

**Marking Scheme**  
**Strictly Confidential**  
**(For Internal and Restricted use only)**  
**Senior School Certificate Examination, 2025**  
**SUBJECT NAME GEOGRAPHY (Theory)(Q.P. CODE 64/2/1)**

**General Instructions:** -

<b>1</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>2</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>3</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>4</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>5</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>6</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>7</b>	If a question has parts, please award marks on the right-hand side for each part. Marks awarded for different parts of the question should then be totaled up and written in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may be followed strictly.
<b>8</b>	If a question does not have any parts, marks must be awarded in the left-hand margin and encircled. This may also be followed strictly.

9	If a student has attempted an extra question, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and the other answer scored out with a note “ <b>Extra Question</b> ”.
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 <u>MM:70</u> 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"> <li>● Leaving answer or part thereof unassessed in an answer book.</li> <li>● Giving more marks for an answer than assigned to it.</li> <li>● Wrong totaling of marks awarded on an answer.</li> <li>● Wrong transfer of marks from the inside pages of the answer book to the title page.</li> <li>● Wrong question wise totaling on the title page.</li> <li>● Wrong totaling of marks of the two columns on the title page.</li> <li>● Wrong grand total.</li> <li>● Marks in words and figures not tallying/not same.</li> <li>● Wrong transfer of marks from the answer book to online award list.</li> <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	Any unassessed portion, non-carrying over of marks to the title page, or totaling error detected by the candidate shall damage the prestige of all the personnel engaged in the evaluation work as also of the Board. Hence, in order to uphold the prestige of all concerned, it is again reiterated that the instructions be followed meticulously and judiciously.
16	The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the “ <b>Guidelines for Spot Evaluation</b> ” before starting the actual evaluation.
17	Every Examiner shall also ensure that all the answers are evaluated, marks carried over to the title page, correctly totaled and written in figures and words.
18	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.

**MARKING SCHEME**  
**Main Examination, 2025**  
**SUBJECT- GEOGRAPHY ( Theory) (029)**  
**PAPER CODE-Set 64/2/1**

**SET-1**

**MM-70**

Q No	EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS	Page no in TB	Distribu tion of marks
	<b>SECTION - A</b> Question No. 1 to 17 are Multiple Choice Questions.		17X1=17
1.	(D) Ratzel	Pg- 2 TB- I	1
2	(C) To understand the earth as the home of human beings and its sustainability.	Pg- 1 TB- I	1
3	(C) Griffith Taylor	Pg- 4 TB- I	1
4	(B) Only (i), (iii), and (iv) are correct.	Pg- 75 TB- I	1
5	(A) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).	Pg- 74 TB- I	1
6	(C) Free Trade	Pg- 73 TB- I	1
7	(B) (iii), (i), (iv), (ii)	Pg- 37 TB- II	1
8	(D) Only (i), (ii), and (iv) are correct.	Pg- 19 TB- II	1
9	(C) Hamleted Settlement	Pg- 16 TB- II	1
10	(A) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).	Pg- 44 TB- II	1
11	(D) (ii), (iii), and (iv) only are correct.	Pg- 72,73 TB- II	1
12	(A) Only (i), (ii), and (iv) are correct.	Pg- 89,90 TB- II	1
13	(A) Only (i), (ii), and (iii) are correct.	Pg- 103 TB- II	1
14	(A) Rural Development	Pg- 104 TB- II	1

Study the following table carefully and answer the Question No. 15 to 17 :

**Composition of India's export : 2009-2017**

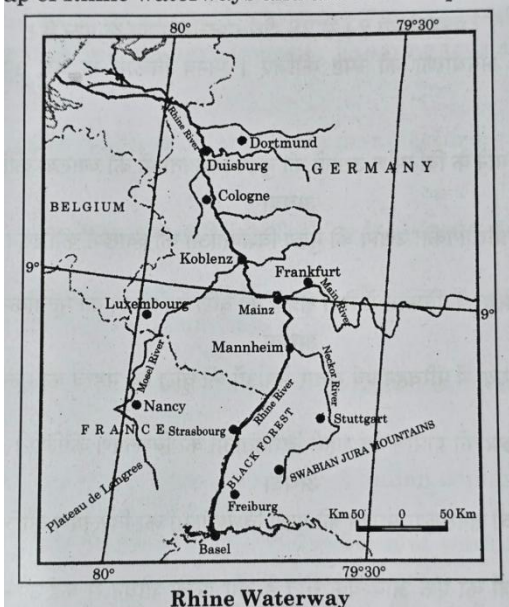
(Percentage share in exports)

Commodities	2009-10	2010-11	2015-16	2016-17
Agriculture and allied products	10.0	9.9	12.6	12.3
Ore and minerals	4.9	4.0	1.6	1.9
Manufactured goods	67.4	68.0	72.9	73.6
Crude and petroleum products	16.2	16.8	11.9	11.7
Other commodities	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.5

15	Under which one of the following category of commodities , the increase in export is continuously observed ?  (C) Manufactured goods	Pg- 87 TB- II	1
16	Under which one of the following category of commodities , maximum decline in export is recorded from 2015-16 to 2016-17?  (D) Other Commodities	Pg- 87 TB- II	1
17	Under which one of the following categories of commodities , the increase in export is observed from 2010-11 to 2016-17?  (A) Agriculture and allied products	Pg- 87 TB- II	1
<b>SECTION - B</b> <b>Question No. 18 - 19 are Source-Based Questions .</b>			<b>(2X3=6)</b>
18	Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:  <b>Hunting and Food Gathering</b> The earliest human beings depended on their immediate environment for their sustenance. They subsisted on : (a) animals that they hunted; and (b) the edible plants that they gathered from forests in the vicinity. Primitive societies depended on wild animals. People located in very cold and extremely hot climates survived hunting. The people in the coastal areas still catch fish though fishing has experienced modernization due to technological development. Many species now have become extinct or endangered due to illegal hunting (poaching). The early hunters used primitive tools made of stones, twigs, or arrows so the number of animals killed was limited. Gathering and hunting are the oldest economic activities known. These are carried out at different levels with different orientations. Gathering is practiced in regions with harsh climatic conditions. It often involves		<b>3X1=3</b>

	primitive societies that extract plants and animals to satisfy their food, shelter, and clothing needs. This type of activity requires a small amount of capital investment and operates at a very low level of technology. The yield per person is very low and little or no surplus is produced.																																				
	<p><b>(18.1) Examine the impact of poaching on wild animals.</b></p> <p><b>Ans-</b> Many species have become extinct or endangered due to illegal hunting (poaching). 1</p>																																				
	<p><b>(18.2) Why was the hunting of animals limited in early times? Explain.</b></p> <p><b>Ans:</b> The early hunters used primitive tools made of stones, twigs, or arrows so the number of animals killed was limited. 1</p>																																				
	<p><b>(18.3) Why did early man depend upon his immediate natural environment? Explain.</b></p> <p><b>Ans:</b> Early man had limited knowledge/no access to technology/and no transportation. 1</p>																																				
19.	<p>Study the following table carefully and answer the questions that follow :</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Composition of Total Cultivable Land</b></p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Agricultural Land use Categories</th> <th colspan="2">As a percentage of Reporting Area</th> <th colspan="2">As a percentage of total cultivable land</th> </tr> <tr> <th>1950-51</th> <th>2014-15</th> <th>1950-51</th> <th>2014-15</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Culturable waste land</td> <td>8.0</td> <td>4.0</td> <td>13.4</td> <td>6.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fallow other than current fallow</td> <td>6.1</td> <td>3.6</td> <td>10.2</td> <td>6.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Current fallow</td> <td>3.7</td> <td>4.9</td> <td>6.2</td> <td>8.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Net area sown</td> <td>41.7</td> <td>45.5</td> <td>70.0</td> <td>78.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Total Cultivable Land</b></td> <td><b>59.5</b></td> <td><b>58.0</b></td> <td><b>100.00</b></td> <td><b>100.00</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Agricultural Land use Categories	As a percentage of Reporting Area		As a percentage of total cultivable land		1950-51	2014-15	1950-51	2014-15	Culturable waste land	8.0	4.0	13.4	6.8	Fallow other than current fallow	6.1	3.6	10.2	6.2	Current fallow	3.7	4.9	6.2	8.4	Net area sown	41.7	45.5	70.0	78.4	<b>Total Cultivable Land</b>	<b>59.5</b>	<b>58.0</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	Pg- 23 TB- II	3X1=3
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	<p><b>(19.1) Mention the reason for the decrease in cultivable wasteland in 2014-15 as compared to 1950-51. 1</b></p> <p><b>Ans:</b> The reason for the decrease in cultivable wasteland in 2014-15 is because culturable wasteland has been brought under farming.</p>																																				
	<p><b>(19.2) Mention the reason for the increase in current fallow land during 2014-15 as compared to 1950-51. 1</b></p>																																				

	<p><b>Ans:</b> The reason for the increase in current fallow land is because it is left uncultivated to regain soil fertility and also due to the variability of rainfall and cropping cycle.</p>		
	<p><b>(19.3) Explain the reason of continuous increase in net sown area.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>1</b></p> <p><b>Ans:</b> The reason for the continuous increase in the net sown area is a recent phenomenon due to the use of culturable wasteland for agricultural purposes.</p>		
	<p><b>SECTION-C</b></p> <p><b>Question No. 20-23 are Short Answer Type Questions .</b></p>		(4X3=12)
20	<p><b>Examine the role of climate, water availability, and soil fertility on the distribution of world population.</b></p> <p><b>a. Availability of water:</b> Water is the most important factor in life. So, people prefer to live in areas where freshwater is easily available. Water is used for drinking, bathing, and cooking – and also for cattle, crops, industries, and navigation. It is because of this that river valleys are among the most densely populated areas of the world.</p> <p><b>b. Climate:</b> An extreme climate such as very hot or cold deserts is uncomfortable for human habitation. Areas with a comfortable climate, where there is not much seasonal variation attract more people. Areas with very heavy rainfall or extreme and harsh climates have low populations. Mediterranean regions were inhabited from early periods in history due to their pleasant climate.</p> <p><b>c. Soils:</b> Fertile soils are important for agricultural and allied activities. Therefore, areas that have fertile loamy soils have more people living in them as these can support intensive agriculture.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>(All the three points to be examined)</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>Examine the three stages of demographic transition theory. The three stages of demographic transition theory are as follows:</b></p>	Pg- 8 TB- I	3X1=3
		Pg- 10,11	3X1=3

	<p><b>The First stage</b> has high fertility and high mortality because people reproduce more to compensate for the deaths due to epidemics and variable food supply. The population growth is slow and most of the people are engaged in agriculture where large families are an asset. Life expectancy is low, people are mostly illiterate and have low levels of technology. Two hundred years ago all the countries of the world were in this stage.</p> <p><b>In the beginning of the Second Stage</b> fertility remains high but it declines with time. This is accompanied by a reduced mortality rate. Improvements in sanitation and health conditions lead to a decline in mortality. Because of this gap, the net addition to the population is high.</p> <p><b>In the Last Stage</b>, both fertility and mortality decline considerably. The population is either stable or grows slowly. The population becomes urbanized, literate, has high technical know-how, and deliberately controls the family size.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">1+1+1=3</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(All the three points to be examined)</p>	<p><b>TB- I</b></p>	
<p>21</p>	<p><b>Study the map of Rhine waterways and answer the questions that follow :</b></p>  <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Rhine Waterway</b></p>	<p><b>Pg- 65 TB- I</b></p>	<p><b>3X1=3</b></p>
	<p><b>(21.1) Name the country in which most of Rhine river lies.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Ans - Germany</b></p>	<p style="text-align: right;">1</p>	

	<p><b>(21.2) Name two countries whose industrial areas are connected by river Rhine.</b></p> <p><b>Ans:</b> It connects the industrial areas of Germany, Switzerland, France, Belgium and Netherlands. (Mention any two countries. ) <math>\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1</math></p>		
	<p><b>(21.3) Why is river Rhine world's most heavily used waterway?</b></p> <p><b>Ans:</b> The Rhine River flows through the rich coalfields and is a prosperous industrial region which is why raw materials and finished goods are transported through the river Rhine. It connects the industrial areas of Switzerland, Germany, France, Belgium, and the Netherlands with the North Atlantic Sea route. 1</p>		
	<p><i>For visually impaired candidates only in lieu of Question No. 21.</i></p> <p><b>(21.1) Mention the name of the country from where the Rhine waterway begins in the upstream .</b></p> <p><b>Ans:</b> Switzerland 1</p> <p><b>(21.2) Name the major seaport where river Rhine falls into North Sea.</b></p> <p><b>Ans:</b> Rotterdam 1</p> <p><b>(21.3) Why is river Rhine world's most heavily used waterway?</b></p> <p><b>Ans:</b> The Rhine River flows through the rich coalfields and is a prosperous industrial region which is why raw materials and finished goods are transported through the river Rhine. It connects the industrial areas of Switzerland, Germany, France, Belgium, and the Netherlands with the North Atlantic Sea Route. 1</p>		3X1=3
22	<p><b>Explain the main characteristics of rural roads in India.</b></p> <p><b>Ans:</b> The main characteristics of rural roads in India are-</p>	Pg- 77 TB-II	3X1=3

	<p>i. Rural roads are vital for providing links in rural areas.</p> <p>ii. About 80 percent of the total road length in India is categorized as rural roads.</p> <p>iii. There is regional variation in the density of rural roads because these are influenced by the nature of the terrain.</p> <p>iv. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any three points to be explained).</p>		
23	<p><b>Suggest the measures to achieve the objectives of the ‘Namami Gange Program’.</b></p> <p><b>Ans: The suggestive measures are-</b></p> <p>i. Developing sewerage treatment systems in towns,</p> <p>ii. Monitoring of industrial effluents,</p> <p>iii. Development of river front,</p> <p>iv. Afforestation along the banks for increased biodiversity.</p> <p>v. Cleaning of the river surface.</p> <p>vi. Development of ‘Ganga Grams’ in Uttarakhand, UP, Bihar, Jharkhand, and West Bengal.</p> <p>vii. Creating public awareness to avoid adding pollutants into the river even in the form of rituals.</p> <p>viii. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any three points to be explained).</p>	Pg- 97 TB-II	3x1=3
	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>SECTION - D</b></p> <p><b>Questions no. 24 to 28 are Long Answer-Type Questions.</b></p>		(5X5=25)
24	<p><b>Explain the concept of Human Development. Examine four approaches to human development.</b></p> <p>Human Development is the development that enlarges people’s choices and improves their lives. People are central to all development as per this concept.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">1</p> <p><b>The four approaches to human development are</b></p>	Pg- 14,17 TB- I	1+4= 5

	<p><b>i. Income approach</b> - This is one of the oldest approaches to human development. Human development is seen as being linked to income. The idea is that the level of income reflects the level of freedom, an individual enjoys. Higher level of income, higher is the level of human development.</p> <p><b>ii. Welfare approach</b> - The approach looks at human beings as beneficiaries or targets of all development activities. The approach argues for higher government expenditure on education, health, social, secondary, and amenities. People are not participants in development, but only passive recipients. The government is responsible for increasing levels of human development by maximizing expenditure on welfare.</p> <p><b>iii. Basic needs approach</b> - This approach was initially proposed by the International Labour organization. Six basic needs i.e., health, education, food, water supply, sanitation, and housing were identified. The question of human choices is ignored and the emphasis is on the provisions of basic need.</p> <p><b>iv. Capability approach</b> - This approach is associated with professor Amartya Sen. Building human capabilities in the areas of health, education, and access to resources is the key to increasing human development.</p> <p><b>(All the four approaches to be examined) 4x1=4</b></p>		
25	<p><b>(a) Explain the main features of large-scale manufacturing industries in the world.</b></p> <p><b>Ans: The main features of large-scale manufacturing industries in the world are-</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>i.</b> Large-scale manufacturing involves a large market,</li> <li><b>ii.</b> Various raw materials are required.</li> <li><b>iii.</b> Enormous energy is required for the processing of raw materials and other operations.</li> <li><b>iv.</b> Specialized workers are required for various operations.</li> <li><b>v.</b> Advanced technology used in production.</li> </ul>	Pg-40,41 TB-I	5x1=5

	<p>vi. Assembly line mass production is done.  vii. Large capital investment is needed  viii. This kind of manufacturing developed in the last 200 years, in the UK, the north-eastern U.S.A., and Europe. Now it has diffused almost all over the world.  ix. Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>(Any five points to be explained.)</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>(b) Explain the main features of high-tech industries in the world.</b></p> <p><b>Ans: The main features of high-tech industries in the world are-</b></p> <p>i. High-tech industries are the latest generation of manufacturing activities.  ii. It involves the application of intensive research and development (R and D).  iii. Manufacture of products of an advanced scientific and engineering character.  iv. Professional (white-collar) workers make up a large share of the total workforce. These highly skilled specialists greatly outnumber the actual production (blue-collar) workers.  v. Robotics on the assembly line, computer-aided design (CAD) and manufacturing, electronic controls of smelting and refining processes, and the constant development of new chemical and pharmaceutical products are examples of high-tech industries.  vi. Neatly spaced, low, modern, dispersed, office-plant-lab buildings mark the high-tech industrial landscape.  vii. Planned business parks for high-tech start-ups have become part of regional and local development schemes.  viii. Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>(Any five points to be explained.)</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Pg- 42,43 TB-I</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>5x1=5</b></p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>26</b></p>	<p><b>(a) Assess the growth and significance of the service sector in the development of the world economy.</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Pg- 45,49 TB-I</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>5x1= 5</b></p>

- i. Tertiary activities are related to the service sector.
- ii. Manpower is an important component of the service sector as most of the tertiary activities are performed by skilled labour, professionally, trained experts and consultants.
- iii. In a developed economy, the majority of workers get employed in Tertiary activities.
- iv. Tertiary activities involve the commercial output of services rather than the production of tangible goods.
- v. Services occur at different levels-- some are geared to industry some to people and some to both industry and people. For example transport system.
- vi. Some examples- plumbers, doctors, teachers, lawyers etc.
- vii. State and union legislation have established corporations to supervise and control the marketing of such services. For example- transport, telecommunication, energy, and water supply.
- viii. Personal services are available to the people to facilitate their work.
- ix. Dabbawala service in Mumbai is an example.
- x. Any other relevant point.

(Any five points to be assessed).

OR

- (b) Assess the growth and significance of transport and communication services in the world economy.**

**Ans: The significance of transport and communication services--**

- i. Transport is a service by which people or materials move from one place to another.
- ii. It's an organized sector created to satisfy man's basic needs of mobility.
- iii. Modern society requires speedy and efficient transport service to assist in the production distribution and consumption of goods.
- iv. The larger the population size, the greater is the demand for transport.
- v. Communication services involve the transmission of words and messages, facts and

Pg-48  
TB-I

5x1=5

	<p>ideas.</p> <p>vi. All forms of communication are referred to as services.</p> <p>vii. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any five points to be assessed).</p>		
27	<p><b>(a) Analyze the rural-urban characteristics of the Indian population.</b></p> <p><b>Ans:</b></p> <p>i. The composition of population by their respective places of residence is an important indicator of social and economic characteristics.</p> <p>ii. This becomes even more significant as about 70 % of India's total population lives in villages.</p> <p>iii. India has a large number of villages and most of them are inhabited villages.</p> <p>iv. The rural population distribution is highly uneven.</p> <p>v. The states like Himachal Pradesh and Bihar have a very high percentage of rural population. The states of Goa and Mizoram have only a little over half of their total population residing in villages.</p> <p>vi. Most of the UTs have a smaller proportion of the rural population, except Dadra and Nagar Haveli (54%).</p> <p>vii. The proportion of the urban population (31.16 %) in India is low but it is growing at a much faster rate over the decades.</p> <p>viii. The growth rate of the urban population has accelerated due to enhanced economic development and improvement in health and hygienic conditions.</p> <p>ix. The distribution of urban population has a wide variation throughout India.</p> <p>x. Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any five points to be analyzed).</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>(b) Analyze the main features of the composition of the working population in India.</b></p> <p><b>Ans:</b> The main features of the composition of the working population in India are–</p>	<p>Pg- 8,9 TB-II</p>	<p>5x1= 5</p>
		<p>Pg- 11,12,1 4 TB-II</p>	<p>5x1= 5</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. According to the economic status, the population of India is divided into three groups—main workers, marginal workers, and non-workers.</li> <li>ii. In India, the proportion of workers (both main and marginal) is only 40 %.</li> <li>iii. A vast majority of about 60% as non-workers.</li> <li>iv. This indicates an economic status in which there is a larger proportion of the dependent population, further indicating the possible existence of a large number of unemployed or under-employed people.</li> <li>v. The occupational composition shows a large proportion of primary sector workers as compared to secondary and tertiary sectors.</li> <li>vi. The <b>proportion of the working population ranges</b> from 29.1% in Lakshadweep (UT) to about 51.9% in Himachal Pradesh (state).</li> <li>vii. The states and UTs with <b>larger percentages of workers</b> are Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur and Meghalaya and UTs like Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu.</li> <li>viii. The number of female workers is relatively high in the primary sector.</li> <li>ix. The male workers outnumber female workers in all the sectors.</li> <li>x. Any other relevant point.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>(Any five points to be analyzed).</b></p>		
28	<p>(a) “Petroleum is an essential source of energy and many by-products are associated with its refining.” Explain this statement with examples.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Petroleum is an essential source of energy for all internal combustion engines in automobiles, railways, and aircraft.</li> <li>ii. Petroleum is referred to as liquid gold because of its scarcity and diversified uses.</li> </ul>	Pg- 59 TB-II	5x1= 5

	<p><b>iii.</b> Crude petroleum consists of hydrocarbons of liquid and gaseous state varying in chemical composition, colour, and specific gravity.</p> <p><b>iv.</b> Its numerous by-products are processed in petrochemical industries such as fertilizers, synthetic rubber, synthetic fiber, medicines, Vaseline, lubricants, wax, soap, and cosmetics.</p> <p><b>v.</b> Petroleum is also used for thermal power production.</p> <p><b>vi.</b> Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>(Any five points to be explained).</b> <b>OR</b></p> <p><b>(b)</b> “The generation of energy through non-conventional sources is the need of the hour for suitable development.” Explain the statement with examples.</p> <p><b>Ans:</b></p> <p><b>i.</b> Fossil fuels- coal, petroleum, and natural gas are expensive, exhaustible sources and cause widespread pollution.</p> <p><b>ii.</b> Non-conventional sources of energy - solar, wind, biomass, geothermal sources provide sustainable energy, cost competitive, environment-friendly, non-exhaustible, and easy to construct.</p> <p><b>iii.</b> Rajasthan and Gujarat, have great potential for the development of solar energy.</p> <p><b>iv.</b> Wind energy is already generated in Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, and Karnataka.</p> <p><b>v.</b> In India, a geothermal energy plant has been commissioned at Manikaran in Himachal Pradesh.</p> <p><b>vi.</b> Biomass energy is produced by processing waste and garbage to produce electricity.</p> <p><b>vii.</b> These alternative sources of energy are inexhaustible and should be developed to replace the exhaustible sources.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Pg-</b> <b>61,63,6</b> <b>4</b> <b>TB-II</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>5x1= 5</b></p>
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viii. Any other relevant point.

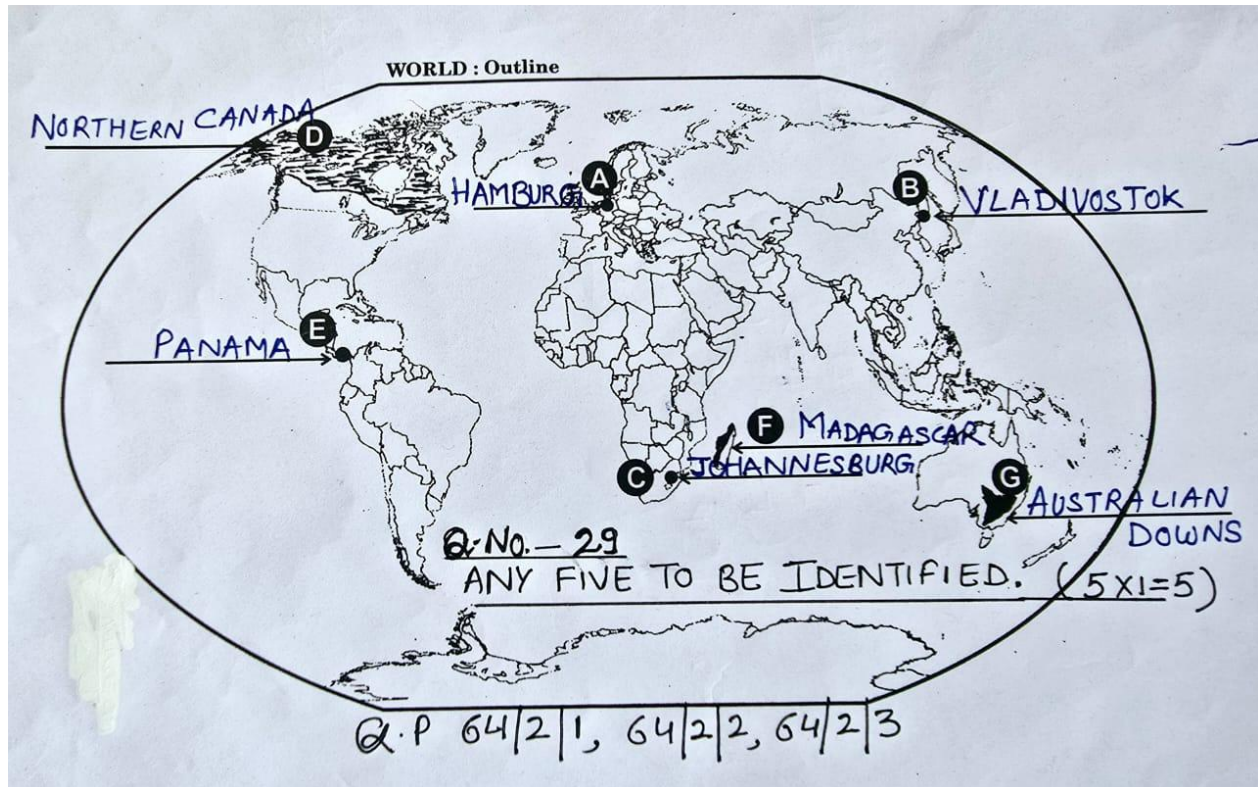
(Any five points to be explained.)

29. SECTION - E  
Questions no. 29 and 30 are Map-Based Questions.

(2X5=10)

Please refer to the attached map. Identify ANY FIVE.

5x1=5



Note : The following questions are for the *visually impaired candidates*.

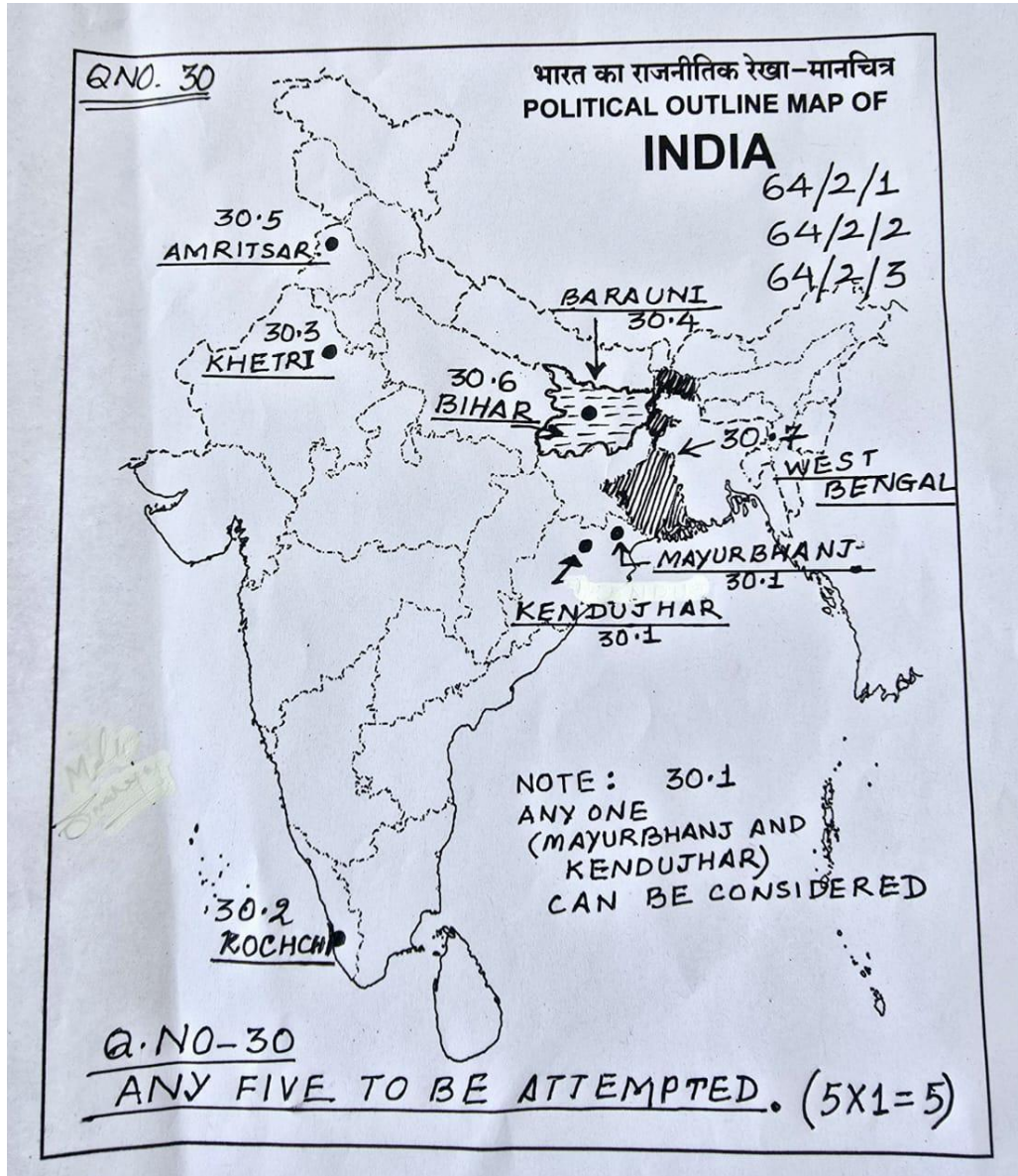
Answer ANY FIVE of the following:

- 29.1 Hamburg
- 29.2 Vladivostok
- 29.3 Johannesburg
- 29.4 Northern Canada
- 29.5 Suez Canal
- 29.6 N. Africa
- 29.7 Downs

(5X1=5)

30.

Please refer to the attached map. Attempt ANY FIVE.



Note : The following questions are for the *visually impaired candidates*.

Answer ANY FIVE of the following:

- 30.1 Mayurbhanj / Kendujhar
- 30.2 Kochi
- 30.3 Khetri /Bhiwara /Udaipur
- 30.4 Barauni
- 30.5 Amritsar
- 30.6 Bihar
- 30.7 West Bengal

(5X1=5)