



ST. JOSEPH PUBLIC SCHOOL

Kota Barrage Road, Kota-6 (Raj.)

C.B.S.E. New Delhi, **GEOGRAPHY**

SOLUTIONS

Class: **XII**

2025-26

MM: **70**

SECTION A

<u>1</u>	b) Zaire-Katanga	1										
<u>2</u>	(b) Shift from Rural agrarian economy to Urban Industrial Economy	1										
<u>3</u>	B) T. Malthus	1										
<u>4</u>	b) only i, ii, and iv are correct.	1										
<u>5</u>	(c)	1										
<u>6</u>	c) BPOs have better business opportunities as compared to KPOs	1										
<u>7</u>	c) free trade	1										
<u>8</u>	a)Both (A) and (R) correct and the (R) is a correct explanation of (A).	1										
<u>9</u>	(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A	1										
<u>10</u>	a) high marriage age	1										
<u>11</u>	d) coffee	1										
<u>12</u>	b) 1&4	1										
<u>13</u>	A) Integrated water resources management	1										
<u>14</u>	<table border="1"><tr><td>(b) Maharashtra</td><td>Korba</td></tr></table>	(b) Maharashtra	Korba	1								
(b) Maharashtra	Korba											
<u>15</u>	a) Both (A) and (R) correct and the ® is a correct explanation of (A).	1										
<u>16</u>	a) Border Road Organization	1										
<u>17</u>	<table><tr><td></td><td>I</td><td>II</td><td>III</td><td>IV</td></tr><tr><td>B.</td><td>2</td><td>4</td><td>1</td><td>3</td></tr></table>		I	II	III	IV	B.	2	4	1	3	1
	I	II	III	IV								
B.	2	4	1	3								

SECTION B

<u>18</u>	18.1 (b) Shifting cultivation 18.2 (D) Environmental Determinism 18.3 (C) Kuchla	3
<u>19</u>	(I) between 0.550 up to 0.699. (II) high investment in social sector-providing health and education and good governance. (III) political turmoil/facing civil war/famine/diseases.	3

SECTION C

<u>20</u>	<p>i) Major Contributor to GDP (ii) Technological Advancements (iii) Globalization and Outsourcing</p> <p>(iv) Changing Consumer Preferences (v) Employment Generation.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Tertiary activities include both production and exchange.</p> <p>(a) The term production involves the provision of services that are consumed. The output is indirectly measured in terms of wages and salaries.</p> <p>(b) The term exchange involves trade, transport and communication. These overcome distances. Tertiary activities involve the commercial output of services. These are not directly involved in the processing of physical raw materials.</p> <p>Example:</p> <p>The work of a plumber.</p> <p>The work of an electrician and technician.</p> <p>The work of a launderer, barber, shopkeeper.</p> <p>The work of a teacher, doctor, lawyer and a publisher.</p>	3
<u>21</u>	<p>21.1- Trans-Siberian Railway(Russia)</p> <p>21.2- Pacific ocean</p> <p>21.3- It has helped in opening up its Asian region to West European markets</p>	3
<u>22</u>	<p>India's physiographic features greatly influence population distribution.</p> <p>Mountains and Hills: Sparse population due to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Difficult terrain 2. Limited accessibility 3. Harsh climate <p>Plains and Valleys: Dense population due to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fertile soil 2. Easy accessibility 3. Favorable climate <p>Coastal Areas: Moderate population due to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Trade and commerce hubs 2. Fishing and port activities 3. Tourism <p>Rivers and Water Bodies: Support population clusters due to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Water availability 2. Irrigation and agriculture 	3

	3. Transportation routes	
23	Physical factors - Terrain and Altitude, Water Availability, Climate, Building Materials	3
	<u>SECTION D</u>	
24	<p>Gathering activities : Gatherers collect valuable plants, leaves, bark and medicinal herbs for different uses and sell in market.</p> <p>The barks are used for making quinine, tannin etc., in different ways, leaves for beverages, drugs, cometics, fibers, thatch, fabrics. Edible nuts and their oils are also collected.</p> <p>Tree trunks for latex, balata, gums and resins are used as raw materials in various industries. In modern times, gathering has become market-oriented due to demand for items like: Barks, resins, gum, and latex for medicines, cosmetics, and industry.</p> <p>Animal skins, tusks, and horns (though now restricted due to conservation laws). Forest products such as lac, tendu leaves, nuts, spices, medicinal plan</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Commercial livestock rearing is more organized and capital intensive. (ii) Commercial livestock ranching is essentially associated with western cultures and is practiced on permanent ranches. (iii) These ranches cover large areas and are divided into a number of parcels, which are fenced to regulate the grazing. As the grass of one parcel is grazed, animals are moved to another parcel. (iv) The number of animals in a pasture is kept according to the carrying capacity of the pasture. If It is a specialized activity in which only one type of animal is reared, (v) Important animals include sheep, cattle, goats and horses. Products such as meat, wool, hides and skin are processed and packed scientifically and exported to different world markets. Rearing of animals in ranching is organized on a scientific basis. 	5
25	<p>The development of large-scale industries across the world has been the result of a combination of physical, economic, social, and political factors. These industries require huge capital, advanced technology, and organized production systems to manufacture goods on a mass scale.</p> <p>1. Physical Factors</p> <p>1. Availability of Raw Materials:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Industries are often located near sources of raw materials to reduce transport costs.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Example: Iron and steel industries near coal and iron ore fields (e.g., Ruhr in Germany, Jamshedpur in India).</p> <p>2. Power Resources:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Reliable and cheap power (coal, hydroelectricity, petroleum) is essential for running machinery.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Example: Hydroelectric power supports industries in Norway and Canada.</p>	5

	<p>3. Climate and Relief:</p> <p>Moderate climate and flat land encourage industrial growth, as in Western Europe and Eastern USA.</p> <p>2. Economic Factors</p> <p>1. Capital Availability:</p> <p>Large-scale industries need heavy investment; hence, they develop in regions with strong financial institutions (e.g., USA, Japan).</p> <p>2. Transport and Communication:</p> <p>Efficient transport (rail, road, ports) helps movement of raw materials and finished goods.</p> <p>3. Market Demand:</p> <p>A large and affluent market encourages mass production and industrial expansion.</p> <p>4. Technology and Innovation:</p> <p>Technological advancement during and after the Industrial Revolution made large-scale mechanized production possible.</p> <p>3. Social and Political Factors</p> <p>1. Skilled Labour and Entrepreneurship:</p> <p>Availability of skilled workers and entrepreneurial spirit foster industrial growth (e.g., USA, Germany).</p> <p>2. Government Policies:</p> <p>Supportive industrial, trade, and investment policies attract industries.</p> <p>Example: Industrial corridors and Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in India and China.</p> <p>3. Colonialism and Global Trade:</p> <p>European powers established industries using raw materials from colonies, contributing to global industrial expansion.</p>	
26	<p>Development is a dynamic concept that used to describe the state of particular societies and the process of changes experienced by them. In early human history, the main criteria of determination of a society's state were the interaction processes between human societies and their biophysical environment.</p> <p>Societies helped in the development of various levels of technology and institutions upon which</p>	5

	<p>human environment processes depend. These have helped in increasing the pace of human-environment interaction, therefore the momentum generated and festinated technological progress and transformation and creation of the institution.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>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 to restore ecological balance.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The first requirement is the strict implementation of a water management policy. The canal project envisages protective irrigation in Stage-I and extensive irrigation of crops and pasture development in Stage-II. 2. In general, the cropping pattern shall not include water-intensive crops. 3. The CAD programmes such as the lining of water courses, land development, and levelling and warabandi system (equal distribution of canal water in the command area of the outlet) shall be effectively implemented to reduce the conveyance loss of water. 4. The areas affected by water logging and soil salinity shall be reclaimed. 5. The eco-development through afforestation, shelterbelt plantation, and pasture development is necessary provided adequate financial and institutional support for land cultivation. <p>(any 5 relevant points)</p>	
<u>27</u>	<p>Man-made activities are the major contributors to land degradation in India and are more controllable than natural processes.</p> <p>Deforestation: Large-scale cutting of forests for agriculture and urbanization leads to soil erosion and loss of fertility.</p> <p>Overgrazing: Uncontrolled grazing by animal's damages vegetation and exposes soil.</p> <p>Over-irrigation: Causes waterlogging and salinization, reducing soil productivity.</p> <p>Mining: Open-cast mining displaces topsoil and pollutes land and water bodies. In contrast, natural causes like floods or droughts affect land but are less frequent and widespread compared to continuous man-made harm.</p>	5
<u>28</u>	<p>National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) was taken the following two important projects to improve the quality of National Highways in India:</p> <p>a) Golden Quadrilateral: It comprises construction of 5,846-km long 4/6 lane super highways, to connect the four major mega cities of India namely Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata. With the construction of Golden Quadrilateral, the time, distance and cost of movement among the mega cities of India will be minimized considerably.</p> <p>b) North-South Corridor and East-West corridor: The North-South corridor aims at connecting Srinagar in Jammu and Kashmir with Kanniyakumari in Tamil Nadu with 4,076-km long road.</p>	5

	<p>Similarly, the East-West Corridor has been planned to connect Silchar in Assam with the port town of Porbandar in Gujarat with 3,640-km of road length. Both of these two corridors connect the extreme corners of the country.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">or</p> <p>i. India faced serious food shortage during 1950s and 1960s. The major item of import at that time was food grain capital goods, machinery and equipment.</p> <p>ii. The balance of payment was adverse as imports were more than export in spite of all the efforts of import substitution.</p> <p>iii. After 1970s, food grain import was discontinued due to the success of Green revolution but the energy crisis of 1973 pushed the prices of petroleum, and import budget was also pushed up.</p> <p>iv. Food grain import was replaced by fertilizers and petroleum. Machine and equipment, special steel, edible oil and chemicals largely make the import basket. It indicates the tempo of rising industrialization and better standard of living.</p> <p>v. Import of capital goods maintained a steady increase due to rising demand in the export-oriented industrial and domestic sectors. Non-electrical machinery, transport equipment, manufacturers of metals and machine tools were the main items of capital goods.</p> <p>vi. Import of food and allied products declined with a fall in imports of edible oils. Other major items of India's import include pearls and semi-precious stones, gold and silver, metalliferous ores and metal scrap, non-ferrous metals, electronic goods, etc.</p>	
	<u>SECTION E</u>	
<u>29</u>	<p>a) Europe's northern most sea port- North Cape</p> <p>b) An area of subsistence gathering- Northern Canada/ Canadian tundra</p> <p>c) An airport port of Asia- Mumbai</p> <p>d) - A Canal Connect two seas- Suez Canal</p> <p>e) A Terminal station of transcontinental railway- Vancouver</p> <p>f) An area of Extensive commercial grain farming-Velds</p> <p>g) An area of commercial livestock rearing-Australia</p>	5
<u>30</u>	<p>a) An Indian State with highest population density -Bihar</p> <p>b) A leading producer of Tea- Assam</p> <p>c) An oil refinery of Bihar_ Barauni</p> <p>d) An international airport located in Punjab-Amritsar</p> <p>e) A famous Coal Mine of Jharkhand-Jharia</p> <p>f) A busiest sea port of India- Mumbai</p> <p>g) India's oldest copper mine-Khetri, Rajasthan</p>	5

	For Visually impaired	
<u>29</u>	<p>On the given map of the world, the following seven features are shown. Identify any five of these features and write their correct names on the lines mark near each feature.</p> <p>a) Northern Most Sea Port- North Cape</p> <p>b) A Major area of subsistence gathering -Canadian tundra</p> <p>c) A Major port- Mumbai</p> <p>d) A Canal Connect two Ocean -The Suej canal</p> <p>e) A Terminal station -Vancouver</p> <p>f) A Major area of commercial grain farming- Velds</p> <p>g) An area of commercial livestock rearing- Australia</p>	
<u>30</u>	<p>On the given physical map of India, locate and label any 5 of the following with appropriate symbols.</p> <p>a. A State with highest density-Bihar</p> <p>b.A leading producer of Tea- Assam</p> <p>c.An oil refinery of Bihar- Barauni</p> <p>d.An Amritsar international airport- Sri Guru Ram Dass Jee International Airport</p> <p>e .Jhariya largest coal mine</p> <p>f .Mumbai Sea port</p> <p>g.. Khetri in Rajasthan</p>	