



NANYANG JUNIOR COLLEGE

Year 2 Preliminary Examination

H2 GEOGRAPHY

9173/01

Paper 1

10 Sept 2024

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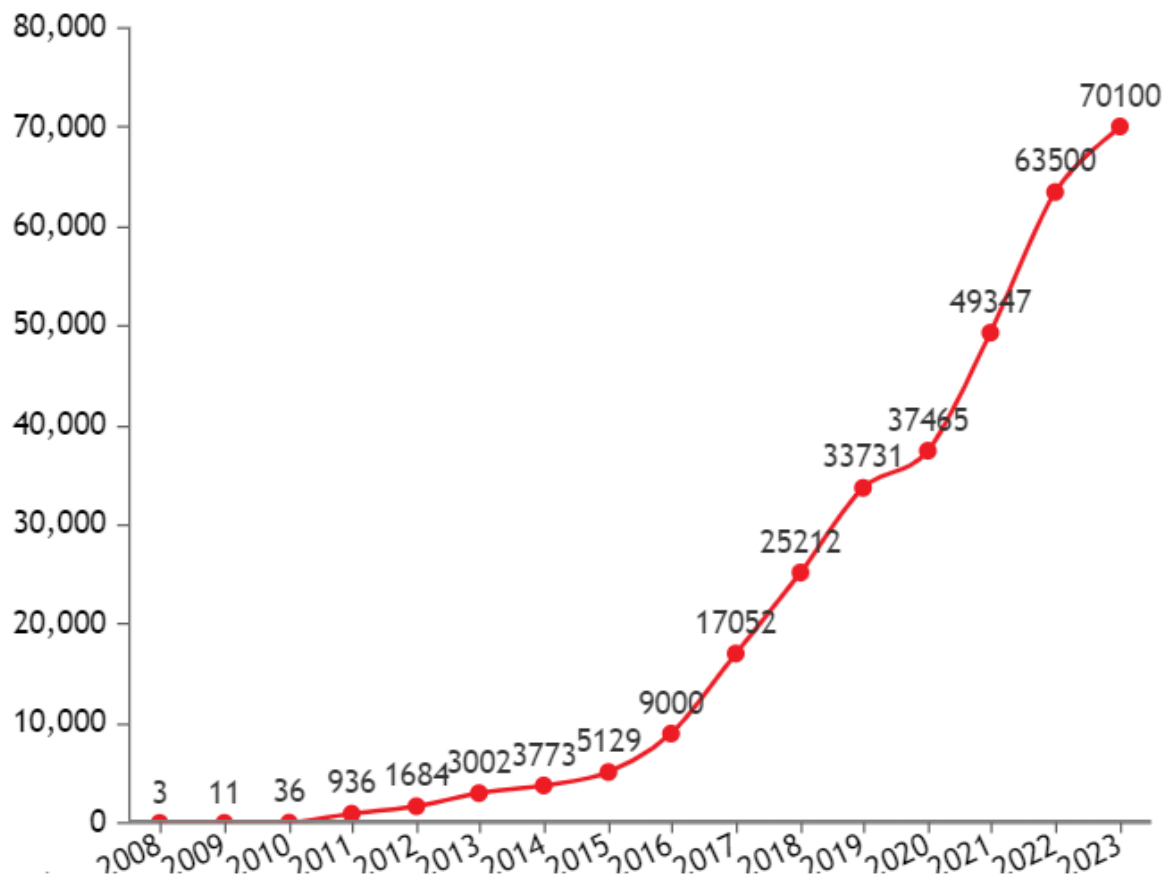
3 hours

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

This Insert contains all the Resources referred to in the questions.

Resource 1 for Question 1

Growth in Solar Installed Capacity in India from 2008 to June 2023 (in megawatts)



Source: <https://www.nsefi.in/figures-statistics/>

Resource 2A for Question 1

Kanmai 2 before and after solar, 2009 and 2020



Resource 2B for Question 1



Source: <https://carboncopy.info/kamuthi-large-scale-solar-power-adani-green-energy-tamil-nadu-coal-transition-impact/>

Note: The garland-like dark line is the bund of the kanmai. It retains the monsoon water which backs up and spreads out over the lands now covered with solar panels. The Kamuthi ultra-mega power project (UMPP) has been set up within the irrigated catchment area, marked by the line of vegetation in the 2009 photo.

[Turn over

Resource 3 for Question 1**Excerpt from article titled 'Adani's Kamuthi solar power plant casts shadow on livelihood of locals'**

Adani Group built the world's largest solar power plant (as of 2016) in Kamuthi, located in Ramanathapuram district of Tamil Nadu, in record eight months.

Farmers protested against the Adani Group in 2018 alleging that the company failed to fulfil its promise to provide jobs to women who had given them their lands for the solar plant.

They added the fencing off of nearly 5,000 acres by the Adani Group blocked access to grazing grounds for the goats, further impacting the economic sustenance of the affected communities. They also said that their access to government lands, including kanmais, ooranis (drinking water ponds), streams and water courses, was also blocked.

The construction and operation of the solar plant also raised concerns about the depletion of the groundwater table, compounding the environmental and agricultural challenges faced by the local population. Kamuthi villagers raised a big noise about plunging water levels due to Adani's operations. Adani was extracting 2,00,000 litres of water daily from a village near the Gundar river.

During protests, several allegations related to illegal acquisition of land and violation of acquisition procedures were levelled against the Adani Group. A government order by the Revenue and Land Department stated that the company in its application had mentioned about presence of wetlands in the land to be acquired and the then District Collector of Ramanathapuram had given the 'No Objection Certificate' to the company for the purpose of the generation of solar power.

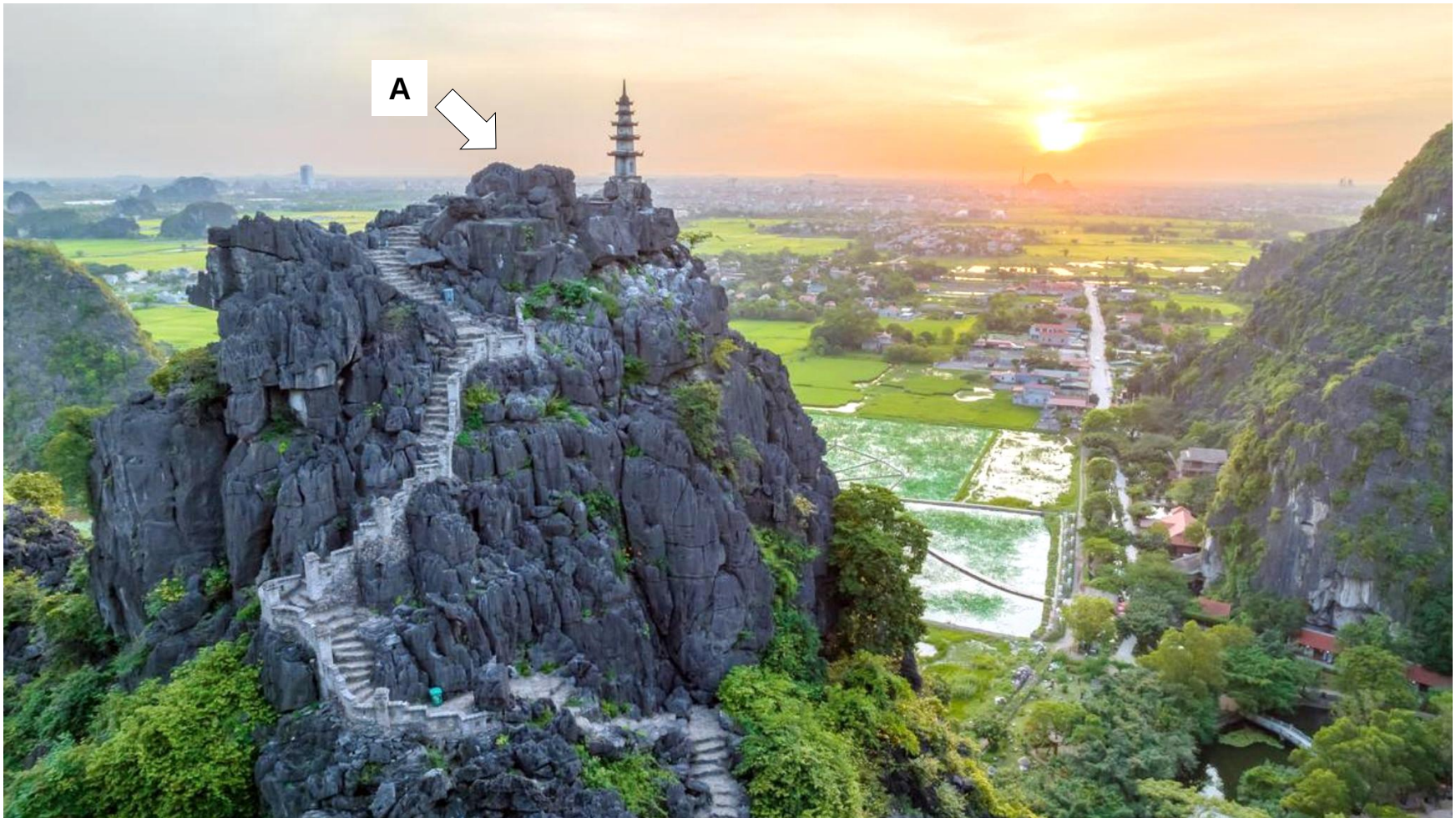
The conflict ended after farmers reached a resolution with the company regarding compensation for affected landowners, and a commitment to follow more transparent and ethical practices in the future.

The Kamuthi case sheds light on the importance of ethical land acquisition practices in large-scale industrial projects and underscores the need for robust regulatory oversight to safeguard the rights and interests of local communities.

Source: <https://www.landconflictwatch.org/conflicts/adani-s-kamuthi-solar-power-plant-casts-shadow-on-livelihood-of-locals#:~:text=Land%20Conflict%20Summary,to%20loss%20of%20agriculture%20land>. [edited]

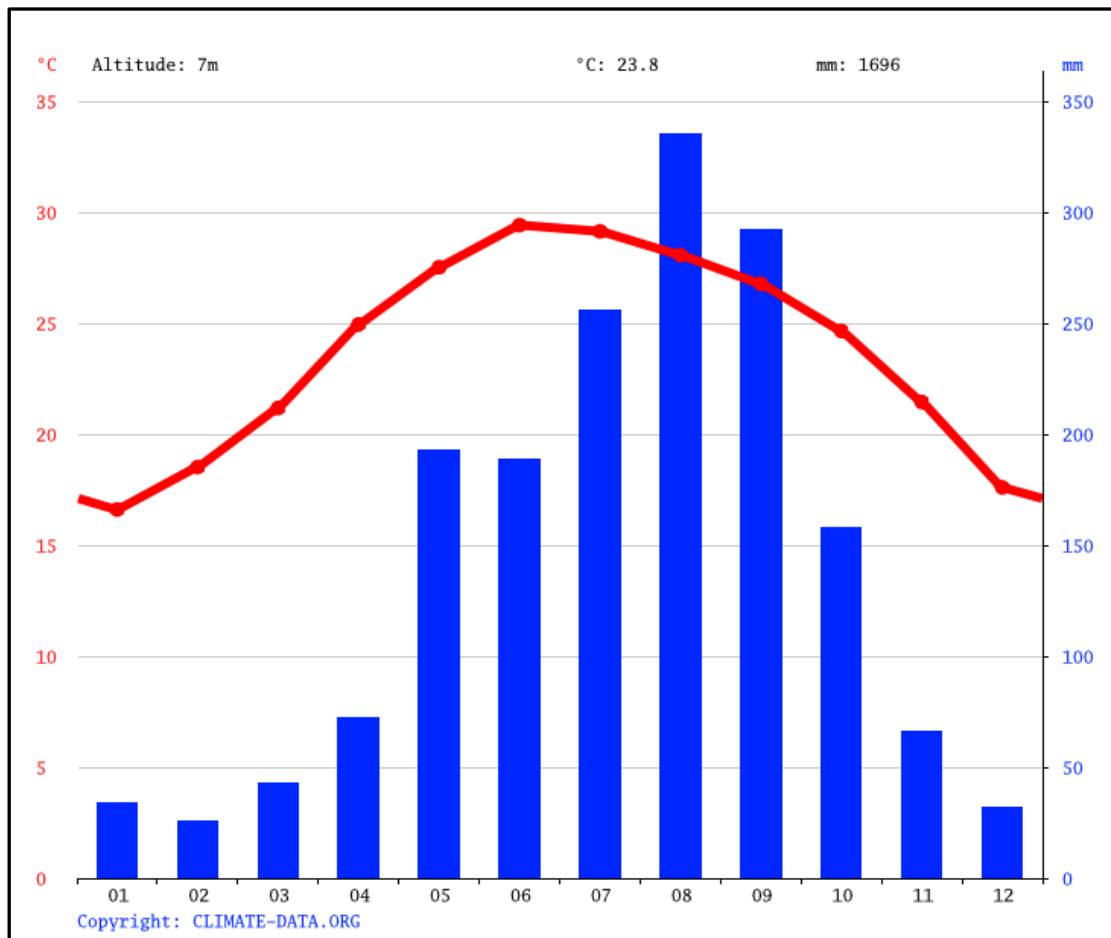
Resource 4 for Question 2

Photograph of the karst landscape in Tam Coc National Park, Ninh Binh, Vietnam



Source: <https://www.bestpricetravel.com/travel-guide/tam-coc.html>

Resource 5 for Question 2
Climograph of Ninh Binh in Vietnam



Source: <https://en.climate-data.org/asia/vietnam/ninh-binh-province>

Resource 6 for Question 2
Photograph of Thien Cung Cave, Ha Long Bay, Vietnam



End of Paper

Source: <https://vinpearl.com/en/thien-cung-cave-a-must-visit-for-an-amazing-caving-trip-in-ha-long-bay>