GEOGRAPHY

PAPER 1

(THEORY)

(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.)

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*Answer **Sections A** and **B** from **Part I** which are compulsory.*
*Answer any **four** questions from **Part II**.*
Sketch maps and diagrams should be drawn wherever they serve to illustrate your answer.
The intended marks for questions or parts of questions are given in brackets [ ].

PART I (30 Marks)

*Answer **all** questions.*

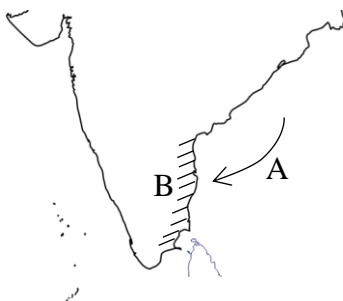## SECTION A

Question 1   [10 × 2]

(i)   Study the sketch map given below which represents the Peninsular Plateau of
        India and answer the questions that follow:

(a)   Name the wind system marked A.

(b)   Name the region shaded B.

(ii)   State *any two* characteristics of a census town.

(iii)   Mention *any two* positive impacts of Green Revolution in India.

(iv)   What is meant by:

(a)   Crop combination.

(b)   Dry farming.

(v)   Mention *two* advantages of solar energy.

(vi)   Write *any two* conditions that favour tube-well irrigation in Northern Plains of India.

(vii)   Explain the difference between a *key industry* and a *foot loose industry*.

(viii) Mention *any two* factors that influence inland water transport.

(ix)   What are the *two* factors that govern the growth of Chota Nagpur industrial region?

(x)   Name a state each that shares its boundary with Chhattisgarh in the:

  (a)   North

  (b)   East

SECTION B

Question 2   **[10]**

On the outline map of India provided:

(a)   Mark and label the Satpura mountain range.

(b)   Shade and label the northern most plain on the eastern coast.

(c)   Shade and label a well-defined drought prone area in the western part of India.

(d)   Identify and label the city marked **A**.

(e)   Shade and name the state which has the highest sex ratio in India.

(f)   Trace the route of National Highway 1 and name *any one* terminal city.

(g)   Identify and name the nuclear power plant marked **B**.

(h)   Identify and label the waterbody marked **C**.

(i)   Mark and label Shipki-La Pass.

(j)   Shade and label Malwa Plateau.

Note: *All the map work, including legend (Index) should be done on the map sheet only*.

PART II (40 Marks)

Answer any **four** *questions.*

Question 3

(a)   Briefly explain how the Northern Plain of India was formed.   **[3]**

(b)   For any country, about 33·3% of its total geographical area should be under forest   **[2]**
       cover for ecological balance, but India has only 21·85% of its area under forest.
       Mention *any four* human activities which are responsible for the low forest cover.

(c) Study the climatic data provided for station A in India and answer the following questions: **[2]**

City	T/R	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
A	T	24	24	26	28	30	29	27	27	27	28	27	25
	R	4	2	2	2	18	465	613	329	286	65	18	2

T = *Mean monthly temperature in degree Celsius* (^{o}C)
R = *Average monthly rainfall in millimetres*

(i) Name the winds bringing heavy rainfall to station A.

(ii) Calculate the annual range of temperature for station A.

(d) (i) Name the type of vegetation found in the river deltas of India. **[3]**

(ii) Name an important variety of tree found in (d) (i) above.

(iii) State *one* characteristic feature of the mountain vegetation.

Question 4

(a) Give a reason for each of the following: **[3]**

(i) The population period of 1951-1981 was termed as 'period of population explosion'.

(ii) There is growth of slums and squatter settlement in urban areas of India.

(iii) *Break-in-transportation* boosts urbanisation.

(b) Give *two* reasons why Uttar Pradesh has a higher density of population than Arunachal Pradesh. **[2]**

(c) Explain *any two* reasons for large scale migration to Delhi. **[2]**

(d) Explain how the following factors influence population distribution in India: **[3]**

(i) Climate

(ii) Landform

(iii) Fertility of soil

Question 5

(a) (i) What is meant by *sustainable development?* **[3]**

(ii) State *any two* aspects of environmental management.

(b) Discuss *any three* emerging water problems in India. **[3]**

(c) What are the *two* disadvantages of tank irrigation in India? **[2]**

(d) Mention *any two* advantages of canals as modern means of irrigation. **[2]**

Question 6

(a) Explain why:

    (i) Pulses are grown as rotational crops. **[3]**

    (ii) The yield of sugarcane is high in Peninsular India.

    (iii) Hill slopes are best suited for tea cultivation.

(b) Give *three* reasons to explain the poor development of offshore fishing in India. **[3]**

(c) Name the mineral associated with each of the following places: **[2]**

    (i) Keonjhar district of Odisha.

    (ii) Nagpur in Maharashtra.

    (iii) Bhilwara district of Rajasthan.

    (iv) Karanpura in Jharkhand.

(d) (i) Why is there a need to promote non-conventional energy resources? **[2]**

    (ii) Name *any two* types of the non-conventional energy resources.

Question 7

(a) Give a reason for each of the following: **[3]**

    (i) Road transport in India is more flexible than rail transport.

    (ii) Transport plays a vital role in economic development of India.

    (iii) Rivers of Peninsular India are not much suited for navigation.

(b) (i) Why are railways poorly developed in North-East India? **[3]**

    (ii) What is the difference between a *harbour* and a *port*?

    (iii) Why is there a contrast between Eastern and Western coastal rail network?

(c) What is *Prasar Bharti*? Name its *two* constituents. **[2]**

(d) (i) Name the tidal port located at the eastern end of Gulf of Kutch. **[2]**

    (ii) Name a port on east Coast of India which is often hit by cyclones in the months of October-November.

Question 8

(a) Mention *any two* factors responsible for the location of Tata Iron and Steel Industry at Jamshedpur. **[2]**

(b) What is meant by *industrial inertia*? Give an example. **[2]**

(c) (i) Which *two* factors determine the localisation of aluminium industry? **[3]**

    (ii) Name *any two* products made from aluminium.

(d) (i) Mention *any two* initiatives taken by Indian Tourism sector, to attract more foreign tourists in the country. **[3]**

(ii) Name an important hill station in West Bengal.

Question 9

(a) Discuss *any three* steps involved in a geographer's analysis of regional development. **[3]**

(b) (i) What is meant by *multilevel planning*? **[2]**

(ii) Define the term *development*.

(c) (i) Name the largest coal field in Chhattisgarh. **[3]**

(ii) Why is the above-mentioned coal field important?

(iii) State the latitudinal extent of Chhattisgarh.

(d) What is a *micro-region*? Give an example. **[2]**