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).*

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

***Section A** consists of very short answer/ **objective** type questions.*

***Section B** consists of **short** answer questions.*

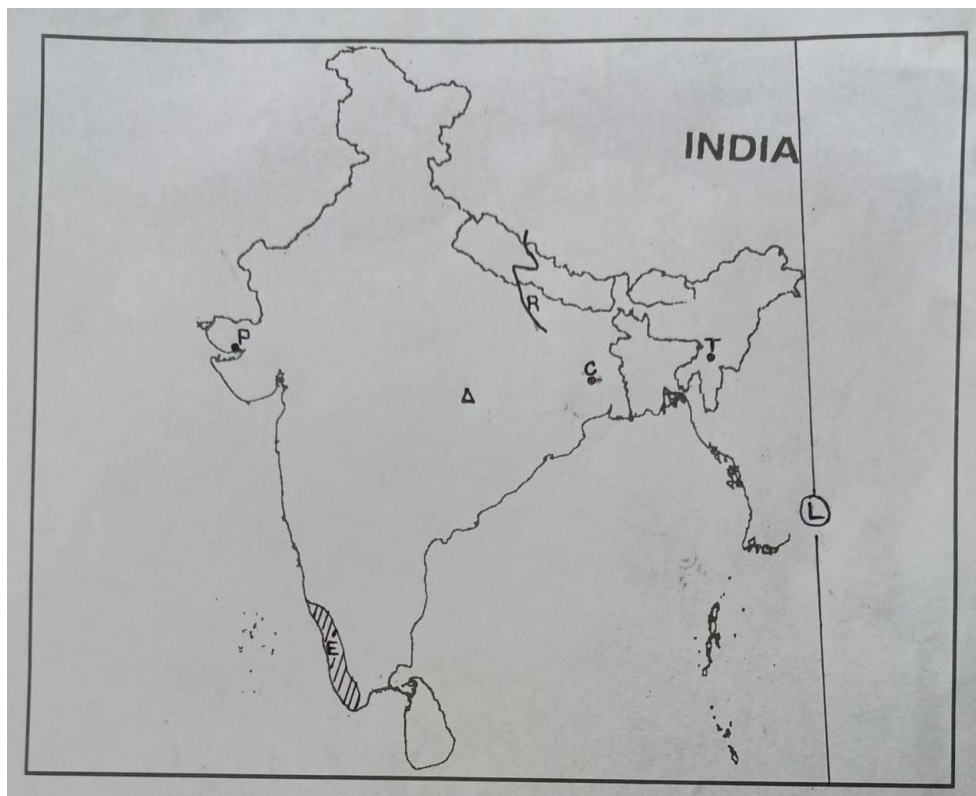***Section C** consists of **long** answer questions.*

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

SECTION A – 14 MARKS

Question 1

Study the outline Map of India given below and answer the questions that follow:

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(i) Mark and label the following on the given map of India: **[3]**

    (a) The western mountain range of peninsular India.

    (b) The largest Gulf of India.

    (c) The coastal plain of Karnataka region.

(ii) The angular value of the longitude marked L is: **[1]**

    (a) 97º 25´E

    (b) 68º 7´E

    (c) 23º 30´E

    (d) 37º 6´E

(iii) The tidal port marked P is: **[1]**

    (a) Marmagao

    (b) Nhava Sheva

    (c) Kandla

    (d) Paradwip

(iv) The centrally located iron and steel plant marked by the ∆ is: **[1]**

    (a) Bhilai

    (b) Bhadravati

    (c) Vijayanagar

    (d) Rourkela

(v) According to the Government of India Census of 2011, the state marked E has the highest: **[1]**

    (a) density of population.

    (b) level of urbanisation.

    (c) sex ratio.

    (d) index of concentration of population.

(vi)   Identify the following: **[3]**

      (a)   The east terminal of the 'East-West Corridor' marked T is _____.

      (b)   The oldest coalfield of India marked C is _____.

      (c)   The left bank tributary of River Ganga marked R is _____.

Question 2

(i)   India shares her shortest land border with: **[1]**

      (a)   Nepal.

      (b)   Bhutan.

      (c)   Afghanistan.

      (d)   Myanmar.

(ii)   The rivers Alaknanda and Bhagirathi are the headstreams of: **[1]**

      (a)   River Godavari.

      (b)   River Krishna.

      (c)   River Kaveri.

      (d)   River Ganga.

(iii)   The total Indian population according to the latest census is _____.   **[1]**

(iv)   State whether the statement given below is True or False: **[1]**
       The Himalayas are known as Orthoclines.

SECTION B – 28 MARKS

Question 3   **[4]**

(i)   (a)   Briefly explain *any two* causes for rural to urban migration.

      (b)   Briefly discuss *any two* factors for low sex ratio in India.

OR

(ii)   (a)   Explain in brief the demographic and economic consequences of migration. Give suitable examples from India.

(b)   Briefly discuss *any two* reasons for high dependency ratio in rural areas.

Question 4

A farmer owned a cultivable land in the plains. He left the land uncultivated for some time.

(i)   What kind of a land is being referred to here?   **[1]**

(ii)   Why did the farmer leave his land uncultivated for some time?   **[1]**

(iii)   Mention *any two* ways of increasing the agricultural production from this land.   **[2]**

Question 5   **[4]**

A farmer in Punjab floods his fields to get a good crop. What problems can occur due to over watering of farm fields?

Question 6   **[4]**

(i)   (a)   Mention *any two* advantages that the non-conventional energy resource has over the conventional energy resource.
     (b)   State *any two* advantages of fishing industry in Japan.

OR

(ii)   (a)   State *any two* reasons for the backwardness of fishing industry in India.

     (b)   What are the four varieties of iron ore?

Question 7   **[4]**

Explain why radio is considered an important means of mass communication in India.

Question 8   **[4]**
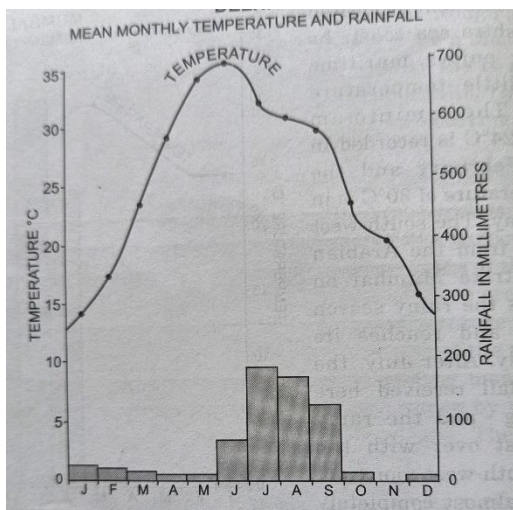
Discuss *any four* strategies of the Second Green Revolution.

Question 9   **[4]**

Analyse the problems of urbanisation in India with relevant examples.

SECTION C – 28 MARKS

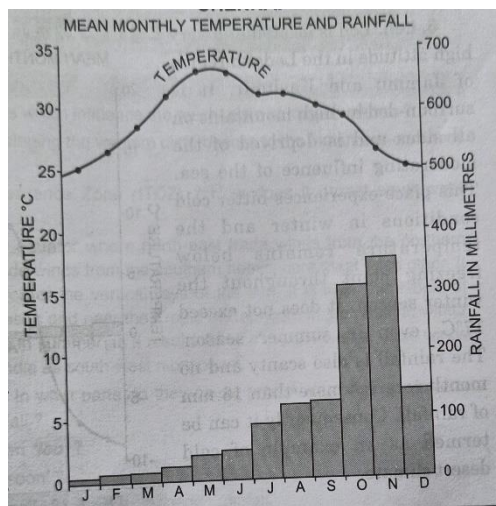## Question 10

Study the Rainfall and Temperature graphs for Station A and Station B given below and answer the questions that follow:

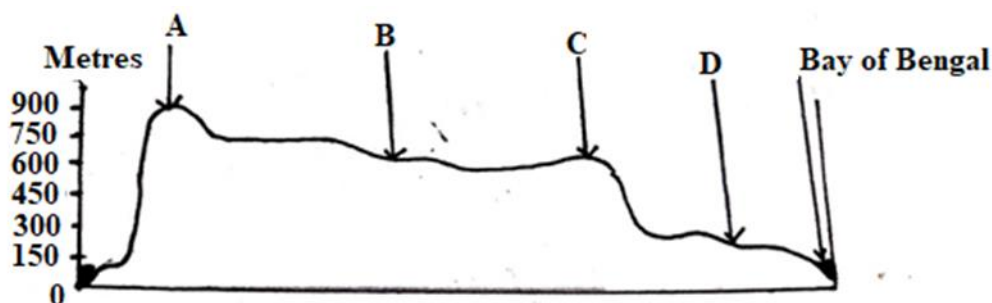STATION A   STATION B

(i)   Comment on the rainfall distribution pattern in both the Stations. Give a reason   **[3]**
       for the variation in the rainfall distribution.

(ii)   Briefly explain the relationship between temperature and rainfall in both the   **[4]**
       Stations.

Question 11

In the figure given below, B is the Deccan Plateau.

(i)   Name the features marked A and C. What are the two significant differences   **[4]**
       between these features?

(ii)   Do the features marked A and C play a significant role in Indian monsoon pattern? Give *any three* reasons for your answer. **[3]**

Question 12

(i)   (a)   What is meant by *multi level planning*? State *any three* characteristics of a planning region. **[4]**

       (b)   Mention *any three* factors that make Bengaluru the 'Electronic capital of India.' **[3]**

OR

(ii)   (a)   Which is the main beverage crop of India? Briefly explain the conditions suitable for its growth. **[4]**

       (b)   What is meant by *market gardening*? Why is it gaining prominence in Indian agriculture in recent times? **[3]**

Question 13

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

India is one of the leading producers of cotton textile goods. It is one of the largest and important sectors in the economy in terms of output, foreign exchange earnings and providing employment in India.

In India, most of the textile mills are in the cotton growing areas. The location of cotton textile is mainly affected by raw material, proximity of market, moist weather.

(i)   Why was there a need for the development of cotton textile industries in India? **[2]**

(ii)   How do moist climate and coastal location help in the development of cotton textile industry in Mumbai? **[2]**

(ii)   State *any three* factors that influence the development of cotton textile industry in Ahmedabad. **[3]**