

GEOGRAPHY

Maximum Marks: 70

Time Allotted: Three Hours

Reading Time: Additional Fifteen Minutes

Instructions to Candidates

1. You are allowed **additional fifteen minutes** for only reading the question paper.
2. You must **NOT** start writing during the 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. The paper 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 **three questions in Section B** and in **two questions 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 [].

Instruction to Supervising Examiner

Kindly read **aloud** the Instructions given above to all the candidates present in the examination hall.

Note: The Specimen Question Paper in the subject provides a realistic format of the Board Examination Question Paper and should be used as a practice tool. The questions for the Board Examination can be set from any part of the syllabus, though the format of the Board Examination Question Paper will remain the same as that of the Specimen Question Paper.

SECTION A – 14 MARKS

Question 1

A. Mark and label the correct option on the outline map provided. (Recall)

- (i) The plateau that lies to the north of Vindhya Mountain is: [1]
- (a) Malwa
 - (b) Deccan
 - (c) Meghalaya
 - (d) Chotanagpur
- (ii) The peninsula that projects into the Arabian sea bounded by Gulf of Kachchh in the north-west and Gulf of Khambhat to the east is: [1]
- (a) Deccan
 - (b) Kachchh
 - (c) Kathiawar
 - (d) Kanyakumari
- (iii) A large brackish waterbody on the Coromandel coast is: [1]
- (a) Pulicat
 - (b) Wular
 - (c) Chilika
 - (d) Sambar
- (iv) The coastal plains where the port of Kochi is located: [1]
- (a) Konkan
 - (b) Kanara
 - (c) Malabar
 - (d) Northern Circars

B. Identify the correct option and label it on the outline map provided. (Recall)

- (i) The tributary of river Indus with the longest length marked P is: [1]
(a) Ravi
(b) Sutlej
(c) Jhelum
(d) Chenab
- (ii) The nuclear power plant located along the banks of river Ganga marked Q: [1]
(a) Kaiga
(b) Narora
(c) Tarapur
(d) Rawatbhata
- (iii) The state with the highest index of concentration of population marked R: [1]
(a) Bihar
(b) West Bengal
(c) Uttar Pradesh
(d) Madhya Pradesh
- (iv) The port built to decongest the oldest port in eastern India marked S: [1]
(a) Kochi
(b) Haldia
(c) Kolkata
(d) Chennai

Question 2

- (i) Given below are two statements marked Assertion and Reason. Read the statements carefully and choose the correct option. [1]

Assertion: India aims to increase the generation of non-conventional energy by 2030.

Reason: Conventional resources cause pollution and are non-renewable.

(Analyse)

- (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) Given below are two statements marked Assertion and Reason. Read the statements carefully and choose the correct option. [1]

Assertion: Nuclear energy is considered important for India in 2026.

Reason: It does not cause air pollution and reduces coal use. (Analyse)

- (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) The state of Rajasthan is best suited for solar energy development. [1]
Choose the correct reasons that justify the above statement. (Analyse)

- (P) High rainfall
- (Q) High solar insolation
- (R) Availability of coal
- (S) Presence of large open space

- (a) Only (P) and (R)
 - (b) Only (Q) and (S)
 - (c) Only (R) and (S)
 - (d) Only (P) and (S)
- (iv) Examine the role of iron and steel industry in the economic development of India. [1]
(Analyse)
- (v) How does the eroded landscape of Malwa plateau pose a challenge to farming? [1]
(Analyse)
- (vi) What is the role of raw material in determining the location of industries in India? [1]
(Recall)

SECTION B – 28 MARKS

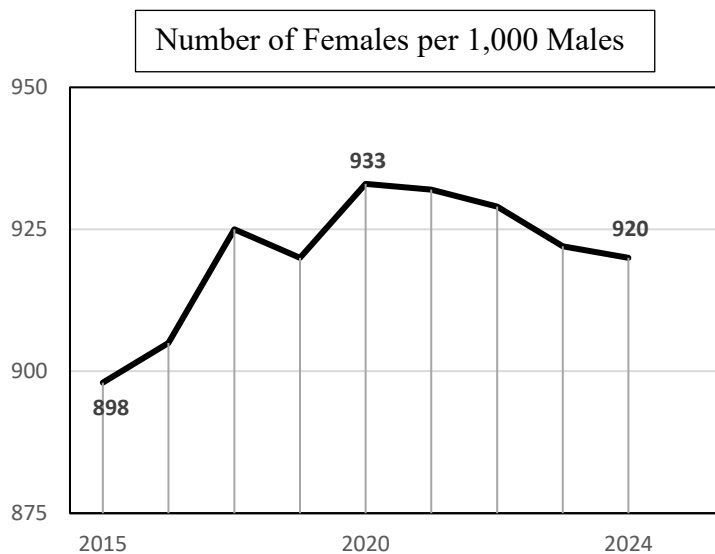
Question 3 [4]

Assess how the formation of doabs has transformed Punjab from a subsistence landscape to a commercialised agrarian economy. (Analyse)

Question 4

[4]

- (i) Study the line graph below and answer the question that follows.

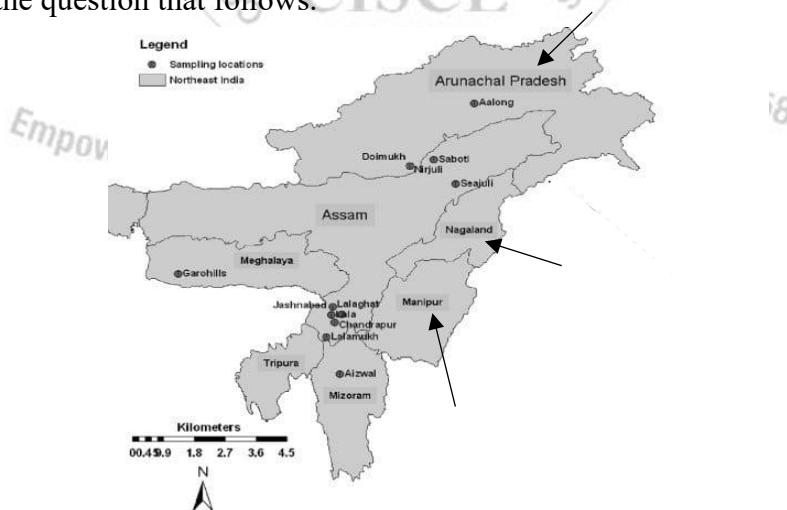


(Source (edited): www.hindustantimes.com)

What trend does the graph reveal about the sex ratio of the population in India? Discuss *three* factors that have led to this sex ratio. (Analyse)

OR

- (ii) Study the given part of the map of India that points certain north-eastern states, and answer the question that follows.



What is the unique demographic trend observable in these states? Discuss *three* factors largely responsible for such trend. (Analyse)

Question 5

- (i) Study the temperature and rainfall data given below of Mumbai and Chennai and answer the following questions:

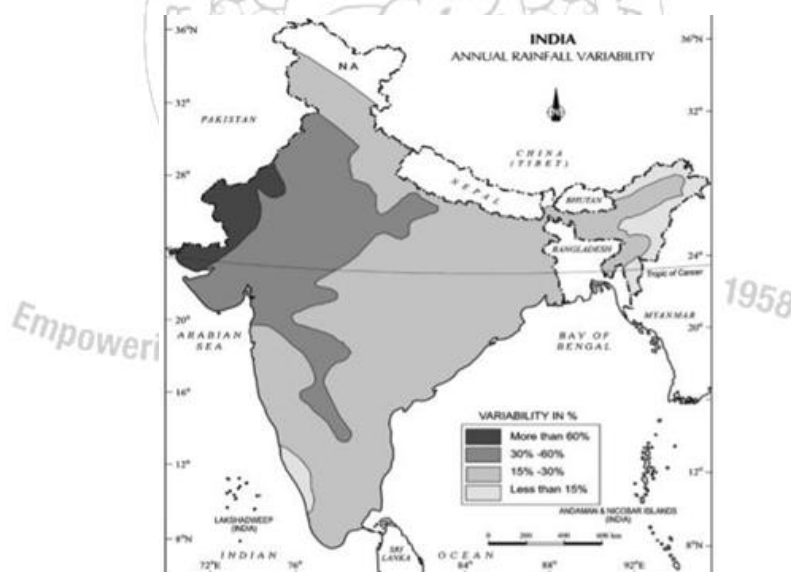
Cities	T/R	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Mumbai	T	24	24	26	28	30	29	27	27	27	28	27	25
	R	4	2	2	2	18	465	613	329	286	65	18	2
Chennai	T	25	26	28	31	33	33	31	31	30	28	26	25
	R	4	13	13	18	38	45	87	113	119	306	350	135

(T = Temperature in degree Celsius, R = Rainfall in centimetres)

- (a) What similarities do you observe in the temperature patterns of both the cities? [2]
(Analyse)
- (b) Based on the above data, differentiate between the rainfall regimes of Chennai and Mumbai. [2]
(Analyse)

OR

- (ii) Study the map of India which shows areas of annual rainfall variability and answer the given question.



(Source: <https://www.insightsonindia.com/indian-geography-2/indian-climate>)

- Comment on the paradox of rainfall distribution in India. [4]
(Analyse)

Question 6**[4]**

How does the growth of tourism industry contribute to employment generation and regional economic development in India? **(Understand)**

Question 7**[4]**

‘Telangana followed by Chhattisgarh and Rajasthan leads in community-based water conservation projects under the Jal Sanchay Jan Bhagidari (JSJB) 1.0 initiative by the Government of India.’

(Source (edited): <https://www.deccanchronicle.com/southern-states/telangana>)

Assess the reasons for the above-mentioned states leading in water conservation projects.

(Evaluate)**Question 8****[4]**

- (i) Examine the paradox of the River Brahmaputra as an agent of massive destruction and a vital lifeline for Assam’s economy and ecology. **(Analyse)**

OR

- (ii) The Himalayan rivers are still youthful, while the Peninsular rivers have attained maturity. Examine the given statement. **(Analyse)**

Question 9

- (i) The land-use pattern of Nagaland shows the dominance of forest while that of Uttar Pradesh shows agriculture. What according to you can be the reason for such a difference in the two states? **(Analyse)** **[2]**
- (ii) If you were an Officer in the State Forest Department, what steps would you have taken to increase the forest cover in the state? **(Create)** **[2]**

SECTION C – 28 MARKS**Question 10**

- (i) The settlement shown in the given image is growing at an accelerated rate and has turned to be a major problem of urbanisation in today’s India. Discuss *four* problems associated with it. **(Understand)** **[4]**



(Source: <https://unhabitat.org/news/05-sep-2019/un-habitats-climate-action>)

- (ii) What migration pattern is observed in the advanced stage of migration? Why? [3]

(Understand)

OR

- (iii) Study the two types of settlements shown in the images below and answer the question that follows.



(Source: <https://theraise.eu/startup-news/choosing-the-right-environment-for-startup-development>)

- Differentiate between the *two* settlements marked 'A' and 'B' based on occupation and population density. [4]
(Understand)
- (iv) Suggest *three* reasons for the difference in the rate of out-migration in various states of India. [3]
(Understand)

Question 11

- (i) (a) Outline *two* major challenges faced by Indian transport. Propose *two* strategies to overcome them. [4]
(Understand)
- (b) Evaluate the role of Indian transport network in promoting regional development. [3]
(Analyse)

OR

- (ii) (a) How do road and railways complement each other in a modern economy? [4]
(Understand)
- (b) Assess the role of technological innovations in transport in sustainable growth of urban areas. [3]
(Analyse)

Question 12

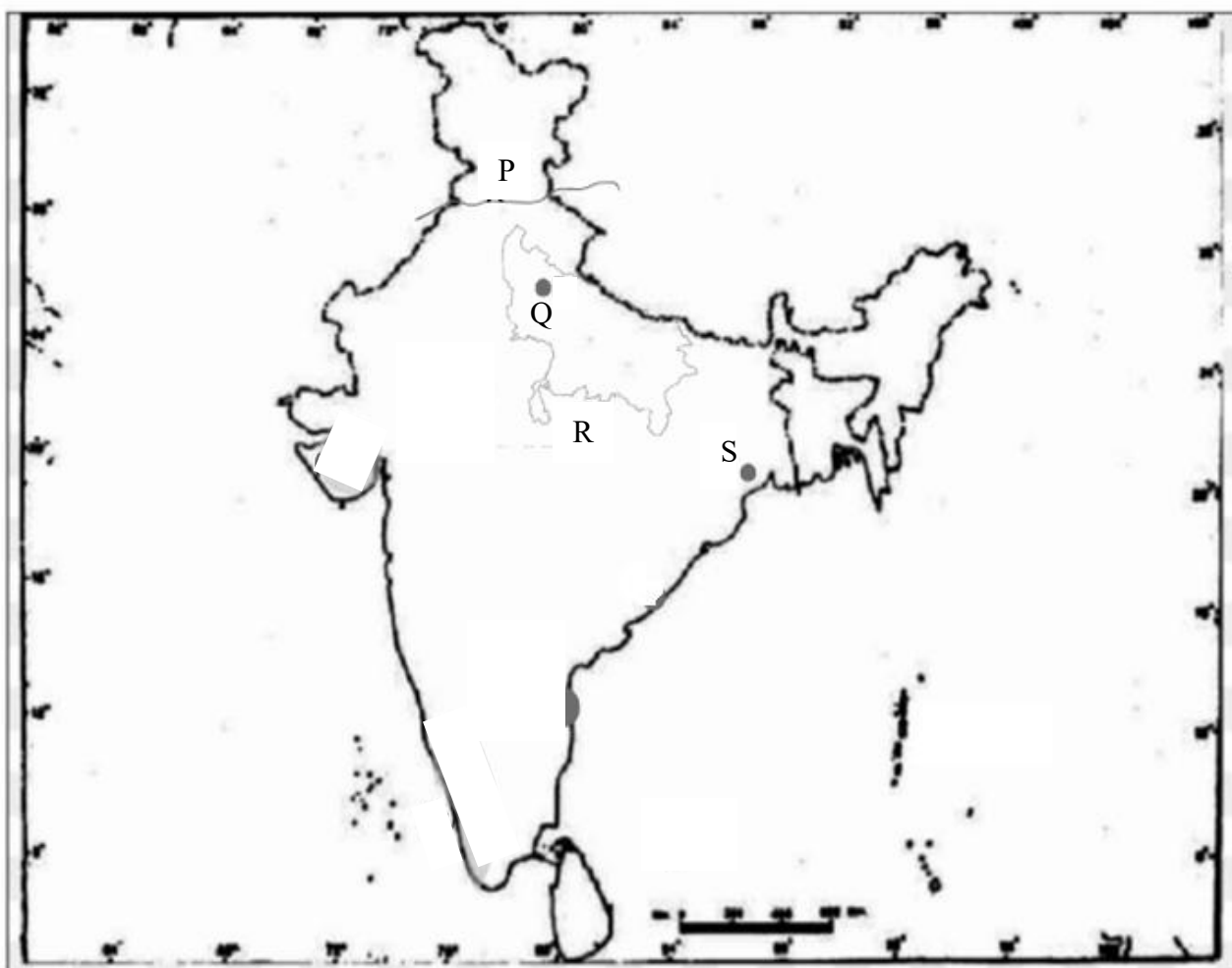
- (i) Social forestry is often described as forestry of the people, for the people and by the people. Do you agree? Justify. [4]
(Evaluate)
- (ii) Government schemes like Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) to promote afforestation and regeneration activities are a way of compensating for forest land diverted to non-forest uses. [3]
Comment on the significance of such schemes for our country. (Evaluate)

Question 13

According to the Agriculture and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), India ranks first globally in the production of bananas, mangoes, guavas, and papayas, with vegetables like onions, tomatoes, and green chillies dominating the export basket. To support this growth and boost farmers' income, Centrally Sponsored Schemes provide up to 85% funding for quality planting materials and infrastructure.

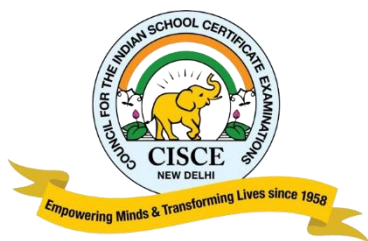
- (i) Examine the reasons for the above-mentioned sector gaining importance in India in present times. **(Analyse)** [5]
- (ii) Name *two* states of India that engage in large scale production of flowers. **(Recall)** [2]





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GEOGRAPHY

ANSWER KEY

SECTION A – 14 MARKS

Question 1

- (A) Candidates have to mark and label the correct option on the outline map provided. (Answers have been marked on the Map.)
- (B) Candidates have to identify the correct option and label it on the outline map provided. (Answers have been marked on the Map.)

Question 2

- (i) (a) Both Assertion and Reason are true, and Reason is the correct explanation for Assertion. [1]
- (ii) (a) Both Assertion and Reason are true, and Reason is the correct explanation for Assertion. [1]
- (iii) (b) Only (Q) and (S) [1]
- (iv) Iron and Steel industry is the backbone of industrial and infrastructural development on which all other industries like automobiles, railways, construction, and defence depend. It generates employment and leads to regional development with rapid urbanisation growth. Though it incurs high transport cost for bulk of heavy raw materials, its contribution to economic development outweighs the limitations. [1]
- (v) Following are the severe challenges to farming posed due to eroded landscape of Malwa Plateau. [1]
- Continuous erosion by rivers and rainfall has created deep gullies and ravines.
 - The top fertile layer of soil is often washed away due to erosion.
 - Loss of fertile topsoil has reduced soil fertility and crop yields.
 - Uneven, deeply cut land have made cultivation and use of farm machinery difficult.
 - Water drains away quickly through gullies, which leads to poor moisture retention for crops.
- (vi) Raw materials determine the location of industries. As industries such as iron and steel require heavy raw materials, they are usually located near the sources of raw material to reduce the cost of transportation. [1]

SECTION B – 28 MARKS

(Answers given in Sections B and C are suggestive and not exhaustive. Any other correct answers will be accepted.)

Question 3

[4]

Doabs have led to agrarian transformation in Punjab. Following are the ways in which doabs have changed the dynamics of agriculture in Punjab and enriched it:

- A doab is primarily composed of fertile land between rivers which are replenished by floods every year.
- Doabs have established a perennial source of irrigation and ended the reliance on rainfall.
- Dry patches have become fertile and green.
- It has brought a shift in farming. Farmers have begun to plant commercially viable crops such as wheat and rice.

Question 4

[4]

- (i) The graph reveals that the number of females born in India peaked in 2020 but declined sharply thereafter till 2024.

Factors responsible

- The male child receives preferential treatment while the female child is neglected.
- This preference is reflected in the increasing number of sex determination tests and the abortions carried out in the recent past if the child is female.
- The patriarchal mindset prevalent in the society devalues women and views them as burden.
- Many women die at the time of giving birth and this risk to married women remains high throughout their reproductive age. Neglect of the status, health and education of females after their birth also amounts to decline in their number.
- There has been a steady rise in dowry deaths in the recent past.
- With small family norms, many young couples do not go for a second child if the first child happens to be a male.

(Candidates have to observe the pattern evident in the graph and briefly discuss any three factors responsible for it.)

OR

- (ii) Low population trend is observable in these states.

Factors responsible for this trend

- Many people migrate out to other states in search of better and improved living conditions. This reduces the population growth in the state.
- There has been a decrease in the birth rate which has amounted to a decrease in the population.
- The border areas lack security which causes negative growth of population.

- The uneven topography, dense vegetation and harsh climate are other physical factors that propel outward movement.
- Poor infrastructural development in these states of India also results in out migration.

(Candidates have to observe the demographic trend depicted in the map and briefly discuss any three factors responsible for it.)

Question 5

- (i) (a) • Both the cities experience moderate / maritime / equable temperature throughout the year. [2]
 • The annual range of temperature is low.
- (b) • Mumbai receives heavy rainfall during the south-west monsoon winds from the Arabian Sea from June to September. [2]
 • Chennai, on the other hand, receives most of its rainfall from the north-east monsoon from October to December.

OR

- (ii) Paradox of rainfall distribution in India [4]
- Rainfall distribution in India is characterised by spatial and temporal contradiction. Certain regions in India experience extreme, flood inducing rainfall while some remain arid and in an almost drought like state.
 - This erratic rainfall distribution is further aggravated by the water scarcity that many states face.
 - Agriculture in India depends on monsoon which is variable and unreliable and results in flood in a region and droughts in another region of the country.
 - On the other hand, north-western region of India faces drought or high variability of rainfall. The north-eastern region faces low variability of rainfall due to the nature of monsoon.
 - Monsoon arrives late in Rajasthan but early in Assam leading to variation in rainfall amount.
 - This contradiction is caused by the topography of the Indian landscape, distance from the sea and cyclonic pressure.

(Candidates have to analyse the contradictory nature of the rainfall distribution in India by referring to the extreme conditions in various regions.)

Question 6**[4]**

Contribution of tourism industry to employment generation and regional economic development

- Tourism is a major sector that creates job opportunities alike in urban and rural areas. It provides jobs to skilled and unskilled workers in sectors such as hotels, travel agencies, transport, tour guiding etc.
- It promotes handicrafts, artisans indirectly by showcasing their work, thereby encouraging the indigenous workers.
- It employs both men and women in equal number and in various capacities.
- It also encourages their professional training and opens multiple prospects for growth in domestic as well as international sectors.
- Development of roads, communication systems and public facilities enhance earning and the living standards of local residents as well as lead to regional economic growth.

(Candidates have to explore the link between the growth of tourism industry and regional economic development as well as employment generation.)

Question 7**[4]**

Reasons for the mentioned three states leading in water conservation

- These three states experienced severe droughts and uneven rainfall in past that led to conscious conservation efforts.
- They revived traditional water harvesting practices since they could not rely on the monsoon or groundwater only.
- Local mass movement in building dams and reservoirs coupled with the support of the government and non-government agencies helped them reduce water crisis.
- The bureaucratic intervention, proper planning and its implementation resulted in the three states becoming the prototype in water conservation.

Question 8**[4]**

- (i) River Brahmaputra is a major lifeline for Assam that enriches its soil and agriculture but also acts as a source of destruction through severe floods.

River Brahmaputra as a lifeline

- Floods deposit rich alluvium making the plains of Assam very fertile for growing of rice and jute.
- The river provides water for irrigation and helps establish agriculture as the main livelihood of the people.
- It serves as an important inland waterway.
- It also supports wildlife habitats, local economy and the environment.

Destruction caused by the Brahmaputra River

- The river carries a huge volume of water during the monsoon, leading to large scale erosion and devastating floods almost every year in Assam destroying houses, crops and livestock.
- Floods often result in displacement of people and push the region to a state of poverty.

(Candidates have to analyse the duality of River Brahmaputra in creating an environmental and economical paradox in Assam.)

OR

- (ii) The given statement is correct.
- The Himalayan rivers are geologically young as they flow through young mountains and remain vigorous.
 - These mountains are still rising so the rivers have steep slopes. They cut deep gorges and also carry out the process of weathering.
 - Peninsular Rivers, on the contrary, flow across the Peninsular plateau which is geologically old.
 - The rivers have been flowing in the same rigid area on gentle slopes forming shallow valleys.

(Candidates have to assess the given statement in context of the path and trajectory that the two rivers follow.)

Question 9

- (i) Reasons for dominance of forests in the state of Nagaland [2]
- Topography: Nagaland is a mountainous region so most land remains under forests.
 - Climate: This state receives heavy rainfall which supports dense vegetation.

Reasons for dominance of agriculture in the state of Uttar Pradesh

- Alluvial soil deposited by perennial Himalayan rivers encourages agriculture.
 - Flat level plains make cultivation easier.
 - Abundant water from rivers and irrigation system helps in agriculture.
- (ii) Suggested steps to increase the forest cover [2]
- Launch a large-scale afforestation and reafforestation drive across the state.
 - Large uncultivated area would be brought under forestry.
 - Social forestry and agroforestry could be adopted as a method of improving forest cover.
 - Green zones such as city forests, parks and green belts would have been developed in the urban areas.
 - Strict monitoring through CCTV cameras and drones to prohibit illegal cutting of trees.

(Candidates are required to write steps that they would take as the specified authority to increase the forest cover.)

SECTION C – 28 MARKS

Question 10

(i) Problems associated with Slums [4]

- These areas are severely crowded.
- They are built with cheap material and are prone to destruction.
- They lack proper ventilation.
- They lack basic amenities like drinking water, electricity, sanitation and are susceptible to outbreak of diseases.
- There are serious safety concerns associated with the slums.
- Unhealthy living conditions and unhygienic surroundings results in spread of diseases.
- The dwellers are poor and have limited scope for economic advancement.
- Statistically, the rate of crime and substance abuse is also high in these settlements.

(Candidates have to discuss four problems associated with the slums.)

(ii) Urban - Urban Migration is observed in the advanced stage of migration. [3]

Reasons for this pattern

- At this stage, economic development is concentrated in the urban areas.
- People move from one city to another for better employment opportunities in industries, services and business sectors.
- Better facilities such as transport, healthcare, education, and communication propel them to move to other cities.
- Entertainment and recreational facilities such as public parks, community centres, sports and fitness centres as well as wellness hubs also lead to this movement.

(Candidates have to first identify the migration pattern and then briefly discuss the reasons for it.)

OR

(iii) [4]

- Occupation: In rural settlement, people are mainly engaged in primary activities such as agriculture, fishing, forestry and mining whereas, in urban settlement, people are primarily engaged in secondary and tertiary activities such as industry, trade, services, transport and administration.
- Population density: Rural settlements have low population and a density of less than 400 persons per square kilometre whereas, in urban settlement the density is more than 400 persons per square kilometre.

(iv) Reasons for difference in the rate of out-migration in various states [3]

- Regional disparities: Economic disparities among various states in India lead to variability in the rate of out-migration. States that have a low industrial base such as Uttar Pradesh and Bihar witness huge exodus of people while industrially developed states such as Maharashtra do not.

- **Employment opportunities:** States with low industrial base do not offer much employment and financial opportunities which amounts to high out-migration as people move to another states in search of jobs and higher wages.
- **Agriculture:** In states where agriculture is less productive and dependent on rainfall, people migrate to other regions for work.
- **Facilities:** Absence of transport, healthcare, education, and communication facilities make people relocate to urban settlements that have superior facilities.
- **Natural Disasters and environmental factors:** Some states in India are vulnerable to floods, droughts, or other natural disasters which forces people to migrate in distress either temporarily or permanently.
- **Political disturbances:** Certain states experience violent political uprising or clash which destabilises regular life and makes people feel threatened. These issues recur and remain unresolved which propels people to shift to cities for safety.

Question 11

(i) (a) Major challenges faced by Indian transport

[4]

- Roads, railways, and ports are not well developed.
- Major cities experience heavy traffic congestion due to the rapid increase in vehicles and insufficient road capacity.
- Poor maintenance of roads and railways leads to delays and accidents.
- Hilly, desert and dense forested areas lack proper transport facilities.
- The growing number of vehicles contributes to air pollution and environmental degradation
- Road and railway accidents occur due to poor infrastructure and lack of safety measures.

Suggested strategies to overcome challenges

- Government's investment in building better roads, railways, ports, and airports would improve connectivity.
- Introduction of satellite-based traffic systems would resolve the menace of traffic congestion that plagues Indian metropolitans.
- Regular maintenance of roads and railway tracks would ensure safety and smooth transport.
- Pollution check in buses, metro systems and public transport would reduce pollution.
- Promotion of electric vehicles, improved fuel standards, and sustainable transport systems would also lead to reduction in pollution levels.

(b) Role of transport network in India in promoting regional development [3]

- Transport is the connecting force between urban and rural areas.
- In India, transport network enables the smooth movement of raw materials and prepared goods from rural regions to urban setups. This leads to profitable economic development of industries and agriculture.
- It also leads to an optimum utilisation of resources available in rural regions.
- Consequently, it generates employment opportunities in rural regions. At the same time, it also results in the movement of youth from small regions to cities.
- It also promotes tourism and mainstreams the small regions by turning them into popular tourist destinations.
- Transport network reduces regional disparities and leads to urbanisation and industrialisation.

OR

(ii) (a) Road and rail transport networks in India are complementary to each other. [4]

- While roads provide door-to-door service from homes and farms to railway station, railways provide goods and passengers to road transport to carry from stations. They create a robust network and contribute substantially to the economy.
- Railways connect major cities and towns whereas, roads reach villages, hilly regions, and remote areas where railway lines cannot easily be built. While railways are required for transporting the major agricultural and industrial produce from one city or state to another, roads are needed to deliver them to their local destinations. Both are equally required for industrial and economic development.

(Candidates are required to explore the interdependence of railways and road transport in the context of modern economy.)

(b) Technological innovations in transport play a crucial role in the growth and sustainability of urban areas in India. [3]

- Modern transport technologies such as metro rail systems, high-speed trains, and advanced road networks improve connectivity within cities and between urban centres. This helps people commute easily.
- The installation of sensors and CCTV cameras help in regulating and monitoring the traffic. This also cuts down on the length of the queues at traffic signals and keeps the traffic flowing.
- Technological improvements like highways and expressways reduce travel time and increase efficiency in urban transport.
- Modern transport technologies such as electric vehicles and metro trains have improved fuel efficiency and reduced pollution led to sustainable urban development. However, these also incur huge cost of production and can be purchased by few.

- Such vehicles also demand huge electric recharge which is not practically and uniformly possible.

(Candidates are required to critically analyse the role of technological innovations in sustainable development. They must discuss the flaws of these tools apart from the benefits.)

Question 12

(i) Yes, the statement is correct. [4]

- It is meant for the local people and is done on common land owned by the village community rather than the ones designated for government use or owned by the government.
- It is enforced by the local community, and the village folks plant trees, water and protect them.
- As a result, it is the local populace that benefits from it and not the state or the central government. They obtain firewood, fodder for livestock for their survival and livelihood.

(Candidates are required to justify the statement by describing the process followed in social forestry.)

(ii) [3]

- India needs land for development of roads, railways, mining. Such schemes ensure that at least 2 hectares are afforested for every 1 hectare cut.
- Forests control rainfall, prevent soil erosion, and maintain biodiversity.
- CAMPA fund is used for afforestation, wildlife protection, forest fire control and infrastructure development.
- While such projects are necessary, it is also important to note that these are not natural ways of growing forests.
- Though such schemes are promising, the underlying issues of enforcement and the utilisation of funds make it difficult to achieve the set aim.

(Candidates have to evaluate the significance of such projects in a country like India. They must discuss the limitations of these projects along with the merits.)

Question 13

(i) Reasons for the significance attributed to Agricultural sector [5]

- India's population has been ever increasing and requires the agricultural sector to be rich to feed all.
- With increasing health awareness, people are consuming more fruits, vegetables, flowers, spices, and medicinal plants which are a source of essential vitamins and minerals.
- The growing demand for organic and farm - based products yields higher profit for farmers which encourages them to diversify the crops.
- In recent times, horticulture has created more employment opportunities.

- Most farmers in India have small landholdings, horticulture is suitable because it can generate higher output and income from limited land.
- India's diverse relief and climatic conditions allow the cultivation of variety of horticultural crops throughout the year.
- Horticulture has helped improve trade with export of many tropical flowers, fruits and vegetables to other countries and earn revenue.

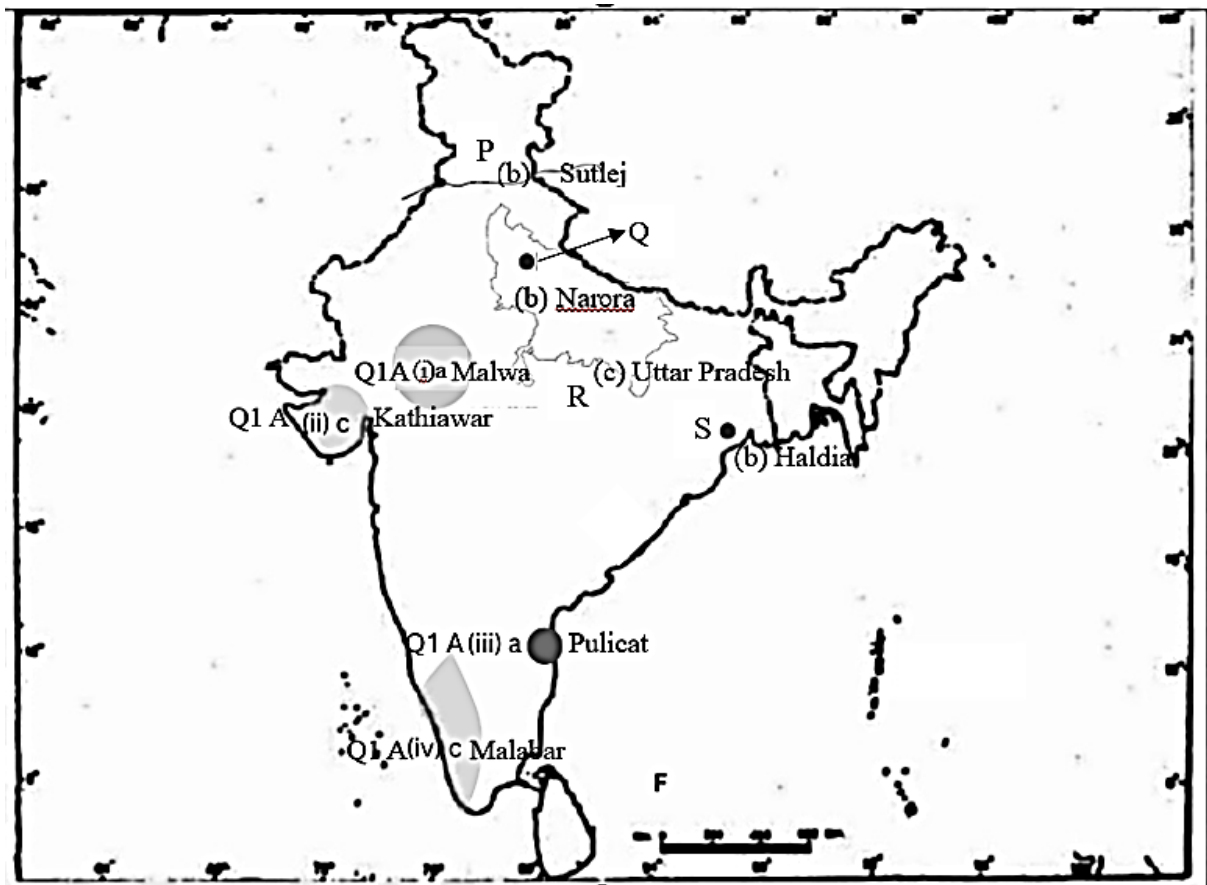
(ii) The states in India that produce flowers at large scale level are:

[2]

- Tamil Nadu
- Karnataka
- Madhya Pradesh
- West Bengal
- Andhra Pradesh

(Candidates have to name any two states that engage in large scale production of flowers.)





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