

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.)

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)

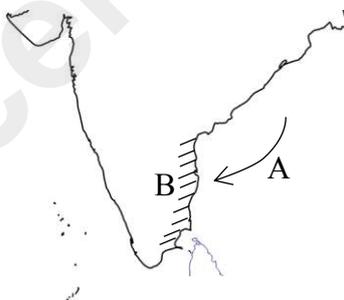
Answer **all** questions.

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 cover for ecological balance, but India has only 21·85% of its area under forest. [2]
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 (°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: [3]
- (i) Pulses are grown as rotational crops.
 - (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]