Human development means the growth and progress of human beings in various aspects such as education, health, and living standards.

The proportion of women in the world is growing, which is a positive aspect of development. This growth is influenced by various factors, including education and increased awareness.

India has shown a declining trend in unemployment, which is a positive sign for economic development. This trend is likely to continue with improved policies and measures.
1) UAF is the country where sex-ratio is most unfavourable to women, in the world.

2) Human development means to live a standard life along with proper education and available facilities.

3) 85% of the Rupee in Germany, after industrialisation started to exploit production decline and the NewRuby landscape emerged.

4) The positive aspect of 'Trade liberalisation' is to allow new industries by liberalising its economy, with other countries by introducing new policies.

5) "The proportion of workers in the agricultural sector in India has shown a declining trend over the last few years. This trend indicates low level of unemployment in primary sector."
6) People migrate in large numbers from rural to urban areas in India to provide better health, housing, and employment facilities.

7) U.S.A and China are the two countries which have the largest trading partners of India as per economic survey report of 2011-12.

8) "The knowledge and understanding of the laws of nature are extremely valuable to mankind."

The above statement suggests that we are living in a world where nature is providing everything in our daily use. The values are important for us in the way nature is giving without any cost and penalty. Therefore, these are the below-listed importance with their values:

a) Medicinal plants and herbs - Through this, nature is providing us
medicines for various diseases and makes us carefree in our daily life. Medicines from shrubs and leaves are very useful for nowadays environment.

b) Raw Materials -

Nature is providing raw materials to humanity. These raw materials then turn into finished products and we are making use of them.

c) Streams, lakes and ponds -

This is the by far most important natural resource by which we the human being is still existing. The natural water bodies provides fresh water for drinking and also for cooking purposes.

d) Food and fodder -

Nature also provides food items like fruits and vegetables for human beings as well as for animals.

Conclusion - Thus above all, we can say that nature's gift to human kind is greatly appreciating to human kinds and is directly dependent on them.
9.1 Two continents which have shown the highest growth rate of million cities from 1950-2000 -
   a) Asia
   b) North and Central America.

9.2 The reason for the growth of million cities could be:
   a) Doubling its population
   b) Increase in medical facilities and education.

9.3 Million city refers to the population between one to five million (1-5 million).

10) Haunted rural settlements
    Dispersed rural settlements

   a) Settlements where houses are a light far away from each other.
   a) Settlements where houses are very far away from each other.
b) It is because of factor of nature like terrain. They have names like a<go, pat<te.

c) They are mostly found in mountainous region.

ii) Rainwater harvesting means to conserve water for future use and to get relief from scarcity. There are various uses of rainwater harvesting in the development of certain areas of India -

a) It is a component used by UNDP to conserve water and balance the ground water table.

b) The use of rainwater harvesting is to provide the future necessity of human wants.

c) The policy of rainwater harvesting is to enable
each and every living beings by wate.

Examples related to rainwater harvesting
is the rooftop rainwater harvesting where
rainwater is collected in the roof of the building
and through that one pipe is connected. The
connection goes to the

a) Reservoirs
b) tank in the ground floor
c) underground reservoirs.

Therefore, with the above method
the rainwater is collected and being used for
further purposes.

12. Duragpur: Iron and steel plants - showing the
diagram:

12.2 The mining areas here are the Thraptia and the
Raniganj from where the coal and manganese
to this plant.
Damodar River is the source of water supply to this plant.

Watershed management is an important part of UNDP. It helps to reduce scarcity.

The success of watershed management programme implemented in Jhabua district of Madhya Pradesh.

- i) Reduces scarcity of water for every human kind.
- ii) It is used for sustainable purposes.
- iii) No need of waiting for water.
- iv) Ground water is balanced.
- v) Every person is getting equal water.
- vi) Development in agricultural facilities.

Conclusion: Through this development in Jhabua district, every person is getting equal amount of water in the area.
14) Push factors —

The factors which causes population force to migrate in other places is called push factor. Such factors influencing are —

a) Unemployment problems —

People force to live their original place and people migrate to another for better job opportunities and facilities.

b) Natural disasters —

In the areas of high risk zone areas, people do not want to live in and therefore decides to change their habitat.

c) Educational and medical facilities —

Areas where there is lack of educational institutions, people do not prefer to live in and resulting
to leave the land. There is another addition to it which is lack of medical facilities. Low level of medical technology preferred the people leave the areas.

Pull Factors -

The factors which attracts people from far off distances are called pull factors.

The factors influencing the migration -

a) Urbanisation -

In the cities, there are many opportunities for people to live in. Better standard of living, food, security, and many other opportunities. The cities provide better education as well as medical facilities, proper sanitation and lots more.

b) Industrialisation -

Factors affecting such as good job opportunities giving better life-style to the job holders. Many of these industries are located in
the cities, so people tends to move away from the place of origin.

Conclusion - In the above points, we can clearly states that push factor decreases the population and pull factors increases the population of a place.

15) Plantation agriculture refers to the planting of new trees and plants at the time of agriculture. Five characteristics of plantation agriculture:
   a) This type of agriculture greatly uses in the parts of all America, Canada as well as European states.
   b) The agriculture has highly advantaged value in the international market for the farmers.
   c) The agricultural process is very fast and uses modern technology in nowadays.
   d) The plantation agriculture posses high level of
development in generating income for the share-own farmers.

2) The agriculture is very cheap in nature and have needdd very low level of food expenditure.

Conclusion - The agricultural activity in this type makes a huge advantage for the farmers in recent years.

Services are of many types in this modern world but if we add communication to it, then it would be called as great communicable device alone together.

One such example of communication service is cyberspace which in short we know 'WWW' or world wide web. With relating to all such types of communications, there are few importance in the world -

a) It provides people to connect from far off distance within a short period of time.

b) The satellite, even in recent days, plays a great role in exchanging of informations.
1. Televisions, radios and other modern entertainment communication gives a better service in comparison to telegram and letters.

2. The fastest-growing network, the Internet, is the king of communication services including social media.

3. The use of newspapers in everyone's home provides better services for information to every member.

Conclusion: Thus, we can say that in recent years or future so, the fastest-growing network will lead the human beings with their importance in the world. It is the communication services which is available for everyone at any time, without the movement of body.

"The Rhine waterways is the world's most heavily used inland waterway.

The statement reveals the fact that inland ports are most important from our ports. The ports which are built away from the seacoast.
The significance of this waterway are:

1. It supplies all loading and unloading of ships in the South America.
2. It helps to export and import of goods from Northern ports of America to Mexico and ports of Brazil.
3. The inland port of Rhine waterways greatly connects the two ports of America and exchange of ship goods.
4. It has minimised the distance between two ends.

Conclusion:

Thus, we can clearly states that the inland port Rhine waterway has a great significance over the South America.
Migration refers to the movement of people from one place to another. It can be seasonal, temporary, or permanent.

The consequences of migration in India leads to great distributions:

1. Economic consequences -
   1. People migrate to such places where there is better economic contribution.
   2. Economic activity should be which generates income by human activity.
   3. The economic consequences also leads to human's standard of living as well as better job opportunities.

2. Social consequences -
   1. People tend to move in areas where there is low crowd and free to live.
   2. Social disadvantages also relate to cultural and religious factors.
11) Social consequences as a factor which is contributing the half part in the consequences for its background status and the way of living.

Conclusion -

With the end of this conclusion, it clearly states that the economic consequences play a part in the role of generating income and social consequences refers to the background of the society. Both together shows the standard of living. In the area the migrant want to live in.

Indian agriculture spans different types of problems in the process of agriculture. The two mentioned problems are -

(a) Fragmentation of land holdings.
(b) Degradation of cultivable land.

Some measures are needed to overcome these problems.
a) Fragmentation of land holdings:
   - The farmers hold a part of their land in their agriculture. Measures:
     i) Farmers should use the past of their land holding in the agriculture.
     ii) They should commercialise it for the market to earn profit.
     iii) The farmers should not keep it for self-consumption.
     iv) The use of modern seed machines should relatively less cheaper.

b) Degradation of cultivable land:
   i) Farms should not use over-utilisation process.
   ii) Irrigational facilities should be there without waiting for rainfed farming.
   iii) Using of less pesticides and fertilizers so that land can be use for future.
cultivation processes.

iv) Land should not be used for a crop rotation.

Conclusion -

The above are the few points where there are measures to overcome with these problems. Indian agriculture lacks various other problems and which ultimately leads to more external problems in the life of farmers as well as in the agriculture.

National Highways are constructed and maintained by central government in a country. The apex body in India to improve the quality of National Highway is National Highway Authority of India (NHAI). In India, the importance of National Highway leads a significant role.

a) The largest - NH 44 which connects from Varanasi to Kanyakumari plays a role in the fastest.
Transportation of Links:

b) The NH-1

c) The National Highways from North to South - Jammu to Kanyakumari and West to East - Porbandar to Sikkim, is a big highway which provides better facilities.

d) The Highways in between Porbandar from Gujarat to Silchar in Assam also to a has a significant role in the middle, there is a Grand Trunk Road connecting with Kolkata.

d) The National Highway provides better transportation facilities.

Conclusion: The above mentioned points are the major significant as well as location in the Indian National Highway.
The country with largest area in Africa - Bulgaria.
An area of dairy farming - Northern-East America and part of Canada.
A major sea port - Melbourne.
An international airport - Beijing.
A mega city - Paris.

The state with lowest density - Arunachal Pradesh.
The state with highest percentage of rural population - Bihar.

A major copper mining mining area in Southern Rajasthan - Churuguda.

The integrated iron and steel plant - located in Chattisgarh - Bhilai.
The international airport - located in Assam - Guwahati.
Outline Map of India (Political)

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- Lowest density
- Rural population
- Mining area
- Iron and steel plant
- An international airport