

Marking Scheme Strictly Confidential (For Internal and Restricted use only) Senior Secondary School Examination, 2026 MAIN EXAMINATION SUBJECT NAME GEOGRAPHY (Q.P. CODE 64/3/2)	
<u>General Instructions: -</u>	
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	Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in the past :- <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- (64/3/2)

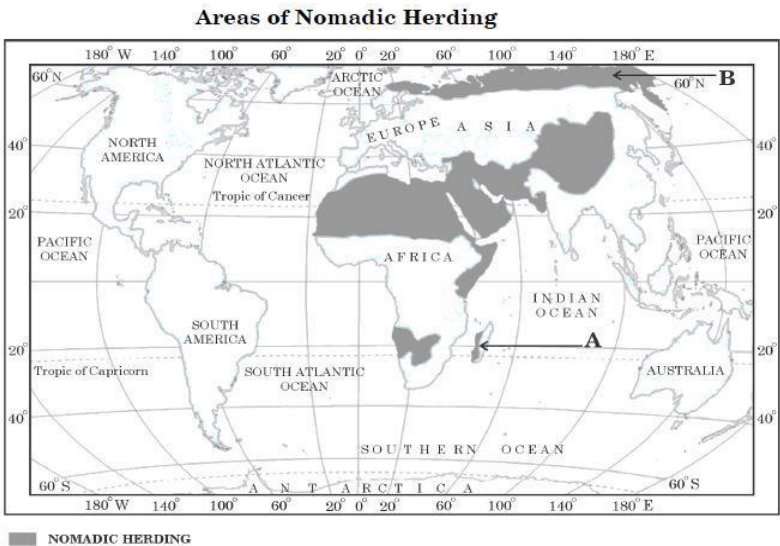
SET-2

MM-70

Q No	EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS	Page no in TB	Distribution of marks
	SECTION -A Question no. 1-17 are MCQs		17x1=17
1	(D) National Remote Sensing centre	TB II Pg 103	1
2	(A) Ministry of Agriculture	TB II Pg 104	1
3	(C) Manali and Lahaul-Spiti	TB II Pg 78	1
4	(D) Only II, III and IV are correct	TB I Pg 42	1
5	(A) a-iii, b-i, c-iv, d-ii	TB I Pg 75-76	1
6	(A) Only I, II and III are correct	TB I Pg 41	1
7	(D) Paper	TB I Pg 39	1
8	(B) Oil port	TB I Pg 75	1
9	(D) One who works at least 183 days in a year	TB II Pg 11	1
10	(B) Assam and Odisha	TB II Pg 108	1
11	(B) Only I, II and IV are correct	TB I Pg 20	1
12	(B) Strengthening defence preparedness	TB II Pg 77	1
13	(D) Meaningful Life	TB I Pg 14	1
14	(D) Social diversity in the country	TB I Pg 72	1

	<p>Study the given table carefully and answer the question nos. 15 to 17 :</p> <p>Human Development Index of Selected Countries (2022)</p> <table><tr><th><i>S. No.</i></th><th><i>Country</i></th><th><i>HDI Value (2022)</i></th></tr><tr><td>1.</td><td>Bhutan</td><td>0.681</td></tr><tr><td>2.</td><td>Bulgaria</td><td>0.799</td></tr><tr><td>3.</td><td>Mauritius</td><td>0.796</td></tr><tr><td>4.</td><td>Singapore</td><td>0.949</td></tr><tr><td>5.</td><td>Sweden</td><td>0.952</td></tr><tr><td>6.</td><td>Venezuela</td><td>0.699</td></tr></table>	<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>HDI Value (2022)</i>	1.	Bhutan	0.681	2.	Bulgaria	0.799	3.	Mauritius	0.796	4.	Singapore	0.949	5.	Sweden	0.952	6.	Venezuela	0.699		
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15	<p>Which one of the following countries is ranked the best in the Human Development Index ?</p> <p>(D) Singapore</p>		1																					
16	<p>Arrange the following countries in descending order of their HDI and choose the correct option.</p> <p>(C) III, II, I, IV</p>		1																					
17	<p>Which continent has the highest number of countries in the given table ?</p> <p>(A) Asia or (C) Europe (Any one of it)</p> <p>NOTE: Marks to be awarded if the examinee writes either of the two options- (A) Asia or (C) Europe.</p>		1																					
	<p>SECTION B</p> <p>Question nos. 18 and 19 are Source-based Questions.</p>		2x3=6																					
18	<p>Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow :</p>																							

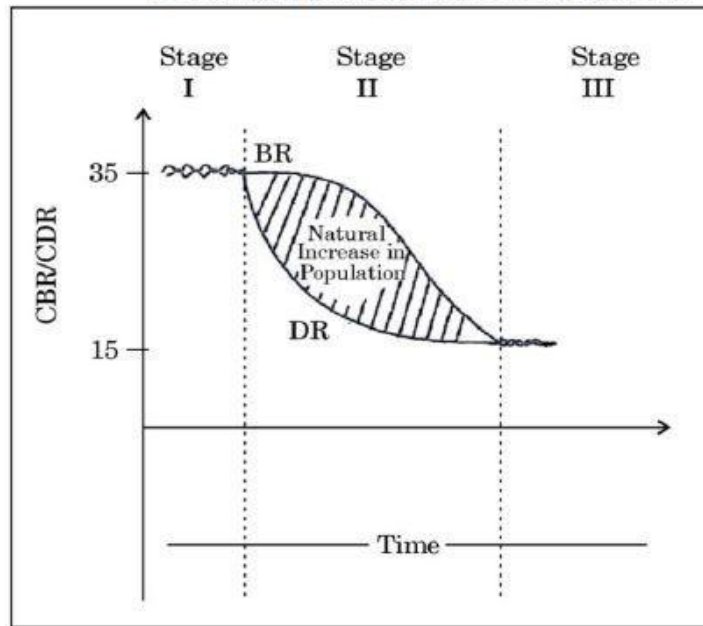
	<p style="text-align: center;">Water Pollution</p> <p>Water pollution is a source of various water-borne diseases. The diseases commonly caused due to contaminated water are diarrhoea, intestinal worms, hepatitis, etc. The World Health Organization shows that about one-fourth of the communicable diseases in India are water-borne. Though river pollution is common to all rivers, yet pollution of the river Ganga flowing through one of the most populous regions of India has caused great concerns among all. To improve the condition of the river, National Mission for Clean Ganga was initiated. The Namami Gange Programme has been launched for the same.</p> <p>18.1 Describe the main causes of water pollution.</p> <p>Main causes of water pollution</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Sewage disposal, ii. Urban run-off, iii. Toxic effluents from industries, iv. run-off over cultivated lands and v. nuclear power plants vi. Any other relevant point. <p style="text-align: right;">1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Any One point to be described)</p> <p>18.2 Mention any two features of the Namami Gange Programme.</p> <p>Two features of the Namami Gange Programme:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. The Namami Gange Programme was launched to improve the condition of the river Ganga, cleaning by effectively controlling the pollution. ii. Developing sewerage treatment systems in towns. iii. Monitoring of industrial effluents. iv. Development of river front. v. Afforestation along the bank to increase biodiversity. vi. Any other relevant point <p style="text-align: right;">$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Any Two features to be mentioned)</p> <p>18.3 Explain the impact of water pollution on human health.</p>		
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	<p>Impact of water pollution on human health:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. It is a source of various water- borne diseases. ii. The diseases commonly caused due to contaminated water are diarrhoea, intestinal worms, hepatitis, etc. iii. About one-fourth of the communicable diseases in India are water-borne. iv. Any other relevant point <p style="text-align: right;">1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Any One point to be explained)</p>		1+1+1=3
19	<p>Study the given map carefully and answer the questions that follow :</p>  <p>19.1 Identify the area of nomadic herding marked as 'A' on the map.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Madagascar</p> <p style="text-align: right;">1</p> <p>19.2 Name an important animal reared in the areas marked as 'B' on the map.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Reindeer</p> <p style="text-align: right;">1</p> <p>19.3 Describe the main characteristic of nomadic herding practised in the world.</p>		

	<p>The main characteristic of nomadic herding are-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Nomadic herding or pastoral nomadism is a primitive subsistence activity. ii. The herders rely on animals for food, clothing, shelter, tools and transport. iii. They move from one place to another along with their livestock, depending on the amount and quality of pastures and water. iv. Each nomadic community occupies a well-identified territory. v. A wide variety of animals is kept in different regions. vi. Any other relevant point. 1 <p>(Any one characteristic to be described)</p> <p>Note : The following question is for the Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Question No. 19.</p> <p>Explain the main characteristics of 'hunting and gathering' practised in the world.</p> <p>The main characteristics of 'hunting and gathering' are-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Gathering and hunting are the oldest economic activity known. ii. These are carried out at different levels with different orientations. iii. Gathering is practised in regions with harsh climatic conditions. iv. It often involves primitive societies, who extract both plants and animals to satisfy their needs for food, shelter and clothing. v. This type of activity requires a small amount of capital investment and operates at a very low level of technology. vi. The yield per person is very low and little or no surplus is produced. vii. Any other relevant point <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p>	<p>TB I Pg 22-23</p>	<p>1+1+1=3</p> <p>3x1=3</p>
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	<p style="text-align: center;">SECTION-C</p> <p style="text-align: center;">20 to 23 are Short Answer Type Questions.</p>		4x3=12
20	<p>Explain the concept of possibilism with example.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The people begin to understand their environment and the forces of nature with the passage of time. ii. With social and cultural development, humans develop better and more efficient technology. iii. They move from a state of necessity to a state of freedom. iv. They create possibilities with the resources obtained from the environment. v. Human activities create a cultural landscape. vi. The imprints of human activities are created everywhere; health resorts on highlands, huge urban sprawls, fields, orchards and pastures in plains and rolling hills, ports on the coasts, oceanic routes on the oceanic surface and satellites in space. vii. Any other relevant point. <p style="text-align: center;">(Any three points to be explained)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">TB I Pg 3</p>	3x1=3
21	<p>Study the given diagram carefully and answer the question that follows :</p>		

Demographic Transition Theory



Explain the main characteristics of Stage I of the Demographic Transition Theory on the bases of birth rate, death rate and growth of population.

- i. **Birth Rate**- The first stage has high fertility as people reproduce more to compensate for the deaths .
- ii. **Death Rate**- The first stage has high mortality because of the deaths due to epidemics and variable food supply.
- iii. **The Population Growth Rate**: is slow and most of the people are engaged in agriculture where large families are an asset.
- iv. Life expectancy is low, people are mostly illiterate and have low levels of technology.
- v. Two hundred years ago all the countries of the world were in this stage.
- vi. Any other relevant point.

(Any three points to be explained)

Note : The following question is for the Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Question No. 21.

3x1=3

	<p>Explain the main characteristics of ‘demographic cycle’.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. It can be used to describe and predict the future population of any area. ii. It tells us that the population of any region changes from high births and high deaths to low births and low deaths. iii. This way society progresses from rural agrarian and illiterate to urban industrial and literate society. iv. These changes occur in three stages which are collectively known as the demographic cycle. v. Any other relevant point. <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p>	<p>TB I Pg 10</p>	<p>3x1=3</p>
<p>22</p>	<p>(a) “The adolescent people of India have high potential but they are quite vulnerable.” Explain the statement.</p> <p>The adolescent population in India is regarded as the youthful population having high potentials, but at the same time, they are quite vulnerable if not guided and channelized properly.</p> <p>Some of the challenges are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Lower age at marriage, ii. Illiteracy – particularly female illiteracy, iii. School dropouts, iv. Low intake of nutrients, v. High rate of maternal mortality of adolescent mothers, vi. High rate of HIV and AIDS infections, vii. Physical and mental disability or retardedness, viii. Drug abuse and alcoholism, ix. Juvenile delinquency and commitment of crimes, etc. x. Any other relevant point. <p>(Any three points to be explained.)</p>	<p>TB II Pg 8</p>	<p>3x1=3</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b)“The Indian government formulated the National Policy for Skill Development.” Explain the need for the policy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The Government of India formulated the National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship in 2015. ii. It aimed to provide an umbrella framework to all skilling activities being carried out within the country. iii. This is to align ,to common standards and link skilling with demand centers. iv. It has been designed to look into the overall development of our large youth and adolescent population. v. Any other relevant point. <p style="text-align: center;">(Any three points to be explained.)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">TB II Pg 8</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">3x1=3</p>
23	<p>Explain the main characteristics of hamleted rural settlements in India.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Settlement is fragmented into several units physically separated from each other bearing a common name. ii. These units are locally called panna, para, palli, nagla, dhani, etc. in various parts of the country. iii. This segmentation of a large village is often motivated by social and ethnic factors. iv. Such settlements are more frequently found in the middle and lower Ganga plain, Chhattisgarh and lower valleys of the Himalayas. v. Any other relevant point. <p style="text-align: center;">(Any three points to be explained.)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">TB II Pg 16</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">3x1=3</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;">SECTION -D 24 to 28 are Long Answer Type Questions.</p>		5x5=25
24	<p>“ India holds a significant place in medical tourism in the world.” Justify the statement by giving suitable arguments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Medical treatment is combined with international tourism activity, known as medical tourism and India has emerged as the leading country of medical tourism in the world. ii. About 55,000 patients from U.S.A. visited India in 2005 for treatment. iii. World class hospitals located in metropolitan cities cater to patients all over the world. iv. Medical tourism brings abundant benefits to developing countries like India. v. Hospitals in India, have been performing certain medical services ranging from reading radiology images, to interpreting Magnetic Resonance Images (MRIs) and ultrasound tests. vi. Any other relevant point. <p style="text-align: center;">(Any five to be explained)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">TB I Pg 50</p>	5x1=5
25	<p>(a) Examine the agricultural development in India since Independence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. After Independence, the immediate goal of the Government was to increase food-grains production. ii. To increase food production India switched over from cash crops to food crops; intensification of cropping and increasing cultivated area by bringing cultivable and fallow land under plough. iii. Agricultural production stagnated during late-1950s. To overcome this problem, Intensive 		

	<p>Agricultural District Programme (IADP) and Intensive Agricultural Area Programme (IAAP) were launched.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> iv. New seed varieties of wheat (Mexico) and rice (Philippines) known as high yielding varieties (HYVs) were available for cultivation by mid-1960s. v. India took advantage of this and introduced package technology comprising HYVs, along with chemical fertilizer in irrigated areas of Punjab, Haryana, Western Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat. vi. This strategy of agricultural development increased the food grains production at very fast rate. vii. This spurt of agricultural growth came to be known as 'Green Revolution'. viii. This also gave fillip to the development of a large number of agro-inputs, agro-processing industries and small-scale industries. ix. Country became self-reliant in food grain production. x. Any other relevant point. <p>(Any five points to be explained.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) Examine the various problems of Indian agriculture.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Dependence on Erratic Monsoon Irrigation covers only about 33 per cent of the cultivated area in India. The crop production in rest of the cultivated land directly depends on rain. Drought is a common phenomenon in the low rainfall areas. ii. Low productivity The yield of the crops in the country is low in comparison to the international level. Because 	<p>TB II Pg 34</p>	<p>5x1=5</p>
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	<p>of the very high pressure on the land resources, the labour productivity in Indian agriculture is also very low.</p> <p>iii. Constraints of Financial Resources and Indebtedness The inputs of modern agriculture are very expensive. This resource intensive approach has become unmanageable for marginal and small farmers as they have very meagre or no saving to invest in agriculture.</p> <p>iv. Lack of Land Reforms Lack of implementation of land reforms has resulted in continuation of inequitable distribution of cultivable land which is detrimental to agricultural development.</p> <p>v. Small Farm Size and Fragmentation of Landholdings The land holdings are mostly fragmented and are of small size, therefore, uneconomic.</p> <p>vi. Lack of Commercialization A large number of farmers produce crops for self-consumption. Therefore, modernization and commercialization of agriculture is restricted to the irrigated areas.</p> <p>vii. Vast Underemployment There is a massive underemployment in the agricultural sector in India, particularly in the unirrigated tracts. Even in the cropping season, work is not available throughout as agricultural operations are not labour intensive.</p> <p>viii. Degradation of Cultivable Land Due to faulty strategy of irrigation and agricultural development, a large tract of agricultural land has lost its fertility due to alkalisation and salinisation of soils and water-logging. Excessive use of chemicals such as insecticides and pesticides has led to their concentration in toxic amounts in the soil profile.</p> <p>ix. Any other relevant point.</p>		
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**TB II
Pg 36-
39**

5x1=5

	(Any five points to be explained)		
26	<p>(a) Explain the increase in agricultural output and improvement in technology since independence in India.</p> <p><u>Increase in agricultural output</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Production and yield of many crops such as rice and wheat has increased at an impressive rate. ii. Among the other crops, the production of sugarcane, oil seeds and cotton has also increased appreciably. iii. Expansion of irrigation has played a crucial role in enhancing agricultural output in the country. iv. The net irrigated area in the country has also increased. v. Any other relevant point. 3 <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p> <p><u>Improvement in technology</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. It provided basis for introduction of modern agricultural technology, such as high yielding varieties of seeds, chemical fertilizers, pesticides and farm machinery. ii. Consumption of chemical fertilizers has increased by 15 times since mid-sixties. iii. The use of pesticides has increased significantly since 1960s. iv. The Farmer's Portal is a platform for farmers to seek any information related to agriculture like Detailed information on farmers insurance, agriculture storage, crops, extension activities, seeds, pesticides, farm machineries, etc. v. Any other relevant point. 2 		

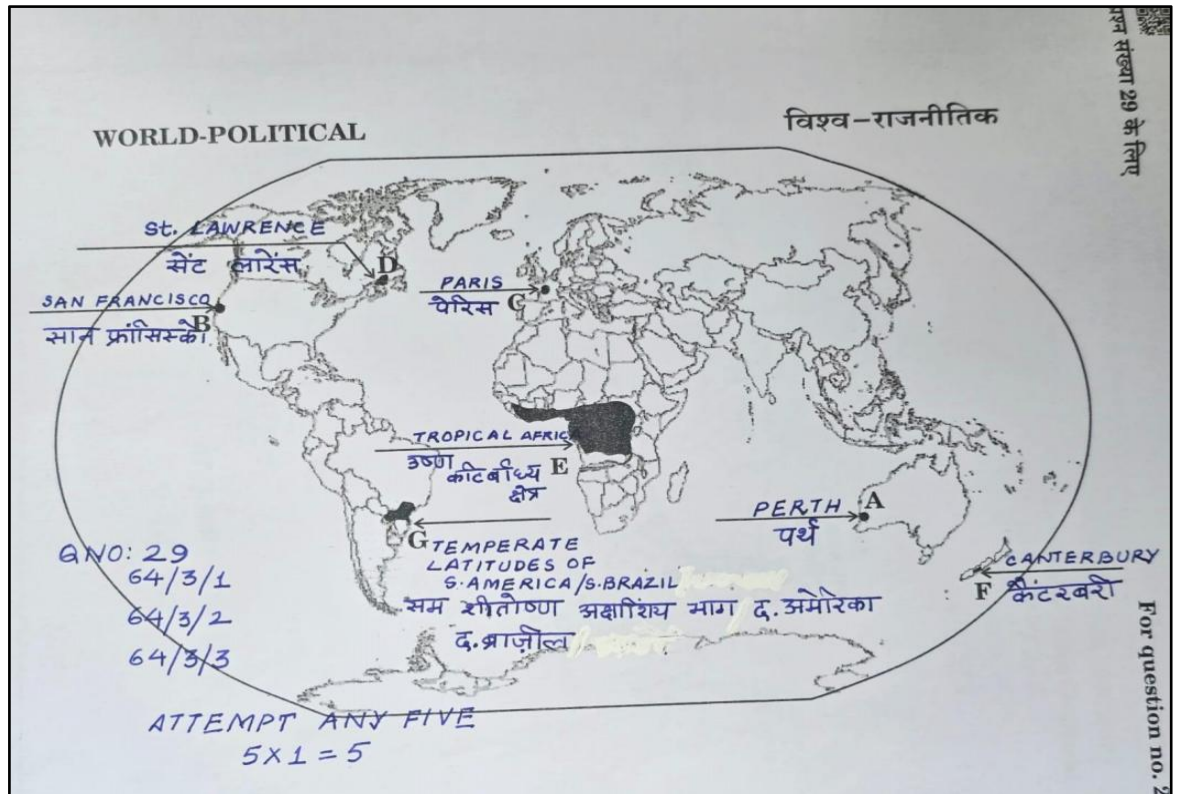
	<p style="text-align: center;">(Any two points to be explained)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) Explain the geographical requirements and production of coffee in India.</p> <p>Geographical requirements for coffee are-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Coffee is a tropical plantation crop. ii. Its seeds are roasted, ground and are used for preparing a beverage. iii. Coffee is cultivated in the highlands of Western Ghats in Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu. iv. Any other relevant point. 3 <p style="text-align: center;">(Any three points to be explained)</p> <p>Production of coffee in India-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. India mostly grows superior quality coffee, arabica, which is in great demand in international market. ii. India produces only about 3.17 % coffee of the world and ranks eighth. iii. Karnataka alone accounts for more than two-third of total production of coffee in the country. iv. Any other relevant point. 2 <p style="text-align: center;">(Any two points to be explained)</p>	<p>TB-II Pg. 36</p>	<p>3+2=5</p>
27	<p>(a) “Non-conventional energy sources are equitably distributed in India.” Justify the statement with suitable arguments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Nuclear energy Important minerals used for the generation of nuclear energy are uranium and thorium. Uranium deposits occur in the Dharwar rocks. Geographically, uranium ores are known to occur in several locations along the Singbhum Copper belt. It is also found in Udaipur, Alwar and Jhunjhunu districts of Rajasthan, Durg 	<p>TB-II Pg. 34</p>	<p>3+2=5</p>

	<p>district of Chhattisgarh, Bhandara district of Maharashtra and Kullu district of Himachal Pradesh. Thorium is mainly obtained from monazite and ilmenite in the beach sands along the coast of Kerala and Tamil Nadu.</p> <p>ii. Solar Energy Sun rays tapped in photovoltaic cells can be converted into energy, known as solar energy. The western part of India has greater potential for the development of solar energy in Gujarat and Rajasthan.</p> <p>iii. Wind Energy In India Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Karnataka, favourable conditions for wind energy exists.</p> <p>iv. Tidal and Wave Energy India has great potential for the development of tidal energy along the coasts.</p> <p>v. Geothermal Energy In India, a geothermal energy plant has been commissioned at Manikaran in Himachal Pradesh.</p> <p>vi. Bio-energy Bio-energy processes the waste and garbage and produces energy. One such project converting municipal waste into energy is Okhla in Delhi.</p> <p>vii. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any five points to be explained)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) “The conventional sources of energy need to be replaced due to their exhaustibility.” Justify the statement with suitable arguments.</p> <p>i. Mineral fuels like coal, petroleum and natural gas (known as fossil fuels), nuclear energy minerals, are the conventional sources of energy.</p> <p>ii. Fossil fuel sources, such as coal,</p>	<p>TB-II</p> <p>Pg-61,63,64</p>	<p>5x1=5</p>
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	<p>petroleum,natural gas and nuclear energy use exhaustible raw materials and take millions of years to form.</p> <p>iii. They are depleting at a faster rate due to rapid industrialization and demand.</p> <p>iv. These energy sources are expensive sources of energy.</p> <p>v. The use of conventional sources of energy generates enormous quantities of waste as well as creating other environmental problems.</p> <p>vi. The alternative energy sources like solar power, wind, wave, geothermal energy should be used.</p> <p>vii. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any five points to be explained)</p>	<p>TB-II</p> <p>Pg-57,61,64</p>	<p>5x1=5</p>
28	<p>(a) “Roads play a vital role in trade and commerce of a country across the world.” Support the statement with examples.</p> <p>i. Road transport is the most economical for short distances compared to railways.</p> <p>ii. Freight transport by road is gaining importance because it offers door-to-door service.</p> <p>iii. Roads serve the needs of vast and developing countries at a low cost.</p> <p>iv. Roads, therefore, play a vital role in a nation’s trade and commerce and for promoting tourism.</p> <p>v. In developed countries good quality roads are universal and provide long-distance links in the form of motorways, autobahns (Germany), and inter– state highways for speedy movement. Lorries, of increasing size and power to carry heavy loads, are common.</p> <p>vi. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any five points to be explained.)</p> <p>OR</p>	<p>TB I</p> <p>Pg 56-58</p>	<p>5x1=5</p>

	<p>(b) “Railways are a mode of land transport for bulky goods and passengers over long distances in the world.” Support the statement with examples.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Europe has one of the most dense rail networks in the world which is double or multiple-tracked. The industrial regions exhibit some of the highest densities in the world. The important rail heads are London, Paris, Brussels, Milan, Berlin and Warsaw. ii. In Russia, railways account for about 90 per cent of the country’s total transport with a very dense network west of the Urals. iii. North America has one of the most extensive rail networks accounting for nearly 40 per cent of the world’s total and is used more for long-distance bulky freight like ores, grains, timber and machinery than for passengers. iv. In Canada, railways are in the public sector and distributed all over the sparsely populated areas. The transcontinental railways carry the bulk of wheat and coal tonnage. v. Australia has about 40,000 km of railways, of which 25 % are found in New South Wales alone. vi. In South America, the rail network is the most dense in two regions, namely, the Pampas of Argentina and the coffee growing region of Brazil. vii. In Asia, rail network is the most dense in the thickly populated areas of Japan, China and India. vii. Any other relevant point. <p>(Any five points to be explained.)</p>	<p>TB I Pg 57-58</p>	<p>5x1=5</p>
	<p>SECTION -E</p> <p>Question nos. 29 and 30 are Map-based Questions.</p>		<p>2x5=10</p>

29. On the given political outline map of the World seven geographical features have been marked as A, B, C, D, E, F and G. Identify any five with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them.

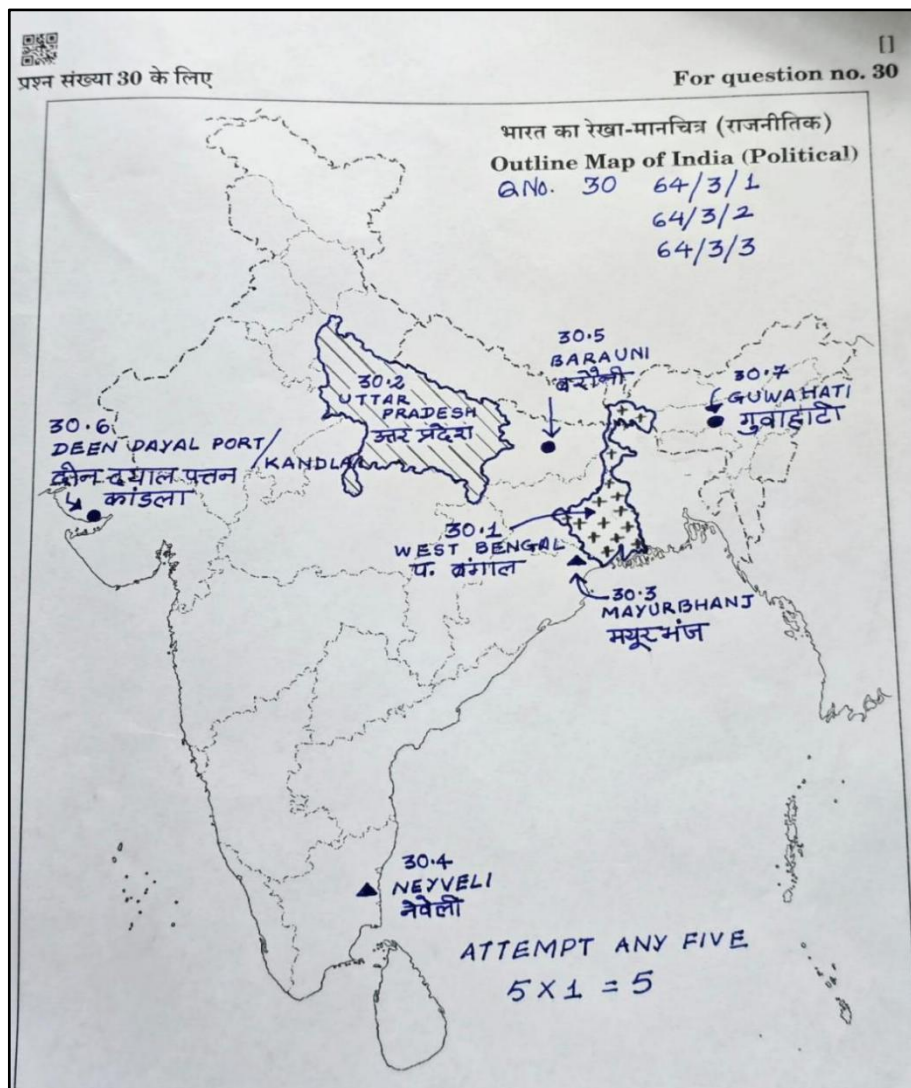


Note : The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Question No. 29.

Answer any five questions out of the following : 5 x 1=5

- (29.1) Perth
- (29.2) San Francisco
- (29.3) Paris
- (29.4) St. Lawrence
- (29.5) Tropical Africa
- (29.6) Canterbury
- (29.7) Temperate Latitude of S. America / S. Brazil

30. On the given political outline map of India locate and label any five of the following seven geographical features with appropriate symbols :



Note : The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Question No. 30.

Answer any five questions out of the following : 5 x 1=5

- (30.1) West Bengal
- (30.2) Uttar Pradesh
- (30.3) Mayurbhanj
- (30.4) Neyveli
- (30.5) Barauni
- (30.6) Kandla (Deen Dayal Port)
- (30.7) Guwahati