

CBSE EXAMINATION PAPER-2022

GEOGRAPHY

(Solved)

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 32

General Instructions :

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them :

- i. This question paper contains **10 questions**. All questions are **compulsory**.
- ii. This question paper is divided into **2 sections**.
- iii. **Section A** – questions number **1 to 7** are short answer
- iv. **Section B** – questions number **8 to 10** are long answer
- v. There is no overall choice given in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions.
- vi. Use of calculator is NOT allowed.

Section A

Question 1.

"Indira Gandhi Canal irrigation has brought prominent transformation in the agricultural economy of the region." Support this statement.

[3 Marks]

Answer: The Indira Gandhi Canal has significantly transformed the agricultural landscape of Rajasthan, particularly in the Thar Desert region. Initiated in 1958, this extensive canal system has enabled the irrigation of arid lands, which were previously unproductive. By providing a reliable water source, it has facilitated the cultivation of various crops, leading to increased agricultural productivity and improved food security. The promotion of irrigation has been prioritized in India's Five Year Plans, underscoring its critical role in enhancing the region's agricultural economy. However, while these advancements are

notable, the project has also introduced environmental challenges such as waterlogging and soil salinity, necessitating careful management to sustain the long-term benefits of this irrigation system.

Question 2.

"Television (T.V.) has emerged as the most effective audio-visual medium in India." Explain the statement.

[3 Marks]

Answer: Answer: Television is considered the most effective audio-visual medium in India because it combines both sound and visuals to deliver information clearly and attractively. It helps in educating and informing the masses by showing real-life images, videos, and programs which are easy to understand. Television services started in India in 1959 in the National Capital and later expanded to many centres after 1972. It was separated from All India Radio in 1976, giving it a distinct identity. Unlike radio, television appeals to the audience through visuals which make messages more impactful and interesting. It is widely used to broadcast news, educational content, entertainment, and cultural programs, making it a powerful tool for communication across diverse populations in India. Thus, television plays a key role in mass communication and brings direct, instant access to information for people in both urban and rural areas.

Question 3.

"Konkan railway' is the important achievements of the Indian railways.' Support the statement.

[3 Marks]

Answer: Konkan Railway is a significant achievement of Indian Railways because it connects the western coastal region of India, which was earlier difficult to access due to the rugged terrain and numerous rivers.

It passes through the states of Maharashtra, Goa, and Karnataka, greatly improving connectivity in these regions.

The construction involved building many tunnels and bridges, showcasing remarkable engineering skills.

The railway has boosted trade and tourism as it connects important ports like the Zuari estuary in Goa and New Mangalore Port in Karnataka.

This has led to economic development in the hinterland areas of these ports.

Konkan Railway operates throughout the year and provides a reliable mode of transport even during the monsoon season when roads are often unmotorable.

Thus, Konkan Railway has enhanced transport efficiency, regional development, and trade facilitation, making it an important achievement of Indian Railways.

Question 4.

Mention the important features of 'the Great Lakes - St. Lawrence Seaway'.

[2 Marks]

Answer: The Great Lakes - St. Lawrence Seaway is a vital commercial waterway in North America, connecting Lake Superior, Huron, Erie, and Ontario through the Soo and Welland Canals. This waterway allows large ocean-going vessels to navigate inland, facilitating the transport of essential goods like wheat and meat. Key ports such as Duluth and Buffalo are equipped with ocean port facilities, enhancing trade efficiency. Additionally, the deep canals (up to 3.5 m) were constructed to mitigate navigational challenges posed by rapids, making this route crucial for economic activities in Canada and the U.S.

Question 5.

How has 'internet' become the most effective and advanced of all the personal communication systems in India ? Explain.

[2 Marks]

Answer: The Internet has emerged as the most effective and advanced communication system in India due to its ability to connect millions of users seamlessly. It allows direct communication through email, which facilitates the quick exchange of information. Additionally, the Internet serves as a vast repository of knowledge, enabling users to access an immense range of data. Furthermore, it has transformed the landscape of e-commerce, allowing for secure online transactions. Compared to traditional methods, Internet communication is more cost-effective, making it accessible to a larger segment of the population. With its expanding reach and influence, the Internet continues to revolutionize personal communication in India, ultimately enhancing social and economic interactions.

Question 6.

Explain any two ways to conserve minerals in India.

[2 Marks]

Answer: To conserve minerals in India, one effective method is to promote recycling, especially through the use of scrap metals. This approach significantly reduces the need for mining new ores, as materials like copper, lead, and zinc can be reused, given their limited availability. Another strategy involves reducing the export of strategic and scarce minerals. By doing so, India can preserve its existing mineral reserves for longer periods, ensuring sustainable use of these finite resources and minimizing the pressure on local sources.

Question 7.

Why should the non-conventional sources of energy be promoted ? Explain.

[2 Marks]

Answer: Non-conventional sources of energy, such as solar, wind, hydro, geothermal, and biomass, should be promoted for several reasons. Firstly, these sources are renewable and inexhaustible, which means they can provide sustained energy without depleting natural resources unlike fossil fuels. Secondly, they are environmentally friendly, significantly reducing greenhouse gas emissions and pollution, contributing to a healthier ecosystem. Thirdly, diversifying our energy sources enhances energy security and reduces dependence on fossil fuels, which are subject to price volatility. Finally, the initial investment in non-conventional energy technologies can lead to lower energy costs in the long run, making them economically viable choices. Promoting these energy sources is crucial for sustainable development and for the protection of resources for future generations.

Section B

Question 8. Why has the demand for holidays increased rapidly? Explain the attractions which promote tourism across the globe.

[5 Marks]

Answer: (a) Reasons for Rapid Increase in Demand for Holidays:

The demand for holidays has increased rapidly due to several reasons. People today have more disposable income and better transportation options, making travel easier and more affordable. Also, with hectic work schedules, people seek holidays to relax and rejuvenate. The growth of media and internet allows people to learn about new places, increasing their desire to explore.

(b) Attractions Promoting Tourism Across the Globe:

- 1. Climate:** Many tourists from colder regions prefer warm, sunny places for beach holidays, such as Southern Europe and Mediterranean lands where temperatures are consistently higher, with long hours of sunshine and low rainfall.
- 2. Culture and Economy:** Tourists are attracted to experience ethnic and local customs. Regions that offer affordable services and cultural experiences are very popular. Home-stay options like heritage homes in Goa, Madikere and Coorg attract tourists who want authentic local experiences.
- 3. Infrastructure and Services:** Good accommodation, transport, entertainment, and shopping facilities also promote tourism. Tourism encourages local employment in hospitality and retail sectors, boosting the economy.

Overall, better income, easier travel, pleasant climates, rich cultural experiences, and improved facilities have greatly increased the demand for holidays worldwide.

Question 9. Explain the causes and consequences of air pollution.

[5 Marks]

Answer: Causes of Air Pollution:

Air pollution occurs due to the addition of harmful substances like dust, fumes, gases, smoke, and vapours into the atmosphere in large amounts and for a long time. The main causes include combustion of fossil fuels such as coal, petrol, and diesel, which releases toxic gases like oxides of sulphur (SO_2 , SO_3), oxides of nitrogen, carbon monoxide, and hydrocarbons. Industrial processes, mining, solid waste disposal, and sewage disposal also add pollutants like lead, asbestos, and ammonia to the air.

Consequences of Air Pollution:

Air pollution leads to the formation of urban smog, a smoky fog over cities that is harmful to human health as it causes respiratory diseases. It also results in acid rain, which has a low pH and damages plants, aquatic life, buildings, and soil quality. Pollutants like carbon monoxide reduce oxygen carrying capacity in blood, affecting living beings. Overall, air pollution harms flora, fauna, human health, and property, disrupting the balance of the environment.

Question 10. Explain the causes and consequences of water pollution.

[5 Marks]

Answer: Causes of Water Pollution:

Water pollution mainly occurs due to the indiscriminate use of water from increasing population and industrial activities. Surface water from rivers, lakes, and canals contains suspended particles and various organic and inorganic substances naturally, but pollution happens when the concentration of harmful substances increases. These pollutants include odour, dissolved and suspended solids, ammonia, urea, nitrates, nitrites, chloride, fluoride, carbonates, oil, grease, insecticides, pesticides, tannin, coliform bacteria, sulphates, sulphides, heavy metals like lead, arsenic, mercury, manganese, and radioactive substances.

Consequences of Water Pollution:

When these toxic substances enter water bodies, they dissolve or stay suspended and degrade water quality. Polluted water affects aquatic life by disrupting ecosystems and contaminating groundwater through seepage. Water pollution is a major cause of water-borne diseases such as diarrhoea, intestinal worms, and hepatitis. According to the World Health Organization, around one-fourth of communicable diseases in India are due to water pollution. Many rivers like the Ganga are heavily polluted, which further causes health issues and environmental damage.

Thus, water pollution caused by increased harmful substances leads to serious health and ecological consequences, making it important to control pollution sources and protect water quality.

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