

GEOGRAPHY

Maximum Marks: 70

Time Allotted: Three Hours

Reading Time: Additional Fifteen Minutes

Instructions to Candidates

1. You are allowed an **additional fifteen minutes** for only reading the question paper.
2. You must **NOT** start writing during reading time.
3. This question paper has **9 printed pages and a map**.
4. There are **thirteen** questions in the paper. All questions are compulsory.
5. It is divided into **three sections: Sections A, B and C**.
6. **Section A** has **fourteen subparts** which are very short answer questions. Each question carries 1 mark.
7. While attempting **Multiple Choice Questions** in Section A, you are required to **write only ONE option as the answer**.
8. Attempt all subparts of **Question 1 in Section A on the Map only**.
9. **Section B** has **seven questions** which are short answer questions. Each question carries 4 marks.
10. **Section C** has **four questions** which are long answer questions. Each question carries 7 marks.
11. **Internal choices** have been provided in **two questions in Section B** and in **one question in Section C**.
12. **Sketch maps and diagrams** should be drawn wherever they serve to **illustrate your answer**.
13. The intended marks for questions are given in brackets [].

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Instruction to Supervising Examiner

1. Kindly read **aloud** the Instructions given on page 1 to all the candidates present in the examination hall.

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SECTION A – 14 MARKS

Question 1

A. Refer to the given outline Map of India and attempt subparts (i) and (ii) on the Map only.

- (i) Mark and label the following on the outline Map of India. [3]
- (a) The hills which receive highest monsoon rainfall.
 - (b) The peninsula located between the Gulfs of Kachchh and Khambat.
 - (c) The coastal plain of India, which receives the first south-west monsoon showers.
- (ii) Label the following on the outline Map of India. [3]
- (a) The river marked S, which forms an inland drainage is _____.
 - (b) The oil refinery, marked T is _____.
 - (c) The leading jute producing state in India, marked U is _____.

B. Refer to the given outline Map of India, identify the correct option and label on the Map only.

- (i) The angular value of the latitude marked P, that divides India into two heat zones is: [1]
- (a) $8^{\circ}4'N$
 - (b) $6^{\circ}45'N$
 - (c) $37^{\circ}6'N$
 - (d) $23^{\circ}30'N$
- (ii) The state marked Q, which is the leading producer of coconut is: [1]
- (a) Kerala
 - (b) Gujarat
 - (c) Tamil Nadu
 - (d) Andhra Pradesh
- (iii) One of the terminal towns of the East-West Corridor, marked R is: [1]
- (a) Porbandar
 - (b) Kanyakumari
 - (c) Silchar
 - (d) Srinagar

- (iv) The centre of sugar industry symbolised by Δ is: [1]
- (a) Surat
 - (b) Ahmednagar
 - (c) Pune
 - (d) Mumbai

Question 2

Given below are two statements marked Assertion and Reason. Read these statements carefully and choose the correct option.

- (i) **Assertion:** The annual temperature range for interior peninsular India is higher than that of the northern plains. [1]

Reason: The seasonal position of the overhead Sun is always towards the Equator.

- (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) Both Assertion and Reason are false.
- (ii) **Assertion:** Krishna and Godavari rivers form consequent drainage. [1]

Reason: Peninsular rivers flow in the general direction of slope.

- (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) Both Assertion and Reason are false.
- (iii) Observe the relation between the first two words and complete the analogy. [1]
- Pre Cambrian era: Peninsular Plateau :: Tertiary period: _____

- (iv) Nuclear power is the fastest growing sector in India. [1]

Choose the correct reasons that justify the above statement.

- (P) Low cost
(Q) High radioactivity
(R) High energy output
(S) Versatile application
- (a) Only (P) and (Q)
(b) Only (P) and (R)
(c) Only (Q) and (R)
(d) Only (R) and (S)

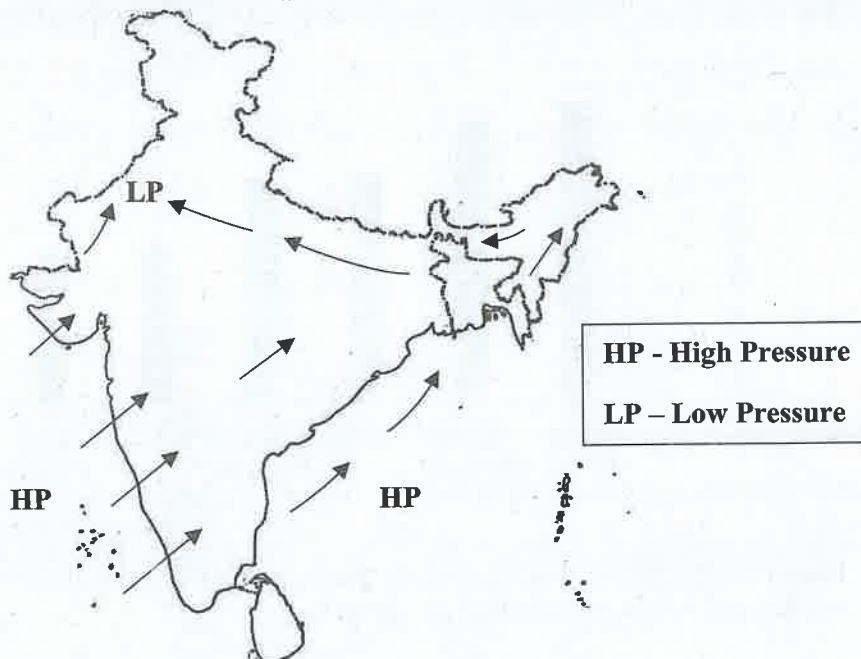
SECTION B - 28 MARKS

Question 3

- (i) Forests are an index of prosperity of a nation. [2]
Justify the above statement by giving *two* reasons.
- (ii) Discuss *any two* challenges faced by the agricultural sector in India. [2]

Question 4

Study the direction of wind shown in the map below and answer the questions that follow.



- (i) Which season is represented on the given map? State the duration of the season. [2]
- (ii) Briefly explain *any two* causes for the deflection of wind from North-East India to the Western part. [2]

Question 5

- (i) A group of bikers embarked on an adventure trip through the Northern mountains. They started from Chandigarh, passed through the valley of Kullu into the barren mountains of Ladakh. [4]

Name *any two* mountain ranges that they would encounter in their journey. State *any one* characteristic feature of each.

OR

- (ii) Dia was a researcher working on the study titled 'Nature of Soils over the Ganga Plains'. She found two types of soils, X and Y during a field trip.

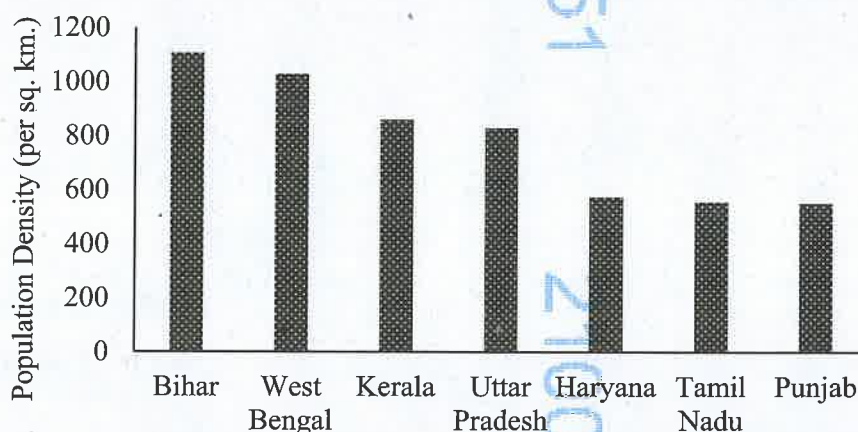
Her observation is summed up in the table below:

Soil Type	Location of Soil
X	Flood Plain
Y	River terrace

- (a) Identify 'X' and 'Y'. [2]
(b) Comment on the fertility of the soils found by Dia. [2]

Question 6

- (i) The graph given below shows density of population based on Census 2011. [2]



(Source: www.census2011.co.in)

Based on the above graph, analyse the *two* trends of population distribution that are determined by the amount of rainfall.

- (ii) Examine *any two* factors, other than the one referred to above, responsible for uneven population distribution across India. [2]

Question 7**[4]**

- (i) In the year 2023, the estimated volume of fish caught in the state of Kerala was 6.33 lakh tons. There was a decline of 8% in the total volume of fish caught compared to the previous year's estimate for the state.

(Source (edited): Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute)

What could be the probable reasons for the decline in the total volume of fish caught in the state of Kerala?

OR

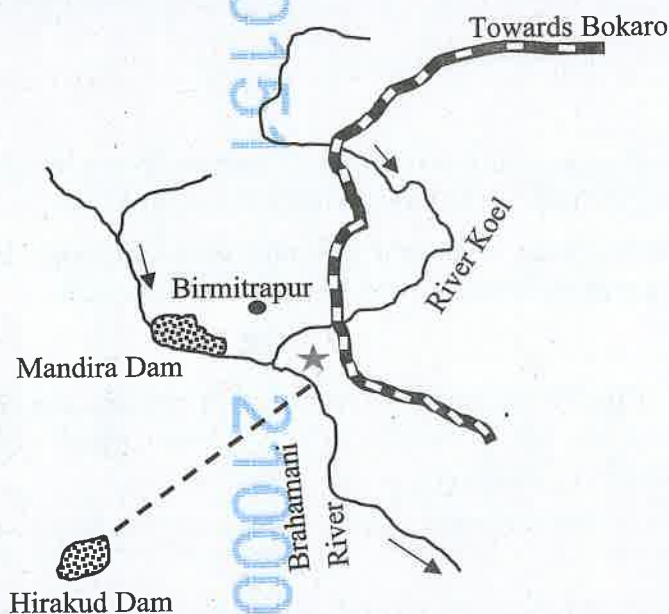
- (ii) 'Despite robust growth in electricity generation over the past two decades, with rapid additions of renewable energy in the past five years, India has been unable to meet its peak hour demand.....Therefore, India must focus on enhancing energy efficiency holistically to reduce power demand which is also the quickest and least expensive way to address rising power demand and climate change.'

(Source: www.thehindu.com, May 28, 2025)

In light of the above context, suggest *any four* measures that India can adopt to ensure sustainability of energy resources.

Question 8

- (i) The sketch map given below shows one of the oldest public sector steel plants developed by foreign collaboration.



- (a) Identify the hydel power project that supplies electricity to the steel plant depicted above. **[1]**
- (b) Name the iron ore field from where the major raw material for this steel plant is procured. **[1]**
- (ii) Explain *any two* reasons for localisation of mini steel plants. **[2]**

Question 9

- (i) India with its vast size is endowed with unique physical diversity. Substantiate the statement with *two* arguments. [2]
- (ii) Mention *any two* ways by which human activities have impacted the natural vegetation of the country. [2]

SECTION C – 28 MARKS

Question 10

- (i) Discuss the importance of mineral resources in the development of the Chhattisgarh region. [3]
- (ii) The Development Plan (DP) and its accompanying Development Control Regulations (DCRs) are the tools deployed for spatial planning in Mumbai. Together they determine land use in urban area and regulate development intensities and the change of land use. The preparation of the DP is a technical exercise of estimating future land and infrastructure requirements (20 years ahead) of the projected population and socio-economic activity mix.

(Source (edited): *Rethinking Urban Planning in India*, www.artha.global.com)

What criteria is followed by authorities while planning a city like Mumbai? [4]
Substantiate your answer by discussing the planning of an urban area.

Question 11

- (i) Though Kolkata port suffers from bends, bars and bores, it significantly contributes to international trade. Justify by giving *three* arguments. [3]
- (ii) Despite the presence of several perennial rivers in India, Indian waterways are limited. Support the above statement with *four* arguments. [4]

OR

- (iii) The saga of the Kochi port has been that of modern marvels. It has driven the growth of the city and its suburbs with its shipyard standing tall as the largest ship building facility of the country. [3]

In the light of this statement, briefly discuss *any three* reasons for the growth of Kochi port.

- (iv) A well-developed transport network is essential for a developing nation like India. Discuss. [4]

Question 12

During 1970-80, the Indian Government launched a nationwide campaign popularised through the slogan 'Hum do Humare do' that emphasised a two-child norm.

- (i) (a) Enumerate *any one* reason for the government to launch this campaign. [1]
- (b) How did the advocacy of such campaigns impact health care and population size in India? [2]
- (ii) State whether the following are an asset or a liability. Give a reason for your answer.
- (a) Densely populated rural areas [2]
- (b) Highly populated urban industrial area [2]

Question 13

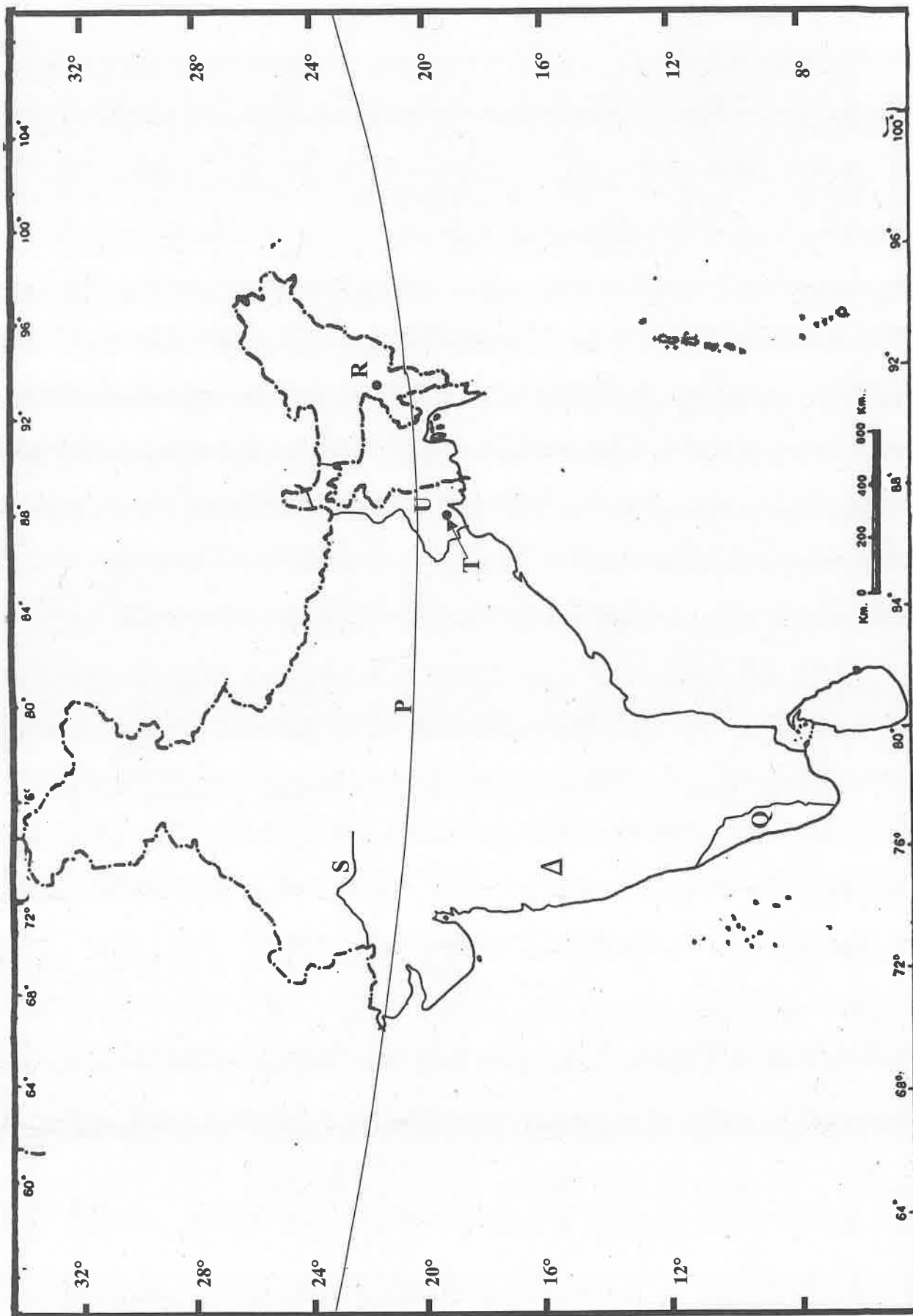
Dhordo, a village in Gujarat's Kachchh district, has become a global tourism icon. Its tourism driven restoration model has led to tangible environmental gains. The revival of Virda belts' traditional rainwater harvesting system, has increased ground water recharge and combatted desertification. Localised afforestation programmes have further helped to stabilise sand dunes thereby, preventing soil erosion and increasing biodiversity.

(Source(edited): www.rural21.com)

- (i) What type of tourism is practised in Dhordo? [1]
- (ii) How do such 'tourism driven restoration models' prevent natural disasters and ensure resource conservation? [2]
- (iii) State *any four* advantages of tourism to a country. [4]

(This map must be fastened with all other answers)

Map for Q.NO. 1 MAP OF INDIA



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