

DIRECTORATE OF EDUCATION
Govt. of NCT, Delhi

SUPPORT MATERIAL
(2024-2025)

Class : XII

GEOGRAPHY

Under the Guidance of

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MESSAGE

In the profound words of Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, "**The true teachers are those who help us think for ourselves.**"

Every year, our teams of subject experts shoulder the responsibility of updating the Support Material to synchronize it with the latest changes introduced by CBSE. This continuous effort is aimed at empowering students with innovative approaches and techniques, thereby fostering their problem-solving skills and critical thinking abilities.

I am confident that this year will be no exception, and the Support Material will greatly contribute to our students' academic success.

The development of the support material is a testament to the unwavering dedication of our team of subject experts. It has been designed with the firm belief that its thoughtful and intelligent utilization will undoubtedly elevate the standards of learning and continue to empower our students to excel in their examinations.

I wish to extend my heartfelt congratulations to the entire team for their invaluable contribution in creating this immensely helpful resource for our students.

Wishing all our students a promising and bright future brimming with success.


(ASHOK KUMAR)

R.N. SHARMA, IAS
Director, Education & Sports



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MESSAGE

It brings me great pleasure to present the support material specifically designed for students of classes IX to XII by our dedicated team of subject experts. The Directorate of Education remains resolute in its commitment to empower educators and students alike, extending these invaluable resources at no cost to students attending Government and Government-Aided schools in Delhi.

The support material epitomizes a commendable endeavour towards harmonizing content with the latest CBSE patterns, serving as a facilitative tool for comprehending, acquiring and honing essential skills and competencies stipulated within the curriculum.

Embedded within this initiative is a structured framework conducive to nurturing an analytical approach to learning and problem-solving. It is intended to prompt educators to reflect upon their pedagogical methodologies, forging an interactive conduit between students and academic content.

In the insightful words of Rabindranath Tagore, **"Don't limit a child to your own learning, for he was born in another time."**

Every child is unique, with their own interests, abilities and potential. By allowing children to learn beyond the scope of our own experiences, we support their individual growth and development, helping them to reach their full potential in their own right.

May every student embrace the joy of learning and be empowered with the tools and confidence to navigate and shape the future.

(R. N. SHARMA)

Dr. RITA SHARMA
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D.O. No. DE-5/228/Exam/Ne-442/SM/
2018/570
Dated: ... 02/07/2024

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
(2024-2025)

GEOGRAPHY

Class : XII

NOT FOR SALE

PUBLISHED BY : DELHI BUREAU OF TEXTBOOKS

भारत का संविधान

भाग 4क

नागरिकों के मूल कर्तव्य

अनुच्छेद 51 क

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

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



Constitution of India

Part IV A (Article 51 A)

Fundamental Duties

It shall be the duty of every citizen of India —

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

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

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



भारत का संविधान

उद्देशिका

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

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

प्राप्त कराने के लिए,

तथा उन सब में

व्यक्ति की गरिमा और ²[राष्ट्र की एकता

और अखंडता] सुनिश्चित करने वाली बंधुता

बढ़ाने के लिए

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

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

THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

PREAMBLE

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

JUSTICE, social, economic and political;

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

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

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

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

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

SUPPORT MATERIAL 2024-2025	
SUBJECT : Geography CLASS-XII	
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**CLASS XII
COURSE STRUCTURE**

Book- Fundamental of Human Geography

Chapter No.	Chapter Name	No. of periods	Weightage
Unit I			
1	Human Geography	7	3
Unit II			
2	The World Population Density Distribution and Growth	9	8
3	Human Development	7	
Unit III			
4	Primary Activities	12	19
5	Secondary Activities	10	
6	Tertiary and Quaternary Activities	10	
7	Transport, Communication and Trade	15	

8	International Trade	10	
Map Work (Based on identification of features on World Political Map)		10	5
Total		90	35

Book-India People and Economy

Chapter No.	Chapter Name	No. of Periods	Weightage
Unit I			
1	Population Distribution Density Growth and Composition	10	5
Unit II			
2	Human Settlements	8	3
Unit III			
3	Land Resources and Agriculture	9	10
4	Water Resources	9	
5	Mineral And Energy Resources	9	
6	Planning and Sustainable Development in Indian Context	7	
Unit IV			

7	Transport and Communication	11	7
8	International Trade	9	
Unit V			
9	Geographical Perspective on selected issues and problems	8	5
Map Work (Based on Marking and labelling on a political Map of India)		10	5
Total		90	35

Geography Practical-II

Chapter No.	Chapter Name	Period	Weightage
1	Data-its source and Compilation	5	
2	Data Processing	8	18
3	Graphical representation of Data	15	
4	Spatial Information Technology	12	7
Practical Record Book and Viva Voce			5
Total		40	30

CLASS XII
COURSE CONTENT

Book- Fundamental of Human Geography

Chapter No. and Name	Specific Learning Objectives	Suggested Teaching Learning Process	Learning Outcomes
1 Human Geography	To define Human Geography and describe the nature and scope of Human Geography as a discipline.	- Case Study on determinism and possibilism given in NCERT to be used to explain the concept. - Prepare a concept map of the chapter explaining the following: Definition of Human Geography, nature, scope, schools of thought, branches of Human Geography.	At the completion of this unit students will be able to: - Define the term human geography. - Elucidate the Interdependence between Nature and Human beings. - State the fields and subfields of Human Geography and its relationship with other branches of Social Sciences. - Differentiate between Environmental Determinism and Possibilism. - Explain Neo-determinism with examples from real life.
2 The World Population-	To familiarize learners with some basic concepts of Population Geography.	On a world map mark and label ten most populous countries of the world.	At the completion of this unit students will be able to:

distribution, density and growth	To understand the patterns of population distribution in the world and correlate the factors influencing population distribution.	- Class discussion on how science and technology helped in population growth. - List the reasons for human migration. - On the world map identify the countries of Europe and Asia with negative growth rate of population and African countries with growth rate of population more than three percent. - Students can be asked to find out the density of population of their respective state/ district/ city. - Case Study on Thomas Malthus (optional) - Prepare a glossary.	- Calculate density of population, birth rate and death rate. - Name and define the components responsible for population change. - Understand the stages of population growth in the world using Demographic Transition Theory. - Suggest measures to control population growth. - Define the following terms: Growth of population, Natural growth of population, Positive growth of population, Negative growth of population
3 Human development	To understand the concept human development introduced by Dr. Mehboob Ul Haq and Prof. Amartya Sen.	- The lesson can be introduced by asking students to discuss with their peer group: What is a meaningful life? - Discuss: How Beti Bachao and Beti Padhao	At the completion of this unit students will be able to: - Differentiate between growth and development - Explain the three basic indicators of human

		programme introduced by the Government of India can address the issue of declining sex ratio and make life more meaningful for girls. • Enact a play to show how choices get limited due to lack of capability in areas of income, health care and education. • Interview a lady vegetable vendor, cobbler and a sweeper in the community and note how their opportunities were limited because of gender, caste and income.	development and measure the level of Human Development. • Describe Human Development Index published by UNDP. • Compare HDI with Human Poverty Index. • Explain the key pillars of human development with examples. • Compare Income approach, Welfare approach, Basic Needs approach and Capability approach to understand the concept Human Development. • Categories countries on the basis of their HDI and explain their characteristics.	development and measure the level of Human Development. • Describe Human Development Index published by UNDP. • Compare HDI with Human Poverty Index. • Explain the key pillars of human development with examples. • Compare Income approach, Welfare approach, Basic Needs approach and Capability approach to understand the concept Human Development. • Categories countries on the basis of their HDI and explain their characteristics.
4 Primary Activities	• To understand various categories of economic activities. • To describe Primary activities and relate the physical and social factors that affect the type of primary activities practised in different regions of the world.	• Class discussion: Why are people in coastal areas and plains engaged in fishing and agriculture? • Describe the life of a nomadic herder. (Gaddi and Bakarwal tribe) • Mark and label the following on an outline world map:	At the completion of this unit students will be able to: • Define the following terms: Economic activity, Primary activities, Red Collar Worker, Pastoral Nomadism • Explain food gathering as an economic activity. • Distinguish between pastoral nomadism and commercial livestock rearing.	At the completion of this unit students will be able to: • Define the following terms: Economic activity, Primary activities, Red Collar Worker, Pastoral Nomadism • Explain food gathering as an economic activity. • Distinguish between pastoral nomadism and commercial livestock rearing.

	To explain main features of different types of agricultural system practised in the world.	a. Major areas of subsistence gathering b. Major areas of nomadic herding of the world c. Major areas of commercial livestock rearing d. Major areas of extensive commercial grain farming e. Major areas of mixed farming of the World	- Differentiate between primitive subsistence and intensive subsistence farming. - Describe the characteristic features of plantation agriculture as a type of commercial farming. - Analyse why is there low yield per acre but high yield per person in areas of extensive grain cultivation. - Compare and contrast the farming practices in the developed urban areas of the world. - Analyse how the model of Kolkhoz introduced in the erstwhile USSR boost agricultural production. - Examine the reasons for success of cooperative farming in the European countries. - Differentiate between open cast mining and shaft mining. - Discuss how mining can have impact on humans and environment.
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5 Secondary Activities	• To develop understanding of secondary activities with emphasis on manufacturing industries. • To give an overview of manufacturing processes, types, its significance and recent changes.	• The students can be asked to prepare a list of factory-made goods they use in their daily life and categorize them as biodegradable and non-biodegradable. • List out ten global brands, their logos and products. • The students can be taken out for a visit to local industry and asked to prepare a report on their observations regarding raw material used, finished product, production process, labour inputs, environmental impact and social responsibility. • The students can be asked to prepare a sketch, poster, poem or write-up about the environmental conditions surrounding an industry.	At the completion of this unit students will be able to: • Explain key concepts such as, large-scale manufacturing, high technology industry, organizational set up, foot-loose industries, Agri business etc. • Identify and explain the factors affecting the location of an industry. • Differentiate between different types of industries on the basis of size, raw material, ownership and output. • Differentiate between cottage industry and small-scale industry. • Explain the importance of high-tech industries and reason for them being attracted to the peripheral areas of major metropolitan cities. • Compare large scale industry and modern high-tech industry with examples. • Understand and analyses the interrelationship between
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6 Tertiary and Quaternary Activities	To understand different types of tertiary activity and its importance in the economy.	- Make a list of economic activities under different categories. - Make a list of departmental stores and chain stores that you visit regularly. - Class discussion on: How convenient and beneficial the fast-growing service sector in the world.	industrial development and standard of living. At the completion of this unit students will be able to: - Compare and contrast traditional and modern economic activities. - Students correlate tertiary activities and their role in the economic development of a country. - Describe different types of tertiary activities. - Discuss different types of trading centres found in rural and urban areas and role played by them in local economy. - Describe quinary activities and its role in advanced economies. - Discuss how tertiary, quaternary and quinary activities have replaced jobs in primary and secondary sectors. - Define the following terms: BPO, Outsourcing, KPO, Departmental Store, ChainStore, Wholesale trading
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7 Transport and Communication	• To acquire knowledge about various modes of transport in different continents. • To compare and synthesize the information about major transport routes around the globe. • To understand the development of communication networks and their impact on the modern world.	• Students can be asked to do a survey of their class about the means of transport being used by students to reach school. Prepare a Bar diagram with the help of the data collected. • Analyze the connection between physical landscape and development of various modes of transport. • Mark and label the terminal stations of Trans-Siberian Railway, Trans Canadian Railway and Trans Australia Railway on an outline world map. • Draw a sketch map of Suez Canal, Panama Canal, St Lawrence Sea ways and Rhine waterways, and mark them on an outline map of the world. • On an outline map of the world mark and label the following major airports of each continent: a. Asia: Tokyo, Beijing, Mumbai, Jeddah, Aden b. Africa: Johannesburg & Nairobi c. Europe: Moscow, London, Paris, Berlin and Rome	At the completion of this unit students will be able to: • Compare and contrast various modes of transport. • Explain the relationship of transport and communication networks to economic development of a region. • Describe the major highways and major rail networks of different continents. • Discuss the location and economic significance of Trans-Siberian Railway, Trans Canadian Railway, The Union and Pacific Railway and Trans Australian Railway. • Describe the location and the economic importance of the major sea routes of the world. • Discuss how Suez Canal and Panama Canal serve as major gateways of commerce for both the eastern and the western world. • Discuss how the modern communication systems have made the concept of global village a reality.
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8 International Trade	• Familiarize the students with the basic concepts and principles of international trade. • To understand the basis of international trade, Balance of trade and types of international trade. • Gain knowledge about the concept of Dumping. • To outline the historical perspective of globalization and role of WTO, its functions and its implications on the world trade. • Examine the importance of sea ports as gateways of international trade	d. North America: Chicago, New Orleans, Mexico City e. South America: BuenosAires, Santiago f. Australia: Darwin and Wellington • Discuss: How International trade was carried out in the past vis-a-vis present times. • Study the data given on table 9.1 and compare world import and export to calculate balance of trade and analyse its implication. • Read the case study on dumping and discuss how dumping is becoming a serious concern among trading nations. • Prepare a concept map of the chapter. • Mark and label the headquarter of WTO on an outline world map. • Mark and label the following major sea ports of the world: a. Europe: North Cape, London, Hamburg North America: Vancouver, San Francisco, New Orleans b. South America: Rio De Janeiro,	At the completion of this unit students will be able to: • Define international trade and describe how it impacts various countries. • Describe the basis of International Trade. • Discuss types of and aspects international trade. • Explain the term Dumping, Trade liberalisation and Globalisation. • Discuss the impact of WTO on current global trade. • Evaluate how international trade can be detrimental to some nations. • Analyse how seaports act as chief gateways of international trade.
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		Colon, Valparaiso Africa: Suez and Cape Town c. Asia: Yokohama, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Aden, Karachi, Kolkata d. Australia: Perth, Sydney, Melbourne
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India People and Economy

Chapter No. and Name	Specific Learning Objectives	Suggested Teaching Learning Process	Learning Outcomes
1 Population: Distribution Density, Growth and Composition	- To correlate population distribution and density with the physiography of India. - To familiarize students with the demographic attributes of India	- Learner may be asked to refer to an Atlas to correlate relief map of India and map of population distribution and density and write their observation and share with their classmates. - Prepare a choropleth map showing the state wise density of population of India. - Represent the data on decadal growth rate (given on page 5 NCERT) in India using suitable statistical diagram. - Refer to Census of India website to collect data on population of India. - Prepare a dot map showing the	At the completion of this unit students will be able to: - Differentiate between distribution of population and density of population. - Define: Physiological Density, Agricultural Density, Population doubling time, Working Population, Participation Rate, Main Worker, Marginal Worker, Rural Population, Adolescent Population. - Discuss the factors responsible for uneven distribution of population in India. - Explain trends of population

		distribution of India's Population. • Compare the growth rate of population of different states between 1991-2001 and 2001-2011.	growth in India since 1901. • Describe rural-urban population composition, religious composition linguistic composition and sectoral composition of work force in India. Discuss the occupational structure of India's population.
2 Human Settlements	• To understand how the form and size of settlement of any particular region reflects human relationship with the environment.	• The students will prepare a line graph to show the growth of urban population in India since 1901. • The students will mark and label the million plus cities of all the states on a political map of India. • Case Study: Amravati https://smartcities.gov.in/sites/default/files/SmartCityGuidelines.pdf https://assccl.ap.gov.in/ASSCCL/Views/V1/Home.aspx	At the completion of this unit students will be able to: • Differentiate between rural and urban settlement. • Describe the factors that govern the types of rural settlement in India. • Compare and contrast clustered, semi clustered, Hamleted and dispersed settlement with examples. • Describe the evolution of towns in India since prehistoric times. • Classify towns on the basis of their functions.

3 Land Resources and Agriculture	- To familiarise students with the land-use categories as maintained in the land revenue records. - To analyse the changes in land-use pattern registered in India due to change in shares of primary, secondary and tertiary sectors in GDP.	- The students will study and document the land use around their school and speak to their elders to find out changes registered in land use. - The students will read and interpret the bar graph (fig 5.1) comparing the changes in land use in India between 1950-51 and 1914-15. - Using the data given in the appendix (vi) the students will Work out the actual increase and rate of increases for all the land use categories between 1950–51 and 2014–15. - The students will prepare pie graphs to show the land use categories in 1950-51 and 1914-15. - Prepare a pie chart showing the composition of total cultivable land in the country. - The students will calculate cropping intensity using data from table 5.1 - The students will represent the geographical conditions required	At the completion of this unit students will be able to: - Name and define the land use categories. - Compare the Changes in shares of Land-use Categories in India between 1950 and 2014. - Discuss the importance of common property resources for the community. - Compare dryland and Wetland farming and evaluate its importance. - Compare the geographical conditions required for the growth of the following crops and their distribution/ growing areas. Rice, Wheat, Jowar, Pulses, Oilseeds, Cotton, Jute, Sugarcane, Tea, Coffee - Evaluate technological developments that have taken place in Indian agriculture since Independence. - Discuss the challenges faced by the Indian farmers and suggest measures to overcome them.
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		for the growth of different crops in a tabular form and compare them. On political map of India the students will mark and label three largest producing states of Rice, Wheat, Jowar, Pulses, Oilseeds, Cotton, Jute, Sugarcane, Tea and Coffee.	
4 Water Resources	To familiarise students about the water resources available in India and the factors that determine spatial distribution of the available water resources in the country and its utilization.	- List out the major sources of water. - Discuss the interrelationship between physical and human environment and their impact from local to global. - Ralegan Siddhi case study to be discussed to understand the holistic impact of Watershed development in any place. - Students can also be encouraged to read about Haryali, Neeru-Meeru (Water and You) programme in Andhra Pradesh and Arvary Pani Sansad in Alwar, Rajasthan	At the completion of this unit students will be able to: - Describe the available water resources in India. - Evaluate the water demand and supply in India. - Discuss the reasons for water scarcity in the country. - Discuss water resources in India, its geographical distribution, sectoral utilization, and methods of its conservation and management. - Recognize various emerging water problems and analyse the causes for deterioration of quality of water. - Evaluate the scope to use rainwater harvesting techniques to conserve precious water

5 Mineral and energy resources	• To know about distribution of various minerals in the world. • To understand and realize the importance of minerals in human life. • To create an awareness about nature of different minerals and how to sustain them for the future.	• The students should be encouraged to read newspaper regularly and discuss environmental impact of mining. • The students should create awareness in school through posters and role play about the use of renewable resources and conservation of energy resources. • Prepare a table to present the spatial pattern of the following minerals under the given headings: (Properties, Total Reserves, Distribution, Mines) • Iron Ore, Manganese, Bauxite, Copper, Mica, Coal, Petroleum and natural Gas.	resources.
		At the completion of this unit students will be able to: • Classify minerals on the basis of chemical and physical properties. • Describe the major mineral belts of India and mark them on an outline map of India. • Describe different types of non-conventional mineral resources. • Analyse why the renewable energy resources will be the future source of resources. • Suggest measures to conserve our non-renewable resources. • On an outline Political Map of India mark and label the following: g. Iron-ore mines: Mayurbhanj, Bailadila, Ratnagiri, Bellary h. Manganese mines: Balaghat, Shimoga i. Copper mines: Hazaribagh, Singhbhum, Khetari j. Bauxite mines: Katni, Bilaspur and Koraput k. Coal mines: Jharia, Bokaro, Raniganj, Neyveli l. Oil Refineries: Mathura, Jamnager, Barauni	

6 Planning and sustainable development in Indian Context	To understand the need for centralised planning (sectoral planning and regional planning) to accelerate uniform economic development over space as well the role of NITI Aayog.	- Case Study – Integrated Tribal Development Project in Bharmaur Region. - Case Study- Indira Gandhi Canal (Nahar) Command Area. - Critically evaluate the need for, aims of, and impacts of irrigation on Indira Gandhi Canal (Nahar) Command Area.	At the completion of this unit students will be able to: - Develop an understanding about various types of planning. - Justify the need for target areas and target groups planning by the Planning Commission with examples. - Explain the aims and approaches of the Hill Area Development Programme, Drought prone area Programme, Critically evaluate the aims and social benefits of ITDP in the Bharmaur tribal region. - Evaluate the measures that can be taken to promote sustainable development in Indira Gandhi Canal Command Area.
7 Transport and communication	- To acquire knowledge about various means of transport spread in different parts of India. - To compare and correlate various modes of transport to the physical regions of India. - To evaluate the impact of	- Draw a flow chart to show the means of transportation. - Collect information on Metro rail of India and discuss in the classroom. - Prepare a concept map showing different means of transportation,	At the completion of this unit students will be able to: - Develops an understanding about various means of transport being used in different parts of India. - Analyse the impact of the physical environment on development of various modes in different regions.

	transport and communication networks on the development of our nation.	its advantages and disadvantages. Collect information on Bharatmala and Setubharatam Pariyojana and share it with your peer group.	- Describe different types of highways found in different parts of our country. - Discuss the role of Indian Railways in the growth of India's economy with focus on recent technological advancements. - Describe the five National Waterways of our country. - Discuss the role of OIL and Gail in development of gas pipelines in India. - Discuss reasons for the state wise variation in road density in India. - Elucidate the impact of modern communication networks in our life. - Mark and label the following on an outline political map of India: Terminal stations of north south corridor, East west corridor & golden quadrilateral
8 International Trade	To familiarise students about the changes that have taken place in India's international trade in terms of volume, composition	Study the graph (11.1) showing India's import and export and comment on India's balance of trade.	At the completion of this unit students will be able to: Give reasons for changing pattern of the composition of

	and direction.	• Make a list of items that are in India's import and export basket. • Make a list of India's major trading partners and identify these countries on a world map. • Name the nearest domestic and international airports from your school. • Study fig 11.5 and identify four cities from where maximum number of air routes converge. Discuss the reasons for the samewith your classmates.	• India's import and export. • Discuss the strategies adopted by India to double its share in the international trade. • Evaluate the role of seaports as gateways of international trade with examples. • Mark and label the major seaports and airports on an outline map of India. • 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.
9 Geographical Perspective on selected issues	• To explain the causes and consequences of different types of pollution in India and suggest the measures to control it.	• List the major sources of water pollution, air pollution, noise pollution and land pollution. • Identify the most polluted stretch of river Ganga and river Yamuna on an outline map. • Look into the dustbin in your school and make a list of solid	At the completion of this topic the students will be able to: • Classify types of pollution based on the medium through which pollutants are transported and diffused. • Explain various sources of pollution and summarise the

		waste generated by students. • Prepare a poster to create awareness about Namami Gange Programme. • Speak to a rag picker and try to find out what he/she does with the waste. • Read the case study of a migrantlabourer (Given in NCERT) and enact his/her life in your classroom.	state of water, air, land and noise pollution in India. • Analyse the rural-urban migration and its role in pollution. • Describe the health and social problems of slum dwellers with reference to Dharavi. • Describe the natural and human causes of land degradation and suggest measures to control land degradation in India. • Suggest measures to control different types of pollutions and evaluate the effectiveness of the Swachh Bharat Mission. Discuss the problems related to urban waste disposal and suggest measures to convert waste into wealth.
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Practical Work in Geography Part II

Chapter No. and Name	Learning Objectives	Suggested Teaching Learning Process	Learning Outcomes
1 Data its source and compilation	To understand the importance of data and its uses in Geography	Collect Primary and Secondary Sources of data from different sources and exhibit in practical file	- Define data. - Differentiate between primary and secondary sources of data. - List several sources of data.
2 Data Processing	- To calculate Measures of Central tendency - To Compare Mean, Median and Mode	Calculate Mean, Median and Mode using direct and indirect method	- Calculate the mean rainfall of your city. - List ten Himalayan peaks with their heights and calculate the median height using the data.
3 Representation of data	To represent data graphically using different techniques	- Construction of Line Graph - Bar Graph - Poly Graph - Line and Bar Graph - Multiple Bar Diagram - Compound Bar Diagram - Pie Diagram <u>Thematic Maps</u> - Dot Map - Choropleth Map - Isopleth Map	- Construct a line graph to represent the growth rate of Population in India 1901-2011. - Construct a polygraph to compare the growth of sex ratio in different states. - Construct a line and bar graph to represent the average monthly rainfall and temperature of Delhi. - Construct a multiple bar diagram to represent decadal literacy rate, male literacy and female literacy. - Draw a pie diagram to show

				India's export to major regions of the world 2010-2011. - Construct a dot map to show India's Population 2011. - Construct a choropleth map to show state wise variation in population density.
4 Spatial Information Technology	- To understand the need to capture data from different sources and integrate them using a computer that is supported by geo-processing tools. - To learn basic principles of the Spatial Information Technology and its extension to the Spatial Information System, which is more commonly known as Geographical Information System.	.	- Explain Spatial Information Technology or GIS. - Describe the advantages of GIS over manual methods. - Components of GIS - Spatial Data formats - Raster data format - Vector data format - Spatial Analysis - Overlay and Buffer Analysis.	

Map Items for identification only on outline political map of the World
Fundamentals of Human Geography

Chapter No. and Name	Map Items
1-Human Geography	Nil
2-The World Population Density Distribution and Growth	Nil
3-Human Development	Nil
4-Primary Activities	• Areas of subsistence gathering (Fig 4.2) • Major areas of nomadic herding of the world (4.4) • Major areas of commercial livestock rearing (4.6) • Major areas of extensive commercial grain farming (4.12) • Major areas of mixed farming of the World (4.14)
5-Secondary Activities	Nil
6-Tertiary and Quaternary Activities	Nil
7-Transport, Communication and Trade	• Terminal Stations of Transcontinental Railways– Trans-Siberian, Trans Canadian, Trans-Australian Railways 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 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 Inland Waterways • Suez Canal, Panama Canal, Rhine waterways and St. Lawrence Seaways
8-International Trade	Nil

Map Items for locating and labelling on political outline map of India
India - People and Economy

Chapter No. and Name	Map Items
1-Population Distribution Density Growth and Composition	State with highest population density & state with lowest population density (2011)
2-Human Settlement	Nil
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
4-Water Resources	Nil
5-Mineral And Energy Resources	Mines: • 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
6-Planning and Sustainable Development in Indian Context	Nil
7-Transport and Communication	Nil
8-International Trade	Mark and label the major seaports and airports on an outline map of India. • 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.
9-Geographical Perspective on selected issues and problems	Nil

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

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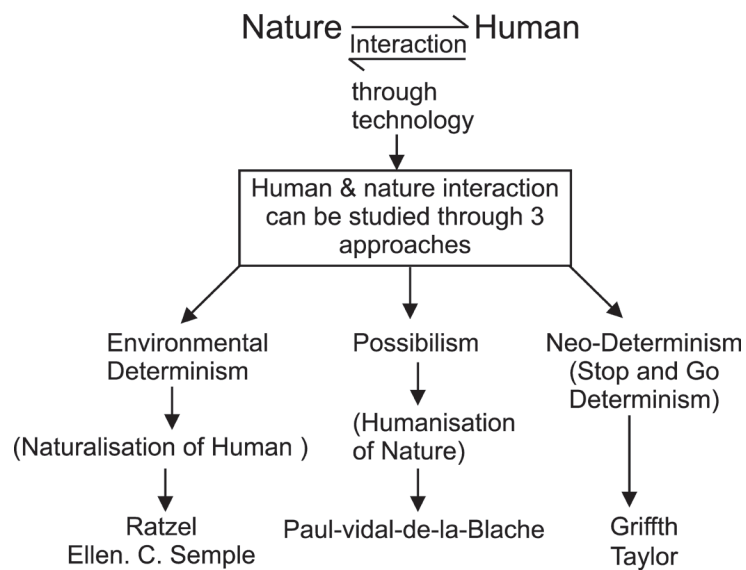
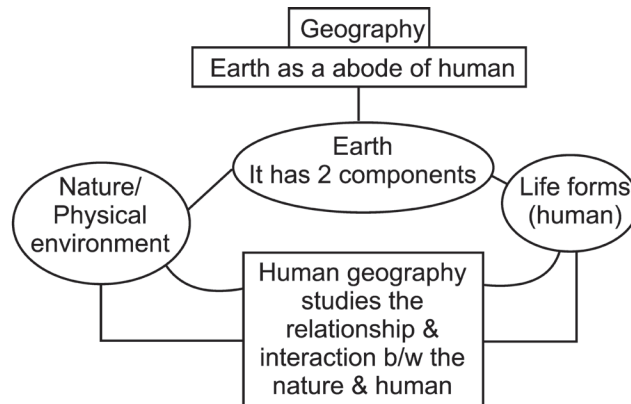
Book- Fundamentals of Human Geography

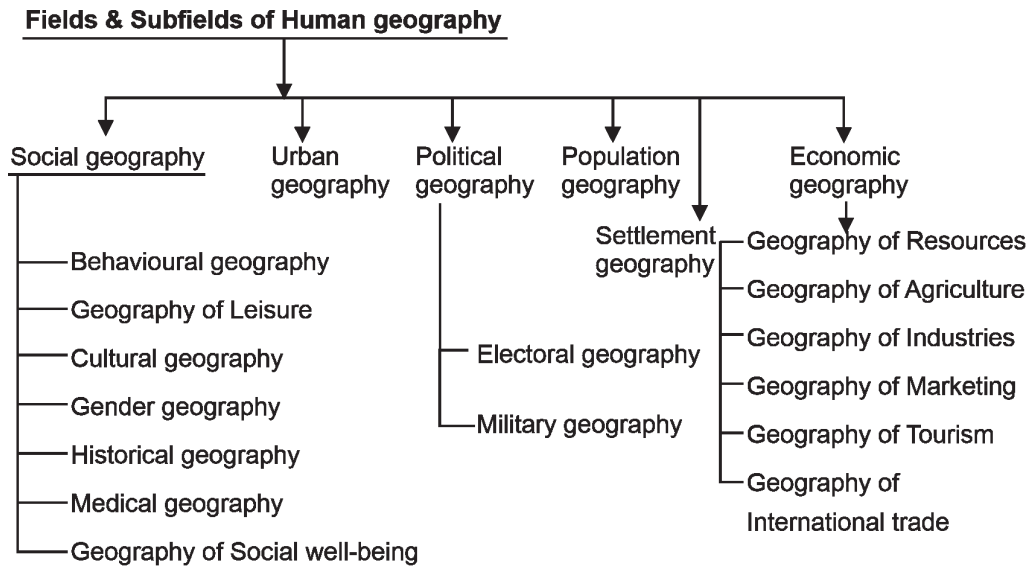
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Human Geography Nature and Scope





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 relation ships between human beings and their physical environment.
- (a) Only 1 in correct
 - (b) Only 2 in correct
 - (c) Both 1 and 2 are correct
 - (d) Both are 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 Orgnisation
 - (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

Q17. 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

Q18. 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 show 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 approaches of human geography?

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

Q.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.

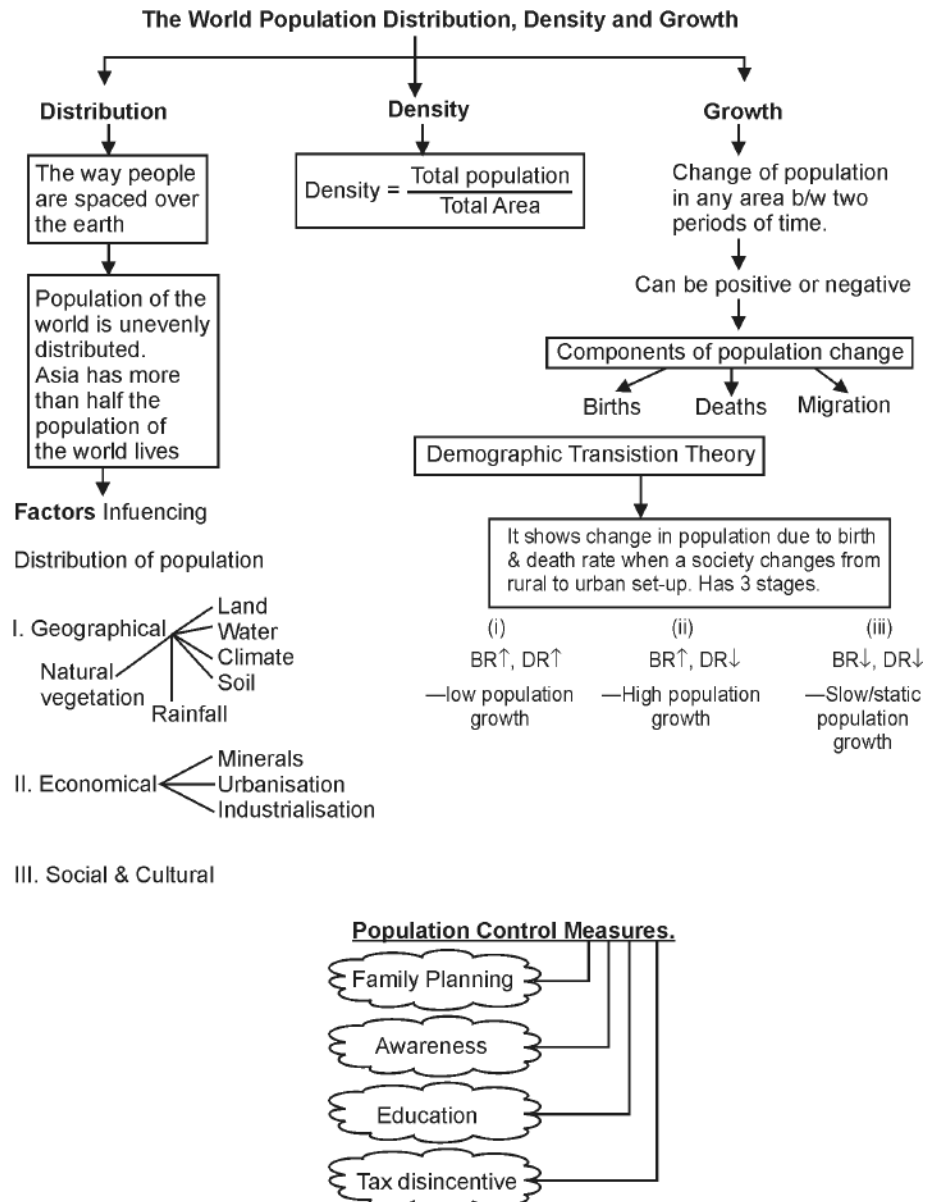
Q.6. "Both physical and human phenomena are described in metaphors using symbols from the human anatomy." Describe the statement by giving suitable example.

- 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” 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”.

Chapter-2

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 statement 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) Hight 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

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

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

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

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

Following geographical factors are responsible for the uneven distribution of population

- I. **Availability of water-** It is very important factor for human survival. So people prefer to live in areas where fresh water is easily available. Water is used in all spheres of life whether it is house hold, agriculture or industrial sector. Because of this river valleys are among the most densely populated areas of the world.
- II. **Land forms or relief-** People prefer to live in flat plains and gentle slopes. Because these areas are very much suitable for economic development activities, such as production of crops and building roads and industries. But the mountains and hilly areas hinder the development of transport and other activities which make these areas less attractive to live. Due to this reason valleys of Ganga, Brahmaputra, Hwang ho etc. are densely populated whereas mountains like Himalayan regions are sparsely populated.
- III. **Climate-** Areas with a comfortable climate, where there is not much seasonal variation attract more people. But the areas having extreme climate such as very hot or cold deserts are uncomfortable for human habitation. Mediterranean regions attracted more people due to pleasant climate found over there.
- IV. **Soils-** For human survival food is also very important. To grow food human always look for fertile soil. Fertile soils are important for agriculture and allied activities. So areas having loamy soils have inhabited densely. In India Ganga and Brahmaputra plains are densely populated due to fertile alluvial soils found there.

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 from, 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

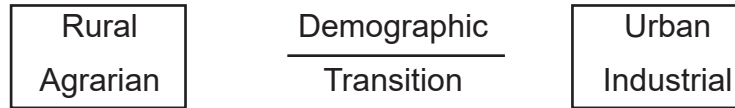
an optimum balance that means no. of people are according to the resource availability than it will go on the path of development smoothly. But an excess of population exerts great pressure on available resources that ultimately leads a country towards backwardness and problems in the form of following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

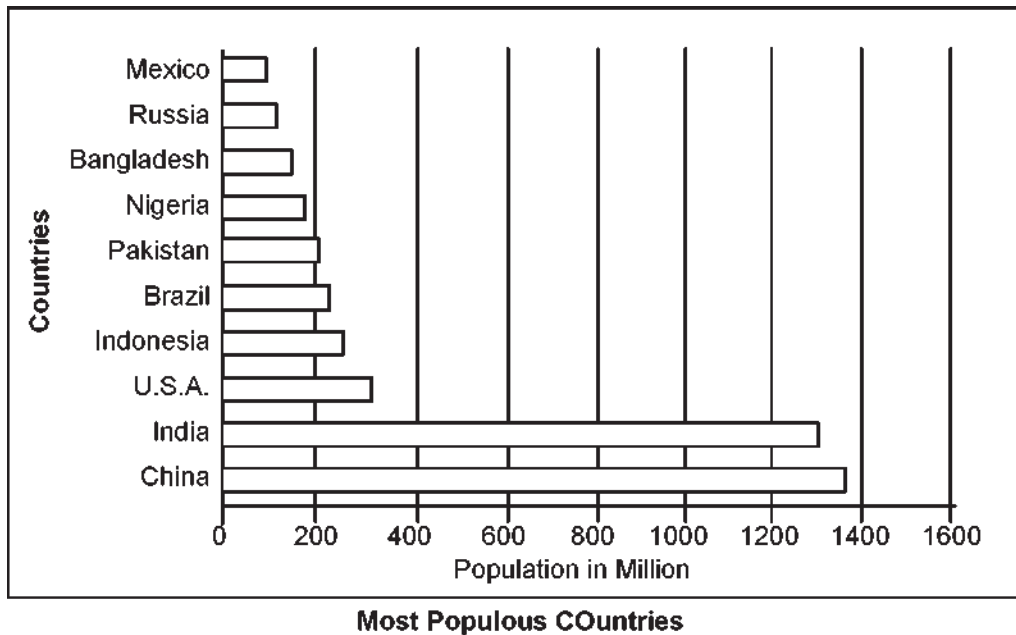
Third stage

- 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

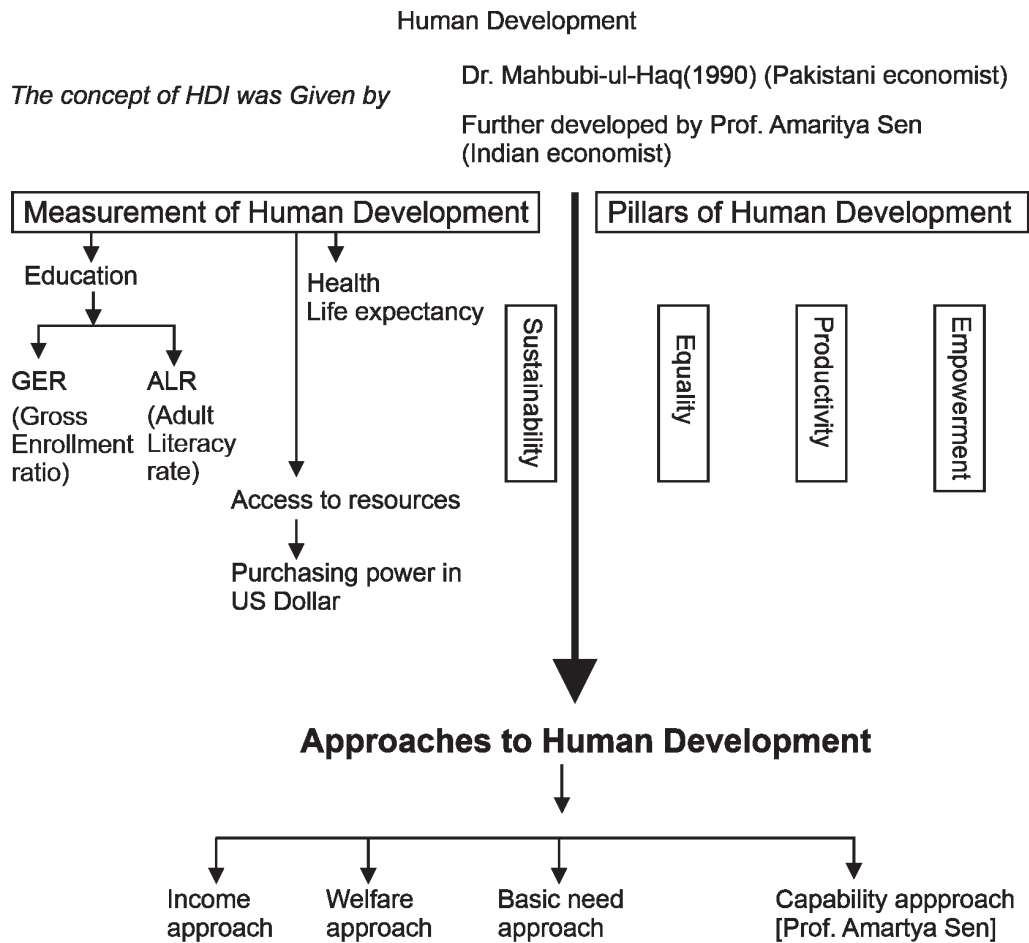
2 How many total countries of Asia continent are shown in the figure.

Ans. Six

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

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

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT



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."

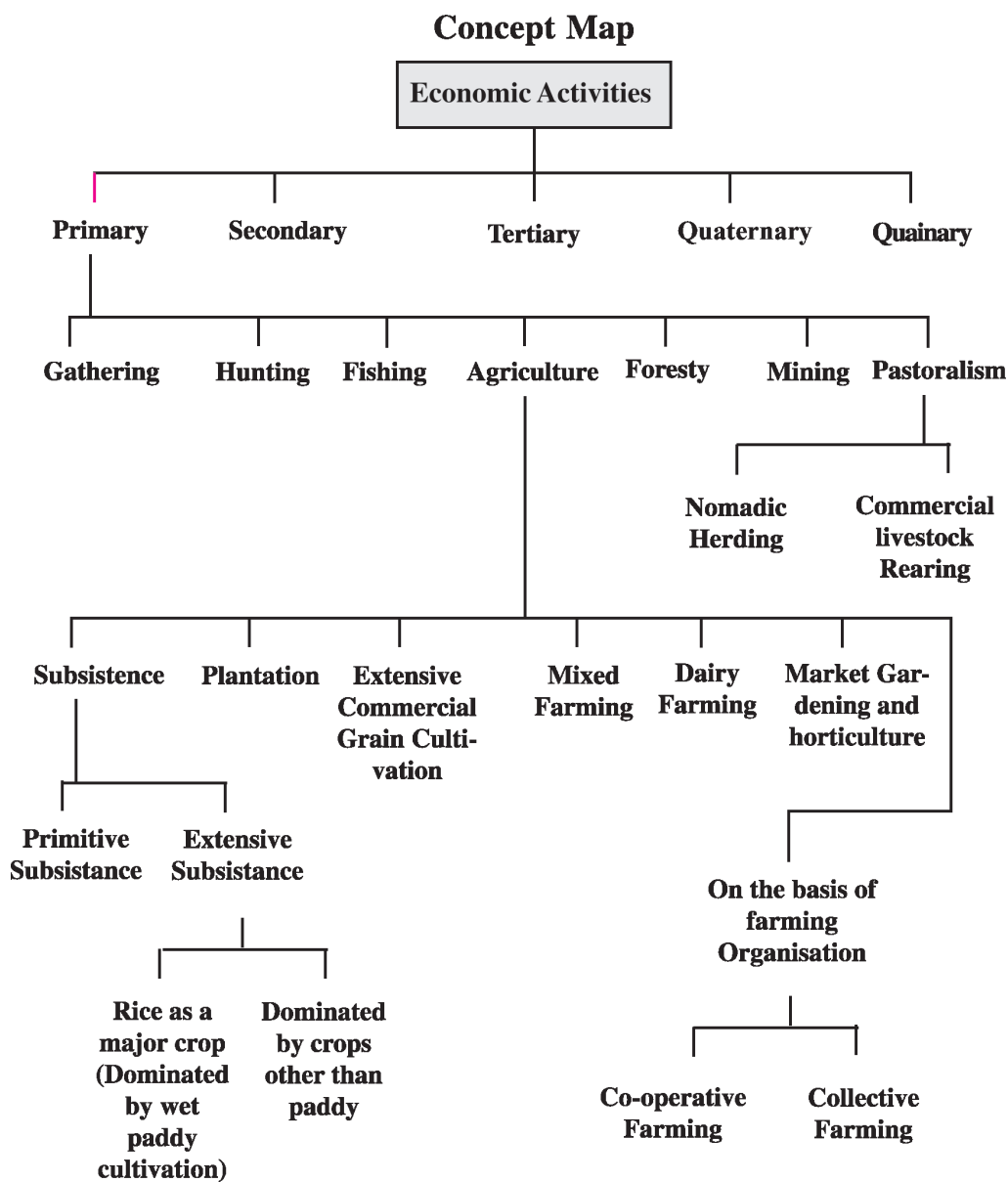
Four pillars of Human Development

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.

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 region of America. |
| 4. Extensive commercial :- | Grain Cultivation Steppes in Eurasia, Prairies in North America, Welds is South Africa. Downs in Austrillia 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 | Steppes |
| ii | North America | Prairie |
| iii | Argentina | Pampas |
| iv | South Africa | 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 |

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) | | |

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 milking them is done by machines.

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

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

Q.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 catties
- 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.

Intensive subsistence agriculture dominated by wet paddy cultivation.

- (a) Main crop is rice
- (b) Due to high density of population land holdings are small
- (c) Use of machinery is limited and agricultural operations are done by manual labour
- (d) Farm yard manure is used for fertility of the soil.

- (e) The yield per unit are high but per person is low.
- II. Intensive subsistence agriculture dominated by crops other than paddy
- i. In many parts of Monsoon Asia farmers could not grow paddy due to the difference in relief, climate and soil.
 - ii. The main crops are wheat, soyabean, barley and sorghum.
 - iii. Northern China, Manchuria and Japan are some of the main regions, western part of Indo-Gangetic plains are the main part of India for this type of agriculture.

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 sugarcane are some of the important plantation crops.
 - iii. This type of farming has large estates or plantation
 - iv. Large capital investment is needed.
 - v. Technical support, scientific methods of cultivation single crop specialisation and cheap labour are essential needs for this type of agriculture.
 - vi. India for tea gardens, 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

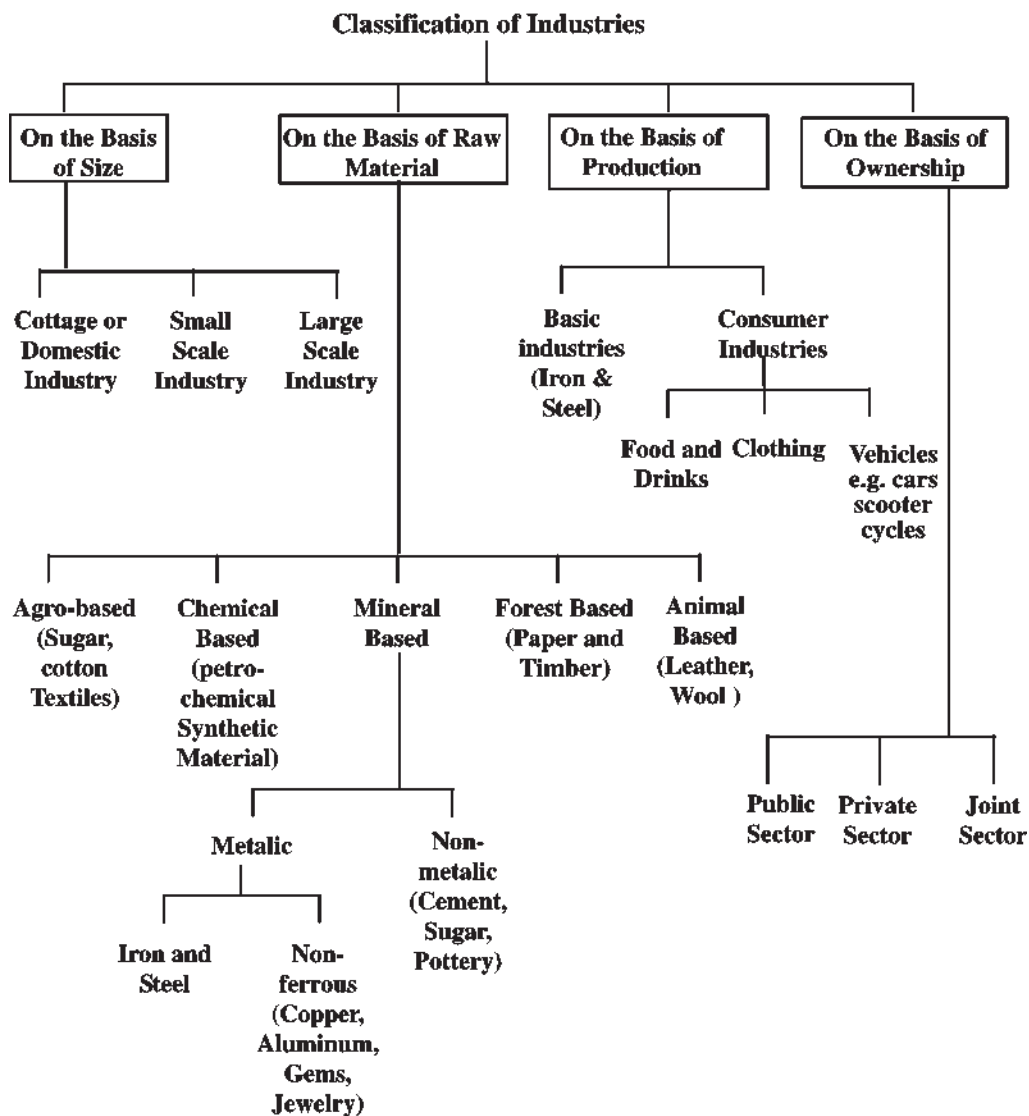
Q.1. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:-

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 the number of nomadic herders are decreasing?
- (ii) The commercial livestock rearing is more systematic and managed in comparison to Nomadic herding. Justify the statement.
- (iii) In commercial livestock rearing, only one type of animal is reared. Why?

- 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	salt
ii. Agro-based	Rubber
iii. Forest based	Lac
iv. Animal based	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

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) | |

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.

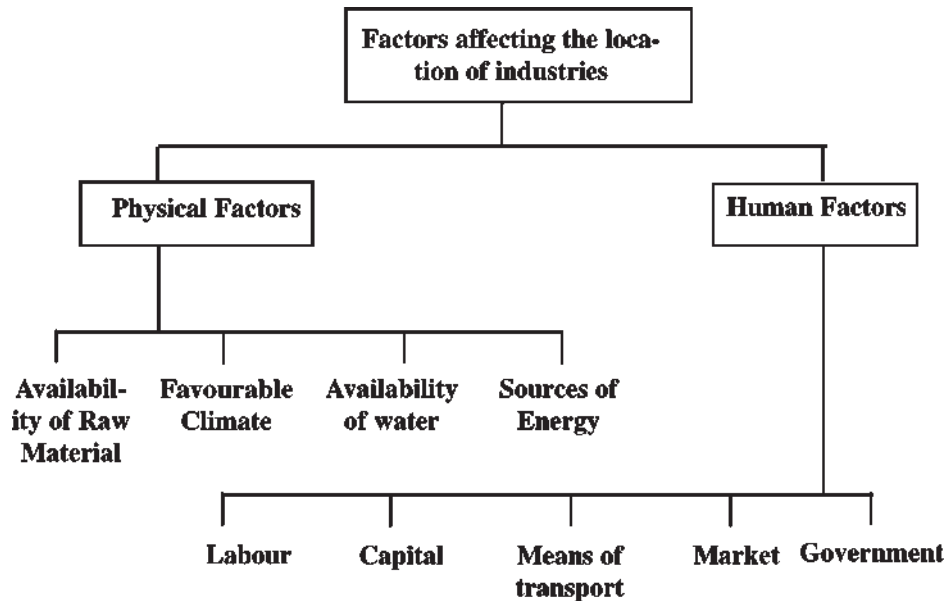
OR

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 outnumber 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. Define the blue collar workers.

Ans. The actual production workers working in manufacturing units are called blue collar workers.

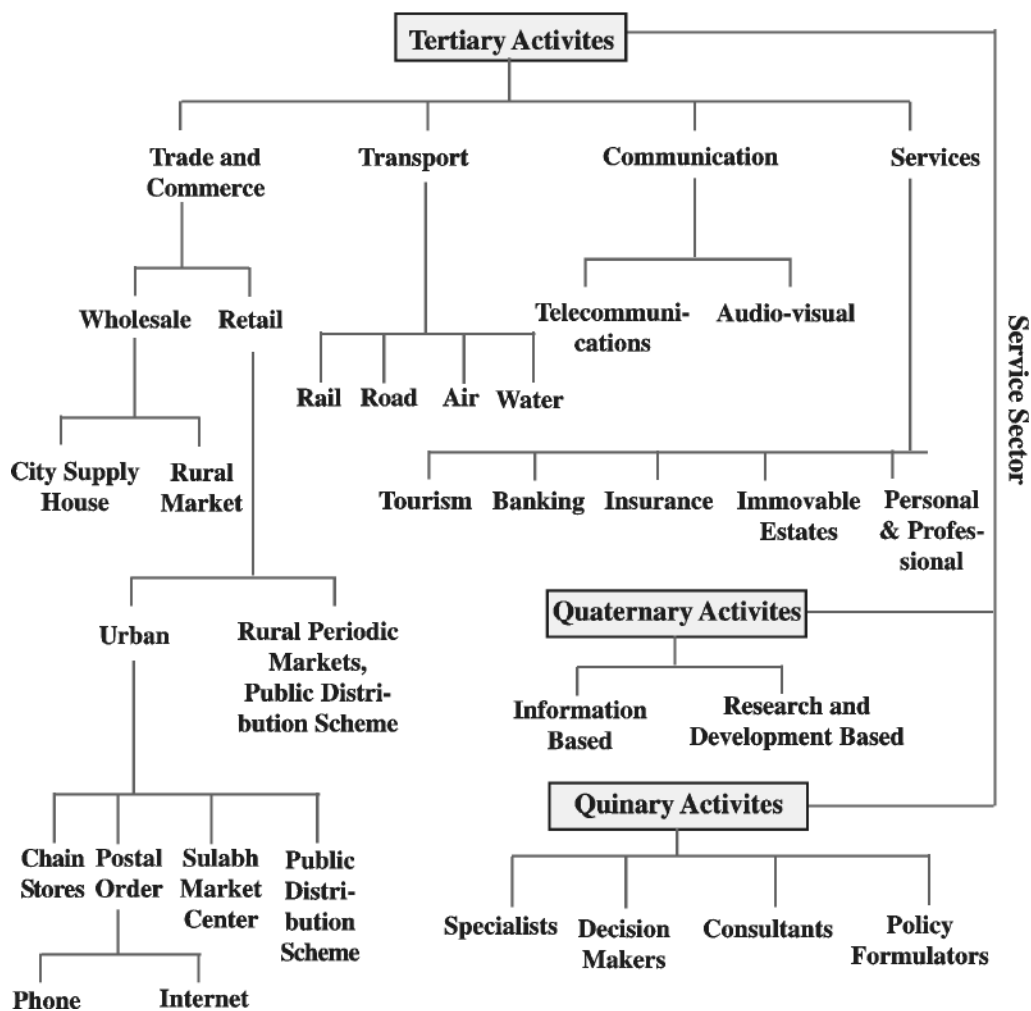
Q.2. How Technopolies are different from traditional manufacturing units?

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

Q.3. List some worlds most important manufacturing industries.

Ans. World's most important manufacturing industries are Iron and steel, textiles, automobiles, petrochemicals and electronics.

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. What are lines of communication?

Q2. Now communication has become independent of transport. How?

Q3. What is mass media?

Answers

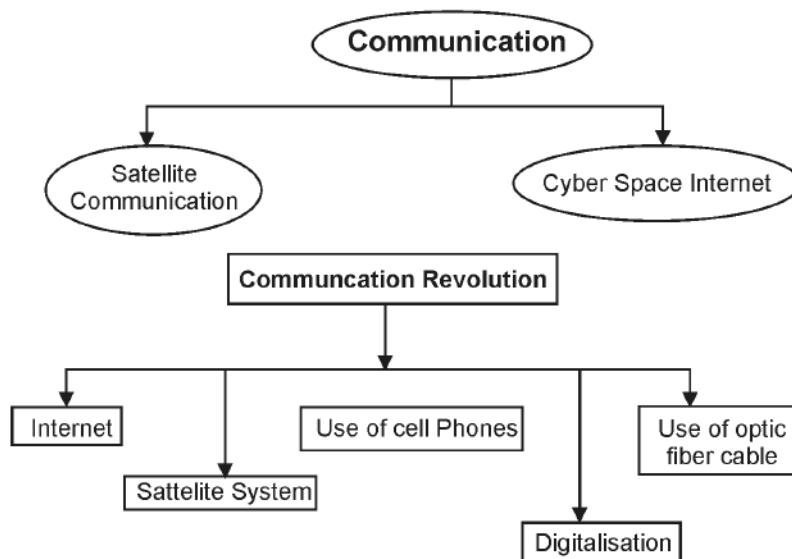
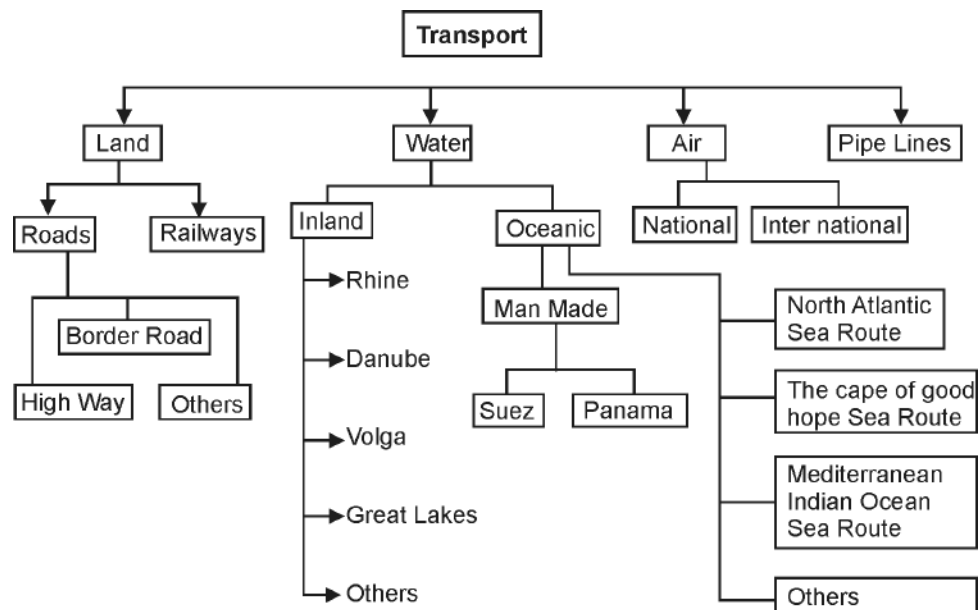
Ans 1. All forms of transport be it land, sea, air are called lines of transport.

Ans 2. Mobile telephony and satellite communication have made communications independent of transport.

Ans 3. Radio and television relay and broadcast news, pictures and calls to vast audiences across the world therefore they are termed as mass media.

Chapter-7

Transport and Communication



SECTION-A

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

Q.1. Which among the following waterways connects the interior part of U.S.A. with the gulf of Mexico

- (a) The Great Lakes
- (b) Volga waterways
- (c) Danube waterways
- (d) Mississippi waterways

Q.2. 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. A navigable water canal from which river joins the Suez canal at Ismailia to increase the supply

- (a) Congo River
- (b) Zambezi River
- (c) Niger River
- (d) Nile River

- Q.5. Which sea route connects western European region to south east Asia, Australia and Newzealand.
- (a) The north Atlantic sea Route
 - (b) The South Pacific Sea Route
 - (c) The Cape of good hope
 - (d) The Mediterranean-Indian Ocean Sea Route.
- Q.6. Which of the following match is not a appropriate?
- (a) Trans Siberian Railways _____ From Paris to Istambul
 - (b) Trans Canadian Railways _____ From Holifax to Vancouver
 - (c) The union and pacific Railways _____ From New York to Sen From cisco
 - (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 of the following is not an Indian Sattelite?
- (a) Aryabhata
 - (b) Bhaskar
 - (c) Rohini
 - (d) Sputnik.

- 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 transcontinental 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 connects North America, Central America and South America together?
- (a) Pan-American Highway
 - (b) Trans-Canadian Highway
 - (c) Moscow-Valdivostok Highway
 - (d) Alaska Highway
- Q.13. Which places are connected by National Highway 7 in India?
- (a) Varanasi-Kanyakumari
 - (b) Varanasi-Kolkata
 - (c) Kanyakumari-Kolkata
 - (d) Mumbai-Varanasi
- Q.14. 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 statements are true and statement (ii) correctly explains 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 busiest 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 launched in 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. Explain the Suez canal:

Ans. Main features of Suez canal:.

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

Q.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 is the world's most heavily used. Give any three reasons.

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

- (i) It is navigable for a long **stretch** of 700 km from **Rotterdam** to Basel in **Switzerland**.
- (ii) It flows through a rich coalfield **of** Germany. Huge tonnage moves along the stretch south **of** the Ruhr.

- (iii) Each year nearly 20,000 Ocean going ships and 200,000 inland vessels exchange their cargoes

Q.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.

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 railways 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.

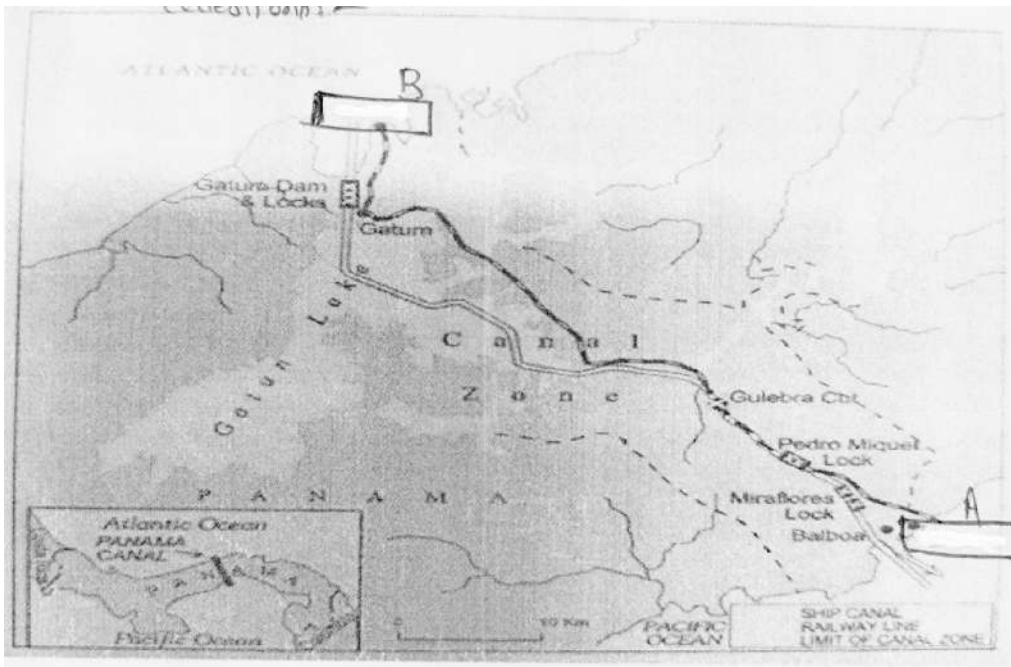
Q.4. Explain the network of pipe line transport in the world.

- 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

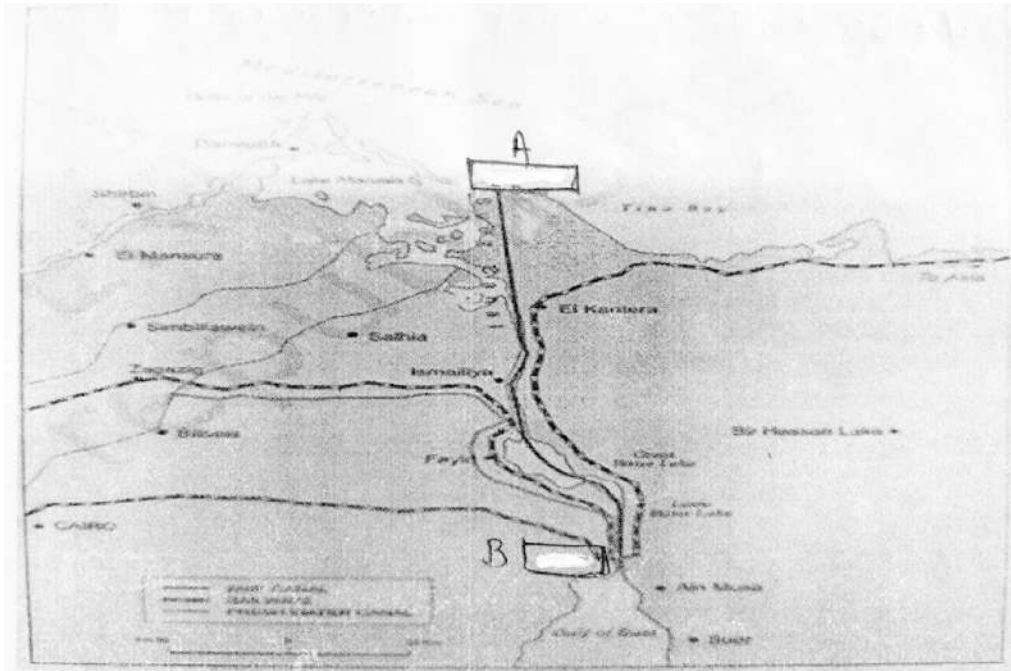
Ans. (a) Panama Canal

(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

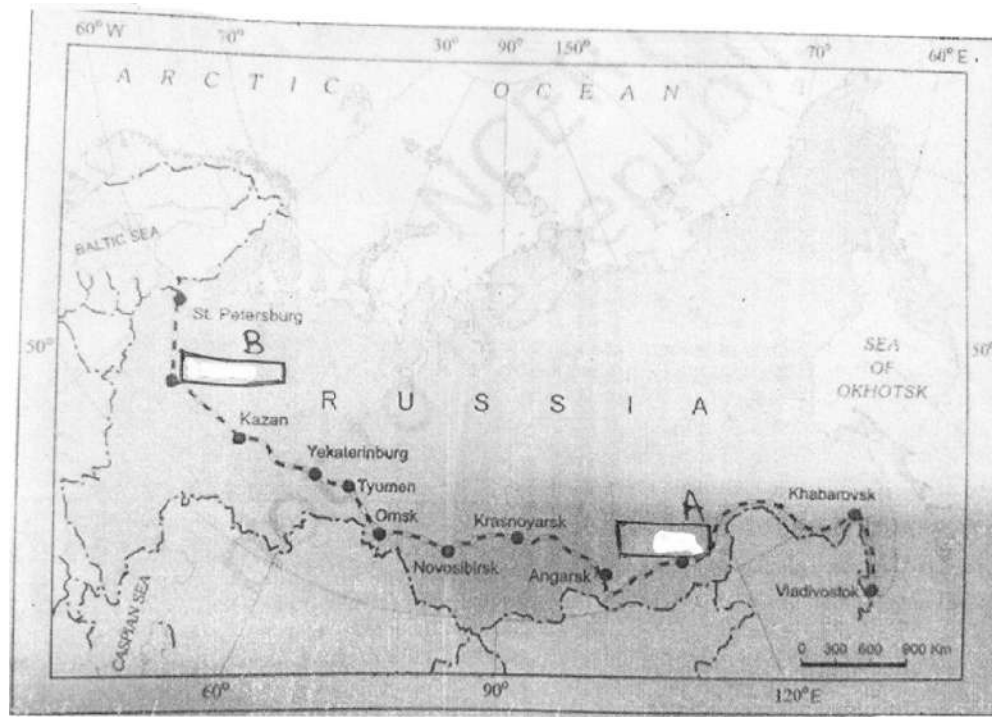
Ans. (a) The Suez Canal

(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

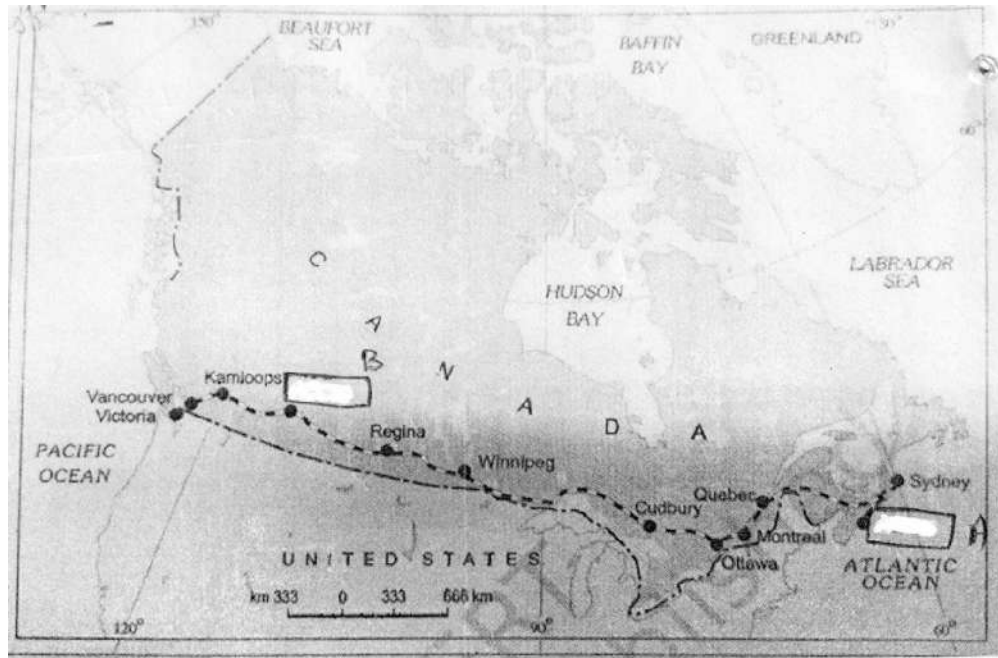
(b) Chita and Moscow

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

- It has helped in opening up its Asian region to west 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:

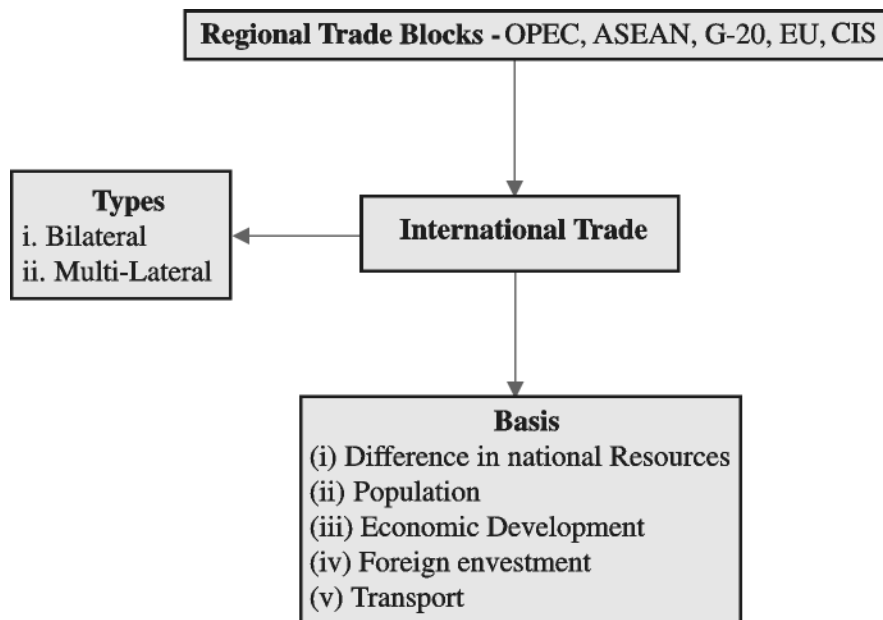
- This transportation is the economic artery of Canada
- It connected the Quebec-Montreal Industrial Region with the wheat belt of the Prairie region and the coniferous forest region in the north

(d) Atlantic and Pacific

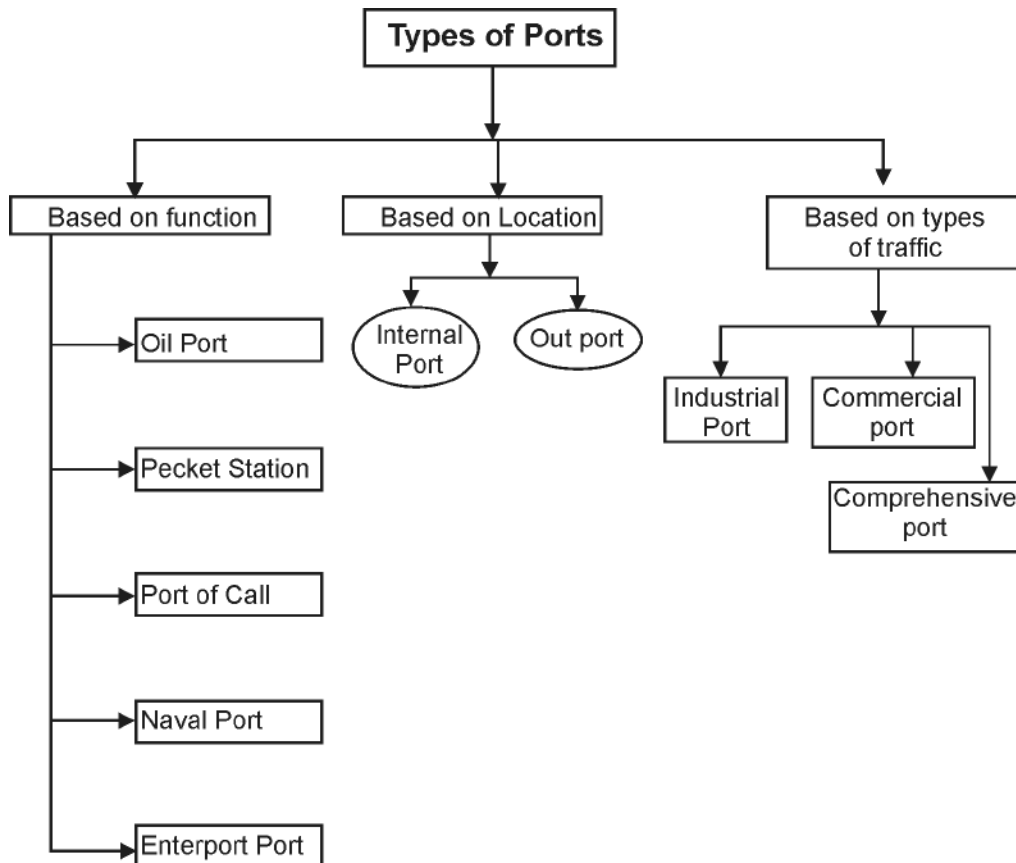
International Trade

HISTORY:

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



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) Bangla desh (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 clasified.
- (a) Oil Ports (b) Ports of call
(c) Packet station (d) Naval Ports
- Q.9 Where was the Silk Road located?
- (a) China and India (b) China and Rome
(c) India and America (d) China and America
- 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 ture
- 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

Q.14. In which year GATT was formed?

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

Q.15 Where is W.T.O Headquarter located?

- (a) Delhi
- (b) Rom
- (c) Geneva
- (d) SIngapore

Q.16 Which of the following is a oil port?

- (a) Mumbai
- (b) London
- (c) Tripoli
- (d) New york

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 | 16. 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 trade balance? what are their types?

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

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

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

Ans. Main challenges of international trades

- (i) Some time trade leads a country to be dependant to other country.
- (ii) 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 sustainable 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
(Based on Regional Approach)

Chapter-1

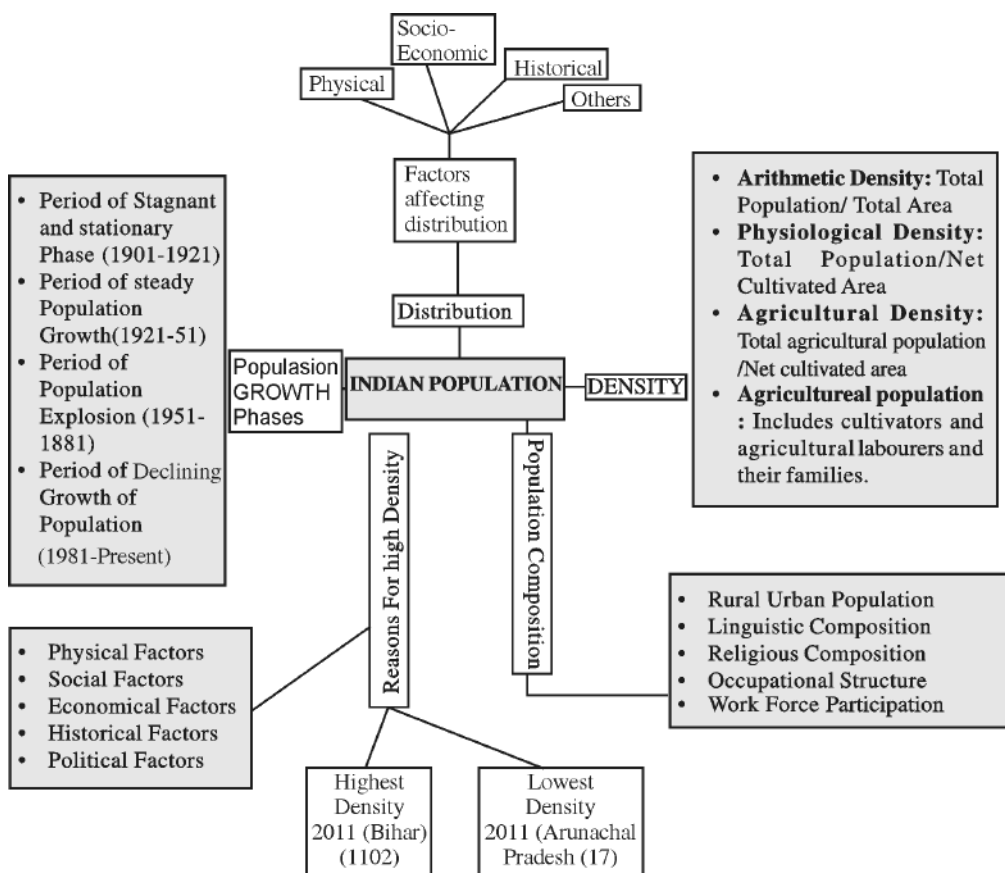
POPULATION : DISTRIBUTION, DENSITY, GROWTH AND POPULATION COMPOSTION

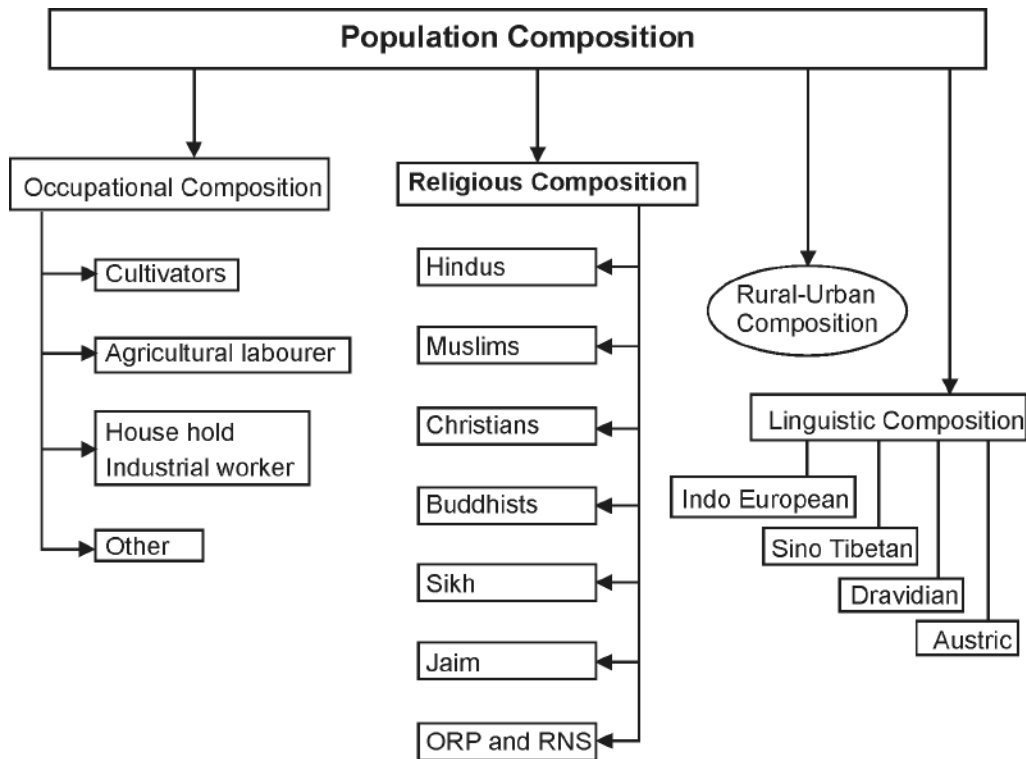
UNEVEN DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

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.

**(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
- Q.6 When was the first census done in India?
- (a) 1871
 - (b) 1872
 - (c) 1881
 - (d) 1882

- 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 According to the world development report, in which year the population of India will be 135 crores.
- (a) 2020 year
 - (b) 2025 year
 - (c) 2030 year
 - (d) 2035 year
- 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

Options

(a) (i) and (ii)

(b) (ii) and (iii)

(c) (iii) and (iv)

(d) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)

Q.12 Total population of India was recorded as 121 crore in

(a) 1901

(b) 1991

(c) 2001

(d) 2011

Q.13 Statement (i) Density of population is expressed by number of person per unit area.

Statement (ii) Population density helps in better understanding of Land & People ratio.

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.14 According to the 2011 census, which state of India has the highest and lowest population density?

(a) Bihar and Arunachal Pradesh

(b) Arunachal Pradesh and Bihar

(c) Bihar and Maharashtra

(d) Arunachal Pradesh and Haryana

Q.15. India has _____ languages and _____ dialects.

(a) 22 languages and 154 dialects

(b) 154 languages and 22 dialects

(c) 179 languages and 544 dialects

(d) 544 languages and 179 dialects

ANSWER KEY

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. d | 2. b | 3. c | 4. b |
| 5. b | 6. b | 7. b | 8. b |
| 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 to improvement in health services death rate declined.
 - (ii) More awareness amongst people led to Steady rate of population growth.
 - (iii) Improvement in education level led 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) Austic
- (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.3. 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.4. 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.5. "Social discrimination, segregation and exclusion on the basis of gender is a serious problem for any developing civilized society." Examine the statement.

OR

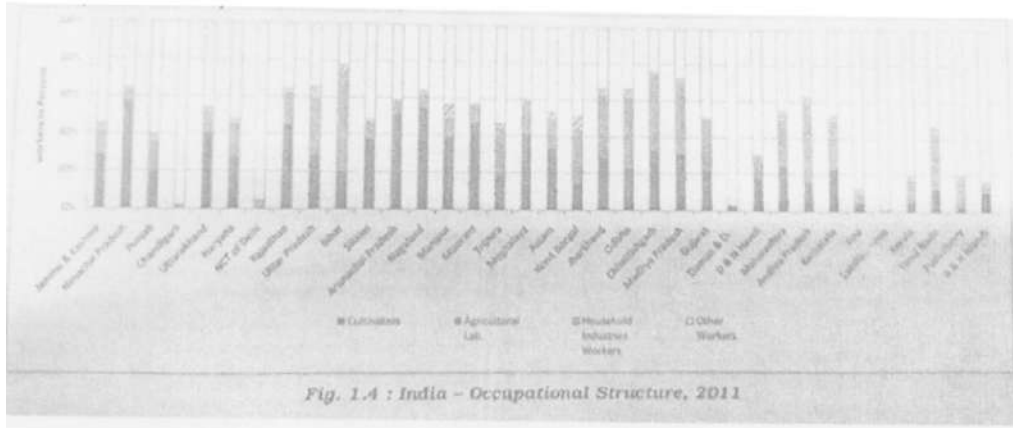
"Beti Bachao Beti Padhao" social campaign by the government of India strengthen the position of women in the society. Explain the statement.

- 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

Q.2 Read the source carefully and give the answer following questions:

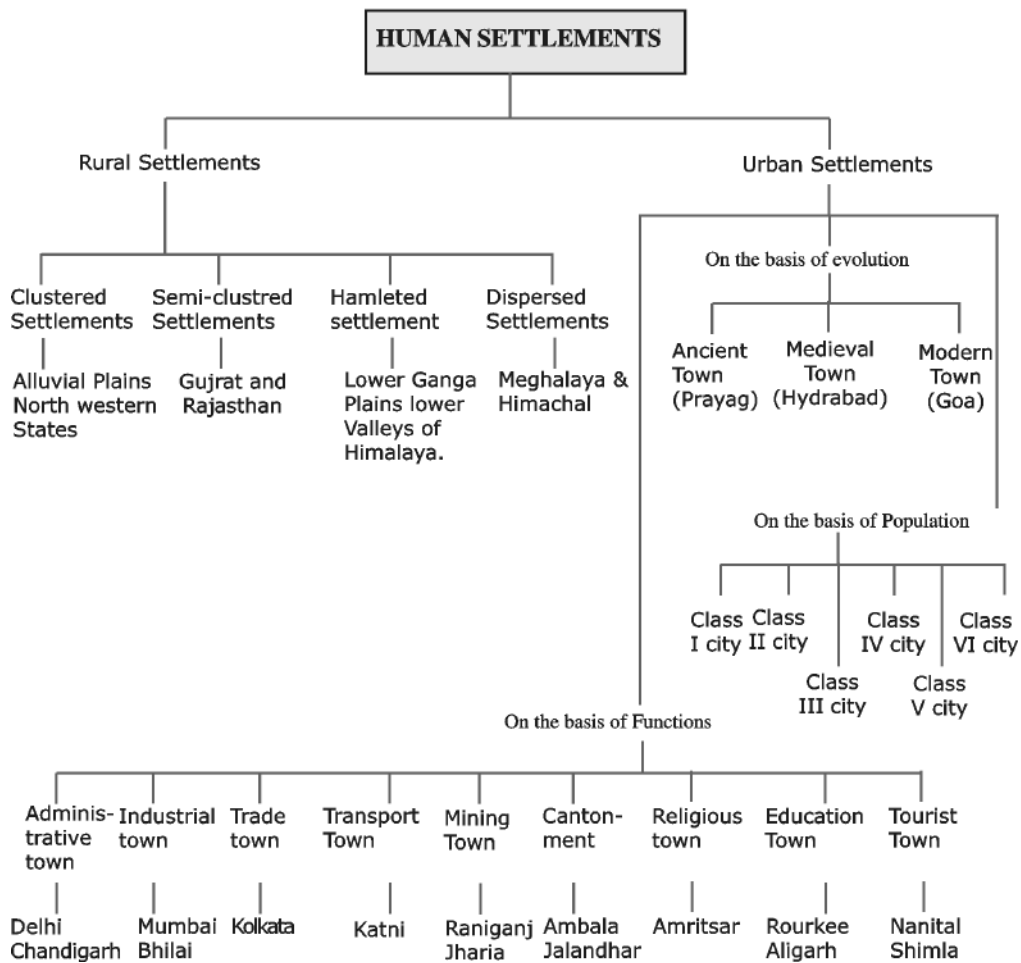


- (a) What are reason less sex ratio in heighborning countries?
- (b) Why western countries having high sex ratio?
- (c) What does the low sex ratio tell about the status of women in a country?

Answer:

- (a) Social and religious structure, economic Backwordness, Illiteracy.
- (b) Industrial development, social and gender equality
- (c) **Low Sex Ratio** : Less freedom, domestic violence, female infanticide, gender inequality.

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 hamleted settlements?
- (a) Lower valleys of Himalayas
 - (b) Plains of Gujarat and Rajasthan
 - (c) Northern Plains
 - (d) Northeastern forests and mountains
- Q.4. In which of the policies the focus is on sustainable and inclusive development and the idea is to look at compact areas, create a replicable model, which will act like a lighthouse to other aspiring cities.
- (a) National livelihood mission
 - (b) Prime Minister urban development policy
 - (c) Smart city mission
 - (d) National mission for urban India
- Q.5. Which of the following city is not located on a river bank?
- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| (a) Agra | (b) Patna |
| (c) Kolkata | (d) Bhopal |

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

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

Q.7. After 1850 which city emerged based on modern industries?

Ans. (a) Kolkata (b) Mumbai (c) Delhi (d) Jamshedpur

Q.8. What is metropolitan city?

Ans. (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 rural population

Q.9. Which is India's biggest urban agglomeration?

Ans. (a) Mumbai (b) Delhi (c) Chennai (d) Kolkata

Q.10. Which of the following is an example of ancient town?

Ans. (a) Varansi (b) Chandigarh (c) Gandhinagar (d) Chennai

Q.11. In which of the following is not administrative town?

Ans. (a) Chandigarh (b) Gandhinagar (c) Kurkshetra (d) Dispur

Q.12. What is the main purpose of smart city mission?

Ans. (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?

Ans. (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?

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

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

Ans. (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 lifeSocial 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 the economic growth.

SECTION-C

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q.1. Into how many categories rural settlements can be classified in India? Write down the names and also elaborate about any two.

Or

Differentiate between clustered and Hamleted settlements.

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

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

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

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

parts of Rajasthan.

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

Q.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, Modinagar, Jamshedpur, Hugli, Bhilai, etc.
3. **Transport Cities** : They may be ports primarily engaged in export and import activities such as Kandla, Kochchi, Kozhikode, Vishakhapatnam, 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.

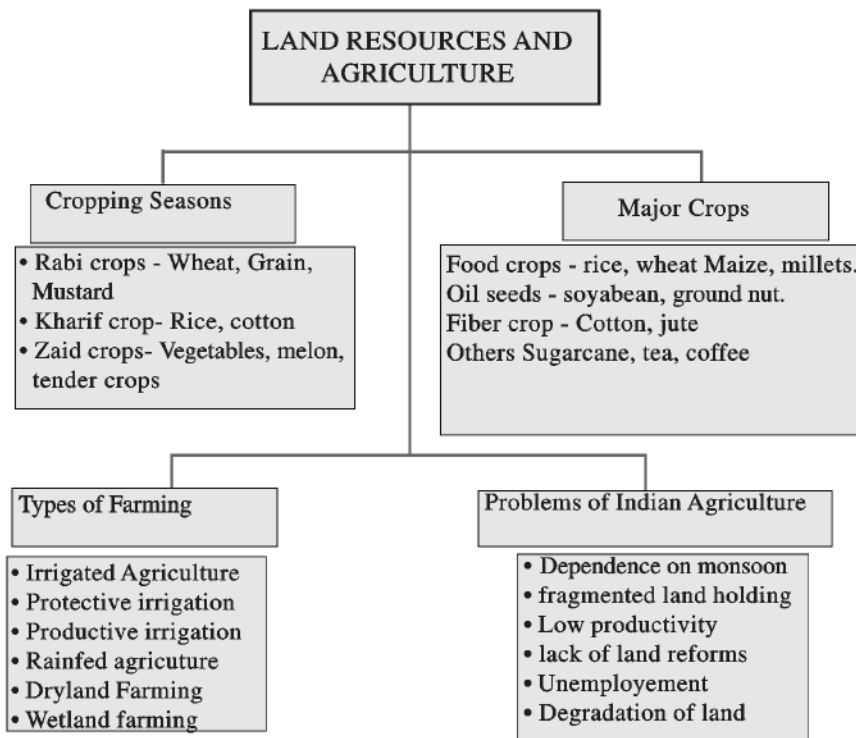
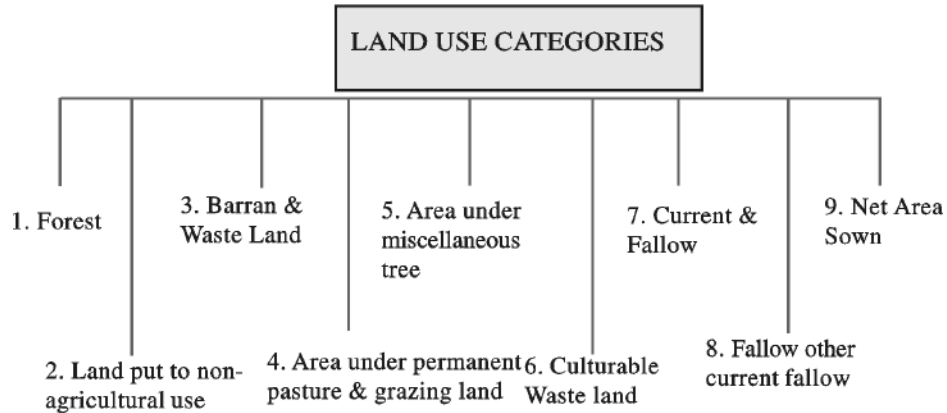
Q.4. What are the main objectives of the ‘smart cities mission’?

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

CONCEPT MAP



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) $\text{Net sown area} / \text{Gross sown area} \times 100$
 - (b) $\text{Gross sown area} / \text{Net Sown area} \times 100$
 - (c) $\text{Total Agriculture population} / \text{New Sown area} \times 100$
 - (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

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

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

c)

Dry land farming	Wet land farming
a) In India it is confined to areas with rainfall of less than 75 cm in a year. 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.

(b) Net sown area and Gross sown area.

(c) Dry land farming and wetland farming.

Ans. (a)

Q.5. How the degradation of agricultural land is a serious problem of agriculture sector? Write the 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. What is the role of agriculture in Indian economy?

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

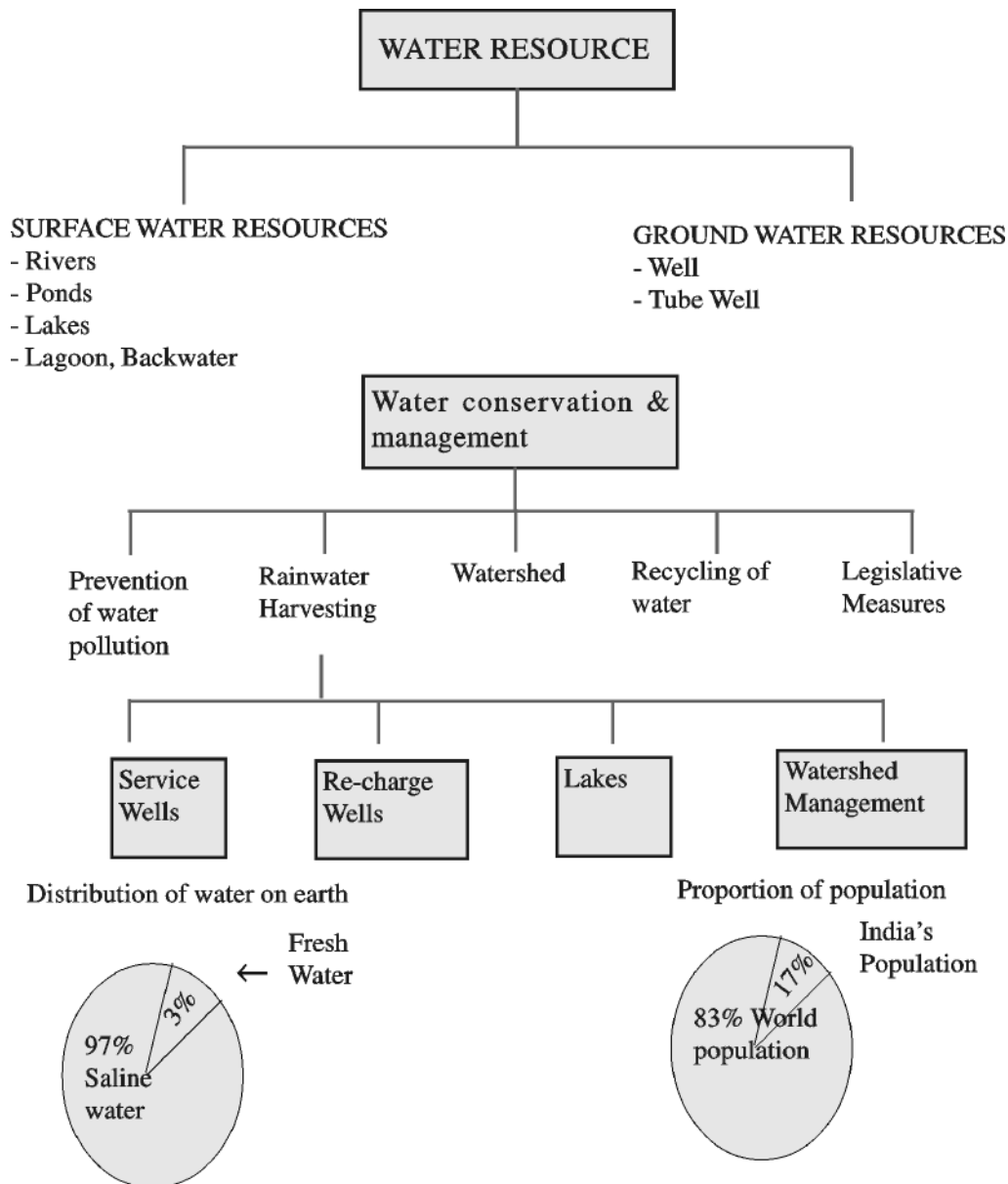
Q.6. In the last 50 years there has been unprecedented growth in agricultural production and technology. Justify the statement with appropriate examples.

- 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



IMPORTANT FACTS

- Almost 71 % of the earth's surface is covered with water, but the quantity of fresh water is only 3%.
- India has approximately 2.45 % of world's land resources, 16.5% of world's population and only 4% of the world's water resource.
- In India a total of 4000 cusec km water is received from rainfall. The quantity of groundwater is 1869 cusec km.
- Watershed management is related to efficient management of surface and groundwater resources.
- Tamil Nadu is the only state where rainwater harvesting is compulsory.
- There are four sources of surface water; rivers, lakes, wells. 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 governments have implemented many watershed management programs.

SECTION-A

ONE MARKS QUESTIONS

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Q.1. Which of the following river basin has the least rechargeable groundwater resources?

- | | |
|----------------|---------------------------------|
| (a) Tapi | (b) Ganga |
| (c) Swarnrekha | (d) Chambal and its tributaries |

Q.2. Read the statements carefully and choose the incorrect statement.

1. Water is an abiotic resource
2. The quantity of potable water is only 3% for the human use.
3. The annual use of rain water is more in Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri as compared to Ganga and Brahmaputra.

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

Q.3. Which chemical has more concentration in water in Bihar?

- (a) Gypsum
(b) Salinity
(c) Fluoride
(d) Arsenic

Q.4. Which of the following states use maximum groundwater resources?

- (a) Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu
(b) Chhattisgarh, Odisha, and Kerala
(c) Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Tripura and Maharashtra
(d) None of the above

Q.5. The maximum use of surface water and ground water is in:

- (a) Industrial sector
(b) Agriculture
(c) Domestic sector
(d) None of the above

Q.6. On which river is hiraakund dam constructed?

- (a) Satluj
(b) Vyas
(c) Mahanadi
(d) Narmada

Q.7. The water received from rainfall is:

- (a) Atmospheric
- (b) lithospheric
- (c) Saline
- (d) Potable

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

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

Q.9. Consider the following statements:-

- (1) A number of lagoons and lakes have formed.
- (2) The coast is indented in some States

options:-

- (a) both 1 and 2 are correct and 2 is the correct explanation of 1
- (b) 1 and 2 are both incorrect
- (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?

Ans. (a) Yumuna river

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

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

Ans. (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?

Ans. (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?

- Ans. (a) Haryali
- (b) Neeru-meeru
 - (c) Arwari pani sansad
 - (d) Arvari Mahotsava

ANSWER KEY

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 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 fluoride 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. Explain the problems related to 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 our future generations might have to face threat of scarcity of water resources. Mention the factors that will lead to this situation.

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?

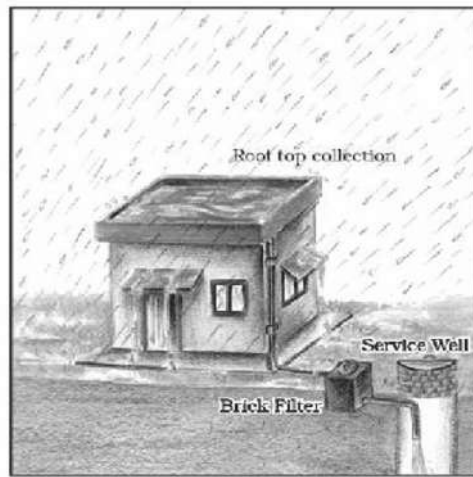
Ans. Indus river

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

Ans. Uttar Pradesh and Bihar



(Q.2. Answer the questions with the help of the diagram/picture.



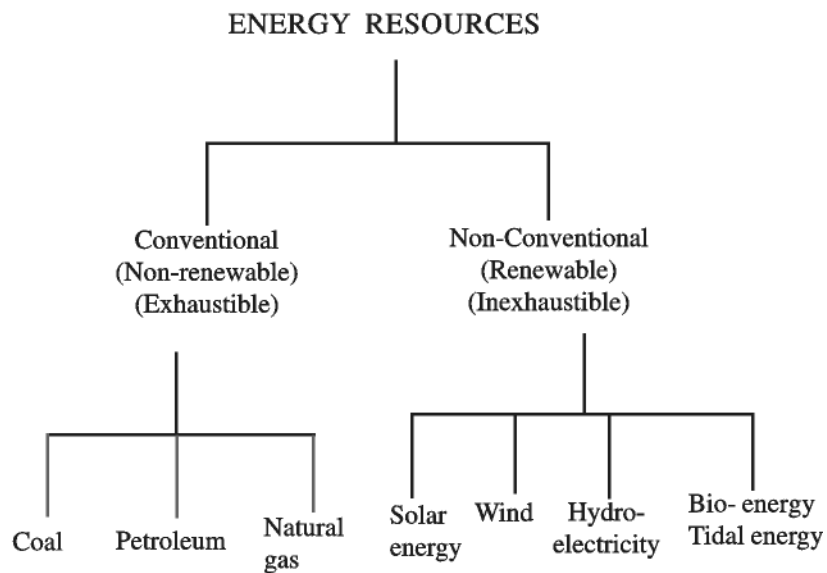
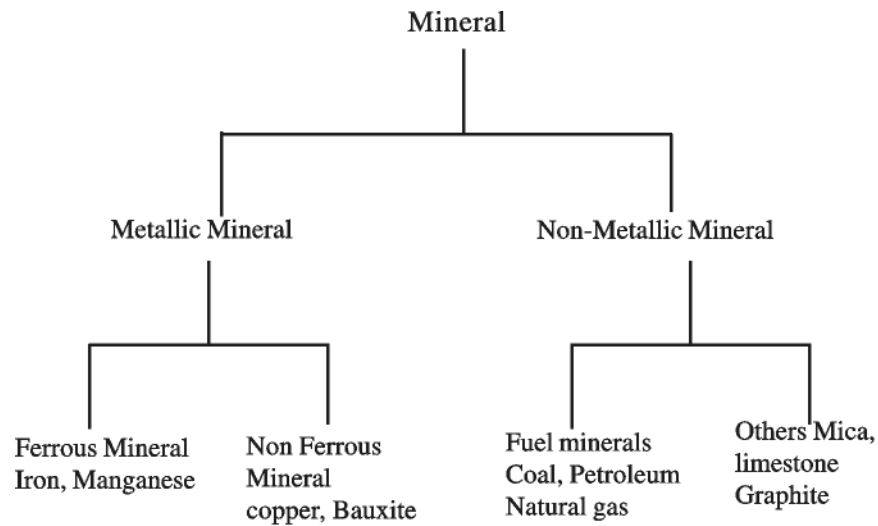
(i) Give a proper title for the diagram.

Ans. Rainwater harvesting technique

(ii) 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.

Mineral and Energy Resources



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

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 mark the correct statement.

- (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 true:

Options

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Nor 1 nor 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 A with column B and choose the correct option from below.

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

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?

(a) Only 1 and 2

Options

(b) Only 2

(c) Only 2 and 4

(d) Only 1, 3 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 producer 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 depend on photo voltaics 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) Only 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?

Ans. (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 In which state states favourable conditinos for wind energy exist?

- (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. (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) Jhunjhunu in Rajasthan. Main areas Singhbhum district in Jharkhand, Balaghat in Madhya Pradesh.

Q.2. Write any two uses of manganese. Mention the major 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 energy conversion. It has a lot of significance for rural and urban development in developing country like India. Explain.

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

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

Ans. Wind energy is absolutely pollution free, inexhaustible source of energy. The mechanism of energy conversion from blowing wind

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

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

Ans.

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

Q.6. Minerals are unevenly distributed in India. Explain.

Ans. (i) Most of the metallic minerals in India occur in the Peninsular plateau region in the old crystalline rocks.

(ii) Over 97% of coal reserves occur in the valleys of Damodar, Sone, and Godavari.

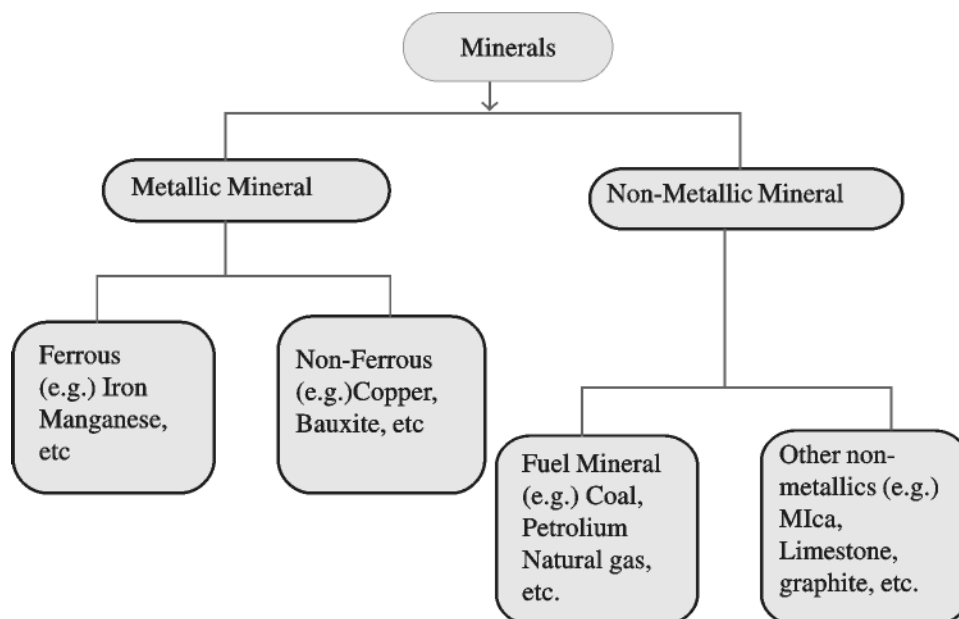
(iii) Petroleum resources are located in the sedimentary basins of Assam, Gujarat.

(iv) Minerals are generally concentrated in three broad belts in India.

- 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 continous Tamilnadu uplands and Kerala.
- (ii) This belt is rich in ferrous metals and bauxite.
 - (iii) It also contains high grade iron ore, manganerse 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. Why conservation of minerals is important? How can we conserve them?

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

Measures of Conservation

- (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.

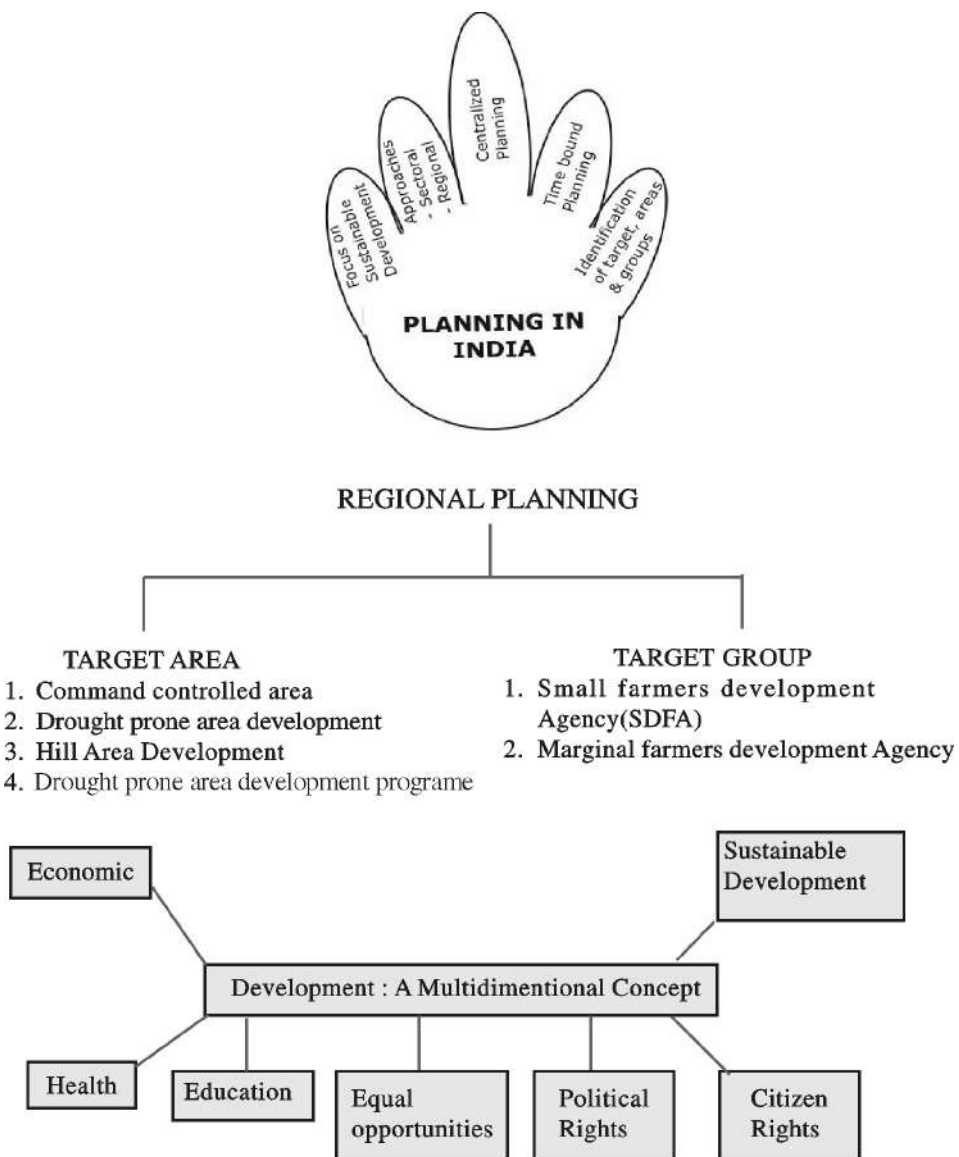
- Ans. (i) **Solar Energy:** In the western part of the country. There is more potential of solar energy in Gujrat and Rajasthan.
- (ii) **Wind Energy:** Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Karnataka have immense potential for wind energy.
- (iii) **Tidal Energy:** West coast of India has potential for 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.

PLANNING AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA



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 fifth five year plan for the drought prone areas?
- (a) To provide employment
 - (b) Solving the scarcity of water
 - (c) Development of transport modes
 - (d) None of the above
- Q.5. Reflect on the following statements related to sustainable development.
- 1. The definition of sustainable development was given by the UNEP organisation of UN

2. It refers to continuity in the availability of opportunities. This means that each generation must have the same opportunities, therefore we must use our environmental, financial and human resources in such a way that our future generations are not deprived off these opportunities.

Choose the correct option

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

Q.6. Which of the option is not matched correctly:

Column I	Column II
(a) The Population Bomb	(i) Aherlich
(b) The Limit to Growth	(ii) Meadows
(c) Growth and Equity	(iii) Mahatma Gandhi
(d) Our Common Future	(iv) Gro Harlem Bruntland

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 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 India Gandhi canal?

Ans. (a) It was previously known as Rajasthan canal

(b) It originates at Harika 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 Thelum
- (d) Budhil, Tundahen and Stinj

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. Explain the measures.

- 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 centres and market centres.

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

OR

Due to commencement of canal irrigation there has been an ecological, economic and social transformation in the region. Explain with examples.

- Ans. (i) The introduction of canal irrigation in this dry land has transformed its ecology, economy and society.
- (ii) Canal irrigation has brought about a perceptible transformation in the agricultural economy of the region. Spread of canal irrigation has led to an increase in cultivated area and intensity of

cropping.

- (iii) The traditional crops sown in the area, gram, bajra and jowar have been replaced by wheat, cotton, groundnut and rice.
- (iv) This has also helped in reducing wind erosion and siltation of canal systems.
- (v) 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 priorities for you.

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? What were its social and economic consequences?

Or

Explain the Social and economic benefits incurred with the launch of the Integrated Tribal Development Project in Bharmaur.

Ans. The area development plan will enhance the quality of life of the residents of Bharmaur region and bring the area parallel to other regions of Himachal Pradesh in terms of development.

The following steps were taken for this:

- (i) Development of basic infrastructure such as schools, hospitals was done
- (ii) Attention was given to availability of clean water, roads, communication system and electricity was given.
- (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 QUESTION
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*, *Kugti* and *Tundah* areas. Bharmaur experiences freezing weather conditions and snowfall in winter. Its mean monthly temperature in January remains 4°C and in July 26°C.

Answer the following Questions

1. Name the tribe found in this region.

Ans. Gaddi

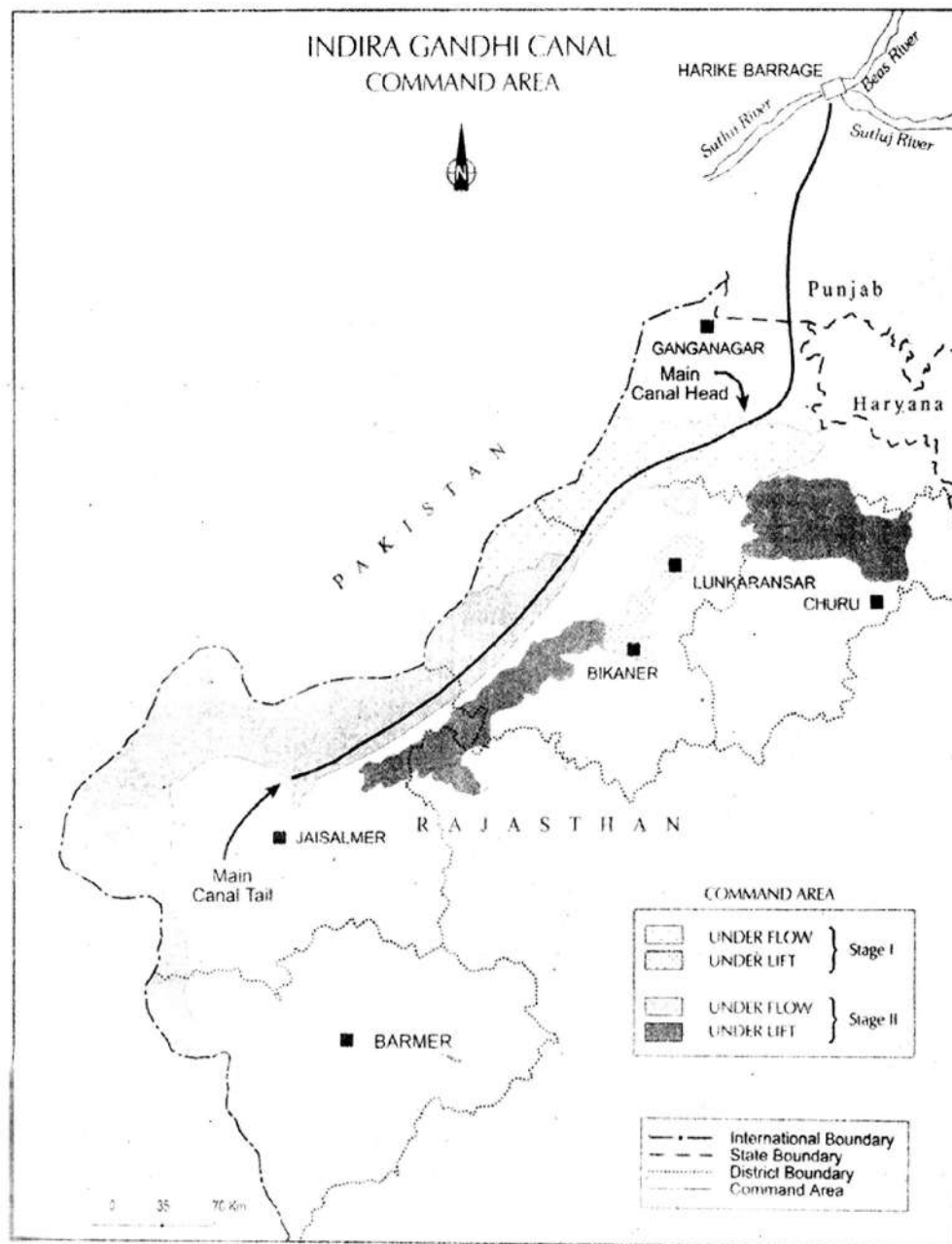
2. "Bharmaur Tribal Region has harsh climate". Justify.

Ans. Bharmaur experience freezing weather, conditions and snowfall in winter.

3. Name the 1 and form formed in the region.

Ans. Gorges.

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

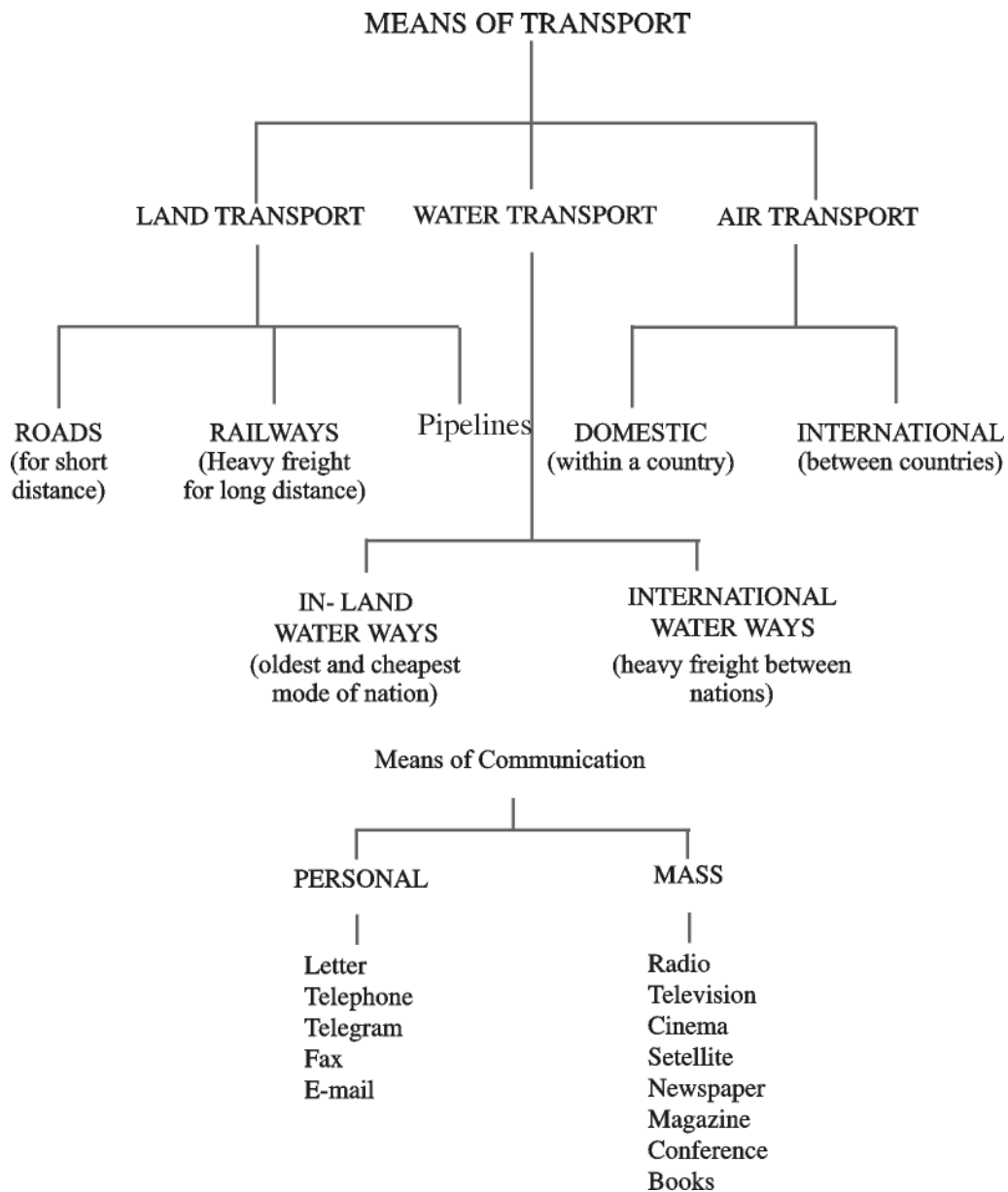
2. By what name was Indira Gandhi canal was known previously?

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



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 Highway 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-I?

- (a) Sadia to Dubri
- (b) Allahabad to Haldia
- (c) Kottapuram to Kollam
- (d) Kaakinara 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) Pipelines
- (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? Describe the main features.

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 road crosses 146 rivers and streams and 2000 bridges and 91 tunnnsels.
- (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 modes of communication 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. (i) To accelerate economic development (ii) To strengthen defense preparedness. (iii) It has constructed roads in high altitude mountainous terrain. (iv) 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 with context of India.

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

- Railways help in transportation of passenger and goods from far away places and hence help in industrial and agricultural development.
- Railways have helped in promoting national integration and cultural enrichment.
- Major commodities like coal, petroleum products, food grains etc are transported by railways.
- Railways 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 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 Tbe 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

Which is the most efficient and effective communication system in India. Describe its characteristics.

- Ans. 1. Internet presents information as well as data on various items (topics).
2. It provides accessibility to information at a lower cost.
3. It has maximum usage for e commerce and electronic transactions.
4. Detailed information can be received through email.

Q.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(NHAI) National Highway Authority of India.

- (ii) These national highways are used for international travel and to deliver or transport defence material to the bordering areas.
- (iii) These roads connect the capitals of states with important towns, ports and railway junctions.
- (iv) In 2008-09 the total length of the National highways was 70934 km.
- (v) These roads cover 1.67% of the total length of the country.
- (vi) NHAI entrusted with the responsibility of development, maintenance of National Highway.

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 Question

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.

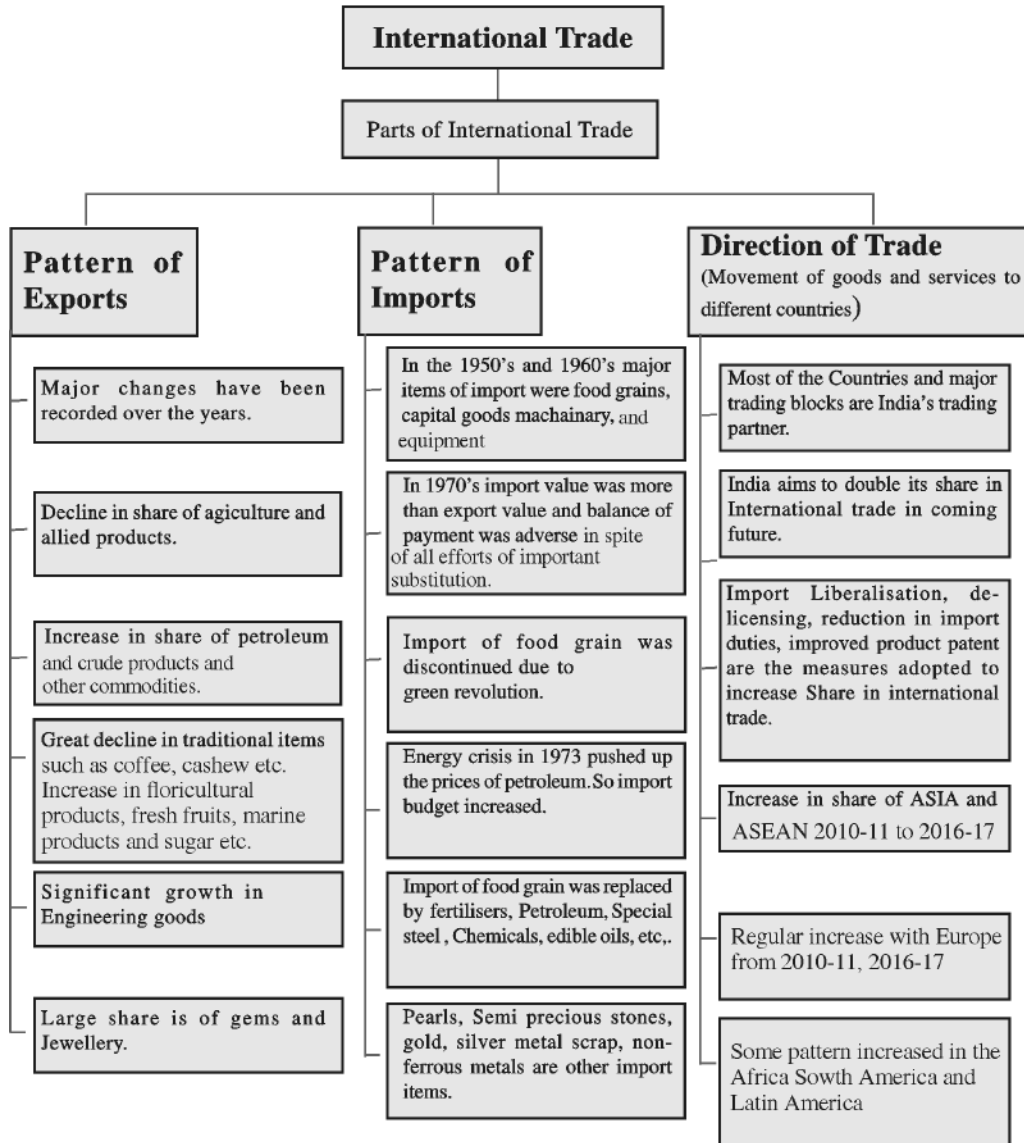
Q.2. Define the krm communication?

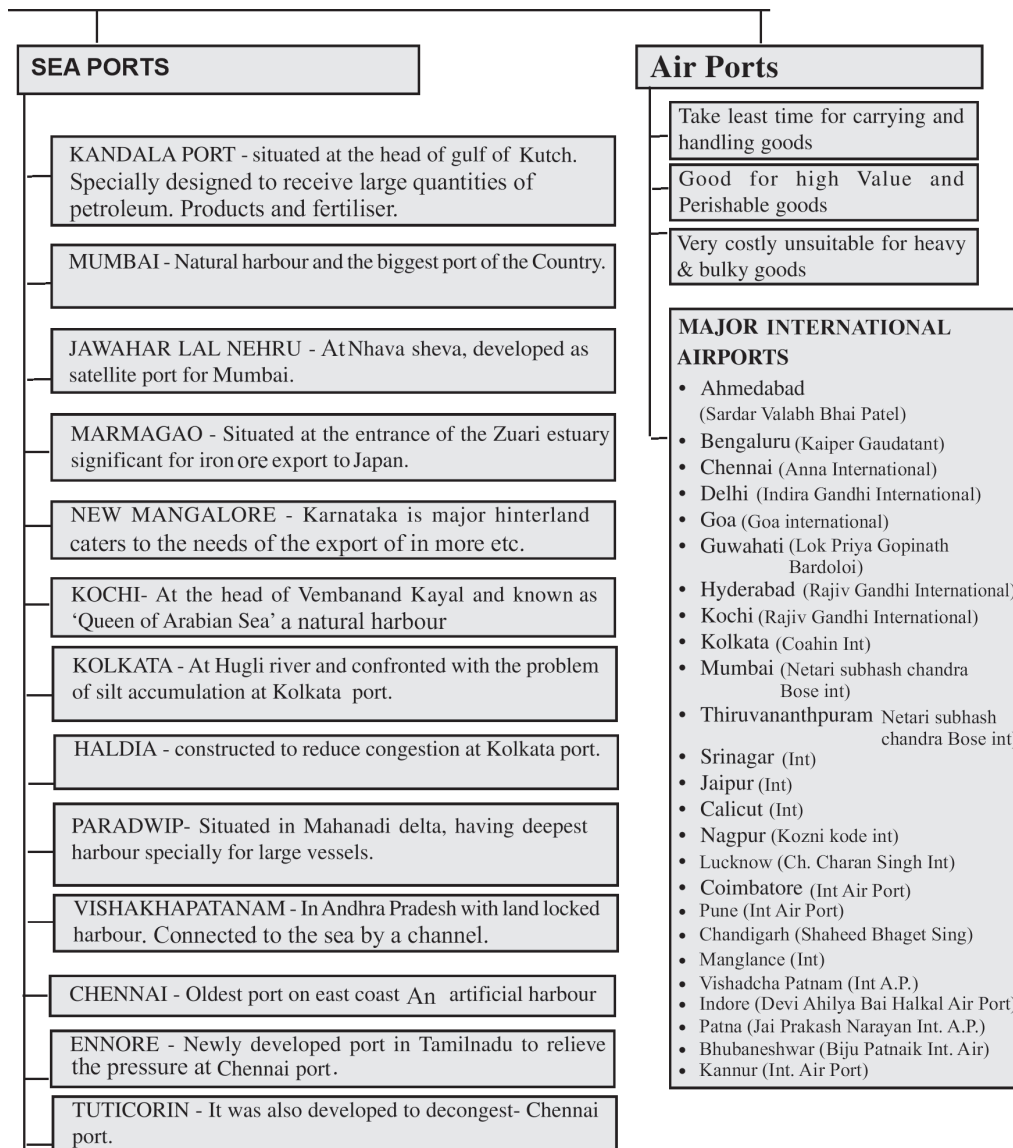
Ans. Exchange of Ideas, views and messages from one place to another is communcation.

Q.3. Differentiate betwee transport and communication.

Ans. Transport is exhchange 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. Contral govt/state gevt.
- 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 strategies adopted by the government in this regard.

Ans. Following measures have been taken to increase India's share in international trade.

1. Import liberalisation
2. Reduction in import duties
3. Delicensing and change from process to product patents.

Q.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 Hugli river which provides a link to the sea.
2. The diversion of exports to the other ports such as Vishakhapatnam, Paradwip and its satellite port Haldia.
3. Increase in congestion on this port.

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

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. Which thing is used in industries as raw material?

Ans. Petroleum.

Q.2. What were the causes of steady increase of import of capital goods?

Ans. Rising demand in the export oriented industrial and domestic sectors.

Q.3. In which goods the non-electrical machinery was the main items?

Ans. Capital goods.

Q. Study the following table and answer the questions that follow.

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. Manufactured goods	67.4	68.0	72.9	73.6
4. Crude and Petroleum Products	16.2	16.8	11.9	11.7
5. Other	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.5

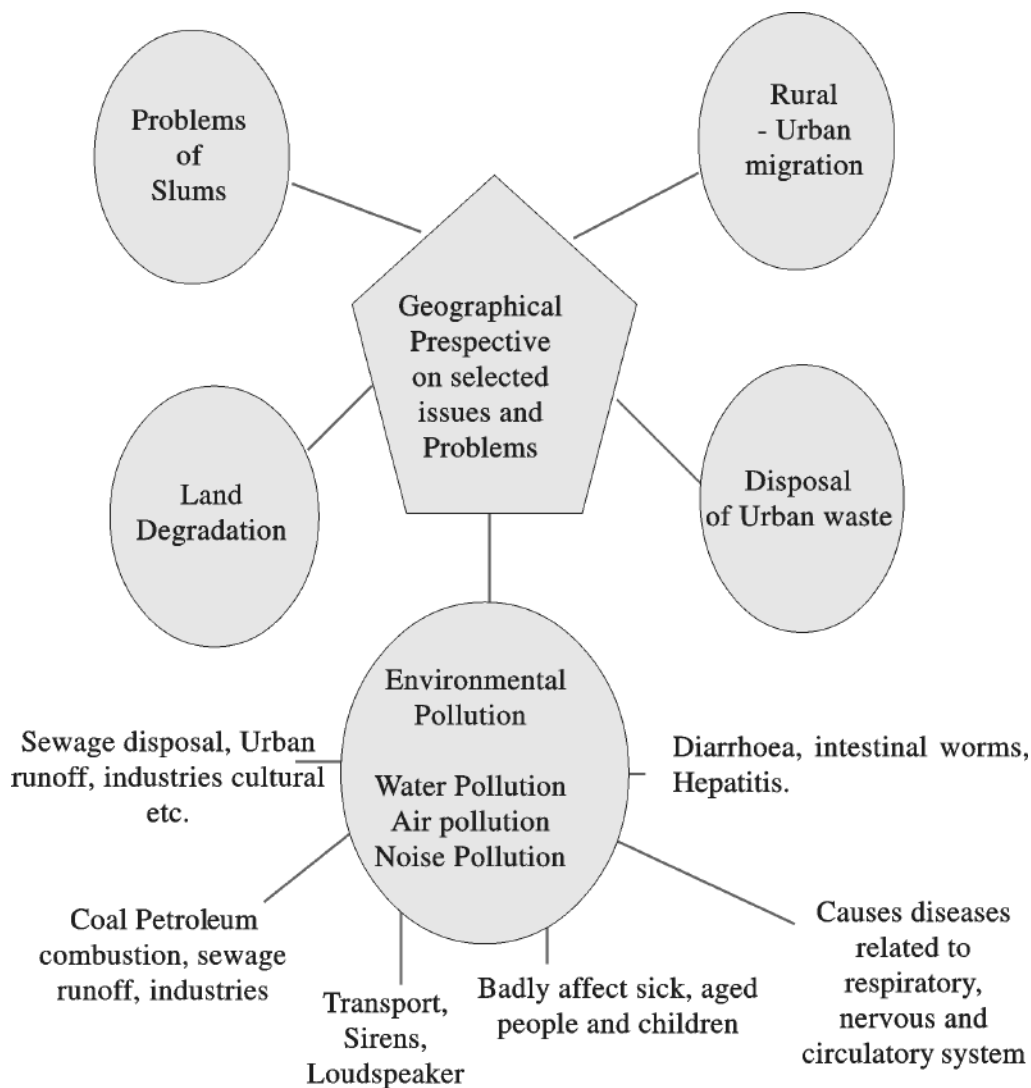
Communication

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

A. Manufactured Goods.

2. Export of which commodity is showing the highest downfall between the years 2009-2010 and 2016 - 2017?
 - A. Ores and Minerals
3. Mention the reason responsible for the decline in export of agricultural products and traditional items?
 - A. 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 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.2. Which of the following is not an example of solid waste?
- (a) Stained small pieces of metals
 - (b) Broken glass ware
 - (c) Polythene bags
 - (d) Toxic effluents from industries
- Q.3. Which of the following is the main cause of poverty in Jhabua District?
- (a) Degradation of forests and land
 - (b) Wind erosion
 - (c) Indifference of government
 - (d) Slow Urbanization
- Q.4. Which of the following is the most water polluting industries?
- (a) Food processing industry
 - (b) Pulp and paper industry
 - (c) Electro plating industry
 - (d) Iron and steel industry
- Q.5. Which of the following water pollution factor is associated with cultural activities?
- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| (a) Tourism | (b) Industrial waste |
| (c) Chemical residuals | (d) Poisonous gases |

Q.6. Which of the following is not a water-borne diseases?

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

Q.7. Match the column 1 with column 2 and with the help of given code. 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	
	(i)	(ii)	(iii)
(a)	3	2	1
(b)	3	1	4
(c)	2	1	4
(d)	3	1	2

Q.8. 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.9. Which of the following is the cause of Acid rain?

- (a) Water pollution
- (b) Land Pollution
- (c) Noise pollution
- (d) Air pollution

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 and 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. (d) | 2. (d) | 3. (a) | 4. (b) | 5. (a) |
| 6. (b) | 7. (b) | 8. (d) | 9. (d) | 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. In India, there is a high tendency of migration from rural areas to urban areas. Justify 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. How land gets degraded?

- Ans. (i) Over irrigation-Due to it salinity and alkalinity have increased in the northern plains.
- (ii) Industrial wastes- Industrial waste pollutes the water and when this water is used in other agriculture properties of soil get

affected.

- (iii) Urban waste sewage disposal, urban run off, and garbage is also an active cause of land degradation, when sewage run off, urban wastes and poisonous chemicals come in to contact with the soil of a region, then they start polluting it, gradually land degradation takes place.
- (iv) Acid rain- Sulfur dioxide, released from the factories is the cause of acid rain. It increases alkalinity in the soil. Pollutant in large quantity released from the 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. What are the problems of slums in India ? Explain.

- Ans. (i) Slums are inhabited by those people who were forced to migrate from the rural areas to the urban centres in search of livelihood
- (ii) Slums appear on environmentally incompatible and degraded area.
 - (iii) Slums are developed 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 dwellers 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 avoid 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 distrjct.

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 communtly participation in managing watershed programmes. The Bhils in petlawad block are example. (Sat Rundi hamlet of karravat village through their own efforts, have revitalised large parts of common property resources. Each househlod planted and maintnined one tree in the common property. They also have planted fodder grass on the pastur land and adopted social, fencing of these lands for at least two years. Even after that, they say, there would be no open grazing on these lands, but stall feeding of cattle, and they are thus confident that the pastures they have developed would sustain their cattle in future.

An interesting aspect of this experience is that before the community embarked upon the process of management of the pasture, there was encroachment on this land by a villager from an adjoining village. The villagers called the tehsildar to ascertain the rights of the common land. The ensuing conflict was tackled by the villagers by offering to make the defaulter encroaching on the.. CPR a member of their user group and sharing the benefits of greening the common land/pastures. (See the section on CPR in chapter ‘land Resources and Agriculture’).

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

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

Q.2. What major step has been taken by the ministries of 'Agriculture' and 'Rural development' to improve livelihood of the people of Jhabua?

Ans. Taken up watershed management programmes to link between land, water and vegetation to improve livelihoods of people through natural resource management and community participation.

Q.3. Evaluate the steps taken by the Bhils of Petlawad to revitalised large parts of common properly resources.

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

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

Source Based

Dharavi-Asia's Largest Slum

Buses merely skirt the periphery. Authorickshaws 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. There are pleasant (seabook, 1996 pp. 50,51-52)

Q.1. Explain living conditions generally found in a slum by giving any two points.

Ans. (a) Single room is rented by a whole family.

(b) Congestion of houses and streets along with stagnant pool of water found.

Q.2. Mention any two main activities in which residents of Dharavi engaged to run their livelihood.

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

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

Q.3. Being a slum, highlight the importance of Dharavi in the economy of Mumbai.

Ans. It serves in the creation of the wealth of Mumbai. Some of the most beautiful valuable and useful articles in India are made each which earn money and brought foreign currency in the country.

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 moving to different places with the same contractor. Though the economic condition of his family at village improved.

Q.1. Why did Ramesh come 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?

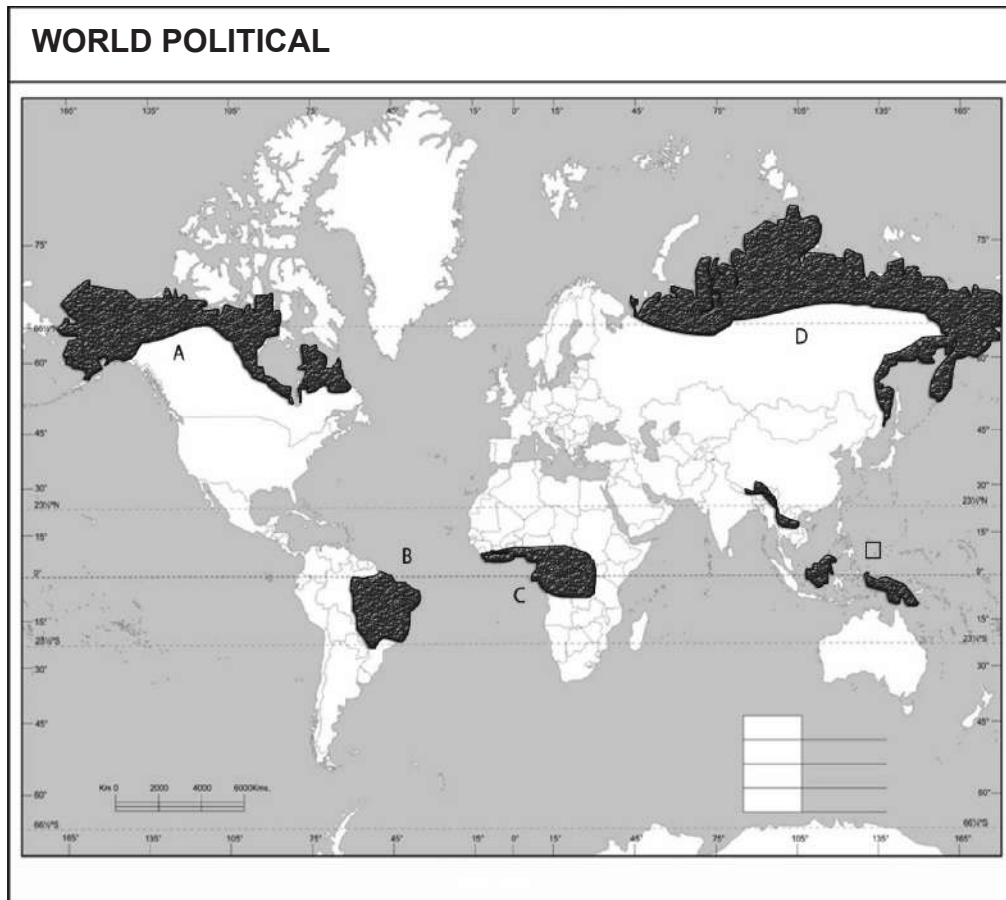
Ans. New culture and environment.

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

Ans. Welding.

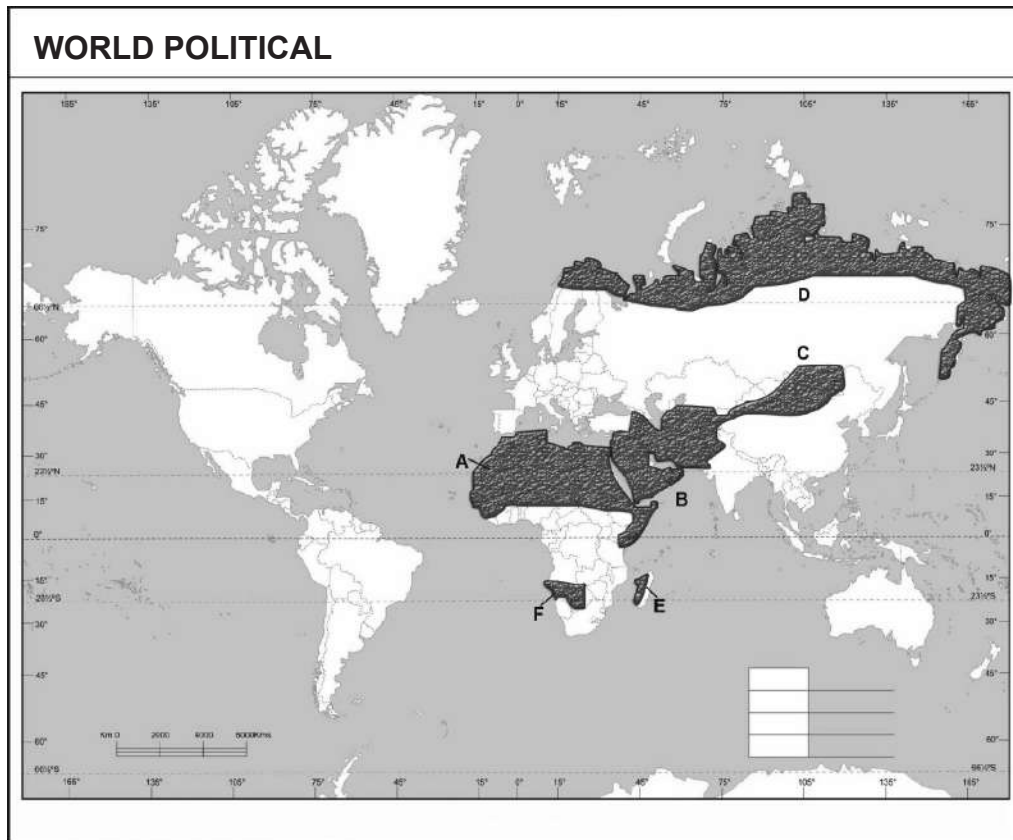
PART-3
MAP WORK
BASED ON
CBSE SYLLABUS

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

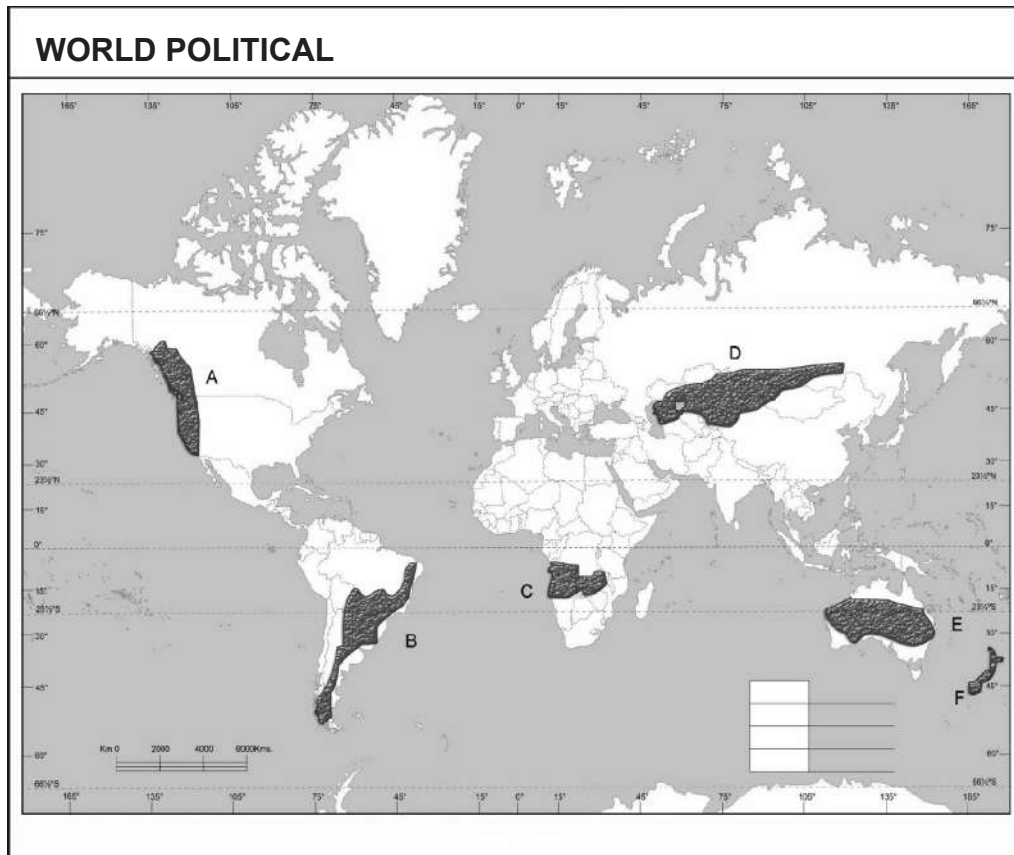
Major areas of Nomadic Herding in the World



Major areas of Nomadic Herding in the world

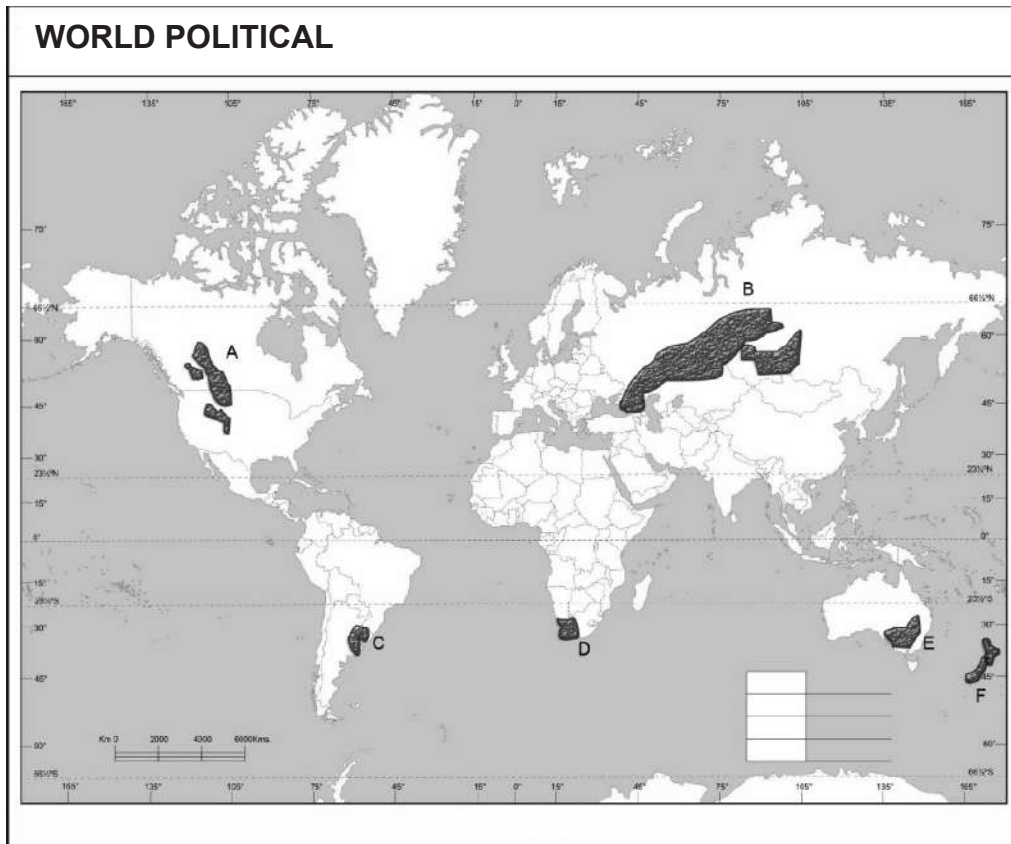
- A. North Africa
- B. Arabian Peninsula
- C. Mongolia
- D. Tundra Region of Europe
- E. Madagascar
- F. South West Africa
- G. Central China

Major areas of Commercial Livestock Rearing in the World



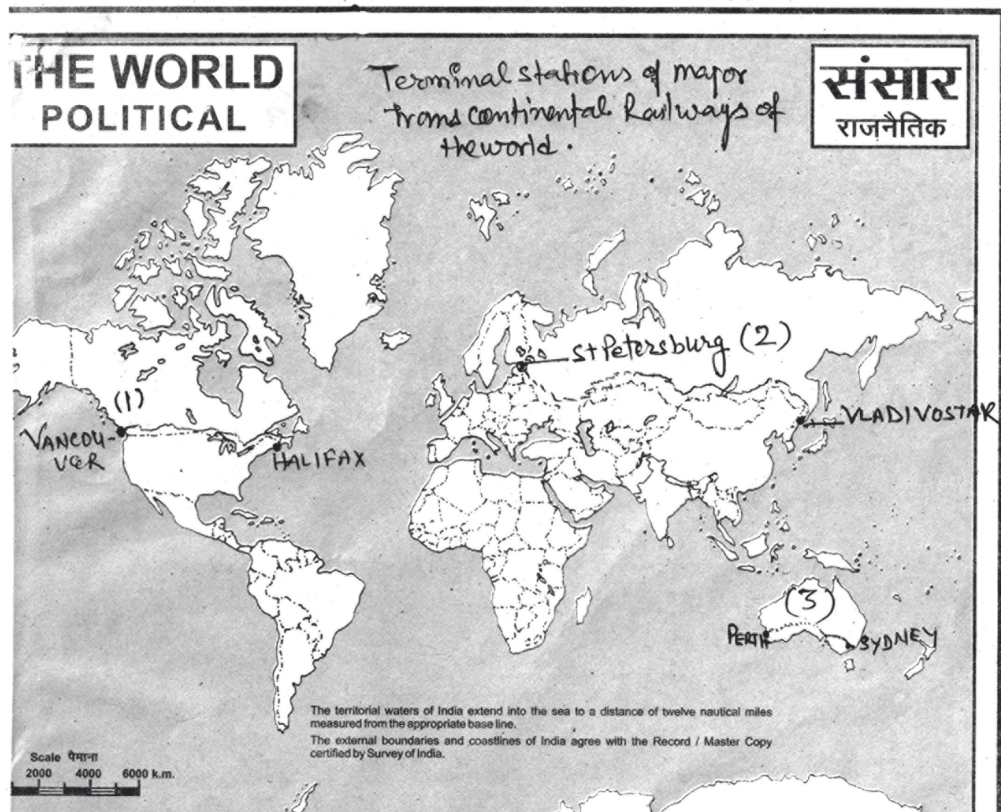
- A. United states of America
- B. Argentina, Uruguay
- C. South West Africa
- D. Russia
- E. Australia
- F. Newzealand

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)

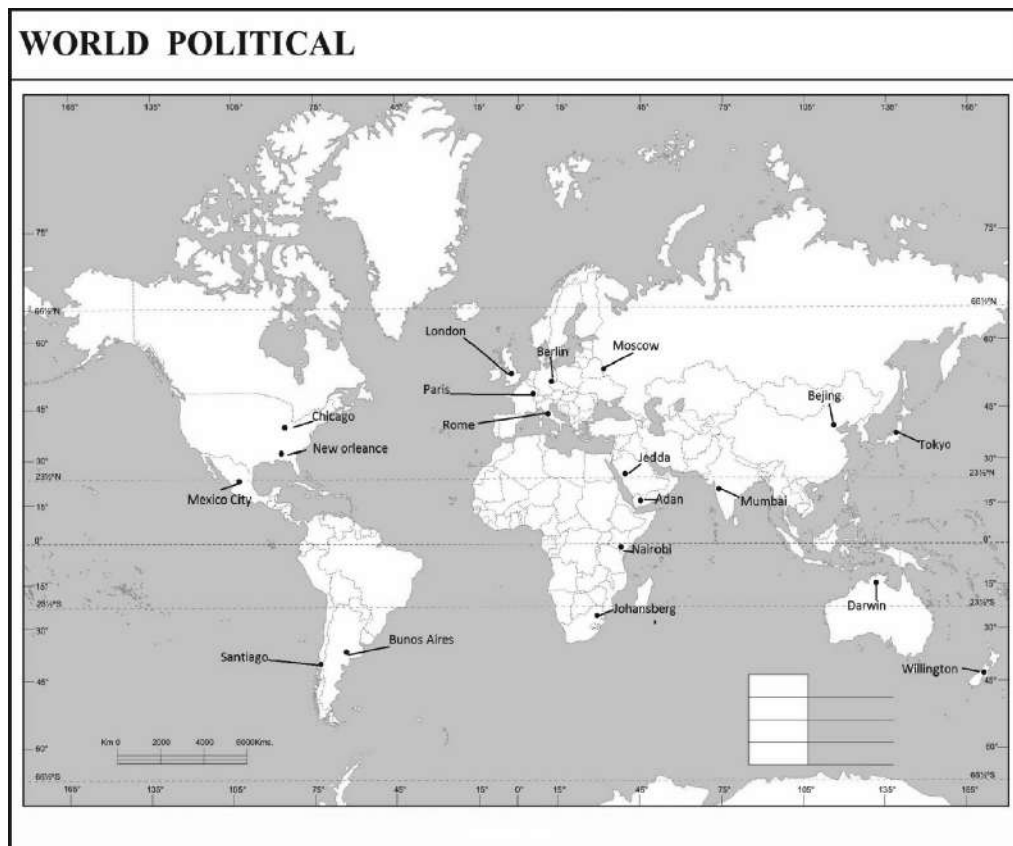
Terminal stations of Major Transcontinental Railways of the World



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

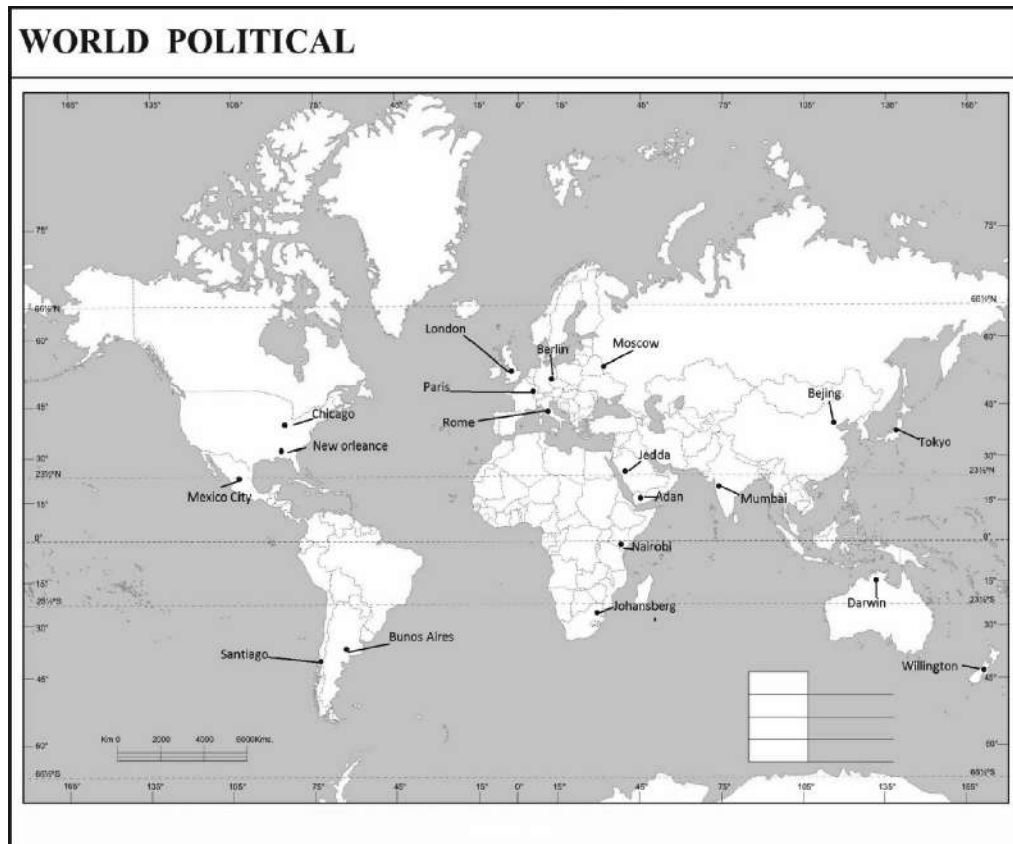
6

Major Sea Ports of the World



- I. Europe - North cape, London, Humburg.
- II. North America - Vancouver, San-fransisco, New-orleans.
- III. South America - Colone, Valpariso, Rio-De-Janeiro.
- IV. Africa - Suez, Capetown.
- V. Asia - Yokohama, Shanghai, Hongkong, Aden, Karachi, Kolkata.
- VI. Australia- Perth, Sydeney, Melbourne.

Major Airports of the World



Asia - Tokyo, Beijing, Mumbai, Jeddah, Aden.

Africa - Johannesburg, Nairobi

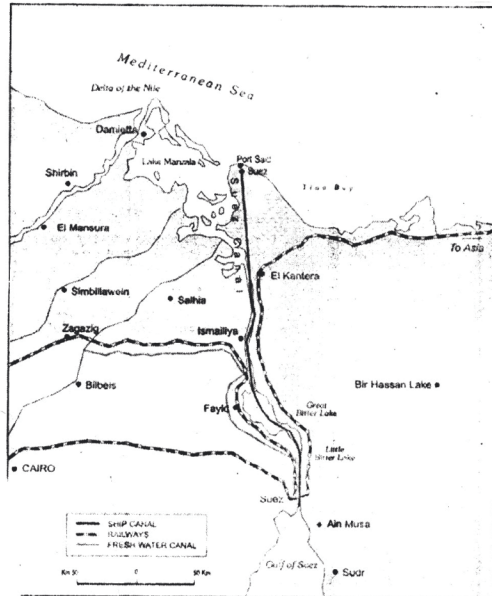
Europe - London, Moscow, Paris, Berlin, Rome.

N. America - Chicago, New Orleans, Mexico City.

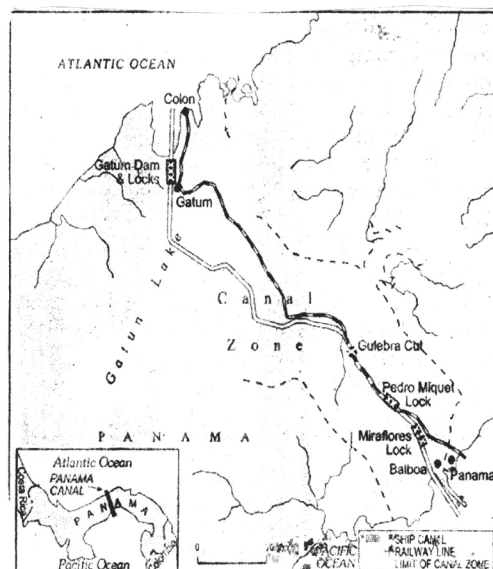
S. America - Santiago, Buenos Aires

Australia - Darwin, Wellington

The Suez Canal



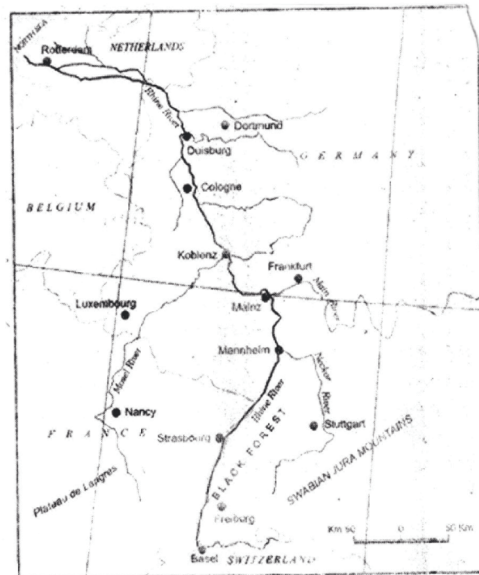
The Suez Canal

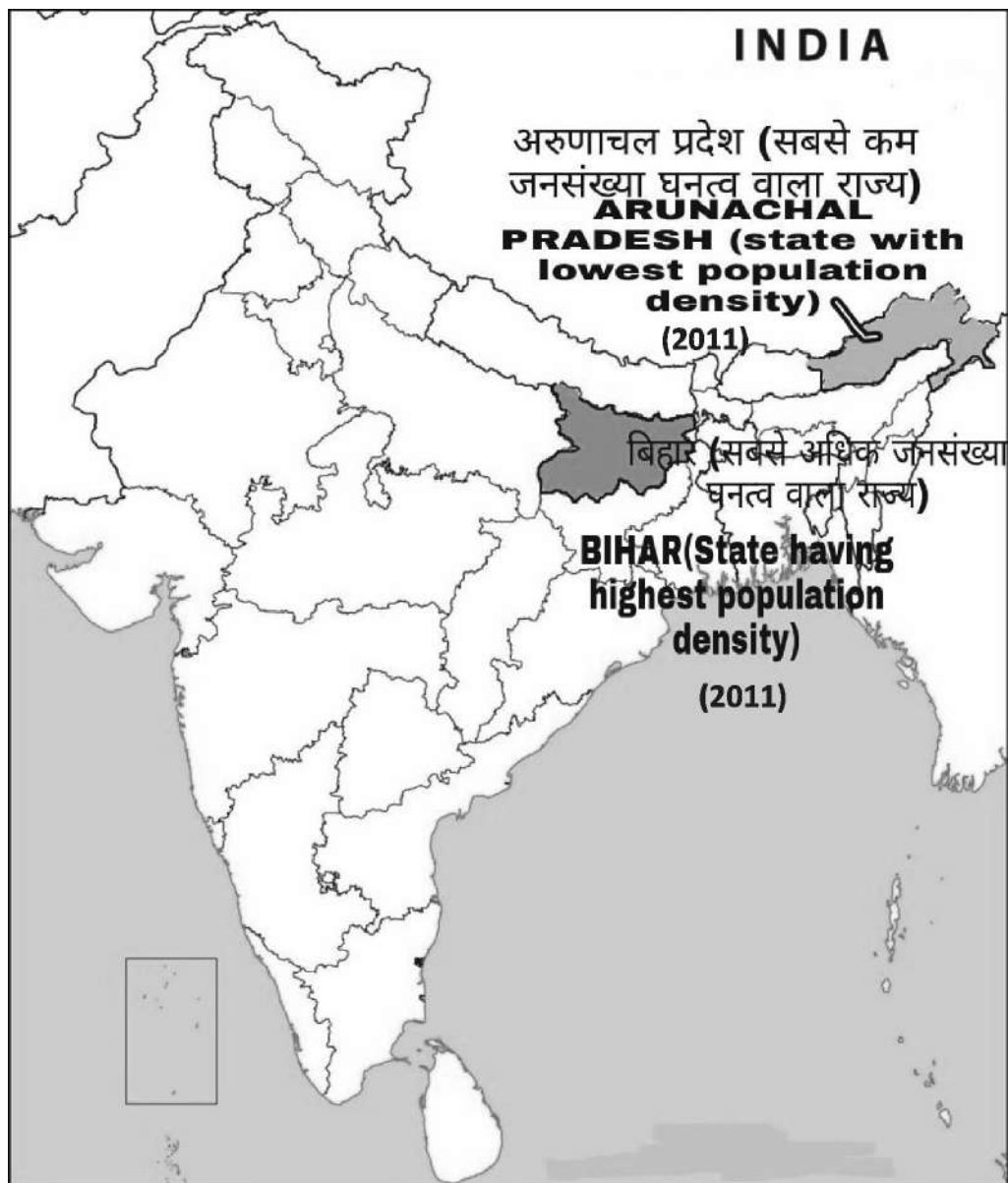


The great Lakes-St Lawrence Seaway

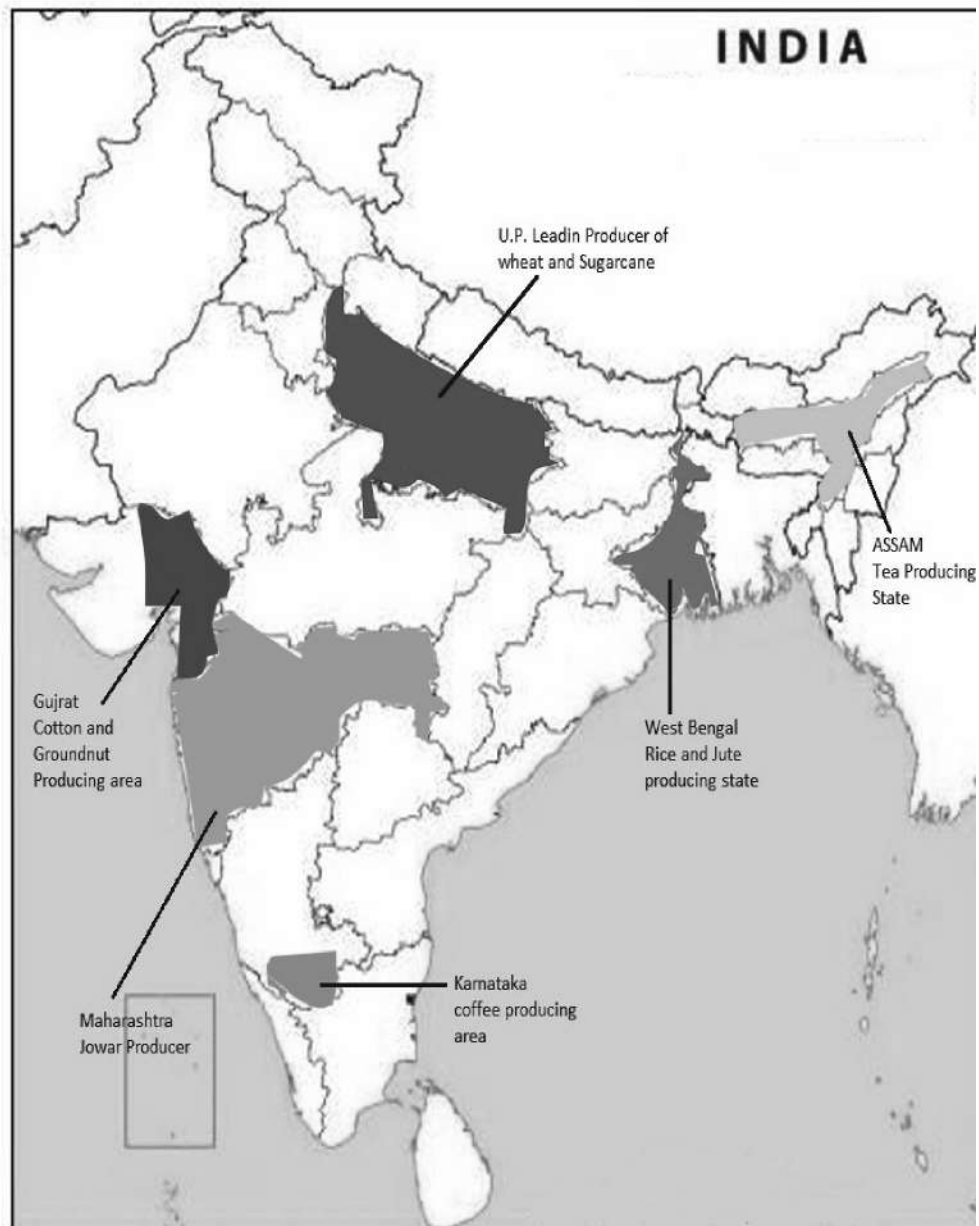


Rhine Water Way

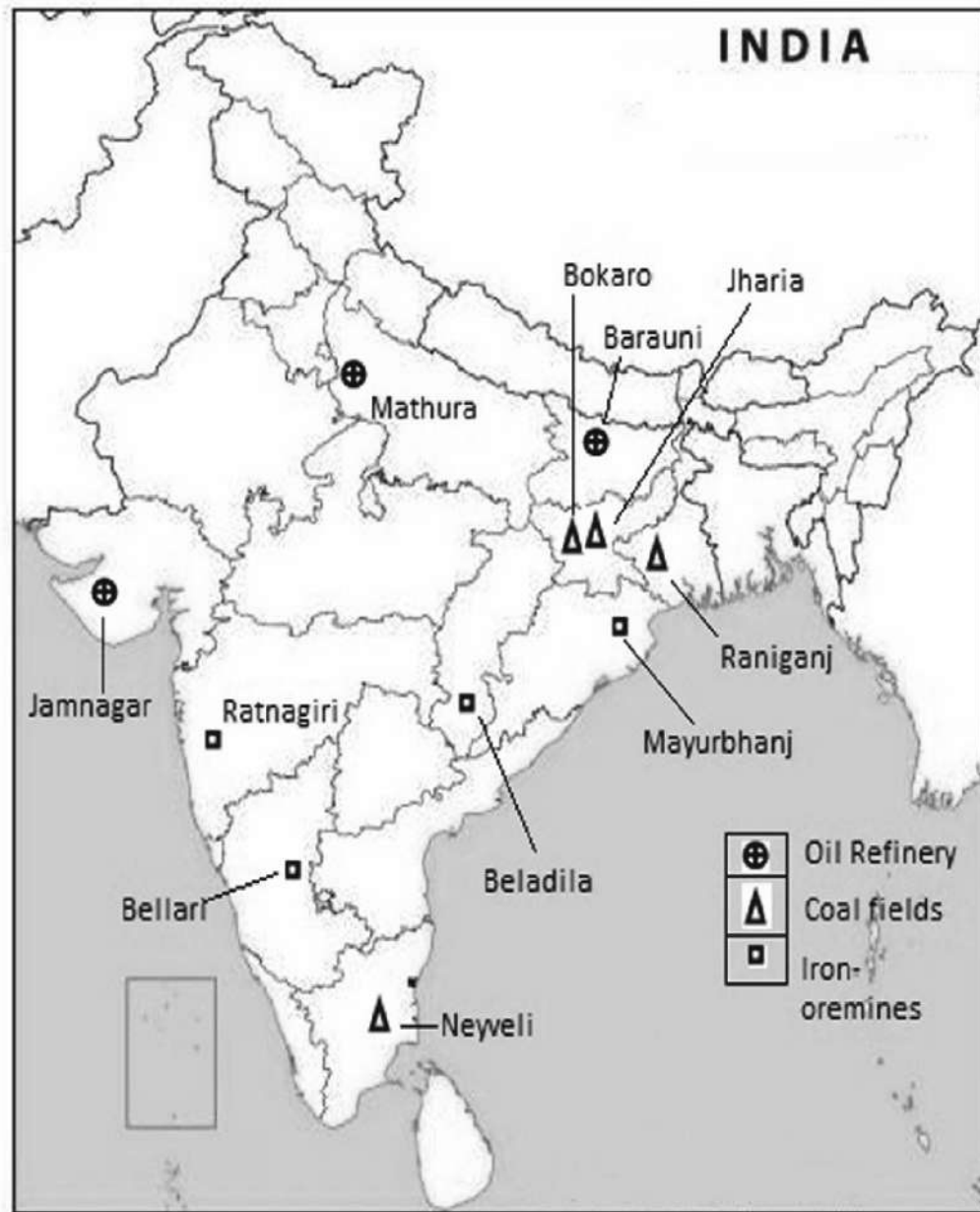




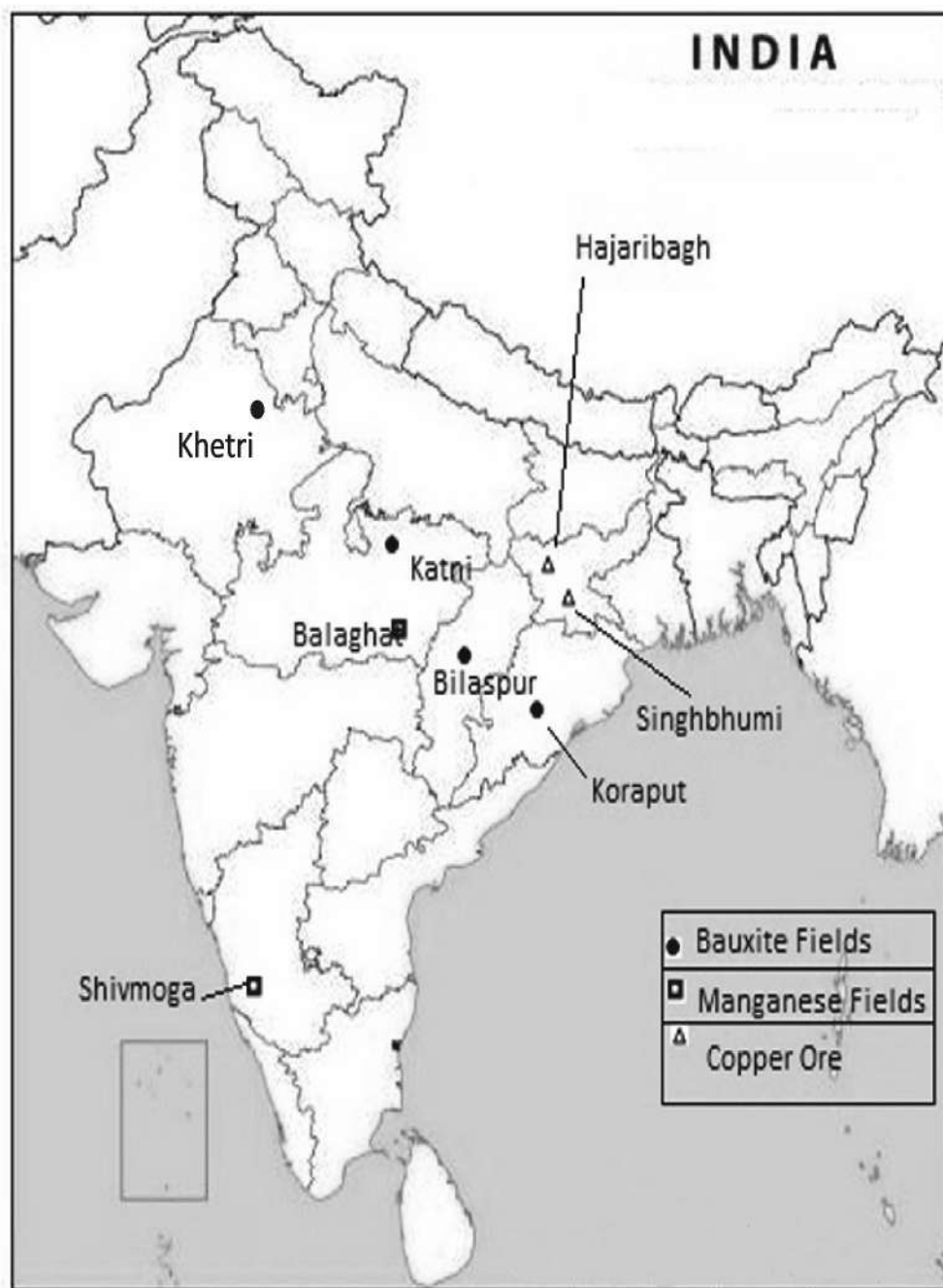
Leading Producers of Major Crops in India



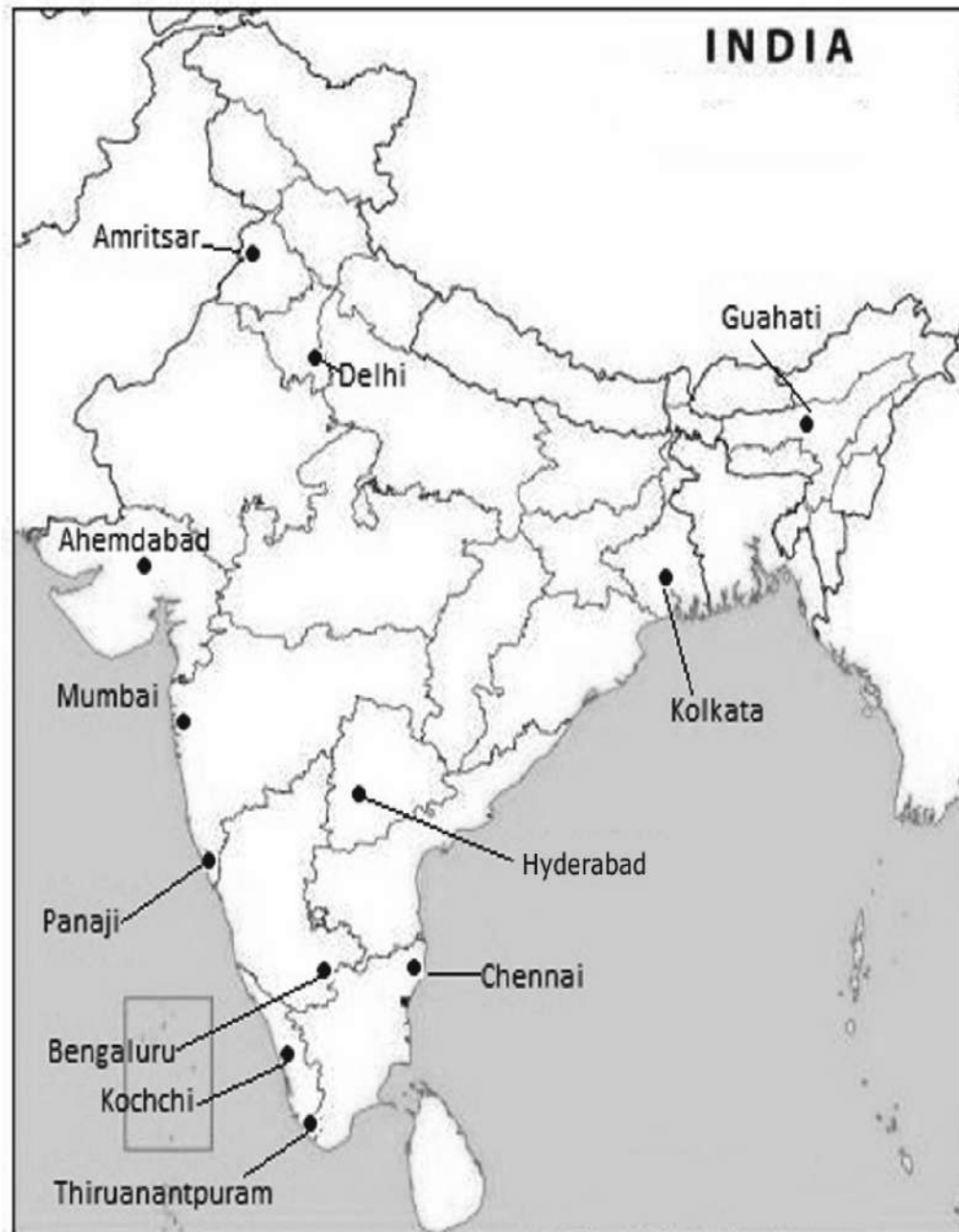
Minerals Mines



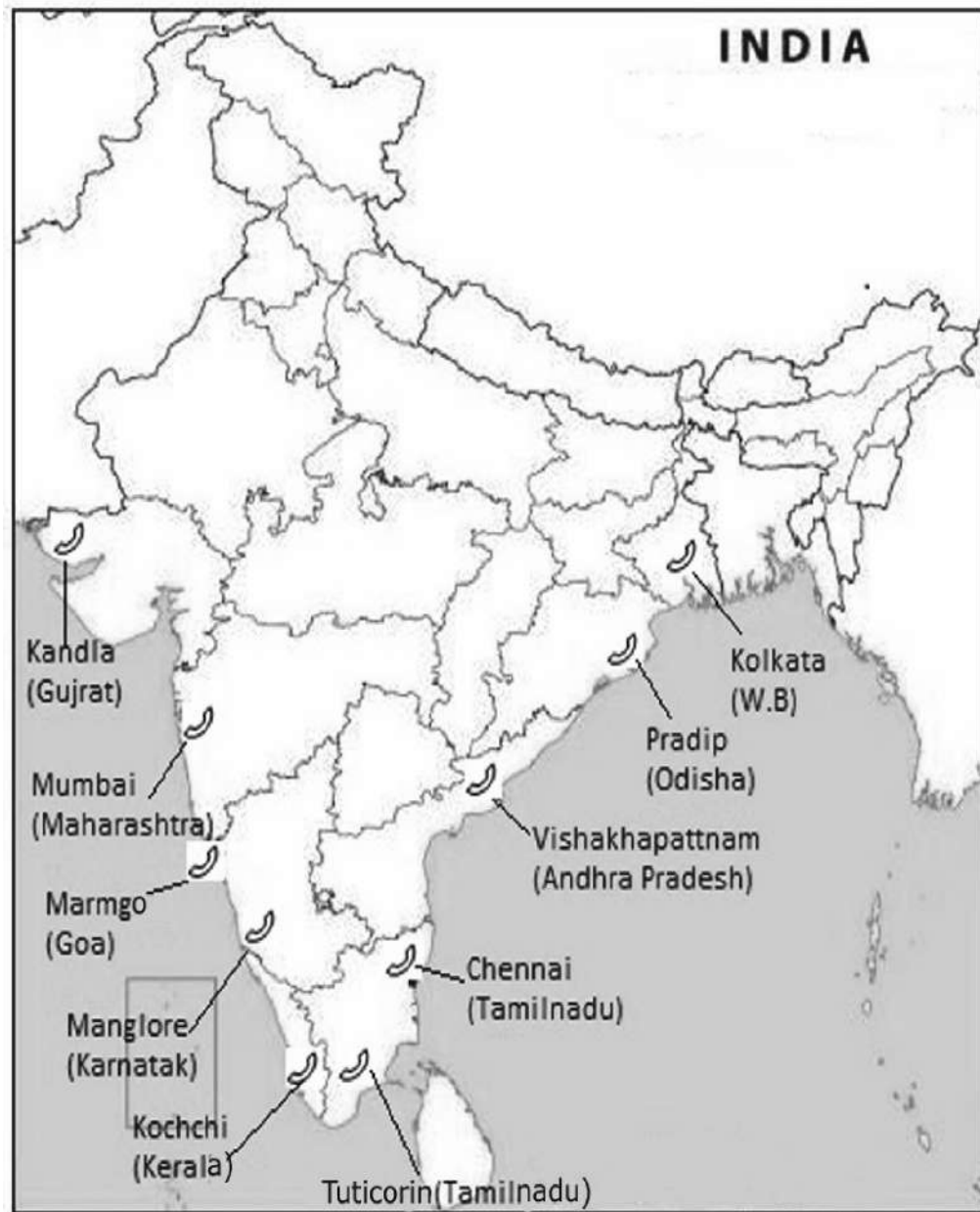
Minerals Mines



Major International Airports in India



Major Sea Ports in India



SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER GEOGRAPHY (029)

Class: XII

Time allowed: 3 Hours

Maximum marks: 70

General Instructions:

1. This question paper contains 30 questions. All questions are compulsory.
2. This question paper is divided into five sections. Sections-A, B, C, D and E.
3. Section A - Question number 1 to 17 are Multiple Choice type questions carrying 1 mark each.
4. Section B- Question number 18 and 19 are Source based questions carrying 3 marks each.
5. Section C- Question number 20 to 23 are Short Answer type questions carrying 3 marks each. Answer to these questions shall be written in 80 to 100 words.
6. Section D Question number 24 to 28 are Long Answer type questions carrying 5 marks each. Answer to these questions shall be written in 120 to 150 words.
7. Section E Question number 29 and 30 are Map based questions.

SECTION A

Q.1. Read the following statements and choose the correct answer.

1 Assertion - Development means a qualitative change which is always value positive.

2 Reason- development cannot take place unless there is an increment or addition to the existing conditions.

- (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.

Q2. Read the following and choose the correct answer.

Religion	Percentage
i. Hindu	1. 79.8
ii. Muslim	2. 14.2
iii. Christian	3. 2.3
iv. sikhs	4. 1.7

Options:

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

Q3. WTO Headquarters are located in

- (a) Paris
- (b) Geneva
- (c) London
- (d) Stockholm

Q4. Read the following statements

1. large number of farmers produce crops for self-consumption
 2. These farmers do not have enough land resources to produce more than their requirement
- (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

Q5. Which of the following pair is not correctly matched?

- (a) Income Approach-Human development is seen as being linked to income.
- (b) Basic needs approach-Argues for high government expenditure on Defence and allied sector.
- (c) Welfare approach- looks at human beings as beneficiaries or targets of all development activities
- (d) Capability approach-Building human capabilities in the areas of health, education and access to resources

Q6. Main Worker is a person who works for at least

- (a) 183 days
- (b) 173 days
- (c) 283 days
- (d) 150 days

Q7. The practice of selling a commodity in two countries at a price that differs for reasons not related to costs is called

- (a) Barter system
- (b) Dumping
- (c) Balance of trade
- (d) Free trade

Q8. Which of the following is an example of Quinary services?

- (a) Teacher
- (b) Plumber
- (c) Minister
- (d) Gardener

Q9. Arabica, robusta and liberica are varieties of which crop?

- (a) Tea
- (b) Rice
- (c) Wheat
- (d) Coffee

Q10. Consider the following statements and choose the correct answer.

1. Statement: The World's longest Highway tunnel — Atal Tunnel (9.02 Km) has been built by Border Road Organisation
 2. Statement: This tunnel connects Manali to Lahaul-Spiti valley throughout the year
- (a) only statement 1 is correct
 - (b) only statement 2 is correct
 - (c) both statements are correct and statement 2 explains statement 1.
 - (d) Both are correct but not related with each other.

Q11. Which place in India is famous for Geo-thermal energy production?

- (a) Manikaran in Himachal Pradesh
- (b) Jaisalmer in Rajasthan
- (c) Chamoli in Uttarakhand
- (d) Leh in Ladakh

Q12. Which one of the following is not the key feature of India's National Water Policy, 2002

- (a) Providing drinking water to all human beings and animals should be the first priority.
- (b) Measures should be taken to limit and regulate the exploitation of groundwater
- (c) The efficiency of utilisation in all the diverse uses of water should be improved
- (d) To ensure interlinking of rivers.

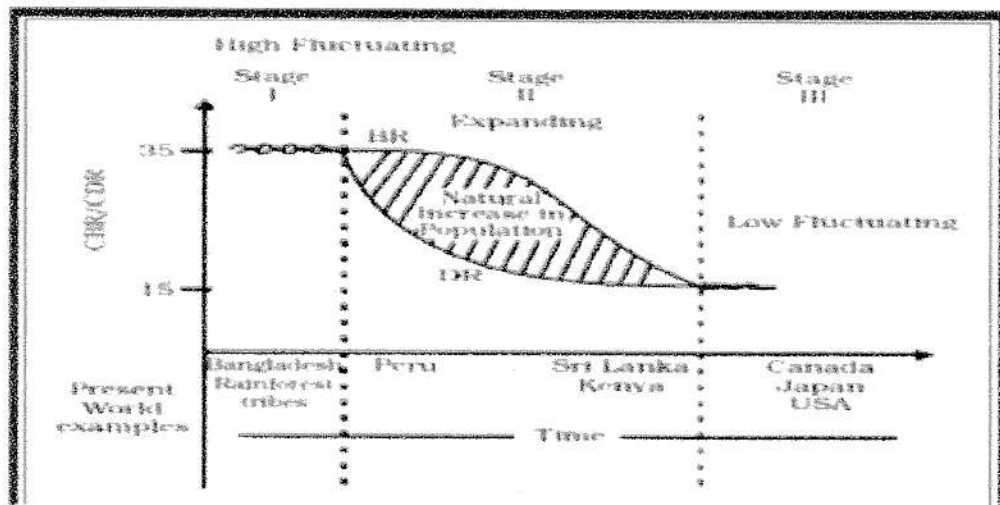
Q13. Radio broadcasting started in India in

- (a) 1920
- (b) 1923
- (c) 1925
- (d) 1930

Q14. If you are asked to formulate policy to improve water quality of water resources. What would be your utmost priority?

- (a) To prevent toxic substances to enter lakes, streams, rivers, ocean and other water bodies
- (b) To stop construction in river beds
- (c) To check the quality of water on daily basis
- (d) To construct water treatment plants

Read the following table and answer question no 15 to 17.



Q15. How does natural increase in population occur in graph?

- (a) Birth rate-Death rate
- (b) Death rate+Birth rate
- (c) Growth rate-Birth rate
- (d) Birth+Immigration

Q16. How does the Transition from high fluctuating stage to low fluctuating stage indicate

- (a) Shift from urban industrial economy to Rural agrarian economy
- (b) Shift rural agrarian economy to urban industrial economy
- (c) Low birth rate and death rate to high birth rate and death rate.
- (d) Migration from rural areas to urban areas

Q17. What is true about least developed countries?

- (a) High birth rate and high death rate
- (b) Low birth rate and low death rate
- (c) High birth rate and low death rate
- (d) Low birth rate and high death rate

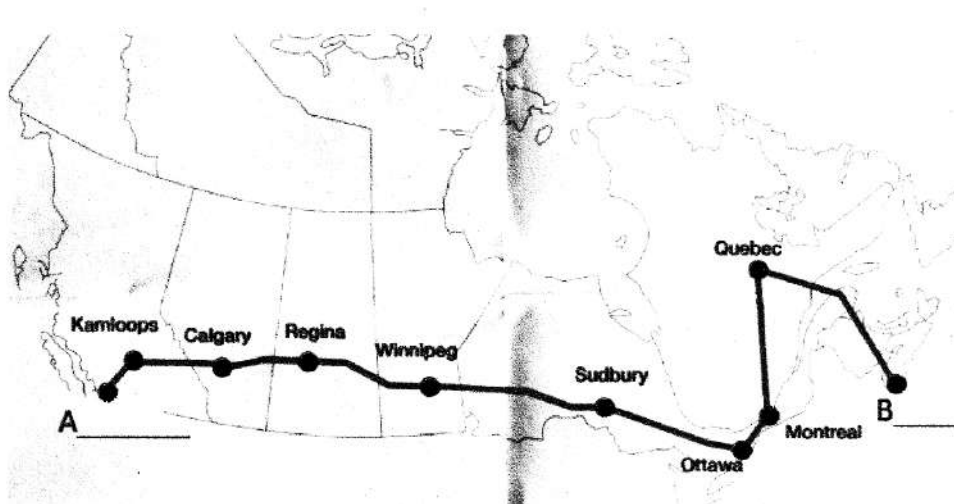
SECTION B Question 18 & 19 are Source based questions.

Q18. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions 3 marks

Settlements vary in size and type. They range from a hamlet to metropolitan cities. With size, the economic character and social structure of settlements changes and so do its ecology and technology. Settlements could be small and sparsely spaced; they may also be large and closely spaced. The sparsely located small settlements are called villages, specializing in agriculture or other primary activities. On the other hand, there are fewer but larger settlements which are termed as urban settlements specializing in secondary and tertiary activities. The rural settlements derive their life support or basic economic needs from land based primary economic activities, whereas, urban settlements, depend on processing of raw materials and manufacturing of finished goods on the one hand and a variety of services on the other. Cities act as nodes of economic growth, 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. This functional relationship between the urban and rural settlements takes place through trans-

port and communication network. Unlike rural settlements, urban settlements are generally compact and larger in size. They are engaged in a variety of nonagricultural, economic and administrative functions. As mentioned earlier, cities are functionally linked to rural areas around them. Thus, exchange of goods and sendees is performed sometimes directly and sometimes through a series of market towns and cities. Thus, cities are connected directly as well as indirectly with the villages and also with each other.

- Q1. On the basis of above passage, define villages.
- Q2. In what activities urban settlements are involved in?
- Q3. 'Unlike rural settlements, urban settlements are generally compact and larger in size.' Justify.
- Q19. Observe the given map and answer the following questions.**
1+1+1



- (a) Name the railway line and the country where it lies
- (b) Name the stations marked as A and B.
- (c) Name the important commodities transported on this route.

SECTION C

Q20. 'The works of Dr. Mahbub ul; haq and Professor Amartya sen economists are path breaking and have succeeded in bringing people to the centre of any discussion on development.' Justify

Or

'Development is incomplete without a meaningful life'. How do you Define a meaningful life.

Q21. Discuss about the religious composition in India.

Q22. "Possibilities can be created within the limits which do not damage the environment and there is no free run without accidents.' Explain.

OR

What does Humanisation of Nature Mean?

Q23. 'Opportunities emerging from the Information and Communication Technology based development is not equally distributed across the globe'. In this context, explain digital divide.

SECTION D

Q24. Differentiate between Nomadic Herding and Commercial Livestock Rearing.

Q25. 'Integrated Tribal Development Project in Bharmaur Region has resulted in improving quality of life and narrowing the gap in the level of development between Bharmaur and other areas of Himachal Pradesh'. Justify the statement.

Q26. 'Urban waste disposal is a serious problem in India.' Discuss with suitable examples.

OR

Discuss the major problems associated with slums in India.

Q27. High technology, or simply high-tech, is the latest generation of manufacturing activities. In this context explain the concept of High Technology Industry.

OR

Why do Large-scale Industries choose different locations? Explain.

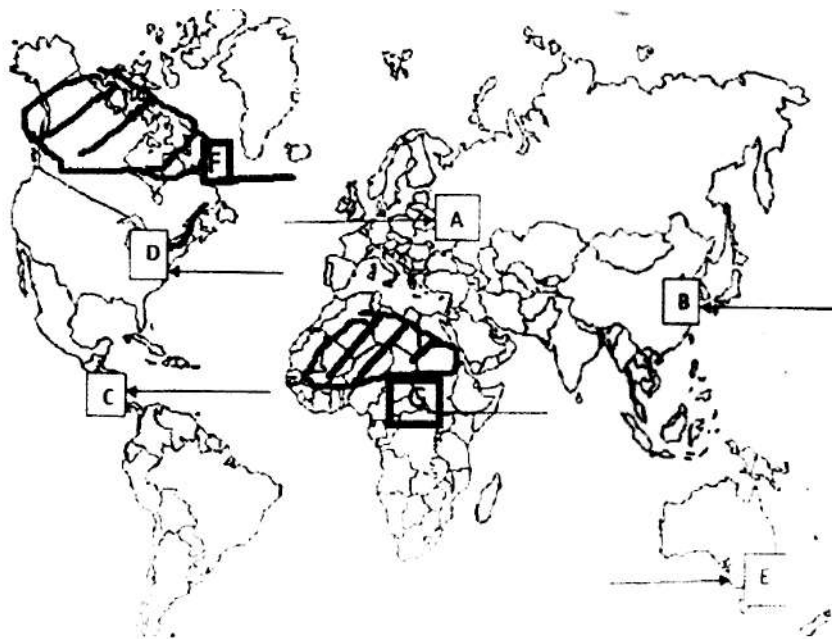
Q28. On What basis ports are classified? Discuss in detail with suitable examples. OR

Discuss the history of International Trade with suitable examples.

SECTION E

Question numbers 29 & 30 are Map based questions having 5 sub-parts each.

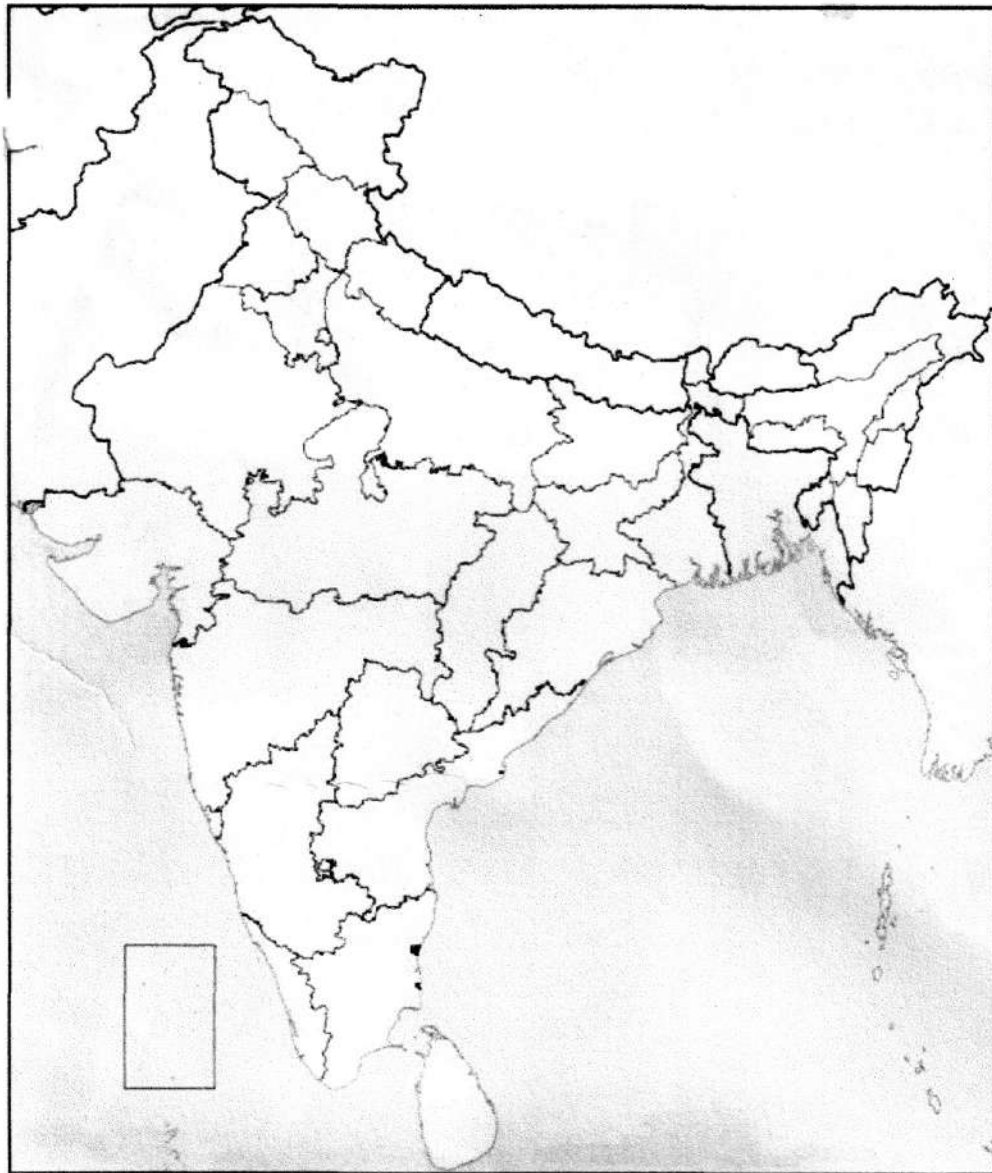
29. On the given political map of the World, seven geographical features have been marked as A, B, C, D, E, F and G. Identify any five with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near each feature.



- (a) Area of Mixed farmig.
- (b) A major airport of Asia
- (c) A Waterway/canal.
- (d) An important Seaway
- (e) An important seaport of Australia
- (f) An area of subsistence gathering
- (g) An area of Nomadic Herding

Q30. Locate and label any five of the following geographical features on the Political Outline map of India with appropriate symbols.

- (a) An important seaport in Andhra Pradesh.
- (b) An important coal mine in Tamil Nadu.
- (c) Ratnagiri - iron ore mines.
- (d) An oil refinery in Gujarat.
- (e) The state with highest population density 2011.
- (f) The state leading in the production of Coffee
- (g) An international airport in Kerala.



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This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

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