

**SYLLABUS**  
**GEOGRAPHY (CODE NO. 029)**  
**CLASS-XII (2012-13)**

**Rationale**

Geography is introduced as an elective subject at the senior secondary stage. After ten years of general education, students branch out at the beginning of this stage and are exposed to the rigours of the discipline for the first time. Being an entry point for the higher education, students choose geography for pursuing their academic interest and, therefore, need a broader and deeper understanding of the subject. For others, geographical knowledge is useful in daily lives because it is a valuable medium for the education of young people. Its contribution lies in the content, cognitive processes, skills and values that geography promotes and thus helps the students explore, understand and evaluate the environmental and social dimensions of the world in a better manner.

Since geography explores the relationship between people and their environment, it includes studies of physical and human environments and their interactions at different scales-local, state/region, nation and the world. The fundamental principles responsible for the varieties in the distributional pattern of physical and human features and phenomena over the earth's surface need to be understood properly. Application of these principles would be taken up through selected case studies from the world and India. Thus, the physical and human environment of India and study of some issues from a geographical point of view will be covered in greater detail. Students will be exposed to different methods used in geographical investigations.

**Objectives**

The course in geography will help learners:

- z Familiarise themselves with the terms, key concepts and basic principles of geography;
- z Search for, recognize and understand the processes and patterns of the spatial arrangement of the natural as well as human features and phenomena on the earth's surface;
- z Understand and analyse the inter-relationship between physical and human environments and their impact;
- z Apply geographical knowledge and methods of inquiry to new situations or problems at different levels-local, regional, national and global;
- z Develop geographical skills, relating to collection, processing and analysis of data/information and preparation of report including maps and graphs and use of computers wherever possible; and
- z Utilize geographical knowledge in understanding issues concerning the community such as environmental issues, socio-economic concerns, gender and become responsible and effective members of the community.

## Class XII

One Theory Paper	3 Hours	70 Marks
<b>A. Fundamentals of Human Geography</b>		<b>35 Marks</b>
Unit 1: Human Geography		3
Unit 2: People		5
Unit 3: Human Activities		10
Unit 4: Transport, Communication & Trade		10
Unit 5: Human settlements		5
Unit 6: Map Work		2
<b>B. India: People and Economy</b>		<b>35 Marks</b>
Unit 7: People		5
Unit 8: Human Settlements		4
Unit 9: Resources and Development		12
Unit 10: Transport, Communication and International Trade		7
Unit 11: Geographical Perspective on selected issues and problems		4
Unit 12: Map Work		3
<b>C. Practical Work</b>		<b>30 Marks</b>
Unit 1: Processing of Data and Thematic Mapping		15
Unit 2: Field study or Spatial Information Technology		10
Unit 3: Practical Record Book and Viva Voce		5

**Note: -**

- Please note that the Value Based Question-(3 marks) can be taken from any lesson. Accordingly the weightage of the lessons can be reduced as per the discretion of the teacher.**  
**There is no change in the syllabus.**

## **CLASS XII**

### **A. Fundamentals of Human Geography (70 Periods) 35 Marks**

#### **Unit 1: Human Geography: Nature and Scope Periods 3**

#### **Unit 2: People Periods 15**

- z Population — distribution, density and growth
- z Population change-spatial patterns and structure; determinants of population change;
- z Age-sex ratio; rural-urban composition;
- z Human development - concept; selected indicators, international comparisons

#### **Unit 3: Human Activities Periods 25**

- z Primary activities - concept and changing trends; gathering, pastoral, mining, subsistence agriculture, modern agriculture; people engaged in agricultural and allied activities - some examples from selected countries.
- z Secondary activities-concept; manufacturing: types – household, small scale, large scale; agro based and mineral based industries; people engaged in secondary activities - some examples from selected countries.
- z Tertiary activities-concept; trade, transport and communication; services; people engaged in tertiary activities - some examples from selected countries
- z Quaternary activities-concept; knowledge based industries; people engaged in quaternary activities - some examples from selected countries

#### **Unit 4: Transport, Communication and Trade Periods 19**

- z Land transport - roads, railways; trans-continental railways.
- z Water transport- inland waterways; major ocean routes.
- z Air transport- Intercontinental air routes.
- z Oil and gas pipelines.
- z Satellite communication and cyber space.
- z International trade-Bases and changing patterns; ports as gateways of international trade, role of WTO in International trade.

## **Unit 5: Human Settlements**

**Periods 8**

- z Settlement types - rural and urban; morphology of cities (case study); distribution of mega cities; problems of human settlements in developing countries.

## **Unit 6: Map Work on identification of features based on above units on the outline Political map of World.**

### **Part B. India: People and Economy**

**70 Periods**

## **Unit 7: People**

**Periods 12**

- z Population : distribution, density and growth; composition of population - linguistic, religious; sex, rural-urban and occupational – population change through time and regional variations;
- z Migration: international, national-causes and consequences;
- z Human development: selected indicators and regional patterns;
- z Population, environment and development.

## **Unit 8: Human Settlements**

**Periods 8**

- z Rural settlements - types and distribution;
- z Urban settlements - types, distribution and functional classification.

## **Unit 9: Resources and Development**

**Periods 28**

- z Land resources- general land use; agricultural land use, Geographical conditions and distribution of major crops (Wheat, Rice, Tea, Coffee, Cotton, Jute, Sugarcane and Rubber), agricultural development and problems.
- z Water resources-availability and utilization-irrigation, domestic, industrial and other uses; scarcity of water and conservation methods-rain water harvesting and watershed management (one case study related with participatory watershed management to be introduced).
- z Mineral and energy resources- distribution of metallic (Ironore, Copper, Bauxite, Manganese) ; non-metallic (Mica, Salt) minerals; conventional (Coal, Petroleum, Natural gas and Hydroelectricity) and non-conventional energy sources (solar, wind, biogas) and conservation.
- z Industries - types, factors of industrial location; distribution and changing pattern of selected industries-iron and steel, cotton textiles, sugar, petrochemicals, and knowledge based industries; impact of liberalization, privatisation and globalisation on industrial location; industrial clusters.
- z Planning in India- target area planning (case study); idea of sustainable development (case study).

## **Unit 10: Transport, Communication and International Trade      Periods 12**

- z Transport and communication-roads, railways, waterways and airways: oil and gas pipelines; national electric grids; communication networkings - radio, television, satellite and internet.
- z International trade- changing pattern of India's foreign trade; sea ports and their hinterland and airports,

## **Unit 11: Geographical Perspective on Selected Issues and Problems (One case study to be introduced for each topic)      Periods 10**

- z Environmental pollution; urban-waste disposal.
- z Urbanisation, rural-urban migration; problems of slums.
- z Land Degradation.

## **Unit 12: Map work on locating and labelling of features based on above units on outline political map of India      3 Marks**

### **C. Practical Work**

#### **Unit I : Processing of Data and Thematic Mapping      (Periods 20)**

- z Sources of data.
- z Tabulating and processing of data; calculation of averages, measures of central tendency, deviation and rank correlation;
- z Representation of data- construction of diagrams: bars, circles and flowchart; thematic maps; construction of dot; choropleth and isopleth maps.
- z Use of computers in data processing and mapping.

#### **Unit II: Field Study or Spatial Information Technology      (Periods 10)**

Field visit and study: map orientation, observation and preparation of sketch; survey on any one of the local concerns; pollution, ground water changes, land use and land-use changes, poverty, energy issues, soil degradation, impact of floods and drought, catchment area of school, Market survey and Household survey (any one topic of local concern may be taken up for the study; observation and questionnaire survey may be adopted for the data collection; collected data may be tabulated and analysed with diagrams and maps).

OR

#### **Spatial Information Technology**

Introduction to GIS; hardware requirements and software modules; data formats; raster and vector data, data input, editing & topology building; data analysis; overlay & buffer.

**Recommended text books:**

1. Fundamentals of Physical Geography, Class XI, Published by NCERT
2. India, Physical Environment, Class XI, Published by NCERT
3. Practical Work in Geography, Class XI, Published by NCERT
4. Fundamentals of Human Geography, Class XII, Published by NCERT
5. India - People and Economy, Class XII, Published by NCERT
6. Practical Work in Geography, Class XII, Published by NCERT

**Note:** The above textbooks also available in Hindi medium.

## Fundamentals of Human Geography

### Textbook I (NCERT)

#### Map Items for Identification Only on outline political map of the World

Unit One	Ch.-1	Nil
Unit Two	Ch. 2 to 4	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Largest and smallest Country of each continent in area.</li> <li>2 Countries having smallest and largest population of each continent</li> <li>3 Countries having lowest and highest density of population of each continent.</li> <li>4 Countries having lowest and highest growth rate of population of each continent according to 1995-2000.</li> <li>5 Countries having lowest and highest rank in Human Development Index in 2003.</li> </ol>
Unit Three	Ch. 5 to 7	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Areas of subsistence gathering</li> </ol>
	Primary Activities.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2 Major areas of nomadic herding of the world.</li> <li>3 Major areas of commercial livestock rearing</li> <li>4 Major areas of extensive commercial grain farming</li> <li>5 Major areas of mixed farming of the World.</li> <li>6 Major areas of dairy farming of the World.</li> </ol>
	Secondary Activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Ruhr region, Silicon Valley, Appalachian region, Great lakes region</li> </ol>
Unit Four	Ch. 8 to 9	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2 Transcontinental Railways: Terminal Stations of transcontinental railways</li> <li>3 Major Sea Ports :  Europe: North Cape, London, Hamburg, North America: Vancouver, San Francisco, New Orleans</li> </ol>

South America: Rio De Janeiro, Colon, Valparaiso

Africa: Suez, Durban and Cape Town

Asia: Yokohama, Shanghai, Hongkong, Aden,  
Colombo, Karachi, Kolkata

Australia: Perth, Sydney, Melbourne and  
Auckland

4. Inland Waterways: Suez canal, Panama canal  
Rhine waterway and St. Lawrence Seaway

5. Major Airports:

Asia: Tokyo, Beijing, Irkutsk, Vladivostok,  
Mumbai, Jeddah, Aden

Europe: Moscow London, Paris, Berlin, and Rome

North America: Chicago, New Orleans, Mexico  
City

South America: Bogota, Brasilia, Buenos Aires,  
Santiago

Australia: Darwin and Wellington.

Unit Five Ch. 10

Mega cities of the world

### **India-People and Economy (Textbook II)**

**for locating & labelling only on the outline political map of India**

Units Seven Ch. 1 to 4

& Eight

- (i) States having largest and smallest area.
- (ii) States having largest and smallest population.
- (iii) States having highest and lowest density of population
- (iv) States having highest and lowest growth rate of population 1991-2001.
- (v) States having highest and lowest rural population.



- (vi) States having highest and lowest urban population.
- (vii) States having highest and lowest participation rate.
- (viii) States having highest and lowest literacy rate.
- (ix) States having highest and lowest female literacy rate.
- (x) State having highest percentage of population below poverty line.
- (xi) State at the top in human development index.
- (xii) 35 Metropolitan cities (2001)

## Unit Nine Ch. 5 to 9

Leading producing states of the following crops:

- (a) Rice, (b) Wheat, (c) Jowar, (d) Bajra,
- (e) Maize, (f) Groundnut, (g) Cotton, (h) Jute,
- (i) Sugarcane, (j) Tea and (k) Coffee

Minerals:

Iron-ore mines: Mayurbhanj, Kendujhar, Durg, Bailadela, Ratnagiri, Bellary

Manganese mines: Sundergarh, Balaghat, Nagpur, Shimoga,

Copper mines: Hazaribagh, Singhbhum, Khetari, Udaipur & Amarkantak

Bauxite mines: Katni, Bilaspur and Koraput

Coal mines: Jharia, Bokaro, Raniganj, Korba, Talcher, Singareni, Neyveli.

Oil fields: Digboi, Kalol, Ankaleshwar, Bassian and Mumbai High

Oil Refineries: Bhatinda, Panipat, Mathura, Jamnager, Mangalore, Tatipaka, Haldia, Guwahati, Baroni

Industries :

Iron and Steel Plants: Bhadravati, Bhilai, Bokaro, Durgapur, Rourkela and Jamshedpur

Cotton Textile: Ahmedabad, Surat, Gwalior, Varanasi, Murshidabad, Pune, Nagpur, Solapur and Mysore

Software Technology Parks: Gandhinager, Shrinager, Mohali, Shimla, Delhi, Noida, Kanpur, Indore, Hyderabad, Bhubaneshwar and Major Industrial Regions

Unit Ten      Ch. 10 and 11

Transport :

(i) States having lowest and highest density of roads.

(ii) Headquarters of all railway zones.

(iii) Major Sea Ports: Kandla, Marmagao, Kochi, Tuticorin, Chennai, Paradwip, Haldia

(iv) International Air ports:

Ahmedabad, Mumbai, Bangalore, Chennai, Kolkata, Guwahati, Delhi, Amritsar, Panaji, Kochi and Thiruvananthapuram

**CBSE  
CLASS – XII,  
DESIGN OF THE QUESTION PAPER**

Time: 3 hrs.

Marks: 100

Subjects: **Geography (Theory)**

The weightage or the distribution of marks shall be as follows: -

**1. Weightage to different forms of questions**

Form of questions	No. of questions	Marks for each question	Total Marks	Estimated in Minutes
Long answer (L.A.)	5	5	25	55 minutes
Short answer (S.A.)	9	3	27	65 minutes
Short answer (values based )	1	3	3	5 minutes
Very short answer (V.S.A)	10	1	10	20 minutes
Map Question	1	5	5	15 minutes
Total	26	-	70	160+20 minutes for revised
				Total Times 180 minutes

2. Weightage to content (Chapter nos. Of NCERT textbooks are given against unit within brackets)

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

<b>A. Fundamentals of Human Geography</b>	<b>35 Marks</b>
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 1 to 5)	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>

3. Weightage to content (Chapter nos. Of NCERT textbooks are given against unit within brackets)

<b>B. India: People and Economy</b>	<b>35 Marks</b>
Unit 7: People (Ch. 1 -3)	5
Unit 8: Human Settlements (Ch. 4)	4
Unit 9: Resources and Development (Ch. 5-9)	12
Unit 10: Transport, Communication and International Trade (Ch. 10-11)	7
Unit 11: Geographical Perspective on selected issues and problems(Ch.12)	4
Unit 12: Map Work	3
Value Based Question from any unit 1-11.	3 marks
	35

Note: - 2. 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. 3. There is no change in the syllabus.	
Total	70

#### 4. Weightage to Difficulty Level

Estimated Difficulty Level	Percentage
(i) Easy (E)	20%
(ii) Average (AV)	60%
(iii) Difficult (D)	20%

Scheme of Option: No internal choice except for blind Students.

**CLASS XII**  
**SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER**  
**BLUE PRINT**

**Max. Marks: 70**

**Subject: Geography (Theory)**

**Book 1: Fundamentals of Human Geography (NCERT Publication)**

**Book 2: India: People and Economy (NCERT Publication)**

Form of Q.	Total				Total of Unit
	Long Answer	Short Answer	Very Short Answer	Map Q.	
Marks	5	3	1	2+3=5	
Unit					
1. Human Geography: Nature & Scope (ch. 1)		3(1)			3(1)
2. People (ch. 2 to 4)		3(1)	2(2)		5(3)
3. Human Activities (ch. 5 to 7)	10(2)				10(2)
4. Transport, Communication & Trade (ch. 8 & 9)		9(3)	1(1)		10(4)
5. Human Settlements (ch. 10)	5(1)				5(1)
6. Map work-World Map Based on units (1 to 5) (2 marks)				2(1)	2(1)
7. People (ch. 1, 2 & 3)		3(1)	2(2)		5(3)
8. Human Settlements (ch. 4)		3(1)	1(1)		4(2)
9. Resources & Development (ch. 5 to 9)	5(1)	6(2)	1(1)		12(4)
10. Transport, Communication & Trade (ch. 10 & 11)	5(1)		2(2)		7(3)
11. Geographical Perspective on Selected Issues & Problems (ch. 12)		3(1)	1(1)		4(2)
12. Map Work-Map of India (relating to units 7 to 11) (3 marks)				3(1)	3(-)
Note-Value Based Question for 3 marks i.e. question no.-20 is given from Chapter-9, Part-I					
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>25(5)</b>	<b>30(10)</b>	<b>10(10)</b>	<b>5(1)</b>	<b>70(26)</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>70(26)</b>		

Note 1: Figures given within brackets indicate number of questions and outside the brackets, their total marks.

**CLASS XII**  
**GEOGRAPHY (Theory)**  
**Sample Question Paper**

**Time: 3 hrs.**

**Max. Marks: 70**

**General instructions:**

1. There are 26 questions in all.  
कुल मिलाकर 26 प्रश्न हैं।
2. All questions are compulsory.  
सभी प्रश्नों का उत्तर अनिवार्य है।
3. Marks for each question are indicated against it.  
प्रत्येक प्रश्न के अंक उसके सामने अंकित हैं।
4. Question numbers 1 to 10 are very short answer questions carrying 1 mark each. One question out of these is a value based question. Answer to each of these questions should not exceed 20 words.  
प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 अति लघु उत्तर वाले प्रश्न हैं। इनमें से एक प्रश्न मूल्य-आधारित प्रश्न है। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का एक अंक है। इनका उत्तर अधिकतम 20 शब्दों में दीजिए।
5. Question numbers 11 to 20 are short answer question carrying 3 marks each. Out of which Q No. 20 is a value based question. Answer to each of these questions should not exceed 80 words.  
प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 लघु उत्तर वाले प्रश्न हैं। इनमें से एक प्रश्न मूल्य-आधारित है। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के 3 अंक हैं। इनका उत्तर अधिकतम 80 शब्दों में दीजिए।
6. Question numbers 21 to 25 are long answer questions of 5 marks each. Answer to each of these questions should not exceed 150 words.  
प्रश्न संख्या 21-25 दीर्घ उत्तर वाले प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के 5 अंक हैं। इनका उत्तर अधिकतम 150 शब्दों में दीजिए।
7. Question no. 26 is related to identification of the places on the World Map and locating and labelling of geographical features of India on maps.  
प्रश्न संख्या 26 मानचित्र से संबंधित है। यह विश्व के मानचित्र पर दर्शाए गए स्थानों को पहचानने तथा भारत के मानचित्र पर स्थानों को अंकित एवं नामांकित करने से संबंधित है।
8. Outline maps of the **World** and **India** provided to you must be attached within your answer book.  
विश्व तथा भारत के दिए गए मानचित्रों को उत्तर-पुस्तिका के साथ संलग्न करना अनिवार्य है।
9. Use of templates or stencils for drawing outline maps is allowed.  
रेखीय मानचित्र बनाने के लिए खांचो अथवा स्टैंसिलों का प्रयोग करने की अनुमति है।

- Q1. Name any two densely populated regions of the world with more than 200 persons living on every sq. km.  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$   
विश्व के किन्हीं दो सघन आबादी वाले क्षेत्रों के नाम लिखिए जहाँ प्रतिवर्ग कि.मी. क्षेत्र में लगभग 200 से अधिक व्यक्ति निवास करते हैं।
- Q2. Give two reasons for unfavourable sex ratio in the world.  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$   
विश्व में लिंग-अनुपात स्त्रियों के प्रतिकूल अथवा असमान होने के दो कारण दीजिए।
- Q3. Enumerate two factors responsible for slow growth rate of population in India since 1981.  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$   
भारत में 1981 के पश्चात जनसंख्या की वृद्धि दर में गिरावट के लिए उत्तरदायी दो कारक लिखिए।
- Q4. Explain one reason for Kerala's highest value in HDI. 1  
मानव विकास सूचकांक में केरल के उच्चतम मूल्य का एक कारण लिखिए।
- Q5. What are satellite towns? 1  
'अनुषंगी नगर' क्या है?
- Q6. Name two member nations of SAFTA. 1  
साफ्टा के दो सदस्य राष्ट्रों के नाम बताइए।
- Q7. Mention the two factors which have adversely or negatively influenced Bharmaur tribal region of Himachal Pradesh.  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$   
हिमाचल प्रदेश के भरमौर जनजाति क्षेत्र को नकारात्मक रूप से प्रभावित करने वाले दो कारक कौन-से हैं?
- Q8. Mention any one effect of noise pollution with reference to India. 1  
भारतीय परिस्थितियों के संदर्भ में ध्वनि प्रदूषण का एक प्रभाव लिखिए।
- Q9. Why are sea ports referred to as '*gateways of international trade*'? Explain with reference to Indian ports. 1  
समुद्री पत्तनों को 'अंतराष्ट्रीय व्यापार के प्रवेश द्वारों' के रूप में क्यों जाना जाता है? भारतीय पत्तनों के संदर्भ में इसे स्पष्ट करें।

Q10. Why is there a decline in the export of traditional items in India's international trade? Give any one reason. 1

भारत के अंतराष्ट्रीय व्यापार में पारंपरिक वस्तुओं के निर्यात में क्यों गिरावट आई है? कोई एक कारण लिखिए।

Q11. "There is a direct dependence of human beings on nature for resources which sustain them". Justify the statement by giving any three points in the light of environmental determinism. 3X1=3

‘सतत पोषण के लिए मनुष्य प्राकृतिक संसाधनों पर प्रत्यक्ष रूप से निर्भर है’, उपर्युक्त कथन को किन्हीं तीन कारणों के द्वारा पर्यावरणीय निश्चयवाद पर प्रकाश डालते हुए सत्यापित कीजिए।

Q12. Find out the reasons for the countries with low Human Development Index value. Give three reasons. 3X1=3

निम्न मानव विकास सूचकांक वाले देशों के कारणों का पता कीजिए। किन्हीं तीन कारणों का उल्लेख करें।

Q13. Explain three problems of slums in India. 3

भारत में मलिन बस्तियों की तीन समस्याओं की व्याख्या कीजिए।

Q14. Study the following map showing an inland waterway and answer the following questions.

निम्न मानचित्र में दिए गए आंतरिक जलमार्ग का अध्ययन कीजिए तथा नीचे दिए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

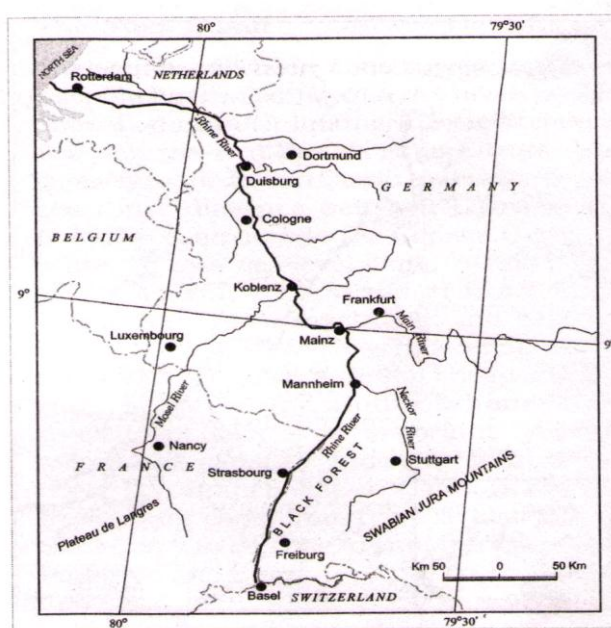


Fig. 8.14 : Rhine Waterway



(14.1) Identify the waterway and the two countries through which it flows.

जलमार्ग एवं उन देशों को पहचानिए जिनके बीच से यह बहता है।

(14.2) Give one reason, why this waterway is the world's most heavily used?

विश्व में यह जलमार्ग सर्वाधिक क्यों उपयोग में लाया जाता है? एक कारण बताइए।

2+1=3

**Note: For Blind Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 14**

केवल दृष्टिहीन छात्रों के लिए (प्रश्न संख्या 14 के स्थान पर)

(2+1=3)

Q14. (14.1) Name an inland waterway in Europe and the two countries through which it flows.

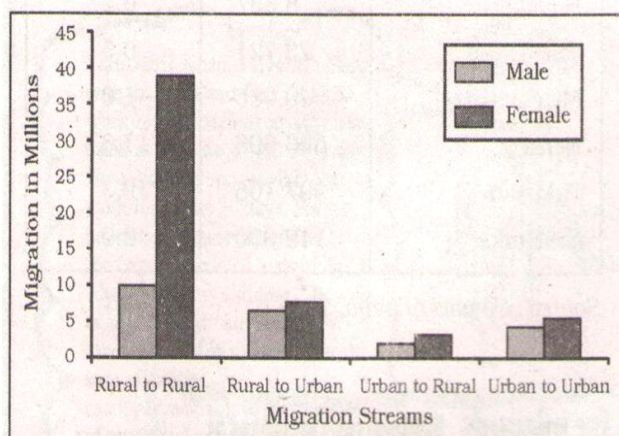
यूरोप में एक आंतरिक जलमार्ग का नाम बताइए तथा उन देशों के नाम बताइए जहाँ से होकर यह प्रवाहित होता है।

(14.2) Give one reason why this waterway is widely used?

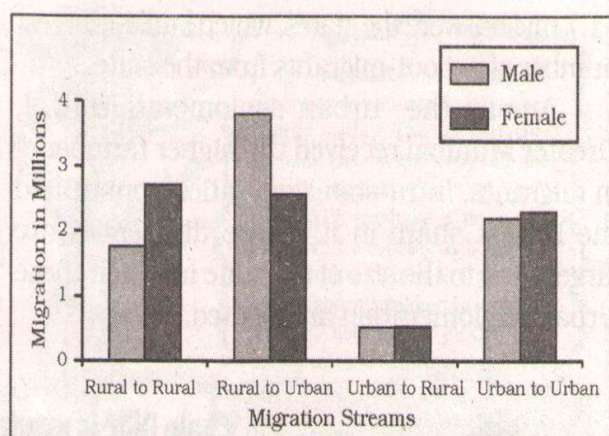
इस जलमार्ग के अत्यधिक प्रयोग का एक कारण बताइए।

Q15. Study the following bar diagrams and answer the following questions:

निम्नांकित बार आरेख का अध्ययन कीजिए और निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:



**Fig. 2.1 a : Intra State Migration by Place of Last Residence Indicating Migration Streams (Duration 0-9 years), India, 2001**



**Fig. 2.1 b : Inter State Migration by Place of Last Residence Indicating Migration Streams (Duration 0-9 years), India, 2001**

(15.1) Why do higher numbers of females migrate from rural to rural in both the diagrams?

दोनों बार आरेखों में महिलाओं की पलायन संख्या ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की ही ओर अधिक क्यों है?

(15.2) Why is the male migration higher from rural to urban in second diagram?

दूसरे बार आरेख में पुरुषों की पलायन संख्या ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों से शहरों की ओर अधिक क्यों है?

(15.3) Distinguish between Intra-State migration and Inter-State migration.

अंतः राज्यीय प्रवास एवं अंतर-राज्यीय प्रवास के बीच अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए । 3X1=3

**Note: For Blind Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 15**

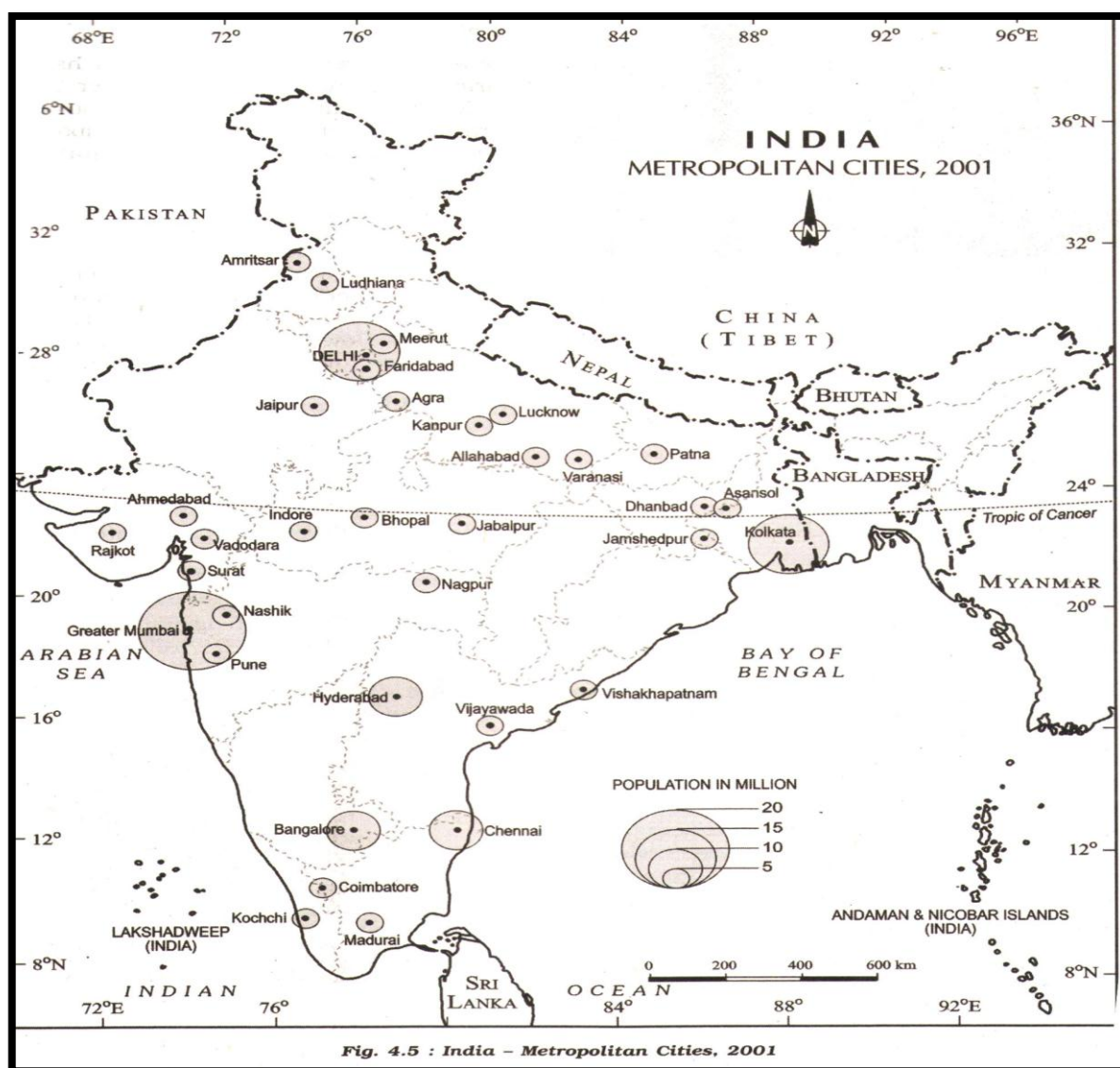
केवल दृष्टिहीन छात्रों के लिए (प्रश्न संख्या 15 के स्थान पर)

15. Distinguish between Intra-State migration and Inter-State migration. Why do higher number of females migrate from rural to rural regions in India?

अंतः राज्यीय प्रवास तथा अंतर-राज्यीय प्रवास में तुलना कीजिए । अधिकांश महिलाओं का पलायन संख्या ग्रामीण से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की ही ओर अधिक क्यों है? 3X1=3

16. Study the given map and answer the following questions:

दिए गए मानचित्र का अध्ययन कर निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:



(16.1) Name the largest metropolitan city along with the state where it is located.

सबसे बड़े महानगर एवं उस राज्य का नाम बताइए जहाँ यह स्थित है।

(16.2) Name two states of northern India not having any metropolitan city.

उत्तर भारत के किन्हीं दो राज्यों के नाम बताइए जिनमें कोई महानगर नहीं है।

(16.3) Give a reason for the absence of metropolitan cities in these states.

इन राज्यों में महानगरों के नहीं होने के किसी एक कारण का उल्लेख कीजिए।

(1+1+1=3)

**Note: For Blind Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 16**

केवल दृष्टिहीन छात्रों के लिए (प्रश्न संख्या 16 के स्थान पर)

16. What is a metropolitan city? Give two reasons for its becoming a metropolitan

महानगर किसे कहते हैं? महानगर बनने के दो कारणों को दीजिए।

1+2=3

Q17. Explain any three types of ports on the basis of specialized functions. 3X1=3

विशिष्टीकृत कार्यकलापों के आधार पर किन्हीं तीन प्रकार के पत्तनों की व्याख्या करें।

Q18. Why are the iron ore mines an added advantage for industrial development in India? Mention any two types of iron ore which are found in India fairly in abundance.

भारत में औद्योगिक विकास के लिए लौह अयस्क की खदानें अत्यंत लाभप्रद क्यों हैं? किन्हीं दो प्रकार के लौह-अयस्क के नाम लिखिए जो भारत में भारी मात्रा में पाये जाते हैं।

3

**Q19.**

19.1 Explain the contribution of sugar industry in the country's economic development.

देश के आर्थिक विकास में चीनी उद्योग के योगदान की व्याख्या कीजिए।

(19.2) Why are most of the sugar mills located within sugar cane producing regions?

अधिकांश चीनी कारखाने गन्ना उत्पादक क्षेत्रों में क्यों स्थित हैं?

2+1=3

**Q.20.**

*Fifteenth century onwards the European colonialism began and along with trade of exotic commodities, a new form of trade emerged which was called slave trade. The Portuguese, Dutch, Spaniards, and British captured African natives and forcefully transported them to the newly discovered American for their labour in the plantations. Slave trade was a lucrative business for more than two*

*hundred years till it was abolished in Denmark in 1792, in Great Britain in 1807 and United States in 1808.*

पन्द्रहवीं सदी के बाद यूरोपीयन उपनिवेशवाद ने विदेशी वस्तुओं के साथ-साथ एक नया व्यापार शुरू किया, इसे 'दास व्यापार' के रूप में जाना जाता था। पुर्तगाली, डच, स्पेनियार्डस ने अफ्रीका के मूल निवासियों के उपर अपना कब्जा किया और जबर्दस्ती नव खोज अमेरिका को अपने बगानों में कार्य करने के लिए पहुँचाया। दास प्रथा एक आकर्षक व्यापार के रूप में दो सौ वर्षों तक कई देशों में व्याप्त था। यह व्यापार 1792 में डेनमार्क में, ग्रेट ब्रिटेन में 1807 में और अमेरिका में 1808 समाप्त हो गया।

(Source: NCERT, Fundamental of Human Geography Page No. 82)

**Read the above paragraph and answer the following:**

**(a) "Slavery was a curse" justify the statements in your opinion.**

“दास-प्रथा एक अभिशाप था” अपने शब्दों और विचारों में इसका औचित्य बताइए।

**(b) What kind of values are needed to bring slavery to an end?**

दास प्रथा के अंत हेतु किस प्रकार के मूल्यों की आवश्यकता है?  $(1\frac{1}{2}+1\frac{1}{2}=3)$

Q21. Describe any five salient features of 'Dairy Farming' practiced in the world keeping the following given points in view.

निम्नलिखित शीर्षकों को ध्यान में रखते हुए विश्व में 'डेरी कृषि' की विशेषताओं का वर्णन कीजिए ।

(21.1) Meaning of Dairy farming	डेरी कृषि का अर्थ	
(21.2) Capital Investment	लागत पूँजी	
(21.3) Labour	श्रम	
(21.4) Market	बाजार	
(21.5) Main Regions of Dairy farming	डेरी कृषि के मुख्य क्षेत्र	5X1=5

Q22. Classify the industries on the basis of inputs/raw materials with at least one example of each. Explain in detail. 5X1=5

उद्योगों का कच्चे माल के आधार पर उदाहरण सहित वर्गीकरण कीजिए। विस्तार में व्याख्या कीजिए ।

Q23. Explain the types of rural settlements on the basis of forms and shapes of the settlements with the help of a suitable diagram. 5X1=5

उचित आकृति की मदद से रूपों एवं आकार के आधार पर ग्रामीण बस्तियों के प्रकारों का वर्णन कीजिए ।

Q24. Explain any five problems faced by Indian agriculture with suitable solutions.

5X1=5

भारतीय कृषि की किन्हीं पाँच समस्याओं को समाधान के साथ वर्णन कीजिए।

Q25. "Indian railways network facilitates the movement of both freight and passengers and contribute to the growth of Indian economy." Justify the statement by citing the improvements made by Indian railways so far. 5X1=5

“भारतीय रेल नेटवर्क माल ढलाई एवं यात्रियों की आवाजाही की सुविधा प्रदान करता है और साथ ही भारत के आर्थिक विकास में योगदान देता है।” भारतीय रेलवे के अब तक के सुधारों का देखते हुए उपर्युक्त कथन को सत्यापित करें।

**Q26.** (26.1) In the given political outline map of the **World** the following four features are shown:

संसार के दिए गए राजनीतिक रेखा-मानचित्र में निम्नलिखित चार लक्षण दिखाए गए हैं:

A. Country having the highest density of population in Asia.

अ. एशिया में सबसे अधिक जनसंख्या घनत्व वाला देश ।

B. Largest region of extensive commercial grain farming.

ब. विस्तृत व्यापक वाणिज्यिक अनाज कृषि का प्रमुख क्षेत्र ।

C. Eastern terminal city of Trans-Siberian Railway.

स. ट्रांस साईबेरियन रेलवे का पूर्वी टर्मिनल शहर

D. Major airport in North America.

4X½=2

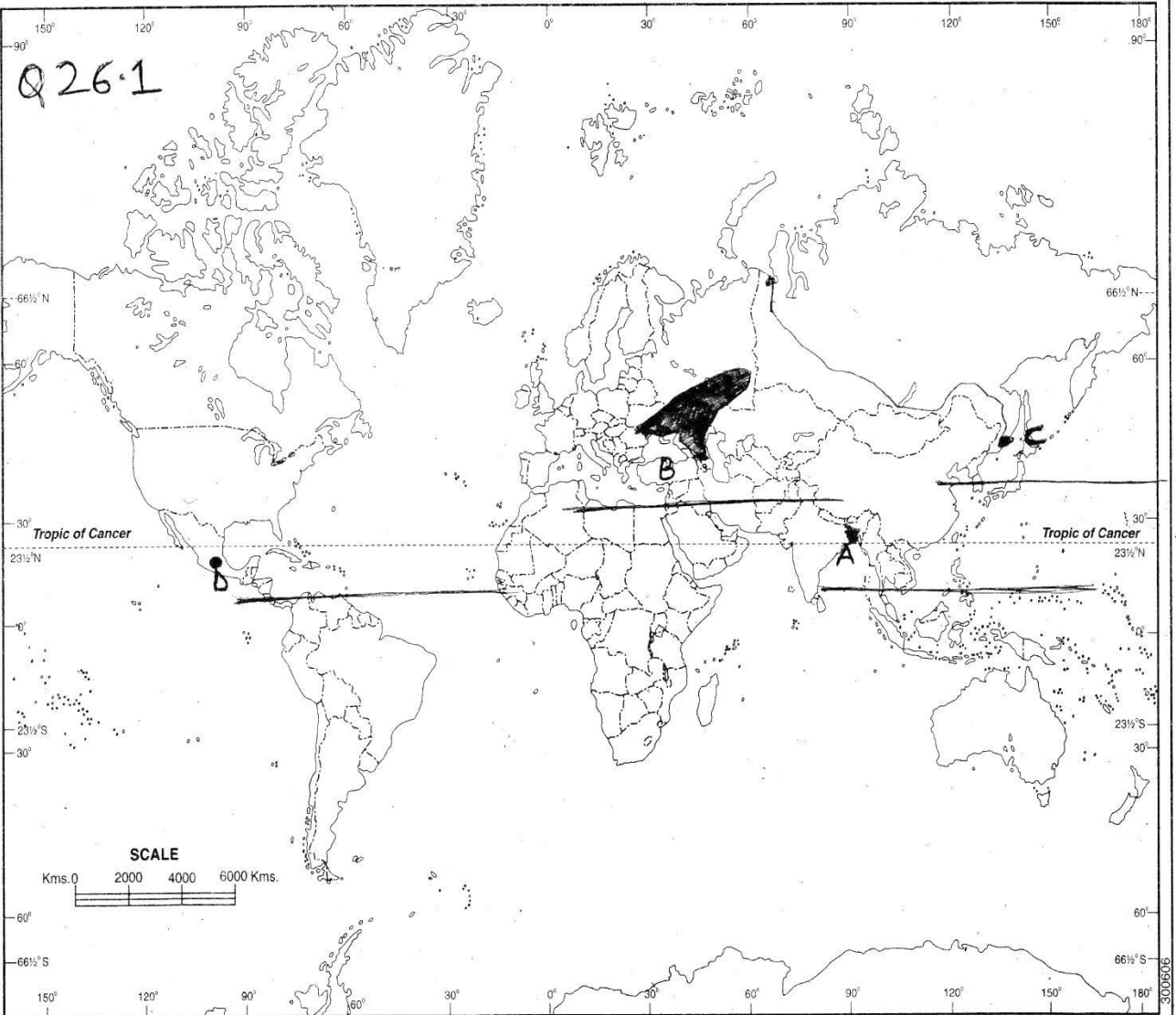
उत्तरी अमेरिका का प्रमुख हवाई पत्तन

Identify these features and write their correct names on the line marked against each feature.

इन लक्षणों की पहचान कीजिए और प्रत्येक लक्षण के सामने खींची गई रेखा पर उसका सही नाम लिखिए।

# WORLD - POLITICAL

संसार-राजनैतिक



1. Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India.

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Publishers:-

2. The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate baseline.

INDIAN BOOK DEPOT (MAP HOUSE)®

3. The External Boundary and coast-line of India shown on this map agree with the Record / Master Copy certified by the Survey of India, Dehra Dun.

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## For Blind Candidates only (in lieu of Q. No. 26.1)

केवल दृष्टिहीन छात्रों के लिए (प्रश्न संख्या 26.1 के स्थान पर)

Q26. (26.1)

A. Name the Country in Asia with the highest density of population.

अ. एशिया में सबसे अधिक जनसंख्या घनत्व वाले देश का नाम बताइए।

B. Name one major region of extensive commercial grain farming in the world.

ब. विश्व में व्यापक वाणिज्यिक अनाज की खेती वाले मुख्य क्षेत्र का नाम बताइए।

C. Name the Eastern terminal city of Trans-Siberian Railway.

स. ट्रांस साईबेरियन रेलवे के पूर्वी टर्मिनल शहर का नाम बताइए।

D. Name one major airport in North America.

द. उत्तर अमेरिका में एक मुख्य हवाई पत्तन का नाम बताइए।

4X½=2

(26.2) Locate and label the following on the given outline political map of India.

नीचे दिए गए भारत के राजनीतिक मानचित्र पर निम्नलिखित का अंकित चिन्ह का पता लगाएँ।

(i) The state having the lowest density of population.

सबसे कम जनसंख्या घनत्व वाला राज्य

(ii) The state leading in rice production.

चावल उत्पादन में अग्रणी राज्य

(iii) A coal mine in Jharkhand

झारखंड में कोयले की कोई एक खान

3X1=3

**Note: For Blind Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 26.2)**

केवल दृष्टिहीन छात्रों के लिए (प्रश्न संख्या 26.2 के स्थान पर)

(i) Name the state with the lowest density of population in India.

भारत में सबसे कम जनसंख्या घनत्व वाले राज्य का नाम बताइए।

(ii) Name the state which is leading in rice production in India.

भारत में चावल उत्पादन वाले अग्रणी राज्य का नाम बताइए।

(iii) Name any one coal mine of Jharkhand.

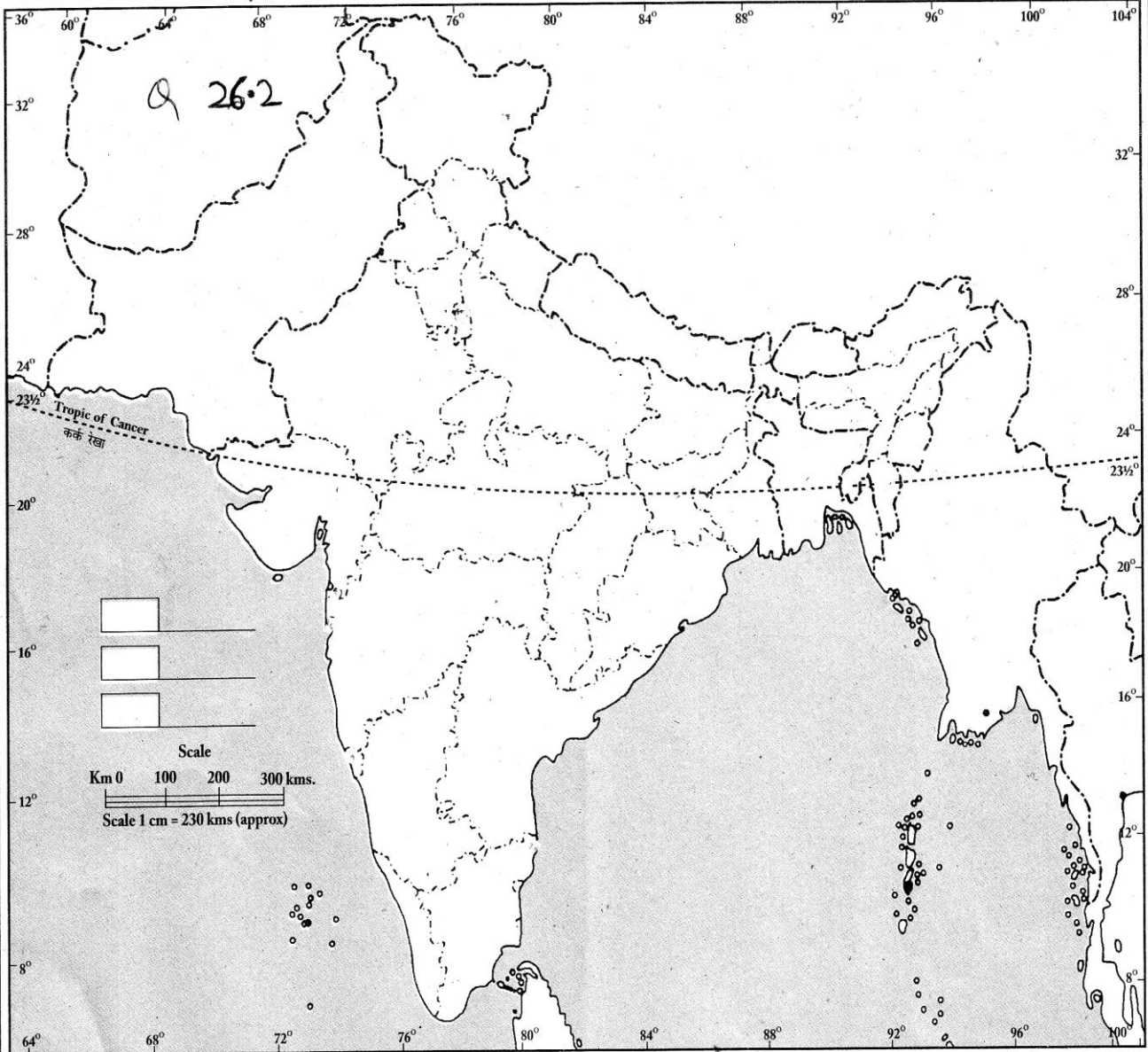
झारखंड की किसी एक कोयले की खान का नाम बताइए।

3X1=3



# भारत-राजनैतिक और पड़ोसी देश

# INDIA-POLITICAL AND ADJACENT COUNTRIES



1. The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate baseline.
2. The interstate boundaries amongst Arunachal Pradesh, Assam and Meghalaya shown on this map are as interpreted from the "North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act. 1971," but have yet to be verified.
3. The External Boundary and coast-line of India shown on this map agree with the Record/Master copy certified by the survey of India, Dehra Dun, vide their letter No. TB 88/62-A-3/A-2 dated 15-03-2010.
4. The responsibility for the correctness of internal details rests with the publisher.
5. The administrative headquarters of Chandigarh, Haryana and Punjab are at Chandigarh.
6. The interstate boundaries between Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand, Bihar & Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh & Chhattisgarh have not been verified as yet.

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**CLASS XII**  
**SUBJECT: GEOGRAPHY**  
**Marking Scheme**

**Time: 3 hrs.**

**Max Marks: 70**

Note: Page numbers of NCERT Text books (TB I for units 1 to 6 and TB II for units 7 to 12) are given after the answer of each question for its verification.

Question No.	Outline of Answer and Value Points	Marks
1.	<b>Two densely populated regions of world-</b> A) North Eastern part of USA B) North Western part of Europe C) South, South-East and East Asia (Any two points) TB I: pg. 9	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
2.	<b>Reason for unfavourable sex ratio in the world-</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Female foeticide</li> <li>• Female infanticide</li> <li>• Domestic violence against women</li> <li>• Lower socio-economic status of women</li> <li>• Any other relevant point</li> </ul> (Any two points) TB I: pg. 17	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
3.	<b>Factors for slowing down of growth rate of population in India since 1981-</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decline in CBR (crude birth rate)</li> <li>• Increase in average age of marriage</li> <li>• Improved quality of life, particularly female education in India</li> <li>• Any other relevant point</li> </ul> (Any two points) TB II: pg. 7	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
4.	<b>Reason for Kerala's highest value in HDI</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High literacy rate</li> <li>• Less gap between male and female literacy rates (or higher female literacy)</li> <li>• Any other relevant point</li> </ul> (Any one point) TB II: pg. 28	1
5.	<b>Satellite towns:</b> These are developed around metropolitan cities such as Ghaziabad, Rohtak, Gurgaon	1

	around Delhi TB II: pg. 36	
6.	<b>Member nations of SAFTA:</b> Bangladesh, Maldives, Bhutan, Nepal, India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka (Any two) TB I: pg. 87	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
7.	<b>Negative factors for backwardness of Bharmaur tribal region of Himachal Pradesh</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Harsh climatic conditions</li> <li>• Low resource base</li> <li>• Fragile environment</li> <li>• Geographical and political isolation</li> <li>• Any other relevant point</li> </ul> (Any two factors) TB II: pg. 106-107	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
8.	<b>Effects of noise pollution:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Loss of hearing ability</li> <li>• Irritation and hyper tension</li> <li>• Any other relevant point</li> </ul> (Any one point) TB II: pg. 138	1
9.	<b>Indian sea-ports are referred to as “the gateways of India’s International trade” because-</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Long coastline i.e. 7516.6 km</li> <li>• Central location and nearness to major ports</li> <li>• Ports are the base for about 90% of India’s International trade</li> </ul> (Any one point) TB II: pg. 129	1
10.	<b>Reasons for decline in the export of traditional items in India’s international trade:-</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tough international competition</li> <li>• Increase demand in the home market</li> </ul> (Explain any one point) TB II: pg. 126	1
11.	<b>Environmental Determinism-</b> Direct dependence of human beings on nature for resources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low level of technology</li> <li>• Primitive stage of human social development</li> <li>• Fear of nature’s fury</li> <li>• Nature worship</li> </ul>	3X1=3

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Physical environment became 'Mother Nature'</li> <li>Complete harmony with natural environment</li> </ul> (Explain any three points) TB I: pg 2-3	
12.	<b>Reasons for countries with low human development index value:-</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Political turmoil</li> <li>Social instability in the form of civil war</li> <li>Hunger, starvation and famine</li> <li>A high incidence of diseases</li> <li>More expenditure on defence rather than social sectors</li> <li>Any other relevant point</li> </ul> (Explain any three points) TB I: pg 29	3X1=3
13.	<b>Problems of slums in India</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Jhuggi-Jhopari clusters and colonies of Shanty structure- areas of least choice, dilapidated houses.</li> <li>Poor ventilation and lack of basic amenities like drinking water, light and toilet facilities.</li> <li>Overcrowded with narrow street pattern prone to serious hazards like fire.</li> <li>Most of the slum people work in low-paid, high risk prone, unorganized sectors of urban economy, so undernourished or malnourished.</li> <li>Slum people are prone to different types of diseases and illness and can ill afford to give proper education to their children.</li> <li>The poverty makes slum people vulnerable to drug abuse, alcoholism, crime, vandalism, escapism, apathy and ultimately social exclusion.</li> </ul> (Explain any three points) TB II: pg. 143	3×1=3
14.	(14.1) <b>Waterway</b> -Rhine waterway The countries through which it flows-Germany, the Netherlands, Switzerland, France (Any two countries)	1+½+½=2
	(14.2) <b>Rhine waterway is world's most heavily used waterway. Reasons-</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is navigable for 700 km. A large no. of ocean-going</li> </ul>	1

	<p>vessels can use it.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It flows through a rich coal area i.e. Ruhr. It joins many places with a rich coal field and the whole Ruhr river basin has become a prosperous manufacturing area.</li> <li>• Dusseldorf is the Rhine port for this region. So, huge tonnage of materials moves along the stretch of the Ruhr River.</li> <li>• This waterway connects the well-developed industrial areas of Switzerland, Germany, France, Belgium and the Netherlands with the North Atlantic Sea Route.</li> </ul> <p>(Any one point) TB I: pg. 76  <b>For Blind Candidates Only Q. 14</b>  <b>Ans. Same as above</b></p>	
15	(15.1) Higher no. of females migrate from rural to rural areas as they move from their parental house following their marriage.	1
	(15.2) Male migration is higher from rural to urban areas in case of inter-state migration as economic reasons like work and employment are the chief cause.	1
	<p>(15.3) <b>Intra-State migration</b>-People move from one place to another within a state e.g. from Vidharbha to Mumbai in Maharashtra.</p> <p><b>Inter-State migration</b>-People move from one state to another e.g. from Patna (Bihar) to Kolkata (West Bengal).  TB II: pg. 17  <b>For Blind Candidates Only Q. 15</b>  <b>Ans. Same as above in 15.3 and 15.1</b></p>	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
16.	(16.1) Largest Metropolitan City-Mumbai/Greater Mumbai State-Maharashtra	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
	(16.2) States of northern India without any metropolitan city-J&K, H.P., Uttarakhand (Any two states)	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
	<p>(16.3) <b>Reason for absence of a metropolitan city in these states-</b>  Low level of urbanization due to lack of infrastructural</p>	1

	<p>facilities like transport and communication, work and employment. Moreover, hilly and mountainous region with harsh climate also add to fragile conditions.</p> <p>TB II: pg. 35</p> <p><b>For Blind Candidates Only in lieu of Q.16</b></p> <p>Cities accommodating population size between one to five million are called metropolitan cities.</p> <p><b>Reason for becoming metropolitan city:</b></p> <p>(i) Population growth and migration from nearby adjoining areas</p> <p>(ii) Education and employment opportunities and better medical facilities</p> <p>(iii) Transport and communication facilities</p>	
17.	<p><b>Types of ports on the basis of specialized functions</b></p> <p>(i) Oil ports</p> <p>(ii) Ports of call</p> <p>(iii) Packet stations</p> <p>(iv) Entrepot ports</p> <p>(v) Naval ports</p> <p>(Explain any three points with one example for each) TB I: pg. 89</p>	3X1=3
18.	<p>Occur in close proximity to the coal fields, best quality iron ore types. Two types of iron ore are found in India in abundance hematite and magnetite.</p>	3
19.	<p><b>(19.1) Contribution of sugar industry in the country's economic development:-</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>India is the largest producer of both sugar cane and cane sugar and contributes about 8 percent of total sugar production in the world.</li> <li>This industry provides employment to lakhs of persons directly and a large no. of farmers indirectly.</li> <li>Khandsari and gur (jaggery) are prepared from sugarcane. Residue (Molasses) is used in making alcohols. Moreover, sugarcane bagasse is used in making paper and is used as fodder to feed cattle.</li> </ul> <p>(Any two points) TB II: pg. 94</p>	1+1=2
	<p><b>(19.2) Most of sugar mills are located within the cane producing regions. Reason-</b></p>	1

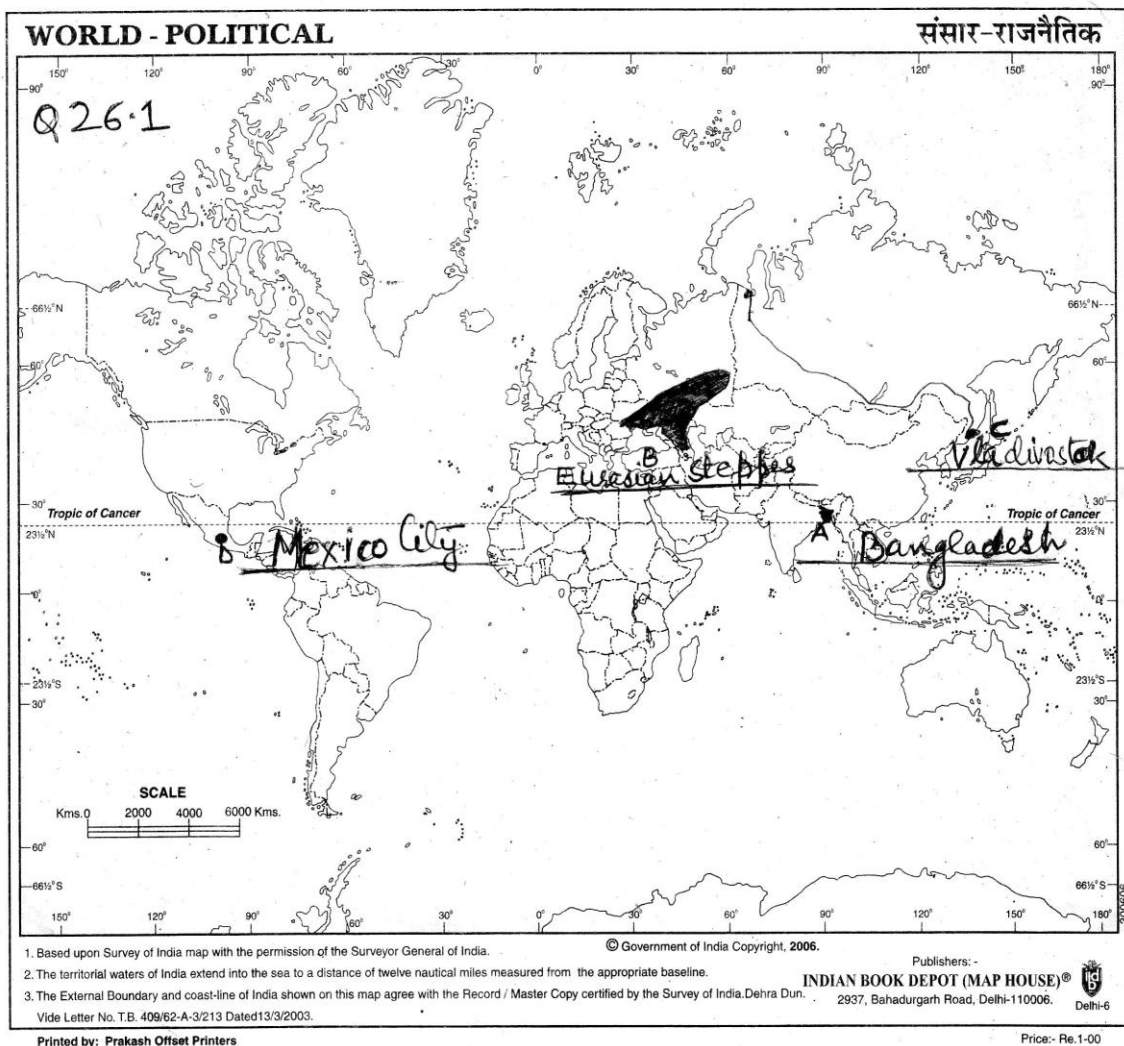
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sugar cane is a weight-losing crop. Its sucrose content begins to dry immediately after it is harvested from the field. For better recovery of sugar it should be crushed without delay.</li> </ul> <p>TB II: pg. 94</p>	
20.	<p><b><u>Value hidden:</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Slave trade is a bad practice.</li> <li>Respect human and fellow citizens equally</li> <li>Right to equality</li> </ol>	$1\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2} = 3$
21.	(21.1) <b>Meaning-</b> Dairy farming is the most advanced and efficient type of rearing of milk animals.	
	(21.2) <b>Capital-</b> It is highly capital-intensive. Animal sheds, storage facilities for fodder, feeding and milching machines add to the cost of dairy farming. Special emphasis is laid on cattle breeding, health care and veterinary services which requires huge amount of capital.	
	(21.3) <b>Labour-</b> It is highly labour-intensive as it involves rigorous care in feeding and milching. There is no off-season during the year unlike crop-raising so a large number of skilled and semi-skilled labourers get ample employment opportunities in dairy farming.	
	(21.4) <b>Market-</b> Dairy farming is mainly practiced near urban and industrial centers which provide neighbourhood market for fresh milk and dairy products.	
	<p>(21.5) <b>Main Regions-</b>three main regions in the world</p> <p>A) The largest is North-Western Europe</p> <p>B) Canada &amp; North-Eastern USA</p> <p>C) South-Eastern Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania</p> <p>TB I: pg. 38-39</p>	5X1=5
22.	<p><b>Classification of industries on the basis of inputs/raw materials-</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Agro-based Industries eg. Food processing, sugar industry, pickle and fruit juices, beverages i.e. tea, coffee and cocoa (any one example)</li> <li>Mineral-based Industries eg. Iron and steel industries, aluminium smelting, copper smelting,</li> </ul>	5X1=5

	<p>jewellery industry, cement industry (any one example)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chemical-based industries eg. Petro-chemicals, salts, sulphur , potash synthetic fiber, plastic (any one example)</li> <li>• Forest-based industry eg. Furniture, paper, rubber industry (any one example)</li> <li>• Animal-based industry eg. Leather, woollen textile, ivory (any one example)</li> </ul> <p>(Explain five types and give one example for each) TB I: pg. 50-51</p>	
23.	<p><b>Rural Settlement types on the basis of forms and shapes</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Linear pattern</li> <li>b) Rectangular pattern</li> <li>c) Circular pattern</li> <li>d) Star-like pattern</li> <li>e) T-shaped, Y-shaped or Cross-shaped pattern</li> <li>f) Double village pattern(Insert Fig. 10.5 Pg 94 TB I)</li> </ol> <p>(Explain any five points and draw a suitable diagram) TB I: pg. 93-94</p>	5X1=5
24.	<p><b>Problems faced by Indian agriculture</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dependence on Erratic Monsoon</li> <li>• Low productivity</li> <li>• Constraints of financial resources and indebtedness</li> <li>• Lack of land reforms</li> <li>• Small farm size and fragmentation of land-holdings</li> <li>• Lack of commercialization</li> <li>• Disguised unemployment and vast under-employment</li> <li>• Degradation of cultivable land</li> <li>• Corresponding solution for the above problems</li> </ul> <p>(Explain any five points) TB II: pg. 56-58</p>	5X1=5
25.	<p><b>Improvements made by India Railways:-</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conversion of metre and narrow gauges into broad gauges.</li> <li>• Replacing steam engines by diesel and electric engines</li> </ul>	5X1=5

- Increase in speed and haulage capacity
- Introduction of Metro rail
- Extension of rail routes to remote and marginalized areas
- Development of Konkan Railway along the western coast, an area where land-slides are very common.
- Computerized railway reservation system
- Better facilities at railway stations and within the trains

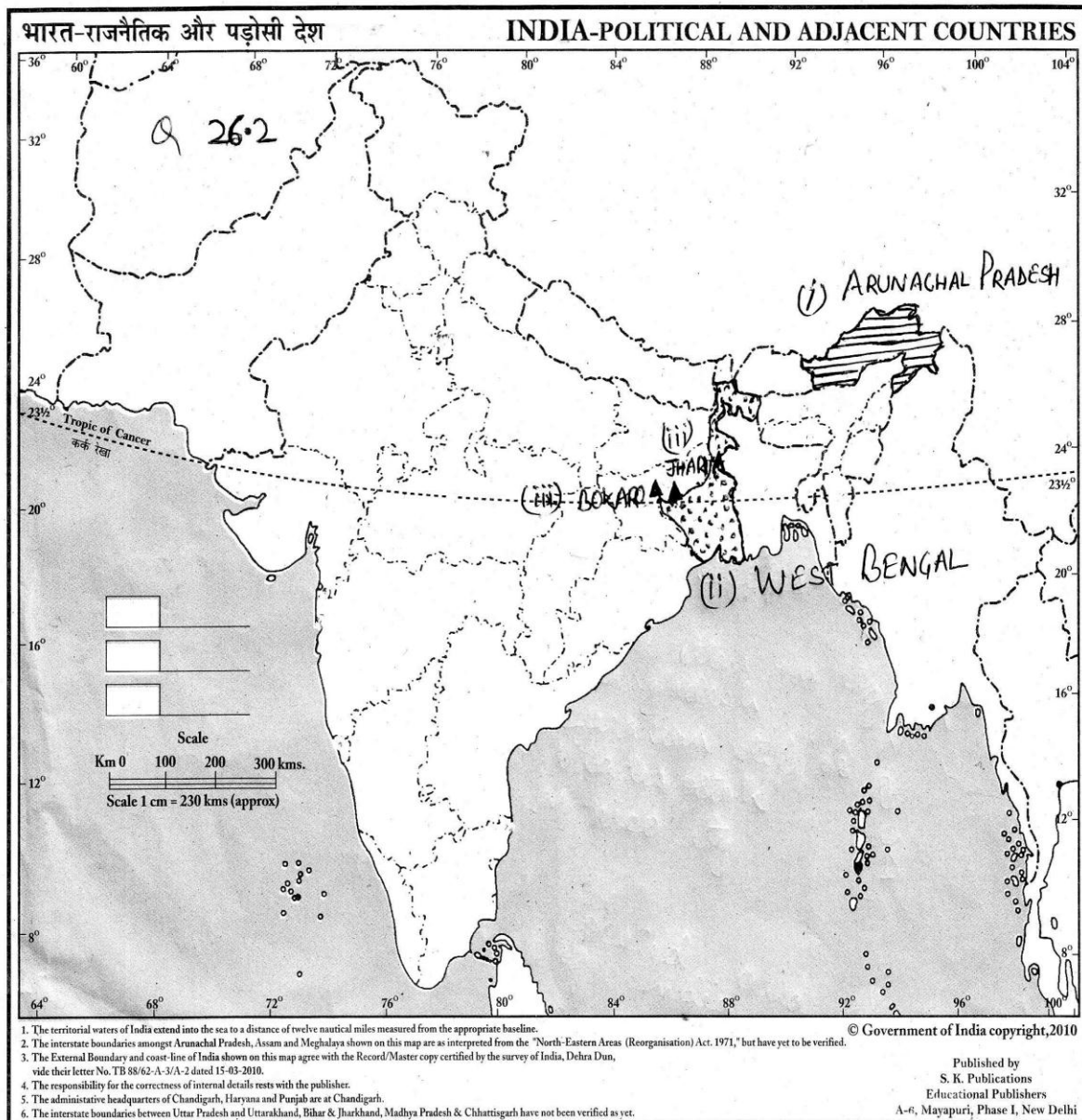
(Explain any five points) TB II: pg. 118-119

26. (26.1) To be written on the given world map in the space provide





	<p>A. Bangladesh (as per NCERT Text Book)/Singapore (As per recent statistics)</p> <p>B. Eurasian Steppes</p> <p>C. Vladivostok</p> <p>D. Mexico City</p> <p><b>For Blind Candidates Only Q. 26.1</b></p> <p><b>Ans. A. Bangladesh</b> (as per NCERT Text Book)/Singapore (As per recent statistics)</p> <p><b>B. Eurasian Steppes/American Prairies/ Pampas of Argentina/Velds of South Africa/Australian Downs/ Canterbury of New Zealand</b></p> <p><b>C. Vladivostok</b></p> <p><b>D. Mexico City/ Chicago / New York /Vancouver/Boston/Toronto</b></p>	
(26.2) To be located and labeled in the given map of India		



(i) Arunachal Pradesh

(ii) West Bengal

(iii) Bokaro/Jharia

**For Blind Candidates Only Q.26.2**

**Ans. Same as above**