The weightage or the distribution of marks over the different dimensions paper shall be as follows:-

Weightage to form of questions

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Form of questions</th>
<th>No. of questions</th>
<th>Marks for each question</th>
<th>Total Marks</th>
<th>Estimated in Minutes</th>
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<tr>
<td>Long answer (L.A.)</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>55 minutes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Short answer (S.A.)</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>65 minutes</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Short answer on value based</strong></td>
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<td><strong>3</strong></td>
<td><strong>5 minutes</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Very short answer (V.S.A)</td>
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<td>20 minutes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Map Question</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>15 minutes</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>160+20 minutes for revision</td>
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Total Time- 180 minutes

Part A: Fundamentals of Human Geography (Textbook I) 35 marks

| Unit 1: Human Geography (Ch.1)          | 3                |
| Unit 2: People (Ch. 2 to 4)             | 5                |
| Unit 3: Human Activities (Ch. 5 to 7)   | 10               |
| Unit 4: Transport, Communication & Trade (Ch. 8 and 9) | 10               |
| Unit 5: Human settlements (Ch. 10)      | 5                |
| Unit 6: Map Work-----World map (for identification only relating to Units 2 to 5) | 2                |

Total 35 marks

Weightage to content (Chapter nos. Of NCERT textbooks are given against unit within brackets)
Part B: India: People and Economy (Textbook II)  

<table>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Unit 7: People (Ch. 1-3)</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Unit 8: Human Settlements (Ch. 4)</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>Unit 9: Resources and Development (Ch. 5-9)</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>Unit 10: Transport, Communication and International Trade (Ch. 10-11)</td>
<td>7</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Unit 11: Geographical Perspective on selected issues and problems (Ch.12)</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Unit 12: Map Work-Map of India (for locating and labelling only relating to</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Units 7 to 11)</td>
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**Value Based Question from any unit 1-11.**  
3 marks

*Note: Please note that the Value Based Question can be taken from any lesson. Accordingly, the weightage of the lessons can be reduced as per the discretion of the teacher.*

**Grand Total**  
70

Weightage to content (Chapter Nos. of NCERT textbooks are given against unit within brackets)

Weightage to Difficulty Level

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<td>(ii) Average (AV)</td>
<td>60%</td>
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<tr>
<td>(iii) Difficult (D)</td>
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**Subject:** Geography (Theory)  

**Maxi Marks:** 70

**Book 1: Fundamentals of Human Geography** (NCERT Publication)  
**Book 2: India: People and Economy** (NCERT Publication)

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<td>2. People (Ch. 2 to 4)</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Human Activities (Ch. 5 to 7)</td>
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<td>4. Transport, Communication &amp; Trade (Ch. 8 &amp; 9)</td>
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<td>5. Human Settlements (Ch. 10)</td>
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<td>6. Map work-World Map based on units (2 to 5)</td>
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<td>11. Geographical Perspective on Selected Issues &amp; Problems (Ch. 12)</td>
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<td>12. Map Work-Map of India based on units (7 to 11)</td>
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**Note:** Figures given within brackets indicate number of questions and outside the brackets, their total marks.
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<td>VSA: Very Short Answer</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Map</td>
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<td>5</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
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<td>70</td>
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GENERAL INSTRUCTION:

i) There are 26 questions in all.

ii) All questions are compulsory.

iii) Marks for each question are indicated against it.

iv) Question numbers 01 to 10 are very short answer questions carrying 01 mark each. Answer to each of these questions should not exceed 20 words.

v) Question numbers 11 to 20 are short answer questions carrying 03 marks each. Out of which one question is a value based question. Answer to each of these Questions should not exceed 80 words.

vi) Question numbers 21 to 25 are long answer questions carrying 05 marks each. Answer to each of these questions should not exceed 150 words.

vii) Question number 26 is related to identification or locating and labelling of geographical features on maps.

viii) Outline maps of the World and India provided to you must be attached within your answer book.

ix) Use of templates or stencils for drawing outline maps is allowed.
1. How has India emerged as a leading country of Medical Tourism?

2. Identify the workers given below and name them
   a) Professional workers in high tech Industries. They are highly skilled specialists.

3. How much journey time is saved by the Orient express way against travelling through sea route?

4. Which are the two manmade navigation canals which serve as gateways of commerce of east and west worlds?

5. How would you categorise Ambala and Mhow towns?

6. Which port is situated at the entrance of the Zuari Estuary in India?

7. Identify the National Water way given below and Name any one important station
   Brahmaputra is navigable by steamers up to Dibrugarh which is shared by India and Bangladesh

8. Identify this policy and write its name
   Government had introduced this policy for cargo in April 1992. Under this policy foreign airlines or associations of exporters can bring any freighters to the country.

9. On the basis of configuration and purposes, name the two Indian satellite systems?
10. Which are the two factors responsible for the development of Jhabua?

11. Who introduced the concept of “Stop and Go Determinism”? Mention any two characteristics of this concept.

12. What are two different methods of mining? Explain the factors affecting mining activity in the world.

13. Study the map given below and answer the questions that follow:-

(i) The river mentioned in the map is named ______.

(ii) This river connects two important cities ______.

(iii) This river connects ______.

Study the map given below and answer the questions that follow:-
(i) Name the **railway line** shown in the map.

(ii) Name two ocean coasts which are being connected by this line.

(iii) Write any one significance of this railway line.

Note: The following question is for the visually impaired candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 13

(i) Name the most important rail route of Russia.

(ii) Explain any two points regarding the economic importance of this railway line.

14. Classify the Indian towns on the basis of their evolution in different periods. Write one feature of each.

15. What made Ralegan Siddhi in Maharashtra a success story? Explain any two steps taken by the villagers in this success story.
16. नीचे दिए गए एक प्रमुख इस्पात संयंत्र की स्थिति दिखाने वाले आरेख का अत्यन्त कोजिये और प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।

(i) इस इस्पात संयंत्र को पहचानिए और इसका नाम लिखिए।
(ii) इस संयंत्र के लिए चुनें के पत्थर के स्रोत का नाम लिखिए।
(iii) इस संयंत्र के लिए कोयले के स्रोत कोन-से हैं?

1+1+ 1=3
Study the diagram showing the location of a major steel plant given below and answer the questions that follow:

(i) Identify this Steel plant and write its name.
(ii) Name the source of limestone for this plant.
(iii) What are the sources of coal for this plant?

Note: The following question is for the visually impaired candidates only in lieu of Q. No.16

(i) Name the Steel plant of India which was set up in collaboration with Government of United Kingdom.
(ii) Name the source of limestone for this plant.
(iii) What are the sources of coal for this plant?
17. The challenges of sustainable development requires integration of quest for economic development with environmental concerns. Traditional methods of resource use result into generating enormous quantity of waste as well as create other environmental problems. Hence, for sustainable development calls for the protection of resources for the future generations.

Read the above paragraph and analyze the following:

(i) What values are associated with the environmental concerns of today in sustainable development?

(ii) Why the traditional methods of use of resources is not fit for today? Explain in terms of human values.

18. How has the introduction of Indira Gandhi Canal Irrigation influenced the environmental conditions of the region positively? Mention any three points.

19. What are the three categories of Indian Railway on the basis of width of the track? Write main feature of each category.

20. Read the diagram given below and answer the questions.
20.1) Why is the agriculture sector using 89% of surface water and 92% of underground water?

20.2) Which two sectors usage is likely to increase more in future?

21. What is density of population? Explain four geographical factors influencing the distribution of population in the world.

22. Classify ports on the basis of their specialised functions into five groups. Write any one main feature of each.

23. Discuss the problems of rural settlements in developing countries.

24. Why do large-scale industries choose different locations? Explain any four factors influencing industrial locations in the world.

25. Read the diagram given below and answer

![Diagram showing surface water and groundwater usage]
25.1 Which are the two major contributing factors in male and female migration?

25.2 Name any one state where reverse female migration is noticed.

25.3 Explain any three economic consequences of migration in India.

26. In the given political outline map of the world, four features are shown as A, B, C & D. Identify them with the help of the map legend and write their correct names on the line marked on the map.

A. An area of Extensive Commercial Grain Farming.

B. A densely populated area in Western Europe.

C. A country with the highest H. D. I. in the world.

D. A country with dense rail network in Asia.
On the given political outline map of India provided to you locate and label the following with appropriate-symbols:

A. The Northern most International Airport.
B. An Iron-ore mine in Chhattisgarh state.
C. A Software Technology park in North-East Region.

Note: The following question is for the visually impaired candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 26.

(i) Name the area of extensive commercial grain farming of Australia.
(ii) Mention one densely populated area of Europe.
(iii) Name the country with the highest HDI in the world.
(iv) Which is the Northern most International Airport of India.
(v) Name the Software Technology park of North-East Region.

Map for Q. No. 26.1

प्रश्न संख्या 26.1 के लिए मानचित्र
Map for Q. No. 26.2
प्रश्न संख्या 26.2 के लिए मानचित्र
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Q. No</th>
<th>Outline of the Answer</th>
<th>Value Points</th>
</tr>
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</table>
| 1     | A) world class facility hospitals in metropolitan cities  
       B) Providing variety of medical tests to patients  | 1  
       (T. B. - I, P.No. 63) |
| 2     | “White Collar” workers - Professional Workers in High Tech Industries.  | 1  
       (T. B. - I, P.No. 52) |
| 3     | The journey time reduced to 96hrs against 10 days by sea route  | $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$  
       (T. B. - I, P. No. 71) |
| 4     | Suez and Panama Canals  | 1  
       (T. B. - I, P.No. 74) |
| 5     | Garrison Towns  | 1  
       (T. B. - II, P. No. 37) |
| 6     | Marmagao Port  | 1  
       (T. B. - II, Pg. 131) |
| 7     | NW-2, Important river stations/- are Dhubri or Sadiya  | $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$  
       (T. B. -II, Pg. 120) |
| 8     | Open sky policy  | 1  
       (T. B. - II, Pg. 122) |
| 9     | Indian National Satellite System (INSAT),  
       Indian Remote sensing satellite System (IRS)  | 1  
       (T. B. -II, Pg. 123) |
| 10    | Community participation and watershed management by the Govt  | $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$  
       (T. B. -II, Pg. 144) |

Ans. 11 a) Griffith Taylor  
   b)  
   - Reflects a middle path between the ideas of environmental determinism & possibilism.  
   - Also known as neo-determinism.  
   - It shows that neither is there a situation of absolute necessity nor is there a condition of absolute freedom.  
   - Emphasizes in solving the problems without damaging the environment.  
     (Any two)  
     (1+2=3)  
     (T. B. - I, Pg. 4) 

Ans. 12 Methods -  
   (i) Surface,  
   (ii) Underground  
Factors -  
   (i) Physical factors  
   (ii) Economic factors (with explanation)  
     (1+2=3)  
     (T. B. - I, Pg. 42) 

Ans. 13  
   (i) Trans-Siberian Railways  
   (Answer for both General & Visually impaired candidates)  
   (ii) Atlantic Ocean in the West to Pacific Ocean in the East  
   (iii)
- Links Asian region to Western European Markets.
- It runs across the Ural Mts. and Yenisei rivers.
- Chita is an important agro-centre & Irkutsk, a fur centre. (any one) \(1+1+1=3\)

Ans. 14
(a) Ancient Towns: Number of towns in India having historical background spanning over 2000 years. Ex. Prayag, Varanasi
(b) Medieval Towns: About 100 of the existing towns have their roots in the medieval period. E.g.-Delhi, Jaipur.
(c) Modern Towns: The British and other European Rulers have developed a number of towns in India: Mumbai, Kolkata etc.

Ans. 15
15.1) Watershed Development
15.2) Peoples Participation in developmental Programmes
School building was constructed and Naya Panchayat were constituted \(1\times3=3\)

Ans. 16 (i) Durgapur Steel Plant [Answer for both General & Visually impaired candidates] \(1\)
(ii) Birmotypur \(1\)
(iii) Jharia and Raniganj \(\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}=1\)

Ans. 17 Values hidden in question (a)
- Protecting the life and the environment for the benefits of mankind.
- Live, let live Principle.
- Protecting the resources for future generations.

Values hidden in question (b)
- As the traditional methods of resource use generate more waste and create environmental problems they are not fit for sustainable development of present day.
- Human values concerns -
  a) deterioration of health.
  b) Non-availability of resources. \(1\frac{1}{2}+1\frac{1}{2}=3\)

Ans. 18 The introduction of canal irrigation in this dry land has transformed its ecology, economy and society.
- The availability of soil moisture for a longer period of time.
- Various afforestation and pasture development programmes under CAD have resulted in greening the land.
- Also helped reducing wind erosion & situation of canal systems. \(1\times3=3\)

Ans. 19
(a) Broad gauge: The distance between rails in broad gauge is 1.676 metres. The total length is 46,807 kms. And accounts for 74.14 % of the Indian Railway.
(b) Metre Gauge: The distance between rails is 1 metre. Total length is 13,290 kms. And covers 21.02 %.
(c) Narrow gauge: The distance between the rails is 0.762 metres or 0.610 metres. Total length is 3,124 metres and accounts for 4.94 %.

Ans. 20
20.1) Due to monsoon irregularity, India depends on underground water Resources
20.2) Domestic and Industrial sectors (with explanation) \(1\frac{1}{2}+1\frac{1}{2}=3\)
Ans.21 **Density of population**: Number of people living in per unit area such as per sq. km. [Ratio between the numbers of people to the size of land]

**Geographical Factors:**
- Availability of water
- Landforms - plain, plateau and mountain
- Climate - temperature, rainfall, no. of frost - free days etc.
- Soil - nature & types

Above four points to be discussed with example.  
(1+4=5)  
(T.B.- I, Pg. 9 - 10)

Ans.22

- **Oil ports**: These ports deal in the processing and shipping of oil. Some of these are tanker ports and some are refinery ports.
- Ports of call: These are calling points on main sea routes where ships are to anchor for refuelling, watering and taking food items
- Packet stations: These are also called as ferry ports. These are exclusively concerned with transportation of passengers and mail.
- Entre pot ports: These are collection centres where the goods are brought from different countries for export.
- Naval ports: These are developed for defence purpose.  
(1×5=5)  
(T.B.- I, Pg. 89)

Ans.23

- Poorly equipped with infrastructure.
- Inadequate water supply.
- General absence of toilets and garbage disposal facilities.
- Houses made up of mud, wood and thatch remains susceptible to damage during natural calamities.
- Lack of proper ventilation.
- Unmetalled roads and lack of modern communication network.
- Lack of health, education and recreational infrastructure.  
(any five with explanation)  
(1×5=5)  
(T. B. - I, Pg. 95)

Ans.24 Industries maximise profits by reducing costs. Therefore, industries should be located at points where production cost are minimum.

Factors influencing industrial locations are :-

2. Access to Raw materials
3. Access to Labour Supply
4. Access to Sources of Energy
5. Access to Transportation and Communication Facilities
6. Government Policy
7. Access to Agglomeration Economies / Links between industries  
(Any Four with explanation)  
(1+4=5)  
(T. B. - I, Pg. 46,47)

25)  
25.1 ) Work/Employment  
Marriage  
25.2 -Meghalaya  

25.3 Economic consequences of migration in India -
(i) People migrate from place of low opportunity and low safety to the place of higher opportunity and better safety. This creates benefits and problems for the area where people migrate.

(ii) A major benefit for the source region is the remittance / money sent by migrants particularly foreign exchange from international migrants.

(iii) Money remitted by migrants plays an important role in the growth of economy of the source region. It is used for food, repayment of debts, treatment, marriages, children’s education, agricultural inputs, construction of houses etc.

(iv) Migration from rural areas to east U.P., Bihar, M.P., Odisha to rural areas of Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh has helped in the success of green revolution in these areas.

(v) Unregulated migration to urban-metropolitan areas has resulted in overcrowding and pressure on infrastructure.

(vi) Any other relevant point. (Any three) (1×3=3)

Ans.25

26.1. (1½×4=2)
(A) Downs of Australia
(B) Great Britain
(C) Norway
(D) China

26.2. (1×3=3)
(A) Amritsar
(B) Bailadila or Durg
(C) Guwahati

[Answer for both General & Visually impaired candidates]