

**Marking Scheme**  
**Strictly Confidential**  
**(For Internal and Restricted use only)**  
**Senior Secondary School Examination, 2026**  
**MAIN EXAMINATION**  
**SUBJECT NAME GEOGRAPHY (Q.P. CODE 64/5/2)**

**General Instructions: -**

<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.

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"> <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>

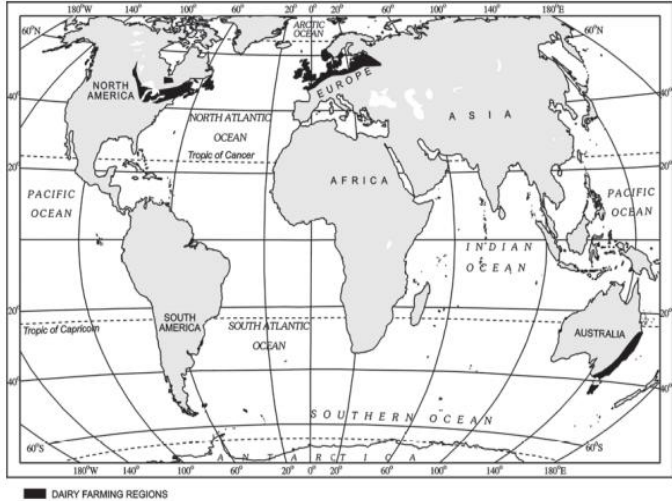
**MARKING SCHEME**  
**Main Examination, 2026**  
**SUBJECT- GEOGRAPHY (029)**  
**QUESTION PAPER CODE- (64/5/2)**

**SET-2**

**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>17x1=17</b>
1.	(D) Only I,III and IV are correct	<b>Pg 13</b> <b>T.B 1</b>	<b>1</b>
2	(B) Amartya Sen	<b>Pg 17</b> <b>T.B.I</b>	<b>1</b>
3	(A) Such countries invest more in social sector	<b>Pg 19</b> <b>T.B 1</b>	<b>1</b>
4	(C) Only I, III and IV	<b>Pg 47</b> <b>T.B. I</b>	<b>1</b>
5	(D) Quinary sector	<b>Pg 51</b> <b>T.B. I</b>	<b>1</b>
6	( C ) (A) is correct, but (R) is incorrect	<b>Pg 33</b> <b>T.B. I</b>	<b>1</b>
7	( A ) Accessibility by road network	<b>Pg 38</b> <b>T.B. I</b>	<b>1</b>
8	(D) South Central- Secunderabad	<b>Pg 79</b> <b>T.B. II</b>	<b>1</b>
9	(B) Only I, II and IV	<b>Pg 47</b> <b>T.B.I</b>	<b>1</b>
10	(D) Silchar and Porbandar	<b>Pg 77</b> <b>T.B.II</b>	<b>1</b>

11	(C) a-iii, b- i , c-iv, d-ii	Pg 79 T.B.II	1																				
12	(B) Urban Renewal Mission	Pg 103 T.B.II	1																				
13	(B) Amritsar and Kolkata	Pg 76 T.B. II	1																				
14	(C) Avoiding industrial development	Pg 97 T.B. II	1																				
	<p>Study the following table carefully and answer the question nos. 15 to 17 :</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Direction of India's Import Trade (in ₹ crore)</b></p> <table><tr><th rowspan="2">Region</th><th colspan="2">Imports</th></tr><tr><th>2010 – 11</th><th>2016 – 17</th></tr><tr><td>Europe</td><td>323857</td><td>403972</td></tr><tr><td>Africa</td><td>118612</td><td>193327</td></tr><tr><td>North America</td><td>100602</td><td>195332</td></tr><tr><td>Latin America</td><td>64576</td><td>115762</td></tr><tr><td>Asia and ASEAN</td><td>1029881</td><td>1544520</td></tr></table>	Region	Imports		2010 – 11	2016 – 17	Europe	323857	403972	Africa	118612	193327	North America	100602	195332	Latin America	64576	115762	Asia and ASEAN	1029881	1544520	Pg 89 T.B. II	
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15	<p>Between 2010 – 11 and 2016 – 17, which one of the following regions had the lowest difference in imports ?</p> <p>( D) Latin America</p>		1																				
16	<p>Which one of the following shows the correct increase in imports with Africa between 2010 – 11 and 2016 – 17 ?</p> <p>( A) Rs 74,715 crore</p>		1																				
17	<p>Arrange the following regions of the world from the lowest to the highest order on the bases of imports during 2016 – 17 and choose the correct option :</p> <p>( C) IV, II, III , I</p>		1																				

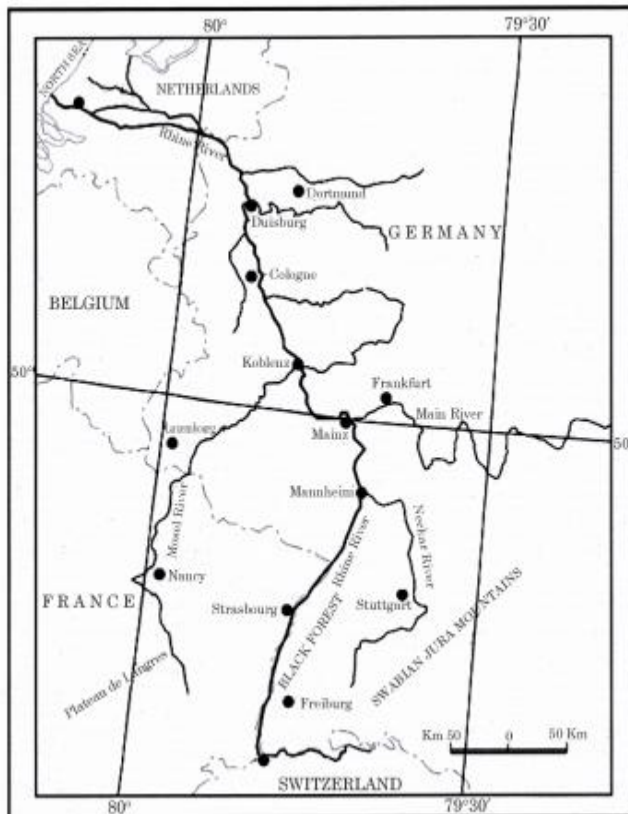
	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>SECTION B</b></p> <p>Questions nos 18 and 19 are Source- based questions</p>		2x3=6
18	<p>Study the given map carefully and answer the questions that follow :</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Areas of Dairy Farming</b></p>  <p>(18.1) Name the largest dairy farming region of the world.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">North Western Europe 1</p> <p>(18.2) Name the important dairy farming region of southern hemisphere.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">South-eastern part of Australia/Tasmania 1</p> <p>(18.3) Explain the main characteristic of dairy farming.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is highly capital intensive.</li> <li>It is highly labour intensive</li> <li>There is no off season during the year.</li> <li>It is practiced near urban and industrial centres.</li> <li>Any other relevant point. 1</li> </ol> <p>( Any one point to be explained)</p> <p><b>For Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Question No 18</b></p> <p><b>Explain the main characteristics of dairy farming in the world with examples.</b></p>		3x1= 3

	<p>i. Dairy farming is the most advanced and efficient type of rearing of milch animals.</p> <p>ii. It is highly capital intensive.</p> <p>iii. Special emphasis is laid on cattle breeding, health care and veterinary services.</p> <p>iv. It is highly labor intensive as it involves rigorous care in feeding and milking.</p> <p>vi. Any other relevant point</p> <p><b>( Any three points to be explained)</b></p>	<p><b>Pg 30</b></p> <p><b>T.B. I</b></p>	<p><b>3x1= 3</b></p>
<b>19</b>	<p>Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow :</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Water Pollution</b></p> <p>Various types of chemicals used in modern agriculture such as inorganic fertilisers, pesticides and herbicides are pollution generating components. These chemicals are washed down to rivers, lakes and tanks. These chemicals also infiltrate the soil to reach the ground water. Fertiliser induces an increase in the nitrate content of surface waters. Manufacturing and improper domestic waste disposal also cause water pollution in India.</p> <p><b>(19.1) Explain the role of agricultural practices in water pollution.</b></p> <p>The chemicals used in modern agriculture such as chemical fertilizers, herbicides, insecticides etc. are the pollution generating components and when they mix with water they generate pollution. 1</p> <p><b>(19.2) How can we check water pollution by changing agricultural practices?</b></p> <p>By changing agricultural practices like organic farming etc. ( Any other relevant point) 1</p> <p><b>(19.3) Suggest any two ways to reduce water pollution.</b></p> <p>i. Recycle used water</p>		

	ii. Treat polluted water before releasing iii. Any other relevant point  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$ <b>( Any two points to be suggested)</b>	<b>Pg 96</b> <b>T.B. II</b>	<b>3x1=3</b>
	<b>SECTION-C</b> <b>20 to 23 are Short Answer Type Questions.</b>		<b>4x3=12</b>
<b>20</b>	<b>Explain the concept of ‘environmental determinism’.</b>  The concept of environmental determinism :  i. In the early stages of human interaction with the natural environment, humans were greatly influenced by nature.  ii. They adapted themselves to the dictates of nature.  iii. The level of technology was very low.  iv The stage of human social development was primitive.  iv. At that stage of very low technological development, humans were naturalised.  v. Humans listened to nature, were afraid of its fury, and worshipped it  vi. Any other relevant point  <b>( Any three points to be explained)</b>	<b>Pg 2</b> <b>T.B. I</b>	<b>3x1=3</b>
<b>21</b>	<b>(a) “Many of the towns in India are multifunctional”. Analyse the statement.</b>  i. The cities are not static in their functions. The functions change due to their dynamic nature.  ii. Even specialized cities as they grow into metropolises become multifunctional where industry, business, administration,		

	<p>transport etc. become important.</p> <p>iii. For example, cities like Mumbai, Kolkata perform the functions of ports, trade, entertainment etc.</p> <p>iv. The functions get so intertwined that the city cannot be categorized into a particular functional class.</p> <p>v. Any other relevant point</p> <p><b>( Any three points to be analysed)</b>  <b>OR</b>  <b>(b) “The objective of the ‘Smart Cities Mission’ is to create a replicable model.” Analyse the statement.</b></p> <p><b><u>Smart cities mission</u></b></p> <p>i. Main objective of smart cities mission is to provide core infrastructure.</p> <p>ii. It has to provide clean and sustainable environment.</p> <p>iii. It provides decent quality of life to its citizens.</p> <p>iv. Smart cities are to apply smart solutions to infrastructure and services in order to make them better.</p> <p>v. The focus is on sustainable and inclusive development.</p> <p>vi. Any other relevant point</p> <p><b>( Any three points to be analysed)</b></p>	<p><b>Pg18-19</b>  <b>T.B. II</b></p>	<p><b>3x1=3</b></p>
22	<p><b>Study the map carefully and explain the given waterway on the following bases:</b></p> <p><b>(i) Location</b>  <b>(ii) Terminal points</b>  <b>(iii) Significance</b></p>	<p><b>Pg 19</b>  <b>T. B. II</b></p>	<p><b>3x1=3</b></p>





- i. **Location:** Rhine waterway located in Europe / this waterway passes through Switzerland, France, Germany, Belgium and Netherlands / Rhine flows through Germany and Netherlands. 1

ii. **Terminal points:**

- (i) Rotterdam -Netherlands  
(ii) Basel -Switzerland 1/2+1/2=1

iii. **Significance:**

- i. Rhine flows through a rich coalfield area.
- ii. The whole basin has become a prosperous manufacturing area.
- iii. This waterway is the world's most heavily used waterway.
- iv. It connects the industrial area of Switzerland ,Germany etc. With the North Atlantic sea route.
- v. Any other relevant point 1

(Any one significance to be explained)

For Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Question No 22

Pg 65

T.B. I

3X1=3

	<p><b>Explain the significance of the Volga river waterway.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Volga waterway is one of the most important inland waterway of Russia.</li> <li>ii. It provides a navigable waterway of 11,200 km</li> <li>iii. The Volga- Moscow canal connects it with the Moscow region.</li> <li>iv. The Volga- Don canal connects it with the Black sea.</li> <li>v. Any other relevant point</li> </ul> <p><b>( Any three points to be explained)</b></p>	<p><b>Pg 65 T.B. I</b></p>	<p><b>3x1=3</b></p>
23	<p><b>Explain the increasing pattern of exports of manufactured goods in India.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Momentum picked up by the manufacturing sectors between 1950-51 and 2021-22 of Indian trade</li> <li>ii. Liberal policies of the government</li> <li>iii. Diversification of markets.</li> <li>iv. Manufacturing sector alone accounted for 67% of India's total value of export in 2021-2022</li> <li>v. It has decreased in terms of share of goods but increased in total value. The total values 2132296 crore rupees has highest share of total export.</li> <li>vi. Any other relevant point</li> </ul> <p><b>(Any three points to be explained)</b></p>	<p><b>Pg 86-87 T.B. II</b></p>	<p><b>3x1=3</b></p>
	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>SECTION -D</b></p> <p><b>24 to 28 are Long Answer Type Questions.</b></p>		<p><b>5x5=25</b></p>
24	<p><b>Describe the use of 'demographic transition theory' and explain its different stages.</b></p> <p>Use of Demographic Transition Theory:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Demographic transition theory can be used to describe and predict the</li> </ul>		

	<p>future population of any area.</p> <p>ii. The theory tells us that population of any region changes from high births and high deaths to low births and low deaths.</p> <p>iii. Due to this change, society progresses from rural agrarian and illiterate to urban industrial and literate society.</p> <p>iv. Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">2x1=2</p> <p><b>( Any two points to be described)</b></p> <p><b>Different Stages of Demographic Transition Theory</b></p> <p><b>Stage I –</b></p> <p>i. High Fertility and High Mortality</p> <p>ii. People reproduce more to compensate for the deaths due to epidemics and variable food supply.</p> <p>iii Population growth is slow.</p> <p>iv. Most people are engaged in agriculture where large families are an asset.</p> <p>v. Life expectancy is low.</p> <p>vi. People are mostly illiterate and have low levels of technology.</p> <p>vii. Any other relevant point</p> <p><b>Stage II –</b></p> <p>i. Fertility remains high in the beginning of second stage but declines with time.</p> <p>ii. Reduced mortality rate.</p> <p>iii. Improvements in sanitation and health conditions lead to decline in</p>		
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	<p>mortality.</p> <p>iv. Any other relevant point</p> <p><b>Stage III –</b></p> <p>i. Low Fertility and Low Mortality</p> <p>ii. Both fertility and mortality decline considerably.</p> <p>iii. Population is either stable or grows slowly</p> <p>iv. Any other relevant point</p> <p style="text-align: right;">3x1=3</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>( All three stages to be explained)</b></p>	<p>Pg 10,11 T.B. I</p>	<p>2+3= 5</p>
25	<p><b>(a) Suggest the measures to achieve ecological sustainability in Indira Gandhi Canal Command Area.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Ecological sustainability</u></b></p> <p>i. Strict implementation of water management policy.</p> <p>ii. Cropping pattern should be such that water intensive crops should not be grown.</p> <p>iii. Areas affected by salinity and water logging should be reclaimed.</p> <p>iv. The eco. development through afforestation and shelter belts is necessary.</p> <p>v. The agricultural and allied activities have to develop along with other sectors of economy for diversification of economic base.</p> <p>vi. The social sustainability in the region can be achieved by providing land, adequate financial and institutional support to the land</p>		

	<p>allottees of poor economic background.</p> <p>vi. Lining of water courses, land development and levelling and warabandi system should be effectively implemented.</p> <p>vii. Any other relevant point</p> <p><b>( Any five measures to be suggested)</b> <b>OR</b></p> <p><b>(b) Examine the socio-economic benefits derived from the 'Integrated Tribal Development Project' in Bharmaur Region.</b></p> <p><b><u>Socio-eco benefits</u></b></p> <p>i. Increase in literacy rate.</p> <p>ii. Improvement in sex ratio.</p> <p>iii. Female literacy rate increased from 1.88% in 1971 to 65% in 2011.</p> <p>iv. Cultivation of pulses and cash crops increased.</p> <p>v. Decline in child marriage.</p> <p>vi. At present only 1/10<sup>th</sup> of the total households practice transhumance.</p> <p>vii Any other relevant point</p> <p><b>( Any five points to be examined)</b></p>	<p><b>Pg73</b> <b>T.B.II</b></p>	<p><b>5x1=5</b></p>
26	<p><b>(a) Classify industries on the basis of size and explain the significance of manufacturing industries.</b></p> <p>On the basis of size the industries are –</p> <p>i. <b>Large scale industry:</b> It involves a large market, various materials, specialized workers and advanced technology.</p> <p>ii. <b>Small scale industry:</b> This type of manufacturing uses local raw materials, simple power driven</p>	<p><b>Pg 70</b> <b>T.B.II</b></p>	<p><b>5x1=5</b></p>

	<p>machines and semi-skilled labour.</p> <p>iii. <b>Cottage industry:</b> It is the smallest manufacturing unit and artisans use local raw materials and simple tools to produce everyday goods in their homes. 3x1=3</p> <p>( All three points to be explained )</p> <p><b>Significance of manufacturing industries:</b></p> <p>i. Industries are significant because they add value to the resources.</p> <p>ii. Raw materials need processing, only then they become fit to be used.</p> <p>iii. For example, Cotton balls for example can't be used unless it is processed into thread or cloth.</p> <p>iv. Manufacturing contributes significantly to the world economy.</p> <p>v. Any other relevant point. 2x 1=2</p> <p>(Any two points to be explained)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>(b) Why are manufacturing industries necessary? Classify industries on the basis of ownership and explain them.</b></p> <p>Manufacturing Industries are necessary due to:</p> <p>i. Industries are significant because they add value to the resources.</p> <p>ii Raw materials need processing, only then they become fit to be used.</p> <p>iii. For example, Cotton balls can't be used unless it is processed into thread or cloth.</p> <p>iv. Any other relevant point. 2x1=2</p>	<p>Pg 36,37 and 38- 40 T.B. I</p>	<p>3+2=5</p>
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	<p><b>(Any two points to be explained)</b></p> <p>Classification of industries on the basis of ownership:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. <b>Public Sector:</b> These are owned and managed by governments.</li> <li>ii. <b>Private Sector:</b> These are owned by individual investors.</li> <li>iii. <b>Joint Sector:</b> These are managed by joint stock companies or sometimes the private and public sectors together establish and manage the industries.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">3x1=3</p> <p><b>( All three points to be explained )</b></p>	<p><b>Pg 36-37 and 42 T.B. I</b></p>	<p><b>2+3=5</b></p>
27	<p><b>(a) Explain the necessity and methods of rainwater harvesting in India.</b></p> <p>The necessity of rainwater harvesting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Conserving precious water resources to increase water availability.</li> <li>ii. To recharge groundwater aquifers.</li> <li>iii. To check the declining groundwater table.</li> <li>iv. Any other relevant point</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">2x1=2</p> <p><b>(Any two points to be explained)</b></p> <p>Methods of Rainwater Harvesting in India:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Harvesting rainwater on rooftops.</li> <li>ii. Harvesting rainwater in open spaces.</li> <li>iii. Guiding rainwater to borewells, pits and wells.</li> <li>iv. Using surface storage bodies like lakes, ponds and irrigation tanks.</li> </ul>		

	<p>v. Constructing Kund or Tanka (covered underground tanks) near or in houses or villages to store rainwater.</p> <p>vi. Any other relevant point</p> <p style="text-align: right;">3x1=3</p> <p><b>(Any three points to be explained)</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>(b) Explain the need and methods of watershed management in India</b></p> <p>Need of Watershed Management in India:</p> <p>i. To ensure efficient management and conservation of surface and groundwater resources.</p> <p>ii. To prevent runoff and promote storage and recharge of groundwater.</p> <p>iii. To maintain balance between natural resources on one hand and society on the other .</p> <p>iv. To bring behavioral change from excessive consumption to conservation and smart water management.</p> <p>v. Any other relevant point</p> <p style="text-align: right;">2x1=2</p> <p><b>(Any two points to be explained)</b></p> <p>Methods of Watershed Management in India:</p> <p>i. Construction of percolation tanks and recharge wells.</p> <p>ii. Building dug out ponds (Johad) and check dams.</p> <p>iii. Development of water-harvesting structures through community participation.</p>	<p><b>Pg 50</b></p> <p><b>T. B.II</b></p>	<p><b>2+3=5</b></p>
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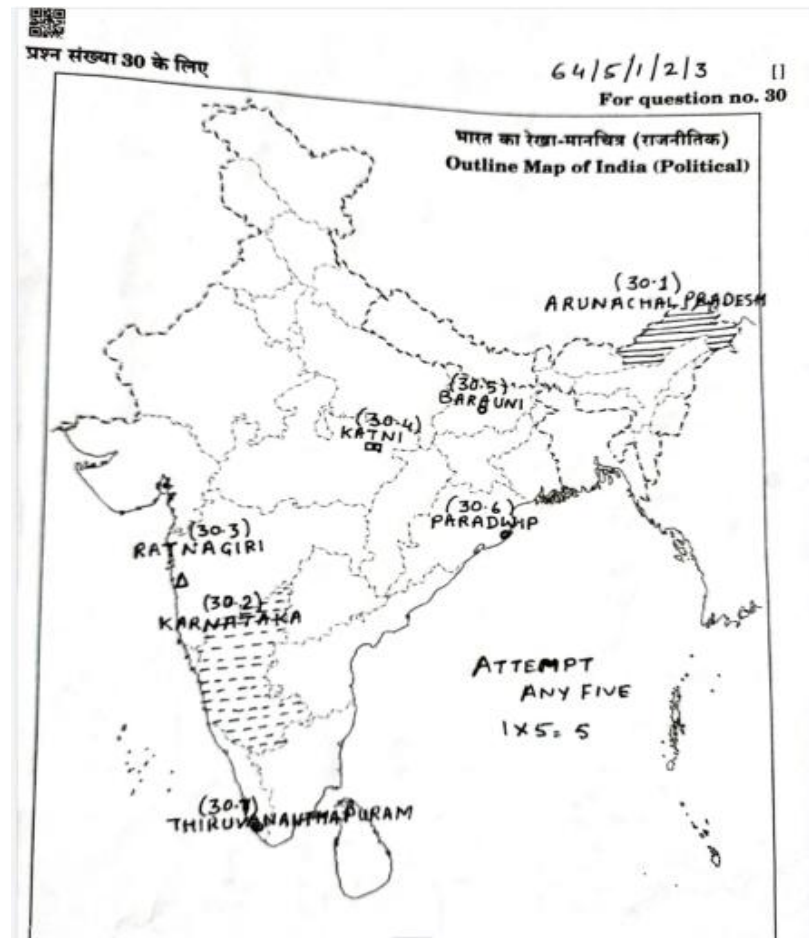
	<p>iv. Making water-harvesting structures compulsory in houses (as done in Tamil Nadu).</p> <p>v. Implementation of watershed development programmes like Neeru-Meeru and Arvary Pani Sansad.</p> <p>vi. Any other relevant point</p> <p style="text-align: right;">3x1=3</p> <p><b>(Any three points to be explained)</b></p>	<p>Pg 47</p> <p>T.B.II</p>	<p>2+3=5</p>
28	<p><b>(a) “India has a highly uneven pattern of population distribution.” Support the statement with examples.</b></p> <p>India has highly uneven pattern of population distribution due to various factors:</p> <p>i. In percentage share Uttar Pradesh has the highest population followed by Maharashtra, Bihar and West Bengal.</p> <p>ii. UP, Maharashtra, Bihar, West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh along with Tamil Nadu, MP, Rajasthan, Karnataka and Gujarat together account for 76% of the total population of the country.</p> <p>iii. On the other hand, share of population is very small in Jammu and Kashmir, Arunachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand.</p> <p>iv. The North Indian plains, deltas and coastal plains have higher proportion of population than the interior parts due to physical factors.</p> <p>v. Urban regions of Delhi, Mumbai,</p>		



	<p align="center"><b>SECTION E</b></p> <p>Question nos. 29 and 30 are Map-based Questions.</p>	2x5=10
29	<p align="center">Please see attached map</p> <div style="text-align: right; margin-right: 50px;"> विश्व-राजनीतिक  प्रश्न संख्या 29 के लिए </div> <p align="center">64/5/1, 2, 3 ATTEMPT ANY FIVE 1x5=5</p> <p align="right">For question no. 29</p> <p align="center">For Visually Impaired Candidates: ( In lieu of Question No 29) ( Answer any Five) 5x1=5</p> <p>29.1      Vancouver</p> <p>29.2      Aden</p> <p>29.3      Chicago/ New Orleans/ Los Angeles/ San             Francisco/ NewYork./ Boston</p> <p>29.4      Suez Canal</p> <p>29.5      Amazon Basin</p> <p>29.6      Tropical Africa/ Congo basin</p> <p>29.7      Downs</p>	

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Please see attached map



For Visually Impaired Candidates ( In lieu of Question No 30) : (Answer Any Five)5x1=5

- 30.1 Arunachal Pradesh
- 30.2 Karnataka
- 30.3 Ratnagiri
- 30.4 Katni/ Balaghat
- 30.5 Barauni
- 30.6 Paradwip
- 30.7 Thiruvananthapuram