

Marking Scheme
Strictly Confidential
(For Internal and Restricted use only)
Senior Secondary School Examination, 2026
MAIN EXAMINATION
SUBJECT NAME GEOGRAPHY (Q.P. CODE 64/2/3)

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- (64/2/3)

SET-3

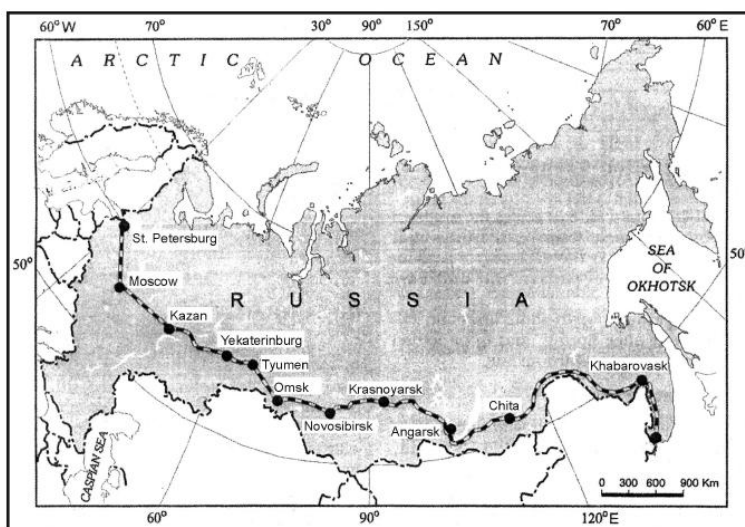
MM-70

Q No	EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS	Page no in TB	Distribution of marks
	SECTION -A Question no. 1-17 are Multiple Choice Questions.		(17x1=17)
1.	(B) II, I, IV, III	Pg 60 TB II	1
2	(D) Areal Differentiation	Pg 5 TB I	1
3	(C) a-iii, b-iv, c-i, d-ii	Pg 56,58 TB II	1
4	(D) Only I,II and IV are correct	Pg 33 TB I	1
5	(A) Only I, III and IV are correct	Pg 41 TB I	1
6	(B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is <u>not</u> the correct explanation of (A).	Pg 67 TB II	1
7	(C) II and III are correct.	Pg 5 TB I	1
8	(C) 1970s	Pg 68 TB II	1
9	(C) (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct .	Pg 1 TB I	1
10	(A) Airport Authority of India	Pg 82 TB II	1
11	(A) National Waterways No.1- Allahabad- Haldia	Pg 81 TB II	1

12	(C) Bauxite	Pg 57 TB II	1																														
13	(C) Manufactured goods	Pg 88 TB II	1																														
14	(C) Marmagao	Pg 90 TB II	1																														
	<p>Study the following table carefully and answer the Question Nos. 15 to 17:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Human Development Index 2022</i></p> <table><tr><th>S.N.</th><th>Country</th><th>HDI Value</th></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>Belarus</td><td>0.801</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>Botswana</td><td>0.708</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>Congo</td><td>0.593</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>Mexico</td><td>0.781</td></tr><tr><td>5</td><td>Nigeria</td><td>0.548</td></tr><tr><td>6</td><td>Sudan</td><td>0.516</td></tr><tr><td>7</td><td>Tanzania</td><td>0.532</td></tr><tr><td>8</td><td>Chile</td><td>0.860</td></tr><tr><td>9</td><td>Yemen</td><td>0.424</td></tr></table>	S.N.	Country	HDI Value	1	Belarus	0.801	2	Botswana	0.708	3	Congo	0.593	4	Mexico	0.781	5	Nigeria	0.548	6	Sudan	0.516	7	Tanzania	0.532	8	Chile	0.860	9	Yemen	0.424		
S.N.	Country	HDI Value																															
1	Belarus	0.801																															
2	Botswana	0.708																															
3	Congo	0.593																															
4	Mexico	0.781																															
5	Nigeria	0.548																															
6	Sudan	0.516																															
7	Tanzania	0.532																															
8	Chile	0.860																															
9	Yemen	0.424																															
15	<p>Congo comes under which one of the following categories of human development ?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(C) Medium</p>		1																														
16	<p>How many countries fall under the low category of ‘human development index’ in the given table?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(B) 4</p>		1																														
17	<p>Which of the following European country falls under very high category of human development?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(D) Belarus</p>		1																														

	<p style="text-align: center;">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;">The Quaternary Sector</p> <p>The Quaternary Sector along with the Tertiary Sector has replaced most of the primary and secondary employment as the basis for economic growth. Over half of all workers in developed economies are in the 'Knowledge Sector' and there has been a very high growth in demand for consumption of information-based services from mutual fund managers to tax consultants, software developers and statisticians. Personnel working in office buildings, elementary schools and university classrooms, hospitals and doctors' offices, theatres, accounting and brokerage firms all belong to this category of services.</p> <p>Like some of the tertiary functions, quaternary activities can also be outsourced. They are not tied to resources, affected by the environment, or necessarily localised by market.</p> <p>(18.1) Define the concept of 'Outsourcing'.</p> <p>Outsourcing is giving work to an out side agency to improve efficiency and to reduce costs. 1</p> <p>(18.2) More than 50 percent of all workers in developing countries belong to which sector of economy?</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Knowledge Sector 1</p> <p>(18.3) 'Mutual funds managers' are demanding which type of services?</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Consumption of information-based services 1</p>		1+1+1=3
19	<p>Study the given map carefully and answer the questions that follow:</p>		

Trans- Siberian Railway



(19.1) Name the easternmost terminal station of the given rail route.

Vladivostok 1

(19.2) Name the most important agro centre along the rail route.

Chita 1

(19.3) Name the sea near to the westernmost terminal station.

Baltic sea 1

1+1+1=3

Note : Following question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu for Question No. 19.

Describe any three features of the ' Trans-Siberian Railway'?

- i. This is a major rail route of Russia runs from St. Petersburg to Vladivostok.
- ii. It is the longest rail-route of Asia.
- iii. It has helped in opening up its Asian region to West European market.
- iv. It is the longest double-tracked and electrified trans-continental railway in the world.
- v. Any other relevant point.

(Any three points to be described)

Pg 58,59
TB I

3x1=3

21	<p>Study the given table carefully and answer the questions that follow :</p> <p style="text-align: center;">India-Trends of Urbanisation 1961-2011</p> <table><tr><th>Year</th><th>Number of Towns / UAs</th><th>Urban Population (in Thousands)</th><th>% of Total population</th><th>Decennial Growth (%)</th></tr><tr><td>1961</td><td>2,365</td><td>78,936.6</td><td>17.97</td><td>–</td></tr><tr><td>1971</td><td>2,590</td><td>1,09,114</td><td>19.91</td><td>38.23</td></tr><tr><td>1981</td><td>3,378</td><td>1,59,463</td><td>23.34</td><td>46.14</td></tr><tr><td>1991</td><td>4,689</td><td>2,17,611</td><td>25.71</td><td>36.47</td></tr><tr><td>2001</td><td>5,161</td><td>2,85,355</td><td>27.78</td><td>31.13</td></tr><tr><td>2011</td><td>6,171</td><td>3,77,000</td><td>31.16</td><td>31.08</td></tr></table> <p>21.1 During which decade, the net increase in number of towns/UAs is the lowest ?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1961-1971 1</p> <p>21.2 Mention the net increase in number of towns/UAs during 1981-91.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1311 towns 1</p> <p>21.3 Explain the decennial growth rate of urban population.</p> <p>i. The decennial growth rate of urban population is increasing continuously since 1961.</p> <p>ii. It was 17.97% in 1961-71 which increased to level 31.16 percent in 2001-2011.</p> <p>iii. Any other relevant point</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1 (Any one point to be explained)</p>	Year	Number of Towns / UAs	Urban Population (in Thousands)	% of Total population	Decennial Growth (%)	1961	2,365	78,936.6	17.97	–	1971	2,590	1,09,114	19.91	38.23	1981	3,378	1,59,463	23.34	46.14	1991	4,689	2,17,611	25.71	36.47	2001	5,161	2,85,355	27.78	31.13	2011	6,171	3,77,000	31.16	31.08		1+1+1=3
Year	Number of Towns / UAs	Urban Population (in Thousands)	% of Total population	Decennial Growth (%)																																		
1961	2,365	78,936.6	17.97	–																																		
1971	2,590	1,09,114	19.91	38.23																																		
1981	3,378	1,59,463	23.34	46.14																																		
1991	4,689	2,17,611	25.71	36.47																																		
2001	5,161	2,85,355	27.78	31.13																																		
2011	6,171	3,77,000	31.16	31.08																																		
22	<p>Explain the importance of the ‘Northern Atlantic Sea Route’.</p> <p>i. It links north-eastern U.S.A. and North-western Europe, the two industrially developed regions of the world.</p>																																					

	<p>ii. The foreign trade over this route is greater than that of the rest of the world combined.</p> <p>iii. One-fourth of the world's foreign trade moves on this route.</p> <p>iv. Both the coasts have highly advanced ports and harbour facilities.</p> <p>v. It is the busiest in the world and is called the Big Trunk Route.</p> <p>vi. Any other relevant point</p> <p>(Any three points to be explained.)</p>	<p>Pg 61,62 TB I</p>	<p>3x1=3</p>
23	<p>Explain the role of oil and gas pipelines in the economic development of the country.</p> <p>i. Pipelines are the most convenient and efficient mode of transporting liquids and gases over long distances.</p> <p>ii. Solid can also be transported by pipelines after converting them into liquid.</p> <p>iii. The Hazira Vijaipur Jagdishpur (HVJ) cross country gas pipeline provided impetus to Indian gas market development.</p> <p>iv. India's Gas infrastructure has expanded over ten times as gas grid, by linking all the gas sources and consuming markets across the country including north-eastern states.</p> <p>v. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any three points to be explained.)</p>	<p>Pg 82,83 TB II</p>	<p>3x1=3</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;">SECTION -D</p> <p>Questions Nos. 24 to 28 are Long Answer Type questions.</p>		(5x5=25)
24	<p>(a) Explain the economic factors affecting the distribution of world population.</p> <p>i.Areas with mineral deposits attract industries. Mining and industrial activities generate employment.</p> <p>ii. Skilled and semi-skilled workers move to mining and industrial areas and make them densely populated.</p> <p>iii.Katanga- Zambia copper belt in Africa is one such good example.</p> <p>iv.Cities offer better employment opportunities, educational and medical facilities, better means of transport and communication.</p> <p>v. Good civic amenities and the attraction of city life draw people to the cities. It leads to rural to urban migration and cities grow in size.</p> <p>vi.Mega cities of the world attract large number of migrants every year.</p> <p>vii. Industrial belts provide job opportunities and attract large numbers of people.</p> <p>viii. The Kobe-Osaka industrial region of Japan is thickly populated because of the presence of a number of industries.</p> <p>ix.Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Any five points to be explained.)</p> <p>(b) Explain the physical factors affecting the distribution of world population.</p> <p>i. People prefer to live in areas where fresh water is easily available as water is used for drinking, bathing and cooking and for cattle,crops, industries and navigation.</p> <p>ii. River valleys are among the most densely populated areas of the world.</p> <p>iii. People prefer living on flat plains and gentle slopes. This is because such areas are favourable for the production of crops and to build roads and industries.</p>	<p>Pg 8,9 TB I</p>	<p>5x1=5</p>

	<p>iv. Mountainous and hilly areas hinder the development of transport network and do not favour agricultural and industrial development. So, these areas tend to be less populated.</p> <p>v. The Ganga plains are among the most densely populated areas of the world while the mountains zones in the Himalayas are scarcely populated.</p> <p>vi. Areas of extreme climate such as very hot or cold deserts are uncomfortable for human habitation. Areas with a comfortable climate, where there is not much seasonal variation attract more people.</p> <p>vii. Areas with very heavy rainfall or extreme and harsh climates have low population. Mediterranean regions were inhabited from early periods in history due to their pleasant climate.</p> <p>viii. Fertile soils are important for agricultural and allied activities. Therefore, areas which have fertile loamy soils have more people living on them as these can support intensive agriculture.</p> <p>ix. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any five points to be analyzed.)</p>	<p>Pg 8 TBI</p>	<p>5x1=5</p>
25	<p>(a) Explain the problem of 'low productivity' of Indian agriculture. Analyse the role of 'National Mission for 'Sustainable Agriculture' to solve this problem.</p> <p>Problem of low productivity :</p> <p>i. The yield of the crops in the country is low in comparison to the international level.</p> <p>ii. Per hectare output of most of the crops such as rice, wheat, Cotton and Oil Seeds in India is much lower than that of USA, Russia and Japan.</p> <p>iii. Low labour productivity in comparison to international level.</p> <p>iv. Vast rainfed areas in the country specially in drylands have low yields.</p>		

<p>v. Any other relevant points</p> <p>(Any two points to be explained) 2x1=2</p> <p>National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture :</p> <p>i. National Mission for sustainable Agriculture is to make agriculture more productive, sustainable, remunerative and climate resilient.</p> <p>ii. It promotes location specific and integrated farming system.</p> <p>iii. It conserves natural resources through appropriate soil and moisture conservation measures.</p> <p>iv. The government has been promoting such as Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana(PKVY) and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana(RKVY)</p> <p>v. Any other relevant point</p> <p>(Any three points to be explained) 3x1=3</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>(b) Explain the problems of the 'indebtedness' of Indian farmers. Analyse the importance of 'farmer's portal' in helping the farmers.</p> <p>Problems of the indebtedness:</p> <p>i. The inputs of modern agriculture are very expensive.</p> <p>ii. This resource intensive approach has become unmanageable for marginal and small farmers as they have very meagre or no savings to invest in agriculture.</p> <p>iii. To tide over these difficulties most of the farmers have resorted to avail credit from various institutions and money lenders.</p> <p>iv. Crop failures and low returns from agriculture have forced them to fall in the trap of indebtedness.</p> <p>v. Any other relevant point</p> <p>(Any two points to be explained) 2x1=2</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Pg 37,36 TB II</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">2+3=5</p>
---	--	---

	<p>Importance of ‘farmer’s portal’</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The farmer’s Portal is a platform for farmers to seek any information related to agriculture. Detailed information on farmers insurance, agriculture storage, crops, extension activities, seeds, pesticides, farm machineries etc is provided. Details of fertilizers, market prices, package and practices, programmes are provided. Welfare schemes are also given. Block level details related to soil fertility , storage, insurance, training are available in an interactive map. Any other point <p>(Any three points to be analysed) 3x1=3</p>	<p>Pg 37 ,36 TB I</p>	<p>2+3=5</p>
26	<p>(a) Explain the causes of air pollution and suggest any three measures to overcome it.</p> <p>Causes of Air Pollution:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The increasing use of varieties of fuels as the source of energy, there is a marked increase in emission of toxic gases into the atmosphere resulting in the pollution of air. Combustion of fossil fuels, mining and industries are the main sources of air pollution. Solid waste disposal and sewage disposal is also responsible for air pollution. As these processes release oxides of sulphur and nitrogen, hydrocarbons, carbon-dioxide, carbon monoxide, lead and asbestos. Any other relevant point. <p>(Any two points to be explained.) 2x1=2</p> <p>Measures to overcome Air Pollution:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Use of non- conventional sources of energy. Control over mining and deforestation. 		

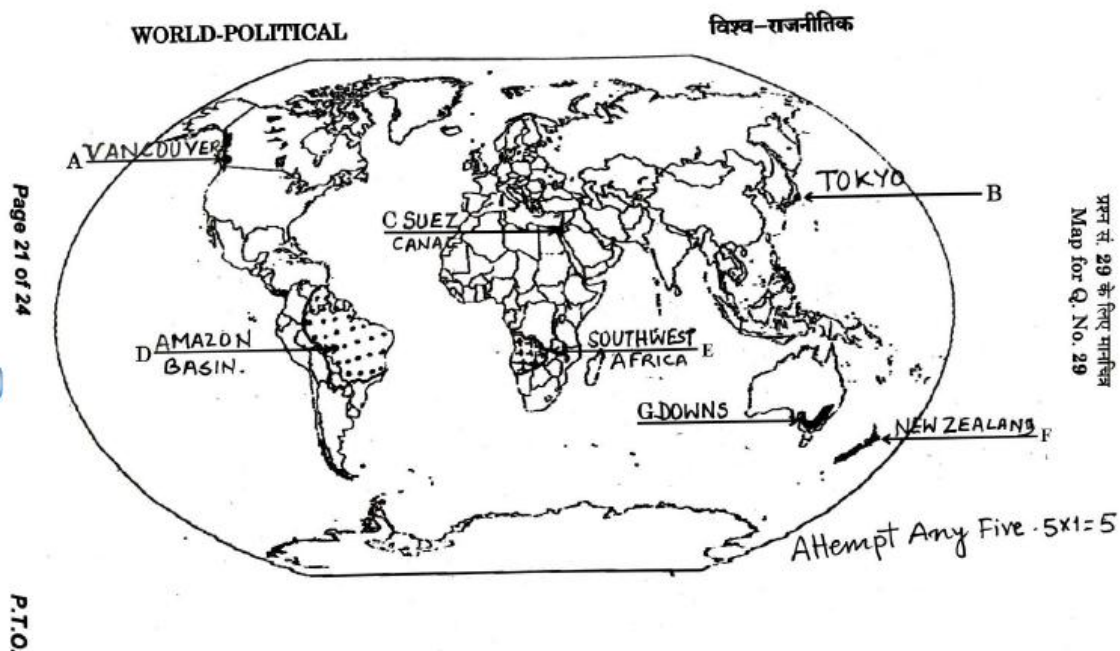
	<p>iii. In industries pollution free fuel should be used.</p> <p>iv. Increase the height of chimneys and use of smoke stacks/ filters/ scrubbers in chimneys.</p> <p>v. Use of Electric vehicles.</p> <p>vi. Reduce, reuse and recycle the waste and sewage treatment plans to be promoted.</p> <p>vii. More use of public transport.</p> <p>viii. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any three points to be explained.) 3x1=3</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>(b) Explain the causes of noise pollution and suggest any three measures to overcome it.</p> <p>Causes of noise pollution:</p> <p>i. Noise pollution refers to the state of unbearable and uncomfortable to human beings which is caused by noise from different sources.</p> <p>ii. The main source of noise pollution are various factories, mechanised construction and demolition work.</p> <p>iii. Automobiles and aircraft are also the source of noise pollution.</p> <p>iv. Periodic noise from sirens, loudspeakers used in various programmes associated with community activities.</p> <p>v. The biggest nuisance is the noise produced from traffic.</p> <p>vi. Any other relevant point</p> <p>(Any two points to be explained) 2x1=2</p> <p>Measures to overcome Noise Pollution :</p> <p>i. Machinery, equipments and generators should be fitted with silencers.</p> <p>ii. All machinery can be redesigned to reduce noise.</p> <p>iii. Noise absorbing material may be used.</p> <p>iv. Personal use of earplugs and earphones.</p> <p>v. Factories should not be located near the human settlements.</p>	<p>Pg 96,97 TB II</p>	<p>2+3=5</p>
--	--	----------------------------------	---------------------

	<p>vi. Any other relevant point</p> <p>(Any three points to be explained) 3x1=3</p>	<p>Pg 96,98 TB II</p>	<p>2+3=5</p>
27	<p>There are many challenges for the society to channelise adolescents in right direction.” Evaluate the statement.</p> <p>i. Adolescent population is regarded as the youthful population but is quite vulnerable. Some important guidance and directions are needed to make them safe.</p> <p>ii. Problem of Illiteracy particularly female illiteracy</p> <p>iii. School dropouts</p> <p>iv. Lower age at marriage</p> <p>v. Low intake of nutrients</p> <p>vi. High rate of maternal mortality of adolescent mothers.</p> <p>vii. High rate of infections such as HIV and AIDS. Drug abuse, juvenile delinquency, committence of crime etc.</p> <p>viii. Physical and mental disability or retardedness.</p> <p>ix. Government of India has undertaken certain policies to impart proper education to adolescents so that their talents are better channelised for example National Youth Policy and National Policy for Skill Development.</p> <p>x. Any other relevant point</p> <p>(Any five points to be evaluated.)</p>	<p>Pg 8 TB II</p>	<p>5x1=5</p>
28	<p>(a) “The earliest human beings depended on their immediate environment for their sustenance.” Examine the statement with reference to hunting and gathering.</p>		


	<p>i. The earliest human beings subsisted on animals which they hunted and the edible plants which they gathered from forests in the vicinity.</p> <p>ii. Gathering and hunting are the oldest economic activities known.</p> <p>iii. Primitive societies depended on wild animals. People located in very cold and extremely hot climates survived on hunting.</p> <p>iv. The people in coastal areas still catch fish though fishing has experienced modernisation due to technological progress.</p> <p>v. The early hunters used primitive tools made of stones, twigs or arrows so the number of animals killed were limited.</p> <p>vi. These activities are carried out at different levels with different orientations.</p> <p>vii. Any other relevant point</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Any five points to be examined)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>(b) “Commercial livestock rearing is well organised and capital intensive.” Examine the statement with comparison to nomadic herding.</p> <p>i. Commercial livestock rearing is essentially associated with western culture and is practiced on permanent ranches whereas in Nomadic herding there are no permanent ranches and each nomadic community occupies a well-identified territory as a matter of tradition.</p> <p>ii. The ranches cover large area divided into a number of parcels, which are fenced to regulate grazing whereas the nomads move from one place to another along with their livestock, depending on the amount and quality of pastures and water.</p> <p>iii. Commercial livestock rearing is a specialised activity in which only type of animal is reared whereas in Nomadic herding a variety of animals are kept in different regions.</p>	<p>Pg 22 TB I</p>	<p>5x1=5</p>
--	---	-------------------------------------	---------------------

	<p>iv. In Commercial livestock rearing of animals in ranching is organised on scientific basis. The main emphasis is on breeding, genetic improvement, disease control and health care whereas it is not present in Nomadic herding.</p> <p>v. In Commercial livestock rearing animals are reared for meat, wool, hides and skin which are processed and packed scientifically and exported to different world markets whereas in Nomadic herding or pastoral nomadism herders rely on animals for food, clothing, shelter, tools and transport.</p> <p>vi. Any other relevant points</p> <p>(Any five points to be examined.)</p>	Pg 24,25 TB I	5x1=5
	SECTION - E Questions number 29 and 30 are Map-based Questions.		2x5=10

29. Please See Attached Map:- 64/2/1, 64/2/2 , 64/2/3 5x1=5



Note: For Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q.No. 29

	<p><i>Attempt any five.</i> 5x1=5</p> <p>(29.1) Vancouver</p> <p>(29.2) Tokyo</p> <p>(29.3) Suez Canal</p> <p>(29.4) Southern Chile / Amazon Basin</p> <p>(29.5) South -West Africa</p> <p>(29.6) New Zealand / Australia</p> <p>(29.7) Downs</p>
<p>30.</p>	<p>Please See Attached Map. 64/2/1, 64/2/2 , 64/2/3 5x1=5</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>भारत का राजनीतिक रेखा-मानचित्र POLITICAL OUTLINE MAP OF INDIA</p>  </div>

Note : For Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No 30.

Attempt any five.

5x1=5

(30.1) Uttar Pradesh

(30.2) Barauni

(30.3) Raniganj

(30.4) Ratnagiri

(30.5) Balaghat

(30.6) Paradwip

(30.7) Hyderabad