Rajasthan Board Class 12 Geography Question Paper with Solutions(Memory Based)

Time Allowed :3 Hours	**Maximum Marks :**70	**Total questions :**5

General Instructions

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

1. Each activity has to be answered in full sentence/s. One word answers will not be given complete credit. Just the correct activity number written in case of options will not be given credit.
2. Web diagrams, flow charts, tables, etc. are to be presented exactly as they are with answers.
3. In point 2 above, just words without the presentation of the activity format, will not be given credit. Use of colour pencils/pens etc. is not allowed. (Only blue/black pens are allowed.)
4. Multiple answers to the same activity will be treated as wrong and will not be given any credit.
5. Maintain the sequence of the Sections/Question Nos./Activities throughout the activity sheet.

1. Define the term "Human Geography" according to Ratzel or Ellen C. Semple.

Correct Answer: According to Ratzel, Human Geography is the study of the relationship between man and his environment. According to Ellen C. Semple, Human Geography is the study of the changing relationship between the unstable earth and active man.

Solution:

Concept: Human Geography is a branch of geography that studies the spatial distribution and interaction of human populations with their natural environment. Early geographers like

Friedrich Ratzel and Ellen Churchill Semple emphasized environmental influence on human life.

Step 1: Definition by Friedrich Ratzel Ratzel, a German geographer and founder of anthropogeography, defined Human Geography as:

The study of the relationship between man and his natural environment.

He emphasized environmental determinism, where nature strongly influences human activities.

Step 2: Definition by Ellen C. Semple Ellen Churchill Semple, a follower of Ratzel, expanded the idea and defined Human Geography as:

The study of the changing relationship between the unstable earth and active man.

She highlighted the dynamic interaction between humans and their surroundings.

Step 3: Core Idea Both definitions stress: - Interaction between humans and environment - Influence of nature on human development - Dynamic human-environment relationship

Quick Tip

Ratzel: Man and environment relationship. **Semple:** Changing relationship between earth and man. Both are classic environmental determinism views.

---

2. What is the formula for calculating the density of population?

Correct Answer:

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

Solution:

Concept: Population density refers to the number of people living per unit area of land. It helps measure how crowded or sparsely populated a region is.

Step 1: Understanding the components To calculate population density, we need: - Total population of the region - Total land area of the region

Step 2: Formula Population density is calculated as:

$$\text{Population Density} = \frac{\text{Number of people}}{\text{Land area}}$$

Step 3: Units Common units include: - Persons per square kilometre (persons/km^2) - Persons per square mile

Step 4: Interpretation - High density $\rightarrow$ overcrowded area - Low density $\rightarrow$ sparsely populated area

Quick Tip

Population density tells how crowded a place is. Just remember:

People $\div$ Area

---

3. When was the Atomic Energy Commission established?

Correct Answer: 1948

Solution:

Concept: The Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) of India was established to oversee and promote the development of atomic energy for peaceful purposes such as power generation, research, and national development.

Step 1: Historical background After independence, India recognized the importance of nuclear science and technology for development and energy security.

Step 2: Establishment The Government of India established the Atomic Energy Commission in:

1948

under the Atomic Energy Act.

Step 3: Leadership Dr. Homi J. Bhabha, known as the father of India's nuclear program, became the first chairman of the commission.

Step 4: Purpose The main objectives included: - Development of nuclear energy - Scientific research - Peaceful use of atomic power

Quick Tip

India's Atomic Energy Commission was established in **1948**, soon after independence, under the leadership of Homi J. Bhabha.

---

4. State two main objectives of the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana.

Correct Answer: 1. To provide affordable housing for all, especially economically weaker sections and low-income groups. 2. To promote construction of pucca houses with basic amenities for the urban and rural poor.

Solution:

Concept: Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) is a flagship housing scheme launched by the Government of India to ensure "Housing for All" by providing affordable and permanent houses to the poor.

Step 1: Affordable housing for all One of the primary objectives of PMAY is to provide affordable housing to economically weaker sections (EWS), low-income groups (LIG), and middle-income groups (MIG), reducing homelessness and slum conditions.

Step 2: Pucca houses with basic amenities The scheme aims to construct durable (pucca) houses equipped with essential facilities such as: - Water supply - Sanitation - Electricity - Clean cooking facilities

Step 3: Inclusive development It also promotes inclusive urban and rural development by improving living standards and ensuring social security through better housing infrastructure.

Quick Tip

PMAY = **Housing for All**. Focus areas: Affordable homes + Basic amenities for poor families.

---

5. Differentiate between Primary and Secondary activities with examples.

Correct Answer: Primary activities involve extraction of natural resources, while secondary activities involve processing raw materials into finished goods.

Solution:

Concept: Economic activities are broadly classified into primary and secondary sectors based on the nature of work and the stage of production.

Step 1: Primary Activities Primary activities are directly related to the extraction and use of natural resources from the earth.

Features: - Depend on natural resources - Mostly rural-based - Provide raw materials

Examples: - Agriculture - Fishing - Mining - Forestry

Step 2: Secondary Activities Secondary activities involve processing and manufacturing raw materials into finished or semi-finished products.

Features: - Add value to raw materials - Mostly industrial and urban-based - Use machinery and technology

Examples: - Manufacturing textiles from cotton - Steel production from iron ore - Car manufacturing - Food processing

Step 3: Key Differences

Basis	Primary Activities	Secondary Activities
Nature	Resource extraction	Processing/manufacturing
Output	Raw materials	Finished goods
Location	Rural areas	Industrial/urban areas
Example	Farming	Textile industry

Quick Tip

Primary = Extraction from nature Secondary = Manufacturing goods Think: Farm $\rightarrow$ Factory

---

6. Explain the major economic activities of the Bushman tribe.

Correct Answer: The major economic activities of the Bushman tribe include hunting, gathering of wild plants, fishing, and limited trade.

Solution:

Concept: The Bushman (San) tribes are indigenous people of the Kalahari Desert in Southern Africa. Their economy is based on subsistence activities closely linked with nature and survival in a harsh desert environment.

Step 1: Hunting Hunting is one of the primary economic activities of the Bushmen. They hunt wild animals such as antelopes, rabbits, and birds using: - Bows and poisoned arrows - Traps and snares

This provides meat, bones, and skins for daily use.

Step 2: Gathering Women mainly collect wild plant resources, including: - Fruits and berries - Roots and tubers - Nuts and edible seeds

This ensures a stable food supply even when hunting is unsuccessful.

Step 3: Fishing (where available) In regions with seasonal water sources, Bushmen also practice small-scale fishing using simple tools.

Step 4: Use of natural resources They utilize available materials for daily needs: - Animal skins for clothing - Wood and grass for shelters - Bones for tools and ornaments

Step 5: Barter and trade In some areas, Bushmen engage in limited barter trade with neighboring tribes, exchanging: - Animal products - Honey or forest produce

Quick Tip

Bushman economy = **Hunting + Gathering**. They are classic examples of a **food-gathering tribe** adapted to desert life.

---

7. Distinguish between Renewable and Non-renewable resources, providing two examples for each.

Correct Answer: Renewable resources are those that can be replenished naturally in a short period of time, while non-renewable resources are limited and take millions of years to form.

Solution:

Concept: Natural resources are classified based on their availability and regeneration capacity into renewable and non-renewable resources.

Step 1: Renewable Resources Renewable resources are those that can be regenerated or replenished naturally within a human lifespan.

Features: - Naturally replenishable - Sustainable if used properly - Less environmental impact

Examples: - Solar energy - Wind energy

Step 2: Non-renewable Resources Non-renewable resources are those that cannot be replenished quickly and exist in limited quantities.

Features: - Exhaustible in nature - Formed over millions of years - Overuse leads to depletion

Examples: - Coal - Petroleum

Step 3: Key Differences

Basis	Renewable Resources	Non-renewable Resources
Availability	Replenished naturally	Limited supply
Exhaustion	Not easily exhausted	Can be depleted
Formation time	Short period	Millions of years
Examples	Solar, Wind	Coal, Petroleum

Quick Tip

Renewable = Refillable (Sun, Wind) Non-renewable = Exhaustible (Coal, Oil)

---

8. Discuss the characteristics and critical challenges of Shifting Cultivation (Jhumming).

Correct Answer: Shifting cultivation (Jhumming) is a traditional farming method involving clearing forest land, cultivating it for a few years, and then shifting to a new area. It is characterized by subsistence farming and simple tools but faces challenges like deforestation, soil degradation, and low productivity.

Solution:

Concept: Shifting cultivation, locally called Jhumming (or Jhum cultivation), is a primitive agricultural practice mainly found in tropical forest regions such as Northeast India, Southeast Asia, and parts of Africa and South America.

Step 1: Characteristics of Shifting Cultivation

1. Slash and burn method Forests are cut and burned to clear land. Ash acts as a natural fertilizer.

2. Temporary farming The land is cultivated for a few years (2–3 years) until soil fertility declines, after which farmers move to a new plot.

3. Subsistence agriculture Production is mainly for self-consumption rather than commercial purposes.

4. Simple tools and techniques Farmers use basic tools like hoes, digging sticks, and machetes with minimal technology.

5. Low population density areas Practiced in sparsely populated forested and hilly regions.

Step 2: Critical Challenges

1. Deforestation Continuous clearing of forests leads to loss of biodiversity and ecological imbalance.

2. Soil degradation Repeated burning reduces soil fertility and increases erosion.

3. Low agricultural productivity Yields are low compared to modern farming methods.

4. Environmental impact Causes air pollution, carbon emissions, and habitat destruction.

5. Increasing population pressure Shorter fallow periods due to population growth reduce land recovery time, worsening sustainability.

Step 3: Present Scenario Many governments are encouraging alternatives such as: - Settled agriculture - Agroforestry - Sustainable farming practices

Quick Tip

Jhumming = Slash + Burn + Shift farming. Traditional but environmentally unsustainable if fallow periods shorten.

---

9. What do you understand by Regional Planning? Explain the causes of regional imbalance in India.

Correct Answer: Regional planning refers to planned development of different regions to reduce disparities and ensure balanced growth. Regional imbalance in India is caused by uneven resource distribution, historical neglect, infrastructural gaps, and socio-economic inequalities.

Solution:

Concept: Regional planning is a strategy aimed at achieving balanced economic and social development across different regions of a country by reducing disparities in income, infrastructure, and opportunities.

Step 1: Meaning of Regional Planning Regional planning involves: - Identification of backward and developed regions - Planned allocation of resources - Development of infrastructure and industries - Reduction of regional inequalities

Its main objective is balanced and inclusive national development.

Step 2: Causes of Regional Imbalance in India

1. Unequal distribution of natural resources Some regions are rich in minerals, water, and fertile soil (e.g., coastal and river valleys), while others lack such advantages (e.g., arid and hilly areas).

2. Historical factors During the colonial period, development was concentrated in port cities and resource-rich areas, leading to long-term disparities.

3. Uneven industrial development Industries are concentrated in states like Maharashtra, Gujarat, and Tamil Nadu, while eastern and northeastern regions lag behind.

4. Infrastructural disparities Backward regions suffer from poor transport, electricity, education, and healthcare facilities.

5. Agricultural differences Green Revolution benefits were limited to certain regions (Punjab, Haryana, Western UP), widening rural disparities.

6. Political and administrative factors Inefficient governance, corruption, and lack of proper planning have hindered development in some regions.

7. Social factors Low literacy, poverty, and lack of skilled labor in certain regions slow down economic growth.

Step 3: Need for Regional Planning To address imbalances, regional planning focuses on: - Balanced resource utilization - Special development programs for backward areas - Inclusive and sustainable growth

Quick Tip

Regional Planning = Balanced regional development. Regional imbalance arises due to unequal resources, infrastructure, and historical development patterns.

---

10. Discuss the importance of the National Water Policy and suggest measures for water conservation.

Correct Answer: The National Water Policy provides guidelines for sustainable and equitable water management in India. It emphasizes conservation, efficient use, and integrated

water resource management. Water conservation measures include rainwater harvesting, efficient irrigation, recycling, watershed management, and public awareness.

Solution:

Concept: Water is a vital natural resource essential for agriculture, industry, and domestic use. The National Water Policy of India aims to ensure sustainable utilization, conservation, and equitable distribution of water resources in the country.

Step 1: Importance of the National Water Policy

1. Sustainable water management It promotes long-term planning for conservation and efficient use of water to meet future needs.

2. Equitable distribution Ensures fair allocation of water among regions, sectors, and communities, reducing regional disparities.

3. Integrated water resource management Encourages coordinated development of surface water, groundwater, and rainwater resources.

4. Priority to drinking water Gives highest priority to safe drinking water and sanitation for all citizens.

5. Environmental protection Focuses on maintaining ecological balance by protecting rivers, wetlands, and aquatic ecosystems.

6. Flood and drought management Provides strategies to manage floods and mitigate drought impacts through planning and infrastructure.

Step 2: Measures for Water Conservation

1. Rainwater harvesting Collecting and storing rainwater for domestic and agricultural use helps recharge groundwater.

2. Efficient irrigation methods Adoption of drip and sprinkler irrigation reduces water wastage in agriculture.

3. Recycling and reuse Treatment and reuse of wastewater for irrigation and industrial purposes conserve freshwater resources.

4. Watershed management Afforestation and soil conservation improve water retention and reduce runoff.

5. Preventing water pollution Proper waste management and industrial regulation help maintain water quality.

6. Public awareness and participation Educating people about water-saving practices encourages community involvement in conservation.

Step 3: Overall Significance The National Water Policy provides a framework for balanced water use and promotes sustainable development by ensuring water security for present and future generations.

Quick Tip

National Water Policy = Sustainable and equitable water use. Key conservation tools: Rainwater harvesting, efficient irrigation, reuse, and public awareness.
