

Marking Scheme
Strictly Confidential
(For Internal and Restricted use only)
Senior Secondary School Examination, 2026
MAIN EXAMINATION
SUBJECT NAME GEOGRAPHY (Q.P. CODE 64/1/2)

General Instructions: -

1	The CBSE has decided to introduce On Screen Marking (OSM) for the evaluation of Class XII answer Book with the 2026 Examination.
2	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.
3	“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.”
4	Evaluation is to be done as per instructions provided in the Marking Scheme. It should not be done according to one’s own interpretation or any other consideration. Marking Scheme should be strictly adhered to and religiously followed. However, while evaluating, answers which are based on latest information or knowledge and/or are innovative, they may be assessed for their correctness otherwise and due marks be awarded to them. In Class-XII, while evaluating two competency-based questions, please try to understand given answer and even if reply is not from marking scheme but correct competency is enumerated by the candidate, due marks should be awarded.
5	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.
6	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.
7	Evaluators will mark (✓) wherever answer is correct. For wrong answer CROSS ‘X’ be marked. Evaluators will not put right (✓) while evaluating which gives an impression that answer is correct and no marks are awarded. This is most common mistake which evaluators are committing.
8	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.
9	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.
10	No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once.
11	A full scale of marks _____70_____ (example 0 to 80/70/60/50/40/30 marks as given in Question Paper) has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.

12	Every examiner has to necessarily do evaluation work for full working hours i.e., 8 hours every day and evaluate 20 answer books per day in main subjects and 25 answer books per day in other subjects (Details are given in Spot Guidelines). 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"> • Answers marked as correct, but marks not awarded. (Ensure that the right tick mark is correctly and clearly indicated. It should merely be a line. Same is with the X for incorrect answer.) • Half or a part of answer marked correct and the rest as wrong, but no marks awarded.
14	While evaluating the answer books if the answer is found to be totally incorrect, it should be marked as cross (X) and awarded zero (0) Marks.
15	The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the "Guidelines for Spot Evaluation" 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	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.
18	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.

**MARKING SCHEME
MAIN EXAMINATION, 2026
SUBJECT- GEOGRAPHY (029)
QUESTION PAPER CODE- (64/1/2)**

SET-2

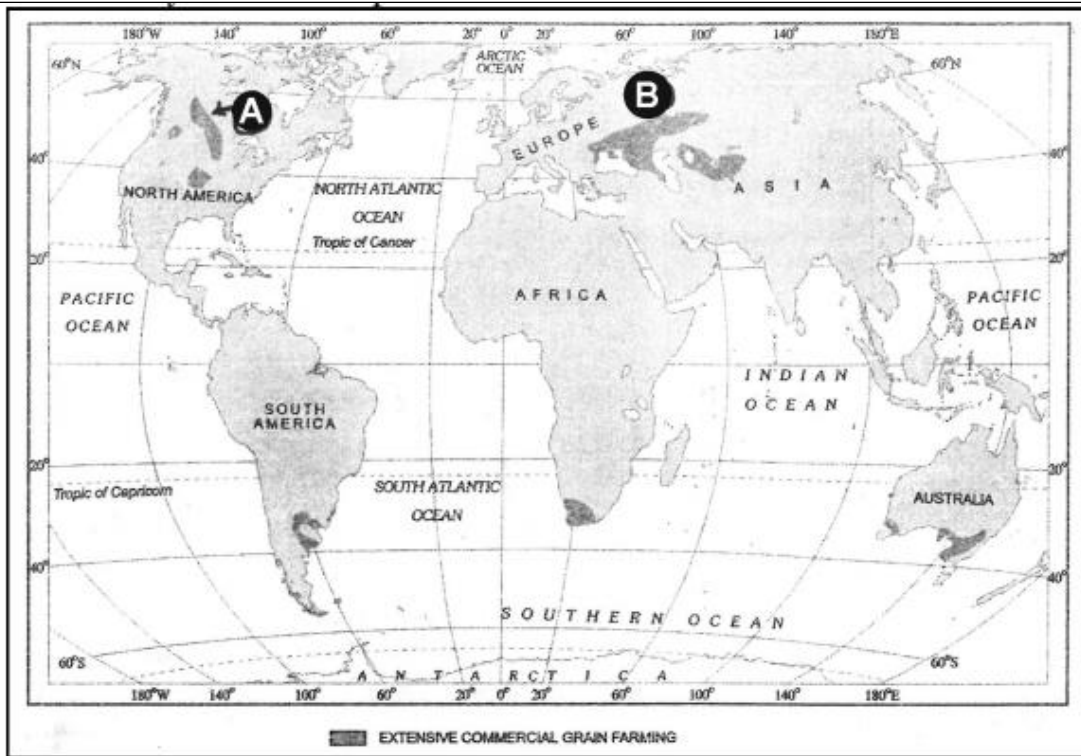
MM-70

Q No	EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS	Page no in TB	Distribution of marks
SECTION -A			
Question no. 1-17 are MCQs			
1.	(D)Decibel	Pg-98 TB-II	1
2	(B) Gully erosion	Pg-103 TB-II	1
3	(A) Southern Chile	Pg-23 TB-I	1
4	(C) Singapore, Honolulu, Aden	Pg-76 TB-I	1
5	(A) Kolkata	Pg-79 TB-II	1
6	(C) Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka	Pg-10 TB-II	1
7	(D) White collar worker - Accountant	Pg-49 TB-I	1
8	(B) Only I. II and IV are correct	Pg-13 TB-I	1
9	(D)a-iii, b-iv, c-i, d-ii	Pg-17 TB-I	1
10	(C) Phase III	Pg-7 TB-II	1
11	(B) Srinagar to Kanyakumari	Pg-77 TB-I	1
12	(D)(A) is false but (R) is true	Pg-74 TB-I	1
13	(B) Only I, II and IV are correct	Pg-45 TB-I	1
14	(A) Tourists travel specially for availing cheap medical facilities	Pg-51 TB-I	1

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	China and Brazil together account for what percentage of the world population ? (C) 19.88		1
16	How many of the listed countries fall under Asian continent ? (C)5		1
17	Which of the following set of continents is not represented in the table ? Choose the most appropriate option. (D)Australia and Europe		1
	SECTION B		
18	Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow : Water Pollution 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>(18.1) Explain how industries are the major contributor of water pollution in India.</p> <p>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;">1</p> <p>(18.2) Suggest the way for minimising water pollution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Preventing industrial waste disposal in rivers and lakes to protect their bio-system. ii) Agricultural waste, like fertilizers and pesticides should be prevented to meet the fresh water bodies. iii) Public awareness programmes can be organised about the importance of water and Impact of water pollution. iv) Encourage industries and households to reuse treated water. v) Any other relevant point) <p>(Any one point to be explained) 1</p> <p>(18.3) Mention two rivers of India which are highly polluted.</p> <p>The Ganga/ the Yamuna/ the Sabarmati/ the Gomti/ the Kali/ the Adyar/ the Cooum/ the Vaigai/ the Musi.</p> <p>(Mention any two) $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Pg- 46,47,96 TB-II</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1</p>
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19



(19.1) Write the geographical name of the area marked as (A)

The Canadian and American prairies. 1

1

(19.2) Name any two major crops grown in the region (A)

Wheat/ corn/ barley/ oats / rye. $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
(any two)

1

(19.3) Explain the agricultural importance of the area marked as (B)

- i) In this area commercial grain farming is practiced.
- ii) It is practised on large sized farms.
- iii) Entire operations of cultivation from ploughing to harvesting are Mechanised.
- iv) per acre yield is low but per person yield is high.
- v) Any other relevant point

(Any one point to be explained) 1

1

Pg-
28,29

TB-I

For Visually Impaired(In lieu of Q. No. 19)

Explain the main characteristics of 'extensive commercial grain farming' in the world.

	<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>(Any three points to be explained)</p>	<p>Pg-28,29</p> <p>TB-I</p>	<p>3x1=3</p>
	<p>SECTION-C</p> <p>20 to 23 are Short Answer Type Questions.</p>		
20	<p>Examine the relationships between ‘human societies’ and ‘earth surface’.</p> <p>i) Human geography is the synthetic study of relationship between human societies and earth’s surface</p> <p>ii) Nature and humans are inseparable elements and are intricately intertwined.</p> <p>iii) Both physical and human phenomena are described in metaphor using symbols from the human anatomy for example; the ‘face’ of the earth, ‘eye’ of the storm, ‘mouth’ of the river, ‘snout’ (nose) of the glacier, ‘neck’ of the isthmus and ‘profile’ of the soil, etc.</p> <p>iv) Human being interacts with their physical environment with the help of technology while nature provide opportunities.</p> <p>v) physical environment has been greatly modified by human beings, it has also, in turn, impacted human lives.</p> <p>vi) Any other relevant point .</p> <p>(Any three points to be examined)</p>	<p>Pg-2</p> <p>TB-I</p>	<p>3x1=3</p>
21	<p>Examine the importance of ‘empowering people’ as a pillar of ‘human development’.</p>		

	<p>i) Empowerment means to have the power to make choices.</p> <p>ii) Such power comes from increasing freedom and capability.</p> <p>iii) Good governance and people- oriented policies are required to empower people.</p> <p>iv) The empowerment of socially and economically disadvantaged groups is of special importance.</p> <p>v) Any other relevant point .</p> <p>(Any three points to be examined)</p>	<p>Pg-16</p> <p>TB-I</p>	<p>3x1=3</p>
22	<p>(a) Explain the main characteristics of urban settlements in India.</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>(Any three points to be explained)</p> <p>OR</p> <p>(b) Explain the evolution of towns in India.</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>a) Ancient Towns</p> <p>These are the towns having historical background spanning over 2000 years. Most of them are developed as religious and cultural centres. Eg. Varanasi, Prayag (Allahabad), Pataliputra (Patna), Madurai, etc.</p>	<p>Pg-15,17</p> <p>TB-II</p>	<p>3x1=3</p>

	<p>b) Medieval Towns 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>c) Modern Towns 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>(Any three points to be explained)</p>	<p>Pg-17,18</p> <p>TB-II</p>	<p>3x1=3</p>																								
23	<p>Study the following table carefully and answer the questions that follow :</p> <p>Sectoral composition of workforce in India, 2011</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> <p>(23.1) Why is the large difference between primary and tertiary categories of female workers ?</p> <p>i) From rural areas most of the male migrated to the urban areas therefore a large number of female</p>	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>work force is engaged in primary sectors.</p> <p>ii) Participation of female workers in tertiary activities is a recent phenomenon.</p> <p>iii) Any other relevant point .</p> <p>(Any one point to be explained) 1</p> <p>(23.2) Explain the reason of low variation between male workers of ‘primary’ and ‘tertiary’ sectors.</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>(Any one point to be explained) 1</p> <p>(23.3) Why ‘secondary sector’ has low contribution in India’s workforce ?</p> <p>i) India’s secondary sector has low workforce contribution due to low industrial growth, skill gaps and shift towards services.</p> <p>ii) Any other relevant point .</p> <p>(Any one point to be explained) 1</p>	Pg-13 TB-II	3x1=3
	<p>SECTION -D</p> <p>24 to 28 are Long Answer Type Questions.</p>		
24	<p>“There are many factors affecting the location of industries.” Examine the main factors in favour of the statement.</p> <p>i) Access to Market</p> <p>ii) Access to the raw material</p> <p>iii) Access to Labour Supply</p> <p>iv) Access to Sources of Energy</p> <p>v) Access to Transportation and Communication facilities</p> <p>vi) Government Policy</p> <p>vii) Access to Agglomeration Economies/ Links between Industries</p>		

	viii) Any other relevant point . (Any five points to be examined)	Pg-37,38 TB-I	5x1=5
25	<p>(a) Explain the significance of petroleum as major source of energy and describe its distribution in India.</p> <p><u>Significance of petroleum as major source of energy</u></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 (Any three points to be explained) 3x1=3</p> <p><u>Distribution of Petroleum in India</u> 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 (Any two points to be explained) 2x1=2</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) Explain the significance of iron-ore as industrial raw material and describe its distribution in India.</p> <p><u>Significance of iron-ore as industrial raw material</u></p> <p>i) It provides a strong base for the development of</p>	<p>Pg-59 TB-II</p>	3+2=5

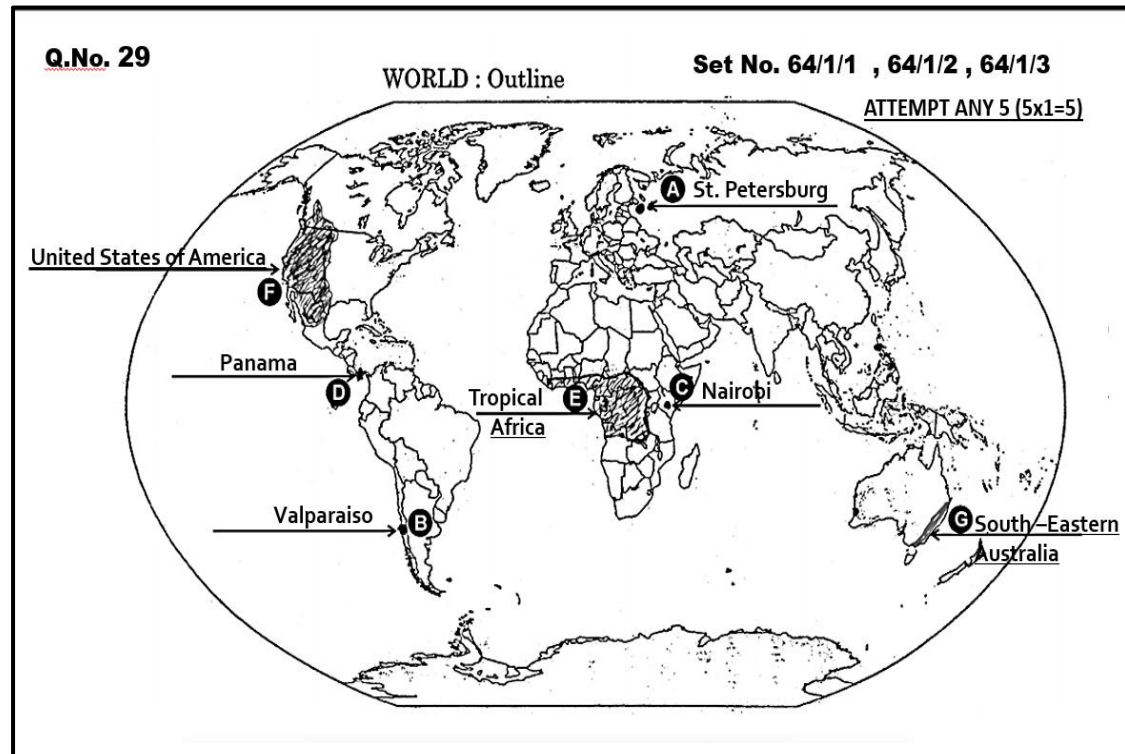
	<p>metallurgical industries.</p> <p>ii) India is endowed with fairly abundant resources of iron ore.</p> <p>iii) It has the largest reserve of iron ore in Asia.</p> <p>iv) The two main types of iron ore found in our country are hematite and magnetite.</p> <p>v) It has great demand in international market 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>(Any three points to be explained) 3x1=3</p> <p><u>Distribution of Iron ore in India</u></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>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>(Any two points) 2x1=2</p>		
		<p>Pg- 55,56 TB-II</p>	<p>3+2=5</p>

26	<p>(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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. ii) Commuter trains are popular in UK, USA, Japan and India. iii) There are about 4,40,000 km. long railways in Europe which is the densest rail network in the world. iv) North America has one of the most extensive rail networks. v) In Russia, Railways account for 90% of the country’s total transport. vi) There are trans- continental railways in Russia, Canada, USA, Australia, and South America. vii) In Asia rail network is the most dense in the thickly populated areas of Japan, China and India. viii) Africa continent has 40,000 km of railways with almost half of it in South Africa. ix) Any other relevant point . <p style="text-align: center;">(Any five points to be explained)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>Roads are very economical for short distances.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) They offer door to door services. ii) They are feeder to railways, airways and waterways. iii) The quality of roads varies from developed to developing countries. iv) In North America, road density is very high with good connectivity. v) Europe has a well -developed highway network. vi) In Russia a dense highway network is developed 	<p style="text-align: center;">Pg- 57,58</p> <p style="text-align: center;">TB-I</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">5x1=5</p>
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	<p>in the industrialised region in west of Urals.</p> <p>vii) In China all major cities are connected with roads.</p> <p>viii) In India there are many highways linking major cities.</p> <p>ix) Roads play a vital role in a nation's trade, commerce and for promoting tourism.</p> <p>x) North America accounts for 33 per cent of total motorable road length.</p> <p>xi) Any other relevant point .</p> <p>(Any five points to be explained)</p>	<p>Pg-56,57 TB-I</p>	<p>5x1=5</p>
27	<p>(a) "Generally land-use in a region is influenced by the nature of economic activities." Support the statement with suitable examples.</p> <p>The nature of economic activities definitely affects the pattern of land use in a region.</p> <p>i) The nature of economic activities change over time but the land is fixed resource.</p> <p>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.</p> <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>(Any five points to be explained)</p> <p>OR</p> <p>(b) "The Indian agricultural problems have physical constraints and institutional hindrances." Support the statement with suitable examples.</p>	<p>Pg-22,23 TB-II</p>	<p>5x1=5</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Dependence on erratic monsoon ii) Low productivity iii) Constraints of financial resources and indebtedness iv) Lack of land reforms v) Small farm size, Fragmentation of land holding vi) Lack of commercialisation vii) Vast underemployment viii) Degradation of cultivable land. ix). Any other relevant point <p style="text-align: center;">(Any five points to be explained)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Pg- 37,38,39 TB-II</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">5x1=5</p>
28	<p>(a) Analyse the changes in India's composition of foreign trade.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) The share of agriculture and allied products and manufactured goods has decreased. ii) The export of traditional item such as cashew, etc declined. iii) There is an increase in floricultural products, fresh fruits, marine products and sugar, etc. iv) The share from crude petroleum and products and other commodities have increased. v) The share of ore and minerals have largely remained constant over the years. vi) Manufacturing goods and Engineering goods make a large part of our export basket. vii) Gems and jewellery contribute a larger share of India's foreign trade. viii) During 1950s and 1960s the major item of import were food grain, capital goods, machinery and equipments. ix) After 1970s, food grain imports were replaced by fertilisers due to Green revolution. x) In 1973 the energy crisis pushed up the prices of petroleum and import budget. xi) Machine and equipment, special steel, edible oil and chemicals largely make our import basket. xii) Pearls, precious and semi-precious stones, gold and silver, non- ferrous metals are other major items of import. 		

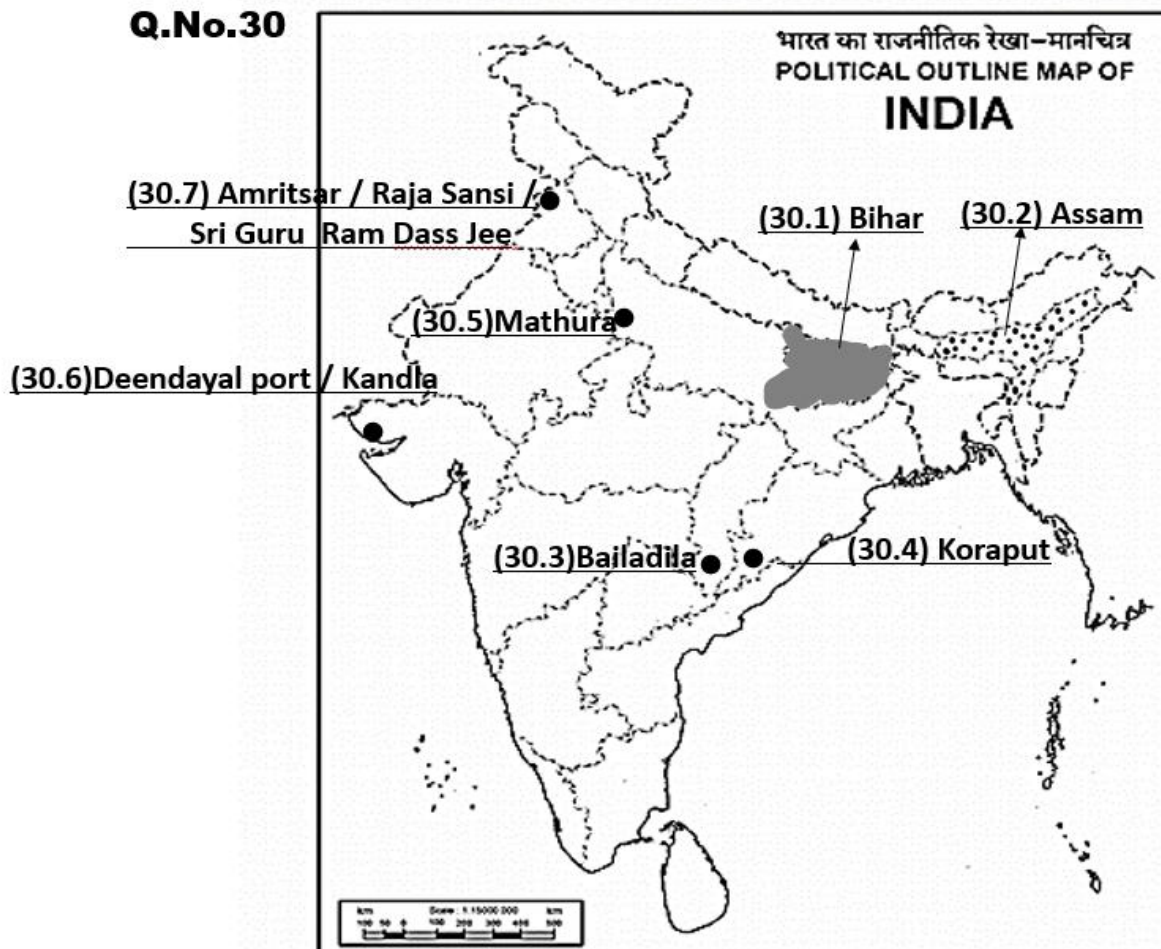
Please see the attached map.



29.	<p>For Visually Impaired Candidates</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;">(Any five)</p>		5x1=5
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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>For Visually Impaired Candidates</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>(Any five)</p>		<p>5x1=5</p>
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