

DIRECTORATE OF EDUCATION
Govt. of NCT, Delhi

SUPPORT MATERIAL
(2022-2023)

Class : XII

GEOGRAPHY

Under the Guidance of

Shri Ashok Kumar
Secretary (Education)

Shri Himanshu Gupta
Director (Education)

Dr. Rita Sharma
Addl. DE (School & Exam.)

Coordinators

Mr. Sanjay Subhas Kumar
DDE (Exam)

Mrs. Sunita Dua
OSD (Exam)

Mr. Raj Kumar
OSD (Exam)

Mr. Krishan Kumar
OSD (Exam)

Production Team
Anil Kumar Sharma

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**ASHOK KUMAR
IAS**



सचिव (शिक्षा)
राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र
दिल्ली सरकार
पुराना सचिवालय, दिल्ली-110054
दूरभाष : 23890187 टेलीफैक्स : 23890119

Secretary (Education)
Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi
Old Secretariat, Delhi-110054
Phone : 23890187 Telefax : 23890119
e-mail : secyedu@nic.in

MESSAGE

Remembering the words of John Dewey, "Education is not preparation for life, education is life itself, I highly commend the sincere efforts of the officials and subject experts from Directorate of Education involved in the development of Support Material for classes IX to XII for the session 2022-23.

The Support Material is a comprehensive, yet concise learning support tool to strengthen the subject competencies of the students. I am sure that this will help our students in performing to the best of their abilities.

I am sure that the Heads of School and teachers will motivate the students to utilise this material and the students will make optimum use of this Support Material to enrich themselves.

I would like to congratulate the team of the Examination Branch along with all the Subject Experts for their incessant and diligent efforts in making this material so useful for students.

I extend my Best Wishes to all the students for success in their future endeavours.

(Ashok Kumar)

HIMANSHU GUPTA, IAS
Director, Education & Sports



Directorate of Education
Govt. of NCT of Delhi
Room No. 12, Civil Lines
Near Vidhan Sabha,
Delhi-110054
Ph.: 011-23890172
E-mail: diredu@nic.in

MESSAGE

“A good education is a foundation for a better future.”

- Elizabeth Warren

Believing in this quote, Directorate of Education, GNCT of Delhi tries to fulfill its objective of providing quality education to all its students.

Keeping this aim in mind, every year support material is developed for the students of classes IX to XII. Our expert faculty members undertake the responsibility to review and update the Support Material incorporating the latest changes made by CBSE. This helps the students become familiar with the new approaches and methods, enabling them to become good at problem solving and critical thinking. This year too, I am positive that it will help our students to excel in academics.

The support material is the outcome of persistent and sincere efforts of our dedicated team of subject experts from the Directorate of Education. This Support Material has been especially prepared for the students. I believe its thoughtful and intelligent use will definitely lead to learning enhancement.

Lastly, I would like to applaud the entire team for their valuable contribution in making this Support Material so beneficial and practical for our students.

Best wishes to all the students for a bright future.

(HIMANSHU GUPTA)

Dr. RITA SHARMA
Additional Director of Education
(School/Exam)



Govt. of NCT of Delhi

Directorate of Education
Old Secretariat, Delhi-110054
Ph. : 23890185

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संदेश

शिक्षा निदेशालय, दिल्ली सरकार का महत्वपूर्ण लक्ष्य अपने विद्यार्थियों का सर्वांगीण विकास करना है। इस उद्देश्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए शिक्षा निदेशालय ने अपने विद्यार्थियों को उच्च कोटि के शैक्षणिक मानकों के अनुरूप विद्यार्थियों के स्तरानुकूल सहायक सामग्री कराने का प्रयास किया है। कोरोना काल के कठिनतम समय में भी शिक्षण अधिगम की प्रक्रिया को निर्बाध रूप से संचालित करने के लिए संबंधित समस्त अकादमि समूहों और क्रियान्वित करने वाले शिक्षकों को हार्दिक बधाई देती हूँ।

प्रत्येक वर्ष की भाँति इस वर्ष भी कक्षा 9वीं से कक्षा 12वीं तक की सहायक सामग्रियों में सी.बी.एस.ई के नवीनतम दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार पाठ्यक्रम में आवश्यक संशोधन किए गए हैं। साथ ही साथ मूल्यांकन से संबंधित आवश्यक निर्देश भी दिए गए हैं। इन सहायक सामग्रियों में कठिन से कठिन सामग्री को भी सरलतम रूप में प्रस्तुत किया गया है ताकि शिक्षा निदेशालय के विद्यार्थियों को इसका भरपूर लाभ मिल सके।

मुझे आशा है कि इन सहायक सामग्रियों के गहन और निरंतर अध्ययन के फलस्वरूप विद्यार्थियों में गुणात्मक शैक्षणिक संवर्धन का विस्तार उनके प्रदर्शनो में भी परिलक्षित होगा। इस उत्कृष्ट सहायक सामग्री को तैयार करने में शामिल सभी अधिकारियों तथा शिक्षकों को हार्दिक बधाई देती हूँ तथा सभी विद्यार्थियों को उनके उज्ज्वल भविष्य की शुभकामनाएं देती हूँ।

रीता शर्मा
(रीता शर्मा)

DIRECTORATE OF EDUCATION
Govt. of NCT, Delhi

SUPPORT MATERIAL
(2022-2023)

GEOGRAPHY

Class : XII

NOT FOR SALE

PUBLISHED BY : DELHI BUREAU OF TEXTBOOKS

भारत का संविधान

भाग 4क

नागरिकों के मूल कर्तव्य

अनुच्छेद 51 क

मूल कर्तव्य - भारत के प्रत्येक नागरिक का यह कर्तव्य होगा कि वह -

- (क) संविधान का पालन करे और उसके आदर्शों, संस्थाओं, राष्ट्रध्वज और राष्ट्रगान का आदर करे;
- (ख) स्वतंत्रता के लिए हमारे राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन को प्रेरित करने वाले उच्च आदर्शों को हृदय में संजोए रखे और उनका पालन करे;
- (ग) भारत की संप्रभुता, एकता और अखंडता की रक्षा करे और उसे अक्षुण्ण बनाए रखे;
- (घ) देश की रक्षा करे और आह्वान किए जाने पर राष्ट्र की सेवा करे;
- (ङ) भारत के सभी लोगों में समरसता और समान भ्रातृत्व की भावना का निर्माण करे जो धर्म, भाषा और प्रदेश या वर्ग पर आधारित सभी भेदभावों से परे हो, ऐसी प्रथाओं का त्याग करे जो महिलाओं के सम्मान के विरुद्ध हों;
- (च) हमारी सामासिक संस्कृति की गौरवशाली परंपरा का महत्त्व समझे और उसका परिरक्षण करे;
- (छ) प्राकृतिक पर्यावरण की, जिसके अंतर्गत वन, झील, नदी और वन्य जीव हैं, रक्षा करे और उसका संवर्धन करे तथा प्राणिमात्र के प्रति दयाभाव रखे;
- (ज) वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण, मानववाद और ज्ञानार्जन तथा सुधार की भावना का विकास करे;
- (झ) सार्वजनिक संपत्ति को सुरक्षित रखे और हिंसा से दूर रहे;
- (ञ) व्यक्तिगत और सामूहिक गतिविधियों के सभी क्षेत्रों में उत्कर्ष की ओर बढ़ने का सतत प्रयास करे, जिससे राष्ट्र निरंतर बढ़ते हुए प्रयत्न और उपलब्धि की नई ऊँचाइयों को छू सके; और
- (ट) यदि माता-पिता या संरक्षक हैं, छह वर्ष से चौदह वर्ष तक की आयु वाले अपने, यथास्थिति, बालक या प्रतिपाल्य को शिक्षा के अवसर प्रदान करे।



Constitution of India

Part IV A (Article 51 A)


Fundamental Duties

It shall be the duty of every citizen of India —

- (a) to abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem;
- (b) to cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom;
- (c) to uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India;
- (d) to defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so;
- (e) to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities; to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women;
- (f) to value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture;
- (g) to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers, wildlife and to have compassion for living creatures;
- (h) to develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform;
- (i) to safeguard public property and to abjure violence;
- (j) to strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavour and achievement;
- * (k) who is a parent or guardian, to provide opportunities for education to his child or, as the case may be, ward between the age of six and fourteen years.

Note: The Article 51A containing Fundamental Duties was inserted by the Constitution (42nd Amendment) Act, 1976 (with effect from 3 January 1977).

* (k) was inserted by the Constitution (86th Amendment) Act, 2002 (with effect from 1 April 2010).



भारत का संविधान

उद्देशिका

हम, भारत के लोग, भारत को एक ¹[संपूर्ण प्रभुत्व-संपन्न समाजवादी पंथनिरपेक्ष लोकतंत्रात्मक गणराज्य] बनाने के लिए, तथा उसके समस्त नागरिकों को :

सामाजिक, आर्थिक और राजनैतिक न्याय,
विचार, अभिव्यक्ति, विश्वास, धर्म
और उपासना की स्वतंत्रता,
प्रतिष्ठा और अवसर की समता

प्राप्त कराने के लिए,

तथा उन सब में

व्यक्ति की गरिमा और ²[राष्ट्र की एकता

और अखंडता] सुनिश्चित करने वाली बंधुता

बढ़ाने के लिए

दृढ़संकल्प होकर अपनी इस संविधान सभा में आज तारीख
26 नवंबर, 1949 ई. को एतद्वारा इस संविधान को
अंगीकृत, अधिनियमित और आत्मार्पित करते हैं।

1. संविधान (बयालीसवां संशोधन) अधिनियम, 1976 की धारा 2 द्वारा (3.1.1977 से) "प्रभुत्व-संपन्न लोकतंत्रात्मक गणराज्य" के स्थान पर प्रतिस्थापित।
2. संविधान (बयालीसवां संशोधन) अधिनियम, 1976 की धारा 2 द्वारा (3.1.1977 से) "राष्ट्र की एकता" के स्थान पर प्रतिस्थापित।

THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

PREAMBLE

WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a ¹**[SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC]** and to secure to all its citizens :

JUSTICE, social, economic and political;

LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;

EQUALITY of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all

FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the ²[unity and integrity of the Nation];

IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY this twenty-sixth day of November, 1949 do **HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION.**

1. Subs. by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976, Sec.2, for "Sovereign Democratic Republic" (w.e.f. 3.1.1977)
2. Subs. by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976, Sec.2, for "Unity of the Nation" (w.e.f. 3.1.1977)

**SUPPORT MATERIAL
2022-2023**

**SUBJECT : Geography
CLASS-XII**

Reviewed and prepared by :-

Group Leader

Pushpa Tripathi, Vice Principal

Govt. Co.Ed. SSS
Sec-22, Dwarka
Delhi (1821204)

Subject Expert

1. Abrar Ahmed
(Lecturer Geography)

School ID

G.Co-Ed S.S.S DDA Flat PH-II
Kalkaji, New Delhi
(1925041)

2. Beenu Dalal
(Lecturer Geography)

School ID

GGSSS, No-2 Najafgarh
(1822047)

3. Vandana Bhatia
(Lecturer Geography)

School ID

School of Excellence,
Sector-22, Dwarka
(1821282)

4. Meenakshi Kumari
(Lecturer Geography)

School ID

R.K. Puram, Sector-2
Sarvodaya Co-Ed
(1719013)

5. Kusum Joshi
(Lecturer Geography)

School ID

RPVVV Sector-10
Dwarka
(1821137)

COURSE STRUCTURE

Class – XII (2022 - 2023)

3 Hours
70 Marks

One Theory Paper

	UNITS	No. of periods	Marks
A	Fundamental of Human Geography	90	35 Marks
	Unit - 1: Human Geography	07	30
	Unit - 2: People	20	
	Unit - 3: Human Activities	32	
	Unit - 4: Transport, Communication and Trade	26	
	Map work	05	5
B	India-People and Economy	90	35 Marks
	Unit - 6: People	15	30
	Unit - 7: Human Settlements	10	
	Unit - 8: Resources and Development	30	
	Unit - 9: Transport, Communication and International Trade	15	
	Unit - 10: Geographical Perspective on selected issues and problems	15	
	Map Work	05	5
	Total	180	70 Marks
C	Practical Work in Geography Part II	40	30 Marks
	Unit 1: Processing of Data and Thematic Mapping	25	15
	Unit 2: Field study or Spatial Information Technology	15	10
	Practical Record Book and Viva Voce		5

Geography (Code No. 029) Class – XII

Part-A Fundamentals of Human Geography 90 Periods

Unit 1: Human Geography: Nature and Scope 07 Periods

Unit 2: People 20 Periods

- The World Population-distribution, density and growth
- Population change-Components of population change, Demographic Transition
- Human development - concepts; selected Indicators, international comparisons

Unit 3: Human Activities 32 Periods

- Primary activities - concepts and changing trends; gathering, pastoral, mining, subsistence agriculture, modern agriculture; people engaged in agriculture and allied activities - some examples from selected countries.

- Secondary activities-concept; manufacturing: types - household, small scale, large scale; agro based and mineral based industries;
- Tertiary activities-concept; trade, transport and tourism; services; people engaged in tertiary activities
- Quaternary activities-concept; people engaged in quaternary activities case study from selected countries.

Unit 4: Transport, Communication and Trade 24 Periods

- Land transport - roads, railways; trans-continental railways. Water transport- inland waterways; major ocean routes.
- Air transport- Intercontinental air routes Oil and gas pipelines.
- Satellite communication and cyber space- Importance and usage for geographical information; use of GPS.
- International trade-Bases and changing patterns; ports as gateways of international trade, role of WTO in International trade.

Map Work on identification of features based on 1-5 units on the outline/Physical/Political map of World. 05 Periods

Part B. India: People and Economy 90 Periods

Unit 6: People 15 Periods

- Population: distribution, density and growth; composition of population - linguistic, religious; sex, rural-urban and occupational-regions variations in growth of population.

Unit 7: Human Settlements 10 Periods

- Rural settlements - types and distribution
- Urban settlements - types, distribution and functional classification.

Unit 8: Resources and Development 30 Periods

- Land resources- general land use; agricultural land use, Geographical conditions and distribution of major crops (Wheat, Rice, Tea, Coffee, Cotton, Jute, Sugarcane and Rubber), agricultural development and problems.
- Water resources-availability and utilization-irrigation, domestic, industrial and other uses; scarcity of water and conservation methods-rain water harvesting and watershed management.
- Mineral and energy resources- distribution of metallic (Iron ore, Copper, Bauxite, Manganese); non-metallic (Mica, Salt) minerals; conventional (Coal, Petroleum, Natural gas and Hydroelectricity) and non-conventional energy sources (solar, wind, biogas) and conservation.
- Planning in India- target group area planning (case study); idea of sustainable development (case study).

Unit 9: Transport, Communication and International Trade 15 Periods

- Transport and communication-roads, railways, waterways and airways: oil and gas pipelines; Geographical information and communication networks.

- International trade- changing pattern of India's foreign trade; sea ports and their hinterland and airports.

Unit 10: Geographical Perspective on Selected Issues and Problems 15 Periods

- Environmental pollution; urban-waste disposal.
- Urbanisation, rural-urban migration; problems of slums.
- Land degradation.

Map work on locating and labeling of features based on above units on outline map of India. 05 Marks

Part-C Practical Work in Geography Part II 40 Periods

Unit 1: Processing of Data and Thematic Mapping 25 Periods

- Type and Sources of data: Primary, Secondary and other sources.
- Tabulating and processing of data; calculation of averages, measures of central tendency.
- Representation of data- construction of diagrams: bars, circles and flowchart; thematic maps; construction of dot; choropleth and isopleth maps.

Unit 2: Spatial information Technology 15 Periods

Introduction to GIS; hardware requirements and software modules; data formats; raster and vector data, data inputs, editing and topology building; data analysis; overlay and buffer.

Prescribed Books:

1. Fundamentals of Physical Geography, Class XI, Published by NCERT
2. India, Physical Environment, Class XI, Published by NCERT
3. Practical Work in Geography, Class XI, Published by NCERT
4. Fundamentals of Human Geography, Class XII, Published by NCERT
5. India - People and Economy, Class XII, Published by NCERT
6. Practical Work in Geography, Class XII, Published by NCERT

Note:

1. The above textbooks are also available in Hindi medium.
2. Kindly refer to the latest editions of all NCERT Textbooks.

QUESTION PAPER DESIGN GEOGRAPHY THEORY CLASS XI & XII

COMPETENCIES	Total Marks and % 70 Marks
Demonstrate	29 marks - 41%
Application	26 marks - 37%
Formulate	15 marks - 22%
Total	70 marks - 100%

Fundamental of Human Geography
Class XII - Textbook I (NCERT)

Map items for Identification only on the outline political map of the world.

Unit-1	Ch.-1	Nil
Unit-2	Ch. 2 to 4	1 The largest country in each continent in terms of area
Unit-3	Ch. 5 to 7 Primary Activities.	1 Areas of subsistence gathering. 2 Major areas of nomadic herding of the world. 3 Major areas of commercial livestock rearing. 4 Major areas of extensive commercial grain farming. 5 Major areas of mixed farming of the World.
Unit - 4	Ch. 8 to 9	2 Transcontinental Railways: Terminal Stations of transcontinental railways- Trans siberian, Trans Canadian, Tran Australian Railways 3 Major Sea Ports : Europe: North Cape, London, Hamburg North America: Vancouver, San Francisco, New Orleans South America: Rio De Janeiro, Colon, Valparaiso Africa: Suez, Durban and Cape Town Asia: Yokohama, Shanghai, Hongkong, Aden, Karachi, Kolkata Australia: Perth, Sydney, Melbourne 4. Inland Waterways: Suez canal, Panama canal, Rhine waterway and St. Lawrence Seaway 5. Major Airports: Asia: Tokyo, Beijing, Mumbai, Jedda, Aden Africa : Johannesburg & Nairobi Europe: Moscow, London, Paris, Berlin, and Rome North America: Chicago, New Orleans, Mexico City South America: Buenos Aires, Santiago Australia: Darwin and Wellington

Indian - People and Economy
Class XII - Textbook II (NCERT)

Map Items for locating and labelling only on the outline political map of India

Units -6 & 7	Ch. 1 to 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State with high level of urbanization and low level of urbanization State with higher level of population density & one state with lowest level of population density (2011) Any city with more than 10 million population - Greater Mumbai, Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai, Bengaluru.
Unit - 8	Ch. 5 to 9	<p>Leading producing states of the following crops:</p> <p>(a) Rice, (b) Wheat, (c) Cotton, (d) Jute, (e) Sugarcane, (f) Tea, and (h) Coffee</p> <p>Mines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Iron-ore mines: Mayurbhanj, Bailadila, Ratnagiri, Bellary. Manganese mines: Balaghat, Shimoga. Copper mines: Hazaribagh, Singhbhum, Khetari. Bauxite mines: Katni, Bilaspur and Koraput Coal mines: Jharia, Bokaro, Raniganj, Neyveli. Oil Refineries: Mathura, Jamnagar, Baroni Industries.
Unit - 9	Ch. 10 - 11	<p>Transport:</p> <p>(i) Important route on North South Corridor, East West Corridor & golden quadrilateral.</p> <p>(ii) Major Sea Ports: Kandla, Mumbai, Marmagao, Kochi, Ennore, Tuticorin, Chennai, Vishakhapatnam, Paradwip, Haldia.</p> <p>(iii) International Air ports: Ahmedabad, Mumbai, Bangalore, Chennai, Kolkata, Guwahati, Delhi, Amritsar, Panaji, Kochi, Thiruvananthapuram and Hyderabad</p>
Unit - 10	Ch. 12	NIL

Part-I
Fundamentals of Human Geography

Chapter	Subject	Page no.
1.	Human Geography: Nature and scope	1
2.	The world Population: Distribution, Density and growth	10
3.	Human Development	22
4.	Primary activity	32
5.	Secondary Activity	41
6.	Tertiary and Quaternary	49
7.	Transport and communication	58
8.	International Trade	66

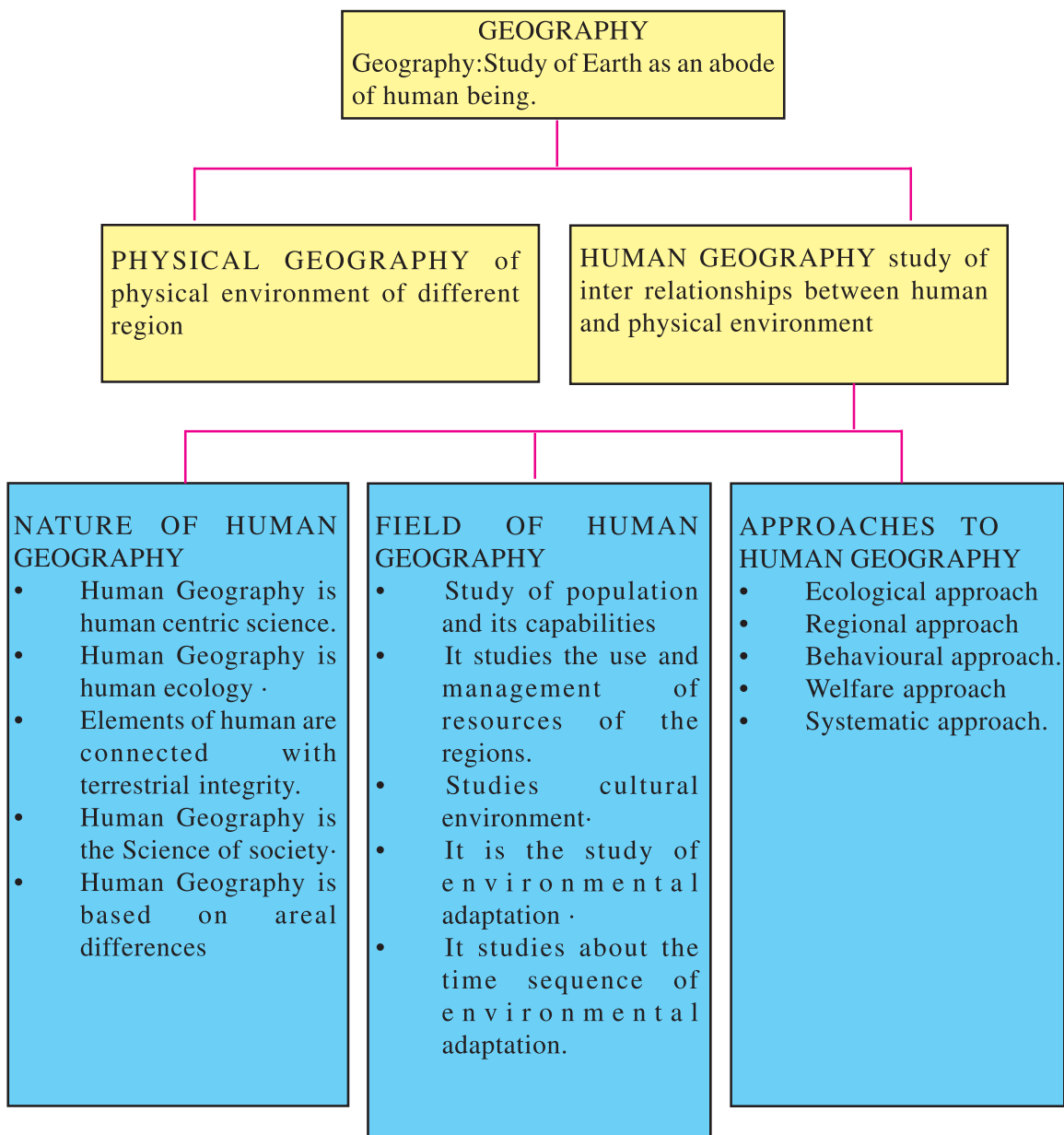
Part II
India : People And Economy
Content

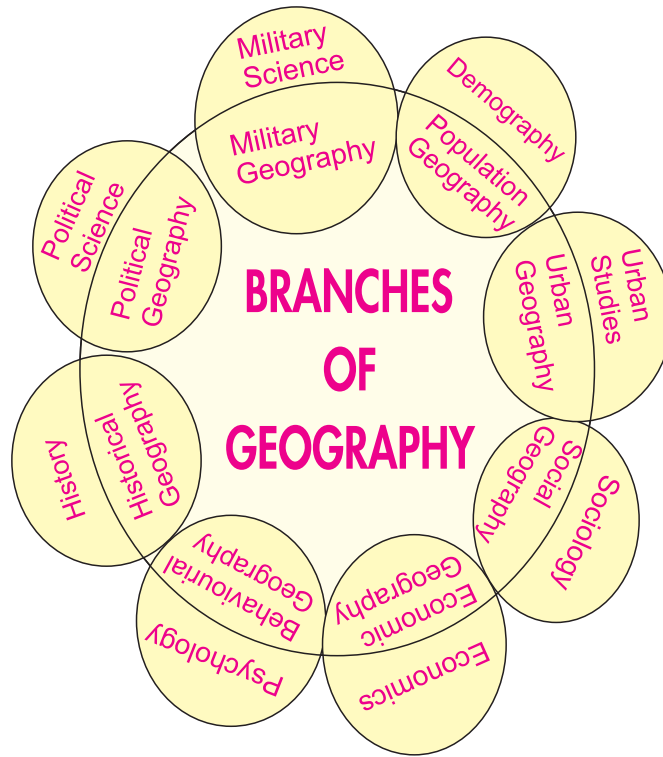
Chapter	Subject	Page no.
1.	Population : Distribution, Density Growth and Composition	74
2.	Human Settlement	83
3.	Land Resource and Agriculture	93
4.	Water Resources	104
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CHAPTER- 1

Human Geography: Nature & scope

CONCEPT MAP





ONE MARKS QUESTIONS

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

- Q.1. Which of the following is not an approach to human geography?
- Exploration and description
 - Post modernism in geography
 - Areal differentiation
 - Humanisation of nature
- Q.2. Which of the following geographer is associated with possibilism?
- Ratzel
 - Vidal-de-la- Blache
 - Ellen C. Semple
 - Emmanuel kant
- Q.3. Consider the following statements and choose the correct option the given

options

- (1) Physical geography studies about the physical environment.
- (2) Human geography is the study of relation ships between human beings and their physical environment.
- (a) Only 1 in correct
- (b) Only 2 in correct
- (c) Both 1 and 2 are correct
- (d) Both are in correct

Q.4. Which of the following geographer is associated with the given definition “Human geography is the study of changing relationship between the unresting man and the unstable earth”

- (a) Huntington
- (b) Ellen c. semple
- (c) Vidal-de-la Blache
- (d) Griffith Taylor

Q.5. “In the early stage of development, We can imagine a naturalised human. Who listened to nature, was afraid of its fury and worshipped it. The statement is supported by which of the following concept of human geography.”

- (a) Determinism
- (b) Possibilism
- (c) Neo Determinism
- (d) Behavioural approach

Q.6. Which of the following approach emphasises on the use of computer and sophisticated statistical tools?

- (a) Areal differentiation
- (b) Regional Analysis
- (c) Spatial Orgnisation
- (d) Exploration and description

Q.7. Fill in the blanks

- i. _____ indicates the level of cultural development of society
- ii. Knowledge of _____ is important

Ans. (I) Technology (ii) Natural laws

Q.8. Neither is there a situation of absolute necessity nor is there a condition of absolute freedom.

Above mentioned statement supported which of the following concepts.

- (a) Possibilism
- (b) Determinism
- (c) Behaviourism
- (d) Neo determinism

Q.9. Which one of the following is not correctly matched.

- | Scholar | Approach |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) Friedrich Ratzel | ___ Determinism |
| (b) Ellen.C.Semple | ___ Welfare Geography |
| (c) Griffith Taylor | ___ Neo determinism |
| (d) Vidal de la Blache | ___ Possibilism |

Q.10. Which of the following things are not created by nature.

- (a) Natural vegetation
- (b) Soils
- (c) Farms
- (d) Land Farms

Q.11. Which of the following is not a branch of Human Geography.

- (a) Urban Geography
- (b) Population Geography
- (c) Economic Geography
- (d) Physical Geography

ANSWER KEY

1. (d) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (a)
6. (c) 7. Technology, Natural laws 8. (d)
9. (b) 10. (c) 11. (d)

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (1 MARKS)

Q.13. Which geographer propagated the concept of Neo-determinism?

Ans. Griffith Taylor

Q.14. Which branch of geography demography studies is associated with?

Ans. Population Geography.

Q.15. Name any two branches of Economic geography.

- Ans. i) Geography of Marketing
ii) Geography of Tourism

Q.16. Name two approaches of geographical thought where dualism existed on the basis of area of study.

- Ans. i) Regional Approach
ii) Systematic Approach

Q.17. What was the main approach of human geography during the later colonial period?

Ans. Regional Analysis

Q.18. Which branch of geography is represented in the lifestyle of tribal people living in the Jungle of Abujh Maad?

Ans. Environmental Determinism Human geography studies the inter-relationship between the physical environment and Socio-cultural environment created by human beings mutual interaction with each other.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTION(3 MARK QUESTION)

Q.17. Give the definition of Human geography and also mention its main field.

Ans. The study of interrelationships and variations between physical environment and human beings is called as human geography. It is the synthetic study of relationship between human societies and earth's surface. Study areas (field) of human geography.

- It studies about the population and its capabilities of a region.
- It studies about the use and planning of resources of a region.
- Studies cultural environmental adaptation.

Q.18. "The elements of physical geography and human geography are interrelated with each other. Explain the statement by giving suitable examples

Ans. The elements of physical geography and human geography interact each other. The livelihood and social economic activities of humans are affected by

different physical factors like; nature of terrain, climate, soil, water, and vegetation. Nature determines the functions and life of human being Human life is depend upon natural resources and the availability of these natural resources greatly govern the employment, cropping system and the medium of transport. Nature provides minimum opportunities for the development of human and humans being avail these opportunities for their development.

Q.19. Nature and human are so intricately intertwined that they Can't be separated from each other. Explain the statement with examples

Ans. There is complex integration found between the nature and humans.

1. Humans and nature are inseparable.
2. Humans have created social and cultural environment by interacting with natural environment.
3. Physical and human phenomenon are described in metaphors using symbols from the human anatomy.

Q.20. What is the subject matter of the study of human geography? Explain any three facts in this regard.

Ans. Following three important facts are important for the study of human geography

1. The study of cultural environment created by the interaction between physical environment and human beings
2. Considering earth as the abode of human being and study all those elements or factors those are cherished by human being
3. Study of whole human world and its capabilities living over surface of earth.

Q.21. Explain the concept of environmental determinism by giving suitable examples.

Or

In the early stages of their interaction with their natural environment humans were greatly influenced by it". Prove the statement.

Ans.

1. Earlier the level of technology was very low and the stage of development was also primitive.
2. He adapted to the dictates of nature.
3. We can imagine the presence of a naturalised human, who listened to nature, was afraid of its fury and worshipped it.

4. This type of interaction between primitive human society and strong forces of nature was termed as environmental determinism.
5. The physical environment for such societies becomes the “Mother nature”.

Q.22. “Nature provides opportunities and human being make use of these and slowly nature gets humanised”. Which concept of human geography is revealed by the given statement.?

Ans.

1. This concept of human geography is known as “Possibilism”
2. Humans develop better and more efficient technology with the passage of time and create possibilities with the resources obtained from the environment.
3. The human activities create cultural landscape and the imprints of human activities created everywhere.

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (5 MARKS)

Q.23. “Conceptually, Neo determinism reflects a middle path between environmental determinism and possibilism”. Explain

Or

“Neo determinism is introduced by Griffith Taylor that reflects a middle path between two ideas.” Explain

Or

Describe any three features of Neo determinism.

Ans. This concept was introduced by Griffith Taylor.

1. This concept gives a middle path between Environmental determinism and possibilism.
2. It focused on the creation of possibilities within the limits which do not damage the environment.
3. The concept show that neither is there a situation of absolute necessity not is there a condition of absolute freedom.
4. Human beings can conquer nature by obeying it and save it from damage
5. Use of natural resources should be in limit other wise it will create environmental problems. For example reckless cutting of forests should stop due to industrialisation and mining.

Q.24. What do you mean by the Humanistic approaches of human geography?

Ans.

1. It means integrating the study of human geography with the different aspects of the welfare of human being and social consciousness.
2. It was postulated in 1970
3. It was focused on housing, health and education
4. It emphasised on the central and active role of human beings.
5. Study of this approach focused on the causes of regional disparities, poverty, deprivation. It also focus on ways to come out of these problems.

Q.25. “To develop technology, understanding of natural laws is important” prove to statement by giving appropriate examples.

Ans.

1. Technology indicates the level of cultural development of society.
2. Human beings we able to develop technology after they developed better understanding of natural laws. For example, the understanding of concepts of friction and heat helped us discover fire.
3. Understanding of the secrets of DNA and genetics enabled us to conquer many diseases.
4. We use the laws of aerodynamics to develop faster plane.
5. Cultural environment is formed on the basis of the knowledge of nature.

Q.26. “The imprints of human activities are created everywhere.” Explain the statement with appropriate examples.

Ans. Nature provides opportunities and human being make use of these and slowly nature gets humanised and starts bearing the imprints of human endeavour for example.

1. Pastures in plains and rolling hills.
2. Use of oceanic surface in the form of oceanic routes.
3. Health resorts on highlands.
4. projection of satellites into the Space.
5. Huge urban sprawls.

Q.27. “The concerns of human geography is a long temporal continuum though the approaches to articulate them have changed over time. This dynamism in approaches shows the vibrant nature of the discipline.” Explain the approaches of geography in reference to given statement.

Ans.

1. Earlier interaction between different societies was nil and knowledge about each other was limited.
2. Travellers and explores used to disseminate information about the regions they travelled to.
3. Navigational skills were not developed and voyages were fought with dangers.
4. In the down late of 15th century in Europe, explorations about-new world started and gradually myths and secrets about people and countries were started to open up.
5. During colonial period, explorations were done to boost up to reach the resources of the regions and to get inventorised information.

Q.28. “Both physical and human phenomena are described in metaphors using symbols from the human anatomy.” Describe the statement by giving suitable example.

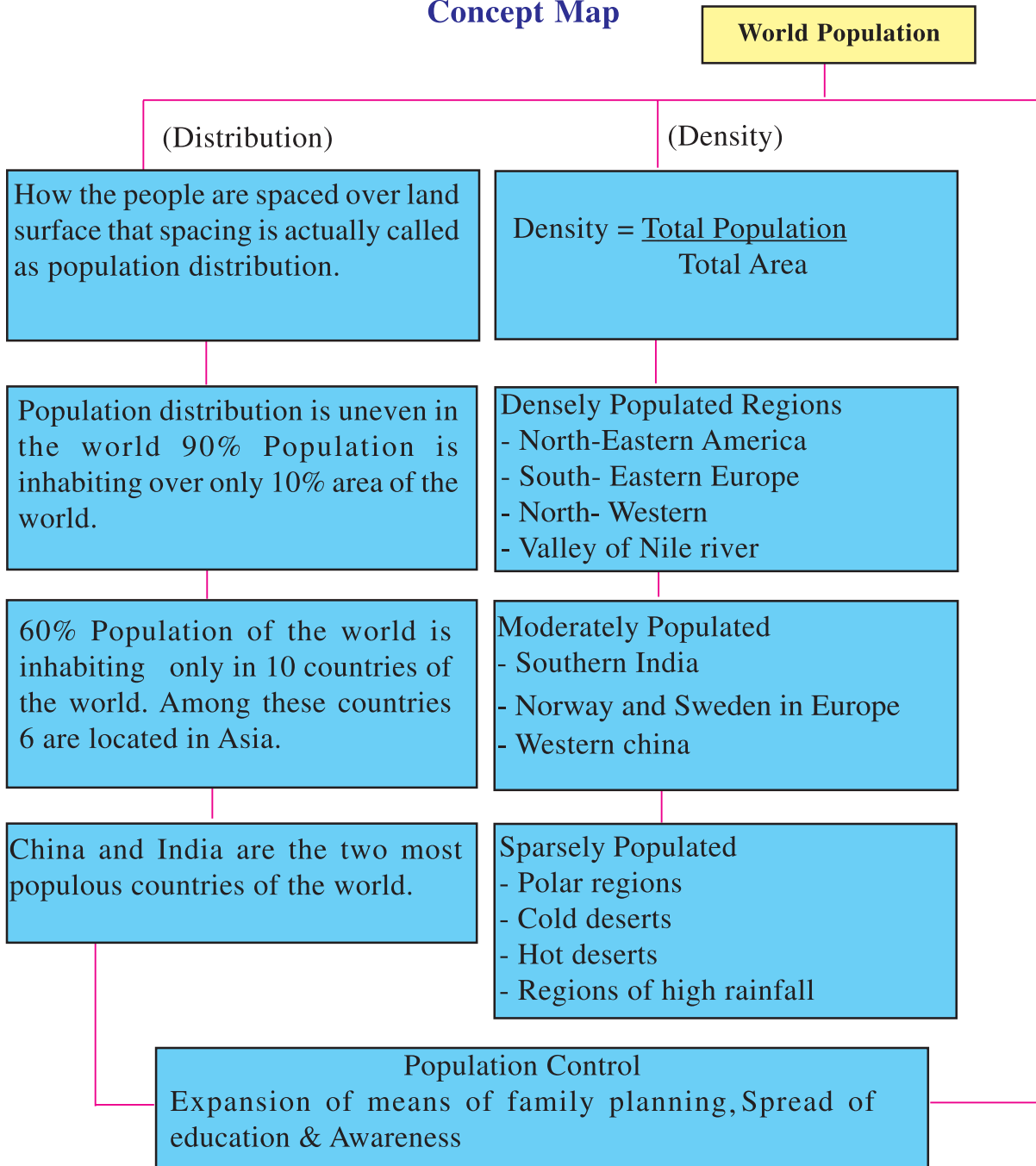
Ans.

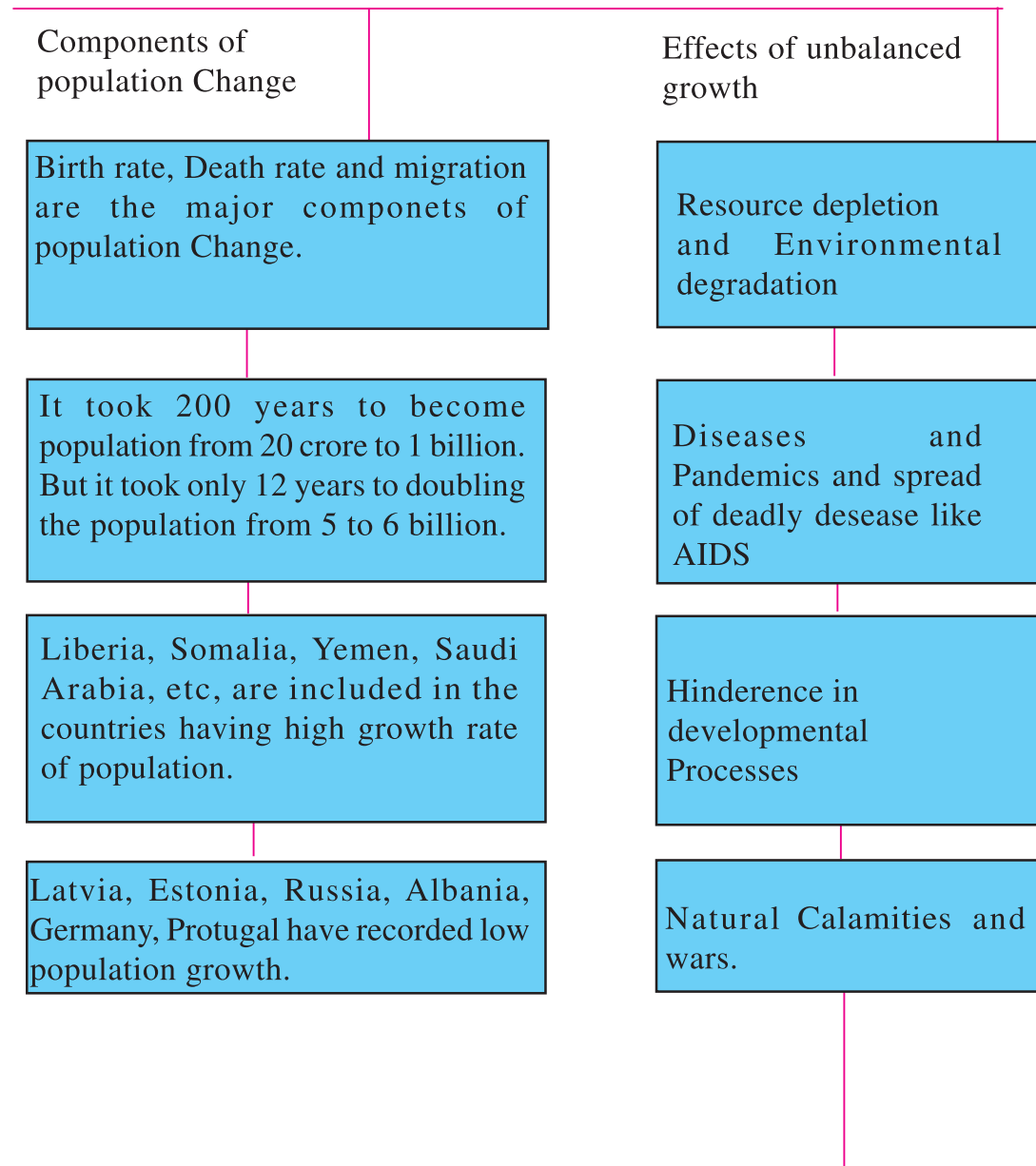
1. Human and nature are inseparable they are seen as integrated elements.
2. In geography, both human and physical phenomena are described in metaphors using symbols from the human anatomy.
3. For Example we use the term “eyes” of storm, “Mouth” of the river, “Snout” of the glacier, neck of the isthmus, profile of the soil.
4. Regions villages and cities are described in the form of living organisms for example we call our country another land.
5. Networks of road, railways and water ways have often been described as “arteries of circulation”.

LESSON -2

World Population : Distribution, Density and Growth

Concept Map





1 MARK QUESTIONS

Q.1. Define population density.

Ans. Population density is the ratio between the number of people living in particular area and the size of land.

$$\text{Density of Population} = \frac{\text{Total population}}{\text{Total Area}}$$

Q.2. Define population growth.

Ans. The population growth refers to the change in number of inhabitants of a territory between two points of time. It may be positive or negative.

Q.3. How the actual growth rate of population can be calculated?

Ans. It may be calculated as follows-

Actual growth rate of population = Birth rate - Death rate + in migration - out migration.

Q.4. Analyse the factor which is responsible for the slow growth rate of population in Africa and some parts of the common wealth of Independence countries.

Ans. The deadly HIV/AIDS epidemics have pushed up death rate and reduced life expectancy which has slowed down population growth in these countries.

Q.5. Identify any two features of second stage of demographic transition.

Ans. (a) Fertility remains high in the beginning of second stage.

(b) Improvements in sanitation and health conditions lead to decline in mortality.

Q.6. Specify any two important measures of population control.

Ans. (a) Free availability of contraceptives.

(b) Spread of education and awareness.

Q.7. "Any further increase in population would result problems in society". Justify the statement by giving suitable argument.

Ans. According to Thomas Malthus number of people would increase faster than the food supply and any further increase would result in population crash due to natural factors and over exploitation of resources.

Q.8. Identify the factor which is responsible for population explosion in the world during the eighteenth century.

Ans. World population exploded in the eighteenth century after the Industrial Revolution.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Q.9. Who has given the following remark about the population of Asia? “Asia has many places where people are few and few places where people are many”.

- a) George B. Cressy
- b) Malthus
- c) Hartshorne
- d) Ratzel

Q.10. When people move from one place to another the place they move from is called the

- a). Place of Destination
- b.) Place of Origin
- b). Immigration
- d.) Emigration

Q.11. Match the following

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. In migration | (i) Unemployment |
| 2. Out migration | (ii) Better conditions of livelihood |
| 3. Pull factors | (iii) Migrants who move to new places |
| 4. Push factors | (iv) Migrants who come from a place |

- | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|----|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| a) | (iii) | (iv) | (i) | (ii) |
| b) | (ii) | (i) | (iii) | (iv) |
| c) | (iv) | (iii) | (ii) | (i) |
| d) | (ii) | (iv) | (i) | (iii) |

Q.12. Which of the following is not a component of population change?

- a) Urbanization
- b) Birth rate
- c) Death rate
- d) Migration

Q.13. Which of the following conditions reflect the last stage of demographic transition?

- a) High fertility and high mortality
- b) Epidemics and food insecurity
- c) Uneducated population
- d) Urban population and improved technology

Q.14. Which of the following is not matched correctly?

- a) Birth- Death= Natural growth of population
- b) (Death- Birth) + In migration-out migration=Actual growth of population
- c) No. of Death per thousand persons = Birth rate
- d) Movement of population from one place to another= migration

Q.15. Which of the following deadly epidemics in Africa and some parts of the common wealth of Independent states (CIS) and also have pushed up death rates and reduced average life expectancy?

- (a) Cholera
- (b) T.B
- (c) Dengue fever
- (d) HIV AIDS

Q.16. Which of the following factors was mainly responsible for the rapid growth of population in 20th century.

- (a) Development of bio technology and information technology
- (b) Development of agriculture
- (c) Development of transport
- (d) Industrial development

ANSWER KEY

9. A 10. B. 11. C. 12. A.
13. D. 14. C 15. D. 16. A

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (3 MARKS QUESTIONS)

Q.17. Define population growth. Explain the difference between positive and negative growth of population.

Ans. The population growth or population change refers to the change in number of inhabitants of a territory during a specific period of time. It can be expressed either in terms of percentage or in absolute numbers.

- (i) Positive growth of population – this happens when the birth rate is more than the death rate between two points of time or when people from other countries migrate permanently to a region.
- (ii) Negative growth of population- If the population decreases between two points of time it is known as negative growth of population. It occurs when the birth rate falls below the death rate or people migrate to other countries.

Q.18. Describe the pull factors of migration of population in the world.

Ans. Place of destination seems more attractive as compared to the place of origin due to pull factors. These are as follows.

1. Better opportunities of employment
2. Better conditions of livelihood
3. peace and political stability
4. Favourable climate
5. Safety of life and property

Q.19. Describe the push factors of migrating population in the world.

Ans. Push factors of migration make the place of origin less attractive. Due to these factors people leave the place of origin. These are as follows.

1. Poor conditions of living
2. political instability
3. Unfavourable climate
4. Natural calamities
5. Epidemics
6. Economic backwardness

Q.20. Describe the three main components of population change.

Ans. Following are the three important components of population change.

1. Birth rate- The crude birth (CBR) is expressed as number of live births in a year per thousand of population. Increase and decrease in birth rate is directly related to the population change. It is calculated as

$$CBR = \frac{Bi}{p} \times 100$$

2. Death rate – Death rate plays an active role in population change. Population growth occurs not only by increasing birth rate but also due to decreasing death rate.
3. Migration- Apart from births and deaths, migration also changes the size of population. It includes the movement of people from the place of origin to the place of destination. It may be permanent temporary or seasonal.

Q.21. Explain the factors, those are responsible for population change or decline of population of a region.

Ans. Population growth of a region may affect the economic development of a region in both positive and negative ways

- Problems emerged due to high population growth.
 1. Exerts excessive pressure over resources.
 2. Depletion of resources.
 3. Difficulty to feed population or insufficiency of resources to maintain population.
 4. Hinderence in the rate of development
- Consequences of population decline-
 1. Resources can not be utilized fully.
 2. Basic structure of society become unstable by itself.
 3. The future of society leads towards anxiety and dark.

Q.22. How the science and technology helped in the population growth? explain in three points.

Or

Science and technology plays an important role both in population growth and control. Explain in three points.

Ans.

- I. Science and technology strengthened the agriculture and industries that boosted up production which ultimately leads to population growth.
- II. Many diseases were conquered and control on death rate due to science and technology.
- III. The development of science and technology improved the living conditions of people and provided them luxurious life which lead to population

growth.

Q.23. What factors are responsible for the high density of population in monsoon Asia?

Ans. China, India, Bangladesh, Japan, Singapore, Indonesia and Java island are mainly included in the monsoon regions of the world-

1. Fertile soil and plenty of rainfall
2. Due to favourable climate, 2 or 3 crops can be grown in a year in these regions.
3. Most of the population is dependent upon agriculture in these regions.
4. In some places, population density found is between 400 to 800 people per square kilometer of area.

Q.24. What are the methods adopted by the government to achieve the target of population control?

Ans.

1. Spreading of family planning programme.
2. To make easy availability of good quality of contraceptives
3. Spread of education, especially among women.

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (5 MARKS QUESTIONS)

Q.25. Define population distribution. Also explain any four geographical factors that affect population distribution of a region.

Ans. The term population distribution refers to the way people are spaced over the earth's surface.

Following geographical factors are responsible for the uneven distribution of population

- I. Availability of water- It is very much important factor for human survival. So people prefer to live in areas where fresh water is easily available. Water is used in all spheres of life whether it is house hold, agriculture or industrial sector. Because of this river valleys are among the most densely populated areas of the world.
- II. Land forms or relief- People prefer to live in flat plains and gentle slopes. Because these areas are very much suitable for economic development

activities, such as production of crops and building roads and industries. But the mountains and hilly areas hinder the development of transport and other activities which make these areas less attractive to live. Due to this reason valleys of Ganga, Brahmaputra, Hwang ho etc. are densely populated whereas mountains like Himalayan regions are sparsely populated.

- III. Climate- Areas with a comfortable climate, where there is not much seasonal variation attract more people. But the areas having extreme climate such as very hot or cold deserts are uncomfortable for human habitation. Mediterranean regions attracted more people due to pleasant climate found over there.
- IV. Soils- For human survival food is also very important. To grow food human always look for fertile soil. Fertile soils are important for agriculture and allied activities. So areas having loamy soils have inhabited densely. In India Ganga and Brahmaputra plains are densely populated due to fertile alluvial soils found there.

Q.26. "Population distribution is very uneven in the world". Analyse the important. Physical and economic factors affecting population distribution in context of given statement.

Ans. It is true, population is spaced over the earth surface unevenly. 90 percent of the world population lives in about 10 percent of its land area. Following geographical and economic factors are responsible for it.

- Geographical factors:- (As given in Q. no.24 -Availability of water, Land from, Climate, Soils)
- Economic factors-
 - I. Availability of minerals- In spite of Unfavourable Climate, people want to inhabit in the areas rich in minerals. Because mining and industrial activities generate employment and give way to industrial development that ultimately leads to economic development of a region. So the people start to move to such places gold mines in Kalgoorlie and Coolgardie, oil extraction Saudi Arabia, Katanga Zambia copper belt in Africa are good examples of human habitation due to availability of important minerals.

- II. urbanisation and industrialisation sites have always remained a point of attraction for more peoples due to the employment opportunities, high living standard and other basic amenities found there. So the mega cities such as greater Mumbai, London, Delhi etc. continue to attract large number of migrants every year. Industrialisation too is responsible for attracting large number of people because they provide jobs to large number of people in different way such as factory workers, clerks, Banking, transport etc. Kobe-Osaka region of Japan is thickly populated due to its industrial development.

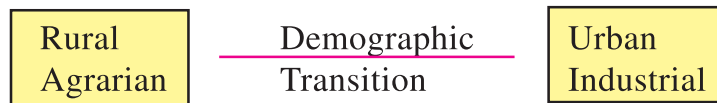
Q.27. How the rapid growth of population directly affect the economic development of a country or a region. Explain

Ans. Economic development of a country is directly dependent upon the resource base available in that country. If the country attained an optimum balance that means no. of people are according to the resource availability than it will go on the path of development smoothly. But an excess of population exerts great pressure on available resources that ultimately leads a country towards backwardness and problems in the form of following consequences.

1. Food problem or food insecurity- due to heavy population it would be difficult to feed large population from the limited land resources.
2. Problems of Housing- Due to heavy population intense use of land resources increased, and it leads to shrinking which leads to problems of housing.
3. Unemployment- Due to large population resources become less and hinderence in development activities takes place which leads to unemployment.
4. Low standard of living – Limited resources are distributed among the large number of people. so the standard of living becomes poor.
5. Pressure on agricultural land- There is great pressure on agricultural land due to heavy population. Intensive use of land was started to feed large population that ultimately lead to the problem of land degradation.
6. Lack of Health facilities- It become quite impossible to reach health facilities among all the sections of society due to great number of people.

Q.28. What do you mean by Demographic Transition Theory? Explain its stages by giving appropriate examples.

Ans. Demographic Transition theory used to describe and predict the future population of any area. The theory tells us that population of any region changes from high birth and high deaths to low birth and low deaths as society progresses from rural agrarian and illiterate to urban industrial and literate society.



- The First stage- High fertility and high mortality due to more reproduction to compensate for the deaths.
- Slow population growth and dependance
- Low life expectancy, illiteracy, and low levels of technology
- All the countries were in this stage before 200 year ago.

Second stage-

- High fertility in the beginning but declines with time.
- Accompanied by reduced mortality
- Improvements in sanitation and health condition.
- Net gap between fertility and mortality, net addition to population is high.

Third stage

- Considerable decline in both fertility and mortality.
- Stable or slow growth of population
- Urbanised and literate population
- High technical know how
- Deliberately controls the family size.

Q.29. World has many places where people are few and few places where people are very many”. Prove the statement by giving appropriate examples.

Or

Pattern of population distribution is unique in the world. Explain

Ans.

- Broadly 90 percent of the world population lives in about 10 percent of its land area.
- The 10 most populous countries of the world contributed about 60 percent of the world’s population of these six are located in Asia-such as Japan, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Indonesia, India and China.

- The North- Eastern part of U.S.A, North -western part of Europe, South, South-East and East Asia are densely populated
- Areas near the North and South poles, the hot and the cold deserts and high rainfall zones near equator have very low density of population with less than 1 person per sq. km.
- Population is more in the northern hemisphere and less in Southern hemisphere. Because most part of the southern hemisphere is watery.
- Most population of the world live beyond 0° to 45° northern hemisphere.

Q.30. Describe in brief the trends of population growth from prehistoric period till present.

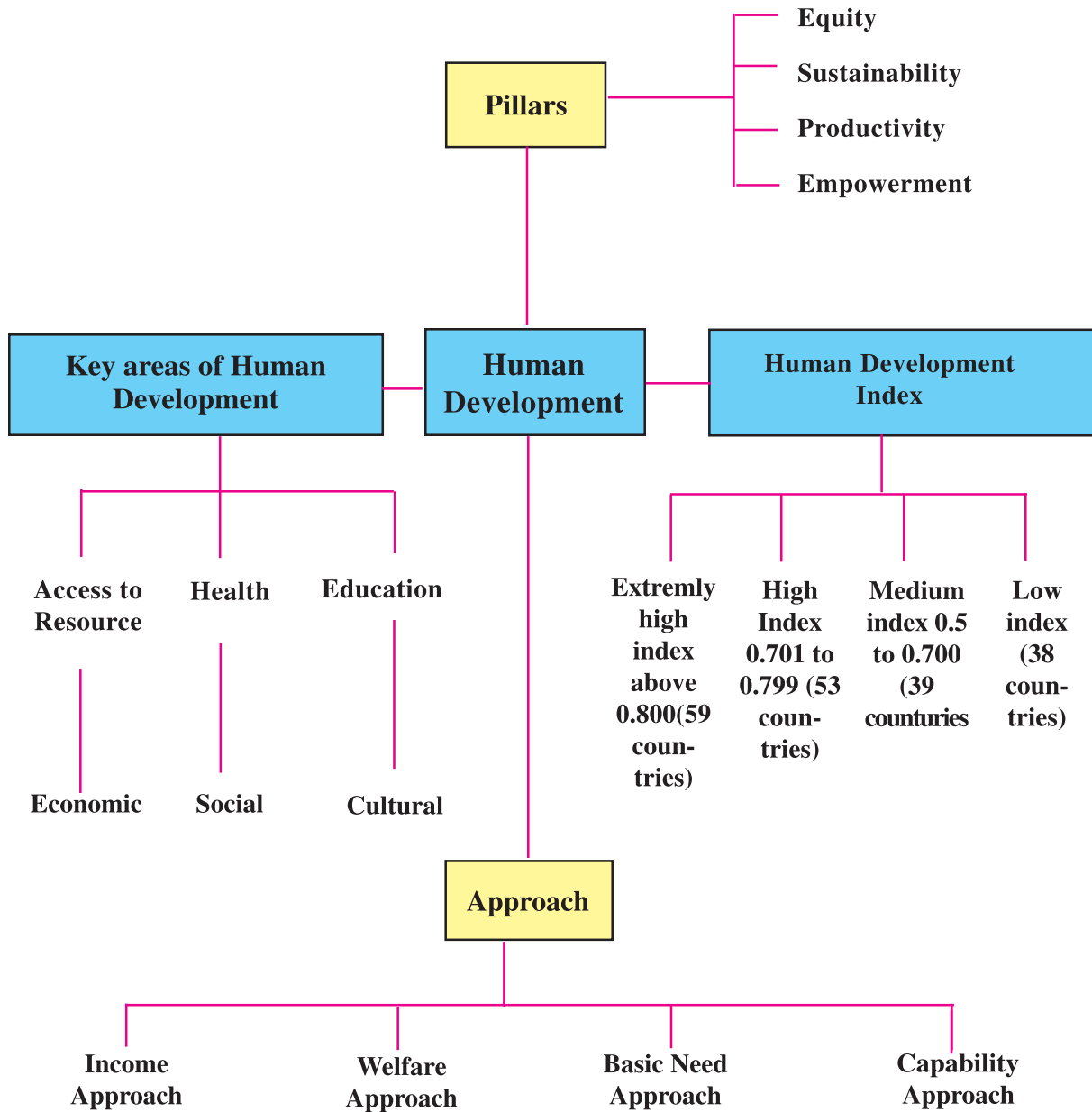
Ans.

- The population on the earth is more than 700 crore. It has grown to this size over centuries.
- In the early periods population of the world grew very slowly. It is only during the last few hundreds year that population has increased at an alarming rate.
- After the evolution and introduction of agriculture about 800 to 1200 years ago, the size of population was small.
- Around 1750 at the dawn of the industrial Revolution, the world population was 550 million.
- World population exploded in the eighteenth century after the Industrial Revolution.
- Technological advancement achieved so far that it helped in the reduction of birth rate and provide a stage for accelerated population growth.

Chapter - 4

Human Development

Concept Map



1 MARK QUESTIONS

Q.1. Mention any one difference between growth and development.

Ans. Growth is quantitative and value neutral which may be positive or negative whereas development means a qualitative change which is always value positive.

Q.2. How the word 'development' is defined by Dr. Mehbub-ul-Haq?

Ans. According to Dr. Mehbub-ul-Haq "Development" is all about enlarging people's choices in order to lead long healthy lives with dignity.

Q.3. Identify the key areas of human development.

Ans. Access to resources, health and education are the key areas of human development.

Q.4. What does the word 'Sustainability' refer to being a pillar of human development.

Ans. It means continuity in the availability of opportunities. To have sustainable human development each generation must have the same opportunity.

Q.5. What efforts are being done by Norway to achieve top rank in human development index?

Ans. Norway reached on top rank of human development in the social sector, people centric policies and good governance.

Q.6. Analyse any one factor which affects the level of human development in any country.

Ans. Government expenditure on social sector and the political environment of country.

Q.7. Mention the indicators used to show the access to knowledge.

Ans. The adult literacy rate and the gross rate and the gross enrolment ratio represent access to knowledge.

Q.8. Highlight any two features of welfare approach of Human Development.

- Ans. (i) It looks at human beings as beneficiaries or targets of all development activities.
(ii) People are not participants in development but only passive recipients.

Objective Question

- Q.1. Consider the following statements in the context of growth and development-
1. Development is quantitative and absolute.
 2. Growth means a qualitative change and this price relative.
 3. Growth can be both positive and negative, but development occurs when positive growth occurs.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct.

- (a) Only 1 and 2
 - (b) Only 3
 - (c) Only 2 and 3
 - (d) 1, 2 and 3
- Q.2. With reference to Human Development consider the following statements-
1. The concept of Human Development was formulated by Amartya Sen.
 2. Environment is the focal point of all types of development in the concept of Human Development.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct.

- (a) Only 1 and 2
 - (b) Only 2 and 3
 - (c) Only 3
 - (d) 1, 2, 3
- Q.3. Which if the following is/are components of Human Development-
- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Equity | 2. Sustainability |
| 3. Productivity | 4. Empowerment |

The choice

- (a) Only 1,2,4
- (b) Only 3
- (c) Only 2 and 4
- (d) 1,2,3,4

Q.4. Choose the correct option after proper matching.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 1. Income approach | i. Creation of human facilities for access to resource |
| 2. Welfare approach | ii. Provision of basic requirements |
| 3. Basic requirement approach | iii. Expenditure on human welfare by the Government |
| 4. Capacity Approach | iv. When the income level is high, the level of Human Development will also be high. |

The choice

- (a) I - iv; 2 - iii; 3 - ii; 4 - i
- (b) I - iii; 2 - ii; 3 - iv; 4 - i
- (c) I - i; 2 - iii; 3 - ii; 4 - iv
- (d) I - iv; 2 - i; 3 - ii; 4 - iii

Q.5. Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched?

- (a) Equity - To provide equal access to the opportunities for each person.
- (b) Sustainability - Continuity in the availability of opportunities
- (c) Productivity - Using human resources with figure in mind.
- (d) Empowerment - Empowerment of socially and economically backward groups.

Q.6. With reference the Human Development Index consider the following statements-

- 1. The Human Development Index ranks countries on the basis of performance in key areas such as health, education and access to resources.
- 2. The Human Development Index is based on a score between 0 and 1.
- 3. The closer the Human Development Index score is to 1, the lower the level of Human Development.

(a) Only 1 and 2
(b) Only 3
(c) Only 1
(d) Only 2 and

- (a) United National Development Program (UNDP)
- (b) World Health Organization (WHO)
- (c) World Bank
- (d) World Economics Forum (WEF)

(a) 1985 (b) 1987
(c) 1980 (d) 1990

1. The Human Development Index measures attainments in Human Development.
2. Human Development is measured in terms of action for access to resources.
3. The life expectancy at birth is chosen as an indicator of health in the Human Development Index.

(a) Only 1 and 2
(b) Only 3
(c) Only 2 and 3
(d) 1, 2 and 3

- (a) Germany, Ireland, Australia, Switzerland, Norway
- (b) Ireland, Germany, Norway, Australia, Switzerland
- (c) Norway, Switzerland, Australia, Ireland, Germany
- (d) Australia, Norway, Ireland, Germany, Switzerland

ANSWER

1. (b); 2. (a); 3. (d); 4. (a); 5. (c);
6. (b); 7. (d); 8. (d); 9. (d); 10. (d)

THREE MARKS QUESTIONS (SHORT ANSWER)

Q.11. 'Development refers to a qualitative change that is always value relative.' Verify this statement by any three arguments.

Ans.

1. Development is considered meaningful only when there is an improvement in the current conditions.
2. Development occurs when positive growth occurs.
3. But development is not just positive growth. Development occurs at a time when there is a positive change in quality. That is, if at some place, as the population increases, the quality of its basic services also increases, then it will be called development with growth.

Q.12. Explain the difference between development and growth.

Ans.

1. The growth indicates the quantitative value relative change with reference to time. It can be both positive and negative.
2. Development refers to qualitative change, which is absolute.
3. Development cannot happen unless there is a positive growth in the present condition. It is an indicator of qualitative and complete positive change.

Q.13. How has Human Development been described by Mehbub-ul-Haq?

Ans.

1. Development enlarges choices for humans.
2. Human Development brings meaningful improvements in life.
3. Development is variable, its purpose is to create conditions in which people can live meaningful lives.

Q.14. Explain any three characteristics of the 'welfare approach' of Human Development in the world.

Ans. Key features of the welfare approach of Human Development-

- This approach sees human being as the beneficiary of all developmental activities.
- This approach argues for higher government expenditure on education, health, social security and amenities.
- People are not participants in development but they are only passive recipients.
- The government is responsible for increasing the level of Human Development by spending maximum on welfare.

Q.15. Explain the 'basic needs approach' of Human Development in the world?

Ans. This approach was originally presented by the International Labor Organization.

- Six minimum requirements such as health, education, food, water supply, sanitation and housing were identified and the fulfillment of these requirements is necessary at the first instance.
- It will not emphasize on the growth of human choices.
- Emphasis was laid on system for provision of basic needs.

Q.16. Why do low or high levels of Human Development appear different countries of the world? elucidate your answer by giving the appropriate reason?

Ans. Countries with high HDI:

- In these countries, the government invests heavily in services such as education and health, and it is the government's priority to provide these services.
- Political disturbance and social instability is not found there.
- There is not much social diversity in these countries.
- Examples are Norway, Iceland, Australia, Luxembourg, Canada etc.

Countries With Low HDI

- Only necessary investment is made by the government in social services.
- In these countries, there is more expenditure in defence and internal peace.
- The pace of economic development is slow in most countries.
- Most of the countries are going through political disturbances, civil war, social instability-famine or diseases.

Q.17. Explain any three features of the 'Income Approach' of human Development.

Ans. Salient features of income approach of human Development-

- Income approach is one of the oldest approaches to Human Development in the world. According to the idea, Human Development will happen only by increasing income.
- In this approach, human Development is seen to be associated with income.
- When the level of income is high, the level of-development will also be high.

Q.18. Describe the main indices of the Human Development Index.

Ans. Three major indices of measurement of human Development.

1. Health- The indicator chosen to evaluate health is life expectancy at birth, which is an indicator of a long and healthy life.
2. Education- Adult literacy rate and gross enrollment ratio are considered as the basis for evaluating education. It shows man's access to knowledge.
3. Access to resources- It reveals the purchasing power of the people. It is an indicator of economic strength.

Q.19. How sustainability is necessary for human Development?

Ans. Sustainability is essential for Human Development as follows -

- Sustainability means sustainable availability of opportunities.
- All environmental, financial and human resources should be used keeping future in mind so that every generation gets equal opportunities.
- Misuse of any one of these resources will reduce opportunities for future generation.

Q.20. "Size and per capita income of a country / region is not directly related to Human Development"- How? Explain

OR

"International comparisons of Human Development are interesting." Explain with an appropriate example.

Ans. The size and per capita income of a region is not directly related to Human Development because,

- Often, the performance of small countries has been better than big countries in Human Development. The level of Human Development is measured by education, health and economic development, which are not affected by the size of the country.

- Sometimes rank of relatively poorer nations in Human Development has been higher country higher than the wealthier neighbors.
- Small economies like Sri Lanka and Tobago have higher Human Development index than India, while Kerala's performance in Human Development is far better than Punjab and Gujarat despite lower per capita income.

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS WITH 5 MARKS

Q.21. Describe the various approach to Human Development?

Ans. There are many approaches to problems related to Human Development. Some of the important approaches are as follows:

- **Income approach** - it is one of the oldest approaches to Human Development. In this, Human Development is seen to be associated with income. Higher level of income indicates higher level of development
- **Welfare approach** - This approach seen human being the beneficiary or the target of all developmental activities. The government is responsible for increasing the levels of Human Development by spending maximum on welfare.
- **Basic Need Approach** - This approach was originally proposed by the International Labor Organization. It identified six minimum requirements such as education, food, water supply, sanitation, health and housing. The question of human choices has been ignored in these.
- **Capability Approach** — This approach is linked with Amartya Sen. Building human capabilities in areas of access to resources is the key to increased human Development.

Q.22. How is the Human Development Index measured? Explain in context of important indicators.

Ans. According to the United Nations, 'Human Development is the process of developing and changing people's choices. The Human Development Index ranks countries on the basis of performance in key areas such as health, education and access to resources. This sequence is based on a score between 0 and 1, obtained from the records of Human Development indicators of a country. Important indicators of this-

1. Life expectancy at birth is considered an indicator for evaluating health. Higher life expectancy means people have more opportunities to live longer and healthier lives.

2. Adult literacy rate and gross enrollment ratio reflect education, which is determined by the number of persons above six years who can read, write any language and can do simple calculations.
3. Access to resources is measured in terms of purchasing power. Each of these dimensions is weighted by 1/3 weight and the Human Development Index is the sum of the marks assigned to all these dimensions.

Q.23. What do you mean by Human Development? Describe the four major pillars (components) of Human Development’?

Ans. According to Dr Mehbub-ul-Haq-

“Human Development” means development that enhances people’s choices and improves their lives. The basic objective of development is to generate conditions in which people can lead meaningful lives.“

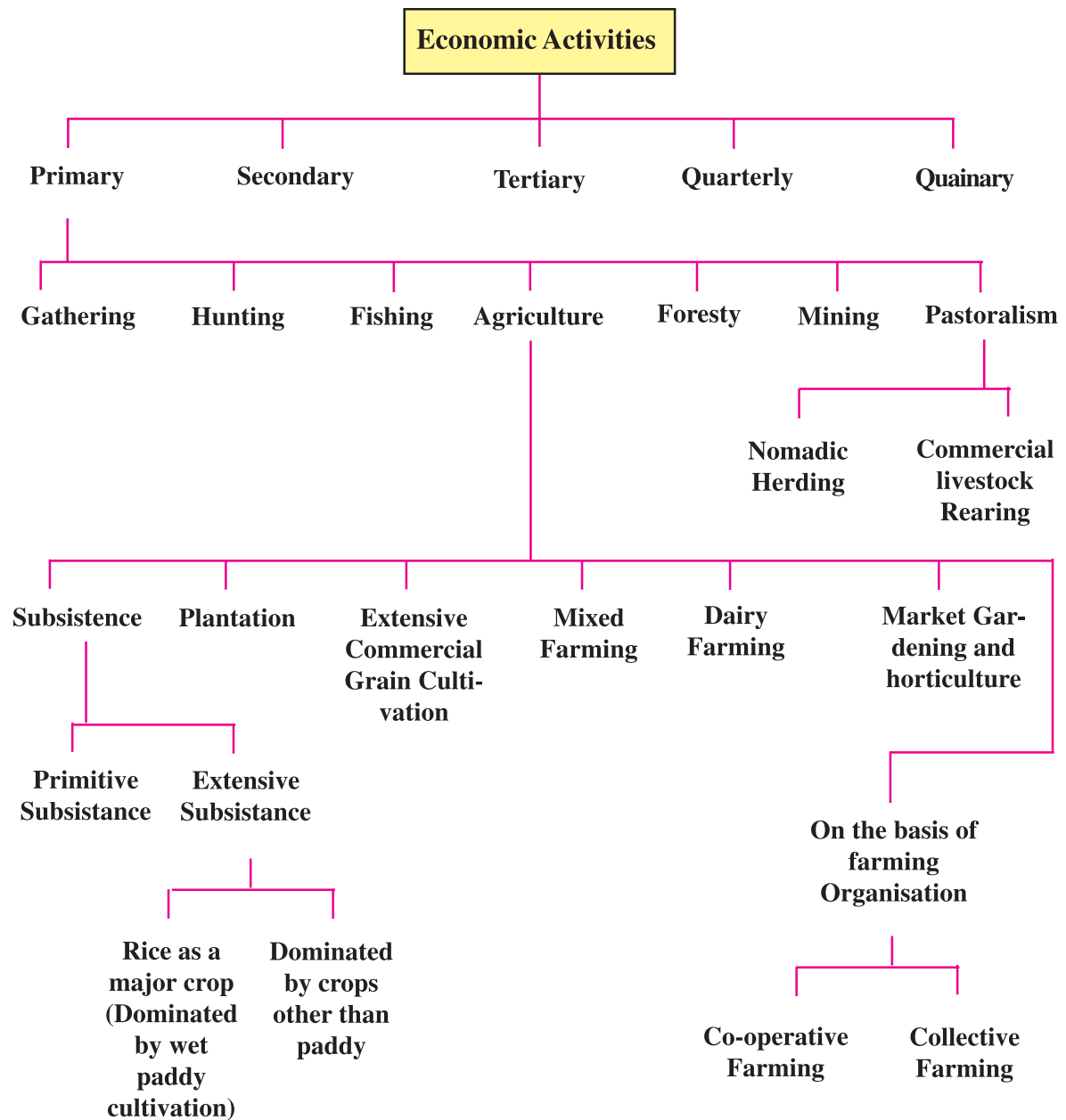
Four pillars of Human Development

1. Equity : Equity refers to equal opportunity for every person to get equal participation in available opportunities. Opportunities available to people should be equal without consideration of gender, species, income and caste discrimination in the context of India.
2. Sustainability : Sustainability means continuity in the achievement of opportunities. This requires that every generation get equal opportunities. Future generations should be assured with environmental, financial and human resources. Misuse of any of these resources will reduce opportunities for future generations.
3. Productivity: Here the term productivity is used to refer to the productivity of human labor. The productivity of human labor must be continuously improved by enabling people. Efforts to increase the knowledge of the people and provide better medical facilities to them will improve their work capacity.
4. Empowerment: Empowering the economically and socially backward people in every way, so that they are free to make choices.

LESSON -5

PRIMARY ACTIVITIES

Concept Map



MAIN REGIONS OF VARIOUS FORMS OF AGRICULTURE

1. NOMADIC HERDING :- North Africa, Tundra region of Europe and Asia, South western Africa and Medagaskar islands
2. Commercial Livestock Rearing :- New Zealand, Australia, Argentina, United State of America.
3. Primitive - Subsistence : Agriculture :- Africa, Tropical region of Southern and region of America.
4. Extensive commercial :- Grain Cultivation Steppes in Eurasia, Prairies in North America, Welds is South Africa. Downs in Austrilia and canterbury in New Zealand
5. Dairy Farming:- North western Europe, eastern Canada and New Zealand, Australia and Tasmania.
6. Floriculture:- Netherland (Specially Tulips)
7. Horticulture :- Western Europe and North America.
8. Mixed farming Development part of the world. (North America, North West Europe,)
9. Mediterranean :- Agriculture Regions around Mediterranean sea in Europe and in North Africa
10. Co-Operative : Farming :- Denmark, Netherland , Belgium, Sweden, Italy etc.
11. Collective farming Soviet Union.

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTION

- Q.1. Read the following statement and then choose one of the given options.
1. Transport and other related services are included secondary activities.
 2. Primary activities are dependent directly on natural environment.
- a) only 1 is right
 - b) only 2 is right
 - c) 1 and 2 both are right
 - d) both are false statements
- Q.2. Intensive subsistence agriculture is found in which part of the world?
- a) Middle Asia
 - b) Monsoon Asia
 - c) North Asia
 - d) North America
- Q.3. 'Kolkhoz' term is related to:-
- a) Co-operative farming
 - b) Dairy farming
 - c) Collecting farming
 - d) Mixed farming
- Q.4. Gujjars, Bakarwals, Gaddis and bhotias live in the mounlaneous regions of-
- a) Himalayan
 - b) Rocky
 - c) Alps
 - d) Anders
- Q.5. Which one of the following countries has specialisation in flower production?
- a) India
 - b) Pakistan
 - c) Netherland
 - d) Canada
- Q.6. Which among the following is a wrong pair-
- a) Cocoa and coffee plantation: West Africa
 - b) Tea gardens : Sri Lanka
 - c) Rubber plantation : Malaysia
 - d) Sugarcane : Brazil

ANSWER

1. (b); 2. (b); 3. (c);
4. (a); 5. (c); 6. (d);

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

Q.7. What are Economic activities?

Ans. Activities which generate income are called Economic activities.

Q.8. In which agriculture single crop specialization is one of the features?

Ans. Plantation agriculture.

Q.9. What is truck farming?

Ans. Truck farming specialises in the cultivation of vegetables. It constitutes growing of vegetables around the urban centres.

Q.10. In which type of agriculture is the farming of citrus fruit done?

Ans. Mediterranean

Q.11. What do you mean by collective farming?

Ans. Collective farming is based on social ownership of the means of production and collective labour.

QUESTIONS WITH THREE MARKS-

Q.12. Explain the factors responsible for the success of dairy farming.

OR

Dairy farming has developed due to urbanisation explain with examples.

Ans. Dairy farming is the most advanced and efficient type of rearing of milking animals

Capital- It is highly capital intensive. Large sheds are made. Storage facility for fodder and other things are managed.

High Technology - All the work from feeding animals to milking them is done by machines.

Modern Ways- Cattlebreeding, their health care and other veterinary needs are fulfilled in modern ways.

Labour Intensive-

Transportation- The milk products need refrigeration, pasteurisation and proper storage facilities. So a well developed transportation system is needed.

Q.13. Explain the characteristics of mediterranean agriculture.

Ans.

- i. It is practised in the countries on either side of the mediterranean sea.
- ii. This region is an important supplier of citrus fruits. Viticulture or grape cultivation is speciality of this agriculture
- iii. Olives and figs are other produce of this type of agriculture. Vegetables are grown in winter.
- iv. Main countries includes from Tunisia to Atlantic coast, Southern california central chile, south western part of Australia.

Q.14. What is market gardening and horticulture? write its main features.

Ans. This type of gardening specialise in the cultivation of high value crops such as vegetables, fruit and flowers, solely for the urban market.

- i. Good transportation link with market is needed.
- ii. Labour and capital intensive- In all the process of growing vegetables and fruit labour as well as money is needed.
- iii. Modern technology-It lays emphasis on the use of irrigation, HYV seeds, fertilisers etc.
- iv. Greenhouses and artificial heating is also needed in colder regions.
- v. This farming is also called truck farming.

Q.15. Give the difference between nomadic herding and commercial Livestock Rearing. Describe the ways of life of nomadic herders in the world.

Ans. The following are the main characteristics of nomadic herding.

- i. This is a primitive subsistence activity.
- ii. In this herders rely on animals for food, clothing, shelter, tools and transport.
- iii. They move from one place to another along with their livestock, depending on the amount and quality of pastures and water.
- iv. A wide variety of animals is kept in different regions like sheep, goats, camels and cattle
- v. The regions are Atlantic shore of North Africa, Mongolia and central China
- vi. Due to imposition political boundaries and new settlement plans of countries this activity is shrinking.

Commercial Livestock Rearing

- i. It is organised and capital intensive
 - ii. Commercial livestock ranching is associated with western cultures and is practised on permanent ranches.
 - iii. These ranches cover large areas and are divided into a number of parcels and these were fenced.
 - iv. Only one type of animal is reared at one place like sheep, cattle, goat and horses.
 - v. All the work related to animals is organised on a scientific basis
 - vi. Breeding, genetic improvement, disease control are emphasis for the animals.
 - vii. Important countries are USA, New Zealand, Australia, Argentina and Uruguay.
- (write according marks)

Q.16. Write the main features of Mixed farming and mention their areas also.

Ans.

- i. In this type of farming equal emphasis is laid on crop cultivation and animal husbandry. Animals like cattle, sheep, pigs and poultry provide the main income along with crops.
- ii. Main crops are barley, oats, rye, maize, fodder and root crops
- iii. Main regions are North western Europe, eastern north America, Eurasia etc.
- iv. High capital expenditure on machinery and building, fertilisers and green manures.

Q.17. What do you understand by primitive subsistence agriculture? What are its main features?

Ans. Primitive subsistence agriculture is in which the agriculture is done with very primitive tools and methods and produce is consumed by the farmer.

Main features-

1. It is also called shifting agriculture because people keep on shifting from one part of the forest to another.
2. A patch of land is cleared through fire. It is cultivated for a short period. When the fertility of the soils is exhausted, the fields are abandoned.

3. Mew areas are cleared. This is also called slash and burn agriculture.
4. The cultivated patches are small. Tool like stick and hoe are primitive.
5. It is known with different names in different regions. Jhuming in North eastern states, Milpa in Central America and Mexico and ladang in Indonesia and Malaysia.

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (5 MARKS)

Q.18. What are two types of intensive subsistence agriculture that prevail in the world. Write the main characteristics of both types :

Ans. There are two types of intensive subsistence agriculture.

- I - Intensive subsistence agriculture dominated by wet paddy cultivation.
 - a. Main crop is rice
 - b. Due to high density of population land holdings are small
 - c. Use of machinery is limited and agricultural operations are done by manual labour
 - d. Farm yard manure is used for fertility of the soil.
 - e. The yield per unit are high but per person is low.
- II- Intensive subsistence agriculture dominated by crops other than paddy
 - i. In many parts of Monsoon Asia farmers could not grow paddy due to the difference in relief, climate and soil.
 - ii. The main crops are wheat, soyabean, barley and sorghum.
 - iii. Northern China, Manchuria and Japan are some of the main regions. western part of Indo-Gangetic plains are the main part of India for this type of agriculture.

Q.19. Write the main characteristics of plantation Agriculture (2017,2019).

Ans.

- i. This is a type of agriculture in which a crop grown once give yield for many years.
- ii. Tea, coffee, cocoa, Rubber, cotton, Banana sugarcane are some of the important plantation crops.
- iii. This type of farming has large estates or plantation
- iv. Large capital investment is needed.

- v. Technical support, scientific methods of cultivation single crop specialisation and cheap labour are essential needs for this type of agriculture.
- vi. India for tea gardens, Malaysia for its rubber plantation, Philippines for its sugarcane plantation are famous in the world.

Q.20. Gathering and hunting are economic activities for tribes. In modern times gathering is becoming commercialized, Explain.

or

Gathering is primitive economic activities but today gathering has not gained enough importance globally. Discuss. -(comptt 2017)

Ans. Gathering is oldest economic activity known. These are carried out at different levels with different orientation. It is practised in regions with harsh climatic conditions

This type of activity requires a small amount of capital investment and operates at very low level of technology. Gatherers collect valuable plants such as leaves, barks of tree etc. They sell it often simple processing

In modern times some gathering is becoming market oriented and has become commercial. For example medicinal plants are in great demand. The bark of cinchona tree is used for quinine. Many leaves are used for beverages, drugs and cosmetics. Rubber, chewing gums and different types of oils are also depends upon gathering.

But products of such an activity can not compete in the fast growing modern market. Synthetic products being at lower price have replaced many items which were earlier supplied by the gatherers.

Q.21. Write any five characteristics of commercial livestock rearing (CBSE 2014)

or

Commercial live stock rearing is a capital intensive and organised activity. Discuss (comptt 2017)

Ans. See Ans of Que No 14

Q.22. Giving the difference between co-operative farming and collective farming, explain both

Ans.

Co-operative forming

- i. A group of farmers forms a co-operative society and pool their resources voluntarily.
- ii. It enable them to do farming in more efficient and profitable way.
- iii. In this process individual farms remain intact. Only seeds, manure etc are resourced collectively.
- iv. It helps farmers to procure all important inputs of farming sell the products at the most favourable terms.
- v. It is succesful in many European countries like Denmark, Netherlands, Belgium, sweden, Italy etc.

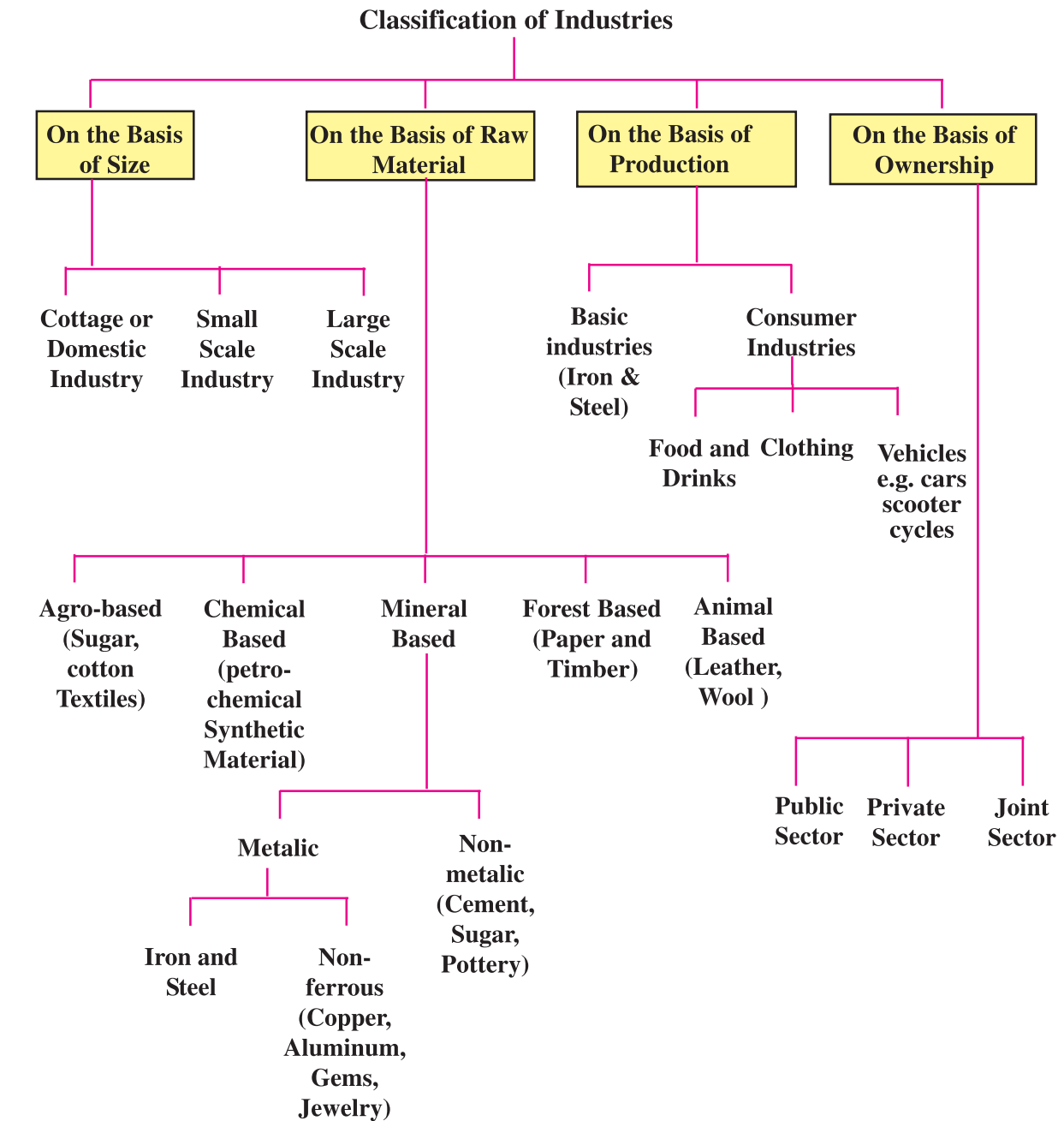
Collective forming

- i. This types of farming is based on social ownership of the means of producton and collective labour.
- ii. It was introduced to boost agricultural production for self sufficiency.
- iii. The farmers used to pool even their land. However they were allowed to retain very small plots to grow crops in order to meet their daily requirements.

Chapter-6

SECONDARY ACTIVITIES

Concept Diagram



OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

- Q.1. Cement industry falls under which type of industry?
- (a) Agro Based
 - (b) Chemical Based
 - (c) Mineral Based
 - (d) Forest Based
- Q.2. Which one of the following is not related to secondary sector?
- (a) Basket Knitting
 - (b) Textile Manufacturing
 - (c) Steel Smelting
 - (d) Insurance Activity
- Q.3. Which of the following industries will fall under the category of freelance industry?
- (a) Motor Car Industry
 - (b) Sugar Industry
 - (c) Iron and Steel Industry
 - (d) Furniture Industry
- Q.4. An example of a Technology Pole in India is
- (a) Ahmedabad
 - (b) Bangalore
 - (c) Delhi
 - (d) Lucknow
- Q.5. Professional workers are called _____ collar workers and real production workers _____ collar workers?
- (a) White, Blue
 - (b) Yellow, Red
 - (c) White, Golden
 - (d) None of the above

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

- Q.1. Define the term technopolies.

Ans. Technopolies is the term given to high-tech industries which are regionally concentrated, self sustained and highly specialised.

Q.2. To convert raw iron into steel, what is added to it?

Ans. Manganese.

Q.3. What is the smallest unit of manufacturing?

Ans. Cottage industry.

Q.4. In which types of economy are the factors of production owned individually?

Ans. Capitalist.

Q.5. Define the term mechanisation.

Ans. Mechanisation refers to using gadgets which accomplish tasks.

ANSWER

1. (c); 2. (d); 3. (c); 4. (b); 5. (b)

SHORT ANS. TYPE QUESTIONS

Q.11. Discuss any 3 features of small scale industry?

OR

Differentiate between small scale and large scale industry.

Ans. Small Scale Industries:

1. Manufacturing site: In this type of industry, the manufacturing site is situated outside the residence.
2. Raw material: It uses local raw materials.
3. Employment Opportunities: Employment opportunities are more in this industry due to which purchasing power of local residents increases.

Large Scale Industries

1. The product is made with developed technology and skilled workers.
2. The products so produced are sold in the vast market.
3. It also has a higher quantity of production.
4. More capital and different type of raw materials are used.

Q.12. Classify industries on the basis of ownership.

Ans. Classification of industry on the basis of ownership —

1. Public Sector
2. Private Sector
3. Joint Sector

1. Public Sector:

- Such industries are under the government.
- Only the government manages them.
- Many industries in India are among the public sector including iron and steel industry.
- This happens in most socialist and communist countries.

2. Private Sector:

- The owner of such industries is an individual or a company.
- Individuals or private companies manage these industries.
- This system exists in capitalist countries.
- Tata Group, Birla, Reliance Industry in India are examples of private sector.

3. Joint Sector:

- Some industries are run by the government and private companies jointly.
- Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) and Mittal Energy Limited Partnership is an example of this.

Q.13. What is meant by cottage industry? Describe its main features.

Ans. Cottage industries are those industries in which people, together with their family members, manufacture items of daily use at home with the help of local raw materials.

1. Capital and means of transportation do not affect these industries.
2. Both raw materials and markets are available locally.
3. No power driven machine is required. Only simple hand tools are used.

Q.14. Explain any three characteristics of handloom industries. in the world.

Ans. The characteristics of the handloom industry —

1. Handloom industry requires more workers.
2. It provides employment to semi-skilled workers.
3. There is less capital requirement.
4. Under this, the work of spinning, weaving etc. of cotton is done.

Q.15. Explain any three features of freelance industries?

Ans. Features of Freelance Industries-

1. Freelance industries are located in a wide variety of locations.
2. They do not depend on any specific type of raw material.
3. These industries depend on mobilization
4. They produce in small quantities.
5. There is also less need for workers in these industries.
6. Generally, these industries do not cause pollution.

Q.16. What are the factors affecting the establishment of industries.

OR

Location of industries depends on what elements?

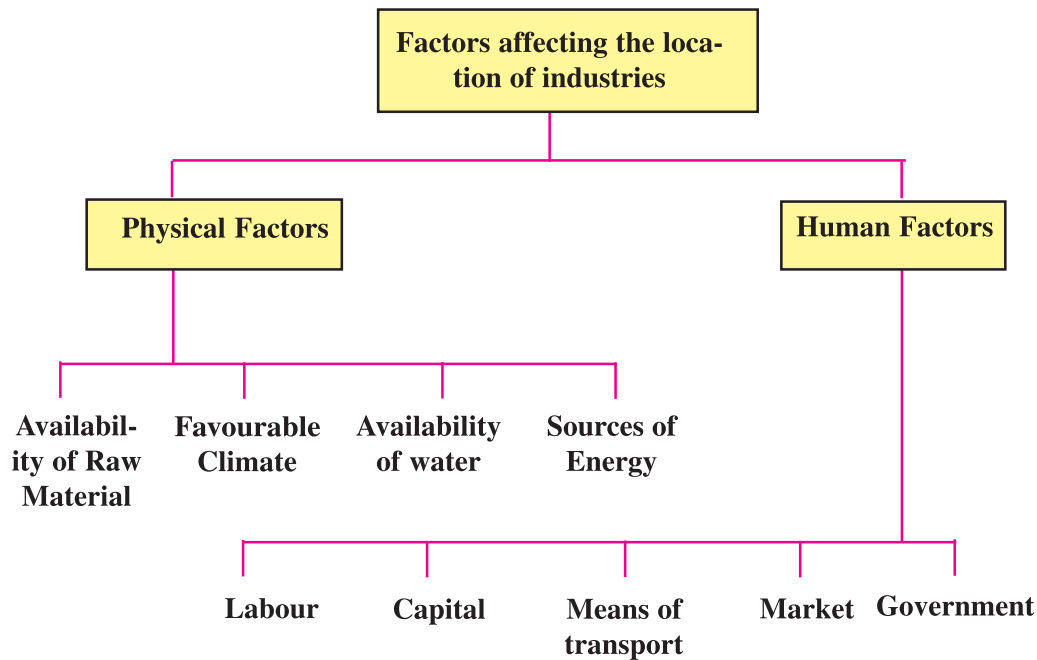
OR

Explain the factors that affect the location of industries in the world. OR
Explain any five factors affecting the state of industries in the world with examples.

OR

Why do large scale industries choose different conditions? Explain any four factors affecting the industrial location.

Ans.



1. **Availability of raw materials:** Raw materials for the industry should be relatively cheap and easily transportable. Industries based on heavy weight cheap and depleting resources and perishable materials should be located near the source of raw materials. Such as iron and steel industry, sugar Industry.
2. **Favourable climate:** Some industries are set up only in areas with special type of climate. For example, in the development of cotton textile industry in South India the moist environment has helped. Spinning of cotton cloth is made easier due to moisture. Establishing industries in extremely cold and extremely hot regions is a difficult task.
3. **Source of energy:** Industries that require more power are placed near sources of energy, such as aluminum industry.
4. **Availability of labour:** With increasing mechanization, automated machines etc., the dependence on labour in industries has been reduced, yet some types of industries still require skilled labour. Most industries are located in places with cheap labour availability. Switzerland's watch industry and Japan's electronic industry rely on the strength of skilled and efficient workers.

5. Capital: For the successful development of any industry, it is essential to have sufficient capital available. The factory requires land, machines, raw materials, sufficient capital to pay salaries to workers. In Europe, for example, there is a considerable amount of capital available and industry is highly developed as well

Q.17. Name the main features of modern large-scale manufacturing?

Ans. Following are the characteristics of large scale manufacturing in modern times.

1. Specialization of skills: Due to the large scale production in modern industries, skill gets specialized in which worker continuously does the same type of work. Workers are trained for specified work.
2. Mechanization: Mechanization refers to the use of machines to complete a task. Modern industry is the advanced stage of automated mechanization.
3. Technological innovation: Modern industries have included new technological knowledge, research and development in which the quality control in manufacturing, disposal of waste and elimination of inefficiency and fighting against pollution are the main ones.
4. Organizational Infrastructure and Stratification: In addition to large scale manufacturing, organizational structure is large, capital investment is heavy and there is predominance of administrative officer among employees.

Q.18. What are the main trends of modern industrial activities?

Ans. Following are the main features of modern industrial activities.

1. The modern manufacturing process is dependent on a lot of devices. State-of-the-art and advanced instruments are used.
2. By dividing / classifying tasks, people with specific skills are employed in the work.
3. On the management level administrative and official classes are appointed.
4. Capital investment is high. Efforts are made to reduce cost of production.

Q.19. What are the benefits of setting up small scale industries?

OR

Small-scale industries are more profitable in terms of employment generation. Explain the significance of this statement, describing the features of small scale industries.

Ans. Features

1. Manufacturing under this category of industries is outside the residence.
2. The raw material is local but the workers are semi-skilled.
3. Small instruments used by means of power are used. If there are many small scale industries working instead of one large scale industry, then there are more jobs in it.
4. Local people get employment, their income increases and their purchasing power also increases.
5. Increase in local demand for new materials energizes the producers of raw materials. Increased purchasing power increases production when there is employment. Therefore, countries like India, China, Indonesia etc. have encouraged such type of industries.

Q.20. Explain the characteristics of high technology industry and explain why they develop in the periphery areas of cities.

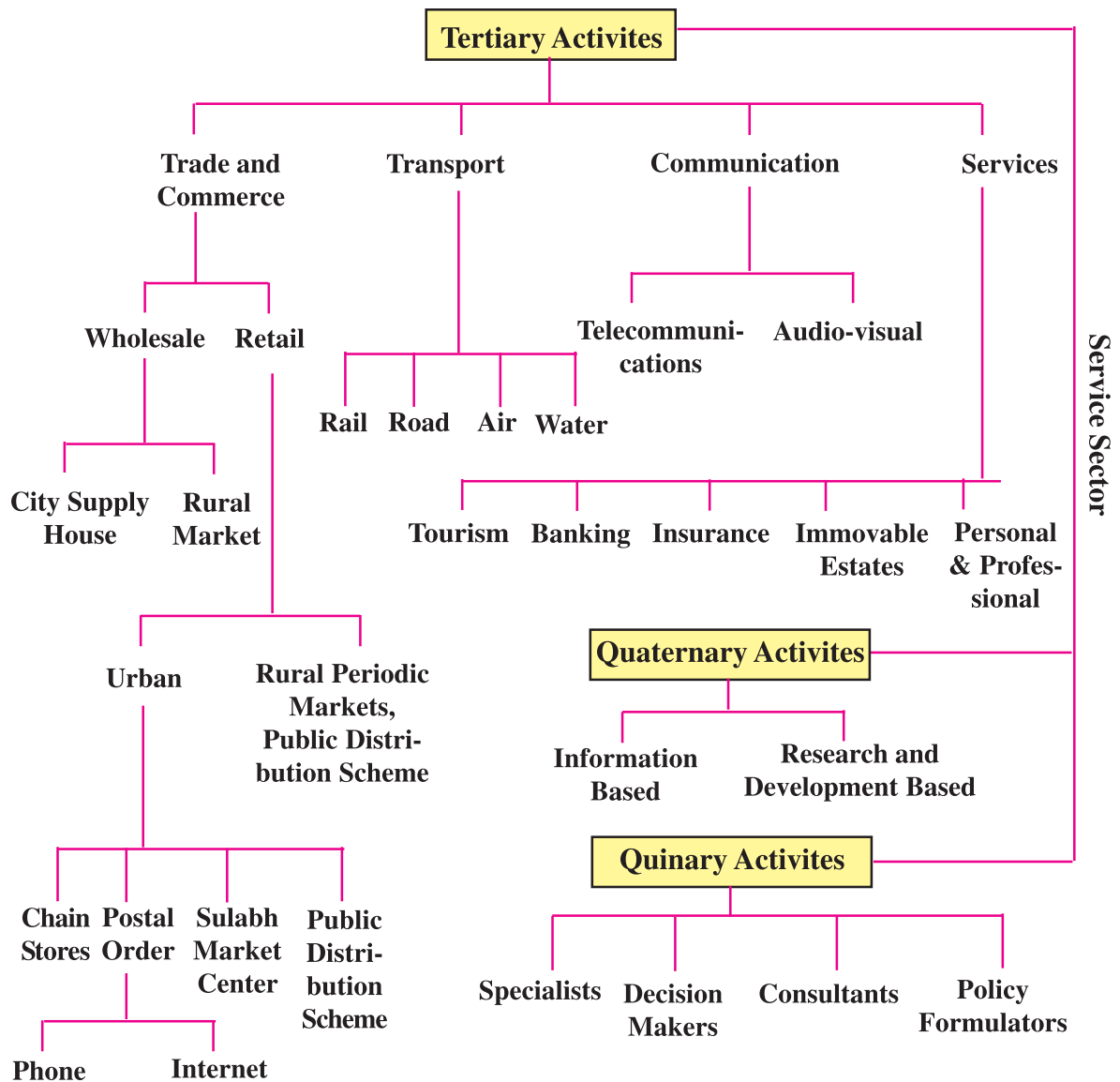
Ans.

1. In high technology industry scientific and engineering products are produced. It requires research.
2. Majority of the workers are skilled in this.
3. Most of the work is done by computers and devices.
4. The locations of these industries are well-stocked with toxic buildings, offices and laboratories.
5. They are also called technological poles.
6. They are situated in the periphery area of the city because —
 - Affordable and plenty of land is available in the area outside the city.
 - Good transport facility is available for community.

Chapter- 7

Tertiary and Quaternary Activities

Concept Map



MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

- Q.1. Which of the following is a tertiary activity?
- (a) Clothing Manufacturing
 - (b) Communication
 - (c) Weaving
 - (d) Mining
- Q.2. Which of the following is a quaternary activity?
- (a) Information Collection
 - (b) Money and Banking
 - (c) Print Media
 - (d) Research
- Q.3. Which area of activities includes high level decision making and policy making?
- (a) Secondary activities
 - (b) Quaternary activities
 - (c) Quinary activities
 - (d) Tertiary activities
- Q.4. What affects the demand for transport?
- (a) Population size
 - (b) Construction of roads
 - (c) Industrialization
 - (d) None of these
- Q.5. Consider the following statements.
1. Communication services include the transmission of words and message facts, not ideas.
 2. The road that connects the two pairs is called connector. Which of the statements given above is / are correct?
- (a) Only 1
 - (b) Only 2
 - (c) Both 1 and 2
 - (d) Neither I nor 2

- Q.6. Radio and Television are covered under which of the following activities?
- (a) Secondary Activity
 - (b) Tertiary Activities
 - (c) Quaternary Activities
 - (d) Quinary Activities
- Q.7. Madikeri and Coorg are related to which one of the following states in the context of Staying in Homes?
- (a) Karnataka
 - (b) Himachal Pradesh
 - (c) Goa
 - (d) Kerala
- Q.8. Outsourcing is helpful in-
- (a) Improving efficiency
 - (b) Increasing employment in developing countries
 - (c) Reduce price.
 - (d) All of these

ANSWER

1. (b); 2. (d); 3. (b); 4. (a);
5. (b); 6. (b); 7. (a); 8. (d)

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

- Q.9. What is trade?
- Ans. Trade is buying and selling of items produced elsewhere.
- Q.10. Name the fast emerging countries of medical tourism in the world.
- Ans. India, Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia.
- Q.11. Give any two examples of quaternary activities.
- Ans. 1) Consultancy 2) Research and development
- Q.12. State two examples of retail trading service.
- Ans. 1) Street peddling 2) Handcrafts
- Q.13. What are modes of mass media?
- Ans. Radio and television.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (THREE MARKS QUESTIONS)

Q.14. What is a digital divide? How is the digital divide reflected in a country?

Ans. The distribution of opportunities based on information and communication technology development is unevenly distributed across globe. Not all countries have equal access to information and communication technology. Developed countries have moved in this direction while developing countries have lagged behind. This is called digital divide.

Digital divide, within countries: Digital divide also appears within countries, for example there is considerable difference in this technology development in different parts of India and Russia. There are plenty of information and communication technology facilities available in big cities and metros in the country while rural and, inaccessible areas are deprived of this facility.

Q.15. Why the quaternary services are called knowledge oriented sector?

OR

Explain quaternary services with examples.

Ans. This is the specific knowledge of employees, which is used under quaternary services. In other words; it is a knowledge oriented sector.

There have been a large number of substitutions of services from primary and secondary sectors towards the quaternary sector. Growth in services is a symbol of the growth of the economy. The same type of work can be both tertiary and quaternary, as the teacher is in the tertiary category, but if a teacher engages in the work of a new teaching method and invents something, then he joins the quaternary activities.

Q.16. Briefly describe how trade and commerce give rise to services.

Ans. Trade consists of trade from local to international level.

Many collection and marketing centers are created under this process, which we can put into two categories.

- i) Rural Market Center
- ii) Urban Market Center

Businesses are also conducted in two ways —

- i) Wholesale Trade: This trade is set up by the middlemen who provide goods directly from the manufacturers. A large number of people engage with this entire process and get employment.
- ii) Retail Trade: This deals with the direct sale of goods to consumers

Q.17. Explain the three features of Rural Market Center.

OR

More specialized urban services are available in urban market centers. Explain in three points.

OR

Compare the characteristics of rural and urban marketing centers of the world in three points.

OR

What does retail trade mean? Describe any two characteristics of rural market centers and urban market centers.

Ans.

Rural Market Center	Urban Market Center
(i) This center is nearby, nurturing settlements	(i) These centers provide more specialized urban services
(ii) These centers provide the services of local collection and distribution centers	(ii) These centers provide local goods as well as specialized goods and services.
(iii) Personal and business services are not well developed at these centers.	(iii) These centers provide manufactured goods
(iv) These centers can only cater to the local rural needs	(iv) These centers also provide professional services such as teachers, lawyers, counselors and medical services.

Q.18. As result of external sourcing, a large number of employment opportunities are open in many countries. Analyze this statement with three appropriate

examples.

Ans.

- i) External sources provide external agency to work efficiently and reduce costs, a result, a large number of call centers have been operating in India, China, Eastern Europe, Israel, Philippines.
- ii) Business processing outsourcing generates new employment opportunities for qualified young men and young women.
- iii) External sources enable companies to generate additional business opportunities, which is why the trend of cyber cafes in urban areas has increased.
- iv) External source has extended knowledge process in many areas. Such as, e-learning, data analysis, e-banking sector, research and development etc.

Q.19. Which are the two popular tourist states of the world? Describe the importance of tourism in 4 points.

Ans. **Two tourist regions of the world-**

- i) A tropical place around the Mediterranean coast
- ii) West Coast of India

Significance:

- i) Today it is the single largest tertiary activity in the world.
- ii) Tourism has provided employment to about 25 crore people.
- iii) Tourism provides employment to many local people to provide services such accommodation, food, transport, entertainment for the tourists.
- iv) Tourism-based infrastructure nurtures industries, retail trade and industries.

Q.20. India has emerged as the leading country in medical tourism in the world. Explain.

Ans.

- i) World-class hospitals located in metros in India treat diseases from all over the world.
- ii) India, Switzerland is providing specialized medical facilities ranging from study of hospital radiation images to electromagnetic resonance images and electromyography tests.
- iii) Patients also benefit from this.

Q.21. Explain the factors affecting tourism, while clarifying the role of tourism in tertiary activities.

OR

What does tourist service mean? Describe the four major factors that influence and attract tourism.

Ans. **Role:** Tourism occupies the leading position in major tertiary activities of the world. Under this, local people are appointed to provide services such as accommodation, food, transport, entertainment and shopping for tourists, this creates a large number of jobs.

Tourism Service: Tourism is a journey which serves more for the purpose of fun than for business. In tourism, people entertain themselves temporarily moving away from their residences and work places to other places for short time.

Four factors affecting tourism-

- i) **Demand:** The demand for tourism for vacations has increased sharply since the last century. Due to high living standards and increased rest time, more people go on tours for relaxation.
- ii) **Transportation:** Due to improvement in transport facilities, there has been more development of tourism areas, for example air transport has connected the ports to all the tourist places of the world.

Factors attracting tourism

- i) **Climate:** Tourists from some cold countries desire to have fun on the pools in the lukewarm sun. This is an important factor in the importance of tourism in southern Europe and the Mediterranean.
- ii) **Landscape:** Some people like to spend holidays in captivating and scenic environment. For this, tourists choose mountains, lakes, scenic beaches and landscapes completely unchanged by humans.
- iii) **History and Art:** Places related to the history of ancient times and buildings of archaeological importance are attractive places for tourists.
- iv) **Culture and Economy:** Tourism attracts those who like human race and local policies. "Staying at home" has emerged as a profitable business. Examples- 1. Heritage Homes in Goa, 2. Medikeri and Coorg in

Karnataka.

Q.22. How are transport services helpful in increasing the activities?

Ans. Movement of a person or things from one place to another is transport. All economic activities in modern times depend on transportation.

- i) Transport as a service provides employment to a large number of people, such as drivers, conductors, loaders, unloaders, ticket collectors, etc. In this way, a large number of people are engaged in all types of transport services.
- ii) Transport has led to increase in tourism.
- iii) Industrial activities accelerate due to the convenience of transportation and people work in these services.

Q.23. Services are very important for the economic development of a country. Analyze this statement explaining the five components of the service sector.

Ans. Importance of services in the economic development of a country—

- i) Commercial Services: The specific purpose of all services of advertising, legal services, public relations and consultancy is to earn profit.
- ii) Purchase, sale of property such as finance, insurance, commercial and residential land contribute to economic development.
- iii) Services connecting producers and consumers, like wholesale and retail trade, maintenance, cosmetics and repair work are provided to the consumers.
- iv) Transport and communication services: Transport by rail, road, ship and air assists in the production, distribution and consumption of goods for modern society. Communication services include the transmission of words and messages, elements and ideas. Communication services deliver messages at a fast speed.
- v) Entertainment: Television, radio, film and literature services provide entertainment to the people.
- vi) Government services at various levels of government affect economic development.

Q.24. What is Medical Tourism? What causes its rapid growth in developing countries?

Ans. When the facility of tourism is provided along with medical treatment, it is called Medical Tourism.

Developing countries like India, Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore have emerged as leaders in the field of medical tourism. The main reason for this is that,

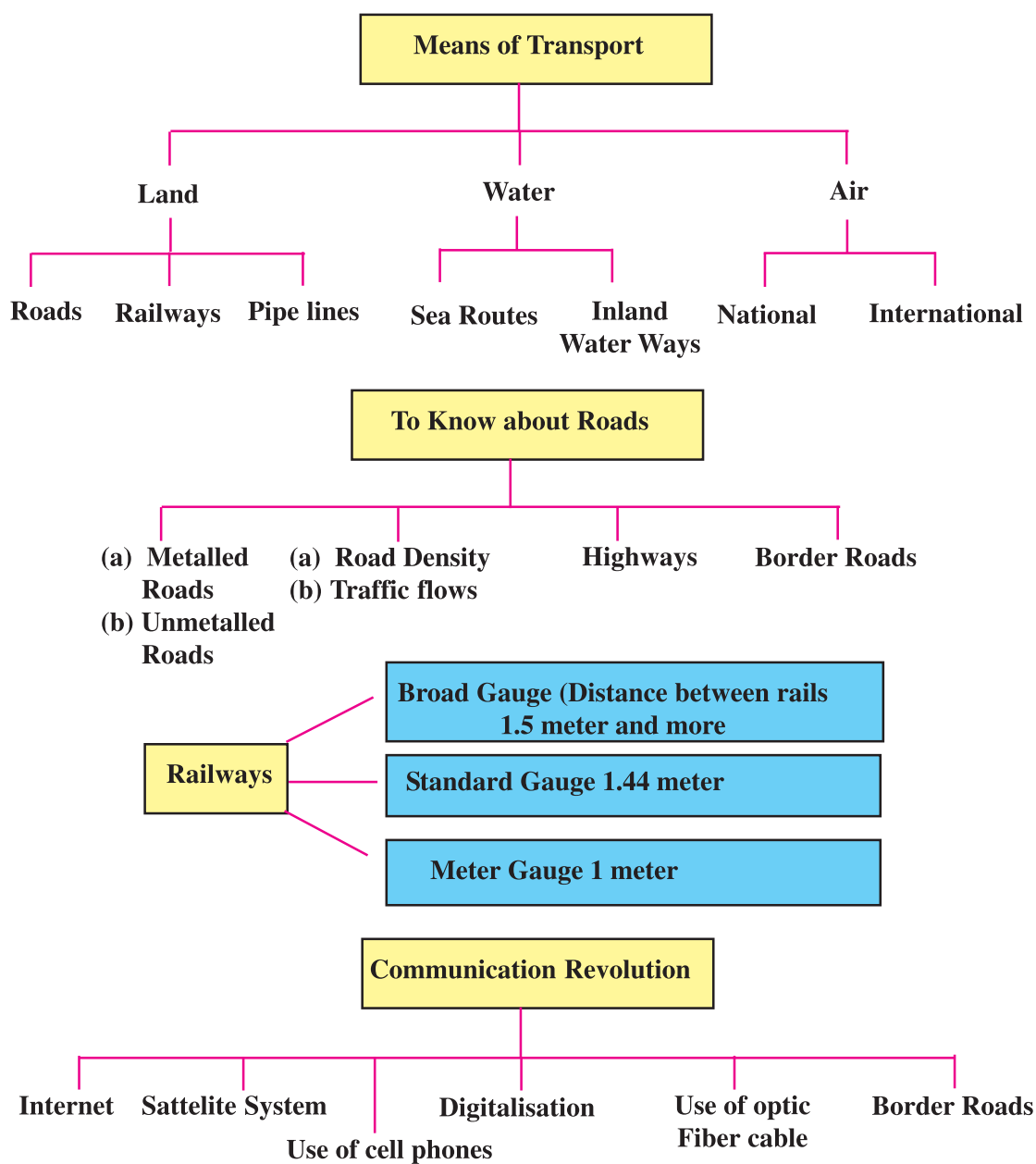
- i) Medical facilities in these countries are cheaper than other developed countries.
- ii) Treatment available is of High Quality.
- iii) Easy availability of doctors.

That is why thousands of patients come to India from developed countries like USA for medical treatment every year.

Chapter-8

Transport and Communication

Concept Map and Flow Chart



OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

- Q.1. Which among the following waterways connects the interior part of U.S.A. with the gulf of Mexico?
- (a). The Great Lakes
 - (b). Volga waterways
 - (c). Danube waterways
 - (d). Mississippi waterways
- Q.2. In modern time inland waterways are losing their importance. What is the reason?
- (a). Due to competition from railways.
 - (b). Lack of water in waterbodies due to diversion for irrigation.
 - (c). Poor maintenance of waterways.
 - (d). All of the above.
- Q.3. In which region, in South America the rail network is most dense.
- (a). The pampas of Argentina and coffee growing regions of Brazil.
 - (b). Chile and Peru
 - (c). Bolivia and Colombia
 - (d). Western Coastal Area
- Q.4. From which river does a Canal join Suez canal and supply fresh water to port of Suez.
- (a). Congo River
 - (b). Nile River
 - (c). Niger River
 - (d). Zambezi River
- Q.5. Which sea route connects western European region to south east Asia, Australia and New Zealand.
- (a). The north Atlantic sea Route
 - (b). The South Pacific Sea Route
 - (c). The Cape of good hope
 - (d). The Mediterranean-Indian Ocean Sea Route.

- Q.6. Which of the following match is not appropriate?
- Trans Siberian Railways_____ From Paris to Istanbul
 - Trans Canadian Railways _____ From Halifax to Vancouver
 - The union and pacific Railways __ From New York to San Francisco
 - Trans Australian Railways_____From Perth to Sydney.
- Q.7. The Rhine waterways flows through -----?
- France and Italy
 - Germany and the Netherlands
 - France and Belgium
 - Russia
- Q.8. In which continent is Big Inch Pipeline spread?
- South America
 - North America
 - Africa
 - Asia
- Q.9. which of the following is not an Indian Satellite?
- Aryabhata
 - Bhaskar-1
 - Rohini
 - Sputnik.

ANSWER

1. (d); 2. (d); 3. (a); 4. (b); 5. (c);
6. (a); 7. (b); 8. (b); 9. (d)

SOME IMPORTANT FACTS

- The continent with highest density of Roads: North America
- The country with highest density of roads: USA
- The highest density of Railways : Europe
- The transcontinental Railways of South America: From Buenos Aires to Valparaiso
- The busiest waterways of world : North Atlantic sea Route
- The country which accounts for 60 percent of the airways of the world : U.S.A.

- vii. The pipeline in North America : Big Inch
- viii. The highway that connects north and south America _____ Pan American
- ix. The first satellite launched in India : Aryabhata
- x. The canal connecting Pacific ocean and Atlantic Ocean : Panama Canal

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (1 MARK)

Q.10. What is the meaning of cyberspace?

Ans. Cyberspace is the world of electronic computerised space. It is also called the internet.

Q.11. Which two towns are connected by Trans- 'Canadian railways'?

Ans. Vancouver (British Columbia) and St. John (Newfoundland).

Q.12. What is Trans- continental railways?

Ans. Trans continental railways run across the continent and link its two ends. e.g. Trans Siberian railways.

Q.13. Name the most important waterway of Germany.

Ans. The Rhine waterway is the most important waterway of Germany.

Q.14. Name the navigational canal that serves as a gateway of commerce for both the continents of Asia and Europe.

Ans. Suez canal.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (3 MARKS)

Q.15. Life style and quality of life depends on transport and communication system. Give any three reasons to justify the statement.

Ans.

- i. Efficient transport and communication system establish links between producing centres and consuming centres.
- ii. Each region produces the items for which it is best suited. Trade or the change of such commodities relies on transportation and communication
- iii. Mobility of mankind from one place to other place with efficient transport system, Now a days various means of transport has made it possible for a person to travel across the world.
- iv. People of the world came closer and may help each other at the time of disaster.

Q.16. How is road transport better than railways?

Ans.

- i. Road transport is more economical for short distances compared to Railways.
- ii. It offers door to door service therefore freight transport by road is gaining popularity.
- iii. Roads may be constructed in mountainous and rough terrain.

Q.17. Define highways and describe their main features.

Ans. Highways are metalled roads connecting distant places. They connect capitals of states or important cities, mega cities, ports and airports.

Main Features :

- i. They are constructed in a manner for unobstructed vehicular movement.
- ii. These are 80 meter wide with separate traffic lanes, bridges, flyovers and dual carriage ways.

Q.18. What are the main challenges faced by road transport system?

Ans.

- i. Natural disaster and bad weather conditions harm the roads and leave them not usable.
- ii. Due to growing population density pressure on roads increased but maintenance is not appropriate.
- iii. Road construction and its maintenance need heavy expenditure. Many countries can not bear so much expense.

Q.19. Briefly explain the main features of Panama canal.

(CBSE 2009,11)

or

Write the name and the main features of the canal which connects Atlantic Ocean to Pacific Ocean

Ans. The canal that connects the Atlantic Ocean in the east to the Pacific Ocean in the west is called Panama canal

- i. It is about 72 km long and nearly 12 km deep.
- ii. It is a canal with 6 lock system
- iii. It shortens the distance between east coast of U.S.A. to west coast by 1300 km by sea.

Q.20. Air transport has revolutionised the transport system. Explain its relevance.

or

Air transport plays an important role in international trade. Justify the statement.

Ans.

- i. Air transport is the fastest means of transportation, but it is very costly.
- ii. It is the only means to reach inaccessible areas like mountains, forests etc.
- iii. Valuable cargo and life saving drugs can be moved rapidly on a world wide scale.
- iv. Airways also have great strategic importance.

Q.21. Which are the main factors responsible for the development of inland waterways in the world?

Ans.

- i. For inland waterways rivers should be perennial.
- ii. The rivers should be navigable free from waterfalls, gorges and meanders.
- iii. Rivers should not be frozen in winters.
- iv. River mouth should be free of silt to allow connectivity of sea routes to inland waterways.

Q.22. Write a short note on Suez canal .:

Ans. Main features of Suez canal .:

- i. This canal had been constructed in 1869 in Egypt linking the Mediterranean sea and Red Sea.
- ii. It is without locks which is about 160 km broad and to 15 km deep.
- iii. It is very costly as tolls are so heavy that some find it cheaper to go by the long cape route.

Q.23. Why do roads suffer chronic traffic congestion? what steps may be taken to cope up with this problem?

Ans. In some places the length of road is inappropriate in comparison of population growth. As population grows more transport facility is needed and it results in congestion on roads.

Steps suggested.

- i. Public transport should be encouraged and strengthened.
- ii. Roads should be broadened and maintained.
- iii. There should be unobstructed vehicular movement and flyovers, bridges should be made.

Q.24. Why is Rhine waterways is the world's most heavily used. Give any three reasons.

Ans. Rhine waterways is the world's most heavily used waterways for following reasons:.

- i. It is navigable for a long stretch of 700 km from Rotterdam to Basel in Switzerland.
- ii. It flows through a rich coalfield of Germany. Huge tonnage moves along the stretch south of the Ruhr.
- iii. Each year nearly 20,000 Ocean going ships and 200,000 inland vessels exchange their cargoes

Q.25. Elaborate any three features of satellite communication system.

Ans. Communication through satellites is a new area in communication technology since the 1970s after space research works.

- i. Communication through satellite has rendered the unit cost and time of communication invariant in terms of distance.
- ii. This technology has connected all the people and changed the world into a global village.
- iii. Satellite communication system helps in mining and weather forecasting also.

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

Q.26. Explain the advantages and disadvantages of pipeline transport

Ans. Pipelines are used to transport liquid and gases such as water, petroleum and Natural gas etc.

Advantages :

- i. Pipeline can be laid in rough terrain.
- ii. Liquid and gas may be transported rapidly and at low cost.
- iii. It is ecofriendly and transported materials are not wasted and supply is continuous.

Disadvantages :.

- i. The leakages are difficult to be traced out.
- ii. Once laid, its capacity can not be increased.
- iii. Its security is a big problem.

Q.27. Write the name of longest trans continental Railways. Describe its main features

Ans. The longest trans continental railways is trans - Siberian railways in Russia.

- i. This railways runs from st. Petersburg in the west to vladivostok on the pacific coast in the east.
- ii. It is 9322 km long, double tracked and electrified trans-continental railways in the world.
- iii. It connects grain producing areas of Russia to industrial areas. It helps strategically also.

Q.28. Write any three characteristics of water ways. Why is transport less on the cape of Good hope sea route.

Ans. Main characteristics of waterways:.

- i. It does not require route construction.
- ii. The oceans are linked with each other and are navigable with ships of various sizes.
- iii. Waterways are cheaper because the friction in water is far less than that of land.

Water transport is less on the 'cape of good hope sea route' because :.

- a. South America and Africa are developing countries.
- b. Distance between highly industrialised western European region to Australia and New Zealand is very much.

Q.29. Give a description of networking of pipe line transport in the world.

Ans. Pipelines are very convenient for transporting liquid or gas. The whole world uses this mode of conveyance to transport water or other such things. Some major pipelines are as following :

- i. In U.S.A. there is a dense network of oil pipelines from the producing areas to the consuming areas. Big inch is such a famous pipeline of USA.
- ii. There are a network of pipeline in Europe, western Asia and in India also. India's HBJ pipeline is famous pipeline
- iii. There is a proposed pipeline from Iran to India via Pakistan.

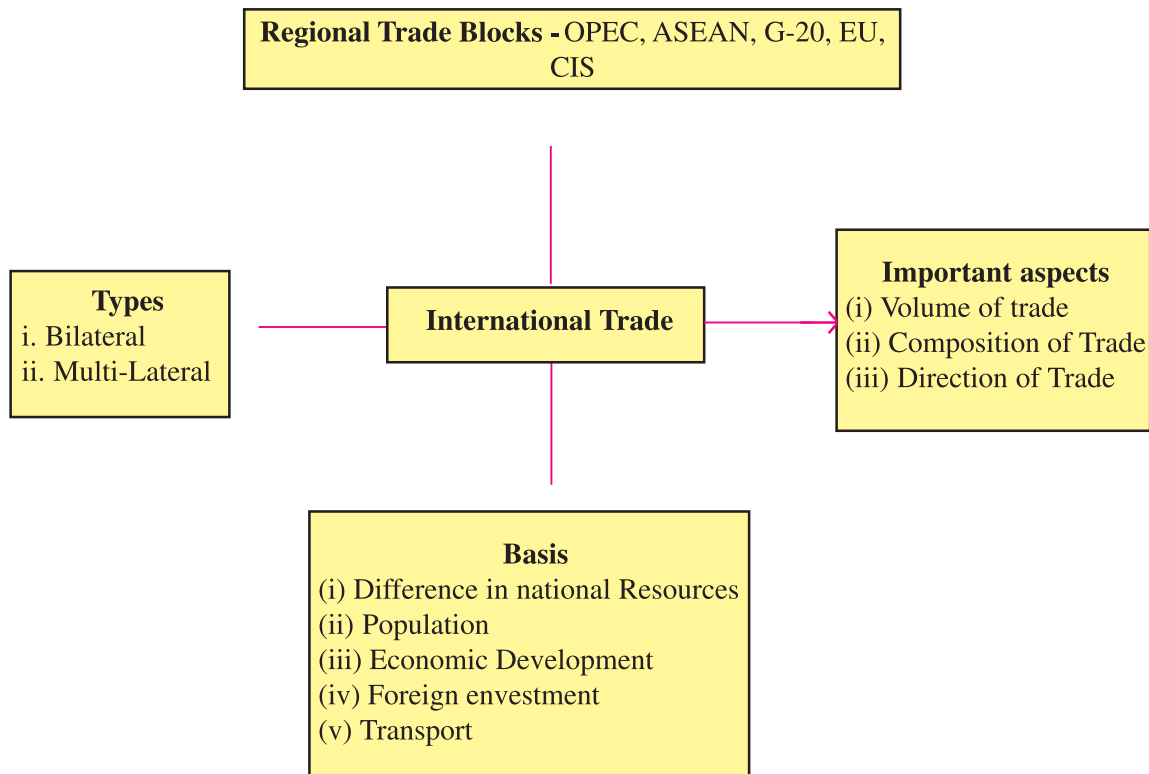
Chapter-9

International Trade

CONCEPT MAP

HISTORY-

- (i) The trading was prevalent in ancient time also. Traders used to travel from Rome to China via Silk Route.
- (ii) A new form of trade emerged in fifteenth century onward known as slave trade.
- (iii) After industrial revolution raw materials and manufactured products were item for trade
- (iv) WTO came in existence in 1995



OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

- Q.1. Most of the world's great ports are classified as _____ ports.
- (a). Commercial.
 - (b). Industrial.
 - (c). Packet station.
 - (d). Comprehensive.
- Q.2. What the total value of goods and services traded is considered as?
- (a). Volume of trade.
 - (b). Composition of trade
 - (c). Balance of trade.
 - (d). None of above.
- Q.3. Which among the following is not a member country of SAFTA.?
- (a). Bangladesh.
 - (b). Bhutan.
 - (c). Nepal.
 - (d). Myanmar.
- Q.4. There are 3 statements given (i) and (ii) and (iii), Read them carefully and answer the questions that follow.
- (i) International trade is mutually beneficial to nations if it leads to regional specialisation and higher level of production.
 - (ii) International trade can be proved to be detrimental to nations if it leads to dependence on other countries, uneven levels of development and exploitation.
 - (iii) Global trade can not impact environment, health and well being of the people.
- (a). Statements i, ii and iii are true.
 - (b). Statements i and ii are true but iii is not true.
 - (c). All the statements are wrong.
 - (d). Only statement i is true.
- Q.5. When was WTO established
- (a). 1995
 - (b). 1895

- (c). 1991
- (d). 1948

ANSWER KEY

1. (d); 2. (a); 3. (d); 4. (b); 5. (a)

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (1 MARK)

Q.6. What was the form of trade in primitive societies?

Ans. Barter System.

Q.7. During European colonialism which other form of trade emerged along with trade of exotic commodities?

Ans. Slave trade.

Q.8. What will negative balance of trade ultimately lead to for a country?

Ans. Negative balance of trade will ultimately lead to exhaustion of its financial reserves.

Q.9. Define Dumping.

Ans. Dumping is the practice of selling a commodity in two countries at a price that different for reasons not related to costs.

Q.10. Name any two countries of NAFTA.

Ans. USA, Canada and Mexico.

Q.11. Why regional trade blocks were formed?

Ans. Regional trade blocks were formed in order to encourage trade between countries with geographical proximity, similarity and complementarities in trading items and to curb restrictions on trade of the developing countries.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (3 MARKS QUESTIONS)

Q.12. How does difference in national resource affect international trade? Explain with example.

Ans. The world's national resources are unevenly distributed because of differences in their physical makeup.

- a. Geological structure determines the mineral resource base and topographical difference ensure diversity of crops and animals raised.
- b. The availability of mineral resource provides the basis for industrial development.

- c. Climate of a place influences the type of flora and fauna. It ensures diversity in the range of various products for example wool production, rubber etc.

Q.13. What do you understand by trade balance? what are their types?

Ans. Balance of trade records, the volume of goods and services imported as well as exported by a country to other countries.

Negative or unfavourable balance:- When the value of imports is more than the value of a country's exports, the country has negative balance of trade.

Positive or favourable Balance : When the value of export is more than the value of import then the country has a position or favourable balance of trade.

Q.14. What is difference between port of call and entrepot ports?

Ans.

Port of call	Entrepot parts
These are the ports which originally developed as calling point on main sea routes. Ships used to anchor here for refuelling, watering and taking food items. Example. Adeu, Honolulu	There are collection centers, where goods are brought from different countries for export Example. Singapore Rotterdam, Copenhagen

Q.15. What are the three main aspects of international trade? Describe them.

Ans.

- i. **Composition of trade:-** It means the nature of goods imported and exported by countries. In the beginning of the last century trade of primary product was dominant. Now manufactured goods are dominant. Fuels and mining goods are also important contributors.
- ii. **Volume of trade:-** The actual tonnage of goods traded makes up the volume. Total value of goods and services traded is considered as volume of trade.
- iii. **Direction of trade:-** It means the country with which other country trades. For example Europe was the main exporter earlier. Now China, India are competing with developed countries.

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS(5 MARKS)

Q.16. What are the main basis of international trade? Explain (CBSE 2012 outside)

or

What are the main reasons for existence of international trade?

Ans. International trade is in existence because every place or country in the world has its specific geographical, social and cultural speciality.

i. Differences in National Resources :

a. Geological structure

b. Mineral resources

c. Climate.

ii. Population factors

a. Size of population

b. Cultural diversity

iii. Economic development stage

iv. Extent of foreign investment

v. Facility of transport

(Explain the points)

Q.17. What is free trade? Describe its advantages and disadvantages.

Ans. When the trade barriers like tariffs between two countries are brought down then it is called free trade or trade liberalisation.

This may be called as an act of opening up economies for trading.

Advantage-It allows goods and services from every where to compete with domestic products and services.

Disadvantages-Sometimes developed countries dumped their excess products in the markets of developing countries. So countries need to be cautious about dumped goods.

Q.18. What are the main concerns related to international trade?

Ans. Main challenges of international trades

(i) Some time trade leads a country to be dependant to other country.

(ii) Trade causes exploitation and commercial rivalry leading to wars.

(iii) More trade leads to more production. Therefore resources are exploited and population increases. Oil and gas producing companies does not follow the norms of sustainable development

Q.19. Why are ports called gateways of international trade. Classify ports on various basis.

- Ans. i. Ports are called gateways of the world of international trade as cargoes and travellers pass from one part of the world to another through these ports.
- ii. The ports provides facilities of docking, loading, unloading and the storage facilities for cargo.

Types of port :.

a. According to cargo handled

- (i) Industrial ports
- (ii) Commercial ports
- (iii) Comprehensive ports

b. On the basis of location:

- (i) Inland ports located away from the sea coast.
- (ii) Out ports. There are deep water ports built away from the actual ports.

c. On the basis of specialised functions :

- (i) Oil ports
- (ii) Ports of call
- (iii) Packet station
- (iv) Entrepot ports
- (v) Naval port

(Elaborate accordingly)

Q.20. The role of W.T.O is not same for developed and developing countries. Justify the statement with appropriate examples.

Ans. General agreement for trade and tariffs was formed by some countries in 1948. In 1995, GATT was transformed into WTO (world trade organisation). This organisation forms global rules of trade between nations. It sets the rules for the global trading system and resolves disputes between its member nations. It also covers trade in services and other issues like intellectual rights.

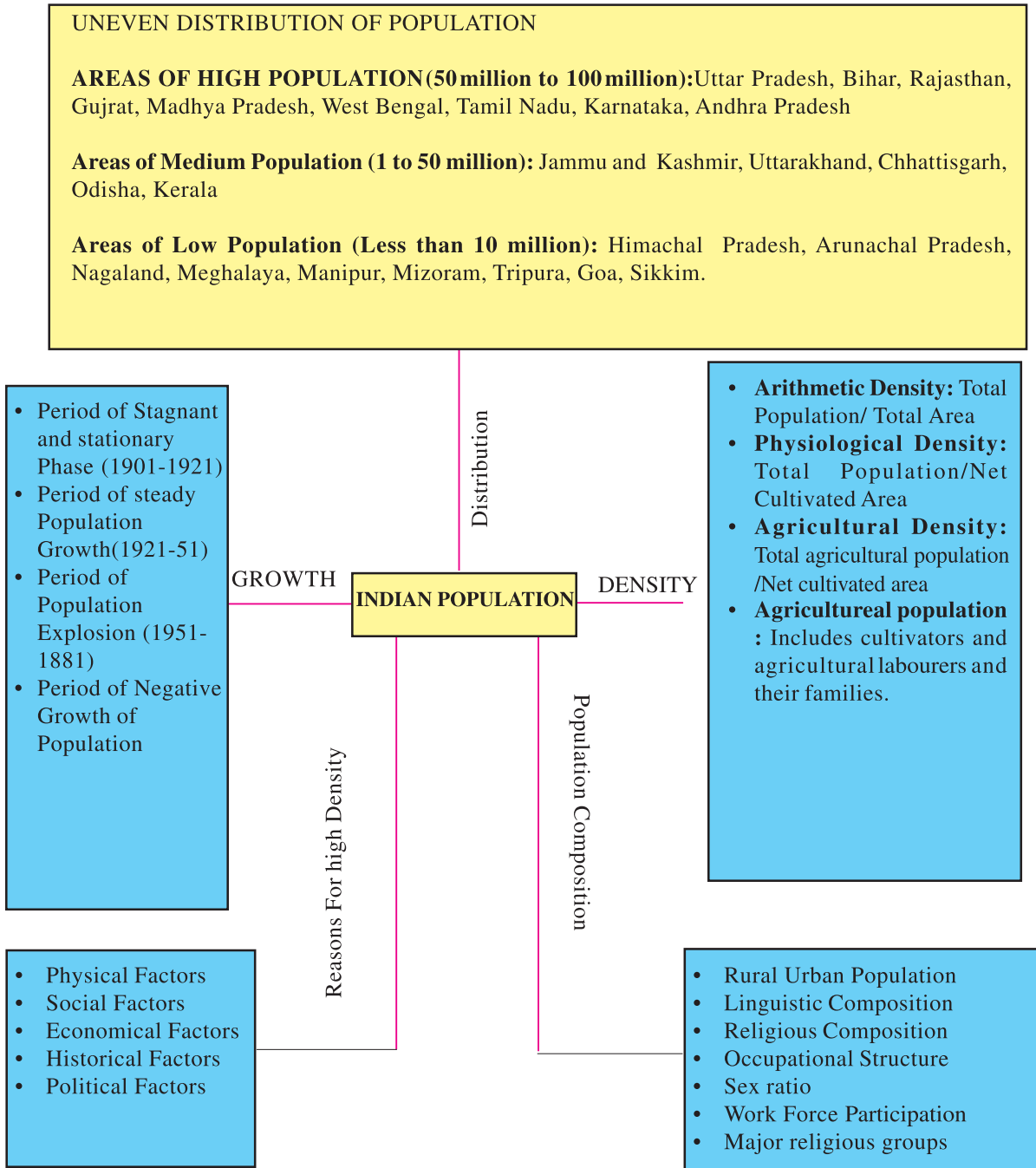
It is criticized and opposed due to following reasons.

- (i) It is argued that free trade does not make ordinary peoples lives more prosperous. It is widening the gap between rich and poor.
- (ii) Influential nations focus on their own commercial interests instead of taking care of developing nations.
- (iii) Many developed countries have not fully opened their markets to products from developing countries.
- (iv) Moreover issues of environment, health, child labour and worker's rights are ignored.

PART 2
INDIA : PEOPLE AND
ECONOMY
(Based on Regional
Approach)

Lesson - 1

POPULATION : DISTRIBUTION, DENSITY, GROWTH AND POPULATION COMPOSITION



IMPORTANT FACT
BASED ON 2011 CENSUS

1. India Total Population: 1210193422
2. India Population Density: 382 person/ per sq km
3. Sex Ratio India: 940 females / per 1000 males
4. Literacy rate India: 74.4%
5. Most populous State: Uttar Pradesh
6. Least Populated State: Sikkim
7. State with highest Density of Population: Bihar (1106 person/sq km)
8. State with lowest Density of Population: 17 person/sq km
9. Annual Growth rate of Population: 1.64%
10. Proportion of World Population: 17.5%
11. State with the most favorable sex ratio: Kerala (1084 females/ 1000 males)
12. State with most unfavorable sex ratio: Haryana (877 females / 1000 males)
13. State with highest percentage of rural population in 2011: Himachal Pradesh
14. State with highest percentage of Urban Population: Goa
15. UT with highest percentage of rural population: Andaman & Nicobar Islands
16. UT with highest percentage of urban population: Delhi

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

Q.1. Rajasthan which was earlier a sparsely populated state now has higher concentration of population because of:

- a) Expansion of transport network
- b) Availability of energy resources
- c) Development of historical places
- d) Development of Agriculture

Q.2. Which of the following pair is not matched correctly

Year	Trend
A. 1921-1951	Stable growth
B. 1901-1921	Period of high population growth
C. 1981 till present	Period of slow growth rate
D. 1951-1981	Population Explosion

Q.3. i) Development of capabilities of the young population is important for the economic, social development of the country.

ii) The National Population Policy is one example which has been designed to look into the overall development of our youth.

- a) Only statement i) is correct
- b) Only statement ii) is correct
- c) Both i) and ii) are correct
- d) Both statements are incorrect

Q.4. A person who works at least 183 days in a year is:

- a) Marginal worker
- b) Main worker
- c) Skilled worker
- d) Unskilled worker

Q.5. India has _____ languages and _____ dialects.

- a) 22 languages and 154 dialects
- b) 154 languages and 22 dialects
- c) 179 languages and 544 dialects
- d) 544 languages and 179 dialects

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTION (1 MARK)

Q.6. What is the main source of population data in India?

Ans. Census.

Q.7. Define population distribution.

Ans. Population distribution refers to the way people are spaced over the earth's surface.

Q.8. What is population doubling time?

Ans. Population doubling time is the time taken by any population to double itself at its current annual growth rate.

Q.9. Define scheduled languages.

Ans. Scheduled languages are those languages which are included in the eight schedule of the Indian constitution.

Q.10. How many scheduled languages does Indian constitution have?

Ans. 22 scheduled languages.

Q.11. How is natural increase of population calculated?

Ans. Birth rate-Death rate + (Immigration-Emigration).

ANSWER KEY

1. (d); 2. (b); 3. (c); 4. (b); 5. (c);

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (3 MARKS QUESTION)

Q.12. The distribution of population is very uneven in India. What does this fact reflect about India?

Ans. The distribution of population is very uneven in India. States like; Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Karnataka and Gujarat have 76% of India's Population. This uneven distribution of population can be attributed to:

1. Variation in physical factors: The distribution of factors development of agriculture, and economic activities is very uneven in India. States like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal with fertile plains and suitable climate can nourish large population.
2. Uneven Industrial development: In Maharashtra Gujarat and Karnataka industrial development along with agriculture is responsible for concentration of population.
3. Our country has a lot of diversity in terms of social, cultural and historical perspectives, which also affects population distribution.

Q.13. Into how many groups the working population can be divided on the basis of economic status?

Ans. The working population of India can be divided into three groups on the basis of economic status :

1. Main Worker A person who works for at least 183 days(6 months) in a year is known as main worker
2. Marginal Worker: A person who works less than 183 days(6 months) in a year is known as a marginal worker.
3. Non Worker: A person who is unemployed is termed as a non worker.

Q.14. During 1901-1921 the growth rate of population in India was stationary or negative. Explain the reasons for this trend.

Ans. During this period both birth rate and death rate were high due to.

1. Lack of health facilities
2. Lower level of literacy among people
3. Lack of provision for proper distribution of food and basic necessities.

Q.15. Explain the objectives of the national youth policy adopted by the Government of India in 2014.

Ans. The National Youth Policy (NYP-2014) launched in February 2014 proposes a holistic 'vision' for the youth of India, which is:

1. To empower the youth of the country to achieve their full potential,
2. Through them enable India to find its rightful place in the community of nations”.
3. All round development of the youths in the country.
4. The NYP-2014 has defined ‘youth’ as persons in the age group of 15-29 years.

Q.16. What are the many challenges of the society for adolescents?

Ans. Challenges for the society as far as these adolescents are concerned.

1. Illiteracy: Many adolescents especially girls are illiterate because of which they are not able to contribute in the development of their family.
2. Drug Abuse: Many adolescents are not able to complete their education and get addicted to drugs hence becoming a burden to the society.
3. Lower age of Marriage: lower age of marriage is responsible for high maternal mortality rate which affects the sex ratio.
4. Lack of proper guidance: there is a lack of facilities for proper counselling and guidance of the youths.
5. Other challenges: Diseases like HIV/AIDS and high maternal mortality are also challenges faced by youths.

Q.17. How economic factors affect the population? Explain with examples.

Ans.

1. Economic factors like economic opportunities and availability of energy resources also affect the distribution of population.
2. The areas where people do not get regular sources of income will be sparsely populated.
3. Developed transportation, energy resources, developed infrastructure lead to many economic opportunities and attract people. This is the reason that Mumbai, Delhi and Bengaluru are highly populated.

Q.18. Write any three reasons for steady population growth from 1921-1951.

Ans. Following are the reasons for the steady population growth from (1921-1951).

1. Due to improvement in health services death rate declined.
2. More awareness amongst people led to Steady rate of population growth.
3. Improvement in education level led to a fall in birth rate.
4. Due to improvement in transportation the distribution system improved.

Q.19. Explain the features of India's Population pyramid.

Ans.

1. The pyramid is narrow in the old age group.
2. 22% of the population is able to attain the age of 50 years
3. 12 percent of population is aged 60
4. 10 % of population is found in the age group of 40-49.

Q.20. Write any four reasons for low sex ratio in India.

Ans.

1. More preference for male child
2. Female foeticide
3. Due to malnutrition many babies die
4. Lower socio economic status of women in society.

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (5 MARKS)

Q.21. Which are the four linguistic groups in India? Write the features of any two groups.

- Ans.
1. Austric
 2. Dravidian
 3. Sino-Tibetan
 4. Indo European.

(i) **Indo European 73%** : Around of the total population speaks Indo European language.

Maximum concentration of this language is in the northern states.

(ii) **Dravidian language Family:** 20% of population speaks Dravidian languages. Main areas of this language are concentrated in peninsular plateau. The languages included in this family are' Telugu, Tamil, Malayalam and Kannada.

Q.22. Describe the distribution of population density in India.

Ans.

1. The density of population in India (2011) is 382 persons per sq km and ranks third among the most densely populated countries of Asia.

India has a highly uneven pattern of population distribution. U.P., Maharashtra, Bihar, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh along with Tamil Nadu,

Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Karnataka and Gujarat, together account for about 76 per cent of the total population of the country. On the other hand, share of population is very small in the states like Jammu & Kashmir (0.98%), Arunachal Pradesh (0.11%) and Uttaranchal (0.83%) inspite of these states having fairly large geographical area.

Q.23. What is population growth rate? Explain the four stages of population growth in India.

Ans. Phase- I : The period from (1901-1921) is referred to as a period of stagnant or stationary phase of growth of India's population, In this period growth rate was very low, even recording a negative growth rate during 1911-1921. Both the birth rate and death rate were high keeping the rate of increase low.

Phase-II : The decades (1921-1951) is referred to as the period of steady population growth. An overall improvement in health and sanitation throughout the country brought down the mortality rate. At the same time the better transport and communication system improved distribution system. The crude birth rate remained high in this period leading to higher growth rate than the previous phase.

Phase-III: The decades (1951-1981) is referred to as the period of population explosion in India, which was caused by a rapid fall in the mortality rate but a high fertility rate of population in the country. The average annual growth rate was, as high as 2.2 percent. Increased international migration bringing in Tibetans, Bangladeshis, Nepalis and even people from Pakistan contributed to the high growth rate in this period.

Phase IV: 1981 to till present time, the growth rate of country's population though remained high, has started slowing down gradually. A downward trend of crude birth rate is held responsible for such a population growth. This was, in turn, affected by an Increase in the mean age at marriage, improved quality of life particularly education of females in the country. Though the growth rate of population is still high in India, there is wide regional variation from one region to the other.

Q.24. What is population density? Explain the physical factors affecting population distribution.

Ans. The number of people living in each unit of area (such as a square mile) is known as population density.

Physical factors affecting population distribution are:

1. Topography : Generally flat lands or gently sloping lands are densely populated. On the other hand in mountainous and hilly areas density of population is low that is why we see concentration of very less population in northern and Northeastern mountains.
2. Climate along with terrain and availability of water largely determines the pattern of the population distribution. Example; The North Indian Plains, deltas and Coastal Plains have higher proportion of population than the interior districts of southern and central Indian States, Himalayas, some of the north eastern and the western states.
3. Soil: soil affects agriculture. In areas of fertile soil agricultural is well developed and that leads to higher population in these areas.
4. Availability of water: Availability of water attracts population.

Q.25. In India the number of male workers in different sectors are more as compared to females. Discuss the reasons for less work participation rate of females in India.

Ans. The following reasons are responsible for low work participation rate amongst women.

1. Joint family system
2. Low level of literacy among women
3. Limited opportunities of employment.
4. More family responsibilities for women.
5. Lack of social security for women.

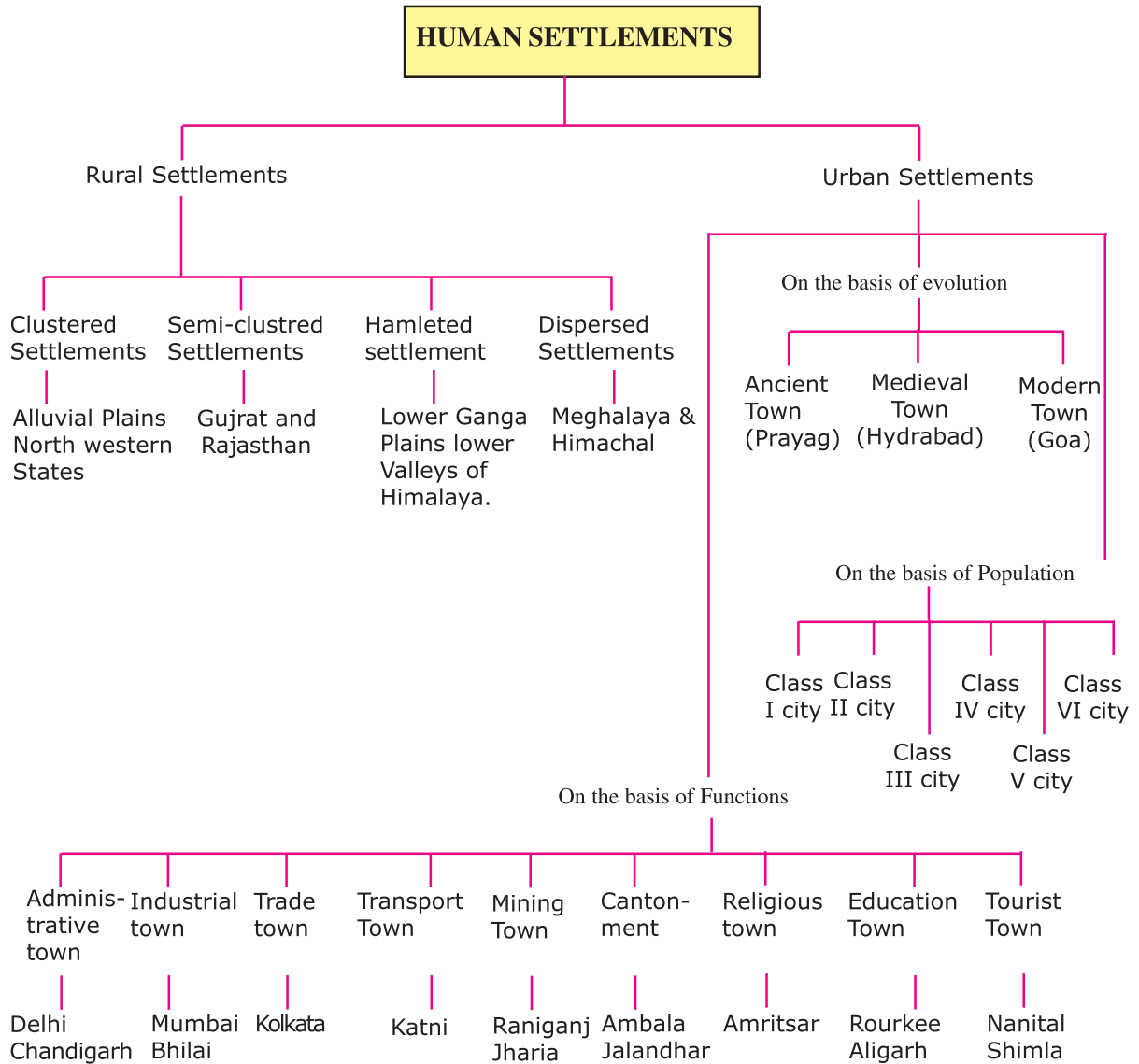
WHAT HAVE WE LEARNT?

1. Population Distribution: definition
2. Population Density: Definition and types
3. Factors responsible for uneven distribution of population
4. Spatial variation in distribution of density of population in India.
5. Indian linguistic groups and their characteristics.
6. Working population of India.
7. Population growth: Spatial variation
8. Rural- Urban composition of Indian population,
9. Work participation rate

LESSON - 4

HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

CONCEPT MAP



VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

- Q.1. Which type of settlement is also known as nucleated settlement?
- a) Hamletted settlements
 - b) Semi-clustered settlement
 - c) Dispersed settlement
 - d) Clustered settlement
- Q.2. The places which have a municipality, Cantonment board and a notified town area is known as a:
- a) Metropolitan city
 - b) Census town
 - c) Tourist town
 - d) Administrative town
- Q.3. In which of the following regions we will find hamleted settlements?
- a) Lower valleys of Himalayas
 - b) Plains of Gujarat and Rajasthan
 - c) Northern Plains
 - d) Northeastern forests and mountains
- Q.4. In which of the policies the focus is on sustainable and inclusive development and the idea is to look at compact areas, create a replicable model, which will act like a lighthouse to other aspiring cities.
- a) National livelihood mission
 - b) Prime Minister urban development policy
 - c) Smart city mission
 - d) National mission for urban India

Q.5. Which of the following city is not located on a river bank?

- a) Agra
- b) Patna
- c) Kolkata
- d) Bhopal

Q.6. Which of the following is not a garrison town?

- a) Lucknow
- b) Jalandhar
- c) Babina
- d) Ambala

ANSWER KEY

1. (d); 2. (d); 3. (a);
4. (c); 5. (d); 6. (a);

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

Q.7. What are the basic differences between rural and urban settlement?

Ans.

Basis	Rural Settlement	Urban Settlement
Economic Activities	The major economic activities in rural areas are agriculture and other primary activities.	The urban settlement is specialised in industries and services.
Dependency	They are dependent on natural resources mainly land for their income.	They provide various types of services like transport and communication, etc.

Agricultural and other products in rural areas support industries of an urban area. Rural areas provide raw material to the industries.	On return, cities provide manufactured goods to rural areas and also to the people of cities.	Inter-relationships
Social life	Social bonds in rural areas are stronger and life is simple.	Social bonds in urban areas are formal and life is complex and fast

Q.8. When does an urban area turn into urban agglomeration?

Ans. Majority of metropolitan and mega cities are urban agglomerations. An urban agglomeration may consist of any one of the following three combinations.

- (i) A town and its adjoining urban outgrowths,
- (ii) Two or more contiguous towns with or without their outgrowths, and
- (iii) A city and one or more adjoining towns with their outgrowths together forming a contiguous spread.

Q.9. What are hamleted settlement? Name any two regions in India where such settlements are found.

Ans. Sometimes settlement is fragmented into several units physically separated from each other bearing a common name. These units are locally called panna, para, palli, nagla, dhani, etc. in various parts of the country. This segmentation of a large village is often motivated by social and ethnic factors. Such villages are more frequently found in the middle and lower Ganga plain, Chhattisgarh and lower valleys of the Himalayas.

Q.10. Explain any three physical factors responsible for different types of rural settlements in India.

Ans. Physical factors which are responsible for different types of rural settlements in India are:

Nature of Terrain: Nature of terrain plays an important role in determining the shape and size of rural settlements.

For e.g., plain areas have compact and larger settlements with dense population, whereas mountainous areas have scattered and hamleted rural settlements. Meghalaya, Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh have such types of rural settlement.

Water Supply: Settlements need water, they often locate on wet point sites for this. For e.g. in Rajasthan, scarcity of water has forced people to live in compact villages for maximum utilisation of available water resources.

Soil fertility: Humans always opt for areas with fertile soil as it is appropriate for agricultural practices.

Climate: People usually prefer areas which have favourable climatic conditions. Harsh climate like very hot and cold regions have less or no settlements there. For e.g. coastal plains have favourable climate thus, are densely populated regions.

Q.11. Many modern towns developed under British rule. Justify this statement.

Ans.

Yes it is true that many modern towns developed under British rule.

- Coastal towns were developed for expansion of trade.
- Many cantonment towns developed like GTB Nagar.
- Many hill stations were developed as centers of recreation
- Britishers also developed nodes like; Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata.

Q.12. Unlike rural settlements urban settlements generally are compact and huge. Explain the statement with appropriate examples.

Ans. Unlike rural settlements urban settlements are compact and large because:

- Urban settlements are engaged in various types of non-agricultural, economic and administrative functions.
- Cities are functionally connected to their surrounding areas.
- Due to the exchange of goods and services, the city market is connected to the chain of cities and towns, hence the cities are of huge size.

Q.13. Study the table given below and answer the following questions.

Class	Population Size	Number of Cities	Total Urban Population (In Thousand)	% of Total Urban Population
I	1,00,000 and more	468	2,27,899	60.45
II	50,000 - 99,999	474	41,328	10.96
III	20,000 - 49,999	1,373	58,174	15.43
IV	10,000 - 19,999	1,683	31,866	8.45
V	5,000 - 9,999	1,749	15,883	4.21
VI	Leas than 5,000	424	1,956	0.51

** Source Cencus of india - 2011 and India 2017, Ministry of information and Broadacting, government of india*

1. Find out the total number of cities with population less than 20, 000.

Ans. 3856 (1683+1749+424)

2. In which population size the number of cities is the least, tell this number.

Ans. Class VI cities

3. State the population e of these cities.

Ans. 1956 thousand

4. Which class city has the highest percentage of population?

Ans. Class I city

5. State the percentage of population in class I city.

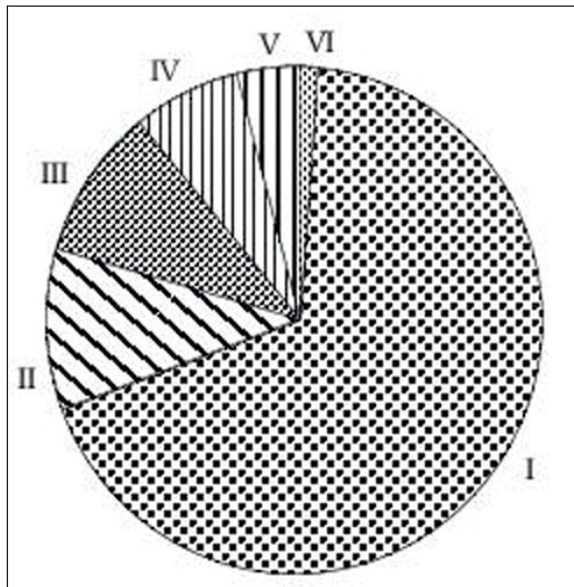
Ans. 60.45

6. State two reasons for higher population in class 1 cities.

Ans.

1. More employment opportunities
2. Better facilities of health care and education
3. Migration from rural to Urban areas.

Q.14. Study the graph given below and answer the following questions.



1. Census of India classifies cities into how many classes?

Ans. Six (6)

2. Which class cities have the highest population?

Ans. Class I

3. Which class of cities have the least population?

Ans. VI

4. Which class city has the highest proportion (percentage) of population?

Ans. Class I

5. Which class of cities have the second place in the total urban population?

Ans. Class II

6. What is the size of population of cities in class II?

Ans. 50, 000 to 99, 999

Q.15. Describe the characteristics of dispersed settlements in India

Ans. Some of the characteristics of dispersed settlements in India are.

1. Dispersed or isolated settlement pattern in India appears in the form of (isolated huts or hamlets of few huts in remote jungles or on small hills.
2. With farms or pasture on the slopes. Extreme dispersion of settlement is often caused by extremely fragmented nature of the terrain and land resource base of habitable areas.

3. Many areas of Meghalaya, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh and Kerala have this type of settlement

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

Q.16. Into how many categories rural settlements can be classified in India? Write down the names and also elaborate about any two.

Or

Differentiate between clustered and Hamleted settlements.

Ans. Rural settlements in India can broadly be put into four types:

- Clustered, agglomerated or nucleated,
- Semi-clustered or fragmented,
- Hamleted, and
- Dispersed or isolated.

Clustered Settlements: The clustered rural settlement is a compact or closely built up area of houses. In this type of village the general living area is distinct and separated from the surrounding farms, barns and pastures. The closely built-up area and its intervening streets present some recognisable pattern of geometric shape, such as rectangular, radial, linear, etc. Such settlements are generally found in fertile alluvial plains and in the north-eastern states.

Semi-Clustered Settlements: Semi-clustered or fragmented settlements may result from tendency of clustering in a restricted area of dispersed settlement. More often such a problem may also result from segregation or fragmentation of a large compact village. Such settlements are widespread in the Gujrat plain and some parts of Rajasthan.

Hamleted settlements : Sometimes settlement is fragmented into several units physically separated from each other bearing a common name. These units are locally called panna, para, palli, nagla, dhani, etc. in various parts of the country. This segmentation of a large village is often motivated by social and ethnic factors. Such villages are more frequently found in the middle and lower Ganga plain, Chhatisgarh and lower valleys of the Himalayas.

Q.17. Classify Indian cities on the basis of functions.

Ans. On the basis of dominant or specialised functions, Indian cities and towns can be broadly classified as follows:

1. **Administrative towns and cities** : Towns supporting administrative headquarters of higher order are administrative towns, such as Chandigarh, New Delhi, Bhopal, Shillong, Guwahati, Imphal, Srinagar, Gandhinagar, Jaipur, Chennai, etc.
2. **Industrial towns** : Industrial constitute prime motive force of these cities, such as Mumbai, Salem, Coimbatore, Modinagar, Jamshedpur, Hugli, Bhilai, etc.
3. **Transport Cities** : They may be ports primarily engaged in export and import activities such as Kandla, Kochi, Kozhikode, Vishakhapatnam, etc., or hubs of inland transport, such as Agra, Dhulia, Mughalsarai, Itarsi, Katni, etc.
4. **Commercial towns** : Towns and cities specialising in trade and commerce are kept in this class. Kolkata, Saharanpur, Satna, etc., are some examples.
5. **Mining towns** : These towns have developed in mineral rich areas such as Raniganj, Jharia, Digboi, Ankaleshwar, Singrauli, etc.
6. **Garrison Cantonment towns** : These towns emerged as garrison towns such as Ambala, Jalandhar, Mhow, Babina, Udhampur, etc.
7. **Educational towns**: Starting as centres of education, some of the towns have grown into major campus towns, such as Roorki, Varanasi, Aligarh, Pilani, Allahabad, etc.
8. **Religious and cultural towns**: Varanasi, Mathura, Amritsar, Madurai, Puri, Ajmer, Pushkar, Tirupati, Kurukshetra, Haridwar, Ujjain came to prominence due to their religious/cultural significance.
9. **Tourist towns**: Nainital, Mussoorie, Shimla, Pachmarhi, Jodhpur, Jaisalmer, Udagamandalam (Ooty), Mount Abu are some of the tourist destinations.

Q.18. Indian cities are classified into how many categories based on their evolution and development?

Or

“Cities in India date back to prehistoric times. Explain with examples.

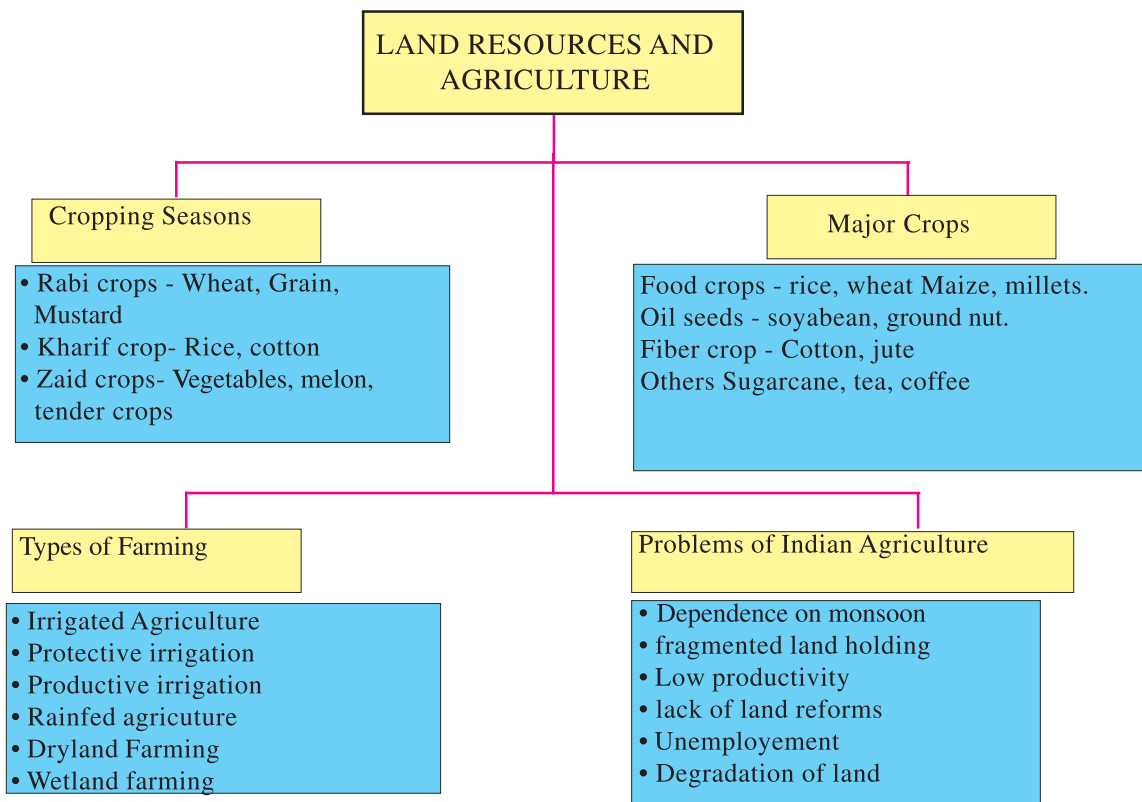
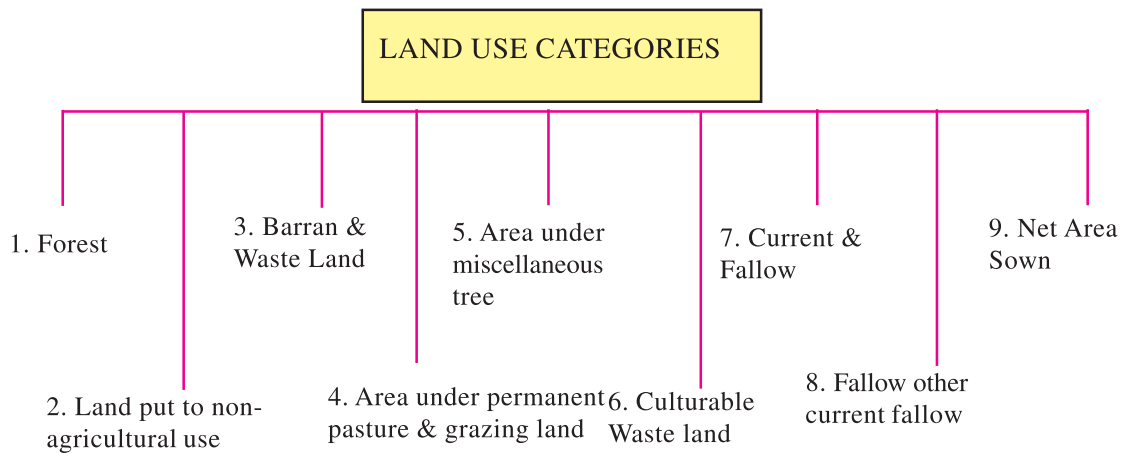
Ans.

1. **Ancient Towns:** There are number of towns in India having historical background spanning over 2000 years. Most of them developed as religious and cultural centres. Varanasi is one of the important towns among these. Prayag (Allahabad), Pataliputra (Patna), Madurai are some other examples of ancient towns in the country.
2. **Medieval Towns:** About 100 of the existing towns have their roots in the medieval period. Most of them developed as headquarters of principalities and kingdoms. These are fort towns which came up on the ruins of ancient towns. Important among them are Delhi, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Lucknow, Agra and Nagpur.
3. **Modern Towns:** The British and other Europeans have developed a number of towns in India. Starting their foothold on coastal locations, they first developed some trading ports such as Surat, Daman, Goa, Pondicherry, etc.
4. **After independence,** a large number of towns have been developed as administrative headquarters, e.g., Chandigarh, Bhubaneswar, Gandhinagar, Dispur, etc., and industrial centres, such as Durgapur, Bhilai, Sindri, Barauni.

LESSON - 5

LAND RESOURCES AND AGRICULTURE

CONCEPT MAP



VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

- Q.1. Which of the following is not a kharif crop?
- a) Arhar
 - b) Mustard
 - c) Jute
 - d) Millet
- Q.2. _____ is agricultural density.
- a) $\text{Net sown area} / \text{Gross sown area} \times 100$
 - b) $\text{Gross sown area} / \text{Net Sown area} \times 100$
 - c) $\text{Total Agricultural population} / \text{New Sown area} \times 100$
 - d) None of the above
- Q.3. In which of the following states three crops of rice are sown namely; oos, Aman and boro,
- a) Gujarat
 - b) Rajasthan
 - c) Delhi
 - d) West Bengal
- Q.4. Which of the following is not a Zaid crop?
- a) Water melon
 - b) Maize
 - c) Cucumber
 - d) All four crops
- Q.5. Which of the following country has developed high yielding varieties of wheat and rice?
- a) Mexico and Philippines
 - b) Russia and Japan
 - c) China and Australia
 - d) Mexico and America
- Q.6. Which of the following is a feature of Green revolution?
- a) Increase in productivity
 - b) Development of irrigation
 - c) Use of chemical fertilizer and pesticides
 - d) All the above

ANSWER KEY

1. (b); 2. (c); 3. (d);
4. (b); 5. (a); 6. (d);

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTION (1 MARK)

Q.7. Which organisation measures geographical area of administrative unit in India?

Ans. Survey of India.

Q.8. List any two main functions of agriculture.

Ans. Agriculture provides food, raw material for industries. It also brings foreign exchange to the country.

Q.9. Name any two crops in the production of which India ranks first in the world.

Ans. Tea, Sugarcane, Jute, Oil seeds and spices.

Q.10. Name any two coarse grains.

Ans. Jowar-boyra, Ragi.

Q.11. Which type of agriculture is practiced in areas that lack in water resources and with less than 50.

Ans. Dry Agriculture.

Q.12. Why was agro-climatic planning introduced in India in 1988 by planning commission?

Ans. The planning commission regionally balanced agriculture development in the country.

Q.13. Explain any two features of the three agricultural seasons.

Ans. India has many growing seasons due to prevalence of high temperature through a long period. Different crop seasons are:

(a) **Kharif:** Crops are sown at the beginning of the south-west monsoon and harvested at the end of the south-west monsoon.

- Sowing seasons — May to July
- Harvesting season — September to October
- Important crops: Jowar, bajra, rice, maize, cotton, groundnut, jute, hemp, sugarcane, tobacco, etc.

(b) **Rabi:** Crops need relatively cool climate during the period of growth but warm climate during the germination of their seed and maturation.

- Sowing season — October to December
- Harvesting season — February to April
- Important crops: wheat, barley, gram, linseed, mustard, masoor, pea— and potatoes.

(c) **Zaid:** Besides the kharif and rabi crops, there are certain crops which are being raised throughout the year due to artificial irrigation.

- Zaid kharif crops are sown in August-September and harvested in December-January.
- Important crops: rice, jowar, rapeseed, cotton, oilseeds.
- Zaid Rabi crop are sown in February - March. Harvested in April - May.
- Important crops : watermelon, cucumber, leafy and other vegetables.

Q.14. How can agriculture be classified on the basis of main source of moisture? Write two features of each category.

Ans. The classification is :

1. Irrigated
2. Rainfed

- **Irrigated :** Other than rainfall the scarcity of water is compensated by irrigation. The main objective of this is to ensure proper moisture for agriculture.

- **Rainfed:** This type of agriculture entirely depends on rainfall. On the basis of availability of moisture, we classify it into dryland farming and wetland farming.

Q.15. What is green revolution? What were the reasons for its success?

Ans. During the decade of 1960-70 there was a spurt in the production of wheat. This spurt in production is termed as Green Revolution. The following reasons were responsible for the success of green revolution.

1. High Yielding variety of seeds
2. Use of chemical fertilizers
3. Provision of irrigation facilities

There was record increase in the production of wheat in Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh.

Q.16. Differentiate between:

- a) Barren land and culturable waste land
- b) Net sown area and Gross sown area.
- c) Dry land farming and wetland farming.

Ans. a)

Barren and Wasteland	Culturable Wasteland
a) Barren and Wasteland refers to land which cannot be brought under cultivation even with the use of present technology.	(a) Culturable wasteland is the land, that is left fallow for more than 5 years
b) It is the land which is depleted due to land degradation or other natural factors. Eg. Ravines of chambal	b) It can be brought under cultivation with present reclamation technologies.

b)

Net Sown Area	Gross Cropped Area
a) The physical extent of land in which crop are sown and harvested in a year is known as the net sown area. This is the area actually cultivated	a) The total area cultivated once, twice, or multiple times in a year is the gross cropped area

c)

Dry land farming	Wet land farming
a) In India it is confined to areas with rainfall of less than 75 cm in a year.	a) Rainfall is more than the total moisture requirement of the soil during rainy season.

Rainfall is less than the total moisture requirement of the soil.	
b) These areas face problems of drought	b) Problems of flash flood and soil erosion are faced.
c) Methods of water conservation are used also water harvesting is carried out	c) Aquaculture is practiced in these areas due to excess of water.
d) Does not take into account multiple cropping.	b) Multiple cropping is taken into account.

Q.17. How the degradation of agricultural land is a serious problem of agriculture sector. Write the causes and consequences.

Ans. Causes of degradation of land

1. Over irrigation by canal- which leads to increase in salinity and alkalinity.
2. Overuse of insecticides
3. Waterlogging
4. Leguminous crops have been displaced from the cropping pattern in the irrigated area and duration of fallow land has reduced due to multiple cropping.

Consequences:

1. Decline in soil fertility
2. Soil erosion

Q.18. What is the difference between current fallow and fallow other than current fallow?

Ans. **Current fallow:** This is the land which is left without cultivation for more one or less than one agricultural year. Fallowing is a cultural practice adopted for reviving land resources. The land regains the lost fertility through natural processes.

Fallow other than current fallow: This is also a cultivable land which is left uncultivated for more than a year but less than five years. If the land is left uncultivated for more than five years, it would be categorized as culturable wasteland.

Q.19. Land use in a region, to a large extent is influenced by the nature of economic activities carried out in that region. Explain the statement with three examples from India.

Ans.

- i) The Size of economy: Measured in terms of value for all the goods and services produced in the economy. With the increase in population the pressure on land has increased.
- ii) Composition of the economy: Secondary and tertiary sector activities usually grow much faster than the primary sector. This process would result in a gradual shift of land from agricultural uses to non-agricultural uses.
- iii) Thirdly, through the contribution of the agricultural activities reduces over time, the pressure on land for agricultural activities does not decline.

Q.20. In India the importance of land resources is more for the people whose livelihood depends on agriculture. Elaborate.

Ans.

- i). Unlike secondary and tertiary activities agriculture is completely dependent on land resource.
- ii). Agriculture is affected by quality of land
- iii). In rural areas the ownership of land is associated with economic value as well as social aspect.

Q.21. Write the names of two main beverage crops. Also mention two Important producing states.

Ans. Two important beverage crops are tea and coffee

1. Major producers of Tea: Assam, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu
2. Major producers of Coffee: Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu

Q.22. Common property resource is of particular relevance for the livelihood of the landless, marginal farmers and women. Explain.

Ans.

- 1) Common property resources play an important role in the life landless and marginal farmers of rural areas. Due to landlessness, they completely sustain by rearing animals on these lands.
- ii) In rural areas it is the responsibility of women to arrange fodder and fuelwood.

- iii) Common property resources make available products like' fruits, nuts, fibre, medicinal plants etc.

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

Q.23. Small farm size and land degradation are the two main problems of Indian agriculture. Explain with examples.

Ans. Two main problems of Indian agriculture are:

1. Small farm size: due to increasing population the size of landholding is gradually decreasing. Almost 60 percent farmers have farm size less than one hectare and it gets further divided as generations progress. The small size of farm will only be able to support subsistence agriculture.
2. Degradation of agricultural land: The degradation of agricultural land is also a serious problem as it is leading to fall in soil fertility. This problem is even more serious in areas where over irrigation is done. A large proportion of agricultural land has turned into barren land due to salinization, alkalization and waterlogging. Overuse of chemical insecticides is also leading to decrease in soil fertility.

Q.24. What has been the role of green revolution in the development of agriculture sector in India?

Ans. India introduced package technology comprising HYVs, along with chemical fertilisers in irrigated areas of Punjab, Haryana, Western Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat. Assured supply of soil moisture through irrigation was a basic pre-requisite for the success of this new agricultural technology. This strategy of agricultural development paid dividends instantly and increased the food grains production at very fast rate. This spurt of agricultural growth came to be known as 'Green Revolution'.

Some of the characteristics of green revolution are:

1. High yielding variety of seeds
2. Irrigation facilities
3. Chemical fertilizers
4. Chemical pesticides and insecticides
5. Mechanization

Q.25. What is the role of agriculture in Indian economy?

Ans.

1. India is an agricultural country.
2. Nearly two-thirds of its population depends directly on agriculture for its livelihood.
3. Agriculture is the main stay of India's economy.
4. It accounts for 26% of the gross domestic product.
5. It ensures food security for the country and produces several raw material, for industries.
6. Agricultural development is therefore, a precondition of our rim national prosperity.

Q.26. Explain what is Common property Resource and write its main features.

Ans.

Land, according to its ownership, can broadly be classified under two broad heads — private land and common property resources (CPRs.). While the former is owned by an individual or a group of individuals, the latter is owned by the state meant for the use of the community.

CPRs can be defined as community's natural resource, where every member has the right of access and usage with specified obligations, without anybody having property rights over them. Community forests, pasture lands, village water bodies and other public spaces where a group larger a or family unit exercises rights of use and carries responsibility of management are examples of CPRs.

1. CPRs provide fodder for the livestock and fuel for the households along with other minor forest products like fruits, nuts, fibre, medicinal plants, etc.
2. In rural areas, such land is of particular relevance for the livelihood of the landless and marginal farmers and other weaker sections since many of them depend on income from their livestock due to the fact that they have lim access to land.
3. CPRs also are important for women as most of the fodder and fuel collection is done by them in rural areas. They have to devote long hours in collecting fuel and fodder from a degraded area of CPR.

Q.27. How has the liberalization policy of 1990's and free market economy influenced

the Indian agriculture?

Ans.

1. Liberalization policy and free market economy has reduced the agricultural infrastructure and also the minimum support price has been brought down.
2. Due to this policy, the government has reversed the plans of agricultural sector and investment in the agriculture sector has been reduced.
3. Subsidies given to farmers on seeds, fertilizers, and pesticides have been reduced.
4. Interruptions have been caused in the credit facilities available to farmers.
5. Inter-regional disparities have increased.

Q.28. In the last 50 years there has been unprecedented growth in agricultural production and technology. Justify the statement with appropriate examples.

Ans.

1. Many crops such as rice and wheat have shown impressive growth in production and yield. India is the largest producer of pulses and jute in the world and second largest producer of rice, wheat, sugarcane and groundnut.
2. promotion of irrigation has played an important role in increasing agricultural production in the country.
3. Modern agricultural technology has provided grounds for wide use of HYV seeds, chemical fertilizers, pesticides and insecticides.
4. Modern agricultural technology has spread rapidly to certain areas of the country. Utilization of chemical fertilizers also increased manifolds.
5. Resistance is less in high yielding variety of seeds, so the consumption of pesticides has also increased.

Q.29. Describe the policies implemented in the agricultural sector in the post-independence period.

Ans.

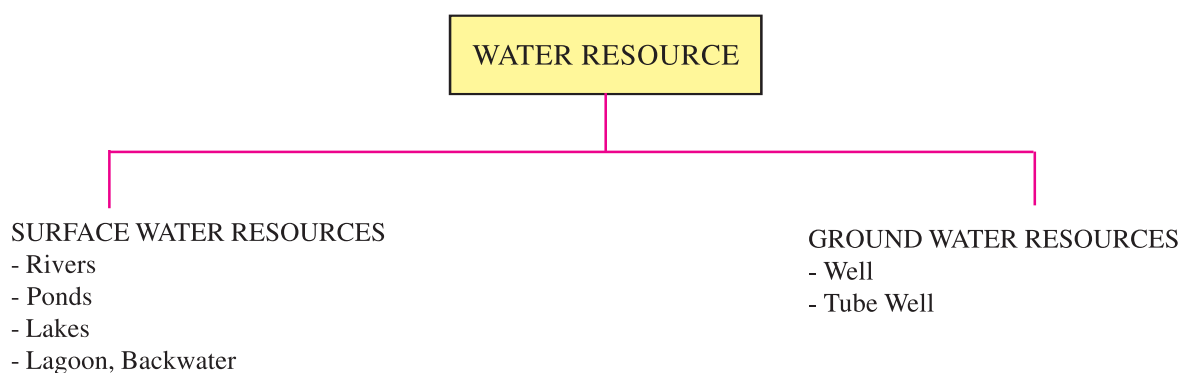
1. Prior to Independence, Indian agriculture was primarily meant for the livelihood of the farmer and his family. During this period drought and famine were common incidents and people had to face shortage of food grains.
2. Soon after attaining independence, the government took several measures to increase the production of food grains

- Promotion of food crops in place of commercial or cash crops.
- Increasing agricultural density
- Converting arable wasteland and wasteland Into agricultural land.
- 3. Central government initiated Intensive area Development program (IADP) and intensive Agricultural Area Program (IAAP) in 1960.
- 4. High Yielding Variety seeds of wheat and rice were introduced in India.

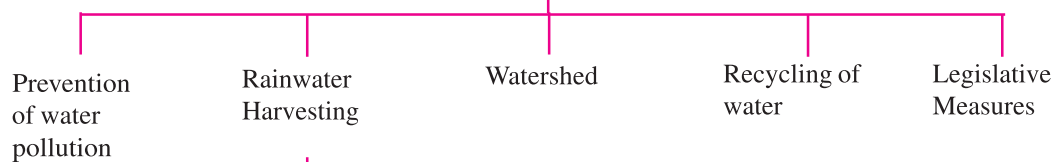
LESSON-6

WATER RESOURCES

CONCEPT MAP



Water conservation & management



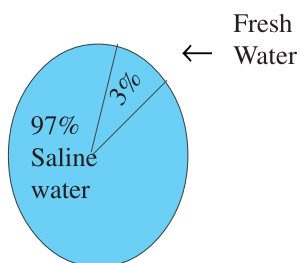
Service Wells

Re-charge Wells

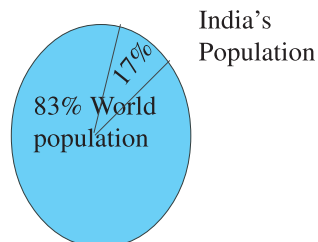
Lakes

Watershed Management

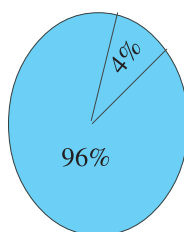
Distribution of water on earth



Proportion of population



% of water in India



% of water in India

IMPORTANT FACTS

- Almost 71% of the earth's surface is covered with water, but the quantity of fresh water is only 3%.
- India has approximately 2.45 % of world's land resources, 16.5% of world's population and only 4% of the world's water resource.
- In India a total of 4000 cusec km water is received from rainfall. The quantity of groundwater is 1869 cusec km.
- Watershed management is related to efficient management of surface and groundwater resources.
- Tamil Nadu is the only state where rainwater harvesting is compulsory.
- There are four sources of surface water; rivers, lakes well. In India the total length of all the rivers and their tributaries is more than 1.6 km. Their number is 10360.
- Increasing population, overuse of water, and water pollution are the main cause of water scarcity.
- The use of groundwater is very high in punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu. Whereas in Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Kerala the use of groundwater is less to its potential.
- In India the maximum use of groundwater is in the agriculture sector.
- Water gets polluted from microorganisms, chemicals, industrial and domestic waste.
- Ganga and Yamuna are the most polluted rivers of India.
- Central and state government's have implemented many watershed management programs.

ONE MARKS QUESTIONS

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

- Q.1. Which of the following river basin has the least rechargeable groundwater resources?
- a) Tapi
 - b) Ganga
 - c) Swarnrekha
 - d) Chambal and its tributaries
- Q.2. Read the statements carefully and choose the incorrect statement.

1. Water is an abiotic resource
 2. The quantity of potable water is only 3% for the human use.
 3. The annual use of rain water is more in Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri as compared to Ganga and Brahmaputra.
- a) Only 1
 - b) Only 3
 - c) Only 1 and 2
 - d) Only 2 and 3
- Q.3. Which chemical has more concentration in water in Bihar?
- a) Gypsum
 - b) Salinity
 - c) Fluoride
 - d) Arsenic
- Q.4. Which of the following states use maximum groundwater resources?
- a) Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu
 - b) Chhattisgarh, Odisha, and Kerala
 - c) Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Tripura and Maharashtra
 - d) None of the above
- Q.5. The maximum use of surface water and ground water is in:
- a) Industrial sector
 - b) Agriculture
 - c) Domestic sector
 - d) None of the above
- Q.6. On which river is hirakund dam constructed?
- a) Satluj
 - b) Vyas
 - c) Mahanadi
 - d) Narmada
- Q.7. The water received from rainfall is:
- a) Atmospheric
 - b) lithospheric

- c) Saline
- d) Potable

Q.8. The rain water flowing into rivers, lakes, and ponds, is known as?

- a) Oceanic
- b) Surface water
- c) Groundwater
- d) Potable water

Q.9. A. Water resources are gradually declining

B. Water pollution is caused by concentration of fluoride and nitrite.

- a) both A and B are correct and B is the correct explanation of A
- b) A and B are both correct and B is the correct explanation of A
- c) A is correct and B is incorrect
- d) B is correct and A is incorrect

Q.10. Which state has maximum number of wells and tube wells?

- a) Tamil Nadu
- b) Gujarat
- c) Rajasthan
- d) Assam

ANSWER KEY

1. (c); 2. (b); 3. (d); 4. (a); 5. (b);
6. (c); 7. (d); 8. (b); 9. (a); 10. (b)

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTION (1 MARK)

Q.11. Mention the importance of rain-water harvesting.

- Ans. 1) Check the decline in ground water level.
2) Improves the quality of ground water.

Q.12. Mention any two reasons for the deterioration of water quality in India.

- Ans. 1) Individual and other waste
2) Cultural and Religious activities

Q.13. Mention any two methods for the conservation of water in India.

- Ans. 1) Watershed development
2) Rainwater harvesting

Q.14. When was Jal Kranti Abhiyan launched in India.

Ans. The Jal Kranti Abhiyan was launched in the year 2015-16.

Q.15. To which programme Namami Gange programme is related?

Ans. To eradicate the pollution of Ganga River.

SHORT ANSW QUESTIONS (3 MARKS)

Q.16. How industries are responsible for pollution of water resources. Explain with examples.

OR

In India rapid industrialization is leading to depletion of water resources?

Ans. 1. Industrial waste is disposed without treatment into water bodies.
2. These pollutants cause harm to aquatic animals.
3. Chemicals, Leather, pulp and paper industry are the most polluting industries.

Q.17. Much of the annual water flow in south Indian rivers like the Godavari, the Krishna, and the Kaveri has been harnessed, but it is yet to be done in the Brahmaputra and the Ganga basins.

Ans.

1. Ganga and Brahmaputra basins receive more rainfall as compared to basins of south Indian rivers. These rivers are perennial in nature.
2. The river bed of north Indian rivers is soft and free of river barriers. Therefore most of the water of these rivers drains in to the oceans and is not utilized.
3. Most of the water in the rivers of south India is collected in ponds and reservoirs. Waterfalls and barriers are found along the course of these rivers and hence maximum water of these rivers is utilized.

Q.18. Why conservation of water resources is important? Explain any three reasons.

Ans.

1. Decreasing quantity of potable water
2. Decreasing quantity of fresh water
3. Increasing demand of water
4. Decreasing quality of water due to pollution.

Q.19. Explain any three negative consequences of the over use of groundwater resources in some states of India.

Ans. Negative consequences of over exploitation of groundwater resources are:

1. The level of groundwater table has reduced due to over use in Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh.
2. Due to over withdrawal of groundwater water in Maharashtra and Rajasthan the concentration of fluoride has increased.
3. In West Bengal and Bihar arsenic concentration in groundwater has increased.
4. More electricity is required for withdrawal of the groundwater.

Q.20. Look at the table below and answer the following questions.

Percentage of net irrigated area to total by wells and tubewells.

State	Percentage
Gujarat	86.6
Rajasthan	77.2
Madhya Pradesh	66.5
Maharashtra	65
Uttar Pradesh	58.21
West Bengal	57.6
Tamil Nadu	54.7

1. Which state has highest proportion of irrigated land from wells and tube wells and why?
2. Which state has lowest proportion of irrigated area from wells and tube wells?

Ans. 1. Gujarat: The state does not have canals
2. Tamil Nadu: As it is a plateau area so digging wells is a difficult task of the irrigation is done by canals from lakes and ponds.

Q.21. Study the map given below and answer the following questions.



1. Name two west flowing rivers

Ans. Narmada and Tapi

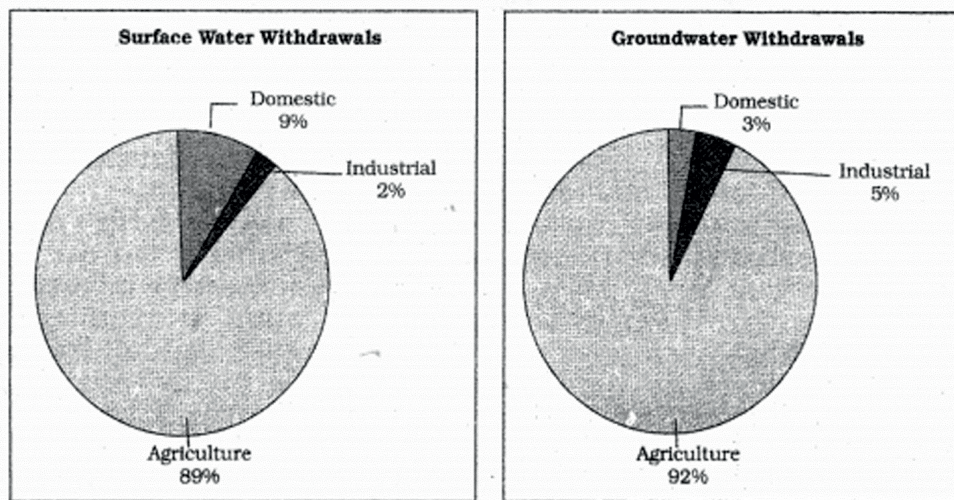
2. In which river basin jammu Kashmir located?

Ans. Indus river

3. Name two major states which lie in the Ganga river?

Ans. Uttar Pradesh and Bihar

Q.22. Study the graph given below and answer the following questions



1. Which sector uses the maximum groundwater resource and why?

Ans. Agriculture sector as the irrigation needs are fulfilled by groundwater.

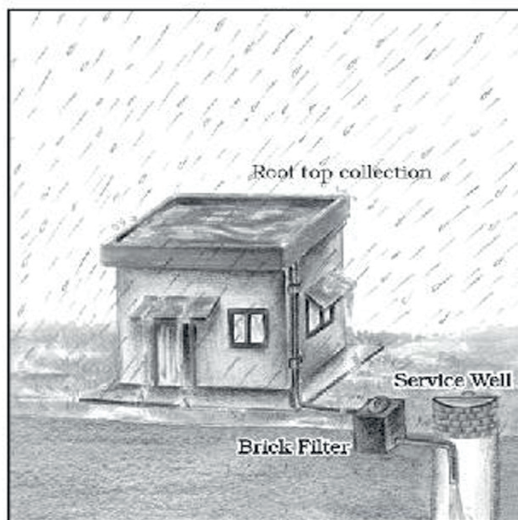
2. Why the use of groundwater resources is less in domestic sector?

Ans.

A) At many places the groundwater is not potable

B) At many places groundwater is found at great depths.

Q.23. Answer the questions with the help of the diagram/picture.



1) Give a proper title for the diagram.

Ans. Rainwater harvesting technique

2) How is water stored through this technique?

Ans. Rainwater is stored on the roof and the stored water is diverted to the underground tank. The stored water is drawn with the help of handpumps.

FIVE MARKS QUESTION

Q.24. What is rainwater harvesting? Analyze the economic and social values associated with rainwater harvesting.

OR

Explain any five uses of rainwater harvesting.

Ans. Rainwater harvesting is the technique of collection and storage of rainwater. Economic and social values of rainwater harvesting are:

1. It increases the availability of water which can be used for irrigation and animals.
2. It improves the ground water level.
3. It reduces flood and soil erosion
4. It improves the social bonding amongst people
5. It saves the energy required for drawing groundwater resources
6. It increases problem solving capability in people
7. It improves man-nature relationship
8. It brings people close to each other
9. It reduces the concentration of fluoride and nitrate in the groundwater hence improving its quality.

Q.25. Explain the problems faced by water resources in India.

Ans.

1. Availability : Water resources are excess in some regions such as West Bengal whereas it is deficient in other parts of the country like Rajasthan and peninsular India.
2. Quality: Water pollution is caused by domestic waste, industrial waste and chemical use in agriculture.
3. Usage: Underground water resources could be used in Northern India whereas in Gujarat, Maharashtra, West Bengal, it increases the concentration of arsenic, fluoride and salinity in the soil.

4. Management: The availability of fresh water is less and is also declining whereas the demand of water is getting rapid due to industrialization and urbanization, moreover inter-state water disputes are increasing. There are seepage losses and lack of improved irrigation facilities.
5. Lack of knowledge and awareness: Although water is limited renewable resources it is our responsibility to conserve it. Awareness related to water conservation should be spread for its proper utilisation.

Q.26. Which steps have been taken by government for watershed management? Explain with four points.

OR

Explain watershed management. What were its main objectives?

Ans. Watershed Management: Efficient Management of surface and groundwater resources is known as watershed management.

Major steps:

1. Hariyali is a watershed development project sponsored by the Central Government which aims at enabling the rural population to conserve water for drinking, irrigation, fisheries and afforestation. The Project is being executed by Gram Panchayats with people's participation.
2. Neeru-Meeru (Water and You) programme (in Andhra Pradesh) which means water and you local people were taught various water conservation measures
3. Aravari Pani Sansad (in Alwar, Rajasthan) have taken up constructions of various water-harvesting structures such as percolation tanks, dug out ponds (Johad), check dams, etc., through people's participation
4. Tamil Nadu has made water harvesting structures in the houses compulsory. No building can be constructed without making structures for water harvesting.

Objectives:-

1. Development of agriculture and allied activities like; gardening, forestry and afforestation.
2. Increasing agricultural productivity
3. Reducing environmental degradation and raising the standard of living of people.

Q.27. Explain any three factors leading to depletion of water resources. Write any three legislative measures taken for conservation of water resources. Our future generations might have to face threat of scarcity of water resources. Discuss the factors that will lead to this situation.

Ans. **Causes of scarcity of water**

- 1) **Over Utilization:** due to increasing population the utilization of water resources is increasing. Over use in domestic as well as industrial sector is leading to this situation.
- 2) **More concrete structure in urban areas.** Due to increasing industrialization and urbanization most of the urban areas are covered by concrete which leads to less percolation of water which is leading reduction in groundwater resources.
- 3) **Less awareness regarding rainwater harvesting:** with the help of rainwater harvesting resources can be saved efficiently Awareness among people is important for this so that they understand the significance of harvesting rainwater and also learn various techniques of rainwater harvesting. Rainwater harvesting reduces the burden on groundwater resources.
- 4) **Change in Climatic conditions:** Due to changes in climate monsoon also varies, which is also leading to fall in surface and groundwater resources.
- 5) **Overutilization of water resources for agricultural purposes:** Over utilization of surface and groundwater resources for agricultural purposes is leading to scarcity of water resources. To fulfill the requirement of increasing population multiple cropping is done, which are putting pressure on water resources.

Legislative measures:

- 1) Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1974.
- 2) Environment Protection Act 1986
- 3) Water Cess Act, 1977 to reduce pollution

Q.28. Describe the reasons for increasing demand of irrigation in India.

Ans. 1) **Uneven Distribution of rainfall:** There is scarcity of rainfall throughout the year. Most of the rainfall in the country is received through monsoon. So, irrigation during dry seasons is not possible.

- 2) **Erratic Rainfall:** Not only the arrival even the total amount of precipitation is variable. This variability can only be taken care through irrigation.
- 3) **Changing nature of monsoon:** There is high variability of uneven distribution of population. Some places receive more rainfall and some places receive less rainfall. So irrigation in such situation becomes even more essential.
- 4) **Monsoon climate:** Indian climate is monsoon type in which rainfall is concentrated in 3 to 4 months. Most of the year is dry season whereas agriculture takes place throughout the year That is why irrigation is crucial for Indian agriculture.
- 5) **Increasing demand of agriculture based raw material:** Due to increasing population the demand of food crops and agriculture based raw material is increasing which makes multiple cropping a need of the hour. That is why the demand for irrigation Is increasing.

Q.29. How is watershed management and rainwater harvesting are efficient ways of water conservation.

Ans. Watershed management

Watershed management basically refers to efficient management and conservation of surface and groundwater resources with community participation.

It involves prevention of runoff and storage and recharge of groundwater through various methods like percolation tanks, recharge wells, etc.

Watershed management includes conservation, regeneration and judicious use of all resources – natural (like land, water, plants and animals) and human within a watershed. Watershed management aims at bringing about balance between natural resources on the one hand and society on the other.

The importance of watershed management in sustainable development has been identified and many programmes both by government and NGOs have been launched for the watershed management. Some examples are—Haryali, a watershed development project sponsored by the Central Government which aims at enabling the rural population to conserve water for drinking, irrigation, fisheries and afforestation. The Project is being executed by Gram Panchayats with people's participation.

Neeru-Meeru (Water and You) programme in Andhra Pradesh) and Aravari Pani Sansad (in Alwar, Rajasthan) have taken up constructions of various water-harvesting structures such as percolation tanks, dug out ponds (Johad), check dams, -etc. through people's participation. Tamil Nadu has made water harvesting structures in the houses compulsory. No building can be constructed without making structures for water harvesting.

Rainwater Harvesting

Rainwater harvesting has been practised through various methods by different communities in the country for a long time. Traditional rainwater harvesting in rural areas is done by using surface storage bodies, like lakes, ponds, irrigation tanks, etc

In Rajasthan, rainwater harvesting structures locally known as Kund or Tanka (a covered underground tank) are constructed near or in the house or village to store harvested rainwater.

Rainwater harvesting increases water availability, checks the declining groundwater table, improves the quality of groundwater through dilution of contaminants, like fluoride and nitrates, prevents soil erosion, and flooding and arrests salt water intrusion in coastal areas if used to recharge aquifers.

Q.30. Discuss the features of Jal Kranti abhiyaan initiated by the government of India for ensuring water availability.

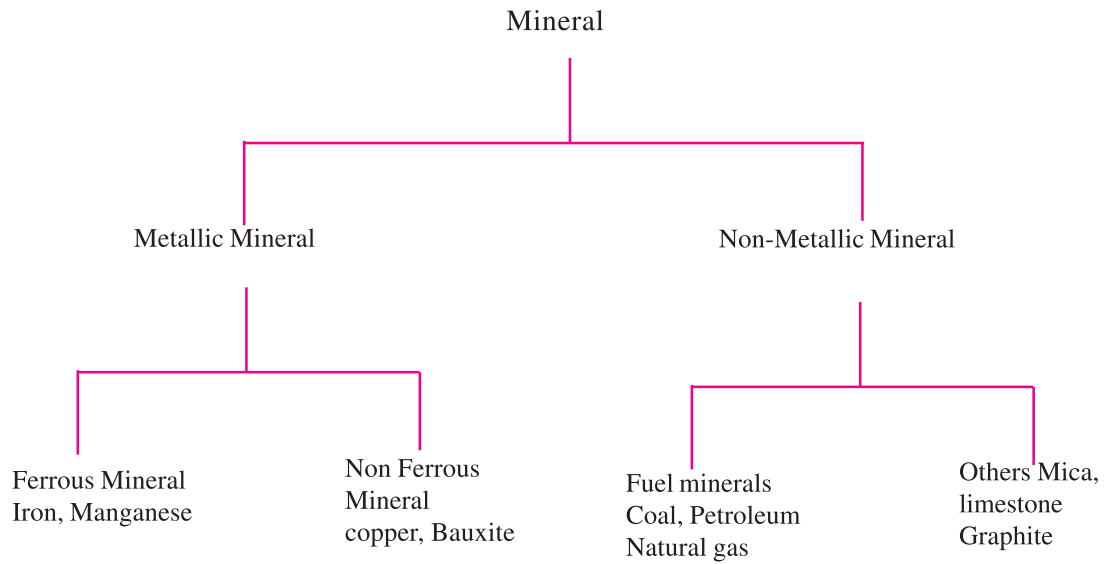
Ans.

The Jal Kranti Abhiyan aims at involving local bodies, NGOs and citizens, at large, in creating awareness regarding its objectives. The following activities have been proposed under the Jal Kranti Abhiyan:

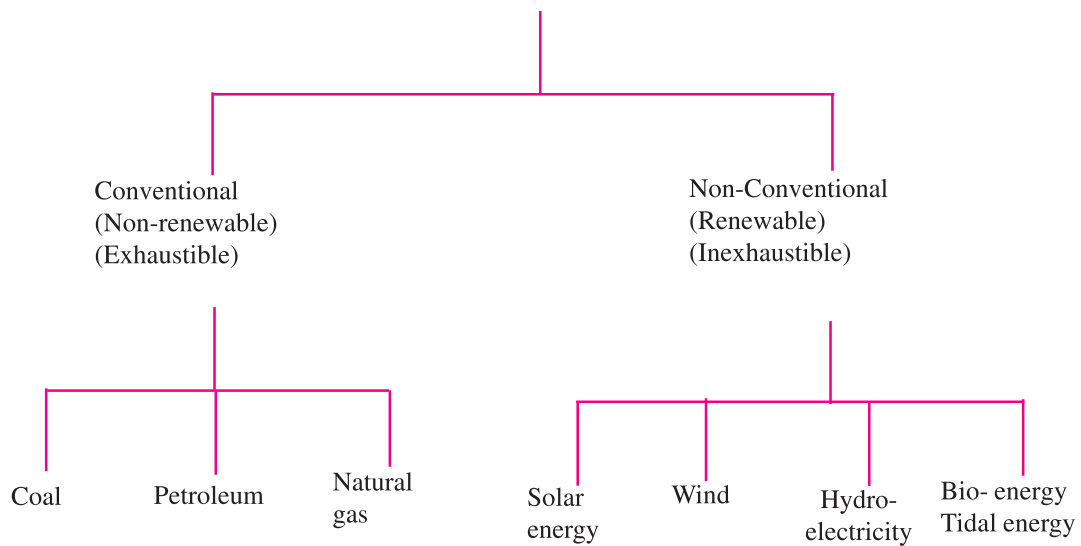
1. Selection of one water stressed village in each 672 districts of the country to create a 'Jal Gram'.
2. Identification of model command area of about 1000 hectares in different parts of the country, for example, UP, Haryana (North), Karnataka, Telangana, Tamil Nadu (South), Rajasthan, Gujarat (West), Odisha (East), Meghalaya (North-East).
3. Abatement of pollution: • Water conservation and artificial recharge. • Reducing groundwater pollution. • Construction of Arsenic-free wells in selected areas of the country.
4. Creating mass awareness through social media, radio, TV, print media, poster and essay writing competitions in schools. Jal Kranti Abhiyan is designed to provide livelihood and food security through water security.

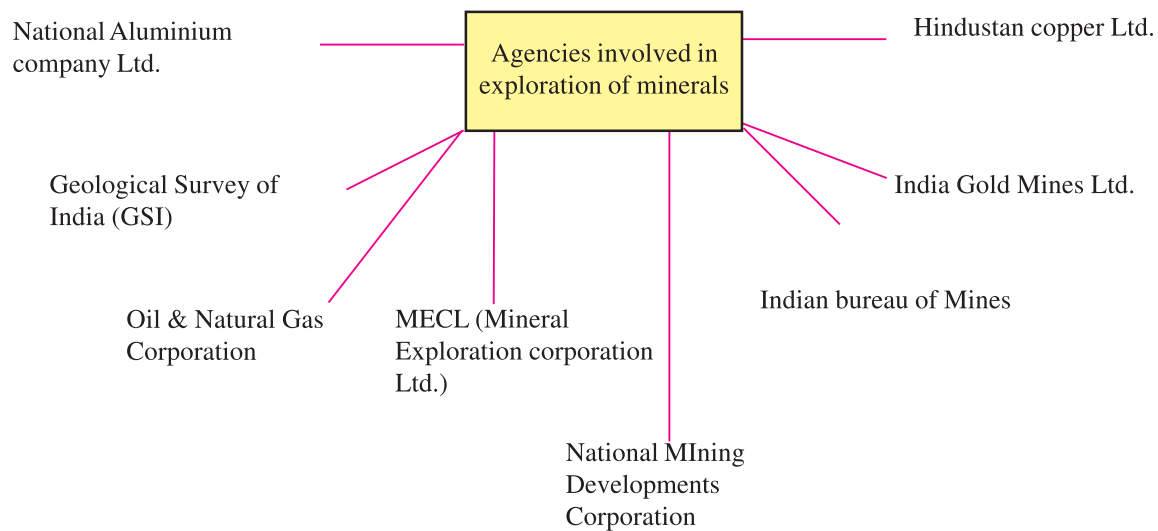
LESSON -7

MINERAL AND ENERGY RESOURCES

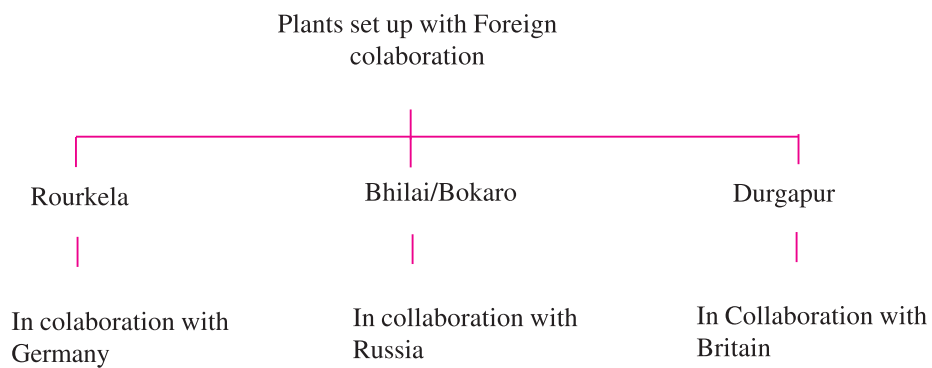


ENERGY RESOURCES





Iron and Steel Plants set up with foreign cooperation during 2nd five year plan



Si no.	MINERAL	USES	AREA OF DISTRIBUTION
1.	Iron Ore	Basis for all industries	Odisha, jharkhand, Chhatishgarh, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil nadu
2.	Manganese	Manganese is an important raw material for smelting of iron ore and also used for manufacturing ferro alloys	Odisha, karnataka, Madhya Pradesh
3.	Bauxite	Used in manufacturing of aluminium	Odisha, Gujarat, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka
4.	Copper	Copper is an indispensable metal in the electrical industry for making wires, electric motors, transformers and generators	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu
5.	Mica	Mica is mainly used in the electrical and electronic industries.	Jharkhand, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan

ONE MARK QUESTIONS

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

- Q.1. Which of the following is not a metallic mineral?
- Bauxite
 - Mica
 - Manganese
 - Copper
- Q.2. Read the statements carefully and mark the correct statement.
- Minerals are evenly distributed over space
 - There is an inverse relationship between the quantity and quality of minerals.
 - Minerals exhaust with time.
- Only 1 and 2 are correct
 - Only 2 and 3 are correct
 - Only 1 is correct
 - 1, 2 and 3 are correct
- Q.3. Which of the following is not involved in the exploration of minerals in India?
- Survey of India
 - Indian Gold Mine limited
 - Oil and natural Resource commission
 - Geological Survey of India
- Q.4. Reflect on the following statements
- The concentration of iron and steel industry in the north east plateau is due to availability of iron ore, coal, manganese and bauxite and mica.
 - Ores of monazite and thorium are found in Kerala
- Which of the following statement is true:
- Only 1
 - Only 2
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Nor 1 nor 2
- Q.5. Where are most of the petroleum deposits found in India?

- a) Chota Nagpur, Odisha Plateau, West Bengal and Bihar
- b) Assam, Gujarat and Mumbai high
- c) Karnataka, Goa, Gujarat and assam
- d) Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh

Q.6. Match column A with column B and choose the correct option from below.

State		Mineral	
i)	Rajasthan	1.	Lignite coal
ii)	Kerala	2.	Petroleum deposits
iii)	Gujarat	3.	Thorium
iv)	Tamil Nadu	4.	Sandstone

	i)	ii)	iii)	iv)
a)	1	2	3	4
b)	2	1	3	4
c)	4	3	1	2
d)	4	3	2	1

Q.7. Read the following statements carefully and choose the correct option.

1. Bauxite is used in the smelting of Iron ore
 2. Manganese is used in the manufacturing of aluminium
 3. Mica is a non metallic mineral, which is mainly used in electric and electronic industry.
- a) Only 1 and 2 are correct
 - b) Only 3 is correct
 - c) Only 2 and 3 are correct
 - d) 1,2 and 3 are correct

Q.8. Which of the following is not a conventional source of energy?

- a) Coal
- b) Natural gas
- c) Bio mass
- d) Nuclear Energy

Q.9. Reflect on the following statements about coal

1. Coal is used for production of thermal energy and for smelting of iron ore
2. The content of carbon in bituminous coal is less than 50%
3. The maximum deposits of coal are found in Damodar valley.
4. Brown coal is also known as lignite

Which of the above statements is not correct?

- a) Only 1 and 2
- b) Only 2
- c) Only 2 and 4
- d) Only 1, 3 and 4

Q.10. Which of the columns is not matched correctly?

	Mining area	State
a)	Bailadila	Madhya Pradesh
b)	Kudremukh	Karnataka
c)	Ratnagiri	Maharashtra
d)	Gua	Jharkhand

Q.11. Which of the columns is not matched correctly?

	Mineral	Major producer state
a)	Iron ore	Odisha
b)	Mica	Jharkhand
c)	Bauxite	Madhya Pradesh
d)	Copper	Jharkhand

ANSWER KEY:

1. (b); 2. (b); 3. (a); 4. (c); 5. (b);
6. (d); 7. (b); 8. (c); 9. (b); 10. (c) 11. (c)

Q.12. What is a mineral?

Ans. Mineral is a natural substance of organic or inorganic origin with definite physical and chemical properties.

Q.13. Name two non-conventional sources of energy?

Ans. Solar Energy, Wind Energy.

Q.14. Name two metallic minerals.

Ans. Manganese, Copper

Q.15. Where have the exclusive reserves of natural gas been located in India?

Ans. Eastern coast (Tamil Nadu, Odisha and Andhra Pradesh, Tripura, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Maharashtra.

Q.16. In which of the river valleys important and reserves are found in India?

Ans. Over 97% of coal reserves occur in the valley of Damodar, Son, Mahanadi and Godavari.

Q.17. Which state is the leading producer of Manganese in India?

Ans. Odisha.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

Q.18. Write any two uses of copper. Mention the major areas of copper.

Ans. Uses of copper

- 1) Copper is an indispensable metal in the electrical industry for making wires, electric motors, transformers and generators.
- 2) It is alloyable, malleable and ductile.
- 3) It is also mixed with gold to provide strength to jewellery.

Q.19. Write any two uses of manganese. Mention the major areas of manganese.

Ans.

- 1) Manganese is an important raw material for smelting of iron ore and also used for manufacturing ferro alloys
- 2) Manganese deposits are found in almost all geological formations, however, it is mainly associated with Dharwar system
- 3) Mining areas: Odisha, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Jharkhand.

Q.20. Why is Mumbai high and Sagar Samrat popular?

Ans. Far from the ocean coast oil is drilled from the ocean bed. This type of oil drilling is referred to as offshore drilling. In the Bombay high oil region oil drilling was started with the help of a ship known as Sagar Samrat in 1947. This place produces the maximum crude oil in the country.

Q.21. Bio energy is a potential energy resource. It has a lot of significance for rural and urban development in a developing country like India. Explain.

Or

Define bio energy and also explain its benefits.

Ans.

1. Bio energy is derived from bio products. It includes agriculture waste, Sewage waste and industrial waste.
2. Bio energy is environment friendly. This increases the self sufficiency of workers in rural areas and improves their life. It also lessens the dependence on fuelwood.
3. This also solves the problem of solid waste management in urban areas and also ensures energy supply.

Q.22. Write a note on wind energy. Or Wind energy is a completely pollution free and renewable source of energy. Explain.

Ans. Wind energy is absolutely pollution free, inexhaustible source of energy. The mechanism of energy conversion from blowing wind is simple. The kinetic energy of wind through turbines is converted into electrical energy. The permanent wind systems such as the trade winds, westerlies and seasonal wind like monsoon have been used as source of energy. Besides these, local winds, land and sea breezes can also be used to produce electricity. India, already has started generating wind energy. In Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Karnataka, favourable conditions for wind energy exist.

Q.23. Differentiate between conventional and non-conventional sources of energy on the basis of characteristics.

Ans.

Conventional energy	Non Conventional energy
(i) This energy is in use for a long period of time.	(i) These sources have been recently introduced on a commercial scale.

(ii) Fossil fuel , such as coal, petroleum, natural gas and nuclear energy are the main sources	(ii) Solar, wind, hydro, geothermal and biomass are the main sources.
(iii) These are exhaustible raw materials	(iii) These are sustainable energy resources- which are Inexhaustible sources of energy.
(iv) These are concentrated in particular Locations and are limited	(iv) These energy sources are more equitably distributed and are abundant in nature.
(v) These sources cause pollution and harm environment	(v) They are environmental friendly. They provide more sustained, eco-friendly cheaper energy after the initial cost is taken care of.
(vi) Both the installation and running cost is high.	(vi) Initial cost is high but the running cost is low.

Q.24. Which mineral is used in the production of nuclear energy. Explain its distribution in India.

Ans. Important minerals used for the generation of nuclear energy are uranium and Thorium. Uranium deposits occur in the Dharwar rocks. Geographically, uranium ores are known to occur in several locations along the Singhum Copper belt It is also found in Udaipur, Alwar and Jhunjhunu districts of Rajasthan, Durg district of Chhattisgarh, Bhandara district of Maharashtra and Kullu district of Himachal Pradesh. Thorium is mainly obtained from monazite and ilmenite in the beach sands along the coast of Kerala and Tamil Nadu. World's richest monazite deposits occur in Palakkad and Kollam districts of Kerala, near Vishakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh and Mahanadi river delta in Odisha.

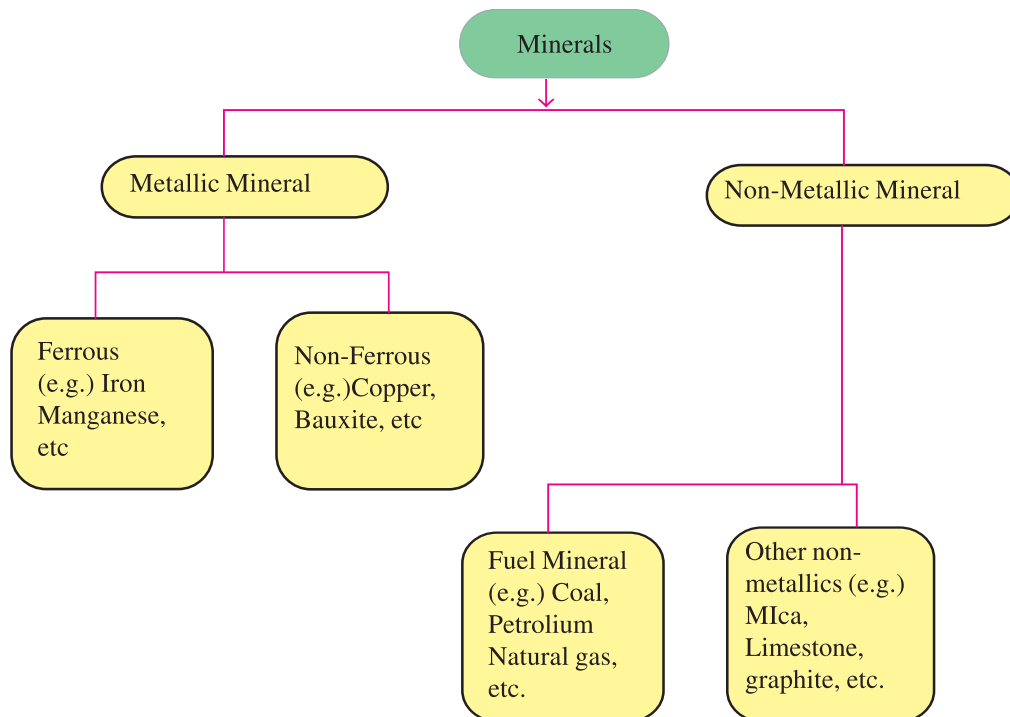
Q.25. Mention the three major minerals belts found in India.

Ans.

1. The North-Eastern Plateau Region: This belt covers Chhotanagpur (Jharkhand), Odisha Plateau, West Bengal and parts of Chhattisgarh. It has variety of minerals viz iron ore coal, manganese, bauxite, mica
2. The South Western Plateau Region: This belt extends over Karnataka, Goa and contiguous Tamil Nadu uplands and Kerala. This belt is rich in ferrous metals and bauxite It also contains high grade iron ore, manganese and limestone This belt lacks in coal deposits except Neyveli lignite.
3. The North Western Region : This belt extends along Aravali in Rajasthan and part of Gujarat and minerals are associated with Dharwar system of rocks. Copper, zinc have been major minerals from this we can conclude that the distribution of minerals is uneven.

Q.26. Give the classification of minerals on the basis of physical and chemical characteristics.

Ans. On the basis of chemical and physical properties, minerals may be grouped under two main categories of metallics and non-metallics which may further be classified as follows:



Metallic minerals are the sources of metals. Iron ore, copper, gold produce metal and are included in this category. Metallic minerals are further divided into

- Ferrous: refers to iron. All those minerals which have iron content are ferrous such as iron ore itself
- Non-ferrous metallic minerals: Those which do not have iron content are non-ferrous such as copper, bauxite, etc.
- Non-metallic minerals are either organic in origin such as fossil fuels also known as mineral fuels which are derived from the buried animal and plant life such as coal and petroleum.
- Other type of non-metallic minerals are inorganic in origin such as mica, limestone and graphite, etc.

Q.27. Why conservation of minerals needed? How can we conserve them?

Ans.

- i) Minerals are depleted over time
- ii) It takes a lot of time for their formation.
- iii) They can not be immediately recharged at the time of need.
- iv) Conservation of minerals is essential for sustainable development and economic development.

Measures of Conservation

1. The alternative energy sources like solar power, wind, wave, geothermal energy are inexhaustible resource. These should be developed to replace the exhaustible resources.
2. Recycling of metallic minerals should be stressed upon.
3. Export of scarce minerals should be stopped.
4. Use of scrap is especially significant in metals like copper, lead and zinc in which India's reserves are meagre.
5. Use of substitutes for scarce metals may also reduce their consumption.

Q.28. Name any five non-conventional sources of energy and also mention a potential area of the resource.

Ans.

- 1) Solar Energy: In the western part of the country. There is more potential of solar energy in Gujrat and Rajasthan.

- 2) Wind Energy: Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Karnataka have immense potential for wind energy.
- 3) Tidal Energy: West coast of India has potential for harnessing tidal energy.
- 4) Geothermal Energy: There is a wide range of possibility of development of geothermal energy in the Himalayan region.
- 5) Bio energy: Comprehensive development of bio energy in rural areas is possible.

Q.29. Non traditional sources of energy provide environment friendly, affordable energy in a more sustainable way despite higher initial costs. Examine the statement.

Ans.

1. Solar, wind , geothermal, bio energy etc are non-conventional sources of energy. These are environment friendly.
2. They are uniformly distributed
3. They are affected by higher initial costs.
4. These sources are eco friendly
5. Wind energy is completely pollution free
6. Ocean currents are an infinite storehouse of energy
7. Bio fuel will increase the self sufficiency of rural people and will reduce pressure on fuel wood.

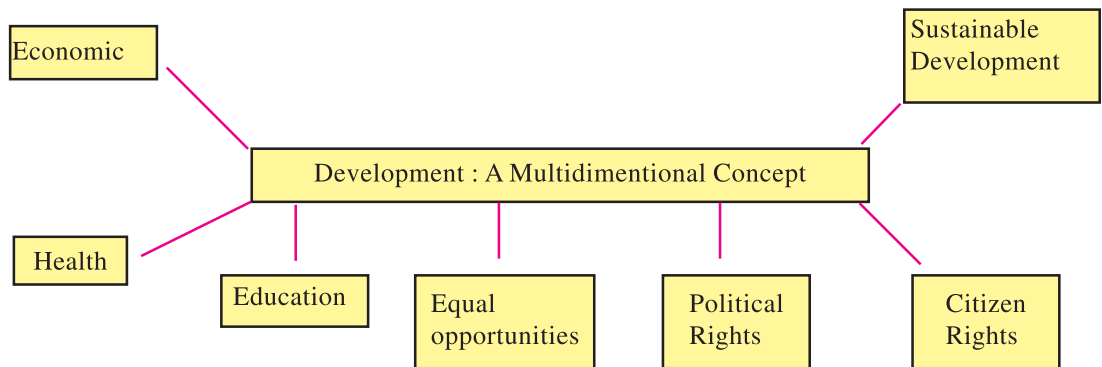
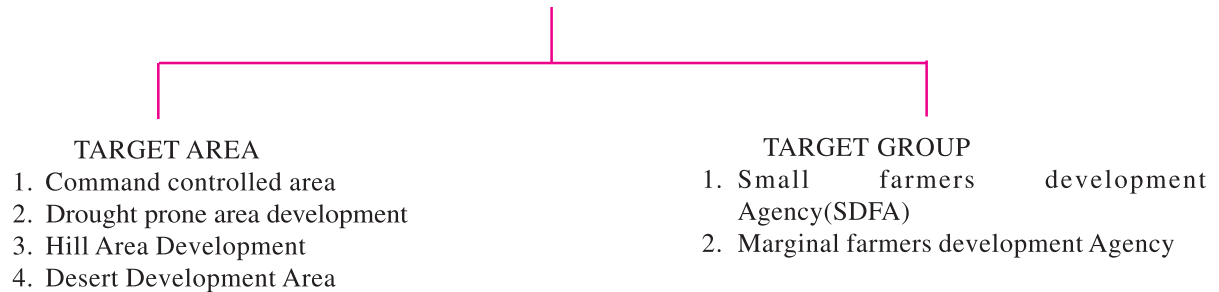
LESSON-9

PLANNING AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA

CONCEPT MAP



REGIONAL PLANNING



ONE MARK QUESTIONS

OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

Q.1. Reflect on the following statements:

- 1) India follows decentralised planning
- 2) The responsibility of planning lies with the planning commission.
- 3) The reason of delay in the eighth five-year plan was tension with the neighbouring countries.

Which of the above statement is true:

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 1 and 3
- c) Only 2
- d) Only 1, 2 and 3

Q.2. Which of the following is not a drought prone area?

- a) Western Madhya Pradesh
- b) Western Ghats
- c) Telangana Plateau
- d) Gujarat

Q.3. Under which five year plan the Hill Area Development program was started?

- a) 5th five-year Plan
- b) 11th Five Year Plan
- c) 9th five Year Plan
- d) 7th Five Year Plan

Q.4. What was the main purpose of implementing the fifth five year plan for the drought prone areas?

- a) To provide employment
- b) Solving the scarcity of water
- c) Development of transport modes
- d) None of the above

Q.5. Reflect on the following statements related to sustainable development.

1. The definition of sustainable development was given by the UNEP organisation of UN
2. It refers to continuity in the availability of opportunities. This means that

each generation must have the same opportunities, therefore we must use our environmental, financial and human resources in such a way that our future generations are not deprived off these opportunities.

Choose the correct option

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2
- c) 1 and 2
- d) Nor 1 not 2

Q.6. Which of the option is not matched correctly:

- | Column I | Column II |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| a) The Population Bomb | i) Aherlich |
| b) The Limit to Growth ii) | Midos |
| c) Growth and Equity | iii) Mahatma Gandhi |
| d) Our Common Future iv) | Garro Harlem Bruntland |

Q.7. What is ITDP used for?

- a) Integrated Trade Development Program
- b) Integrated Tourism Development Program
- c) Integrated Tribal Development Program
- d) Integrated Transport Development program

ANSWER KEY

1. (c); 2. (b); 3. (a); 4. (a); 5. (b);
6. (c); 7. (c)

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTION (1 MARK)

Q.8. What is Sectoral Planning?

Ans. Sectoral Planning means formulation and implementation of the sets of schemes or programmes aimed at development of various sectors of economy, such as agriculture, irrigation, manufacturing, power, construction, transport, communication, social, infrastructure and services.

Q.9. Who wrote the book 'The Population Bomb'?

Ans. Ehrlich.

Q.10. What is sustainable development?

Ans. Sustainable development takes care of ecological, social and economic aspects of development during the present times and pleads for conservation of resources to enable the future generations to use these resources.

Q.11. In which year the concept of sustainable development was introduced?

Ans. 1987.

Q.12. From where the Indira Gandhi canal originates?

Ans. Harike Barrage.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

Q.13. Differentiate between Sectoral planning and Regional planning.

Sectoral Planning: Sectoral planning means formulation and implementation of the sets of schemes or programmes aimed at development of various sectors of the economy, such as agriculture, irrigation, manufacturing, power, construction, transport, communication, social infrastructure and services.

Regional Planning: There is no uniform economic development over space in any country. Some areas are more developed and some lag behind. This uneven pattern of development over space necessitates that the planners have a spatial perspective and draw the plans to reduce regional imbalance in development. This type of planning is termed as regional planning.

Q.14. There are regional imbalances in development. Explain the statement with appropriate examples.

Ans.

The regional imbalances in development are clearly reflected in.

- i) Coastal areas are poorer than the internal parts
- ii) Development is more widespread in the field of commercial agriculture. In Punjab and Kerala inequality is less in rural and urban areas.
- iii) Tribal areas are still less developed.
- iv) Geographically difficult terrains and dry and uneven terrains, plateau, areas, flood prone areas and drought prone areas are still backward.
- v) There are also large disparities in literacy rates in different areas and : there is also great variation in the literacy rate of women.

Q.15. With the development of agriculture and animal husbandry alone, sustainable development cannot be achieved in the Indira Gandhi Canal Command Area.

Ans.

1. In this area agriculture and allied activities need to be developed along with other sectors of economy.
2. This region needs to be diversified economically.
3. Establishment of functional linkages between centres and market centres.

Q.16. Explain the importance of Indira Gandhi Canal in providing water for irrigation in the Canal Command area.

OR

Due to commencement of canal irrigation there has been an ecological, economic and social transformation in the region. Explain with examples.

Ans.

1. Irrigation in Stage-I command area of the canal was introduced in early 1960s, whereas, the command area of Stage-II began receiving irrigation in mid 1980s. The introduction of canal irrigation in this dry land has transformed its ecology, economy and society.
2. Irrigation in Stage-I command area of the canal was introduced in early 1960s, whereas, the command area of Stage-II began receiving irrigation in mid-1980s. The introduction of canal irrigation in this dry land has transformed its ecology, economy and society.
3. Canal irrigation has brought about a perceptible transformation in the agricultural economy of the region. Spread of canal irrigation has led to increase in cultivated area and intensity of cropping. The traditional crops sown in the area, gram, bajra and jowar have been replaced by wheat, cotton, groundnut and rice.
4. This has also helped in reducing wind erosion and siltation of canal systems.
5. This intensive irrigation, no doubt, initially has led to tremendous increase in agricultural and livestock productivity.

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

Q.17. What are the things noted prominently while planning for the development of mountainous regions?

Ans.

While planning for the development of hilly areas their geography, ecology, topography and economic conditions should be taken into consideration. Apart from this the following points need to be considered.

1. All people should benefit from it, not only the rich and influential
2. Development of local resources and talents
3. Making the livelihood economy investment oriented
4. Non exploitation of backward areas in regional trade.
5. To improve the market system of backward areas and benefit the labourers.
6. To maintain ecological balance.

Q.18. What kind of programs were initiated for people under the Drought Prone area Program?

Ans.

1. This programme was initiated during the Fourth Five Year Plan with the objectives of providing employment to the people in drought-prone areas and creating productive assets.
2. Initially, this programme laid emphasis on the construction of labour-intensive civil works to provide more employment to people.
3. It emphasised on irrigation projects, land development programmes, afforestation, grassland development and creation of basic rural infrastructure, such as electricity, roads, market, credit and services.
4. The other strategies of development of these areas include adoption of integrated watershed development approach at the micro-level.
5. The restoration of ecological balance between water, soil, plants, and human and animal population should be a basic consideration in the strategy of development of drought-prone areas.

Q.19. What steps have been taken for the development of the Bharmaur region? What were its social and economic consequences?

Or

Explain the Social and economic benefits incurred with the launch of the Integrated Tribal Development Project in Bharmaur.

Ans. The area development plan will enhance the quality of life of the residents of Bharmaur region and bring the area parallel to other regions of Himachal Pradesh in terms of development.

The following steps were taken for this:

1. Development of basic infrastructure such as schools, hospitals was done
2. Attention was given to availability of clean water, roads, communication system and electricity was given.
3. Encouraged new and eco-friendly methods of agriculture.
4. Scientific methods of animal husbandry were encouraged.

Social and economic effects:

1. Increased literacy rate among people especially women.
2. Production of pulses and other cash crops increased.
3. Liberated the society from social evils like child marriages.
4. Sex ratio improved
5. People's standard of living improved.

Q.20. Describe any five measures for encouraging sustainable development in the Indira Gandhi Canal Command Area.

Ans.

- (i) The first requirement is strict implementation of water management policy. The canal project envisages protective irrigation in Stage-I and extensive irrigation of crops and pasture development in Stage-II.
- (ii) In general, the cropping pattern shall not include water intensive crops. It shall be adhered to and people shall be encouraged to grow plantation crops such as citrus fruits.
- (iii) The CAD programmes such as lining of water courses, land development and levelling and warabandi system (equal distribution of canal water in the command area of outlet) shall be effectively implemented to reduce the conveyance loss of water.
- (iv) The areas affected by water logging and soil salinity shall be reclaimed.
- (v) The eco-development through afforestation, shelterbelt plantation and pasture development is necessary particularly in the fragile environment of Stage-II.
- (vi) The social sustainability in the region can be achieved only if the land allottees having poor economic background are provided adequate financial and institutional support for cultivation of land

Q.21. What is planning? Why is planning important for the development of any country?

Ans. Planning involves the process of thinking, formulation of a scheme or programme and implementation of a set of actions to achieve some goal.

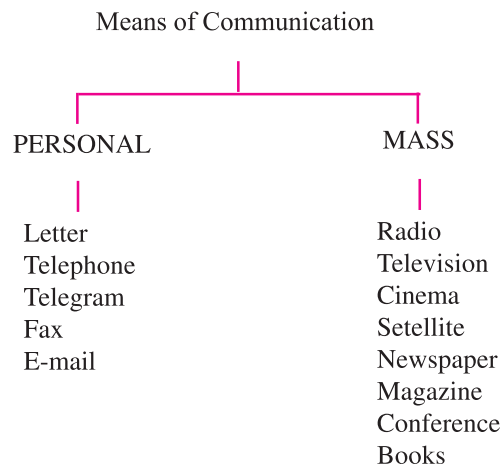
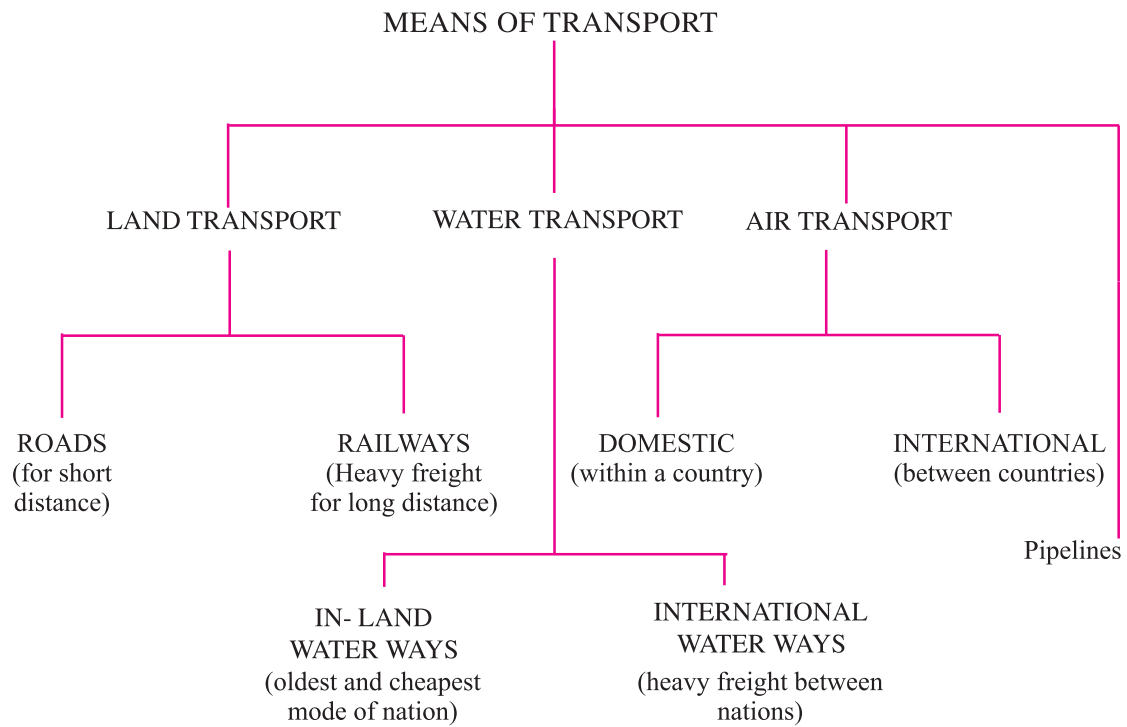
1. Planning is an important part of sustainable development for a country like India
2. The main objective of planning is multidimensional development like in the field of agriculture industry Education which would be sustainable.
3. Planning is important for the development of backward region to reduce regional imbalance in the development.
4. The planning process has to take special care of those areas which have remained economically backward.

LESSON-10

Transport and Communication

Main point of the chapter

1. Means of transport and communication are lifelines of a country and its economy.
2. Human beings use various roads to move goods, commodities, ideas from one place to another. The choice of this mode depends upon-our need.
3. Transportation can take place through land, water and air.
4. India has one of the longest road network in the world with total length of 42.3 lakh km (2008-09).
5. For the purpose of construction and maintenance roads are classified as National Highways, State Highways, District Road, Rural and other roads.
6. Indian Railways network is one of the longest in the world, which facilitates movement of both freight and passenger.
7. For administrator purpose Indian Railways are divided into 18 zones.
8. Kerala, Goa, Tamil Nadu have the longest road density in the country.
9. Water transport is of two types-Inland (cheapest mode) and oceania.
10. Ganga river from Allahabad to Haldia was declared the first National waterway.
11. For development, maintenance and regulation of national waterways the Inland waterways Authority was set up in 1986.
12. Air transport is the fastest means of movement.
13. India has 12 major a beginning in 1911 with first route between Allahabad and Naini.
15. Pipelines are used for transporting oil and gas.
16. Oil India Limited is engaged in the exploration, production and transportation of crude oil and natural gas.
17. Human beings have evolved different methods of communication over time.
18. Mode of communication can be divided into personal and Mass communication.



VERY SHORT QUESTIONS

- Q.1. Which of the following organization has been established to improve the quality of roads designated as National Highways in India?
- NHAI (National Highway Authority of India)
 - Central Public works Department (CPWD)
 - Public Works Department (PWD)
 - State Highway Development Authority (SRDA)
- Q.2. What is the expansion of National Waterway -I?
- Sadia to Dubri
 - Allahabad to Haldia
 - Kottapuram to Kollam
 - Kaakinara to Puducherry
- Q.3. Consider the following statement and choose the appropriate option from the given alternatives.
- Construction of roads is cheap and easier in plain areas.
 - The nature of terrain and the economic development are the major determinant of the density of roads.
- Options
- Only 1 is correct
 - Only statement 2 is correct
 - Both the statements are correct but not mutually related
 - Both the statements are correct and statement 2 is the correct description of 1.
- Q.4. Which of the following is the cheapest mode of transport and the most suitable for transporting heavy goods for long distance?
- Road transport
 - Pipelines
 - Rail Transport
 - Air Transport
- Q.5. Which of the following pair is not matched correctly?

	Railway Zone	Headquarter
a)	Eastern	Kolkata
b)	Southern	New Delhi
c)	Northern	Mumbai
d)	Western	Chennai

Q.6. Which types of roads are kept in the category of other roads?

Ans. Border Roads and International Roads.

Q.7. Which type of roads plays a vital role in linking rural parts of the country and why there is regional variation in density of such roads.

Ans. Rural roads provide links in the rural areas. About 80% of the total road length in India. Their density varies over region as they are influenced by the nature of terrain.

Q.8. Why Indian railways system has been divided into 18 zones. Which were the last two be added in the list?

Ans. Indian Railways Network with a length of 66030 kms (2015) is the largest government undertaking. This puts huge pressure on centralised management system. Thus, railways has been divided into 18 zones. Kolkata Metro Rail (2010) and south coast railway zone (2019) were last to be added in the list.

Q.9. Which body under Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas is responsible for exploration production and transportation of crude oil and natural gas?

Ans. Oil India Limited (OIL) under the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas is responsible for exploration, production and transportation of crude oil and natural gas.

Q.10. What is free air policy?

Ans. Government started the free air policy in 1992 to help Indian exporters and to make their shipments competitive. According to this policy any cargo plane belonging to the organisation of foreign exporters can enter the Indian territory. This policy encouraged foreign export through airline transport.

Q.11. Which umbrella scheme aims at developing state roads along coastal areas, connecting backward areas, religious and tourist places?

Ans. Bharatmala is a proposed umbrella scheme for developing state roads along coastal areas and connecting backward religious and tourist places.

ANSWER KEY

1. (a); 2. (b); 3. (d); 4. (c); 5. (b)

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (3 MARKS QUESTION)

Q.12. When was the Konkan railway built? Give a detailed description. (2016)

Ans. The Indian Konkan Railway was constructed in 1998. Its main features are following:

1. This rail route connects Roha (Maharashtra) to Mangalore in Karnataka. It is 760 km long.
2. This rail road crosses 146 rivers and streams and 2000 bridges and 91 tunnels.
3. Asia's longest tunnel lies on this route
4. This project includes the states of Karnataka, Goa, and Maharashtra.

Q.13. What are the main problems of Indian railways?

Ans. Indian railways is facing many problems. Few are discussed below.

- The railway lines are not of high standard, accidents are frequent
- Many people travel without tickets
- Railway lines are not enough
- Electrification of railway lines is not yet done properly
- The signal system also is not very efficient

Q.14. Describe any three benefits of satellite communication.

Ans.

- Satellites are modes of communication and they also regulate other means of communication.
- Continuous availability of a wide area view using satellite is important for economic and strategic reasons.
- Weather forecasting by satellite images can be used to monitor disasters.
- Satellites are also very important to guard the border areas.

Q.15. "Growth of transport and communication system in urban areas is giving rise to many kinds of problems". Explain this statement with appropriate example.

Ans. Growing transport in urban areas is giving rise to problems like traffic jams and environmental pollution. Whereas in mountainous and plateau regions other kinds of problems are arising due to unplanned development of transport. The 2013 Kedaarnath disaster was a consequence of it.

The development of transport and communication in urban areas is leading to many kinds of ailments like mental stress, high blood pressure, anxiety etc. Urban ecology is also getting adversely affected.

Q.16. When and why was the Border Road organization established?

Ans. The Border Road organisation was established in may 1960 for accelerating economic development and strengthening defense preparedness by rapid and co ordinated development and improvement of border roads. It is a multifaceted construction agency. It has constructed roads in high attitude mountainous terrain. Apart from the construction and maintenance of roads in strategically sensitive areas, BRO also undertakes snow clearance in high attitude areas and contributes to the socio-economic development of border states.

Q.17. Railways have a profound contribution in the economic progresses of the country explain.

Ans. Indian railways in one of the longest networks is the world and has a profound contribution in the economic progress of the country in following ways.

1. Railways helps in transportation of passenger and goods from far away places and hence helps in industrial and agricultural development.
2. Railways has helped in promoting national integration and cultural enrichment.
3. Major commodities like coal, petroleum products, food grains etc are transported by railways.
4. Railway connect source of finished products and raw material with market.
5. Indian railway is one of the largest employment providers in the county.

Q.18. Write the characteristics of pipeline transport

OR

Analyse the importance of pipelines as a mode of transport (CBSE 2019).

1. It is most convenient and saves over long distances.
2. It can be easily laid on any types of surface.
3. It is cheaper to use for a long time.
4. Is eco friendly. Does not cause pollution.
5. Saves time.

Q.19. Why road transport is considered more useful in comparison to other modes of transport?

- Ans.
1. Roads can be constructed on undulating topography.
 2. Provides door to door service.
 3. It acts as a feeder transport facility to other modes of transport.
 4. It is convenient for small distance.
 5. Perishable items can be easily transported.
 6. Construction and maintenance of roads is relatively easy and cheap.

Q.20. Internet is the most effective and up to date personal communication system. Explain the statement with examples.

Or

Which is the most efficient and effective communication system in India. Describe its characteristics.

Ans.

1. Internet presents information as well as data on various items (topics).
2. It provides accessibility to information at a lower cost.
3. It has maximum usage for e commerce and electronic transactions.
4. Detailed information can be received through email.

Q.21. 'Indian rail network facilitates the movement of freight and passengers and also contributes to the economic development of India'. Establish the above statement in view of the reforms introduced by Indian railways. (CBSE 2012)

Ans.

1. A comprehensive program was started to convert meter and narrow gauge into broad gauge.
2. Steam locomotives were replaced by diesel and electric locomotives.

3. Both capacity and speed of trains has increased.
4. Metro trains were introduced.
5. Construction of the Konkan railways was a big achievement for Indian railways.
6. Railway reservation was computerised and other facilities were also enhanced.

Q.22. "Road distribution is not uniform in India'. Confirm the statement with appropriate arguments.

Ans. The factors responsible for uneven distribution of roadways are:

1. Topography: Mountain, Plateau, Plain and desert
 2. Economic Development: Agricultural development, Industrial development.
 3. Population Distribution: High, Medium and Low Population
 4. Government policies
 5. Climate
- (Elaborate these points)

Q.23. Analyse the role of Inland waterways Authority of India. Why inland waterways are an important mode of transport?(CBSE 2016)

Ans.

1. For the development and maintenance of national water ways the Inland waterways Authority of India was established in 1986.
2. The authority declared five waterways As National waterways
3. The authority also identified 10 water ways which will be upgraded.

Importance of Inland waterways

1. This is a cheap means of transport It is convenient for transport of heavy goods.
2. It is fuel efficient and eco-friendly mode of transport.
3. An important mode of transport for passengers as well as freight.

Q.24. Name the main railway zones and their headquarters.

Railway Zone	Headquarters
Central	Mumbai CST
Eastern	Kolkata
East Central	Hajipur
East Coast	Bhubaneswar
Northern	New Delhi
North Central	Allahabad
North Eastern	Gontichpur
North East Frontier	Maligaon (Guwnhati)
North Western	Jaipur
Southern	Chennai
South Central	Secunderabad
South Eastern	Kolkata
South East Central	Bilaspur
South Western	Hubli
Western	Mumbai (Church Gate)
West Central	Jabalpur

Q.25. "India's road network is one of the largest in the world. Elucidate.

- Ans.
1. The total length of roads in India is 58.98 lakh kms (2017).
 2. The roads were concentrated in urban areas and the rural and remote areas in their vicinity.
 3. Many projects and policies were implemented for the development of roads.
 4. Under the Pradhan Mantri Gram sadak Yojna rural roads were connected with other roads.
 5. Several super expressways were constructed.
 6. Road transport has gradually increased and enhanced in connectivity between cities, towns and villages.

Q.26. Analyse the importance of water transport in india and the reason for its low popularity.

Or

Water transport is an important means of transport in India. In context of the statement explain the importance of water resources.

Or

"Waterways in India is an important mode of transport passengers and goods". Explain with examples.

Ans.

1. It is the cheapest mode of transport.
2. Best suited for transporting heavy materials.
3. There is no need to construct a route for this mode of transport.
4. India is surrounded by water from three sides and has long coastline.
5. It is a fuel efficient and eco-friendly mode of transport.
6. Waterways contribute about 1% to the country's transport sector.
7. This includes, rivers, canals, backwater and narrow culverts.

Reasons for declining popularity of water transport.

1. Competition from railways
2. Improper maintenance of waterways.
3. Diversion of water for irrigational needs.

Q.27. Write down the characteristics of National Highways.

Or

Explain any five characteristics of National Highways in India.

Ans.

1. National highways are constructed and maintained by the Central Government(NHAI) National Highway Authority of India.
2. These national highways are used for international travel and to deliver or transport defence material to the bordering areas.
3. These roads connect the capitals of states with important towns, ports and railway junctions.
4. In 2008-09 the total length of the National highways was 70934 km.
5. These roads cover 1.67% of the total length of the country.

Q.28. Define road density explain two determinates of road density in India (Delhi 2011).

Ans. Road density is the ratio of the length of total roads with total land area. In other words roads density can defined as length of roads per sq. km of land. The two determinates of road density are :-

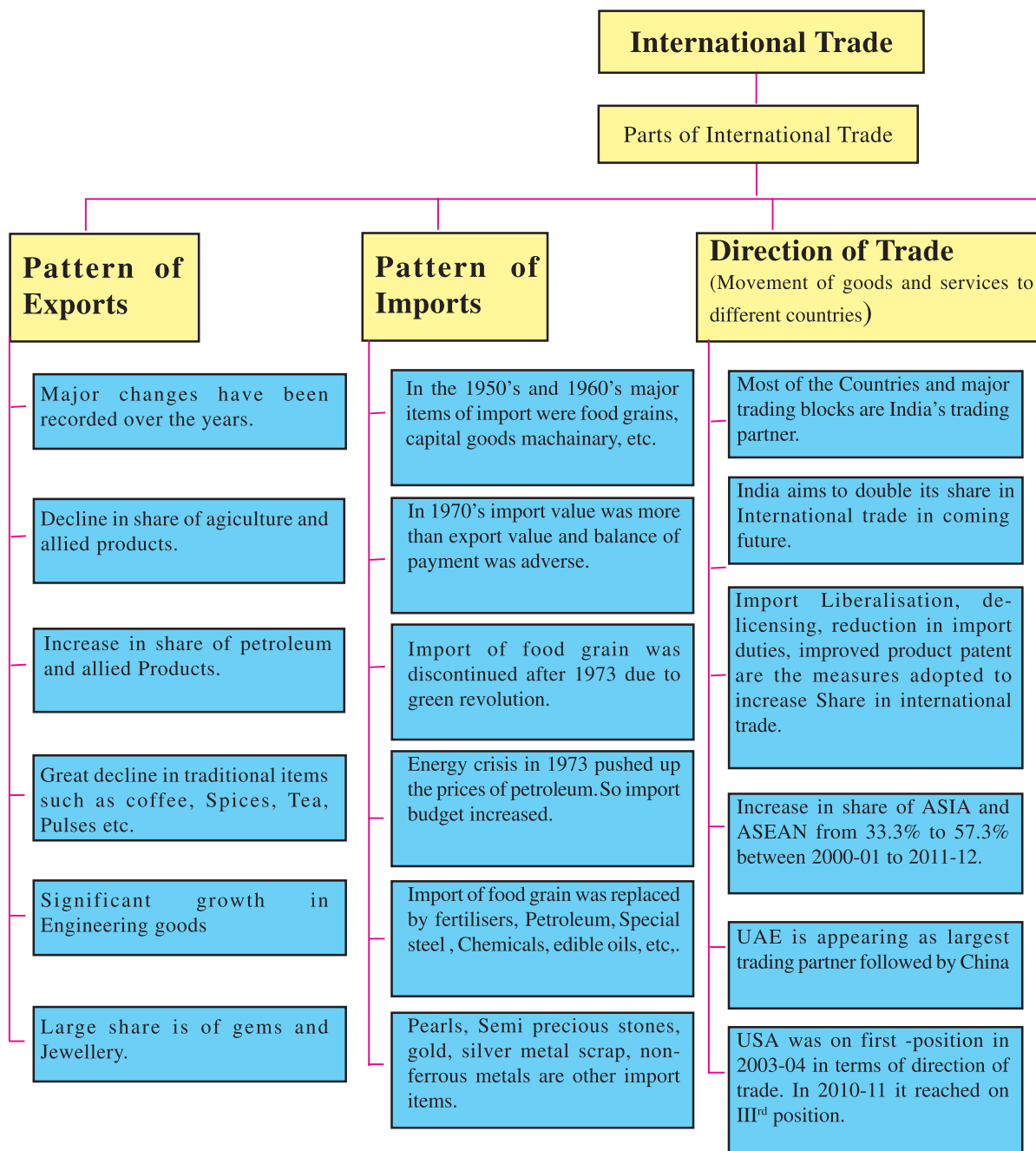
- i. Level of Economic development
- ii. Nature of terrain.

(to be explained in detail)

LESSON -11

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

(Mind map)



Ports (Gateway of International Trade)

KANDALA PORT - Tidal port situated at the head of gulf of Kutch. Specialised for petroleum Products.

MUMBAI - Natural harbour and the biggest port of the Country.

JAWAHAR LAL NEHRU - In Nhava sheva, developed as satellite port for Mumbai.

MARMAGAO - Situated at the entrance of the Zuari estuary significant for iron ore export to Japan.

NEW MANGALORE - Karnataka is major hinterland specialised for iron ore.

KOCHI- At the head of Vembanad Koyal and known as 'Queen of Arabian Sea'

KOLKATA - At Hugli river and confronted with the problem of silt accumulation at Kolkata port.

HALDIA - constructed to reduce congestion at Kolkata port.

PARADWIP- Situated in Mahanadi delta, having deepest harbour specially for large vessels.

VISHAKHAPATANAM - In Andhra Pradesh with land locked harbour

CHENNAI - Oldest port on east coast with artificial harbour

ENNORE - Newly developed port in Tamilnadu to relieve Chennai port

TUTICORIN - It was also developed to decongest- Chennai port.

Air Ports

Take least time for carrying and handling goods

Good for high Value and Perishable goods

Very costly unsuitable for heavy & bulky goods

MAJOR AIRPORTS

- Ahmedabad
- Amritsar
- Bengaluru
- Chennai
- Delhi
- Goa
- Guwahati
- Hyderabad
- Kochi
- Kolkata
- Mumbai
- Thiruvananthapuram
- Srinagar
- Jaipur
- Calicut
- Nagpur
- Port Blair
- Coimbatore

VERY SHORT QUESTIONS ANSWERS

- Q.1. Which of the following statement is not true about the international trade of India?
- (a) There is sharp rise in overseas trade in India's foreign trade.
 - (b) India's contribution in foreign trade is only 1%.
 - (c) Both export and import have increased in India.
 - (d) Export value is more than import value in India.
- Q.2. Which of the following factors is responsible for the decline in traditional item in the international trade?
- (a) The tough international competition.
 - (b) The Liberal Policies of the government.
 - (c) Lack of market
 - (d) Rapid development in Manufacturing.
- Q.3. Which of the following was the major item of import during the decades of 1950's and 1960's?
- (a) Ores and Minerals
 - (b) Medicines
 - (c) Foodgrains
 - (d) Textiles
- Q.4. India aims to double its share in the international trade within the next five year. For this which suitable measure is adopted by it?
- (a) Import Liberalisation
 - (b) Increase in import duties
 - (c) Strengthening the licensing process
 - (d) Levy of border security tax.
- Q.5. Fill in the blanks
In case of the major ports_____ decides the policy and plays regulatory functions . for the minor ports, policy and functions are regulated by _____.
- Q.6. Which two important ports were snatched away from India due to partition in 1947?
- Ans. Karachi, Chittagong.

Q.7. Which Indian coast has more sea ports and why?

Ans. West coast of India has more ports than eastern coast, because west coast is mostly coast of submergence while east coast is an emergent coast. This means that sea is deeper in west coast hence making it more favourable for development of ports.

Q.8. Which port is also known as the Queen of Arabian sea and why?

Ans. Kochi port is known as the queen of Arabian sea as it was an important trading center for spices on the western coast of India since 14th century.

Q.9. What is a land locked port? Name the deepest landlocked port of India.

Ans. The port which is enclosed with land from all sides, with a water passage towards sea or ocean is termed as a land-locked port. Viskhapatnam is the deepest land locked port of India.

Q.10. Why there is a decline in Indian export of traditional items?

Ans. There is a decline in export of traditional items such as coffee, cashew etc as India is facing tough international competition Sri Lanka, China and other East Asian countries are our major competitors.

Q.11. What has kept India's balance of trade negative irrespective of achieving food security in 1970's?

Ans. India's balance of trade is negative even after achieving food sufficiency through success of green revolution, due to energy crisis that started in 1973, which has pushed the prices of petroleum and imports high.

Q.12. Which of the following port is developed to relieve the pressure of Chennai port?

- (a) Tuticorin
- (b) Kochchi
- (c) Paradwip
- (d) Haldia

ANSWER KEY

- 1. (D), 2. (A), 3. (C), 4. (A)
- 5. (Central Govt., State Govt.)
- 12. (A)

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS : (3 MARKS QUESTIONS)

Q.13. Write down the chief features of International Trade of India?

Ans.

1. India's international Trade always remains unfavorable.
2. The value of import continued to be higher than that of value of export.
3. India has trade relations with most of the countries and major trading blocks of the world.
4. Textiles ores and minerals, gems and jewelry and electronics good are the main items of export.
5. Petroleum is the major commodity of import in our country.

Q.14. Explain the meaning of ' Hinterland '- (CBSE2011,2016)

Ans.

1. The area served by the port is called its hinterland.
2. It is quite difficult to delimit the area of influence of any port because it is not stable.
3. In most of the cases, hinterland of one port may overlap the hinterland of another port.
4. Example- Areas of Bihar services do hinterland for Kolkata port.

Q.15. Mumbai port is the largest port of our country Elucidate.

Ans. Mumbai port is India's largest port by size and shipping traffic.

- It is a natural harbor, allowing easy docking and passage for large cargo.
- It is situated closer to the general routes from the countries of Middle East, Mediterranean countries, North America, North Africa and Europe.
- It handles trade of important/crucial commodities like crude and petroleum oil, liquid chemicals, textiles, manganese, leather and heavy machinery.

Q.16. How countries are benefitted by the international trade? Describe.

Ans. 1. In today's complex economy, no nation is self dependent in terms of availability of all kind of resources. Trading globally gives consumers and countries the opportunity to be exposed to goods and services not available in their own countries.

2. International trade allows countries to expand their markets and access to those goods and services many not have been available domestically.

3. With competition in market consumer gets more competitive and cheap prices.

Q.17. Ports are regarded as the "Gateway of international trade. Why?

- Ans.
1. Sea port play an important role in the international trade, so they are called gateways of trade.
 2. Ports provide facilities of loading and unloading of goods and storage facilities of ships.
 3. Ports work as the collection points of goods for their hinterlands.
 4. Water provides a smooth surface for very cheap transport.

Q.18. India aims to double its share in the international trade. Discuss strategies adopted by the government in this regard.

Ans. Following measures have been taken to increase India's share in international trade.

1. Import liberalisation
2. Reduction in import duties
3. Delicensing and change from process to product patents.

Q.19. "Kolkata had the initial advantage of being the capital of British India . But now it has lost its significance considerably “. Explain the Statement

OR

Analyses the major problems confronted by the Kolkata Port.

Ans.

1. It is confronted with the problem of silt accumulation in the Hugli river which provides a link to the sea.
2. The diversion of exports to the other ports such as Vishakhapatnam, Paradwip and its satellite port Haldia.
3. Increase in congestion on this port.

Q.20. Give the description of direction of trade in India.

Ans.

1. An interesting development in the direction of India's trade is that the USA which was in first position in 2003-2004 has been relegated to the IIIrd position in 2010-2011.
2. In 2016-2017 , the maximum share of international trade is with ASIA and ASEAN.

3. India has trade relation also with the countries of western Europe such as U.K, Belgium, Italy, France, Switzerland etc.
4. Canada , Russia, Asia and Africa Countries are also our trading Partner.
5. India's direction of trade is very less towards Africa according to 2016-2017

Q.21. Study the following table and answer the questions that follow.

Commadities	2009-10	2010-11	2015-16	2016-17
1. Agriculture and allied Products	10.0	9.9	12.6	12.3
2. Ores and Minerals	4.9	4.0	1.6	1.9
3. Manu- factured good	67.4	68.0	72.9	73.6
4. Crude and Petroleum Products products	16.2	16.8	11.9	11.7
5. Other Commun- ication	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.5

1. The Export of which commodity shows highest growth between 2000-2010 and 2017?
A. Manufactured Goods.
2. Export of which commodity is showing the highest downfall between the years 2009-2010 and 2016 - 2017?
A. Ores Minerals
3. Mention the reason responsible for the decline in export of agricultural products and traditional items?
A. Tough International Competition

Q.22. Study the Following table and answer the questions that follow.

Commodity Group	2009-10	2010-11	2015-16	2016-17
1. Food and allied Products	3.7	2.9	5.1	5.6
2. Fuel (Coal,Pol)	33.2	31.3	25.4	26.7
3. Fertilizers	2.3	1.9	2.1	1.3
4. Paper board manufacturing and news print	0.5	0.6 0.8	0.9	
5. Capital goods	15.0	13.1	13.0	13.6
6. Other	42.6	47.7	38.1	37.0

1. Mention the causes responsible for the sharp rise in the import of petroleum and allied products.

Ans. Apart from fuel, it is also used in industries in the form of raw material.

2. Which is the least imported commodity between the years 2016-2017?

Ans. Paper board manufacturing and news print

3. Agriculturally India is a prosperous country, still India imports edible oils and pulses, Why?

Ans.

1. Indian Farmers are moving towards cash crops to get high income.
2. Increasing demand of these crops due to ever increasing population.

Q.23. Analyse the changing pattern of import and export composition of India.

Ans. Changing Patterns of the composition of India's Import—

1. In 1950's and 1960's, India was facing the problem of acute food shortage. So the food grains , capital goods, machinery, and equipment were the major items of import.

2. In 1970's, import of food grains was replaced by the import of fertilizer and petroleum.
3. Machine and equipment, special steel, edible oil and chemicals largely make the import basket.
4. There is sharp increase in the import of petroleum and allied products.
5. Value of import remain higher as compared to the value of export.

Changing Pattern of Export's Composition

1. The decline in traditional items such as coffee, cashew etc.
2. An increase has been registered in floricultural products, fresh fruits, marine products and sugar etc.
3. Manufacturing sector alone accounted for 73.6% of India's total value of export in 2016-2017
4. Engineering goods have shown a significant growth in the export.
5. The shares of ore minerals and manufactured goods have largely remained constant over the years from 2010-2017

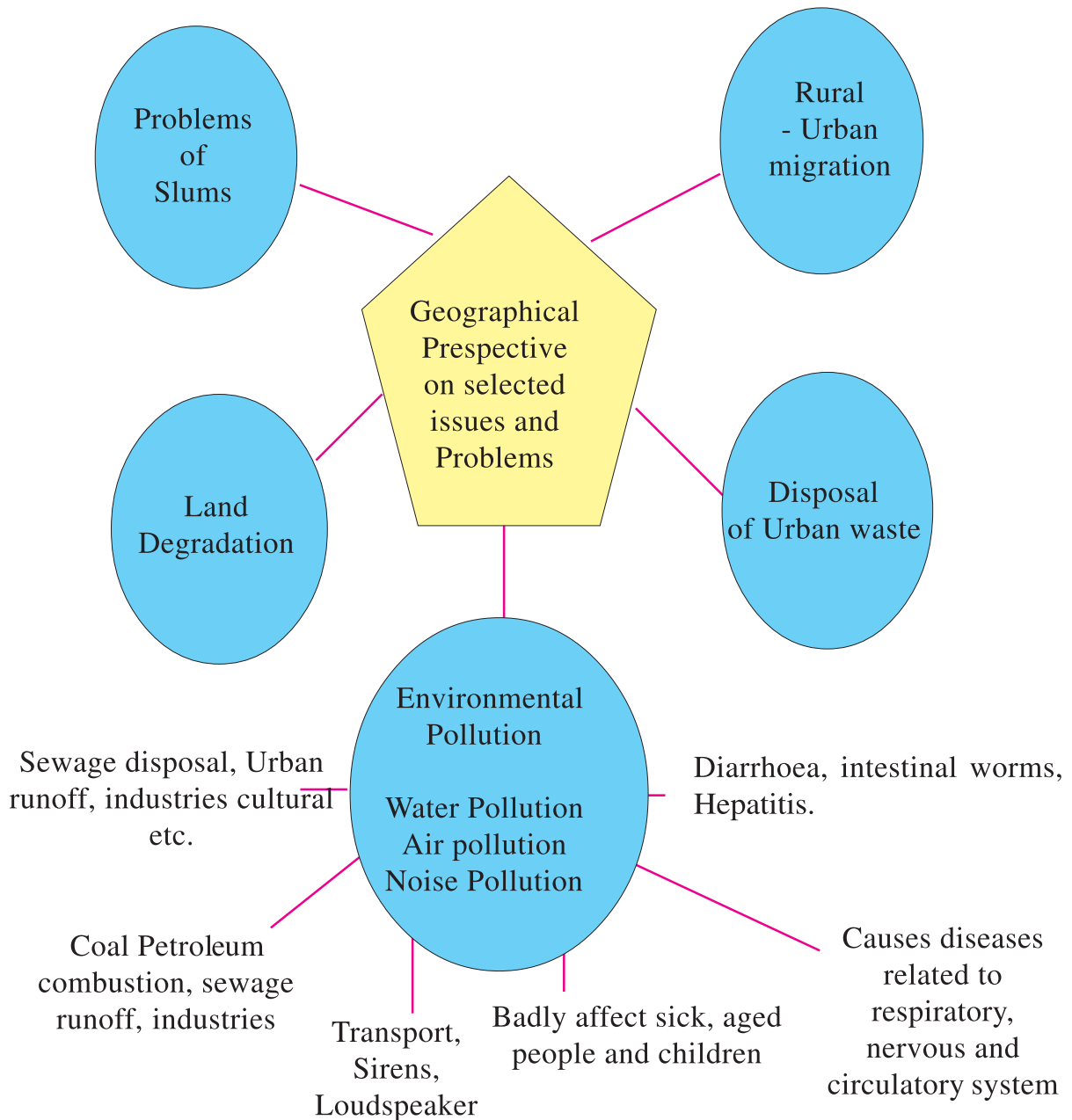
Q.25. "Despite the set back caused by the partition, Indian ports, continued to grow after Independence." Support the statement (Delhi 2012)

Ans. India has a long history of international trade through ports. These ports emerged as gateways of trade after colonisation of India by the British. They linked local markets with regional markets, regional to national and national markets to international markets. But after independence, India lost two of its important ports- Karachi and Chittagong to its neighbors.

- Despite this setback many new ports were developed Kandla in the west and Diamond Harbour in the east are few examples.
- Modern infrastructure facilities are available in most of the Indian ports.
- Many private entrepreneurs have been invited for modernisation of ports.
- The cargo handling capacity of Indian ports has increased from 20 million tonnes (1951) to more than 586 million tonnes in 2008-09.
- Currently there are 12 major and 185 minor ports in the country (2020)

CHEPTER - 12

GEOGRAPHICAL PERSPECTIVE ON SELECTED ISSUES AND PROBLEMS



VERY SHORT QUESTIONS ANSWER (MULTIPLE TYPE)

- Q.1. Which of the following is not consider as the main source of noise pollution?
- a. Various industries
 - b. Mechanical construction
 - c. Auto mobiles and air crafts
 - d. Sewage runoff
- Q.2. Which of the following is not an example of solid waste?
- a. Stained small pieces of metals
 - b. Broken glass ware
 - c. Polythene bags
 - d. Toxic effluents from industries
- Q.3. Which of the following is the main cause of poverty in Jhabua District?
- a. Degradation of forests and land
 - b. Wind erosion
 - c. Indifference of government
 - d. Slow Urbanization
- Q.4. Which of the following is the most water polluting industries?
- a. Food processing industry
 - b. Pulp and paper industry
 - c. Electro plating industry
 - d. Iron and steel industry

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTION (1 MARK)

- Q.5. What causes degradation in the quality of water?
- Ans. Indiscriminate use of water by increasing population and industrial expansion has led to degradation of the water quality considerably.
- Q.6. Name few water polluting industries.
- Ans. Major water polluting industries are leather, pulp, paper, textiles and chemicals.
- Q.7. Which type of pollution is location specific?
- Ans. Noise pollution is location specific and its intensity declines with increase in distance from the source of pollution.

Ans. Noise pollution is location specific and its intensity declines with increase in distance from the source of pollution.

Q.8. How is pollution different from pollutants.

Ans. Pollution is addition of harmful, undesirable elements in the natural resources which brings changes in the chemical and physical properties of these resources. Pollutants are these unwanted elements which brings harmful changes in the environment.

Q.9. What causes acid rain? (CBSE 2014)

Ans. Toxic gases like sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxides are emitted from factories causes acid rain.

ANSWER KEY (OBJECTIVE TYPE)

1. (d); 2. (d); 3. (a); 4. (b);

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (3 MARKS)

Q.10. Explain the major urban problems related to developing countries.

Ans.

1. Problem of urban waste disposal
2. Problem of population explosion
3. Problem of slums (To be explain all 3 points)

Q.11. Discuss key features of Namami Gange programme.

- A. Key features of the programme
1. Increasing sewage treatment capacity
 2. Developing of river fronts
 3. Conservation of Bio-diversity
 4. Cleaning of river surface
 5. Monitoring industrial effluents
 6. Promoting afforestation

Q.12. How degraded land can be classified on the basis of causes of land degradation? Give brief description about each process.

Ans.

1. Land degradation due to human activities:- It includes excessive use of agricultural land, reckless cutting of forests, over grazing , over mining and constructional activities.
2. Land degradation due to natural factors: – It includes gully erosion, water logging, erosion due to steep slope, landslides and avalanches etc.

Q.13. Write a short note on nature of pollution and main polluters of River Ganga.

Ans. Nature of Pollution Ganga-

1. Industrial pollution from towns like Kanpur
2. Domestic wastes from urban centres
3. Dumping of carcasses in the river.

Main Polluter (Regions) Cities of Kanpur, Allahabad, Varanasi, Patna and Kolkata release domestic waste into the river.

Q.14. What is air pollution? What are its main sources? How the air pollution affected the human health?

Or

Why is air pollution a serious problem in India?

Or

Write the definition of 'AirPollution'. Explain any two bad effects of air pollution.

Ans. Mixing up of unwanted toxic substances in the air that has harmful effects is said to be air pollution.

Sources of air Pollution- Combustion of fossil fuels, Mining, industrial Activities, solid waste disposal etc. are the main sources release of oxides of sulphur and nitrogen oxides, hydrocarbons, carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, lead and asbestos.

Effects on health:

1. It causes various diseases related to respiratory, nervous and circulatory systems.
2. Smog over cities also known as urban smog is harmful for human health.

Q.15. The Bhils in petlawad block, through their own efforts, have revitalized large parts of common property resources”, Explain by giving three appropriate examples.

Ans.

1. Each household planted and maintained one tree on the common property resources.
2. They have also planted fodder grass on the pasture land and adopted social fencing of these lands for atleast two years.
3. Open grazing has been restricted.

Q.16. In India , there is a high tendency of migration from rural areas to urban areas. Explain the factors responsible for it.

Ans.

1. High demand of labour in urban areas always exists. Because of the want of regular and good emoluments people move towards cities.
2. Better health and medical facilities found in urban places as compared to rural areas attract people towards urban areas.
3. Social discrimination and caste conflicts also leads to the migration of these people from rural areas to urban areas.

Q.17. Urban centers in India are more differentiated in terms of the socio-economic politico cultural and other indicators of development than any other areas. Explain

Ans. Indian urban centre represents socio-economic disparities of higher order.

1. At the top there are farm houses and high income group localities characterized by well developed urban infrastructures like wide roads, street lights, water and sanitation facilities , lawns Green belts, Parks, Play ground and provisions for individual security and right to privacy.
2. At the other extreme of it are the “slums; ‘Jhuggi- Jhopdi” clusters and colonies of shanty structures. These are environmentally incompatible and degraded areas.
3. Among the cities of India, Some Villages are found in the semi urban characteristics. Neither they are full fledged villages nor is having the basic characteristics of cities. Here landlords and the people owing old properties are residing as well as few people with their families are living in single room on rent.

Q.18. Though water pollutants are also created from natural sources but the pollutants from human sources are the real cause of concern. Why?

Ans.

1. Human beings pollute the water through industries, agricultural, and cultural activities.
2. Industrial wastes, poisonous gases, chemical, residuals, numerous, heavy metals are discharged into water without treatment.
3. Modern techniques of agriculture, chemical fertilizers pesticides etc. are also pollution generating components.
4. Cultural activities such as pilgrimage, religious fairs, tourism etc. also cause water pollution. Consequently poisonous elements reach water bodies, which destroys the bio-systems of these water bodies.

Q.19. "Urban solid waste disposal is a serious problem in India". Explain any three causes.

Ans.

1. Rapid increase in population, inadequate facilities and significant waste generation from different sources.
2. The huge turnout of ashes and debris from industries, thermal power houses and building constructions or demolitions.
3. No complete disposal of waste/garbage.
4. Lack of proper dumping sites.
5. No recycling of waste due to unawareness of people.

Q.20. How are industries responsible for polluting water bodies like rivers, reservoirs, lakes etc. Explain with examples.

Ans.

- (i) Industries produce several undesirable products including wastes, polluted waste water, poisonous gases, chemical residuals, heavy metals, dust etc.
- (ii) Most of the industrial wastes are disposed off in running water or lake. Consequently poisonous elements reach the reservoirs, which destroy the bio-system of these waters.
- (iii) Major water polluting industries are leather, pulp and paper, textiles and chemicals.
- (iv) At times chemicals discharged not only pollute the water but also disturb the natural purification cycle of water.

LONG ANSWER QUESTION(5 MARKS QUESTION)

Q.21. How land gets degraded?

Ans. Following are the causes-

- (i) Over irrigation-Due to it salinity and alkalinity have increased in the northern plains.
- (ii) Industrial wastes- Industrial waste pollutes the water and when this water is used in other agriculture properties of soil get affected.
- (iii) Urban waste sewage disposal,urban run off, and garbage is also an active cause of land degradation. when sewage run off, urban wastes and poisonous chemicals come in to contact with the soil of a region, then they start polluting it, gradually land degradation takes place.
- (iv) Acid rain- Sulfur dioxide, released from the factories is the cause of acid rain.It increases alkalinity in the soil. Pollutant in large quantity released from the coalmines, venicles and thermal power plants pollute the soil and air.
- (v) Mining Activities- mining specially open cast mining is an important cause of land degradation.

Q.22. What are the problems of slums in India ? Explain

Ans.

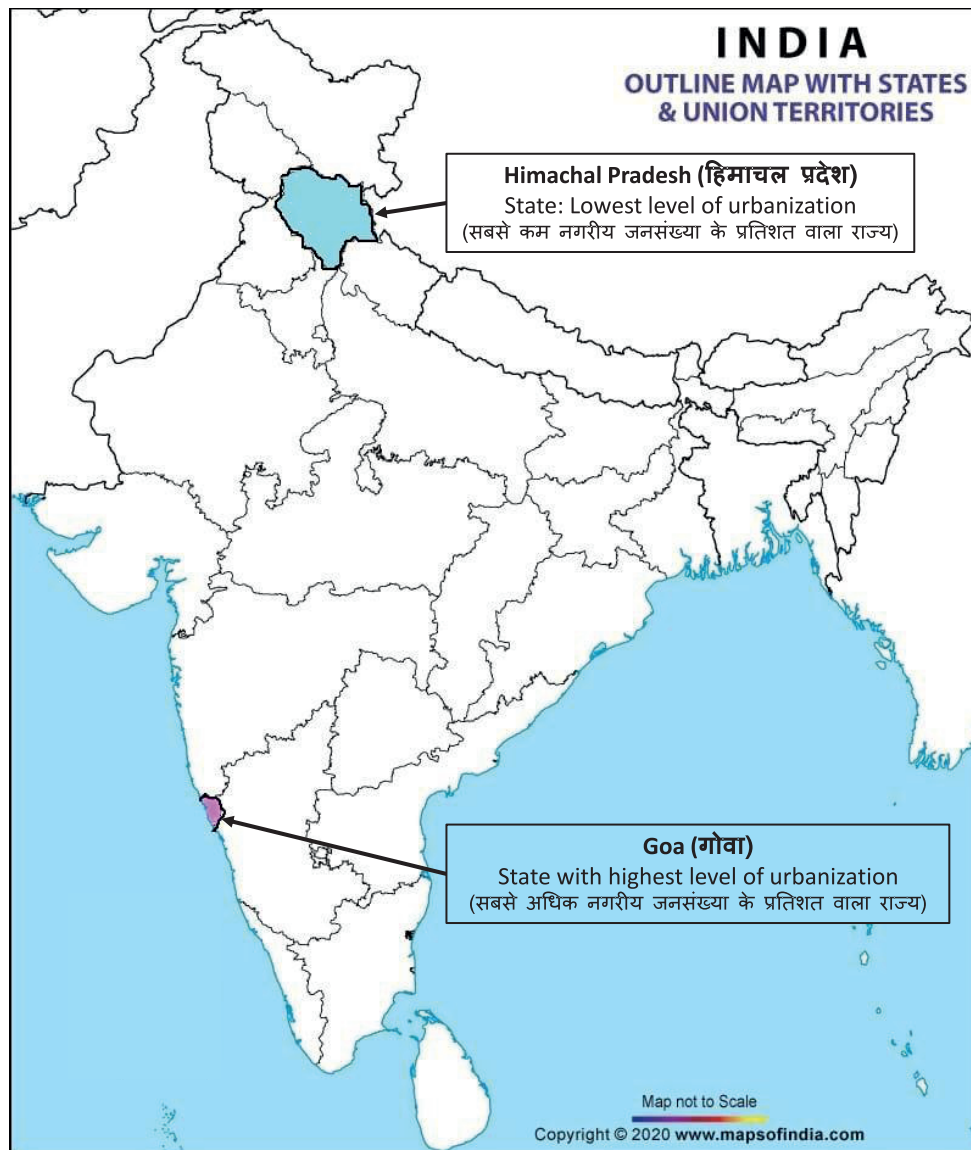
- (i) Slums are inhabited by those people who were forced to migrate from the rural areas to the urban centres in search of livelihood
- (ii) Slums appear on environmentally incompatible and degraded area.
- (iii) Slums are developed illegal along railway lines, road, park and in other abandoned land and are over crowded.
- (iv) Slums are the residential areas of the least choice, dilapidated houses, poor hygienic conditions poor vantilation, lack of basic amenities, light and toilet facilities etc.
- (v) Most of the slum population works in low paid jobs so they have low standard of living.
- (vi) They are undernourished, prone to different types of diseases and illness.
- (vii) The poverty makes them vulnerable to drug abuse, alcohalmism, crime social exclusive etc.
- (viii) Due to abject poverty situation, slum developers are unable to provide proper education to their children.

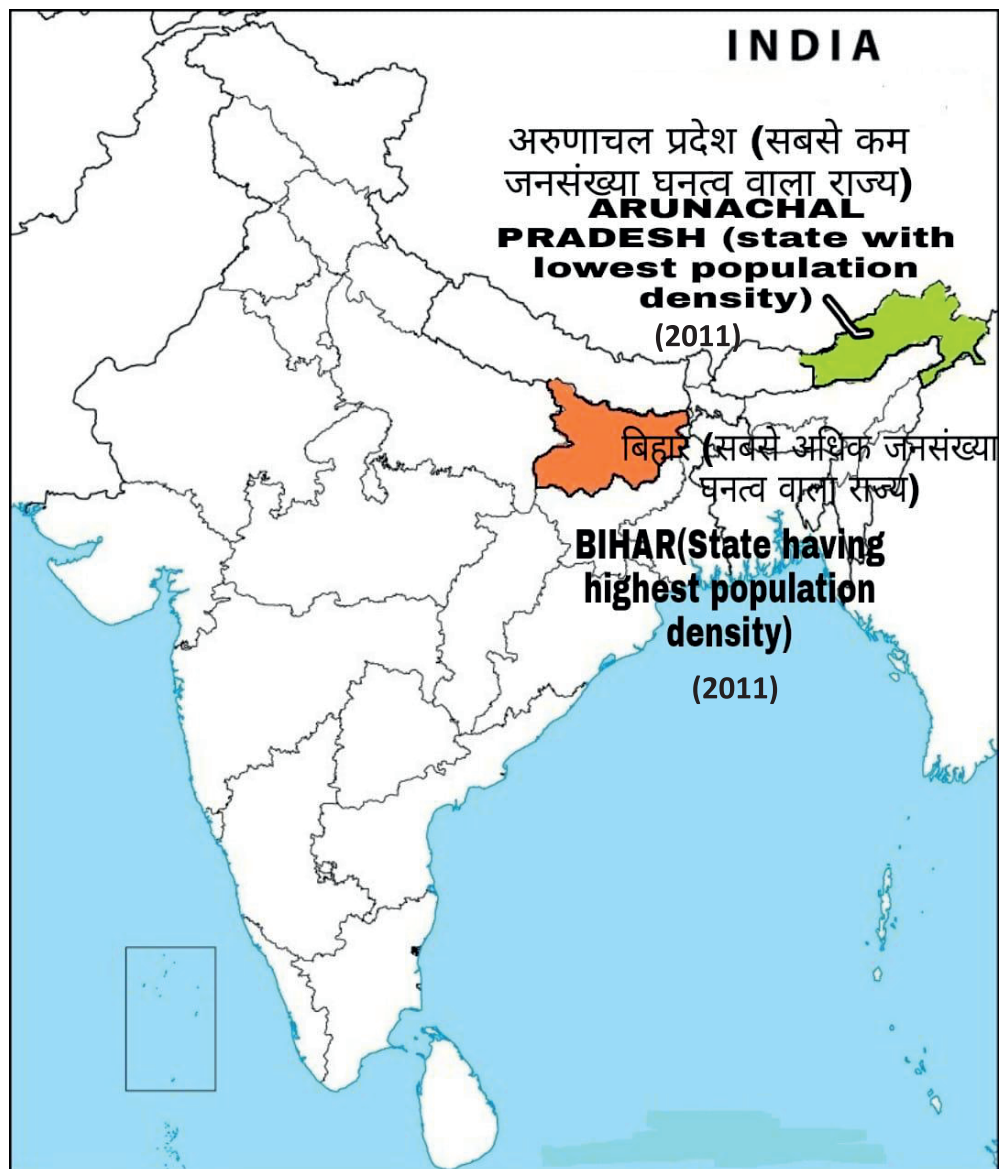
Q.23. Explain the measures helpful in controlling or reducing land degradation.

Ans.

- (i) Farmers should use chemical fertilisers in controlled quantity.
- (ii) Urban or industrial run off waste water should be reuse after treatment and recycling.
- (iii) Degraded vegetables fruits, human and animal waste should be converted in bio fertilisers by adopting appropriate technology.
- (iv) Ban on plastic goods.
- (v) Garbage should be thrown over market places so that it can be treated properly.
- (vi) Afforestation should be encouraged.
- (vii) People at the local level should be involved in the resource conservation strategic.
- (viii) Over grazing should be avoided.

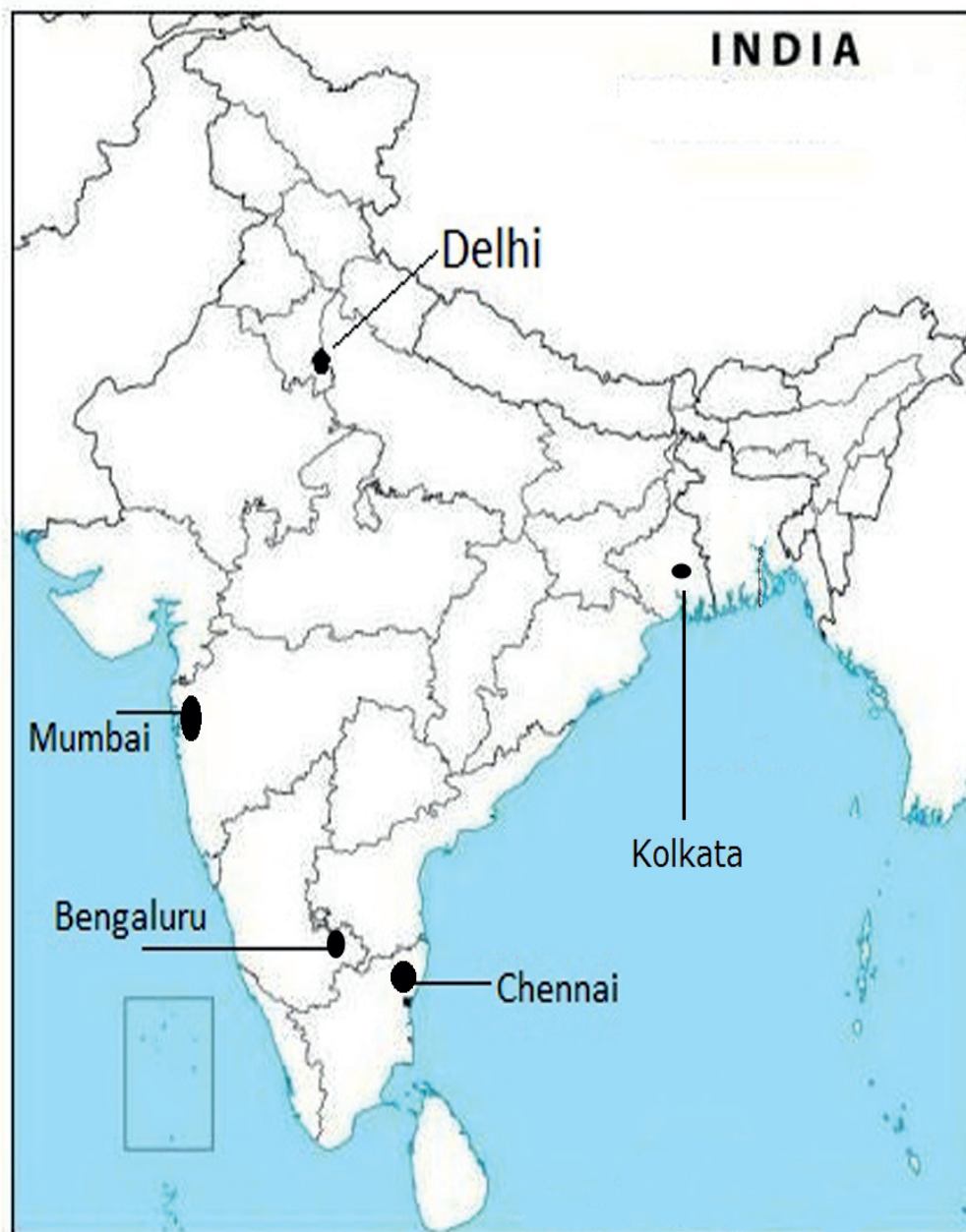
PART - 3
MAP WORK
BASED ON
CBSE SYLLABUS





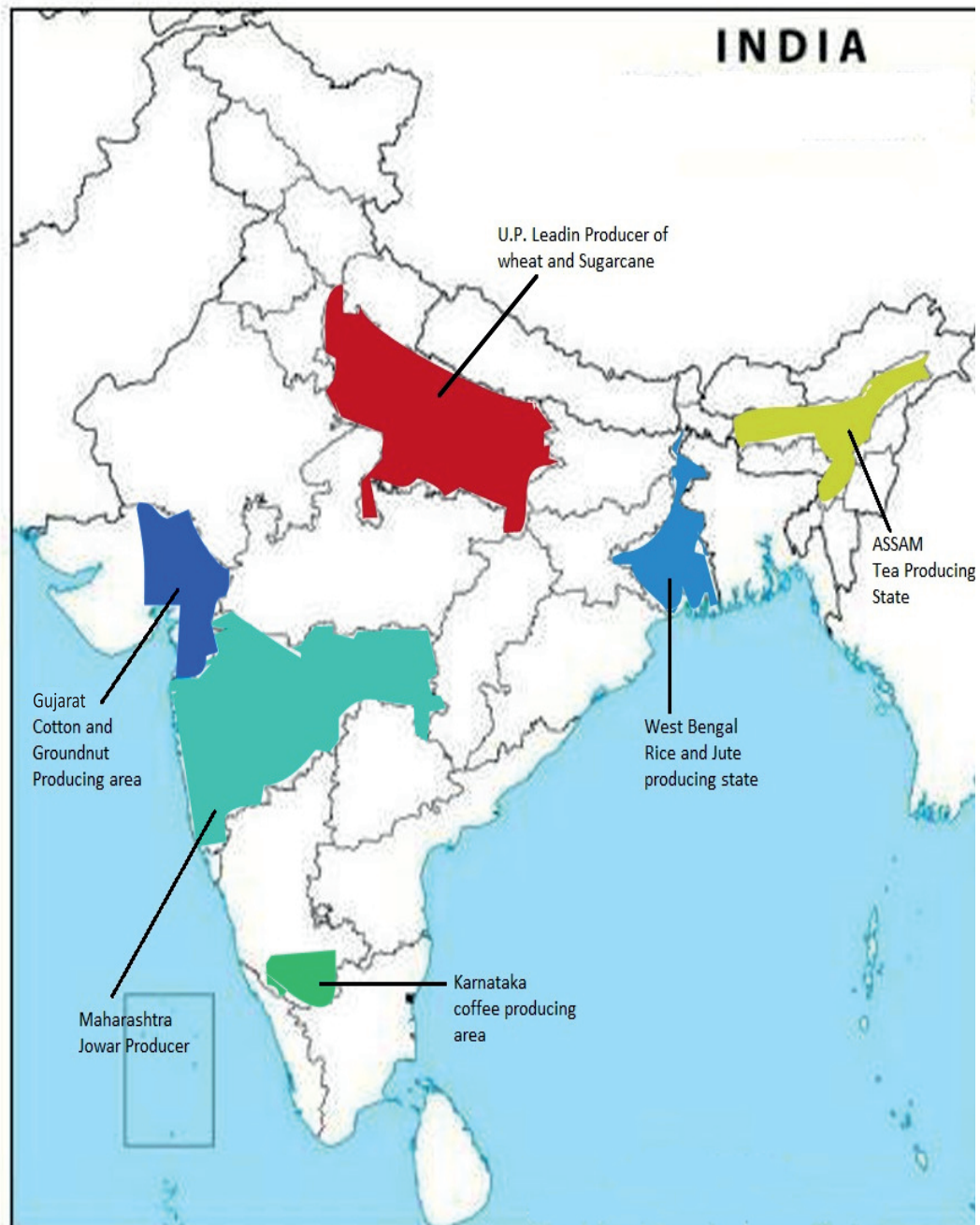
PRACTICE MAP -3

Cities of India With Ten Million Population



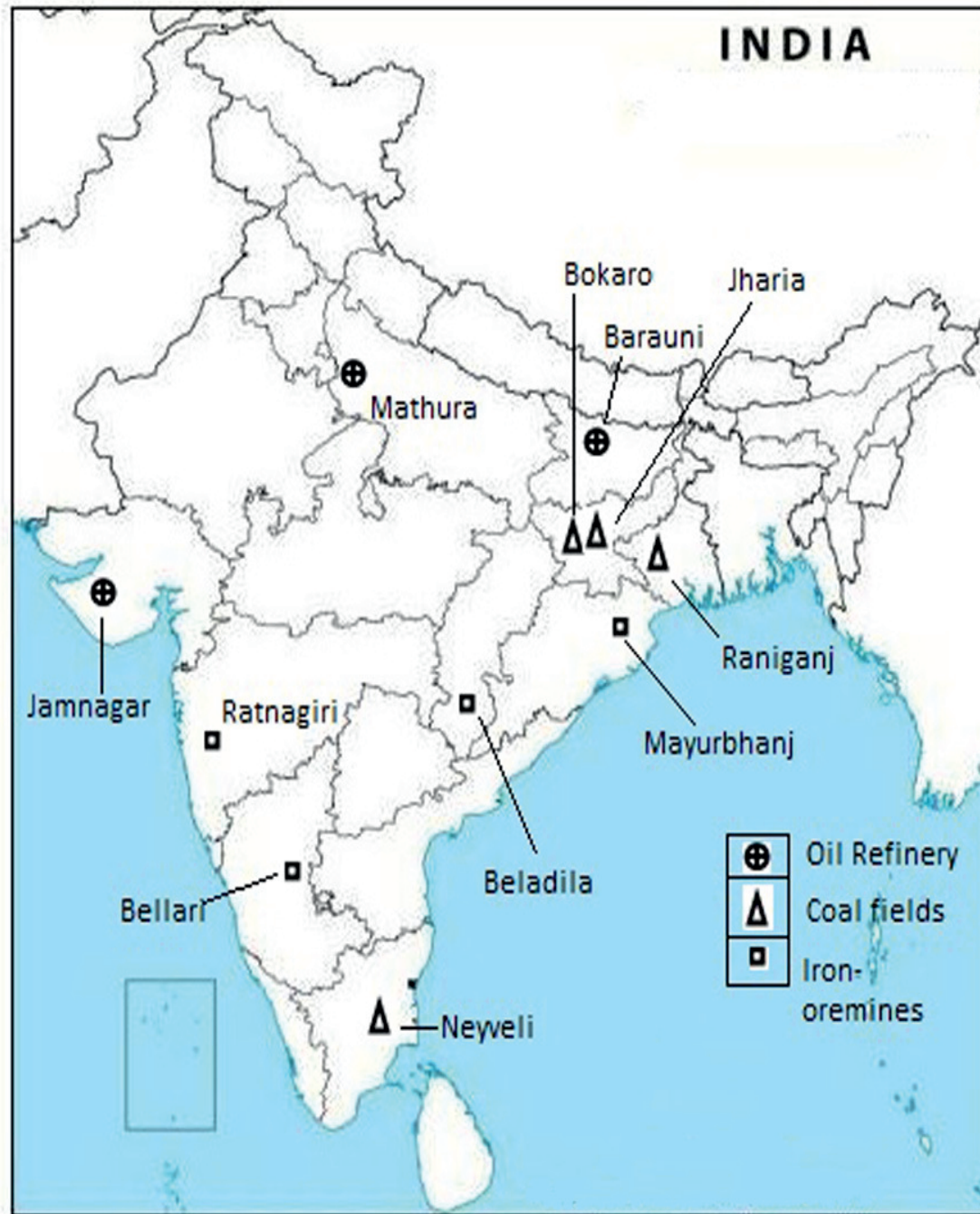
PRACTICE MAP -4

Leading Producers of Major Crop in India



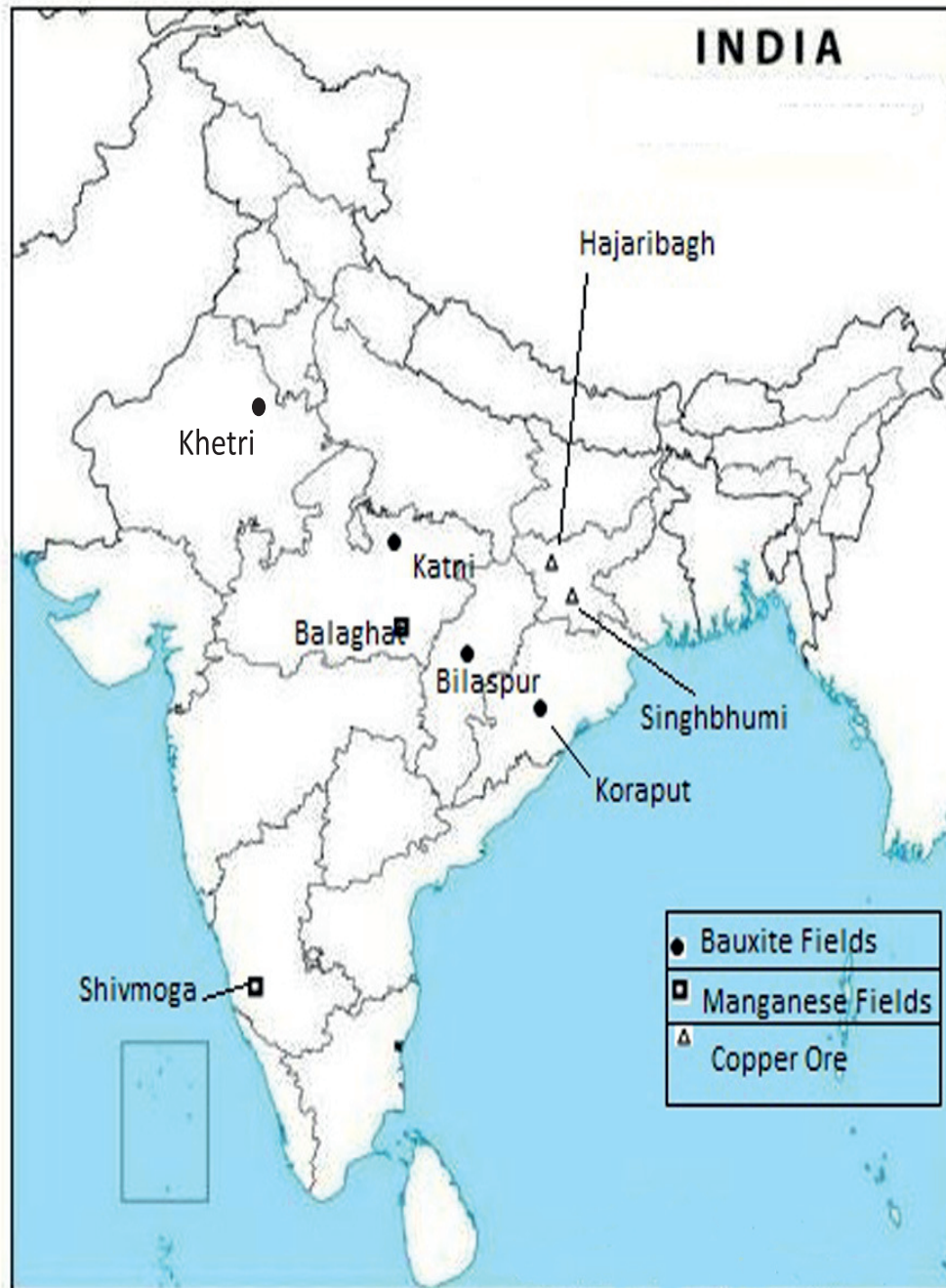
PRACTICE MAP -5

Minerals



PRACTICE MAP -6

Minerals



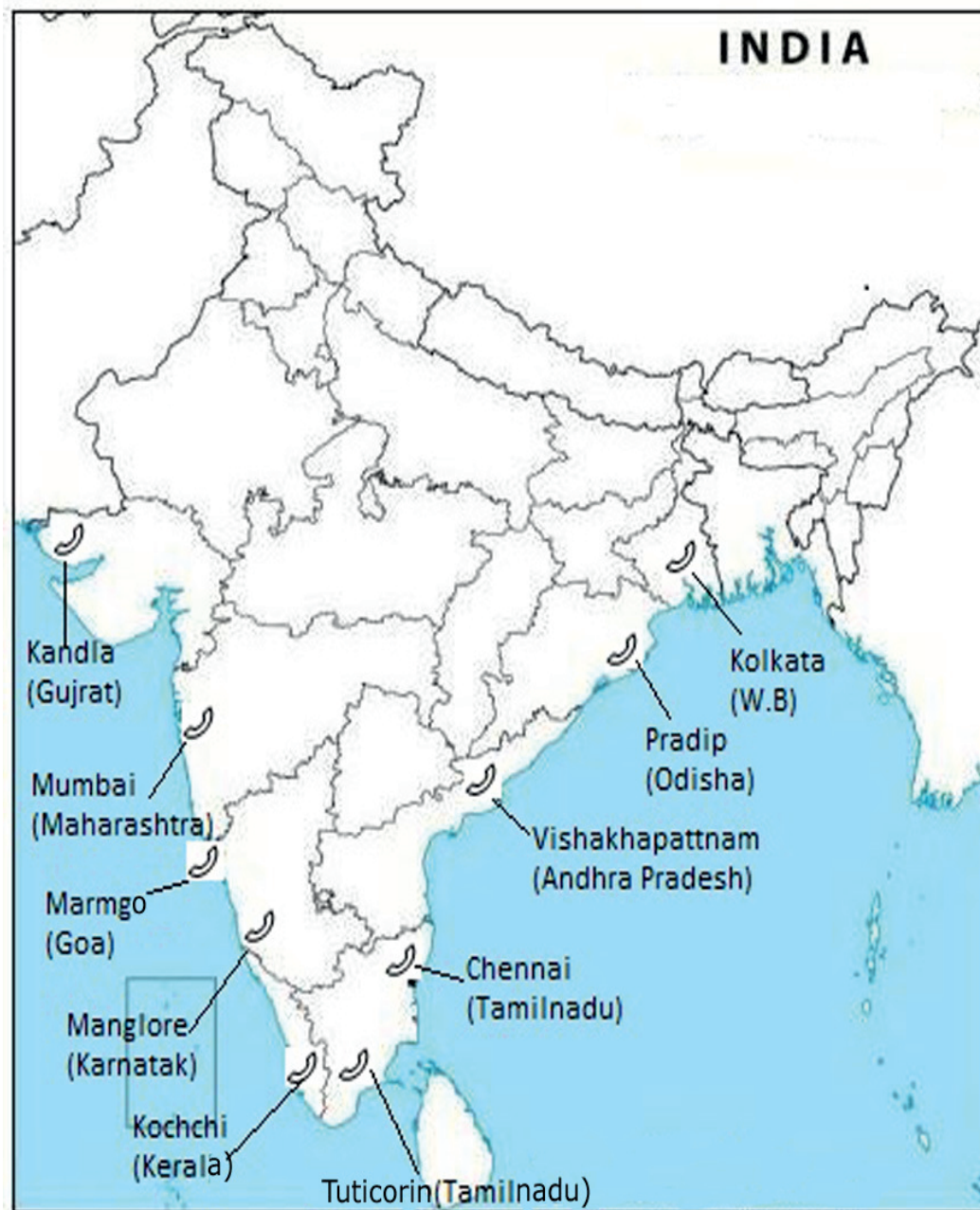
PRACTICE MAP -7

Major Airport

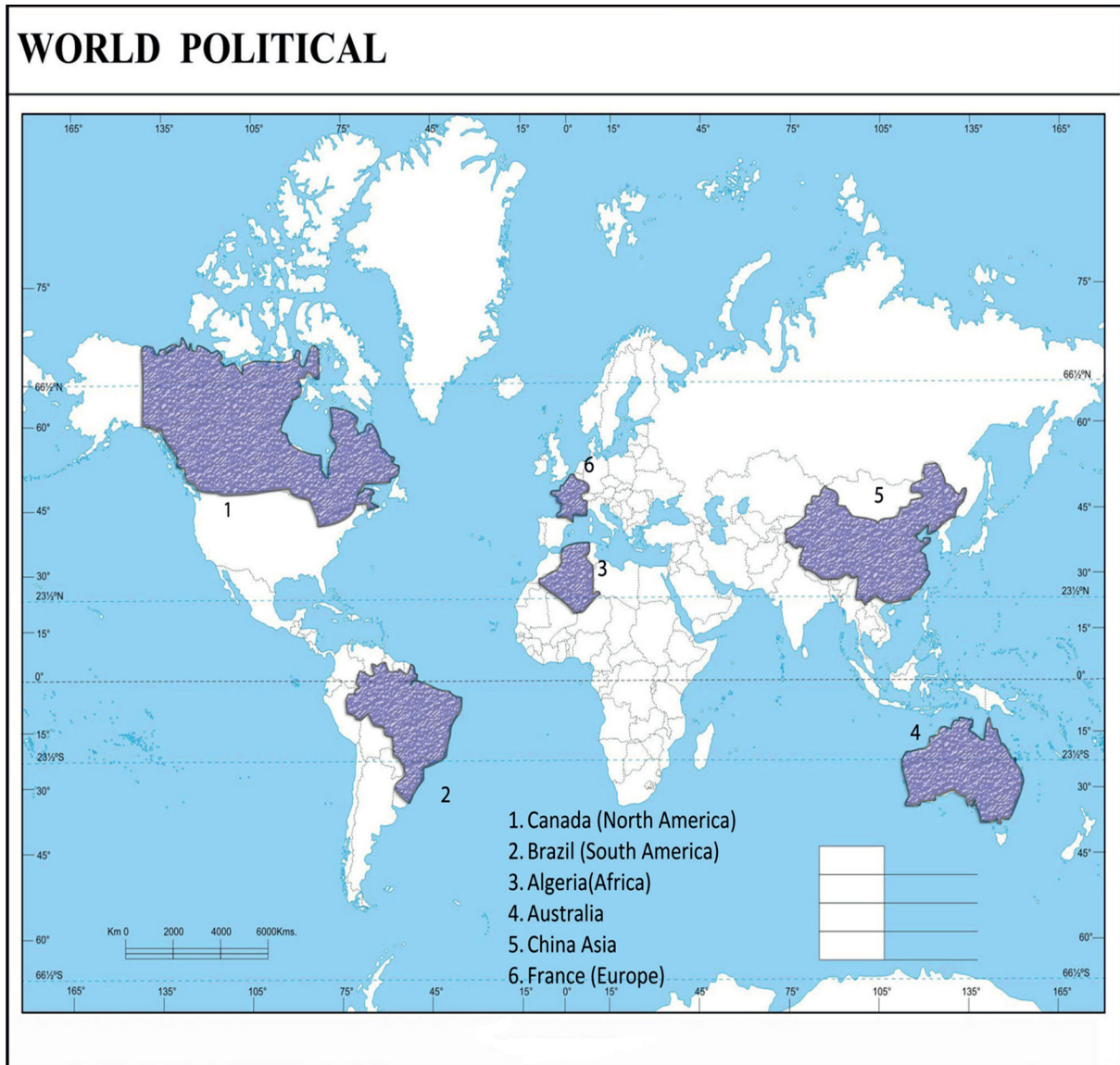


PRACTICE MAP - 8

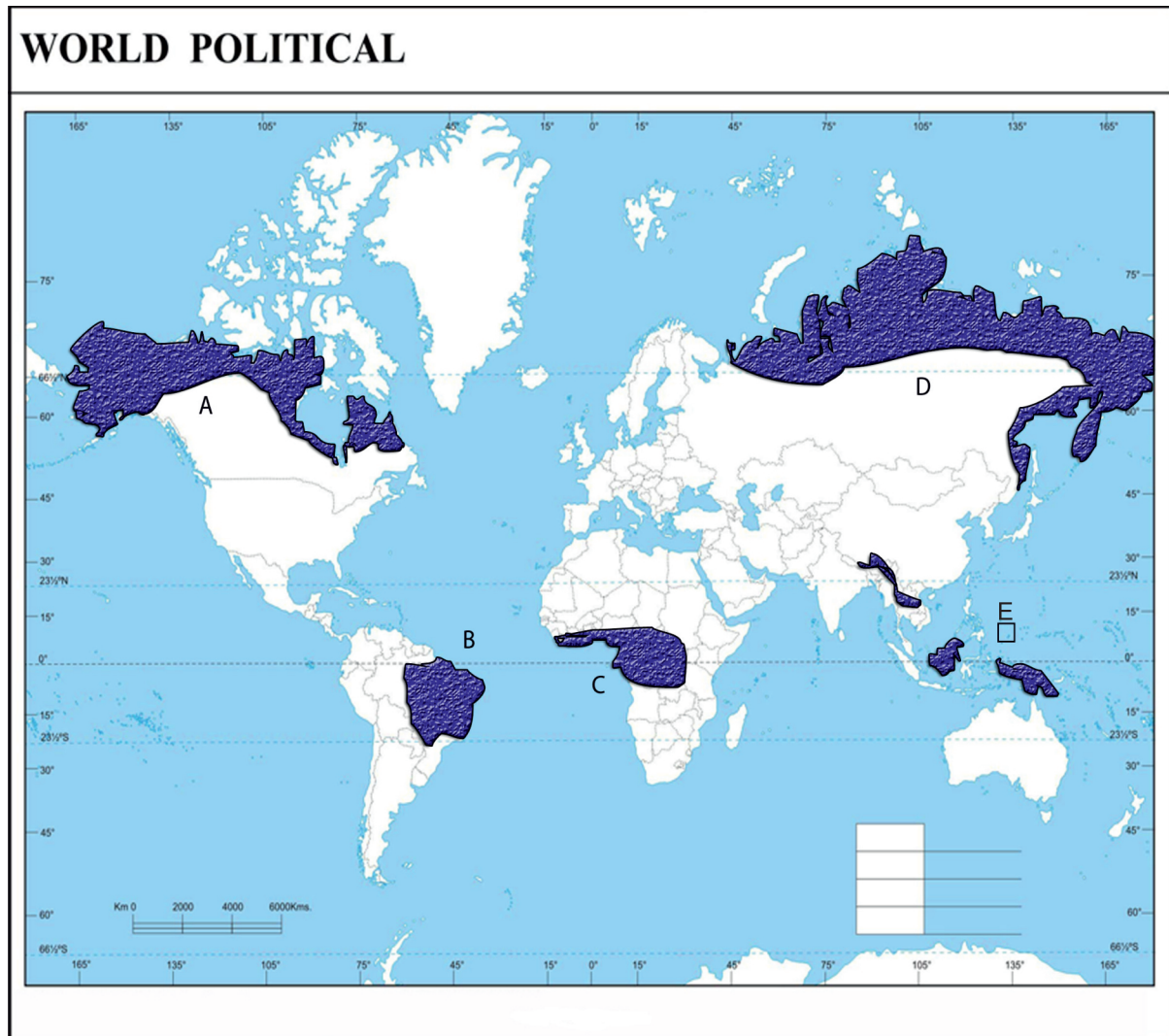
Sea Ports



The Largest Country of the Continents

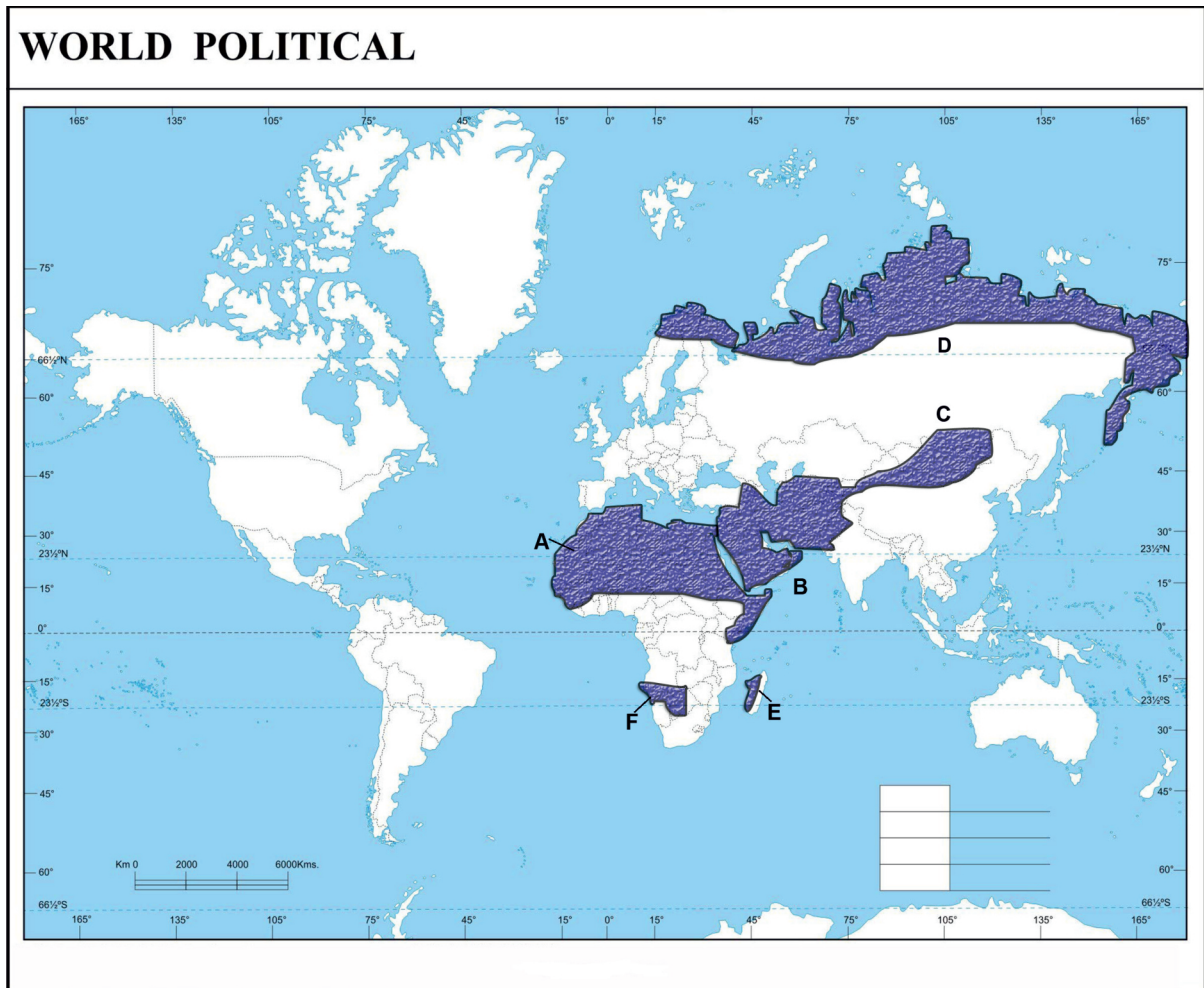


The Major areas of subsistence Gathering



- A. North Canada
- B. Amazon Basin
- C. Tropical Africa
- D. Northern Eurasia
- E. South East Asia

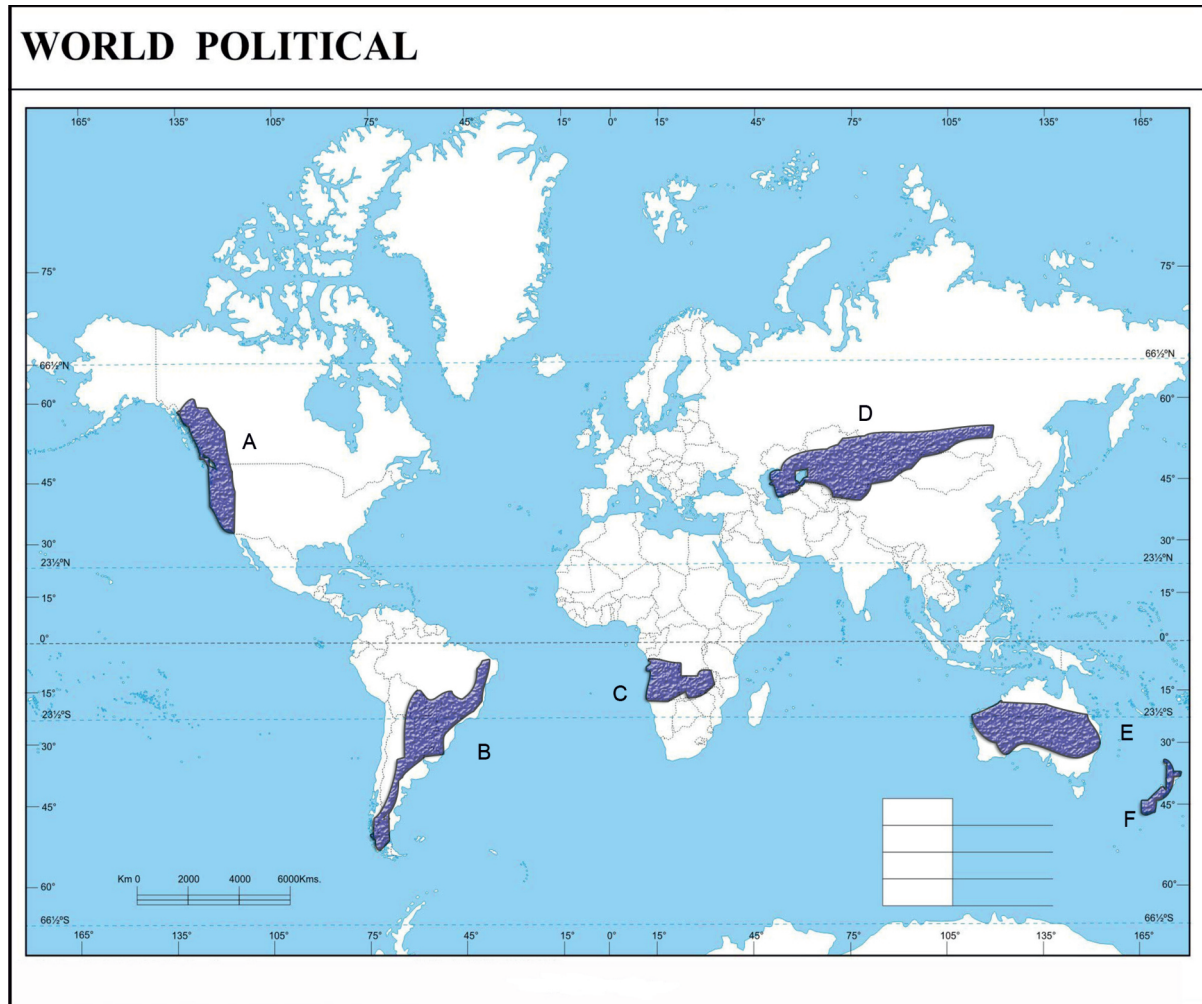
Areas of Nomadic Herding



Areas of Nomadic Herding

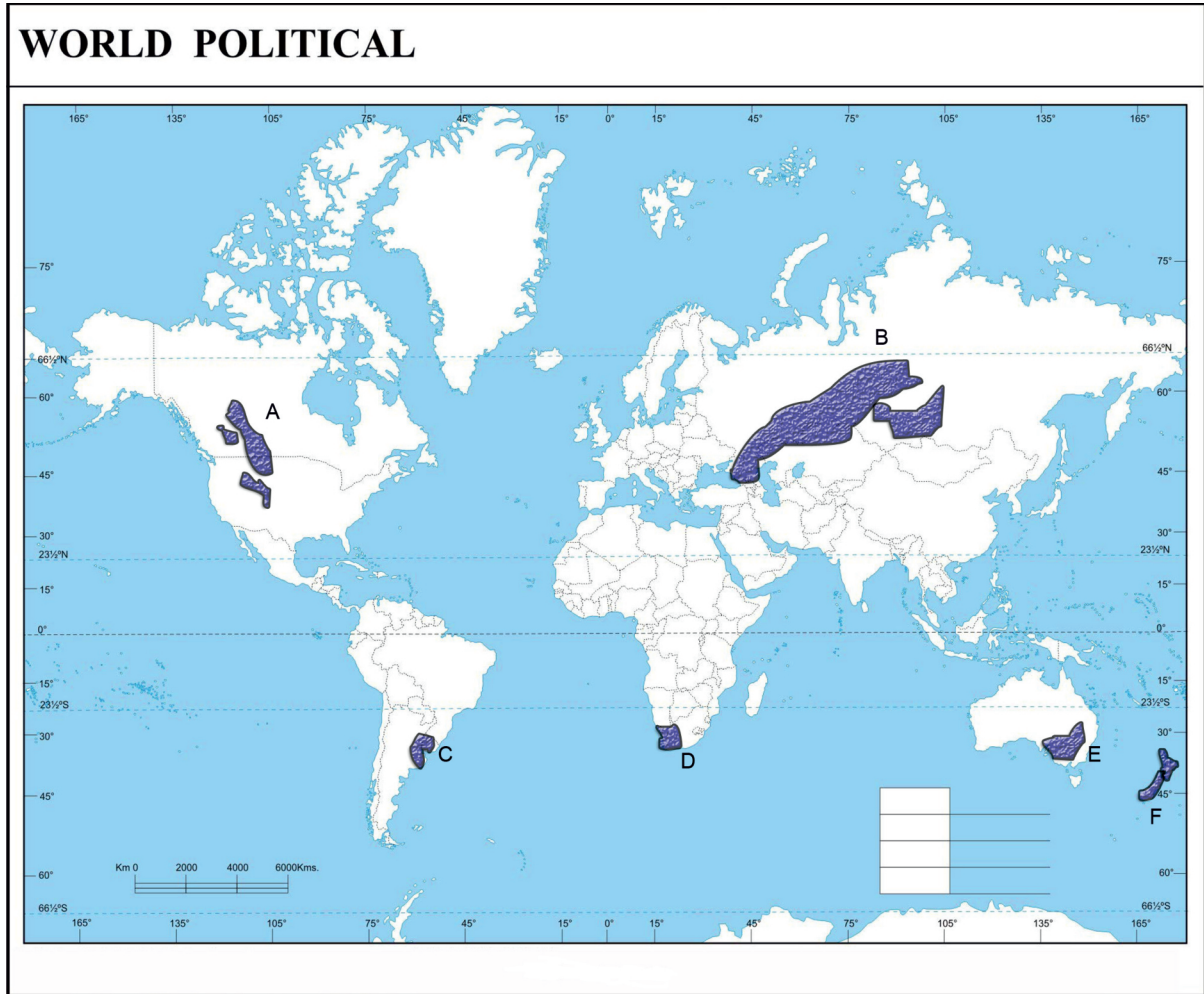
- A. North Africa
- B. Arabian Peninsula
- C. Mongolia
- D. Tundra Region of Europe
- E. Madagascar
- F. South West Africa

Areas of Commercial livestock Rearing



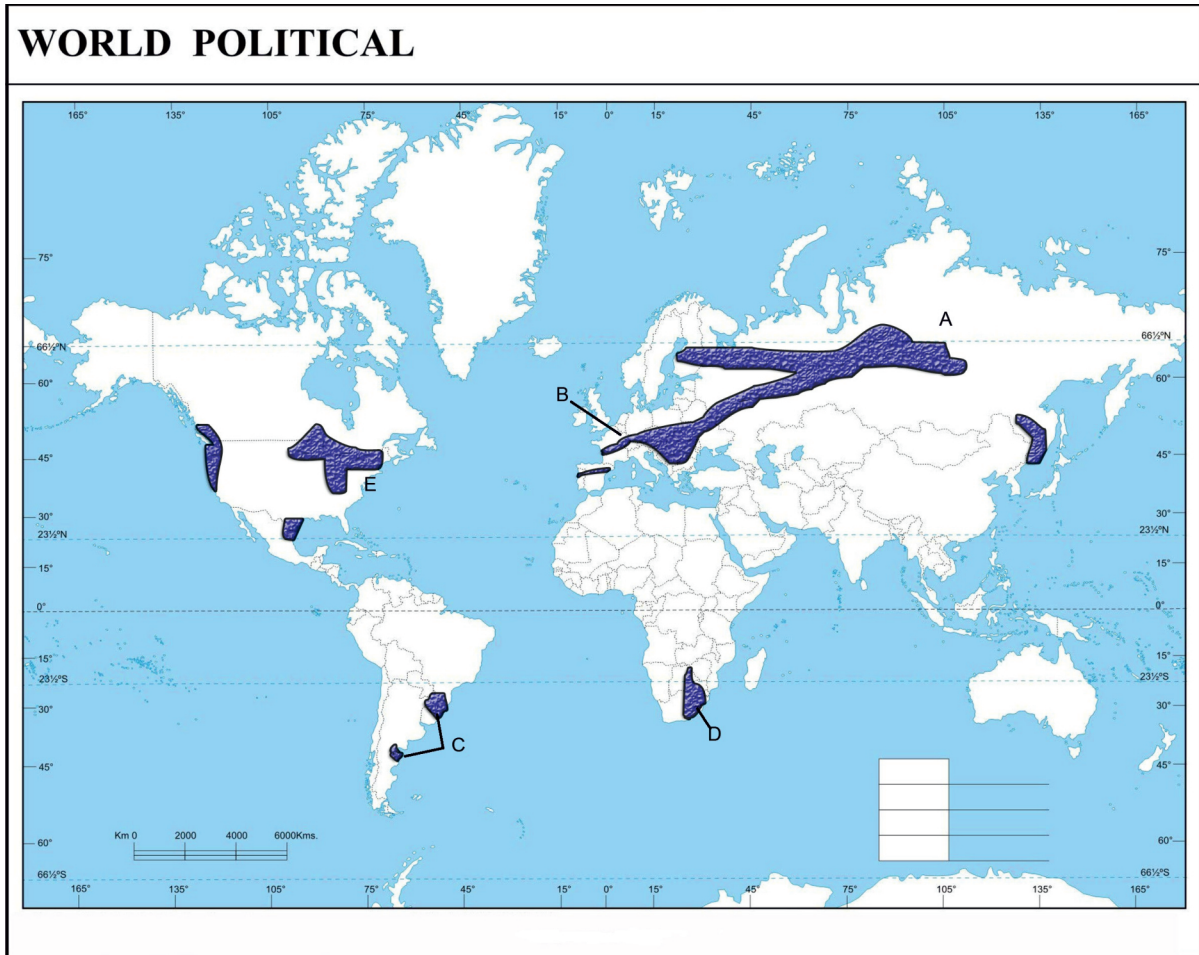
- A. North American Region
- B. South America (Argentina, Uruguay)
- C. South West Africa
- D. Russia And Middle Asia
- E. Australia
- F. New Zealand

Area of Extensive Commercial Grain Farming



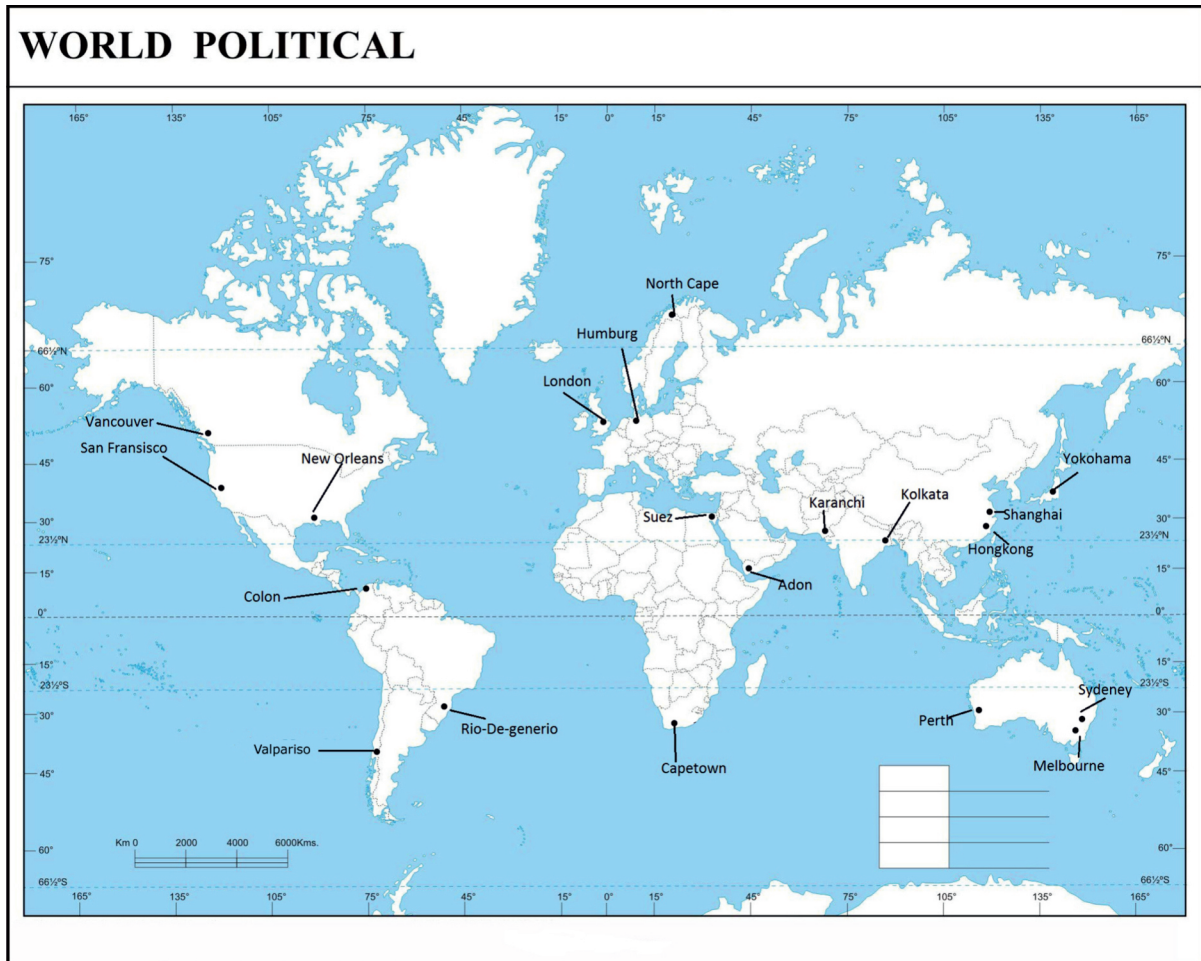
- A. Prairies (North America)
- B. Steppe (Russia)
- C. Pampas (South America)
- D. Velds (South Africa)
- E. Downs (Australia)
- F. Canterbury (New Zealand)

Areas of Mixed Farming



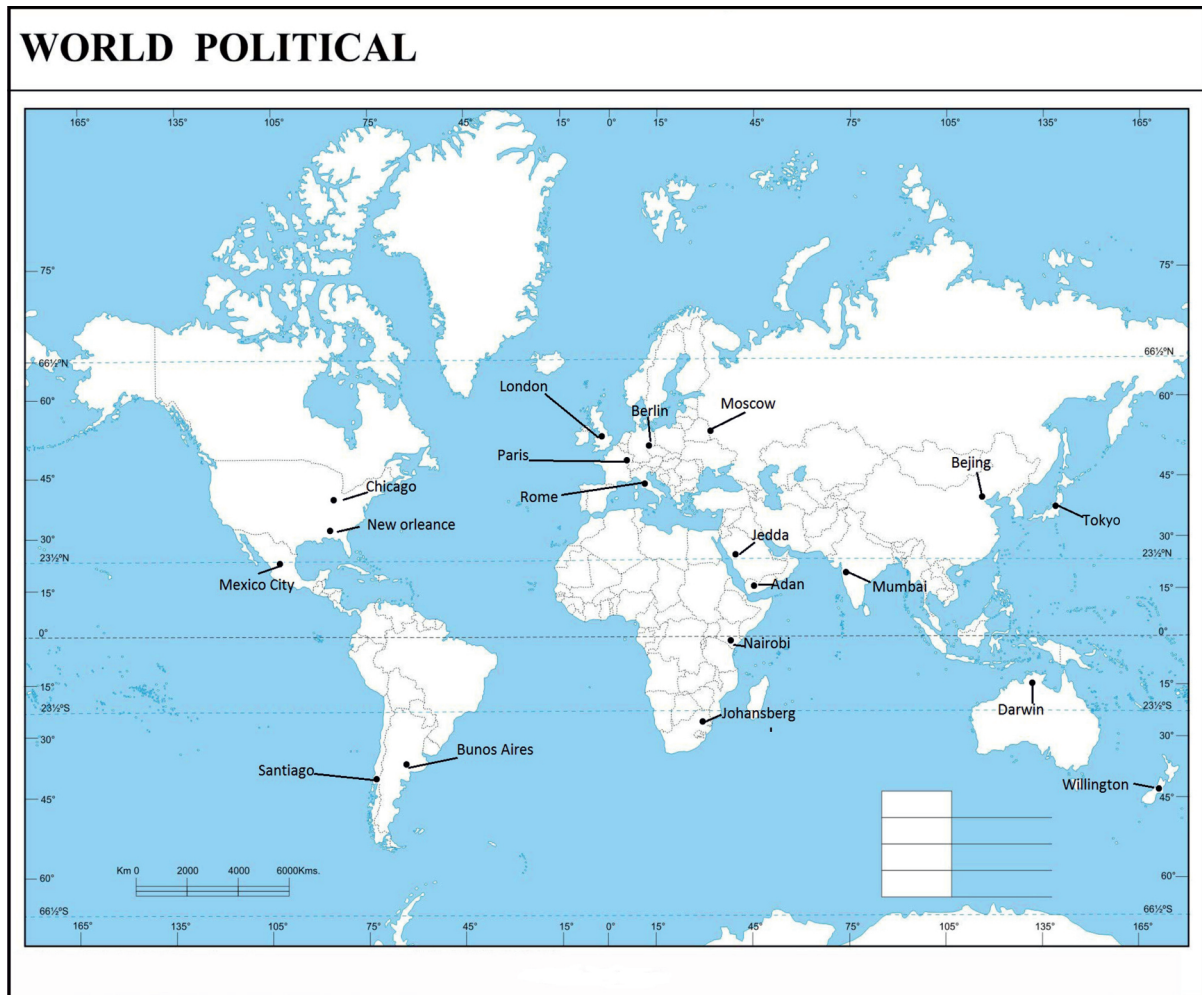
- A. Eurasia (Russia)
- B. North west Europe
- C. Temperate Region of South America
- D. South East Africa
- E. Eastern Part of North America

Major Sea Ports



- I. **Europe** - North cape, London, Humburg.
- II. **North America** - Vancouver, San-fransisco, New-orleans.
- III. **South America** - Colone, Valpariso, Rio-De-gererio.
- IV. **Africa** - Suez, Capetown.
- V. **Asia** - Yokohama, Shanghai, Hongkong, Adan, Karachi, Kolkata.
- VI. **Australia**- Perth, Sydeney, Melbourne.

Major Airports



Asia - Tokyo, Beijing, Mumbai, Jeddah, Aden.

Africa - Johannesburg, Nairobi

Europe - London, Moscow, Paris, Berlin, Rome.

N. America - Chicago, New Orleans, Mexico City.

S. America - Santiago, Buenos Aires

Australia - Darwin, Wellington

PART 4
SOURCE BASED
QUESTION-ANSWERS

Part - 4
Source Based Questions
From Both Books
Source Based Question

Source - 1

Read the following paragraph attentively and answer any three questions given

The Naturalisation of Humans

Benda lives in the wilds of the abujh Masd area of central India. His village consists of three huts deep in the wilds. Not even birds or stray dogs that usually crowd villages can be seen in these areas. Wearing a small loin cloth armed with his axe he slowly surveys the penda (forest) where his tribe practices a primitive form of agriculture called shifting cultivation. Benda and his friends burn small patches of forest to clear them for cultivation. The ash is used for making the soil fertile. Benda is happy that the Mahua trees around him are in bloom. How lucky I am to be a part of this beautiful universe, he thinks as he looks up to see the Mahua, palash and sal trees that have sheltered him since childhood. Crossing the penda in a gliding motion, Benda makes his way to a stream. As he bends down to scoop up a palmful of water, he remembers to thank Loi-Lugi, the spirit of the forest for allowing him to quench his thirst. Moving on with his friends, Benda chews on succulent leaves and roots. The boys have been trying to collect Gajjhara and kuchla, from the forest. These are special plants that Benda and his people use. He hopes the spirits of the forest will be kind and lean him to these herbs. These are needed to barter in the madhai or tribal fair coming up the next full moon. He closes his eyes and tries hard to recall what the elders had taught him about their herbs and the places they are found in. He wishes he can listen more carefully. Suddenly there is a rustling of leaves. Benda and his friends know it is the outsiders who have come searching for them in the wilds. In a single fluid motion Benda and his friends disappear behind the thick canopy of trees and become one with the spirit of the forest.

- Q.1. Identify two steps which are needed to do agriculture by Benda and its community members according to the source.
- Ans. (a) Burning of small patches of forest to clear for cultivation.
(b) Ash of burnt forest is used to make soil fertile.
- Q.2. Name the herbs used to collect by Benda and his friend to Barter in Madhai tribal fair.
- Ans. Gajjhara and Kuchla.
- Q.3. The concept of which school of thought is reflecting by the given source?
- Ans. The life style of Benda and his friends are reflecting the concept of 'Environmental Determinism' in the given source.

II

Read the text given below and answer any three Questions that follow.

Winters in the town of Trondheim mean fierce winds and heavy snow. The skies are dark for months. Kari drives to work in the dark at 8 am. She has special tyres for the winter and keeps the headlights of her office is artificially heated at a comfortable 23 degrees celsius. The campus of the university she works in is built under a huge glass dome. This dome keeps the snow out in winter and lets in the sunshine in the summer. The temperature is controlled carefully and there is adequate lighting. Even though fresh vegetables and plants don't grow in such harsh weather, kari keeps an orchid on her desk and enjoys eating tropical fruits like banana and kiwi. These are flown in from warmer areas regularly. With a click of the mouse, kari can network with colleagues in New Delhi. She frequently takes a morning flight to London and returns in the evening in time to watch her favourite television serial. Though kari is fifty eight years old, she is fitter and looks younger than many thirty year olds in other parts of the world.

Source - 2

- Q.1. Mention any two points from the source which shows the ability of human being to transform nature as per their needs.
- Ans. (a) Adjustment of temperature at a comfortable 23 degree celsius though its very chilled and cold.
(b) Availability of tropical fruits in chilled and cold weather.

Q.2. Which school of thought is reflecting by the given source also define the concept.

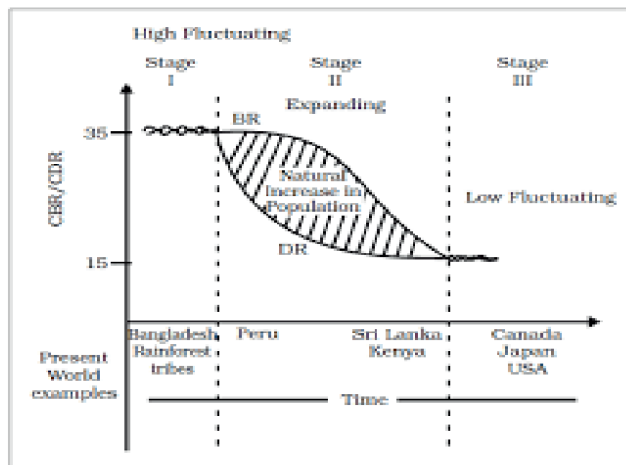
Ans. Possibilism concept is reflecting through the features given in source which means nature provides opportunities and human beings make use of these and slowly nature gets humanised.

Q.3. "Trondheim observed very cold and chilly weather during winters" what kind of transformations are done to make life easy. Mention any two.

Ans. (i) Use of special tyres and headlights in vehicles to run on snowy surface.
(ii) Development of good transport of communication network.

III

Read and observe the following diagram attentively and answer the questions that follow.



Demographic Transition Theory

Source - 3

Q.1. 'Canada, U.S.A. and Japan are showing low fluctuation in population growth in stage III.' Justify the answer by giving suitable argument.

Ans. These countries are Urbanised, literate and having technical know how and were able to control family size deliberately.

Q.2. Explain natural increase in population.

Ans. This is the population increased by difference between births and deaths in a particular region between two points of time.

Q.3. Stage I is showing high fluctuation in population growth. Mention the areas representing that stage.

Ans. Bangladesh and rain forest tribes.

Q.3. The concept of which school of thought is reflecting by the given source?

Ans. The life style of Benda and his friends are reflecting the concept of 'Environmental Determinism' in the given source.

IV

Case Study

A case study

Jhabua district is located in the westernmost agro-climatic zone in Madhya Pradesh. It is, in fact, one of the five most backward districts of the country. It is characterised by high concentration of tribal population (mostly Bhils). The people suffer due to poverty which has been accentuated by the high rate of resource degradation, both forest and land. The watershed management programmes funded by both the ministries of “Rural Development” and “Agriculture”. Government of India, have been successfully implemented in Jhabua district which has gone a long way in preventing land degradation and improving soil quality. Watershed Management programmes acknowledge the linkage between land, water and vegetation and attempts to improve livelihoods of people through natural resource management and community participation. In the past five years, the programmes funded by the Ministry of Rural Development alone (implemented by Rajiv Gandhi Mission for watershed Management) has treated 20 per cent of the total area under Jhabua district.

The Petlawad block of Jhabua is located in the northernmost part of the district and represents an interesting and successful case of Government NGO partnership and community participation in managing watershed programmes. The Bhils in Petlawad block are example. (Sat Rundi hamlet of Karravat village through their own efforts, have revitalised large parts of common property resources. Each household planted and maintained one tree in the common property. They also have planted fodder grass on the pasture land and adopted

social. fencing of these lands for at least two years. Even after that, they say, there would be no open grazing on these lands, but stall feeding of cattle, and they are thus confident that the pastures they have developed would sustain their cattle in future.

An interesting aspect of this experience is that before the community embarked upon the process of management of the pasture. there was encroachment on this land by a villager from an adjoining village. The villagers called the tehsildar to ascertain the rights of the common land. The ensuing conflict was tackled by the villagers by offering to make the defaulter encroaching on the .. CPR a member of their user group and sharing the benefits of greening the common land/pastures. (See the section on CPR in chapter 'land Resources and Agriculture').

Source - 4

Q.1. Highlights the main factor which caused poverty in Jhabua district.

Ans. Jhabua district suffer from poverty due to the high rate of resource degradation both forest and land.

Q.2. What major step has been taken by the ministeries of 'Agriculture' and 'Rural development' to improve livelihood of the people of Jhabua?

Ans. Taken up watershed management programmes to link between land, water and vegetation to improve livelihoods of people through natural resource management and community participation.

Q.3. Evaluate the steps taken by the Bhils of Petlawad to revitalished large parts of common properly resources.

Ans. (i) Each household planted and maintained one tree in the common property.
(ii) Also planted fodder grass on the pasture land.

Source - 5

Ramesh has been working in contract 95a welder on construction site in Telcher(cool region of Odisha) for the last two year. He moved with the contractor to various place s like Surat, Mumbai, Gandhi Nagar, Bihar,Jamnagar and so on. He remits RS.20.000 per year to his father in his native village. The remittances have been mainly used for daily consumption,

healthcare, schooling of children, etc. The standard of living Ramesh's family improved significantly.

Fifteen years ago, the situation was passing through very tough times. Three of his brothers and their families had to survive on three acres of land. The family was highly in debt. Ramesh had to discontinue his studies after ninth standard. He was further hard pressed when he got married.

Simultaneously, he was also impressed by some successful out-migrants of his village who had been working in Ludhiana and supporting their families in village by sending money and some consumer goods. Thus, due to abject poverty in the family and perceived job promises abroad. He worked there in a woollen factory for six months at the rate of only RS 20 per day in 1988. Apart from the crisis of managing his personal expenditure from this meagre income, he was also facing difficulty in assimilation to the new culture and environment. Then he decided to change his place of work from Ludhiana to Surat under the guidance of his friend. He learnt the skills of welding in Surat and after that he has been moving different places with the same contractor. Through the economic condition of Ramesh's family at village improved, he is bearing the pain of separation of his near and dear ones. He cannot shift them with him, as the job is temporary and transferable.

Source - 5

Q.1. Highlight the factor which is reflecting as a major source of out migration from the rural areas.

Ans. Lack of employment opportunities and abject poverty.

Q.2. Migration faced many problems in the areas of destination. Mention any two.

Ans. (a) Assimilation to the new culture and environment.
(b) Pain of separation of near and dear ones.

Q.3. Explain the meaning and importance of remittance.

Ans. Money sent by the migrants to their place of origin is called as remittance. It is important for daily consumption, health care, schooling of children etc.

Source - 6

Watershed Development in Ralegan siddhi, Ahmadnagar, Maharashtra: A Case Study

Ralegan Siddhi is a small village in the district of Ahmadnagar, Maharashtra. It has become an example for watershed development throughout the country. In 1975, this village was caught in a web of poverty and illicit liquor trade. The transformation took place when a retired army personnel, settled down in the village and took up the task of watershed development. He convinced villagers about the importance of family planning and voluntary labour; preventing open grazing, felling trees, and liquor prohibition.

Voluntary labour was necessary to ensure minimum dependence on the government for financial aids. "It socialised the costs of the projects." Explained the activist. Even those who were working outside the village contributed to the development by committing a month's salary every year.

Work began with the percolation tank constructed in the village. In 1975, the tank could not hold water. The embankment wall leaked. People voluntarily repaired the embankment. The seven wells below it swelled with water in summer for the first time in the living memory of the people. The people reposed their faith in him and his visions.

A youth group called Tarun Mandal was formed. The group worked to ban the dowry system, caste discrimination and untouchability. Liquor distilling units were removed and prohibition imposed. Open grazing was completely banned with a new emphasis on stall-feeding. The cultivation of water intensive crops like sugarcane was banned. Crops such as pulses, oilseeds and certain cash crops with low water requirements were encouraged.

All elections to local bodies began to be held on the basis of consensus. "It made the community leaders complete representatives of the people." A system of Nyay Panchayats (informal courts) were also set up. Since then, no case has been referred to the police.

Rs. 22 lakh school building was constructed using only the resources of the village. No donations were taken. Money was borrowed and paid back.



Ralegan Siddhi before mitigation approach

the villagers took pride in this self-reliance. A new system of sharing labour grew out of this infusion of pride and voluntary spirit. People volunteered to help each other in agricultural operation. Landless labourers also gained employment. Today the village plans to buy land for them in adjoining villages.



Ralegaon Siddhi after mitigation approach

At present, water is adequate; agriculture is flourishing, though the use of fertilisers and pesticides is very high. The prosperity also brings the question of obliquity of the present generation to carry on the work after the leader of the movement who declared that. The process of Ralegaon's evolution to an ideal village will not stop. With changing times, people tend to evolve new ways. In future, Ralegaon might present a different model to the country."

Source - 6

(Water shed Development in Ralegaon)

- Q.1. Mention two problems faced by Ralegaon siddhi in the decade of 70's.
 Ans. Ralegaon siddhi was caught in a web of poverty and illegal liquor trade.
- Q.2. Many reforms were implemented to reduce the problem of water shortage. Mention any two.
 Ans. (i) The cultivation of water intensive crops such as sugarcane were banned.
 (ii) Crops like pulses, oil seeds etc. were encouraged due to their low water requirement.
- Q.3. Highlight any two social changes occurred in Ralegaon siddhi due to community participation in the development of village.
 Ans. (i) A new system of sharing labour grew out.
 (ii) People volunteered to help each other in agricultural operation.

ANSKEY

1.c, 2.a, 3.b, 4.c

Source - 7

India : Composition of Import 2009-17

(In percentage)

Commodity Group	2009.10	2010.11	2015.16	2016.17
Food and allied products	3.7	2.9	5.1	5.6
Fuel (Coal, POL)	33.2	31.3	25.4	26.7
Fertilisers	2.3	1.9	2.1	1.3
Paper board manufacturing and news print	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.9
Capital goods	15.0	13.1	13.0	13.6
Others	42.6	47.7	38.1	37.8

Source : Economic survey 2016-17

Q.1. Which commodity is constituting the higher share in import basket?

Ans. Fuel (Coal, Pol).

Q.2. Which commodity is showing continuous increase in terms of import.

Ans. Paper board manufacturing and news print.

Q.3. which commodity is showing sharp decline in import during 2016-17?

Ans. Fertilizers.

Source - 8

Case Study: A Role Model to Restore the Ecology and Safeguard Human Health in Daurala

Based on the universal law “Polluter pays”, effort to restore the ecology and safeguard the human health with people’s participation has taken place in Daurala near Meerut. These efforts are now bearing fruits after a span of three years when Meerut based NGO had developed a model for ecological restoration. The meeting of the Daurala Industries officials, NGOs, Government officials and other stakeholders at Meerut has brought out results. The powerful logics, authentic studies and the pressure of people have brought a new lease of life to the twelve thousand residents of this village. It was in the year 2003 that the pitiable condition of Dauralaites drew the attention of

the civil society. The groundwater of this village was contaminated with heavy metals. The reason was that the untreated wastewater of Daurala industries was leaching to the groundwater table. The organisation, the village community and people's representatives sat together to find out sustainable solutions to the health problem. The industrialists showed a keen interest towards checking the deteriorating ecology. The overhead water tank's capacity in the village was enhanced and a 900m extra pipeline was laid to supply potable water to the community. The silted pond of the village was cleaned and recharged by desilting it. Large quantity of silt was removed paving way to large quantity of water so that it recharged the aquifers. Rainwater harvesting structures have been constructed at different places which has helped in diluting the contaminants of the groundwater after the monsoons. 1000 trees have also been planted which have improved the environment.

Read the above paragraph and answer the questions (any 3)

Q.1. Highlight the pitiable conditions to which dauralites were facing in 2003?

Ans. The ground water of this village was contaminated with heavy metal solve to the cultreated waste water of Duaral industries.

Q.2. Mention any two steps which were taken to provide safe water to Dauralites.

Ans. (i) 900 m extra pipeline was laid to supply potable water to the community.
(ii) Rainwater harvesting structures have been constructed ad different places.

Q.3. Give the meaning of universal law "Polluter pay" based on the source.

Ans. It is a simple principle based on common sense the polluter and this could be the actors or the activity causing the pollution should pay right the wrong. As in the case of Duarala industries themselves made effort to reduce pollution in Daurala and provide safe drinking water to them.

Source - 9

This region lies between 32°11' N and 32°41' N latitudes and 76°22' E and 76°53' E longitudes. Spread over an area of about 1,818 sq km, the region mostly lies between 1,500 m to 3,700 m Above the mean sea level. This region popularly known as the homeland of Gaddis is surrounde by lofty mountains on all sides. It has pir Panjal in the north and Dhaula Dhar in the south. In the

east, the extension of Dhauladhar converges with Pir Panjal near Rohtang pass. The river Ravi and its tributaries, the Budhil and the Tundahen, drain this territory, and carve out deep gorges. These rivers divide the region into four physiographic divisions called Holi, Khani, Kugti and Tundah areas, Bharmaur experiences freezing weather conditions and snowfall in winter. Its mean monthly temperature in January remains 4°C and in July 26°C.

Source - 9

Q.1. Name the river which drain through Bharmaur region.

Ans. The river Ravi along with its tributaries like Budhil and the Tundahen flows through Bharmaur.

Q.2. List out the physical features which are given in the source.

Ans. Pir Panjal range, Dhauladhar range, Rohtang pass and the river Ravi.

Q.3. Explain the climatic conditions found in the Bharmaur region.

Ans. (a) Bharmaur experiences freezing weather conditions and snowfall.
(b) Mean monthly temperature in January remains 4°C and July 26°C.

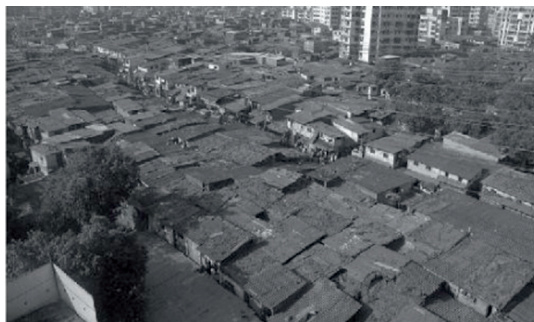
Source - 10

Read the following report and answer the questions that follow.

Dharavi-Asia's Largest Slum

Buses merely skirt the periphery. Autorickshaws cannot go there. Dharavi is part of central Bombay where three wheelers are banned.

Only one main road traverses the slum, and is called 'ninety-foot road' which has been reduced to less than half of that for most of its length. Some of the side alleys and lanes are so narrow that not



even a bicycle can pass. The whole neighbourhood consists of temporary buildings, two or three storeyed high-with rusty iron stairways to the upper part. where a single room is rented by a whole family, sometimes accommodating twelve or more people; it is a kind of tropical version of the industrial dwelling of Victorian London's East End.

But Dharavi is a keeper of more sombre secrets than the revulsion it inspires in the rich; a revulsion, moreover, that is in direct proportion to the role it serves in the creation of the wealth of Bombay. In this place of shadowless, treeless sunlight, uncollected garbage, stagnant pools of foul water, where the only non-human creatures are the shinning black crows and long grey rats, some of the most beautiful, valuable and useful articles in India are made. From Dharavi come delicate ceramics and pottery, exquisite embroidery and zari work, sophisticated leather goods, high-fashion garments finely-wrought metalwork, delicate jewellery settings, wood carvings and furniture that would find its way into the richest houses, both in India and abroad.

Dharavi was an arm of the sea, that was filled by waste, largely produced by the people who have come to live there. Scheduled Castes and poor Muslims. It comprises rambling buildings of corrugated metal, 20 metres high in places, used for the treatment of hides and tanning. There are pleasant (seabook, 1996 pp. 50,51-52)

Why is Dharavi called slum?

- a. Because it has no big houses.
- b. Because leather goods are made here
- c. Because there is no proper arrangement of collecting waste, sewage system and other infrastructure
- d. Because many poor people live here

Why Autorickshaws or three wheelers are banned in Dharavi?

- a. Roads and lanes are very narrow
- b. Residents of Dharavi can not afford fare
- c. These are banned because these causes pollution
- d. None of above

Which of the following does not relate to Dharavi?

- a. It has its role in creating wealth of Mumbai.
- b. It has proper sunlight on its street and houses

Source - 10

Q.1. Explain living conditions generally found in a slum by giving any two points.

Ans. (a) Single room is rented by a whole family.
(b) Congestion of houses and streets along with stagnant pool of water found.

Q.2. Mention any two main activities in which residents of Dharavi engaged to run their livelihood.

Ans. (a) Manufacturing of wood carving and furniture.
(b) Manufacturing of delicate ceramics, sophisticated leather work high fashioned garment etc.

Q.3. Being a slum, assess the importance of Dharavi in the economy of Mumbai.

Ans. It serves in the creation of the wealth of mumbai. Some of the most beautiful valuable and useful articles in India are made each which earn money and brought foreign currency in the country.

Practice Paper
Geography (theory)
Code No. 29

SECTION - A

1. Differentiate Between growth and development.
2. Why is India a popular tourist destination in the world?
3. Evaluate the importance of quaternary activities.
4. Examine the concept of regional planning.
5. Mention any two problems of barter system of trade.
6. State the major problem being faced by Kolkata sea port.
7. State any two advantage of air transport in the International trade.

SECTION - B

8. The primitive communities lived in complete harmony with their natural environment and as such the human were naturalized." Support the statement.
9. Differentiate between small scale manufacturing and large-scale manufacturing.
10. Describe any three major problems of road transport in the world.
11. Describe any three characteristics of hunting and gathering in the world.
12. Explain any three features of urban settlement in India.
13. Indiscriminate use of water by increasing population and industrial expansion has led to degradation of the quality of water considerably." Evaluate the statement.

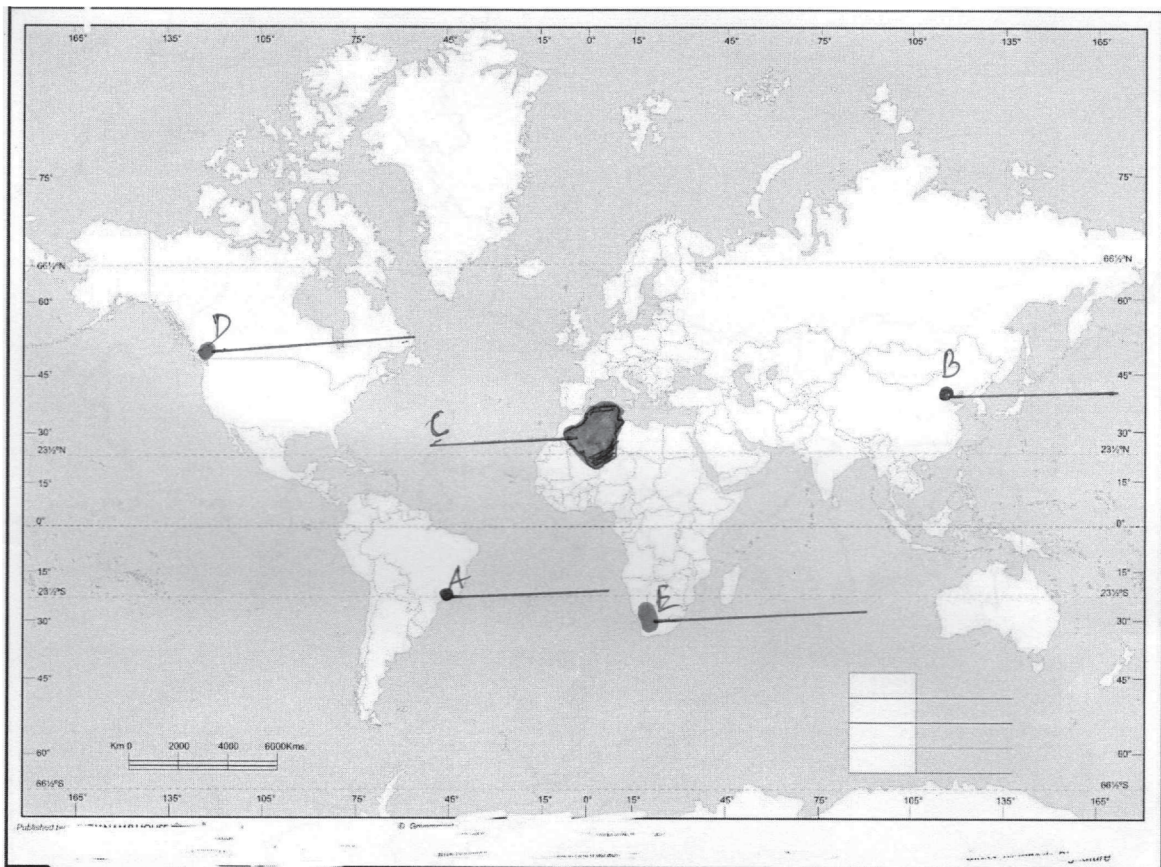
SECTION - C

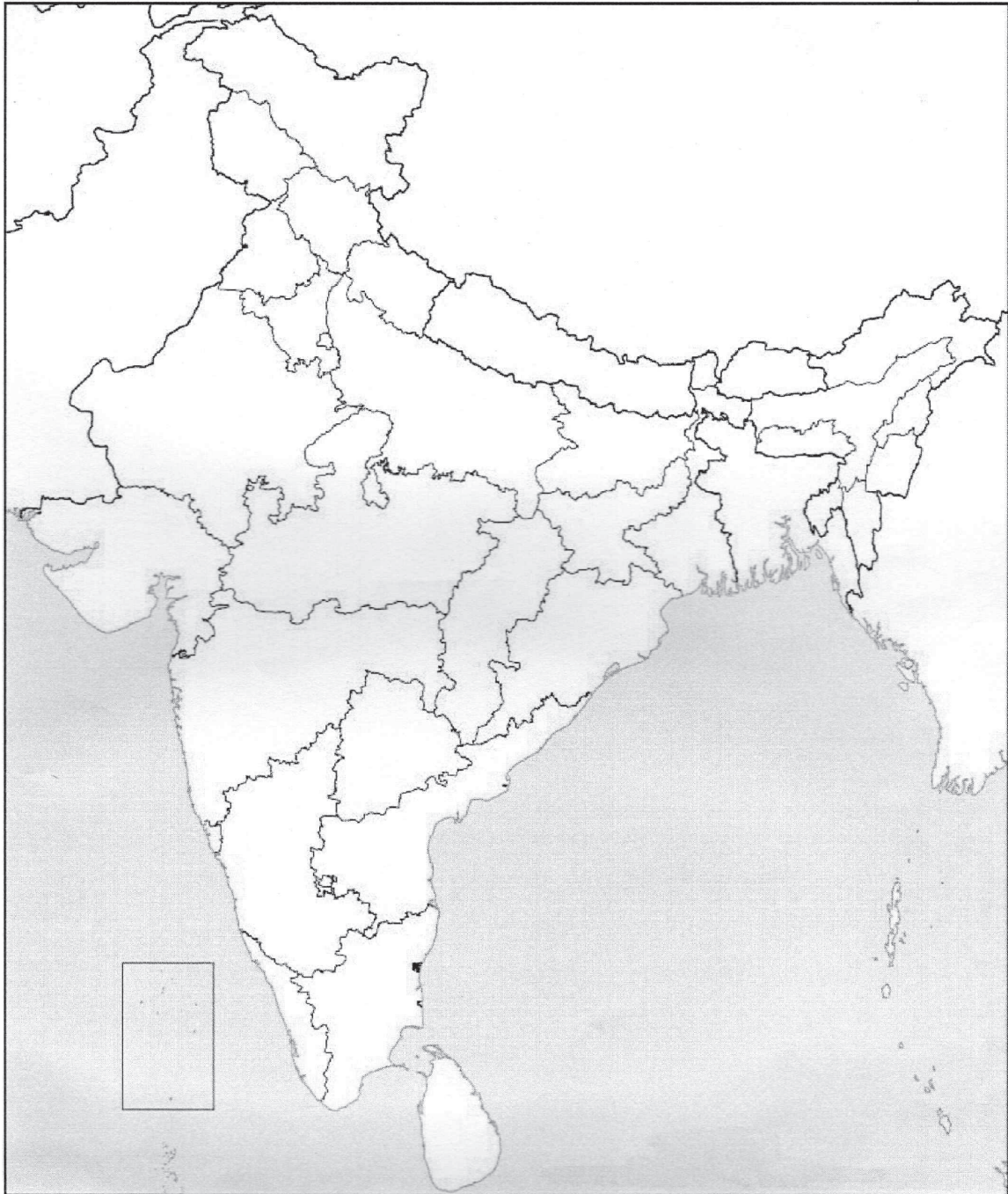
14. 'Define the term of population'. Explain four geographical factors affecting the distribution of population in the world, with examples.
15. "gathering and hunting are the primitive economic activities meant for the subsistence of tribal societies, but in modern times gathering is market oriented and has become commercial." Examine the statement.
16. Explain the economic significance of Suez Canal to Europe and Asia.

17. "The Decadal and annual growth rates of growth rates of population in India are both very high and steadily increasing over time." Substantiate the statement.
18. Explain How 'Watershed management' and 'rainwater harvesting' are the methods of efficient management and conservation of surface water resources in India.
19. "The non-conventional sources of energy will provide more sustained, eco - friendly and cheaper energy if the initial cost is taken care of." Examine the statement.
20. Describe any five characteristics of national highways of India.

SECTION - D

21. Identify the five geographical features shown on the given political outline map of the World as A, B, C, D, and E and write their correct names on The lines marked near them with the help of the following information:
 - A. A major sea- Port
 - B. An International Airport
 - C. A Largest country in area
 - D. The terminal station of a transcontinental railway
 - E. A major area of extensive commercial farming
22. Locate and label the following features with appropriate symbols on the given political outline map of India:
 - (22.1) A Major tea Growing State.
 - (22.2) Mayurbhanj — An Area of Iron ore Mining
 - (22.3) An Important oil refinery in Bihar
 - (22.4) An International airport in Assam
 - (22.5) A city with a population of more than ten million in Karnataka





Practice Paper 2
Class XII
Geography Code No. 29 (2019-20)

Time 3 Hrs

Max Marks : 70

General Instruction.

1. Question paper is divided into 3 sections A, B and C.
2. There are 29 questions. All questions are compulsory.
3. Question numbers 1 to 15 are very short answer question carrying 1 mark. Out of these 15 questions only 14 are to be attempted.
4. Question 16 - 22 are short answer questions carrying 3 marks each.
5. Question numbers 23 to 27 are long answer questions carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each question should not exceed 150 words.
6. Questions number 28 and 29 are related to identification or locating and labelling of geographical features on maps carrying 5 marks each.

SECTION - A

1. Who described human geography as synthetic study of man and earth's inter relations.
 - a. Vidal-la-Blache
 - b. Miss A.C. Semple
 - c. Fredrick Ratzel
 - d. Al-Idrisi
2. Which of the following statements are incorrect about Malthusian theory of population control.
 - a. Population increases at a faster rate than the food production.
 - b. High rates of taxes should be levied on people with large families to control population.
 - c. Nature will control population in a hash way.
 - d. Humans are incapable of controlling population thus they should wait for nature's hash punishment to control population.

Option :

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| i) only a | ii) b and a |
| iii) a and c | iv) a, b and d |

- Q.3. Which continent does not was permanent habitat of humans?
- Q.4. Which one of the following statements is incorrect?
- Sugar, cotton textile and edible oil are pollution free industries.
 - Cheap water transport helped in the development of jute industry near Hugli river.
 - Development of hydro electricity and petroleum has decreased the importance of coal as factor for location of industries.
 - Port cities have attracted industries in India.
- Q.5. Which of the following statement in incorrect?
- Out sourcing reduces cost of production and increase its volume.
 - BPO has better opportunity than KPO.
 - Outsourcing of employment creates unrest among the people.
 - Business outsourcing includes human resources, information technology, customer support and call centre services.
- Q.6. Which type of cultivation is a speciality of the Mediterranean region?
- Q.7. Which of the following pair is not correctly matched?
- Gandhinagar - Administrative town
 - Salem - Industrial town
 - Babina - Mining town
 - Kurukshetra - Religious town
- Q.8. Which among the following countries does not have a high Human development index.
- Norway
 - Japan
 - Argentina
 - Egypt
- Q.9. Why flouride concentration in ground water of Rajasthan and Maharashtra has increased.
- Q.10. Which of the following Indian state has good developing monazite, uisruim and tauxete clay:-
- Karnataka
 - Kerala
 - Jharkhand
 - Nagaland

- Q.11. When and where was the first attempt to trap geothermal energy made?
- Q.12. Name two satellite towns of Delhi.
- Q.13. Which project was launched in June 2014 to accomplish the objectives conservation, rejuvenation of National river, Ganga.
- Q.14. Katangra Zambia belt in Africa is densely populated why?
- Q.15. Which of the following group of tribes are engaged in transhumance:-
- Eskimo, Julu people and African pygmies.
 - Gujjar, Bhutias and Masai herders.
 - Mangols and Majors
 - Kazakhs, African pygmies and Naga people.

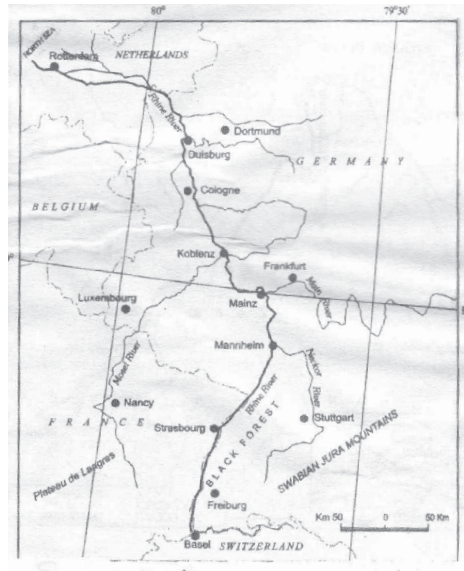
SECTION - B

- Q.16. **Study the given paragraph carefully and answer the questions that follow:**

On 1 January 2015, the NITI Aayog was formed. India adopted centralised planning after Independence, but subsequently, it graduated into decentralised multi-level planning. The responsibility of plan formulation was with the Planning Commission at the Centre, State and district levels. But on 1 January 2015, the Planning Commission was replaced by the NITI Aayog. NITI Aayog has been set up with the objective of involving the states in economic policy making for India for providing strategic and technical advice to the Central and State governments.

- Which organisation was replaced by NITI Aayog?
 - Planning commission of India
 - Hill Area Development Programme
 - Union public service commission
 - Drought area management committee.
- When was NITI Aayog established.
 - 18 March 2001
 - 1 January 2015
 - 28 June 2011
 - 9 May 2016

3. There is no uniformity in economic development why?
- Q.17. Study map given below and answer the questions that follow.



1. Name the inland waterway shown in the map.
2. What is the importance of this waterway.
3. Name the countries connected by the given waterway.

SECTION - C

Q.18. How is human geography related to other disciplines of social sciences? Explain

OR

"Physical environment has been greatly modified by human, it has also turn impacted human lives." Elucidate.

- Q.19. What is telecommunications? How it has revolutinesed communication?
- Q.20. Countries need to be cautious about dumped goods, along with free trade why?
- Q.21. Discuss the availability of water resources in the country and briefly discuss factors determining its spatial distribution.

OR

Differentiate between dryland and wetland farming.

Q.22. 'The period from 1901 to 1921 is referred to as a stagnant phase of India's population growth justify the statement with examples.

Q.23. Discuss the priorities which have been outlined as part of its urban strategy.

OR

Describe any five environmental problems of urban settlements developing countries.

Q.24. What is road density? Explain factors that determine road density in the world.

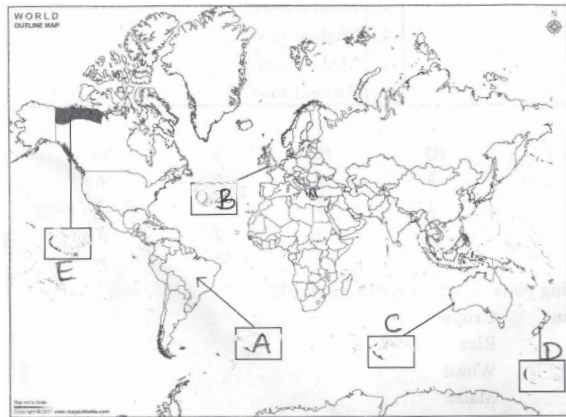
Q.26. What are different types of environmental problems of land resources in India.

OR

Plantation farming is more of a industrial nature. Explain how?

Q.27. Explain briefly the reasons for sharp differences in population density of India.

Q.28. Five geographical features shown on the political map of the world as A,B,C D and E. Identify and write their names with the help of key given below.



A. Name the country with largest area in south America.

B. Name the major seaport in Europe.

C. Import Airport of New Zealand.

D. Region of subsistence gathering.

Q.29. Locate and label any five of the following on the given map of India.

a) State having lowest work participation.

b) Major Seaport of Odisha.

c) International airport in Punjab.

d) Cotton textile industry in Gujarat

e) Iron ore mine in Karnataka.

f) State with highest literacy rate.

g) Biggest sea port of India.

h) Headquarter of North western Railway.

Class XII
GEOGRAPHY (029)
QUESTION PAPER (2018-19)

Time 3 Hrs

Max Marks : 70

General Instruction.

- There are 22 general questions.
- Questions No. 1 - 7 are very short-answer questions carrying 1 mark each.
- Answer to each of these questions should not exceed 40 words.
- Questions No. 8 - 13 are short-answer questions carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each of these questions should not exceed 80 - 100 words.
- Questions No. 14 - 20 are long-answer questions carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each of these questions should not exceed 150 words.
- Questions No. 21 - 22 are related to identification or locating and labelling of geographical features on maps, carrying 5 marks each.
- Outline maps of the World and India provided to you must be attached within your answer-book.
- Use of templates or stencils for drawing outline maps is allowed.

SECTION A

- Q.1. Mention any two sources of water pollution by human beings in India. 1
OR
Name any two water conservation techniques adopted in India.
- Q.2. What does the proportion of literate population of a country indicate? 1
- Q.3. Name any two modern towns built by the British in modern style? 1
OR
Which town was developed as centre of modern industries after 1850?
- Q.4. Identify the Indian seaport which provides port facilities to its landlocked neighbour countries. Name any one such country. 1
- Q.5. On the basis of configuration and purpose, compare the two satellite systems in India. 1

Q.6. Differentiate between Positive and Negative Growth of population. 1

OR

Differentiate between immigration and emigration.

Q.7. Analyse the development of service sector as an outcome of improvement in transport and communication. 1

SECTION B

Q.8. 'Technology loosens the shackles of environment on human beings'. Justify. 3

Q.9. Define outsourcing. Which types of activities are outsourced? 3

OR

Define quinary activities. Describe its features and importance.

Q.10. Study the given map carefully and answer the following questions. 1x3

=3



- a) Identify the railway line shown in the map.
- b) Which two oceans are connected by this railway line.
- c) Give any one point of significance of this transport line.

For Visually Impaired Candidates (in place of Q. No. 10)

- a) Name the most important rail route of Russia. 1
- b) Explain any two points regarding the economic importance of this railway line. 2

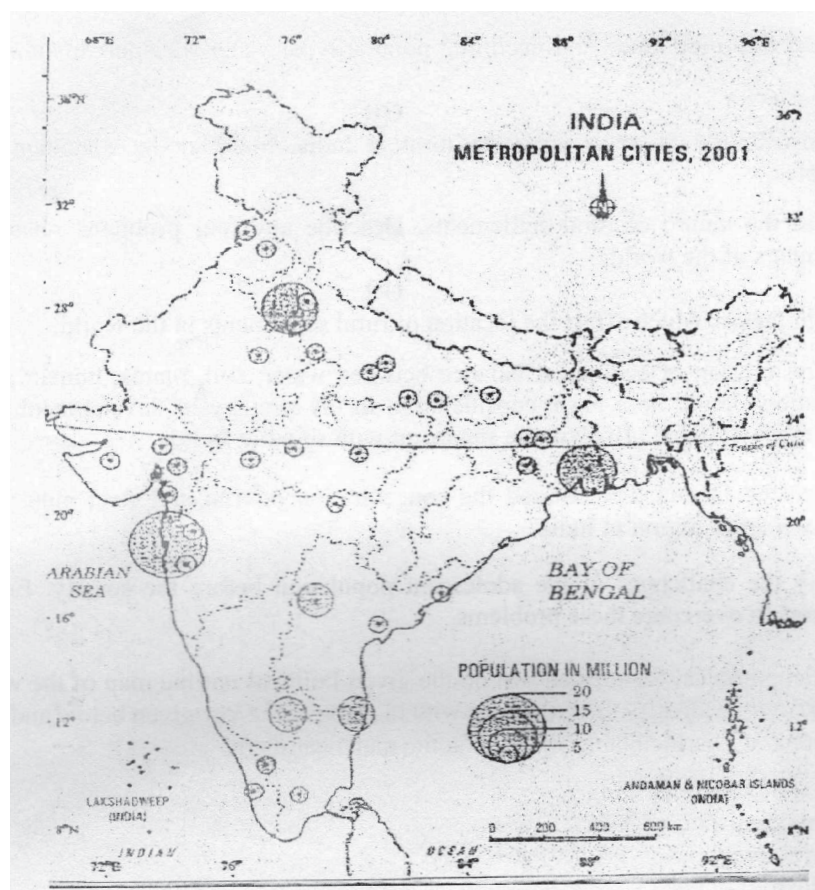
Q.11. Explain three characteristics of welfare approach of human development. 3

Q.12. Explain the reasons for the coming up of slums in developing countries like India with suitable examples 3

OR

Explain the causes and consequences of Rural-Urban migration in India with suitable examples.

Q.13. Study the given map carefully and answer the questions that follow. 3



- a) Name the northernmost, southernmost and westernmost metropolitan cities of the country and also name the states to which they belong.

For Visually Impaired Candidates (in place of Q. No. 13)

- a) Name any three states of India each of which has only one metropolitan city. Also name those metropolitan cities.

SECTION C

- Q.14. Give information on the growing importance of the Regional Trade Blocs in International trade with special reference to the European Union (EU) and the Oil Producing and Exporting Countries (OPEC). 5
- Q.15. Compare the features of Subsistence and Plantation agriculture in five points each. 5

OR

Compare the features of Mixed farming and Dairy farming in five points each.

- Q.16. Analyse the importance and declining popularity of water transport in India in recent times. 5

OR

The distribution of roads is not uniform in India. Interpret the statement by giving examples.

- Q.17. Explain the nature of rural settlements. Describe any four problems related to rural settlements of the world. 5

OR

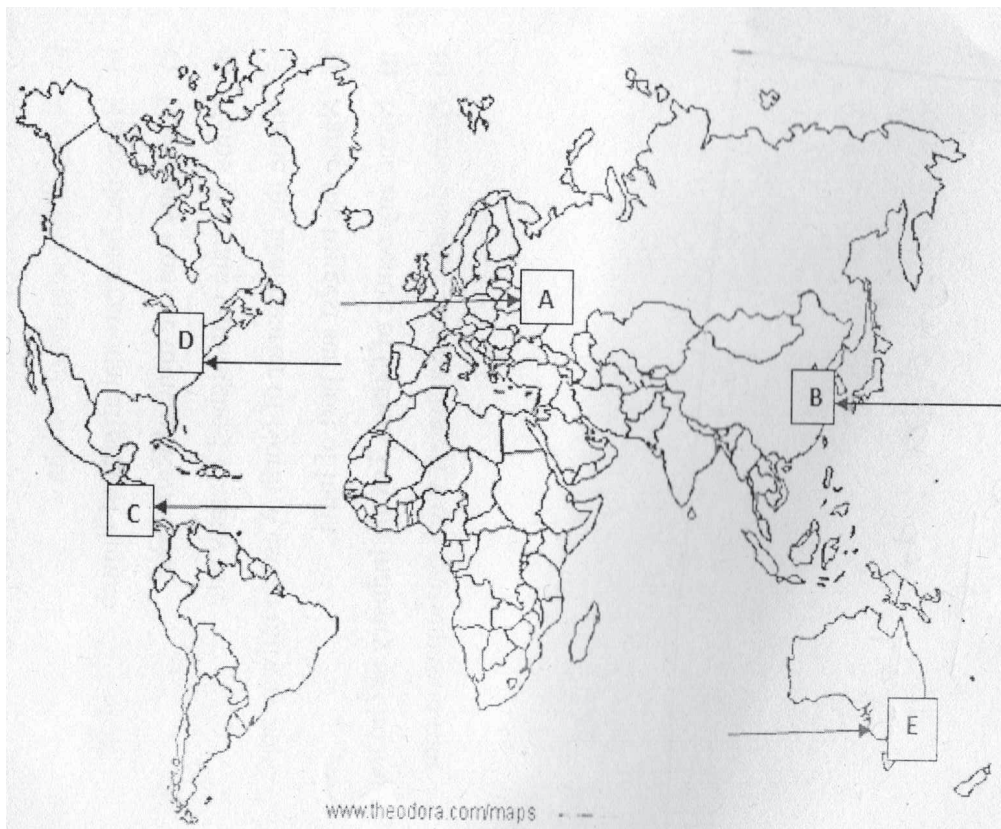
Explain factors which affect the location of rural settlements in the world.

- Q.18. "The restoration of ecological balance between water, soil, plants, human and animal population should be a basic consideration in the strategy of development of drought prone areas in India". Explain the statement with suitable facts. 5
- Q.19. Analyse the factors that favored the concentration of iron and steel industries in the Chhota Nagpur region in India. 5
- Q.20. Identify the challenges of the adolescent population before the society. Enlist a few measures to overcome these problems. 5
- Q.21. Five Geographical features shown on the given Political outline map of the world as A, B, C, 1) and E. Identify these features with the help of the key given below and write their correct names on the blanks marked on the map near them.

- A- Area of Mixed farming
- B- A major airport of Asia
- C- A waterway
- D- Industrial region
- E- A major sea port of Australia

For Visually Impaired Candidates (in place of Q. No. 21)

- A- Name any area of mixed farming in Europe.
- B- Name any international airport of China.
- C- Name the important waterway of Central America
- D- Mention an important industrial region of Eastern USA
- E- Name the major seaport of Australia

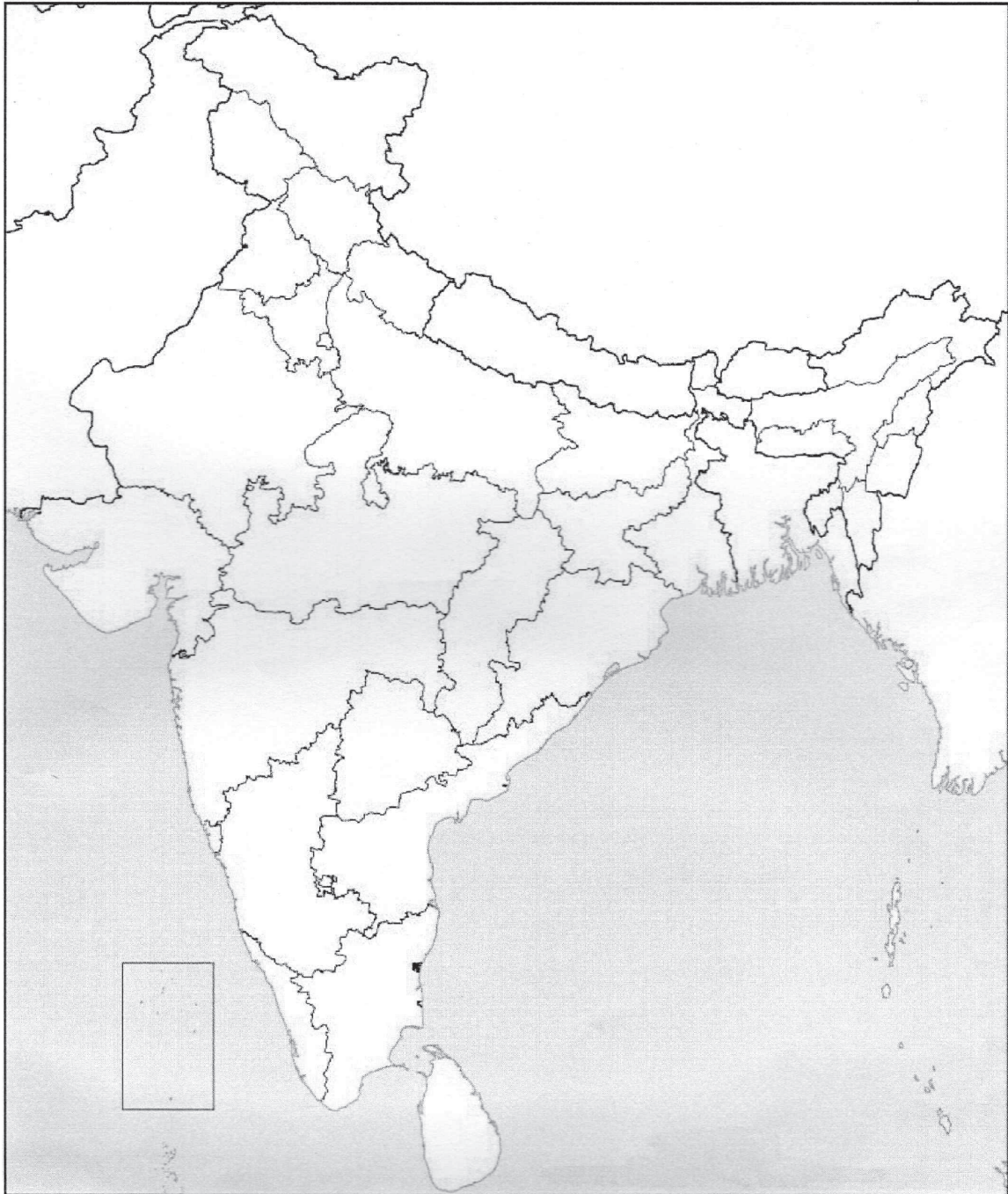


Q.22. Locate and Label any five of the following on the given political outline map of India. 5

- a) State having the lowest work participation rate.
- b) Major seaport located in Odisha
- c) International airport in Punjab
- d) Iron ore mine in Karnataka c) Cotton textile industry in Gujarat
- f) State with highest literacy rate
- g) headquarter of North western railway zone
- h) Biggest sea port of India

For Visually Impaired Candidates (in place of Q. No. 22) (Attempt any live)

- a) Name major seaport of Odisha
- b) Name the International airport of Punjab
- c) Name any iron ore mine of Karnataka
- d) Name the state with highest literacy rate
- c) Name the headquarter of North Western railway zone
- f) Name the biggest sea port of India
- g) Name any centre of Cotton Textile Industry in Gujarat
- h) Name the state having lowest work participation rate



Practice Question Paper

Geography (Theory)

Session-(2021-2022)

Time Allotted - 3 Hours

Max. Marks — 70

General Instructions :-

Question paper is divided into 3 Sections- A, B, and C

1. There are 29 Questions in all.
2. All Questions are compulsory. Write only correct answer
3. In Section A Question numbers 1 to 15 are objective type questions carrying 1 mark each. Attempt any 14 questions.
4. In Section B Question numbers 16 and 17 are short Source Based and Graph Based questions respectively carrying 3 marks each. Answer any three questions out of 4. Each of these sub-questions carry 1 mark.
5. In Section C, Question numbers 18 to 22 are short answer questions carrying 3 marks each Write in 60-80 words. In Section C, Question numbers 23 to 27 are long answer questions carrying 5 marks each Write in 120-150 words.
6. Question numbers 28 and 29 are related to location and labelling and identification of geographical features on maps respectively carrying 5 marks each.
7. Outline maps of the world and India provided to you and it must be attached within your answer-book.
8. Use of template or stencils for drawing outline maps is allowed.

SECTION - A

1. Which pair is not matched correctly in the following? 1
 - a. Founder of human geography — Ratzel
 - b. Founder of Possibilism — Blash
 - c. Branch of Economic Geography — Medical Geography
 - d. The Father of Neo determinism — Griffith Taylor
2. Through which of the following can we get important information about the status of women in a country? 1

- a. Sex ratio
- b. Family status
- c. Gender discrimination
- d. Recorded attendance of total girls in schools

3. What of the following indicates the digital divide? 1
- a. To countries that have access and benefits to and benefit their citizens in information and communication technology.
 - b. Uneven distribution of opportunities from information and technology-based development at the globe
 - c. Distribution of knowledge based industries
 - d. Division of work by digits

4. $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$



- i. Identify the pattern of the rural settlement shown in the picture and write its name.
 - ii. These types of settlements develop on the..... of the road.
5. Consider the following conditions and choose the title suitable for them from the given options. 1
- 1. Very low level of technological development
 - 2. Physical environment as “mother nature”
 - 3. Fearing and worshipping nature by man
 - a. Naturalization of human beings
 - b. Humanization of Nature
 - c. Neo-determinism
 - d. Behaviourist ideology

6. Which of the following features is shown by the population pyramid? 1
- Number of males and females
 - Age and sex structure of the population.
 - The occupational structure of the population.
 - Number of people working in the country's population
7. Consider and evaluate the statements below and choose the appropriate options from the options given below.
- A large number of mails are still being disposed of by post offices.
 - The association of all forms of communication has not been completely eliminated due to the inexpensive of old mechanisms.
- Option 1
- Only 1 is correct.
 - Only 2 is correct.
 - Both Statements 1 and 2 are correct and Statement 2 makes a proper interpretation of Statement 1
 - Both statements 1 and 2 are correct. But Statement 2 does not properly explain statement 1.
8. Which point below highlights the importance of studying human settlements in human geography? 1
- This shows the proportion of available land and the number of people living.
 - The form of settlements in any area reflects the relationship of human beings to the environment of that area.
 - The settlements are constantly inhabited with time and space.
 - Shows about the development of people's culture.
9. Which of the following pair is not matched correctly ?
- | Location | Tourism Attractions |
|-----------------|----------------------------|
| a. Goa | Heritage Homes |
| b. Thailand | Beautiful Mountain |
| c. Karnataka | Madikere |
| d. Singapore | Medical Tourism |

10. Which of the following processes are working for the decline of different capabilities among the poor? Choose the appropriate option.

- i. Displacement and weakening social ties
 - ii. Human Attitudes and Society
 - iii. Increasing incidence of diseases and accidents
 - iv. Environmental pollution
- option
- a. Only (i) and (iv)
 - b. (i), (ii) and (iii)
 - c. (i), (iii) and (iv)
 - d. (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)

11. Match list 1 with list 2 and select the correct answer with the code below.

Types of settlements

- i. Clustered or agglomerated settlements.
- ii. Semi-clustered or fragmented settlements
- iii. Hamleted settlements
- iv. Dispersed or isolated Settlements

Areas to be found

- 1. Lower valleys of Himalayas and Chhatisgarh
- 2. Meghalaya, Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh
- 3. Fertile alluvial plains
- 4. Plains of Gujarat and parts of Rajasthan

codes

	I	II	III	IV
a.	3	4	1	2
b.	1	2	3	4
c.	4	3	2	1
d.	3	4	2	1

12. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer with the help of the options given by explaining the cause effect in both.

- i. Solar thermal technology is more profitable than all other renewable energy sources.

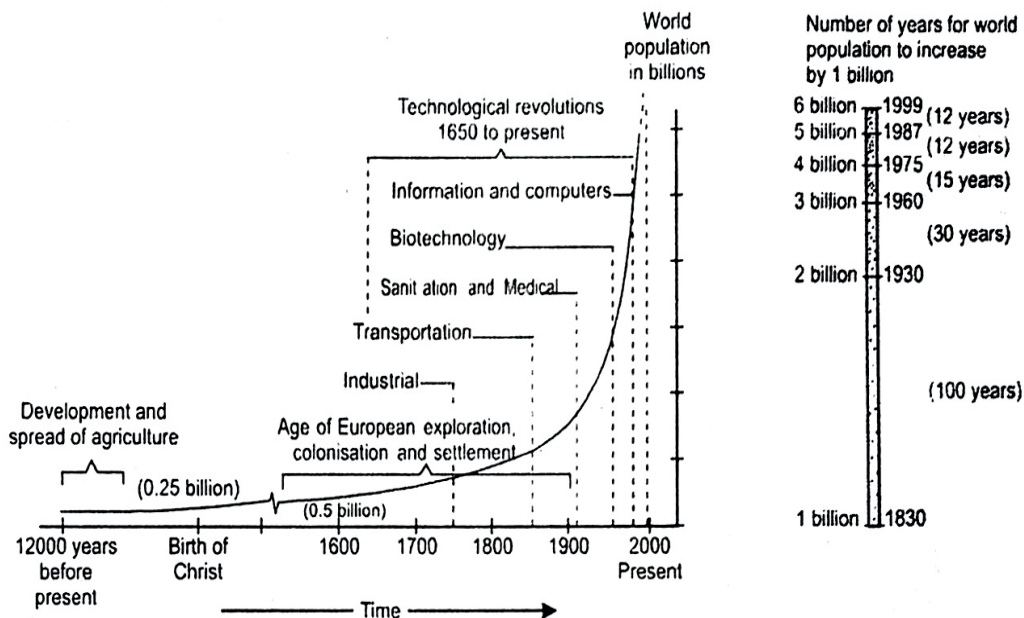
ii. It is cost competitive, environment friendly and easy to construct.

Options

- a. Statement 2 is correct only.
 - b. Statement 1 is correct only.
 - c. Both Statement 1 and 2 are correct and Statement 2 presents a proper interpretation of Statement 1.
 - d. Both the statements are correct but not related among themselves.
13. Which of the following options according to population density shows the correct order of the States?
- a. Bihar, West Bengal, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh
 - b. Kerala, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal
 - c. West Bengal, Kerala, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh
 - d. Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Kerala, West Bengal
14. Which of the following air services is serving in hilly areas and is widely used by tourists in north-east sector? 1
- a. Pawan Hans Helicopter Service
 - b. Air India Aircraft Service
 - c. Indian Airlines
 - d. Himalayan Aviation Limited
15. Which of the following are not matched correctly ? 1
- a. Hooghly River Diamond Harbour
 - b. Bangladesh Trade by Road Route
 - c. Africa India's main trading partner
 - d. Asia and ASEAN India's largest import area

SECTION - B

16. Study the following graph carefully and solve any three questions related to it. 1+1+1=3



- Which of the following time span is representing the longest gap of doubling population of the world ?
 - 1830-2011
 - 1830-1930
 - 1930-1987
 - 1960-2011
- Which of the following development took place 12000 years ago?
 - Means of transportation
 - Technological revolutions
 - Development and spread of agriculture
 - Rapid increase in population
- Between 1975 and 1999, population doubling time was reduced on marked level, which of the following factor is most responsible for it ?
 - Biotechnology
 - Industrial revolution
 - Development of agriculture
 - Development of transportation

4. In how many years, population became from 2 billion to 6 billion?
 - a. 60 years
 - b. 65 years
 - c. 100 years
 - d. 9 years

17. Study the following source carefully and answer the questions that follows:

1+1+1=3

Ramesh has been working in contract as welder on construction site in Telcher coal region of Odisha for the last two years. He moved with the contractor to various places like Jamnagar and so on. He remits RS.20,000 per year to his father in his native village. Remittances have been mainly used for daily consumption, healthcare, schooling of children, etc. The standard of living of Ramesh's family is improved significantly.

Fifteen years ago, the situation was passing through very tough times. Three of his brothers and their families had to survive on three acres of land. The family was highly in debt. Ramesh had to discontinue his studies after ninth standard. He was further hard pressed when he got married.

Simultaneously, he was also impressed by some successful out-migrants of his village who had been working in Ludhiana and supporting their families in village by sending money and some consumer goods. Thus, due to abject poverty in the family and perceived job promises at Ludhiana, he made a move to Punjab with his friend. He worked there in a woolen factory for six months at the rate of only RS 20 per day in 1988. Apart from the crisis of managing his personal expenditure from this meagre income, he was also facing difficulty in assimilation to the new culture and environment. Then he decided to change his place of work from Ludhiana to Surat under the guidance of his friend. He learnt the skills of welding in Surat and after that he has been moving to different places with the same contractor. Through the economic condition of Ramesh's family at village improved, he is bearing the pain of separation of his near and dear ones. He cannot shift them with him, as the job is temporary and transferable.

 1. Which of the following factors is responsible for Ramesh migrating from his village?
 - a. Education of children

- b. Lack of employment opportunities due to very low availability of agricultural land
 - c. Poor health of the father
 - d. Lack of health services
2. What difficulty did Ramesh face in Ludhiana?
- a. Adapting with new culture and environment
 - b. High rent
 - c. Distance from kids
 - d. All of the above
3. Due to lack of cohesion in Ludhiana, Ramesh first migrated for better employment opportunities towards which of the following cities ?
- a. Talcher
 - b. Gandhinagar
 - c. Surat
 - d. Jamnagar
4. Which of the following factors has proved to be a negative factor of migration for Ramesh
- b. Improving the economic condition of the family
 - c. Meaningfully improves the standard of living
 - d. By learning the skills of welding work, income has increased
 - e. The agony of staying away from his own kids due to being a temporary and transferable job
18. “People's communities are the real wealth of nations” • How productivity and ‘empowerment’ help to build the capabilities of the masses and to give them the power to choose their own choices
- Or 3
- Explain the role of ‘equity’ and ‘sustainability’ as the pillar of human development.
19. The Trans-Canadian railway line is called the Economic Artery of Canada’. Prove the statement by giving any three suitable points. 3

20. How do 'division of labour' and 'specialization' pave the way for international trade? Analyse 3
21. Describe the demographic consequences of migration in India in three main points
- Or
- Describe the economic consequences of migration of population in India by giving any three points. 3
22. Describe any three factors responsible for land degradation in India. 3
23. Give a comparative description of dairy farming and mixed farming based on any five points 5
24. Give any five features of modern large scale manufacturing in the world. 5
25. Development is a multidimensional concept. This is a symbol of positive and exemplary change in the economy, society and environment. Prove the statement by giving suitable examples in context of India. 5
26. Watershed management and rain water harvesting in India are the important methods of efficient management and conservation of surface water resources. Explain. 5
27. Explain the salient factors of localization of cotton textile industry in Mumbai in India.
- Or
- Write down the five major features of the Mumbai-Pune industrial region.
28. On the given outline map of India, label any five of the following by using appropriate symbols
1. A state with highest population density.
 2. Bauxite mine in Odisha.

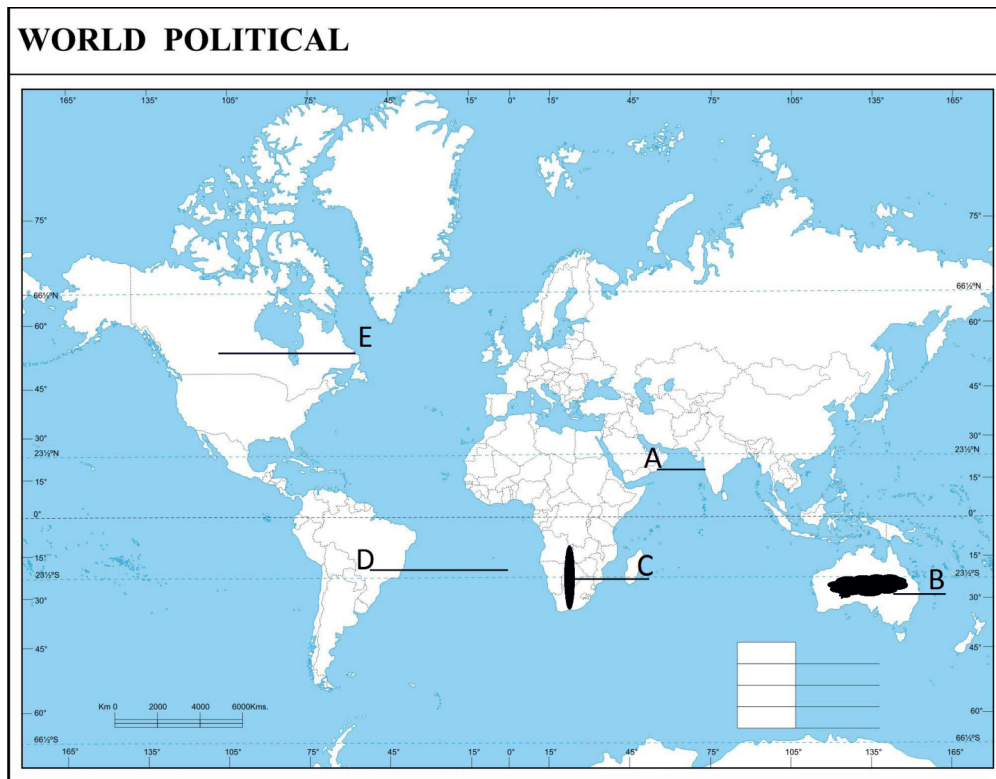
3. A Mega City in Maharashtra
4. A state with least urbanization
5. Iron ore mine in chhatisgarh
6. State with highest human development index
7. Coal Mines located in West Bengal



29. With the help of the following key, identify the areas marked as A, B, C, D

and E on the given outline map of the world. Write the correct name of the place in the blank space given on the map

- A. Mega City
- B. An area of commercial livestock rearing
- C. Area of mixed agriculture
- D. Largest country in South America
- E. Area of Subsistence gathering of North America



[illegible]

[illegible]