

CBSE Class 12 Geography

ANSWER SHEET

(SET – 1)

SECTION A – MCQs (20×1=20)

1. (c) Banking
 2. (a) Odisha
 3. (b) Age-sex structure
 4. (c) Mumbai
 5. (a) Human Development Index
 6. (a) Four Metro Cities
 7. (b) West Bengal
 8. (c) India
 9. (c) Fishing
 10. (a) Red Sea & Mediterranean Sea
 11. (a) Maharashtra
 12. (b) Coffee
 13. (c) Solar Energy
 14. (a) Jharia
 15. (b) People per sq. km
 16. (b) Mumbai
 17. (a) Kerala
 18. (c) Mica
 19. (a) Service sector
 20. (c) Internal migration
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SECTION B – Very Short Answer (2 Marks Each)

21. Human Geography

Human Geography is the branch of geography that studies human activities, population, culture, economy and their interaction with environment.

22. Occupational Structure

Occupational structure refers to the distribution of working population among primary, secondary and tertiary activities.

23. Population Density

Population density means the number of people living per square kilometre area.

24. Sustainable Development

Sustainable development means development that meets present needs without compromising future generations.

25. Two Major Wheat Producing States

- Uttar Pradesh
- Punjab

26. Digital Divide

Digital divide refers to inequality in access to internet and digital technology between regions or groups.

SECTION C – Short Answer (3 Marks Each)

27. Factors Affecting Distribution of Population

(i) Physical Factors

- Climate
- Soil fertility
- Availability of water

(ii) Economic Factors

- Employment opportunities
- Industrial development

(iii) Social Factors

- Urban facilities
 - Education & healthcare
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28. Types of Migration

(i) Internal Migration

Movement within country.

(ii) International Migration

Movement between countries.

(iii) Rural–Urban Migration

Movement from villages to cities.

29. Importance of Transport

- Connects regions
 - Promotes trade
 - Boosts economic development
 - Reduces regional imbalance
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30. Major Iron Ore Belts in India

1. Odisha–Jharkhand Belt

Largest iron ore producing region.

2. Durg–Bastar–Chandrapur Belt

3. Bellary–Chitradurga Belt

4. Maharashtra–Goa Belt

31. Problems of Slums

- Poor sanitation
 - Overcrowding
 - Lack of clean water
 - Unemployment
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32. Difference Between Rural & Urban Settlements

Rural	Urban
Agriculture based	Industrial & service based
Low population density	High population density
Simple life	Modern lifestyle

33. Types of Farming

- Subsistence Farming
 - Commercial Farming
 - Plantation Agriculture
 - Mixed Farming
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34. Importance of Tertiary Activities

- Provides services
 - Generates employment
 - Increases GDP
 - Supports trade
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SECTION D – Long Answer (5 Marks Each)

35. Major Problems of Indian Agriculture

1. Small Land Holdings

Fragmented farms reduce productivity.

2. Dependence on Monsoon

Irrigation facilities are limited.

3. Lack of Modern Technology

4. Soil Degradation

5. Low Investment

36. Population Growth Trends in India

Phase 1 – 1901–1921

Stagnant growth due to epidemics.

Phase 2 – 1921–1951

Slow growth.

Phase 3 – 1951–1981

Rapid growth (Population Explosion).

Phase 4 – 1981 onwards

Gradual decline in growth rate.

37. Importance of Mineral Resources

- Raw material for industries
 - Economic development
 - Employment generation
 - Export earnings
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38. Major Sea Ports of India**Western Coast**

- Mumbai
- Kandla
- Kochi

Eastern Coast

- Chennai
 - Kolkata
 - Paradip
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SECTION E – MAP WORK (4 Marks)

Below are the correct locations:





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Map Labelling:

1. **Major Iron Ore Mine** → Odisha (Keonjhar region)
2. **Major Port** → Mumbai (West Coast)
3. **Major Coalfield** → Jharia (Jharkhand)
4. **Major Wheat Producing State** → Punjab

