidential</b> <b>(For Internal and Restricted use only)</b> <b>Senior Secondary School Examination, 2026</b> <b>MAIN EXAMINATION</b> <b>SUBJECT NAME GEOGRAPHY (Q.P. CODE 64/1/1)</b>	
<b><u>General Instructions: -</u></b>	
<b>1</b>	The CBSE has decided to introduce On Screen Marking (OSM) for the evaluation of Class XII answer Book with the 2026 Examination.
<b>2</b>	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.
<b>3</b>	<b>“Evaluation policy is a confidential policy as it is related to the confidentiality of the examinations conducted, evaluation done and several other aspects. Its leakage to public in any manner could lead to derailment of the examination system and affect the life and future of millions of candidates. Sharing this policy/document to anyone, publishing in any magazine and printing in Newspaper/Website, etc. may invite action under various rules of the Board and IPC.”</b>
<b>4</b>	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. <b>However, while evaluating, answers which are based on latest information or knowledge and/or are innovative, they may be assessed for their correctness otherwise and due marks be awarded to them. In Class-XII, while evaluating two competency-based questions, please try to understand given answer and even if reply is not from marking scheme but correct competency is enumerated by the candidate, due marks should be awarded.</b>
<b>5</b>	The Marking scheme carries only suggested value points for the answers. These are in the nature of Guidelines only and do not constitute the complete answer. The students can have their own expression and if the expression is correct, the due marks should be awarded accordingly.
<b>6</b>	The Head-Examiner must go through the first five answer books evaluated by each evaluator on the first day, to ensure that evaluation has been carried out as per the instructions given in the Marking Scheme. If there is any variation, the same should be zero after deliberation and discussion. The remaining answer books meant for evaluation shall be given only after ensuring that there is no significant variation in the marking of individual evaluators.
<b>7</b>	Evaluators will mark ( ✓ ) wherever answer is correct. For wrong answer CROSS ‘X’ be marked. Evaluators will not put right (✓) while evaluating which gives an impression that answer is correct and no marks are awarded. <b>This is most common mistake which evaluators are committing.</b>
<b>8</b>	If a question has parts, please award marks on the right-hand side for each part in the OSM Portal. Marks awarded for different parts of the question will be totaled up by the OSM System.
<b>9</b>	If a question does not have any parts, marks must be awarded in the left-hand margin in the OSM Portal. This may also be followed strictly.
<b>10</b>	No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once.
<b>11</b>	A full scale of marks _____70_____ (example 0 to 80/70/60/50/40/30 marks as given in Question Paper) has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.

12	Every examiner has to necessarily do evaluation work for full working hours i.e., 8 hours every day and evaluate 20 answer books per day in main subjects and 25 answer books per day in other subjects (Details are given in Spot Guidelines). This is in view of the reduced syllabus and number of questions in question paper.
13	<p>Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in the past :-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.)</li> <li>• Half or a part of answer marked correct and the rest as wrong, but no marks awarded.</li> </ul>
14	While evaluating the answer books if the answer is found to be totally incorrect, it should be marked as cross (X) and awarded zero (0) Marks.
15	The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the <b>"Guidelines for Spot Evaluation"</b> before starting the actual evaluation.
16	The candidates are entitled to obtain photocopy of the Answer Book on request on payment of the prescribed processing fee. All Examiners/Additional Head Examiners/Head Examiners are once again reminded that they must ensure that evaluation is carried out strictly as per value points for each answer as given in the Marking Scheme.
17	<b>If a candidate attempts both alternatives/options in a question where only one option/ alternative is required to be attempted, the Evaluator shall award marks in both the options. The system will take the higher of two scores and disregard the other response.</b>
18	<b>In a question having two options/alternatives, if a candidate has attempted only one, then the evaluator shall mark "NA" (Not attempted) against the option that has not been attempted by the candidate.</b>

**MARKING SCHEME**  
**MAIN EXAMINATION, 2026**  
**SUBJECT- GEOGRAPHY (029)**  
**QUESTION PAPER CODE- (64/1/1)**

**SET-1**

**MM-70**

<b>Q No</b>	<b>EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS</b>	<b>Page no in TB</b>	<b>Distribution of marks</b>
<b>SECTION -A</b> <b>Question no. 1-17 are MCQs</b>			
<b>1.</b>	(B) Only I, II and IV are correct	<b>Pg-13 TB-I</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2</b>	(D) a-iii, b-iv, c-i, d-ii	<b>Pg-17 TB-I</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>3</b>	(C) Southeast Asia	<b>Pg-23 TB-I</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>4</b>	(C) Maracaibo, Esskhira, Tripoli	<b>Pg-75 TB-I</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>5</b>	(D)(A) is false but (R) is true	<b>Pg-74 TB-I</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>6</b>	(B) Only I, II and IV are correct	<b>Pg-45 TB-I</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>7</b>	(B) Gold collar worker - Senior business executive	<b>Pg-51 TB-I</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>8</b>	(A) Tourists travel specially for availing cheap medical facilities	<b>Pg-51 TB-I</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>9</b>	(C) Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka	<b>Pg-10 TB-II</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>10</b>	(A) Phase I	<b>Pg-5,7 TB-II</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>11</b>	(D) Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai, Mumbai	<b>Pg-77 TB-II</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>12</b>	(A) Kolkata	<b>Pg-79 TB-II</b>	<b>1</b>

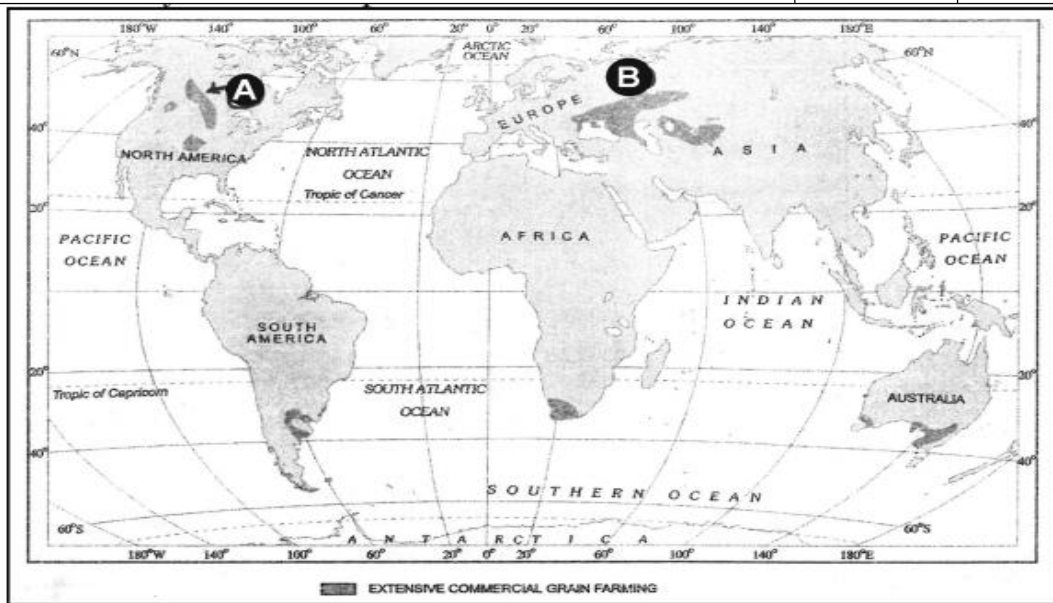
13	(B) Gully erosion	Pg-103 TB-II	1
14	(D)Decibel	Pg-98 TB-II	1

Study the following table carefully and answer question no. 15 to 17

**Most populous countries**

Sr. No.	Country	Population	% of world
1	India	1,425,775,850	17.4
2	China	1,409,670,000	17.2
3	United States of America	337,975,234	4.13
4	Indonesia	278,696,200	3.41
5	Pakistan	229,488,994	2.80
6	Nigeria	216,746,934	2.65
7	Brazil	219,277,799	2.68
8	Bangladesh	168,220,000	2.06
9	Mexico	128,271,248	1.57

15	How many of the listed countries fall under Asian continent ?  (C) 5		1
16	Which of the following set of continents is not represented in the table ? Choose the most appropriate option.  (D) Australia and Europe		1
17	China and Brazil together account for what percentage of the world population ?  (C ) 19.88		1

	SECTION B		
18			
<p><b>(18.1) Write the geographical name of the area marked as (A)</b></p> <p>The Canadian and American prairies. 1 1</p>			
<p><b>(18.2) Name any two major crops grown in the region (A)</b></p> <p>Wheat/ corn/ barley/ oats / rye. <math>\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1</math> (Any two) 1</p>			
<p><b>(18.3) Explain the agricultural importance of the area marked as (B)</b></p> <p>i) In this area commercial grain farming is practiced.</p> <p>ii) It is practised on large sized farms.</p> <p>iii) Entire operations of cultivation from ploughing to harvesting are Mechanised.</p> <p>iv) per acre yield is low but per person yield is high.</p> <p>v) Any other relevant point</p> <p>(Any one point to be explained) 1</p> <p><b>For Visually Impaired (In lieu of Q. No. 18)</b> <b>Explain the main characteristics of ‘extensive commercial grain farming’ in the world.</b></p>			
<p>Pg-28,29 TB-I 1</p>			

	<p>i) It is practised in the interior parts of semi-arid lands of the mid-latitudes.</p> <p>ii) The size of the farm is very large.</p> <p>iii) Entire operations of cultivation from ploughing to harvesting are mechanised.</p> <p>iv) There is low yield per acre but high yield per person.</p> <p>v) Major crops grown are wheat, corn, barley, oats and rye.</p> <p>vi) Major areas are The Canadian and American prairies, the Pampas of Argentina, the Velds of South Africa, the Australian Downs and the Canterbury Plains of New Zealand.</p> <p>vii) Any other relevant point.</p> <p><b>(Any three points to be explained)</b></p>	<p><b>Pg-28,29</b></p> <p><b>TB-I</b></p>	<p><b>3x1=3</b></p>
19	<p><b>Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow :</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Water Pollution</b></p> <p>Industries produce several undesirable products including industrial wastes, polluted waste water, poisonous gases, chemical residuals, numerous heavy metals, dust, smoke, etc. Most of the industrial wastes are disposed off in running water or lakes. Consequently, poisonous elements reach the reservoirs, rivers and other water bodies, which destroy the bio-system of these waters. Major water polluting industries are leather, pulp and paper, textiles and chemicals.</p> <p><b>(19.1) Explain how industries are the major contributor of water pollution in India.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">The industrial waste, poisonous gases, chemical effluents, dust, smoke and heavy metals when mix with the water, they pollute it.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>1</b></p> <p><b>(19.2) Suggest the way for minimising water pollution.</b></p> <p>i) Preventing industrial waste disposal in rivers and lakes to protect their bio-system.</p>		<p><b>1</b></p>

	<p>ii) Agricultural waste, like fertilizers and pesticides should be prevented to meet the fresh water bodies.</p> <p>iii) Public awareness programmes can be organised about the importance of water and Impact of water pollution.</p> <p>iv) Encourage industries and households to reuse treated water.</p> <p>v) Any other relevant point)</p> <p><b>(Any one point to be explained) 1</b></p> <p><b>(19.3) Mention two rivers of India which are highly polluted.</b></p> <p>The Ganga/ the Yamuna/ the Sabarmati/ the Gomti/ the Kali/ the Adyar/ the Cooum/ the Vaigai/ the Musi.</p> <p><b>(Mention any two) <math>\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}=1</math></b></p>	<p>Pg-46,47,96</p> <p>TB-II</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p>
	<p><b>SECTION-C</b></p> <p><b>20 to 23 are Short Answer Type Questions.</b></p>		
20	<p><b>Examine the relationships between the ‘unresting man’ and ‘unstable earth’.</b></p> <p>i) The earth is dynamic in nature.</p> <p>ii) Man is also not static but very dynamic on the earth.</p> <p>iii) Their relationship keeps on changing.</p> <p>iv) Man cultivates, build houses, roads, etc. on the earth.</p> <p>v) Human beings use the resources provided by the physical environment and greatly modify it. It has also in turn impacted human lives.</p> <p>vi) Any other relevant point .</p> <p><b>(Any three points to be examined)</b></p>	<p>Pg-2</p> <p>TB-I</p>	<p>3x1=3</p>
21	<p><b>Examine the importance of ‘sustainability’ as a pillar of ‘human development’.</b></p> <p>i) Sustainability refers to the continuity in the availability of opportunities.</p> <p>ii) Each generation must have the same opportunities to have sustainable human</p>		

	<p>development.</p> <p>iii) All environmental, financial, and human resources should be used judiciously to keep future in mind.</p> <p>iv) Misuse of any of these resources will lead to fewer opportunities for future generations.</p> <p>v) Each generation must ensure the availability of choices and opportunities to its future generations.</p> <p>vi) Any other relevant point .</p> <p><b>(Any three points to be examined)</b></p>	<p><b>Pg-16</b></p> <p><b>TB-I</b></p>	<p><b>3x1=3</b></p>
22	<p><b>(a) Explain the main characteristics of urban settlements in India.</b></p> <p>i) Urban settlements are generally compact and larger in size.</p> <p>ii) Urban settlements specialise in secondary and tertiary activities.</p> <p>iii) Urban centres act as centres of economic growth and provide goods and services not only to the city dwellers but also to the rural areas.</p> <p>iv) Urban centres have better network of transport and communication.</p> <p>v) Cities are connected directly as well as indirectly with the villages and also with one another.</p> <p>vi) In cities, the way of life is complex and fast and social relations are formal.</p> <p>vii) Any other relevant point .</p> <p><b>(Any three points to be explained)</b></p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>(b) Explain the evolution of towns in India.</b></p> <p>i) In India, towns flourished since the prehistoric times like the Harappa and Mohenjodaro.</p> <p>ii) In the following period India has witnessed evolution of towns with many ups and downs until the arrival of Europeans.</p> <p>iii) On the basis of their evolution Indian towns are classified as follows.</p> <p><b>a) Ancient Towns</b></p> <p>These are the towns having historical background spanning over 2000 years. Most of</p>	<p><b>Pg-15,17</b></p> <p><b>TB-II</b></p>	<p><b>3x1=3</b></p>



	<p>them are developed as religious and cultural centres. Eg. Varanasi, Prayag (Allahabad), Pataliputra (Patna), Madurai, etc.</p> <p><b>b) Medieval Towns</b> These towns have their roots in the medieval period. They developed as fort towns on the ruins of ancient towns as the headquarters of principalities and kingdoms. Eg. Delhi, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Lucknow, Agra and Nagpur, etc.</p> <p><b>c) Modern Towns</b> The British and other Europeans have developed a number of towns in India. Such as Surat, Daman, Goa, Pondicherry, etc. The British later consolidated their hold around three principal nodes – Mumbai (Bombay), Chennai (Madras), and Kolkata (Calcutta) – and built them in the British style. Later they developed hill towns , industrial towns, and administrative towns.</p> <p>iv) After independence a large number of towns have been developed as administrative headquarters -Delhi, Chandigarh, Gandhinagar, Dispur etc.</p> <p>v) Many industrial towns were developed like Durgapur, Bhilai etc.</p> <p>vi) Some old towns developed as satellite towns like Ghaziabad, Rohtak, Gurugram around Delhi.</p> <p>vii) Any other relevant point .</p> <p><b>(Any three points to be explained)</b></p>	<p><b>Pg-17,18</b></p> <p><b>TB-II</b></p>	<p><b>3x1=3</b></p>																								
23	<p><b>Study the following table carefully and answer the questions that follow :</b></p> <p><b>Sectoral composition of workforce in India, 2011</b></p> <table><tr><th rowspan="2">Categories</th><th colspan="4">Population</th></tr><tr><th>Persons</th><th>% to total workers</th><th>Male</th><th>Female</th></tr><tr><td>Primary</td><td>26,30,22,473</td><td>54.6</td><td>16,54,47,075</td><td>9,75,75,398</td></tr><tr><td>Secondary</td><td>1,83,36,307</td><td>3.8</td><td>97,75,635</td><td>85,60,672</td></tr><tr><td>Tertiary</td><td>20,03,84,531</td><td>41.6</td><td>15,66,43,220</td><td>4,37,41,311</td></tr></table>	Categories	Population				Persons	% to total workers	Male	Female	Primary	26,30,22,473	54.6	16,54,47,075	9,75,75,398	Secondary	1,83,36,307	3.8	97,75,635	85,60,672	Tertiary	20,03,84,531	41.6	15,66,43,220	4,37,41,311		
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	<p><b>(23.1) Why is the large difference between primary and tertiary categories of female workers ?</b></p> <p>i) From rural areas most of the male population migrated to the urban areas. Therefore, a large number of female work force is engaged in primary sectors.</p> <p>ii) Participation of female workers in tertiary activities is low and it is a recent phenomenon.</p> <p>iii) Any other relevant point .</p> <p><b>(Any one point to be explained) 1</b></p> <p><b>(23.2) Explain the reason of low variation between male workers of ‘primary’ and ‘tertiary’ sectors.</b></p> <p>(i) It is due to change in the workforce pattern in India.</p> <p>(ii) Male workers are still engaged in the primary sector and many of them are also shifting to the tertiary sector with increasing job opportunities . Therefore, both the sectors have large number of male workers.</p> <p>(iii) Any other relevant point .</p> <p><b>(Any one point to be explained) 1</b></p> <p><b>(23.3) Why ‘secondary sector’ has low contribution in India’s workforce ?</b></p> <p>i) India’s secondary sector has low workforce contribution due to low industrial growth.</p> <p>ii) There are skill gaps and a shift towards services.</p> <p>iii) Any other relevant point .</p> <p><b>(Any one point to be explained) 1</b></p>		<p><b>1</b></p> <p><b>1</b></p> <p><b>1</b></p>
	<p><b>SECTION -D</b></p> <p><b>24 to 28 are Long Answer Type Questions.</b></p>		
24	<p><b>“Industries should be located at points where the production costs are minimum.” Examine the statement with suitable arguments.</b></p> <p>i) Access to Market</p> <p>ii) Access to the raw material</p> <p>iii) Access to Labour Supply</p>		

	iv) Access to Sources of Energy v) Access to Transportation and Communication facilities vi) Government Policy vii) Access to Agglomeration Economies/ Links between Industries viii) Any other relevant point .  <b>(Any five points to be examined)</b>	<b>Pg-37,38 TB-I</b>	<b>5x1=5</b>
<b>25</b>	<p><b>(a) “Railway is the mode of land transport for bulky goods and passengers over long distances.” In the context of this statement, explain the significance of railways in the world.</b></p> <p>i) Railways are the significant mode of surface transport on long distances. There are around 13 lakh kms. of railways open for traffic in the world.</p> <p>ii) Commuter trains are popular in UK, USA, Japan and India.</p> <p>iii) There are about 4,40,000 km. long railways in Europe which is the densest rail network in the world.</p> <p>iv) North America has one of the most extensive rail networks.</p> <p>v) In Russia, Railways account for 90% of the country’s total transport.</p> <p>vi) There are trans- continental railways in Russia, Canada, USA, Australia, and South America.</p> <p>vii) In Asia rail network is the most dense in the thickly populated areas of Japan, China and India.</p> <p>viii) Africa continent has 40,000 km of railways with almost half of it in South Africa.</p> <p>ix) Any other relevant point .</p> <p><b>(Any five points to be explained)</b> <b>OR</b></p>	<b>Pg-57,58 TB-I</b>	<b>5x1=5</b>

	<p><b>(b) “Road transport is the most economical for short distances compared to railway.” In the context of this statement, explain the significance of road transport in the world.</b></p> <p><b>Roads are very economical for short distances.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) They offer door to door services.</li> <li>ii) They are feeder to railways, airways and waterways.</li> <li>iii) The quality of roads varies from developed to developing countries.</li> <li>iv) In North America, road density is very high with good connectivity.</li> <li>v) Europe has a well- developed highway network.</li> <li>vi) In Russia a dense highway network is developed in the industrialised region in west of Urals.</li> <li>vii) In China all major cities are connected with roads.</li> <li>viii) In India there are many highways linking major cities.</li> <li>ix) Roads play a vital role in a nation’s trade, commerce and for promoting tourism.</li> <li>x) North America accounts for 33 per cent of total motorable road length.</li> <li>xi) Any other relevant point .</li> </ul> <p><b>(Any five points to be explained)</b></p>	<p><b>Pg-56,57 TB-I</b></p>	<p><b>5x1=5</b></p>
26	<p><b>(a) “Generally land-use in a region is influenced by the nature of economic activities.” Support the statement with suitable examples.</b></p> <p><b>(b)</b></p> <p><b>The nature of economic activities definitely affects the pattern of land use in a region.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) The nature of economic activities change over time but the land is fixed resource.</li> <li>ii) The size of economy increases as a result of increasing population and income levels. This increases the pressure on land and the marginal land is put to use.</li> </ul>		

	<p>iii) The composition of the economy undergoes a change over time, resulting in the growth of the secondary and the tertiary sectors, and it results in the shift of land from agriculture to non-agricultural uses.</p> <p>iv) With the growth of economy, the demand for land increases, therefore, the land under forest land is put to other uses.</p> <p>v) With the increase in population, demand for more food increases and pressure on agricultural land increase. Therefore, culturable wasteland, fallow other than current fallow land are included in agricultural land to increase the food production.</p> <p>vi) Any other relevant point</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>(Any five points to be explained)</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>(b) “The Indian agricultural problems have physical constraints and institutional hindrances.” Support the statement with suitable examples.</b></p> <p>i) Dependence on erratic monsoon</p> <p>ii) Low productivity</p> <p>iii) Constraints of financial resources and indebtedness</p> <p>iv) Lack of land reforms</p> <p>v) Small farm size, Fragmentation of land holding</p> <p>vi) Lack of commercialisation</p> <p>vii) Vast underemployment</p> <p>viii) Degradation of cultivable land.</p> <p>ix). Any other relevant point</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>(Any five points to be explained)</b></p>	<p><b>Pg-22,23</b></p> <p><b>TB-II</b></p>	<p><b>5x1=5</b></p>
27	<p><b>(a) Explain the significance of petroleum as major source of energy and describe its distribution in India.</b></p> <p><b><u>Significance of petroleum as major source of energy</u></b></p>	<p><b>Pg-37,38,39</b></p> <p><b>TB-II</b></p>	<p><b>5x1=5</b></p>

	<p>i). Petroleum is an essential source of energy for all internal combustion engines in automobiles, railways and aircrafts, etc.</p> <p>ii) It has numerous by- products which are processed and used in petrochemical industries, like; fertilizers, synthetic rubber, fibre, medicines, vaseline, lubricants, wax, soap and cosmetics. etc.</p> <p>iii) Petroleum is scarce but has diversified uses. Therefore, it is referred to as liquid gold.</p> <p>iv) In 1956, government had setup OIL and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC) for systematic exploration and production of oil and natural gas.</p> <p>v) Any other relevant point</p> <p><b>(Any three points to be explained)                      3x1=3</b></p> <p><b><u>Distribution of Petroleum in India</u></b></p> <p>Important Petroleum producing areas in India are-</p> <p>i) Digboi, Naharkatiya and Moran in Assam.</p> <p>ii) Ankaleshwar, Kalol, Mehsana, Nawagam, Kosamba and Lunej in Gujarat.</p> <p>iii) Mumbai High in Arabian sea</p> <p>iv) Exploratory wells of Krishna-Godavari and Kaveri basin on the east coast.</p> <p>v) Any other relevant point</p> <p><b>(Any two points to be explained) 2x1=2</b></p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>(b) Explain the significance of iron-ore as industrial raw material and describe its distribution in India.</b></p> <p><b><u>Significance of iron-ore as industrial raw material</u></b></p> <p>i) It provides a strong base for the development of metallurgical industries.</p> <p>ii) India is endowed with fairly abundant resources of iron ore.</p>	<p><b>Pg-59</b></p> <p><b>TB-II</b></p>	<p><b>3+2=5</b></p>
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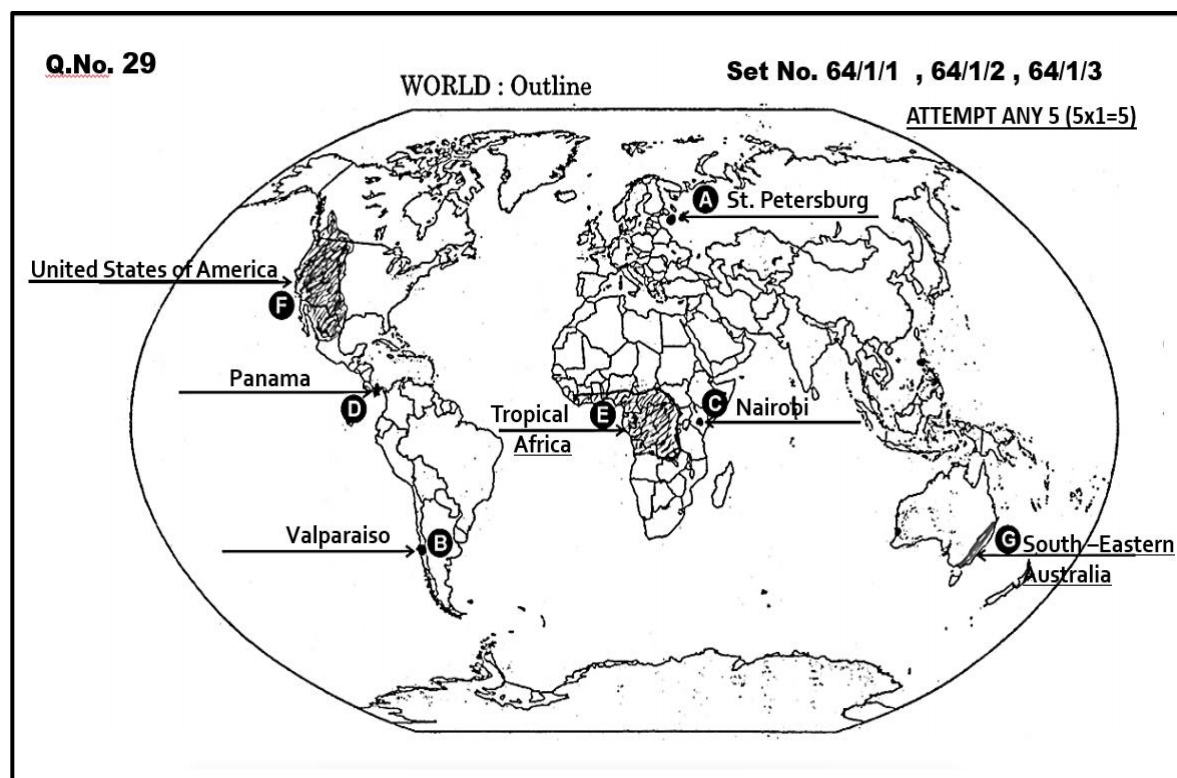
	<p>iii) It has the largest reserve of iron ore in Asia.</p> <p>iv) The two main types of iron ore found in our country are hematite and magnetite.</p> <p>v) It has great demand in international market due to its superior quality.</p> <p>vi) The iron ore mines occur in close proximity to the coal fields in the north-eastern plateau region of the country which adds to its advantage.</p> <p>vii) Any other relevant point</p> <p><b>(Any three points to be explained)      3x1=3</b></p> <p><b><u>Distribution of Iron ore in India</u></b></p> <p>i) Odisha is the leading producer in the country.</p> <p>ii) In Odisha, iron ore occurs in a series of hill ranges in Sundergarh, Mayurbhanj and Jhar.</p> <p>iii) Major regions in Jharkhand are Poorbi and Pashchimi Singhbhum districts.</p> <p>iv) Major regions in Chhattisgarh are Durg, Dantewara and Bailadila.</p> <p>v) Major regions in Karnataka are Ballari, Chikkamagaluru, Shivamogga, Chitradurg and Tumakuru.</p> <p>vi) Major regions in Maharashtra are Chandrapur, Bhandara and Ratnagiri.</p> <p>vii) Major regions in Telangana are Karimnagar and Warangal.</p> <p>viii) Major regions in Andhra Pradesh are Kurnool, Cuddapah and Anantapur.</p>	<p><b>Pg-55,56</b></p> <p><b>TB-II</b></p>	<p><b>3+2=5</b></p>
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	<p>ix) Major regions in Tamil Nadu are Salem and Nilgiris.</p> <p>x) Goa has also emerged as an important producer of iron ore.</p> <p>xi) Any other relevant point</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>(Any two points)</b> <span style="float: right;">2x1=2</span></p>		
<b>28</b>	<p><b>(a) Analyse the importance of Indian seaports in the development of international trade.</b></p> <p>i) India has 12 major and 200 minor or intermediate ports.</p> <p>ii) These ports are the gateways of international trade</p> <p>iii) Indian ports are handling large volume of domestic, as well as, overseas trade.</p> <p>iv) Approximately 95 per cent of India's foreign trade by volume and 70 per cent by value moves through ocean routes.</p> <p>v) Most of the ports are equipped with modern infrastructure.</p> <p>vi) The capacity of Indian ports increased from 20 million tonnes of cargo handling in 1951 to more than 837 -million tonnes in 2016.</p> <p>vii) Any other relevant point</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>(Any five points to be analysed)</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>(b ) Analyse the changing pattern of India's international trade.</b></p> <p><b>The international trade of India has increased many folds from 1950-51 to 2020-21</b></p> <p>i) The export of traditional agricultural products like cashews has decreased, whereas floricultural products, fresh fruits, marine products, and sugar, etc., have increased.</p>	<p><b>Pg-82,90</b></p> <p><b>TB-II</b></p>	<b>5x1=5</b>



	<p>ii) During the 1950s and 1960s, food grains, capital goods, machinery, and equipment were imported. After the 1970s, food-grains imports were replaced by fertilizers as a result of the Green Revolution, and the import of crude petroleum also increased, resulting in an increase in the export of petroleum products.</p> <p>iii) The export of manufactured goods and engineering goods has significantly increased.</p> <p>iv) Machines and equipment, special steel, edible oil and chemicals make up a large part of our import basket.</p> <p>v) The import of capital goods has declined.</p> <p>vi) The export of ore and minerals has largely remained constant over the years.</p> <p>vii) Pearls, precious and semi-precious stones, gold, and silver have become part of both our exports and imports. We import these, add value to them by converting them into gems and jewellery, and export them.</p> <p>viii) Any other relevant point.</p> <p><b>(Any five points to be analysed.)</b></p>	<p><b>Pg- 86,87,88</b></p> <p><b>TB-II</b></p>	<p><b>5x1=5</b></p>
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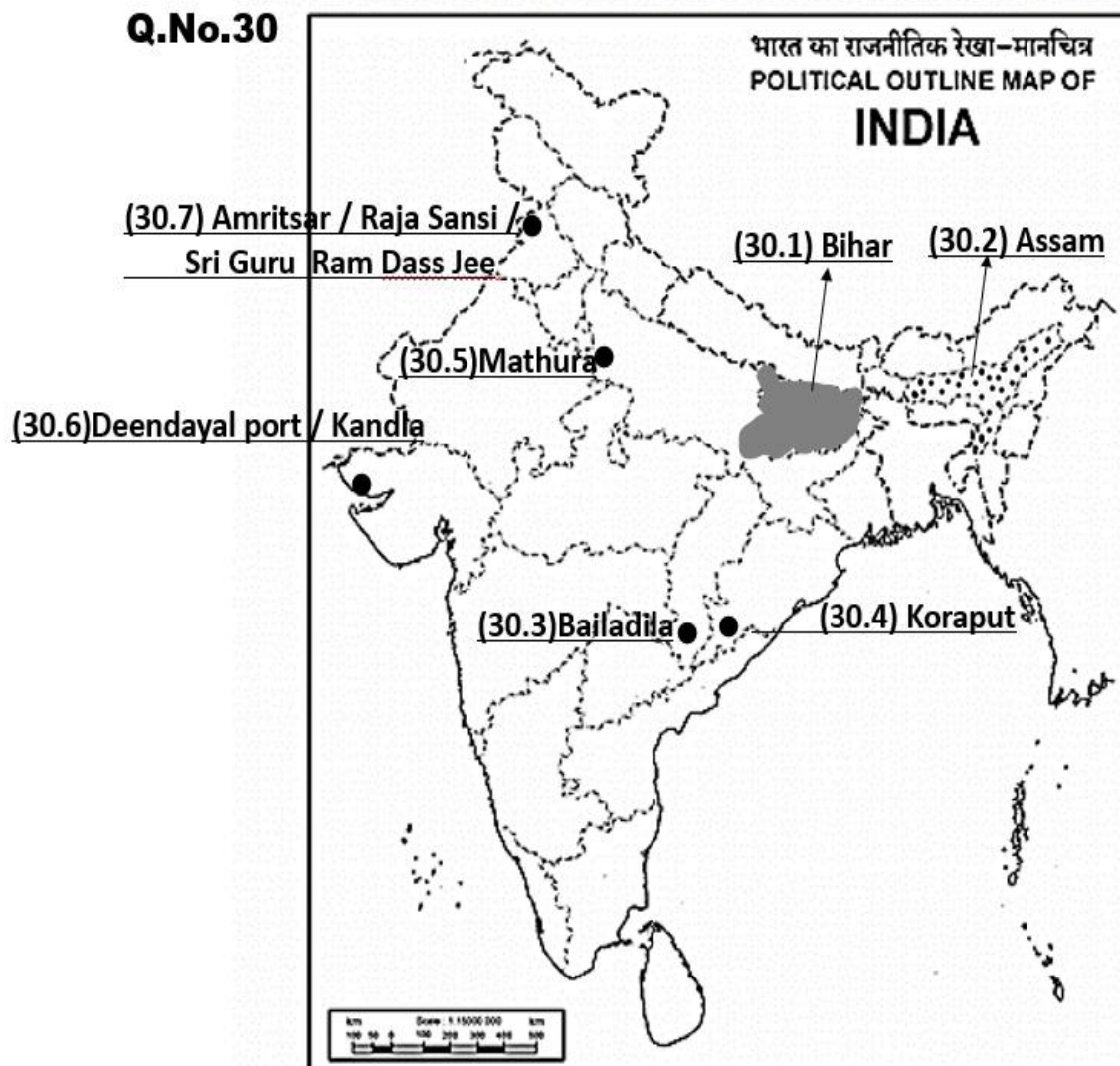
Please see the attached map.



29.	<p><b>For Visually Impaired Candidates</b></p> <p>(29.1) St. Petersburg</p> <p>(29.2) Valparaiso</p> <p>(29.3) Nairobi</p> <p>(29.4) Panama canal</p> <p>(29.5) Tropical Africa</p> <p>(29.6) Western parts of USA/ United States of America</p> <p>(29.7) Canada</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>(Any five)</b></p>		<b>5x1=5</b>
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Please see the attached map.

**Q.No.30**



**Set No. 64/1/1, 64/1/2 , 64/1/3** ATTEMPT ANY 5 (5x1=5)

30.	<p><b>For Visually Impaired Candidates</b></p> <p>(30.1) Bihar</p> <p>(30.2) Assam</p> <p>(30.3) Bailadila/ Durg/Dantewara/ Rajhara</p> <p>(30.4) Koraput / Kalahandi / Sambalpur / Bolangir</p> <p>(30.5) Mathura</p> <p>(30.6) Kandla / Deendayal port</p> <p>(30.7) Amritsar/Raja Sansi/ Guru Ram Dassji</p> <p><b>(Any five)</b></p>		5x1=5
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