Haryana School Education Board – Bhiwani

Question wise Detailed Marking Scheme (2023 - 24)

Class – 12th Subject – Geography Ouestion Paper Code - A

Question Marking scheme (including the importance of each part of the answer) aggregal marks Section – A Objective Type Questions 1 1 1 1 C Frederick Retzel 1 1 1 2 C. Honesty 1 1 1 3 A: January 1995 1 1 1 4 A Tamil Nadu 1 1 1 5 C Sikkim 1 1 1 6 D 60% 1 1 1 7 B Chandigarh 1 1 1 8 1995 1 1 1 9 Mumbai 1 1 1 10 Development of Sewerage Treatment Systems in Nearby Cities 1 1 11 Possibilism has been a guiding concept in human geography ever since it displaced environmental determinism. Possibilism: The concept that the natural environment places constraints on human activity, but humans can adapt to some environmental limits while modifying others using technology. 2 2 12 Neo - Determinism: The renewed approach to determinism is called neodeterminism. It refers human races as a passive agent dictated by environmental factors. 2 2 13 Population density is the concentration of individuals within a species in a specific geographic locale. 2 2<	e
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or	
Nuclear power is the use of nuclear reactions to generate electricity.	
In India, two prominent nuclear power stations are Kakrapar Atomic Power 1	
Station in Gujarat and Tarapur Atomic Power Station in Maharashtra.	
16 1 2	
Four major ports on the east coast of India are:	
Welleste Deut (West Deuts)	
Kolkata Port (West Bengal)	
Paradip Port (Odisha)	
Visakhapatnam Port (Andhra Pradesh) 1	
Chennai Port (Tamil Nadu)	
or	
Pipeline transportation offers cost efficiency, reliability, and environmental 2	
benefits. It minimizes energy consumption, reduces pollution, and ensures a	
continuous flow of goods with minimal interference, making it efficient for	
liquids and gases.	

	Total Marks of Section-B		12
Section –	C Short Answer Type Questions		
17	Intermittent Nature: Periodical markets in rural areas occur at regular	1	3
	intervals, often weekly or monthly, providing a cyclical opportunity for buying		
	and selling goods and services.		
	Temporary Structures: These markets are typically set up with temporary	1	
	structures such as tents or open-air spaces. Stalls and booths are erected for the		
	duration of the market and dismantled afterward.		
	Diverse Goods and Services: Periodical markets offer a wide range of goods and	1	
	services, including agricultural products, handicrafts, livestock, and various		
	household items. The diversity of products reflects the local economic activities		
	and needs.		
18	Population Density:	1	3
	Population density refers to the measurement of the number of individuals per	•	
	unit area, usually per square kilometer or square mile, within a specific		
	geographical region.		
	Population density is influenced by geographical features, economic	2	
	opportunities, cultural preferences, infrastructure, government policies, and	4	
	historical events. Fertile land, job availability, urbanization, transportation,		
	immigration policies, and past events contribute to the spatial distribution of populations		
19		1.5	3
19	Rural settlements are typically characterized by open spaces, agriculture-based	1.5	3
	economies, and smaller populations. Urban settlements, in contrast, are densely		
	populated, marked by infrastructure, diverse economies, and non-agricultural		
	occupations. Social and cultural differences also exist, with rural areas often		
	emphasizing traditional values.	1 =	
	While urban settings promote diversity and modern lifestyles. Access to services	1.5	
	and amenities, such as education and healthcare, tends to be more limited in		
20	rural areas compared to urban environments.	1	2
20	India experiences three main cropping seasons: Kharif, Rabi, and Zaid.	1	3
	Kharif, during the monsoon, includes crops like rice, millets, and pulses.	1	
	Rabi, in the winter, involves crops like wheat, barley, and mustard.	1	
	Zaid is a short season during summer, cultivating crops like fruits and	1	
2.1	vegetables.		
21	The Atal Tunnel, officially named the Atal Tunnel, Rohtang, is a highway	3	3
	tunnel in the Indian state of Himachal Pradesh. It is the world's longest		
	highway tunnel above 10,000 feet, stretching approximately 9.02 kilometers.		
	Inaugurated in 2020, it connects Manali to Lahaul-Spiti Valley, providing year-		
	round accessibility and reducing travel time. Named after former Prime		
	Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee, the tunnel is a crucial infrastructural feat for		
	the region's development.		
	or		
	India's foreign trade is characterized by diversity in exports, including textiles,	3	
	pharmaceuticals, and software services. Imports consist of crude oil, machinery,		
	and electronic goods. The trade balance is often trade deficit due to higher		
	import value. India engages in both bilateral and multilateral trade agreements.		
	The service sector, particularly IT and software exports, plays a significant role.		
	Foreign trade policies are influenced by global economic trends, aiming to foster		
	economic growth and international cooperation.		
22	Namami Gange is a flagship program in India aimed at cleaning and	3	3
	rejuvenating the Ganges River. Launched in 2014, it integrates various		
	initiatives for sewage treatment, riverfront development, and public awareness		
	campaigns. The program emphasizes sustainable wastewater management and ecological conservation to restore the cultural and environmental significance of		

the Ganges. Namami Gange seeks to ensure a cleaner and healthier Ganga		
basin, involving multiple stakeholders and innovative approaches for long-term river rejuvenation.		
or		
Urban waste disposal in India faces significant challenges, including inadequate waste management infrastructure, insufficient segregation of waste at source, and limited recycling facilities. Improper disposal leads to environmental pollution, health hazards, and strain on landfill sites. Rapid urbanization exacerbates the problem, as cities struggle to keep pace with the increasing waste generation. Lack of awareness and community participation further hinder effective waste management, contributing to the complex issue of urban waste disposal in the country.	3	
Total Marks of Section-C		18
Section – D Long Answer Type Questions		
Climate: Moderate climates often attract larger populations due to comfortable living conditions, while extreme climates can deter settlement.	1	5
Topography: Flat and fertile landscapes are conducive to settlement, while rugged terrains may limit population concentration.	1	
Water Resources: Proximity to water bodies, such as rivers and coastlines, facilitates transportation, agriculture, and trade, influencing population distribution.	1	
Economic Opportunities: Areas with abundant natural resources, job opportunities, and economic activities tend to attract larger populations.	1	
Infrastructure: Well-developed transportation and communication networks contribute to population concentration in urban centers.	1	
or]
Demographic transition is a model that describes the historical shift of populations from high birth and death rates to low birth and death rates as a society undergoes economic and social development. It typically unfolds in four stages:	1	
Stage 1 (High Stationary): Characterized by high birth and death rates, resulting in minimal population growth. This stage is typical of pre-industrial societies with limited healthcare and agricultural practices.	1	
Stage 2 (Early Expanding): Death rates decline due to improved healthcare, sanitation, and nutrition, leading to rapid population growth. Birth rates remain high, creating a demographic imbalance.	1	
Stage 3 (Late Expanding): Birth rates begin to decline as social and economic changes, including increased education and urbanization, influence family planning decisions. Population growth slows down.	1	
Stage 4 (Low Stationary): Both birth and death rates are low, resulting in a stable population. This stage is characteristic of advanced industrial societies with high living standards, education, and healthcare.	1	
Human Development Index (HDI): The HDI is a composite statistic used to measure a country's average achievements in three basic dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life (health), knowledge (education), and a decent standard of living (standard of living). It provides a comprehensive assessment of well-being beyond traditional economic indicators.	1	5
Four Pillars of Human Development:	1	
Health: This pillar considers life expectancy at birth. Longer life expectancy reflects better health outcomes and access to healthcare services, indicating a higher level of human development.		

Education: Education is assessed through two indicators: mean years of schooling for adults and expected years of schooling for children entering school. Education is a key factor in individual empowerment and societal progress.	1
Standard of Living: This pillar focuses on per capita income adjusted for purchasing power parity. It measures the economic dimension of human development, reflecting the ability of individuals to access goods and services for a decent standard of living.	1
Gender Equality: While not officially part of the HDI, gender-related development index (GDI) and gender inequality index (GII) are often considered as supplementary indicators, highlighting disparities between men and women in terms of health, education, and standard of living. Gender equality is crucial for holistic human development	1
Several factors influence the location of industries globally. These factors are often interrelated and contribute to the spatial distribution of industrial activities. Some key considerations include:	1
Raw Materials: Proximity to raw materials is a critical factor. Industries tend to locate near the source of raw materials to reduce transportation costs and ensure a steady supply.	
Labor Availability: Access to a skilled and affordable labor force is essential. Industries often choose locations with a skilled workforce or where labor costs are competitive.	
Transportation Infrastructure: Efficient transportation networks, including roads, ports, and railways, influence industrial location. Access to markets and the ability to transport goods easily affect location decisions. Energy Availability: Industries, especially energy-intensive ones, are attracted	1
to areas with reliable and affordable energy sources. Proximity to power plants or energy reserves is a key consideration.	
Market Access: Proximity to markets is crucial for industries that produce consumer goods. Access to consumers reduces distribution costs and time-to-market.	1
Government Policies: Government incentives, tax breaks, and regulatory policies play a significant role. Industries may favor locations with favorable policies, subsidies, or a business-friendly environment.	
Infrastructure: Apart from transportation, general infrastructure like water supply, telecommunications, and waste disposal influences industrial location decisions.	1
Climate and Environmental Conditions: Some industries are sensitive to climatic conditions. For example, certain manufacturing processes may require specific environmental conditions or be influenced by climate-related factors.	
Political Stability: Political stability and a favorable business environment are attractive for industries. Stable political conditions reduce risks and uncertainties for businesses.	1
Technological Advancements: The availability of advanced technologies and research institutions can attract industries that rely on innovation and technology.	

25	In the post-independence period, India has implemented various strategies for agricultural development to address food security, increase productivity, and improve the livelihoods of farmers. Some important strategies include: Green Revolution (1960s): Introducing high-yielding varieties of seeds, along with irrigation and increased fertilizer use, helped boost crop yields, particularly in wheat and rice. This initiative significantly increased food production.	1	5
	Land Reforms: Post-independence, there were efforts to redistribute land to address inequities in landownership. Land reform policies aimed to enhance agricultural productivity and reduce social inequalities.	1	
	Community Development Programs: Initiatives like the Community Development Program (CDP) aimed to improve infrastructure, education, and health facilities in rural areas to uplift the overall living standards of the rural population.	1	
	Integrated Rural Development Program (IRDP): Launched in 1978, the IRDP focused on alleviating poverty in rural areas through various income-generating activities, including agriculture, animal husbandry, and small-scale industries.	1	
	National Agricultural Policy (2000): This policy emphasized sustainable agriculture, diversification of crops, water-use efficiency, and modernization of agricultural practices to enhance productivity and reduce environmental impact.	1	
	Sustainable development is a holistic approach to meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. It involves the integration of economic, social, and environmental dimensions to promote long-term well-being and preserve natural resources.	1	
	Renewable Energy Adoption: Encouraging the use of renewable energy sources, such as solar, wind, and hydropower, reduces reliance on finite fossil fuels, mitigates environmental impact, and promotes sustainable energy practices.	1	
	Resource Efficiency: Implementing measures to enhance resource efficiency and reduce waste generation, including recycling programs, sustainable forestry practices, and responsible water management.	1	
	Biodiversity Conservation: Protecting and restoring ecosystems helps maintain biodiversity. Conservation efforts, habitat restoration, and sustainable land-use practices contribute to ecosystem resilience.	1	
	Green Infrastructure: Developing green spaces within urban areas, promoting sustainable urban planning, and investing in green infrastructure like parks and green roofs improve air quality, mitigate heat island effects, and enhance overall urban sustainability.	1	
	s of Section-D		15
	E Map Work		_
26	Mayurbhanj – An area of iron ore mining	1	5
	Amritsar International airport	1	
	Kalpakkam atomic power plant	1	
	Jharia Coal field	1	
	Digboi Oilfield	1	
aggregate n	narks et al. 1915	60	

हरियाणा विद्यालय शिक्षा बोर्ड - भिवानी

प्रश्नवार विस्तृत अंकन योजना (2023 - 24)

कक्षा -^{12 वी} विषय – भूगोल

प्रश्न पत्र कोड - A

प्रश्न	अंकन योजना (उत्तर के प्रत्येक भाग के महत्व सहित)		कुल अंक
अन्भा	ग – A वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रकार के प्रश्न		1 3
1	С फ्रेडरिक रेट्ज़ेल।	1	1
2	C ईमानदारी	1	1
3	A 1 जनवरी 1995	1	1
4	A तमिलनाडु	1	1
5	C सिक्किम	1	1
6	D 60%	1	1
7	B, चंडीगढ़	1	1
8	1995	1	1
9	मुंबई	1	1
10	आस-पास के शहरों में सीवरे <mark>ज उपचार प्रणालि</mark> यों का विकास	1	1
	अनुभाग- A के कुल अंक		10
अनुभा	ग - B अति लघु उत्तर प्रक <mark>ार के प्रश्न</mark>		
11	पॉसिबिलिज़्म मानव भूगोल में एक मार्गदर्शक अवधारणा रही है जब से इसने पर्यावरणीय नियतिवाद को विस्थापित किया है। पॉसिबिलिज़्मः अवधारणा यह है कि प्राकृतिक वातावरण मानव गतिविधि पर बाधाएं डालता है, लेकिन मनुष्य प्रौद्योगिकी का उपयोग करके दूसरों को संशोधित करते हुए कुछ पर्यावरणीय सीमाओं के अनुकूल हो सकते हैं।	2	2
12	नव - नियतिवाद: नियतिवाद के लिए नए सिरे से दृष्टिकोण को नव-नियतिवाद कहा जाता है। यह मानव जातियों को पर्यावरणीय कारकों द्वारा निर्धारित एक निष्क्रिय एजेंट के रूप में संदर्भित करता है।	2	2
13	जनसंख्या घनत्व एक विशिष्ट भौगोलिक स्थान में एक प्रजाति के भीतर व्यक्तियों की एकाग्रता है।	2	2
14	जन्म दर एक विशिष्ट समय अविध के भीतर आबादी में प्रति 1,000 लोगों पर जीवित जन्मों की संख्या है, जो आमतौर पर सालाना व्यक्त की जाती है। यह एक प्रमुख जनसांख्यिकीय संकेतक है।	2	2
15	सतत विकास एक समग्र दृष्टिकोण है जिसका उद्देश्य भविष्य की पीढ़ियों से समझौता किए बिना वर्तमान जरूरतों को पूरा करना है। यह आर्थिक, सामाजिक और पर्यावरणीय पहलुओं को एकीकृत करता है, स्थायी कल्याण के लिए संतुलन और लचीलापन को बढ़ावा देता है।	2	2

	अथवा		
	परमाणु ऊर्जा बिजली उत्पन्न करने के लिए परमाणु प्रतिक्रियाओं का उपयोग है।	1	
	भारत में, दो प्रमुख परमाणु ऊर्जा स्टेशन गुजरात में काकरापार परमाणु ऊर्जा स्टेशन और	1	
	महाराष्ट्र में तारापुर परमाणु ऊर्जा स्टेशन हैं।		
16	भारत के पूर्वी तट पर चार प्रमुख बंदरगाह हैं:	1	2
	कोलकाता पोर्ट (पश्चिम बंगाल)		
	पारादीप पोर्ट (ओडिशा)		
	विशाखापत्तनम बंदरगाह (आंध्र प्रदेश)	1	
	चेन्नई पोर्ट (तमिलनाड्)		
	अथवा	ı	
	पाइपलाइन परिवहन लागत दक्षता, विश्वसनीयता और पर्यावरणीय लाभ प्रदान करता है।	2]
	यह ऊर्जा की खपत को कम करता है, प्रदूषण को कम करता है, और न्यूनतम हस्तक्षेप		
	के साथ माल के निरंतर प्रवाह को सुनिश्चित करता है, जिससे यह तरल पदार्थ और गैसों		
	के लिए कुशल हो जाता है।		
	अनुभाग- B के <mark>कुल अंक</mark>		12
अनुभ	ग - C लघु उत्तरीय प्रकार के प्रश <mark>्न</mark>	1	
17	आंतरायिक प्रकृति: ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में आवधिक बाजार नियमित अंतराल पर होते हैं, अक्सर	1	3
	साप्ताहिक या मासिक, माल और सेवाओं को खरीदने और बेचने के लिए एक चक्रीय		
	अवसर प्रदान करते हैं।		
	अस्थायी संरचनाएं: ये बा <mark>जार आमतौर पर अ</mark> स्थायी संरचनाओं जैसे टेंट या खुली हवा	1	
	वाले स्थानों के साथ स्थापित किए जाते हैं। बाजार की अवधि के लिए स्टाल और बूथ		
	बनाए जाते हैं और बाद में <mark>ध्वस्त कर दिए जा</mark> ते हैं।		
	विविध वस्तुएं और सेवाएं: आ <mark>वधिक बाजार कृषि</mark> उत्पादों, हस्तशिल्प, <mark>पश्धन</mark> और	1	
	विभिन्न घरेलू वस्तुओं सहित वस्तुओं और सेवाओं की एक विस्तृत शृंखला प्रदान करते		
	हैं। उत्पादों की विविधता स्थानीय आर्थिक गतिविधियों और जरूरतों को दर्शाती है।		
18	जनसंख्या घनत्व:	1	3
	जनसंख्या घनत्व एक विशिष्ट भौगोलिक क्षेत्र के भीतर प्रति इकाई क्षेत्र में व्यक्तियों की		
	संख्या के माप को संदर्भित करता है, आमतौर पर प्रति वर्ग किलोमीटर या वर्ग मील।		
	जनसंख्या घनत्व भौगोलिक विशेषताओं, आर्थिक अवसरों, सांस्कृतिक वरीयताओं, बुनियादी	2	
	ढांचे, सरकारी नीतियों और ऐतिहासिक घटनाओं से प्रभावित होता है। उपजाऊ भूमि,		
	नौकरी की उपलब्धता, शहरीकरण, परिवहन, आव्रजन नीतियां, और पिछली घटनाएं आबादी		
	के स्थानिक वितरण में योगदान करती हैं।		
19	ग्रामीण बस्तियों को आम तौर पर खुले स्थानों, कृषि-आधारित अर्थव्यवस्थाओं और छोटी	1.5	3
	आबादी की विशेषता है। इसके विपरीत, शहरी बस्तियां घनी आबादी वाली हैं, जो बुनियादी		
	ढांचे, विविध अर्थव्यवस्थाओं और गैर-कृषि व्यवसायों द्वारा चिहिनत हैं। सामाजिक और		
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	सांस्कृतिक मतभेद भी मौजूद हैं, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अक्सर पारंपरिक मूल्यों पर जोर दिया		
	जाता है।		
	जबिक शहरी सेटिंग्स विविधता और आधुनिक जीवन शैली को बढ़ावा देती हैं। सेवाओं	1.5	
	और सुविधाओं, जैसे शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य देखभाल तक पहुंच, शहरी वातावरण की तुलना		
	में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अधिक सीमित होती है।		
20	भारत तीन मुख्य फसल मौसमों का अनुभव करता है: खरीफ, रबी और ज़ैद।	1	3
	खरीफ में, मानसून के दौरान, चावल, बाजरा और दालें जैसी फसलें शामिल होती हैं।		
	रबी में सर्दियों में गेहूं, जौ और सरसों जैसी फसलें शामिल होती हैं।	1	
	गर्मियों के दौरान ज़ैद एक छोटा मौसम है, जो फलों और सब्जियों जैसी फसलों की खेती	1	
	करता है।		
21	अटल सुरंग, जिसे आधिकारिक तौर पर अटल सुरंग, रोहतांग नाम दिया गया है, भारतीय	3	3
	राज्य हिमाचल प्रदेश में एक राजमार्ग सुरंग है। यह 10,000 फीट से ऊपर दुनिया की		
	सबसे लंबी राजमार्ग सुरंग है, जो लगभग 9.02 किलोमीटर तक फैली हुई है। 2020 में		
	उद्घाटन किया गया, यह मनाली को लाहौल-स्पीति घाटी से जोड़ता है, जो साल भर पहुंच		
	प्रदान करता है और यात्रा के समय को कम करता है। पूर्व प्रधानमंत्री अटल बिहारी		
	वाजपेयी के नाम पर बनी यह सुरंग क्षेत्र <mark>के विकास के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण</mark> ढांचागत		
	उपलब्धि है।]
	अथवा		
	भारत के विदेश व्यापार में कपड़ा, फार्मास्यूटिकल्स और सॉफ्टवेयर सेवाओं सहित निर्यात	3	
	में विविधता की विशेषता <mark>है। आयात में कच</mark> ्चे तेल, मशीनरी और इलेक्ट्रॉनिक सामान		
	शामिल हैं। उच्च आयात मूल्य के कारण व्यापार संतुलन अक्सर व्यापार घाटा होता है।		
	भारत द्विपक्षीय और बहुप <mark>क्षीय दोनों व्यापार</mark> समझौतों में संलग्न है। सेवा क्षेत्र, विशेष		
	रूप से आईटी और सॉफ्टवेयर निर्यात, एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। विदेश व्यापार		
	नीतियां वैश्विक आर्थिक रुझानों से प्रभावित होती हैं, जिसका उद्देश्य आर्थिक विकास		
	और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग को बढ़ावा देना है।		
22	नमामि गंगे भारत में एक प्रमुख कार्यक्रम है जिसका उद्देश्य गंगा नदी की सफाई और	3	3
	कायाकल्प करना है। 2014 में शुरू किया गया, यह सीवेज उपचार, रिवरफ़ंट विकास और		
	सार्वजनिक जागरूकता अभियानों के लिए विभिन्न पहलों को एकीकृत करता है। कार्यक्रम		
	गंगा के सांस्कृतिक और पर्यावरणीय महत्व को बहाल करने के लिए स्थायी अपशिष्ट		
	जल प्रबंधन और पारिस्थितिक संरक्षण पर जोर देता है। नमामि गंगे एक स्वच्छ और		
	स्वस्थ गंगा बेसिन सुनिश्चित करना चाहता है, जिसमें दीर्घकालिक नदी कायाकल्प के		
	लिए कई हितधारक और अभिनव दृष्टिकोण शामिल हैं।		
	अथवा	2	
	भारत में शहरी अपशिष्ट निपटान को महत्वपूर्ण चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ता है,	3	
	जिसमें अपर्याप्त अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन बुनियादी ढांचा, स्रोत पर कचरे का अपर्याप्त पृथक्करण		
	और सीमित रीसाइक्लिंग सुविधाएं शामिल हैं। अनुचित निपटान से पर्यावरण प्रदूषण,		
	स्वास्थ्य संबंधी खतरे और लैंडफिल साइटों पर तनाव होता है। तेजी से शहरीकरण		

	समस्या को बढ़ाता है, क्योंकि शहर बढ़ते अपशिष्ट उत्पादन के साथ तालमेल रखने के लिए संघर्ष करते हैं। जागरूकता और सामुदायिक भागीदारी की कमी प्रभावी अपशिष्ट		
	प्रबंधन में बाधा डालती है, जो देश में शहरी अपशिष्ट निपटान के जटिल मुद्दे में		
	योगदान देती है।		
भनभा	ा- C के कुल अंक		18
	ाग - D दीर्घ उत्तर प्रकार के प्रश्न		10
23		1	5
	जलवायु: मध्यम जलवायु अक्सर आरामदायक रहने की स्थिति के कारण बड़ी आबादी को आकर्षित करती है, जबकि चरम जलवाय् निपटान को रोक सकती है।	'	3
	3	1	1
	स्थलाकृति: समतल और उपजाऊ परिदृश्य निपटान के लिए अनुकूल हैं, जबिक ऊबड़- खाबड़ इलाके जनसंख्या एकाग्रता को सीमित कर सकते हैं।	'	
		1	
	जल संसाधनः निदयों और समुद्र तटों जैसे जल निकायों से निकटता, परिवहन, कृषि और	'	
	व्यापार की सुविधा प्रदान करती है, जनसंख्या वितरण को प्रभावित करती है।	4	
	आर्थिक अवसर: प्रचुर मात्रा में प्राकृतिक संसाधनों, नौकरी के अवसरों और आर्थिक	1	
	गतिविधियों वाले क्षेत्र बड़ी आबादी को आकर्षित करते हैं।		
	बुनियादी ढांचा: अच्छी तरह से विकसित परिवहन और संचार नेटवर्क शहरी केंद्रों में	1	-
	जनसंख्या एकाग्रता में योगदान करते हैं।		
	अथवा		-
	जनसांख्यिकीय संक्रमण एक <mark>मॉडल है जो उच</mark> ्च जन्म और मृत्यु दर से कम जन्म और	1	1
	मृत्यु दर तक आबादी के <mark>ऐतिहासिक बदलाव</mark> का वर्णन करता है क्योंकि एक समाज		
	आर्थिक और सामाजिक विकास से गुजरता है। यह आमतौर पर चार चरणों में सामने		
	आता है:		
	चरण 1 (उच्च स्थिर): उच् <mark>च जन्म और मृत्यु</mark> दर की विशेषता, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप	1	
	न्यूनतम जनसंख्या वृद्धि होती है। यह चरण सीमित स्वास्थ्य देखभाल और कृषि		
	प्रथाओं के साथ पूर्व-औद्योगिक समाजों की विशेषता है।		
	चरण 2 (प्रारंभिक विस्तार): बेहतर स्वास्थ्य सेवा, स्वच्छता और पोषण के कारण मृत्यु	1	1
	दर में गिरावट आती है, जिससे तेजी से जनसंख्या वृद्धि होती है। जन्म दर उच्च बनी		
	हुई है, जिससे जनसांख्यिकीय असंतुलन पैदा होता है।		
	चरण 3 (देर से विस्तार): जन्म दर में गिरावट शुरू होती है क्योंकि सामाजिक और	1	
	आर्थिक परिवर्तन, जिसमें शिक्षा और शहरीकरण में वृद्धि शामिल है, परिवार नियोजन		
	निर्णयों को प्रभावित करते हैं। जनसंख्या वृद्धि धीमी हो जाती है।		
	चरण 4 (कम स्थिर): जन्म और मृत्यु दर दोनों कम हैं, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप एक	1	
	स्थिर आबादी है। यह चरण उच्च जीवन स्तर, शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य देखभाल के साथ		
	उन्नत औद्योगिक समाजों की विशेषता है।		
24	मानव विकास सूचकांक (एचडीआई): एचडीआई एक समग्र आंकड़ा है जिसका उपयोग	1	5
	मानव विकास के तीन बुनियादी आयामों में देश की औसत उपलब्धियों को मापने के		
	लिए किया जाता है: एक लंबा और स्वस्थ जीवन (स्वास्थ्य), ज्ञान (शिक्षा), और एक		
			1

सभ्य जीवन स्तर (जीवन स्तर)। यह पारंपरिक आर्थिक संकेतकों से परे कल्याण का एक व्यापक मूल्यांकन प्रदान करता है।		
मानव विकास के चार स्तंभः	1	
स्वास्थ्यः यह स्तंभ जन्म के समय जीवन प्रत्याशा पर विचार करता है। लंबी जीवन प्रत्याशा बेहतर स्वास्थ्य परिणामों और स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं तक पहुंच को दर्शाती है, जो मानव विकास के उच्च स्तर का संकेत देती है।		
शिक्षा: शिक्षा का मूल्यांकन दो संकेतकों के माध्यम से किया जाता है: वयस्कों के लिए स्कूली शिक्षा के औसत वर्ष और स्कूल में प्रवेश करने वाले बच्चों के लिए स्कूली शिक्षा के अपेक्षित वर्ष। शिक्षा व्यक्तिगत सशक्तिकरण और सामाजिक प्रगति में एक महत्वपूर्ण कारक है।	1	
जीवन स्तरः यह स्तंभ क्रय शक्ति समानता के लिए समायोजित प्रति व्यक्ति आय पर केंद्रित है। यह मानव विकास के आर्थिक आयाम को मापता है, जो एक सभ्य जीवन स्तर के लिए वस्तुओं और सेवाओं तक पहुंचने के लिए व्यक्तियों की क्षमता को दर्शाता है।	1	
लिंग समानता: जबिक आधिकारिक तौर पर एचडीआई का हिस्सा नहीं है, लिंग से संबंधित विकास सूचकांक (जीडीआई) और लिंग असमानता सूचकांक (जीआईआई) को अक्सर पूरक संकेतक माना जाता है, जो स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा और जीवन स्तर के संदर्भ में पुरुषों और महिलाओं के बीच असमानताओं को उजागर करता है। समग्र मानव विकास के लिए लैंगिक समानता महत्वपूर्ण है।	1	
अथवा		
कई कारक विश्व स्तर पर उद्योगों के स्थान को प्रभावित करते हैं। ये कारक अक्सर परस्पर जुड़े होते हैं और औद्योगिक गतिविधियों के स्थानिक वितरण में योगदान करते हैं। कुछ प्रमुख विचारों में शामिल हैं: कच्चा माल: कच्चे माल से निकटता एक महत्वपूर्ण कारक है। उद्योग परिवहन लागत को कम करने और स्थिर आपूर्ति सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कच्चे माल के स्रोत के पास स्थित होते हैं।	1	
श्रम उपलब्धताः एक कुशल और सस्ती श्रम शक्ति तक पहुंच आवश्यक है। उद्योग अक्सर कुशल कार्यबल वाले स्थानों का चयन करते हैं या जहां श्रम लागत प्रतिस्पर्धी होती है।		
परिवहन बुनियादी ढांचा: सड़कों, बंदरगाहों और रेलवे सिहत कुशल परिवहन नेटवर्क, औद्योगिक स्थान को प्रभावित करते हैं। बाजारों तक पहुंच और माल परिवहन की क्षमता आसानी से स्थान निर्णयों को प्रभावित करती है।	1	
ऊर्जा उपलब्धताः उद्योग, विशेष रूप से ऊर्जा-गहन, विश्वसनीय और सस्ती ऊर्जा स्रोतों वाले क्षेत्रों की ओर आकर्षित होते हैं। बिजली संयंत्रों या ऊर्जा भंडार से निकटता एक		

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	राष्ट्रीय कृषि नीति (2000): इस नीति ने उत्पादकता बढ़ाने और पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव को कम करने के लिए टिकाऊ कृषि, फसलों के विविधीकरण, जल-उपयोग दक्षता और कृषि प्रथाओं के आधुनिकीकरण पर जोर दिया।	1	
	अथवा		
	सतत विकास भविष्य की पीढ़ियों की अपनी जरूरतों को पूरा करने की क्षमता से	1	
	समझौता किए बिना वर्तमान की जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए एक समग्र दृष्टिकोण है।		
	इसमें दीर्घकालिक कल्याण को बढ़ावा देने और प्राकृतिक संसाधनों को संरक्षित करने के		
	लिए आर्थिक, सामाजिक और पर्यावरणीय आयामों का एकीकरण शामिल है।		
	नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा अपनानाः सौर, पवन और जल विद्युत जैसे नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा स्रोतों के	1	
	उपयोग को प्रोत्साहित करना, परिमित जीवाश्म ईंधन पर निर्भरता को कम करता है,		
	पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव को कम करता है, और टिकाऊ ऊर्जा प्रथाओं को बढ़ावा देता है।		
	संसाधन दक्षताः रीसाइक्लिंग कार्यक्रमों, स्थायी वानिकी प्रथाओं और जिम्मेदार जल	1	
	प्रबंधन सहित संसाधन दक्षता बढ़ाने और अपशिष्ट उत्पादन को कम करने के उपायों को		
	लागू करना।		
	जैव विविधता संरक्षण: पारिस्थितिक तंत्र की रक्षा और बहाली जैव विविधता को बनाए	1	
	रखने में मदद करती है। संरक्षण के प्रयास, निवास स्थान की बहाली, और टिकाऊ भूमि-		
	उपयोग प्रथाएं पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र लचीलापन में योगदान करती हैं।		
	ग्रीन इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर: शहरी क्षेत्र <mark>ों के भीतर हरे स</mark> ्थानों का विकास, स्थायी शहरी नियोजन को	1	
	बढ़ावा देना, और पार्कों औ <mark>र हरी छतों जैसे हरे</mark> बुनियादी ढांचे में निवेश करना वायु		
	गुणवत्ता में सुधार करता है, Green House प्रभाव को कम करता है, और समग्र शहरी		
	स्थिरता को बढ़ाता है।		
अनुभाग	-D के कुल अंक		15
अनुभा	ग – E मानचित्र कार्य	•	
26	मयूरभंज - लौह अयस्क खनन <mark>का एक क्षेत्र</mark>	1	5
	अमृतसर अंतरराष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डा	1	
	कलपक्कम परमाणु ऊर्जा संयंत्र	1	
	झरिया कोयला क्षेत्र	1	
	डिगबोई तेल क्षेत्र	1	
कुल अं	ਜ	<mark>60</mark>	