

Sample Paper
(Marking Scheme)
Geography (143)
Class XII (2026-2027)

Section A

Question no. 1 to 17 are Multiple Choice Type Questions (17X1=17)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. a) Mexico | 1 |
| 2. c) Canada, Japan, USA | 1 |
| 3. b) 49 | 1 |
| 4. Due to large labour force | 1 |
| 5. c. Climate | 1 |
| 6. Adolescent | 1 |
| 7. I II III IV | 1 |
| a) D C B A | |
| 8. Metallic Minerals | 1 |
| 9. Family Planning | 1 |
| 10. Growth rate of Population – Change of population expressed in percentage | 1 |
| 11. Only II, III and IV are correct | 1 |
| 12. Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A) | 1 |
| 13. Prof. Amartya Sen | 1 |
| 14. It may be permanent, temporary or seasonal. | 1 |

Study the following table and answer Questions Nos 15 to 17

- | | |
|--|---|
| 15. d. Monsoon Asia, northern China, Manchuria, North Korea and North Japan | 1 |
| 16. a. Wet Paddy and Wheat | 1 |
| 17. b. Farmers work with the help of family labour leading to intensive use of land. | 1 |

Note same answers are for Visually impaired students.

Section – B

Question Nos 18 and 19 are Source Based Questions (2x3=6)

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 18. (18.1) Surface Water Resources | 1 |
|------------------------------------|---|

(18.2) India experiences Monsoon rainfall and not all the regions of India experiences same amount of rainfall.	1
(18.3) Due to topographical, hydrological and other constraints	1
19. (19.1) 1961 as Growth Rate increased by almost 7.5 percent	1
(19.2) Poor health and medical services	1
(19.3) Increase in the mean age at marriage, improved quality of life particularly education of females in the country.	1

Section- C

Question No. 20 to 23 are Short Answer type questions. (4X3=12)

- (20. Jute is used for making coarse cloth, bags, sacks and decorative items. It is a cash crop in West Bengal and adjoining eastern parts of the country. India lost large jute growing areas to East Pakistan (Bangladesh) during partition. At present, India produces about three-fifth of jute production of the world. West Bengal accounts for about three-fourth of the production in the country. Bihar and Assam are other jute growing areas. Being concentrated only in a few states, this crop accounts for only about 0.5 per cent of total cropped area in the country.
- (21. Geography got subjected to dualism and the wide-ranging debates started whether geography as a discipline should be a law making/theorising (nomothetic) or descriptive (idiographic). Whether its subject matter should be organised and approach of the study should be regional or systematic? Whether geographical phenomena be interpreted theoretically or through historic institutional approach? These have been issues for intellectual exercise but finally you will appreciate that the dichotomy between physical and human is not a very valid one because nature and human are inseparable elements and should be seen holistically.

OR

Human geography studies the inter-relationship between the physical environment and socio cultural environment created by human beings through mutual interaction with each other. The elements are landforms, soils, climate, water, natural vegetation and diverse flora and fauna are used by human beings to create houses, villages, cities, road-rail networks, industries, farms, ports, items of our daily use and all other elements of material culture. While physical environment has been greatly modified by human beings, it has also, in turn, impacted human lives.

- (22. **Ancient Towns:** There are number of towns in India having historical background spanning over 2000 years. Most of them developed as religious and cultural centres. Varanasi is one of the important towns among these. Prayag (Prayagraj), Pataliputra (Patna), Madurai are some other examples of ancient towns in the country.

Medieval Towns: About 100 of the existing towns have their roots in the medieval period. Most of them developed as headquarters of principalities and kingdoms. These are fort towns which came up on the ruins of ancient towns. Important among them are Delhi, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Lucknow, Agra and Nagpur.

Modern Towns: The British and other Europeans have developed a number of towns in India. Starting their foothold on coastal locations, they first developed some trading ports such as Surat, Daman, Goa, Pondicherry, etc. The British later consolidated their hold around three principal nodes – Mumbai (Bombay), Chennai (Madras), and Kolkata (Calcutta) and built them in the British style.

23. (23.1) The National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) was operationalised in 1995.
- (23.2) State Highways: These are constructed and maintained by state governments. They join the state capitals with district headquarters and other important towns. These roads are connected to the National Highways.
- (23.3) Other roads include Border Roads and International Highways. The Border Road Organisation (BRO) was established in May 1960 to accelerate economic development and strengthen defence preparedness through rapid and coordinated improvement of strategically important roads along the northern and north-eastern boundary of the country.

Section- D

Question No. 24 to 28 are Long Answer type questions. (5X5=25)

24. Comparison of Small-Scale Manufacturing with Large Scale Manufacturing: Small scale manufacturing is distinguished from household industries by its production techniques and place of manufacture (a workshop outside the home/cottage of the producer). This type of manufacturing uses local raw material, simple power-driven machines and semi-skilled labour. It provides employment and raises local purchasing power. Therefore, countries like India, China, Indonesia and Brazil, etc. have developed labour-intensive small-scale manufacturing in order to provide employment to their population.
- Large scale manufacturing involves a large market, various raw materials, enormous energy, specialised workers, advanced technology, assembly-line mass production and large capital. This kind of manufacturing developed in the last 200 years, in the United Kingdom, north-eastern U.S.A. and Europe. Now it has diffused to almost all over the world. On the basis of the system of large scale manufacturing, the world's major industrial regions may be grouped under two broad types, namely (i) traditional large-scale industrial regions which are thickly clustered in a few more developed countries. (ii) high-technology large scale industrial regions which have diffused to less developed countries.
25. Trans–continental railways run across the continent and link its two ends. They were constructed for economic and political reasons to facilitate long runs in different directions. Trans-Siberian Railways- This is a trans–siberian Railways major rail route of Russia runs from St. Petersburg in the west to Vladivostok on the Pacific Coast in the east passing through Moscow, Ufa, Novosibirsk, Irkutsk, Chita and Khabarovsk. It is the most important route in Asia and the longest (9,332 km) double-tracked and electrified trans continental railway in the world. It has helped in opening up its Asian region to West European markets. It runs across the Ural Mountains Ob and Yenisei rivers Chita is an important agro centre and Irkutsk, a fur centre. There are connecting links to the south, namely, to Odessa (Ukraine), Baku on the Caspian Coast, Tashkent (Uzbekistan), Ulan Bator (Mongolia), and Shenyang (Mukden) and Beijing in China.

OR

The Northern Atlantic Sea Route This links North-eastern U.S.A. and Northwestern Europe, the two industrially developed regions of the world. The foreign trade over this route is greater than that of the rest of the world combined. One fourth of the world's foreign trade moves on this route. It is, therefore, the busiest in the world and otherwise, called the Big Trunk Route. Both the coasts have highly advanced ports and harbour facilities.

The Mediterranean–Indian Ocean Sea Route This sea route passes through the heart of the Old World and serves more countries and people than any other route. Port Said, Aden, Mumbai, Colombo and Singapore are some of the important ports on this route. The construction of Suez Canal has greatly reduced the distance and time as compared to the earlier route through the Cape of Good Hope, which was longer than the route through Suez Canal.

26. Changing pattern of Indian export: The composition of commodities in India's international trade has been undergoing a change over the years. In export the share of agriculture and allied products and manufactured goods have decreased, whereas share from crude petroleum and products and other commodities have increased. The share of ore and minerals have largely remained constant over the years from 2015-16 to 2021-22. The decline in traditional items is largely due to the tough international competition. Amongst the agriculture products, there is a decline in the export of traditional items, such as cashew, etc., though an increase has been registered in floricultural products, fresh fruits, marine products and sugar, etc. Manufacturing sector alone accounted for 67.8 per cent of India's total value of export in 2021-22. Engineering goods have shown significant growth in exports. China and other East Asian countries are our major competitors. Gems and jewellery contribute a larger share of India's foreign trade.

OR

In ancient times, transporting goods over long distances was risky, hence trade was restricted to local markets. People then spent most of their resources on basic necessities – food and clothes. Only the rich people bought jewellery, costly dresses and this resulted in trade of luxury items. The Silk Route is an early example of long distance trade connecting Rome to China along the 6,000 km route. The traders transported Chinese silk, Roman wool and precious metals and many other high value commodities from intermediate points in India, Persia and Central Asia. After the disintegration of the Roman Empire, European commerce grew during twelfth and thirteenth century with the development of ocean going warships trade between Europe and Asia grew and the Americas were discovered.

Fifteenth century onwards, the European colonialism began and along with trade of exotic commodities, a new form of trade emerged which was called slave trade. The Portuguese, Dutch, Spaniards, and British captured African natives and forcefully transported them to the newly discovered Americas for their labour in the plantations. Slave trade was a lucrative business for more than two hundred years till it was abolished in Denmark in 1792, Great Britain in 1807 and United States in 1808. After the Industrial Revolution the demand for raw materials like grains, meat, wool also expanded, but their monetary value declined in relation to the manufactured goods.

27. The other extreme of Urban areas are the slums, jhuggi-jhopari clusters and colonies of shanty structures. These are inhabited by those people who were forced to migrate from the rural areas to these urban centres in search of livelihood but could not afford proper housing due to high rent and high costs of land. They occupy environmentally incompatible and degraded areas. Slums are

residential areas of the least choice, dilapidated houses, poor hygienic conditions, poor ventilation, lack of basic amenities, like drinking water, light and toilet facilities, etc. Open defecation, unregulated drainage system and overcrowded narrow street patterns are serious health and socio environmental hazards.

Moreover, most of the slum population works in low-paid, high risk-prone, unorganised sectors of the urban economy. Consequently, they are the undernourished, prone to different types of diseases and illness and can not afford to give proper education to their children. The poverty makes them vulnerable to drug abuse, alcoholism, crime, vandalism, escapism, apathy and ultimately social exclusion. The Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) is part of the urban renewal mission launched by the Government of India to improve the quality of life in urban slums.

OR

Based on the universal law “Polluter pays”, effort to restore the ecology and safeguard the human health with people’s participation has taken place in Daurala near Meerut. The efforts of Daurala Industries officials, NGOs, Government officials and other stakeholders are now bearing fruits after a span of three years when Meerut based NGO had developed a model for ecological restoration.

The powerful logics, authentic studies and the pressure of people have brought a new lease of life to the twelve thousand residents of this village. It was in the year 2003 that the pitiable condition of Dauralaites drew the attention of the civil society. The groundwater of this village was contaminated with heavy metals. The reason was that the untreated wastewater of Daurala industries was leaching to the groundwater table.

The NGO conducted a door to door survey of the health status of the residents came out with a sustainable solutions for the health problem. The industrialists showed a keen interest towards checking the deteriorating ecology. The overhead water tank’s capacity in the village was enhanced and a 900m extra pipeline was laid to supply potable water to the community. The silted pond of the village was cleaned and recharged by desilting it. Large quantity of silt was removed paving way to large quantity of water so that it recharged the aquifers. Rainwater harvesting structures have been constructed at different places which has helped in diluting the contaminants of the groundwater after the monsoons. 1000 trees have also been planted which have improved the environment.

28. The process of development of tribal area of Bharmaur started in 1970s when Gaddis were included among ‘scheduled 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 and narrowing the gap in the level of development between Bharmaur and other areas of Himachal Pradesh. This plan laid the highest priority on development of transport and communications, agriculture and allied activities, and social and community services.

The most significant contribution of tribal sub-plan in Bharmaur region is the development of infrastructure in terms of schools, healthcare facilities, potable water, roads, communications and electricity. But the villages located along the river Ravi in Holi and Khani areas are the main beneficiaries of infrastructural development. The remote villages in Tundah and Kugti areas still

do not have sufficient infrastructure. The social benefits derived from ITDP include tremendous increase in literacy rate, improvement in sex ratio and decline in child marriage. The female literacy rate in the region increased from 1.88 per cent in 1971 to 65 per cent in 2011. The difference between males and females in literacy level i.e. gender inequality, has also declined.

Traditionally, the Gaddis had subsistence agricultural-cum-pastoral economy having emphasis on foodgrains and livestock production. But during the last three decades of twentieth century, the cultivation of pulses and other cash crops has increased in Bharmaur region. But the crop cultivation is still done with traditional technology. The declining importance of pastoralism in the economy of the region can be gauged from the fact that at present only about one-tenth of the total households practise transhumance. But the Gaddis are still very mobile as a sizeable section of them migrate to Kangra and surrounding areas during winter to earn their livings from wage labour.

OR

Measures for Promotion of Sustainable Development The ecological sustainability of Indira Gandhi Canal Project has been questioned by various scholars. Their point of view has also largely been validated by the course of development this region has taken during the last four decades, which has resulted in degradation of physical environment. It is a hard fact that attaining sustainable development in the command area requires major thrust upon the measures to achieve ecological sustainability. Hence, five of the seven measures proposed to promote sustainable development in the command area are meant to restore ecological balance.

- (i) The first requirement is strict implementation of water management policy. The canal project envisages protective irrigation in Stage-I and extensive irrigation of crops and pasture development in Stage-II.
- (ii) In general, the cropping pattern shall not include water intensive crops. It shall be adhered to and people shall be encouraged to grow plantation crops such as citrus fruits
- (iii) The CAD programmes such as lining of water courses, land development and levelling and warabandi system (equal distribution of canal water in the command area of outlet) shall be effectively implemented to reduce the conveyance loss of water.
- (iv) The areas affected by water logging and soil salinity shall be reclaimed.
- (v) The eco-development through afforestation, shelterbelt plantation and pasture development is necessary particularly in the fragile environment of Stage-II.
- (vi) The social sustainability in the region can be achieved only if the land allottees having poor economic background are provided adequate financial and institutional support for cultivation of land.
- (vii) The economic sustainability in the region cannot be attained only through development of agriculture and animal husbandry. The agricultural and allied activities have to develop alongwith other sectors of economy. This shall lead to diversification of economic base and establishment of functional linkages between basic villages, agro-service centres and market centres

Section- E

Question No. 29 to 30 are Map Based questions. (2X5=10)

29. World Map

- A. An area of Subsistence Gathering- Tropical Africa
- B. An International shipping Canal- Panama Canal
- C. An area of Commercial Livestock Rearing- Argentina and Uruguay
- D. An International Airport- London
- E. An international port- Singapore
- F. A terminal station of Trans Australian railway- Perth
- G. An area of Extensive Commercial Grain Farming- Canadian Prairies

Same answers for Visually Impaired Candidates.

30. An International airport of Uttar Pradesh

- A. A state leading producer of Bajra- Maharashtra, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh (any one)
- B. A sea port located in West Bengal- Kolkata
- C. A state with leading producer of Coffee- Karnataka
- D. An Oil refinery in Bihar- Barauni
- E. An Iron ore mine in Maharashtra- Ratnagiri
- F. An Iron ore exporting port in Goa- Marmagao

Same answers for Visually Impaired Candidates.