

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

SET-3

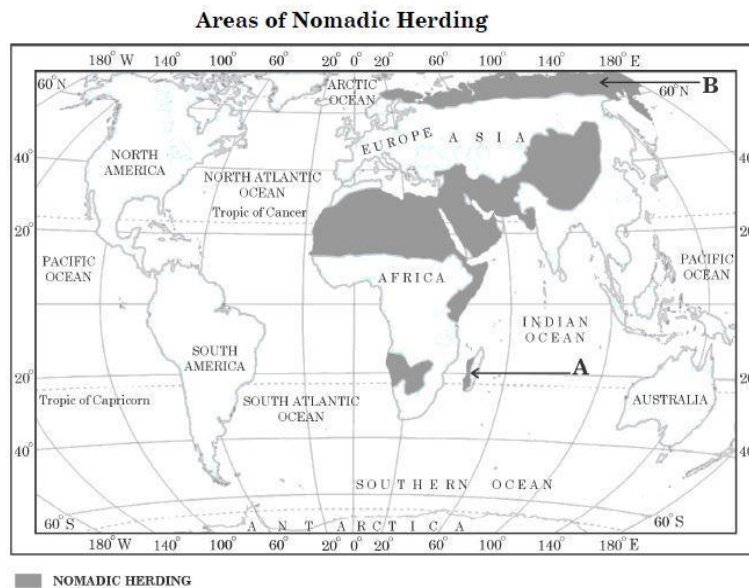
MM-70

Q No	EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS	Page no in TB	Distribution of marks
	SECTION -A Question no. 1-17 are MCQs		17x1=17
1	(B) Oil port	TB I Pg 75	1
2	(D) Meaningful life	TB I Pg 14	1
3	(B) Only I, II and IV are correct	TB I Pg 20	1
4	(D) I, III and IV are correct	TB I Pg 40	1
5	(A) a-iii, b-i, c-iv, d-ii	TB I Pg75-76	1
6	(D) Only I, II and IV are correct	TB I Pg 40	1
7	(D) Paper	TB I Pg 39	1
8	(D) Social diversity in the country	TB I Pg 72	1
9	(B) Phase II	TB II Pg 7	1
10	(A) Gujarat and Maharashtra	TB II Pg 108	1
11	(A) Ministry of Agriculture	TB II Pg 104	1
12	(B) Twenty year road plan	TB II Pg76	1
13	(D) National Remote Sensing Centre	TB II Pg 103	1
14	(C) Manali and Lahaul-Spiti	TB II Pg 78	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><td><i>S. No.</i></td><td><i>Country</i></td><td><i>HDI Value (2022)</i></td></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

Study the given map carefully and answer the questions that follow :



18.1 Identify the area of nomadic herding marked as 'A' on the map.

Madagascar

1

18.2 Name an important animal reared in the areas marked as 'B' on the map.

Reindeer

1

18.3 Describe the main characteristic of nomadic herding practised in the world.

The main characteristics of nomadic herding are-

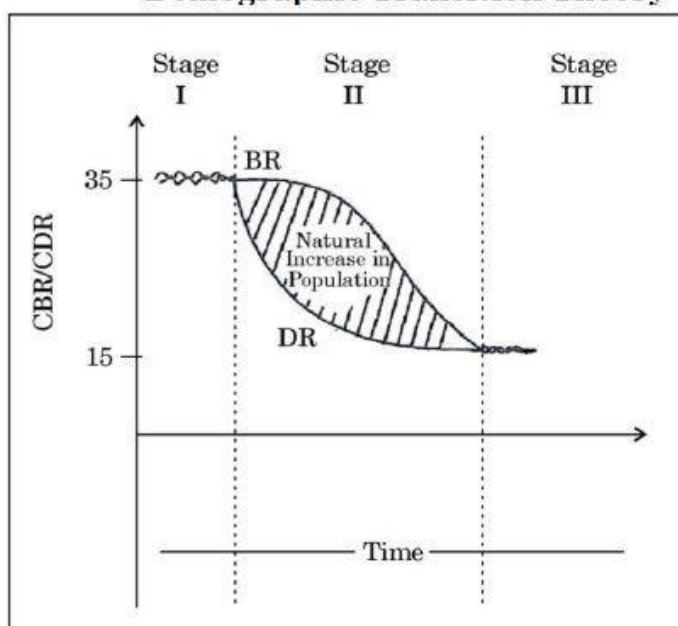
- i. Nomadic herding or pastoral nomadism is a primitive subsistence activity.
- ii. The herders rely on animals for food, clothing, shelter, tools and transport.
- iii. They move from one place to another along with their livestock, depending on the amount and quality of pastures and water.
- iv. Each nomadic community occupies a well-identified territory.

	<p>v. A wide variety of animals is kept in different regions.</p> <p>vi. Any other relevant point. 1</p> <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. 18.</p> <p>Explain the main characteristics of 'hunting and gathering' practised in the world.</p> <p>i. Gathering and hunting are the oldest economic activity known.</p> <p>ii. These are carried out at different levels with different orientations.</p> <p>iii. Gathering is practised in regions with harsh climatic conditions.</p> <p>iv. It often involves primitive societies, who extract both plants and animals to satisfy their needs for food, shelter and clothing.</p> <p>v. This type of activity requires a small amount of capital investment and operates at a very low level of technology.</p> <p>vi. The yield per person is very low and little or no surplus is produced.</p> <p>vii. Any other relevant point</p> <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p>		1+1+1=3
19	<p>Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow :</p>	<p>TB I Pg 22-23</p>	3x1=3

	<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>19.1 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>19.2 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>19.3 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. 1 <p>(Any One point to be explained)</p>	<p>TB II Pg 96-97</p>	<p>1+1+1=3</p>
	<p>SECTION-C</p> <p>20 to 23 are Short Answer Type Questions.</p>		<p>4x3=12</p>
20	<p>Explain the concept of 'environmental-determinism' with example</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. In the early stages of their interaction with their natural environment humans were greatly influenced by it. ii. Human adapted to the dictates of Nature. iii. The level of technology was very low. iii. The stage of human social development was also primitive. iv. The physical environment for such society is become the mother nature. v. Human who listened to Nature, was afraid of its fury and therefore, worshiped it. vi. This type of interaction between primitive human society and strong forces of nature was termed as environmental determinism. vii. Any other relevant point <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p>	<p>TB I Pg. 2</p>	<p>3x1=3</p>
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>
22	<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>TB II Pg 8</p>	<p>3x1=3</p>

	<p align="center">(Any three points to be explained.)</p> <p 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 align="center">(Any three points to be explained.)</p>	<p align="center">TB II</p> <p align="center">Pg 8</p>	<p align="center">3x1=3</p>
23	<p>Explain the characteristics of dispersed rural settlements in India.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Dispersed or isolated settlement pattern in India appears in the form of isolated huts or hamlets of few huts in remote jungles, or on small hills with farms or pasture on the slopes. ii. Extreme dispersion of settlement is often caused by extremely fragmented nature of the terrain and land resource base of habitable areas. iii. Many areas of Meghalaya, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh and Kerala have this type of settlement. iv. Any other relevant point <p align="center">(Any three points to be explained)</p>	<p align="center">TB II</p> <p align="center">Pg 16-17</p>	<p 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>“Communication services involve the transmission of words and messages, facts and ideas.” Justify the statement by giving suitable arguments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The invention of writing preserved messages and helped to make communication dependent on means of transport. ii. These were actually carried by hand, animals, boat, road, rail and air. iii. All forms of transport are also referred to as lines of communication. iv. Communications are easily disseminated Where the transport network is efficient. v. Mobile telephony and satellites, have made communications independent of transport. vi. Radio, television, newspaper and internet are the other forms of communication. vii. Any other relevant point. <p style="text-align: center;">(Any five points to be justified)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">TB I Pg-48, 49</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 switches 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 Agricultural District Programme (IADP) and Intensive Agricultural Area 		

	<p>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 of the very high pressure on the land resources, the labour productivity in Indian 	<p>TB II Pg 34</p>	<p>5x1=5</p>
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	<p>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> <p>(Any five points to be explained)</p>		
		<p>TB II Pg 36-39</p>	<p>5x1=5</p>

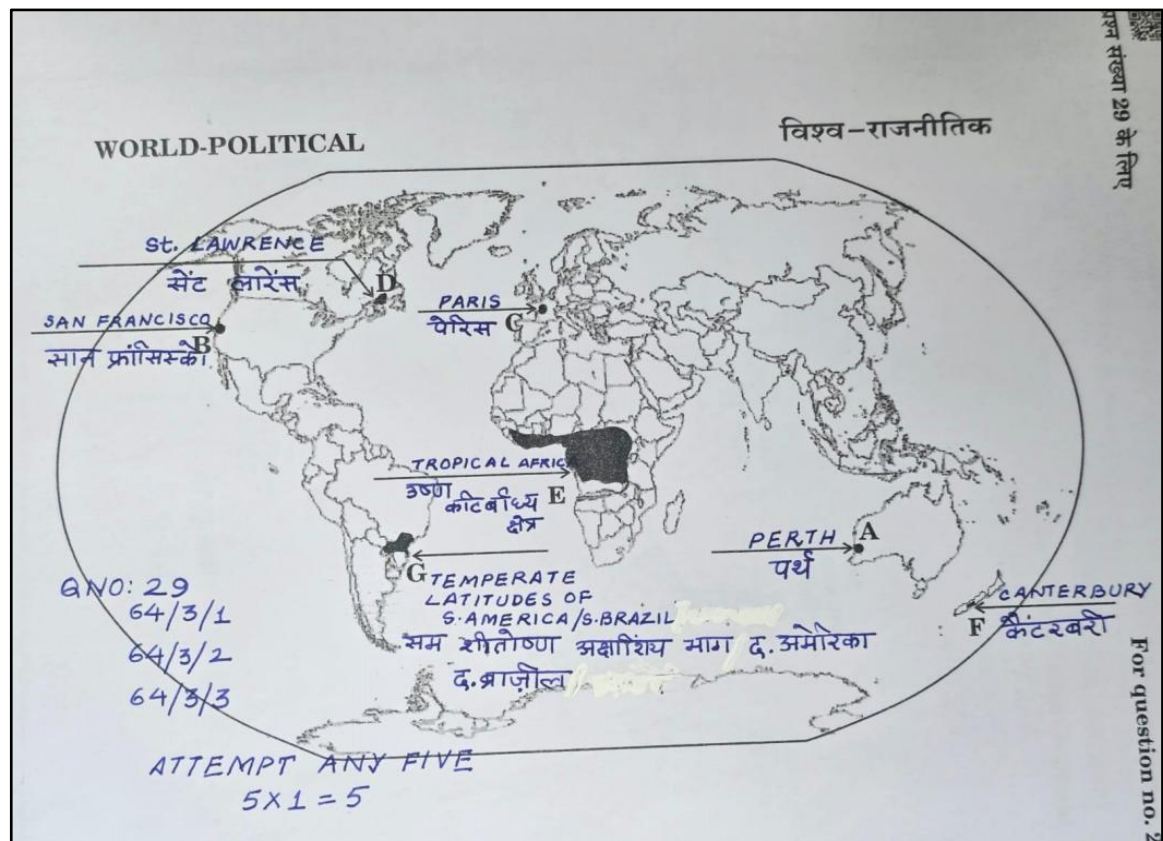
26	<p>(a) Explain the geographical requirements of cotton cultivation and its production in India.</p> <p>Geographical requirements of cotton cultivation are-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Cotton is a tropical crop. It is grown in kharif season in semi-arid areas of the country. Cotton requires clear sky during flowering stage. It is grown under rainfed conditions. Any other relevant points. 3 <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p> <p>Production of cotton in India</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> India ranks second in the world in the production of cotton after China. Cotton occupies about 4.7 per cent of total cropped area in the country. There are three cotton growing areas, i.e. parts of Punjab, Haryana and northern Rajasthan in north-west, Gujarat and Maharashtra in the west and plateaus of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu in south. Leading producers of this crop are Gujarat, Maharashtra and Telangana. Any other relevant points. 2 <p>(Any two points to be explained)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(b) Explain the geographical requirements of sugarcane cultivation and its production in India.</p> <p>Geographical requirements for sugarcane cultivation are-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Sugarcane is a crop of tropical areas. Under rain-fed conditions, it is cultivated in sub-humid and humid climates. 	<p>TB-II Pg. 32</p>	<p>3+2=5</p>
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	<p>iii. It is largely an irrigated crop in India. Any other relevant points. 3</p> <p>(Any three points to be explained)</p> <p>Production of sugarcane in India -</p> <p>i. India was the second largest producer of sugarcane after Brazil in 2018.</p> <p>ii. It accounts for about 19.7 % of the world production of sugarcane.</p> <p>iii. Uttar Pradesh produces about two-fifth of sugarcane of the country.</p> <p>iv. Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, and Andhra Pradesh are other leading producers of this crop.</p> <p>v. Any other relevant points. 2</p> <p>(Any two points to be explained)</p>	<p>TB-II Pg. 32,34</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> <p>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 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 style="text-align: center;">(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, 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 style="text-align: center;">(Any five points to be explained)</p>	<p>TB II</p> <p>Pg-61,63,64</p>	<p>5x1=5</p>
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28	<p>(a) “Roads play a vital role in trade and commerce of a country across the world.” Support the statement with examples.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Road transport is the most economical for short distances compared to railways. ii. Freight transport by road is gaining importance because it offers door-to-door service. iii. Roads serve the needs of vast and developing countries at a low cost. iv. Roads, therefore, play a vital role in a nation’s trade and commerce and for promoting tourism. 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. vi. Any other relevant point. <p>(Any five points to be explained.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</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 % of the country’s total transport with a very dense network west of the Urals. iii. North America has one of the most extensive 	<p>TB I Pg 56-58</p>	<p>5x1=5</p>
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	<p>rail networks accounting for nearly 40 % of the world's total and is used more for long-distance bulky freight like ores, grains, timber and machinery than for passengers.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>v. Australia has about 40,000 km of railways, of which 25 % are found in New South Wales alone.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>vii. In Asia, rail network is the most dense in the thickly populated areas of Japan, China and India.</p> <p>vii. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any five points to be explained.)</p>	<p>TB I Pg 57-58</p>	<p>5x1=5</p>
	<p align="center">SECTION -E</p> <p align="center">Question nos. 29 and 30 are Map-based Questions.</p>		<p>2x5=10</p>
<p>29.</p>	<p>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.</p>		

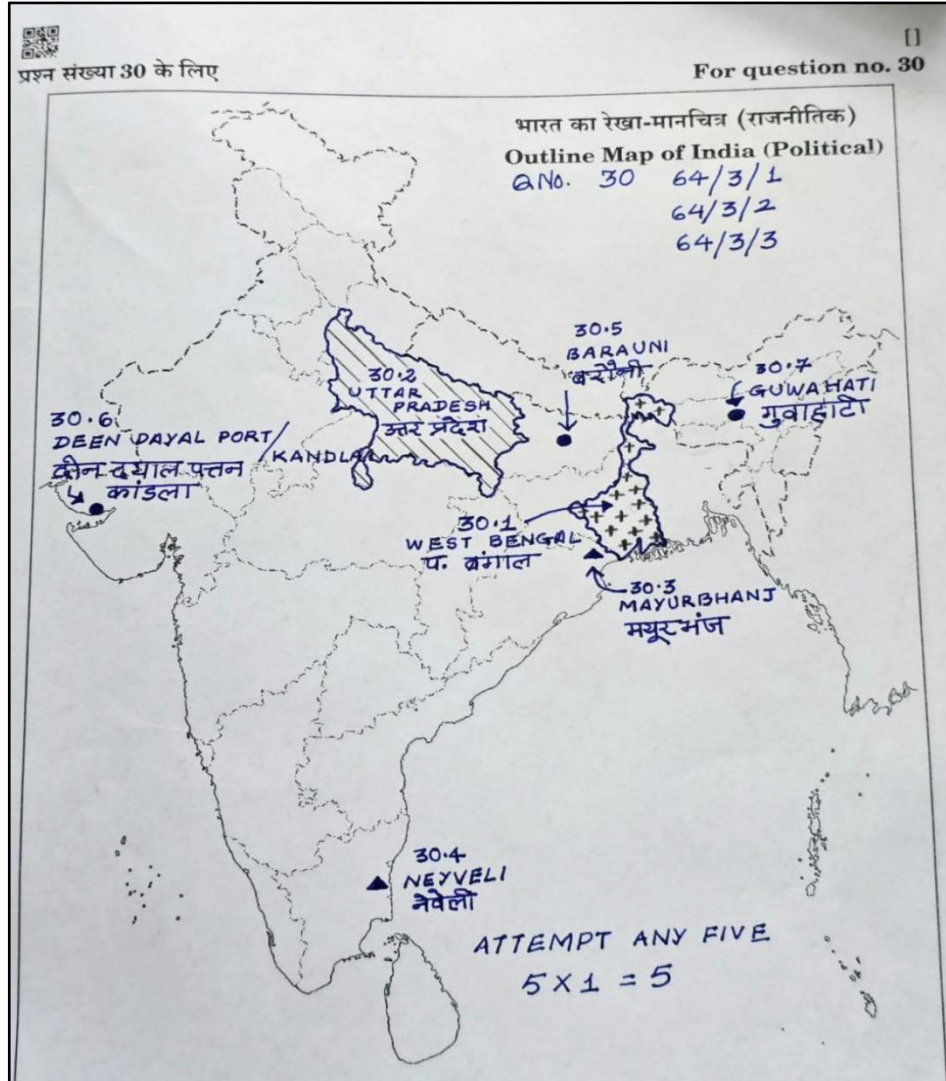


Note : The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Question No. 29.

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