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

 $[10 \times 2]$

- (i) Give two reasons to explain why India is considered to be a subcontinent.
- (ii) The figure below represents a topographic section from the Himalayas to the Peninsular region. Identify *any two* of the features marked A, B, C and D.

Himadri

Himachal

A Stream

Spring

Kankar

Ganga R

- (iii) With reference to river Godavari, name the following:
 - (a) The State where it originates.
 - (b) The State where it forms its delta.
- (iv) What is urban forestry? Mention any two of its objectives.
- (v) State two reasons to explain why irrigation is necessary in India.
- (vi) Briefly explain *any two* problems caused by Green Revolution with respect to Indian agriculture.
- (vii) State any two important aspects of environmental management.
- (viii) Mention two ways in which hydroelectric power is better than nuclear power.
- (ix) Give two advantages of transportation by roadways.
- (x) Mention two major challenges faced by the tourism industry in India today.

SECTION B

Question 2 [10]

On the outline map of India provided:

- (a) Mark and name the *southernmost point* of the Indian mainland.
- (b) Mark and name the *highest peak* of the trans-Himalayas.
- (c) Mark and name the Vindhyas.
- (d) Mark and name the Chota Nagpur Plateau.
- (e) Print HP over an area experiencing high pressure during the winter season.
- (f) Trace the course and label river *Kaveri*.
- (g) With the help of an arrow show the direction and name the wind that brings rainfall over the *Gangetic Plains* during the *monsoon season*.
- (h) Shade and name the State with the highest rural population.
- (i) Mark and name the State which has the highest sex ratio.
- (j) Locate and label the southernmost port city in the West Coast.

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) Give three differences between the Western and the Eastern Himalayas. [3]
- (b) Explain the following: [2]
 - (i) The Himalayan rivers are typical examples of antecedent drainage.
 - (ii) Jaisalmer receives very less rainfall annually.
- (c) Study the climatic data provided in the table below for a city A in India and answer the questions that follow:

City	T/R	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	0	N	D
Α	T	-8	-3	2	7	15	18	17	12	10	5	0	-7
	R	10	8	8	5	5	5	13	13	8	5	0	5

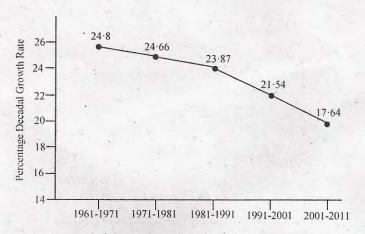
- (i) What is the cause of low rainfall in station A?
- (ii) Calculate the range of temperature of this station.
- (d) (i) State how rainfall and temperature influence the vegetation type in India. [2]
 - (ii) Why are tropical evergreen forests not very important economically? [1]

Question 4

- (a) Why is the *dependency ratio* higher in rural areas than in urban areas? State two reasons. [2]
- (b) Distinguish between metropolis and megalopolis. [2]
- (c) With reference to the *linear rural settlement pattern*, answer the following: [2]
 - (i) How does this pattern develop?
 - (ii) Name any two areas where this pattern is found in India.
- (d) Define *density of population*. What is India's density of population as per the 2011 census?

(e) The graph below shows the percentage decadal growth rate of India for a period from 1971 to 2011.

[2]



- (i) What is the unique characteristic of growth during this period?
- (ii) Explain the reason causing this uniqueness.

Question 5

- (a) Mention *any two* drawbacks of *land-use pattern* in India. Suggest any one [3] measure to improve it.
- (b) (i) What is fallow land? [1]
 - (ii) Suggest two farming practices which will help to reduce the extent of fallow land. [2]
- (c) Mention two reasons why the modern methods of irrigation are preferred over traditional methods of irrigation, in India.
- (d) State two dangers of overwatering. [2]

Question 6

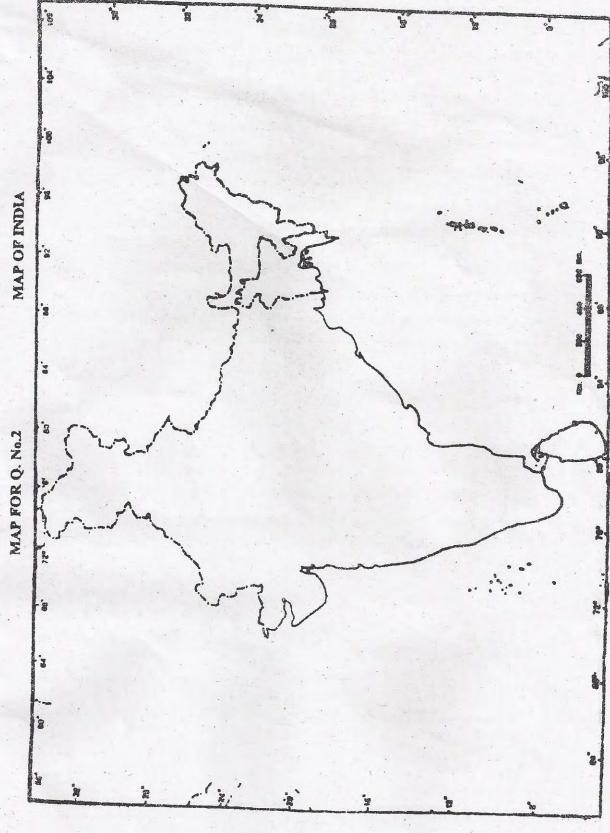
- (a) (i) What is intensity of cropping? [2]
 - (ii) Explain why there is a variation of cropping intensity in Punjab and Rajasthan.
- (b) (i) Name the largest cotton producing State in India. [1]
 - (ii) What are the geographical conditions required for the growth of cotton? [2]
- (c) What are the *three advantages* that Japan has over India with respect to *marine* [3] *fishing*?

(d)		me the largest producing State for each of the following minerals and also, we one use of each of these minerals:	[2
	(i)	Manganese	
	(ii)	Mica	
	estion 7		
(a)	State	e any two advantages of railways in India.	[2]
(b)	With	reference to the Jawaharlal Nehru Port, state the following:	[3]
	(i)	Its hinterland.	
-	(ii)	Two items of export.	
	(iii)	Two items of <i>import</i> .	
(c)	(i)	Name the city which has the <i>oldest artificial harbour</i> on the east coast of India.	[1]
	(ii)	State two geographical problems faced by this harbour.	[2]
(d)	State mass	any two ways in which cinema can be considered as powerful means of communication.	[2]
Que	stion 8		
(a)	Ment	ion any three factors that determine the location of an industry.	[2]
(b)		What are <i>industrial clusters</i> ?	[3]
	(ii)	Identify <i>one</i> industrial cluster from Northern India. State <i>two</i> reasons for its growth.	[1] [2]
(c)	Explai	n the following:	[2]
	(i) Y	Weight losing raw material.	[2]
	(ii) I	ntegrated steel plant.	
d)	State a	my two negative impacts of tourism on the environment.	[2]
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Question 9

What is meant by development? What is the geographer's perspective to [2] development? Apart from the Central Level Planning, what are the other levels in the [2] (b) multi-level planning? With reference to Haldia Port, answer the following questions: [3] Location of the port (i) Hinterland (ii) Reason for its development (iii) [3] With reference to mining in Chattisgarh, name the following: (d) The largest coal field. (i) The largest iron-ore mine. (ii) A bauxite mining centre. (iii)

(This map must be fastened with all other answers)



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