

UP Board Class 12 Geography Code 322 (EL) Question Paper 2024
with Solution Question Paper with Solutions

Time Allowed :3 hours 15 minutes	Maximum Marks :70	Total questions :26
---	--------------------------	----------------------------

General Instructions

Please read the instructions carefully:

First **15** minutes are allotted for the candidates to read the question paper.

All Questions are Compulsory.

Questions No. **1 to 8** are Multiple Choice Type Questions. Questions No. **9 to 16** are Very Short-Answer Type Questions, to be answered in about **20** words each, Questions No. **17 to 22** are Short-Answer Type Questions, to be answered in about 50 words each and Questions No. **23 and 24** are Long-Answer Type Questions, to be answered in about **150** words each. Questions No. **25 and 26** are Map-related Questions.

Marks allotted to all the questions are mentioned against them.

Illustrate your answers with suitable sketch maps and diagrams.

(Multiple Choice Type Questions)

Write the correct answers of the following questions in your answer book:

1. Which one of the following concepts of human geography believes in the supremacy of nature?

- (A) Neo-Determinism
- (B) Possibilism
- (C) Environmental Determinism
- (D) Positivism

Correct Answer: (C) Environmental Determinism

Solution: Environmental Determinism is the concept in human geography that believes nature shapes human activities and imposes limitations, emphasizing nature's supremacy.

Quick Tip

Environmental Determinism sees nature as the dominant force shaping human behavior and activities.

2. Which one of the following is the most populated country?

- (A) Indonesia
- (B) Pakistan
- (C) Bangladesh
- (D) United States of America

Correct Answer: (A) Indonesia

Solution: Indonesia, with a population of over 270 million, is the most populated country among the options listed, followed by the United States.

Quick Tip

Indonesia is the fourth most populated country in the world and the largest in Southeast Asia.

3. Which one of the following is not an approach to Human Development?

- (A) Income approach
- (B) Welfare approach
- (C) Health approach
- (D) Capability approach

Correct Answer: (C) Health approach

Solution: The health approach is not considered a formal approach to Human Development. Key approaches include the income, welfare, and capability approaches.

Quick Tip

Focus on formal approaches like income, welfare, and capability in the context of Human Development.

4. Which one of the following cities is not located on the Trans-Siberian Railway route?

- (A) Moscow
- (B) Omsk
- (C) Chita
- (D) Tomsk

Correct Answer: (D) Tomsk

Solution: Tomsk is not located on the main Trans-Siberian Railway route. It is situated in Siberia but requires a detour from the mainline.

Quick Tip

The Trans-Siberian Railway connects key cities like Moscow, Omsk, and Chita but bypasses Tomsk.

5. In which one of the following States of India is the density of population the highest?

- (A) Andhra Pradesh
- (B) Karnataka
- (C) Kerala
- (D) Tamil Nadu

Correct Answer: (C) Kerala

Solution: Kerala has one of the highest population densities in India due to its relatively small area and large population.

Quick Tip

Kerala is known for its high literacy rate and population density compared to other states in India.

6. Which one of the following States of India has the largest urban population?

- (A) West Bengal
- (B) Maharashtra
- (C) Tamil Nadu
- (D) Uttar Pradesh

Correct Answer: (B) Maharashtra

Solution: Maharashtra, with cities like Mumbai and Pune, has the largest urban population in India.

Quick Tip

Urban centers like Mumbai make Maharashtra the state with the largest urban population.

7. Which one of the following States is not related to the production of mineral oil?

- (A) Assam
- (B) Gujarat
- (C) West Bengal
- (D) Rajasthan

Correct Answer: (C) West Bengal

Solution: West Bengal is not a major producer of mineral oil, unlike Assam, Gujarat, and Rajasthan, which are known for oil production.

Quick Tip

Major oil-producing states include Assam, Gujarat, and Rajasthan; West Bengal focuses more on coal production.

8. Which one of the following sea ports is located on the eastern coast of India?

- (A) Marmagao
- (B) Mangaluru
- (C) Haldia
- (D) Tuticorin

Correct Answer: (D) Tuticorin

Solution: Tuticorin, located in Tamil Nadu, is a major seaport on the eastern coast of India, while ports like Marmagao and Mangaluru are on the western coast.

Quick Tip

Remember that Tuticorin is a prominent eastern coast seaport in Tamil Nadu.

Very Short-Answer Type Questions

9. What is meant by ‘Humanisation of Nature’?

2 marks

Solution: Humanisation of Nature refers to the process by which humans interact with na-

ture, adapt to its conditions, and modify it to meet their needs using knowledge, skills, and technology. This concept highlights how human beings transform natural environments into cultural landscapes, shaping them for agriculture, urbanization, and industrial development. By understanding and utilizing natural resources, humans influence the environment while also being shaped by its constraints. This process demonstrates the dynamic relationship between humans and their surroundings, emphasizing adaptability and innovation in achieving societal progress.

Quick Tip

Humanisation of Nature reflects the transformation of natural environments into cultural landscapes through human effort and technology.

10. Mention two measures of controlling population.

1+1 marks

Solution: Controlling population growth is crucial for sustainable development and resource management. Two effective measures are:

1. **Promoting family planning and contraceptive use:** Providing access to affordable contraceptives and family planning services helps in managing birth rates and empowering individuals to make informed decisions about family size.

2. **Spreading awareness about population control through education:** Educational campaigns emphasize the benefits of smaller families, gender equality, and delayed marriages, encouraging responsible reproductive behavior.

These measures help in reducing population pressures on resources and ensuring better quality of life for future generations.

Quick Tip

Family planning and education are key tools for population control, promoting sustainable growth and resource utilization.

11. Mention two crops of plantation agriculture.

1+1 marks

Solution: Plantation agriculture involves large-scale cultivation of cash crops, primarily for export and industrial use. Two examples are:

1. **Tea:** Grown extensively in regions with tropical and subtropical climates, such as Assam and Darjeeling in India, tea is one of the most significant plantation crops, supporting livelihoods and trade globally.

2. **Coffee:** Cultivated in high-altitude regions with moderate temperatures, such as Karnataka and Kerala in India, coffee is another major plantation crop, known for its economic importance in international trade.

These crops are cultivated on large estates, employing a significant labor force and contributing to the global economy.

Quick Tip

Tea and coffee are key plantation crops, thriving in specific climatic conditions and driving global trade.

12. Define 'Cyber Space-Internet'.

2 marks

Solution: Cyber Space-Internet refers to the virtual environment created by a global network of interconnected computers and servers, enabling the exchange of information and communication across the world. It encompasses all online platforms, digital services, and data-sharing

systems that allow users to access, share, and interact with information. Cyber Space has revolutionized communication, commerce, education, and entertainment by creating a borderless world where people and organizations can connect instantly. It also plays a crucial role in modern economies and social structures, driving innovation and global collaboration.

Quick Tip

Cyber Space-Internet enables seamless global connectivity, fostering communication, knowledge sharing, and innovation.

13. Mention the main categories of working population of India.

2 marks

Solution: The working population of India is divided into three main categories based on the nature of their work:

1. **Primary sector:** This includes activities directly related to natural resources, such as agriculture, fishing, forestry, and mining. Farmers and agricultural laborers form a significant portion of this sector.

2. **Secondary sector:** This sector involves industrial and manufacturing activities, including factory workers, construction laborers, and artisans who process raw materials into finished goods.

3. **Tertiary sector:** This includes service-oriented professions such as teachers, doctors, IT professionals, and retail workers. These occupations focus on providing services rather than goods.

These categories reflect the diversity of India's workforce and highlight the importance of each sector in the nation's economy.

Quick Tip

India's working population spans primary, secondary, and tertiary sectors, showcasing a balanced mix of agriculture, industry, and services.

14. Define clustered settlements.

2 marks

Solution: Clustered settlements are compact areas where houses are closely built together, typically found in fertile agricultural regions. These settlements often feature narrow lanes and a high density of population. They develop in areas with favorable conditions like availability of water, fertile soil, and good transportation networks. Such settlements promote social cohesion and collective farming practices but may face challenges related to overcrowding and limited space.

Quick Tip

Clustered settlements are common in fertile plains and valleys, reflecting social and agricultural interdependence.

15. Mention the main land-use categories in India.

2 marks

Solution: The main land-use categories in India include:

1. **Agricultural land:** Used for growing crops and practicing horticulture, constituting the largest land-use type in India.
2. **Forest land:** Reserved for conservation and forestry activities, contributing to ecological balance.
3. **Wasteland:** Includes barren and uncultivable land, which has limited productive use but can be reclaimed for development.

4. **Land for settlements and infrastructure:** Includes areas allocated for housing, industries, roads, and public utilities to support urbanization and economic activities.

These categories represent the diverse utilization of land resources, balancing economic and environmental priorities.

Quick Tip

India's land-use reflects its focus on agriculture, conservation, and infrastructure to meet growing demands.

16. Mention two causes of water pollution in India.

1+1 marks

Solution: The primary causes of water pollution in India are:

1. **Industrial discharge of untreated effluents:** Factories release harmful chemicals like heavy metals, dyes, and oils into rivers and lakes, degrading water quality and harming aquatic life.

2. **Agricultural runoff containing pesticides and fertilizers:** Excessive use of agro-chemicals washes into water bodies, causing eutrophication and contaminating drinking water sources.

These factors significantly impact water ecosystems and public health, requiring immediate attention and sustainable practices.

Quick Tip

Controlling industrial effluents and promoting sustainable farming can help reduce water pollution in India.

Short-Answer Type Questions

17. Mention the factors affecting the distribution of population.

4 marks

Solution: The distribution of population is influenced by the following factors:

1. **Physical factors:** Climate, topography, and soil fertility significantly affect population distribution. Favorable climates and fertile soils attract dense populations, while harsh terrains and extreme climates discourage settlement.
2. **Economic factors:** Job opportunities, industrialization, and urbanization drive population concentration in areas with thriving industries and developed infrastructure.
3. **Social factors:** Availability of healthcare, education, and cultural significance attracts people to certain regions, improving the quality of life.
4. **Political factors:** Stability and government policies, such as those promoting migration or settlement, influence population distribution. Areas with political stability are more attractive for living and investment.

Quick Tip

Population distribution is determined by a mix of physical, economic, social, and political factors, shaping global demographic patterns.

18. Mention the main areas of commercial dairy farming in the world.

4 marks

Solution: Commercial dairy farming is practiced in regions with suitable climates and advanced farming techniques. The main areas include:

1. **The prairies of North America:** These regions have vast grasslands ideal for cattle grazing and large-scale dairy farming.
2. **The steppes of Europe:** Countries like the Netherlands and Germany are known for their

dairy industries, supported by fertile pastures and efficient farming practices.

3. **The grasslands of New Zealand:** Known for its temperate climate and vast grazing lands, New Zealand is a leading exporter of dairy products.

4. **The southern regions of Australia:** These areas have favorable conditions for dairy farming, with a focus on milk production and export.

Quick Tip

ng thrives in temperate grasslands with advanced technology and efficient supply chains.

19. Describe the importance of satellite communication.

4 marks

Solution: Satellite communication plays a vital role in modern technology and global connectivity. Its importance includes:

1. **Enables long-distance communication:** Satellites transmit television signals, radio broadcasts, and internet services, bridging the gap across vast distances.
2. **Supports weather forecasting and disaster management:** Satellites provide real-time data on weather conditions, helping in accurate forecasting and early warnings during natural disasters.
3. **Aids in navigation:** GPS technology, powered by satellites, ensures precise navigation for transportation, aviation, and logistics.
4. **Enhances global connectivity and economic growth:** Satellite communication facilitates seamless communication across borders, supporting international business and economic integration.

Quick Tip

Satellite communication revolutionizes long-distance connectivity, navigation, and disaster management, driving global progress.

20. Describe the changing pattern of the composition of India's exports. 4 marks

Solution: The composition of India's exports has undergone significant changes over time. The key trends include:

1. **Shift from agricultural products to manufactured goods:** Earlier dominated by exports like spices, tea, and jute, India now focuses on textiles, machinery, and engineering goods.
2. **Growth in software and IT services:** India has become a global leader in software exports and IT-enabled services, contributing significantly to foreign exchange earnings.
3. **Decline in traditional goods:** The export share of goods like jute and leather has decreased due to competition and changing global demands.
4. **Increase in petroleum product exports:** With the development of refining capacity, petroleum products have become a significant component of India's exports.

Quick Tip

India's exports have evolved from traditional agricultural goods to a diverse mix of manufactured products, IT services, and petroleum products.

21. Describe the nature of air pollution in India. 4 marks

Solution: Air pollution in India is a serious environmental issue, characterized by the follow-

ing:

1. **Caused by vehicular emissions, industrial discharges, and construction dust:** Major sources of pollutants like particulate matter (PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀), carbon monoxide, and nitrogen oxides.
2. **Leads to smog in urban areas:** High concentrations of pollutants form smog, especially during winters, reducing visibility and air quality in cities like Delhi and Mumbai.
3. **Adversely impacts health:** Exposure to polluted air causes respiratory and cardiovascular diseases, particularly among vulnerable groups like children and the elderly.
4. **Contributes to climate change:** Greenhouse gases like carbon dioxide and methane exacerbate global warming, altering weather patterns and increasing the frequency of extreme events.

Quick Tip

Combating air pollution requires stricter emission norms, promoting green energy, and public awareness about pollution control.

22. Describe the characteristics of Drought Prone Area Programme in India. 4 marks

Solution: The Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) in India focuses on mitigating the impact of droughts with the following characteristics:

1. **Aims to minimize the impact of droughts:** Emphasizes water conservation and irrigation through measures like watershed development and rainwater harvesting.
2. **Focuses on afforestation and soil conservation:** Enhances soil fertility and reduces erosion, improving agricultural productivity in drought-prone regions.
3. **Encourages the development of alternative livelihoods:** Promotes agroforestry, animal husbandry, and other sustainable practices to reduce dependence on rain-fed agriculture.

4. **Promotes the use of drought-resistant crops:** Encourages farmers to adopt resilient crop varieties that require less water and withstand dry conditions.

Quick Tip

DPAP integrates water conservation, livelihood diversification, and sustainable agriculture to address drought challenges in India.

Long-Answer Type Questions

23. Discuss the components of population change.

6 marks

Solution:

Population change is influenced by three main components:

1. **Birth Rate:** - The birth rate refers to the number of live births per 1,000 people in a given year. A high birth rate leads to a higher growth rate of the population, while a low birth rate can contribute to a slowing of population growth or even population decline in some cases. Factors that affect birth rates include cultural norms, economic conditions, the availability of healthcare, family planning access, and government policies. For instance, countries with family planning programs tend to have lower birth rates. In contrast, countries with limited access to healthcare may experience higher birth rates.

2. **Death Rate:** - The death rate measures the number of deaths per 1,000 people in a year. A high death rate can often indicate poor healthcare, inadequate nutrition, and high levels of disease, which can lead to a decline in population. Conversely, a low death rate suggests better healthcare systems, improved sanitation, and higher life expectancy, contributing to a slower increase in population size. Significant changes in the death rate, especially declines due to

medical advancements and better living conditions, can result in population growth.

3. **Migration:** - Migration refers to the movement of people from one region or country to another, and it is a critical factor in population change. Migration can be internal (within a country) or international (across countries). Migration patterns are often driven by economic opportunities, political stability, natural disasters, or conflicts. For instance, people tend to migrate to cities and urban areas in search of better employment and education opportunities. On a global scale, international migration has become a key factor in redistributing populations, especially in regions experiencing conflict or economic instability. Migration impacts both the origin and destination areas by altering population size, composition, and demographic trends.

These three components—birth rate, death rate, and migration—interact with one another and shape the overall population dynamics. By analyzing these components, policymakers can better understand population trends and plan for future growth, resource distribution, and development initiatives. For example, countries with high birth rates and low death rates may face challenges related to overpopulation, whereas countries with low birth rates may need to address issues like an aging population and labor shortages.

Quick Tip

Population change is shaped by the balance of birth rates, death rates, and migration patterns, which influence a country's demographic, economic, and social policies.

OR

Discuss the importance of air transport.

6 marks

Solution:

Air transport plays a vital role in various aspects of modern society and economic development. Its importance can be discussed under the following points:

1. **Quick Connectivity:** - Air transport provides the fastest mode of travel, significantly reducing travel time over long distances. This is especially beneficial for international travel, where air transport can cover large distances in a matter of hours, facilitating business, tourism, and personal travel.

2. **Economic Development:** - Air transport plays a crucial role in boosting the economy by facilitating international and domestic trade. It allows for the rapid movement of goods, including perishable items, and connects markets across the globe. Tourism, which is heavily dependent on air travel, also contributes significantly to the economy of countries.

3. **Disaster Management:** - Air transport is essential in disaster management, especially during natural calamities. It enables the swift delivery of humanitarian aid, medical supplies, and rescue teams to affected areas, where ground transportation may be disrupted.

4. **Globalization:** - Air transport enhances globalization by promoting cultural exchange, international trade, and business collaboration. It helps people, goods, and information to move across borders easily, fostering interconnectedness between countries and contributing to a global economy.

5. **Military Use:** - Air transport plays a crucial role in national defense. It facilitates the rapid deployment of troops, equipment, and resources in times of conflict or emergencies, ensuring strategic military advantage and security.

Quick Tip

Air transport is key to quick connectivity, economic growth, disaster relief, globalization, and national defense.

24. Describe the characteristics of rail transport in India.

6 marks

Solution:

Rail transport in India is one of the most important modes of transportation, with several key characteristics:

1. **Large Rail Network:** - India has one of the largest rail networks in the world, stretching over 67,000 kilometers. It connects various regions across the country, facilitating the movement of both passengers and freight. The vastness and reach of the network make rail transport a crucial part of India's infrastructure.

2. **Backbone of Freight and Passenger Transport:** - Railways are considered the backbone of both freight and passenger transport in India. They carry a significant share of goods like coal, iron ore, and agricultural products, and also transport millions of passengers daily. The affordability, efficiency, and extensive coverage of the rail network make it an essential transport mode.

3. **Division into Zones:** - The Indian Railways is divided into various zones like Northern, Southern, and Central Railways. Each zone is further subdivided into divisions, helping in the efficient management and operation of the network. These zones ensure better regional coordination and administration.

4. **Connecting Remote Areas to Urban Centers:** - Railways play a critical role in connecting remote and rural areas to urban centers. This helps in improving access to education, healthcare, and job opportunities in cities, thereby contributing to balanced regional development.

5. **Facilitates Industrial Development:** - Railways are vital for industrial development,

as they enable the efficient transportation of raw materials like coal, minerals, and oil to factories and deliver finished goods to markets. This contributes significantly to the growth of industries and the overall economy of India.

Quick Tip

India's extensive rail network is essential for transporting goods, connecting regions, and supporting industrial growth.

OR

Describe the production and distribution of iron ore in India.

6 marks

Solution:

The production and distribution of iron ore in India are crucial to the country's economy and its position as one of the largest producers of iron ore in the world. Key aspects include:

1. **Production:** - India is one of the world's leading producers of iron ore, with major production centers in the states of Odisha, Chhattisgarh, and Karnataka. These regions have vast reserves of high-quality iron ore, which support the domestic steel industry. Odisha is the largest producer, followed by Chhattisgarh and Karnataka, with these states contributing a significant share to India's total iron ore production. The total production of iron ore has been steadily increasing due to increased demand from both domestic and international markets.
- The high-grade iron ore found in India is mainly of hematite and magnetite types, which are important raw materials for steel manufacturing. Mining operations are supported by both open-pit and underground methods, with advanced technologies improving extraction and processing efficiency.

2. **Distribution:** - Odisha contributes over 50 percent of India's total iron ore production, with mines located in areas like Keonjhar, Sundergarh, and Jajpur. These regions are home to large-scale mining operations that produce both hematite and magnetite iron ore, making Odisha the leading iron ore producer in the country. The rich iron ore deposits have attracted significant investments in mining and infrastructure development.

- Chhattisgarh is another major producer of iron ore in India, particularly with the Bailadila mines, which are known for their high-quality iron ore. The state's central and southern regions are rich in iron ore deposits, contributing significantly to the national output. The mining activity in these regions is essential for supplying raw materials to the steel and alloy industries.

- Karnataka is renowned for its magnetite deposits, with Kudremukh being one of the key mining centers in the state. The state's contribution to iron ore production is vital for the southern part of India's iron ore supply chain, ensuring that industries in this region have a steady supply of raw materials. Other key mining areas in Karnataka include Hospet, Bellary, and Chitradurga.

3. **Exports:** - India exports a significant amount of iron ore, particularly to countries like China, Japan, and South Korea, which are the largest consumers of raw materials for steel production. The demand from these countries has driven India's iron ore export industry, making it a critical contributor to foreign exchange earnings. Exports to China alone account for a large portion of India's total iron ore exports, as China is the world's largest producer and consumer of steel. The major export ports for iron ore include Paradip, Vishakhapatnam, and Mangalore.

- However, India has also faced challenges such as export bans and environmental concerns in recent years, which have impacted iron ore exports. Despite these challenges, the country remains a major player in the global iron ore market.

Quick Tip

Odisha, Chhattisgarh, and Karnataka are key regions for iron ore production in India, which is essential for both domestic steel industries and exports, contributing significantly to the economy.

Map-Related Questions

25. Show the following by suitable symbols in the given outline map of India (on Page 9) and write their names also:

The State with the second largest population in India.

1+1 marks

Solution: Maharashtra is the State with the second largest population in India. It has a population of over 120 million people and is home to Mumbai, the financial capital of India. Maharashtra is a highly industrialized state, with a large economy driven by industries such as textiles, chemicals, and information technology. The state also plays a key role in India's economy due to its vast industrial base and infrastructure development.

Quick Tip

Maharashtra, with its large population, is one of the most economically developed states in India.

An important sea port of Gujarat.

1+1 marks

Solution: Kandla is a significant sea port in Gujarat. Located on the west coast of India, Kandla is one of the busiest ports in India and handles a large amount of cargo, including petroleum, chemicals, and textiles. It serves as a major trade route for goods moving to and from the Middle East and Africa. The port's strategic location has made it an essential part of

India's international trade network.

Quick Tip

Kandla Port is one of India's largest and most important ports for international trade.

An oil refinery of this State.

1+1 marks

Solution: Jamnagar in Gujarat houses one of the largest oil refineries in India. The Jamnagar Refinery, operated by Reliance Industries, is the largest refinery in India and one of the largest in the world. It is located near the Gulf of Kutch and processes a significant portion of India's crude oil imports. The refinery plays a crucial role in meeting the energy needs of India and contributes substantially to the country's oil production.

Quick Tip

Jamnagar Refinery is a key player in India's oil refining and petrochemical industries.

Capital city of Arunachal Pradesh.

1+1 marks

Solution: Itanagar is the capital city of Arunachal Pradesh. Located in the northeastern region of India, Itanagar is known for its scenic beauty, surrounded by lush hills and forests. It serves as the political and administrative center of the state, housing the state legislative assembly and other key government offices. Itanagar is also a gateway for tourists visiting the tribal areas and natural reserves of Arunachal Pradesh.

Quick Tip

Itanagar is a culturally rich city and the administrative hub of Arunachal Pradesh.

An important coal mine of Madhya Pradesh.

1+1 marks

Solution: Singrauli is an important coal mining region in Madhya Pradesh. Located in the northeastern part of the state, Singrauli is home to some of the largest coal mines in India. It is known as the "Energy Capital of India" due to its significant contribution to the country's energy needs. Coal from Singrauli is primarily used for power generation, making it a crucial part of India's coal-based electricity sector.

Quick Tip

Singrauli is a vital coal-producing area that fuels India's power generation sector.

For Visually-Impaired Examinees in Place of Question No. 25

Instructions: Write the answers of the following questions in your answer-book. Do not use the map.

Write the name of the State with the second largest population in India.

1 mark

Solution: Maharashtra is the State with the second largest population in India. Located on the western coast, Maharashtra has a population of over 120 million people. It is one of the most developed states in India, with Mumbai, the financial capital, being the most populous city. Maharashtra plays a key role in India's economy due to its thriving industrial sector, including manufacturing, IT, and entertainment industries.

Quick Tip

Maharashtra, with Mumbai as its hub, is a major center of economic, cultural, and political activities in India.

Write the name of an important sea port of Gujarat.

1 mark

Solution: Kandla is an important sea port in Gujarat. Located on the west coast, near the Gulf of Kutch, Kandla is one of the busiest ports in India. It serves as a major gateway for imports and exports, especially petroleum, chemicals, and textiles. The port plays a significant role in the economic development of Gujarat and the surrounding regions.

Quick Tip

Kandla Port in Gujarat is a vital hub for international trade, contributing significantly to India's exports and imports.

Write the name of an oil refinery of this State.

1 mark

Solution: Jamnagar in Gujarat is home to one of the largest oil refineries in India. The Jamnagar Refinery, owned by Reliance Industries, is the largest refinery in India and one of the largest in the world. It plays a crucial role in the country's petroleum processing and export, handling crude oil refining, petrochemicals, and the production of various petroleum products. The refinery significantly contributes to the economic growth of Gujarat and India's energy security.

Quick Tip

Jamnagar's refinery is a global leader in petroleum processing, enhancing India's energy sector.

Write the name of the capital city of Arunachal Pradesh.

1 mark

Solution: Itanagar is the capital city of Arunachal Pradesh. Located in the northeastern part

of India, Itanagar serves as the administrative and political center of the state. The city is known for its scenic beauty, with lush green landscapes, forests, and hills. Itanagar is also an important hub for tourism, providing access to nearby tribal areas and cultural heritage sites.

Quick Tip

Itanagar, the capital of Arunachal Pradesh, is known for its natural beauty and cultural richness.

Write the name of an important coal mine of Madhya Pradesh.

1 mark

Solution: Singrauli is an important coal mining region in Madhya Pradesh. Located in the northeastern part of the state, Singrauli is home to several large coal mines that supply coal for power generation and other industries. The region is often referred to as the "Energy Capital of India" due to its contribution to the country's coal-based energy production. Singrauli plays a key role in meeting India's energy demands, particularly through thermal power plants.

Quick Tip

Singrauli, a major coal mining area in Madhya Pradesh, is crucial for India's energy sector.

26. Show the following by suitable symbols in the given outline map of the World (on Page 11) and write their names also:

Country with the largest population (in 2023) in the world.

1+1 marks

Solution: India is the country with the largest population in 2023. With over 1.4 billion people, India has surpassed China in population size. This rapid population growth is due to a combination of factors, including high birth rates and improved healthcare, which has led to longer life expectancy. India's demographic shift is expected to have a significant impact on

its economy, social structures, and infrastructure needs in the coming years.

Quick Tip

India, with its large and young population, is expected to be a major player in global economic trends in the near future.

Capital city of Japan.

1+1 marks

Solution: Tokyo is the capital city of Japan. It is one of the most populous and technologically advanced cities in the world, known for its blend of modern architecture and traditional culture. Tokyo is a global center for finance, technology, and culture, and it has one of the most efficient public transportation systems globally. The city is also famous for its cuisine, historical landmarks, and vibrant lifestyle.

Quick Tip

Tokyo is a major hub for innovation, culture, and economy in Asia, making it a key global city.

An important sea port of South-East Asia.

1+1 marks

Solution: Singapore is a significant sea port in South-East Asia. It is one of the busiest and most important ports in the world, serving as a critical gateway for global shipping and trade. The Port of Singapore handles a wide range of goods, including oil, containerized cargo, and manufactured products. Its strategic location along the Strait of Malacca enables it to facilitate maritime trade between the East and West, contributing to its status as a global maritime hub.

Quick Tip

Singapore's port is a vital center for global trade, supporting one of the busiest shipping routes in the world.

One important river of North America.

1+1 marks

Solution: The Mississippi River is a major river in North America. It flows through the central United States and serves as a crucial waterway for transporting goods, especially agricultural products. The Mississippi is also important culturally and historically, playing a key role in the development of the United States. Its basin supports diverse ecosystems and contributes significantly to the nation's economy by facilitating trade and providing water resources for millions of people.

Quick Tip

The Mississippi River is one of the longest rivers in North America, vital for trade, agriculture, and water supply.

Country in Europe with the highest Human Development Index (2019).

1+1 marks

Solution: Norway is the European country with the highest HDI in 2019. Norway has consistently ranked at the top of the Human Development Index due to its high standards of living, excellent healthcare system, comprehensive education, and strong economy. The country's focus on social welfare, environmental sustainability, and quality of life has contributed to its top position on global development indices. Norway's government ensures equitable distribution of resources and opportunities for all citizens.

Quick Tip

Norway leads Europe in HDI due to its excellent healthcare, education, and social welfare systems.

For Visually-Impaired Examinees in Place of Question No. 26

Instructions: Write the answers of the following questions in your answer-book. Do not use the map.

Write the name of the country with the largest population (in 2023) in the world. 1 mark

Solution: India is the country with the largest population in 2023. With a population of over 1.4 billion people, India has surpassed China in population size, making it the most populous country in the world. This rapid population growth has led to challenges such as overpopulation, urbanization, and the need for sustainable resource management. India's young population also offers a demographic advantage for future economic growth, provided that sufficient investments are made in education, healthcare, and infrastructure.

Quick Tip

India's large population presents both opportunities and challenges, including the need for sustainable development and resource management.

Write the name of the capital city of Japan. 1 mark

Solution: Tokyo is the capital city of Japan. Tokyo, one of the most populous and technologically advanced cities in the world, serves as the political, economic, and cultural heart of

Japan. The city is known for its modern architecture, efficient public transportation system, and significant influence on global finance and culture. Tokyo is also home to various historical landmarks such as the Imperial Palace, Meiji Shrine, and numerous museums and temples.

Quick Tip

Tokyo is a vibrant city where traditional culture meets modernity, making it a global hub for commerce and tourism.

Write the name of an important sea port of South-East Asia.

1 mark

Solution: Singapore is a significant sea port in South-East Asia. As one of the busiest and most important ports in the world, Singapore plays a central role in global trade and logistics. The port is a vital hub for container shipping, oil trade, and bulk goods, connecting the East to the West. Singapore's strategic location along the Strait of Malacca makes it an essential gateway for maritime trade between Europe, Asia, and the Americas.

Quick Tip

Singapore's port is a critical node in global shipping, supporting international trade and economic growth in Asia.

Write the name of an important river of North America.

1 mark

Solution: The Mississippi River is a major river in North America. Flowing through the central United States, the Mississippi River has historically been a critical waterway for transportation, agriculture, and trade. The river basin supports diverse ecosystems and contributes significantly to the national economy. The river also played a crucial role in the westward expansion of the United States and continues to be essential for moving goods between the interior of the country and international ports.

Quick Tip

The Mississippi River is a vital trade route, crucial for the U.S. economy and environmental sustainability of its basin.

Write the name of the country in Europe with the highest Human Development Index (2019). 1 mark

Solution: Norway is the European country with the highest HDI in 2019. Norway's high HDI is attributed to its outstanding healthcare system, high levels of education, and a strong economy driven by its natural resources, such as oil and gas. The country also prioritizes social welfare, ensuring equality in access to services and opportunities for its citizens. Norway's commitment to environmental sustainability and wealth redistribution further enhances its HDI, making it one of the highest-ranked countries globally.

Quick Tip

Norway's top position in the HDI rankings highlights its commitment to high standards of living, social welfare, and environmental sustainability.
