



कुल पृष्ठ संख्या-32 (कवर पेज सहित)

क्रम संख्या

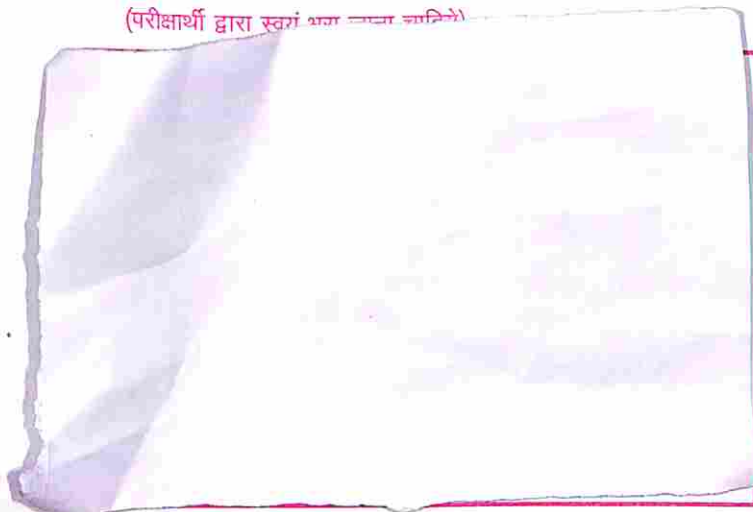
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माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड, राजस्थान, अजमेर

उच्च माध्यमिक परीक्षा

(परीक्षार्थी द्वारा स्वयं भरा जाना चाहिये)



नोट :- परीक्षार्थी उपरोक्त के अतिरिक्त उत्तर पुस्तिका के अन्य किसी भी भाग में अपना नामांक नहीं लिखें।

माध्यम - हिन्दी ☐ अंग्रेजी ☒

विषय GEOGRAPHY

परीक्षा का दिन MONDAY

दिनांक 16 FEBRUARY 2026

नोट :- परीक्षार्थी के लिए आवश्यक निर्देश इस पृष्ठ के पिछले भाग पर उल्लेखित हैं। जिन्हें सावधानी पूर्वक पढ़ लें व पालना अवश्य करें।

परीक्षक हेतु निर्देश :- (1) परीक्षक को उपरोक्त सारणी अनुसार प्राप्तांक भरना अनिवार्य हैं, अन्यथा नियमानुसार दंडित किया जायेगा।

(2) परीक्षक उत्तर पुस्तिका के अन्दर के पृष्ठों के बायीं ओर निर्धारित कॉलम में लाल इंक से अंक प्रदत्त करें।

(3) कुल योग भिन्न में प्राप्त होने पर उसे पूर्णांक में ही परिवर्तित कर अंकित करें (उदाहरणार्थ: 15 1/4 को 16, 17 1/2 को 18, 19 3/4 को 20)

प्रश्नवार प्राप्तांकों की सारणी (परीक्षक के उपयोग हेतु)			
प्रश्नों की क्रम संख्या	प्राप्तांक	प्रश्नों की क्रम संख्या	प्राप्तांक
1	9	19	
2	4	20	
3	10	21	
4	1 1/2	22	
5	1 1/2	23	
6	1 1/2	24	
7	1 1/2	25	
8	1 1/2	26	
9	1 1/2	27	
10	1 1/2	28	
11	1 1/2	29	
12	3	30	
13	3	31	
14	3	योग	56
15	4	प्राप्त अंकों का कुल योग (Round off)	
16	4	अंकों में	शब्दों में
17	2	56	छप्पन
18	2		

परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर On संकेतांक 33295

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि इस उत्तर पुस्तिका के निर्माण में 60 जी.एस.एम. ईको मैपलियो कागज ही उपयोग में लिया गया है। 180/2025

परीक्षार्थियों के लिए आवश्यक निर्देश

1. समस्त प्रश्नों का हल निर्धारित शब्द सीमा में इसी उत्तर पुस्तिका में करना है। विशेष परिस्थिति में अतिरिक्त उत्तर पुस्तिका, उत्तर पुस्तिका भरी हुई होने पर पर्यवेक्षक एवं वीक्षक की अनुशंसा पर ही उपलब्ध कराई जायेगी।
2. प्रश्न-पत्र पर निर्धारित स्थान पर अपना नामांक लिखें।
3. प्रश्न-पत्र हल करने के पश्चात् जिस पृष्ठ पर हल समाप्त होता है, उस पर अन्त में "समाप्त" लिखकर अन्त के सभी रिक्त पृष्ठों को तिरछी लाईन से काटें।
4. निम्न बातों का विशेष ध्यान रखें अन्यथा अनुचित साधनों की रोकथाम अधिनियम के तहत कार्यवाही की जा सकेगी:-
 - (i) उत्तर पुस्तिका के ऊपर/अन्दर तथा प्रश्नोत्तर के किसी भी भाग में चाही गई सूचना के अलावा अपना नामांक, नाम, पता, फोन नम्बर अथवा पहचान की कोई अन्य प्रकार की सूचना आदि अंकित नहीं करें अन्यथा "अनुचित साधनों के प्रयोग" के अन्तर्गत कार्यवाही की जावेगी।
 - (ii) उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठों को फाड़ें नहीं। उत्तर-पुस्तिका के मुख पृष्ठ पर अंकित संख्या के अनुसार पृष्ठ पूरे होने चाहिये। परीक्षार्थी उत्तरपुस्तिका प्राप्त करते ही पृष्ठ संख्या की जांच कर लें यदि पृष्ठ कम/अधिक या क्रम में नहीं हैं तो वीक्षक से तुरन्त बदलवा लें।
 - (iii) परीक्षा केन्द्रों पर पुस्तक, लेख, कागज, केलक्यूलेटर, मोबाईल, पेजर आदि किसी भी प्रकार का इलेक्ट्रॉनिक उपकरण तथा किसी भी प्रकार का हथियार आदि ले जाना निषेध है।
 - (iv) वस्त्र, स्कैल, ज्योमेट्री बॉक्स पर कुछ न लिखकर लावें। टेबल के आस-पास कोई अनुचित सामग्री नहीं होनी चाहिये, इसकी जांच कर लें।
 - (v) अपनी उत्तर पुस्तिका/ग्राफ/मानचित्र आदि परीक्षा भवन से बाहर ले जाना दण्डनीय अपराध है, अतः परीक्षा समाप्ति पर उत्तर पुस्तिका वीक्षक को बिना सौंपे परीक्षा कक्ष नहीं छोड़ें।
5. उत्तरों को क्रमानुसार एक ही स्थान पर लिखें। प्रश्न क्रमांक भी सही अंकित करें, अन्यथा दण्ड स्वरूप परीक्षक को उत्तर पुस्तिका के अंतिम पृष्ठों पर करें तथा तिरछी रेखा से काटें।
6. जहाँ तक हो सके प्रश्न के सभी भाग के उत्तर, उत्तर पुस्तिका में एक ही स्थान पर अंकित करें।
7. भाषा विषयों को छोड़कर शेष सभी विषयों के प्रश्न-पत्र हिन्दी-अंग्रेजी दोनों भाषा में मुद्रित हैं। किसी भी प्रकार की त्रुटि/अन्तर/विरोधाभास होने पर हिन्दी भाषा के प्रश्न को ही सही माना जाये।

Section - A

1.

- i) B) ~~Determinism~~
- ii) B) ~~Geography of resources~~
- iii) A) ~~United Nations Development Programme~~
- iv) A) ~~More investment in social sector~~
- v) ~~A) First~~
- vi) C) ~~Third~~
- vii) A) ~~Primary~~
- viii) D) ~~Production at family labour level using simple tool~~
- ix) A) ~~Packet Station Port~~
- x) A) ~~Monsoon Asia~~
- xi) B) ~~Mediterranean Agriculture - Citrus Fruit~~
- xii) D) ~~Quaternary activity~~
- xiii) A) ~~Japan, China, India~~
- xiv) A) ~~Kerala~~
- xv) B) ~~1872~~
- xvi) A) ~~large shape and size, administrative function~~
- xvii) A) ~~Road Transport~~
- xviii) A) ~~Kandla~~
- xix) D) ~~Noise pollution~~

9
Nina



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2

i) Behavioural or Humanistic

ii) Positive

iii) Population Change.

iv) Migration

v) Mixed farming

vi) Government

vii) Educational

viii) modes

ix) Hamleted

x) Vembanad Kayal.

4



3.

i) Two approaches of Human Development are as following :-

(a) Economic Approach → This is the earliest approach to Human Development. In this Human development measure in term of economic status of country,

(b) Welfare Approach → In this approach citizens are beneficiaries of all the development activity. Public is only passive recipient in this.

ii) Human Development Index is not considered as most reliable measurement of Human Development because this index measure only attainments in development. It does not say anything about distribution of resources of country.

iii) In primitive society, people cultivate an area of land. After sometime they burn the area and add ashes to its fertility. This is known as slash and burn agriculture.

i) Two approaches of Human Development:-
(a) Economic Approach (b) Welfare Approach



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iv) Panama Canal is situated in Panama esthumus, for preventing from water & flood in locked and sluice gate is built.

v) Two components of Population Growth

(a) Crude Birth and Death Rate

(b) Migration

vi) Density of population is necessary to understand the relation between population and land. Land has limited capacity to hold pressure. Thus it is important.

vii) ~~Iron Ore has two type of - Hem~~

~~Ha Ha~~

vii) Hematite and Magnetite are type of Iron Ore.

viii) India Rank Second (IInd) in road transport in world.

ix) People who migrate from rural to urban areas in search of employment cannot afford the



house on rent in cities due to high cost. Therefore they are forced to live in slums and migration contribute in development of slums.

10

Section - B

4. Neo-determinism is a concept of middle path introduced by Griffith Taylor. According to this school of geography there is no absolute (complete) necessities or determinism nor absolute freedom (possibilism). People can conquer nature by obeying it. People must follow the dictates of nature and create condition without harm it.

12

5. Free Trade can negatively impact the economies of developing countries:-

- Free Trade is harmful for developing countries as their domestic market cannot compete in global market.
- Free trade let the rich countries to more rich and widening the gap between poor and rich country.
- Domestic traders of country have to face stiff competition and loss.

14



6. North Atlantic Sea route is considered as the world's busiest sea route because one-fourth of world trade is take place in this sea route. This sea route link the two most developed regions of the world North western Europe and Eastern North America. The whole trade is being carried on this sea route. Hence it is called world's Busiest Sea route.

7. This line is relevant that climate also develops tourist destination. The very people of any region or country who live in warm places wants to spend their holidays in colder places or people who live in colder places seeks warm destination. Some like to enjoy the landscenic or mountainous views. Mediterranean region and western coast of India are most suitable for tourism.



प्रश्न संख्या

8. Sustainable Development →

14 When present generation is able to meet their needs without compromising the ability of future generation to meet their own requirements, then development is known as Sustainable Development?

9. There are following reason for degradation of cultivable land in India:-

(i) Use of Fertilisers → Excessive use of fertilisers like pesticides and insecticides degrade the land and lose fertility.

15 (ii) Alkalisation and Salinisation → Excessive amount of chemical increase alkalinity and salinity in land.

(iii) Water Logging and Ravines → Landslides, glacier also degrade land.

10. There is great importance of National Highway :-

12 (i) National Highways connect the headquarters of cities and ease the transportation.

(ii) Construction of National Highway reduce the cost and time and increase trade.



11. Positive use of waste material:-

- (i) Waste material such as household waste, animal or plants decay, agriculture residues can be converted into bio-energy.
- (ii) These waste material can be used after recyclic processes.
- (iii) Energy can be produced by waste material and that energy is very useful.

12. Outsourcing :-

Outsourcing or giving contract to an outside agency. It means when any agency give their work to an outside agency due to low labour cost and efficiency in work, it is called outsourcing.

Now-a-days Multi-national companies like IT services, call centres perform outsourcing in developing countries. The main reason behind this is -

- Skilled labour are available in majority in developing countries seeks for job. This solve their problem of labour scarcity.



- (3)
- Outsourcing is beneficial for both side of country as it provide employment also reduce cost.
 - Outsourcing also provide better quality and efficiency in work to Multi-nations companies.

13.

After independence India take efficient steps to increase foodgrain in country. These steps are -

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- (i) Switching over from cash crop to food crop.
 - (ii) Intensification of cultivation by using more fallow land under cultivation.
 - (iii) Provisions for making multiple crop possible and increase production on limited land.

These steps increase the foodgrain in India but the crisis of 1960s again stagnant the agriculture. To overcome this two initiative are launched -

- (i)* Intensive agriculture district programme (IADP)
- (ii)* Intensive agriculture area programme (IAAP)



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- Government of India import the High yield variety (HYV) seeds of wheat (Mexico) and rice (Phillipians).
- Indian government introduce the 'Packaged Technology' comprising of HYV seeds, fertilisers, pesticides and herbicides to increase food grain production in India.
- This spurt of explosion in Indian Agriculture known as Green Revolution.

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14.

→ Solar Energy →

- Sun rays tapped in photovoltaic cells and converted into electric energy called solar energy.
- There are two effective process to tapped sunrays and convert them into energy - (i) Photovoltaic cells.
(ii) Solar thermal energy.
- Solar thermal energy have some advantage over other.
- It is cost competitive and



environment friendly.

- India is continuously used solar energy.

→ Bio-Energy →

- Bio-energy refers to the energy that is derived from ~~waste~~ agriculture residues, municipal and industrial waste.
- This waste material can be effectively converted into energy after processing.
- India use this effective way to derive energy without ~~becoming~~ harming nature and environment.
- One such example of Bio-energy plant is Okhla in Delhi.

16. Some industries use raw material for their production rather than minerals. These are raw-material based industries.

Industries based on Raw Material -

(F)



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15. Industries use local raw-material for their mass production.

Industries based on Raw-Material -

(1) Agro-Industries :- Industries which are based on raw material obtained from farms or fields called Agro-Industries.
Example - Cotton Industries, textile and sugar industries etc.

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(2) Mineral Industries :- Mineral industries based on mineral raw material. These industries use minerals as raw material.
Example - Iron and Steel industries

(3) Chemical Industries :- Some industry use chemical as raw material such as Aluminium industry. Some other example are Plastic and toy industries.

(4) Forest Industries :- Such industries based on raw material derived from forest.
for example - wood and grass



4

16.

for paper industries, timber for furniture industries etc.

The problem that is arise due to scarcity of water population is serious water problem.

Though total 70 percent of area on earth covered with water but only 3 percent is utilizable water. Due to increasing population and exploitation of water resource per capita water availability is dwindling day by day.

To overcome this problem and conserve water for our life some effective recycling and Watershed management programmes started in India:-

- Reusing and Recycling of water is best way to preserve water.
- Water after bathing, washing vehicle, washing clothes and utensils can be used for gardening.
- Conserving and managing surface and groundwater through various



called watershed management. Some examples are :-

- Haryali is such a watershed management programme sponsored by central government in India for manage water resource.

- Neeru - Meeru (Water and You) in Andhra Pradesh and Aaryani Sansad in (Alwar, Rajasthan) are examples of watershed management.

- Rainwater Harvesting is also best way to preserve rainwater.

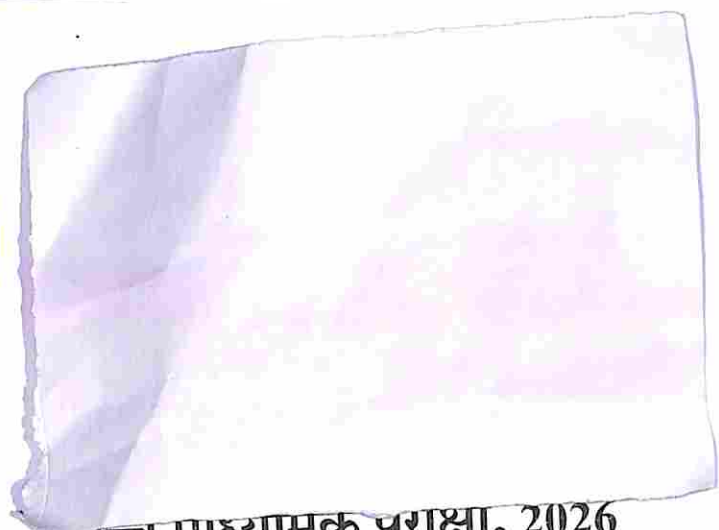
- National Water Policy (2002) and Jal Kranti Abhiyan (2015-2016) also introduce to address water priorities and problem of per-capita availability of water.

17 →

18 →

— End —

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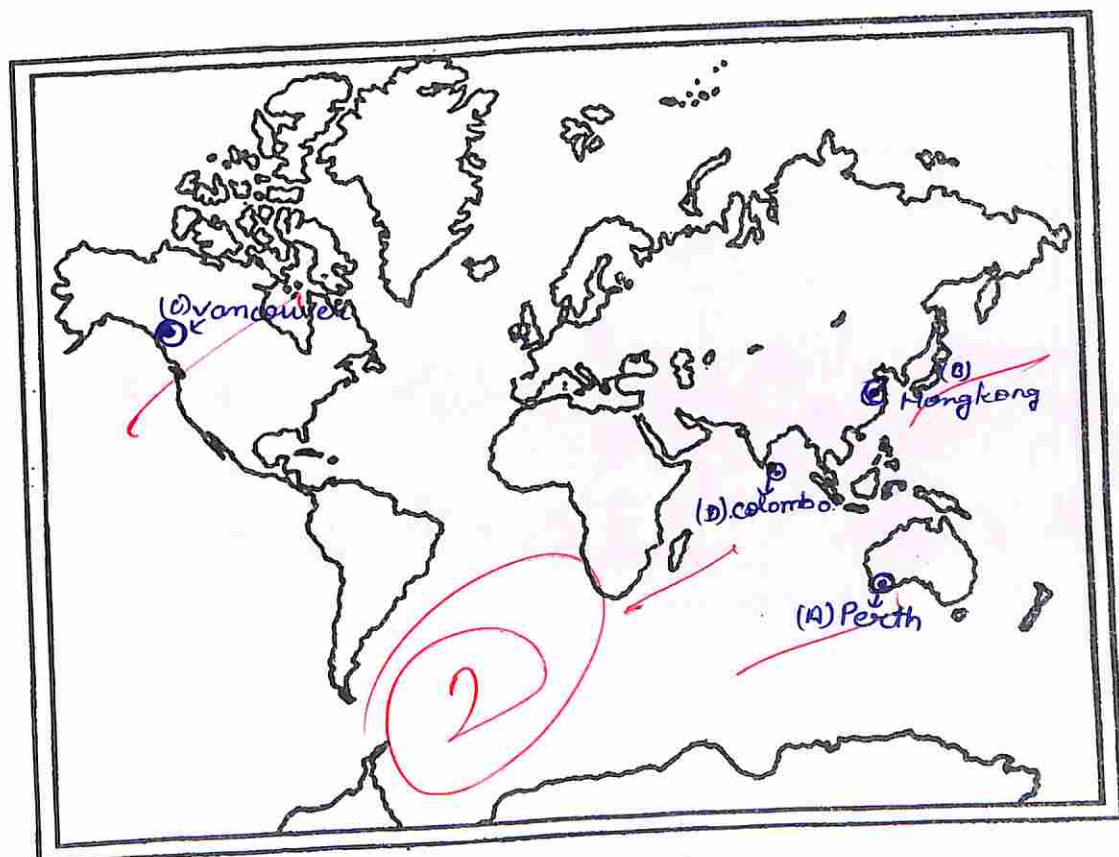
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उच्च माध्यमिक परीक्षा, 2026

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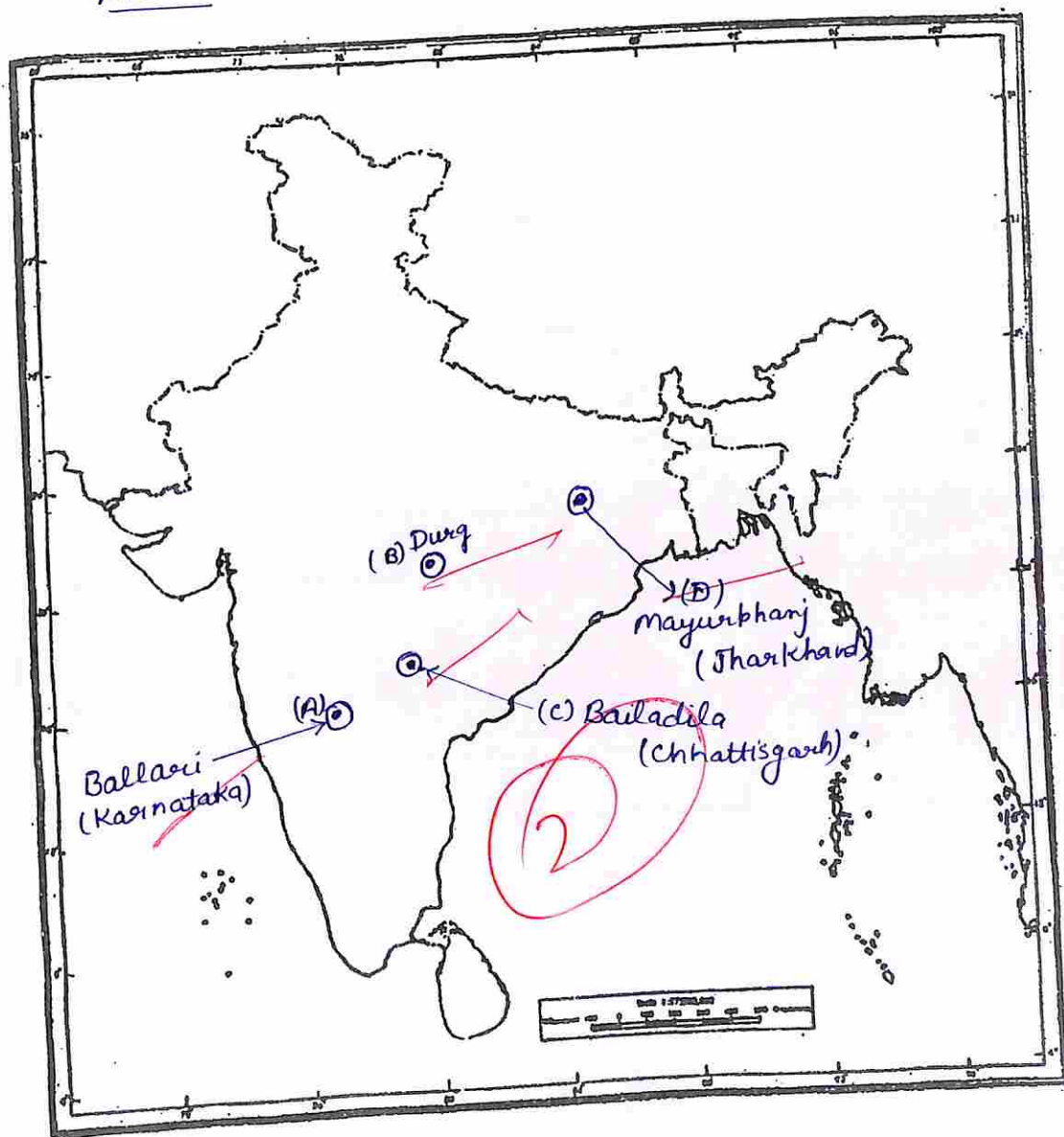


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