

GEOGRAPHY

Maximum Marks: 70

Time Allowed: Three Hours

*(Candidates are allowed additional 15 minutes for only reading the paper.
They must NOT start writing during this time.)*

Answer all questions in Section A, Section B and Section C.

Section A consists of objective / very short answer questions.

Section B consists of short answer questions.

Section C consists of long answer questions.

The intended marks for questions or parts of questions are given in brackets [].

SECTION A – 14 MARKS

Question 1

- A. [3]
- (i) On the given outline Map of India, mark and label the following:
- (a) The mountain Range that starts from Delhi and ends in Gujarat.
 - (b) The northern part of the Eastern Coastal Plains of India.
 - (c) The strait between India and Sri Lanka.
- (ii) Refer to the given outline Map of India and identify the following: [3]
- (a) The north terminal of the 'North-South Corridor' marked D is _____.
 - (b) The Sorrow of Bihar marked E is _____.
 - (c) The highest wheat producing state in India marked \diamond is _____.
- B. Refer to the given outline map of India, identify the correct option and write it in the answer booklet provided.
- (i) The latitude of India marked A is: [1]
- (a) $68^{\circ}7'E$ to $97^{\circ}25'E$
 - (b) $82^{\circ}30'E$
 - (c) $68^{\circ}7'E$ to $96^{\circ}25'E$
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- (d) 23°30'N
- (ii) The port marked B is: [1]
- (a) Kochi
 - (b) Haldia
 - (c) Kolkata
 - (d) Paradwip
- (iii) The iron and steel plant marked by Δ is: [1]
- (a) Bhilai
 - (b) Bhadravati
 - (c) Jamshedpur
 - (d) Vishakhapatnam
- (iv) The southernmost point of India marked C is: [1]
- (a) Port Blair
 - (b) Indira Col
 - (c) Lakshadweep
 - (d) Cape Comorin

Question 2

- (i) The country that India does **NOT** share a land border with is: [1]
- (a) Nepal
 - (b) Bhutan
 - (c) Sri Lanka
 - (d) Afghanistan

- (ii) **Assertion** : There are three major physical divisions in India. [1]
Reason : There is a variation in geological structure of the Indian region.
- (a) Both Assertion and Reason are true, and Reason is the correct explanation for Assertion.
(b) Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation for Assertion.
(c) Assertion is true and Reason is false.
(d) Assertion is false and Reason is true.
- (iii) According to the latest census, the state with the lowest density of population in India is _____. [1]
- (iv) Give a reason for the following. [1]
The Chambal River valley is primarily characterised as a ravine or a badland.

SECTION B – 28 MARKS

Question 3

- (i) Briefly discuss *any two* methods to conserve fish as a resource. [2]
(ii) Mention *any two* requirements of a planning region that Haldia port and its hinterland possess. [2]

Question 4

- (i) The total forest area of India is 24.39%. Suggest *any two* methods to increase the 'area under forest' in India. [2]
(ii) Briefly explain why the 'area sown more than once' is low in India. [2]

Question 5

Thousands of villagers living along the Arvari River in Rajasthan have set up three thousand *johads* under Arvari Pani Sansad. They are able to grow two crops a year instead of cultivating one dry crop.

- (i) Mention another such programme of water conservation which is in Andhra Pradesh. How is this programme beneficial? [2]

- (ii) Which modern method of irrigation for judicious use of water is most suitable for the state mentioned in the passage? Why? [2]

Question 6

Observe any one of the images given below and answer the questions that follow.

- (i) (a) [2]



Why is the energy generated by the above source considered important?

- (b) Give *any two* differences between the thermal power and the energy source shown above. [2]

OR

- (ii) (a) [2]

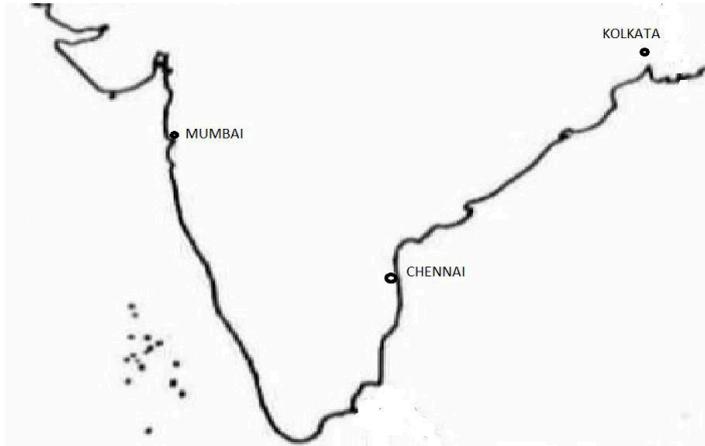


Why is the metal shown above an important component in the electrical and electronic industry?

- (b) What is the cause for the fall in demand for this metal in the world market? [2]

Question 7

[4]



Roads and railways have connected the three ports in India as shown in the map given above.

How did this connectivity influence industrialisation in pre independent India?

Question 8

- (i) Briefly discuss each of the following problems associated with the Green Revolution
 - (a) Regional disparities in economic development [2]
 - (b) Rise of unemployment in India [2]

OR

- (ii) Briefly discuss each of the following major challenges of rice production in India
 - (a) Economic condition of the farmers [2]
 - (b) Small and fragmented farms [2]

Question 9

- (i) India's location at the head of Indian Ocean is significant. State *two* points in support of this statement. [2]
- (ii) Explain the geological formation of Peninsular Plateau. [2]

SECTION C – 28 MARKS

Question 10

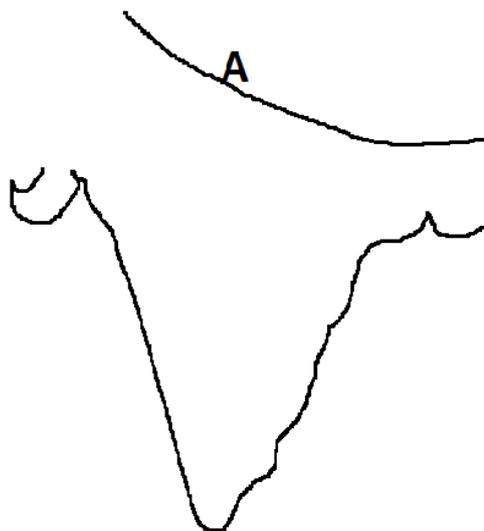
- (i) Discuss the factors that influence temperature variations in different regions of India. [4]
- (ii) What factors have contributed to the growing demand for forest conservation in the country? [3]

OR

- (i) What are the ways in which the westerly disturbance affects the climate in India? [3]
- (ii) Explain the Chipko movement and give the reasons for its success. [4]

Question 11

Study the sketch map given below and answer the questions that follow.



- (i) Identify the landform A in the sketch map given above. Describe *any two* advantages of this landform's location and extent. [3]
- (ii) Name *any two* drainage systems of India influenced by the location of this landform A. How would the absence of this landform impact the drainage systems and water distribution in India? [4]

Question 12

- (i) The National Capital Region (NCR) in India is one of the largest and most populous urban agglomeration in the country. It includes the capital city of Delhi along with several surrounding urban areas, such as Gurugram, Noida, Ghaziabad, and Faridabad. [3]

What is an *urban agglomeration*? How has rapid urbanisation increased the challenges faced by the above-mentioned urban agglomeration?

- (ii) Briefly discuss *any two* rural settlement types and *any two* of their characteristics. [4]

Question 13

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow.

According to a recent report of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics in the Union Ministry of Agriculture and farmers welfare, Maharashtra has outperformed Uttar Pradesh in sugar production. It has become the largest sugar-producing state in the country. Maharashtra has been maximising production by its better management of resources, proper utilisation of the mills' crushing capacity and enhanced recovery rate.

Source (edited): Times of India, Nov 7, 2022

- (i) Briefly discuss *any four* reasons for the progress of the state, mentioned above, in sugar production. [4]
- (ii) How can climate impact sugar production in India? [3]

Name : _____ Unique Identification Number (UID) : _____

(This map must be fastened with the answer booklet)
MAP FOR QUESTION NO. 1 (MAP OF INDIA)

