

Class 12 Geography Chapterwise PYQs

2026 – 2015 | All CBSE Board Papers

Chapter-wise previous year questions, sorted by marks and year

Chapter 3: Land Resources and Agriculture

Questions

- **1-Mark Questions** 22 questions · Section A · MCQ
- **3-Mark Questions** 5 questions · Section C · SA
- **5-Mark Questions** 18 questions · Section E · Long Answer

1-Mark Questions (22 questions · Section A · MCQ)

- Q1.** 4. Which one of the following types of farming is most labour intensive ? 1 (A) Horticulture (B) Subsistence agriculture (C) Co-operative farming (D) Collective farming
- (A) Horticulture
(B) Subsistence agriculture
(C) Co-operative farming
(D) Collective farming

[2026]

- Q2.** 4. Which one of the following is the least labour intensive cultivation methods ? 1 (A) Plantation agriculture (B) Subsistence agriculture (C) Extensive commercial cultivation (D) Market Gardening and Horticulture
- (A) Plantation agriculture
(B) Subsistence agriculture
(C) Extensive commercial cultivation

(D) Market Gardening and Horticulture

[2026]

Q3. 5. Read the following statements about 'agribusiness' carefully and choose the correct option : 1 I. It is a commercial farming on an industrial scale. II. Its raw materials are received from forests. III. It is highly structured, mechanised and large in size. IV. Its example is tea plantation. Options : (A) Only I, III and IV are correct. (B) Only I, II and IV are correct. (C) Only I, II and III are correct. (D) Only II, III and IV are correct.

(A) Only I, III and IV are correct.

(B) Only I, II and IV are correct.

(C) Only I, II and III are correct.

(D) Only II, III and IV are correct.

[2026]

Q4. 13. The Watershed Management Programme in Jhabua district of Madhya Pradesh was funded by which one of the following ministries ? (A) Ministry of Agriculture (B) Ministry of Urban Development (C) Ministry of Human Development (D) Ministry of Finance

(A) Ministry of Agriculture

(B) Ministry of Urban Development

(C) Ministry of Human Development

(D) Ministry of Finance

[2026]

Q5. 6. Choose the correct option related to major Kharif crops of the North India. (A) Jowar, Barley, Mustard (B) Bajra, Gram, Mustard

(A) Jowar, Barley, Mustard

(B) Bajra, Gram, Mustard

[2026]

Q6. 7. Choose the correctly matched pair from the following : (Crop) (Leading Producer State) (C) Groundnut Rajasthan (D) Sunflower Punjab

(A) Groundnut Rajasthan

(B) Sunflower Punjab

[2026]

Q7. 6. Choose the most appropriate option related to major crops of plantation farming in India. (A) Sugarcane, Cotton, Rubber (B) Banana, Rubber, Maize (C) Sugarcane, Banana, Wheat (D) Cotton, Maize, Wheat (A) I, III, II, IV (B) I, III, IV, II (C) III, I, IV, II (D) III, I, II, IV

(A) I, III, II, IV

(B) I, III, IV, II

(C) III, I, IV, II

(D) III, I, II, IV

[2026]

Q8. 7. Choose the correctly matched pair from the following : (Crop) (Leading State in Production) (A) Wheat Madhya Pradesh (C) Groundnut Gujarat

(A) Wheat Madhya Pradesh

(B) Groundnut Gujarat

[2026]

Q9. 6. Choose the most appropriate option related to the crops under 'Zaid' cropping season in the states of Southern India. (A) Rice, Fodder, Vegetables (B) Vegetables, Sugarcane, Cotton (C) Fodder, Oil seeds, Cotton (D) Rice, Sugarcane, Oil seeds

(A) Rice, Fodder, Vegetables

(B) Vegetables, Sugarcane, Cotton

(C) Fodder, Oil seeds, Cotton

(D) Rice, Sugarcane, Oil seeds

[2026]

Q10. 7. Choose the correctly matched pair from the following : (Crop) (Leading State in Production) (B) Soyabean Rajasthan (C) Cotton Karnataka (D) Sugarcane Uttar Pradesh

- (A) Soyabean Rajasthan
- (B) Cotton Karnataka
- (C) Sugarcane Uttar Pradesh

[2026]

Q11. 14. Which of the following organisations sets the rules for the global trading among its member nations ? Choose the most appropriate option. (A) United Nations (B) World Trade Organisation (C) North American Free Trade Association (D) South Asian Free Trade Agreement Read the case study given below and answer Q. No. 15 to 17. Stages of Demographic Transition Theory The first stage of demographic transition theory has high fertility and high mortality because people reproduce more to compensate for the deaths due to epidemics and variable food supply. The population growth is slow and most of the people are engaged in agriculture, where large families are an asset. Life expectancy is low, people are mostly illiterate and have low levels of technology. Two hundred years ago, all the countries of the world were in this stage. Fertility remains high in the beginning of second stage but it declines with time. This is accompanied by reduced mortality rate. Improvements in sanitation and health conditions lead to decline in mortality. Because of this gap, the net addition to population is high. In the last stage, both fertility and mortality decline considerably. The population is either stable or grows slowly. The population becomes urbanized, literate and has high technical know-how and deliberately controls the family size. This shows that human beings are extremely flexible and are able to adjust their fertility. In the present day, different countries are at different stages of demographic transition. 64/1/1-11 11 P.T.O.

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[2024]

- Q12.** 6. What is the other name of Rainfed type of farming ? (A) Productive farming (B) Protective farming (C) Barani (D) Zaid
- (A) Productive farming
(B) Protective farming
(C) Barani
(D) Zaid

[2024]

- Q13.** 14. Study the following statements carefully and choose the correct option : Statement I : In India, after independence, some old towns around metropolitan cities developed as satellite towns. Statement II : Delhi is a good example of such metropolitan cities. Options : (A) Only statement I is correct. (B) Only statement II is correct. (C) Both statements I and II are correct and statement II is the correct example of statement I. (D) Both statements I and II are correct, but statement II is not the correct example of statement I. Read the case study given below and answer Q. No. 15 to 17. Stages of Demographic Transition Theory The first stage of demographic transition theory has high fertility and high mortality because people reproduce more to compensate for the deaths due to epidemics and variable food supply. The population growth is slow and most of the people are engaged in agriculture, where large families are an asset. Life

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- (A) Only statement I is correct.
- (B) Only statement II is correct.
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[2024]

Q14. 14. Which one of the following language groups is the smallest in India ? (A) Sanskrit, Bodo and Manipuri (B) Kannada, Tamil and Telugu (C) Dogri, Punjabi and Konkani

(D) Maithili, Gujarati and Bangla Read the case study given below and answer Q. No. 15 to 17. Stages of Demographic Transition Theory The first stage of demographic transition theory has high fertility and high mortality because people reproduce more to compensate for the deaths due to epidemics and variable food supply. The population growth is slow and most of the people are engaged in agriculture, where large families are an asset. Life expectancy is low, people are mostly illiterate and have low levels of technology. Two hundred years ago, all the countries of the world were in this stage. Fertility remains high in the beginning of second stage but it declines with time. This is accompanied by reduced mortality rate. Improvements in sanitation and health conditions lead to decline in mortality. Because of this gap, the net addition to population is high. In the last stage, both fertility and mortality decline considerably. The population is either stable or grows slowly. The population becomes urbanized, literate and has high technical know-how and deliberately controls the family size. This shows that human beings are extremely flexible and are able to adjust their fertility. In the present day, different countries are at different stages of demographic transition. 64/1/3-11 11 P.T.O.

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[2024]

- Q15.** 14. Read the following sources of land pollution carefully and choose the correct option : I. Improper human activities II. Untreated industrial waste III. Practice of primitive subsistence agriculture IV. Use of pesticides and fertilizers Options : (A) Only I, II and III are correct (B) Only II, III and IV are correct (C) Only I, II and IV are correct (D) Only I, III and IV are correct 64/3/1-13 11 P.T.O. Study the given diagram carefully and answer Q. No. 15 to 17 : National Waterway
- (A) Only I, II and III are correct
(B) Only II, III and IV are correct
(C) Only I, II and IV are correct
(D) Only I, III and IV are correct 64/3/1-13 11 P.T.O. Study the given diagram carefully and answer Q. No. 15 to 17 : National Waterway

[2024]

- Q16.** 3. Which one of the following types of agriculture is concerned with the production of a single crop ? (A) Intensive subsistence agriculture (B) Plantation agriculture (C) Mixed farming (D) Mediterranean agriculture
- (A) Intensive subsistence agriculture
(B) Plantation agriculture
(C) Mixed farming
(D) Mediterranean agriculture

[2024]

- Q17.** 12. Read the given resources and choose the correct option related to I. Village water bodies II. Village agriculture land III. Village residential land IV. Pasture land Options : (a) Only I and II are correct. (b) Only II and III are correct. (c) Only III and IV are correct. (d) Only I and IV are correct.
- (A) Only I and II are correct.
(B) Only II and III are correct.
(C) Only III and IV are correct.
(D) Only I and IV are correct.

[2023]

Q18. 6. Fodder crops are an important component of which among the following types of agriculture ? (a) Mixed (b) Mediterranean (c) Co-operative (d) Collective

- (A) Mixed
- (B) Mediterranean
- (C) Co-operative
- (D) Collective

[2023]

Q19. 14. Which one of the following is related to push factor of migration ? (a) Natural disasters (b) Pleasant climate (c) Security of life and property (d) Peace and stability

Read the case study given below and answer Q. No. 15 to 17. Ramesh has been working in contract as a welder on a construction site in Talcher (coal region of Odisha) for the last two years. He moved with the contractor to various places like Surat, Mumbai, Gandhi Nagar, Bharuch, Jamnagar and so on. He remits 20,000 per year to his father in his native village. The remittances have been mainly used for daily consumption, healthcare, schooling of children, etc. Part of the money is also used in agriculture, purchasing of land and building of houses, etc. The s Fifteen years ago, the situation was not the same. The family was passing through very tough times. Three of his brothers and their families had to survive on three acres of land. The family was highly in debt. Ramesh had to discontinue his studies after ninth standard. He was further hard pressed when he got married. Simultaneously, he was also impressed by some successful out-migrants of his village who had been working in Ludhiana and supporting their families in the village by sending money and some consumer goods. Thus, due to abject poverty in the family and perceived job promises at Ludhiana, he made a move to Punjab with his friend. He worked there in a woolen factory for six months at the rate of only 20 per day in 1988. Apart from the crisis of managing his personal expenditure from this meagre income, he was also facing difficulty in assimilation to the new culture and environment. Then he decided to change his place of work from Ludhiana to Surat under the guidance of his friend. He learnt the skills of welding in Surat and after that he has been moving to different places with the same contractor. Though the economic condition separation of his near and dear ones. He cannot shift them with him, as the job is temporary and transferable.

- (A) Natural disasters
- (B) Pleasant climate

(C) Security of life and property

(D) Peace and stability Read the case study given below and answer Q. No. 15 to 17.

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[2023]

Q20. 16. What is the major benefit of this Canal in the command area ? (a) Transformation of ecology and economy (b) Environmental conditions slightly changed (c) People had not settled permanently (d) Crop production is still at lower level

(A) Transformation of ecology and economy

(B) Environmental conditions slightly changed

(C) People had not settled permanently

(D) Crop production is still at lower level

[2023]

Q21. 17. What is the negative impact of this Canal ? (a) Soils become fertile (b) Water logging and salinity (c) Multiple cropping system (d) Command area becomes green
SECTION B Questions number 18 and 19 are Source-based Questions.

- (A) Soils become fertile
- (B) Water logging and salinity
- (C) Multiple cropping system
- (D) Command area becomes green SECTION B Questions number 18 and 19 are Source-based Questions.

[2023]

Q22. 13. Which of the following is not a feature of dryland farming ? (a) It is practised where the annual amount of rainfall is less than 75 cm (b) Practised in Black soil areas (c) Drought resistant crops are grown (d) Measures are taken to preserve soil moisture

- (A) It is practised where the annual amount of rainfall is less than 75 cm
- (B) Practised in Black soil areas
- (C) Drought resistant crops are grown
- (D) Measures are taken to preserve soil moisture

[2023]

3-Mark Questions (5 questions · Section C · SA)

Q1. 18. Study the map showing areas of 'extensive commercial grains farming' carefully and answer questions that follow : (18.1) Write the geographical name of the area marked as ○ A 1 (18.2) Name any two major crops grown in the region ○ A $\frac{1}{2}$ + $\frac{1}{2}$ = 1 (18.3) Explain the agricultural importance of the area marked as ○ B 1 Note : The following question is for the Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Question No. 18 Explain the main characteristics of 'extensive commercial grain farming' in the world. 3

[2026]

Q2. 18. Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow : Case for Free Trade The act of opening up economies for trading is known as free trade

or trade liberalisation. This is done by bringing down trade barriers like tariffs. Trade liberalisation allows goods and services from everywhere to compete with domestic products and services. Globalisation along with free trade can adversely affect the economies of developing countries by not giving equal playing field by imposing conditions which are unfavourable. With the development of transport and communication systems, goods and services can travel faster and farther than ever before. But free trade should not only let rich countries enter the markets, but allow the developed countries to keep their own markets protected from foreign products. Countries also need to be cautious about dumped goods; as along with free trade, dumped goods of cheaper prices can harm the domestic (18.1) Define the term 'globalisation'. 1 (18.2) Explain the importance of transport system in 'world trade'. 1 (18.3) Why can 'free trade' adversely affect domestic producers ? 1

[2026]

Q3. 22. Describe the objective (NMSA) in the development of Indian agriculture. 3

[2023]

Q4. 22. Explain any three differences between irrigated and rainfed farming in India. 3

[2023]

Q5. 11. Which are the three cropping seasons in India characteristic of each.

[2015]

5-Mark Questions (18 questions · Section E · Long Answer)

Q1. 26. (a) Explain the problem of 'low productivity' of Indian agriculture. Analyse the role of 'National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture' to solve this problem. 2 + 3 = 5

————— OR —————

(b) Explain the problems of the 'indebtedness' of Indian farmers. Analyse the importance of 'farmer's portal' in helping the farmers. 2 + 3 = 5

[2026]

Q2. 25. (a) Explain the problem of 'low productivity' of Indian agriculture. Analyse the role of 'National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture' to solve this problem. 2 + 3 = 5

————— **OR** —————

(b) Explain the problems of the 'indebtedness' of Indian farmers. Analyse the importance of 'farmer's portal' in helping the farmers. 2 + 3 = 5

[2026]

Q3. 27. (a) Examine the agricultural development in India since (b) Examine the various problems of Indian agriculture. 5

[2026]

Q4. 26. (a) Explain the geographical requirements of cotton cultivation and its production in India. 3+2=5 (b) Explain the geographical requirements of sugarcane cultivation and its production in India. 3+2=5

[2026]

Q5. 25. (a) "Mixed agriculture is practised in the developed parts of the world." Support the statement with examples. 5 (b) "Market gardening is labour- and capital-intensive." Support the statement with examples. 5

[2026]

Q6. 25. (a) "The developed economies are retreating from mining and processing." Support the statement with examples. 5 (b) "Intensive subsistence agriculture is largely practised in densely populated regions of Monsoon Asia." Support the statement with

[2026]

Q7. 25. (a) "Per person yield is high in extensive commercial grain farming." Support the statement with examples. 5 (b) "Agriculture in the Mediterranean region is highly specialised and commercialized." Support the statement with examples. 5

[2026]

Q8. 26. (a) Analyze the main features of Plantation Agriculture in the world. 5

————— **OR** —————

(b) Analyse the main features of extensive commercial grain cultivation in the world. 5

[2024]

Q9. 28. (a) Analyze the main features of Plantation Agriculture in the world. 5

————— **OR** —————

(b) Analyse the main features of extensive commercial grain cultivation in the world.

5 64/1/2-11 17 P.T.O. SECTION E Questions number 29 and 30 are Map-based Questions. 2 5=10

[2024]

Q10. 28. Analyze any five problems of Indian agriculture. 5 64/3/1-13 21 P.T.O. SECTION E Questions number 29 and 30 are Map based Questions. 2 5=10

[2024]

Q11. 18. "Erratic monsoon' and 'low productivity' are the major problems of Indian agriculture." Substantiate the statement.

[2019]

Q12. 15. Describe any five characteristics of 'subsistence agriculture' practised in the world.

[2019]

Q13. 18. "Lack of 'land reforms' and 'degradation of cultivable land' are the major problems of Indian agriculture." Substantiate the statement.

[2019]

Q14. 15. Describe any five features of 'plantation agriculture' practised in the world.

[2019]

Q15. 21. On the given political outline map of the World (on page 13), five geographical features have been marked as A, B, C, D and E. Identify these features with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines drawn on the map near them : The country having highest growth rate of population An area of Mediterranean agriculture A Mega city A large country of the continent in terms of area An international airport The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 21 : Name the country having the highest growth rate of population in the world. Name any one area of Mediterranean agriculture of Australia. Name any one Mega city of Japan. Which is the largest country in terms of area in North America Name any one international airport of South America.

[2019]

Q16. 15. "Mediterranean agriculture is highly specialised commercial agriculture in the world." Support the statement.

OR

"Dairy farming is the most advanced, efficient and capital intensive type of farming in the world." Support the statement.

[2019]

Q17. 19. Explain the importance of foodgrains in the Indian agricultural economy. Describe any three characteristics of rice cultivation.

[2015]

Q18. 19. Explain any five common problems of Indian agriculture.

[2015]