

Chhattisgarh Board Class 12, 2026 Geography Question Paper with Solutions

| | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| Time Allowed :3 Hours | Maximum Marks :100 | Total questions :38 |
|-----------------------|--------------------|---------------------|

General Instructions

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

1. The paper is divided into two sections – Section A (Compulsory) and Section B (Elective).
2. Section A is compulsory for all candidates and generally includes objective-type questions, short answer questions, and long answer questions from the prescribed syllabus.
3. In Section A, candidates are required to answer all questions. The questions will cover topics from ancient, medieval, and modern history as prescribed by the syllabus.
4. Section B consists of elective questions. Candidates are required to attempt questions from the chosen topic according to the provided options.
5. The questions in Section A will be in the form of multiple-choice, short answer, and essay-type questions.
6. Answers to all questions must be written in neat and legible handwriting. Candidates must adhere strictly to the word limit mentioned in the questions.
7. Use of unfair means or electronic devices during the examination is strictly prohibited.
8. Candidates must ensure that they write their answers in the correct format, following the instructions given for each section.

1. Which is a tertiary activity?

- (A) Agriculture
- (B) Knitting
- (C) Trade
- (D) Hunting

Correct Answer: (C) Trade

Solution:

Economic activities are categorized based on the nature of the work and the production process involved.

Step 1: Identify Primary Activities.

Primary activities involve the direct extraction or harvesting of natural resources from the earth. **Agriculture** (Option A) and **Hunting** (Option D) are primary sector activities as they rely directly on environmental resources.

Step 2: Identify Secondary Activities.

Secondary activities involve the processing or manufacturing of raw materials into finished goods. **Knitting** (Option B) transforms raw yarn or wool into a garment, classifying it as a secondary activity.

Step 3: Identify Tertiary Activities.

Tertiary activities do not produce a physical good. Instead, they provide services that support the primary and secondary sectors, as well as the general public.

Trade (Option C) involves the exchange of goods and services. It acts as a bridge between the producer and the consumer without creating a new physical product, thus making it a tertiary activity.

Final Answer: Trade

Quick Tip

To distinguish between sectors, remember: Primary = Extraction (Nature), Secondary = Processing (Factory), and Tertiary = Services (Support). Common tertiary activities include trade, transport, banking, and education.

2. Which of the following is not a plantation crop?

- (A) Coffee
- (B) Sugarcane
- (C) Wheat
- (D) Rubber

Correct Answer: (C) Wheat

Solution:

Plantation agriculture is a type of commercial farming where a single crop is grown on a large scale, typically requiring large estates, capital investment, and modern processing.

Step 1: Identify characteristics of plantation crops.

Plantation crops are usually perennial crops grown for sale in distant markets. Examples include tea, **coffee** (Option A), **sugarcane** (Option B), **rubber** (Option D), and cashews. These crops often involve a processing unit on the estate itself.

Step 2: Analyze the nature of Wheat.

Wheat (Option C) is a cereal grain. While it can be grown commercially on large farms (extensive commercial grain cultivation), it is not classified as a plantation crop. It is an annual crop usually associated with intensive or extensive subsistence/commercial grain farming rather than the specialized estate-based system of plantations.

Step 3: Conclusion.

Since coffee, sugarcane, and rubber are all standard examples of plantation crops, wheat is the outlier.

Final Answer: Wheat

Quick Tip

Remember that plantation crops are typically "industrial" crops grown on massive estates for export or processing. Common examples include tea, coffee, rubber, sugarcane, and bananas. Wheat, rice, and maize are classified as grain crops.

3. The World Trade Organization was established in :

- (A) 1991
- (B) 1995
- (C) 2000
- (D) 1985

Correct Answer: (B) 1995

Solution:

The World Trade Organization (WTO) came into effect on **January 1, 1995**, succeeding the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The Uruguay Round of negotiations (1986–1994) led to the Marrakesh Agreement, which formally established the WTO. The organization was created to oversee international trade rules and resolve disputes between member nations.

Final Answer: 1995

Quick Tip

Remember key international organization founding years: WTO (1995), UN (1945), IMF/World Bank (1944).

4. The disease caused by air pollution is :

- (A) Diarrhoea
- (B) Asthma
- (C) Cholera
- (D) Typhoid

Correct Answer: (B) Asthma

Solution:

Air pollution introduces harmful substances such as particulate matter, nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide, and ozone into the atmosphere. When inhaled, these pollutants can irritate the

respiratory tract and trigger inflammation. Asthma is a chronic respiratory condition characterized by airway inflammation and constriction, which can be exacerbated or triggered by exposure to air pollutants.

In contrast:

- **Diarrhoea** is primarily caused by ingestion of contaminated food or water containing pathogens like bacteria, viruses, or parasites.
- **Cholera** is an acute diarrhoeal disease caused by the bacterium *Vibrio cholerae*, typically spread through contaminated water.
- **Typhoid** is a bacterial infection caused by *Salmonella typhi*, transmitted through contaminated food and water.

Only Asthma has a direct and well-established link to air pollution exposure.

Final Answer: Asthma

Quick Tip

Air pollution primarily affects the respiratory system, causing or aggravating conditions like asthma, bronchitis, and COPD. Water-borne diseases (cholera, typhoid, diarrhoea) are caused by contaminated water, not air.

5. A person employed for 183 days in a year, is called :

- (A) Marginal worker
- (B) Main worker
- (C) Skilled worker
- (D) Non-worker

Correct Answer: (B) Main worker

Solution:

In employment classification, particularly in census and labor surveys, workers are categorized based on the number of days they are employed in a year:

- **Main worker:** A person who works for the majority of the year, typically defined as 183 days or more (6 months or more) in the preceding year. These individuals are considered the primary workforce.
- **Marginal worker:** A person who works for less than 183 days in a year (i.e., fewer than 6 months). These individuals are not consistently employed throughout the year.
- **Skilled worker:** This refers to the level of expertise or training a worker possesses (e.g., skilled, semi-skilled, unskilled) and is not determined by the number of days worked.
- **Non-worker:** A person who is not engaged in any economically productive work during the reference period.

Since the question specifies employment for exactly 183 days (which constitutes 6 months or more), the correct classification is a **Main worker**.

Final Answer: Main worker

Quick Tip

Remember the threshold: Main worker = 183+ days (6+ months); Marginal worker = less than 183 days. This classification is commonly used in census and labor force surveys.

6. Write the formula for population density.

Solution:

Population density is a measurement of population per unit area. The formula is expressed as:

$$\text{Population Density} = \frac{\text{Total Population}}{\text{Land Area}}$$

where:

- Total Population is the number of individuals in the population.

- Land Area is the area occupied by the population, typically measured in square kilometers (km²) or square miles.

Quick Tip

Population density gives an average number of people living in a given area. It is a key metric in geography, urban planning, and demography.

7. Which seas does the Suez Canal connect?

Solution:

The Suez Canal is an artificial sea-level waterway in Egypt, which was opened in 1869. It serves as a critical strategic and economic waterway, allowing ships to travel between Europe and Asia without navigating around the African continent.

The canal connects two major seas:

- **The Mediterranean Sea:** The northern entrance of the Suez Canal is at Port Said, which opens into the Mediterranean Sea.
- **The Red Sea:** The southern entrance of the Suez Canal is at Port Tewfik in the city of Suez, which opens into the Gulf of Suez, a northern extension of the Red Sea.

Thus, the Suez Canal directly connects the Mediterranean Sea and the Red Sea, making it a vital link between the Atlantic Ocean (via the Mediterranean) and the Indian Ocean (via the Red Sea).

The canal stretches approximately 193 kilometers (120 miles) and is one of the world's most heavily used shipping routes.

Quick Tip

By connecting the Mediterranean and Red Seas, the Suez Canal significantly reduces the shipping distance between major ports such as London and Mumbai by about 7,000 kilometers (4,300 miles).

8. Write the names of four main pillars of human development.

Solution:

The four main pillars of human development, as defined by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), are:

1. **Equity:** Ensuring equal access to opportunities for all individuals, regardless of their background, gender, or social status.
2. **Sustainability:** Ensuring that development meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
3. **Productivity:** Enhancing the capabilities and skills of people to enable them to be productive participants in the economy and society.
4. **Empowerment:** Increasing the freedom and ability of people to make choices and decisions that shape their own lives.

These four pillars are essential for creating an environment where people can live long, healthy, and creative lives with access to knowledge and a decent standard of living.

Quick Tip

Human development is about expanding people's freedoms and opportunities. The four pillars—equity, sustainability, productivity, and empowerment—work together to ensure holistic and inclusive development for all.

9. Why is market vegetable farming done near urban areas?

Solution:

Market vegetable farming is predominantly carried out near urban areas due to several interconnected economic, logistical, and practical reasons:

1. **Perishability of Produce:** Vegetables are highly perishable and have a short shelf life. Growing them near urban centers minimizes the time between harvest and consumption, ensuring freshness and reducing post-harvest losses.
2. **High Transportation Costs:** Vegetables are bulky and contain high water content, making them expensive to transport over long distances. Proximity to urban markets reduces transportation costs, making the produce more affordable and profitable.
3. **High Market Demand:** Urban areas have large, concentrated populations that require a consistent and immediate supply of fresh vegetables. Farmers locate near cities to access this ready market and secure quick sales.
4. **Availability of Infrastructure:** Urban areas provide better access to essential infrastructure such as cold storage facilities, processing units, graded roads, and market linkages, which support the efficient distribution of vegetables.
5. **Access to Inputs and Services:** Near-urban locations offer easier access to agricultural inputs like seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, as well as technical advice and financial services.
6. **Higher Profit Margins:** Due to lower transportation costs, reduced spoilage, and direct access to consumers, farmers can achieve better prices and higher profit margins.

Thus, market vegetable farming thrives near urban areas because it aligns with the economic principles of minimizing costs, maximizing freshness, and responding quickly to consumer demand.

Quick Tip

Market vegetable farming near urban areas is a classic example of "peri-urban agriculture," which focuses on supplying fresh, perishable goods to city populations efficiently and sustainably.

10. Explain the role of climate in the distribution and density of population in India.

Solution:

Climate plays a fundamental role in shaping the distribution and density of population in India. It acts as both a pull factor and a push factor, influencing where people choose to settle and thrive. The following points explain this relationship in detail:

- 1. Favorable Climate in Coastal and Riverine Areas:** Regions with moderate and pleasant climates, such as coastal areas (e.g., Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata) and river plains (e.g., the Ganga-Brahmaputra basin), have high population densities. These areas experience less extreme temperatures and receive adequate rainfall, making them suitable for agriculture, trade, and habitation.
- 2. Extreme Climates and Low Population Density:** Areas with harsh climatic conditions tend to have sparse populations. For example:
 - **Thar Desert (Rajasthan):** Extremely hot and arid climate with low rainfall makes agriculture difficult, resulting in low population density.
 - **Himalayan Region:** Extremely cold temperatures, rugged terrain, and snow cover for most of the year limit human settlement, leading to very low population density.
 - **Northeastern Hills:** Heavy rainfall and dense forests, coupled with rugged topography, restrict large-scale human habitation.
- 3. Monsoon Dependency and Agricultural Productivity:** The Indian economy, particularly agriculture, is heavily dependent on the monsoon. Areas receiving reliable and adequate rainfall (e.g., the Western Ghats, delta regions) support intensive farming and, consequently, high population densities. In contrast, regions with erratic or low rainfall (e.g., parts of the Deccan Plateau) have lower agricultural productivity and thus lower population densities.
- 4. Temperature Extremes and Livability:** Regions with extreme temperatures, either too hot (central India) or too cold (Ladakh), discourage dense settlement. Moderate temperatures, found in the northern plains and coastal strips, are more conducive to human health, economic activities, and overall comfort, attracting larger populations.
- 5. Climate-Induced Migration:** Adverse climatic conditions, such as droughts, floods, or extreme temperatures, often lead to migration. People from climatically unfavorable

regions (e.g., drought-prone areas of Maharashtra or Rajasthan) move to cities or agriculturally prosperous regions with better climatic conditions, further concentrating population in favorable areas.

6. **Impact on Economic Activities:** Climate directly influences the types of economic activities possible in a region. For instance, the cool climate of hill stations like Darjeeling and Ooty supports tea plantations, attracting a workforce. Similarly, the warm and humid climate of coastal areas supports fishing and trade, leading to clustered settlements.

In summary, climate acts as a primary determinant of population distribution in India. Areas with moderate, resource-rich climates support high population densities, while regions with extreme climates, whether arid or freezing, remain sparsely populated. This climatic influence is further reinforced by the availability of water, agricultural potential, and economic opportunities.

Quick Tip

Population distribution in India largely follows climatic suitability: the most densely populated areas are those with moderate temperatures, reliable rainfall, and fertile soils, while deserts, mountains, and regions with extreme climates remain sparsely populated.

11. What is meant by Mixed Farming? Where is this done? Write their three main characteristics.

Solution:

Meaning of Mixed Farming:

Mixed farming is an agricultural system in which a farmer cultivates crops and raises livestock simultaneously on the same piece of land. It is a diversified farming approach where crop production and animal husbandry are integrated to complement and support each other. The waste from one becomes the input for the other—for example, crop residues are used as fodder for animals, while animal manure serves as organic fertilizer for crops.

Where is Mixed Farming Done?

Mixed farming is practiced in various parts of the world, particularly in:

- **Europe:** Countries like France, Germany, and the United Kingdom.
- **North America:** The United States (especially the Midwest) and Canada.
- **Australia and New Zealand.**
- **India:** Practiced in regions like Punjab, Haryana, and parts of Uttar Pradesh, where both wheat/paddy cultivation and dairy farming are common.
- **Other regions:** Parts of South America and Africa with moderate climatic conditions.

It is typically found in regions with moderate rainfall, fertile soils, and access to markets.

Three Main Characteristics of Mixed Farming:

1. **Integration of Crops and Livestock:** The farm operates as an interdependent system where crops and animals are raised together. Livestock provides manure, drought power, and milk/meat, while crops provide fodder and sellable produce.
2. **Diversification and Risk Reduction:** By combining crop cultivation with animal rearing, farmers reduce their economic risk. If crop yields are poor due to weather conditions, livestock products (milk, eggs, meat) can provide alternate income, ensuring stability throughout the year.
3. **Efficient Resource Utilization and Nutrient Recycling:** Mixed farming promotes the efficient use of farm resources. Byproducts like crop stubble and weeds are used as animal feed, while animal dung is recycled as organic manure to maintain soil fertility, reducing the need for chemical fertilizers.

Quick Tip

Mixed farming creates a self-sustaining cycle: crops feed animals, and animals fertilize crops. This system enhances soil health, ensures food security, and provides year-round employment and income to farmers.