

# CBSE CLASS 12 GEOGRAPHY

## ANSWER SHEET

(SET – 3)

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### SECTION A – MCQs (20×1=20)

1. (b) Mahbub-ul-Haq
  2. (c) Education
  3. (c) 1 sq km
  4. (b) Bihar
  5. (b) Mumbai
  6. (b) Protect environment
  7. (c) West Bengal
  8. (c) Ganga
  9. (b) Shifting cultivation
  10. (b) Rajasthan
  11. (c) Iron ore
  12. (c) Tertiary
  13. (c) Delhi
  14. (b) Natural growth rate
  15. (a) Bengaluru
  16. (d) None
  17. (b) Cotton
  18. (b) Urban development
  19. (b) Assam
  20. (c) Movement between countries
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## **SECTION B – Very Short Answer (2 Marks Each)**

### **21. Sex Ratio**

Sex ratio means the number of females per 1000 males in a population.

### **22. Occupational Mobility**

Occupational mobility refers to the movement of people from one occupation to another.

### **23. Mineral Resource**

Mineral resource is a naturally occurring inorganic substance with economic value.

### **24. Rural Settlement**

A rural settlement is a settlement where most people are engaged in agriculture and related activities.

### **25. Two Major Iron & Steel Plants**

- Bhilai
- Rourkela

### **26. Human Capital**

Human capital refers to the skills, education and health of people which contribute to economic productivity.

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## **SECTION C – Short Answer (3 Marks Each)**

### **27. Factors Affecting Location of Industries**

#### **(i) Availability of Raw Material**

Industries are located near raw materials to reduce cost.

#### **(ii) Labour Supply**

Availability of skilled labour is important.

#### **(iii) Transport**

Good transport facilities reduce production cost.

#### **(iv) Market**

Industries are located near markets.

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## **28. Types of Population Growth**

### **(i) Positive Growth**

Birth rate > Death rate

### **(ii) Negative Growth**

Death rate > Birth rate

### **(iii) Zero Growth**

Birth rate = Death rate

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## **29. Importance of Waterways**

- Cheapest mode of transport
  - Suitable for heavy goods
  - Environment-friendly
  - Reduces traffic congestion
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## **30. Problems of Indian Agriculture**

- Small land holdings
  - Dependence on monsoon
  - Lack of irrigation
  - Low productivity
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## **31. Cotton Textile Industry in India**

- Concentrated in Maharashtra and Gujarat
  - Availability of black soil
  - Access to ports
  - Provides employment
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## **32. Types of Rural Settlements**

- Clustered
  - Semi-clustered
  - Dispersed
  - Hamleted
-

### **33. Causes of Migration**

- Employment opportunities
  - Education
  - Marriage
  - Natural disasters
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### **34. Classification of Economic Activities**

- Primary
  - Secondary
  - Tertiary
  - Quaternary
  - Quinary
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## **SECTION D – Long Answer (5 Marks Each)**

### **35. Population Distribution in India**

#### **Highly Populated Areas**

- Northern Plains
- Coastal regions

#### **Sparsely Populated Areas**

- Desert areas
- Mountain regions

#### **Factors**

- Climate
  - Fertile soil
  - Water availability
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### **36. Major Iron Ore Belts of India**

#### **1. Odisha–Jharkhand Belt**

Largest producer.

#### **2. Durg–Bastar–Chandrapur Belt**

#### **3. Bellary–Chitradurga Belt**

#### **4. Maharashtra–Goa Belt**

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#### **37. Importance of Transport and Communication**

- Promotes trade
  - Connects regions
  - Facilitates development
  - Encourages national integration
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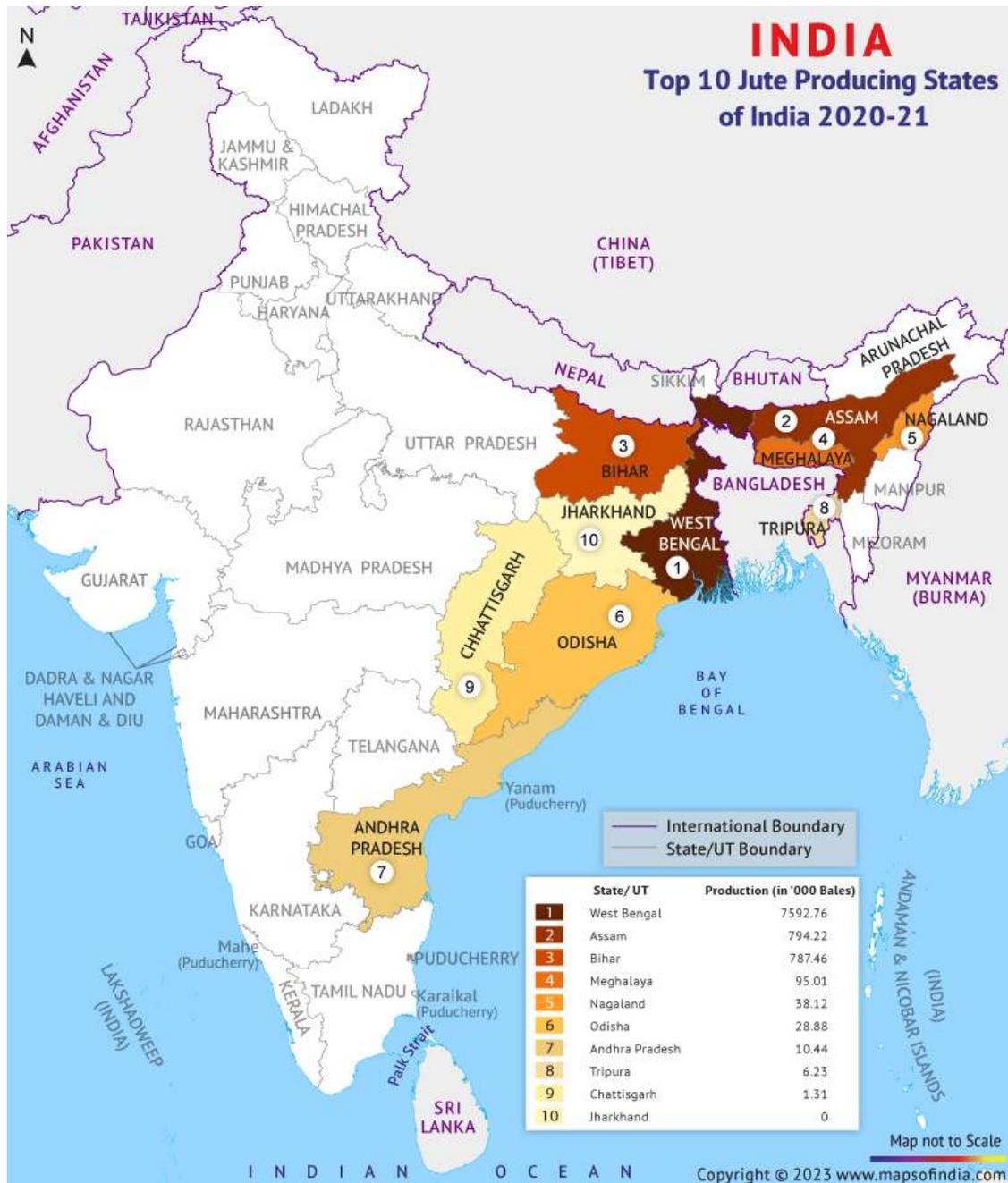
#### **38. Major Sea Ports on Western Coast**

- Mumbai
  - Kandla
  - Kochi
  - Mormugao
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### **SECTION E – MAP WORK (4 Marks)**

Correct Locations:





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### Labelling Guide:

1. Major Jute Producing Area → West Bengal
2. Major Coalfield → Jharia (Jharkhand)
3. Major Port (West Coast) → Mumbai

#### 4. One IT City → Bengaluru