

DIRECTORATE OF EDUCATION
Govt. of NCT, Delhi

SUPPORT MATERIAL
(2025-2026)

Class : XII

GEOGRAPHY

Under the Guidance of

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पांडुरंग के. पोले, भा.प्र.से
सचिव (शिक्षा)

PANDURANG K. POLE, IAS
SECRETARY (Education)



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D.O. NO. : DF. 5/228/9xun/Message/
S.M/218/249
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MESSAGE

The Directorate of Education remains steadfast in its vision to achieve excellence in the academic domain and its commitment to develop meaningful, engaging, and child-friendly learning content.

Each year, the Directorate carefully reviews and updates the Support Material to ensure alignment with the latest CBSE guidelines and emerging academic developments.

The Support Material provides comprehensive academic support through well-structured practice questions and exercises that strengthen conceptual understanding and exam readiness and aims to nurture students' critical thinking, analytical abilities, and problem-solving skills. Through such sustained efforts, the Directorate of Education continues to guide students towards academic excellence and holistic growth.

This Support Material is intended to bridge classroom learning and examination preparation, enabling students to consolidate knowledge through systematic practice. It has been thoughtfully designed for students, with the belief that its effective use will strengthen their understanding and support them in achieving their learning goals with confidence.

I appreciate the dedication and collaborative effort of all those involved in the development of this material and extends my best wishes to all students—may this Support Material serve as an essential academic aid, enhancing students' confidence and preparedness for examinations.

Best wishes.


(Pandurang K. Pole)

VEDITHA REDDY, IAS
Director, Education & Sports



सत्यमेव जयते

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MESSAGE

DE-5/228/Exam/Message/S.M/2018/
402
dated - 09/05/25

Education is the cornerstone of a progressive society, and providing students with the right learning resources is essential for their academic and personal growth. Keeping this in mind, the Directorate of Education, GNCT of Delhi, develops comprehensive Support Material every year for various subjects of Classes IX to XII.

The support material serves as an additional study resource to supplement textbooks by offering clear and easy-to-understand explanation of complex topics. Our dedicated team of expert faculty members has meticulously reviewed and updated this material, aligning it with the latest CBSE syllabus, question paper pattern and assessment guidelines. Our effort is to simplify difficult concepts and make them more accessible to students, helping them save time and effort with ready references for effective preparation.

As Ruskin Bond beautifully said, "Education must inspire the spirit of inquiry, Creativity and Joy" True learning goes beyond memorisation-it encourages curiosity, fosters creativity, and makes the learning process meaningful and enjoyable.

In alignment with the vision of NEP 2020, the CBSE framework now places emphases on competency-based assessments for 50% of the evaluation, highlighting the need for students to develop critical thinking and problem-solving skills. The Support Material is designed to help students analyse concepts deeply, think innovatively, and apply their knowledge affectively, ensuring they are well-prepared not only for exams but also for real-life challenges.

I appreciate the dedicated efforts of the entire team of subject experts in developing this valuable learning resource. I am confident that both teachers and students will make the best use of these material to enhance learning and academic success.

Wishing all students great success in their exam and a bright, fulfilling future ahead.


(VEDITHA REDDY, IAS)

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



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D.O. No. **DE.S/228/Exam/Memo/SM/**
2019/570
Dated: .. **02/07/2025**

MESSAGE

"Children are not things to be molded, but are people to be unfolded." -
Jess Lair

In line with this insightful quote, the Directorate of Education, Delhi, has always made persistent efforts to nurture and unfold the inherent potential within each student. This support material is a testimony to this commitment.

The support material serves as a comprehensive tool to facilitate a deeper understanding of the curriculum. It is crafted to help students not only grasp essential concepts but also apply them effectively in their examinations. We believe that the thoughtful and intelligent utilization of these resources will significantly enhance the learning experience and academic performance of our students.

Our expert faculty members have dedicated themselves to the support material to reflect the latest CBSE guidelines and changes. This continuous effort aims to empower students with innovative approaches, fostering their problem-solving skills and critical thinking abilities.

I extend my heartfelt congratulations to the entire team for their invaluable contribution to creating a highly beneficial and practical support material. Their commitment to excellence ensures that our students are well-prepared to meet the challenges of the CBSE examinations and beyond.

Wishing you all success and fulfilment in your educational journey.

(Dr. Rita Sharma)

DIRECTORATE OF EDUCATION
Govt. of NCT, Delhi

SUPPORT MATERIAL
(2025-2026)

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 सतत् प्रयास करे, जिससे राष्ट्र निरंतर बढ़ते हुए प्रयत्न और उपलब्धि की नई ऊँचाइयों को छू सके; और
- (ट) यदि माता-पिता या संरक्षक है, 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 2024-2025	
SUBJECT : Geography CLASS-XII	
Reviewed and prepared by :- GROUP LEADER	
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CLASS XII
COURSE STRUCTURE

Book- Fundamental of Human Geography

Chapter No.	Chapter Name	Weightage
Unit I		
1	Human Geography	3
Unit II		
2	The World Population Density Distribution and Growth	8
3	Human Development	
Unit III		
4	Primary Activities	19
5	Secondary Activities	
6	Tertiary and Quaternary Activities	
7	Transport, Communication and Trade	
8	International Trade	
Map Work (Based on identification of features on World Political Map)		5
Total		35

Book-India People and Economy

Chapter No.	Chapter Name	Weightage
Unit I		
1	Population Distribution Density Growth and Composition	5
Unit II		
2	Human Settlements	3

Unit III		
3	Land Resources and Agriculture	10
4	Water Resources	
5	Mineral And Energy Resources	
6	Planning and Sustainable Development in Indian Context	
Unit IV		
7	Transport and Communication	7
8	International Trade	
Unit V		
9	Geographical Perspective on selected issues and problems	5
Map Work (Based on locating and labelling on a political map of India)		5
Total		35

Book- Geography Practical II

Chapter No.	Chapter Name	Weightage
1	Data-its source and Compilation	18
2	Data Processing	
3	Graphical representation of Data	
4	Spatial Information Technology	7
Practical Record Book and Viva Voce		5
Total		30

COURSE CONTENT- XII

Book: Fundamentals of Human Geography	
Unit 1:	<p>Chapter-1 Human Geography: Nature and Scope</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Introduction to Human Geography ● Approaches to study Human Geography Regional and Systematic Geography, Dualism ● Nature of Human Geography ● Naturalisation of Humans and Humanisation of Nature ● Schools of thought in Human Geography ● Fields and subfields of Human Geography
Unit 2:	<p>Chapter- 2 The World Population Distribution, Density and Growth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Population-distribution and density ● Factors influencing the distribution of population ● Population Growth ● Components of Population change ● Demographic Transition ● Population Control Measures <p>Chapter- 3 Human Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Human development - concept; selected indicators ● Growth and Development ● The four pillars of Human Development ● Approaches to Human Development ● Measuring Human Development- HDI, HPI and GNH ● International comparisons
Unit 3:	<p>Chapter- 4 Primary Activities</p> <p>Concept and types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Hunting and Gathering, Pastoralism; Nomadic Herding, Commercial Livestock Rearing ● Types of agriculture: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Primitive Subsistence ❖ Intensive Subsistence ● Commercial Agriculture <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Plantation Agriculture ❖ Extensive Commercial Grain Cultivation ❖ Mixed Farming ❖ Dairy farming ❖ Mediterranean Agriculture ❖ Market Gardening and Horticulture ❖ Cooperative Farming ❖ Collective Farming ● Mining, factors affecting mining ● Methods of Mining

Chapter- 5 Secondary Activities

- Manufacturing: Characteristics of Modern large-Scale Manufacturing
- Factors influencing industrial Location
- Classification of manufacturing Industries: On the basis of Size, Inputs /raw material, Output /Products and Ownership
- Concept of High tech Industry

Chapter- 6 Tertiary Activities

- Tertiary activities-concept and types
- Trade and commerce: Retail and Wholesale trading Transport, Factors Affecting Transport;
- Communication
- Services
- People engaged in tertiary activities
- Tourism, Major tourist regions
- Tourist attractions - some examples from selected countries
- Medical Services for Overseas Patients in India
- Quaternary and Quinary activities-concept
- The Digital Divide

Chapter- 7 Transport and Communication

- Transport
- Modes of Transportation:
- Land transport: Roadways, Highways, Road Density, Border Roads.
- Railways: Trans-continental Railways: Trans-Siberian, Trans Canadian, Australian Trans Continental,
- Water Transport: Important Sea Routes, Shipping Canals, Inland waterways
- Air transport: Inter-Continental air routes
- Pipelines
- Communications: Satellite Communications and Cyber Space- Internet

Chapter- 8 International Trade

- History of International trade
- Why Does International Trade Exist?
- Basis of International Trade
- Balance of Trade
- Types of International Trade: Bilateral and Multi-lateral trade
- Case for Free Trade
- Concept of Dumping
- World Trade Organisation
- Regional Trade Blocs
- Concerns Related to International Trade
- Gateways of International trade: Ports
- Types of Port

Book: India: People and Economy	
Unit 1:	<p>Chapter- 1 Population Distribution, Density, Growth and Composition</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution of Population • Density of Population • Growth of population • Four distinct phases of population growth • Regional Variation in Population Growth • Population Composition: Rural – Urban Composition, Linguistic Composition, Religious Composition • Composition of Working Population • Promoting Gender Sensitivity through ‘Beti Bachao–Beti Padhao’ Social Campaign.
Unit 2:	<p>Chapter- 2 Human Settlements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural settlements - types and distribution • Urban settlements - types, distribution • Evolution of Towns in India • Urbanisation in India • Functional Classification of Towns • Smart Cities Mission
Unit 3:	<p>Chapter- 3 Land Resources and Agriculture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land resources- general land use • Land use categories • Land-use Changes in India • Common Property Resources • Agricultural Land Use in India • Cropping Seasons in India • Types of Farming • Geographical conditions and distribution of major crops (Wheat, Rice, Tea, Coffee, Cotton, Jute, Sugarcane and Rubber); • Agricultural development in India • Growth of Agricultural Output and Technology • Problems of Indian Agriculture <p>Chapter- 4 Water Resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water resources- Surface water and Groundwater Resources • Lagoons and Backwaters • Water Demand and Utilisation - irrigation, domestic, industrial and other uses; • Emerging Water Problems: Deterioration of Water Quality • Water Conservation and Management; Prevention of Water Pollution; Rain water harvesting and Watershed management <p>Chapter- 5 Mineral and Energy Resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mineral Resources: Introduction and Types

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Major mineral belts of India • Distribution of Ferrous Minerals (Iron ore and Manganese), Non-Ferrous Minerals (Bauxite and Copper); Non-metallic minerals (Mica) • Energy Resources: Conventional sources (Coal, Petroleum and Natural gas) and non-conventional sources (Nuclear, Solar, Wind, Tidal and Wave and Geothermal and Bio energy) • Conservation of Mineral Resources <p>Chapter - 6 Planning and Sustainable Development in Indian Context</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning- Introduction • Target Area Planning: Hill Area Development Programme, Drought Prone Area Programme. • Concept of Sustainable Development • Case Studies – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Integrated Tribal Development Project in Bharmaur* Region, 2. Indira Gandhi Canal (Nahar) Command Area
Unit 4:	<p>Chapter- 7 Transport and Communication</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Means of transport: Land (Road transport, Rail transport and Oil and Gas pipelines), Water transport (Inland waterways and Oceanic routes) and Air transport • Communication Networks- Personal and Mass Communication Systems <p>Chapter- 8 International Trade</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changing Pattern of the Composition of India’s Exports and Import • Direction of Trade • Sea Ports as Gateways of International Trade • Major Seaports of India along with their hinterlands. • Airports
Unit 5:	<p>Chapter- 9 Geographical Perspective on Selected Issues and Problems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental pollution- Introduction and types • Urban-waste disposal • Rural-Urban Migration: Case Study • Problems of Slums • Land degradation: Case study
Book- Geography Practical Part II	
<p>Chapter- 1 Data – Its Source and Compilation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is Data, Sources of data: Primary, Secondary and Unpublished sources. • Tabulation and Classification of Data • Grouping of Data • Frequency Polygon 	

Chapter- 2 Data Processing

- Tabulating and processing of data
- Measures of Central Tendency: Mean, Median and Mode
- Comparison of Mean, Median and Mode

Chapter- 3 Graphical Representation of Data

- Representation of data- General rules for drawing diagrams, graphs and maps, construction of line graphs, polygraphs, simple bar diagrams, line and bar diagram, Multiple bar, Compound bar, Pie diagram, Flowchart
- Thematic maps; Construction of Dot Map; Choropleth Map and Isopleth map

Chapter- 4 Spatial Information Technology

Introduction to GIS; Advantages of GIS, Components of GIS, Spatial data formats, Sequence of GIS activities; Spatial data input, Entering attribute data, Data Linkages and matching, Spatial analysis: Overlay Analysis Operation and Buffer Operation

Map Work

Book: Fundamentals of Human Geography

(Map work on identification of features based on units I to III on the outline physical/political map of the World)

Chapter	Map item (Map present on official website of Govt. of India should be used)
Chapter 1-Human Geography	Nil
Chapter 2 The World Population Density Distribution and Growth	Nil
Chapter 3 Human Development	Nil
Chapter 4 Primary Activities	Areas of subsistence gathering (Fig 4.2) Major areas of nomadic herding of the world (Fig 4.4) Major areas of commercial livestock rearing (Fig 4.6) Major areas of extensive commercial grain farming (Fig 4.12) Major areas of mixed farming of the World (Fig 4.14)
Chapter 5-Secondary Activities	Nil

Chapter 6 Tertiary and Quaternary Activities	Nil
Chapter 7 Transport Communication and Trade	<p>Terminal Stations of Transcontinental Railways Trans-Siberian, Trans Canadian, Trans-Australian Railways</p> <p>Major Sea Ports Europe: North Cape, London, Hamburg North America: Vancouver, San Francisco, New Orleans · South America: Rio De Janeiro, Colon, Valparaiso Africa: Suez and Cape Town Asia: Yokohama, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Aden, Karachi, Kolkata Australia: Perth, Sydney, Melbourne</p> <p>Major Airports: Asia: Tokyo, Beijing, Mumbai, Jeddah, 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</p> <p>Inland Waterways Suez Canal, Panama Canal, Rhine waterways and St. Lawrence Seaways</p>
Chapter 8 International Trade	Nil

Map Work

Book: India People and Economy

(Map work on locating and labelling of features based on outline political/physical map of India.)

Chapter	Map item (Map present on official website of Govt. of India should be used)
Chapter 1 -Population Distribution Density Growth and Composition	State with highest population density & state with lowest population density (2011)

Chapter 2 -Human Settlement	Nil
Chapter 3 -Land Resources and Agriculture	Leading producing states of the following crops: (a) Rice (b) Wheat (c) Cotton (d) Jute (e) Sugarcane (f) Tea and (g) Coffee
Chapter 4 -Water Resources	Nil
Chapter 5 -Mineral And Energy Resources	Mines: <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, Jamnager, Barauni
Chapter 6 -Planning and Sustainable Development in Indian Context	Nil
Chapter 7 -Transport and Communication	Nil
Chapter 8 -International Trade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Major Sea Ports: Kandla, Mumbai, Marmagao, Kochi, Mangalore, Tuticorin, Chennai, Vishakhapatnam, Paradwip, Haldia • International Airports: Ahmedabad, Mumbai, Bengaluru, Chennai, Kolkata, Guwahati, Delhi, Amritsar, Thiruvananthapuram & Hyderabad.
Chapter 9 -Geographical Perspective on selected issues and problems	Nil

Guidelines for External Assessment/ Geography Practical

- A practical file must be prepared by students covering all the topics prescribed in the practical syllabus.
- The file should be completely handwritten with a cover page, index page and acknowledgment.
- All statistical diagrams and maps should be drawn neatly with appropriate headings, scale, index etc. Data to draw statistical diagrams can be taken from the NCERT textbook or Census.
- The practical file will be assessed both by the internal and external examiners at the time of CBSE practical examinations.
- A written exam of 25 marks will be conducted based on the above given practical syllabus on the day of the practical examination.

- Viva will be conducted based on **practical syllabus** only.
 - Written Exam - 25 Marks
 - Practical file- 02 Marks
 - Viva- 03 Marks

CLASS XII

NCERT Prescribed Textbook

1. Fundamentals of Human Geography

2. India- People and Economy

3. Practical work in Geography- Part II

Links for 2025-26 NCERT textbooks:

1. <https://ncert.nic.in/textbook.php?legy1=0-8>

2. <https://ncert.nic.in/textbook.php?legy2=0-9>

3. <https://ncert.nic.in/textbook.php?legy3=0->

Note:

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

QUESTION PAPER DESIGN GEOGRAPHY CLASSES XI-XII

S No.	Domains	%
1	Remembering and Understanding Recalling facts, terms, basic concepts, data, and information. Demonstrate understanding of facts and ideas by organizing, comparing, interpreting, giving descriptions, and stating main ideas.	41
2	Application Use a concept in a new situation or unprompted use of abstraction by applying acquired knowledge, facts, techniques and rules.	37
3	Analysing, Evaluating and Creating Examine and break information into parts and determine how the parts relate to one another and/or to an overall structure or purpose by identifying motives or causes so that its organizational structure may be understood. Distinguish between facts and inferences. Make inferences and find evidence to support generalizations. Synthesis: Builds a structure or pattern from diverse elements. Put parts together to form a whole, with emphasis on creating a new meaning or structure. Create: Put elements together to form a new coherent or functional whole; reorganize elements into a new pattern or structure	22

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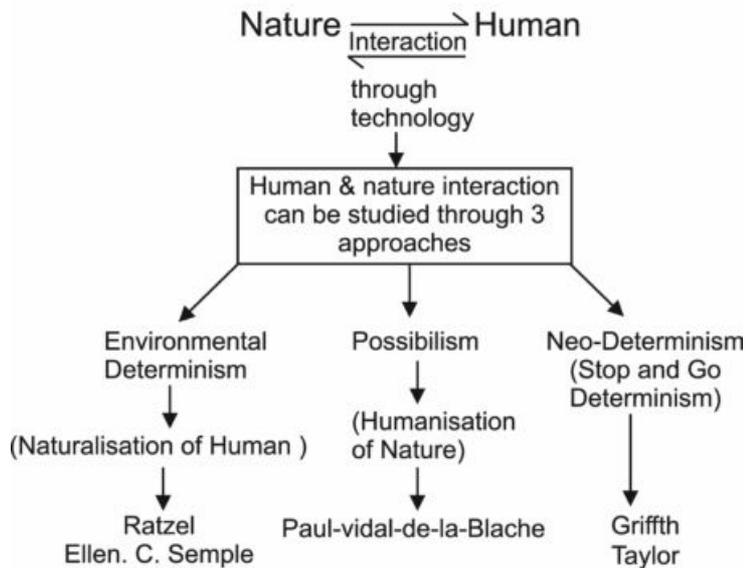
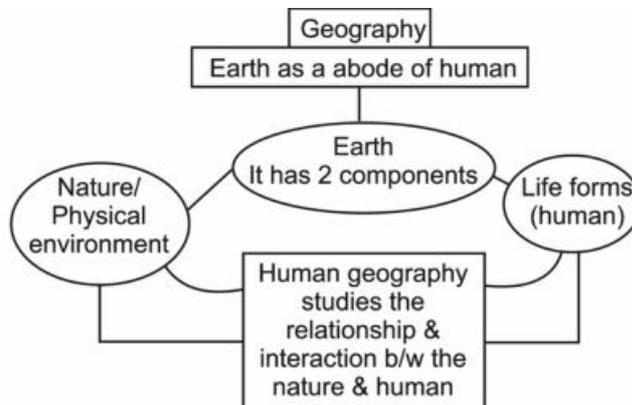
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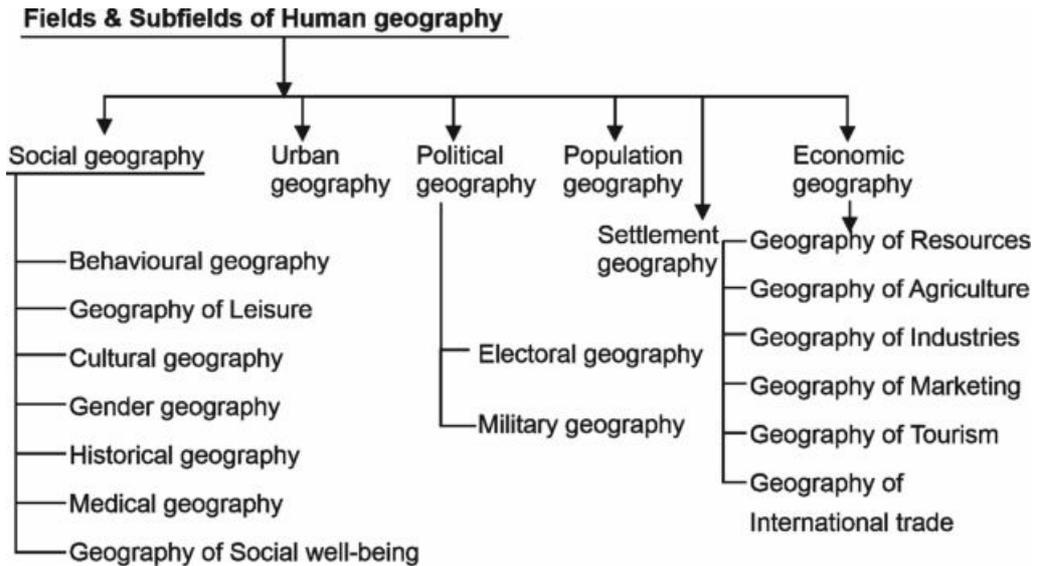
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PART- 1
FUNDAMENTALS
OF
HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

Human Geography Nature and Scope





SECTION-A

Objective Questions, One Marks

Q.1. Which of the following is not an approach to human geography?

- (a) Exploration and description
- (b) Post modernism in geography
- (c) Areal differentiation
- (d) Humanisation of nature

Q.2. Which of the following geographer is associated with possibilism?

- (a) Ratzel
- (b) Vidal-de-la-Blache
- (c) Ellen C. Semple
- (d) Griffith Taylor

- Q.3. Consider the following statements and choose the correct option:-
- (1) Physical geography studies about the physical environment.
 - (2) Human geography is the study of relationships between human beings and their physical environment.
- (a) Only 1 is correct
 - (b) Only 2 is correct
 - (c) Both 1 and 2 are correct
 - (d) Both are incorrect
- 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) Environmental 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 Organisation
 - (d) Exploration and description

Q.7. 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) Environmental Determinism
- (c) Behaviourism
- (d) Neo determinism

Q.8. Which one of the following is not correctly matched?

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

Q.9. Which of the following is not a natural element?

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

Q.10. Which of the following is not a branch of Human Geography?

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

- Q.11. Who among the following defined Human Geography as-
“Conception resulting from a more sythetic knowledge of the
physical laws governing our earth and of the relations between
the living beings which inhabit it”?
- (a) Ratzel
 - (b) Ellen C. Semple
 - (c) Paul Vidal de la Blache
 - (d) Griffith Taylor
- Q.12. Which of the following school of thoughts is related to the different
aspects of social well-being of the people?
- (a) Behaviouralistic
 - (b) Humanistic
 - (c) Radical
 - (d) Utopian
- Q.13. Which one of the following is often been described as transport
network?
- (a) Respiratory system (b) Arteries of circulation
 - (c) Blood circulation (d) Heart circulation
- Q.14. Arrange the following approaches in ascending order on the basis
of time and choose the correct option
- I. Areal diiferntiation
 - II. Spatial organisation
 - III. Exploration and description
 - IV. Regional analysis
- (a) I, II, III, IV
 - (b) IV, III, II, I
 - (c) III, IV, I, II
 - (d) II, I, IV, III

Q.15. Match the column I with column II and choose the correct option:

Column-I

(Sub-fields of Human Geography)

(a) Behavioural Geography

(b) Cultural Geography

(c) Gender Geography

(d) Medical Geography

Column-II

(Interface with sister discipline of social science)

(i) Sociology

(ii) Epidemiology

(iv) Psychology

(v) Anthropology

Options

(a) (a) (i), (b) (ii), (c) (iii), (d) (iv)

(b) (a) (iii), (b) (iv), (c) (i), (d) (ii)

(c) (a) (iv), (b) (iii), (c) (ii), (d) (i)

(d) (a) (ii), (b) (i), (c) (iv), (d) (iii)

Q.16. Which one of the following country's geographers describe the state/country as a living organism?

(a) German

(b) Britain

(c) France

(d) America

Q.17. Which of the following statement is correct?

(a) Geomorphology is an importance branch of human geography

(b) Ratzel propounded the approach of Neo-determinism

(c) Technology indicates the level of cultural development of society

(d) The huge urban sprawls by human is an indicator of determinism

Q.18. Which one of the following is not a source of geographical information?

(a) Traveller's accounts

(b) Old maps

(c) Sample of rock materials from the moon

(d) Ancient epics

Answer Key

- | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|
| 1. (d) | 2. (b) | 3. (c) |
| 4. (b) | 5. (a) | 6. (c) |
| 7. (d) | 8. (b) | 9. (c) |
| 10.(d) | 11. (c) | 12. (b) |
| 13.(b) | 14. (c) | 15. (b) |
| 16.(a) | 17. (c) | 18. (c) |

SECTION-B

SHORT ANSWER QUESTION(3 MARK QUESTION)

Q.1. 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' surface. Study areas (field) of human geography.

- Regional Approach, Systematic Approach
- 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.2. "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.3. 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.3. 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.4. 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.5. "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.

SECTION-C

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (5 MARKS)

Q.1. "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

Mention any five 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 shows that neither is there a situation of absolute necessity nor 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.2. What do you mean by the Humanistic approach 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.3. "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 were able to develop technology after they developed better understanding of natural laws. For example, the understanding of concepts of friction and heat helped us to 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.4. "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.5. "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.6. "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) “nose” of the glacier, neck of the isthmus, profile of the soil.
4. Regions, villages and cities are described in the form of living organisms.
5. Networks of road, railways and water ways have often been described as “arteries of circulation”.

Source Based Questions

Q.1. Read the given source carefully and answer the 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 powerful car switched on. 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.

- i. What the ways Kari has adapted to her harsh environment? Explain any two.

Ans. (i) take help of technology (ii) have special tyres

ii. Which school of thought is supported through the given source?

Ans. Possibilism/Humanisation of nature.

iii. Identify any two features of the climate of the town of Trondheim.

Ans. (i) Heavy Snowfall

(ii) Fierce wind

(iii) Dark Sky for Months

Q.2. Read the given source carefully and answer the questions that follow :

The core concern of geography as a discipline is to understand the earth as home of human beings and to study all those elements which have sustained them. Thus, emphasis is on study of nature and human beings. You will realise that geography got subjected to dualism and the wide-ranging debates started whether geography as a discipline should be a law making/theorising (nomothetic) or descriptive (idiographic). Whether its subject matter should be organised and approach of the study should be regional or systematic? Whether geographical phenomena be interpreted theoretically or through historic Institutional approach? These have been issues for intellectual exercise but finally you will appreciate that the dichotomy between physical and human is not a very valid one because nature and human are inseparable elements and should be seen holistically. It is interesting to note that both physical and human phenomena are described in metaphors using symbols from the human anatomy.

We often talk of the 'face' of the earth, 'eye' of the storm, 'mouth' of the river, 'snout' (nose) of the glacier, neck of the isthmus and 'profile of the soil. Similarly regions, villages, towns have been described as 'organisms'. German geographers describe the 'state/country' as a 'living organism'. Networks of road, railways and water ways have often been described as "arteries of circulation".

i. What is the core concern of geography as a discipline? Explain.

Ans. To understand the earth as home of human beings.

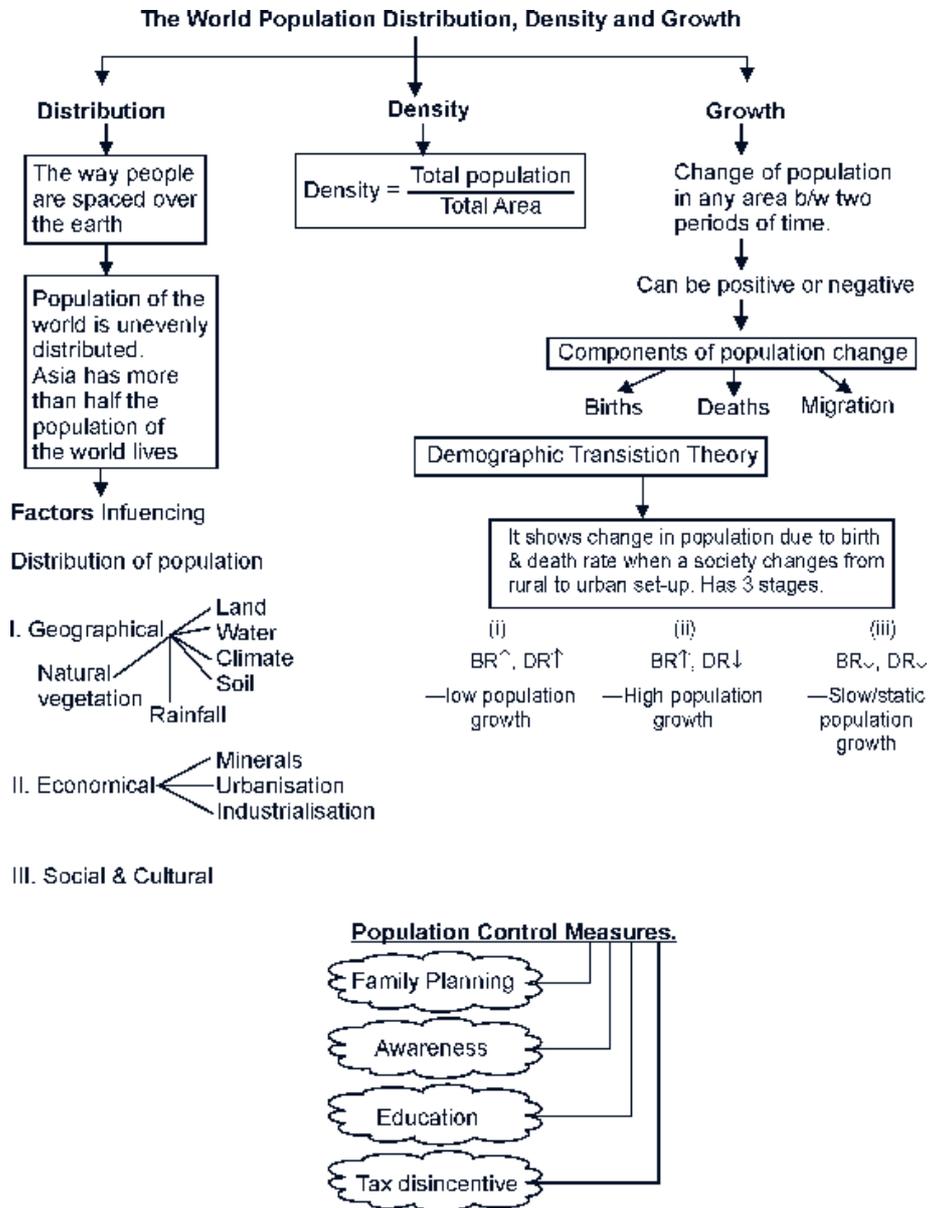
ii. "The dichotomy between human and nature is not a very valid". Explain the statement with argument.

Ans. Nature and human are inseparable elements.

iii. Geographers have used symbols in metaphors to describe both physical and human phenomena. Give any two examples.

Ans. 'face' of the earth, 'eye' of the storm, 'mouth' of river.

The World Population Distribution Density and Growth



SECTION-A

OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS, 1 MARKS

Q.1. 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.2. Match the following

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Emigration | (i) Unemployment |
| 2. Immigration | (ii) Better conditions of livelihood |
| 3. Pull factors | (iii) Migrants who move to new places |
| 4. Push factors | (iv) Migrants who move 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.3. Which of the following is not a component of population change?

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

Q.4. 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.5. Which of the following is not matched correctly?
- (a) Birth- Death= Natural growth of population
 - (b) (Birth–Death) + 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.6. Which one of the following physical factor is responsible for the uneven distribution of population.
- (a) Availability of water
 - (b) Agricultural development
 - (c) Transport network
 - (d) Urbanization
- Q.7. Who among the following has said “Asia has many places where people are few and few place where people are very many”?
- (a) Prof. Amartya Sen
 - (b) Dr. Mahbub-ul-Haq
 - (c) Thoma Malthus
 - (d) George B. Cressey
- Q.8. Choose the push factor of migration from the followings:
- (a) Socio-economic backwardness
 - (b) Pleasant climate
 - (c) Security of life and property
 - (d) Peace and stability
- Q.9. Which of the following formula is correct to know the actual growth of population?
- (a) Birth + Death – in migration + out migration
 - (b) Birth + Death + in migration –out migration
 - (c) Birth – Death – in migration + out migration
 - (d) Birth – Death + in migration – out migration

Q.10. What is the real wealth of a country?

- (a) Technology
- (b) Population
- (c) Resources
- (d) Currency

Q.11. Push and Pull factors are responsible for:

- (a) Population growth
- (b) Population loss
- (c) Population distribution
- (d) Migration

Q.12. In which year did Thomas Malthus give his theory related to population and resources

- (a) 1793
- (b) 1799
- (c) 1798
- (d) 1796

Q.13. Which of the following country has the highest population?

- (a) U.S.A
- (b) Brazil
- (c) Bangladesh
- (d) Indonesia

Q.14. Which of the following statements explain the situation of population explosion?

- (a) High birth and Death rate
- (b) High birth and low death rate
- (c) Low death and low birth are
- (d) High birth and zero death rate

Q.15. Assertion: People prefer living on flat plains and gentle slopes.

Reason: These areas are favourable for the production of crops and to build roads and industries

Options

- (a) Only statement I is correct
- (b) Both statement I and II are correct and statement II explain statement I correctly
- (c) Only statement II is correct
- (d) Both statement I and II are incorrect.

Answer Key

- | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (c) | 3. (a) |
| 4. (d) | 5. (c) | 6. (a) |
| 7. (d) | 8. (a) | 9. (b) |
| 10. (b) | 11. (d) | 12. (c) |
| 13. (a) | 14. (b) | 15. (b) |

SECTION-B

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS, 3 MARKS

Q.1. 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.2. Explain 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.3. Explain 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.4. 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

$$\text{CBR} = \frac{B_i}{p} \times 100$$

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.5. Analyse how population change population of a region affect its Development?

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

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

SECTION-C

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (5 MARKS QUESTIONS)

Q.1. Define population distribution. Analyse 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 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 where as 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.

V. **Other factors** — natural vegetation, rainfall, minerals and Natural Clamintics also affect population distribution.

Q.2. “Population distribution is very uneven in the world”. Analyse the statement in context of Physical and economic factors affecting population distribution.

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. 21 -Availability of water, Land form, Climate, Soils)

- Economic factors-

I. **Availability of minerals-** Inspite 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 kaalgoorlie and coolgardie, oil extraction Saudi Arabia, Katanga Zambia copper belt in Africa are good examples of human inhabitation due to availability of important minerals.

II. **urbanisation** these 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.

III. **Industrialisation** it 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.3. 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

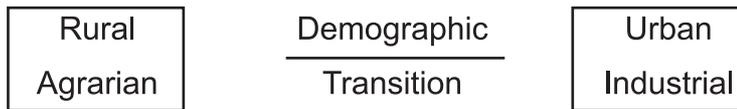
an optimum balance that means no. of people are according to the resource availability than it will go on the path of development smoothly. But an excess of population exerts great pressure on available resources that ultimately leads a country towards backwardness and problems in the form of following 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 hindrance 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.4. 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. high fertility is 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.

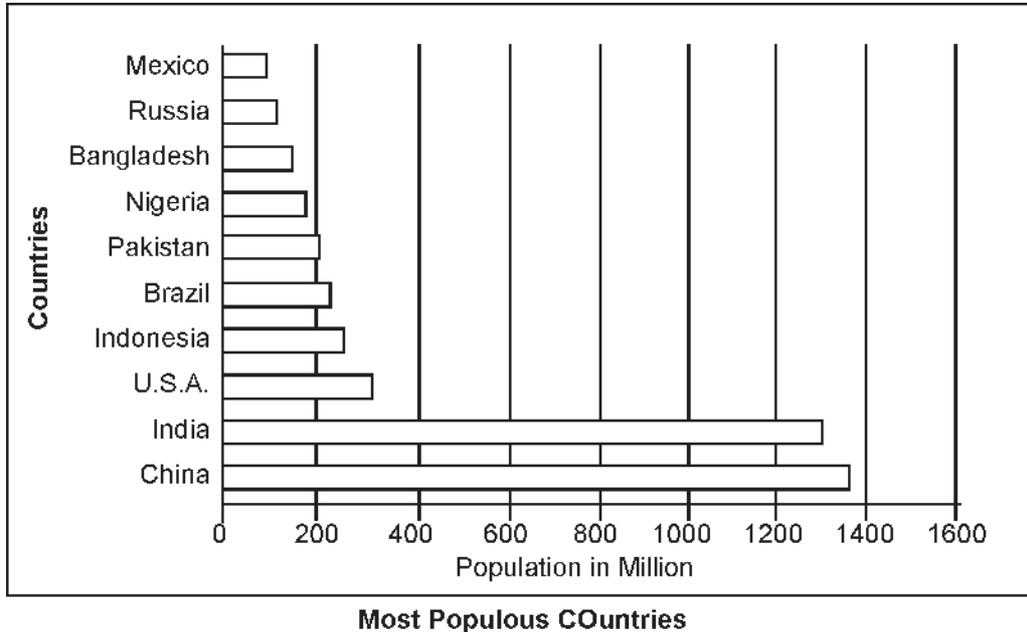
Third stage

- 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.

SECTION-D

Source Based Questions

Study the given figure carefully and answer the questions that follow:



1 Name the highest populous country.

Ans. China

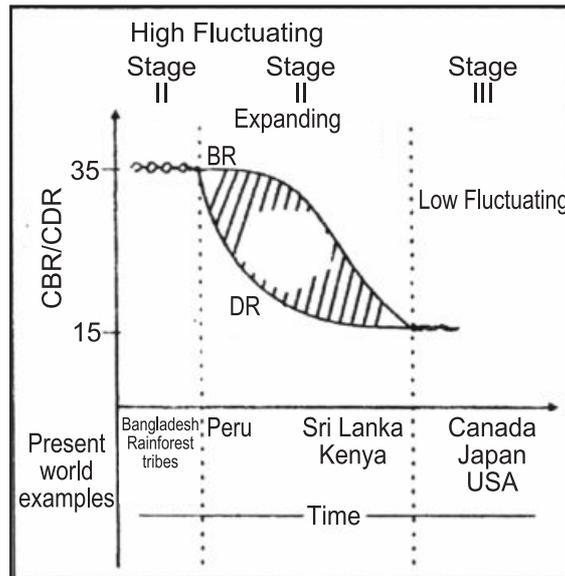
2 How many total countries of Asia continent are shown in the figure.

Ans. Six

3. How do landforms affect the density of population in Asia?

Ans. People prefer living on flat plains and gentle slopes because in such areas cultivation of crops, to build road and establishment of industries is easy.

Q2. Study the graph given below and answer the following questions.



1. Which one of the following is a characteristic of the last stage of demographic transition? Choose the most appropriate option.

- (a) Both fertility and mortality decline considerably.
- (b) Growth of population is moderately high.
- (c) People are largely involved in agriculture.
- (d) Technological application is moderately low.

Ans. (a)

2. Which one of the following statements regarding Stage I of demographic transition is true?

- (a) Stage I has high fertility and high mortality.
- (b) Population growth is high.
- (d) Most of the people are engaged in industrial activities.
- (d) Life expectancy is moderate.

Ans. (a)

3. Which one of the following is applicable to Stage II of demographic transition? Choose the most appropriate option.

- (a) Stage II is marked by the reduction in mortality rate.

- (b) Health and sanitation conditions remained the same as in Stage I.
- (c) In spite of high birth rate, high death rate lowers the population.
- (d) By the end of the first half of Stage II, the gap between birth rate and death rate is low.

Ans. (a)

4. Under which one of the following stages of demographic transition, the country is highly developed?

- (a) Stage I
- (b) First half of Stage II
- (c) Second half of Stage II
- (d) Last Stage

Ans. (d)

5. Which one of the following countries is in the last stage of demographic transition?

- (a) Sri Lanka
- (b) Bangladesh
- (c) Japan
- (d) Kenya

Ans. (c)

6. Which one of the following stages of demographic transition shows high rates of births and deaths with almost stable population? Choose the most appropriate option.

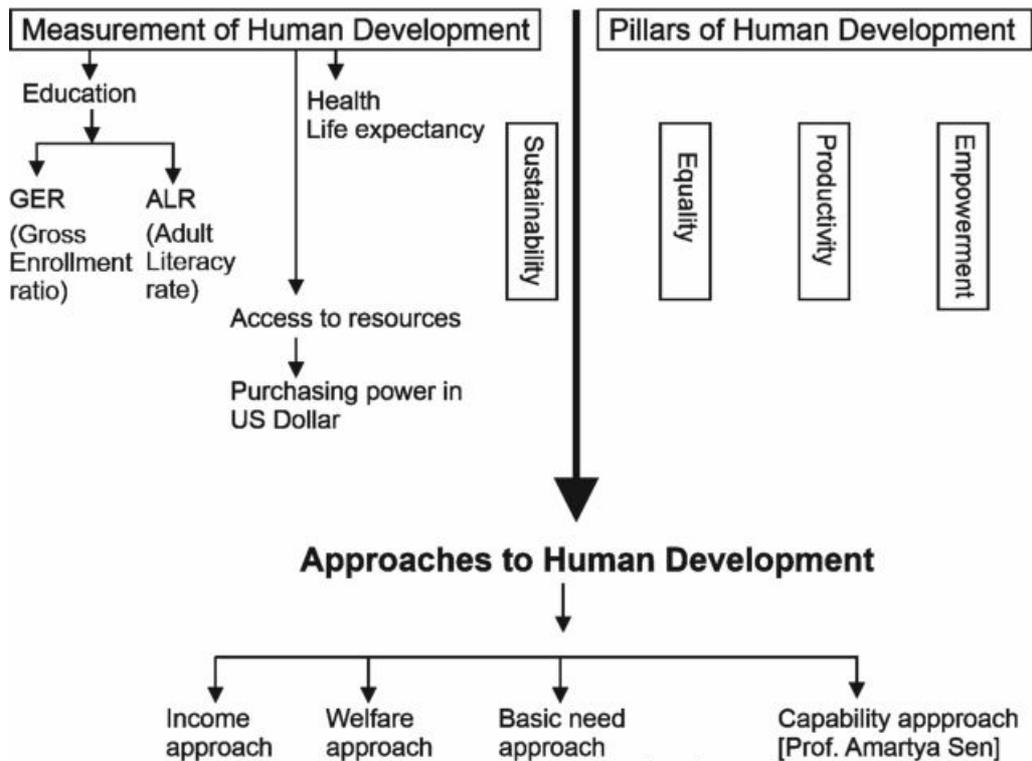
- (a) Stage I
- (b) First half of Stage II
- (c) Second half of Stage II
- (d) Last Stage

Ans. (a)

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

Human Development

The concept of HDI was Given by Dr. Mahbub-UI-Haq(1990) (Pakistani economist)
Further developed by Prof. Amartya Sen (Indian economist)



SECTION-A

Objective Question, 1 Marks

Q.1. Consider the following statements in the context of growth and development-

1. Development is quantitative.
2. Growth means a qualitative change.
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 and choose the correct option from the given options.

1. The concept of Human Development was formulated by Prof. Amartya Sen.
2. Environment is the focal point of all types of development in the concept of Human Development.
3. The basic goal of development is to create conditions where people can live meaningful lives.

Options

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

Q.3. Which of the following are pillars of Human Development?

1. Equity
2. Sustainability
3. Productivity
4. Empowerment

Options

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

Q.4. Match the followings

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

Option

- (a) 1-iv; 2-iii; 3 - ii; 4-i
- (b) 1-iii; 2-ii; 3-iv; 4-i
- (c) 1-i; 2-iii; 3 - ii; 4-iv
- (d) 1-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 natural resources keeping the future 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.

Which of the statements given above is/are not correct?

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

Q.7. Which of the following publishes the Human Development Report?

- (a) United Nation Development Programme
- (b) World Health Organization
- (c) World Bank
- (d) World Economics Forum

Q.8. When was the first report of the Human Development Index released,

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

Q.9. With reference to the measurement of Human Development, consider the following statements-

1. The Human Development Index measures attainments in Human Development.
2. In relation to the measurement of human development access to resources is measured in terms of purchasing power.

3. The life expectancy at birth is chosen as an indicator of health in the Human Development Index.

Which of the statements given above is correct?

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

Q.10. The expanded form of U.N.D.P is

- (a) United Nation Development programme
- (b) United Nation Development project
- (c) United State Development Programme
- (d) United Nation Degradation programme

Q.11. Which is the main objective of development according to Nobel Laureate Amartya Sen?

- (A) Increased in brotherhood
- (B) Increase in freedom
- (C) Increase in democracy
- (D) Increase in equality.

Q.12. Which one of the following organization proposed the 'Basic Needs approach'?

- (A) International Labour organisation
- (B) United nations Development programme
- (C) World Health organisation
- (D) International monetary fund.

Q.13. Which one of the following countries comes under medium level of Human Development?

- (A) Norway
- (B) Canada
- (C) India
- (D) Singapore

Q.14. Which of the following is not a key area in human development?

- (A) Access to resources
- (B) Long and healthy life
- (C) Education
- (D) Poverty.

Q.15. Who, among the following Economists propounded the human development index in the year 1990?

- (A) Prof. Amartya Sen
- (B) Dr. Manmohan singh
- (C) Dr. Mahbub-ul-Haq
- (D) Ellen C. Semple.

Answer

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (c) | 3. (d) | 4. (a) | 5. (c) |
| 6. (a) | 7. (a) | 8. (d) | 9. (d) | 10. (a) |
| 11. (b) | 12. (a) | 13. (c) | 14. (d) | 15. (c) |

SECTION-B

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS, THREE MARKS

Q.1. 'Development refers to a qualitative change that is always value positive.' Explain the statement with suitable 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.2. 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.3. 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 a dynamic process its purpose is to create conditions in which people can live meaningful lives.

Q.4. 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.5. 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 does not emphasize on the growth of human choices.
- Emphasis was laid on system for provision of basic needs.

Q.6. Why do low or high levels of Human Development appear in different countries of the world? Explain 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 peace and social stability is found there.
- There is not much social diversity in these countries.
- Examples of such countries 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.7. How sustainability is necessary for human Development?

Ans. Sustainability is essential for Human Development as follows-

- Sustainability means continuity in the 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.8. How "Size and per capita income of a country / region is not directly related to Human Development"? 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 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.

SECTION-C

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS FIVE 5 MARKS

Q.1. 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 looks at human being as 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 Labour 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 this.

- **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.2. 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. **Health**-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. **Education**-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**-It is measured in terms of purchasing power. (US \$)

Each of these dimensions is weighted by 1/3 weightage and the Human Development Index is the sum of the marks assigned to all these dimensions.

Q.3. 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, race, 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 same opportunities. Future generations should have access to 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 building capabilities in people. Efforts to increase the knowledge of the people and provide better medical facilities to them will improve their work capacity.
4. **Empowerment**: Empowering economically and socially backward people in every way, so that they are free to make choices.

Source Based Questions

1. Read the given passage and answer the Question.

Characteristics of High Human Development

High level of human development group has 53 countries. Providing education and healthcare is an important government priority. Countries with higher human development are those where a lot of investment in the social sector has taken place. Altogether, a higher investment in people and good governance has set this group of countries apart from the others.

Many of these countries has been the former imperial powers. The degree of social diversity in these countries is not very high. Many of the countries with a high human development score are located in Europe and represent the industrialised western world. Yet there are striking numbers of non-European countries also who have made it to this list.

- i. Which one of the following is an important priority of 'high human development index' countries? Choose the most appropriate option.
- (a) Education and healthcare
 - (b) Healthcare and territorial security
 - (c) Education and industrial development.
 - (d) Economic development and per capita income

Ans. (a)

- ii. Which one of the followings differentiates the higher human development countries from others? Choose the most appropriate option.

- (a) Higher gross domestic production
- (b) Higher investment in social sector
- (c) Higher industrialization
- (d) Higher per capita income

Ans. (b)

- iii. How many countries are under 'high human development index' category? Choose the correct option.

- (a) 51 (b) 52 (c) 53 (d) 54

Ans. (c)

2. Read the following source and answers the given that follow :

International comparisons of human development can show some very interesting results. Often people tend to blame low levels of human development on the culture of the people. For example, X country has lower human development because its people follow Y religion, or belong to Z community. Such statements are misleading.

To understand why a particular region keeps reporting low or high levels of human development it is important to look at the pattern of government expenditure on the social sector. The political

environment of the country and the amount of freedom people have is also important. Countries with high levels of human development invest more in the social sectors and are generally free from political turmoil and instability. Distribution of the country's resources is also far more equitable.

On the other hand, places with low levels: of human development tend to spend more on defence rather than social sectors. This shows that these countries tend to be located in areas of political instability and have not been able to initiate accelerated economic development.

- i. People tend to blame low levels of human development to which of the following factor?
- (a) The culture of the people
 - (b) Physical structure of the country
 - (c) Constitutional system of the country
 - (d) Climate of the Country

Ans. (a)

- ii. Which of the following feature is not found in the countries with high level of human development?
- (a) More investment on social sector
 - (b) Political instability
 - (c) Equitable distribution of resources
 - (d) Freedom

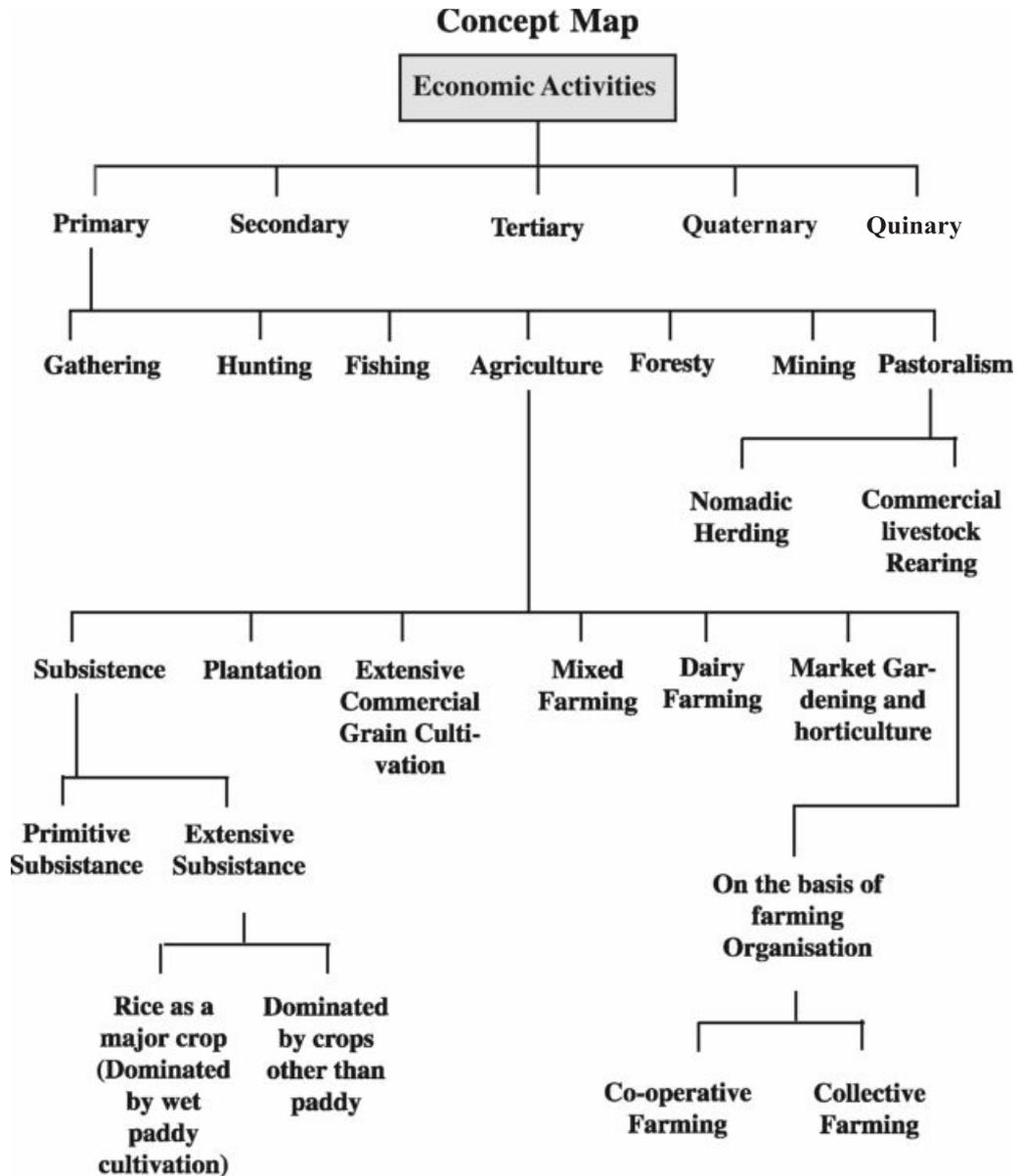
Ans. (b)

- iii. In which of the following sector countries with low level of human development tend to spend maximum part of their income.

- (a) Education
- (b) Social sector
- (c) Defence
- (d) Health

Ans. (c)

PRIMARY ACTIVITIES



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 middle region of America, South east asia
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. (Kolkhoz)

SECTION-A

Multiple Choice Questions

- Q1. The workers engaged in primary activities are also known
- (a) White-collar workers
 - (b) Red- collar workers
 - (c) Blue-collar workers
 - (d) None of these
- Q2. Which tree is used to make chewing gum?
- (a) Sheesam
 - (b) Pipal
 - (c) Zapota
 - (d) Neem
- Q3. Read the following statements
1. The numbers of nomadic herders decreasing with time
 2. Demarcation of political boundaries is happening
- (a) Both statements are true but statement 2 does not explain statement 1.
 - (b) Both statements are true and statement 2 explains statement 1.
 - (c) Both are incorrect
 - (d) Statement 1 is true but statement 2 is wrong
- Q4. Intensive subsistence agriculture is mainly done in
- (a) Middle Asia
 - (b) Monsoon Asia
 - (c) Europe
 - (d) None of these
- Q5. Which of the following is not correct?
- (a) Truck Farming- Growing of vegetable crop on a large scale to distant markets
 - (b) Shifting cultivation- known as Slash and Burn cultivation

- (c) Plantation farming- many crops are grown
 - (d) Dairy farming- Capital Intensive
- Q6. Cultivation with paddy and without paddy is a feature of which farming
- (A) Plantation
 - (B) Intensive subsistence
 - (C) Mixed
 - (D) Dairy farming
- Q7. Gujjar, Bakkarwal and Bhutia people are found in which Hilly areas?
- (a) Rocky
 - (b) Andes
 - (c) Himalayas
 - (d) Alps
- Q8. Denmark is known for:-
- (a) Mixed farming
 - (b) Animal rearing
 - (c) Co-operative farming
 - (d) Plantation
- Q9. Jhuming, Milpa and Ladang are the names of which type of agriculture?
- (a) Plantation
 - (b) Shifting cultivation
 - (c) Dairy
 - (d) Mixed farmig
- Q10. Which agriculture is known for citrus fruits cultivation?
- (a) Plantation
 - (b) Mixed
 - (c) Mediterranean
 - (d) None of these

Q11. Which of the following is not a feature of Dairy farming?

- (a) Near to urban areas (b) Use of refrigeration
(c) Capital intensive (d) Gap or interval in labour

Q12. The type of farming introduced by European colonists is

- (a) Plantation (b) Truck farming
(c) Subsistence farming (d) Mixed farming

Q13. Which of the following is not a physical factor that affect mining?

- (a) Demand (b) Size of deposit
(c) Grade of deposit (d) Mode of occurrence of deposit

Q14. Read the following and match carefully Commercial Grain agriculture Names success

- | | | | |
|-----|---------------|---|---------|
| i | Eurasia | 1 | Steppes |
| ii | North America | 2 | Prairie |
| iii | Argentina | 3 | Pampas |
| iv | South Africa | 4 | Velds |

Options-

- | | I | II | III | iv |
|---|---|----|-----|----|
| A | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| B | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| C | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| D | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 |

Q15. "Many species, now have been extinct or endangered due to illegal hunting." Why this not happended in early times by hunters?

- (a) Modern Tools used by early hunters.
(b) Primitive tools were used.
(c) Hunting was banned in early times.
(d) large number of animals were killed.

Objective Answer Key

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (c) | 3. (b) | 4. (b) |
| 5. (c) | 6. (b) | 7. (c) | 8. (c) |
| 9. (b) | 10. (c) | 11. (d) | 12. (a) |
| 13. (a) | 14. (a) | 15. (b) | |

SECTION-B

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q.1 What is Mining? What factors affect the process of mining?

Ans. The extraction of metals, ore or other useful items from Earth's interior is known as Mining. Factors affecting mining

- (i) Physical factors- Size of deposits, category, quantity and quality, location, etc.
- (ii) Economic factors- Demand, existing technology, capital, Transport and labour.

Q2. Discuss the methods used in Mining.

Ans. (i) the location of deposit in earth's interior and nature of ore determine two type of mining process.

- (ii) Underground mining in which lifts and shafts are used and when deposits are deep inside.
- (iii) Open surface mining when ores are near earth's surface

SECTION-C

QUESTIONS WITH 5 MARKS

Q.1. Explain the factors responsible for the success of dairy farming.

OR

Dairy farming has development 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 milching them is done by machines.

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

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

Q.2. 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 areas include from Tunisia to Atlantic coast, Southern California central chile, south western part of Australia.

Q.3. 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.4. Give the difference between nomadic herding and commercial Livestock rearing.

OR

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 cattles.
- 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.5. 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 from machinery and building, fertilisers and green manures.

Q.6. 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. New 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.

Q.7. 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.

Intensine 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.

Q8. Write the main characteristics of plantation Agriculture.

- 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 sugarcanes 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, Malayasia for its rubber plantation, Philippines for its sugarcane plantation are famous in the world.

Q.9. 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. Explain.

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.10. Mention the difference between co-operative farming and collective farming.

Co-operative farming

- (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 farming

- (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.

SECTION-D

Source Based Question

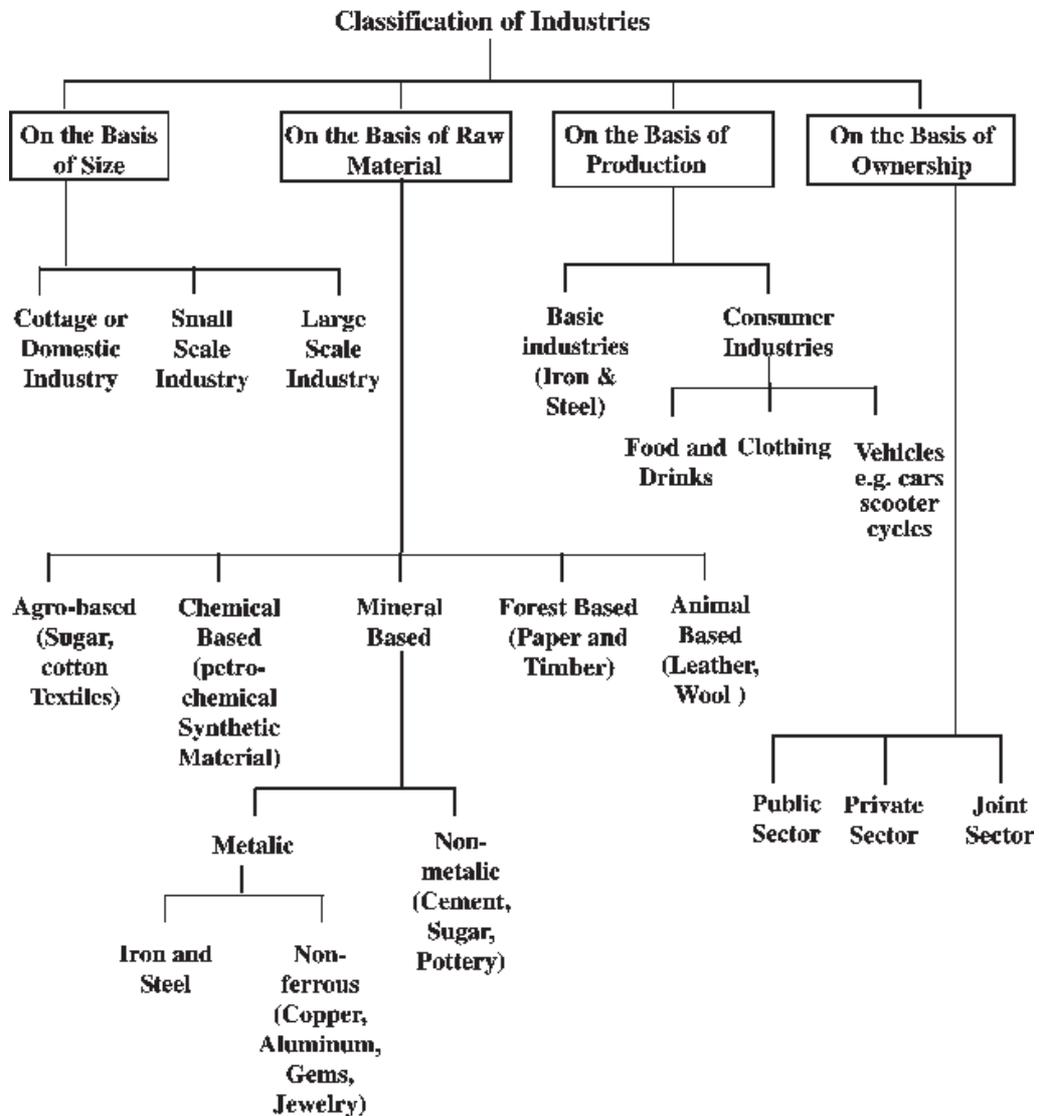
Q.1. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:-

Nomadic herding is a very old subsistence practice but the number of these people are decreasing with time. In comparison to commercial livestock rearing, the commercial livestock rearing is more systematic and managed. The farm size in commercial livestock rearing is big and grazing is controlled by making permanent ranches. Commercial livestock rearing only one type of animal is reared. The main areas of commercial livestock rearing are New Zealand, United states of America and Australia.

- (i) Why areas of nomadic herders are shrinking?
- (ii) Why commercial livestock is taking place of nomadic herding?
- (iii) Why many types of animal is not reared in commercial livestock.

- Ans. (i) The demarcation of political boundaries and plans for new settlements in many countries affecting nomadic herders.
- (ii) The farms in commercial livestock rearing are permanent and they further divided into ranches in which grazing is done in controlled way by considering the numbers of animals and ranch capacity. Scientific and wise methods are used in this whereas these features are not evident in nomadic herding.
- (iii) In commercial livestock rearing, focus is on animal breeding, genetic improvement, disease control and healthcare of animals therefore only one type of animal reared for maximum attention and reaping benefits.

SECONDARY ACTIVITIES



SECTION-A

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 industry can be located in a wide variety of places with good road network?
- (a) Motor Car Industry
 - (b) Sugar Industry
 - (c) Footloose industry
 - (d) Furniture Industry
- Q.4. An example of a Technopolis 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

- Q6. Which industries are managed by public and private sectors together?
- (a) Public sector enterprises
 - (b) Private sector enterprises
 - (c) Joint sector enterprises
 - (d) All of above
- Q7. Which of the following is main feature of modern industries?
- (a) Vast capital
 - (b) Mechanisation
 - (c) Large organisation
 - (d) All of above
- Q8. Which of the following is an end consumer product?
- (a) Biscuits
 - (b) Garments
 - (c) Vehicles
 - (d) All of above
- Q9. Which of the following is forest based industry?
- (a) Synthetic fibre
 - (b) Lac industry
 - (c) Woollen industry
 - (d) Petro-chemical industrv
- Q10. Regionally concentrated, self-sustained and highly specialised industries are also known as:-
- (a) Concentrated industries
 - (b) Nodes
 - (c) Technopolis
 - (d) None of these

Q11. Read the following statements and choose the correct answer.

1. Assertion - Iron steel industry is also known as Basic industry
 2. Reason- Iron steel is used in many other industries as a raw material
- (a) Both statements are correct but statement 2 does not explain statement 1 correctly
- (b) Both statements are correct and statement 2 correctly explains statement 1.
- (c) Both are incorrect
- (d) Statement 1 is correct but statement 2 is incorrect.

Q12. Read the following and choose the correct answer

Industry type	Product
i. Chemical based	1. salt
ii. Agro-based	2. Rubber
iii. Forest based	3. Lac
iv. Animal based	4. Leather

Options

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

Q13. Highly skilled, specialised and highly paid professionals are also known as

- (a) White collar workers
- (b) Red collar workers
- (c) Blue collar workers
- (d) None of above

Q14. What is the smallest unit of manufacturing?

- (a) Cottage Manufacturing
- (b) Small scale manufacturing
- (c) Foot loose industries
- (d) Agro-factories

Q15. Which of the following is not an agro-based industry product?

- (a) Sugar
- (b) Edible oil
- (c) Tea
- (d) Salt

Q16. Two statements are given below. They are Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read both the statements carefully and choose the correct option :

Assertion (A) : Foot loose industries can be located in a wide variety of places.

Reason (R) : The important factor in the location of foot loose industries is accessibility by transport network.

Options :

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- (c) A is true, but (R) is false
- (d) (A) is false but (R) is true

OBJECTIVE ANSWER KEY

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (d) | 3. (c) | 4. (b) |
| 5. (a) | 6. (c) | 7. (d) | 8. (d) |
| 9. (b) | 10. (c) | 11. (b) | 12. (a) |
| 13. (a) | 14. (a) | 15. (d) | 16. (a) |

SECTION-B

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (3 MARKS)

Q.1. 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.2. 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.3. 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.4. What is agro-business? Write some key points about it.

Ans. (i) Commercial type of farming which is financed by sources outside agriculture

(ii) Farms are big & highly structured and mechanised

(iii) Also known as 'agro-factories'.

Q.5. Explain any three features of Footloose industries?

Ans. Features of Footloose Industries-

- (i) Footloose industries are located in a wide variety of locations.
- (ii) They do not depend on any specific type of raw material.

- (iii) These industries depend on mobilization.....
- (iv) They produce in small quantities.
- (v) There is also less need for workers in these industries.
- (vi) Generally, these industries do not cause pollution.

SECTION-C

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (5 MARKS)

Q.1. 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.

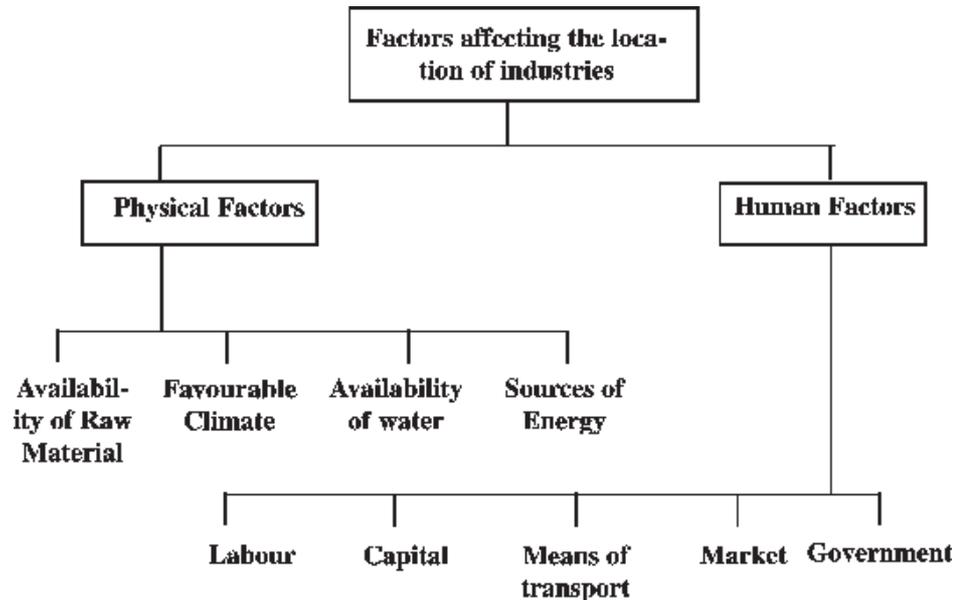
OR

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.2. 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.
5. **Uneven geographical distribution:** Mainly concentrated in 10% of world's geographical area owing to physical & Human factors affecting location of industries.

Q.3. 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.4. 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.4. 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.

SECTION-D

SOURCE BASED QUESTION

1. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

High technology or simply high-tech is the latest generation of manufacturing activities. It is best understood as the application of intensive research and development (R and D) efforts leading to the manufacture of products of an advanced scientific and engineering character. Professional (white collar) workers make up a large share of the total workforce. These highly skilled specialists greatly out

number the actual production (blue collar) workers. Robotics on the assembly line, computer-aided design (CAD) and manufacturing, electronic controls of smelting and refining processes, and the constant development of new chemical and pharmaceutical products are notable examples of a high tech industry.

Neatly spaced, low, modern, dispersed, office plant-lab buildings rather than massive assembly structures, factories and storage areas mark the high tech industrial landscape. Planned business parks for high-tech start-ups have become part of regional and local development schemes.

High-tech industries which are regionally concentrated, self-sustained and highly specialised are called technopolies.

Manufacturing contributes significantly to the world economy. Iron and steel, textiles, automobiles, petrochemicals and electronics are some of the world's most important manufacturing industries.

Q.1. Why production worker's collar are blue?

Ans. As they work in manufacturing units.

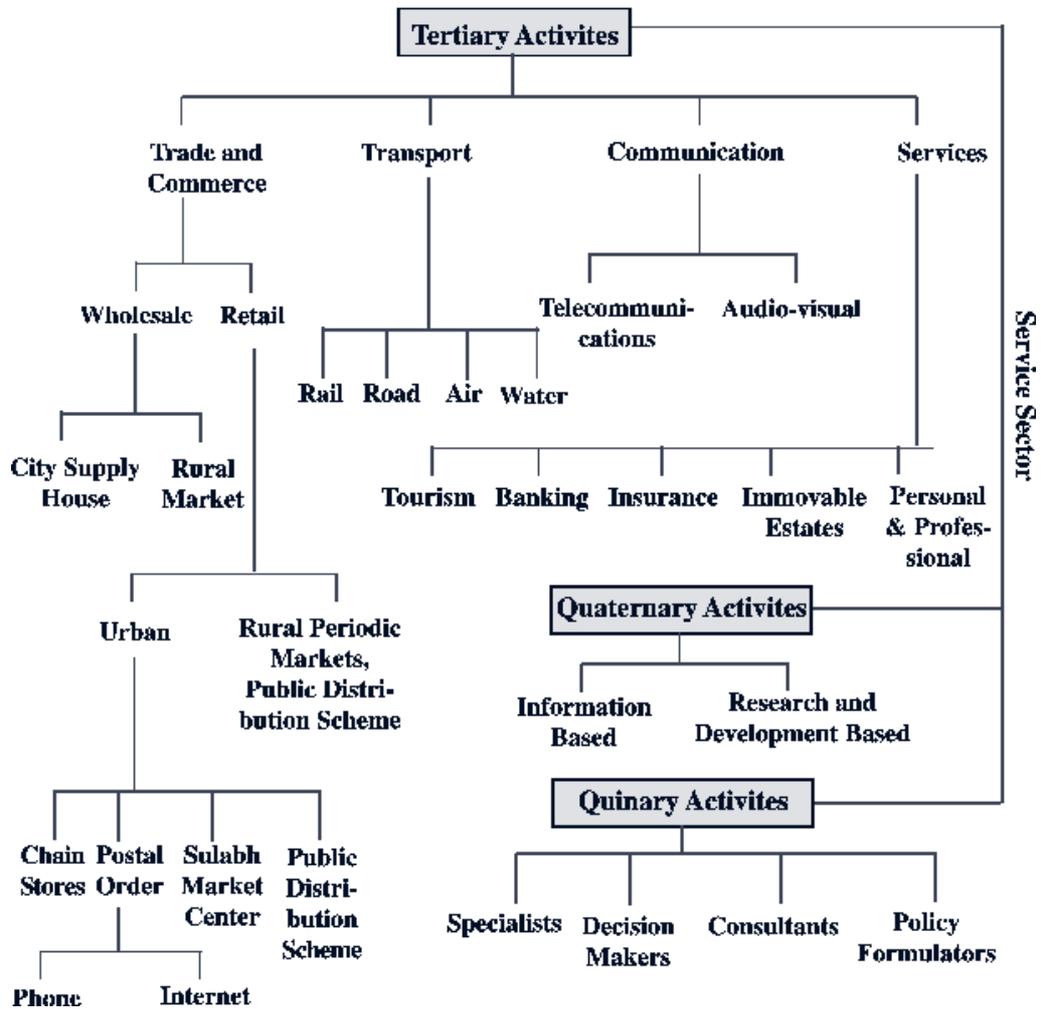
Q.2. How Technopolies are different from traditional manufacturing units?

Ans. Technopolies are neatly spaced, low, modern dispersed, office-plant-lab buildings whereas traditional manufacturing includes massive assembly, factories and storage areas.

Q.3. "Manufacturing industries shaping the world economy" justify the statement.

Ans. World's most important manufacturing industries are Iron and steel, textiles, automobiles, petrochemicals and electronics all of these are basic industries of a country.

Tertiary and Quaternary Activities



SECTION-A

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. Radio and Television are covered under which of the following activities?
- (a) Secondary Activity
 - (b) Tertiary Activities
 - (c) Quaternary Activities
 - (d) Quinary Activities

- Q.6. 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.7. Outsourcing is helpful in-
- (a) Improving efficiency
 - (b) Increasing employment in developing countries
 - (c) Reduce price.
 - (d) All of these
- Q8. Dabbawala service that caters lunch to 1,75,000 consumers is famous in which of the following city?
- (a) Delhi
 - (b) Chennai
 - (c) Mumbai
 - (d) Kolkata
- Q9. Consider the following statements and choose the correct answer.
1. Assertion: People enjoy exploring ancient towns, castles, palaces and churches.
 2. Reason: The History and art of an area have potential attractiveness.

Options

- (a) Both statements are correct but statement 2 does not correctly explains statement 1.
 - (b) Both statements are correct and statement 2 correctly explains statement 1.
 - (c) Both are wrong
 - (d) Statement 1 is correct but statement 2 is wrong.
- Q10. Read the following and choose the correct answer.

Q10. Match the following

Service	Activity
i. Telecommunication	1. Radio
ii. Tourism	2. Heritage homes
iii. Outsourcing	3. E- Learning
iv. Quinary service	4. Policy Making

Options

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

Q11. People who are involved in creation, re-arrangement and interpretation of new and existing ideas and involved in high level decision making are called

- (a) White collar (b) Gold collar
(c) Red collar (d) Blue collar

Q12. The technological gap in Information and communication technology between developed and developing countries is known as

- (a) Outsourcing
(b) Offshoring
(c) Digital Divide
(d) None of these

Q13. Which of the following is NOT a feature of Tourism sector?

- (a) Undertaken for the purpose of recreation not business
(b) World's largest Tertiary activity
(c) Fosters craft industries
(d) Helpful in Outsourcing

Q14. Node and Link is associated with

- (a) Transport
- (b) Communication
- (c) Retail
- (d) Insurance

Q15. Large-scale innovations in retailing associated with

- (a) Dabbawala service
- (b) Consumer cooperatives
- (c) Middle men
- (d) None of these

ANSWER KEY

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. B | 2. D | 3. C | 4. A |
| 5. B | 6. A | 7. D | 8. C |
| 9. B | 10. A | 11. B | 12. C |
| 13. D | 14. A | 15. B | |

SECTION-B

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (THREE MARKS QUESTIONS)

Q.1. 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.2. Why the quaternary services are 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.3. Explain 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.4. 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.

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.5. 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.6. Which are the two popular tourist states of the world? Describe the importance of tourism in four 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.7. 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.

SECTION-C

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (5 MARKS)

Q.1. 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.2. Explain the meaning of transport. How are transport services help in the economic development

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 is a key factor in tourism industry.
- (iii) Industrial activities accelerate due to the convenience of transportation and people work in these services.
- (iv) At every stage, the value of the material is significantly enhanced by transportation.

Q.3. Services are very important for the economic development of a country. Analyze the statement.

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.4. What is Medical Tourism? What causes are of 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.
- (iv) Besides treatment, medical tests & data interpretation services are also available.

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

SECTION-D

Source Based Question

Q.1 Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

Communication services involve the transmission of **words** and **messages, facts** and ideas. These were actually carried by hand, animals, boat, road, rail and air. That is why all forms of transport are also referred to as lines of communication. Where the transport network is efficient, communications are easily disseminated. Certain developments, such as mobile telephony and satellites, have made communications independent of transport. All

forms are not fully disassociated because of the cheapness of the older systems.

The use of telecommunications is linked to the development of modern technology. It has revolutionised communications because of the speed with which messages are sent. The time reduced is from weeks to minutes. Besides, the recent advancements like mobile telephony have made communications direct and instantaneous at any time and from anywhere. The telegraph, morse code and telex have almost become things of the past.

Radio and **television** also help to relay news, pictures, and telephone calls to vast audiences around the world and hence they are termed as **mass media**. They are vital for advertising and entertainment. **Newspapers** are able to cover events in all corners of the world. Satellite communication relays information from the earth and from space. The **internet** has truly revolutionised the global communication system.

Q1. Why are communication not fully free from Transport?

Ans. Old ways of communication are still cheap ways of communication.

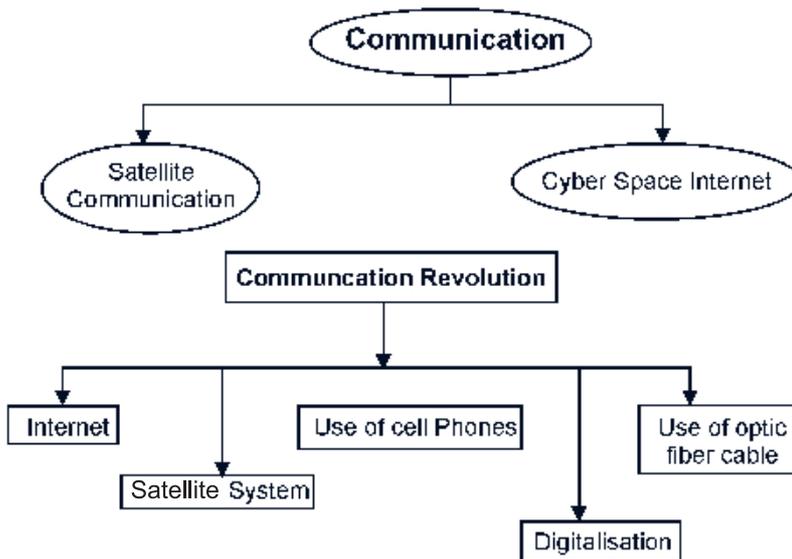
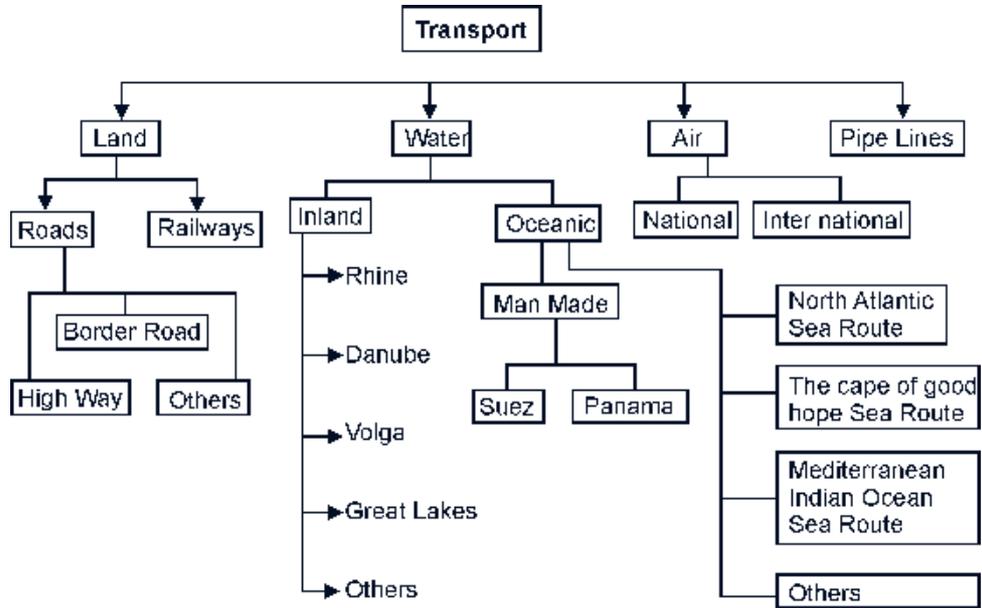
Q2. Why are lines of communication changed?

Ans. New discoveries of communication changed the line of communication.

Q3. How Internet revolutionised line of communication?

Ans. Its fast speed and reach to all revolutionised the global communication system.

Transport and Communication



SECTION-A

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

- Q.1. Which of 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. Consider the following statements and choose the correct answer with the help of given options.
1. Assertion: River routes were used as the main highway of transport in ancient times, As in the context of India, but in the present time waterways are losing their importance.
 2. Reason: The amount of water in the rivers has decreased due to the use of water in irrigation etc.

Options:

- (a) Both the statements are true, statement 2 does not explain statement 1.
 - (b) Both the statements are true and statement 2 correctly explains the statement 1.
 - (c) Both statement 1 and 2 are wrong.
 - (d) Statement 1 is true and statement 2 is incorrect.
- 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. "This trade route connects the highly industrialised Western European areas with West Africa, South-Africa, South-East Asia". Identify the Sea route.
- (a) North Atlantic Sea route
 - (b) South-Pacific route
 - (c) Mediterranean-India Sea route
 - (d) Cape of Good Hope route

Q.5. When was the first railway line was opened?

- (a) 1875 (b) 1853
- (c) 1825 (d) 1850

Q.6. Which of the following match is not a appropriate?

- (a) Trans Siberian Railways _____ From Paris to Istanbul
- (b) Trans Canadian Railways _____ From Halifax to vancouver
- (c) The union and pacific Railways _____ From New York to San Francisco
- (d) Trans Australian Railways _____ From Perth to Sydney.

Q.7. The Rhine waterways flows through

- (a) France and Italy
- (b) Germany and the Netherland
- (c) France and Belgium
- (d) Russia

Q.8. In which continent is Big Inch Pipeline spread?

- (a) South America
- (b) North America
- (c) Africa
- (d) Asia

Q.9. Which is correct regarding 'Urban transport Solutions'.

- (i) High Parking Fee
 - (ii) Mass Rapid Transit
 - (iii) Improved Public Bus Service
 - (iv) Construction of Bridges & Under Passes
- (a) Only (i) & (ii) Correct (b) Only (ii) & (iii) Correct
(c) Only (iii) & (iv) Correct (d) All are correct

- Q.10. Which of the following is the busiest oceanic route?
- (a) The Northern Atlantic Sea Route
 - (b) The North Pacific Sea Route
 - (c) Indian Ocean Sea Route
 - (d) The cape of Good Hope Sea Route
- Q.11. The construction of which Trans-continental railway was facilitated by a treaty in 1886?
- (a) Trans-Canadian Railways
 - (b) Trans-Siberian Railways
 - (c) The Union and Pacific Railways
 - (d) The Australian Trans-Continental Railway
- Q.12. Which major highway connect North America, Central America and South America together?
- (a) Pan-American Highway
 - (b) Trans-Canadian Highway
 - (c) Mascow-Valdivostok Highway
 - (d) Alaska Highway
- Q.13. Which country's government constructed the famous Panama Canal?
- (a) U.S government
 - (b) British government
 - (c) Mexican government
 - (d) Canadian government
- Q.14. Read the given statement and choose the correct option for them :
- Statement (i) Europe has the dense rail network in the world.
Statement (ii) Most of the railway tracks in Europe are double-Lane.
- Options**
- (a) Both statement (i) and (ii) are wrong
 - (b) Statement (i) is true and statement (ii) is incorrect
 - (c) Both the statement are true and statement (ii) correctly explain the statement (i)
 - (d) Statement (i) is incorrect and statement (ii) is true

Q.15 What is the length of the Trans-Siberian Railway?

- (a) 7050 km
- (b) 9332 KM
- (c) 9452 KM
- (d) 8322 KM

Answer Key

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. d | 2. b | 3. a | 4. d |
| 5. c | 6. a | 7. b | 8. b |
| 9. d | 10. a | 11. a | 12. a |
| 13. a | 14. c | 15. b | |

SOME IMPORTANT FACTS

- (i) The continent with highest density of Roads: North America
- (ii) The country with highest density of roads: USA
- (iii) The highest density of Railways : Europe
- (iv) The buisest waterways of world : North Atlantic sea Route
- (v) The country which accounts for 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 of India : Aryabhata
- (x) The canal connecting Pacific ocean and Atlantic Ocean : Panama Canal

SECTION-B

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (3 MARKS)

Q.1. Life style and quality of life depends on transport and communication system. 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.2. 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 mountaneous and rough terrain.

Q.3. Define the term highways and mention their main features.

Ans. Highways are metalled roads connecting distant places. They connects 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.4. 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.5. 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.6. 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.7. 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.8. Mention the main features of 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.
- (iv) About 100 ships travel daily & each ship takes about 10-12 hours to cross the canal.
- (v) It gives Europe a new gateway to the Indian ocean.

Q.9. Why does road 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.10. Why is Rhine waterways 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.11. 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.
- (iv) Internet & DTH connection help people connect through long distance communication.

12. Write the main features of 'The Orient Express'.

- (i) It runs from Paris to Istanbul Passing through Munich, Vienna and Belgrade.
- (ii) It reduced the travelling time from London to Istanbul from 10 days from Sea route to 96 hours.
- (iii) Chief exports are cheese, oats, wine, fruits, machines etc.

SECTION-C

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

Q.1. 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.2. Write the name of longest trans continental Railways. Explain its main features

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

- (i) This railway 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 railway in the world.
- (iii) It connects grain producing areas of Russia to industrial areas. It helps strategically also.

Q.3. Explain the importance of water ways. Why is transport less on the Cape of Good Hope sea route.

Ans. Importance 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.

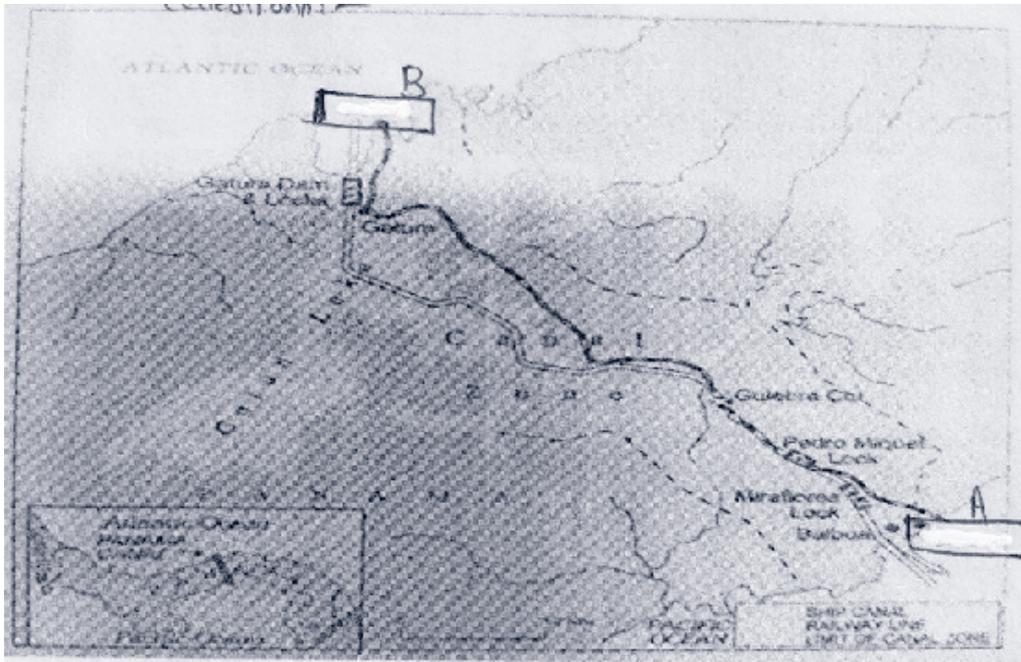
Q.4. Explain the network of pipe line transport in the world.

- Ans. (i) Pipelines are very convenient for transporting liquid or gas.
- (ii) The whole world uses this mode of conveyance to transport water or other such things.
- (iii) 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.
- (iv) There are a network of pipeline in Europe, western Asia and in India also. India's HBJ pipeline is famous pipeline
- (v) There is a proposed pipeline from Iran to India via Pakistan.

SECTION-D

SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS

Q.1. Observe the given map and Answer the following questions:



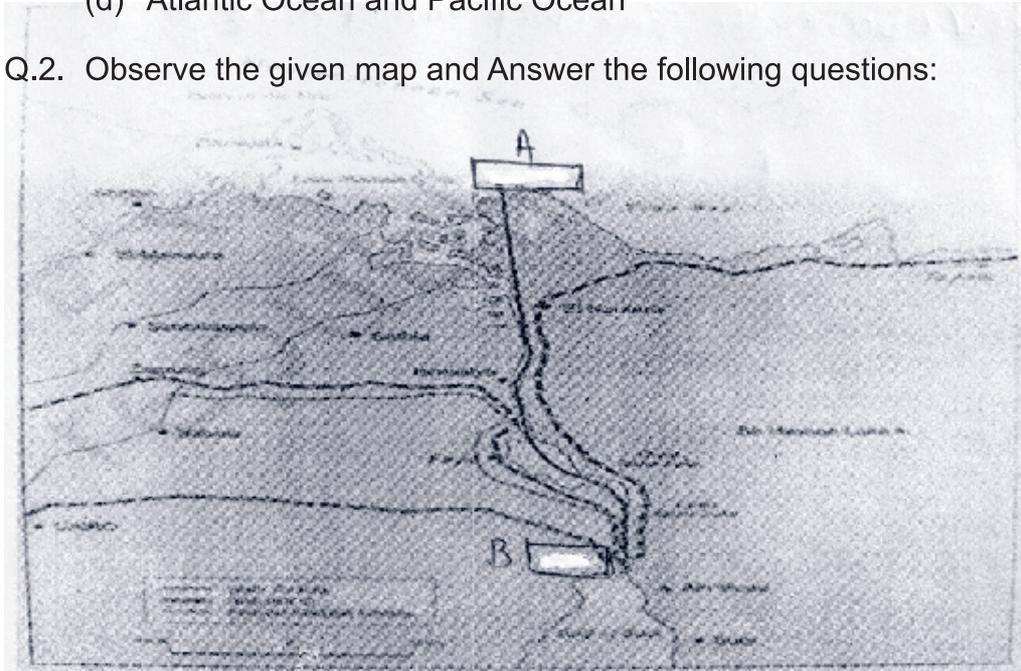
- (a) What is the name of this Canal?
- (b) Name the points A and B

- (c) What is the length of this route?
- (d) Name the two ocean connected by this Canal

Ans. (a) Panama Canal

- (b) Point A is Panama and point B is Colon
- (c) 72 km
- (d) Atlantic Ocean and Pacific Ocean

Q.2. Observe the given map and Answer the following questions:

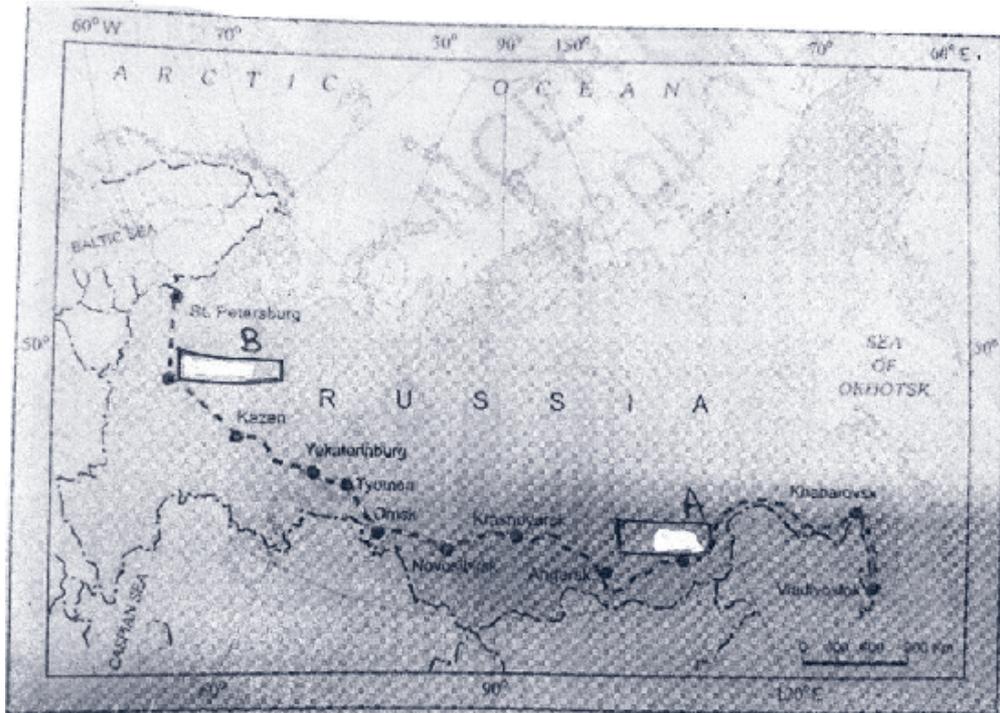


- (a) What is the name of this Canal?
- (b) Name the points A and B
- (c) When was this Canal constructed?
- (d) Name the country through which this Canal Passes

Ans. (a) The Suez Canal

- (b) Point A is Port Said and point B is Port Suez
- (c) 1869
- (d) Egypt

Q.3. Observe the given map and Answer the following questions:



- Name the Railway Line and the Country Where it lies
- Name the stations Marked as 'A' and 'B'
- Explain any two features of this route
- What is the total length of this railway line?

Ans. (a) Trans-Siberian Railway, Russia

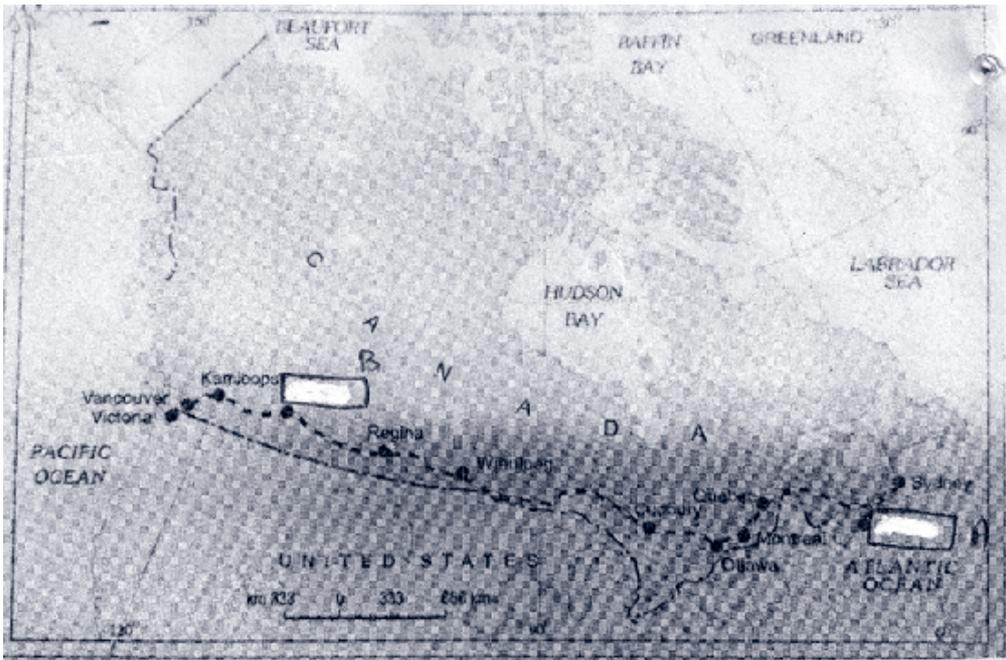
(b) Chita and Moscow

(c) Two features of this route are as follows:

- It has helped in opening up its Asian region to western European markets
- It is the longest double-tracked and electrified trans-continental railway in the world

(d) 9332 Km

Q.4. Observe the given map and Answer the following questions:



- Name the transport route shown in the map
- Name the station marked as 'A' and 'B'
- Explain any two features of this route
- Name the two ocean coast which are linked by this Railway-Line

Ans. (a) Trans-Canadian Railway

(b) Halifax and Calgary

(c) Two features of this route are as follows:

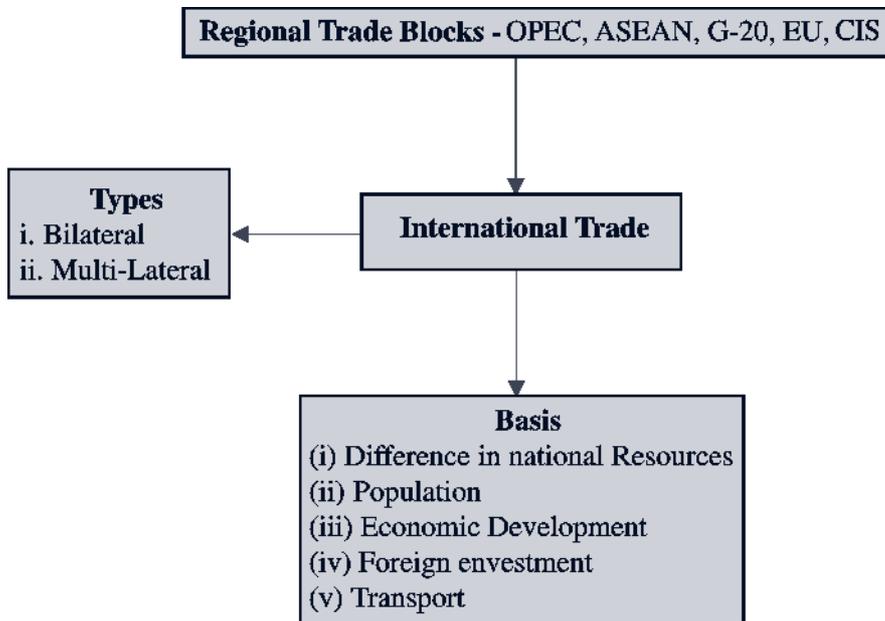
- This transportation is the economic artery of Canada
- It connected the Quebec-Montreal Industrial Region with the wheat belt of the Prairie region and the coniferous forest region in the north

(d) Atlantic and Pacific

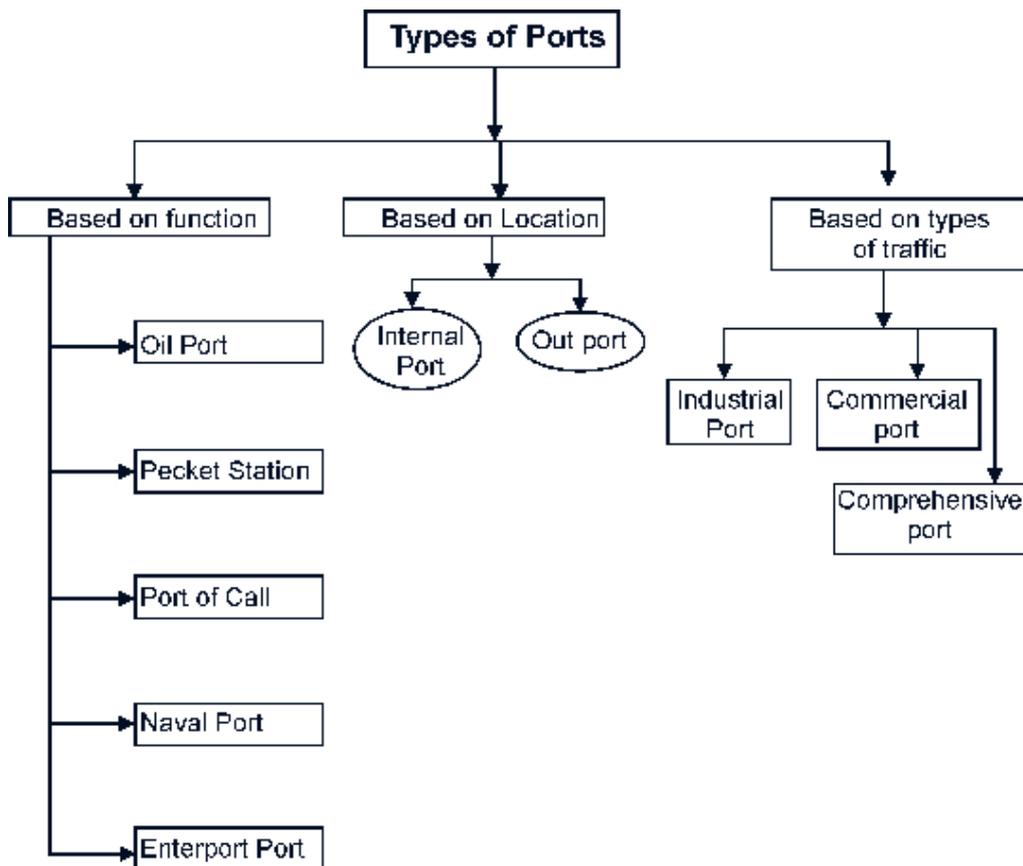
International Trade

HISTORY:

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



Gateways of International Trade : Ports



SECTION-A

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. Which among the following is not a member country of SAFTA?

- (a) Bangladesh (b) Bhutan
(c) Nepal (d) Myanmar.

Q.3. 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.4. When was WTO established?

- (a) 1995
- (b) 1895
- (c) 1991
- (d) 1948

Q.5 The Latin word "Sellarium" mean _____.

- (a) Payment by Salt
- (b) Payment by Gold
- (c) Payment by Copper
- (d) Payment by Silver

Q.6 Statement (i) Enterpot ports are collection centres where the good are brought from different countreis for exports.

Statement (ii) London is a highly busy entreport port.

Options

- (a) Both statement (i) and (ii) are wrong
- (b) Only statement (i) is true
- (c) ONLY statement (ii) is true
- (d) Both statement (i) and (ii) are true

Q.7 In which year was the general (Agreement) on traiffs and Trade converted into the world trade organization (W.T.O)?

- (a) 1980
- (b) 1985
- (c) 1990
- (d) 1995

Q.8 Aden, Honolulu and Singapore have been classified.

- (a) Oil Ports
- (b) Ports of call
- (c) Packet station
- (d) Naval Ports

Q.9 Which of the following is correctly matched :

- | Trade Block | | Origin Years |
|-------------|---|--------------|
| (a) ASEAN | – | 1867 |
| (b) NAFTA | – | 1949 |
| (c) LAIA | – | 1951 |
| (d) SAFTA | – | 2003 |

Q.10 Statement (i) The Initial form of trade in primitive societies was the barter System.

Statement (ii) In the barter system, goods were directly exchanged.

- (a) Both statement (i) and (ii) are wrong
- (b) Statement (i) is true and statement (ii) is incorrect
- (c) Both statement are true and statement (ii) correctly explains the statement (i)
- (d) Statement (i) is incorrect and statement (ii) is true

Q.11 In which year did the slave trade come to an end in great Britain?

- (a) 1808
- (b) 1809
- (c) 1810
- (d) 1807

Q.12 Jon Beel Mela famous for Barter system, belongs to which state of India?

- (a) Punjab
- (b) Uttar pradesh
- (c) Madhya Pradesh
- (d) Assam

Q.13 How many countries were members of the world trade organization in the year 2016?

- (a) 160 countries
- (b) 164 countries
- (c) 168 countries
- (d) 172 countries

Q14. In which year GATT was formed?

- (a) 1646
- (b) 1948
- (c) 1950
- (d) 1952

Q15. Which of the following about WTO is/are correct :

- (i) Headquarter located in Geneva
 - (ii) Found in 1995
 - (iii) India is founding member
 - (iv) Promotes Dumping
- (a) Only (i) is correct
 - (b) Only (ii) is correct
 - (c) (i) (ii) (iii) correct
 - (d) Only (i) and (ii) is correct

ANSWER KEY

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. d | 2. d | 3. b | 4. a |
| 5. a | 6. b | 7. d | 8. b |
| 9. b | 10. c | 11. d | 12. d |
| 13. b | 14. b | 15. c | |

SECTION-B

(C) SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (3 MARKS QUESTIONS)

Q.1. 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.

- (i) Geological structure determines the mineral resource base and topographical difference ensure diversity of crops and animals raised.
- (ii) The availability of mineral resource provides the basis for industrial development.
- (iii) 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.2. What do you understand by balance of trade? 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.

- (a) **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.
- (b) **Positive or favourable Balance :** When the value of export is more than the value of import then the country has a positive or favourable balance of trade.

Q.3. 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.4. What is difference between port of call and entrepot ports?

Port of call	Entrepot ports
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	These are collection centers, where goods are brought from different countries for export Example.Singapore Rotterdam, copenhagen

Q.5. What are the main concerns related to international trade?

Ans. Main challenges of international trade

- (i) Some time trade leads a country to be dependant to other country.
- (ii) Trades 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 sustainalble development.

SECTION-C

(D) LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

Q.1. What are the main basis of international trade? Explain

(CBSE 2012 outside)

Ans:- Interanational trade is in existene because every place or country in the world has its specific geographical, Social and cultural speciality.

- i. Differences in National Resources
 - (a) Geological Resources

- (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.2. 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 people 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.

Q.3. 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 corgo.

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. These 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 acordingly)

PART-2
INDIA : PEOPLE AND
ECONOMY

Chapter-1

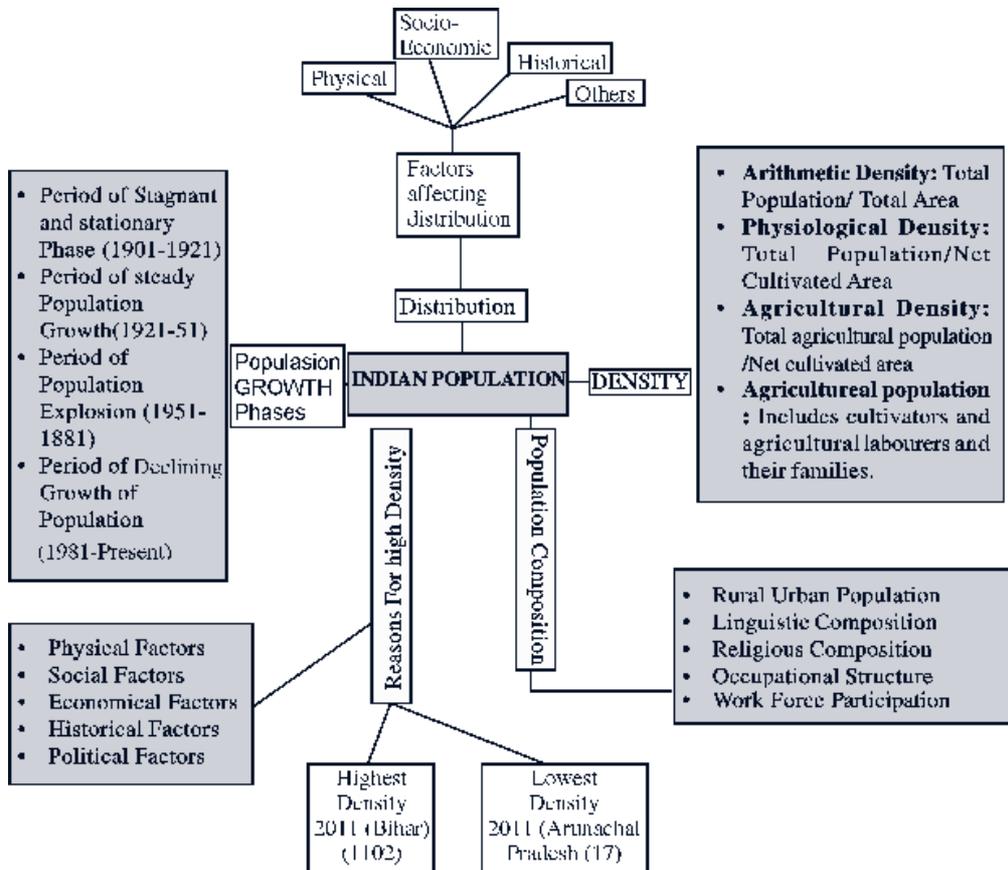
POPULATION : DISTRIBUTION, DENSITY, GROWTH AND POPULATION COMPOSTION

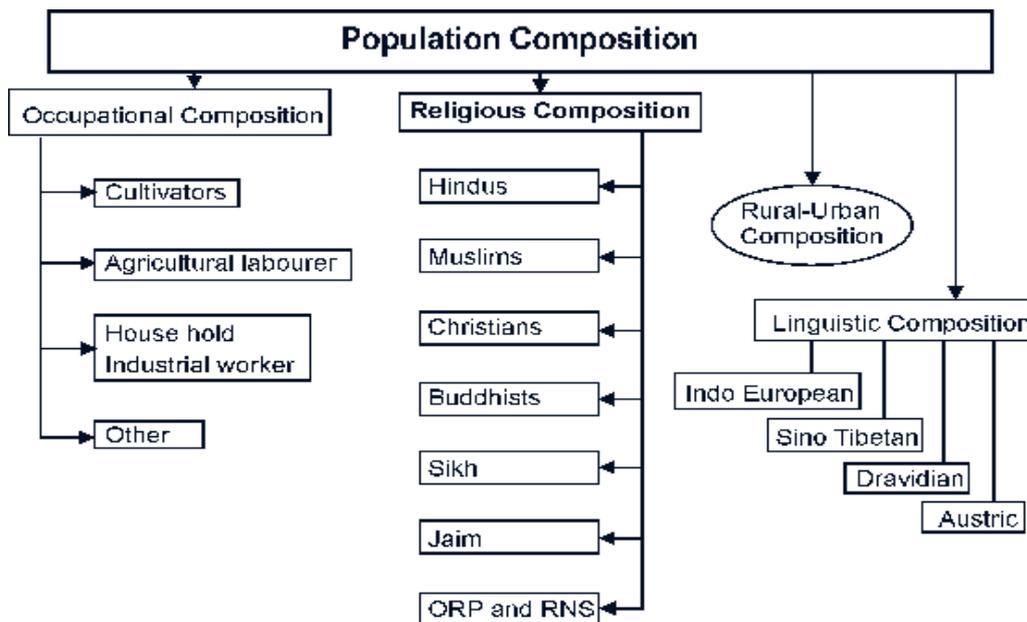
UNEVEN DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

AREAS OF HIGH POPULATION(50million to 100million):Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Gujrat, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh

Areas of Medium Population (1 to 50 million): Uttarakhand, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Kerala

Areas of Low Population (Less than 10 million): Himachal Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura, Goa, Sikkim.





- Population data are collected through census operation held every 10 years in India

- Density of population is expressed as number of persons per unit area.

- Growth of population: It is the change in the number of people living in a particular area between two points of times.

- Physiological density : Total population/Net Cultivated area

Agricultural density : $\frac{\text{Total agricultural population}}{\text{Net cultivated area}}$

- Agricultural population includes cultivators and agricultural labourers and their family members.

- The first census was held in 1872 but first complete census was conducted only in 1881.

- As per census 2011, India's population density was 382 person per sq km.

- Population doubling time is the time taken by any population to double itself.

**(B) IMPORTANT FACT
BASED ON 2011 CENSUS**

1. India Total Population: 1210193422
2. India Population Density: 382 person/ per sq km
3. Sex Ratio India: 943 females / per 1000 males
4. Literacy rate India: 74.04%
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 highest percentage of rural population in 2011: Himachal Pradesh
12. State with highest percentage of Urban Population: Goa
13. UT with highest percentage of rural population: Andaman & Nicobar Islands
14. UT with highest percentage of urban population: Delhi

SECTION-A

(C) OBJECTIVE TYPE 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?
- (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 According to the 2011 census, which state has the highest and lowest sex ratio in India?
- (a) Bihar and Rajasthan
 - (b) Kerala and Haryana
 - (c) Haryana and Kerlas
 - (d) Bihar and Kerla
- Q6. Which of the following is correct :
- | Religious Group | % of total in population |
|-----------------|--------------------------|
| (a) Hindus | 79.8 |
| (b) Muslims | 2.3 |
| (c) Christians | 0.7 |
| (d) Sikhs | 0.4 |

Q.7 Which year known as Dividing year of population history of India?

- (a) 1921-31 (b) 1911-21
(c) 1931-41 (d) 1941-51

Q.8 Consider the following facts about National Policy for skill development.

- (i) it was started in 2015
(ii) to provide framework to all skill activities
(iii) to align skill activities to common standards
(iv) to link skilling with Demand centres.
- (a) only (i) is correct (b) only (i) and (ii) are correct
(c) only (ii) and (iii) are correct (d) (i), (ii) and (iv) are correct

Q.9 The ratio between total population and net cultivated area is called_____.

- (a) Physiological density (b) Agricultural density
(c) Arithmetic density (d) Geometric density

Q.10 Statement (i) scheduled languages are those language that have been Included in the eight schedule of the Indian constitution.

Statement (ii) The Indian constitution has listed a total of 22 languages as scheduled.

Options

- (a) Both statement (i) and (ii) are wrong
(b) Statement (i) is true and statement (ii) is incorrect
(c) Both statement are true and statement (ii) correctly explain the statement (i)
(d) Statement (i) is incorrect and statement (ii) is true

Q.11 Which is included in the calculation of natural growth of population.

- (i) Birth rate (ii) Death rate
(iii) In-migration (iv) out migration

ANSWER KEY

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. d | 2. b | 3. c | 4. b |
| 5. b | 6. a | 7. b | 8. d |
| 9. a | 10. c | 11. a | 12. d |
| 13. c | 14. a | 15. c | |

SECTION-B

(D) SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (3 MARKS QUESTION)

Q.1. 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:

- (i) 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.
- (ii) Uneven Industrial development: In Maharashtra Gujarat and Karnataka industrial development along with agriculture is responsible for concentration of population.
- (iii) Our country has a lot of diversity in terms of social, cultural and historical perspectives, which also affects population distribution.

Q.2. 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 :

- (i) Main Worker A person who works for at least 183 days(6 months) in a year is known as main worker

- (ii) Marginal Worker: A person who works less than 183 days(6 months) in a year is known as a marginal worker.
- (iii) Non Worker: A person who is unemployed is termed as a non worker.

Q.3. 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.

- (i) Lack of health facilities
- (ii) Lower level of literacy among people
- (iii) Lack of provision for proper distribution of food and basic necessities.

Q.4. 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:

- (i) To empower the youth of the country to achieve their full potential,
- (ii) Through them enable India to find its rightful place in the community of nations”.
- (iii) All round development of the youths in the country.
- (iv) The NYP-2014 has defined 'youth'as persons in the age group of 15-29 years.

Q.5. What are the challenges before the society in the context of adolescents?

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

- (i) Illiteracy: Many adolescents especially girls are illiterate because of which they are not able to contribute in the development of their family.
- (ii) Drug Abuse: Many adolescents are not able to complete their education and get addicted to drugs hence becoming a burden to the society.

- (iii) Lower age of Marriage: lower age of marriage is responsible for high maternal mortality rate which affects the sex ratio.
- (iv) Lack of proper guidance: there is a lack of facilities for proper counselling and guidance of the youths.
- (v) Other challenges: Diseases like HIV/AIDS and high maternal mortality are also challenges faced by youths.

Q.6. How economic factors affect the population distribution? Explain with examples.

- Ans. (i) Economic factors like economic opportunities and availability of energy resources also affect the distribution of population.
- (ii) The areas where people do not get regular sources of income will be sparsely populated.
- (iii) 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.7. Write any three reasons for steady population growth from 1921-1951.

- Ans. Following are the reasons for the steady population growth from (1921-1951).
- (i) Due improvement in health services death rate declined.
 - (ii) More awareness amongst people led to Steady rate of population growth.
 - (iii) Improvement in education level lead to a fall in birth rate.
 - (iv) Due to improvement in transportation the distribution system improved.

SECTION-C

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (5 MARKS)

Q.1. Which are the four linguistic groups in India? Write the features of any two groups.

- Ans. (i) Austric
- (ii) Dravidian
- (iii) Sino-Tibetan

(iv) Indo European.

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

Maximum concentration of this language is in the northern states.

(b) **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.2. 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.3. What is population growth rate? Explain the four stages of population growth in India.

Ans. **Phase-1:** 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.4. 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:

(i) **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.

(ii) **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.

(iii) **Soil:** soil affects agriculture. In areas of fertile soil agricultural is well developed and that leads to higher population in these areas.

(iv)**Availability of water:** Availability of water attracts population.

Q.5. In India the number of male workers in different sectors are more as compared to females. Explain the reasons for less work participation rate of females in India.

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

- (i) Joint family system
- (ii) Low level of literacy among women
- (iii) Limited opportunities of employment.
- (iv) More family responsibilities for women.
- (v) Lack of social security for women.

Q.6. "Social discrimination, segregation and exclusion on the basis of gender is a serious problem for any developing civilized society." Examine the statement.

OR

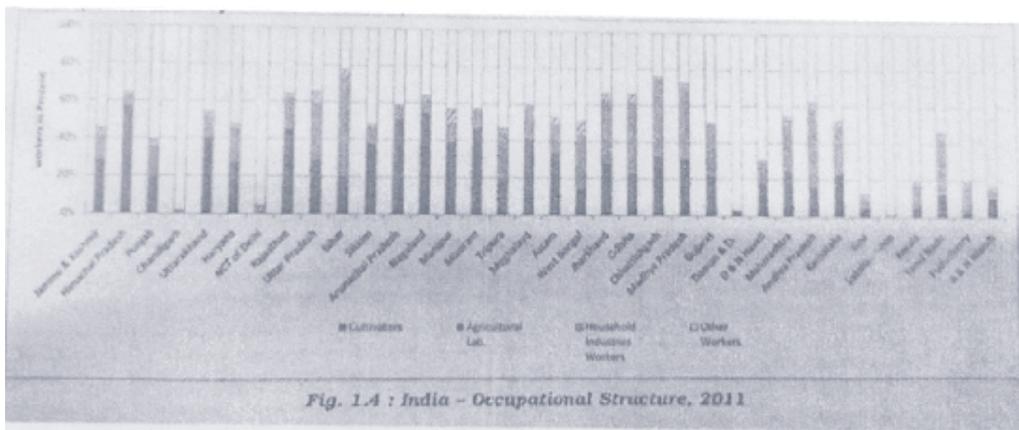
"Beti Bachao Beti Padhao" social campaign by the government of India strengthen the position of women in the society. Explain the statement.

- Ans. (i) The division of society into male, female and transgender is considered natural and biological. In which there should be no discrimination socially.
- (ii) According to the united Nations development programme if development does not include all genders, then such development is endangered.
- (iii) Special efforts need to be made for all the people in the society to get equal opportunity in education, employment, political representation, equal pay for equal work, opportunity to live with self-respect.
- (iv) The government of India has launched a national level 'Beti Bachao Beti Padhao' Social campaign keeping in mind the ill effects of gender sensitivity and discrimination.
- (v) The success of this campaign is reflected in the increased gross enrollment ratio (GER) of women at all levels.

SECTION-D

SOURCES BASE OR DIAGRAMBASE QUESTIONS

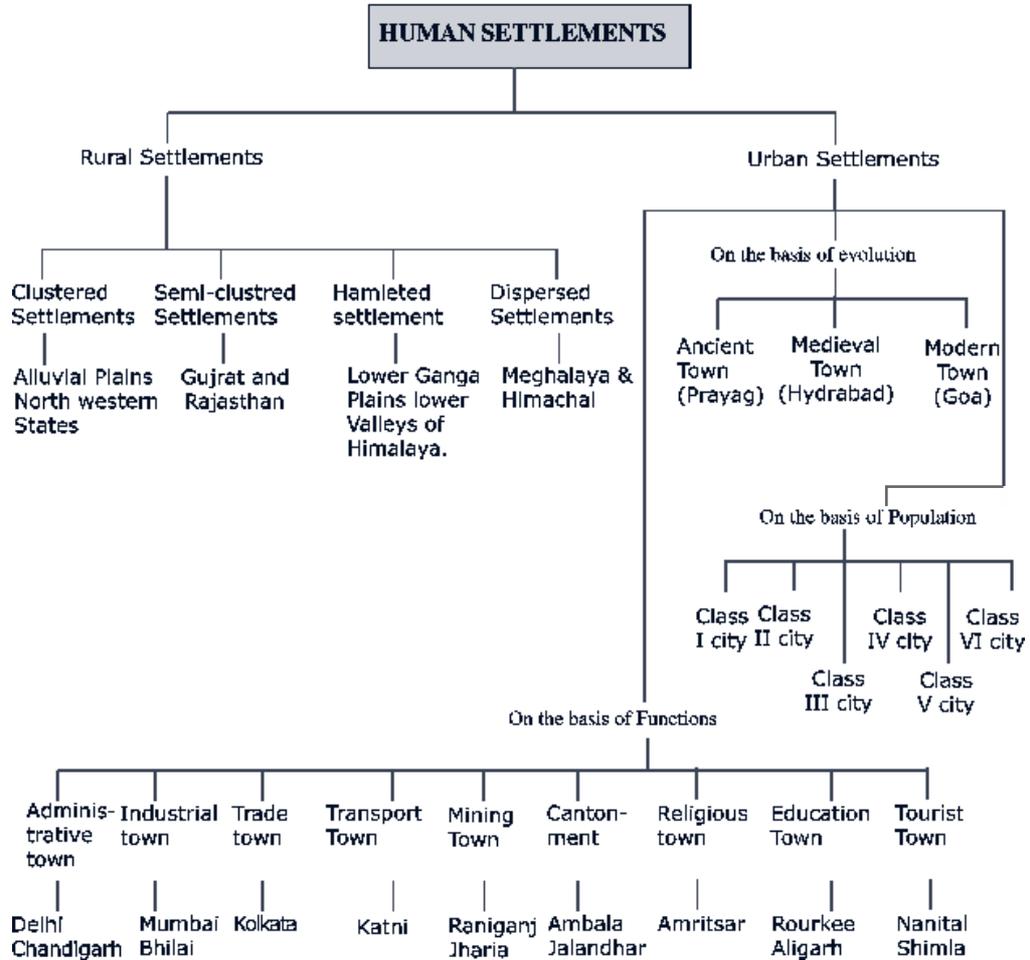
Q.1 Read the graph carefully and give the answer following questions:



- In which state or UT having highest other workers?
- In which state or UT highest cultivators?
- If the proportion of main and marginal workers will decline in India, what would be its effects?

Ans. (a) Chandigarh
(b) Himachal Pradesh
(c) More number of dependent people

Human Settlements



SECTION-A

OBJECTIVE 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 hamletted 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
- Q.7. After 1850 which city emerged based on modern industries?
(a) Kolkata (b) Mumbai (c) Delhi (d) Jamshedpur
- Q.8. What is metropolitan city?
(a) More than one lack urban population
(b) More than 25 thousand urban population
(c) More than 50 thousand urban population
(d) More than one lack raral population
- Q.9. Which is India's biggest urban agglomeration?
(a) Mumbai (b) Delhi (c) Chennai (d) Kolkata
- Q.10. Which of the following is an example of ancient town?
(a) Varansi (b) Chandigarh (c) Gandhinagar (d) Chennai
- Q.11. In which of the following is not administrative town?
(a) Chandigarh (b) Gandhinagar (c) Kurkshetra (d) Dispur
- Q.12. What is the main purpose of smart city mission?
(a) To increase basic infrastructure in the cities
(b) To increase the population of cities
(c) To decrease the population of cities
(d) Decrease the number of cities
- Q.13. 'Palli' which type of Human settlement is?
(a) Clustered settlement
(b) Humleted settlement
(c) Semi clustered settlement
(d) Urban settlement

Q.14. Which of the following Act as nodes of economic growth?

(a) village (b) city (c) state (d) district

Q.15. Which of the following city related to medieval town?

(a) Lucknow (b) Surat (c) Daman (d) Pondicherry

ANSWER KEY

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (d) | 2. (d) | 3. (a) | 4. (c) |
| 5. (d) | 6. (a) | 7. (d) | 8. (a) |
| 9. (a) | 10. (a) | 11. (c) | 12. (a) |
| 13. (b) | 14. (b) | 15. (a) | |

SECTION-B

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

Q.1. 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.2. 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.3. 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.4. 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.5. 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.6. 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.7. 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.

Q.8. How cities act as nodes of economic growth?

- Ans. (i) Cities provide goods and services not only to urban dwellers but also to the people of the rural settlements in their hinterlands in return for food and raw materials.
- (ii) This functional relationship between the urban and rural settlements take place through transport and communication network.
- (iii) Because of its economic activities cities act as nodes of economic growth.

SECTION-C

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q.1. Differentiate between clustered and hamleted settlements.

Ans.

- 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.

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.2. 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, Modinager, Jamshedpur, Hugli, Bhilai, etc.
3. **Transport Cities** : They may be ports primarily engaged in export and import activities such as Kandla, Kochchi, Kozhikode, Vishakha Patnam, etc., or hubs of inland transport, such as Agra, Dhulia, Mugalsarai, 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.3. 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.

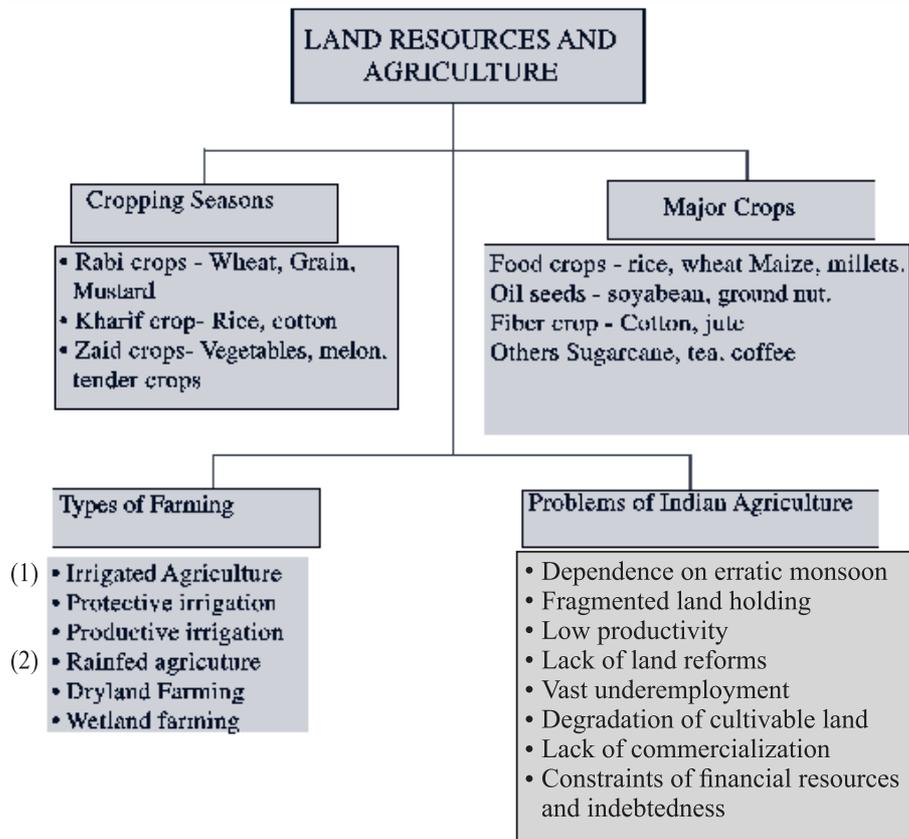
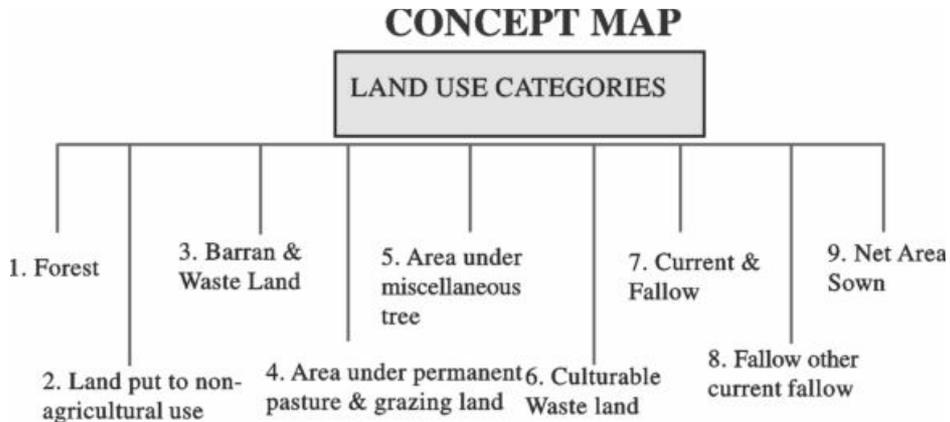
- Ans. 1. **Ancient Towns:** There are number of towns in India having historical background spanning over 2000 years. Most of them developed as religious and cultural centres. Varanasi is one of the important towns among these. Prayag (Allahabad), Pataliputra (Patna), Madurai are some other examples 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.

Q.4. What are the main objectives of the ‘smart cities mission’?

Ans. There are following objectives of the ‘smart cities mission’.

- (i) Smart cities mission is to promote cities that provide core infrastructure, a clean and sustainable environment and give a decent quality of life to its citizens.
- (ii) It is to apply smart solutions to infrastructure and services in order to make them better.
- (iii) It is to use fewer resources and providing cheaper services.
- (iv) The focus is on sustainable and inclusive development.
- (v) Smart cities mission create a replicable model which will act like a light house to other aspiring cities.

LAND RESOURCES AND AGRICULTURE



Some Facts

1. India marks third in the world in the production of food grains (after China and the U.S.A)
2. Main crops of Rabi and Kharif
 - Rabi–Wheat.
 - Kharif–Rice.
 - Zaid–Vegetables.
3. Leading states in wheat production : Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan
4. India is the leading producer (first position) in the world of Pulses, and Jute.
5. The basis of the green revolution :
 - HYV Seeds,
 - Fertilizers & Pesticides
 - Irrigation
6. Major producing state of rice : West Bengal.
7. Major Producing state of groundnuts : Gujarat.
8. Major State of jute production : West Bengal.
9. Major producing state of Jowar : Maharashtra.
10. Major state of Mustard production : Rajasthan.
11. Major producer of Sugarcane : Uttar Pradesh.

SECTION-A

OBJECTIVE 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) $\frac{\text{Net sown area}}{\text{Gross sown area}} \times 100$
- (b) $\frac{\text{Gross sown area}}{\text{Net Sown area}} \times 100$
- (c) $\frac{\text{Total Agriculture population}}{\text{New Sown area}} \times 100$
- (d) None of the above

- Q.3. In which of the following states three crops of rice are sown namely; aus, 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) Fodder
- 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
- Q.7. What is the rank of India in tea production in the world?
- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| (a) First | (b) Second |
| (c) Third | (d) Fourth |

- Q.8. Which organisation is responsible for measuring geographical area of administrative units in India?
- (a) Revenue Department
 - (b) Survey of India
 - (c) Ministry of Agriculture
 - (d) Statistical Department
- Q.9. Which one of the following is a Millets Crops?
- (a) Wheat
 - (b) Rice
 - (c) Ragi
 - (d) Jute
- Q.10. Which of the following crop is known as 'Narma'?
- (a) Rice
 - (b) Cotton
 - (c) Sugarcane
 - (d) Jute
- Q.11. Which one of the following crops are commercial crops?
- (a) Sugarcane and Cotton
 - (b) Wheat and Sugarcane
 - (c) Jute and Rice
 - (d) Jowar and bajra
- Q.12. Which of the following crops is used as a beverage?
- (a) Sugarcane
 - (b) Tea
 - (c) Ragi
 - (d) Jowar
- Q.13. Rainfed agriculture is also known as
- (a) Irrigated Agriculture
 - (b) Barani
 - (c) Dry Agriculture
 - (d) Wetland Agriculture
- Q.14. Which type of coffee is produced mostly by India?
- (a) Robusta
 - (b) Liberia
 - (c) Arabica
 - (d) None

Q.15. In which part of India was tea cultivation first started?

(a) Ganga-Yamuna Plains

(b) Nilgiri hills

(c) Cardamn hills

(d) Brahmaputra Valley of Assam

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (c) | 3. (d) | 4. (b) | 5. (a) |
| 6. (d) | 7. (b) | 8. (b) | 9. (c) | 10. (b) |
| 11. (a) | 12. (b) | 13. (b) | 14. (c) | |

SECTION-B

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q.1. 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.2. 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.3. What is importance for sustainable agriculture?

Ans. National mission for sustainable agriculture is more productive, sustainable, remunerative and climate resilient by following ways.

- (i) By promoting location specific integrated and composite farming system
- (ii) To conserve natural resources through appropriate soil and moisture conservation measures
- (iii) The government has been promoting organic farming in the country through the schemes.

Q.4. Differentiate between:

- (a) Barren land and culturable waste land

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 and Gross cropped Area

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 and Wet land farming

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

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.5. Evaluate how the degradation of agricultural land poses a serious challenge to the agricultural sector in India. Support your Answer with causes and consequences.

Ans. Causes of degradation of land

- (i) Over irrigation by canal- which leads to increase in salinity and alkalinity.
- (ii) Overuse of insecticides
- (iii) Waterlogging
- (iv) 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:

- (i) Decline in soil fertility
- (ii) Soil erosion

Q.6. What is the difference between current fallow and fallow other than current fallow?

Ans. **Current fallow:** This 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.7. 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.8. 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.9. 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.10. Common property resource is of particular relevance for the livelihood of the landless, marginal farmers and women. Explain.

Ans. (i) 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 fuel wood.
- (iii) Common property resources make available products like' fruits, nuts, fibre, medicinal plants etc.

SECTION-C

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q.1. 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:

- (i) 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.
- (ii) 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, alkalinization and waterlogging. Overuse of chemical insecticides is also leading to decrease in soil fertility.

Q.2. 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:

- (i) High yielding variety of seeds

- (ii) Irrigation facilities
- (iii) Chemical fertilizers
- (iv) Chemical pesticides and insecticides
- (v) Mechanization

Q.3. Analyze the role of agriculture in the Indian economy by explaining its contribution to employment, GDP and food security.

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 national prosperity.

Q.4. Explain what is Common property Resource and write its main features.

Ans. 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.

- (i) CPRs provide fodder for the livestock and fuel for the households along with other minor forest products like fruits, nuts, fibre, medicinal plants, etc.
- (ii) 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 limited access to land.
- (iii) 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.5. How has the liberalization policy of 1990's and free market economy influenced the Indian agriculture?

Ans. (i) Liberalization policy and free market economy has reduced the agricultural infrastructure and also the minimum support price has been brought down.

(ii) Due to this policy, the government has reversed the plans of agricultural sector and investment in the agriculture sector has been reduced.

(iii) Subsidies given to farmers on seeds, fertilizers, and pesticides have been reduced.

(iv) Interruptions have been caused in the credit facilities available to farmers.

(v) Inter-regional disparities have increased.

Q.6. In the last 50 years there has been unprecedented growth in agricultural production and technology. Justify the statement with appropriate examples.

Ans. (i) 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.

(ii) promotion of irrigation has played an important role in increasing agricultural production in the country.

(iii) Modern agricultural technology has provided grounds for wide use of HYV seeds, chemical fertilizers, pesticides and insecticides.

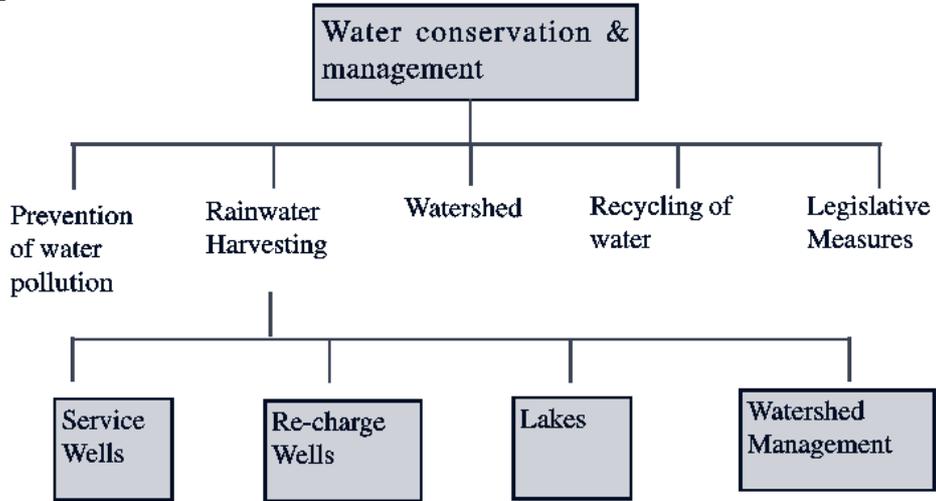
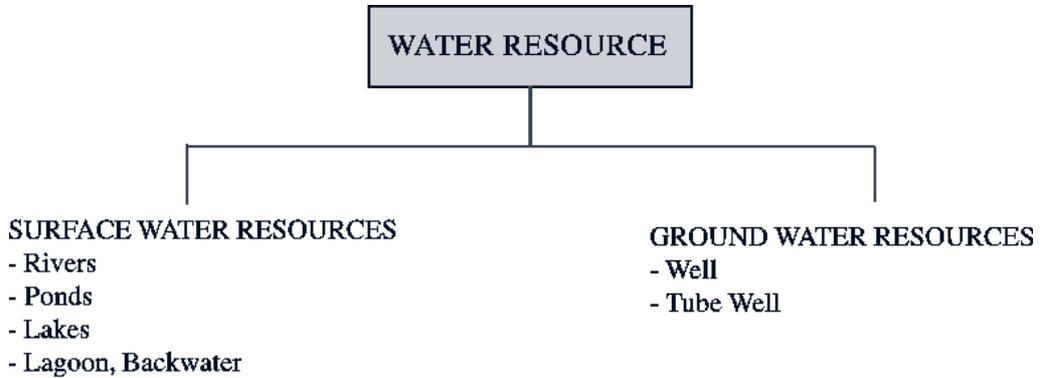
(iv) Modern agricultural technology has spread rapidly to certain areas of the country. Utilization of chemical fertilizers also increased manifolds.

(v) Resistance is less in high yielding variety of seeds, so the consumption of pesticides has also increased.

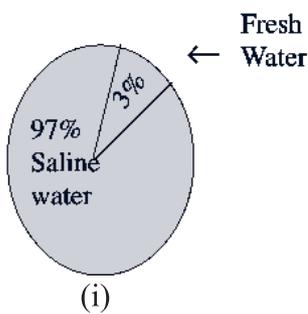
Q.7. Describe the policies implemented in the agricultural sector in the post-independence period.

- Ans. (i) 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.
- (ii) 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.
- (iii) Central government initiated Intensive area Development program (IADP) and intensive Agricultural Area Program (IAAP) in 1960.
- (iv) High Yielding Variety seeds of wheat and rice were introduced in India.

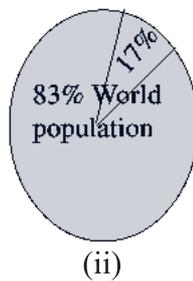
WATER RESOURCES



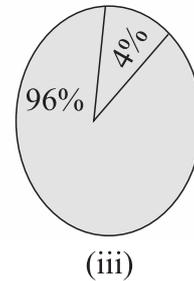
Distribution of water on earth



Proportion of India's population



Percentage of water quantity 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, 17% 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.

SECTION-A

OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS, ONE MARKS

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.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. Consider the following statements:-

Statement - Water Resources are rapidly degrading.

Statement - Water Pollution is caused by the concentration of Toxic metals fluorides and nitrates in different parts of the country.

options:-

- (a) both 1 and 2 are correct and 2 is the correct explanation of 1
- (b) 1 and 2 both are correct and 2 does not correctly explain 1
- (c) 1 is correct and 2 is incorrect
- (d) 2 is correct and 1 is incorrect

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

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

Q.11. Which of the following river is related with Namami Ganga project?

- (a) Yamuna river
- (b) Ganga river
- (c) Brahmaputra river
- (d) Ravi river

Q.12. In which year Jal Kranti Abhiyan has been started?

- (a) 2015-16
- (b) 2017-18
- (c) 2020-21
- (d) 2022-23

Q.13. What has led to an increase in the concentration of arsenic in some parts of Bihar and west Bengal?

- (a) Due to excessive water extraction.
- (b) Due to less water extraction
- (c) Due to heavy rain
- (d) None of these

Q.14. In which state Arvary Pani Sansad Project has been started?

- (a) Haryana
- (b) Punjab
- (c) Rajasthan
- (d) Kerala

Q.15. Which of the following project has been started by central government?

- (a) Neeru-meeru
- (b) Haryali
- (c) Arvary Pani sansad
- (d) Water and you

Q.16. Haryali program is related to the development of:

- (a) Forest cover
- (b) Watershed development
- (c) Soil conservation
- (d) Food grain production

Q.17. Which method is not related to rain water harvesting?

- (a) Ponds method
- (b) Irrigation tanks method
- (c) Recharge well
- (d) Eris

Q.18. Which of the following is not related to watershed development project?

- (a) Haryali
- (b) Neeru-meeru
- (c) Arwari pani sansad
- (d) Van Mahotsav

ANSWER KEY

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (d) | 2. (b) | 3. (d) | 4. (a) |
| 5. (b) | 6. (c) | 7. (d) | 8. (b) |
| 9. (a) | 10. (b) | 11. (b) | 12. (a) |
| 13. (a) | 14. (c) | 15. (b) | 16. (b) |
| 17. (d) | 18. (d) | | |

SECTION-B

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (3 MARKS)

Q.1. 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. (i) Industrial waste is disposed without treatment into water bodies.

(ii) These pollutants cause harm to aquatic animals.

(iii) Chemicals, Leather, pulp and paper industry are the most polluting industries.

Q.2. 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. (i) Ganga and Brahmaputra basins receive more rainfall as compared to basins of south Indian rivers. These rivers are perennial in nature.

(ii) 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.

(iii) 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.3. Why conservation of water resources is important? Explain any three reasons.

Ans. (i) Decreasing quantity of potable water

(ii) Decreasing quantity of fresh water

(iii) Increasing demand of water

(iv) Decreasing quality of water due to pollution.

Q.4. 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:

(i) The level of groundwater table has reduced due to over use in Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh.

(ii) Due to over withdrawal of groundwater water in Maharashtra and Rajasthan the concentration of fluorite has increased.

(iii) In West Bengal and Bihar arsenic concentration in groundwater has increased.

(iv) More electricity is required for withdrawal of the groundwater.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q.1. 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:

- (i) It increases the availability of water which can be used for irrigation and animals.
- (ii) It improves the ground water level.
- (iii) It reduces flood and soil erosion
- (iv) It improves the social bonding amongst people
- (v) It saves the energy required for drawing groundwater resources
- (vi) It increases problem solving capability in people
- (vii) It improves man-nature relationship
- (viii) It brings people close to each other
- (ix) It reduces the concentration of fluoride and nitrate in the groundwater hence improving its quality.

Q.2. Critically analyze the key problems associated with water resources in India.

- Ans. (i) **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.
- (ii) **Quality:** Water pollution is caused by domestic waste, industrial waste and chemical use in agriculture.
- (iii) **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.
- (iv) **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.

- (v) **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.3. Which steps have been taken by government for watershed management? Explain.

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:

- (i) 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.
- (ii) Neeru-Meeru (Water and You) programme (in Andhra Pradesh) which means water and you local people were taught various water conservation measures.
- (iii) 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.
- (iv) 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.4. Explain any three factors leading to depletion of water resources. Write any three legislative measures taken for conservation of water resources for future generations.

Ans. **Causes of scarcity of water**

- (i) **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.
- (ii) **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.
- (iii) **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.
- (iv) **Change in Climatic conditions:** Due to changes in climate monsoon also varies, which is also leading to fall in surface and groundwater resources.
- (v) **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:

- (i) Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1974.
- (ii) Environment Protection Act 1986
- (iii) Water Cess Act, 1977 to reduce pollution

Q.5 Explain the reasons for increasing demand of irrigation in India.

- Ans. (i) **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.
- (ii) **Erratic Rainfall:** Not only the arrival even the total amount of precipitation is variable. This variability can only be taken care through irrigation.
- (iii) **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.
- (iv) **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.
- (v) **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.6. 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.7. Mention 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.

SECTION-D

Source Based Questions

Q.1. Study the map given below and answer the following questions.

(i) Name two west flowing rivers

Ans. Narmada and Tapi

(ii) In which river basin jammu Kashmir located?

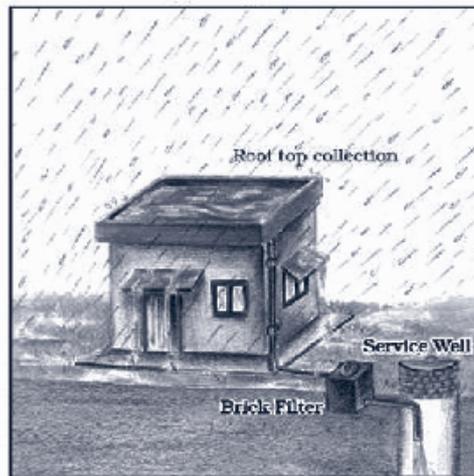
Ans. Indus river

(iii) Name two major states which lie in the Ganga river?

Ans. Uttar Pradesh and Bihar



Q.2. Study the given image carefully and answer the questions that follow :



1. Identify the water conservation method depicted in image.

Ans. Rainwater harvesting.

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.

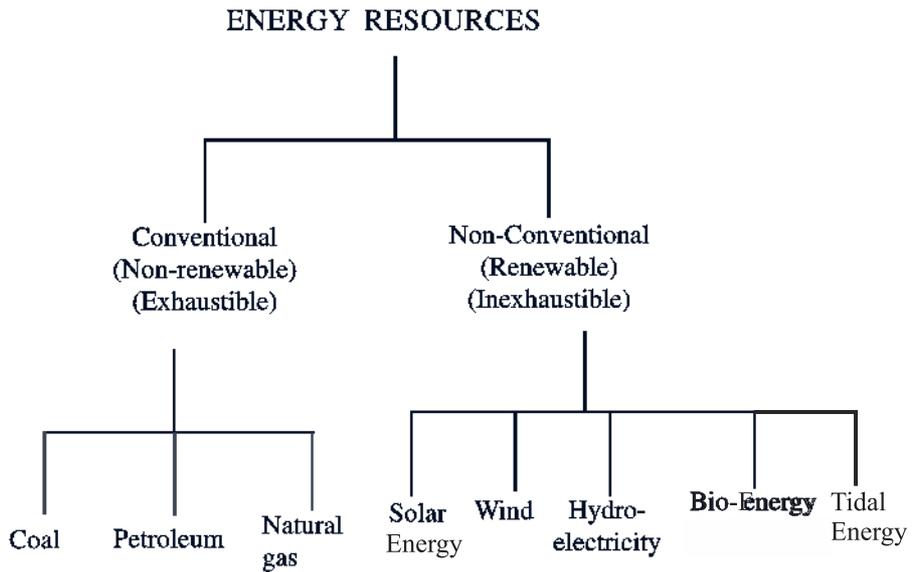
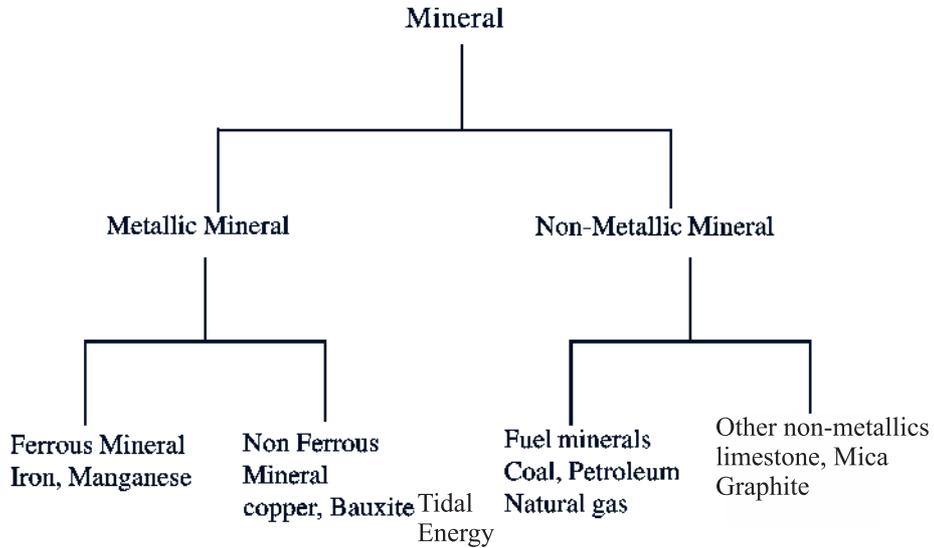
Q.3. What problem is being addressed through the method shown in the diagram?

Ans. The diagram addresses the problem of water scarcity by collecting and storing rain water for later use.

Q.4. How can we achieve sustainability in water availability?

Ans. This system conserves water, reduces dependence on ground water and promotes an eco friendly way of meeting water needs, thus contributing to sustainable development.

Mineral and Energy Resources



Si no.	MINERAL	USES	AREA OF DISTRIBUTION
1.	Iron Ore	Basis for all industries	Odisha, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, 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, Maharashtra
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	Jharkhand, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu
5.	Mica	Mica is mainly used in the electrical and electronic industries.	Jharkhand, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan

SECTION-A

ONE MARK QUESTIONS MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Q.1. Which of the following is not a metallic mineral?

- (a) Bauxite
- (b) Mica
- (c) Manganese
- (d) Copper

Q.2. Read the statements carefully and choose the correct option.

- (1) Minerals are evenly distributed over space
- (2) There is an inverse relationship between the quantity and quality of minerals.
- (3) Minerals exhaust with time.

Options

- (a) Only 1 and 2 are correct
- (b) Only 2 and 3 are correct
- (c) Only 1 is correct
- (d) 1, 2 and 3 are correct

Q.3. Reflect on the following statements

- (1) 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.
- (2) Ores of monazite and thorium are found in Kerala

Which of the following statement is are true:

Options

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Nor 1 not 2

Q.4. 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.5. Match column I with column II and choose the correct option from below.

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

Options

	(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.6. 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.7. Which of the following is not a conventional source of energy?

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

Q.8. 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 / are not correct?

Options

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

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

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

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

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

Q.11. Consider the following statement with reference to non-conventional sources of energy.

1. Solar energy is dependent on photovoltaic and solar thermal energy.
2. The western part of India has greater potential for the development of solar energy in Gujrat and Rajasthan.
3. The Kinetic energy of wind, through turbines is converted into electrical energy for wind energy.
4. East coast of India has great potential for the development of tidal energy.

Choose the correct Option:

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

Q.12. Mica, lime stone and Graphite classified as:

- (a) Fuel mineral
- (b) Ferrous mineral
- (c) Non-ferrous mineral
- (d) Non metallic mineral

Q.13. Which of the following by product mineral is used for medicines?

- (a) Coal
- (b) Petroleum
- (c) Nuclear energy
- (d) Mica

Q.14 When first successful attempt to tap the underground heat was made?

- (a) 1891
- (b) 1893
- (c) 1890
- (d) 1889

Q.15 Which state have favourable conditinos for wind energy?

- (a) Rajasthan, Gujarat, Delhi

- (b) Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh
- (c) Rajasthan, Gujarat and Karnataka
- (d) Karnataka & Tamilnadu

Q.16 Which of the following is incorrectly matched?

State	Coal mining centre
(a) Telangana	Singareni
(b) Maharashtra	Korba
(c) Odisha	Talcher
(d) West Bengal	Raniganj

ANSWER KEY

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (b) | 3. (c) | 4. (b) |
| 5. (d) | 6. (b) | 7. (c) | 8. (b) |
| 9. (a) | 10. (c) | 11. (a) | 12. (d) |
| 13. (b) | 14. (c) | 15. (c) | 16. (b) |

SECTION-B

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

Q.1. Write any two uses of copper. Mention major areas of copper.

Ans. Uses of copper

- (i) Copper is an indispensable metal in the electrical industry for making wires, electric motors, transformers and generators.
- (ii) It is alloyable, malleable and ductile.
- (iii) It is also mixed with gold to provide strength to jewellery.
- (iv) Main areas of copper deposits are Jhunjhunu in Rajasthan, Singhbhum district in Jharkhand, Balaghat in Madhya Pradesh.

Q.2. Write any two uses of manganese. Mention the major producing areas of manganese. (2013 CBSE)

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

Q.3. "Bio energy is a potential source of energy conversion. It has a lot of significance for rural and urban development in developing country like India." Explain.

- Ans. (i) Bio energy is derived from biological products. It includes agricultural municipal and industrial waste.
- (ii) It can be converted into electrical energy, heat energy or gas for cooking.
- (iii) Bio energy is environment friendly. This increases the self reliance of rural people and improves their economic life. It also lessens the dependence on fuelwood.
- (iv) This also solves the problem of solid waste management in urban areas and also ensures energy supply.

Q.4. "Wind energy is a completely pollution free and renewable source of energy." Explain.

- Ans. (i) Wind energy is absolutely pollution free, inexhaustible source of energy.
- (ii) The mechanism of energy conversion from blowing wind is simple.
- (iii) The kinetic energy of wind through turbines is converted into electrical energy.
- (iv) The permanent wind systems such as the trade winds, westerlies and seasonal wind like monsoon have been used as source of energy. (v) Besides these, local winds, land and sea breezes can also be used to produce electricity.

- (vi) India, already has started generating wind energy. In Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Karnataka, favourable conditions for wind energy exist.

Q.5. Differentiate between conventional and non-conventional sources of energy.

Ans.

Conventional source of energy	Non conventional source of 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.6. Minerals are unevenly distributed in India. Explain.

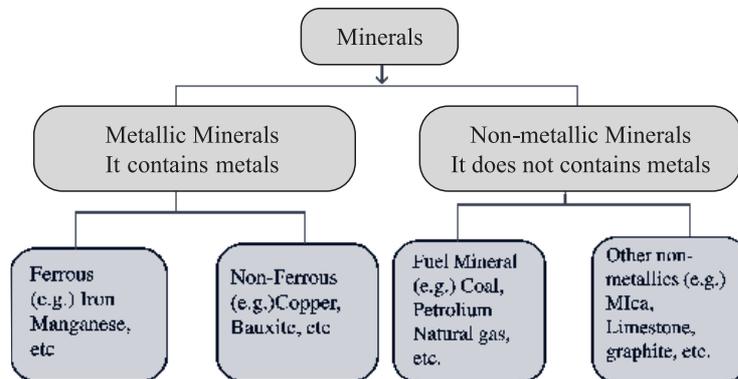
OR

India is endowed with a rich variety of mineral resources due to its varied geological structure. Examine the statement.

- Ans. (i) Bulk of the valuable minerals are products of pre-Paleozoic age and are mainly associate with metamorphic and Igneous rocks.
- (ii) The vast alluvial plain tract of north India is devoid of minerals of economic use.
- (iii) Most of the metallic minerals in India occur in the Peninsular plateau region in the old crystalline rocks.
- (iv) Over 97% of coal reserves occur in the valleys of Damodar, Sone, and Godavari.
- (v) Petroleum resources are located in the sedimentary basins of Assam, Gujarat.
- (vi) Minerals are generally concentrated in three broad belts in India, a respectively.
- The North-Eastern Plateau
 - South Western Plateau Region
 - North Western Region

Q.7. Classify the minerals with examples 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:



Q.8 Mention the main characteristics of mineral belt of 'North-Western Region' of India.

(i) This belt extends along Aravali in Rajasthan and Parts of Gujarat.

(ii) These minerals are associated with Dharwar system of rocks.

(iii) Copper & Zinc are Major Minerals of the belt.

(iv) Rajasthan is rich in Building Stone i.e. Sandstone Granite, Marble.

(v) Dolomite and Lime Stone Provide Raw materials for Cement Industry.

Q.9 Mention the main characteristics of the mineral belt of 'south Western Plateau Region' of India.

Ans. (i) This belt extends over Karnatka, Goa and Contiguous Tamilnadu uplands and Kerala.

(ii) This belt is rich in ferrous metals and bauxite.

(iii) It also contains high grade iron ore, manganese and limestone.

(iv) This belt lacks in coal deposits except Neyveli lignite.

Q.10 Describe coal as source of conventional energy in India.

Ans. (i) Coal is a one of the important minerals which is mainly used in generation of thermal power.

(ii) Coal is used in smelting of Iron ore.

(iii) About 80 percent of the coal deposits in India is of bituminous type and is of non-cooking grade.

SECTION-C

Long Answer Type Questions

Q.1. Analyse the relationship between the conservation of mineral resources and sustainable development in India.

or

Explain any five measures to conserve mineral resources in india.

Ans. (i) Minerals are exhaustible 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

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

Q.2. Name any five non-conventional sources of energy and also mention a potential area of the resource.

- Ans. (i) **Solar Energy:** In the western part of the country. There is more potential of solar energy in Gujrat and Rajasthan.
- (ii) **Wind Energy:** Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Karnataka have immense potential for wind energy.
- (iii) **Tidal Energy:** West coast of India has potential for harnessing tidal energy.
- (iv) **Geothermal Energy:** There is a wide range of possibility of development of geothermal energy in the Himalayan region.
- (v) **Bio energy:** Comprehensive development of bio energy in rural areas is possible.

Q.3. "Non conventional sources of energy provide environment friendly, affordable energy in a more sustainable way despite higher initial costs." Examine the statement.

- Ans. (i) Solar, wind, geothermal, bio energy etc are non-conventional sources of energy. These are environment friendly.
- (ii) Wind energy is completely pollution free

- (iii) Solar thermal technology is beneficial. Sun rays tapped in photovoltaic cells can be converted into energy.
- (iv) The Kinetic energy of wind, through turbines is converted in electrical energy.
- (v) Bio energy derived from biological products. It is a potential source of energy conversion.
- (vi) The hot water that gushes out through the geyser wells is used in generation of thermal energy. Tremendous heat is released through the magma from the interior of earth comes out on the surface.

Q.4. Analyze the advantages of non-conventional energy sources by giving the example of solar energy in India.

Advantages of non-conventional energy sources are :

- (i) Inexhaustible resources which are abundantly available.
- (ii) More equitably distributed.
- (iii) Environment-friendly.
- (iv) They are renewable energy sources like solar, wind, hydro-geothermal, biomass etc.
- (v) More sustained, eco-friendly.
- (vi) Cheaper energy sources.
- (vii) It has full potential to replace conventional sources of energy.

Q.5. "Nuclear power has emerged as a viable source in recent years". Examine the statement with suitable arguments in the context of India.

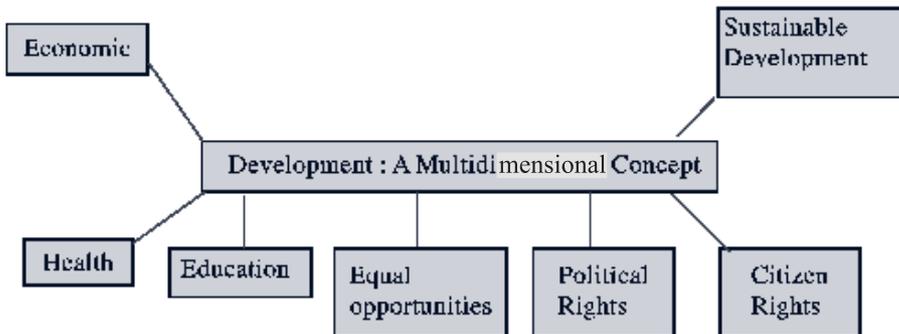
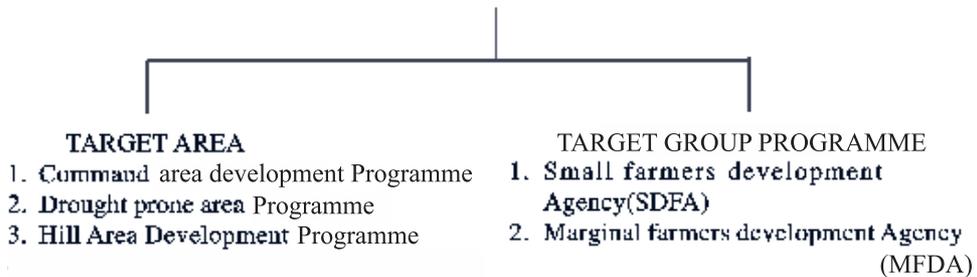
- (i) Important minerals used for the generation of nuclear energy are uranium and thorium. Uranium deposits occur in the Dharwar rocks.

- (ii) Geographically, uranium ores are known to occur in several locations along the Singhbhum Copper belt.
- (iii) Thorium is mainly obtained from monazite and ilmenite in the beach sands along the coast of Kerala and Tamil Nadu.
- (iv) World's richest monazite deposits occur in Palakkad and Kollam.
- (v) Atomic Energy Commission was established in 1948, progress could be made only after the establishment of the Atomic Energy Institute at Trombay in 1954 which was renamed as the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre.
- (vi) The important nuclear power projects are Tarapur, Rawatbhata, Kalpakkam, Narora, Kaiga and Kakrapar.

PLANNING AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA



REGIONAL PLANNING



SECTION-A

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

- Q.1. In which five year plan special area programmes were designed to develop infrastructure in hill areas, north-eastern states, tribal areas and backward areas.
- (a) Sixth five year plan
 - (b) Second five year plan
 - (c) Fifth five year plan
 - (d) Eight five year plan
- 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 drought prone programme during fourth five year plan?
- (a) To provide employment
 - (b) Solving the scarcity of water
 - (c) Development of transport modes
 - (d) Multicropping
- Q.5. Reflect on the following statements related to sustainable development.
1. The definition of sustainable development was given by the United Nation Programme on Environment (UNEP)

2. "It is the development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."

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) Ehrlich
(b) The Limits to Growth	(ii) Meadows
(c) Growth and Equity	(iii) Mahatma Gandhi
(d) Our Common Future	(iv) Gro Harlem Brundtland

Q.7. Which one of the following is not true about Bharmaur tribal Region?

- (a) This region comprises of Bharmaur and Holi Tehsil of Chamba district.
- (b) It is not a notified tribal area
- (c) It is mainly inhabited by Gaddi tribal community
- (d) The tribals living here practise transhumance

Q.8. Which of the following commission replaced "Planning Commission"?

- (a) Election commission
- (b) Niti Ayog
- (c) Law commission
- (d) Education commission

Q.9. Which of the following statement is not true regarding Indira Gandhi canal?

- (a) It was previously known as Rajasthan canal
- (b) It originates at Harike barrage in Punjab
- (c) The canal runs almost parallel to Pakistan border
- (d) Rajasthan is least benefited by this canal

Q.10. Consider the following statements and choose the correct answer with the help of given options:

- (1) Assertion :Bharmaur tribal region has harsh climate conditions, low resource base and fragile environment
- (2) Reason : It is one of the most backward area of Himachal Pradesh

Options:

- (a) Both the statements are true, statement 2 does not explain statement 1 correctly.
- (b) Both the statements are true and statement 2 correctly explains the statements 1.
- (c) Both statements 1 and 2 are wrong.
- (d) Statement 1 is true and statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.11 Indira Gandhi canal originates at which barrage?

- (a) Nangal
- (b) Hirakund
- (c) Harike
- (d) Hamida

Q.12. Consider the following statements and choose the correct answer with the help of given options:

- (i) Hill Area Development Programmes were initiated during fifth five year plan.
- (ii) The National Committee on the development of Backward Area recommended that all the hill areas in the country having height below 600 m and covered under tribal sub plan be treated as backward hill areas.

Options:

- (a) Both statement I and II are correct
- (b) Only statement I is correct
- (c) Only statement II is correct
- (d) Both statements I and II are incorrect

Q.13. Which of the following river/rivers flows in Bharmaur tribal region?

- (a) Ravi and Beas
- (b) Ravi, Budhil and Tundahen
- (c) Beas, Tundahen and Jhelum
- (d) Budhil, Tundahen and Satluj

Q.14. Which of the following is not related to sectoral planning?

- (a) Manufacturing
- (b) Transport
- (c) Drought prone area
- (d) Infrastructure

Q.15. Which of the following state is related to Bharmaur Tribal area?

- (a) Uttarakhand
- (b) Himachal Pradesh
- (c) Uttar Pradesh
- (d) West Bengal

ANSWER KEY

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (d) | 2. (b) | 3. (a) | 4. (a) |
| 5. (b) | 6. (c) | 7. (b) | 8. (b) |
| 9. (d) | 10. (a) | 11. (c) | 12. (b) |
| 13. (b) | 14. (c) | 15. (b) | |

SECTION-B

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q.1. 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.2. "With the development of agriculture and animal husbandry alone, sustainable development cannot be achieved in the Indira Gandhi Canal Command Area." Examine the statement.

Ans. (i) In this area agriculture and allied activities need to be developed along with other sectors of economy.

(ii) This region needs to be diversified economically.

(iii) Establishment of functional linkages between commercial centres and market centres.

Q.3. Explain the importance of Indira Gandhi Canal in providing water for irrigation in the Canal Command area.

OR

"The introduction of canal irrigation in the dry land of Rajasthan has transformed its ecology, economy and society." Analyse the statement.

Ans. (i) 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.

- (ii) The traditional crops sown in the area, gram, bajra and jowar have been replaced by wheat, cotton, groundnut and rice.
- (iii) This has also helped in reducing wind erosion and siltation of canal systems.
- (iv) This intensive irrigation, no doubt, initially has led to tremendous increase in agricultural and livestock productivity.

SECTION-C

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q.1. If you are asked to plan for the development of hill areas, what will be your priorities.

Ans. While planning for the development of hilly areas their geography, ecology, topography and economic conditions would be taken into consideration. Apart from this the following priorities will be considered.

- (i) All people should benefit from it, not only the rich and influential
- (ii) Development of local resources and talents
- (iii) Making the livelihood economy investment oriented
- (iv) Non exploitation of backward areas in regional trade.
- (v) To improve the market system of backward areas and benefit the labourers.
- (vi) To maintain ecological balance.

Q.2. 'Many programs were initiated for people under the Drought Prone area Program'. Examine the statement.

Ans. (i) 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.

(ii) Initially, this programme laid emphasis on the construction of labour-intensive civil works to provide more employment to people.

- (iii) 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.
- (iv) The other strategies of development of these areas include adoption of integrated watershed development approach at the micro-level.
- (v) 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.3. What steps have been taken for the development of the Bharmaur region? and Examine the impact of 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:

- (i) Development of basic infrastructure such as schools, hospitals was done
- (ii) Attention was given to availability of clean water, roads, communication and electricity system.
- (iii) Encouraged new and eco-friendly methods of agriculture.
- (iv) Scientific methods of animal husbandry were encouraged.

Social and economic effects:

- (i) Increased literacy rate among people especially women.
- (ii) Production of pulses and other cash crops increased.
- (iii) Liberated the society from social evils like child marriages.
- (iv) Sex ratio improved
- (v) People's standard of living improved.

Q.4. Attaining sustainable development in the Indira Gandhi canal command area required major thrust upon the measures to achieve ecological sustainability. Evaluate the statement.

Ans. (i) The first requirement is strict implementation of water management policy.

(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.

(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

SECTION-D
SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS
BHARMAUR REGION

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 surrounded by lofty mountains on all sides. It has *Pir Panjal* in the north and *Dhaura Dhar* in the south. In the east, the extension of ***Dhaura Dhar*** 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*, *Khanj*, *Kugtiand* 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.

Answer the following Questions

1. Describe the location of Bharmaur region.

This region is located between 32° 11' N and 32° 41' N latitude and 76° 22' E and 76° 53' E longitudes.

2. Why does this region experience harsh climatic conditions? Give one reason.

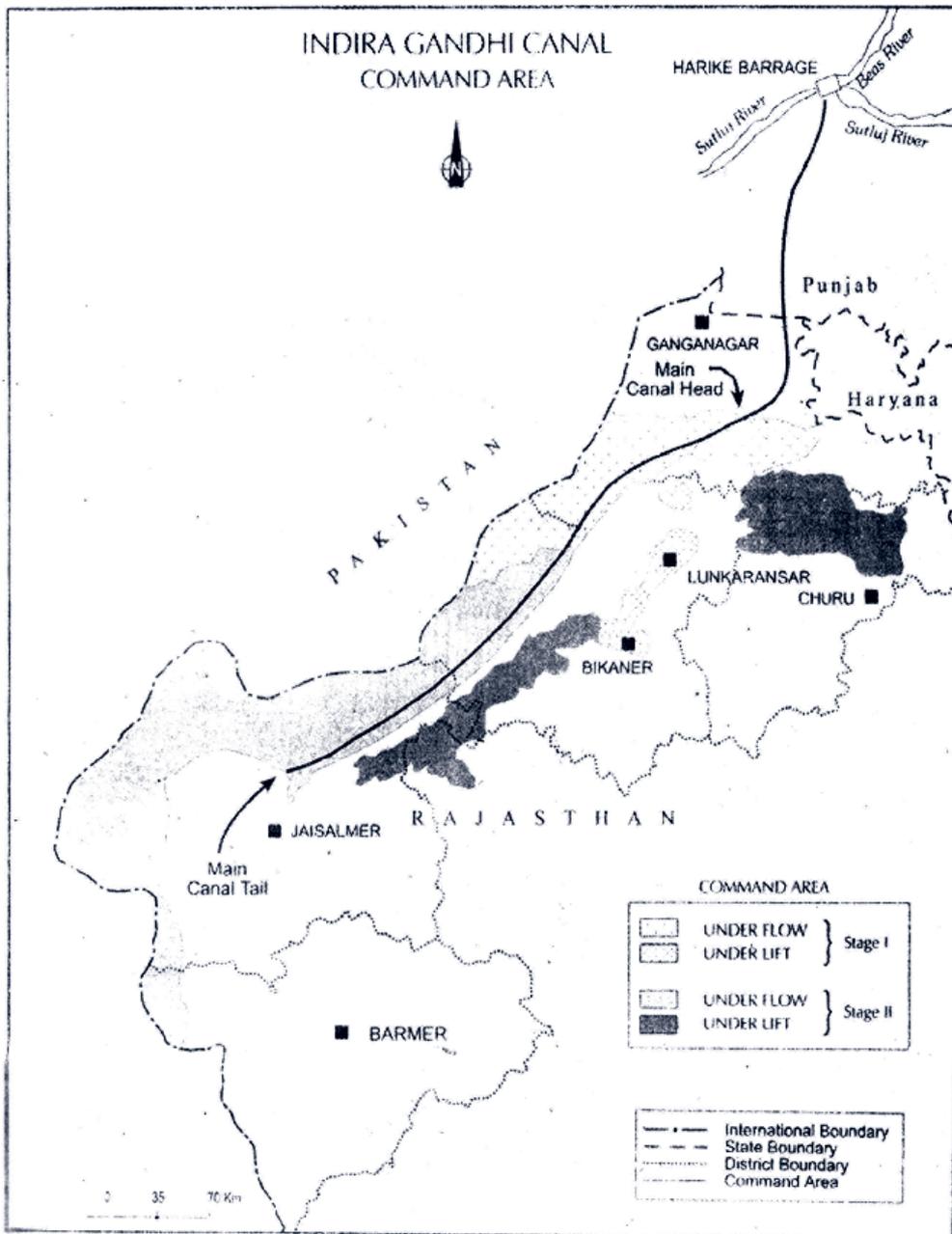
The region lies at an altitude between 1500 m and 3700 m above the mean sea level. Due to high altitude, it experiences freezing weather conditions and snowfall in winters. Temperature often falls down to freezing point.

3. Why is this region economically backward? Explain any one reason.

Reason for economically backwardness:

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| i. Difficult relief | ii. Harsh climate |
| iii. Low resource base | iii. Any other relevant point |

II. Source Based Questions



Study the diagram carefully and answer the questions that follow:

1. Name the two areas of stage I that are benefited by canal.

Ans. Ganga Nagar and Hanumangarh

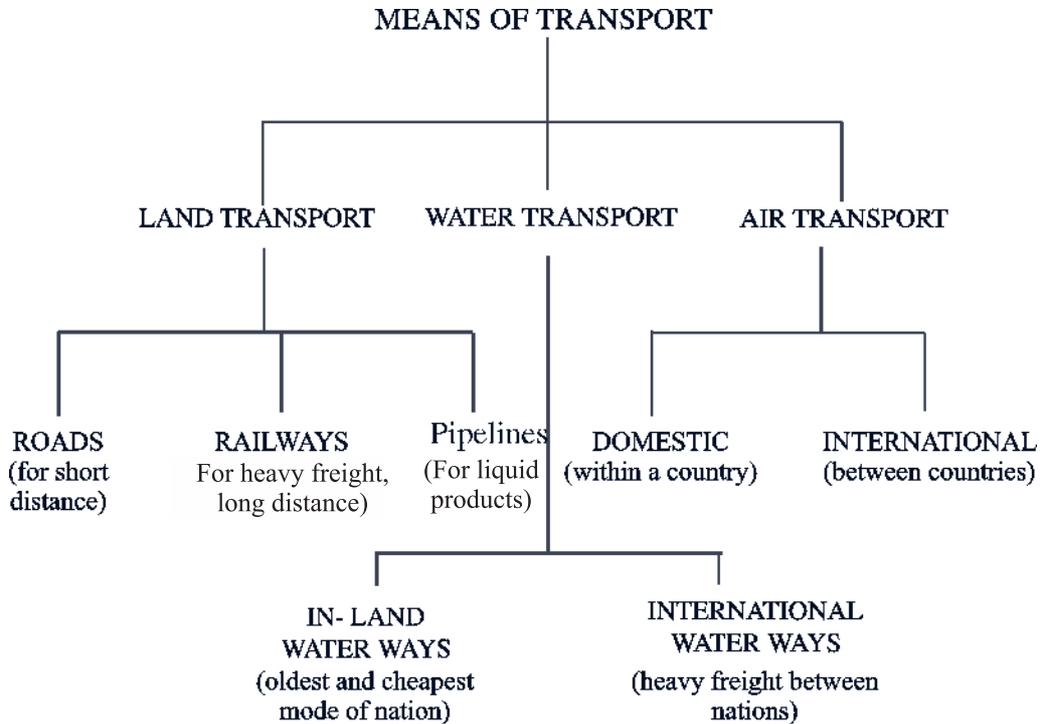
2. By what name was Indira Gandhi canal was known previously?

Ans. Rajasthan canal

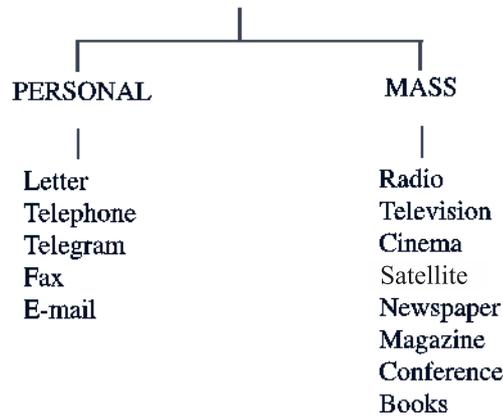
3. "Introduction of canal irrigation has replaced some crops in this area." Justify.

Ans. The traditional crops sown in the area, gram, Bajra and Jowar have been replaced by Wheat, Cotton.

Transport and Communication



Means of Communication



SECTION-A

MCQ (Objective Questions)

- Q.1. Which of the following organization has been established to improve the quality of roads designated as National Highways in India?
- (a) NHAI (National Highways Authority of India)
 - (b) Central Public works Department (CPWD)
 - (c) Public Works Department (PWD)
 - (d) State Highway Development Authority (SRDA)
- Q.2. What is the expansion of National Waterway-1 ?
- (a) Sadiya to Dhubri
 - (b) Allahabad to Haldia
 - (c) Kottapuram to Kollam
 - (d) Kakinada to Puducherry
- Q.3. Consider the following statement and choose the appropriate option from the given alternatives.
1. Construction of roads is cheap and easier in plain areas.
 2. The nature of terrain and the economic development are the major determinant of the density of roads.

Options

- (a) Only 1 is correct
 - (b) Only statement 2 is correct
 - (c) Both the statements are correct but not mutually related
 - (d) 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?
- (a) Road transport

- (b) Water transport
- (c) Rail Transport
- (d) Air Transport

Q.5. Which of the following pair is matched correctly?

Railway Zone	Headquarter
(a) Eastern	Kolkata
(b) Southern	New Delhi
(c) Northern	Mumbai
(d) Western	Chennai

Q.6. Match Coloumn I with Column II and choose the correct

Option:

Column I (Railway zone)	Column II (Headquarter)
(i) North central	1. Secunderabad
(ii) East central	2. Allahabad
(iii) West central	3. Hajipur
(iv) South central	4. Jabalpur

Option:

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

Q.7 Read the following statement regarding Border Roads and choose the correct option:

- I Border roads are strategically important
- II They strengthen defence preparedness
- III 'National Highway Authority of India' construct these roads
- IV They are helpful in accelerating economic development

Options:

- (a) Only I, II and III are correct
- (b) Only II, III and IV are correct
- (c) Only I, II and IV are correct
- (d) Only I, III and IV are correct

Q.8. Which of the following is not a mass means of communication?

- (a) Newspaper
- (b) Magazine
- (c) Satellite
- (d) Letters

Q.9. In which year Konkan Railway was constructed?

- (a) 1997
- (b) 1998
- (c) 1999
- (d) 1996

Q.10. Statelite is a mode of—

- (a) Transport and communication
- (b) Personal communication
- (c) Mass communication
- (d) Transport

Q.11. Which of the following is number of Sadiya-Dhubri National water way?

- (a) N.W 3
- (b) N.W 1
- (c) N.W 5
- (d) N.W 2

Q.12. In which year Inland water ways Authority of India was set up?

- (a) 1986
- (b) 1989
- (c) 1998
- (d) 1984

Q.13. Read the following statements regarding national highways of India and choose the correct option.

- I. Responsibility of development, maintenance and operation of

National Highways is on state government

- II. These Highways are meant to promote the harmonious relationship with the neighbouring countries by providing effective links with India.

Options:

- (a) Only statement I is correct
- (b) Only statement II is correct
- (c) Only statement I and II are correct
- (d) Both statement I and II are incorrect

Q.14. Which of the following Roads have maximum length in India?

- (a) State highways
- (b) National highways
- (c) District Roads
- (d) Rural Roads

Q.15. 'Nagpur Plan' in India is related to which transport?

- (a) Pipeline
- (b) Rail
- (c) Roads
- (d) Water

Q.16. Which among the following is the western most station of East-West corridor?

- (a) Kolkata
- (b) Guwahati
- (c) Porbandar
- (d) Mumbai

Q.17. Development state roads along coastal border areas, including connectivity of non major ports is planning of which scheme?

- (a) Golden quadrilateral

- (b) North-South corridor
- (c) Bharat Mala
- (d) Vande Bharat

ANSWER KEY

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (a) | 2. (b) | 3. (d) | 4. (c) |
| 5. (a) | 6. (d) | 7. (c) | 8. (d) |
| 9. (b) | 10. (c) | 11. (d) | 12. (a) |
| 13. (d) | 14. (d) | 15. (c) | 16. (c) |
| 17. (c) | | | |

SECTION-B

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (3 MARKS QUESTION)

Q.1. When was the Konkan railway built? Explain the main features of it.

OR

Konkan railway is considered as an “Engineering Marvel”. Justify.

Ans. The Indian konkan Railway was constructed in 1998. Its main features are following:

- (i) This rail route connects Roha(Maharashtra) to Mangalore in Karnataka. It is 760 km long.
- (ii) This rail route crosses 146 rivers and streams and 2000 bridges and 91 tunnels.
- (iii) Asia’s longest tunnel lies on this route.
- (iv) This project includes the states of Karnataka, Goa, and Maharashtra.

Q.2. Describe any three benefits of satellite communication.

- Ans. • Satellites are mode of communication in themselves and they also regulate others 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.3. When and why was the Border Road organization established?

OR

Describe the importance of Border Road organization.

Ans. The Border Road organisation was established in may 1960.

- To accelerate economic development.
- To strengthen defense preparedness.
- It has constructed roads in high altitude mountainous terrain.
- Apart from the construction and maintenance of roads in strategically sensitive areas, BRO also undertakes snow clearance in high altitude areas and contributes to the socio-economic development of border states.

Q.4. Railways have a profound contribution in the economic progress of the country. Explain in the context of India.

Ans. Indian railways is one of the longest networks in the world and has a profound contribution in the economic progress of the country in following ways.

- Railways helps in transportation of passenger and goods from far away places and hence helps in industrial and agricultural development.
- Railways has helped in promoting national integration and cultural enrichment.
- Major commodities like coal, petroleum products, food grains etc are transported by railways.
- Railway connect source of finished products and raw material with market.
- Indian railway is one of the largest employment providers in the country.

Q.5. Write the characteristics of pipeline transport

OR

Analyse the importance of pipelines as a mode of transport.

(CBSE 2019).

- (i) It is most convenient and efficient mode of transporting liquids and gases over long distances.
- (ii) It can be easily laid on any types of surface.
- (iii) It is cheaper to use for a long time.
- (iv) is eco friendly does not cause pollution.
- (v) Saves time.

SECTION-C

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q.1. Why road transport is considered more useful in comparison to other modes of transport in India?

- Ans.**
- (i) Roads can be constructed on undulating topography.
 - (ii) Provides door to door service.
 - (iii) It acts as a feeder transport facility to other modes of transport.
 - (iv) It is convenient for small distance.
 - (v) Perishable items can be easily transported.
 - (vi) Construction and maintenance of roads is relatively easy and cheap.

Q.2. Internet is the most effective and up to date personal communication system. Explain the statement with examples.

Or

“Among all the personal communication system internet is the most effective and advanced one.” Explain.

- Ans**
- (i) Internet presents information as well as data on various items (topics).
 - (ii) It provides accessibility to information at a lower cost.
 - (iii) It has maximum usage for e commerce and electronic transactions.
 - (iv) Detailed information can be received through email.
 - (v) The expansion of Internet helps to lower digital divide or increase access to information.

Q.3. '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. (i) A comprehensive program was stated to convert meter and narrow gauge into broad gauge.
- (ii) Steam locomotives were replaced by diesel and electric locomotives.
- (iii) Both capacity and speed of trains has increased.
- (iv) Metro trains were introduced.
- (v) Construction of the Konkan railways was a big achievement for Indian railways.
- (vi) Railway reservation was computerised and other facilities were also enhanced.

Q.4. Analyse the role of Inland waterways Authority of India. Why inland waterways are an important mode of transport?(CBSE 2016)

- Ans. (i) For the development and maintenance of national water ways the Inland waterways Authority of India was established in 1986.
- (ii) The authority declared five waterways As National waterways
- (iii) The authority also identified 10 water ways which will be upgraded.

Importance of Inland waterways

- (i) This is a cheap means of transport It is convenient for transport of heavy goods.
- (ii) It is fuel efficient and eco-friendly mode of transport.
- (iii) An important mode of transport for passengers as well as freight.

Q.5. "India's road network is one of the largest in the world. Elucidate the statement.

- Ans. (i) The total length of roads in India is 62.16 lakh kms (2017).

- (ii) The roads were concentrated in urban areas and the rural and remote areas in their vicinity.
- (iii) Many projects and policies were implemented for the development of roads.
- (iv) Under the Pradhan Mantri Gram sadak Yojna rural roads were connected with other roads.
- (v) Several super expressways were constructed.
- (vi) Road transport has gradually increased and enhanced in connectivity between cities, towns and villages.

Q.6. Analyse the importance of water transport in india and the reason for decline its 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 the statement with examples.

- Ans. (i) It is the cheapest mode of transport.
- (ii) Best suited for transporting heavy materials.
 - (iii) There is no need to construct a route for this mode of transport.
 - (iv) India is surrounded by water from three sides and has long coastline.
 - (v) It is a fuel efficient and eco-friendly mode of transport.
 - (vi) Waterways contribute about 1% to the country's transport sector.
 - (vii) This includes, rivers, canals, backwater and narrow culverts.

Reasons for declining popularity of water transport.

- (i) Competition from railways
- (ii) Improper maintenance of waterways.
- (iii) Diversion of water for irrigational needs.

Q.7. Explain any five characteristics of National Highways in India.

- Ans. (i) National highways are constructed and maintained by the Central Government through National Highway Authority of India.
- (ii) These national highways are used for international travel and to deliver or transport defence material to the border areas.
- (iii) These roads connect the capitals of states with important towns, ports and railway junctions.
- (iv) In 2020 the total length of the National highways was 1,36,440 km.
- (v) These roads cover about 2% of the total length of the country.
- (vi) NHAI entrusted with the responsibility of development, maintenance of National Highways.

Q.8. "Indian Railways network is one of the longest in the world". Support the statement with example.

- Ans. (i) Indian Railways is the largest government undertaking in the country.
- (ii) The length of Indian Railways network is 67,956 km.
- (iii) Its very large size puts a lot of pressure on a centralized railway management system.
- (iv) In India, the railway system has been divided into 16 zones.
- (v) Indian Railways has launched extensive program to convert the metre and narrow gauge to broad gauge.
- (vi) Indian Railways brought people of diverse culture together.

SECTION-D

Source Based Questions

We use many items in our daily life. From toothpaste to our bed tea, milk, clothes, soaps, food items, etc., are required every day. All these can be purchased from the market. Have you ever thought as to how these items are brought from the site of production? All the production is meant for consumption. From the fields and factory, *the* produce is brought to the place from where consumers purchase it. It is the transportation of these items from the site of their production to the market which make them available to the consumer.

We not only use material things, like fruits, vegetables, books, clothes, etc., but also use ideas, views and messages in our daily life. Do you know we exchange our views, ideas and messages from one place to another or one individual to another while communicating with the help of various means?

The use of transport and communication depends upon our need to move things from place of their availability to the place of their Use. Human beings use various methods to move goods, commodities, ideas from one place to another.

Q.1. Explain the utility of transportation.

Ans. Transportation make the items available to the consumers.

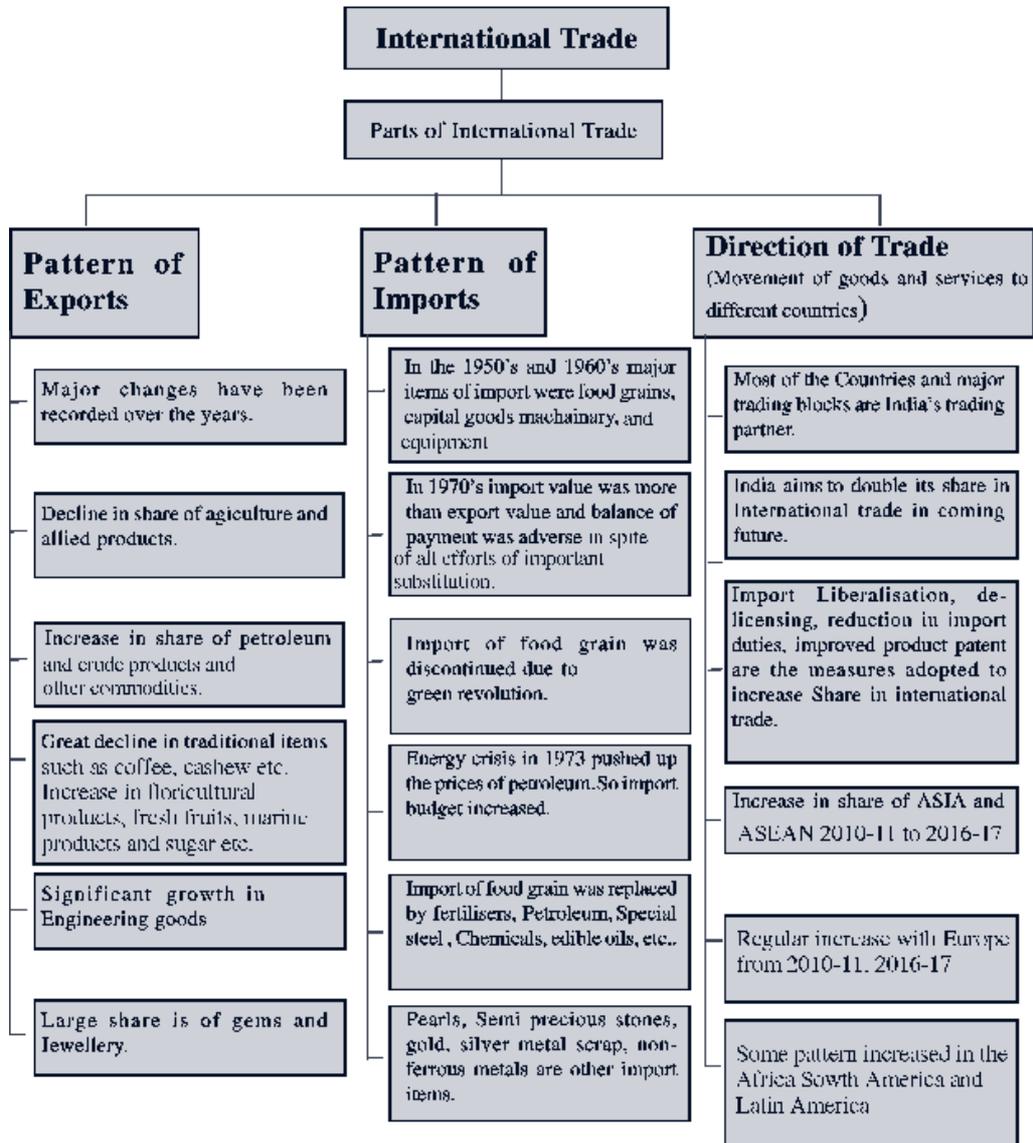
Q.2. Define the krm communication?

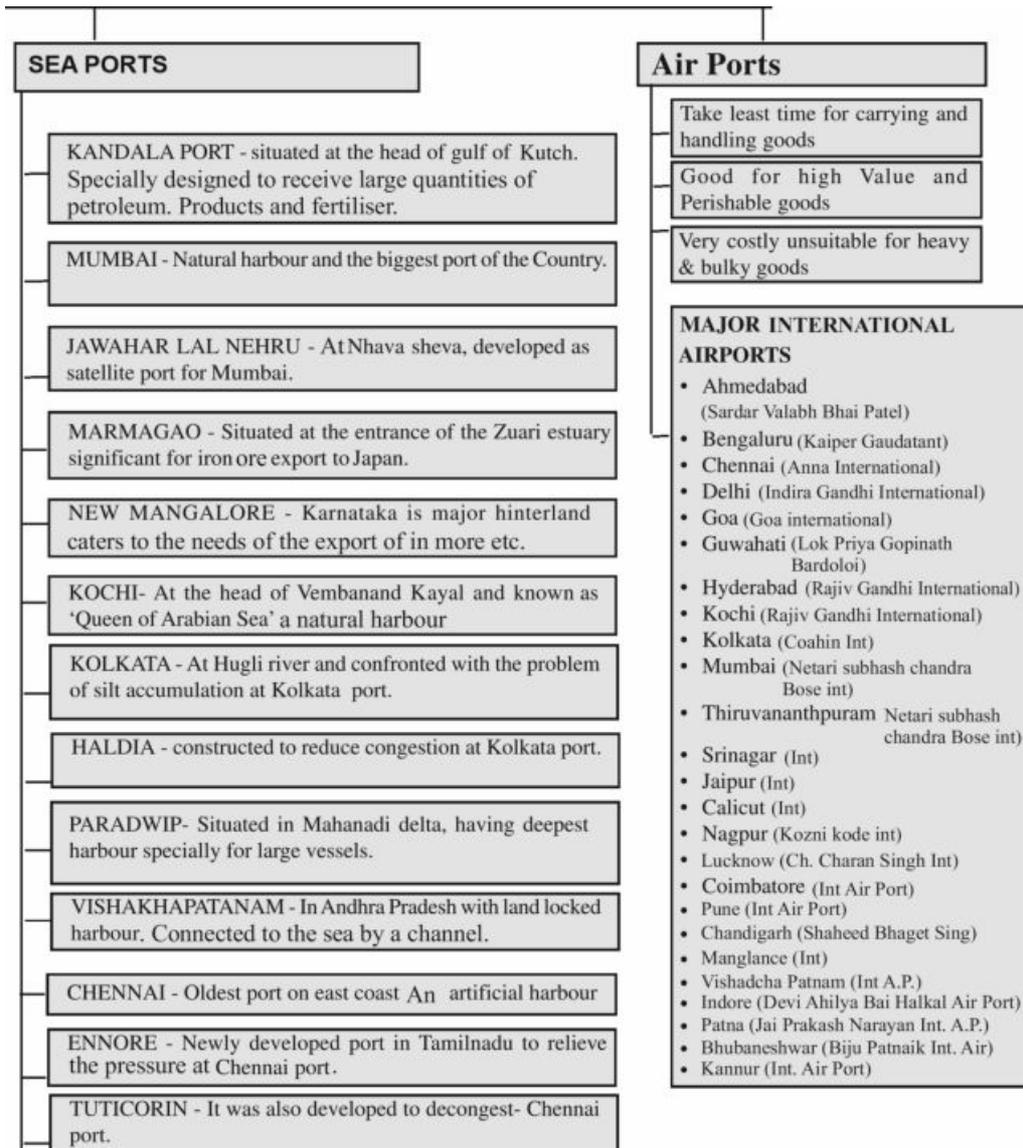
Ans. Exchange of Ideas, views and messages from one place to another is communcation.

Q.3. Differentiate betwee transport and communication.

Ans. Transport is exhcnage of items, products from one place to another and communication is exchange of ideas, views from one place to another.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE





SECTION-A

MCQ and Objective Type Questions Answer

- Q.1. 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.2. 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.3. 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.4. Which of the following port is developed to relieve the pressure of Chennai port?
- (a) Tuticorin
 - (b) Kochchi
 - (c) Paradwip
 - (d) Haldia
- Q.5. Consider the following statements and choose the correct answer with the help of given options.
1. Assertion: The major item of import in 1960s in India was food grain.
 2. Reason: Country faced serious food shortage during that time.

Options:

- (A) Both the statements are true, statement 2 does not explain statement 1 correctly.
- (B) Both the statements are true and statement 2 correctly explains the statement 1
- (C) Both statements 1 and 2 are wrong.
- (D) Statement 1 is true and statements 2 is incorrect.

Q.6. Which of the following was the direct impact of energy crisis of 1973 in India?

- (a) Import budget pushed up
- (b) Food grain import replaced by fertilisers
- (c) Increase of import of edible oils
- (d) All of the above

Q.7. Consider the following statements and choose the correct answer with the help of given options.

I. India imports edible oils and pulses

II. India is an agriculturally rich country

Options:

- (A) Both statements are true
- (B) Only statements I is true
- (C) Only statement II is true
- (D) Both the statements are wrong

Q.8. Which of the following port is developed to cater the needs of western and north western parts of the country?

- (a) Mumbai Port
- (b) Jawaharlal Nehru Port
- (c) Kandla Port
- (d) Marmagao

- Q.9. Which of the following port is known as landlocked harbour?
- (a) Haldia port
 - (b) Vishakha patnam port
 - (c) Ennore port
 - (d) Tuticorin port
- Q.10. Chennai port is not much suitable for large ships because of _____.
- Q.11. Kolkata port extends port facilities to _____.
- Q.12. Which of the following port is known as an inland riverine port?
- (a) Haldia port
 - (b) Kolkata port
 - (c) Paradwip
 - (d) New mangluru
- Q.13. The port designed to receive petroleum, petroleum product and fertilizers is:
- (a) Haldia
 - (b) Kandla
 - (c) Tuticorin
 - (d) New Mangluru
- Q.14. Which of the following port handles wood pulp?
- (a) Mumbai
 - (b) Ennore
 - (c) New mangluru
 - (d) Chennai
- Q.15. Which of the following means of transportation is unsuitable for carrying bulky commodities?

- (a) Air transportation
- (b) Water transport
- (c) Rail transport
- (d) Road transport

Answer Key

- 1. (d) 2. (c) 3. Central govt/state govt.
- 4. (a) 5. (b) 6. (a)
- 7. (a) 8. (c) 9. (b)
- 10. Shallow water near the coast
- 11. Nepal and Bhutan 12. (b)
- 13. (b) 14. (c) 15. (a)

SECTION-B

(B) SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS : (3 MARKS)

Q.1. 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.2. 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 U.P. Bihar, Jharkhand provides services to hinterland of Kolkata port.

Q.3. 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 has 54 berths, country's largest oil terminal.

Q.4. How countries are benefitted by the international trade? Explain.

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.5. Why are the ports regarded as the "Gateway of international trade? Explain.

Ans. 1. Sea ports 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 from their hinterlands.
4. They facilitate the linking of the national markets to the international markets.

Q.6. India aims to double its share in the international trade. Discuss strategics 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.7. "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 Hughli 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.

SECTION-C

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (5 MARK)

Q.1. 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.2. "Despite the set back caused by the partition, Indian ports, continued to grow after Independence." Support the statement (Delhi 2012)

- Ans. • 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 837 million tonnes in 2016.
 - Currently there are 12 major and 200 minor or intermediate ports in the country (2020)

SECTION-D

(D) SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS

Q. 1

There is a steep rise in the import of the petroleum products. It is used not only as a fuel but also as an industrial raw material. It indicates the tempo of rising industrialisation and better standard of living. Sporadic price rise in the international market is another reason for the same. Im-

port of capital goods maintained a steady increase due to rising demand in export oriented industrial and domestic sectors. Non-electrical machinery, transport equipment, manufactures of metals and machine tools were the main items of capital goods. Import of food and allied products declined with a fall in imports of edible oils.

Q.1. Why Petroleum used as a raw material in industries?

Ans. Petroleum is used as Polymer, chemicals, Fibers.

Q.2. What are causes increasing demands in export industries And domestic sector?

Ans. Due to population growth and growing economy.

Q.3. Why demands of edible oils is declined

Ans. Because of self sufficient of edible oils.

Commodities	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	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.5

Q.1. The Export of which commodity shows highest growth between 2000-2010 and 2017?

Ans. Manufactured Goods.

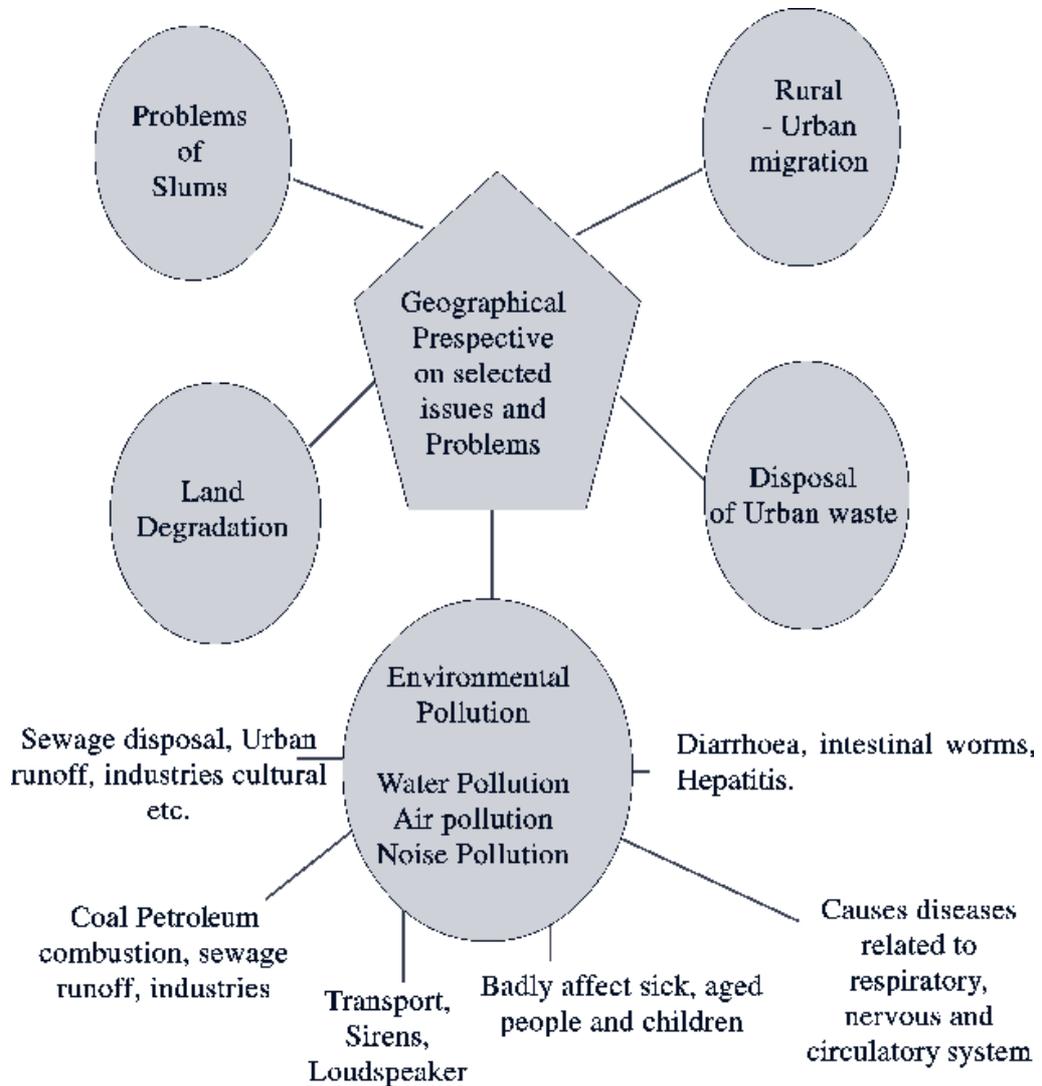
Q.1. Export of which commodity is showing the highest downfall between the years 2009-2010 and 2016 - 2017?

Ans. Ores and Minerals

Q.1. Mention the reason responsible for the decline in export of agricultural products and traditional items?

Ans. Tough International Competition

GEOGRAPHICAL PERSPECTIVE ON SELECTED ISSUES AND PROBLEMS



SECTION-A

MCQ AND OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTION (1 MARK)

Q.1. Which of the following water pollution factor is associated with cultural activities?

- (a) Tourism (b) Industrial waste
(c) Chemical residuals (d) Poisonous gases

Q.2. Which of the following is not a water-borne diseases?

- (a) Diarrhoea
(b) Viral fever
(c) Intestinal worms
(d) Hepatitis

Q.3. Match the column 1 with column 2 and with the help of given code. and Choose the correct answer.

(I) Type of pollution	(II) Pollution
(i) Air pollution	1. Sewage disposal
(ii) Water pollution	2. Automobiles
(iii) Land pollution	3. Combustion of coal, petrol and diesel
(iv) Noise pollution	4. Improper human Activities

Options :

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

Q.4. According the objectives of Namami Gange programme in which of the following state 'Ganga Grams' not to be developed?

- (a) Uttrakahand
(b) Uttar Pradesh
(c) Jharkhand
(d) Haryana

- Q.5. Which of the following is the cause of Acid rain?
- (a) Water pollution
 - (b) Land Pollution
 - (c) Noise pollution
 - (d) Air pollution
- Q.6. 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.7. 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.8. Which of the following is not consider as the main source of noise pollution?
- (a) Advestising media
 - (b) Industrial processing
 - (c) Auto mobiles and air crafts
 - (d) Sewage runoff
- Q.9. 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

Q.10. Consider the following statements and choose the correct answer with the help of given options.

1. Assertion: Surface water available from rivers, lands. Lakes is never pure.
2. Reason : Indiscriminate use of water by industrial expansion has led to degradation of the quality of water.

Options

- (A) Both the statements are true, statement 2 does not explain statement 1 correctly.
- (B) Both the statements are true and statement 2 correct explains statement 1
- (C) Both statement 1 and 2 are wrong
- (D) Statement 1 is true and statement 2 is incorrect

Q.11. Which of the following destroys the bio-system of various water bodies?

- (a) Industrial waste
- (b) Combustion of diesel
- (c) Pesticides
- (d) Automobiles

Q.12. Consider the following statements and choose the correct answer with the help of given options.

- I. One fourth of Communicable diseases in India are water borne
- II. Water pollution is a source of various water borne diseases

Options:

- (A) Both statement are true
- (B) Only statement I is true
- (C) Only statement II is true
- (D) Both the statement are wrong

Q.13. Consider the following statements and choose the correct answer the help of given options.

Statement I: Urban smog proves very harmful to human health.

Statment II: Urban smog is caused by atmospheric pollution

Options:

- (A) Only statement I is correct
- (B) Only statment II is correct
- (C) Both the statement are correct and statement II, correctly explains statement 1
- (D) Both the statements are true but not related to each other

Q.14. Which of the following is a source of noise pollution?

- (a) Sirens and loud speakers
- (b) Plastic containees
- (c) Cultural activities
- (d) Nuclear power plants

Q.15. Which of the following makes people vulnerable to escapism in slums?

- (a) Education
- (b) Poverty
- (c) Low paid
- (d) High risk prone work

Q.16. Which of the following is not a cause of noise pollution?

- (a) Air craft
- (b) Industry
- (c) Automobile
- (d) Bicycle

Q.17. Which of the following is not the cause of land pollution?

- (a) Disposal of untreated industrial waste
- (b) Use of pesticides and chemical fertilizers
- (c) Improper human activities
- (d) Organic farming

Q.18. Which of the following explains the understanding land degradation?

- (a) Deterioration of quality of land
- (b) Temporary or permanent decline in productivity of land
- (c) Increase of alkalisation of land
- (d) Barren land

Answer Key

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (a) | 2. (b) | 3. (b) | 4. (d) | 5. (d) |
| 6. (d) | 7. (a) | 8. (d) | 9. (b) | 10. (b) |
| 11. (a) | 12. (a) | 13. (c) | 14. (a) | 15. (b) |
| 16. (d) | 17. (d) | 18. (b) | | |

SECTION-B

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (3 MARKS)

Q.1. 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 (with explanation)

Q.2. What is air pollution? What are its main sources? How the air pollution affects the human health?

Or

Why is air pollution a serious problem in India?

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.3. The Bhils in petlawad block, through their own efforts, have revitalized large parts of common property resources”, Explain with examples.

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.4. “Population flow from rural to urban area is caused by many factors in India.” Examine the statement.

- 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.5. 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.
3. These are inhabited by those people who forced to migrate to urban centres in search of livelihood and occupy environmentally incompatible and degraded areas.

Q.6. Though water pollutants are also created from natural sources but the pollutants from human sources are the real cause of concern. Explain.

- 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.7. "Urban solid waste disposal is a serious problem in India". Explain.

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.8. How are industries responsible for polluting water bodies like rivers, reservoirs, lakes in India. 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.

SECTION-C

(C) LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (5 MARKS)

Q.1. Analyze the processes through which land degradation occurs in different regions of India.

- Ans. (i) Over irrigation-Due to its 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 coal mines, vehicles 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.2. Explain any five Problem of Slums in India.

- 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 illegally 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 ventilation, 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, alcoholism, crime social exclusive etc.
 - (viii) Due to abject poverty situation, slum developers are unable to provide proper education to their children.

Q.3. 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 marked 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 strategics.
- (viii)Over grazing should be avoided.

Q.4. With which objectives government of India launched 'Namami Gange Programme'?

- Ans. (i) Developing sewerage treatment systems in towns.
- (ii) Monitoring of industrial effluents.
- (iii) Development of river front.
- (iv) Afforestation along the bank of rivers to increase biodiversity.
- (v) Cleaning of the river surface.
- (vi) Development of 'Ganga Grams' in Uttarkhand, U.P. Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal.
- (vii) Creating public awareness to aviod adding pollutants in to the river even in the form of rituals.

SECTION-D

Source Based Questions

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 an example. (Sat Rundi hamlet of Kharvat 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.

Q.1. Highlights the main factor which caused poverty in Jhabua district.

Ans. Jhabua district suffers from poverty due to the high rate of resource degradation both forest and land.

Q.2. Review the efforts made by the Government of India to improve the quality of life of people in Jhabur district.

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. Mention two major regeneration strategies adopted by the Bhil Community in the Pettawad development Block.

Ans. (i) Each household planted and maintained one tree in the common property.

(ii) Also planted fodder grass on the pasture land.

Source Based

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 to 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.

Q.1. Identify two key social or environmental challenges commonly faced in slum settlement.

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 two traditional or craft-based occupations adopted by Dharavi residents for their livelihood.

Ans. (a) Manufacturing of wood carving and furniture.

(b) Manufacturing of delicate ceramics, sophisticated leather work high fashioned garment etc.

Q.3. Based on its economic contribution, explain how Dharavi plays a significant role in Mumbai economy despite being a slum area.

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.

Source Based Questions

Ramesh 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 object poverty in the family and perceived job promises at Ludhiana, he made a move to Punjab with his friend. 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 able to earn money in different places with the same contractor. Thought the economic condition of his family at village improved.

Q.1. What motivated Ramesh to migrate from his village to Ludhiana?

Ans. To object poverty in the family and perceived job promises he came to Ludhiana.

Q.2. With which Ramesh had to face difficulty in assimilation?

Ans. New culture and environment.

Q.3. Which work skills was learnt by Ramesh?

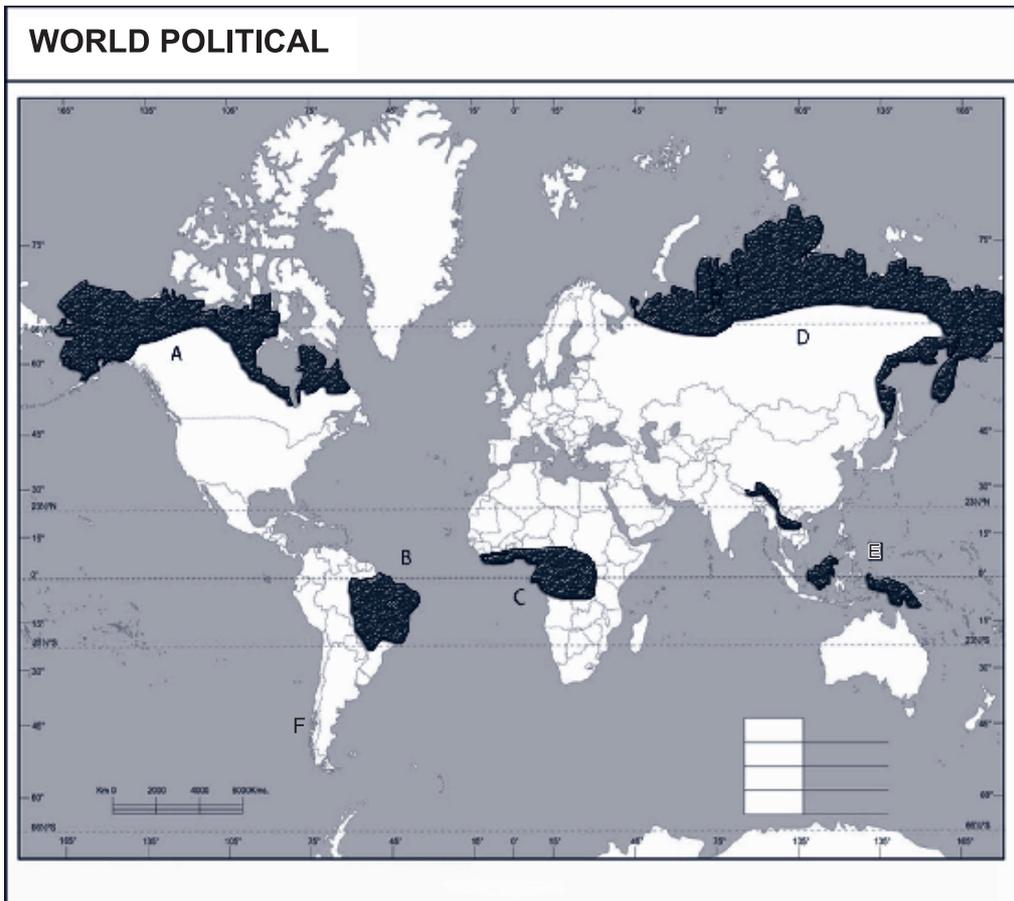
Ans. Welding.

Q.4. How did migration affect the economic condition of Ramesh family?

Ans. Migration helped Ramesh earn a better income and send money home, which led to an improvement in his family's economic condition.

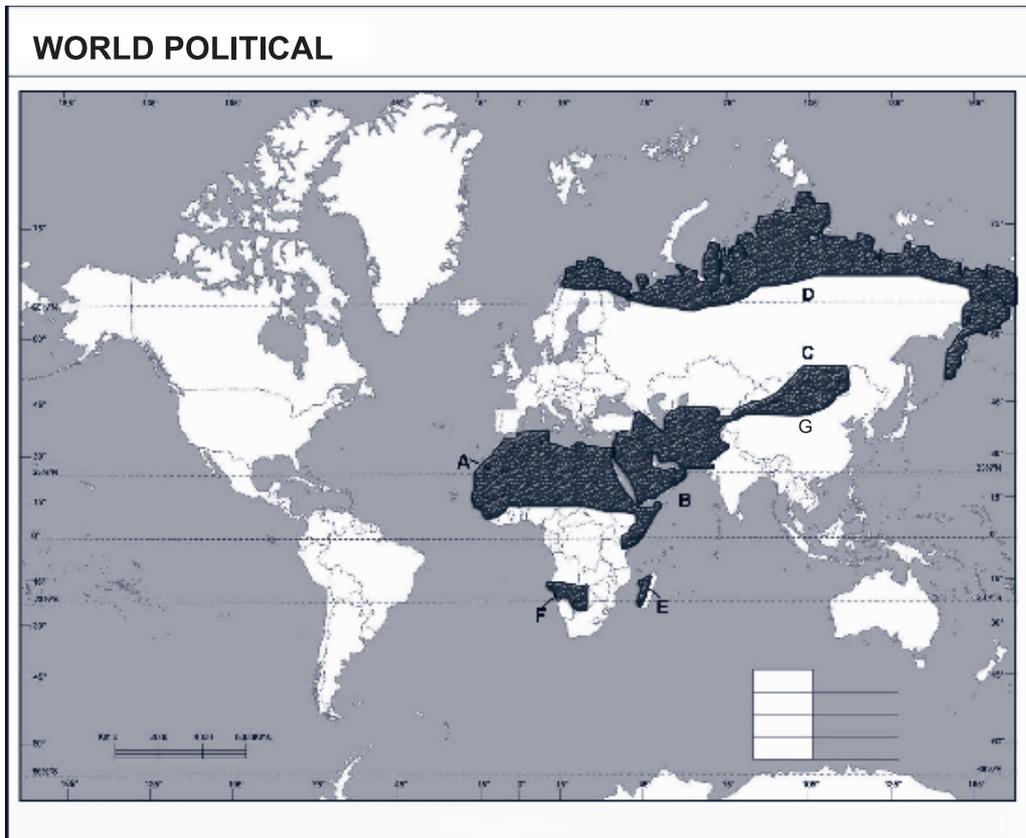
PART-3
MAP WORK
BASED ON
CBSE SYLLABUS

The Major areas of subsistence Gathering in the world



- A. North Canada
- B. Amazon Basin
- C. Tropical Africa
- D. Northern Eurasia
- E. South East Asia
- F. Southern Chile

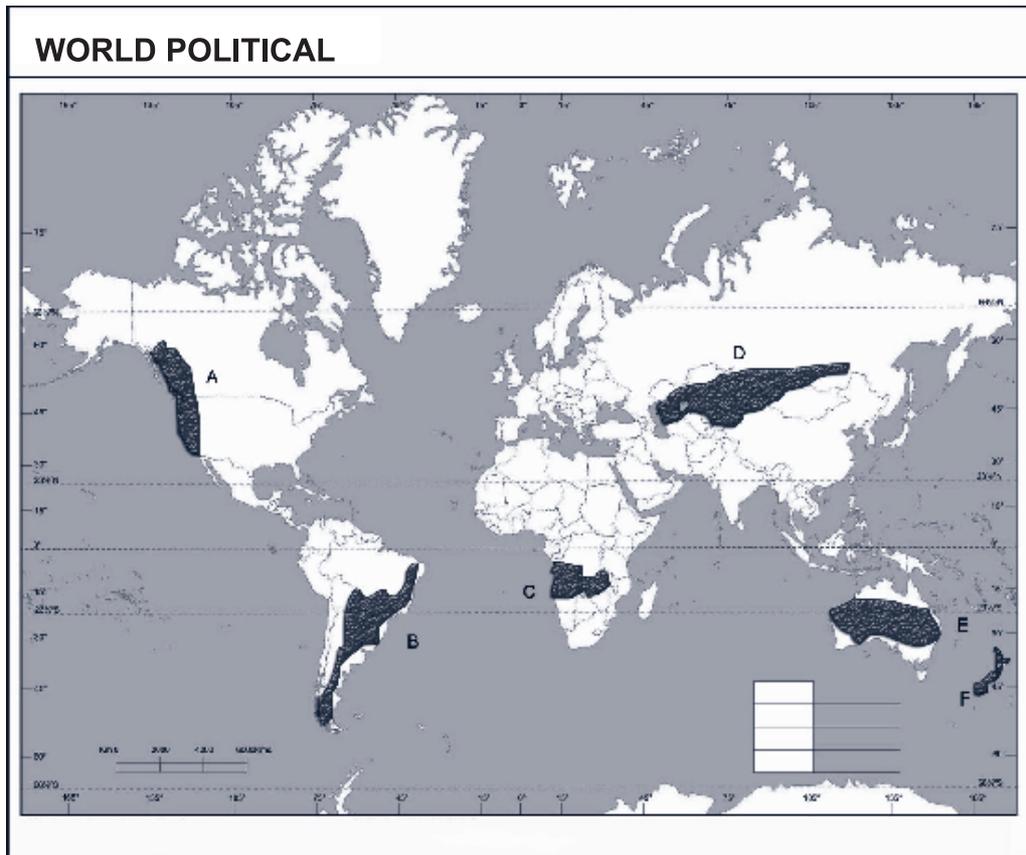
Major areas of Nomadic Herding in the World



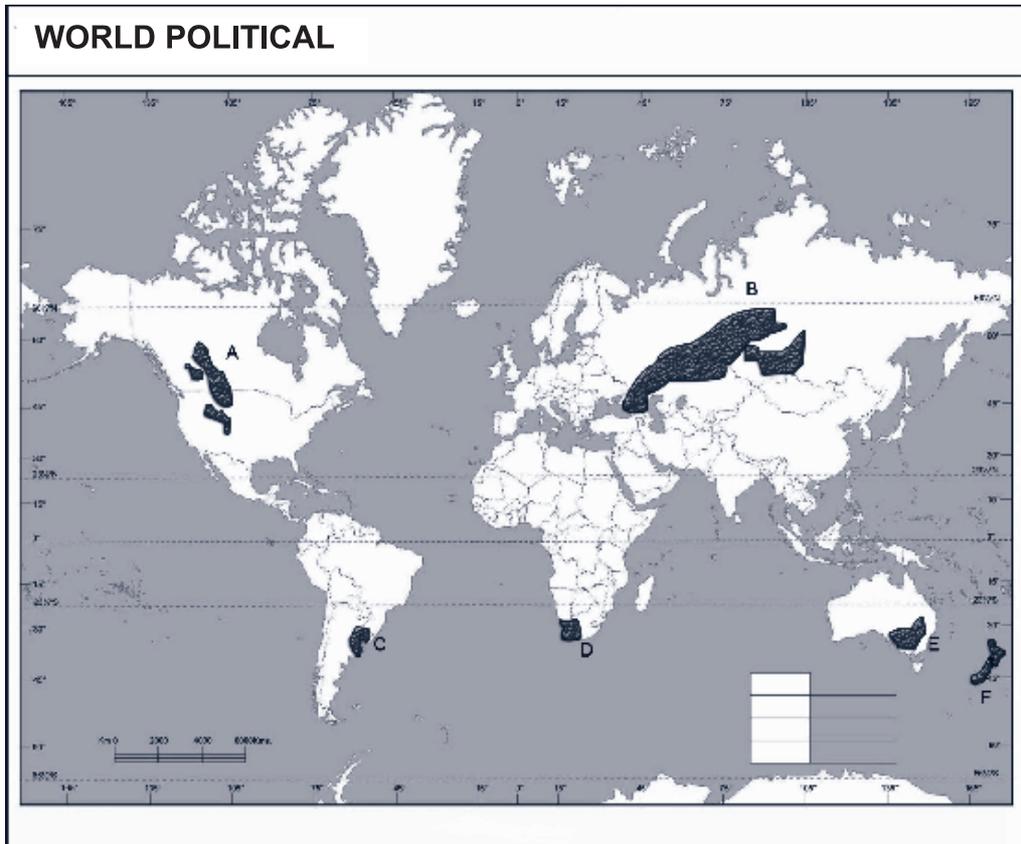
Major areas of Nomadic Herding in the world

- A. North Africa
- B. Arabian Peninsula
- C. Mongolia
- D. Tundra Region of Europe
- E. Madagascar
- F. South West Africa
- G. Central China

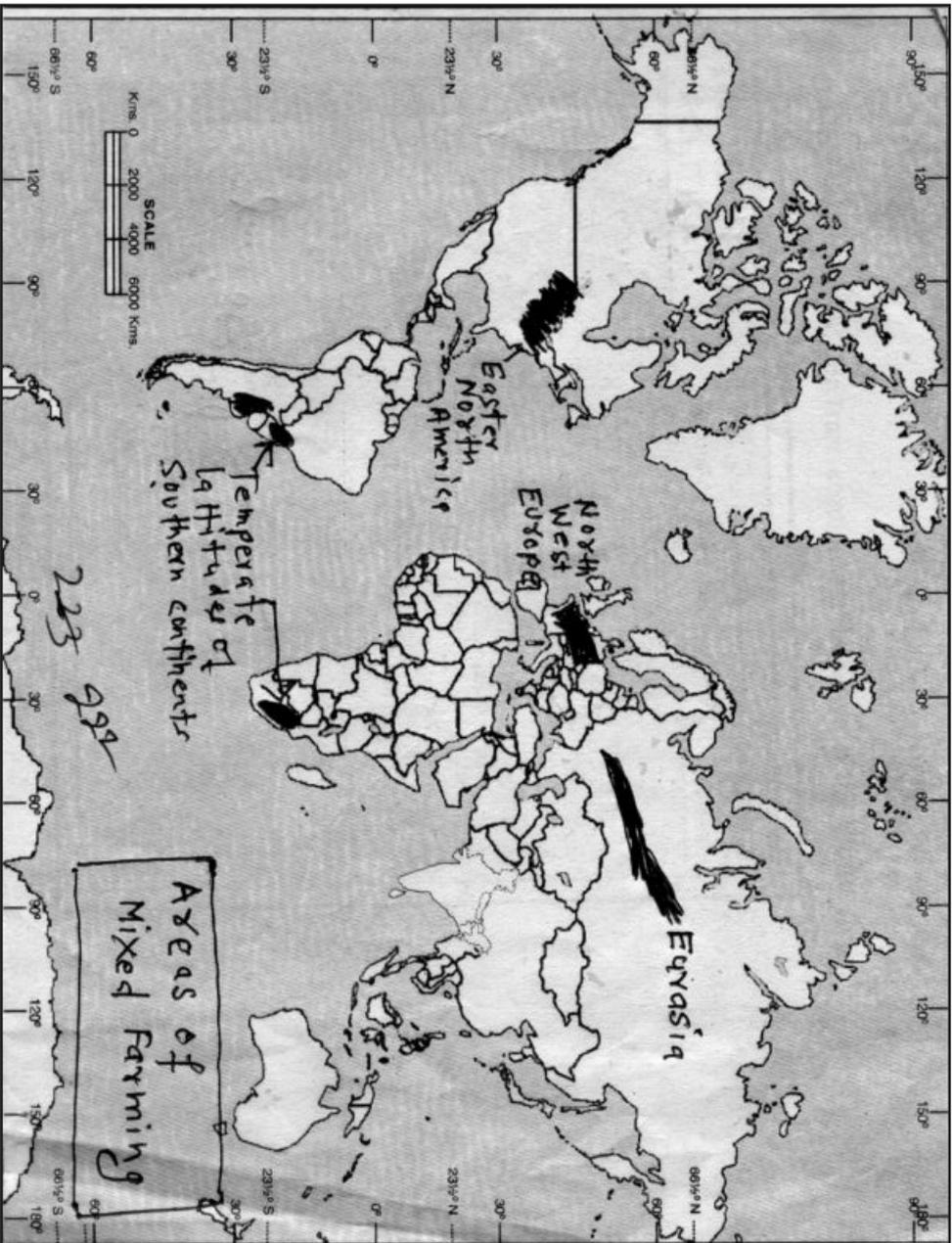
Major areas of Commercial Livestock Rearing in the World



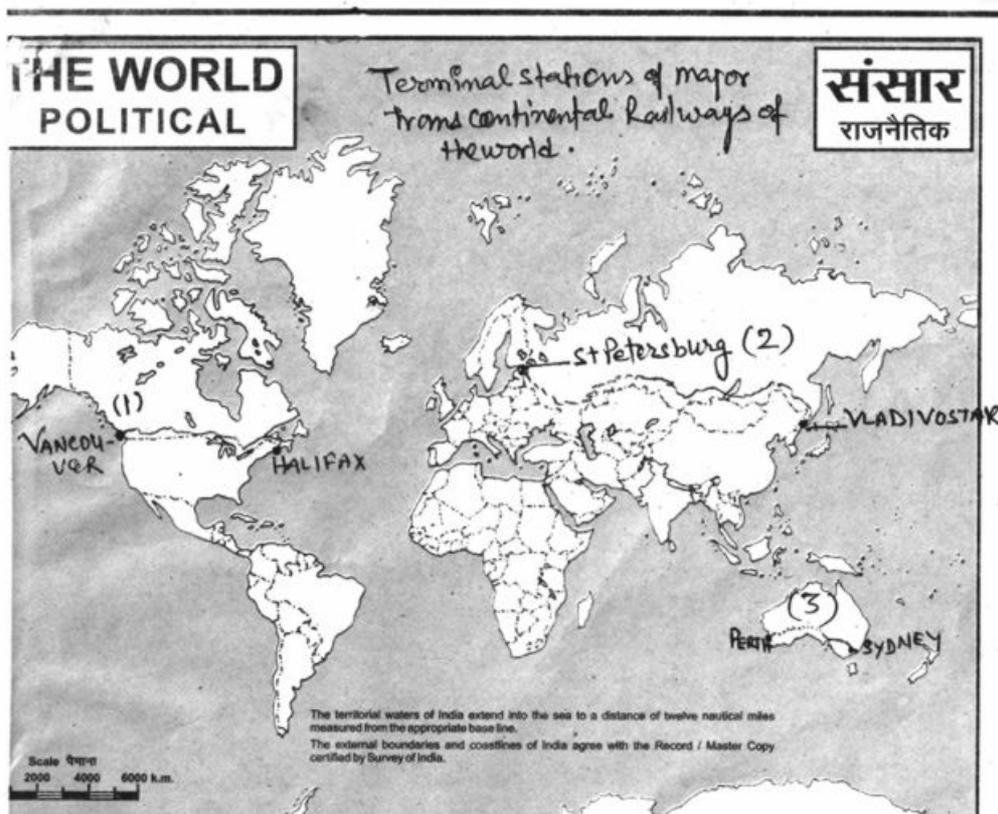
- A. United states of America
- B. Argentina, Uruguay
- C. South West Africa
- D. Russia (Soviet)
- E. Australia
- F. Newzealand

Major areas of Extensive Commercial Grain Farming in the World

- A. Prairies (Canada and American)
- B. Steppes (Eurasian)
- C. Pampas (Argentina)
- D. Velds (South Africa)
- E. Downs (Australia)
- F. Canterbury (New Zealand)



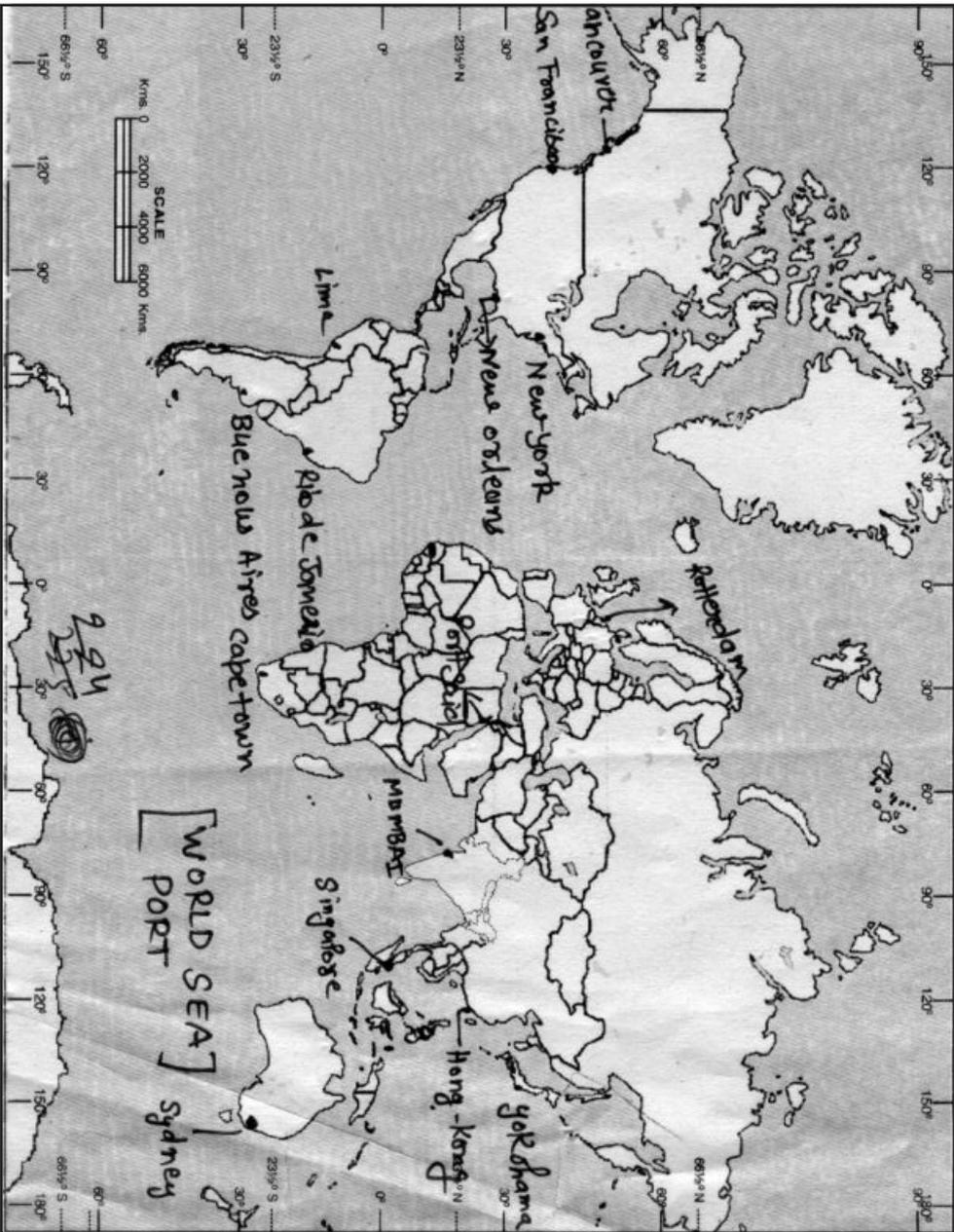
Terminal stations of Major Transcontinental Railways of the World



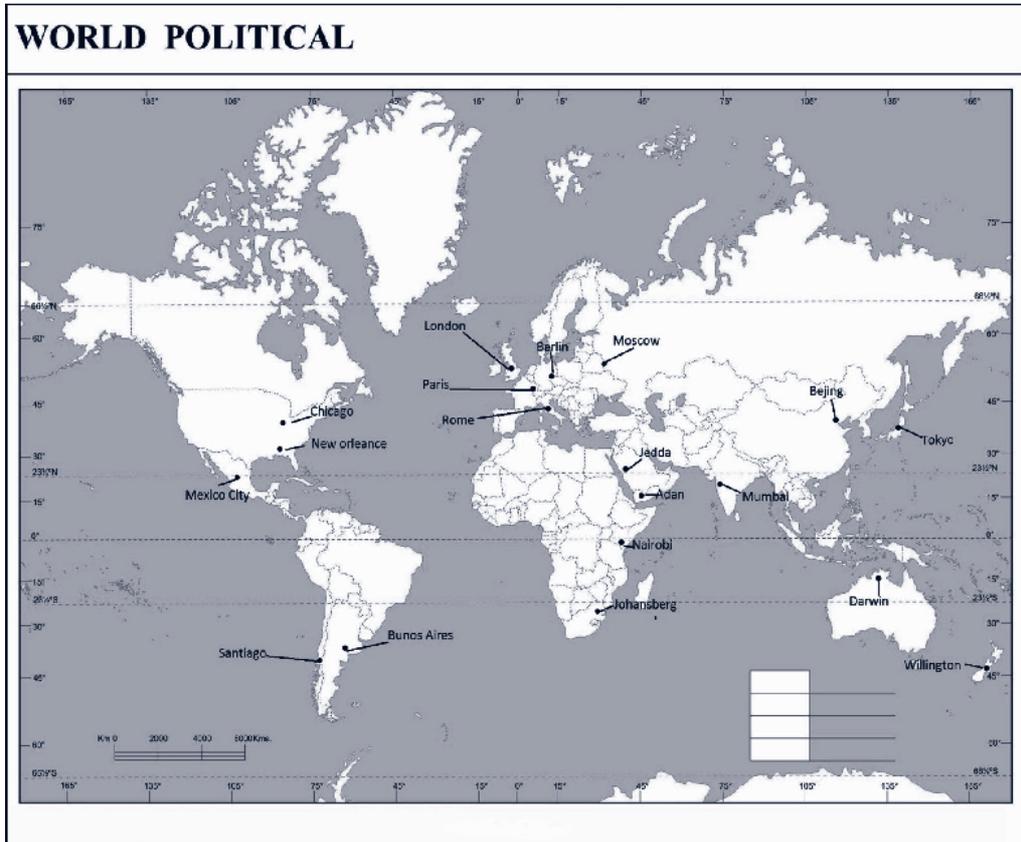
1. Trans-Canadian Railway (Vancouver to Halifax)
2. Trans-Siberian Railway (St. Petersburg to Vladivostak)
3. Trans-Australian Railway (Perth to Sydney)

WORLD POLITICAL

7. Major Sea Ports of the World



Major Airports of the World



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

The Suez Canal



The Panama Canal



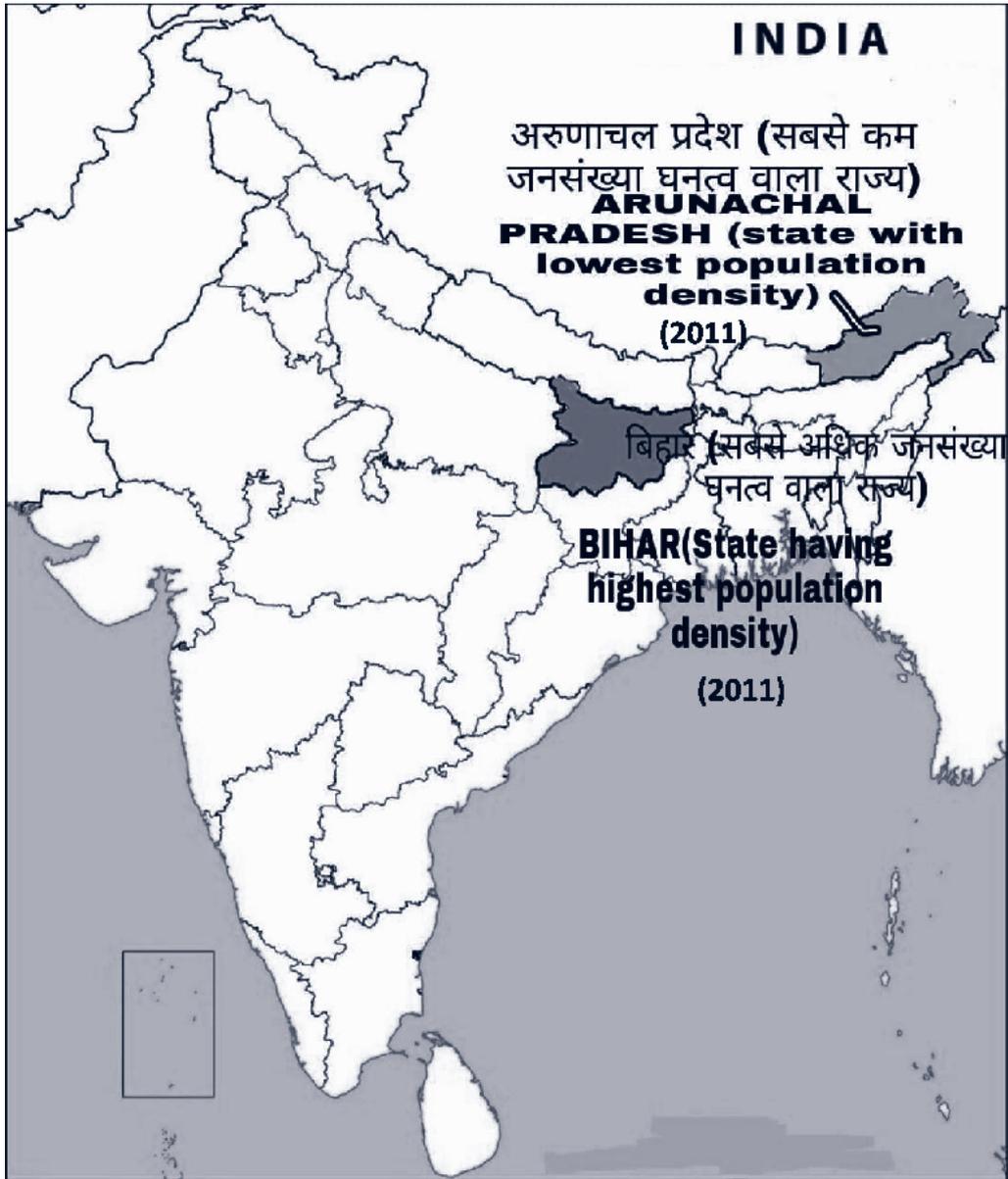
The great Lakes-St Lawrence Seaway



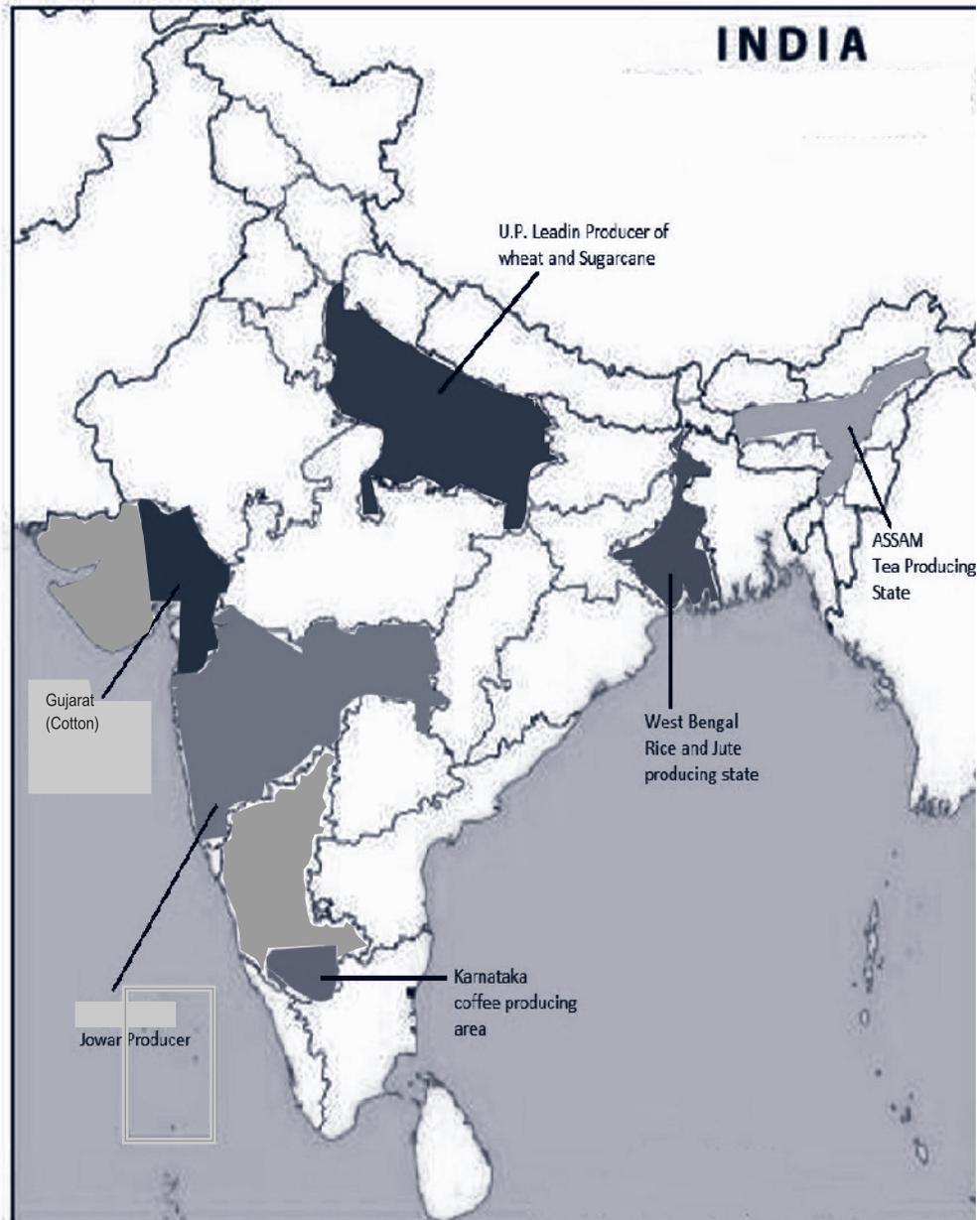
Guwahati

Rhine Water Way

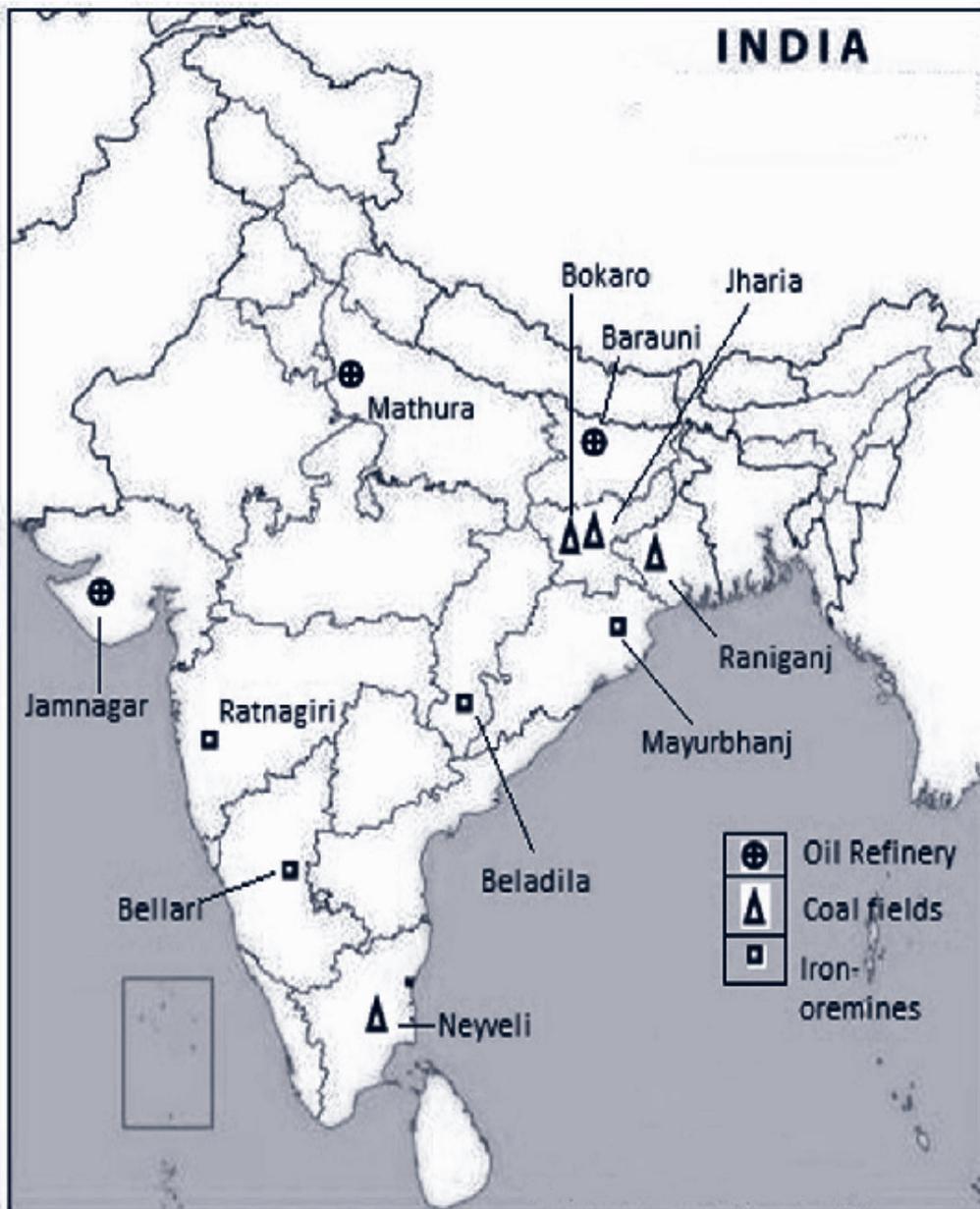




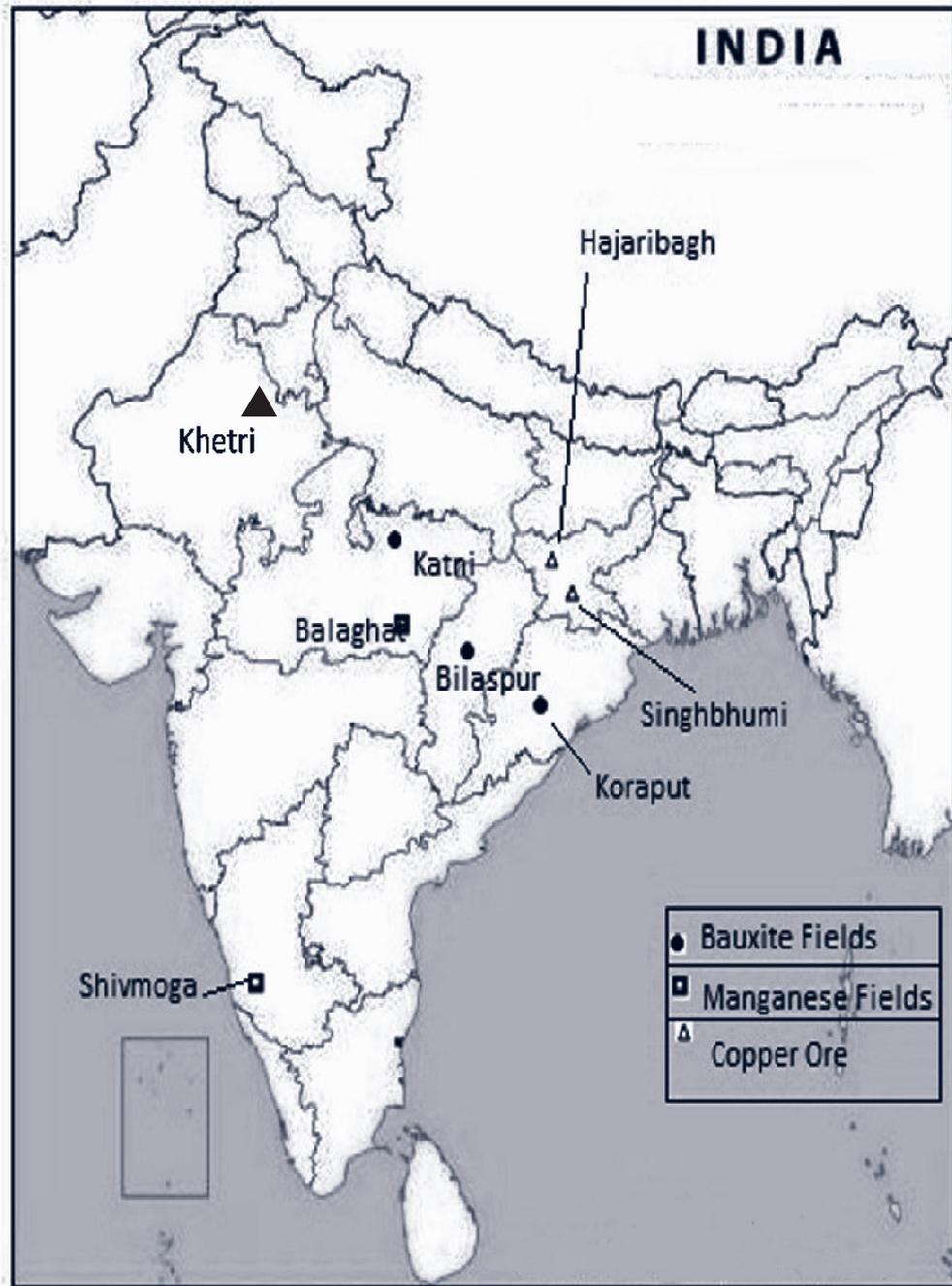
Leading Producers of Major Crops in India



Minerals Mines



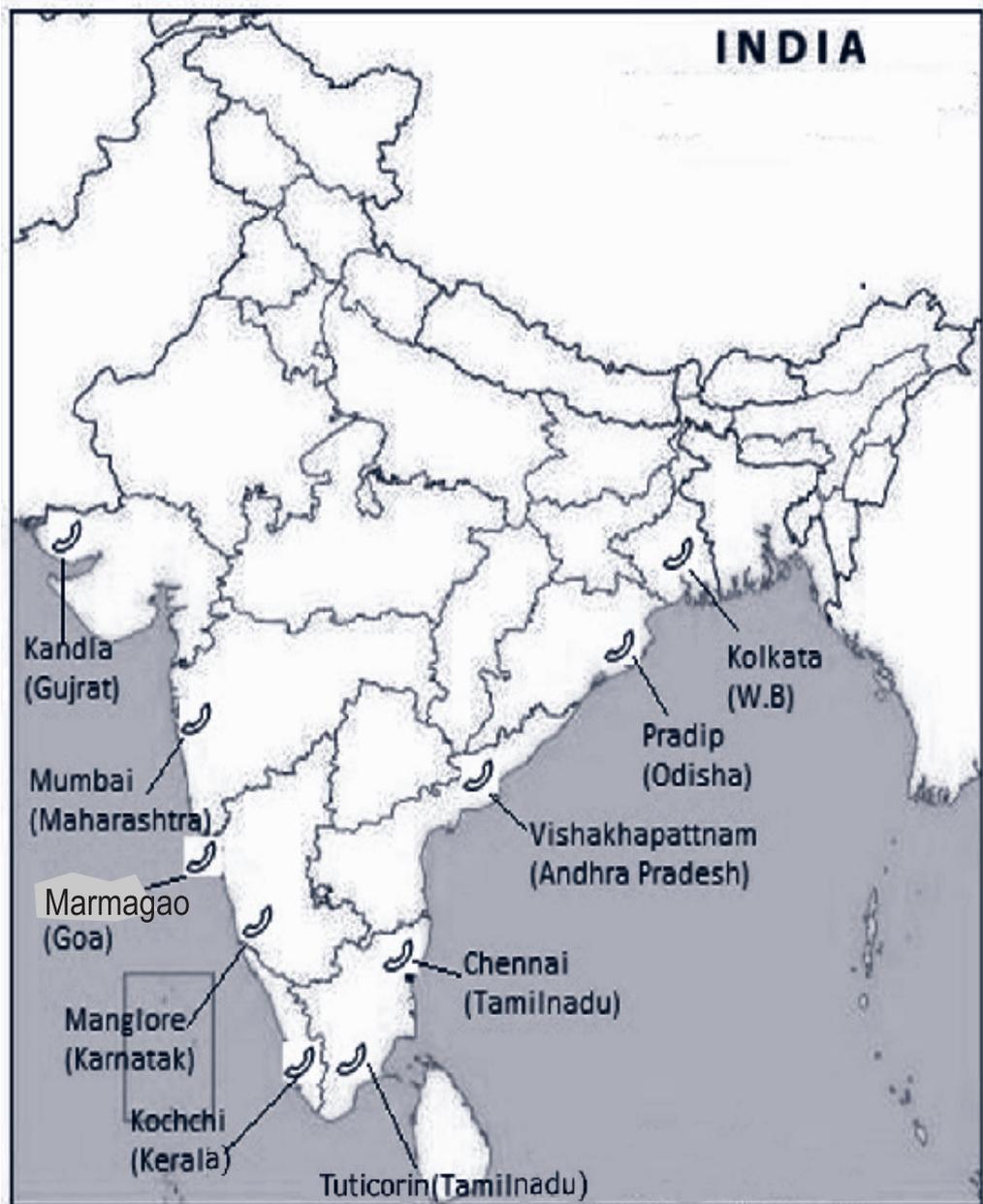
14
Minerals Mines



Major International Airports in India



Major Sea Ports in India



SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER GEOGRAPHY (029)

Class : XII 2024-25

Time allowed : 3 Hours

Maximum Marks : 70

General Instructions :

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them :

- (i) This question paper contains **30** questions. All questions are **compulsory**.
- (ii) Question paper is divided into **five** Sections – **Section A, B, C, D and E**.
- (iii) **Section A** - Question Nos. **1 to 17** are Multiple Choice (MCQ) type questions. Each question carries **1** mark.
- (iv) **Section B** - Question Nos. **18 and 19** are Source based questions. Each question carries **3** marks.
- (v) **Section C** - Question Nos. **20 to 23** are Short Answer (SA) type questions. Each question carries **3** marks. Answer to these questions shall be written in **80 to 100** words.
- (vi) **Section D** - Question Nos. **24 to 28** are Long Answer (LA) type questions. Each question carries **5** marks. Answer to these questions shall be written in **120 to 150** words.
- (vii) **Section E** - Question Nos. **29 & 30** are Map based questions. Each question carries **5** marks.
- (viii) In addition to this, **NOTE** that a separate question has been provided for Visually Impaired Candidates in lieu of questions having visual inputs, map etc. Such questions are to be attempted by Visually Impaired Candidates only.
- (ix) There is no overall choice given in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in a few questions in all sections other than Section A.

SECTION – A

Question Nos. 1 to 17 are Multiple Choice Type Questions. (17 × 1 = 17)

1. Two statements are given below. They are Assertion (A) and Reason (R).

Read both the statements carefully and choose the correct option : 1

Assertion (A) : All manufacturing industries are associated with raw materials.

Reason (R) : Resources are essential for human survival.

Options :

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (B) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (C) (A) is correct, but (R) is incorrect.
- (D) (A) is incorrect, but (R) is correct.

2. Which of the following statements are correct related to mining ? Choose the correct option : 1
- In ancient times minerals were used to make tools and weapons.
 - All developed countries are extracting more minerals for their development.
 - The actual development of mining began with the industrial revolution.
 - There are many stages in the discovery of minerals.
- Options :**
- (A) Only ii, iii and iv are correct. (B) Only i, ii and iv are correct.
 (C) Only i, iii and iv are correct. (D) Only i, ii and iii are correct.
3. Identify the main characteristics of quaternary activity from the following : 1
- It is associated with extraction of minerals for development.
 - It is confined to increase the value of raw materials into finished products.
 - It is concerned with research and development.
 - It is linked with serving all the people of society.
4. Arrange the following airports of Asia from west to east as per their locations and choose the correct option : 1
- Beijing
 - Tokyo
 - Aden
 - Mumbai
- Options :**
- (A) iv, iii, ii and i (B) iv, iii, i and ii
 (C) iii, iv, ii and i (D) iii, iv, i and ii
5. The exported items by a port is first brought from different countries. This port is known as _____. 1
- Comprehensive Port
 - Outports
 - Entrepot Ports
 - Packet Station
6. Arrange the following oil refineries of India from south to north direction as per their locations and choose the correct option : 1
- Mumbai
 - Kochchi
 - Kayali
 - Mangaluru
- Options :**
- (A) ii, iv, iii and i (B) ii, iv, i and iii
 (C) iv, ii, i and iii (D) iv, ii, iii and i
7. Identify the district of first phase of construction of Rajasthan canal. 1
- Jaisalmer
 - Barmer
 - Jodhpur
 - Ganganagar

8. Identify the main objective of Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL) from the following : 1
- (A) To transport and store natural gas at its depot.
 (B) To process and allocate natural gas to different states.
 (C) To transport, process and market natural gas.
 (D) To sale, stored natural gas for greater profit.
9. Two statements are given below. They are Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read both the statements carefully and choose the correct option : 1
- Assertion (A) :** Water transport plays an important role in the international trade of India.
Reason (R) : The east coast of India has more ports than its west coast.
Options :
- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 (B) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 (C) (A) is correct, but (R) is incorrect.
 (D) (A) is incorrect, but (R) is correct.
10. Read the following facts about 'Swachh Bharat Mission' carefully and choose the correct option : 1
- i. It is a part of urban renewable mission.
 ii. It is launched by Government of India.
 iii. It is associated with improving greenery in urban areas.
 iv. It is aimed to improve quality of life in urban slums.
- Options :**
- (A) Only i, ii and iii are correct. (B) Only ii, iii and iv are correct.
 (C) Only i, ii and iv are correct. (D) Only i, iii and iv are correct.
11. Identify the unit to measure sound from the following : 1
- (A) Particles per hundred (B) Decibel
 (C) Particles per thousand (D) Nanometer
12. Choose the correctly matched pair of areas and their characteristics from the following : 1
- | (Areas) | (Characteristics) |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| (A) Jhabua District | - Bhil Tribe |
| (B) Daurala Meerut | - Gaddi Tribe |
| (C) Bharmaur Tehsil | - Dilapidated Houses |
| (D) Dharavi Mumbai | - Groundwater Pollution |

13. "Some wastelands are rendered unfit for agriculture by human activities." Choose the correct option related to the statement : 1
- i. Shifting cultivation area ii. Coastal plains
iii. Degraded pastures iv. Bhabar areas
- Options :**
(A) Only ii (B) Both ii and iv
(C) Only iii (D) Both i and iii
14. Choose the correct option to fill the blank : 1
By 2050, the world population is estimated to live in urban areas is _____.
(A) One fourth (B) Half
(C) Two third (D) Three fourth

Read the following table & passage and answer Question Nos. 15 to 17 :

International Comparison of Human Development

Human Development Categories

Level of Human Development	Score in Development Index
Very High	above 0.800
High	between 0.700 up to 0.799
Medium	between 0.550 up to 0.699
Low	below 0.549

The priority of countries with high level of human development is providing education and healthcare. They are investing more in social sector. Altogether, a higher investment in people and good governance has set this group of countries apart from others.

Countries with medium levels of human development have emerged in the period after the Second World War. Many of these countries have been rapidly improving their human development score by adopting more people-oriented policies and reducing social discrimination.

15. The most important factor applicable with high human development countries is _____. 1
(A) maximum investment in social sector.
(B) maximum investment in service sector.
(C) maximum investment in industrial development.
(D) maximum investment in agricultural development.
16. Greater improvement among the medium level of human development countries is marked by _____. 1
(A) Development related policies (B) Environment related policies
(C) Economy oriented policies (D) Society oriented policies
17. Which one of the following score of human development index shows the range for Medium category ? 1
(A) 0.049 (B) 0.099
(C) 0.149 (D) 0.199

SECTION – B

Question Nos. 18 and 19 are Source Based Questions.

(2 × 3 = 6)

18. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow :

Case for Free Trade

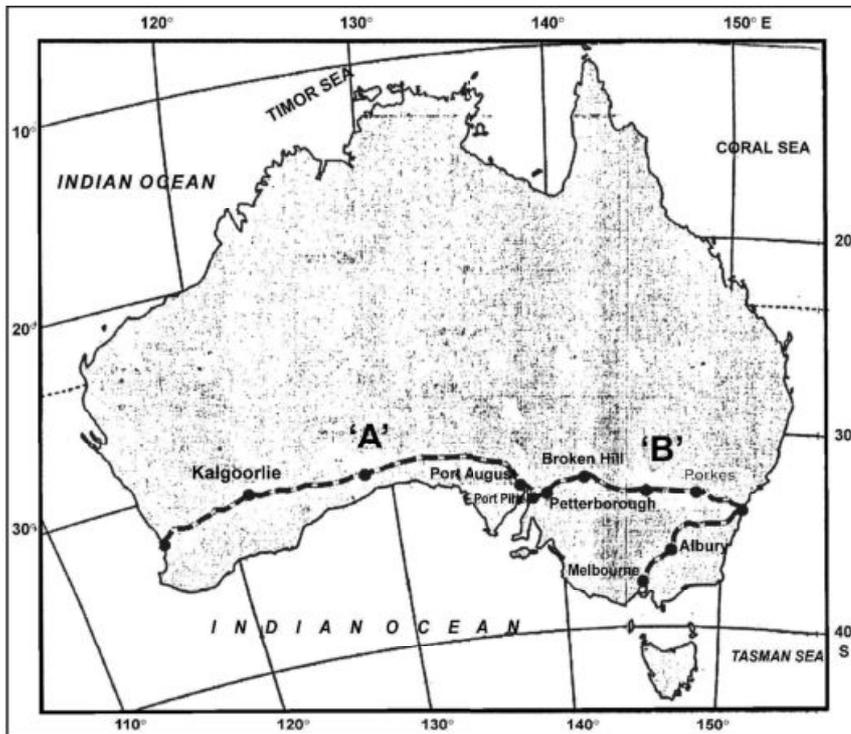
The act of opening up economies for trading is known as free trade or trade liberalization. This is done by bringing down trade barriers like tariffs. Trade liberalization allows goods and services from everywhere to compete with domestic products and services.

Globalisation along with free trade can adversely affect the economies of developing countries by not giving equal playing field by imposing conditions which are unfavourable. With the development of transport and communication systems goods and services can travel faster and farther than ever before. But free trade should not only let rich countries enter the markets, but allow the developed countries to keep their own markets protected from foreign products.

Countries also need to be cautious about dumped goods; as along with free trade dumped goods of cheaper prices can harm the domestic producers.

- (18.1) Explain the meaning of 'trade liberalisation'. 1
- (18.2) How have 'globalisation' and 'free trade' affected the economies of developing countries ? 1
- (18.3) What should be done by the developing countries to protect from negative impact of 'free trade' ? Mention any two steps. $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$

19. Study the map of 'Australian Trans-Continental Railway' and answer the questions that follow :



- (19.1) In which part of the continent this railway line is located ? 1
- (19.2) Identify the stations of this railway marked as 'A' and 'B'. $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
- (19.3) Write the names of stations located at the easternmost and westernmost end of this railway. $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$

Note : The following question is for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Question No. 19.

19. Describe any three characteristics of the 'Australian Trans-Continental Railway'.

3

SECTION – C

Question Nos. 20 to 23 are Short Answer Type Questions. (4 × 3 = 12)

20. (a) “Nature and human are intricately inter-wined.” Analyse the statement. 3

OR

(b) “Human beings utilize the opportunities provided by nature.” Analyse the statement. 3

21. Differentiate between rural and urban marketing centres with examples. 3

22. Why should non-conventional sources of energy be used in India for sustainable development ? Explain with examples. 3

23. Study the following table carefully and answer the questions that follow : 3

India - Trends of Urbanisation 1961-2011

Year	Number of Towns/UAs	Urban Population (in Thousands)	% of Total Population	Decennial Growth (%)
1961	2,365	78,936.6	17.97	26.41
1971	2,590	1,09,114	19.91	38.23
1981	3,378	1,59,463	23.34	46.14
1991	4,689	2,17,611	25.71	36.47
2001	5,161	2,85,355	27.78	31.13
2011	6,171	3,77,000	31.16	31.08

(23.1) In which census year, the decennial growth of urban population is the highest.

(23.2) Explain the increasing trend of urban population in India.

(23.3) Analyse the continuous increasing trend of number of towns in India.

SECTION – D

Question Nos. 24 to 28 are Long Answer Type Questions. (5 × 5 = 25)

24. Define the terms immigration and emigration. Analyse demographic transitions theory in the world. 2 + 3 = 5

25. (a) “The cost of transport plays an important role in location of industries.” Justify the statement with examples. 5

OR

(b) ‘Dairy farming is practised mainly near urban and industrial centres.’ Justify the statement with examples. 5

26. (a) Explain the meaning of ‘target area planning’. Analyse the need of ‘target area planning’ for development. 1 + 4 = 5

OR

(b) Explain the meaning of ‘regional planning’. Assess the outcomes of ‘Integrated Tribal Development Project’ in Bharmaur region. 1 + 4 = 5

27. (a) "Indian Railways have facilitated the movement of both freight and passengers and contributed to the growth of economy." Support the statement with suitable arguments. 5

OR

- (b) "Indian ports have continuously been growing for successful international trade." Support the statement with suitable arguments. 5
28. (a) Evaluate the 'National Youth Policy of India' for overall development of youths and adolescents. 5

OR

- (b) Suggest the measure for overall development of youths and adolescents in India. 5

SECTION – E

Question Nos. 29 and 30 are Map Based Questions. (2 × 5 = 10)

29. On the given political outline Map of the World, seven geographical features have been marked as A, B, C, D, E, F and G. Identify any **five** with the help of following information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them : 5 × 1 = 5

- A. A major sea-port
- B. A major airport
- C. An inland waterway
- D. A major area of nomadic herding
- E. A major area of commercial livestock rearing
- F. A major area of extensive commercial grain farming
- G. A major area of mixed farming

Note : The following questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Question No. 29. Answer any five.

5 × 1 = 5

- 29.1 Name the major seaport of South Africa.
 - 29.2 Name the major airport of Australia.
 - 29.3 Name the inland waterway that connects Atlantic Ocean and Pacific Ocean.
 - 29.4 Name the Asian peninsula where nomadic herding is practiced.
 - 29.5 Name the major area of commercial livestock rearing of South America.
 - 29.6 Name the area of extensive commercial grain farming of Australia.
 - 29.7 Name an area of mixed farming of Africa.
30. On the given political outline map of India, locate and label any **five** of the following seven geographical features with appropriate symbols : **5 × 1 = 5**
- 30.1 The state with the lowest population density (2011).
 - 30.2 The state leading in the production of sugarcane.
 - 30.3 A major sea port in Gujarat.
 - 30.4 A copper mining centre in Jharkhand.
 - 30.5 A manganese mining centre in Madhya Pradesh.
 - 30.6 An Iron-ore mining centre in Maharashtra.
 - 30.7 An international airport in Karnataka.

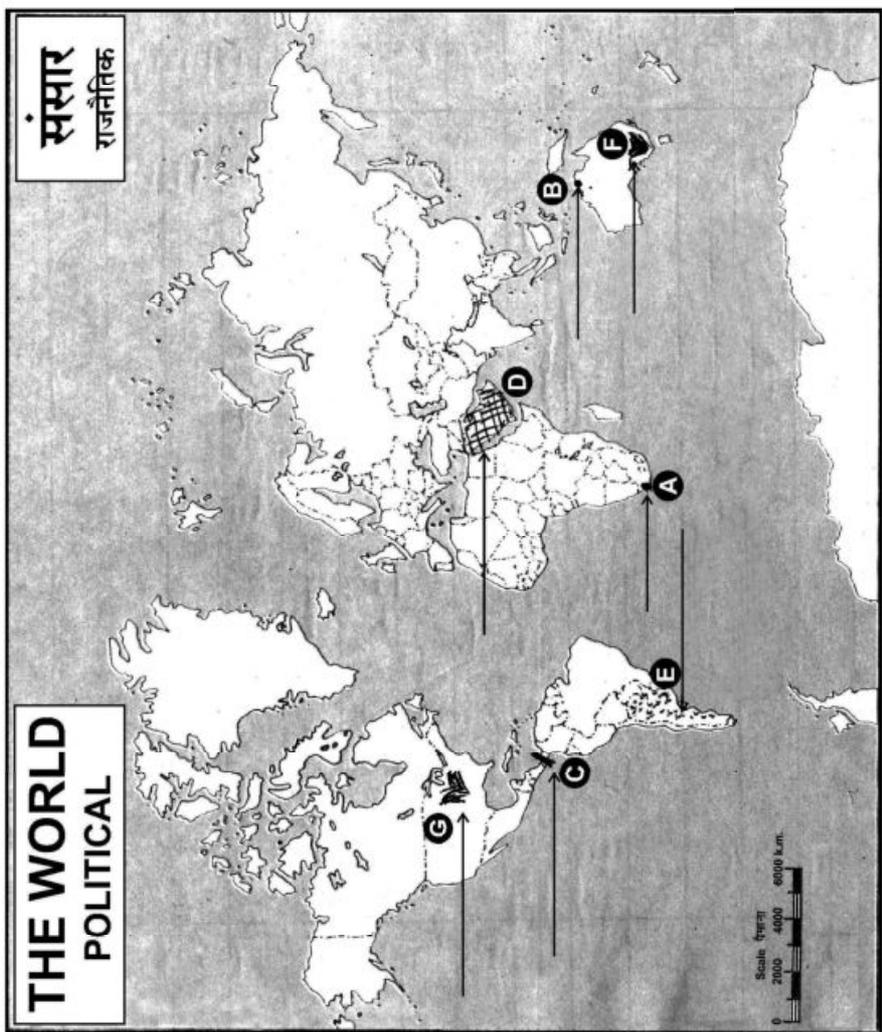
Note : The following questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Question No. 30. Answer any five.

5 × 1 = 5

- 30.1 Name the state with the lowest population density (2011).
- 30.2 Name the leading state of sugarcane production.
- 30.3 Name the place where major sea port is located in Gujarat.
- 30.4 Name the copper mining centre located in Jharkhand.
- 30.5 Name the manganese mining centre located in Madhya Pradesh.
- 30.6 Name the Iron-ore mining centre located in Maharashtra.
- 30.7 Name the place where international airport is located in Karnataka.

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प्रश्न सं. 29 के लिए मानचित्र
Map for Q. No. 29



प्रश्न सं. 30 के लिए मानचित्र
Map for Q. No. 30

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