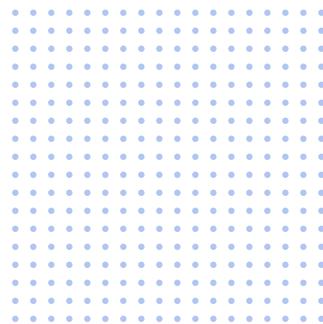




FOR CBSE CLASS 12 PREPARATION

CBSE Class 12 Sample Paper 2027 Solution (Marking Scheme) for Geography

EXAM

CBSE Class 12

YEAR

2027

TYPE

Solutions

SUBJECT

Geography

GEOGRAPHY CODE - 029
MARKING SCHEME
CLASS: XII (2026- 27)

Time allowed: 3 Hours

Maximum marks: 70

General Instructions:

1. This question paper contains **30** questions. **All** questions are **compulsory**.
2. This question paper is divided into **five** sections: sections **A, B, C, D, and E**.
3. **Section A** - Question number **1 to 17** are multiple-choice type questions carrying 1 mark each.
4. **Section B**- Question number **18 and 19** are source-based questions carrying 3 marks each.
5. **Section C**- Question number **20 to 23** are Short Answer (SA) type questions carrying 3 marks each. The answer to these questions shall be written in 80 to 100 words.
6. **Section D** Question number **24 to 28** are Long Answer (LA) type questions carrying 5 marks each. Answer to these questions shall be written in 120 to 150 words.
7. **Section E** Question number **29 and 30** are map-based questions. Each question carries 5 marks.
8. In addition to this, NOTE that a separate question has been provided for Visually Impaired Candidates in lieu of questions having visual inputs, maps, etc. Such questions are to be attempted by Visually Impaired Candidates only.
9. There is no overall choice given in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in a few questions in all sections, except Section A.

S No.	Section A	Marks
1	C. I-3, II-1, III-4, IV-2	1
2	B. Encouraging families to support girls' education.	1
3	C. 400 persons per sq km	1
4	D. Iceland and Denmark	1
5	A. i, ii, iv	1
6	A. I, III	1
7	B. It can lead to exploitation of natural resources, causing environmental degradation.	1
8	B The rate of food supply would be faster than the population growth.	1
9	C 1971-1981	1
10	C. Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)	1
11	A. Forest For Visually Impaired Candidates Only C. Current Fallow	1

12	C. Ganga Basin For Visually Impaired Candidates Only C. Ganga Basin	1
13	A. Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of A.	1
14	C. Implementing rainwater harvesting, recycling and reusing wastewater.	1
15	B. 2	1
16	B. INSAT – Indian National Satellite System	1
17	B II,V	1
	Section- B Source Based Question	
18	<p>18.1 Suez Canal</p> <p>18.2 This canal connects the Mediterranean Sea and the Red Sea.</p> <p>18.3 It gives Europe a new gateway to the Indian Ocean and reduces direct sea-route distance between Liverpool and Colombo compared to the Cape of Good Hope route. About 100 ships travel daily through this canal.</p> <p>For Visually Impaired Candidates Only</p> <p>18.1 Answer: This canal connects the Atlantic Ocean in the east to the Pacific Ocean in the west.</p> <p>18.2 Answer: It has been constructed across the Panama Isthmus between Panama City and Colon.</p> <p>18.3 Answer: One major benefit of this canal: The Panama Canal greatly reduces the distance and time of sea travel between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans (Western Europe and the West-coast of U.S.A; and North-eastern and Central U.S.A. and East and South-east Asia), thereby facilitating faster and cheaper international trade.</p>	<p>1</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ =1</p> <p>1</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ =1</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ =1</p> <p>1</p>
19	<p>I. The term population distribution refers to the way people are spaced over the earth's surface.</p> <p>II. Physical Factor Climate/ Terrain/ Availability of water (Any one)</p> <p>Economic factor: Development of irrigation/Availability of mineral and energy resources/ Development of transport network (Any one)</p>	<p>1</p> <p>$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$</p>

	III. Densely populated North Indian Plains/deltas / Coastal Plains (Any one) Sparsely Populated Southern and central Indian States/Himalayas/some of the north eastern states. (Any one)	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ =1
	Section C	
20	The concept of human development was introduced by Dr Mahbub-ul-Haq. Dr Haq has described human development as development that enlarges people's choices and improves their lives. People are central to all development under this concept. The basic goal of development is to create conditions where people can live meaningful lives. Leading a long and healthy life, being able to gain knowledge and having enough means to be able to live a decent life are the most important aspects of human development. Therefore, access to resources, health and education are the key areas in human development.	3
21	I. 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. II. The British later consolidated their hold around three principal nodes – Mumbai (Bombay), Chennai (Madras), and Kolkata (Calcutta) and built them in the British style. Rapidly extending their domination either directly or through control over the princely states, they established their administrative centres, hill towns as summer resorts, and added new civil, administrative and military areas to them. III. Towns based on modern industries also evolved after 1850. Jamshedpur can be cited as an example. IV. After independence, a large number of towns have been developed as administrative headquarters, e.g., Chandigarh, Bhubaneswar, Gandhinagar, Dispur, etc., and industrial centres, such as Durgapur, Bhilai, Sindri, Barauni. V. Some old towns also developed as satellite towns around metropolitan cities, such as Ghaziabad, Rohtak, Gurugram around Delhi. With increasing investment in rural areas, a large number of medium and small towns have developed all over the country. Any Three points.	3
22	Neodeterminism , also known as "stop-and-go determinism," was introduced by Griffith Taylor. It states that nature sets certain limits for human activities, but within these limits, humans have the freedom to choose and develop according to their needs and capabilities.	1+2

	<p>It provides a middle path between Environmental Determinism and Possibilism as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> This concept shows that neither is there a situation of absolute necessity (environmental determinism) nor is there a condition of absolute freedom (possibilism). It means that human beings can conquer nature by obeying it. They have to respond to the red signals and can proceed in their pursuits of development when nature permits modifications. It means that possibilities can be created within the limits which do not damage the environment and there is no free run without accidents. The free run which the developed economies attempted to take has already resulted in the greenhouse effect, ozone layer depletion, global warming, receding glaciers and degrading lands. Any two points Neo determinism promotes sustainable development, where human progress takes place in harmony with nature, avoiding overexploitation. <p>Any two points</p>	
23(A)	<p>The company should choose KPO (Knowledge Process Outsourcing).</p> <p>KPO involves outsourcing highly skilled, knowledge-intensive work such as research and development (R&D), legal services, business analysis, consultancy, and data analytics. These tasks require specialized expertise, advanced analytical skills, and professional knowledge. In contrast, BPO (Business Process Outsourcing) deals mainly with routine, repetitive, and process-based tasks like customer support, data entry, and payroll processing.</p> <p>Therefore, for work that demands expert knowledge and research, KPO is the appropriate choice.</p>	1 2
23(B)	<p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Digital Divide refers to the gap between individuals, regions, or countries in terms of access to digital technologies, such as the internet, computers, and digital skills.</p> <p>Example:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Between countries, developed nations like the USA and Japan have widespread access to high-speed internet and advanced digital infrastructure, while many developing countries still lack reliable internet connectivity. 	1 2

	ii. Within a country like India, urban areas have better access to the internet and digital services, whereas many rural areas have limited connectivity and digital literacy. This divide affects education, employment opportunities, and access to information, increasing social and economic inequalities.	
	Section D	
24(A)	i. Agro based-Sugar, Tea, Coffee, ii. Mineral based a. Metallic: Iron and steel, Copper b. Non Metallic: Cement iii. Forest based-Timber, Paper iv. Chemical Based: Petrochemical, Fertilizer v. Animal Based: Leather, Wood (Explain each point.)	1X5=5
24(B)	<p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> i. Access to Market ii. Access to Raw Material iii. Access to Labour Supply iv. Access to Sources of Energy v. Access to Transportation and Communication Facilities vi. Government Policy vii. Access to Agglomeration Economies/ Links between Industries (Explain any five points)	1X5=5
25(A)	The seaports are known as ‘the gateway of international trade’. I. The ports as suction points of the resources from their hinterlands. The extension of railways towards the interior facilitated the linking of the local markets to regional markets, regional markets to national markets and national markets to the international. II. The ports are handling large volumes of domestic, as well as, overseas trade. Most of the ports are equipped with modern infrastructure. III. Ocean transport is the cheapest mode of transport for bulky and heavy goods over long distances and approximately 95% of international trade by volume is carried out through ocean routes. IV. Ports are not just docking points; they are complex service centers that facilitate trade through providing facilities for docking, loading, unloading, and storage (warehousing) of	2+3=5

	<p>cargo. Port authorities arrange for navigable channels, tugs, barges, and labor to ensure ships can enter and exit safely.</p> <p>Any two Points</p> <p>Importance of Kandla Port</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. Deendayal Port (Kandla port) situated at the head of Gulf of Kutch. It has been developed as a major port to cater to the needs of western and north western parts of the country II. This is to reduce the pressure at Mumbai port. III. The port is specially designed to receive large quantities of petroleum and petroleum products and fertiliser. IV. The offshore terminal at Vadinar has been developed to reduce the pressure at the port. <p>Any three points</p>	
25(B)	<p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The composition of commodities in India's international trade has been undergoing a change over the years.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. In export the share of agriculture and allied products and manufactured goods have decreased. II. Share from crude petroleum and products and other commodities have increased. III. The decline in traditional items is largely due to the tough international competition. IV. Amongst the agriculture products, there is a decline in the export of traditional item, such as cashew, etc., though an increase has been registered in floricultural products, fresh fruits, marine products and sugar, etc. V. Engineering goods have shown a significant growth in exports. VI. During 1950s and 1960s the major item of import at that time was foodgrain, capital goods, machinery and equipment. After 1970s, foodgrain import was discontinued due to the success of Green Revolution. VII. Foodgrain import was replaced by fertilisers and petroleum. Machines and equipment, special steel, edible oil and chemicals largely make the import basket. <p>Any five points (Include at least two of import and two of export)</p>	1x5=5

26(A)	<p>The urban wastes should be treated as resources and utilized for generating renewable energy and compost.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. Untreated wastes ferment slowly and release toxic biogas to the atmosphere, including methane which can be harnessed to produce biogas. Rapid urbanisation has increased the volume of waste, but scientific management can convert it into useful products. II. Segregation of waste at source into biodegradable, non-biodegradable and hazardous waste is the first essential step. Biodegradable waste from households and markets can be converted into high-quality organic manure. III. Recycling of paper, plastic, glass and metals conserves raw materials, saves energy and reduces environmental pollution. Organic waste from households and markets can be converted into compost or vermicompost, which can be used in urban forestry and agriculture to improve soil fertility and reduces dependence on chemical fertilisers. IV. Waste-to-energy technologies, such as biogas plants and incineration, help generate electricity and reduce landfill pressure. Treated wastewater can be reused for irrigation, gardening and industrial purposes, conserving freshwater resources. V. Scientific landfills and methane recovery prevent soil and groundwater contamination. Public awareness, community participation and effective municipal governance are essential for sustainable waste management. Thus, proper treatment of urban waste supports a circular economy and sustainable development. 	5
26(B)	<p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. Noise pollution refers to the state of unbearable and uncomfortable noise to human beings, which is caused from different sources. This matter has become a serious concern only in recent years due to a variety of technological innovations. II. The main sources of noise pollution are various factories, mechanised construction and demolition works, automobiles, and aircraft, etc. III. There may be added polluting noise from sirens, loudspeakers used in various festivals, programmes associated with community activities. IV. The biggest nuisance is the noise produced by traffic. Its intensity and nature depend upon factors, such as the type 	5

	<p>of aircraft, vehicle, train, and the condition of the road, as well as that of the vehicle (in case of automobiles).</p> <p>V. In sea traffic, the noise pollution is confined to the harbour due to loading and unloading activities being carried. Industries cause noise pollution, but with varying intensity depending upon the type of industry. Noise pollution is location specific and its intensity declines with increase in distance.</p>																			
27	<p>Any five differences.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th><th>Intensive Subsistence Farming</th><th>Extensive Commercial Grain Farming</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>I</td><td>Intensive Subsistence Agriculture is largely found in densely populated regions of monsoon Asia.</td><td>Commercial grain cultivation is practised in the interior parts of semi-arid lands of the mid latitudes.</td></tr> <tr> <td>II</td><td>Basically, there are two types of intensive subsistence agriculture. (i) Intensive subsistence agriculture dominated by wet paddy cultivation which is characterised by dominance of the rice crop. (ii) Intensive subsistence agriculture dominated by crops other than paddy.</td><td>Wheat is the principal crop, though other crops like corn, barley, oats and rye are also grown.</td></tr> <tr> <td>III</td><td>Land holdings are very small due to the high density of population.</td><td>The size of the farm is very large.</td></tr> <tr> <td>IV</td><td>Farmers work with the help of family labour leading to intensive use of land. Use of machinery is limited and most of the agricultural operations are done by manual labour.</td><td>The entire process of cultivation, ranging from ploughing to harvesting, is mechanized.</td></tr> <tr> <td>V</td><td>Farm yard manure is used to maintain the fertility of the soil.</td><td>Fertility of the soil is maintained by applying fertilizers.</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		Intensive Subsistence Farming	Extensive Commercial Grain Farming	I	Intensive Subsistence Agriculture is largely found in densely populated regions of monsoon Asia.	Commercial grain cultivation is practised in the interior parts of semi-arid lands of the mid latitudes.	II	Basically, there are two types of intensive subsistence agriculture. (i) Intensive subsistence agriculture dominated by wet paddy cultivation which is characterised by dominance of the rice crop. (ii) Intensive subsistence agriculture dominated by crops other than paddy.	Wheat is the principal crop, though other crops like corn, barley, oats and rye are also grown.	III	Land holdings are very small due to the high density of population.	The size of the farm is very large.	IV	Farmers work with the help of family labour leading to intensive use of land. Use of machinery is limited and most of the agricultural operations are done by manual labour.	The entire process of cultivation, ranging from ploughing to harvesting, is mechanized.	V	Farm yard manure is used to maintain the fertility of the soil.	Fertility of the soil is maintained by applying fertilizers.	$2\frac{1}{2}+2$ $\frac{1}{2}=5$
	Intensive Subsistence Farming	Extensive Commercial Grain Farming																		
I	Intensive Subsistence Agriculture is largely found in densely populated regions of monsoon Asia.	Commercial grain cultivation is practised in the interior parts of semi-arid lands of the mid latitudes.																		
II	Basically, there are two types of intensive subsistence agriculture. (i) Intensive subsistence agriculture dominated by wet paddy cultivation which is characterised by dominance of the rice crop. (ii) Intensive subsistence agriculture dominated by crops other than paddy.	Wheat is the principal crop, though other crops like corn, barley, oats and rye are also grown.																		
III	Land holdings are very small due to the high density of population.	The size of the farm is very large.																		
IV	Farmers work with the help of family labour leading to intensive use of land. Use of machinery is limited and most of the agricultural operations are done by manual labour.	The entire process of cultivation, ranging from ploughing to harvesting, is mechanized.																		
V	Farm yard manure is used to maintain the fertility of the soil.	Fertility of the soil is maintained by applying fertilizers.																		

	VI	In this type of agriculture, the yield per unit area is high but per labour productivity is low.	In this type of agriculture, there is a low yield per acre but a high yield per person.
	VII	Due to variations in relief, climate and soil, paddy is not grown everywhere in monsoon Asia. Wheat, soybean, barley and sorghum are cultivated in northern China, Manchuria, North Korea and northern Japan. In India, wheat is grown in the western Indo-Gangetic Plains, while millets are grown in the dry regions of western and southern India.	This type of agriculture is best developed in Eurasian steppes, the Canadian and American Prairies, the Pampas of Argentina, the Velds of South Africa, the Australian Downs, and the Canterbury Plains of New Zealand.
28(A)	<p>The role of the Indira Gandhi Canal in bringing about changes in the ecology, economy, and society of the Thar Desert region is as follows</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ecological Impact: The Indira Gandhi Canal has increased soil moisture and vegetation cover in the arid Thar Desert, reducing desert conditions, though it has also led to problems of waterlogging and salinity in some areas. 2. Agricultural Development: The canal has provided assured irrigation, expanding the cultivated area and enabling the cultivation of crops such as wheat, cotton and mustard instead of traditional dry farming. 3. Change in Cropping Pattern: There has been a shift from subsistence crops like bajra to water-intensive and commercial crops due to the availability of canal water. 4. Economic Transformation: Increased agricultural productivity has improved farm incomes, generated employment, and encouraged the growth of agro-based industries in the region. 5. Social Change: The canal has promoted settlement, reduced out-migration, and improved living standards by supporting better infrastructure and socio-economic development. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The Bharmour tribal region of Chamba district lies in the trans-Himalayan physiographic zone and is drained mainly by the Ravi River</p>		5

28(B)	<p>and its tributaries. Due to its rugged relief, harsh climate, limited accessibility, and fragile ecosystem, special measures are required to ensure sustainable development and improve the quality of life of tribal communities.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Development of Infrastructure and Connectivity: Improve road connectivity between valleys and settlements while ensuring minimal ecological damage. 2. Sustainable Use of Natural Resources: Promote controlled grazing to prevent degradation of alpine pastures. Encourage afforestation and social forestry on slopes to prevent soil erosion and landslides. 3. Agriculture and Livelihood Support: Promote terrace farming and cultivation of high-altitude crops suitable to local conditions. Encourage horticulture, medicinal herbs, and traditional crafts to diversify income sources. 4. Water Resource Management: Ensure sustainable use of river water through small irrigation channels. Develop hydel projects on tributaries of the Ravi River to meet local energy needs without harming the environment. 5. Education, Health, and Social Development: Improve access to education and healthcare facilities in remote areas. Promote tribal welfare programmes, skill development, and preservation of tribal culture. <p>(Any five points)</p>	5
	Section E	
29	<p>A- Northern part of Eurasia B- Vancouver C- Kolkata D- Jeddah E- Darwin F- Panama Canal G- St. Lawrence waterway</p> <p>For Visually Impaired Candidates only 29 A- Arabian peninsula /Mongolia/Central China 29 B- Vancouver 29 C- Kolkata 29 D- Johannesburg 29 E- Darwin 29 F- Suez Canal 29 G- St. Lawrence waterway</p>	1X5

30

Locate and label any five of the following geographical features on the Political Outline map of India with appropriate symbols:

1x5

- A. Arunachal Pradesh
- B. Paradwip
- C. Neyveli
- D. Bailadila iron-ore mines, Chattisgarh
- E. Jamnagar
- F. Uttar Pradesh
- G. Thiruvananthapuram

For visually impaired students

Attempt any five.

- A. Arunachal Pradesh
- B. Paradwip
- C. Neyveli
- D. Chhatisgarh
- E. Jamnagar
- F. Uttar Pradesh
- G. Thiruvananthapuram

