

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

Time Allowed :3 hours 15 minutes	Maximum Marks :70	Total questions :26
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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. "Human geography is the synthesized study of relationship between human societies and earth's surface." Who among the following scholars has given this definition of Human Geography?

- (A) Ellen C. Semple
- (B) Friedrich Ratzel
- (C) Vidal de la Blache
- (D) Jean Brunhes

Correct Answer: (B) Friedrich Ratzel

Solution: Friedrich Ratzel, a geographer, introduced the idea of human geography and its relationship with nature, focusing on the interaction between societies and the earth's surface.

Quick Tip

Friedrich Ratzel is considered the father of modern human geography.

2. Which one of the following is the continent of the fastest growth rate of population?

- (A) Asia
- (B) Africa
- (C) North America
- (D) Europe

Correct Answer: (B) Africa

Solution: Africa has the highest population growth rate due to high fertility rates and improvements in healthcare, leading to reduced mortality.

Quick Tip

Africa leads in population growth due to high birth rates and developing healthcare systems.

3. For which one of the following crops of plantation agriculture is Malaysia famous?

- (A) Tea
- (B) Coffee
- (C) Rubber
- (D) Sugarcane

Correct Answer: (C) Rubber

Solution: Malaysia is one of the largest producers of natural rubber in the world due to its tropical climate and plantation farming practices.

Quick Tip

Malaysia is globally recognized for its rubber plantations.

4. Suez Canal connects:

- (A) Red Sea and Mediterranean Sea
- (B) Persian Gulf and Mediterranean Sea
- (C) Black Sea and Mediterranean Sea
- (D) Gulf of Aden and Red Sea

Correct Answer: (A) Red Sea and Mediterranean Sea

Solution: The Suez Canal is a man-made waterway connecting the Red Sea and the Mediterranean Sea, facilitating maritime trade between Europe and Asia.

Quick Tip

The Suez Canal is one of the world's most important shipping lanes.

5. Which one of the following is the largest linguistic family of India?

- (A) Austric
- (B) Dravidian
- (C) Sino-Tibetan
- (D) Indo-European

Correct Answer: (D) Indo-European

Solution: The Indo-European linguistic family is the largest in India, encompassing languages like Hindi, Bengali, and Marathi.

Quick Tip

Indo-European languages dominate northern and central India.

6. Which one of the following is the largest urban agglomeration (2011) of India?

- (A) Delhi
- (B) Kolkata
- (C) Greater Mumbai
- (D) Chennai

Correct Answer: (C) Greater Mumbai

Solution: According to the 2011 Census, Greater Mumbai is the largest urban agglomeration in India.

Quick Tip

Greater Mumbai, including surrounding suburbs, is India's largest urban agglomeration.

7. Korba is famous coal mine of:

- (A) Jharkhand
- (B) Chhattisgarh
- (C) Madhya Pradesh
- (D) West Bengal

Correct Answer: (B) Chhattisgarh

Solution: Korba is located in Chhattisgarh and is known for its extensive coal reserves and power production facilities.

Quick Tip

Korba is a significant coal-producing region in Chhattisgarh.

8. The correct descending order of rice-producing states of India is:

- (A) Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal
- (B) Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, West Bengal
- (C) West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab
- (D) Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Punjab

Correct Answer: (D) Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Punjab

Solution: Uttar Pradesh leads in rice production, followed by West Bengal and Punjab in the correct descending order.

Quick Tip

Remember Uttar Pradesh is a top rice producer, followed by West Bengal and Punjab.

Very Short-Answer Type Questions

9. Explain 'Naturalisation of Human'.

Solution: Naturalisation of Human refers to the process by which humans adapt to and conform to the natural environment without making significant modifications to it. In this process, human behavior and activities are shaped by the limitations and opportunities provided by the environment. Examples include traditional agricultural practices that rely on seasonal rainfall or nomadic lifestyles adapted to arid regions. This concept highlights the dependency of early human societies on nature and their minimal interference with natural processes, reflecting harmony with the environment.

Quick Tip

Naturalisation of Human reflects the reliance on and harmony with nature, especially in early human societies.

10. Define ‘Population Density’.

Solution: Population Density is defined as the number of people living per unit area, typically measured in people per square kilometer. It reflects the spatial distribution of population and helps in understanding resource allocation and infrastructure needs. High population density is often seen in urban areas with abundant resources and employment opportunities, whereas low density is common in remote or harsh environments.

Quick Tip

Population Density = Total Population ÷ Total Land Area (in square kilometers).

11. Differentiate between Growth and Development.

Solution: Growth and development are distinct but related concepts:

- Growth refers to a quantitative increase, such as a rise in population, income, or production levels. For example, an increase in agricultural output signifies growth.
- Development refers to a qualitative improvement in living standards, infrastructure, health-care, and education. It focuses on enhancing human well-being and achieving long-term economic stability. For instance, access to better healthcare and education reflects development.

Quick Tip

Growth measures quantity, while development focuses on quality and sustainability.

12. Write the names of any two agro-based industries.

Solution: Agro-based industries rely on agricultural products as raw materials. Two examples are:

1. Cotton Textile Industry: Utilizes cotton as the raw material to produce fabrics and garments, contributing significantly to employment and exports.
2. Sugar Industry: Processes sugarcane to produce sugar and other by-products, playing a vital role in rural economies and the agro-industrial sector.

Quick Tip

Agro-based industries, like cotton textiles and sugar, support rural livelihoods and add value to agricultural produce.

13. Define Hamleted settlement.

Solution: Hamleted settlements are small clusters of houses that are physically separated from each other by some distance, such as agricultural fields, forests, or water bodies. These settlements are commonly found in rural areas where natural barriers or the need for agricultural land separates communities. Hamleted settlements often maintain close social ties despite their physical separation.

Quick Tip

Hamleted settlements reflect rural living patterns, shaped by the need for space and agricultural land.

14. Mention the main methods of rainwater harvesting.

Solution: The main methods of rainwater harvesting include:

1. Rooftop rainwater harvesting: Collecting rainwater from rooftops and directing it into storage tanks or recharge pits to replenish groundwater.
2. Storing water in ponds and underground tanks: Capturing surface runoff during rains and storing it in ponds, reservoirs, or underground tanks for future use.

Quick Tip

Rainwater harvesting helps conserve water resources and combat water scarcity, especially in drought-prone areas.

15. Mention any two sources of non-conventional energy.

Solution: Non-conventional energy sources are renewable and eco-friendly. Two examples are:

1. Solar energy: Harnessed using solar panels to generate electricity or heat water, contributing to clean energy production.
2. Wind energy: Generated by wind turbines, it is a sustainable alternative to fossil fuels for producing electricity.

Quick Tip

Non-conventional energy sources like solar and wind reduce dependence on fossil fuels and mitigate environmental pollution.

16. Mention the main sources of noise pollution.

Solution: The main sources of noise pollution include:

1. Vehicular traffic and industrial activities: Heavy traffic and machinery in factories generate significant noise, affecting urban and industrial areas.
2. Construction work and loudspeakers: Activities like building construction and the use of loudspeakers during events contribute to excessive noise levels in cities.

Quick Tip

Reducing vehicular emissions and regulating construction activities can help control noise pollution.

Short-Answer Type Questions

17. Analyse different stages of Demographic Transition Theory.

Solution: The Demographic Transition Theory explains the transition of a country's population from high birth and death rates to low birth and death rates through the following stages:

1. **Stage 1 (High Stationary):** Both birth and death rates are high, resulting in a stable and low population growth. This stage is characterized by subsistence economies, poor healthcare, and high infant mortality.
2. **Stage 2 (Early Expanding):** Death rates decline significantly due to improvements in healthcare, sanitation, and nutrition, while birth rates remain high. This leads to a rapid increase in population growth.
3. **Stage 3 (Late Expanding):** Birth rates begin to decline due to increased urbanization, education, and access to contraception. Death rates remain low, causing population growth to slow down.
4. **Stage 4 (Low Stationary):** Both birth and death rates are low, leading to a stable and low population growth rate. Countries at this stage enjoy high levels of economic and social development.
5. **Stage 5 (Declining):** In some cases, birth rates fall below replacement levels, leading to population decline. This stage is seen in some developed countries with aging populations.

Quick Tip

Demographic Transition Theory reflects how socio-economic development impacts population growth, transitioning from high to low growth stages.

18. Describe the types of tertiary activities.

Solution: Tertiary activities involve the provision of services rather than goods and can be classified as:

1. **Trade and Commerce:** These activities focus on buying, selling, and distributing goods through retail and wholesale networks, connecting producers to consumers.
2. **Transport and Communication:** These services enable the movement of goods and people (e.g., railways, airlines) and the exchange of information (e.g., telecommunication, postal services).
3. **Finance and Insurance:** This category includes banking, investments, insurance, and other services that manage financial transactions and risks.
4. **Public Services:** These are governmental and community services such as education, healthcare, administration, and public safety, which cater to the needs of the society.

Quick Tip

Tertiary activities are essential for economic growth, focusing on services like trade, transport, finance, and public welfare.

19. Throw light on the importance of pipeline transport.

Solution: Pipeline transport plays a crucial role in modern logistics and infrastructure due to the following reasons:

1. Efficient transportation of liquids and gases: Pipelines are extensively used to transport crude oil, natural gas, water, and refined products efficiently over long distances.
2. Reduced environmental impact: Unlike road or rail transport, pipelines produce fewer emissions and reduce traffic congestion, making them an eco-friendly option.
3. Cost-effectiveness: Pipelines are a cost-effective mode of transport over long distances, especially for bulk materials, as they minimize operational and maintenance costs.
4. Minimal loss and spillage: Pipelines ensure safe and secure transportation with minimal losses, reducing risks of contamination and environmental hazards.

Quick Tip

Pipeline transport is a sustainable and efficient solution for moving bulk liquids and gases over long distances.

20. Describe the problems of Indian agriculture.

Solution: Indian agriculture faces several challenges that affect its productivity and sustainability:

1. Dependence on monsoons: A significant portion of Indian agriculture relies on monsoon rains, making it vulnerable to droughts and erratic weather patterns due to the lack of sufficient irrigation facilities.
2. Fragmented land holdings: The division of agricultural land into small and scattered plots leads to inefficiency and limits the adoption of modern farming techniques.
3. Lack of modern technology and credit: Farmers often lack access to advanced machinery, high-quality seeds, and affordable credit facilities, hindering agricultural productivity.
4. Soil degradation and overuse of fertilizers: Excessive use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides has led to soil depletion, reducing fertility and posing environmental risks.

Quick Tip

Addressing irrigation issues, promoting modern farming practices, and tackling soil degradation are vital for improving Indian agriculture.

21. Explain the concept of sustainable development.

Solution: Sustainable development refers to the process of meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. This concept emphasizes the integration of economic, social, and environmental objectives. Key principles of sustainable development include:

1. Focus on environmental conservation and renewable resources: Sustainable development advocates for the protection of ecosystems, reducing pollution, and promoting the use of renewable resources like solar, wind, and hydropower.
2. Balances economic growth, social equity, and environmental protection: It aims for inclusive growth that benefits all sections of society while ensuring minimal harm to the environment.
3. Promotes responsible consumption and production: Encouraging resource efficiency, waste reduction, and sustainable practices in manufacturing and consumption is central to sustainable development.

Quick Tip

It is about balancing current needs with the well-being of future generations.

22. Discuss the labour participation in India.

Solution: Labour participation in India is characterized by several factors influencing the workforce dynamics, including:

1. The workforce largely engaged in the unorganized sector: A significant portion of the workforce is involved in informal sectors such as agriculture, small-scale industries, and domestic services. This sector is characterized by low wages, lack of job security, and absence of social benefits.
2. Low participation rates among women: Socio-economic factors, cultural norms, and limited access to education and employment opportunities contribute to the lower workforce participation rate among women, especially in rural areas.
3. Regional disparities in employment opportunities: There are significant differences in labour participation across regions, with urban areas offering more employment opportunities, while rural areas often rely on agriculture.
4. Government initiatives like MGNREGA: Programs like the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) aim to provide guaranteed employment to rural workers, enhancing their participation in the economy and improving livelihoods.

Quick Tip

Labour participation in India is shaped by socio-economic factors, regional disparities, and government policies targeting employment.

Long-Answer Type Questions

23. Discuss the factors influencing the distribution and growth of population in the world.

Solution:

1. **Factors Influencing Distribution of Population:** - **Physical factors:** Climate, soil fertility, and availability of water significantly influence the distribution of population. Fertile plains, moderate climates, and abundant water resources typically support higher population

densities. Regions like river valleys (e.g., Nile, Ganges) are densely populated due to their fertile soils and easy access to water for irrigation and daily needs. Conversely, harsh climates like deserts and polar regions have low population densities due to the difficulty in sustaining human life.

- **Economic factors:** Industrialization, urbanization, and the availability of jobs play a crucial role in population distribution. Industrial hubs, metropolitan cities, and areas with strong economic opportunities attract migrants from rural areas, leading to higher population density in urban regions. The presence of transport networks, commercial opportunities, and infrastructure also contributes to urbanization and the growth of cities.

- **Social and political stability:** Regions with social stability, good governance, and better healthcare systems tend to support larger populations. Political stability leads to better economic conditions, which encourages people to settle in these areas. Countries that invest in education, healthcare, and welfare programs often have a more stable and growing population.

2. **Factors Influencing Population Growth: - Birth rate, death rate, and migration patterns:** Population growth is heavily influenced by birth rates (number of live births per 1,000 people), death rates (number of deaths per 1,000 people), and migration. A high birth rate and low death rate contribute to population growth, while high death rates and low birth rates can lead to population decline. Migration, both internal and international, can also lead to population shifts and growth in certain regions.

- **Improvements in healthcare reducing mortality rates:** Advances in healthcare, medicine, and sanitation have significantly reduced mortality rates, especially infant and child mortality. Better access to healthcare services, vaccines, and improved nutrition have increased life expectancy and reduced the number of deaths, contributing to population growth.

- **Socio-economic factors, including education and cultural norms:** Education, particularly for women, plays a significant role in determining family size and birth rates. In societies with high literacy rates and better access to education, birth rates tend to be lower due to increased awareness and the adoption of family planning practices. Additionally, cultural norms and religious beliefs can influence birth rates, with some societies encouraging larger families, while others promote smaller family sizes due to economic considerations.

Quick Tip

Population distribution is influenced by physical, economic, and political factors, while growth is determined by birth rates, death rates, healthcare, and migration patterns.

OR

Explain the main bases of international trade.

Solution:

1. **Availability of surplus production for export:** - Countries with a surplus production of goods, whether agricultural, industrial, or technological, are more likely to engage in international trade. These surpluses allow them to sell products to foreign markets, increasing their economic revenue and fostering trade relations. For example, India exports agricultural products like rice and tea, while Germany exports high-tech machinery and automobiles.

2. **Geographical location and access to ports:** - The location of a country plays a significant role in determining its trade patterns. Nations that are geographically located near important sea routes or have natural harbors benefit from easier access to international markets. For instance, Singapore, being strategically located on key shipping routes, serves as one of the busiest ports for global trade. Access to ports reduces transportation costs and encourages more trade.

3. **Comparative advantage in production due to factors like natural resources, labor, or technology:** - A country's comparative advantage in production is a critical factor in international trade. Countries tend to export goods and services in which they have an advantage in terms of natural resources, labor costs, or technological capabilities. For example, Saudi Arabia exports oil due to its vast reserves, while Japan exports high-tech electronics due to its technological advancements.

4. Trade agreements and political relations among countries: - Bilateral and multilateral trade agreements significantly influence the flow of trade between nations. Trade agreements such as NAFTA (North American Free Trade Agreement) or the European Union (EU) allow countries to trade with reduced tariffs and barriers. Political relations also play a crucial role in facilitating or hindering trade; favorable diplomatic relations can lead to stronger trade agreements, while conflicts or sanctions can disrupt trade.

5. Infrastructure like transport and communication networks: - The quality of a country's infrastructure is crucial in determining how efficiently it can engage in international trade. Well-developed transport and communication networks, including roads, railways, airports, and ports, enable the quick movement of goods and information. Efficient logistics systems reduce costs, improve the speed of trade, and make a country more competitive in the global market. For instance, the extensive and modern infrastructure in the United States and China facilitates smooth trade flows.

Quick Tip

Trade is influenced by surplus production, geographical location, comparative advantage, trade agreements, and infrastructure, all of which shape international trade flows.

24. Examine the problems of slums in India.

Solution:

Slums in India face numerous problems that affect the quality of life for millions of people. These issues include:

1. Overcrowding and Poor Living Conditions: - Slums are often characterized by overcrowded housing, with many families living in cramped spaces. This lack of space and poor ventilation contributes to unhealthy living conditions. Inadequate access to clean water, proper

sanitation, and waste disposal systems exacerbates these conditions. The absence of basic amenities such as reliable electricity and clean drinking water increases the vulnerability of residents to diseases and makes everyday life more challenging.

2. **High Levels of Unemployment and Poverty:** - Slums often house individuals from lower socio-economic backgrounds who struggle to find stable, well-paying employment. High levels of unemployment and underemployment lead to persistent poverty, making it difficult for families to afford basic necessities like food, healthcare, and education. The lack of formal employment opportunities further perpetuates the cycle of poverty, limiting residents' prospects for upward mobility.

3. **Health Risks:** - Due to the lack of proper sanitation, limited healthcare access, and overcrowding, slum dwellers face significant health risks. The unhygienic conditions in slums contribute to the spread of infectious diseases such as malaria, tuberculosis, and waterborne illnesses like cholera and dysentery. The absence of proper healthcare facilities and the high cost of private healthcare make it difficult for slum residents to access treatment, leading to high mortality rates, especially among children.

4. **Vulnerability to Natural Disasters and Evictions:** - Slums are often located in areas prone to flooding, landslides, or other natural disasters. Poorly constructed housing and inadequate infrastructure make these areas highly vulnerable during extreme weather events like heavy rains or cyclones. Additionally, slum residents face the constant threat of eviction, as many live on land without legal ownership or protection. Government policies and urban development projects often result in forced displacement, further destabilizing the lives of slum dwellers.

The problems of slums in India are complex and multifaceted, requiring integrated approaches that address infrastructure, employment, healthcare, and housing to improve the lives of millions of people living in these conditions.

Quick Tip

Slums in India face overcrowding, poverty, poor healthcare, and vulnerability to disasters, making comprehensive development efforts essential for improvement.

OR

Evaluate the role of road transport in the economic development of India.

Solution:

Road transport plays a critical role in the economic development of India. It connects people, industries, and regions, contributing significantly to the country's growth. The key contributions include:

1. Connects Rural and Urban Areas: - Road transport acts as a vital link between rural and urban areas, facilitating the movement of goods and people. This connectivity is especially important for farmers and small producers who depend on roads to access markets in urban centers. It helps rural areas receive essential goods, services, and information, thus improving the quality of life and integrating rural economies with urban ones.

2. Supports Industries: - Road transport is crucial for the smooth functioning of industries by enabling the rapid transportation of raw materials to factories and finished products to markets. Industries like manufacturing, construction, and agriculture heavily depend on road networks for supply chain management. The flexibility and efficiency of road transport reduce production costs and contribute to industrial growth. For example, industries like cement, steel, and textiles rely on roads for timely delivery of inputs and products.

3. Contributes to Employment: - The road transport sector generates significant employment opportunities in various sub-sectors, including logistics, freight, passenger transport, and tourism. Millions of people work in transportation-related jobs, such as truck drivers, logistics managers, and vehicle maintenance personnel. Additionally, the development of road

networks has contributed to the growth of the tourism industry by making remote destinations more accessible, thus creating more jobs in hospitality and related services.

4. Helps in Regional Development: - The development of road transport fosters regional development by improving access to markets, services, and resources. Well-maintained roads enhance the flow of goods, reduce transportation costs, and encourage investment in rural and remote areas. For instance, roads connecting industrial hubs with agricultural regions help stimulate trade and boost regional economies. This connectivity ensures that regions with potential for growth can thrive, contributing to balanced economic development across the country.

In conclusion, road transport is a backbone of India's economic development, facilitating trade, promoting industrial growth, generating employment, and ensuring regional integration. With continued investment in road infrastructure, the country's economic potential will further expand.

Quick Tip

Road transport is key to economic development in India, linking rural areas, supporting industries, generating employment, and promoting regional growth.

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:

State with the highest density of population in India.

1+1 marks

Solution: Bihar has the highest population density in India. With a population density exceeding 1,100 people per square kilometer, Bihar is the most densely populated state in India. The high density is due to the state's relatively small land area and a large population. De-

spite facing challenges related to infrastructure and development, Bihar's population density highlights the demand for improved social and economic resources in the region.

Quick Tip

Bihar's high population density underscores the need for better infrastructure, health-care, and social services.

Capital city of Telangana.

1+1 marks

Solution: Hyderabad is the capital city of Telangana. It is one of the largest and most developed cities in South India, known for its historic landmarks like the Charminar and modern infrastructure such as the HITEC City. Hyderabad is a major hub for the IT industry, biotechnology, and pharmaceuticals. The city also has a rich cultural heritage, with a diverse population and a blend of modern and traditional elements.

Quick Tip

Hyderabad is a thriving city that blends historical significance with technological advancement, making it a vital economic center in India.

New seaport of Maharashtra.

1+1 marks

Solution: Jawaharlal Nehru Port (Nhava Sheva) is a significant seaport in Maharashtra. Located near Mumbai, it is the busiest container port in India and plays a crucial role in the country's international trade. The port handles a significant portion of India's cargo, facilitating imports and exports. Its strategic location and extensive infrastructure make it a vital node in India's maritime trade.

Quick Tip

Jawaharlal Nehru Port is a major maritime hub, contributing significantly to India's trade and economy.

Oil refinery of Bihar.

1+1 marks

Solution: Barauni Refinery is the oil refinery in Bihar. Located in the Begusarai district, it is one of the major refineries in eastern India, operated by Indian Oil Corporation. The refinery processes crude oil into petroleum products such as gasoline, diesel, and kerosene, supporting the energy requirements of the region and beyond. The Barauni refinery also plays a key role in providing employment and boosting the local economy.

Quick Tip

Barauni Refinery is an essential part of Bihar's energy infrastructure, helping meet the region's energy needs.

The largest million city (2011) of Uttar Pradesh.

1+1 marks

Solution: Kanpur is the largest million city in Uttar Pradesh as per the 2011 census. With a population of over 2.7 million, Kanpur is an important industrial city known for its textile industry, leather goods, and manufacturing sectors. The city also plays a key role in the state's education and healthcare sectors, with several universities and medical institutions. Kanpur's location along the Ganga River has contributed to its historical and economic importance.

Quick Tip

Kanpur is a major industrial hub in Uttar Pradesh and an important center for commerce, education, and culture.

For Visually Impaired Candidates 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 of India with the highest density of population. 1 mark

Solution: Bihar has the highest population density in India. With a population density exceeding 1,100 people per square kilometer, Bihar is the most densely populated state in India. The state's relatively small land area combined with a large population has led to this high density. This has put significant pressure on infrastructure, healthcare, and educational facilities in the state, prompting the need for improvements in these areas.

Quick Tip

Bihar's high population density highlights the challenge of providing adequate services and infrastructure to its growing population.

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

Solution: Hyderabad is the capital city of Telangana. It is a major economic and cultural hub in southern India, known for its historic monuments like the Charminar and modern infrastructure such as the HITEC City. Hyderabad is one of the fastest-growing cities in India and a leading center for information technology (IT), pharmaceuticals, and biotechnology. It is also known for its vibrant food culture and diverse population.

Quick Tip

Hyderabad is a city that seamlessly blends history with modern development, making it a key player in India's economy and culture.

Write the name of the new seaport of Maharashtra.

1 mark

Solution: Jawaharlal Nehru Port (Nhava Sheva) is the seaport in Maharashtra. Located near Mumbai, it is the busiest container port in India and plays a significant role in the country's import and export activities. The port handles a large share of India's cargo and has state-of-the-art infrastructure that includes container terminals, warehouses, and logistics facilities, facilitating efficient trade and commerce.

Quick Tip

Jawaharlal Nehru Port is a critical link in India's international trade network, serving as a key gateway for imports and exports.

Write the name of the oil refinery of Bihar.

1 mark

Solution: Barauni Refinery is the oil refinery in Bihar. Located in the Begusarai district, it is operated by Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) and is one of the important refineries in eastern India. The refinery processes crude oil into petroleum products like gasoline, diesel, and kerosene, which are essential for the energy needs of the region. Barauni Refinery plays a crucial role in meeting the energy demands of Bihar and neighboring states.

Quick Tip

Barauni Refinery is vital for Bihar's energy supply and contributes to the region's industrial growth.

Write the name of the largest million city (2011) of Uttar Pradesh.

1 mark

Solution: Kanpur is the largest million city in Uttar Pradesh as per the 2011 census. With a population of over 2.7 million people, Kanpur is one of the major industrial cities in India, particularly known for its textile, leather, and manufacturing industries. Kanpur is also an important educational and research center, hosting institutions such as IIT Kanpur. It serves as an important commercial and economic hub in northern India.

Quick Tip

Kanpur, with its industrial base, is a significant economic and cultural center in Uttar Pradesh.

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 highest Human Development Index (HDI) in the world. 1+1 marks

Solution: Norway has the highest Human Development Index (HDI) in the world. Norway consistently ranks at the top of the HDI due to its excellent healthcare, education system, and high standard of living. The country's high GDP per capita, along with its focus on social welfare and environmental sustainability, has helped it secure the top position. Norway also has one of the lowest poverty rates and provides strong social security benefits to its citizens.

Quick Tip

Norway ranks highest in HDI due to its comprehensive social welfare programs and high quality of life.

Country with the largest population in North America.

1+1 marks

Solution: The United States has the largest population in North America. With a population of over 330 million people, the U.S. is not only the most populous country in North America but also one of the largest in the world. This large population is supported by a diverse economy, advanced infrastructure, and a high standard of living. The country has attracted large-scale immigration, which has contributed to its population growth.

Quick Tip

The United States, with a large and diverse population, is a global economic, political, and cultural leader.

One important river of South America.

1+1 marks

Solution: The Amazon River is an important river in South America. It is the longest river in the world by discharge and has the largest drainage basin. The Amazon River is crucial for transportation, biodiversity, and the economy of the regions it flows through. It also plays a vital role in regulating the climate and supporting the rainforests of the Amazon basin, which are often referred to as the "lungs of the Earth" due to their role in oxygen production.

Quick Tip

The Amazon River is central to South America's ecology, economy, and transportation networks.

Important seaport of South Africa.

1+1 marks

Solution: Durban is a significant seaport in South Africa. Located on the east coast of the country, Durban is one of the busiest ports in Africa, handling a large volume of cargo, including containers, automobiles, and bulk goods. The port serves as a critical gateway for

international trade, especially for exports of minerals, agricultural products, and manufactured goods. Durban's strategic location on the Indian Ocean makes it a vital part of global shipping routes.

Quick Tip

Durban is a key player in South Africa's trade and economy, offering a vital link to global markets.

Continent of the world with the lowest growth rate of population. 1+1 marks

Solution: Europe has the lowest population growth rate among continents. This is due to several factors, including low birth rates, high levels of urbanization, and aging populations. Many European countries face demographic challenges, such as labor shortages and increased healthcare demands, as their populations age. While immigration has helped sustain population levels, overall, Europe's growth rate is slower than that of other regions.

Quick Tip

Europe's slow population growth is driven by low birth rates, aging populations, and migration patterns.

For Visually Impaired Candidates 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 highest Human Development Index (HDI) in the

world.

1 mark

Solution: Norway has the highest Human Development Index (HDI) in the world. This is due to its high levels of education, excellent healthcare system, high standard of living, and strong social safety nets. Norway consistently ranks at the top of the HDI index because of its focus on economic stability, environmental sustainability, and social well-being. It also has a high GDP per capita and low inequality levels.

Quick Tip

Norway's HDI is the highest due to its outstanding healthcare, education, and quality of life.

Write the name of the country with the largest population in North America. 1 mark

Solution: The United States has the largest population in North America. With over 330 million people, the U.S. is the most populous country in the region. This large population is supported by a diverse economy, advanced infrastructure, and a high standard of living. The United States is also a major destination for immigrants, contributing to its population growth.

Quick Tip

The United States has the largest population in North America, with a diverse and growing demographic.

Write the name of one important river of South America.

1 mark

Solution: The Amazon River is an important river in South America. It is the longest river by discharge of water in the world and plays a critical role in the ecosystem of the Amazon Rainforest. The river is central to transportation, trade, and agriculture in the region. It also supports a vast array of biodiversity and influences global climate patterns.

Quick Tip

The Amazon River is vital for the ecosystem and economy of South America, influencing climate and biodiversity.

Write the name of an important seaport of South Africa.

1 mark

Solution: Durban is a significant seaport in South Africa. Located on the eastern coast, it is one of the busiest and most important ports in Africa. Durban handles a wide variety of goods, including oil, coal, and agricultural products, and is a major hub for international trade. The port plays a critical role in South Africa's economy, facilitating imports and exports, particularly to and from the Indian Ocean region.

Quick Tip

Durban is one of Africa's most important ports, critical for trade and economic growth.

Write the name of the continent of the world with the lowest growth rate of population.

1 mark

Solution: Europe has the lowest population growth rate among continents. This is largely due to low birth rates, aging populations, and, in some regions, migration patterns that offset natural population increase. Many European countries face demographic challenges such as shrinking workforces and increased healthcare demands. Efforts to address these issues include promoting immigration and encouraging higher birth rates through policy measures.

Quick Tip

Europe's low population growth is primarily due to low birth rates and an aging population.

For Visually Impaired Candidates 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 highest Human Development Index (HDI) in the world. 1 mark

Solution: Norway has the highest Human Development Index (HDI) in the world. This is due to its high standards of living, excellent healthcare system, education, and social welfare policies. Norway's wealth, primarily from its natural resources such as oil and gas, is distributed equitably, ensuring a high quality of life for its citizens. The country also focuses on environmental sustainability and social well-being.

Quick Tip

Norway's consistent top rank in HDI is driven by its strong social policies and high living standards.

Write the name of the country with the largest population in North America. 1 mark

Solution: The United States has the largest population in North America. With a population of over 330 million people, the U.S. is the most populous country in the region. This large population is driven by both natural growth and immigration. The country's diverse economy, advanced healthcare system, and cultural opportunities have made it a major destination for

people worldwide.

Quick Tip

The United States is not only the most populous in North America but also one of the largest populations in the world.

Write the name of one important river of South America.

1 mark

Solution: The Amazon River is an important river in South America. It is the largest river in the world by discharge and runs through nine countries, including Brazil. The river basin plays a crucial role in the climate regulation, biodiversity, and economy of the region. The Amazon River is vital for transporting goods and people, and it supports the world's largest rainforest.

Quick Tip

The Amazon River is crucial not only for South America but for global ecological and economic systems.

Write the name of an important seaport of South Africa.

1 mark

Solution: Durban is a significant seaport in South Africa. Located on the east coast, it is the busiest port in Africa and a key hub for international trade, handling a variety of goods such as oil, coal, and bulk products. Durban is integral to South Africa's economy and plays a pivotal role in facilitating trade with other African nations and global markets.

Quick Tip

Durban's port is essential to the trade infrastructure in South Africa and the larger African continent.

Write the name of the continent of the world with the lowest growth rate of population.

1 mark

Solution: Europe has the lowest population growth rate among continents. This is primarily due to low birth rates, aging populations, and decreasing fertility rates in many European countries. In addition, several countries in Europe have seen significant outmigration, contributing to their population stagnation or even decline. Some nations have adopted policies to address these demographic challenges, such as encouraging higher birth rates and increasing immigration.

Quick Tip

Europe's low population growth rate is mainly driven by demographic trends such as aging populations and low fertility rates.
