# CBSE EXAMINATION PAPER-2023

## GEOGRAPHY

### (Solved)

Time allowed : 3 hours | Maximum Marks : 70

---

**General Instructions :**

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them :

i. This question paper contains **34 questions.** All questions are **compulsory.**

ii. This question paper is divided into **4 sections.**

iii. **Section A** – questions number **1 to 4** are case based questions

iv. **Section B** – questions number **5 to 21** are multiple choice questions

v. **Section C** – questions number **22 to 27** are short answer

vi. **Section D** – questions number **28 to 34** are long answer

vii. There is no overall choice given in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions.

viii. Use of calculator is NOT allowed.

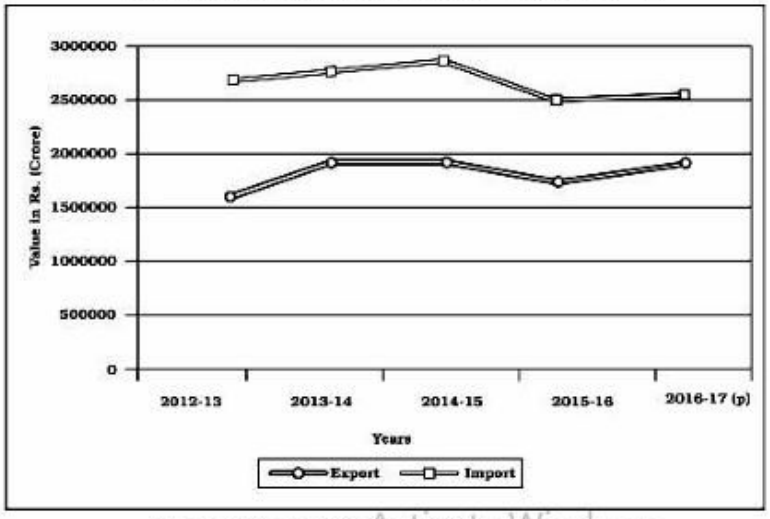
## Section A

**Question 1.**

Study the given graph and answer the questions that follow:

**Changing Pattern of the Composition of India's Exports**

Extent of gap between Exports and Imports in
India's foreign trade During 2012 – 13 to 2016 – 17




*Source :* Economic Survey, 2016 – 17

Activate Windows

**(1) In which year was the gap between imports and exports the maximum?**

[1 Marks]

**(2) When was the gap between imports and exports minimum?**

[1 Marks]

**(3)**

**In which year had India's exports shown highest upward trend?**

[1 Marks]

**(4)**

**These is a decline in India's exports of traditional items such as coffee, cashew etc. Give an appropriate reason.**

[1 Marks]

**(5)**

**Why is there a steep rise in India's import of petroleum products?**

[1 Marks]

**(6)**

**Which sector has the highest share in India's total value of exports?**

[1 Marks]

**Question 2.**

**Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:**

Methods of Mining.

Depending on the mode of occurrence and the nature of the ore, mining is of two types : surface and underground mining. The surface mining also known as open-cast mining is the easiest and the cheapest way of mining minerals that occur close to the surface. Overhead costs such as safety precautions and equipment are relatively low in this method. The output is both large and rapid.

When the ore lies deep below the surface, underground mining method (shaft method) has to be used. In this method, vertical shafts have to be sunk, from where underground galleries radiate to reach the minerals. Minerals are extracted and transported to the surface through these passages. It requires specially designed lifts, drills, haulage vehicles, ventilation system for safety and efficient movement of people and material. This method is risky. Poisonous gases, fires, floods and caving in lead to fatal accidents. Have you ever read about mine fires and flooding of coal mines in India ?

The developed economies are retreating from mining, processing and refining stages of production due to high labour costs, while the developing countries with large labour force and striving for higher standard of living are becoming more important. Several countries of Africa and few of South America and Asia have over fifty percent of the earnings from minerals alone.

**(1) Why is open-cast mining the easiest way of mining?**

[1 Marks]

**(2) Explain the main difference between surface and underground mining.**

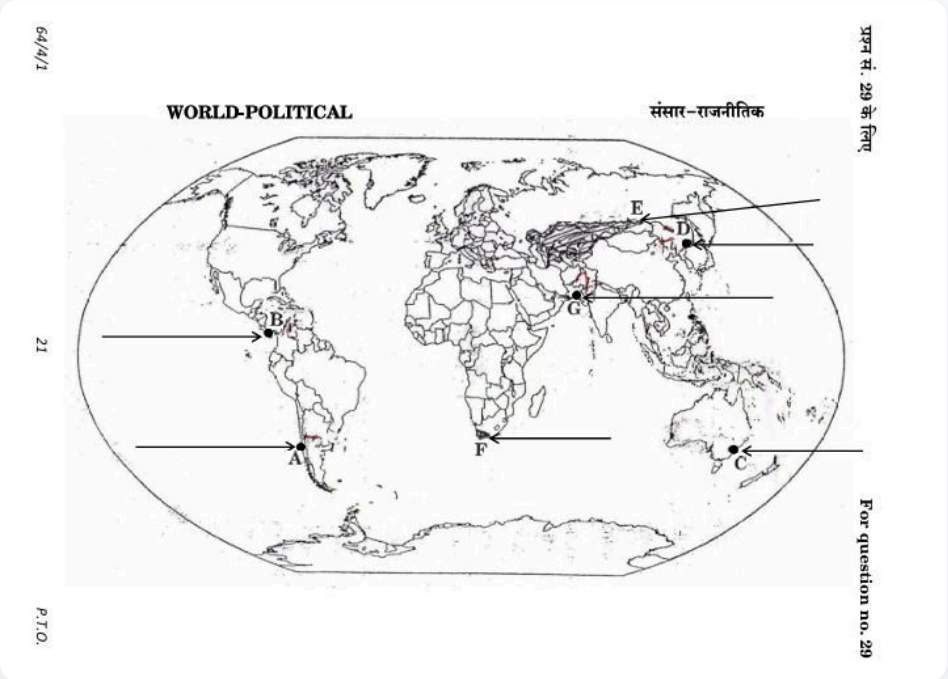
[1 Marks]

**(3) Why is shaft mining more risky?**

[1 Marks]

**Question 3.**

On the given political outline map of the World, seven geographical features have been marked as A, B, C, D, E, F and G. Identify any five with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them :




**(1)**

**An international airport in South America**

[1 Marks]

**(2)**

**A major seaport in Australia**

[1 Marks]

**(3)**

**A canal linking Atlantic Ocean with Pacific Ocean**

[1 Marks]

**(4)**

**A terminal station of Trans-Siberian Railway**

[1 Marks]

**(5)**

**A major seaport in Asia**

[1 Marks]

**(6)**

**A major area of commercial livestock rearing**

[1 Marks]

**(7)**

**An area of extensive commercial grain farming**

[1 Marks]

**(8)**

**Which canal links Atlantic Ocean with Pacific Ocean ?**

[1 Marks]

**(9)**

**Name any one major seaport located in Pakistan.**

[1 Marks]

**(10)**

**Which is the terminal station on the eastern end of Trans-Siberian Railway ?**

[1 Marks]

**(11)**

**Mention the major area of commercial livestock rearing in Argentina.**

[1 Marks]

**(12)**

**Name any one area of extensive commercial grain farming.**

[1 Marks]

**(13)**

**Name any one major seaport of Australia.**

[1 Marks]

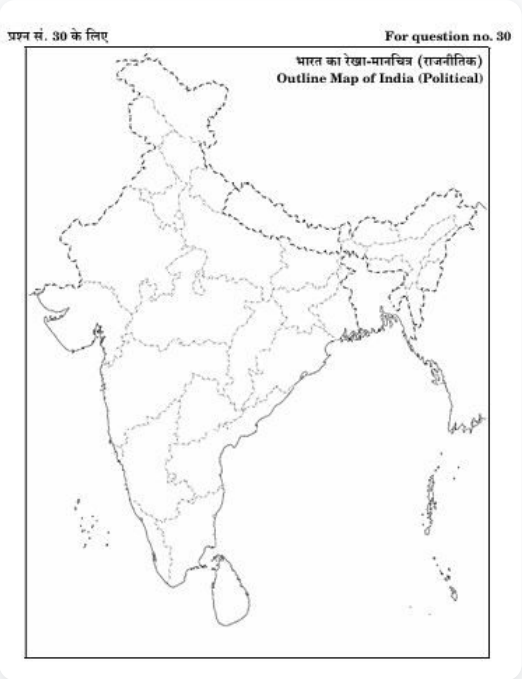
**(14)**

**Name any one international airport of Argentina.**

[1 Marks]

**Question 4.**

On the given political outline map of India, locate and label any five of the following seven geographical features with appropriate symbols :




**(1)**

**The state with lowest level of population density**

[1 Marks]

**(2)**

**The city of West Bengal having more than 10 million population**

[1 Marks]

**(3)**

**Bailadila iron-ore mines**

[1 Marks]

**(4)**

**The state leading in the production of cotton**

[1 Marks]

**(5)**

**Mathura oil refinery**

[1 Marks]

**(6)**

**Marmagao seaport**

[1 Marks]

**(7)**

**An international airport in Assam**

[1 Marks]

**(8)**

**Name the state with lowest level of population density.**

[1 Marks]

**(9)**

**On which coast of India is Marmagao seaport located ?**

[1 Marks]

**(10)**

**Name the city of West Bengal having more than 10 million population.**

[1 Marks]

**(11)**

**Which is the state leading in the production of cotton ?**

[1 Marks]

**(12)**

**In which state is Mathura oil refinery located ?**

[1 Marks]

**(13)**

**In which state are Bailadila iron-ore mines located ?**

[1 Marks]

**(14)**

**Name the international airport in Assam.**

[1 Marks]

## Section B

**Question 5.**

Which one among the following is the least populous country?

[1 Marks]

(A) Brazil

(B) Indonesia

(C) Nigeria

(D) Mexico

**Question 6.** Which one of the following is the push factor responsible for migration?

[1 Marks]

(A) Better job opportunities

(B) Unpleasant climate

(C) Peace and stability

(D) Security to life and property

**Question 7.** Which one of the following is a thickly populated region?

[1 Marks]

(A) The Himalayan region

(B) Osaka-Kobe region of Japan

(C) Central Chile

(D) Siberian region of Russia

**Question 8.** Which one of the following features is correct regarding the gathering and hunting activities?

[1 Marks]

(A) Involves primitive societies

(B) Practised in moderate climatic regions

(C) Depends on heavy capital investment

(D) Depends upon modern technology

**Question 9.**

Match Column I with Column II and choose the correct option:

[1 Marks]

| | Column I | | Column II |
|---|---|---|---|
| i. | Transport city | 1. | Jaipur |
| ii. | Mining town | 2. | Ambala |
| iii. | Garrison town | 3. | Itarsi |
| iv. | Administrative town | 4. | Singrauli |

(A) i 4, ii 3, iii 2, iv 1

(B) i 3, ii 4, iii 2, iv 1

(C) i 1, ii 2, iii 3, iv 4

(D) i 2, ii 1, iii 4, iv 3

**Question 10.**

Read the following features of cottage manufacturing and choose the correct option:

I. Place of manufacturing outside the home

II. It is the smallest unit of manufacturing

III.Use local raw materials

IV. Simple tools are used

[1 Marks]

(A) Only I, II and IV are correct.

(B) Only I, III and IV are correct.

(C) Only II, III and IV are correct.

(D) Only I, II and III are correct.

**Question 11.** Which one of the following features is correct regarding nomadic herding?

[1 Marks]

(A) Nomadism is a modern commercial activity.

(B) It is practised on permanent pastures.

(C) Nomadism is associated with modern technology.

(D) A wide variety of cattle are reared in different regions.

**Question 12.** Which one of the following is the easternmost station of the East-West corridor?

[1 Marks]

(A) Guwahati

(B) Bhopal

(C) Kolkata

(D) Silchar

**Question 13.** Retail trading comes under which of the following activities?

[1 Marks]

(A) Primary

(B) Tertiary

(C) Secondary

(D) Quaternary

**Question 14.** Which of the following is not true regarding the development of border roads?

[1 Marks]

(A) Integration of people of remote areas with major cities

(B) Strengthening defence preparedness

(C) Helps in transporting goods to border villages

(D) Help in developing large scale industries

**Question 15.** Which one of the following states has the highest population?

[1 Marks]

(A) Bihar

(B) Uttar Pradesh

(C) Maharashtra

(D) West Bengal

**Question 16.** Which of the following is the smallest linguistic group in India?

[1 Marks]

(A) Austric

(B) Dravidian

(C) Indo-European

(D) Sino-Tibetan

**Question 17.**

Which of the following is not a feature of dryland farming?

[1 Marks]

(A) It is practised where the annual amount of rainfall is less than 75 cm

(B) Practised in Black soil areas

(C) Measures are taken to preserve soil moisture

(D) Drought resistant crops are grown

**Question 18.** Which one of the following is the feature of clustered settlements?

[1 Marks]

(A) They are isolated

(B) They are fragmented

(C) Closely built-up area of houses

(D) Units are known as panna, para, palli etc.

**Question 19.**

**Case Study Integrated Tribal Development Project in Bharmaur Region**

Bharmaur tribal area comprises Bharmaur and Holi tehsils of Chamba district of Himachal Pradesh. It is a notified tribal area since 21 November, 1975. Bharmaur is inhabited by 'Gaddi', a tribal community who have maintained a distinct identity in the Himalayan region as they practised transhumance and conversed through Gaddiali dialect.

Bharmaur tribal region has harsh climate conditions, low resource base and fragile environment. These factors have influenced the society and economy of the region. According to the 2011 census, the total population of Bharmaur sub-division was 39,113 i.e., 21 persons per sq km. It is one of the most (economically and socially) backward areas of Himachal Pradesh. Historically, the Gaddis have experienced geographical and political isolation and socio-economic deprivation. The economy is largely based on agriculture and allied activities such as sheep and goat rearing.

The process of development of tribal area of Bharmaur started in 1970s when Gaddis were included among 'schedule tribes'. Under the Fifth Five Year Plan, the tribal sub-plan was introduced in 1974

and Bharmaur was designated as one of the five Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDP) in Himachal Pradesh. This area development plan was aimed at improving the quality of life of the Gaddis.

Q. Bharmaur Tribal region belongs to which of the following states?

[1 Marks]

(A) Uttar Pradesh

(B) Uttarakhand

(C) Himachal Pradesh

(D) Jammu and Kashmir

**Question 20.**

**Case Study Integrated Tribal Development Project in Bharmaur Region**

Bharmaur tribal area comprises Bharmaur and Holi tehsils of Chamba district of Himachal Pradesh. It is a notified tribal area since 21 November, 1975. Bharmaur is inhabited by 'Gaddi', a tribal community who have maintained a distinct identity in the Himalayan region as they practised transhumance and conversed through Gaddiali dialect.

Bharmaur tribal region has harsh climate conditions, low resource base and fragile environment. These factors have influenced the society and economy of the region. According to the 2011 census, the total population of Bharmaur sub-division was 39,113 i.e., 21 persons per sq km. It is one of the most (economically and socially) backward areas of Himachal Pradesh. Historically, the Gaddis have experienced geographical and political isolation and socio-economic deprivation. The economy is largely based on agriculture and allied activities such as sheep and goat rearing.

The process of development of tribal area of Bharmaur started in 1970s when Gaddis were included among 'schedule tribes'. Under the Fifth Five Year Plan, the tribal sub-plan was introduced in 1974 and Bharmaur was designated as one of the five Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDP) in Himachal Pradesh. This area development plan was aimed at improving the quality of life of the Gaddis.

Q. Which of the following tribal communities dominate in Bharmaur region?

[1 Marks]

(A) Gaddis

(B) Bakkarwals

(C) Gonds

(D) Bhils

**Question 21.**

**Case Study Integrated Tribal Development Project in Bharmaur Region**

Bharmaur tribal area comprises Bharmaur and Holi tehsils of Chamba district of Himachal Pradesh. It is a notified tribal area since 21 November, 1975. Bharmaur is inhabited by 'Gaddi', a tribal community who have maintained a distinct identity in the Himalayan region as they practised transhumance and conversed through Gaddiali dialect.

Bharmaur tribal region has harsh climate conditions, low resource base and fragile environment. These factors have influenced the society and economy of the region. According to the 2011 census, the total population of Bharmaur sub-division was 39,113 i.e., 21 persons per sq km. It is one of the most (economically and socially) backward areas of Himachal Pradesh. Historically, the Gaddis have experienced geographical and political isolation and socio-economic deprivation. The economy is largely based on agriculture and allied activities such as sheep and goat rearing.

The process of development of tribal area of Bharmaur started in 1970s when Gaddis were included among 'schedule tribes'. Under the Fifth Five Year Plan, the tribal sub-plan was introduced in 1974 and Bharmaur was designated as one of the five Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDP) in Himachal Pradesh. This area development plan was aimed at improving the quality of life of the Gaddis.

Q. What is the major aim of Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP)?

[1 Marks]

(A) Improving irrigation

(B) Improving the quality of life of the Gaddis

(C) Improving soils of the region

(D) Improving sheep rearing

---

## Section C

**Question 22.**

"The basic emphasis is laid on the relationship between nature and human beings in all geographical studies." Explain the statement.

[3 Marks]

**Question 23.** Explain why all forms of transport are also referred to as lines of communication.

[3 Marks]

**Question 24.** Explain why modern society requires speedy and efficient systems of transport.

[3 Marks]

**Question 25.**

"Petroleum is an essential source of energy for running transport and industry." Examine the statement.

[3 Marks]

**Question 26.** Explain the causes of negative growth of population in India between 1911 and 1921.

[3 Marks]

**Question 27.** Explain the causes of rapid positive growth of population in India from 1951 to 1981.

[3 Marks]

---

## Section D

**Question 28.** Describe income and welfare approaches to human development.

[5 Marks]

**Question 29.** Examine the major characteristics of modern large scale manufacturing in the world.

[5 Marks]

**Question 30.** Explain balance of trade with examples and examine the role of World Trade Organisation (WTO) in international trade.

[5 Marks]

**Question 31.** Examine any five bases of international trade.

[5 Marks]

**Question 32.** Explain with examples how watershed management and rainwater harvesting help in conserving water resources in India.

[5 Marks]

**Question 33.**

"Urban waste disposal has become a serious problem in India." Justify the statement with examples.

[5 Marks]

**Question 34.**

"High tech industry is the largest generation of manufacturing in the world." Examine the statement.

[5 Marks]