

UP Board Class 12 Geography 2026 (Set 322 CN) Question Paper with Solutions



General Instructions

- (i) This booklet contains 36 questions, each provided with a complete, step-by-step solution.
- (ii) It comprises 8 single-correct multiple-choice questions.
- (iii) Attempt each question on your own before reviewing the given solution.

1. Who introduced the concept of 'stop and go determinism'?

- (A) Blache
- (B) Brunhes
- (C) Griffith Taylor
- (D) Huntington

Correct Answer: (C) Griffith Taylor

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

Human geography has long debated how much the physical environment controls human action. Environmental determinism says nature decides everything; possibilism says humans can adapt nature to their needs. Griffith Taylor built a middle path called 'stop and go determinism'.

Step 2: What the theory says:

Taylor argued that nature sets the limits of what is possible, but within those limits people can go ahead with development, slow

down, or stop, based on how well they read and respect those limits. It is like traffic lights that let some kinds of growth go and hold back others.

Step 3: Why the other options are wrong:

Vidal de la Blache (Blache) is linked to possibilism, the idea that humans choose among the options nature offers. Jean Brunhes also wrote on possibilism, stressing human choice over natural control. Ellsworth Huntington is known for strict environmental determinism, especially his climate and civilisation theory, not for a 'stop and go' middle path.

Final Answer:

Griffith Taylor is the geographer who proposed 'stop and go determinism'.

Griffith Taylor

Quick Tip: Who introduced stop and go determinism in geography

2. Which one of the following is the most densely populated continent of the world?

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

Correct Answer: (B) Asia

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

Population density is the number of people living per unit area, usually per square kilometre. A continent's density depends on both how many people live there and how large the continent is.

Step 2: Compare the continents.

Asia holds well over half of the world's population on a land area that is much smaller than its population share, because of huge population concentrations in South Asia, East Asia and Southeast Asia. This combination of a huge population on a comparatively compact landmass gives Asia the highest density.

Step 3: Why the other options are wrong:

Africa has a large population but also a very large land area, and much of it (deserts, dense forests) supports few people, so overall density stays lower than Asia's. Europe is smaller and has fewer people overall than Asia. North America has the lowest density among these four, since large parts of Canada and the interior United States are sparsely settled.

Final Answer:

Asia is the most densely populated continent.

Asia

Quick Tip: Most densely populated continent of the world

3. Which one of the following is a major crop of Mediterranean type of Agriculture?

- (A) Rice
- (B) Wheat
- (C) Maize
- (D) Grapes

Correct Answer: (D) Grapes

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

Mediterranean agriculture is practised in regions with the Mediterranean climate, mild wet winters and hot dry summers, found around the Mediterranean Sea and in similar climate belts like California and parts of Chile and South Africa.

Step 2: Key crops of this climate.

The hot, dry summer suits fruits with deep roots and a waxy skin that resist water loss, so grapes, olives, figs and citrus fruits are the signature crops. Grapes in particular are grown across this belt both for eating and for wine making.

Step 3: Why the other options are wrong:

Rice needs standing water and heavy monsoon-type rainfall, which the dry Mediterranean summer cannot supply. Wheat and maize are grown in Mediterranean lands too, but as general grain crops of many climates, not as the crop that specially marks out this farming type; grapes are the one closely identified with it.

Final Answer:

Grapes are the major, climate-defining crop of Mediterranean agriculture.

Grapes

Quick Tip: Major crop of Mediterranean agriculture

4. Which one of the following waterways is located in the Gulf of Mexico?

- (A) Great lakes waterways
- (B) Volga waterways
- (C) Danube waterways
- (D) Mississippi waterways

Correct Answer: (D) Mississippi waterways

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question asks which inland waterway drains into the Gulf of Mexico, the sea that lies between the southern United States, Mexico and Cuba.

Step 2: Trace the Mississippi system.

The Mississippi river and its waterway network drain the central United States and flow south, emptying into the Gulf of Mexico near New Orleans. This makes the Mississippi waterway the natural match for the Gulf of Mexico.

Step 3: Why the other options are wrong:

The Great Lakes waterway system drains through the St. Lawrence River into the Atlantic Ocean in the north, not the Gulf of Mexico. The Volga is Russia's great river and drains into the landlocked Caspian Sea. The Danube flows across Europe and empties into the Black Sea. None of these three reach the Gulf of Mexico.

Final Answer:

The Mississippi waterway is located in the Gulf of Mexico.

Mississippi waterways

Quick Tip: Waterway located in the Gulf of Mexico

5. At which of the following places was India's first nuclear power station established?

- (A) Kalpakkam
- (B) Narora
- (C) Tarapur
- (D) Kaiga

Correct Answer: (C) Tarapur

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

India built its nuclear power programme in stages from the 1960s onward, and the very first commercial nuclear power station is a well known fact in Indian energy geography.

Step 2: Identify the plant.

The Tarapur Atomic Power Station, in Maharashtra, was commissioned in 1969 with help from the United States and is India's first nuclear power station. It still operates today with newer units added over time.

Step 3: Why the other options are wrong:

Kalpakkam (Tamil Nadu), Narora (Uttar Pradesh) and Kaiga (Karnataka) all host nuclear power stations, but each of these was built later, after Tarapur had already started generating power.

Final Answer:

Tarapur was the site of India's first nuclear power station.

Tarapur

Quick Tip: India's first nuclear power station location

6. Which one of the following seaports is not located on the western coast of India?

- (A) Mumbai
- (B) Kandla
- (C) Chennai
- (D) Kochi

Correct Answer: (C) Chennai

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

India's coastline has two sides, the western coast facing the Arabian Sea and the eastern coast facing the Bay of Bengal, and each side has its own set of major ports.

Step 2: Sort the given ports by coast.

Mumbai (Maharashtra), Kandla (Gujarat) and Kochi (Kerala) all sit on the Arabian Sea side, so they are western coast ports. Chennai, however, is in Tamil Nadu on the Bay of Bengal side, making it an eastern coast port.

Step 3: Why the other options are wrong (as answers to 'not on west coast').

Mumbai, Kandla and Kochi are genuinely on the west coast, so picking any of them would be incorrect for a question asking which one is NOT there.

Final Answer:

Chennai is the port that is not on India's western coast.

Chennai

Quick Tip: Seaport not located on the western coast of India

7. Which one of the following is not a prominent tourist city?

- (A) Mathura
- (B) Kanpur
- (C) Shimla
- (D) Varanasi

Correct Answer: (B) Kanpur

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

A tourist city is known mainly for drawing visitors, through religious, historical or scenic importance. Some Indian cities are famous for tourism while others are known chiefly for industry or trade.

Step 2: Check each city.

Mathura and Varanasi are major religious pilgrimage centres in Uttar Pradesh, visited by huge numbers of tourists every year. Shimla is a well known hill station and tourist resort in Himachal Pradesh.

Step 3: Why Kanpur is the answer.

Kanpur is chiefly known as an industrial and manufacturing centre, famous for leather and textile industries, not as a tourist destination in the way the other three cities are.

Final Answer:

Kanpur is not a prominent tourist city among these four.

Kanpur

Quick Tip: City that is not a prominent tourist city in India

8. 'Khetri' is famous for:

- (A) Bauxite
- (B) Copper
- (C) Iron Ore
- (D) Manganese

Correct Answer: (B) Copper

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

Khetri is a town in Jhunjhunu district, Rajasthan, and it is named in Indian geography chiefly for one specific mineral resource.

Step 2: Identify the mineral.

The Khetri Copper Belt is one of India's oldest and most important sources of copper ore, mined and processed there since ancient times and developed further after independence through Hindustan Copper Limited.

Step 3: Why the other options are wrong.

Bauxite (the ore of aluminium) is mined mainly in Odisha, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Gujarat, not Khetri. Iron ore's leading belts are in Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Karnataka. Manganese is chiefly mined in Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Karnataka. None of these three point to Khetri.

Final Answer:

Khetri is famous for copper.

Copper

Quick Tip: Khetri Rajasthan famous for which mineral

9. Write the names of any two important coal producing states of India.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

Coal is India's most important commercial energy mineral, and its production is concentrated in a handful of states with large coal-bearing sedimentary basins.

Step 2: Naming two states.

Jharkhand is India's leading coal producing state, home to the Jharia and Bokaro coalfields. Chhattisgarh is another major producer, with large reserves in the Korba coalfield.

Final Answer:

Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh are two important coal producing states of India (Odisha, West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh are other valid examples).

Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh

Quick Tip: Two important coal producing states of India

10. Mention the two characteristics of export trade of India.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

Export trade means the goods and services a country sells to other countries. India's export trade has certain well recognised features that show up in trade statistics.

Step 2: First characteristic.

India's exports are dominated by a mix of engineering goods, petroleum products, gems and jewellery, chemicals and agricultural products, so no single item accounts for most of the trade. This shows a diversified export basket.

Step 3: Second characteristic.

Services, especially software, IT and business process outsourcing, form a large and fast growing share of India's export earnings alongside merchandise goods.

Final Answer:

Two characteristics of India's export trade are a diversified basket of goods and a large, growing share of services exports.

Diversified exports; rising share of services

Quick Tip: Characteristics of export trade of India

11. Write the names of any two important minerals used in the production of nuclear energy.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

Nuclear power plants generate electricity by splitting the nucleus of certain heavy radioactive elements, and this fission process needs specific minerals as raw material.

Step 2: Naming two minerals.

Uranium is the primary fuel for nuclear reactors, used because its atoms readily undergo fission and release large amounts of energy.

Thorium is the second key mineral, and India holds one of the world's largest thorium reserves in its monazite beach sands, planned as fuel for future reactors.

Final Answer:

Uranium and thorium are two important minerals used in producing nuclear energy.

Uranium, Thorium

Quick Tip: Minerals used in production of nuclear energy

12. Mention two important factors responsible for population change.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

Population change means how the number of people in an area rises or falls over time, and geographers track a set of standard factors behind it.

Step 2: First factor.

The difference between births and deaths, called natural increase, is a core driver: more births than deaths raises population, and more deaths than births lowers it.

Step 3: Second factor.

Migration, people moving into or out of an area, is the other main factor. Net in-migration adds to population even if births and deaths stay balanced, and net out-migration reduces it.

Final Answer:

Natural increase (births minus deaths) and migration are two important factors responsible for population change.

Natural increase; Migration

Quick Tip: Factors responsible for population change

13. What is meant by crude birth rate?

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

This question asks for the meaning of a standard demographic measure used to compare how fast populations are adding new members through birth.

Step 2: Define the term.

Crude birth rate (CBR) is the number of live births in a year for every 1,000 people in a population, measured at the mid point of that year. It is called 'crude' because it does not adjust for the age or sex make up of the population.

Step 3: State the formula.

$$CBR = \frac{\text{Number of live births in a year}}{\text{Mid year population}} \times 1000$$

Final Answer:

Crude birth rate is the number of live births per 1,000 people in a year, a simple measure of how fast a population is growing through births.

$$CBR = \frac{\text{Births}}{\text{Population}} \times 1000$$

Quick Tip: Meaning of crude birth rate in geography

14. Give any two examples of primary activities.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

Economic activities are grouped into primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary sectors based on how directly they draw on nature.

Primary activities are those that extract or produce raw material straight from the earth.

Step 2: Give two examples.

Agriculture, growing crops on land, is a primary activity because it works directly with soil, water and sunlight to produce food. Mining, digging minerals like coal or iron ore out of the ground, is another primary activity because it takes a natural resource straight from the earth with no processing.

Final Answer:

Agriculture and mining are two examples of primary activities.

Agriculture, Mining

Quick Tip: Examples of primary economic activities

15. Write the names of any two important oil refineries of Gujarat.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

Gujarat is one of India's leading states for petroleum refining, home

to some of the country's largest refinery complexes.

Step 2: Name two refineries.

The Jamnagar refinery, run by Reliance Industries, is the world's largest single-site oil refining complex and a landmark of Gujarat's petroleum industry. The Koyali refinery near Vadodara, run by Indian Oil Corporation, is another major refinery in the state.

Final Answer:

Jamnagar and Koyali (Vadodara) are two important oil refineries of Gujarat.

Jamnagar, Koyali

Quick Tip: Important oil refineries of Gujarat

16. Differentiate between broad gauge and metre gauge rail lines.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

Rail gauge is the distance between the inner edges of the two rails of a track, and Indian Railways historically used more than one gauge width.

Step 2: Define broad gauge.

Broad gauge has a track width of 1.676 metres and is the standard gauge across most of India today, able to carry heavier loads at higher

speed.

Step 3: Define metre gauge.

Metre gauge has a narrower track width of exactly 1 metre, once common on lighter, low-traffic branch lines, and it is now being converted to broad gauge across most of the network.

Final Answer:

Broad gauge (1.676 m) is the wider, higher-capacity track, while metre gauge (1 m) is the narrower track used for lighter traffic; India is converting most metre gauge lines to broad gauge.

Broad gauge: 1.676 m; Metre gauge: 1 m
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Quick Tip: Difference between broad gauge and metre gauge

17. Describe the different stages of Demographic Transition Theory.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The Demographic Transition Theory explains how a country's birth rate and death rate change together as it develops economically and socially, moving population growth through a set pattern of stages.

Step 2: Stage 1, high stationary.

Both birth rate and death rate are high, so population grows very slowly or stays almost flat. This describes pre-industrial societies with

poor healthcare and high infant mortality that pushes families to have many children.

Step 3: Stage 2, early expanding.

Death rate falls sharply because of better medicine, food supply and sanitation, but birth rate stays high for a while, so population grows fast. Most developing countries starting modernisation pass through this stage.

Step 4: Stage 3, late expanding.

Birth rate now also starts falling, as education, urbanisation and family planning spread, while death rate keeps falling slowly. Population growth continues but at a slower pace than stage 2.

Step 5: Stage 4, low stationary.

Both birth rate and death rate settle at low levels, so population growth becomes slow or almost zero again, but this time with a much larger total population than stage 1. Many developed countries sit in this stage.

Final Answer:

The Demographic Transition Theory has four stages: high stationary, early expanding, late expanding and low stationary, moving a population from high birth and death rates to low birth and death rates.

High stationary → Early expanding → Late expanding → Low stationary

Quick Tip: Stages of Demographic Transition Theory

18. Mention the characteristics of shifting cultivation.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

Shifting cultivation is a traditional farming method practised in tropical forest regions, where farmers clear a patch of forest, farm it for a short time, and then move on to a new patch. It is known locally in India as 'jhum'.

Step 2: Clearing and burning.

Farmers cut and burn a small patch of forest, and the ash left behind acts as a natural fertiliser for the newly cleared soil, a method often called 'slash and burn'.

Step 3: Short cropping period.

The cleared land is cropped for only two or three years, because the soil's natural fertility, boosted only by the ash, runs out quickly under continuous farming.

Step 4: Abandonment and fallow.

Once yields fall, the plot is abandoned and left fallow for many years to let the forest regrow and the soil recover, while the farmer clears a fresh patch elsewhere.

Step 5: Other features.

It uses simple tools rather than machinery, involves low labour and capital input, and is mostly for subsistence, growing food for the farmer's own family rather than for sale.

Final Answer:

Shifting cultivation is marked by slash and burn clearing, short cropping periods, long fallow recovery, simple tools and subsistence output.

Slash-burn, short cropping, long fallow, subsistence

Quick Tip: Characteristics of shifting cultivation

19. Differentiate between compact and dispersed settlements.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:**Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

Rural settlements are grouped by their layout pattern, how closely the houses and buildings sit next to each other. Compact and dispersed are two contrasting patterns.

Step 2: Compact settlements.

In a compact (or nucleated) settlement, houses are built close together in a cluster, usually around a central point such as a temple, market or water source. This pattern is common in fertile plains where farmland surrounds a tightly packed village core, and it supports easy sharing of community services.

Step 3: Dispersed settlements.

In a dispersed (or scattered) settlement, houses are spread far apart,

often each standing on or near its own farm plot. This pattern is common in hilly, forested or arid areas where usable land is broken up, and farmers prefer to live close to their own fields.

Step 4: Contrast the two.

Compact settlements make it cheaper to provide roads, schools and water supply because houses are near each other, while dispersed settlements make such services more costly and difficult to reach, but they let farmers live right beside their land.

Final Answer:

Compact settlements cluster houses tightly around a centre, while dispersed settlements spread houses out across the farmland, each with its own trade-off in convenience versus access to land.

Compact: clustered; Dispersed: scattered

Quick Tip: Difference between compact and dispersed settlements

20. Discuss the factors responsible for the land degradation in India.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

Land degradation means a fall in the quality or productivity of land, caused by both natural processes and human activity acting on soil and vegetation.

Step 2: Deforestation.

Clearing forests for farmland, housing or timber removes the tree roots that hold soil in place, leaving it exposed to erosion by rain and wind.

Step 3: Overgrazing.

Too many livestock grazing the same grassland strips away plant cover faster than it can regrow, leaving bare soil that erodes easily, a major problem in dry states like Rajasthan and Gujarat.

Step 4: Mining and industry.

Open-cast mining strips away topsoil and vegetation over large areas, while industrial waste and effluents can pollute and poison nearby land.

Step 5: Faulty farming practices.

Overuse of chemical fertilisers, excess irrigation without proper drainage (causing waterlogging and salinity), and farming on steep slopes without terracing all wear down soil quality over time.

Final Answer:

Deforestation, overgrazing, mining and industrial activity, and faulty farming practices together are the major factors behind land degradation in India.

Deforestation, overgrazing, mining, poor farming practices

Quick Tip: Factors responsible for land degradation in India

21. What is meant by watershed management? Mention its relevance in Indian context.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

A watershed is the area of land from which all rainwater drains into a single river, stream or reservoir. Watershed management means planning the careful, sustainable use of the land, water, soil and vegetation within that area, treated as one connected unit.

Step 2: What watershed management involves.

It combines soil and water conservation methods such as building small check dams, contour bunding, afforestation and terracing on slopes, so that rainwater soaks into the ground and refills groundwater instead of running off and causing erosion.

Step 3: Relevance in India, water security.

Much of India depends on the monsoon, so managing a watershed helps store and use rainwater efficiently across the dry months, especially in drought-prone regions.

Step 4: Relevance in India, soil and livelihoods.

By checking soil erosion, watershed management protects farmland productivity, and government programmes like the Integrated Watershed Management Programme use it to raise rural incomes and reduce migration from degraded areas.

Final Answer:

Watershed management is the coordinated conservation of land and

water within a drainage area, and it matters greatly in India for securing water supply, protecting soil and supporting rural livelihoods in a monsoon-dependent country.

Integrated care of a river's drainage area

Quick Tip: Watershed management and its relevance in India

22. Describe the problems of slums in India.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

Slums are crowded, informal urban settlements that grow when rural migrants move to cities faster than housing and services can be built for them. India's fast urban growth has produced large slum populations in most big cities.

Step 2: Housing and overcrowding.

Slum houses are usually small, poorly built structures made of temporary material, packed tightly together with little open space, leading to serious overcrowding within each home and across the settlement.

Step 3: Basic services.

Most slums lack proper drinking water supply, sewage and drainage systems, and regular waste collection, so garbage and dirty water often collect in the open.

Step 4: Health and sanitation.

Poor sanitation and overcrowding raise the risk of diseases spreading quickly, and slum residents often have limited access to hospitals or clinics.

Step 5: Social and economic problems.

Slum dwellers commonly work in low-paid informal jobs with no job security, and children often lack proper access to schools, which keeps poverty going across generations. Crime and insecurity of land tenure, the risk of eviction, are also common concerns.

Final Answer:

Slums in India suffer from overcrowded and poor housing, lack of clean water and sanitation, health risks, and social and economic problems such as insecure work and limited education access.

Overcrowding, poor sanitation, health risk, poverty

Quick Tip: Problems of slums in India

23. Describe the major factors influencing the distributional pattern of population in the world.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:**Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

Population distribution means how people are spread unevenly across

the earth's surface, with some regions crowded and others almost empty. Several physical, economic, social and political factors together decide this pattern.

Step 2: Physical (geographical) factors.

Climate draws people to mild, temperate zones and pushes them away from extreme heat, cold or aridity. Relief favours flat plains and river valleys, which are easy to farm and build on, over steep mountains. Availability of water and fertile soil supports dense farming populations, as seen along the Nile, Ganga and Yangtze valleys.

Step 3: Economic factors.

Areas with industries, trade, mining or good transport links attract people looking for jobs, which is why industrial regions of Europe, North America and coastal East Asia carry very high population densities.

Step 4: Social and cultural factors.

Regions with better health care, education and social security draw and hold larger populations, while religious or cultural significance can also pull settlers to certain cities and pilgrimage centres.

Step 5: Political factors.

Government policy, such as building new capital cities, resettlement schemes, or restricting movement into border and strategic zones, can raise or lower population in specific areas independent of natural conditions.

Final Answer:

Population distribution across the world is shaped together by physical conditions (climate, relief, water, soil), economic

opportunity, social facilities and government policy, which is why some regions are densely peopled and others remain almost empty.

Physical + economic + social + political factors

Quick Tip: Factors influencing population distribution in the world

24. Differentiate between the Nomadic Herding and Commercial Livestock Rearing.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

Both nomadic herding and commercial livestock rearing involve raising animals, but they differ sharply in purpose, method and scale.

Step 2: Nomadic herding, purpose and method.

Nomadic herding is a traditional, subsistence activity where herders move their animals (cattle, sheep, goats, camels) from place to place in search of pasture and water, following seasonal grass growth. It is found in dry and semi-arid regions of Africa, Central Asia and parts of India, and the herd's products (milk, meat, wool) mostly meet the family's own needs.

Step 3: Commercial livestock rearing, purpose and method.

Commercial livestock rearing is a modern, market-oriented activity carried out on large, fixed ranches with scientific breeding, veterinary care and mechanised feeding, aimed at producing meat, wool, hides

or dairy for sale in national and international markets. It is common in countries like the United States, Australia, New Zealand and Argentina.

Step 4: Key contrasts.

Nomadic herding is migratory, low input and subsistence, while commercial livestock rearing is settled on a fixed ranch, high input (using science, capital and technology), and produced for sale rather than family use.

Final Answer:

Nomadic herding is a traditional, migratory, subsistence practice in dry regions, while commercial livestock rearing is a modern, settled, market-driven activity using scientific methods on large ranches.

Migratory subsistence vs settled commercial ranching

Quick Tip: Difference between nomadic herding and commercial livestock rearing

25. Write a detailed note on the petroleum resources in India.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

Petroleum is a key commercial energy source in India, used as fuel for transport, industry and household needs, and also as a raw material for the petrochemical industry.

Step 2: Onshore fields.

Major onshore petroleum producing areas include Digboi, Naharkatiya and Moran in Assam (India's oldest oil producing region), and fields in Gujarat around Ankleshwar, Cambay and Kalol.

Step 3: Offshore fields.

Bombay High, off the coast of Mumbai in the Arabian Sea, is India's single largest petroleum producing field and was discovered in the late 1960s, transforming India's offshore oil output. Fields in the Krishna-Godavari and Cauvery basins off the east coast are other important offshore sources.

Step 4: Refining infrastructure.

Crude oil is processed into usable fuels at refineries spread across the country, with major complexes such as Jamnagar and Koyali in Gujarat, Mathura in Uttar Pradesh, Haldia in West Bengal, and Vishakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh.

Step 5: Challenges.

Domestic production still falls short of India's total demand, so the country imports a large share of its crude oil from the Middle East and other regions, making energy security and price stability important national concerns.

Final Answer:

India's petroleum resources come mainly from Assam and Gujarat onshore, and Bombay High and the Krishna-Godavari basin offshore, refined through plants across the country, though heavy imports remain needed to meet total demand.

Assam, Gujarat, Bombay High, KG basin

Quick Tip: Petroleum resources in India

26. Describe the Hill Area Development Programmes of India.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

Hill Area Development Programmes (HADP) were launched by the Indian government to address the special problems of hilly and mountainous regions, which need different planning from the plains because of their difficult terrain, limited farmland and fragile ecology.

Step 2: Objectives.

The programme aims to raise income and employment in hill areas, check ecological damage from over-farming and deforestation, improve infrastructure like roads and irrigation suited to slopes, and slow migration from hills to the crowded plains.

Step 3: Focus areas covered.

HADP was extended to hilly districts across states such as Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, West Bengal (Darjeeling), Tamil Nadu (Nilgiris) and the northeastern hill states, tailoring plans to each region's terrain and resource base.

Step 4: Strategies used.

Programmes promote horticulture (fruit growing), animal husbandry, plantation crops like tea and spices, forestry-based livelihoods, tourism and small-scale industry, which suit the hilly terrain better than intensive grain farming, along with soil and water conservation works on slopes.

Final Answer:

Hill Area Development Programmes in India are region-specific plans that promote horticulture, forestry, tourism and conservation to raise livelihoods in hilly regions while protecting their fragile ecology.

Region-specific hill development and conservation plans

Quick Tip: Hill Area Development Programmes of India

27. Write the name of the state having lowest population (and its capital city), as shown on the outline map of India.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

This map question asks for the capital city of the Indian state with the lowest total population, per the 2011 Census that Indian geography textbooks use as the standard reference.

Step 2: Identify the state and its capital.

Sikkim is the Indian state with the lowest population among all states, and its capital city is Gangtok.

Final Answer:

Gangtok, the capital of Sikkim (India's least populous state), is the answer.

Gangtok (Sikkim)

Quick Tip: Capital of state with lowest population in India

28. Write the name of the largest sea port located on the western coast of India, as shown on the outline map of India.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:**Step 1: Understanding the Question:**

This asks for the biggest port on India's Arabian Sea (western) coast, which NCERT geography identifies by its overall cargo importance and historic status as India's premier port.

Step 2: Identify the port.

Mumbai Port, on the west coast in Maharashtra, has long been regarded as India's largest and busiest natural harbour port, historically handling the greatest share of the country's sea trade.

Final Answer:

Mumbai is the largest sea port on India's western coast.

Mumbai

Quick Tip: Largest seaport on western coast of India

29. Write the name of the city known as the Silicon Valley of India, as shown on the outline map of India.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

This nickname refers to India's leading centre for information technology and software companies, drawing a comparison with California's original Silicon Valley.

Step 2: Identify the city.

Bengaluru (Bangalore), in Karnataka, is known as the Silicon Valley of India because of its concentration of IT companies, software parks and technology startups.

Final Answer:

Bengaluru is the city known as India's Silicon Valley.

Bengaluru

Quick Tip: City known as Silicon Valley of India

30. Write the name of the major cotton textile industry city in Gujarat, as shown on the outline map of India.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

This asks for the city in Gujarat most closely associated with the cotton textile industry, an association strong enough to earn the city its own nickname.

Step 2: Identify the city.

Ahmedabad is Gujarat's leading cotton textile centre, often nicknamed the 'Manchester of India' for its long history of cotton mills.

Final Answer:

Ahmedabad is Gujarat's major cotton textile industry city.

Ahmedabad

Quick Tip: Major cotton textile industry city in Gujarat

31. Write the name of the main river passing through Delhi, as shown on the outline map of India.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Question:

This asks for the river that flows through the National Capital Territory of Delhi, a well known fact of Indian river geography.

Step 2: Identify the river.

The Yamuna river flows through Delhi, and it is a major tributary of the Ganga.

Final Answer:

The Yamuna is the main river passing through Delhi.

Yamuna

Quick Tip: Main river passing through Delhi

32. Write the name of the capital city of Brazil, as shown on the outline map of the World.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Identify the capital.

Brazil's capital city is Brasilia, a planned city built in the interior of the country and inaugurated in 1960 to replace Rio de Janeiro as the seat of government.

Final Answer:

Brasilia is the capital city of Brazil.

Brasilia

Quick Tip: Capital city of Brazil

33. Write the name of the city known as Manchester of Japan, as shown on the outline map of the World.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Understand the nickname.

Manchester in England was famous as a textile manufacturing city, so 'Manchester of Japan' is given to Japan's own leading textile and industrial city.

Step 2: Identify the city.

Osaka, a major industrial and textile manufacturing centre in Japan, carries this nickname.

Final Answer:

Osaka is known as the Manchester of Japan.

Osaka

Quick Tip: City known as Manchester of Japan

34. Write the name of the longest river of the United States of America, as shown on the outline map of the World.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Compare candidate rivers.

The Missouri River and the Mississippi River are the two rivers usually compared for this title; measured on its own from source to mouth, the Missouri is the longer of the two individual rivers in the United States.

Step 2: State the answer, with the common alternative noted.

The Missouri River, at about 3,767 kilometres, is the longest individual river in the USA; the combined Mississippi-Missouri river system (about 3,766 km after their confluence) is also frequently cited in this context.

Final Answer:

The Missouri River is the longest river of the United States of America.

Missouri River

Quick Tip: Longest river of the United States of America

35. Write the name of the largest lake of Australia, as shown on the outline map of the World.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Identify the lake.

Lake Eyre (also called Kati Thanda-Lake Eyre), in South Australia, is the largest lake in Australia by area, though it is usually a dry salt pan that fills with water only rarely.

Final Answer:

Lake Eyre is the largest lake of Australia.

Lake Eyre

Quick Tip: Largest lake of Australia



36. Write the name of the tallest mountain of Africa, as shown on the outline map of the World.

Correct Answer: —

Solution:

Step 1: Identify the mountain.

Mount Kilimanjaro, in Tanzania, is Africa's tallest mountain, rising to about 5,895 metres above sea level, and it is a dormant volcano.

Final Answer:

Mount Kilimanjaro is the tallest mountain of Africa.

Mount Kilimanjaro

Quick Tip: Tallest mountain of Africa