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Name of Candidate Test Code

Schedule Registration No.

Place Time Module

Classroom Distance Learning Classroom & Distance Learning

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

INDEX TABLE

Q.No.	Page No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			

Total Marks Obtained

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, ID Number and Test Code)
The Candidate should fill the index table, especially for him/her.
2. In the left margin, she/he should write only question number and in the right margin, nothing should be written.
3. The page number should be coded by the candidate himself and the range of page number related to the answer of the question should be used to complete the index table.
4. All Parts of the questions should be written at one place.
5. No Supplementary sheet shall be provided by the management. So the candidate is advised to accommodate required information within the space provided.
6. The candidate need not write anything in his/her answer that derogates the dignity of an individual or an organization.
7. The candidate should respect the instructions, given by the invigilator.
8. The Examinee has to submit the answer sheet to the invigilator after completion of examination.
9. However, he/she is allowed to take away the question paper.

13/8/12

HARSH SIR

Que 5(a)

Role of dryland farming -

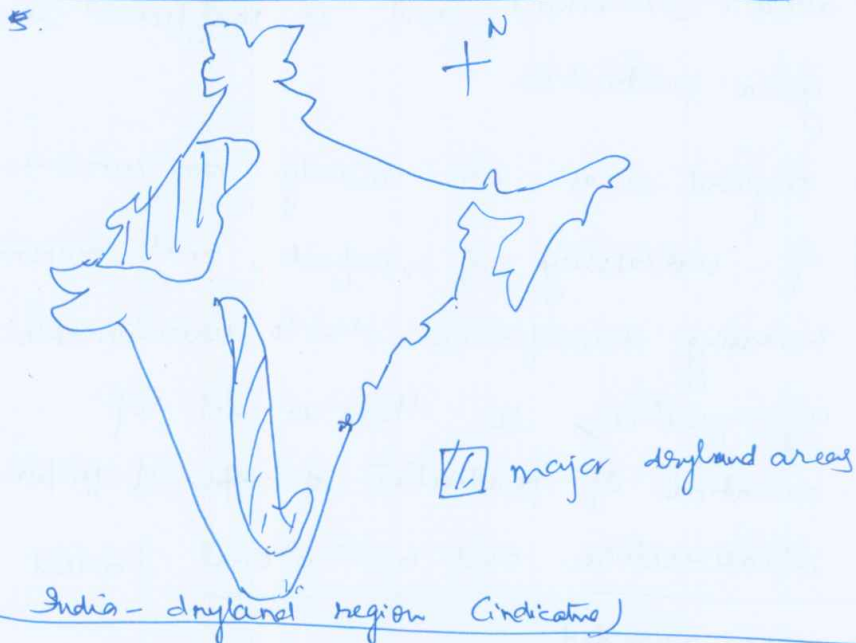
Dryland farming is practicing of sustainable, subsistence or intensive tillage agriculture in dry regions where opportunities of irrigation or irrigation potential is available but not properly utilized.

Role:

1. Dryland areas include about 100mha which is about 28% of the geographical area (329 mha) and is inefficient in grain production.
2. Dryland areas are mainly an outcome of variability of rainfall, erratic monsoon, increasing desertification due to unsustainable agri-practices, so there is lot of potential of production of crops if proper infrastructure and institutional factors are provided.

3. Millets, Jowar, Bajara, Ragi - Maize etc produced in dryland areas are nutritious as well as low price grain which will be helpful in achieving nutritional security

4. Pulses, oilseeds, groundnuts and potential for aquaculture will help in fulfilling protein deficiency in rural as well as urban areas.



⑤. It has the potential for increasing economy of degraded areas through production of medicinal plants and herbs and also tree crop and plantation agriculture with booms of social forestry will help in ecological balance.

This whole will act as deterrent to suicide of farmers and give better living condition to poor farmers and providing nutritious crops to country will help achieving food security.

Que. 5(b)

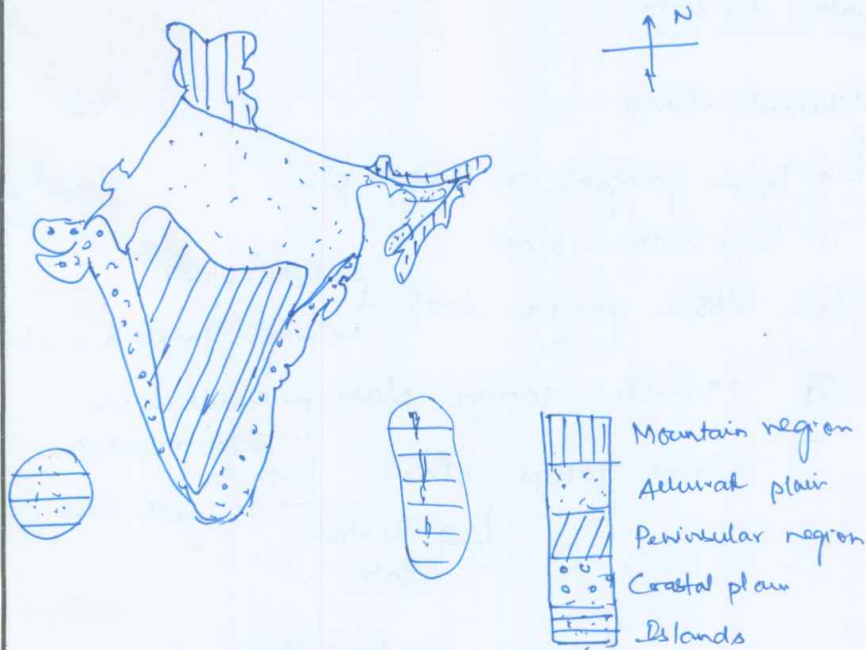
Physiographic regions of India

④ India is endowed with multi-cultural, multi-lingual and diverse population which is because of its physiographic diversity and unity in nature.

Major regions

- ① North Himalayan Mountains.
- ② Northern Alluvial plains.
- ③ Peninsular region
- ④ Coastal regions.
- ⑤ Islands region.

India is divided into major above physiographical regions. However, based on geomorphology, physical characteristics, type of soils, relief and drainage pattern



India - showing major physiographical regions (indicative)

and local variations these physiographical regions are further divided into different micro-regions. Accordingly, the vegetation type, agricultural practices, cropping pattern etc change from one area to another. Physiographical region has also affected the life of people ^{and animals} and their adaptation to environment.

Further division

① Alluvial plain

↳ Trans gangetic or Punjab plains

② Rajasthan plain

③ Upper ganga doab — Rowlkhand
— Ganga-Yamuna doab

④ Middle ganga plain — Awadh plain

⑤ Lower ganga plain — ~~Barditkhand plain~~
— Mithila
— Magadh plain
— Barind
— Rahr

② Himalayan mountains — West Himalaya
— Eastern Himalayas

③ Peninsular Plateau

↳ North Decan plateau

↳ South Decan Plateau

↳ Eastern plateau and hills

↳ Central Highlands

④ Coastal plain — West coast plain
— East coast plain

Ques. 5(G)

Role of Marine resources and coastal region

Marine resources are last frontiers of mankind and are rich in diverse flora and fauna, ~~and~~ minerals and energy.

Role -

↳ ① Energy → Marine resources are full of energy and can fulfill current energy demands and will diversify our energy needs with lessening the burden on conventional energy resources.

like → ① Tidal energy

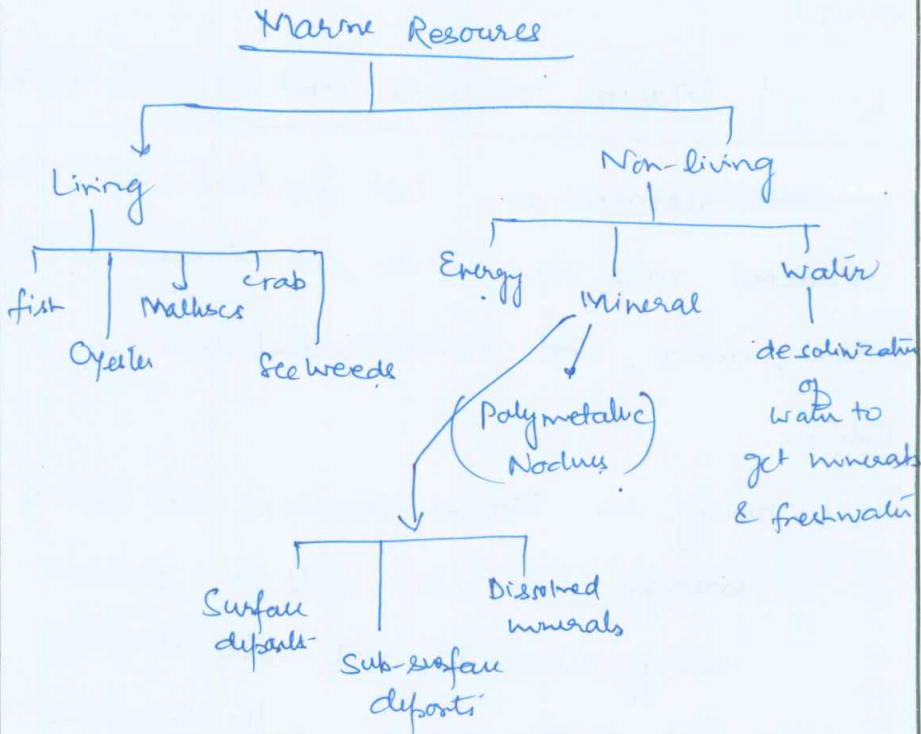
② Wave energy

③ Salinity difference energy.

④ OTEC - Ocean thermal Energy Conversion

⑤ Biomass energy etc.

②.



②. Minerals - Oceans are endowed with all kinds of minerals like, Fe, Cu, Ni, Co, Mo, Br, NaCl, other salts etc and also greater occurrence of polymetallic nodules.

③ Water - Demand of urban areas for drinking and domestic water supply can be fulfilled by Ocean water with cost-effective technologies.

④ Living resources like fish, crabs, prawns, whales etc can fulfill nutritional demand of country.

⑤ Other sea weeds like, sargassum, spirulina, etc kelp etc can provide medicines, food for aquaculture and biomass and fertilizers.

Marine resources has helped the development of coastal regions by helping with : —

- ① Provide fishing zones and thus providing employment opportunity on large scale.
- ② Marine resources has developed coastal region by providing occupation in transportation sector and further in harbour areas.
- ③ 90% of the world trade is done by marine-transportation so it has helped.

the coastal zone economical development

④ Marine resources has increased the industrialization in coastal zone with textile, power, pharmaceutical based industrial development

Ques 5(d)

Sericulture is large scale production of silk from silk worms by providing adequate environment for silk-worms through plantation of mulberry and other trees.

Challenges -

- ① Sericulture as a practice was done by tribal people but due to intrusion of urban system, moneylenders etc cultural practice of silk-production by tribals got degenerated.
- ② Sericulture as new development has faced many challenges as cutting of trees for commercial purpose and widespread deforestation has ruined proper habitat for silk-worms.
- ③ Due to rapid industrialization and urbanisation areas of silk-production decreased.

- ④ Competition from china-silk and artificial silk cloth/products has affected production in India.
- ⑤ Vulnerability and less durability of silk-cloth has decreased its demand and also, higher maintenance on silk cloth was a major reason.
- ⑥ less economic gain to farmers in sericulture has reduced its ~~pro~~ interest in production.

Opportunities! -

- ① Due to recent change in fashion and new trends demand of silk products has risen.
- ② Mixing of silk with cotton, polyester etc to make it more durable and maintenance free approaches has risen

interest in silk products and further demands

③ Government initiative to provide credit and other infrastructure and institutional facilities with incentive-based schemes has affected the production.

④ There is lot of opportunities in sericulture due to new plantation of mulberry trees in Karnataka and AP.

" Thus it has provided employment to lakhs of people.

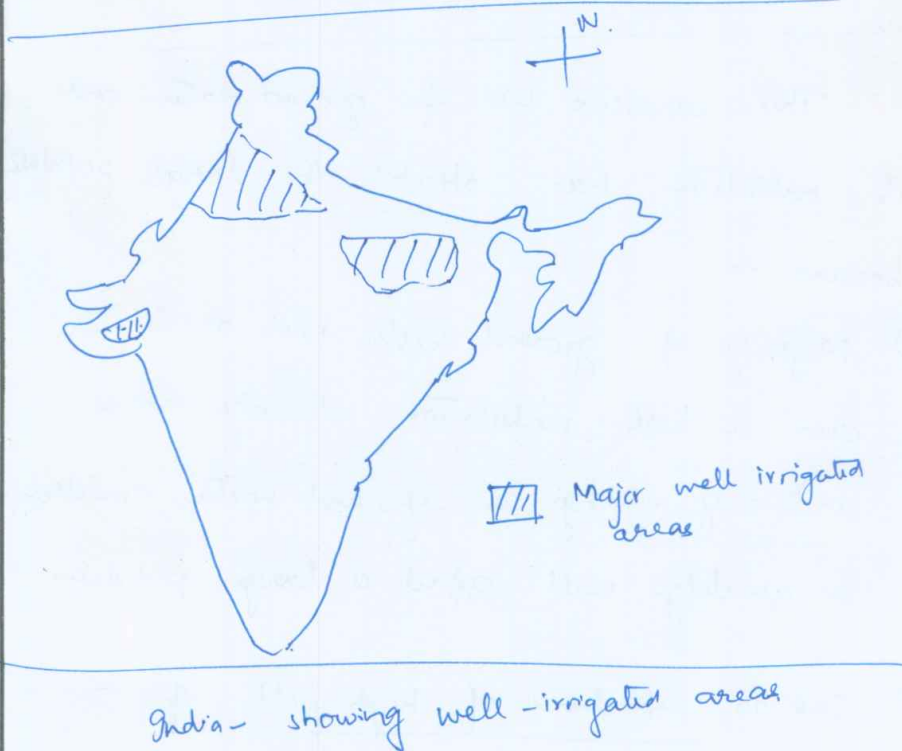
Ques 3 (a)

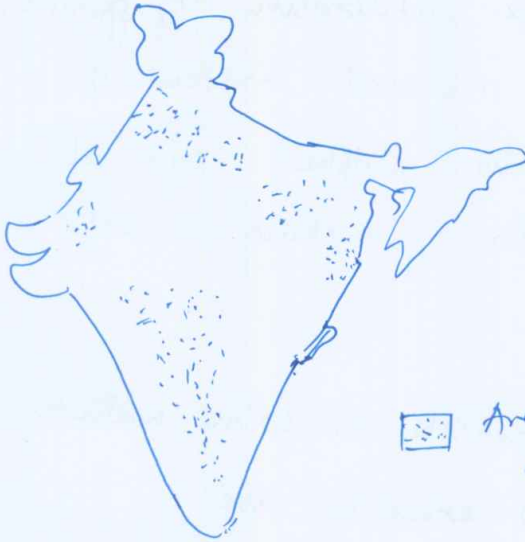
India is a monsoonal country and the fate of agriculture in India depend upon monsoon. Major irrigation in India for its 45% arable land is done by monsoonal rainfall and in dry times by irrigation canals, wells, tanks, tubewells etc. In utilizing wells and tubewells and for drinking purpose, ground water is utilized. This unscientific utilization of ground water has lead to ground water depletion or pollution and thus posed a major challenge of drinking water problem for Indian people.


Cause for pollution: -

- ① Use of excessive fertilizers (a product of green-revolution) and industrialization waste seaching to water-resources and further to ground water.

- ② Over and excess utilization of ground water making increased content of arsenic, nitrate, sulphur, iron etc. in ground water making it unfit for use.
- ③ Seepage of brackish or saline water to aquifers due to excessive use.





 Areas affected with
ground water pollution

This excessive use of ground water and its pollution has affected the larger population because -

- ① Majority of ground water rich areas is also a high population density area and any change in ground water condition or quality will affect a large population.
- ② Due to dependence of high yield of agriculture on ground water, it will affect the agriculture and food production at large.

③ Harmful chemicals from ground water like salts of Bromine, Arsenic, Iron, ~~nitrate~~ nitrates has increased diseases and created a pool of malnourished poor people.

④ Increased cost of purification of groundwater

⑤ Polluted ground water in urban areas has affected the large urban population and has created war-like situation in urban areas.

However, it is not late till now to stop this aggravated problem of pollution and depletion of groundwater and govt has initiated various measures to control its pollution like

① Pay-pricing policy

② Economical distribution of water in urban areas

③ Ground water recharge by wells, rainwater and roof water harvesting etc

Ques 2(b) 'Forests are the lungs of the earth',
It is the forests on which we can dwell
and our existence depend upon them,
wildlife resources are proof of diversity
of nature and together they have
maintained the food chain and the
ecology. They are food, shelter and
a carrier for humankind.

Challenges faced ^{in use of} forest and
wildlife resources

- ①. Excessive exploitation and unscientific
use of forest, trees and wildlife.
through ~~poor~~ poaching for fur and
hunting for food and other valuables
has unbalanced the ecology and
has created the challenge of further
development as many of the species

of flora and fauna are vanished and majority are in danger.

② Wide spread pollution by industrialization and increasing urbanisation has either reduced the area under forest and the number of wildlife or vanished them.

③ Deforestation for agri-land and lumbering purposes has reduced both population.

④ Due to being Tropical region diverse species with no single species of stands of trees found in India, that has challenged lumbering process and commercial utilization

⑤ Decrease in forest areas has affected the environment as they act as carbon sink and help in purification of environment.

⑥ Wildlife resources are used for transportation, as a food, providing milk, skin and hide. Thus a reduction in their population has affected the rural economy and tribal people specially.

Critical analysis! -

- ① Change in food habit and food pattern has reduced burden on wildlife resources rather domesticated and farm poultry and beef production has fulfilled the gap.
- ② Transportation means has now developed and thus new vehicles on coal & petroleum ~~are~~ have replaced older transportation methods.
- ③ Rural economy however affected by forest and wild life depletion but new form of social forestry (agro-forestry, farm forestry etc) and domestication

of animals (like animal husbandry, sericulture in pisciculture, aquaculture etc) has given new opportunities to people for employment and economy

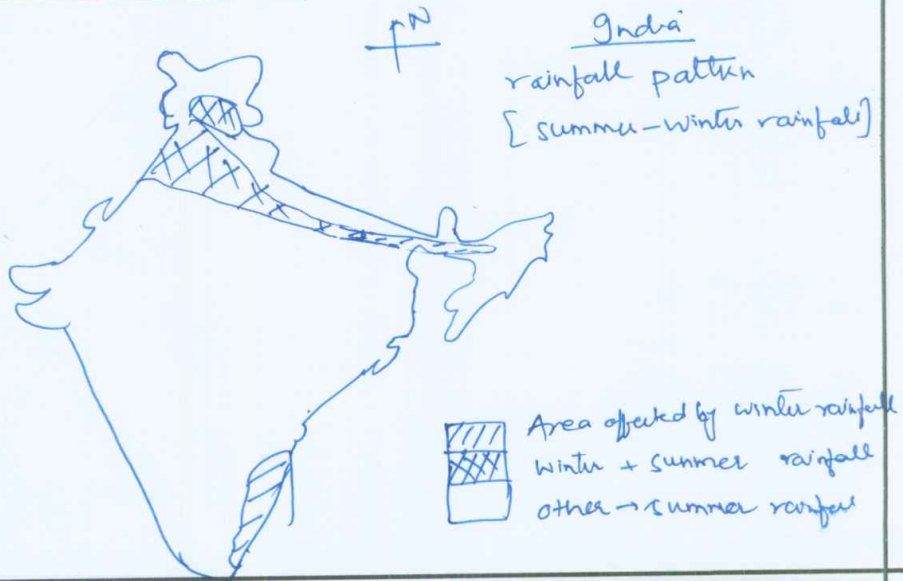
⊕ Major concern is environmental degradation and change in ecosystem should be tackled with serious efforts because this can't be replenished early and new initiatives by government has helped a lot to improve forest and wildlife resources.

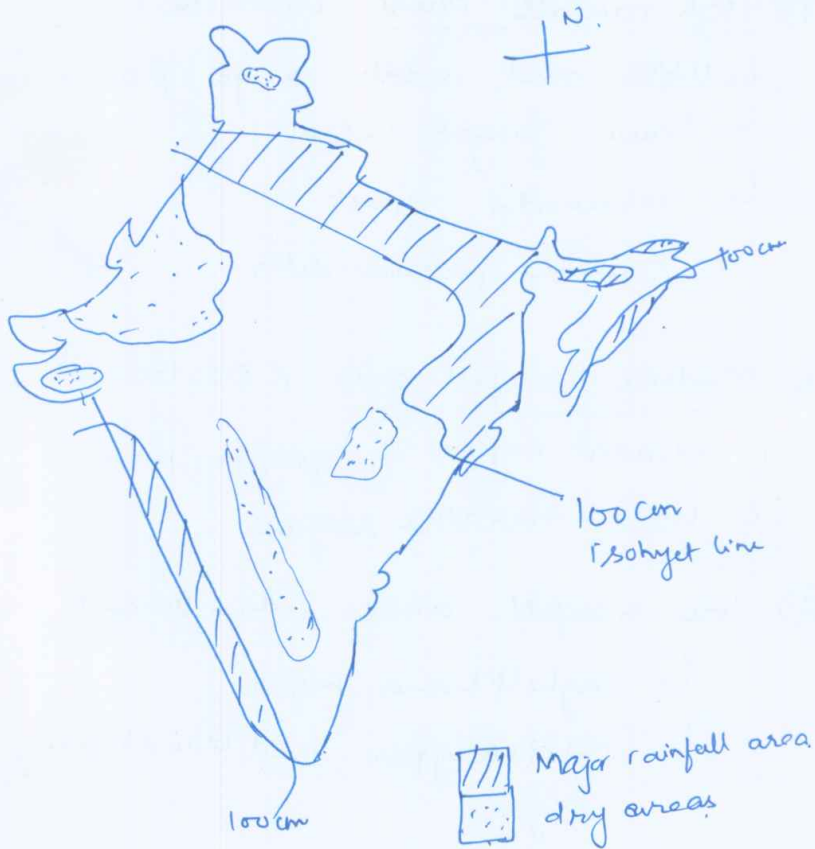
Ques: - (3) (2)

~~India~~
Indian agriculture, physiography, social-
customs, traditions, culture and population
pattern is affected by the type, distribution,
time and variability of rainfall.

India is a monsoonal country with
tropical to semi-tropical region affected
by rainfall mostly confined in 3 months
and with lot of variability and
heterogeneity in its distribution.

Rainfall pattern





India - major rainfall and dry areas

On the basis of rainfall volume India can be divided into -

① Very high rainfall areas (> 200 cm of rainfall)

→ ⑥ Meghalaya - Surma valley
Loraxynum

⑦ Kerala and Malabar coast

⑧ Some part of Himachal Pradesh

① High rainfall areas - (>100 cm)

- ↳ Upper and middle Ganga plain
- ↳ Lower Ganga plain
- ↳ Coromandel coast
- ↳ Krishna-Godavari delta

② Medium rainfall area (80-100 cm)

- ↳ adjacent regions of Ganga plain
- ↳ Upper Maratha region

③ Low rainfall areas (40-80 cm)

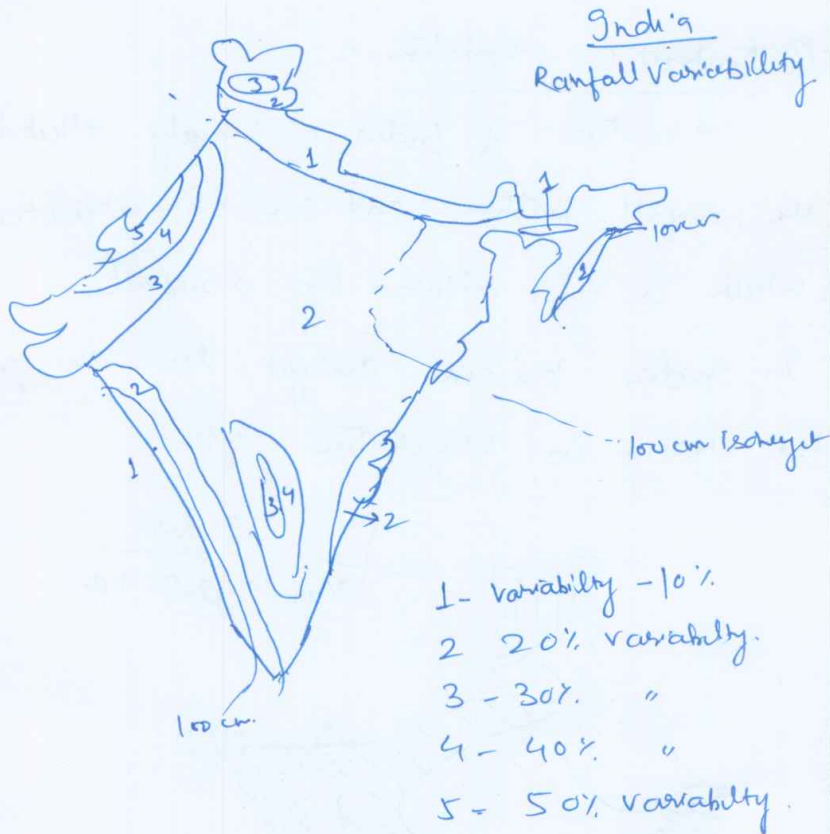
- ↳ Baghelkhand region
- ↳ Chhota Nagpur and Bundelkhand region

④ Very low rainfall (<40 cm)

- ↳ Rajasthan west and upper Gujarat
- ↳ Rajasthan region of western ghats

Despite variation in rainfall pattern majority of the rainfall is in 3 months and some in winter season. It is not evident from the rainfall region

which is a deficient or surplus region.
Variability in moisture availability will be a better criteria to know about rainfall pattern.



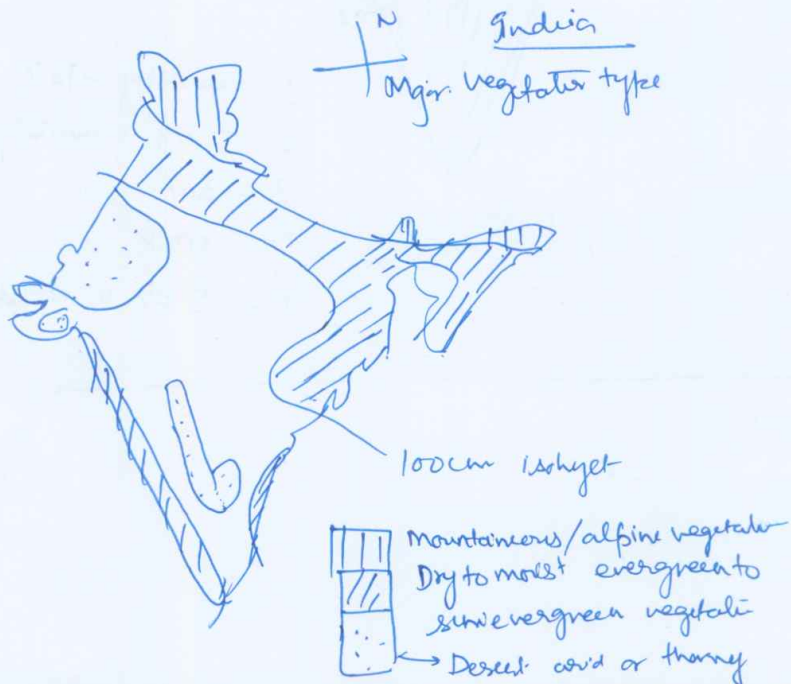
Impact of rainfall pattern :-

⊕ Impact of rainfall can be seen on all features of the regions which can be categorised as -

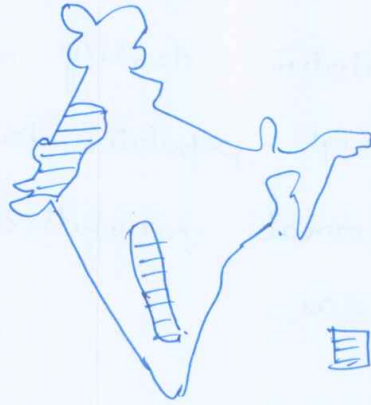
① Impact on vegetation -


vegetation of India is largely affected by the rainfall pattern and soil characteristics which is also affected by rainfall.

In India 100 cm isohyet line designates the change in vegetation types.



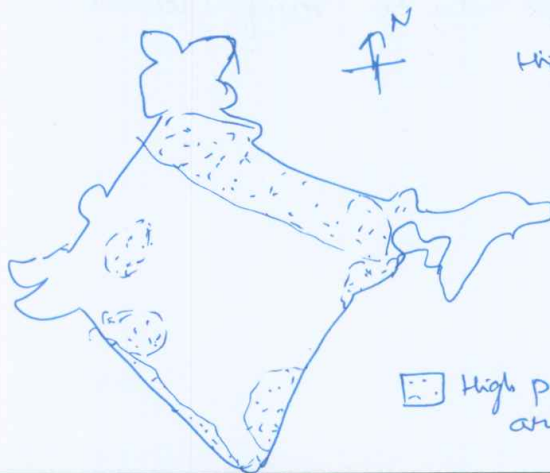
② Impact on agriculture



 area of dry land agriculture


Rainfall has affected the type and practice of agriculture, rainshadow or rain deficient areas practice dryland agriculture and rest depend on monsoon.

③ Impact on population density



\uparrow N

Gndia
High density of population

 High population density area

Rainfall and availability of moisture has facilitated agriculture which further has affected the population density at large. Majority of high population density areas fall in monsoonal rainfall with less variability areas.

⊕ Impact on soil nature and characteristics

Soil has been affected by rainfall since geological times. Soil leaching and erosion and formation of new fertile soil is a result of action of rainfall and surface water. There is a lot of variation in soil types due to rainfall variation.

Question No.
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Rainfall patte -

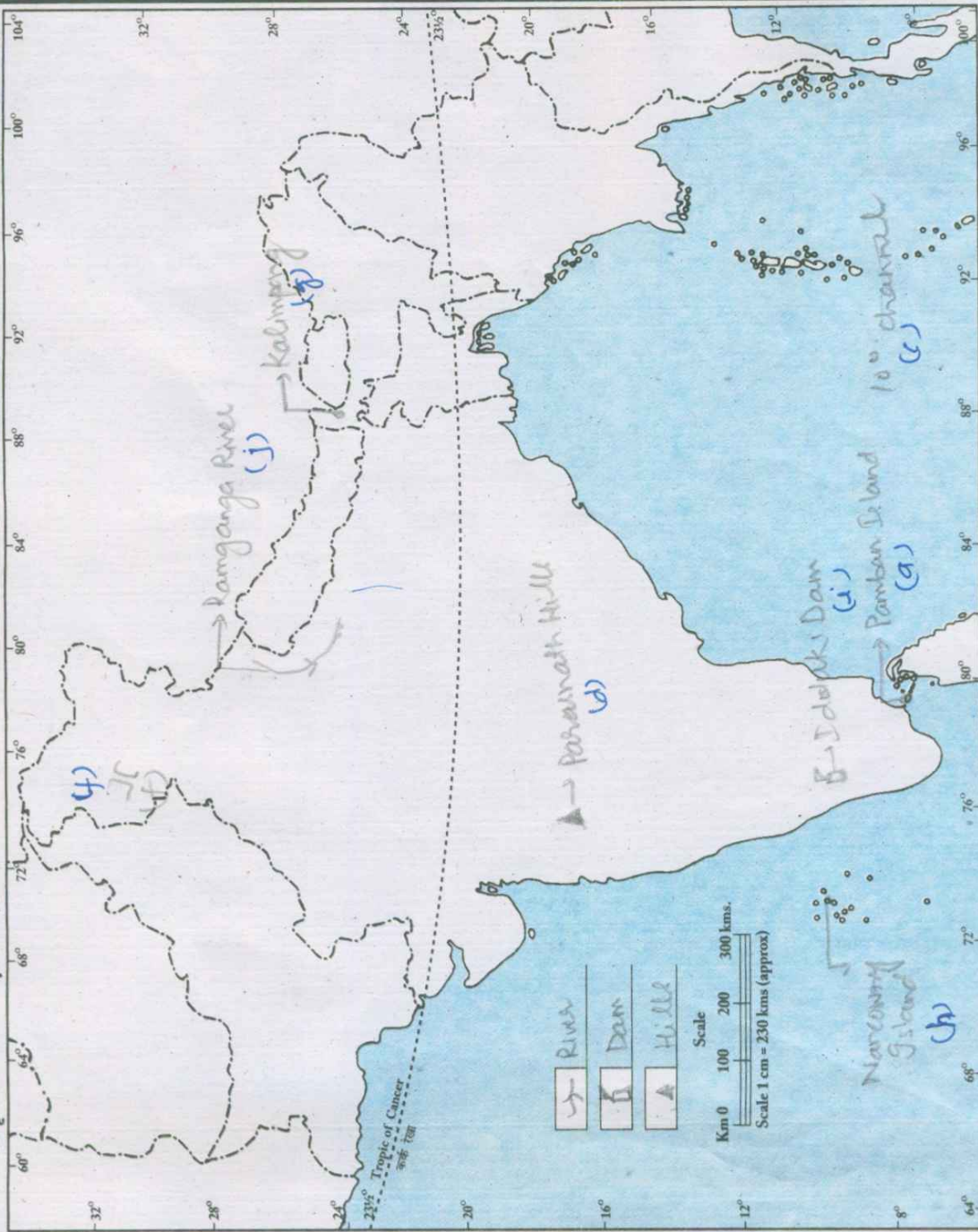
dra - major rainfall regi.
↳ Isohyet lines
↳ variability

Pompcut

→ Population density.

→

↳ Vegetation (major)
↳ Soils
↳ Type of agriculture
↳ Production of grain.



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1. The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate baseline.
2. The External Boundary and coast-line of India shown on this map agree with the Record/Master copy certified by the survey of India, Dehra Dun, vide their letter No. TB 88/62-A-3/A-2 dated 15-03-2010.

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Ques 1 (a)

Pamban Island -

It is situated in Gulf of Mannar and is the last island toward Sri Lankan territory. It is having a military base and is also a tourist destination.

Distance between India and Sri Lanka [i.e. Pamban Island and Kaekchativu Island] is only 16 Km. This island is famous for its sand beaches and also for a fishing zone.

Ques 1 (b)

Ques 1 (c) 10° channel :-

10° degree channel divides Andaman and Nicobar Islands. It is also called as Duncan passage. This channel basically divides Little Andaman and Nicobar Island groups. Ferry ~~was~~ is provided for passage through this channel for movement. It is a fishing zone and is a strategic location due to current geopolitical situation in Indian ocean.

Ques 1 (d) Parasnath hills

Parasnath hills are situated in Maharashtra and these hills are having humid warm climate, having scarp like features. They are extension of Harihar chandra ghats; Situated south of Satpura mountains.

They are of major concern due to excessive deforestation and erosion and ecology in these hills is disturbed due to urbanisation.

Qus 1 (f) Banihal pass -

Banihal pass is situated in Jammu and Kashmir and nearby to Drass region. It connects the Jammu to Sri Nagar Region. Recently in news for because of a Tunnel is made nearby Banihal pass to shorten the distance between Jammu and Sri Nagar.

Qus 1 (g) Kalimpong -

Kalimpong is situated in Sikkim state and is about 40 km away from Gangtok. It is a hill station and major tourist location of Sikkim. This hill station is famous for its scenic beauty and rising sun and sunset scenes. ~~It~~ Hills near Kalimpong are affected by landslides and are having wet climate with moist evergreen forests.

Que 1 (b) Nancowry :-

Nancowry is a small island situated in Lakshadweep Island group. This island is made up of coral reefs and is deposition of calcium carbonate. Very small population and vegetation is found.

Que 1 (c)

Idduki Dam

⊕ This Dam is situated in Kerala. It is a major dam project of Kerala state which provide water and electricity peak demands to nearby Ernakulam (Kochi) and Ponararam areas. Problem of siltation and recurrent flood in recent times has increased in Idduki Dam.

Ques 1(j) Ramganga River

It originates in upper Uttarakhand state nearby to origin of Yamuna. It is a left bank tributary to Ganga and meets Ganga near Ferozabad. Ramganga river ~~is~~ is snowfed and rainfed both and cut deep gorges in its upper reaches. Recently concern for pollution in Ramganga river has risen.

Ques 1 (k) Kishtwar

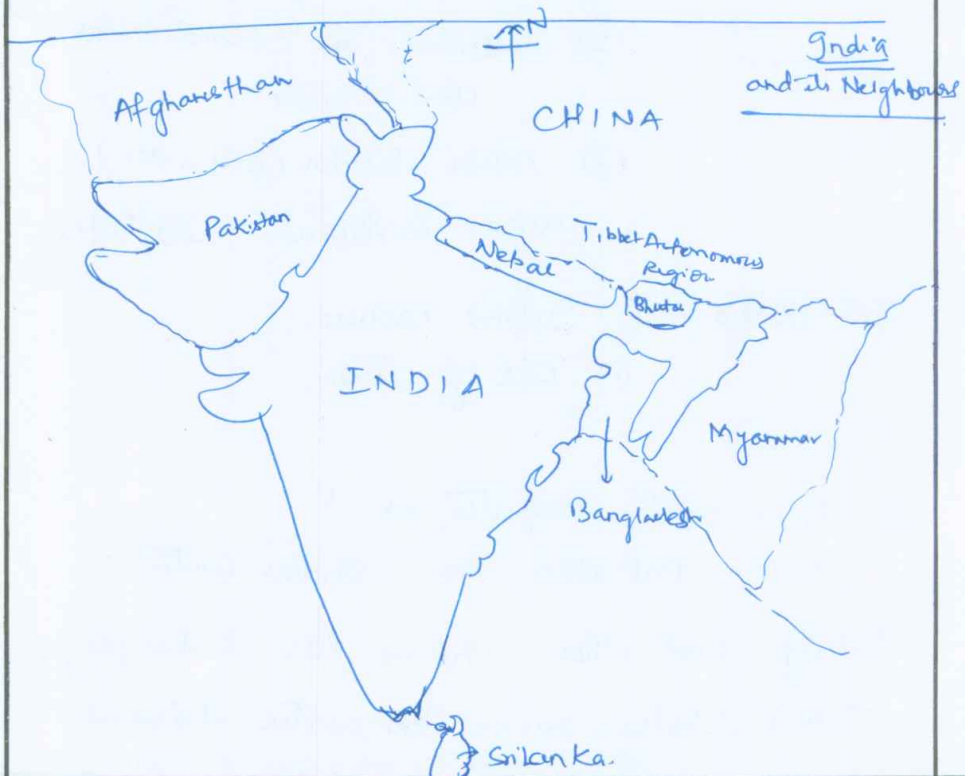
Qus 1 (d) Notugithiang

Qus. 1 (e) Kaswar

Ques :- 6 :-

Geographical basis of India's relation
with its neighbouring countries

① Border Issues :- There is a contention with Pakistan, China and Bangladesh with India and is a major challenge for India's development and its relation with neighbours and strategic relations.



Border disputes

Pakistan → ① Sir Creek Issue in Gujarat/pak border

② POK region and line of control

③ Area handed over by Pakistan to china

China - ① Aksai-chin Area

② Arunachal Pradesh.

Bangladesh → ① Teek-Beegha corridor.

② Indented ~~as~~ coastal areas and islands.

③ Other border (poropatra) areas in Assam and Tripura

Sri-lanka - ① Island issues

② Fishing issues

②. River water disputes →
with Pakistan on Indus water

Treaty and other rivers like Kishenganga,

Tulbul - Jhelum river ~~to~~ water distribution.

Issues. With china of Brahmaputra and with Bangladesh of Ganga and Teesta river disputes. also with Nepal on Kosi and other rivers.

- ③. Rough Terrain, military bases etc.
- ④. Coastal water and EEZ issue with Sri Lanka, Pakistan and Bangladesh.

Majority of the geographical basis of disputes with rivers are solved or under process of dispute resolution but there is a need for greater consensus and negotiations with neighbouring countries if India has to become a super-power and for strategic relations.

India has further notified the different issue and challenges and resolved many of the issues..

Ques:- 6(b) Major challenges related to exploration of

Various minerals resources :-

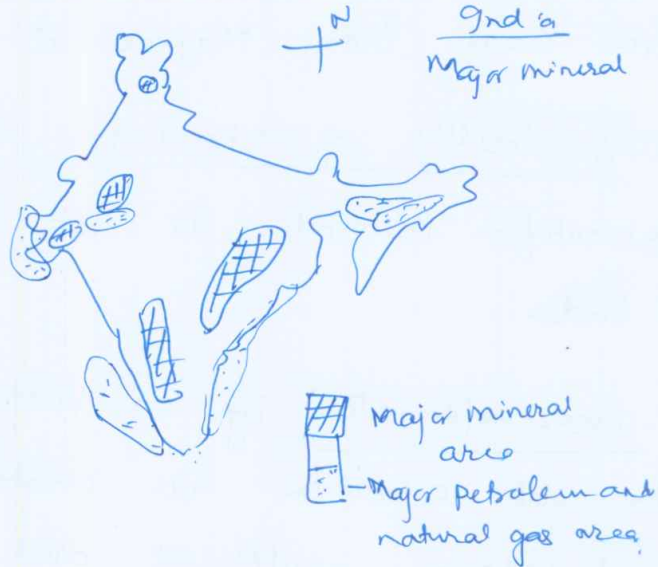
Minerals are the lifeline of the country. A country rich in resources is having prospect of being prosperous and develop, however availability of resources is not a major criteria but availability of technology, population and utilization of resources combined will act for development of country.

Challenges :-

- ① Non-availability of important industrial minerals like - Manganese, Molybdenum, Titanium, Zirconium etc, Uranium etc.
- ② Less or under-availability of minerals like, Cu, Al, Niobium etc
- ③ Under utilization and over exploitation of some minerals

like Coal, Iron, Magnese et.

- ④ Availability of technology and scientific methods is not proper in India.
- ⑤ Over-exploitation by unscientific method for coal extraction has created vast coal reserve unutilized and that can't be further used.
- ⑥ Non-availability and scarcity of skilled manpower for mineral extraction.
- ⑦ Coal if found is not of very good quality and moisture and ash-content is more.
- ⑧ Cu availability is less with per tonnage Cu mineral extraction is less than international standard.



- ④ Petroleum and natural gas availability is very less in India.
- ⑤ Exploration of petroleum and natural gas is a major challenge in coastal areas due to seepage of water and obsolete technologies of extraction.
- ⑥ Major reserves are either very small or not fit for commercial exploration.

- ⑫ Extraction of marine resources are not on full scale due to
- ↳ Social and customary reasons
 - ↳ Non-availability of mechanised boats
 - ↳ less technology improvement and research in vast oceanic minerals

Question No.
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