

**STUDENT SUPPORT MATERIAL**  
**QUESTION BANK**  
**CLASS XII**  
**GEOGRAPHY**  
**SESSION 2024-25**



**KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN**  
**BHOPAL REGION**

**CHIEF PATRON**

**MR. R. SENTHIL KUMAR  
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER  
KVS RO MUMBAI**

**PATRON**

**MRS. NIRMALA BUDANIA  
ASSISTANT COMMOSSIONER KVS RO BHOPAL**

**CO-ORDINATOR**

**SHRI UMESH CHANDRA  
PRINCIPAL, PM SHRI KV NO. 4, GWALIOR (M.P.)**

आर. सेन्दिल कुमार

उपायुक्त

**R. Senthil Kumar**

Deputy Commissioner



केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन, क्षेत्रीय  
कार्यालय, भोपाल

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA  
SANGATHAN REGIONAL OFFICE,  
Opp. Maida Mills Bhopal 462042

Phone: 2550728 (DC)

Website: <https://robhopal.kvs.gov.in/>

Email- [dckvsrobhopal@gmail.com](mailto:dckvsrobhopal@gmail.com)

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### **MESSAGE FROM DEPUTY COMMISSIONER**

It gives me immense pleasure to publish the study material for Class. XII. I am sure that the support material will definitely be great help to the Class X/XII Students of all Kendriya Vidyalayas of our region.

This students' Support Maternal has been prepared to improve their academic performance. This is a product of the combined efforts of a team of dedicated and experienced teachers with expertise in their subjects. This material is designed to supplement the NCERT text book.

The support material contains all the important aspects required by the students. Care has been taken to include the latest syllabus, summary of all the chapters, important formula, sample question papers, problem solving and case-based questions. It covers all essential components that are required for quick and effective revision of the subject.

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to the in-charge Principal and all the teachers who have persistently striven for the preparation of this study maternal. Their selfless contribution in making this project successful is commendable.

"An ounce of practice is worth tons of Knowledge. Students will make use of the material meticulously to reap the best out of this effort.

With Best Wishes.

(R SENTHIL KUMAR)  
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER

## **CONTENT DEVELOPERS**

1. MR. SANDEEP KUMAR JAIN, PGT-GEOGRAPHY, KV NO 1 NEEMUCH (INCHARGE)
2. MR. PRAMOD KUMAR JHA, PGT-GEOGRAPHY, KV NO 4 GWALIOR (INCHARGE)
3. MR. SUBHASH PANCHONIA, PGT GEOGRAPHY, KV MAHOW (INCHARGE)
4. MR. RENVATA RAM, PGT-GEOGRAPHY, KV PACHMARHI (INCHARGE)
5. MR. KRISHNA KUMAR SHARMA, PGT GEOGRAPHY, KV NO. 2 GWALIOR
6. MS. MOHINI OJHA, PGT GEOGRAPHY KV NO.1 INDORE (SHIFT-I)
7. MS. PR JYOTI T PARMAR, PGT GEOGRAPHY, KV AMLA
8. MR. AJAY DASS, PGT GEOGRAPHY, KV BAIRAGARH
9. MS. RUPA AJEET SRIRAM, PGT GEOGRAPHY, KV NO.1 BHOPAL
10. MR. ALOK SINGH, PGT GEOGRAPHY, KV KHANDWA
11. MR. VIJAY KUMAR BAIRWA, PGT GEOGRAPHY, KV MUNGOLI
12. MRS. USHA RANI, PGT GEOGRAPHY, KV RAJGARH
13. MR. M. L. BACHALE, PGT GEOGRAPHY, KV ITARSI CPE

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## **GEOGRAPHY XII**

### **– 2024-25**

### **(Code No. 029)**

Geography is introduced as an elective subject at the senior secondary stage. After ten years of general education, students branch out at the beginning of this stage and are exposed to the rigors of the discipline for the first time. Being an entry point for the higher education, students choose Geography for pursuing their academic interest and, therefore, need a broader and deeper understanding of the subject. For others, geographical knowledge is useful in daily lives because it is a valuable medium for the education of young people. Its contribution lies in the content, cognitive processes, skills and values that Geography promotes and thus helps the students explore, understand and evaluate the environmental and social dimensions of the world in a better manner.

Since Geography explores the relationship between people and their environment, it includes studies of physical and human environments and their interactions at different scales-local, state/region, nation and the world. The fundamental principles responsible for the varieties in the distributional pattern of physical and human features and phenomena over the earth's surface need to be understood properly. Application of these principles would be taken up through selected case studies from the world and India. Thus, the physical and human environment of India and study of some issues from a geographical point of view will be covered in greater detail. Students will be exposed to different methods used in geographical investigations.

#### **Objectives:**

The course in Geography will help learners to:

- Familiarize with key concepts, terminology and core principles of Geography.
- Describe locations and correlate with Geographical Perspectives.
- List/describe what students might see, hear, and smell at a place.
- List/describe ways a place is linked with other places.
- Compare conditions and connections in one place to another.
- Analyze/describe how conditions in one place can affect nearby places.
- Identify regions as places that are similar or connected.
- Describe and interpret the spatial pattern features on a thematic map.
- Search for, recognize and understand the processes and patterns of the spatial arrangement of the natural features as well as human aspects and phenomena on the earth's surface.
- Understand and analyze the inter-relationship between physical and human environments and utilize such knowledge in reflecting on issues related to community.

- Apply geographical knowledge and methods of inquiry to emerging situations or problems at different levels-local, regional, national and global.
- Develop geographical skills, relating to collection, processing and analysis of spatial data/ information and preparation of report including maps and graphs and use of computers where ever possible; and to be sensitive to issues.
- The child will develop the competency to analyze, evaluate, interpret and apply the acquired knowledge to determine the environmental issues effectively.

**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	18
2	Data Processing	8	
3	Graphical representation of Data	15	
4	Spatial Information Technology	12	7
<b>Practical Record Book and Viva Voce</b>			<b>5</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>40</b>	<b>30</b>



**CLASS XII**  
**COURSE CONTENT**

Book- Fundamental of Human Geography

Chapter No. and Name	Specific Learning Objectives	Suggested Teaching Learning Process	Learning Outcomes
<b>1</b> <b>Human Geography</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To define Human Geography and describe the nature and scope of Human Geography as a discipline.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Case Study on determinism and possibilism given in NCERT to be used to explain the concept.</li> <li>Prepare a concept map of the chapter explaining the following: Definition of Human Geography, nature, scope, schools of thought, branches of Human Geography.</li> </ul>	<p><b>At the completion of this unit students will be able to:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Define the term human geography</li> <li>Elucidate the Interdependence between Nature and Human beings.</li> <li>State the fields and subfields of Human Geography and its relation with other branches of Social Sciences.</li> <li>Differentiate between Environmental Determinism and Possibilism.</li> <li>Explain Neo-determinism with examples from real life.</li> </ul>
<b>2</b> <b>The World Population-</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To familiarize learners with some basic concepts of Population Geography.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On a world map mark and label ten most populous countries of the world.</li> </ul>	<p><b>At the completion of this unit students will be able to:</b></p>
<b>distribution, density and growth</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To understand the patterns of population distribution in the world and correlate the factors influencing population distribution.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Class discussion on how science and technology helped in population growth.</li> <li>List the reasons for human migration.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Students can be asked to find out the density of population of their respective state/ district/ city.</li> <li>Case Study on Thomas Malthus (optional) Prepare a glossary</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Calculate density of population, birth rate and death rate.</li> <li>Name and define the components responsible for population change.</li> <li>Understand the stages of population growth in the world using Demographic Transition Theory.</li> <li>Suggest measures to control population growth.</li> <li>Define the following terms: Growth of population, Natural growth of population, Positive growth of population, Negative growth of population</li> </ul>
<b>3</b> <b>Human development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To understand the concept human development introduced by Dr. Mehbub Ul Haq and Prof. Amartya Sen.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The lesson can be introduced by asking students to discuss with their peer group</li> <li>What is a meaningful life?</li> <li>Discuss with your peer how Beti Bachao and Beti padhao</li> </ul>	<p><b>At the completion of this unit students will be able to:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Differentiate between growth and development</li> <li>Explain the three basic indicators of human</li> </ul>

		<p>programme introduced by the Government of India can address the issue of declining sex ratio and make life more meaningful for girls.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enact a play to show how choices get limited due to lack of capability in areas of income, health care and education.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<p>development and measure the level of Human Development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Describe Human Development Index published by UNDP.</li> <li>Compare HDI with Human Poverty Index.</li> <li>Explain the key pillars of human development with examples.</li> <li>Compare Income approach, Welfare approach, Basic Needs approach and capability approach to understand the concept Human Development.</li> <li>To categories countries on the basis of their HDI and explain their characteristics.</li> </ul>
<p><b>4</b> <b>Primary Activities</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To understand various categories of economic activities.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Class discussion: Why are people in coastal areas and plains engaged in fishing and agriculture?</li> <li>Describe the life of a nomadic herder.</li> <li>Mark and label the following on an outline world map:</li> </ul>	<p><b>At the completion of this unit students will be able to:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Define the following terms: Economic activities, Primary activities, Red Collar Worker, Pastoral Nomadism</li> <li>Explain food gathering as an economic activity.</li> <li>Distinguish between pastoral nomadism and commercial livestock rearing.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To explain main features of different types of agricultural system practised in the world.</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Major areas of subsistence gathering</li> <li>Major areas of nomadic herding of the world</li> <li>Major areas of commercial livestock rearing</li> <li>Major areas of extensive commercial grain farming</li> <li>Major areas of mixed farming of the World</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Differentiate between primitive subsistence and intensive subsistence farming.</li> <li>Describe the characteristic features of plantation agriculture as a type of commercial farming.</li> <li>Analyse why is there low yield per acre but high yield per person in areas of extensive grain cultivation.</li> <li>Compare and contrast the farming practices in the developed urban areas of the world.</li> <li>Analyse how the model of Kolkhoz introduced in the erstwhile USSR boost agricultural production.</li> <li>Examine the reasons for success of cooperative farming in the European countries.</li> <li>Differentiate between open cast mining and shaft mining.</li> <li>Discuss how mining can have impact on humans and environment.</li> </ul>



<p><b>5</b> <b>Secondary Activities</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To develop understanding of secondary activities with emphasis on manufacturing industries.</li> <li>To give an overview of manufacturing processes, types, its significance and recent changes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>List out ten global brands, their logos and products.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>The students can be asked to prepare a sketch, poster, poem or write-up about the environmental conditions surrounding an industry.</li> </ul>	<p><b>At the completion of this unit students will be able to:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Explain key concepts such as, large-scale manufacturing, high technology industry, organizational set up, foot-loose industries, Agri business etc.</li> <li>Identify and explain the factors affecting the location an industry.</li> <li>Differentiate between different types of industries on the basis of size, raw material, ownership and output.</li> <li>Differentiate between cottage industry and small scale industry.</li> <li>Explain the importance of high-tech industries and reason for them being attracted to the peripheral areas of major metropolitan cities.</li> <li>Compare large scale industry and modern high tech industry with examples</li> <li>Understands and analyses the interrelationship between</li> </ul>
<p><b>6</b> <b>Tertiary and Quaternary Activities</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To understand different types of tertiary activity and its importance in the economy.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Make a list of economic activities under different categories.</li> <li>Make a list of departmental stores and chain stores that you visit regularly.</li> <li>Class discussion on: How convenient and beneficial the fast-growing service sector in the world.</li> </ul>	<p>industrial development and standard of living.</p> <p><b>At the completion of this unit students will be able to:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compare and contrast traditional and modern economic activities.</li> <li>Students correlate tertiary activities and their role in the economic development of a country.</li> <li>Describe different types of tertiary activities.</li> <li>Discuss different types of trading centres found in rural and urban areas and role played by them in local economy.</li> <li>Describe quinary activities and its role in advanced economies.</li> <li>Discuss how tertiary, quaternary and quinary activities have replaced jobs in primary and secondary sectors.</li> <li>Define the following terms: BPO, Outsourcing, KPO,</li> </ul>

			Departmental Store, Chain Store, Wholesale trading
<b>7 Transport and Communication</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To acquire knowledge about various modes of transport in different continents.</li> <li>To compare and synthesize the information about major transport routes around the globe.</li> <li>To understand the development of communication networks and their impact on the modern world.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Analyze the connection between physical landscape and development of various modes of transport</li> <li>Mark and label the terminal stations of Trans-Siberian Railway, Trans Canadian Railway and Trans Australia Railway on an outline world map.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>On an outline map of the world mark and label the following major airports of each continent:</li> </ul>	<p><b>At the completion of this unit students will be able to:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compare and contrast various modes of transport.</li> <li>Explain the relationship of transport and communication networks to economic development of a region.</li> <li>Describe the major highways and major rail networks of different continents.</li> <li>Discuss the location and economic significance of Trans-Siberian Railway, Trans Canadian Railway, The Union and Pacific Railway and Trans Australian Railway.</li> <li>Describe the location and the economic importance of the major sea routes of the world.</li> <li>Discuss how Suez Canal and Panama Canal serve as major gateways of commerce for both the eastern and the western world.</li> </ul>
		<p>a. <b>Asia:</b> Tokyo, Beijing, Mumbai, Jeddah, Aden Africa: Johannesburg &amp; Nairobi</p> <p>b. <b>Europe:</b> Moscow, London, Paris, Berlin and Rome</p> <p>c. <b>North America:</b> Chicago, New Orleans, Mexico City</p> <p>d. <b>South America:</b> Buenos Aires, Santiago</p> <p>Australia: Darwin and Wellington</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Discuss how the modern communication systems have made the concept of global village a reality.</li> </ul>
<b>8 International Trade</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Familiarize the students with the basic concepts and principles of International trade.</li> <li>To understand the basis of International trade, Balance of trade and types of International trade.</li> <li>Gain knowledge about the concept of Dumping.</li> <li>To outline the historical perspective of globalization and Role of WTO, its functions and its implications on the world trade.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Discuss: How International trade was carried out in the past vis-a-vis present times.</li> <li>Study the data given on table 9.1 and compare world import and export to calculate balance of trade and analyse its implication.</li> <li>Read the case Study on dumping and discuss how dumping is becoming a serious concern among trading nations.</li> <li>Prepare a concept map of the chapter.</li> <li>Mark and label the headquarter of WTO on an outline world map.</li> </ul>	<p><b>At the completion of this unit students will be able to:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Define international trade and describe how it impacts various countries.</li> <li>Describe the basis of International Trade.</li> <li>Discuss types of and aspects International trade.</li> <li>Explain the term Dumping, Trade liberalisation and Globalisation.</li> <li>Discuss the impact of WTO on current global trade.</li> <li>Evaluate how international trade can be detrimental to some nations.</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Examine the importance of sea ports as Gateways of International trade</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mark and label the following major sea ports of the world:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Europe:</b> North Cape, London, Hamburg</li> <li><b>North America:</b> Vancouver, San Francisco, New Orleans</li> <li><b>South America:</b> Rio De Janeiro, Colon, Valparaiso</li> <li><b>Africa:</b> Suez and Cape Town</li> <li><b>Asia:</b> Yokohama, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Aden, Karachi, Kolkata</li> <li><b>Australia:</b> Perth, Sydney, Melbourne</li> </ol> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Analyse how sea ports act as chief gateways of International trade.</li> </ul>
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#### India People and Economy

Chapter No. and Name	Specific Learning Objectives	Suggested Teaching Learning Process	Learning Outcomes
<b>1</b> <b>Population:</b> Distribution Density, Growth and Composition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To correlate population distribution and density with the physiography of India.</li> <li>To familiarize students with the demographic attributes of India</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Prepare a choropleth map showing the state wise density of population of India.</li> </ul>	<p><b>At the completion of this unit students will be able to:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Differentiate between distribution of population and density of population.</li> <li>Define: Physiological Density, Agricultural Density, Population doubling time, Working Population, Participation Rate,</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Represent the data on decadal growth rate (given on page 5 NCERT) in India using suitable statistical diagram.</li> <li>Refer to Census of India website to collect data on population of India.</li> <li>Prepare a dot map showing the distribution of India's Population.</li> <li>Compare the growth rate of population of different states between 1991-2001 and 2001-2011.</li> </ul>	<p>Main Worker, Marginal Worker, Rural Population, Urban Population, Adolescent Population.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Discuss the factors responsible for uneven distribution of population in India.</li> <li>Explain trends of population growth in India since 1901.</li> <li>Describe rural-urban population composition, religious composition linguistic composition and sectoral composition of work force in India.</li> <li>Discuss the occupational structure of India's population.</li> </ul>
<b>2</b> <b>Human Settlements</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To understand how the form and size of settlement of any particular region reflects human relationship with the environment.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The students will prepare a line graph to show the growth of urban population in India since 1901.</li> <li>The students will mark and label the million plus cities of all the states on a political map of India.</li> <li>Case Study: Amravati</li> </ul>	<p><b>At the completion of this unit students will be able to:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Differentiate between rural and urban settlement.</li> <li>Describe the factors that govern the types of rural settlement in India.</li> <li>Compare and contrast clustered, semi clustered, Hamleted and</li> </ul>
		<p><a href="https://smartcities.gov.in/sites/default/files/SmartCityGuidelines.pdf">https://smartcities.gov.in/sites/default/files/SmartCityGuidelines.pdf</a></p> <p><a href="https://assccl.ap.gov.in/ASSCCL/views/V1/Home.aspx">https://assccl.ap.gov.in/ASSCCL/views/V1/Home.aspx</a></p>	<p>dispersed settlement with examples.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Describe the evolution of towns in India since prehistoric times.</li> <li>Classify towns on the basis of their functions.</li> </ul>

<p><b>3</b> <b>Land Resources and Agriculture</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To familiarise students with the land-use categories as maintained in the land revenue records.</li> <li>To analyse the changes in land-use pattern registered in India due to change in shares of primary, secondary and tertiary sectors in GDP.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>The students will prepare pie graphs to show the land use categories in 1950-51 and 1914-15.</li> </ul>	<p><b>At the completion of this unit students will be able to:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Name and define the land use categories.</li> <li>Compare the Changes in shares of Land-use Categories in India between 1950 and 2014.</li> <li>Discuss the importance of common property resources for the community.</li> <li>Compare dryland and Wetland farming and evaluate its importance.</li> <li>Compare the geographical conditions required for the growth of the following crops and their distribution/growing areas.</li> </ul>
		<p>Prepare a pie chart showing the composition of total cultivable land in the country.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The students will calculate cropping intensity using data from table 5.1</li> <li>The students will represent the geographical conditions required for the growth of different crops in a tabular form and compare them.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rice, Wheat, Jowar, Pulses, Oilseeds, Cotton, Jute, Sugarcane, Tea, Coffee</li> <li>Evaluate technological developments that have taken place in Indian agriculture since Independence.</li> <li>Discuss the challenges faced by the Indian farmers and suggest measures to overcome them.</li> </ul>
<p><b>4</b> <b>Water Resources</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>List out the major sources of water.</li> <li>Discuss the interrelationship between physical and human environment and their impact from local to global.</li> <li>Ralegan Siddhi case study to be discussed to understand the holistic impact of Watershed development in any place.</li> </ul>	<p><b>At the completion of this unit students will be able to:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Describes the available water resources in India.</li> <li>Evaluates the water demand and supply in India.</li> <li>Discuss the reasons for water scarcity in the country.</li> <li>Discuss water resources in India, its geographical distribution.</li> </ul>



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Students can also be encouraged to see the stories of Haryali, Neeru-Meeru (Water and You) programme (in Andhra Pradesh) and Arvary Pani Sansad (in Alwar, Rajasthan)</li> </ul>	<p>sectoral utilization, and methods of its conservation and management.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recognize various emerging water problems and analyse the causes for deterioration of quality of water.</li> <li>Evaluate the scope to use rainwater harvesting techniques to conserve precious water resources.</li> </ul>
<b>5 Mineral and energy resources</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To know about distribution of various minerals in the world.</li> <li>To understand and realize the importance of minerals in human life.</li> <li>To create an awareness about nature of different minerals and how to sustain them for the future.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The students should be encouraged to read newspaper regularly and discuss environmental impact of mining.</li> <li>The students should create awareness in school through posters and role play about the use of renewable resources and conservation of energy resources</li> <li>Prepare a table to present the spatial pattern of the following minerals under the given headings: (Properties, Total Reserves, Distribution, Mines)</li> </ul>	<p><b>At the completion of this unit students will be able to:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Classify minerals on the basis of chemical and physical properties.</li> <li>Describe the major mineral belts of India and mark them on an outline map of India.</li> <li>Describe different types of non-conventional mineral resources.</li> <li>Analyse why the renewable energy resources will be the future source of resources.</li> <li>Suggest measures to conserve our non-renewable resources.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Iron Ore, Manganese, Bauxite, Copper, Mica, Coal, Petroleum and natural Gas.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On an outline political Map of India mark and label the following:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Iron-ore mines:</b> Mayurbhanj, Bailadila, Ratnagiri, Bellary</li> <li><b>Manganese mines:</b> Balaghat, Shimoga</li> <li><b>Copper mines:</b> Hazaribagh, Singhbhum, Khetari</li> <li><b>Bauxite mines:</b> Katni, Bilaspur and Koraput</li> <li><b>Coal mines:</b> Jharia, Bokaro, Raniganj, Neyveli</li> <li><b>Oil Refineries:</b> Mathura, Jamnager, Barauni</li> </ol> </li> </ul>
<b>6 Planning and sustainable development in Indian Context</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Case Study – Integrated Tribal Development Project in Bharmaur Region.</li> <li>Case Study- Indira Gandhi Canal (Nahar) Command Area.</li> <li>Critically evaluates the need for, aims of, and impacts of irrigation on Indira Gandhi Canal (Nahar) Command Area.</li> </ul>	<p><b>At the completion of this unit students will be able to:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop an understanding about various types of planning.</li> <li>Justify the need for target areas and target groups planning by the Planning Commission with examples.</li> <li>Explains the aims and approaches of the Hill Area Development Programme, Drought prone area Programme</li> </ul>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Critically evaluate the aims and social benefits of ITDP in the Bharmaur tribal region.</li> <li>Evaluate the measures that can be taken to promote sustainable development in Indira Gandhi Canal Command Area.</li> </ul>

<p><b>7</b> <b>Transport and communication</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To acquire knowledge about various means of transport spread in different parts of India.</li> <li>To compare and correlate various modes of transport to the physical regions of India.</li> <li>To evaluate the impact of transport and communication networks on the development of our nation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Draw a flow chart to show the means of transportation.</li> <li>Collect information on Metro rail of India and discuss in the classroom.</li> <li>Prepare a concept map showing different means of transportation, its advantages and disadvantages.</li> <li>Collect information on Bharatmala and Setubharatam Pariyojana and share it with your peer group.</li> </ul>	<p><b>At the completion of this unit students will be able to:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develops an understanding about various means of transport being used in different parts of India.</li> <li>Analyse the impact of the physical environment on development of various modes in different regions.</li> <li>Describe different types of highways found in different parts of our country.</li> <li>Discuss the role of Indian Railways in the growth of India's economy with focus on recent technological advancements.</li> <li>Describe the five National Waterways of our country.</li> </ul>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Discuss the role of OIL and Gail in development of gas pipelines in India.</li> <li>Discuss reasons for the state wise variation in road density in India.</li> <li>Elucidate the impact of modern communication networks in our life.</li> <li>Mark and label the following on an outline political map of India: Terminal stations of north south corridor, East west corridor &amp; golden quadrilateral</li> </ul>
<p><b>8</b> <b>International Trade</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To familiarise students about the changes that have taken place in India's international trade in terms of volume, composition and direction.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Study the graph (11.1) showing India's import and export and comment on India's balance of trade.</li> <li>Make a list of items that are in India's import and export basket.</li> <li>Make a list of India's major trading partners and identify these countries on a world map.</li> </ul>	<p><b>At the completion of this unit students will be able to:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Give reasons for changing pattern of the composition of India's import and export.</li> <li>Discuss the strategies adopted by India to double its share in the international trade.</li> <li>Evaluate the role of sea ports as gateways of international trade with examples.</li> </ul>



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Name the nearest domestic and international airports from your school.</li> <li>Study fig 11.5 and Identify four cities from where maximum number of air routes converge. Discuss the reasons for the same with your classmates.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mark and label the major sea ports and airports on an outline map of India.</li> <li><b>Major Sea Ports:</b> Kandla, Mumbai, Marmagao, Kochi, Mangalore, Tuticorin, Chennai, Vishakhapatnam, Paradwip, Haldia</li> <li><b>International Air ports:</b> Ahmedabad, Mumbai, Bengaluru, Chennai, Kolkata, Guwahati, Delhi, Amritsar, Thiruvananthapuram &amp; Hyderabad.</li> </ul>
<b>9</b> <b>Geographical Perspective on selected issues</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To explain the causes and consequences of different types of pollution in India and suggest the measures to control it.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>List the major sources of water pollution, air pollution, noise pollution and land pollution.</li> <li>Identify the most polluted stretch of river Ganga and river Yamuna on an outline map.</li> <li>Look into the dustbin in your school and make a list of solid waste generated by students.</li> </ul>	<p><b>At the completion of this topic the students will be able to:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Classify types of pollution based on the medium through which pollutants are transported and diffused.</li> <li>Explain various sources of pollution and summarise the state of water, air, land and noise pollution in India.</li> <li>Analyse the rural-urban migration and its role in pollution.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prepare a poster to create awareness about Namami Gange Programme.</li> <li>Speak to a rag picker and try to find out what he/she does with the waste.</li> <li>Read the case study of a migrant labourer (Given in NCERT) and enact his/her life in your classroom.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Describe the health and social problems of slum dwellers with reference to Dharavi.</li> <li>Describe the natural and human causes of land degradation and suggest measures to control land degradation in India.</li> <li>Suggest measures to control different types of pollutions and evaluate the effectiveness of the Swachh Bharat Mission.</li> <li>Discuss the problems related to urban waste disposal and suggest measures to convert waste into wealth.</li> </ul>

#### Practical Work in Geography Part II

Chapter No. and Name	Learning Objectives	Suggested Teaching Learning Process	Learning Outcomes
<b>1</b> <b>Data its source and compilation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To understand the importance of data and its uses in Geography</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Collect Primary and Secondary Sources of data from different sources and exhibit in practical file</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Define data.</li> <li>Differentiate between primary and secondary sources of data.</li> <li>List several sources of data.</li> </ul>

<b>2</b> <b>Data Processing</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To calculate Measures of Central tendency</li> <li>To Compare Mean, Median And Mode</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Calculate Mean, Median and Mode using direct and indirect method</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Calculate the mean rainfall of your city</li> <li>List ten Himalayan peaks with their heights.</li> <li>Calculate the median height using the data</li> </ul>
<b>3</b> <b>Representation of data</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To represent data graphically using different techniques</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construction of Line Graph</li> <li>Bar Graph</li> <li>Poly Graph</li> <li>Line and Bar Graph</li> <li>Multiple Bar Diagram</li> <li>Compound Bar Diagram</li> <li>Pie Diagram</li> </ul> <p><b>Thematic Maps</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dot Map</li> <li>Choropleth Map</li> <li>Isopleth Map</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construct a line graph to represent the growth rate of Population in India 1901-2011.</li> <li>Construct a polygraph to compare the growth of sex ratio in different states.</li> <li>Construct a line and bar graph to represent the average monthly rainfall and temperature of Delhi.</li> <li>Construct a multiple bar diagram to represent decadal literacy rate, male literacy and female literacy.</li> <li>Draw a pie diagram to show India's export to major regions of the world 2010-2011.</li> <li>Construct a dot map to show India's Population 2011.</li> <li>Construct a choropleth map to show state wise variation in population density.</li> </ul>
<b>4</b> <b>Spatial Information Technology</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To understand the need to capture data from different sources and integrate them using a computer that is supported by geo-processing tools.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Explain what is Spatial Information Technology or GIS.</li> <li>Describe the advantages of GIS over manual methods.</li> <li>Components of GIS.</li> <li>Spatial Data formats:</li> <li>Raster data format</li> <li>Vector data format.</li> <li>Spatial Analysis:</li> <li>Overlay and Buffer Analysis.</li> </ul>

**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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Areas of subsistence gathering (Fig 4.2)</li> <li>Major areas of nomadic herding of the world (4.4)</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Major areas of commercial livestock rearing (4.6)</li> <li>Major areas of extensive commercial grain farming (4.12)</li> <li>Major areas of mixed farming of the World (4.14)</li> </ul>
5-Secondary Activities	Nil
6-Tertiary and Quaternary Activities	Nil
7-Transport, Communication and Trade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Terminal Stations of Transcontinental Railways– Trans-Siberian, Trans Canadian, Trans-Australian Railways</li> </ul> <p><b>Major Sea Ports</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Europe:</b> North Cape, London, Hamburg</li> <li><b>North America:</b> Vancouver, San Francisco, New Orleans</li> <li><b>South America:</b> Rio De Janeiro, Colon, Valparaiso</li> <li><b>Africa:</b> Suez and Cape Town</li> <li><b>Asia:</b> Yokohama, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Aden, Karachi, Kolkata</li> <li><b>Australia:</b> Perth, Sydney, Melbourne</li> </ul> <p><b>Major Airports:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Asia:</b> Tokyo, Beijing, Mumbai, Jeddah, Aden</li> <li><b>Africa:</b> Johannesburg &amp; Nairobi</li> <li><b>Europe:</b> Moscow, London, Paris, Berlin and Rome</li> <li><b>North America:</b> Chicago, New Orleans, Mexico City</li> <li><b>South America:</b> Buenos Aires, Santiago</li> <li><b>Australia:</b> Darwin and Wellington</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Inland Waterways</b></p> <p>Suez Canal, Panama Canal, Rhine waterways and St. Lawrence Seaways</p>
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	<p><b>Mines:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Iron-ore mines:</b> Mayurbhanj, Bailadila, Ratnagiri, Bellary</li> <li><b>Manganese mines:</b> Balaghat, Shimoga</li> <li><b>Copper mines:</b> Hazaribagh, Singhbhum, Khetari</li> <li><b>Bauxite mines:</b> Katni, Bilaspur and Koraput</li> <li><b>Coal mines:</b> Jharia, Bokaro, Raniganj, Neyveli</li> <li><b>Oil Refineries:</b> Mathura, Jamnager, Barauni</li> </ul>

6-Planning and Sustainable Development in Indian Context	Nil
7-Transport and Communication	Nil
8-International Trade	Mark and label the major sea ports and airports on an outline map of India. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Major Sea Ports:</b> Kandla, Mumbai, Marmagao, Kochi, Mangalore, Tuticorin, Chennai, Vishakhapatnam, Paradwip, Haldia</li> <li>• <b>International Air ports:</b> Ahmedabad, Mumbai, Bengaluru, Chennai, Kolkata, Guwahati, Delhi, Amritsar, Thiruvananthapuram &amp; Hyderabad.</li> </ul>
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 text book 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

#### CLASS XII

#### NCERT Prescribed Textbook

1. Fundamentals of Human Geography
2. India- People and Economy
3. Practical work in Geography- Part II

#### Links for Rationalised 2023-24 NCERT textbooks:

1. <https://ncert.nic.in/textbook.php?legv1=0-8>
2. <https://ncert.nic.in/textbook.php?legv2=0-9>
3. <https://ncert.nic.in/textbook.php?legv3=0->

#### Note:

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

## **RATIONALISATION OF CONTENT IN THE TEXTBOOKS (DELETED CHAPTERS AND TOPICS)**

### **FUNDAMENTALS OF HUMAN GEOGRAPHY**

In view of the COVID-19 pandemic, it is imperative to reduce content load on students. The National Education Policy 2020, also emphasises reducing the content load and providing opportunities for experiential learning with creative mindset. In this background, the NCERT has undertaken the exercise to rationalise the textbooks across all classes. Learning Outcomes already developed by the NCERT across classes have been taken into consideration in this exercise.

*Contents of the textbooks have been rationalised in view of the following:*

- Overlapping with similar content included in other subject areas in the same class
- Similar content included in the lower or higher class in the same subject
- Difficulty level
- Content, which is easily accessible to students without much interventions from teachers and can be learned by children through self-learning or peer- learning
- Content, which is irrelevant in the present context

**This booklet contains information in tabular form about subject-wise contents which have been dropped and hence are not to be assessed.**

**Table for Rationalised Content**  
**Fundamentals of Human Geography**

Chapter	Page No.	Dropped Topics/Chapters
Unit I		
Chapter 1: Human Geography Nature and Scope	4–5	Human Geography Through the Corridors of Time, Last Paragraph of Fields and Sub- Fields of Human Geography
Unit II		
Chapter 2: The World Population Distribution, Density and Growth	9 11–14	Table 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, Activity on Migration News Collage, Trends in Population Growth, Doubling Time of World Population, Spatial Pattern of Population Change, Impact of Population Change, Fig.2.2
Chapter 3: Population Composition	17–21	Full Chapter
Unit III		
Chapter 6: Secondary Activities	51–53	Traditional Large Scale Industrial Regions, The Ruhr Coal Field, Iron and Steel Industry, Cotton Textile Industry
Chapter 7: Tertiary and Quaternary Activities	60–61	Factors Affecting Tourism, Collage and Activity on Medical Tourism
Chapter 9: International Trade	84–85 87	Important Aspects of International Trade, Regional Trade Blocs, Figures 9.1 and 9.3
Unit IV		
Chapter 10: Human Settlements	91–102	Full Chapter
Appendix - I	103–109	Full Appendix
<b>Note:</b> The questions given in the exercises related to the deleted content of different chapters should not be considered.		

## Table for Rationalised Content- Book-2

### INDIA: PEOPLE AND ECONOMY

Chapter	Page No.	Dropped Topics/ Chapters
Unit I		
Chapter 2: Migration: Types, Causes and Consequences	15–22	Full Chapter
Chapter 3: Human Development	23–31	Full Chapter
Unit II		
Chapter 4: Human Settlements	35–37	Classification of Towns on the Basis of Population Size, Fig.4.5, Tables 4.2 and 4.3
Unit III		
Chapter 7: Mineral and Energy Resources	78	Box information, Fig. 7.4
Chapter 8: Manufacturing Industries	85–103	Full Chapter
Unit IV		
Chapter 10: Transport and Communication	120–121	Box Information and First Three Lines from page 121
<b>Note:</b> The questions given in the exercises related to the deleted content of different chapters should not be considered.		

## **PRACTICAL WORK IN GEOGRAPHY—PART II**

Chapter	Page No.	Dropped Topics/Chapters
Chapter 2: Data Processing	22–30	Measures of Dispersion, Rank Correlation along with All Related Figures
Chapter 4: Use of Computer in Data Processing and Mapping	55–70	Full Chapter
Chapter 5: Field Surveys	71–84	Full Chapter
Annexure	101–105	Full Annexure
<b>Note:</b> <i>The questions given in the exercises related to the deleted content of different chapters should not be considered.</i>		



## **Chapter I Human Geography: Nature and Scope**

### **MCQ**

Q.1 Human Geography is the systematic study of relationship between human societies and earth's surface." This definition was given by

- (a) Ratzel (b) Ellen C Semple (c) Vidal de la Blache (d) None of these

Ans- (a) Ratzel

Q.2 Humans are restricted by the constraints of the natural environment, "This idea can be described as:-

- (a) Environmental determinism (b) Neo-liberalism (c) Possibilism (d) Spatial analysis

Ans (a) Environmental determinism

Q.3 "Nature provides opportunities and human beings use these opportunities. Slowly nature gets humanised." The statement above describes which of the following idea?

- (a) Possibilism (b) Environmental Determinism  
(c) Spatial Analysis (d) Areal Differentiation

Ans (a) Possibilism

Q.4 Griffith Taylor popularised which Of the following ideas/concepts?

- (a) Possibilism (b) Determinism (c) Neo-determinism (d) Areal differentiation

Ans (c) Neo-determinism

Q.5 Eskimos living in Igloos is an example of

- (a) Possibilism (b) Neo-determinism  
(c) Environmental Determinism (d) None of the above

Ans (c) Environmental Determinism.

Q.6 The early colonial period was characterised by which of the following approaches to Human Geography?

- (a) Regional analysis (b) Areal differentiation  
(c) Exploration and description (d) Spatial organisation

Ans (c) Exploration and description

Q.7 The approach of spatial organisation emerged in Geography during which period?

- (a) Late 1960s to early 1970s (b) Late 1950s to late 1960s  
(c) 1970s (d) 1990s

Ans (b) Late 1950s to late 1960s

Q.8 'The Radical School of Geography' was influenced by which of the following?

- (a) Marxian Theory (b) Kant's Theory  
(c) Gandhian Philosophy (d) None of these

Ans (a) Marxian Theory

Q.9 Which branch of Geography deals with the relation between physical and socio-cultural environment?

- (a) Physical Geography (b) Human Geography  
(c) Environmental Geography (d) None of the above

Ans (b) Human Geography.

Q.10 The subject matter of population geography is taken from....

- (a) anthropology (b) demography  
(c) economics (d) welfare economics

Ans (b) demography

### **TRUE AND FALSE**

**Question 1:-** Human Geography is primarily concerned with the physical landscape of the Earth.

**Answer-** False

**Question 2:-** Human Geography includes the study of population distribution and density.

**Answer:-** True

**Question 3:-** Human Geography is static and does not change over time.

**Answer:-** False

**Question 4:-** The scope of Human Geography includes the study of cultural landscapes.

**Answer:-** True

**Question 5:-** Human Geography solely relies on quantitative methods to gather data and analyze trends.

**Answer:-** False

### **SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS**

#### **1-Read the case study given below and answer the questions that follow.**

Winters in the town of Trondheim mean fierce winds and heavy snow. The skies are dark for months. Kari drives to work in the dark at 8 am. She has special tyres for the winter and keeps the headlights of her powerful car switched on. Her office is artificially heated at a comfortable 23 degrees Celsius. The campus of the university she works in is built under a huge glass dome. This dome keeps the snow out in winter and lets in the sunshine in the summer.

The temperature is controlled carefully and there is adequate lighting. Even though fresh vegetables and plants don't grow in such harsh weather, Kari keeps an orchid on her desk and enjoys eating tropical fruits like banana and kiwi. These are flown in from warmer areas regularly. With a click of the mouse, Kari can network with colleagues in New Delhi. She frequently takes a morning flight to London and returns in the evening in time to watch her favourite television serial. Though Kari is fifty-eight years old, she is fitter and looks younger than many thirty-year-olds in other parts of the world.

(i) Which of the following helps Kari survive the harsh winters?

- |                   |                        |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| (a) Wood chimneys | (b) Artificial heaters |
| (c) Warm blankets | (d) Special clothes    |

Ans. Artificial heaters

(ii) Which of the following describes the weather of Trondheim in winters correctly?

- |                            |                              |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| (A) Sunny weather          | (B) Snowy and stormy weather |
| (C) Cool and windy weather | (D) Moderate weather         |

Ans (b) Snowy and stormy weather

(iii) The life of Kari describes which of the following approaches of Human Geography?

- |                               |                       |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) Environmental determinism | (b) Possibilism       |
| (c) Neo-determinism           | (d) Regional analysis |

Ans (b) Possibilism

(iv) Which of the following event of Kari's life depicts the idea of Possibilism?

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| (a) Special tyres for winters               | (b) Import of tropical fruits from warmer areas |
| (c) Networking with colleagues in New Delhi | (d) All of the above                            |

Ans (d) All of the above.

### **MORE QUESTIONS FOR PRACTICE**

#### **Very short questions (01 mark each) FOR EXERCISE**

1. Who is called the father of Human Geography ?
2. Who gave the concept of Neo determinism ?
3. Write the definition of Human Geography as given by Fedric Ratzel .
4. Which are the two approaches to study Human Geography?
5. Name two branches of Human Geography ?

#### **Short Answer Questions (03 marks each)**

6. Explain briefly the three main recent approaches to the study of Human Geography ?
7. Distinguish between Possibilism and Determinism.
8. Analyse the term Neo-determinism. Who coined this term ?

#### **Long Answer Questions ( 05 Marks each )**

9. Write note on humanization of nature with suitable examples.
10. Write note on naturalization of humans with some examples.

## **2. The World Population – Distribution, Density and Growth**

1. What is the definition of population distribution?
  - a) The total number of people in a given area
  - b) The way in which people are spread across a given area
  - c) The rate at which the population of a country is increasing
  - d) The movement of people from rural to urban areas
2. Which of the following factors does NOT influence population distribution?
  - a) Climate
  - b) Relief features
  - c) Soil fertility
  - d) Economic development
3. Which continent has the highest population density?
  - a) Africa
  - b) Asia
  - c) Europe
  - d) North America
4. What is the formula to calculate population density?
  - a) Total population / Total area
  - b) Total area / Total population
  - c) Birth rate - Death rate
  - d) Immigration + Emigration
5. Which of the following countries has a low population density?
  - a) China
  - b) Bangladesh
  - c) Russia
  - d) Japan
6. What is the approximate current world population?
  - a) 3 billion
  - b) 5 billion
  - c) 7.5 billion
  - d) 10 billion
7. Which of the following regions has the highest population growth rate?
  - a) North America
  - b) Europe
  - c) Africa
  - d) Oceania
8. What is the doubling time of a population?
  - a) The time taken for a population to quadruple
  - b) The time taken for a population to double its current size
  - c) The time taken for a population to decrease by half
  - d) The time taken for a population to stabilize
9. Which factor contributes most significantly to population growth?
  - a) High birth rates
  - b) Low death rates
  - c) Immigration
  - d) Emigration
10. What is the term for the total fertility rate required to maintain a stable population size?
  - a) Replacement level fertility
  - b) Population equilibrium
  - c) Zero population growth
  - d) Demographic transition
11. Which stage of demographic transition is characterized by high birth rates and high death rates?
  - a) Stage 1
  - b) Stage 2
  - c) Stage 3
  - d) Stage 4
12. In which stage of demographic transition do birth rates start to decline significantly?
  - a) Stage 1
  - b) Stage 2
  - c) Stage 3
  - d) Stage 4
13. Which of the following countries is likely in Stage 4 of demographic transition?
  - a) Nigeria
  - b) India
  - c) Japan
  - d) Afghanistan
14. What is the dependency ratio?
  - a) The ratio of working-age population to the total population
  - b) The ratio of children to elderly in a population
  - c) The ratio of elderly to working-age population
  - d) The ratio of birth rate to death rate

15. What is the primary cause of aging populations in many developed countries?
  - a) High birth rates
  - b) Low death rates
  - c) Increased life expectancy
  - d) Immigration
16. Which region of the world is experiencing the fastest population decline?
  - a) Sub-Saharan Africa
  - b) South Asia
  - c) Eastern Europe
  - d) Southeast Asia
17. Which of the following is NOT a consequence of rapid population growth?
  - a) Increased pressure on resources
  - b) Higher unemployment rates
  - c) Decreased strain on healthcare systems
  - d) Environmental degradation
18. What is the term for the movement of people from rural areas to urban areas?
  - a) Migration
  - b) Urbanization
  - c) Emigration
  - d) Industrialization
19. Which of the following factors contributes to the urbanization of a population?
  - a) Increased job opportunities in rural areas
  - b) Lack of basic amenities in urban areas
  - c) Higher quality of life in rural areas
  - d) Industrialization and economic development
20. What is the term for the average number of children born to a woman during her reproductive years?
  - a) Fertility rate
  - b) Mortality rate
  - c) Dependency ratio
  - d) Growth rate

#### **Answers-**

1. b) The way in which people are spread across a given area
2. d) Economic development
3. b) Asia
4. a) Total population / Total area
5. c) Russia
6. c) 7.5 billion
7. c) Africa
8. b) The time taken for a population to double its current size
9. a) High birth rates
10. a) Replacement level fertility
11. a) Stage 1
12. c) Stage 3
13. c) Japan
14. b) The ratio of children to elderly in a population
15. c) Increased life expectancy
16. c) Eastern Europe
17. c) Decreased strain on healthcare systems
18. b) Urbanization
19. d) Industrialization and economic development
20. a) Fertility rate

#### **Assertion and reason**

1. Assertion: Population density is calculated by dividing the total population of an area by its total land area.

Reason: Population density provides a measure of how crowded or sparsely populated a particular area is.

**Answer:** Both assertion and reason are correct, and the reason is the correct explanation for the assertion.

2. Assertion: Urbanization contributes to higher population densities in urban areas compared to rural areas.

Reason: Urban areas have better infrastructure and amenities, attracting more people to settle in these areas.

**Answer:** Both assertion and reason are correct, but the reason is not the correct explanation for the assertion.

3. Assertion: Stage 4 of demographic transition is characterized by low birth rates and low death rates.

Reason: In Stage 4, most countries have achieved economic development and have access to healthcare, leading to a decline in birth and death rates.

**Answer:** Both assertion and reason are correct, and the reason is the correct explanation for the assertion.

4. Assertion: Population growth can lead to increased pressure on natural resources and the environment.

Reason: A growing population requires more resources such as food, water, and energy, which can lead to overexploitation of resources and environmental degradation.

**Answer:** Both assertion and reason are correct, and the reason is the correct explanation for the assertion.

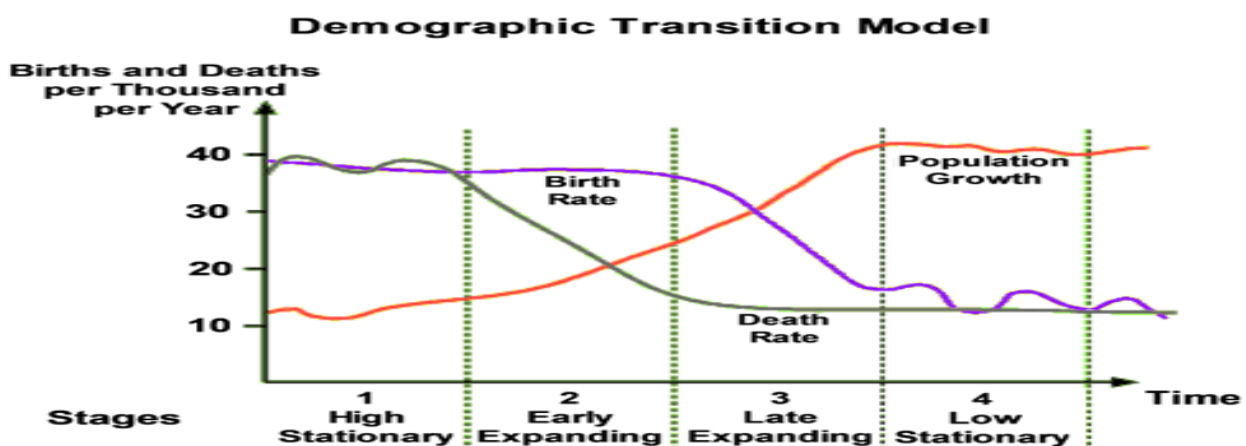
5. Assertion: Dependency ratio is calculated by dividing the number of people in the working-age population by the number of dependent populations (children and elderly).

Reason: A higher dependency ratio indicates a larger burden on the working-age population to support dependents.

**Answer:** Both assertion and reason are correct, and the reason is the correct explanation for the assertion.

#### Source based

Study the given graph carefully and answer the following questions:



Q.1. What does the transition from high fluctuating stage to low fluctuating stage indicate?

Ans: Shift from Rural Agrarian economy to Urban Industrial economy

Q.2. From the given graph, what condition can you infer about the developing countries?

Ans: High Birth Rate and High Death Rate

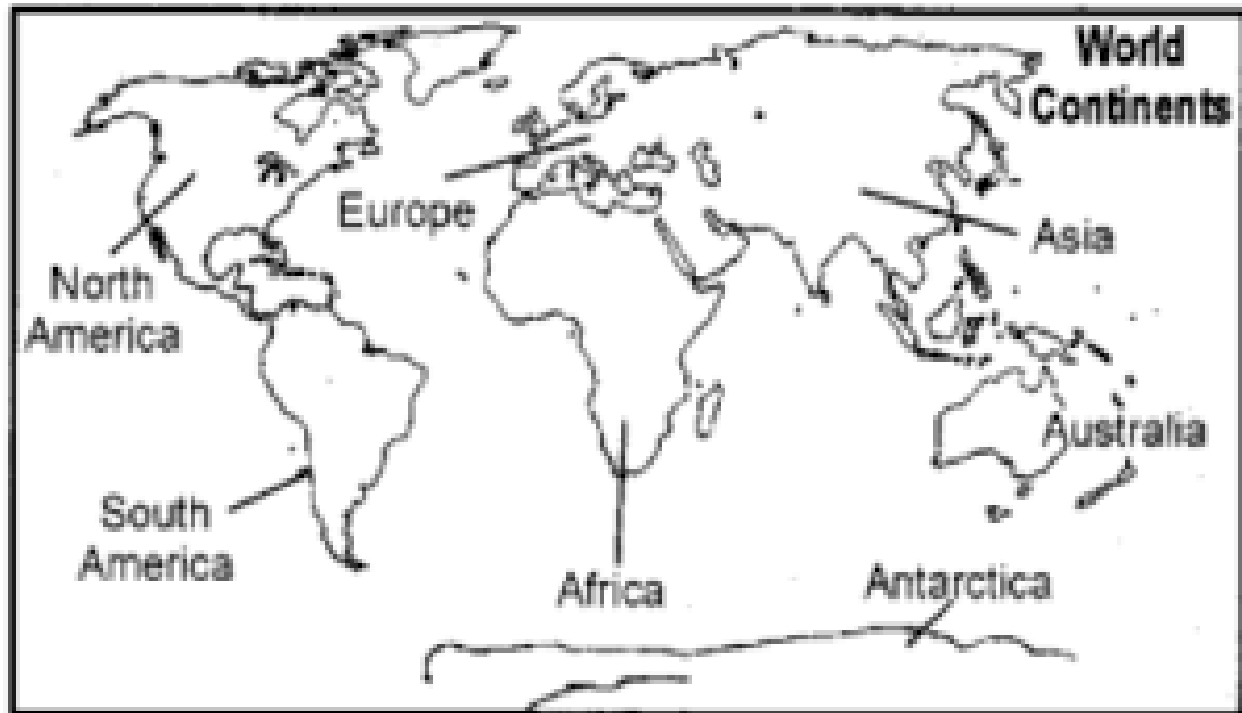
Q.3. In which stage of Demographic Transition, population explosion took place:

Ans: Stage II (Birth rate is more than death rate)

**Map based**

Question: Locate all continents on political world map.

Ans



### **Chapter 3: Human Development**

MCQ [1 Marks]

Q1. Which one of the following scholars introduced the concept of human development?

- |                           |                      |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| A) Professor Amartya Sen. | B) Dr. Mahmud ul haq |
| C) Ellen C sample         | D) Ratzel            |

Q2. Which one of the following is not a country with high human development?

- |           |              |
|-----------|--------------|
| A) Norway | B) Argentina |
| C) Japan  | D) Egypt     |

Q3. What was the rank of India in UNDP in the year 2006?

- |        |       |
|--------|-------|
| A) 130 | B)136 |
| C) 126 | D)128 |

Q4. Which country has introduced the Gross National Happiness index first?

- |               |              |
|---------------|--------------|
| A) Nepal      | B) Bhutan    |
| C) Bangladesh | D) Sri Lanka |

Q5. Which of the one is not a Pillar of human development?

- |                 |                   |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| A) Equity       | B) Sustainability |
| C) Productivity | D) Capacity       |

Q6. Development means

- |                           |                     |
|---------------------------|---------------------|
| A) Improvement in quality | B) Always positive  |
| C) Value added            | D) All of the above |

Q7. Which country is the first in rank in the Human Development Index?

- |            |            |
|------------|------------|
| A) Latvia  | B) Norway  |
| C) Finland | D) Austria |

Q8. Which is not used to measure the human development index

- |                   |                                |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|
| A) Literacy rate  | B) Per capita income           |
| C)Life expectancy | D) Social status of the people |

Q9. Which one of the following best describes development?

- |                              |                               |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A) Increasing size           | B) Positive change in quality |
| C) A constant in size simple | D) Change in the quality      |

Q10. What is the range of measuring the human development index?

- |             |              |
|-------------|--------------|
| A) 1 to 10  | B) 1 to 20   |
| C) 1 to 100 | D) 1 to 1000 |

#### QUESTION & ANSWER

[MARKS 3]

(i) What are the three basic areas of human development?

Answer: The three basic areas of human development are:

- Access to resources
- Health
- Education

(ii) Name the four main components of human development.

Answer: The four main components of human development are:

- Equity
- Sustainability
- Productivity
- Empowerment

(iii) How are countries classified based on the Human Development Index?

Answer: Countries are classified into three groups based on the human development index:

- Countries with High Index value: Countries with a score above 0.8 in HDI. This group includes 57 countries.
- Countries with Medium Index value: Countries who have a score between 0.5 up to 0.799 in HDI. This group includes 88 countries.
- Countries with Low Index value: Countries that have a score of below 0.5 in HDI. This group includes 32 countries.

#### QUESTION & ANSWER

[5 MARKS]

Question 1. How does the Human Development Index rank the countries?

Answer: The Human Development Index ranks the countries based on their performance in the key areas of health, education, and access to resources. These rankings are based on a score between 0 to



1, that a country earns from its record in the key areas of human development. Each of these dimensions is given a weightage of  $1/3$ . The HDI is the total of the weights assigned to all these dimensions. The closer a score is to 1, the greater the level of human development.

Question 2. What are the aspects of human development?

Answer: Leading a long and healthy life, being able to gain knowledge and having enough means to be able to live a decent life are the most important aspects of human development. Therefore, access to resources, health, and education are the key areas in human development.

Question 3. Why are some people incapable of making the basic choices?

Answer: Very often, people do not have the capability and freedom to make even basic choices. This may be due to their inability to acquire knowledge, material poverty, social discrimination, and inefficiency of institutions. This prevents them from leading healthy lives being able to get educated or having the means to live a decent life. Building people's capabilities in the areas of health, education, and access to resources is, therefore, important in enlarging their choices. If people do not have capabilities in these areas, their choices also get limited. For example, an uneducated child cannot choose to be a doctor because her choice has been limited by her lack of education. Similarly, very often poor people cannot choose to take medical treatment for disease because their choice is limited by their lack of resources.

Question 4. Examples show how government expenditure on the social sector is an indicator of human development in different areas.

Answer: The pattern of government expenditure on the social sector is an important indicator of the level of human development in a particular region. The political environment of the country and the amount of freedom people have is also important. Countries with high levels of human development invest more in the social sectors and are generally free from political turmoil and instability. The distribution of the country's resources is also far more equitable.

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

## Chapter 4 - Primary Activities

### MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS-

Q.1. Which of the following is correct about the economic activities?

- a. These are human activities which generate income
- b. They are broadly grouped in to primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary activities
- c. Both (a) and (b) are correct
- d. Only (a) is correct

Q.2. Which of the following economic activities are directly dependent on environment?

- a. Primary activities
- b. Secondary activities
- c. Tertiary activities
- d. Quaternary activities

Q.3. Which of the following activity was associated with earliest human beings?

- a. Pastoralism
- b. Agriculture
- c. Hunting and gathering
- d. Mining

Q.4. Consider and evaluate the following statements than choose correct options for them from the given options.

- 1. Many species now have become extinct or endangered due to illegal hunting.
- 2. The early hunters used primitive tools made of stones, twigs or arrows so the number of animals killed were limited.

Options;

- a. Only statement 1 is correct
- b. Only statement 2 is correct
- c. Both statements 1 and 2 are correct
- d. Both statements are incorrect

Q.5. Consider the following characteristics and choose suitable title for them from the given options;

- a. Practiced in regions with harsh climatic conditions, often involves primitive societies.
- b. Requires a small amount of capital investment
- c. Operates at very low level of technology

Options:

- a. Gathering
- b. Hunting
- c. Pastoralism
- d. Nomadic herding

Q.6. In which of the following areas gathering practiced?

- a. Northern Canada
- b. Amazon Basin
- c. Northern fringe of Australia
- d. All of above

Q.7. Which of the following is not related with the items gathered by gatherer?

- a. Balata
- b. Cosmetics
- c. Wheat plant
- d. Rubber

Q.8. Consider and evaluate the following statements and choose the correct option from the given options for the same.

- I. Products of gathering cannot compete in the world market.
- II. Synthetic products often of better quality and at lower prices

Options;

- a. Both the statements I and II are correct
- b. Both statements I and II are correct and the statement II is the true cause behind the statement I.
- c. Both the statements are incorrect.
- d. Only statement I is true.

Q.9. Which of the following factor is most important for the movement of nomadic herders from one place to another ?

- a. Climatic conditions
- b. Technological level
- c. Amount of money
- d. Quality of pastures and water

Q.10. “Each nomadic community occupies a well-identified territory as a matter of tradition” Above mentioned line is an important characteristics of which of the following activity?

- |                            |                       |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| a. Subsistence agriculture | b. Nomadic herding    |
| c. Plantation agriculture  | d. Collective farming |

**ANSWER KEY-**

1. c. Both (a) and (b) are correct
2. a. Primary activities
3. c. Hunting and gathering
4. c. Both statements 1 and 2 are correct
5. a. Gathering
6. d. All of above
7. c. Wheat plant
8. b. Both statements I and II are correct and the statement II is the true cause behind the statement I.
9. d. Quality of pastures and water
- 10.b. Nomadic herding

**3 MARK QUESTIONS-**

Q1. Explain any three features of underground mining methods in different countries of the world.  
Answer: The three features of underground mining methods in different countries of the world are as follows:

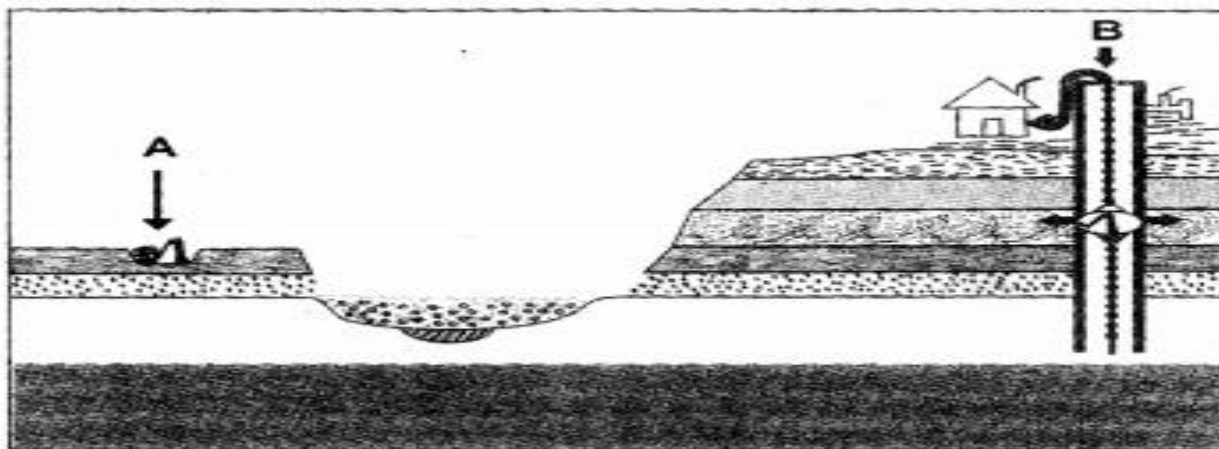
- a. It is done when the ore lies deep below the surface. In this method, vertical shafts have to be sunk, from were underground galleries, radiate to reach the minerals.
- b. For underground mining, lifts, drills, haulage vehicles, ventilation systems for safe and efficient movement of people and materials are required,
- c. The method used in underground mining is risky because poisonous gases, fires, floods and caving can lead to fatal accidents.

2.“Dairy farming is the most advanced and efficient type of rearing of milch animals in the world.” Analyse the statement with examples-

Answer: It is true that dairy farming is the most advanced and efficient type of rearing of animals for milk in the world. This is because it is highly capital as well as labour intensive. Animal sheds, storage facilities for fodder, feeding and milching machines add to the cost of dairy farming.

Special emphasis is laid on cattle breeding, health care and veterinary services. It is labour intensive also due to the caring, feeding and milking processes involved. The developed means of transportation, refrigeration, pasteurisation and other preservation processes are used to increase the duration of storage of various dairy products.

Q.3. Study the diagram given below and answer the questions that follow.



(i) Two types of mining are shown in as A and B. Identify them and give the correct name of each.

(ii) State two characteristics of each type of mining.

**Answer:**

(i) The two types of mining are:

A- Surface mining/Open cast or strip mining

B - Underground mining/Shaft mining

(ii) Characteristics of surface mining are:

- It is the cheapest and easiest way of mining.
- The safety precautions and equipment is relatively low.

Characteristics of underground mining are:

- It is done when the ore lies deep below the surface.
- Lifts, drills, haulage vehicles, ventilation system for safe and efficient movement of people and materials are required.

Q.4. List the different uses of minerals in ancient time.

**Answer:**

The discovery of minerals in the history of human development, is reflected in many stages in terms of copper age, bronze age and iron age.

The use of minerals in ancient times was largely confined to the making of tools, utensils and weapons.

The actual development of mining began with the industrial revolution and its importance is continuously increasing.

Q.5. Narrate the changes in gathering as an activity in recent times.

**Answer:**

It is absolutely right to say that in modern times, some gathering is market- oriented and has become commercial. Gatherers collect valuable plants and after simple processing sell these in the market. They use different parts of the plants. For example, they use:

- Bark of the tree for making quinine, tannin extract and cork.
- Leaves are used to produce beverages, drugs, cosmetics, fibres, thatch and fabrics.
- Nuts are used for food and oils.
- Tree trunk provides rubber, balata, gums and resins.

#### **4 MARK QUESTION-**

##### **Map work-**

Identify the geographical features shown on the outline map of the world.

- A. An area of dairy farming.
- B. An area of nomadic herding.
- C. An area of extensive commercial grain farming.
- D. An area of subsistence gathering.



Answer:



## 5 MARK QUESTIONS-

Q.1. Review any five measures adopted to solve the problems of Indian Agriculture.

Answer: Main measures adopted to solve the problems of Indian agriculture are:

**Irrigation System** Earlier Indian agriculture was totally depended on rainfall. But now canals, wells, tubewells were made to decrease the dependence of agriculture on rainfall.

**Improvement of Credit Facilities** Banks are giving easy credit to the farmer at a very low-interest rate.

**Land Reforms** It has changed the distribution of cultivable land and helps in agricultural development.

**Commercialisation** This helps in increase in the per hectare production increase and also per person production increases.

**High yield variety seeds** The HYV Seeds greatly help Indian agriculture as it requires less water and fertilizer. This increase in production.

Q.2. Write a note on Mediterranean agriculture from the point of view of its importance, areas and crops grown.

Answer:

- Mediterranean agriculture is highly specialized commercial agriculture.
- It is practised in the countries on either side of the Mediterranean sea in Europe and in north Africa from Tunisia to Atlantic coast, southern California, central Chile, south western parts of South Africa and south and south western parts of Australia.
- It is an important supplier of citrus fruits. »Viticulture or grape cultivation is a speciality of the Mediterranean region.
- Best quality wines in the world with distinctive flavors are produced from high quality grapes in various countries of this region. The inferior grapes are dried into raisins and currants.
- This region also produces olives and figs.

Q.3. Describe any five characteristics of ‘commercial livestock rearing’ practised in the world.

**Answer:** Commercial livestock rearing is a system in which animals are reared on extensive grasslands with modern scientific methods. This kind of rearing fulfil the demands of milk, meat, wool, etc in worldwide. Animal products are traded at a national and international level to earn money.

The characteristics of commercial livestock rearing are as follows;

- a. Commercial livestock rearing is totally opposite to the nomadic herding. It is more organised and capital intensive, the commercial livestock rearing is practised on permanent ranches.
- b. These ranches are of large size and are divided into parcels which are fenced to regulate the grazing. When one parcel is grazed then animals are moved to another parcel. All animals are kept according to the carrying capacity of pasture.
- c. In the pasture, only one type of animals is reared. Some important animals are sheep, goats, horses, etc. They produce meat, wool, hides and skin. These products are processed and packed scientifically and exported to different world markets.
- d. Ranches are managed scientifically and they emphasise on breeding, genetic improvement, disease control and health care on the livestock.
- e. USA, Argentina, New Zealand, Australia and Uruguay are important countries where commercial livestock rearing is practised.

Q. 4. Explain any five characteristics of extensive commercial grain cultivation practised in the world.

Answer:

The five characteristics of extensive commercial grain cultivation are as follows:

- Commercial grain cultivation is practised in the interior parts of semi-arid lands of the mid-latitudes.
- Wheat is the principal crop, though other crops like corn, barley, oats and rye are also grown.
- The size of the farm is very large and often run into hundreds of hectares.
- This is highly mechanised agriculture in which all operations from ploughing to harvesting are done by machines.
- Yield per acre is low, but yield per person is high because farms are mechanised and the population is sparse.

Q. 5. Explain any five characteristics of dairy farming practised in the world.

Answer:

The five characteristics of dairy farming practised in the world are as follows:

- This kind of agriculture is the most advanced and efficient type of rearing of milch animals.
- It requires a huge investment of capital. Animal sheds, storage facilities for fodder, feeding and milching machines add to the cost of dairy farming.

- Focus on health care, cattle breeding and veterinary services.
- Here, the labour requirement is high as it is involved in rigorous care in feeding and milking.
- It is practised near urban and industrial regions because these places provide a market for milk and dairy products.

## **Chapter 5 -Secondary Activities**

MCQ:

1. Which one of the following is an example of a secondary activity?
  - a) Mining
  - b) Agriculture
  - c) Manufacturing
  - d) Fishing
2. Which of the following characteristics is NOT associated with modern large-scale manufacturing?
  - a) Specialisation of skills
  - b) Handcrafting unique items
  - c) Use of advanced machinery
  - d) Mass production of standardized products
3. What is the primary factor influencing the location of industries?
  - a) Proximity to schools
  - b) Access to markets
  - c) Availability of recreational facilities
  - d) Climate conditions
4. Which of the following industries is likely to be located near raw material sources due to the weight-losing nature of the raw materials?
  - a) Textile industry
  - b) Steel industry
  - c) Software industry
  - d) Financial services
5. Which one of the following statements is correct about household industries?
  - a) They require significant capital investment
  - b) They use advanced machinery
  - c) They are usually located in urban areas
  - d) They use local raw materials and simple tools
6. Footloose industries are characterized by:
  - a) High dependence on specific raw materials
  - b) Large-scale production
  - c) Flexibility in location
  - d) High levels of pollution
7. Which one of the following industries is an example of a mineral-based industry?
  - a) Textile industry
  - b) Food processing industry
  - c) Cement industry
  - d) Tourism industry
8. Which one of the following is NOT a feature of high-technology industries?
  - a) Use of robotics and computer-aided design
  - b) High dependency on unskilled labor
  - c) Intensive research and development
  - d) Low, modern office-plant-lab buildings
9. Public sector industries are characterized by:
  - a) Ownership by individual investors
  - b) Management by private organizations
  - c) Ownership and management by governments
  - d) Exclusive focus on small-scale production
10. Which one of the following statements is correct?
  - a) Perishable raw materials should be processed close to their source.
  - b) High-tech industries require a large unskilled labor force.
  - c) The entertainment industry is a manufacturing industry.
  - d) The cost of transportation does not affect industrial location.



## Answers:

1. c) Manufacturing
2. b) Handcrafting unique items
3. b) Access to markets
4. b) Steel industry
5. d) They use local raw materials and simple tools
6. c) Flexibility in location
7. c) Cement industry
8. b) High dependency on unskilled labor
9. c) Ownership and management by governments
10. a) Perishable raw materials should be processed close to their source

### MCQ Questions: Moderate level

11. Which of the following statements best describes secondary activities?
  - A) Activities involved in obtaining raw materials.
  - B) Activities that transform raw materials into valuable products.
  - C) Activities that provide services to consumers.
  - D) Activities related to information technology.
  - Answer: B) Activities that transform raw materials into valuable products.
12. What is a characteristic feature of modern large-scale manufacturing?
  - A) Manual production methods
  - B) Low production costs due to specialization
  - C) High dependency on agricultural inputs
  - D) Scattered and small production units
  - Answer: B) Low production costs due to specialization
13. Which factor is NOT typically considered when determining the location of large-scale industries?
  - A) Access to raw materials
  - B) Proximity to market
  - C) Climate conditions
  - D) Government policy
  - Answer: C) Climate conditions
14. Which of the following industries is an example of an agro-based industry?
  - A) Iron and steel
  - B) Petrochemicals
  - C) Food processing
  - D) Electronics
  - Answer: C) Food processing
15. Which type of industry uses minerals as a raw material?
  - A) Agro-based industries
  - B) Chemical-based industries
  - C) Mineral-based industries
  - D) Animal-based industries
  - Answer: C) Mineral-based industries
16. Which of the following is a key feature of high-technology industries?
  - A) Dependence on manual labor
  - B) Utilization of advanced scientific and engineering knowledge
  - C) Limited use of automation
  - D) Concentration in rural areas
  - Answer: B) Utilization of advanced scientific and engineering knowledge
17. Which statement is TRUE regarding household or cottage industries?
  - A) They employ a large labor force.
  - B) They use advanced machinery and technology.

- C) They produce goods primarily for local markets using simple tools.
- D) They require significant capital investment.
- Answer: C) They produce goods primarily for local markets using simple tools.

18. What distinguishes small-scale manufacturing from household industries?

- A) Use of local raw materials
- B) Employment of family members
- C) Production techniques and location
- D) Low commercial significance
- Answer: C) Production techniques and location

19. Which industry is NOT an example of a public sector industry?

- A) State-owned railways
- B) Private IT company
- C) Nationalized banks
- D) Government-owned petroleum company
- Answer: B) Private IT company

Assertion Reason questions

1. Question 1:

Assertion (A): Secondary activities add value to natural resources by transforming raw materials into valuable products.

Reason (R): Cotton in the boll has limited use, but after it is transformed into yarn, it becomes more valuable and can be used for making clothes.

Answer: a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

Explanation: Secondary activities indeed add value to natural resources by transforming raw materials into products that are more useful and valuable. The transformation of cotton into yarn exemplifies this process, making the reason a correct explanation for the assertion.

2. Question 2

Assertion (A): Large-scale industries choose different locations based on various factors to maximize profits.

Reason (R) Industries are located at points where production costs are minimized, including factors such as access to raw materials, labor, and markets.

Answer: a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

Explanation: Large-scale industries do indeed choose their locations based on factors that help minimize production costs, thus maximizing profits. The reason provided correctly explains the assertion.

3. Question 3:

Assertion (A) Footloose industries can be located in a wide variety of places.

Reason (R): Footloose industries are dependent on specific raw materials and require large labor forces.

Answer: c) A is true, but R is false.

Explanation: Footloose industries can be located in a wide variety of places as they do not rely on specific raw materials or require large labor forces. The reason provided is incorrect because footloose industries are actually not dependent on specific raw materials and usually do not need a large labor force.

4. Question 4:

Assertion (A): High technology industries are characterized by a high level of research and development.

Reason (R): High technology industries employ a large number of blue-collar workers compared to white-collar workers.

Answer: c) A is true, but R is false.

Explanation High technology industries are indeed characterized by a high level of research and development, but they typically employ more white-collar workers (highly skilled specialists) than blue-collar workers. Therefore, the reason provided is incorrect.

#### 5. Question 5:

Assertion (A): The access to transportation and communication facilities is crucial for the development of industries.

Reason (R): Modern industry is inseparably tied to transportation systems and improvements in transportation lead to integrated economic development.

Answer a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

Explanation: The assertion and the reason are both correct, and the reason accurately explains why access to transportation and communication facilities is crucial for industrial development. Improvements in transportation indeed lead to integrated economic development and regional specialization of manufacturing.

#### True/False Questions

True or False: Manufacturing involves transforming raw materials into finished goods using advanced machinery and specialized labor.

True. Manufacturing indeed involves this process, from raw materials to finished goods using various production techniques and technologies.

True or False: Mechanisation refers to the use of advanced robots that can think and make decisions independently during the manufacturing process.

False. Mechanisation refers to using machinery to perform tasks, but it does not imply that machines can think or make decisions independently (that would be automation).

True or False: High-Tech industries rely heavily on intensive research and development efforts to produce technologically sophisticated products.

True. High-Tech industries are characterized by their focus on advanced scientific and engineering principles and intensive R&D to innovate and produce cutting-edge products.

True or False: Agglomeration economies refer to the cost disadvantages that industries face when clustering together in the same geographic area.

False. Agglomeration economies refer to the cost advantages that industries gain by clustering together, such as sharing infrastructure, labor pools, and knowledge spillovers.

True or False: Footloose industries are highly dependent on specific raw materials and are location-bound due to their heavy reliance on proximity to natural resources.

False. Footloose industries are not tied to specific raw materials and can be located in various places based on factors like skilled labor and infrastructure rather than proximity to raw materials.

True or False: Public Sector Industries are owned and managed by private corporations or individuals, focusing primarily on profit-making objectives.

False. Public Sector Industries are owned and managed by governments and serve public welfare or strategic interests, while Private Sector Industries are owned by private entities and focus on profit-making.

True or False: Specialisation of Skills in modern manufacturing involves workers performing a variety of tasks to produce customized products efficiently.

False. Specialisation of Skills in modern manufacturing involves workers focusing on specific tasks within a production process, leading to efficiency and standardisation of output.

True or False: Access to Raw Materials is a critical factor in industrial location decisions as industries prefer proximity to sources to reduce transportation costs.

True. Access to Raw Materials influences industrial location decisions, as industries often locate near sources to minimize transportation costs and ensure a steady supply of raw materials.

True or False: Cottage Industries typically operate on a large scale with advanced technology and specialized labor to produce goods for global markets.

False. Cottage Industries operate on a small scale, often within homes or small workshops, using local resources and simple tools to produce goods primarily for local or regional markets.

True or False: Large Scale Manufacturing involves mass production of standardized products using advanced machinery and specialized labor, often catering to broader markets.

True. Large Scale Manufacturing indeed involves mass production of standardized products using advanced technology and specialized labor, catering to broader markets with consistent quality and volume.

Match the columns

Column A	Column B
Mechanisation	A. Use of advanced machinery to perform tasks in manufacturing processes.
Agglomeration Economies	B. Cost advantages gained by industries located close to each other, sharing resources and knowledge.
High-Tech Industries	C. Industries that rely on intensive research and development (R&D) to produce sophisticated products.
Cottage Industries	D. Small-scale manufacturing units often operated from homes or small workshops using local resources.
Specialisation of Skills	E. Focus on specific tasks within a production process to increase efficiency and standardisation.
Public Sector Industries	F. Industries owned and managed by governments, serving public welfare or strategic interests.
Footloose Industries	G. Industries not tied to specific locations or raw materials, often relying on skilled labor and infrastructure.
Access to Raw Materials	H. Critical factor influencing industrial location decisions, minimizing transportation costs.
Large Scale Manufacturing	I. Involves mass production of standardized products using advanced technology and specialized labor.
Consumer Goods Industries	J. Produce goods for direct consumption by end-users, such as food, clothing, and electronics.

## ANSWERS

Mechanisation (A) - Mechanisation refers to the use of advanced machinery in manufacturing processes, which enhances productivity and efficiency.

Agglomeration Economies (B) - Agglomeration economies are cost advantages that industries gain by clustering together, benefiting from shared resources and knowledge.

High-Tech Industries (C) - High-Tech industries rely heavily on intensive research and development to produce sophisticated products and technologies.

Cottage Industries (D) - Cottage industries are small-scale manufacturing units typically operated from homes or small workshops using local resources and simple tools.

Specialisation of Skills (E) - Specialisation of skills involves workers focusing on specific tasks within a production process to achieve efficiency and standardisation of output.

Public Sector Industries (F) - Public Sector industries are owned and managed by governments, serving public welfare or strategic interests.

Footloose Industries (G) - Footloose industries are not tied to specific locations or raw materials, allowing them to locate based on other factors like labor availability or infrastructure.

Access to Raw Materials (H) - Access to raw materials is a critical factor in industrial location decisions, minimizing transportation costs and ensuring a steady supply.

Large Scale Manufacturing (I) - Large scale manufacturing involves mass production of standardized products using advanced technology and specialized labor, catering to broader markets.

Consumer Goods Industries (J) - Consumer goods industries produce goods directly for end-users for consumption, such as food, clothing, and electronics.

#### Short Answer Questions (3 marks each)

Define Manufacturing.

Ans-Manufacturing is the process of transforming raw materials into finished -goods through various production techniques, typically involving machinery and skilled labor.

What are Footloose Industries? Give an example.

Ans-Footloose industries are those that can be located in various places without being tied to specific raw materials. An example is the software industry, which relies more on skilled labor and infrastructure rather than raw materials.

Explain the concept of High-Tech Industry.

Ans-High-tech industries involve advanced scientific and engineering principles applied to manufacturing. They heavily rely on intensive research and development (R&D) efforts to produce technologically sophisticated products.

What factors influence the location of industries?

Ans-Industries are influenced by factors such as access to markets, availability of raw materials, labor supply, energy sources, transportation and communication facilities, government policies, and agglomeration economies.

Differentiate between Basic Industries and Consumer Goods Industries.

Ans-Basic industries produce goods used as raw materials by other industries (e.g., steel for machinery). Consumer goods industries produce goods for direct consumption by end-users (e.g., food, clothing, electronics).

Explain the concept of Mechanisation in manufacturing.

Ans-Mechanisation refers to the use of machinery to perform tasks previously done by hand or with simple tools. It enhances productivity and efficiency in manufacturing processes.

What are Agglomeration Economies? Give an example.

Ans-Agglomeration economies refer to the cost advantages that industries gain by locating near each other. An example is Silicon Valley in California, where proximity to tech firms, universities, and venture capital creates a supportive ecosystem for innovation and growth.

Differentiate between Public Sector Industries and Private Sector Industries.

Ans-Public sector industries are owned and managed by the government, aiming to serve public welfare or strategic interests. Private sector industries are owned by individuals or private corporations, focusing on profit-making objectives.

Discuss the role of Transportation and Communication Facilities in industrial location.

Ans-Efficient transportation systems reduce costs by facilitating the movement of raw materials to factories and finished goods to markets. Communication facilities enable rapid exchange of information, supporting management and logistics in industries.

What is meant by Specialisation of Skills in modern manufacturing?

Ans-Specialisation of skills involves workers focusing on specific tasks within a production process, leading to efficiency and standardisation of output. It allows for mass production of identical products and reduces production costs.

#### Long Answer Questions (5 marks each)

Discuss the characteristics of Modern Large Scale Manufacturing.

Ans-Modern large scale manufacturing involves specialisation of skills, mechanisation, technological innovation, and complex organisational structures. It focuses on mass production of standardized products using advanced machinery and specialized labor.

Explain the factors influencing the geographic distribution of manufacturing industries.

Ans-The geographic distribution of manufacturing industries is influenced by factors such as market access, availability of raw materials, labor supply, energy sources, transportation and communication

infrastructure, government policies, and agglomeration economies. Industries tend to locate where production costs are minimized and market reach is maximized.

Describe the classification of Manufacturing Industries based on size, inputs/raw materials, output/products, and ownership.

Ans-Manufacturing industries can be classified based on size (household, small-scale, large-scale), inputs/raw materials (agro-based, mineral-based, chemical-based), output/products (basic industries, consumer goods industries), and ownership (public sector, private sector, joint sector).

Why do industries choose different locations? Discuss with examples.

Ans-Industries choose locations based on factors like proximity to markets, availability of raw materials, labor skills, energy supply, transportation facilities, and government policies. For instance, heavy industries like steel are located near iron ore deposits, while high-tech industries prefer locations with skilled labor and technological infrastructure.

Explain the concept of Cottage Industries. How do they differ from Small Scale Manufacturing?

Ans-Cottage industries are small-scale manufacturing units typically operated from homes or small workshops, using local raw materials and simple tools. They involve family labor and produce goods primarily for local markets or barter. In contrast, small-scale manufacturing involves slightly larger setups outside homes, using semi-skilled labor and simple machinery to produce goods on a larger scale for broader markets.

Difficulty level -higher

Examine the impact of Technological Innovation on modern manufacturing industries.

Ans-Technological innovation, such as automation and robotics, has revolutionised manufacturing by improving quality control, reducing waste, increasing efficiency, and enhancing product customization. It has also led to the development of smart factories with integrated computer systems. Discuss the significance of Access to Raw Materials in determining industrial locations.

Ans-Access to raw materials influences industrial locations as industries prefer proximity to sources to reduce transportation costs and ensure a steady supply. For example, steel mills locate near iron ore mines to minimise costs associated with transporting bulky raw materials.

Explain the concept of Footloose Industries with examples.

Ans-Footloose industries are not tied to specific locations due to their mobility and reliance on skilled labor rather than raw materials. Examples include software development, consulting firms, and research laboratories that can operate from diverse locations based on accessibility and market demand.

Describe the factors influencing the growth of High-Tech Industries.

Ans-High-Tech industries thrive on intensive research and development, skilled workforce, access to venture capital, supportive government policies, and proximity to leading universities and research institutions. They are crucial for economies aiming at technological advancement and innovation.

Compare and contrast Cottage Industries and Large Scale Manufacturing.

Ans-Cottage industries operate on a small scale, often within homes or small workshops, using local resources and simple tools. They cater to local markets with handmade products. In contrast, large-scale manufacturing involves mass production using advanced technology and specialized labor, catering to broader markets with standardized products.

## Chapter 6 : Tertiary And Quaternary Activities

### MCQ

- (i) Which one of the following activities is not a secondary sector activity?
- (a) Iron smelting (c) Making garments  
(b) Catching fish (d) Basket weaving

Ans (b) Catching fish

- (ii) Jobs that involve high degrees and level of innovations are known as

- (a) Secondary activities (c) Quinary activities  
(b) Quaternary activities (d) Primary activities

Ans (b) Quaternary activities

- (iii) Which of the following types of markets can generally be periodic markets?

- (a) Urban markets (c) Quasi-urban markets  
(b) Rural markets (d) None of the above

Ans (b) Rural markets

- (iv) Which of the following is true about tertiary activities?

- 1) Tertiary activities are related to service sector.  
2) Manpower is the main component of tertiary activities.  
3) Mining is a tertiary activity.

Codes

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

Ans (a) 1 and 2

### Assertion and Reason

Directions In the questions given below are two statements labelled as Assertion (A) and other is labelled as Reason (R) . In the context of two statements, which one of the following is correct?

Codes

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

Assertion (A) India has emerged as the leading country in medical tourism in the world.

Reason (R) There has been a positive growth in the medical facilities in India during the past 30 years.

Ans (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A

### Fill in the Blanks

- (i) Socialised goods and services are provided by..... centres.

Ans Urban marketing

- (ii) Activities which involve collection, production and dissemination of information are known as.....

Ans Quaternary Activities

### SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS

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

Trade is essentially buying and selling of items produced elsewhere. All the services in retail and wholesale trading or commerce are specifically intended for profit. The towns and cities where all these works take place are known as trading centres. Rural marketing centres cater to nearby settlements. These are quasi-urban centres. They serve as trading centres of the most rudimentary type. Here personal and professional services are not well-developed. These form local collecting and distributing centres. Most of these have mandis (wholesale markets) and also retailing areas. Periodic markets in rural areas are found where there are no regular markets and local periodic markets are organised at different temporal intervals. These may be weekly, biweekly markets from where people from the

surrounding areas meet their temporally accumulated demand. These markets are held on specified dates and move from one place to another. The shopkeepers thus, remain busy on all the days while a large area is served by them. Urban marketing centres have more widely specialised urban services. They provide ordinary goods and services as well as many of the specialised goods and services required by people. Urban centres, therefore, offer manufactured goods as well as many specialised markets develop, e.g. markets for labour, housing, semi or finished products

(i) Retail and wholesale trading is carried out for which of the following purpose?

- |                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| (a) Welfare      | (b) Profit       |
| (b) Distribution | (d) All of these |

Ans (c) Profit

(ii) Which of the following are the simplest form of trading centres?

- |                           |                           |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| (a) Rural trading centres | (c) Urban trading centres |
| (b) Periodic markets      | (d) Malls                 |

Ans (a) Rural trading centres

(iii) Which of the following type of markets provide specialised services?

- |                             |                           |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| (a) Rural marketing centres | (c) Periodic markets      |
| (b) Urban marketing centres | (d) Consumer Cooperatives |

Ans (b) Urban marketing centres

(iv) Which marketing centres are setup to temporally accumulated demands?

- |                  |                    |
|------------------|--------------------|
| (a) Malls        | (c) Weekly markets |
| (b) Chain stores | (d) Mandis         |

Ans (c) Weekly markets

### **SHORT ANSWER TYPE**

1. What kind of functions are performed by people involved in quinary activities?

Ans Quinary activities includes the provision of highly specialised services. The people involved in quinary activities perform the following functions:

They are at the highest level of decision-making and policy-making.

- They focus upon creation, re-arrangement and interpretation of new and existing ideas, data interpretation and use and evaluation of new technologies.
- These people perform 'gold collar' professions, representing special and highly paid skills of senior business executives, government officials, research scientists, financial and legal consultants etc.

2. Differentiate between rural and urban marketing centres of the world in three points.

Ans Differences between rural and urban marketing centres of the world are as follows:

#### **Rural Marketing Centres**

They provide services to nearby settlements.

They serve as trading centres of quasi-urban type. Personal and professional services are not well-developed here.

They are local collecting and distributing centres.

Most of these have mandis (wholesale markets) and also retailing areas.

#### **Urban Marketing Centres**

They serve the need of large areas as compared to rural marketing centres.

They provide ordinary goods and services as well as many of the specialised goods and services.

Urban centres offer manufactured goods as well as many specialised markets. For example, markets for labour, housing, semi or finished products, services of educational institutions and professionals such as teacher, lawyers, physicians, etc.

3. Give the reasons for the rise in service sector.

Ans Service sector is an important tertiary activity that is used by the households as well as the industry.



- The service sector has grown enormously over past few decades. This is because of the following reasons.
- Rapid Urbanisation As more people start living in the cities, there is rising demand for various services in urban areas.
- Increase in Population The necessity for basic services has increased due to increase in the population. These services are hospitals, education, banking etc.
- Increase in Living Standard The increasing living standard of the people has resulted in rising demand for services such as transport, tourism, sports etc.
- Rising Income The rising incomes of people have led to increase in the services required by them. These services include retailing, tourism, education etc.
- Improvement in Technology Improvements in technology have resulted in expansion of service sector in the international markets.

### LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTION

1. What is tourism? Analyse any four tourist attractions in the world.

Or

Define the term tourism. Explain any four factors which attract tourists in the world.

Ans: Tourism is defined as travel which is done for the purpose of recreation rather than tourism. It provides opportunities for growth of infrastructure industries, retail trading and craft industries.

Four factors that attract tourists in the world are:

(i) Climate The climatic conditions of many regions decides the demand for tourism. People from colder regions visit those places where climate is warm and sunny. People going for winter holidays have specific requirements such as higher temperatures than their homeland or high snow cover for winter sports like skiing.

Tourism flourished in mediterranean region due to climatic factors.

(ii) Landscape and Science Beauty People visit those areas that are famous for their scenic beauty and picturesque landscape. These areas includes mountain regions, lakes, sea coasts, grasslands, hills etc. Tourism in Himalayan states has flourished due to its landscape.

(iii) History and Art People visit those areas which are famous for their art and history. These areas have higher historical significance and are known for their art forms. These include ancient towns, castles, palaces, churches, battlefields, excavation sites etc.

(iv) Culture and Economy People who take interest in art and culture are attracted most towards such places having diverse traditions and customs. Cheaper places which are pocket friendly also attract tourists from all over the world.

2. “The modern economic development in the world is mainly the result of development of quaternary service”. Explain with suitable examples.

Ans: The service sector that is knowledge oriented is covered under the quaternary sector. This sector is involved in research, development and Consists of specialised skills, and technical knowledge which provides a strong base to modern economic development in the world. Over 50% of all the workers are involved in the quaternary sector In the developed economies. They contribute the highest in development of these economies.

The quaternary and tertiary sector together have now replaced the primary and secondary sectors as the base of economic growth in many countries.

There has been very high growth in demand and consumption of information and knowledge based quaternary services. These include managers, consultants, software developers etc.

The quaternary services are not bound with any type of resources that are affected by the environment or the market. Hence, these grow at a faster rate than the other sectors.

These services can be outsourced. This has resulted in its rapid growth beyond the national boundaries to international regions. It has made their operations profitable and it has resulted in the quaternary sector contributing to the economic development of the modern economies.

## Chapter 7: Transport And Communication

### MCQ

1. The significance of a mode of transport depends on-

- a. The type of goods and services to be transported
- b. Cost of transport and the mode available
- c. The number of passengers transported
- d. Only (a) and (b)

Ans-D. Only (a) and (b)

2. Which of the following reasons is responsible for the less importance of roadways as compared to railways?

- a. Vast industrial regions
- b. Vast geographical area
- c. Dense population
- d. Less numbers of highways and low quality of roads

Ans-B. Vast geographical area

3. In which of the following regions of South America, the dense rail network is found?

- a. Pampas of Argentina
- b. Coffee growing region of Brazil
- c. Mining areas of Chile
- d. Only (a) and (b)

Ans- d. Only (a) and (b)

4. The journey time from London to Istanbul has reduced a lot as compared to sea route due to which of the following railway line?

- a. Trans-Siberian Railway
- b. Orient Express
- c. The Union and Pacific Railway
- d. None of the above

Ans- b. Orient Express

5. Due to which of the following reason, water transport is more advantageous?

- a. It is much cheaper because the friction of water is far less than that of land
- b. It does not require route construction
- c. The oceans are linked with each other and are negotiable with ships of various sizes
- d. All of the above

Ans -d. All of the above

6. Which country has the highest density of railway network?

- a) Brazil
- b) USA
- c) Canada
- d) Russia

Ans- d) Russia

7. The Big Inch pipeline transports-

- a) Milk
- b) Liquid petroleum gas (LPG)
- c) Water
- d) Petroleum

Ans- d) Petroleum

### CASE STUDY

“Traffic on roads has increased dynamically and dramatically in recent years. When the road network cannot cope with the demands of traffic, congestion occurs. City roads suffer from chronic traffic congestions. Peaks (high points) and trough (low points) of traffic flow can be seen on roads at particular times of the day, for example, peak occurring during the rush hours before and after work. Most of the cities in the world have been facing the problems of congestion.”

1. Why has the traffic increased on the city roads? What are its ill effects?

Ans- As more people move to urban areas in search of better opportunities, the number of vehicles on the road has increased dramatically, leading to long hours of waiting in traffic.

2. Suggest measures to tackle this problem?

Ans- 1. \*Improve Public Transportation\*: Enhance the efficiency and frequency of public transport services, such as buses, trains, and subways, to encourage people to use them instead of private vehicles.

3. **\*Promote Carpooling and Ridesharing\***: Encourage carpooling and ridesharing through incentives like designated lanes, reduced tolls, or tax benefits.

## SHORT ANSWER

### 1.What are the advantages of water transport?

Ans- 1. \*Cheaper

### 3. \*Less maintenance

## 5. \*Larger capacity

7. \*No infrastructure costs

2.Name the terminals of Trans-Continental Stuart highway?

Ans- Darwin in the North

- Melbourne in the South

**3. Observe the given map and answer the following questions:**

## 2. \*Fuel-efficient

#### 4. \*No traffic congestion

6. \*Environmentally friendly\*:

8. \*Connects remote areas\*:



- a. Name the Railway line and the country where it lies.

Ans-Trans-Sibarian Railways. Lies in Russia

- c. Name the stations marked as 'A' and 'B'.

Ans- A. Angarsk

## B. Chita

- d. State two reasons why it is the most important route in Asia?

Ans- Connects Russia to Asia: The Trans-Siberian Railway connects Russia to Asia, making it a critical transportation link between the two continents. It spans over 9,289 kilometers (5,772 miles) from Moscow in the west to Vladivostok in the east, passing through eight time zones.

- **Economic importance:** The Trans-Siberian Railway has had a profound effect on the economic history of the Russian Empire and the Soviet Union. It allows for the transportation of goods and raw materials from Europe to the Pacific in half the time it would take by sea, making it an important trade route for goods passing through the region.

4. Ports have been in use since ancient times, the emergence of ports as gateways of international trade became important after the coming of the European traders and colonization of the country by the British. This led to the variation in the size and quality of ports. There are some ports which have vast area of influence and some have limited area of influence. The major ports handle larger share of the total traffic.

The British used the ports as suction points of the resources from their hinterlands. The extension of railways towards the interior facilitated the linking of the local markets to regional markets, regional markets to national markets and national markets to the international markets. Cargoes and travelers pass from one part of the world to another through these ports.

The sea ports provide facilities of docking, loading, unloading and the storage facilities for cargo. In order to provide these facilities, the port authorities make arrangements for maintaining navigable channels,

Arranging tugs and barges, and providing labour and managerial

Services. The importance of a port is judged by the size of cargo and the

number of ships handled. The quantity of cargo handled by a port is an indicator of the level of development of its hinterland.

Q.1. List the facilities provided by a sea port.

Ans- 1. Berths: Docking areas for ships to load and unload cargo.

2. Cranes and hoists: Equipment for lifting and moving cargo.

3. Warehouses and storage facilities: Secure areas for storing cargo.

4. Container terminals: Specialized facilities for handling containerized cargo.

Q.2. Name two factors that decide the importance of sea port.

Ans- 1. **\*Location\***: A port's location plays a significant role in its importance. Ports located on major shipping lanes, near densely populated areas, or at the intersection of multiple trade routes tend to be more important. Examples include ports like Singapore, Rotterdam, and Hong Kong, which are strategically situated along busy trade routes.

2. **\*Capacity and infrastructure\***: The capacity and quality of a port's infrastructure, such as the number and size of berths, cargo handling equipment, storage facilities, and connectivity to inland transportation networks, also determine its importance.

Q.3. Why are these ports considered as chief gate ways of international trade?

Ans- 1. **\*Strategic Location\***: They are situated at the crossroads of major shipping lanes, making them ideal hubs for international trade.

2. **\*Large Capacity\***: They have extensive infrastructure, including numerous berths, cargo handling equipment, and storage facilities, enabling them to handle large volumes of cargo.

3. **\*Efficient Operations\***: They are known for their efficient and streamlined operations, ensuring quick turnaround times for ships and minimizing delays.

4. **\*Connectivity\***: They have excellent connectivity to inland transportation networks, including roads, railways, and waterways, making it easy to move cargo to and from the ports.

5. **\*Free Trade Policies\***: They have favorable business environments, with minimal regulatory hurdles and low tariffs, making them attractive for international trade.

Q. Observe the map of the region between North and South America given below and answer the questions that follow.



A) Identify the man-made water way depicted in the image.

Ans-Panama Canal

B) Name the water bodies marked as P and Q.

Ans- Colan and Balboa

C) How does this water way contribute to environmental preservation?

Ans- - Reduced greenhouse gases: The Panama Canal reduces fuel consumption and greenhouse gas emissions by offering a shorter route for ships.

- Water conservation: The Panama Canal Authority is in charge of maintaining the water resources, using technology to forecast water levels, ensure conservation of the natural resource, and control water flow.

- Reforestation: The Panama Canal has reforestation programs, which have resulted in the reforestation of over 19,700 acres of land.

- Biodiversity conservation: The Panama Canal protects biodiversity by fostering sustainable development and protecting its water resources, contributing to the conservation of the Mesoamerican Biological Corridor.

### **LONG ANSWER**

1.Explain the importance of trade transport and communication?

Ans- Trade:

- Facilitates economic growth by exchanging goods and services
- Encourages specialization and division of labor
- Increases access to a wider range of goods and services
- Fosters global economic interdependence

Transport:

- Enables the movement of goods, services, and people
- Connects markets, industries, and communities
- Facilitates trade, economic growth, and development
- Enhances access to resources, markets, and opportunities

Communication:

- Facilitates the exchange of information, ideas, and knowledge
- Enables coordination and collaboration in trade, transport, and other activities
- Enhances access to education, healthcare, and other essential services
- Fosters global understanding, cooperation, and peace

## Chapter 8 : International Trade

### MCQ

Q1. Fifteenth century onwards, the European colonialism began and along with trade of exotic commodities, a new form of trade emerged which was called

- A) Silk Road trade
- B) Slave trade
- C) Triangle Trade
- D) Spice Trade

Q2. Which of the following is not a basis of international trade?

- A) Difference in National Resources
- B) Population Factor
- C) Economic Development
- D) None of the above

Q3. Which of the following are the types of international trade?

- A) Bilateral trade
- B) Multilateral trade
- C) Slave trade
- D) Both a and b

Q4. World Trade Organisation was formed on

- A) January 1, 1996
- B) January 1, 1995
- C) January 1, 1999
- D) January 1, 1994

Q5. World Trade Organisation earlier known as the

- A) General Agreement for Tariffs and Trade (GATT)
- B) General Arrangement for Tariffs and Trade (GATT)
- C) General Allowance for Tariffs and Trade (GATT)
- D) General Authority for Trade and Tariffs (GATT)

Q 6. Which one of the following continents has the maximum flow of global trade?

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

Q 7. Choose the right answer from the four alternatives given below. (i) Most of the world's great ports are classified as:

- A) Naval Ports
- B) Comprehensive Ports
- C) Oil Ports
- D) Industrial Ports

Q 8. The initial form of trade in primitive societies was called

- A) Primitive system
- B) Exchange system
- C) Barter system
- D) None of the above

Q 9. Which of the following places still follow the barter system?

- A) Jagiroad, Guwahati
- B) Panikhaiti, Guwahati
- C) Both a and B
- D) None of the above

Q10. Which factor is not considered in the calculation of the Balance of Trade?

- A) Exports of goods
- B) Imports of goods
- C) Services trade
- D) Government expenditures

Q.11 Assertion: Economic globalization involves many actors other than the international institutions.  
Reason: What is often called economic globalization usually involves greater economic flows among different countries of the world.

- A) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- B) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- C) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- D) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

Q.12 Assertion: In 1991, responding to a financial crisis and to the desire for higher rates of economic growth, India embarked on a programme of economic reforms that has sought increasingly to deregulate various sectors including trade and foreign investment.

Reason: This deregulation opened up the new opportunities of local as well as foreign trade. Hence, the hope of creating new employment opportunities.

- A) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- B) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- C) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- D) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

Q.13 Assertion (A) : International trade is very essential and no country can survive without it.

Reason (R) : Resources are space bound and no country is self-sufficient in every kind of resource.

- A) (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- B) (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A) .
- C) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- D) A is false, but (R) is true.

Q.14 Assertion (A): Allocation of resources in the area of international trade tends to become optimum.

Reason (R): Flexible exchange rate system enhances efficiency in resource allocation.

- A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- C) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
- D) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true

### 1 OR 2 MARKS QUESTIONS

Q.,1.Examine the functioning of the World Trade Organisation (WTO). (Delhi 2000)

OR

State any two functions of 'World Trade Organisation.

Q. 2.How is 'barter system' practised among various tribal communities in the world?

Q. 3.Assess the positive aspect of 'trade liberalisation

Q. 4.How is the favourable balance of trade an indicator of economic development of a country?

Q. 5.What are the naval ports? Give one example of a naval port.

Q. 6.Name the regional trade bloc of which India is a member.

Q. 7.Which city is the headquarters of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)?

Q. 8.Name the type of most of the great ports of the world.

Q. 9.What was the initial form of trade in the primitive society?

Q. 10.Name the international organisation dealing with the global rules of trade between Nation.

### 3 Marks Question

Q. 1.Explain with an example of how 'stage of economic development' and 'foreign investment' become the basis of international trade.

Q. 2.What is free trade? Give two advantages of free trade.

Q. 3.Why are ports called 'gateways of international trade'? Explain any three reasons.

Q. 4.Classify ports of the world into two types on the basis of their location. Explain any two features of each type of ports.

Q.5. Explain the three aspects of international trade,

Q. 6.How is the difference in national resources a basis of international trade? Explain with three examples,

OR

Explain how the difference in natural resources becomes one of the bases of international trade.



### 5 MARKS QUESTIONS

Q. 1 “In modern times international trade is the basis of the world economy.” Support the statement with example.

Q. 2 Why are ports known as ‘gateways of international trade’? Explain any three characteristics of inland ports.

Q. 3 What is the role of ‘World Trade Organisation’ as an international organisation? Why has the World Trade Organisation been criticised by some countries? Explain the role of the World Trade Organisation.

OR

Explain any two functions of WTO. Why has this organisation been criticised? Give three arguments in this regard.

Q. 4 Explain the two types of international trade. Examine any three possible negative impacts of globalisation along with free trade in the world

Q. 5 Explain any five bases of international trade

Q. 6 Why are ports called gateways of international trade? Explain any three facilities provided by them.

### ANSWERS MCQ

- 1.(B) Slave trade
- 2.(D) None of the above
- 3.(D) Both a and b
- 4.(B) 1st January, 1995
- 5.(A) General Agreement for Tariff and Trade (GATT)
- 6.(A) Asia
- 7.(C) Comprehensive Ports
- 8.(C) Barter System
- 9.(C) Jagiroad, Guwahati
- 10.(D) Government Expenditure
- 11.B
12. A
13. A
14. A

### ANSWERS :- 1 OR 2 MARKS

**Ans.1.** The two functions of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) are:

- 1.It sets the rules for the global trading system.
- 2.It promotes free and fair trade amongst different countries of the world.

**Ans. 2.** Answer: In tribal communities, the barter system is practised by the direct exchange of goods; money is not used.

**Ans. 3.** Trade liberalisation refers to opening up of economies for trading. It allows goods and services from everywhere to compete with domestic goods and services thereby giving greater choices.

**Ans. 4 .** A favourable balance of trade means that the value of exports is more than the value of imports. This means that the country is earning money by selling its goods which is an indicator of economic development of a country.

**Ans. 5.** Naval ports are those ports which are strategically important as they serve warships and have repair centres for them. Examples of naval ports are Kochi and Karwar.

**Ans. 6.** India is a member of the SAFTA (South Asian Free Trade Agreement)

**Ans. 7.** The headquarters of OPEC is in Vienna

**Ans. 8.** Most of the great ports of the world are comprehensive ports.

**Ans. 9.** The initial form of trade in the primitive society was barter system.

**Ans. 10.** The international organisation dealing with global rules of trade is the World Trade Organisation (WTO).

### 3 MARKS ANSWERS

**Ans.1.** In modern times, trade is the basis of the world's economic organisation and is related to the foreign policy of nations. The stage of economic development and foreign investment have become the basis of international trade due to the following reasons:

**1.Size of Economic Development** -The nature of trade changes with the change in stage of economic development of countries. In developed economies, manufactured goods, machinery are traded for raw materials but in less developed economies, agro products are traded for industrial goods.

**2.Foreign Investment Developing** countries lack in the capital which is required for the development of mining, oil drilling, heavy engineering, lumbering and plantation agriculture. Foreign investment can boost trade in these countries. Like in India, foreign investment in service sectors has made India one of the leading service provider countries in the world.

**Ans.2:** The act of opening up economies for trading is known as free trade or trade liberalisation.

Two advantages of free trade are as follows:

- (1.) It makes the economy more open and trading easier by bringing down trade barriers.
- (2.) Trade liberalisation or free trade creates the environment of competition between the goods produced globally and the domestic goods.

**Ans.3.** The chief gateways of the world of international trade are the harbours and ports. Ports are called gateways of international trade due to the following reasons:

1. These ports facilitate the passage like cargos and travellers.
2. These ports provide facilities like docking, loading, unloading and storage facilities for cargo.
3. Large ports offer particularly attractive locations for lead industries and distribution-intensive enterprises.

**Ans.4.** Ports are classified into the following two types on the basis of their location:

- (i) Inland ports
- (ii) Out ports

Two features of each of these ports are as follows:

- (i) Inland Ports

A. These ports are connected to the sea through a river or a canal.

B. They are located away from the sea coast, e.g. Manchester, Memphis, Mannheim and Duisburg; and Kolkata.

- (ii) Out Ports

A. These ports serve the parent ports by receiving their large ships.

B. These are built away from the actual ports in deep water.

**Ans. 5.** International trade has three very important aspects. These are:

**1.Volume of Trade** Volume refers to the actual tonnage of goods traded. But services traded cannot be measured in tonnage. Hence, the volume of trade is measured simply as the total value of goods and services traded.

**2.Composition of Trade** The nature of goods and services traded by countries has been changed during the last century as the percentage of primary products in the total traded goods was maximum at the beginning of the last century. Later manufactured goods dominated and presently service sector is showing a rising trend.

**3.The direction of Trade** The world trade pattern underwent drastic changes during the second half of the 20th century. The developing countries like India and China have started competing with developed countries. The nature of the goods traded has also changed.

**Ans.6 .** The distribution of the world's national resources is uneven due to different physical make ups like:

**1.Geological Structure** Distinct geological structure and topographical differences ensure diversity of crops and animals raised. Like agricultural activity is more in lowland areas, mountains are good for tourism, etc.

**2.Mineral Resources** Different regions of the world have a different proportion of mineral resources and these mineral resources provide the basis for the development of industries.

**3.Climate** It influences the flora and fauna of a particular region. It ensures the diversity in the range of various products, e.g. wool production in colder regions, certain cash crops like cocoa, coffee in tropical regions.

## **5 MARKS ANSWER**

**Ans.1:** International trade is the base of the world economy in modern times. The exchange of surplus goods between different countries is called International trade. It is the basis of the world economy because:

The resources are unevenly distributed. International trade help in removing these differences.

1.International trade lead to foreign investment in developing countries which lack in capital required for the development.

2.Export and import help countries to gain foreign exchanges.

3.Trade also help to raise the standard of living of the people of the developing countries.

4.International trade is the index of economic development of a country.

**Ans.2.** Ports are the chief gateways of the world of international trade. They are called so due to the following reasons:

These ports facilitate the passage of cargos and travellers from one country to another.

These ports provide facilities of docking, loading, unloading and storage facilities for cargo, which are meant to export or import. In order to provide these facilities, the port authorities make arrangements for maintaining navigable channels, arranging tugs and barges and providing labour and managerial services.

Large ports offer particularly attractive locations for lead industries and distribution-intensive enterprises.

Important characteristics of the inland ports are as follows:

1.Inland ports are located away from the sea coast.

2.They are linked to the sea through a river or a canal, e.g. Manchester is linked with a canal.

3.Such ports are accessible to flat bottom ships or barges.

**Ans 3.**World Trade Organisation was set-up on 1st January, 1995 after transformation of GATT (General Agreement for Tariffs and Trade).

The two functions of WTO are as follows:

1.It sets the rules for the global trading system.

2.It promotes free and fair trade amongst different countries of the world.

3.WTO or World Trade Organisation has always been criticised by those who are worried about the effects of free trade and economic globalisation.

4.The critique of WTO is based on an argument that free trade is not beneficial to the ordinary people as it is widening the gulf between rich and poor by making rich countries more rich.

This is because the influential nations try to satisfy their commercial interests through WTO.

5.In addition, these countries have not fully opened their markets to developing countries. Critics also argue that important issues like health, workers' rights, child labour and environment have been ignored by WTO.

6.On 1st January, 1995, the GATT was transformed into the World Trade Organisation to set-up an institution for the promotion of free and fair trade amongst different countries of the world. The WTO sets the rules for the global trading system. This system also covers trade in services, such as telecommunication and banking and other issues including intellectual rights.

**Ans.4** International trade is the exchange of capital, goods and services across international borders or territories.

There are two types of international trade:

**1.Bilateral Trade** It refers to the trade between the two countries. The two countries are specialised in certain commodities and hence, they enter into an agreement to trade specified commodities between them.

**2.Multilateral Trade** It is conducted with many trading countries. The same country can trade with a large number of other countries. The status of the Most Favoured Nation (MFN) can be granted by such country to some of the trading partners.

Three possible negative impacts of globalisation alongwith free trade in the world are as follows:

- 1.It does not provide level playing field by imposing unfavourable conditions hence, retard the growth of trade for developing countries.
- 2.Cheaper goods from foreign countries may harm the sell of domestic goods.
- 3.The phenomena of dumping may be visible in the markets of developing countries.

**Ans.5:** Five bases of international trade are as follows:

- 1.Difference in National Resources The distribution of the world's national resources is uneven due to different physical make ups like geology, relief, soil and climate.
- 2.Population Factors Type and volume of goods traded between different regions of the world are affected by the size, distribution and diversity of people. It includes cultural factors and the size of the population.
- 3.Stage of Economic Development The nature of commodities traded changes with the change in stage of economic development of countries. In less developed countries, agriculture is the most important sector. These countries export agro products to the industrialised nations and import machinery and finished products from them.
- 4.Extent of Foreign Investment Developing countries lack in the capital which is required for the development of mining, oil drilling, heavy engineering, lumbering and plantation agriculture.
- 5.Transport With the development of modern means of transport and the expansion of rail, ocean and air transport, trade has expanded spatially. In early time, only high value items, e.g. gems, silk and spices were traded over long distances because of the lack of efficient means of transport.

**Ans.6.** The word 'port' is derived from the Latin word 'porta' which means door or gateway. It play an important role in international trade. Therefore they are called gateways of International trade, cargos and travellers pass from one port of the World to another through there ports.

They act as collection centres of commodities from their hinter land for further shipment to foreign destinations on one hand. On the other hand, they act as receiving centres of the foreign consignment. International trade on large scale is possible only through these ports.

Ports are helpful in trade by:

- 1.Promoting international trade.
- 2.Provide facilities of docking.
- 3.Storage facilities of cargo.
- 4.Maintain Navigable channels.
- 5.Arrange tugs and barg

## **BOOK – 2 INDIA PEOPLE AND ECONOMY**

### **Chapter I- Population:-Distribution, Density growth & Composition.**

#### **MCQ**

Q-1 The first population census was conducted in India ?

- (A) 901 (B) 1872 (C) 1857 (D) 1906  
(B) Ans- 1872.

Q-2 Which of these State/ UT has the lowest population density in India ?

- (A) Assam (B) Himachal Pradesh  
(C) Arunachal Pradesh (D) J & K.

Ans. Arunachal Pradesh.

Q-3 The National Youth Policy 2014 has defined “youth” in the age group of –

- (A) 16-24 years (B) 15-29 years  
(C) 10-19 years (D) 12-14 years

Ans- 15-29 years.

Q-4 Which one of the following period had witness of rapid growth of population ?

- (A) Before 1921 (B) 1921-1951  
(C) 1951-1981 (D) After 1981

Ans- 1951-1981.

Q-5 Which one of the following factor is responsible for uneven distribution of population in India ?

- (A) Climate and terrains.  
(B) Development of transport network.  
(C) Concentration of natural resources.

**Code- (a) 1 and 2. (b) 1,2 and 3. (c) 1 and 3**

Ans- 1,2 and 3.

Q-6 The population density of India increased from 117 person/sq km. in 1951 to----- person/sq. km. in 2011.

- (A) 361 (B) 203 (C) 382 (D) 403

Ans- 382.

Q-7 What percentage of the world’s population resides in India?

- (A) 10.7% (B) 12.7% (C) 16.7% (D) 18.7%

Ans- (C) 16.7%

Q-8 Which state has the highest sex ratio in India?

- (A) Kerala (B) Tamil Nadu (C) Himachal Pradesh (D) Punjab

Ans: (A) Kerala

Q-9 What is the literacy rate in India as per the 2011 census?

- (A) 55% (B) 60% (C) 74% (D) 67%

Answer: (C) 74%

Q-10 Which state has the lowest population in India?

- (A) Sikkim (B) Mizoram (C) Goa (D) Arunachal Pradesh

Answer: (A) Sikkim.

#### **TRUE AND FALLS**

**Qu. 1:** \_The population density of India is higher than the global average.

**Ans:- True.**

**Qu. 2:** The population growth rate in India has been increasing steadily since the 1980s.

**Ans- False.**

**Qu 3:** Uttar Pradesh is the most populous state in India.

**Ans- True**

**Qu 4:** The southern states of India generally have lower population densities than the northern states.

**Ans- False.**

**Qu5:** Urbanization in India has led to a decrease in the rural population.

**Ans- True**

### **FILL IN THE BLANKS**

Qu- 1: As of the 2011 Census, India's population was approximately \_\_\_\_\_billion.

**Ans-1.21.**

Qu- 2: The state with the highest population density in India is \_\_\_\_\_

**Ans- Bihar**

Qu-3: The state of \_\_\_\_\_ has the lowest population density in India.

**Ans-Arunachal Pradesh**

Qu- 4: The annual population growth rate of India, according to the 2011 Census, was approximately \_\_\_\_\_ percent.

**Ans- 1.64 %**

Qu- 5: The region in India with the highest urban population percentage is \_\_\_\_\_.

**Ans- Delhi .**

### **COMPETANCY BASED 03/05 MARKS QUESTIONS**

Question 1:-Explain the factors affecting the population distribution in India .

Answer:- 1-**Physical Factors:**

Terrain: Plain areas (like the Indo-Gangetic plains) have higher population density due to fertile land and easier settlement.

2- **Climate:** Moderate climates (e.g., coastal regions) support higher population densities compared to extreme climates (e.g., deserts, mountains).

3-**Water availability:** Proximity to rivers and lakes supports higher population densities.

4- **Socio-Economic Factors:-** Economic opportunities: Industrial and urban areas (e.g., Mumbai, Delhi) attract more people due to job opportunities.

5- **Social services:** Areas with better healthcare, education, and infrastructure tend to have higher population densities.

6- **Historical factors:** Established historical and cultural centers (e.g., Varanasi, Kolkata) have higher populations due to long-standing settlement patterns.

Question 2:-Discuss the impact of high population density on resources and quality of life in India.

Answer:- 1- **Strain on Resources.-**

A-Overexploitation: High population density leads to overuse of natural resources like water, forests, and minerals.

B- Environmental degradation: Increased waste generation and pollution result from higher population density.

**2-Quality of Life:-**

A- Infrastructure pressure: Overcrowding in urban areas strains infrastructure like roads, housing, and public transport.

**B - Public services:** High population density leads to inadequate healthcare and educational facilities.

**3 - Living conditions:** High population density often results in lower living standards, with issues such as slums and poor sanitation.

**Question 3:-**Evaluate the role of government policies in controlling population growth in India.

Answer:--1- **Family Planning Programs:**

a- Awareness campaigns: Government initiatives to promote family planning and educate about contraceptive methods.

b- Incentives and disincentives: Offering incentives for small families and implementing policies that discourage large families.

**2- Healthcare Improvements:**

a- Maternal and child healthcare: Improving healthcare facilities to reduce infant and maternal mortality rates, thereby influencing family size decisions.

b- Access to contraception: Making contraceptives widely available and affordable.

### **3- Education and Empowerment:**

a - Female education: Increasing female literacy rates to empower women to make informed family planning choices.

b - Employment opportunities: Creating job opportunities, particularly for women, which can delay marriage and childbearing.

Question 4:-Analyze the demographic transition model with reference to India's population growth.

Answer:-**Stage 1: High Stationary**- High birth and death rates with a fluctuating population.

(Historical context: pre-20th century India)

#### **Stage 2: Early Expanding**

a- High birth rates and declining death rates due to improved healthcare and sanitation.

b- Population growth accelerates. (Mid-20th century)

#### **Stage 3: Late Expanding**

a- Declining birth rates and continued decline in death rates.

b- Population growth begins to slow. (Late 20th century to early 21st century)

#### **Stage 4: Low Stationary**

a- Low birth and death rates with a stable or slowly growing population.

b - India is transitioning into this stage, characterized by an aging population and increased focus on sustainable development.

### **Source based**

from Census of India 2011

"The total population of India as per the 2011 Census is 1.21 billion. The state of Uttar Pradesh remains the most populous with over 200 million people. Bihar has the highest population density with 1,102 persons per square kilometer, while Arunachal Pradesh has the lowest at 17 persons per square kilometer. The urban population in India has grown from 27.81% in 2001 to 31.16% in 2011, reflecting a significant shift towards urbanization."

**Question 1**- Using the provided source, identify which state has the highest population density and explain why high population density can be a challenge for that state.

Answer:- State with Highest Population Density:- Bihar

- **Challenges of High Population Density**: - Resource Strain:- Increased demand for water, food, and energy resources.

- **Infrastructure Pressure**:- Overburdened infrastructure, including transportation, housing, and healthcare services.

- **Environmental Degradation**:- Higher levels of pollution and waste management issues.

- **Social Issues**:- Potential for higher unemployment rates, increased poverty, and social conflicts.

**Question 2**-According to the source, what is the percentage increase in India's urban population from 2001 to 2011? Discuss two factors that might have contributed to this increase.

Answer:- - **Percentage Increase**: Urban population increased from 27.81% in 2001 to 31.16% in 2011.

- **Contributing Factors**:-

- **Economic Opportunities**:- Growth of industrial and service sectors in urban areas attracting rural populations.

-**Improved Living Standards**:- Better healthcare, education, and overall living conditions in urban areas compared to rural regions.

**Question 3-** Based on the provided source, what are the population densities of Bihar and Arunachal Pradesh? How do these figures illustrate the diversity in population distribution across India?

**Answer:- Population Densities:-** Bihar - 1,102 persons per square kilometer; Arunachal Pradesh - 17 persons per square kilometer.

**-Illustration of Diversity:**

**-Geographic Variation:-**High density in fertile plains (Bihar) versus low density in hilly, forested regions (Arunachal Pradesh).

**-Economic Activities:-**Dense populations in areas with agricultural and industrial activities compared to sparse populations in less developed, remote regions.

**More Questions to Solve Short Answer Questions (03 marks each )**

Q.6 Which regions in India have the lowest density of population and why ?

Q.7 Why the year 1921 called a “demographic divide “ ?

Q.8 Name the three special characteristics which distinguish rural population from the urban population?

**Long Answer Questions ( 05 Marks each )**

Q.9 - The Distribution of population of India is highly uneven . Giving Examples at state and district levels.

Q. 10- “ Although India’s urban population is more than the urban population of the USA, It is one of the least urbanized countries of the world” elaborate this statements with the help of suitable examples



## Chapter 2 : Human Settlement

### MCQ

1) Which of the following factors does NOT influence the location of human settlements in India?

- A) Climate
- B) Topography
- C) Soil fertility
- D) Political boundaries

Answer: D) Political boundaries

2) The urban settlement pattern in India is primarily influenced by:

- A) Industrialization
- B) Agricultural practices
- C) Historical factors
- D) Population density

Answer: C) Historical factors

3) Which type of settlement is characterized by houses built in close proximity to one another, often with narrow streets and lanes?

- A) Rural settlement
- B) Urban settlement
- C) Clustered settlement
- D) Dispersed settlement

Answer: C) Clustered settlement

3) The largest metropolitan area in India, known as the National Capital Region (NCR), includes which of the following cities?

- A) Mumbai
- B) Kolkata
- C) Delhi
- D) Chennai

Answer: C) Delhi

4) Which of the following states in India has the highest urbanization rate?

- A) Kerala
- B) Maharashtra
- C) Punjab
- D) Uttar Pradesh

Answer: B) Maharashtra

5) The Greenfield city projects in India are aimed at:

- A) Reducing urban sprawl
- B) Promoting sustainable development
- C) Developing new urban areas
- D) Rehabilitating slum dwellers

Answer: C) Developing new urban areas

6) The term 'conurbation' refers to:

- A) A cluster of rural settlements
- B) A metropolitan area formed by the merging of adjacent cities and towns
- C) A planned urban settlement
- D) A region with low population density

Answer: B) A metropolitan area formed by the merging of adjacent cities and towns

7) Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a rural settlement in India?

- A) High population density
- B) Agriculture-based economy
- C) Scattered houses
- D) Dependent on natural resources

Answer: A) High population density

8) The Bhakra Nangal Dam has led to the development of which type of settlement in India?

- A) Urban settlement
- B) Clustered settlement
- C) Dispersed settlement
- D) Planned settlement

Answer: D) Planned settlement

9) The 'Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana' (PMAY) in India aims to:

- A) Promote rural tourism
  - B) Provide affordable housing in urban areas
  - C) Improve healthcare facilities in rural areas
  - D) Develop smart cities
- Answer: B) Provide affordable housing in urban areas

10)The concept of 'Urban Heat Island' refers to:

- A) A region with excessive industrialization
- B) A phenomenon where urban areas experience higher temperatures than surrounding rural areas
- C) The growth of slums in urban areas
- D) The expansion of urban boundaries

Answer: B) A phenomenon where urban areas experience higher temperatures than surrounding rural areas

11)The 'Golden Quadrilateral' refers to:

- A) A network of expressways connecting major cities in India
- B) A region with high agricultural productivity
- C) A cluster of industrial cities in India
- D) A planned urban settlement

Answer: A) A network of expressways connecting major cities in India

12)The 'Urban-Rural Gradient' refers to:

- A) The transition zone between urban and rural areas
- B) The difference in population density between urban and rural areas
- C) The migration of rural populations to urban areas
- D) The spread of urbanization into rural areas

Answer: A) The transition zone between urban and rural areas

13)The concept of 'Urban Agglomeration' refers to:

- A) The process of urbanization
- B) A cluster of villages near an urban area
- C) A densely populated urban area
- D) A region with high industrial activity

Answer: C) A densely populated urban area

14)The 'Smart Cities Mission' in India aims to:

- A) Promote sustainable agriculture
- B) Develop technologically advanced urban areas
- C) Improve rural infrastructure
- D) Provide clean drinking water in urban areas

Answer: B) Develop technologically advanced urban areas

15)Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a 'Shanty Town'?

- A) Informal settlements
- B) Lack of basic amenities
- C) High-income residents
- D) Overcrowding

Answer: C) High-income residents

16)The 'Special Economic Zones' (SEZs) in India are primarily aimed at:

- A) Promoting industrial development
- B) Reducing urban poverty
- C) Enhancing agricultural productivity
- D) Providing affordable housing

Answer: A) Promoting industrial development

17)The 'Decentralized Planning' approach in India focuses on:

- A) Centralized decision-making
- B) Empowering local governments in the planning process
- C) Urbanization
- D) Industrialization

Answer: B) Empowering local governments in the planning process

18)Which of the following factors has contributed to the growth of slums in urban areas of India?

- A) Availability of affordable housing
- B) Government initiatives for urban development
- C) Rural-urban migration
- D) Low population density in urban areas

Answer: C) Rural-urban migration

19)The 'Urban Land Ceiling Act' in India aims to:

- A) Limit the amount of land that individuals or entities can own in urban areas
- B) Encourage urban sprawl
- C) Facilitate land acquisition for industrial purposes
- D) Promote urbanization

Answer: A) Limit the amount of land that individuals or entities can own in urban areas

### **Assertion and reason**

1. Assertion: The concept of primate cities is prominent in India.

Reason: Primate cities exert significant influence over the economic, political, and cultural aspects of a country.

2. Assertion: The rural-urban continuum in India is characterized by a gradual transition from rural to urban areas.

Reason: This continuum reflects the interdependence and integration of rural and urban livelihoods and activities.

3. Assertion: The development of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) has contributed to the growth of urban settlements in India.

Reason: SEZs attract investment, stimulate economic activity, and create employment opportunities, leading to urbanization.

4. Assertion: Informal settlements are prevalent in Indian cities despite government efforts to promote planned urban development.

Reason: Rapid urbanization, migration, and inadequate affordable housing options contribute to the proliferation of informal settlements.

5. Assertion: The distribution of human settlements in India is influenced by physical factors such as topography and climate.

Reason: Physical factors influence the availability of resources, suitability for agriculture, and susceptibility to natural hazards, shaping settlement patterns.

### **Case study**

Q 1. 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 basic differences between rural and urban settlements are as follows:

- 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 transport and communication network.

- Rural and urban settlements differ in terms of social relationship, attitude and outlook. Rural people are less mobile and therefore, social relations among them are intimate. In urban areas, on the other hand, way of life is complex and fast, and social relations are formal.

I. Rural and urban settlements differ in terms of:

- a. economic activities
- b. differ in terms of social relationships
- c. attitude and outlook
- d. all of these

Ans. D

II. The sparsely located small settlements are called ..... , specializing in agriculture or other primary activities.

- a. towns
- b. cities
- c. villages
- d. None of these.

Ans. C

III. Rural people are ..... relationship among them are .....

- a. less mobile, intimate
- b. more mobile, less intimate
- c. less active, intimate
- d. more active, less intimate

Ans. A

IV. Which of these statements is not true?

- a. Villages are rural settlements that specialize in primary activities such as forestry, farming, fishing, diary, etc.
- b. Rural settlements are centers of manufacturing finished goods
- c. Cities provide goods and services to both urban dwellers and rural population living nearby
- d. Urban settlements are based on tertiary activities.

Q 2. Census of India classifies urban centres into six classes. Urban centre with population of more than one lakh is called a city or class I town. Cities accommodating population size between one to five million are called metropolitan cities and more than five million are mega cities. 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. It is evident from Table 4.2 that more than 60 per cent of urban population in India lives in Class I towns. Out of 468 cities, 53 cities/ urban agglomerations are metropolitan cities. Six of them are mega cities with population over five million each. More than one-fifth (21.0%) of urban population live in these mega cities. Among them, Greater Mumbai is the largest agglomeration with 18.4 million people. Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai, Bengaluru and Hyderabad are other mega cities in the country.

Q.1 The census of India classifies the urban center in to how many classes?

Ans. Six classes

Q.2 What do you mean by urban agglomeration?

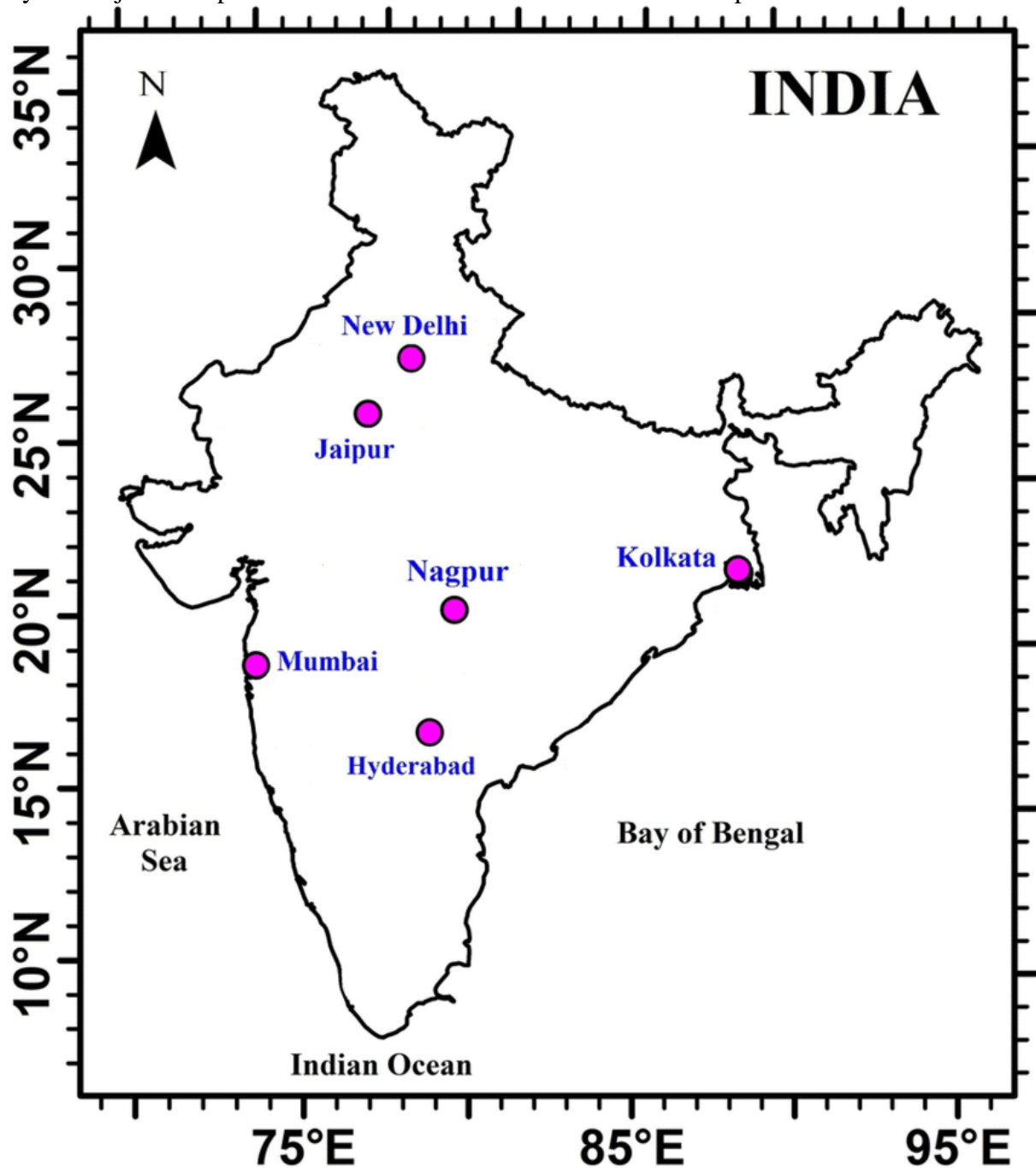
Ans. An urban agglomeration may consist of (i) a town and its adjoining urban outgrowths, (ii) two or more contiguous towns with or without their outgrowths, and (iii) a city and one or more adjoining towns with their outgrowths together forming a contiguous spread.

Q.3 Name the urban agglomeration which is largest agglomeration of India?

Ans. Greater Mumbai

**Map based**

Identify the major metropolitan cities in India and mark them on the map.



Answers: Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Bengaluru, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Pune, etc.  
Locate and mark the major industrial regions in India.

Answers: Mumbai-Pune region, Bangalore-Tamil Nadu Industrial Corridor, Gujarat Industrial Corridor, Kolkata-Haldia region, etc.

# INDIA

## Major Industrial Regions



\*Not to Scale



### Chapter 3 : Land Resource And Agriculture

#### MCQ

**Q1. Maracaibo, Esskhira, and Tripoli ports are classified as -**

- A. Ports of Call
- B. Naval Ports
- C. Oil Ports
- D. Entrepot ports

Answer: C. Oil Ports

**Q2. Consider the following and choose the correct answer with the help of given codes**

#### STAGES OF POPULATION

**I Period between 1901 to 1921**

**II Period between 1921 to 1951**

**III Period between 1951 to 1981**

**IV After 1981 till present**

#### GROWTH FEATURES

**1. Period of steady growth**

**2. Phase of stagnant growth of Population**

**3. High but decreasing growth rate**

**4. Period of population explosion**

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**

Answer:

**I   II   III   IV**

**B.   2   1   4   3**

**Q3. Which one of the following is the largest linguistic group of India?**

- A. Sino – Tibetan
- B. Austric
- C. Indo – Aryan
- D. Dravidian

Answer: C. Indo – Aryan

**Q4. Which of the following is an example of low-order service?**

- A. Teacher
- B. Gardener
- C. Lawyer
- D. Musician

Answer: B. Gardener

**Q5. What conditions of birth rate and death rate are generally seen in the 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

Answer: A. High Birth Rate and High Death Rate

**Q6. How does the natural increase in population occur, as per the graph?**

- A. Birth Rate – Death Rate
- B. Death Rate + Birth Rate
- C. Growth Rate - Birth Rate
- D. Birth Rate + Migration

Answer: A. Birth Rate – Death Rate

**Q7. If you are asked to formulate the National Water Policy, what will be the utmost important priority for you:**

- A. To provide water for the generation of hydroelectricity
- B. Availability of water for industries
- C. To provide drinking water
- D. Availability of water for navigation

Answer: C. To provide drinking water

**Q8. In which of the following group of countries of the world, HYV of Wheat and Rice were developed?**

- A. Japan and Australia
- B. Mexico and the Philippines
- C. USA and Japan
- D. Mexico and Singapore

Answer: B. Mexico and the Philippines

**Q9. Consider the following statements and choose the correct answer with the help of the given options.**

**Statement I: In recent years- ropeways, cableways, and pipelines were developed as a means of transport.**

**Statement II: They were developed to cater to the demands of transporting specific goods under special circumstances.**

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

Answer: C Both the statements are correct, and statement II correctly explains statement I

**Q10. Which of the following is an example of low-order service?**

- A. Teacher
- B. Gardener
- C. Lawyer
- D. Musician

Answer: B. Gardener

Short Answer Type Question

Q. 1. What is the difference between dryland and wetland farming?

Dryland Farming	Wetland 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 the 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) Hardy and drought resistant crops like Jowar, Bajra, Gram are grown.	(d) Water intensive crops like rice, sugarcane and jute are grown.
(e) Practised in areas like Northern Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan.	(e) Practised in rainier parts of Bihar and West Bengal.

Q 2. Why is the strategy of increasing cropping intensity important in a country like India?

**Answer:** The strategy of increasing crop intensity aims at increasing the productivity of a piece of land by increasing the number of times it is cultivated in a year. It aims at increasing the productivity of agriculture by increasing the productivity of already cultivated areas. It is important for a country like India where there is the dearth of land so it is difficult to bring new pieces of land under cultivation to meet the ever-increasing demand of the rising population.

Question 3. How do you measure total cultivable land?

**Answer:** Total cultivable land is the entire land that can be cultivated either in the current state or after reclaiming it through the available technologies. It is a sum of total culturable wasteland, Fallow other than current fallow, current fallow, and net sown area.

#### QUESTION AND ANSWER [MARKS 5]

Question 1. What are the different types of environmental problems of land resources in India?

**Answer:** Land resources in India are faced with multiple issues that lead to a decline in their productivity. The causes are both environmental and related to malpractices. The main environmental issues confronting Indian resources are:

**Dependence on Erratic Monsoon:** Irrigation covers only about 33 percent of the cultivated area in India. The crop production in the rest of the cultivated land directly depends on rainfall. Poor monsoon adversely affects the supply of canal water for irrigation. Rainfall in drought-prone areas is too meagre and highly unreliable. Even the areas receiving high annual rainfall experience considerable fluctuations. This makes them vulnerable to both droughts and floods. Droughts and floods continue to be twin menace in India.

**Low productivity:** The yield of the crops in the country is low in comparison to the international level. Indian agriculture is also very low in comparison to the international level. The vast rainfed areas of the country, particularly drylands, which mostly grow coarse cereals, pulses, and oilseeds, have very low yields.

**Degradation of Cultivable Land:** One of the serious problems that arises out of faulty strategy of irrigation and agricultural development is the degradation of land resources. It leads to the depletion of soil fertility. In irrigated areas, a large tract of agricultural land lost its fertility due to alkalisation and salinisation of soils and waterlogging. Excessive use of chemicals such as insecticides and pesticides has led to their concentration in toxic amounts in the soil profile. Leguminous crops have been displaced from the cropping pattern in the irrigated areas and the duration of fallow has substantially reduced owing to multiple cropping. This has obliterated the process of natural fertilization such as nitrogen fixation. Rainfed areas also experience degradation of several types like soil erosion by water and wind erosion which are often induced by human activities.

2. What are the important strategies for agricultural development followed in the post-independence period in India?

**Answer:** The Indian agricultural economy was largely subsistence in nature before Independence. During partition about one-third of the irrigated land in undivided India went to Pakistan. After Independence, the immediate goal of the Government was to increase foodgrains production by

- switching over from cash crops to food crops;
- intensification of cropping over already cultivated land; and
- increasing cultivated area by bringing cultivable and fallow land under plod.

Later, the Intensive Agricultural District Programme (IADP) and Intensive Agricultural Area Programme (IAAP) were launched. However, two consecutive droughts during the mid-1960s resulted in a food crisis in the country.

New seed varieties of wheat (Mexico) and rice (Philippines) known as high-yielding varieties (HYVs) were available for cultivation by the mid-1960s. India took advantage of this and introduced package technology comprising HYVs, along with chemical fertilizers in irrigated areas of Punjab, Haryana,

Western Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, and Gujarat leading to fast agricultural growth. This spurt of agricultural growth came to be known as the 'Green Revolution.' This also gave a fillip to the development of many agro-inputs, agro-processing industries, and small-scale industries. This strategy of agricultural development made the country self-reliant in food grain production.

The Planning Commission of India focused its attention on the problems of agriculture in rainfed areas in the 1980s. It initiated agro-climatic planning in 1988 to induce regionally balanced agricultural development in the country. It also emphasized 'the need for diversification of agriculture and harnessing of resources for the development of dairy farming, poultry, horticulture, livestock rearing, and aquaculture.

#### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS (3 marks)

Question 1. Which four categories witnessed a decline in land use? Why?

Answer: The four categories that have registered a decline are barren and wasteland, culturable wasteland, area under pastures and tree crops, and fallow lands. The following explanations can be given for the declining trends:

- As the pressure on land increased, both from the agricultural and non-agricultural sectors, the wastelands and culturable wastelands have witnessed a decline over time.
- The decline in land under pastures and grazing lands can be explained by pressure from agricultural land. Illegal encroachment due to expansion of cultivation on common pasture lands is largely responsible for this decline.

Question 2. What are the varieties of rice in India?

Answer: Rice is a tropical crop and has about 3,000 varieties that are grown in different agro-climatic regions from sea level to about 2,000 m altitude and from humid areas in eastern India to dry but irrigated areas of the west. In southern states and West Bengal two to three crops of rice in an agricultural year. In West Bengal farmers grow three crops of rice called 'aus,' 'aman,' and 'boro'. In the Himalayas and northwestern parts of the country, it is grown as a kharif crop during southwest Monsoon season.

Question 3. What is the importance of pulses in India?

Answer: Pulses are a very important as part of vegetarian food as a source of protein. Since these are legume crops, they help in restoring the natural fertility of soils through the nitrogen-fixing bacteria rhizobium in their roots. Since they do not much care, they can be grown in drier parts of the country, where fine cereals cannot be grown.

Question 4. What problems are faced by fibre crops in India?

Answer: India lost a big cotton-growing area to Pakistan during the partition and a jute-growing area to East Pakistan is Bangladesh. Also, these fibres are facing stiff competition from synthetic fibres as they are cheap, durable, and easy to work with.

Question 5. Write a note on tea cultivation in India.

Answer: Tea is a plantation crop used as a beverage. Black tea leaves are fermented whereas green tea leaves are unfermented. In India, tea plantations started in the 1840s in the Brahmaputra valley of Assam which still is a major tea-growing area in the country. Later, it was introduced in the sub-Himalayan region of West Bengal. It is also grown in Nilgiris and Cardamom hills. India accounts for about 28 percent of total production in the world. Presently, it ranks third among tea-exporting countries in the world after Sri Lanka and China. Assam accounts for about 53.2 percent of the total cropped area and contributes more than half of the total production of tea in the country. West Bengal and Tamil Nadu are the other leading producers of tea.

Question 6. What is the importance of coarse cereals in India?

Answer: Coarse cereals like Jowar, Bajra, ragi, and maize occupy about 17% of the total cropped

area. These crops are sometimes grown as part of mixed cropping and are grown almost all over dry and semi-arid parts of India since they do not require much care, fertilizer, etc. So, the areas where rice and wheat are not grown, are grown by farmers who cannot afford to grow fine cereals. Coarse cereals also have a very high nutritious value. For a developing country like India, they are highly suitable for poor farmers to grow them on inferior quality, drier lands.

Question 7. Why does India need irrigation?

Answer: In India irrigation is needed for the spatio-temporal variation in rainfall. The water-intensive crops make irrigation necessary. Irrigation also makes multiple cropping possible. HYV varieties of crops require an assured water supply at the right time to give the maximum production.

Question 8. What are the advantages of common property resources?

- CPR provides fodder for the livestock and fuel for the households.
- It provides products like fruits, nuts, fibre, medical plants, etc.
- It provides the livelihood of the landless and marginal farmers and other weaker sections. They depend on income from their livestock due to limited access to land.
- CPRs are also important for women to collect most of the fodder and fuel in rural areas.

Question 9. Explain the conditions for the growth of wheat.

Answer: Wheat is the second most important cereal crop in India after rice.

Conditions:

- It is primarily a crop of the temperate zone. It is cultivated in India during winter, i.e. rabi season.
- It requires fertile soil, therefore about 85 percent of the total area under this crop is concentrated in north and central regions of the country, i.e. Indo Gangetic Plain, Malwa Plateau, and Himalayas up to 2,700 m altitude.
- Being a rabi crop, it is mostly grown under irrigated conditions. But it is a rained crop in Himalayan highlands and parts of Malwa plateau in Madhya Pradesh.

Question 10. Explain the conditions for the growth of rice.

Answer: Rice is a staple food for most of the population in India.

Conditions:

- Though it is a crop of tropical humid areas, it has about 3,000 varieties which are grown in different agro-climatic regions.
- These are successfully grown from sea level to about 2,000 m altitude and from humid areas in eastern India to dry but irrigated areas of Punjab, Haryana, western U.P., and northern Rajasthan.
- In southern states and West Bengal, the climatic conditions allow the cultivation of two or three crops of rice in an agricultural year. But in the Himalayas and northwestern parts of the country, it is grown as a kharif crop during southwest Monsoon season.
- West Bengal, Punjab, and Uttar Pradesh were the leading rice-producing states in the country in 2009-10.

Question 11. Which crops are included in oil seeds? Give a brief account of their production.

Answer: Oil seeds include:

- Groundnut
- Rapeseed and mustard
- Soyabean and
- Sunflower

The oil seeds are produced for extracting edible oils. Drylands of the Malwa plateau, Marathwada, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Telangana, and Rayalaseema regions of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka plateau are oil-growing regions of India. These crops together occupy about 14 percent of the total cropped area in the country.

Question 12. Give the desired conditions for the growth of cotton.

Answer: Desired Conditions:

- Cotton is a tropical crop grown in the Kharif season in semi-arid areas of the country.
- Cotton requires clear sky during the flowering stage.
- Black soil is most suitable to produce cotton.
- Leading producers of this crop are Maharashtra, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Punjab, and Haryana. Per hectare, the output of cotton is high under irrigated conditions in north western region of the country. Its yield is very low in Maharashtra where it is grown under rainfed conditions.

Question 13. Give the desired conditions for the growth of sugarcane.

Answer: Desired Conditions:

- Sugarcane is a crop of tropical areas. Under rainfed conditions, it is cultivated in sub-humid and humid climates.
- It is largely an irrigated crop in India.
- In the Indo-Gangetic plain, its cultivation is largely concentrated in Uttar Pradesh. Sugarcane growing area in western India is spread over Maharashtra and Gujarat.
- In Southern India, it is cultivated in irrigated tracts of Karnataka.

Question 14. What is package technology?

Answer: New seed varieties of wheat (Mexico) and rice (Philippines) known as high-yielding varieties (HYVs) were available for cultivation by the mid-1960s. India also introduced package technology comprising HYVs, along with chemical fertilizers in irrigated, areas of Punjab, Haryana, Western Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, and Gujarat. Its basic need was an assured supply of soil moisture through irrigation. This strategy of agricultural development paid dividends instantly and increased foodgrain production at a very fast rate. This spurt of agricultural growth came to be known as the 'Green Revolution' which is a result of package technology.

Question 15. Explain the land-use categories as maintained in the Land Revenue Records.

Answer: The land-use categories as maintained in the Land Revenue Records are as follows:

- Forests
- Land put to non-agricultural Uses
- Barren and Wastelands
- Area under Permanent Pastures and Grazing Lands
- Area under Miscellaneous Tree Crops and Groves (Not included in Net sown Area)
- Culturable Wasteland
- Current Fallow
- Fallow other than Current Fallow
- Net Area Sown

#### QUESTION AND ANSWER [MARKS 5]

Question 1. Give the land-use categories based on Land revenue records.

Answer: The land-use categories as maintained in the Land Revenue Records are as follows:

Forests: It is important to note that the area under actual forest cover is different from the area classified as forest. The latter is the area which the Government has identified and demarcated for forest growth.

- Land put to Non-agricultural Uses: Land under settlements (rural and urban), infrastructure (roads, canals, etc.), industries, shops, etc. are included in this category.
- Barren and Wastelands: The land that may be classified as a wasteland such as barren hilly terrains, desert lands, ravines, etc. normally cannot be brought under cultivation with the available technology.



- Area under Permanent Pastures and Grazing Lands: Most of this type of land is owned by the village 'Panchayat' or the Government. Only a small proportion of this land is privately owned. The land owned by the village panchayat comes under 'Common Property Resources.'
- Area under Miscellaneous Tree Crops and Groves (Not included in Net sown Area): The land under orchards and fruit trees are included in this category. Much of this land is privately owned.
- Culturable Waste-Land: Any land that is left fallow (uncultivated) for more than five years is included in this category. It can be brought under cultivation after improving it through reclamation practices.
- Current Fallow: This is the land that is left without cultivation for one or less than one agricultural year. Following is a cultural practice adopted for giving the land rest. The land recoups the lost fertility through natural processes.
- Fallow other than Current Fallow: This is also a cultivable land that 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 a culturable wasteland.
- Net Area Sown: The physical extent of land on which crops are sown and harvested is known as net sown area.

Question 2. How is land significant/valuable in the livelihood of people?

Answer: Land resources are more crucial to the livelihood of the people depending on agriculture:

- Agriculture is a purely land-based activity, unlike secondary and tertiary activities. In other words, the contribution of land to agricultural output is more compared to its contribution to the outputs in the other sectors. Thus, lack of access to land is directly correlated with the incidence of poverty in rural areas.
- Quality of land has a direct bearing on the productivity of agriculture, which is not true for other activities.
- In rural areas, aside from its value as a productive factor, land ownership has a social value and serves as a security for credit, natural hazards, or life contingencies, and adds to the social status.

Question 3. What is the staple crop of our country? How many varieties are there? What is India's contribution to the world? Where is it grown in India?

Answer: Rice is the staple crop of the country. Rice is a tropical crop and has about 3,000 varieties that are grown in different agro-climatic regions from sea level to about 2,000 m altitude and from humid areas in eastern India to dry but irrigated areas of the west. In southern states and West Bengal two to three crops of rice in an agricultural year. In West Bengal farmers grow three crops of rice called 'aus,' 'aman', and 'boro'.

India contributes 21.6 percent of rice production in the world and ranked second after China (2008-09). West Bengal, Punjab, and Uttar Pradesh were the leading rice-producing states in the country in 2009-10. The yield level of rice is high in Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Haryana, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, and Kerala. The yield of this crop is very low in rainfed areas of M.P., Chhattisgarh and Odisha.

Question 4. Show with example the development of agriculture with technology.

Answer: There has been a significant increase in agricultural output and improvement in technology during the last fifty years.

- Production and yield of many crops such as rice and wheat has increased at an impressive rate. The production of sugarcane, oil seeds, and cotton has also increased appreciably. India ranked first in the production of pulses and jute in 2008-09. It is the second-largest producer of rice, wheat, groundnut, sugarcane, and vegetables.
- Expansion of irrigation has played a very crucial role in enhancing agricultural output in the country and helped in the introduction of modern agricultural society such as high-yielding

varieties of seeds, chemical fertilizers, pesticides, and farm machinery. The net irrigated area in the country has increased from 20.85 to 54.66 million ha over the period 1950-51 to 2000-01. Over these 50 years, the area irrigated more than once in an agricultural year has increased from 1.71 to 20.46 million ha.

- In various areas of the country modern agricultural technology has spread very fast. Consumption of chemical fertilizers has increased by 15 times since the mid-sixties. In 2001-02, per hectare consumption of chemical fertilizers in India was 91 kg which was at par with average consumption in the world (90 kg). Punjab and Haryana use three to four times of this. Since the high-yielding varieties are highly susceptible to pests and diseases, the use of pesticides has increased significantly since the 1960s.

Question 5. Write a note on the problems of Indian agriculture.

Ans. The nature of problems faced by •Indian agriculture varies according to the agroecological and historical experiences of its different regions. However, some problems are common and range from physical constraints to institutional hindrances. Some problems are:

- Dependence on Erratic Monsoon: Irrigation covers only about 33 percent of the cultivated area in India. The crop production in the rest of the cultivated land directly depends on rainfall. Spatio-temporal variations in rainfall cause fluctuations in the steady supply of water and make them vulnerable to both drought and floods.
- Low productivity: The yield of the crops in the country is low in comparison to the international level. Because of the very high pressure on land resources, the labour productivity in Indian agriculture is also very low in comparison to the international level.
- Constraints of Financial Resources and Indebtedness: The inputs of modern agriculture are very expensive for marginal and small farmers for to invest in agriculture. Crop failures and low returns from agriculture have forced them to fall into the trap of indebtedness.
- Lack of Land Reforms: In India, there has been unequal distribution of land over the years. Though land reforms were made after independence, they were not implemented effectively due to a lack of strong political will. Lack of implementation of land reforms resulted in unequal distribution of cultivable land.
- Small Farm Size and Fragmentation of Landholdings: There are many marginal and small farmers in the country. The average size of land holdings is shrinking due to the law of inheritance. The land holdings are mostly fragmented. Even in the states where consolidation of land holdings was carried out once, a second consolidation is required. The small size of fragmented landholdings is uneconomic.
- Lack of Commercialization: Many farmers produce crops for self-consumption. These farmers do not have enough land resources to produce more than their requirement. Most of the small and marginal farmers grow food grains, which are meant for their family consumption.
- Vast Under-employment: There is a massive under-employment in the agricultural sector in India, particularly in the unirrigated tracts. The people engaged in agriculture do not have the opportunity to work round the year.
- Degradation of Cultivable Land: Degradation of land resources is a serious problem caused due to faulty strategies of irrigation and agricultural development which leads to the depletion of soil fertility. Excessive use of chemicals such as insecticides and pesticides has made the soil toxic. The absence of leguminous plants and a decrease in the duration of fallow land has reduced the natural fertilization of soil.

Question 6. Define common property resources.

Answer: Land, according to its ownership can broadly be classified under two broad heads – private land and common property resources (CPRs). While the former is owned by an individual or a group of individuals, the latter is owned by the state and meant for the use of the community, fodder from a degraded area of CPR. CPRs can be defined as a community's natural resource, where every member has the right of access and usage with specified obligations, without anybody having property rights

over them. Community forests, pasture lands, village water bodies, and other public spaces are examples of CPRs that are used and managed by households.

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

Question 7. Classify farming based on the 'source of moisture.'

Answer: Based on the main source of moisture for crops, farming can be classified as irrigated and rainfed (barani). There is a difference in irrigated farming as well based on the objective of irrigation, i.e. protective or productive. The objective of protective irrigation is to protect the crops from adverse effects of soil moisture deficiency which often means that irrigation acts as a supplementary source of water over and above the rainfall. The strategy of this kind of irrigation is to provide soil moisture to the maximum possible area. Productive irrigation is meant to provide sufficient soil moisture in the cropping season to achieve high productivity. In such irrigation, the water input per unit area of cultivated land is higher than protective irrigation. Rainfed farming is further classified based on the adequacy of soil moisture during the cropping season into dryland and wetland farming. In India, dryland farming is largely confined to the regions having annual rainfall of less than 75 cm.

These regions grow hardy and drought-resistant crops such as ragi, bajra, moong, gram, and guar (fodder crops) and practice various measures of soil moisture conservation and rainwater harvesting. In wetland farming, the rainfall is over the soil moisture requirement of plants during the rainy season. Such regions may face flood and soil erosion hazards. These areas grow various water-intensive crops such as rice, jute, and sugarcane and practice aquaculture in the freshwater bodies.

Question 8. What are the three economic factors that affect land use?

OR

Describe the three types of changes that an economy undergoes which affect its land use pattern.

Answer: Three factors that affect land use are as follows:

- The size of the economy: The size of the economy grows over time because of increasing population, changes in income levels, available technology, and associated factors. As a result, the pressure on land will increase with time and marginal lands will come under use.
- The composition of the economy: The composition of the economy would change over time. In other words, the secondary and the tertiary sectors usually grow much faster than the primary sector, specifically the agricultural sector. This type of change is common in developing countries like India. This process would result in a gradual shift of land from agricultural uses to non-agricultural uses. Such changes are sharp around large urban areas. The agricultural land is being used for building purposes.
- Continuous pressure on agricultural land: Though the contribution of agricultural activities reduces over time, the pressure on land for agricultural activities does not decline. The reasons for continued pressure on agricultural land are:
  - In developing countries, the share of the population dependent on agriculture usually declines far more slowly as compared to the decline in the sector's share in GDP.
  - The number of people that the agricultural sector feed keeps increasing day by day.

Question 9. Which three categories have undergone an increase in land use pattern? Explain why.

Answer: Categories that have undergone an increase in land use pattern are as follows:

- The rate of increase is the highest in the case of areas under non-agricultural uses. This is due to the changing structure of the Indian economy, which is increasingly dependent on the contribution from industrial and services sectors and the expansion of related infrastructural

facilities. Also, an expansion of area under both urban and rural settlements has added to the increase. Thus, the area under non-agricultural uses is increasing at the expense of wastelands and agricultural land.

- The increase in the share under forest, as explained before, can be accounted for by an increase in the demarcated area under forest rather than an actual increase in the forest cover in the country.
- The increase in the current fallow cannot be explained from information about only two points. The trend of current fallow fluctuates a great deal over the years, depending on the variability of rainfall and cropping cycles.
- The increase in net area sown is a recent phenomenon due to the use of culturable wasteland for agricultural purposes. Before that, it was registering a slow decrease. There are indications that most of the decline had occurred due to the increases in areas under non-agricultural use.

Question 10. Give a statistical account of small and fragmented landholdings. Why are small and fragmented landholdings undesirable?

Answer: There are many marginal and small farmers in the country. More than 60 percent of the ownership holdings have a size smaller than one hectare. Furthermore, about 40 percent of the farmers have operational holding sizes smaller than 0.5 hectares. The average size of landholding is shrinking further under increasing population pressure. Furthermore, in India, the landholdings are mostly fragmented. There are some states where consolidation of holding has not been carried out even once. Even in the states where it has been carried out once, a second consolidation is required as landholdings have fragmented again in the process of division of land among the owners of the next generations. The small size of fragmented landholdings is uneconomic. A lot of land gets wasted in fencing and modern farming methods cannot be used for small landholdings.

Question 11. What is the importance of pulses in our diet? What are the main pulses grown in India?

Answer: Pulses are a very important ingredient of vegetarian food as these are rich sources of proteins. These are legume crops that increase the natural fertility of soils through nitrogen fixation.

- India is a leading producer of pulses and accounts for about one-fifth of the total production of pulses in the world.
- The cultivation of pulses in the country is largely concentrated in the drylands of Deccan and central plateaus and northwestern parts of the country.
- Pulses occupy about 11 percent of the total cropped area in the country.
- Being the rainfed crops of drylands, the yields of pulses are low and fluctuate from year to year.
- Gram and tur are the main pulses cultivated in India. Gram is cultivated in subtropical areas. It is mostly a rainfed crop cultivated during rabi season in central, western, and northwestern parts of the country. Tur (Arhar) is the second most important pulse crop in the country. It is also known as red gram or pigeon pea. It is cultivated over marginal lands and under rainfed conditions in the dry areas of the central and southern states of the country. This crop occupies only about 2 percent of the total cropped area of India.

Question 12. Differentiate between protective irrigation and productive irrigation.

Answer:

Basis	Protective irrigation	Productive irrigation
objective	The objective of protective farming is to protect the crops from adverse effects of lack of soil moisture.	Irrigation is done to achieve high productivity.

Irrigation	Irrigation acts as an additional source of water over and above the rainfall.	It tends to provide sufficient soil moisture in the cropping season.
Water requirement	The strategy of this kind of irrigation is to provide soil moisture to the maximum possible area.	In such irrigation, the water input per unit area of cultivated land is higher than protective irrigation.

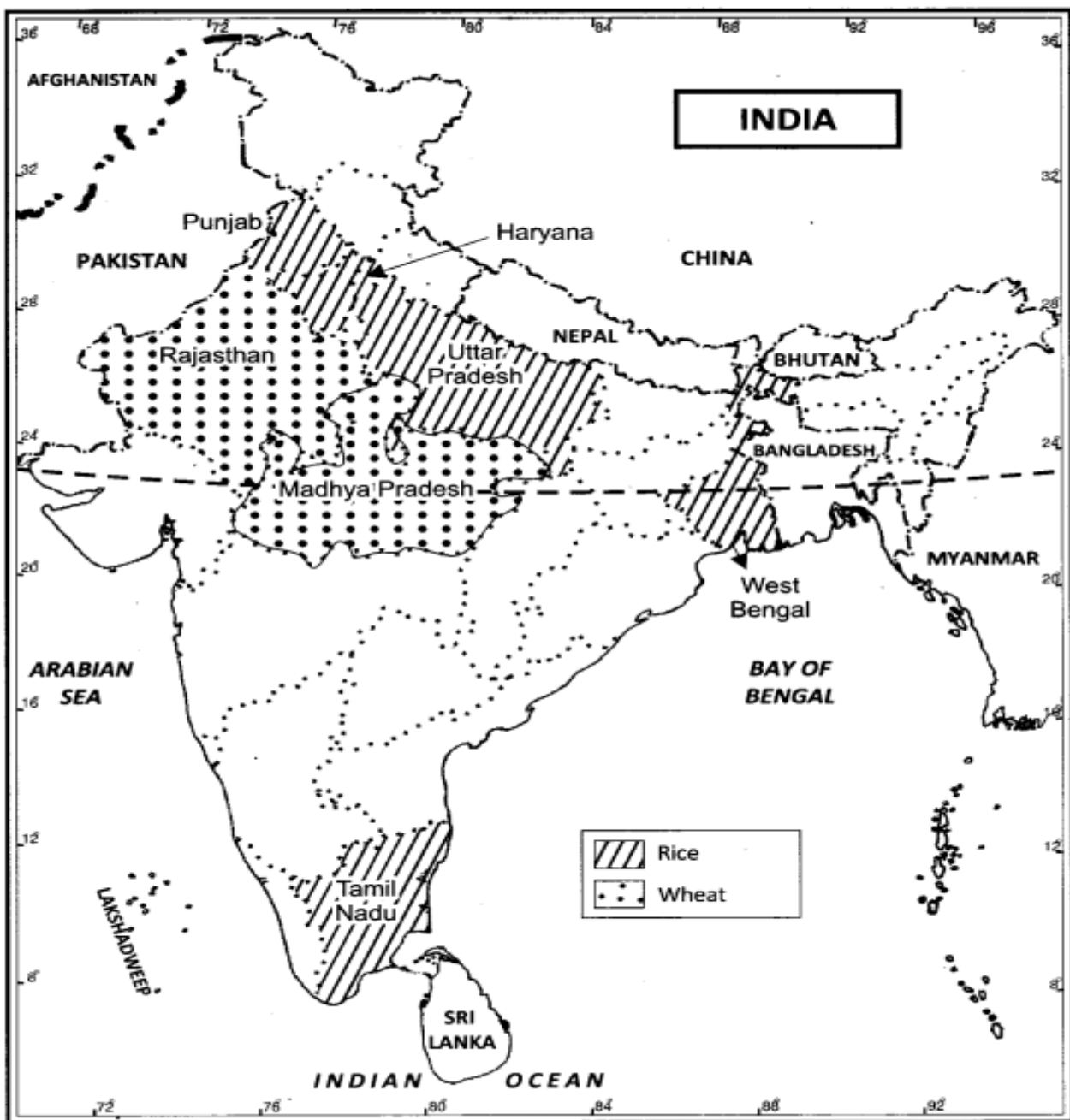
### Map Based Questions

Question 1. Locate and label the following on the political map of India with appropriate symbols.

- (i) Rice producing states
- (ii) Wheat-producing states

Answer:

- (i) West Bengal, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Tamil Nadu
- (ii) Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and M.P.

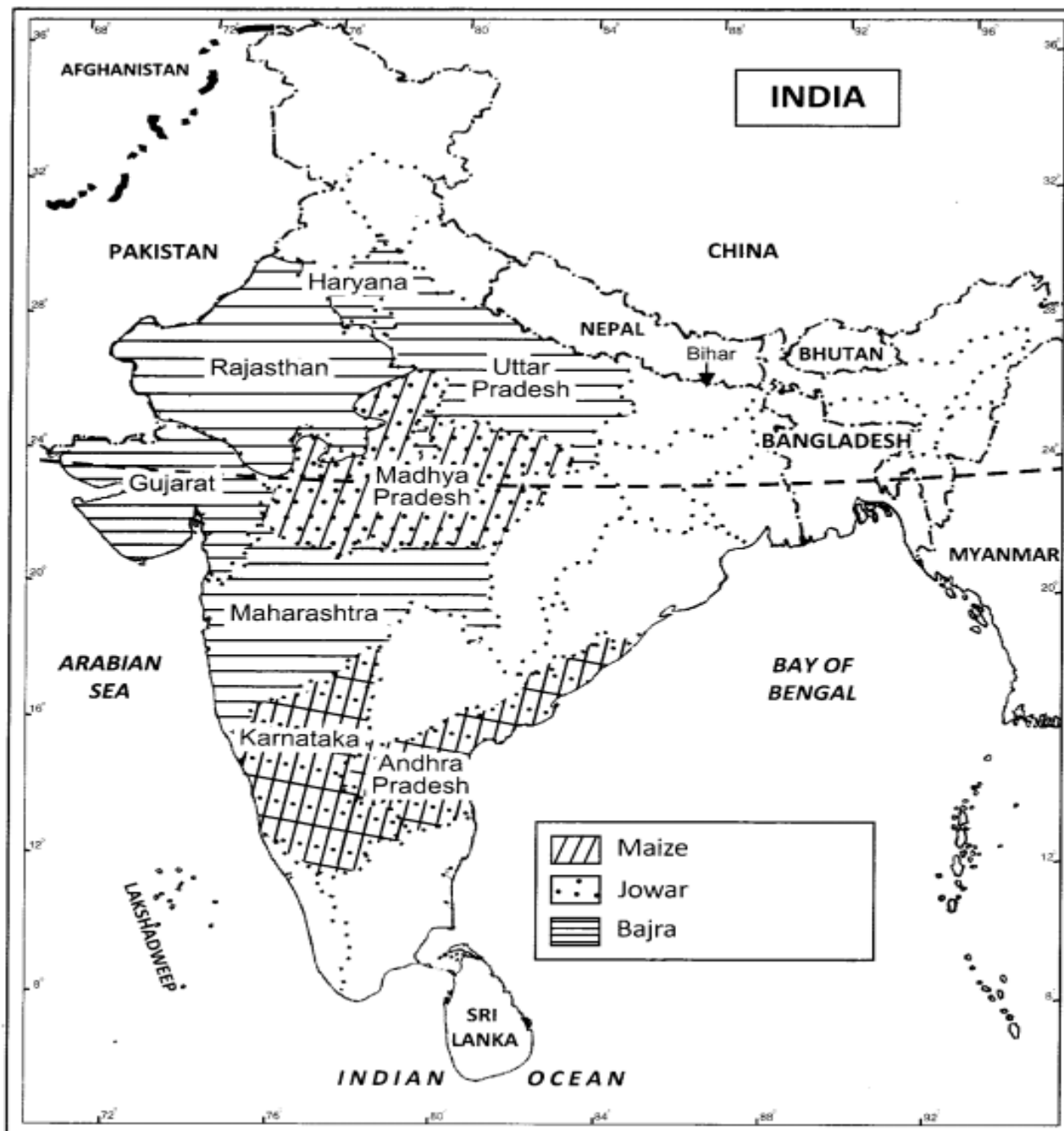


Question 2. Locate and label the following on the political map of India with appropriate symbols.

- (i) Major maize-producing states
- (ii) Major jowar producing states
- (iii) Major bajra-producing states

Answer:

- (i) M.P., A.P., Karnataka, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh
- (ii) Maharashtra, Karnataka, M.P., A.P
- (iii) Maharashtra, Gujarat, U.P., Rajasthan and Haryana



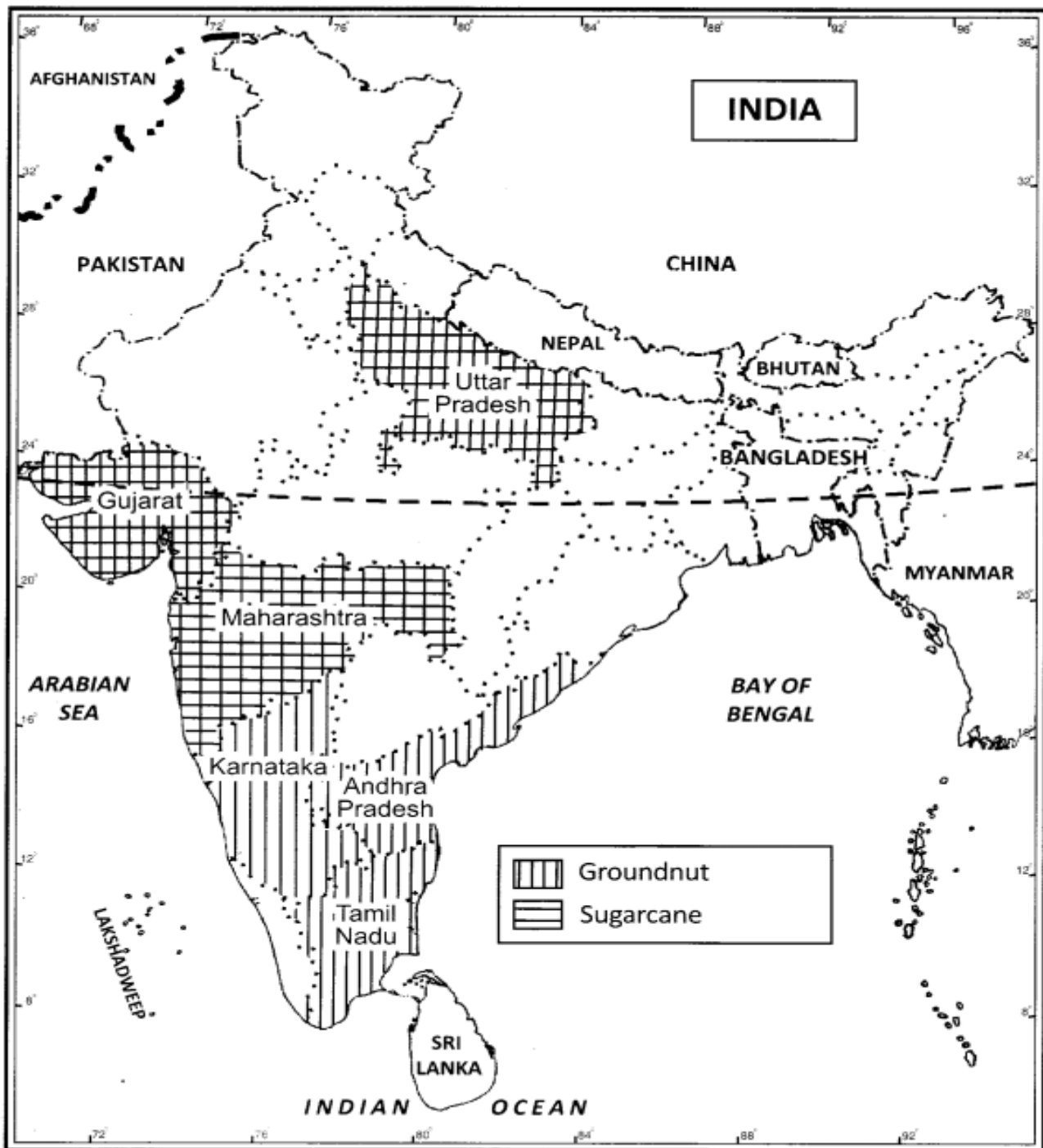
Question 3. Locate and label the following on the political map of India with appropriate symbols,

- (i) Leading producer of groundnut
- (ii) Leading producer of sugarcane



Answer:

- (i) Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, and Maharashtra
- (ii) Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat

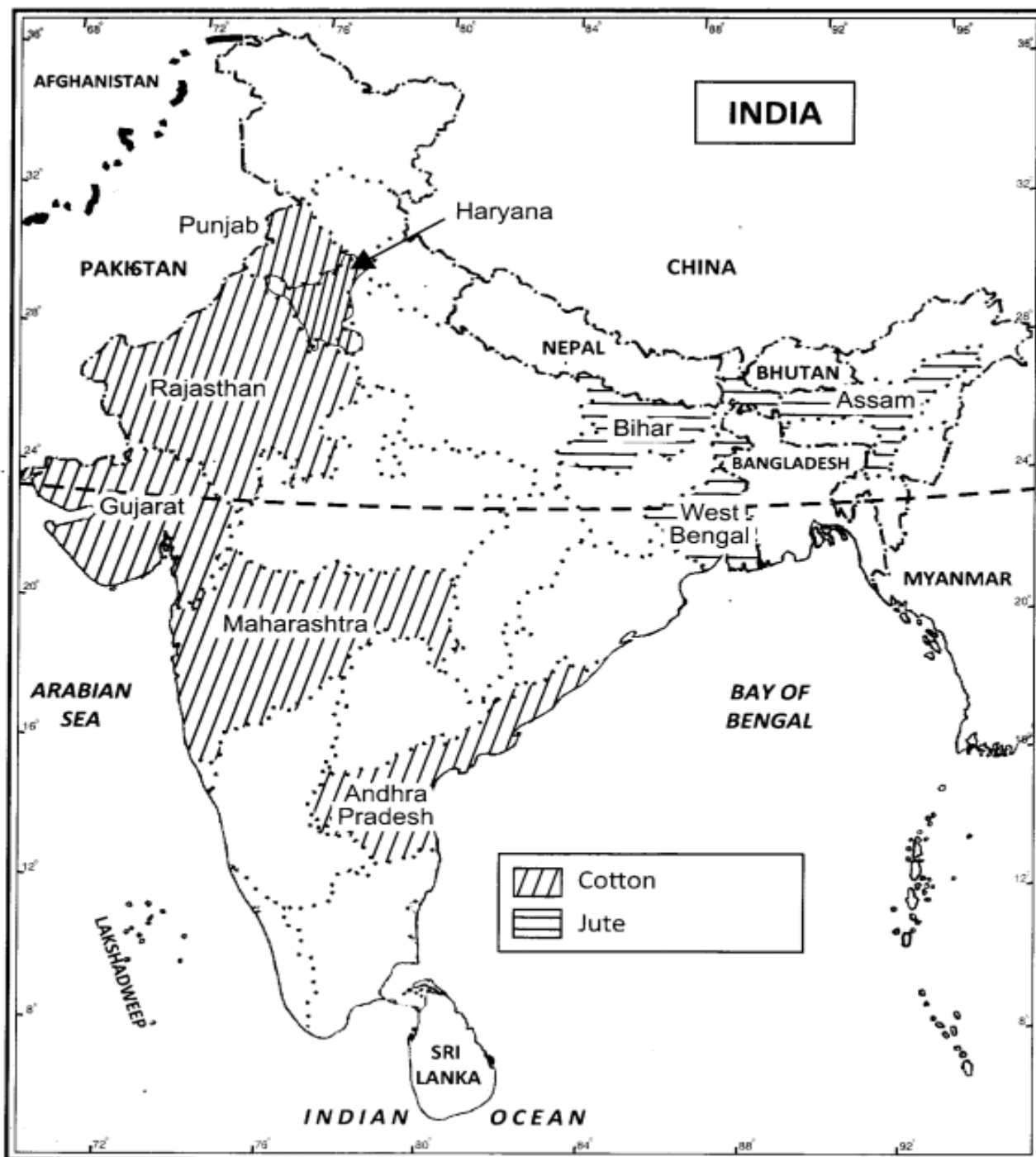


Question 4. Locate and label the following on the political map of India with appropriate symbols.

- (i) Leading cotton-producing states
- (ii) Leading jute-producing states

Answer:

- (i) Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh
- (ii) West Bengal, Bihar, Assam

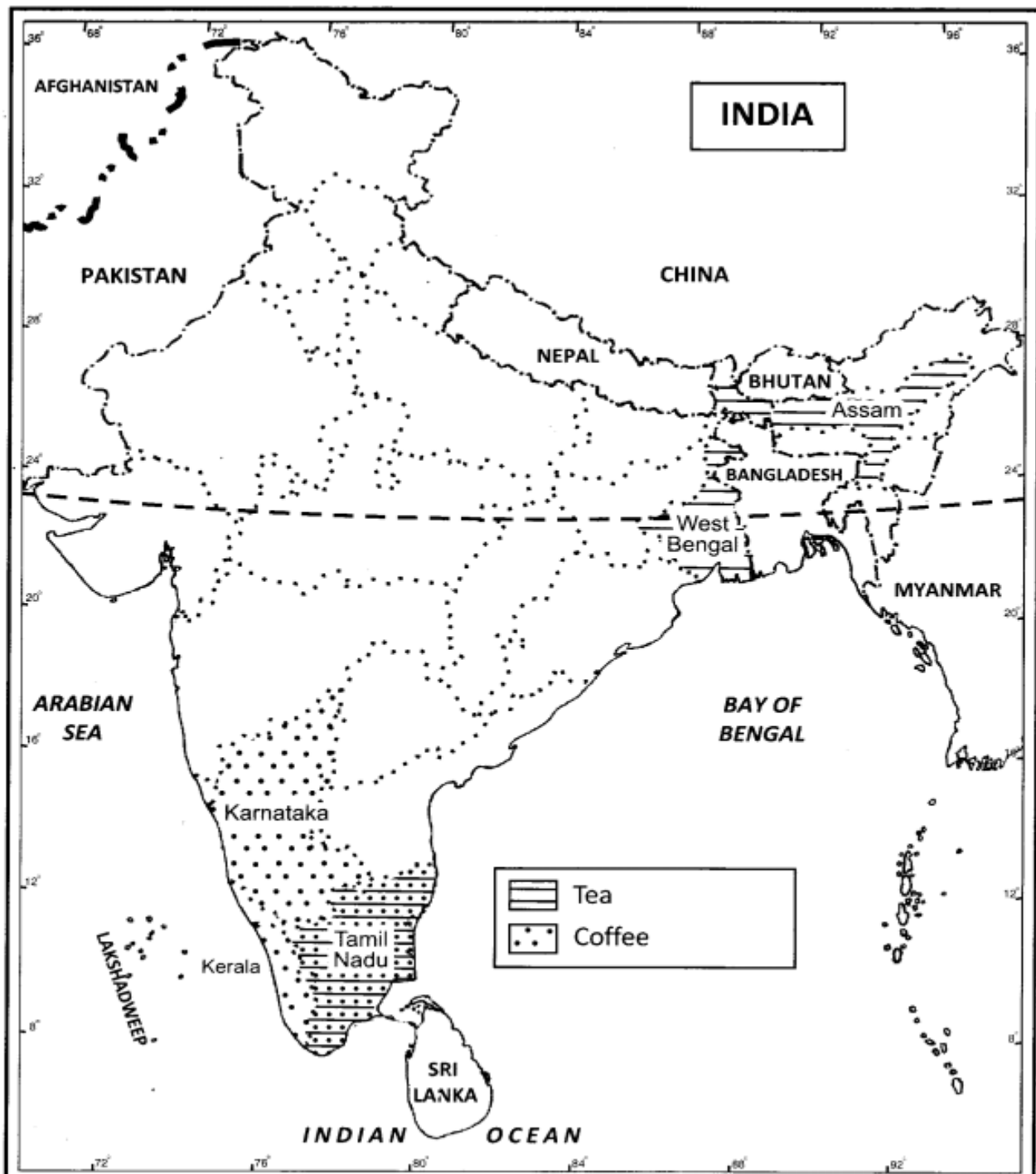


Question 5. Locate and label the following on the political map of India with appropriate symbols.

- (i) Tea producing states
- (ii) Coffee producing states

Answer:

- (i) Assam, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu
- (ii) Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu



## Chapter 4 : Water Resources

### MCQ

1. India shares what percent of world's water resources?  
a. 4 %  
b. 2 %  
c. 2.4 %  
d. 1 %
2. How much water is available from surface water and replenish able ground water in India?  
a. 1879 cubic km  
b. 1869 cubic km  
c. 1889 cubic km  
d. 1899 cubic km
3. The total utilizable water resources in the country is only-----cubic km.  
a. 1123  
b. 1122  
c. 1132  
d. 1125
4. Much of the annual water flow of which of the following rivers has not been harnessed?  
a. Godavari  
b. Krishna  
c. Kaveri  
d. Brahmaputra
5. In which of the following states, the groundwater utilization is very high?  
a. Punjab  
b. Maharashtra  
c. Bihar  
d. Gujarat
6. Which of the following groups of states utilize groundwater the most?  
a. Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Tripura  
b. Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu  
c. Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Kerala, Bihar  
d. Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Tripura, Maharashtra
7. The lagoons of states like Kerala, Odisha and West Bengal are not utilized to which of the following purpose?  
a. Fishing  
b. Irrigating certain varieties of paddy crops  
c. Irrigation of coconut  
d. For drinking purpose in house hold
8. Which of the following sectors utilize most of the surface and ground water?  
a. Agriculture  
b. For hydroelectricity  
c. Industries  
d. House hold
9. Which of the following crops does not require much water to grow?  
a. Rice  
b. Sugarcane  
c. Jute  
d. Bajra
10. Which of the following groups of states observed the successful strategy of Green revolution of agricultural development?  
a. Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh  
b. Punjab, Gujarat and Rajasthan  
c. Punjab, Western Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan  
d. Punjab, Haryana and Gujarat

### ANSWERS-

1. b. 2 %
2. a. 1879 cubic km
3. d. 1125 cubic km

4. d. Brahmaputra
5. a. Punjab
6. b. Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu
7. b. Irrigating certain varieties of paddy crops
8. a. Agriculture
9. d. Bajra
10. a. Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh

### 3 MARK QUESTIONS-

1. How has rainwater harvesting helped in the development of certain areas of India? Explain with examples.

Answer:

Rainwater harvesting helped in the development of certain areas of India in the following ways:

- Rainwater harvesting is a cheap and environmentally friendly technique that guides to store rainwater into bore wells, pits, etc.
- It also recharges groundwater aquifers for different uses.
- It improves the quality of groundwater by dilution of pollutants like fluoride and nitrates.

2. Examine the success of watershed management programme implemented in Jhabua District of Madhya Pradesh.

Answer:

The people of Jhabua district are benefitted in the following ways from the implementation of Watershed Management Programmes:

- The drinking water is available.
- The water for irrigation is available.
- It also enhanced afforestation in the area.

3. How do industries pollute India's water bodies? Explain with examples.

Answer:

Watershed Development and Management Programme initiated by the central and state government in India are:

- Haryali is a Watershed Development Project sponsored by the central government. It aims at enabling the rural population to conserve water for drinking, irrigation fisheries and afforestation. The project is being excused by Gram Panchayats with people's participation.
- Neru-Meeru programme has been Launched by the Andhra Pradesh Government.
- Arvary Pani Sansad has established in Alwar, Rajasthan.

4. Analyse the economic and social values of rainwater harvesting.

Answer:

The economic and social values of rainwater harvesting are given below:

- Rainwater harvesting technique is environment-friendly as well as cost-effective for people.
- This technique guides to store rainwater into bore wells, pits, etc for future use and in times of scarcity of water.
- It creates sensitivity and awareness among people about the benefits of conservation and reuse of water.

5. Examine any three causes for the deterioration of 'quality of water' in India.

Answer:

Water quality means water free from unwanted foreign substances or purity of water.

The three causes responsible for the deterioration of the quality of water in India are as follows:

- The foreign substances like micro-organisms, chemicals, industrial and other wastes make water polluted. Because of these substances, quality of water decreases and it becomes unsuitable for the uses of human beings.
- Toxic substances are responsible for water pollution by dissolving or suspending in lakes, streams, rivers, ocean or other water source. It declines the quality of water and harms aquatic life and systems.
- When toxic substances seep down, they pollute groundwater.

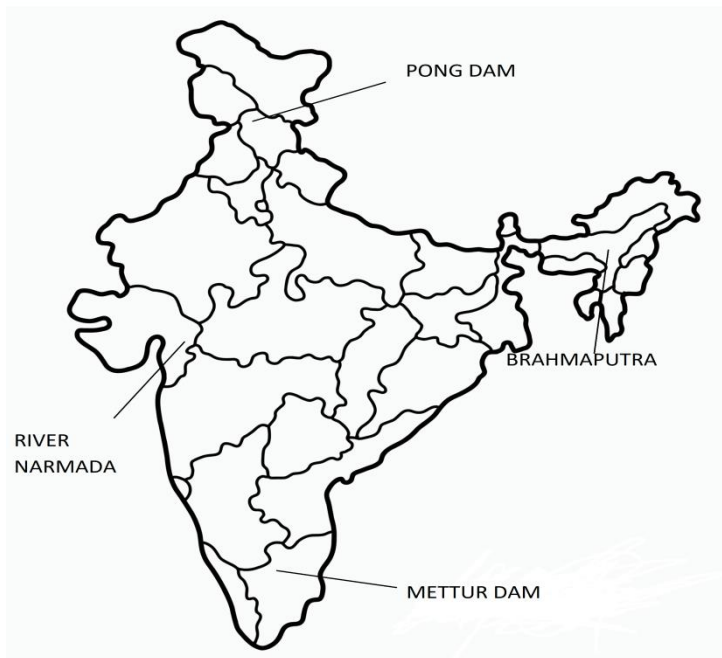
#### 4 MARK QUESTION-

Q. Study the map given below and answer the questions that follows-

- Locate Mettur Dam
- Show river Brahmaputra
- A river flowing through rift valley
- Locate pong dam



ANSWER:



## 5 MARK QUESTIONS-

### 1. Describe the methods of conserving water resources.

**Ans.** Water is vital resource for the development of economic activities. Water should be conserved in the following ways:

- Water of oceans, rivers and lakes should not be polluted.
- It should be saved from urban waste and chemicals of industries.
- It should be saved from urban waste and chemicals of industries.
- It should be recycled to use it again.
- Dams should be built across the rivers and lakes to store water in reservoirs.

### 2. What is watershed management? Do you think it can play an important role in sustainable development?

**Ans.** Watershed management refers to efficient management and conservation of surface and groundwater resources. It is correct that it will play an important role in sustainable development.

- It involves prevention of run off and storage and recharge of groundwater.
- Watershed management includes conservation and judicious use of all resources.
- It aims at bringing about balance between natural resources on the one hand and society.
- Watershed development projects in some areas have been successful in rejuvenation environment and economy.

### 3. The depleting water resources may lead to social conflicts and disputes. Elaborate it with suitable examples?

**Answer:** Water is a cyclic resource with abundant supplies on the globe. Approximately, 71 per cent of the earth's surface is covered with it but freshwater constitutes only about 3 per cent of the total water. In fact, a very small proportion of freshwater is effectively available for human use.

The availability of freshwater varies over space and time. The tensions and disputes on sharing and control of this scarce resource are becoming contested issues among communities, regions, and states.

- The sharing of waters of rivers of Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh is a contesting issue.
- Since long, the dispute is going on between Tamil Nadu and Karnataka over the waters of Kaveri River.
- The sharing of waters of Narmada Basin is a dispute between the states of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat.

### 4. What is watershed management? Do you think it can play an important role in sustainable development?

**Answer:** 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 aims at bringing about balance between natural resources on the one hand and society on the other. The success of watershed development largely depends upon community participation. The Project is being executed by Gram Panchayats with people's participation:

- Haryali 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 Central and State Governments have initiated many watershed development and management programmes in the country:
- Neeru-Meeru (Water and You) programme (in Andhra Pradesh) and Arvary 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.

### 5. What do you understand by Multi-Purpose Projects?



Answer: Water Resources Projects are planned for various purposes like irrigation, Hydro Power Generation, Water Supply for Drinking and industrial purpose, Flood control, navigation etc. Projects which serve more than one purpose are called multipurpose projects. Generally the majority of multipurpose projects are a combination of irrigation and Hydro- power. A multipurpose project is a large-scale hydro project often including dams for water retention, canals for irrigation, water processing and pipelines to supply water to cities and power generation. These often include transportation improvements and industrial growth. They are also developed to reduce the dangers of flooding.

## Chapter 5 -Minerals And Energy Resources

### MCQs

1. What are the two main categories of minerals?

- A) Metallic and Non-metallic
- B) Organic and Inorganic
- C) Precious and Semi-precious
- D) Renewable and Non-renewable
- Answer: A) Metallic and Non-metallic

2. Which state is the leading producer of iron ore in India?

- A) Karnataka
- B) Odisha
- C) Jharkhand
- D) Maharashtra
- Answer: B) Odisha

3. What is the main use of bauxite?

- A) Manufacturing steel
- B) Producing copper
- C) Manufacturing aluminium
- D) Making jewellery
- Answer: C) Manufacturing aluminium

4. Where are petroleum reserves found in India?

- A) Peninsular Plateau
- B) Alluvial Plains
- C) Sedimentary basins
- D) Himalayan Region
- Answer: C) Sedimentary basins

5. What type of energy source is solar energy?

- A) Conventional
- B) Non-conventional
- C) Exhaustible
- D) Fossil fuel
- Answer: B) Non-conventional

### Medium Difficulty Level MCQs

1. Which mineral is associated with the Dharwar system of rocks?

- A) Coal
- B) Manganese
- C) Iron ore
- D) Bauxite
- Answer: B) Manganese

2. Which region in India is known for having the largest reserves of monazite?

- A) Odisha
- B) Gujarat
- C) Kerala
- D) Rajasthan
- Answer: C) Kerala

3. In which state is the Singbhum copper belt located?

- A) Jharkhand
- B) Karnataka
- C) Rajasthan
- D) Maharashtra
- Answer: A) Jharkhand

4. What is the primary use of mica in India?

- A) Construction industry
- B) Electrical and electronic industries
- C) Jewellery making
- D) Fertilizer production
- Answer: B) Electrical and electronic industries

5. Where is the geothermal energy plant in India located?

- A) Manikaran, Himachal Pradesh
- B) Jaipur, Rajasthan
- C) Bengaluru, Karnataka
- D) Chennai, Tamil Nadu
- Answer: A) Manikaran, Himachal Pradesh

### Higher Difficulty Level MCQs

1. Which of the following states is NOT a major producer of bauxite?
  - A) Odisha
  - B) Gujarat
  - C) Maharashtra
  - D) Punjab
  - Answer: D) Punjab
2. Which mineral is NOT commonly found in the North-Eastern Plateau Region of India?
  - A) Iron ore
  - B) Bauxite
  - C) Limestone
  - D) Mica
  - Answer: C) Limestone
3. What percentage of India's coal reserves is located in the Damodar Valley?
  - A) 50%
  - B) 60%
  - C) 70%
  - D) 80%
  - Answer: D) 80%
4. Which state has deposits of monazite and thorium?
  - A) Karnataka
  - B) Tamil Nadu
  - C) Madhya Pradesh
  - D) Haryana
  - Answer: B) Tamil Nadu
5. Which is an example of a market-based oil refinery in India?
  - A) Digboi
  - B) Barauni
  - C) Ankaleshwar
  - D) Naharkatiya
  - Answer: B) Barauni

### True and False

1. Odisha is the leading producer of iron ore in India.
  - True
2. Bauxite is primarily used for the manufacturing of steel.
  - False (Bauxite is primarily used for manufacturing aluminum)
3. Petroleum reserves are only found in the state of Gujarat in India.
  - False (Petroleum reserves are also found in Assam and Rajasthan)
4. Solar energy is considered a non-conventional source of energy.
  - True
5. Copper reserves are significant in the states of Kerala and Punjab.
  - False (Copper reserves are significant in Rajasthan, Jharkhand, and Madhya Pradesh)
6. The peninsular plateau of India is rich in minerals such as iron ore and manganese.
  - True
7. Limestone reserves in India are predominantly found in Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat.
  - True
8. Mica is used extensively in the electronics industry for electrical insulation.
  - True

9. Monazite deposits in India are located in the states of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, and Odisha.  
- True
10. Geothermal energy plants are located in Chennai, Tamil Nadu.  
- False (Geothermal energy plants are located in Manikaran, Himachal Pradesh, and Puga Valley, Ladakh)
11. Karnataka is one of the leading producers of iron ore in India.  
- True
12. Natural gas is a conventional source of energy.  
- True
13. The state of West Bengal has significant monazite deposits.  
- False (Monazite deposits are found in Kerala, Tamil Nadu, and Odisha)
14. Hydroelectric power is a non-conventional source of energy.  
- False (Hydroelectric power is a conventional source of energy)
15. Madhya Pradesh has significant limestone reserves.  
- True

### **Fill-in-the-Blank**

1. The leading producer of iron ore in India is \_\_\_\_\_.  
- Odisha
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is primarily used for the manufacturing of aluminum.  
- Bauxite
3. Petroleum reserves are found in the states of Assam, Gujarat, and \_\_\_\_\_.  
- Rajasthan
4. Solar energy is considered a \_\_\_\_\_ source of energy.  
- non-conventional
5. Copper reserves are significant in the states of Rajasthan, Jharkhand, and \_\_\_\_\_.  
- Madhya Pradesh
6. The peninsular plateau of India is rich in minerals such as iron ore and \_\_\_\_\_.  
- manganese
7. Limestone reserves in India are predominantly found in Andhra Pradesh and \_\_\_\_\_.  
- Gujarat
8. \_\_\_\_\_ is used extensively in the electronics industry for electrical insulation.  
- Mica
9. Monazite deposits in India are located in the states of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, and \_\_\_\_\_.  
- Odisha
10. Geothermal energy plants are located in Manikaran, Himachal Pradesh, and \_\_\_\_\_, Ladakh.  
- Puga Valley
11. Karnataka is one of the leading producers of \_\_\_\_\_ in India.  
- iron ore
12. Natural gas is a \_\_\_\_\_ source of energy.  
- conventional
13. The state of \_\_\_\_\_ has significant monazite deposits.  
- Kerala (alternatively Tamil Nadu or Odisha)
14. \_\_\_\_\_ power is a conventional source of energy.  
- Hydroelectric

15. Madhya Pradesh has significant \_\_\_\_\_ reserves.  
- limestone

**Match the column**

<b>Column A</b>	<b>Column B</b>
Leading Producer of Iron Ore	Rajasthan
Use of Bauxite	Aluminum Manufacturing
Petroleum Reserves	Assam, Gujarat
Copper Reserves	Odisha
Solar Energy	Non- conventional
Mica Use	Electrical Insulation
Monazite Deposits	Kerala
Geothermal Plant	Manikaran
Conventional Energy	Natural Gas
Limestone Reserves	Madhya Pradesh

**Answers**

1. Leading Producer of Iron Ore - (A) Odisha
2. Use of Bauxite - (B) Aluminum Manufacturing
3. Petroleum Reserves - (C) Assam, Gujarat
4. Copper Reserves - (D) Rajasthan
5. Solar Energy - (E) Non-conventional
6. Mica Use - (F) Electrical Insulation
7. Monazite Deposits - (G) Kerala
8. Geothermal Plant - (H) Manikaran
9. Conventional Energy - (I) Natural Gas
10. Limestone Reserves - (J) Madhya Pradesh

## Chapter 6 : Planning And Sustainable Development In Indian Context

### MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

(1) ITDP refers to which one on the following?

- (a) Integrated Tourism Development Programme
- (b) Integrated Travel Development Programme
- (c) Integrated Tribal Development Programme
- (d) Integrated Transport Development Programme

Ans (c) Integrated Tribal Development Programme

(2) Which one of the following is the most crucial factor for sustainable development in Indira Gandhi Canal Command Area?

- (a) Agricultural development
- (b) Transport development
- (c) Eco-development
- (d) Colonisation of land

Ans (c) Eco-development

(3) The Hill Area Development Programme was started during which of the following Five Year Plans?

- (a) Sixth Five Year Plan
- (b) Fifth Five Year Plan
- (c) Fourth Five Year Plan
- (d) Eight Five Year Plan

Ans (b) Fifth Five Year Plan

(4) Which of the following best describes 'development'?

- (a) An increase in size
- (b) A constant in size
- (c) A positive change in quality
- (d) A simple change in quality

Ans (c) A positive change in quality

### Assertion/Reason

• Directions In the questions given below are two statements labelled as Assertion (A) and other labelled as Reason (R). In the context of two statements which one of the following is correct?

Codes

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

(i) Assertion (A) Intensive irrigation has led to 4 tremendous rise in agricultural and livestock productivity in the Indira Gandhi command area.

Reason (R) Intensive irrigation has led to excessive water logging and soil salinity.

Ans (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A

(ii) Assertion (A) Development is dynamic and complex in nature.

Reason (R) The objective of planning is to utilise resources in sustainable manner.

Ans (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A

### CASE BASED

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

Indira Gandhi Canal, previously known as the Rajasthan Canal, is one of the largest canal systems in India. Conceived by Kanwar Sain in 1948, the canal project was launched on 31 March, 1958. The canal originates at Harike barrage in Punjab and runs parallel to Pakistan border at an average distance of 40 km in Thar Desert (Marusthali) of Rajasthan. The total planned length of the system is 9,060 km catering to the irrigation needs of a total culturable command area of 19.63 lakh hectares. Out of the total command area, about 70 per cent was envisaged to be irrigated by flow system and the rest by lift system. The construction work of the canal system has been carried out

through two stages. The command area of Stage-I lies in Ganganagar, Hanumangarh and Northern part of Bikaner districts. It has a gently undulating topography and its culturable command area is 5.53 lakh hectares.

The command area of Stage-II is spread over Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Barmer, Jodhpur, Nagaur and Churu districts covering culturable command area of 14.10 lakh ha. It comprises desert land dotted with shifting sand dunes and temperature soaring to 50°C in summers. In the lift canal, the water is lifted up to make it to flow against the slope of the land. All the lift canals of Indira Gandhi Canal system originate at the left bank of main canal while all the canals on the right bank of main canal are flow channels. Irrigation in Stage-I command area of the canal was introduced in early 1960s, whereas, the command area of Stage-II began receiving irrigation in mid-1980s. The introduction of canal irrigation in this dry land has transformed its ecology, economy and society. It has influenced the environmental conditions of the region both positively as well as negatively. The availability of soil moisture for a longer period of time and various afforestation and pasture development programmes under CAD have resulted in greening the land. This has also helped in reducing wind erosion and siltation of canal systems. But the intensive irrigation and excessive use of water has led to the emergence of twin environmental problems of waterlogging and soil salinity.

- (i) The Indira Gandhi Canal originates in which of the following states?  
(a) Rajasthan (b) Punjab (c) Haryana (d) Uttar Pradesh

Ans (b) Punjab

- (ii) Which of the following has been a negative effect of Indira Gandhi Canal?  
(a) Decreasing soil moisture (c) Water salinity  
(b) Deforestation (d) All of the above

Ans (c) Water salinity

- (iii) Which among the following has been the advantage of introducing irrigation through Indira Gandhi Canal area?  
(a) Increasing agricultural productivity  
(b) Increasing crop intensity  
(c) Water logging  
(d) Both (a) and (b)

Ans (d) Both (a) and (b)

- (iv) Which of the following type of erosion has been prevented with the introduction of Indira Gandhi Canal?  
(a) Soil erosion (c) Glacial erosion  
(b) Wind erosion (d) Fluvial erosion

Ans (b) Wind erosion

### **SHORT ANSWER TYPE**

1. Define the concept of sustainable development.

Ans The term sustainable development was coined by Brundtland Commission with the publication of report 'Our Common Future' in 1987. It defined sustainable development as a development that meets the needs of the present generations without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

2. Point out some salient features of Hill Area Development Programme.

Ans Features of Hill Area Development Programme are as follows:

- It was started in Fifth Five Year Plan and in the beginning it covered 15 districts comprising all the hilly districts of Uttarakhand, Mikir hills and North Cachar hills of Assam, Darjiling district of West Bengal and Nilgiri district of Tamil Nadu.
- Development of horticulture, plantation agriculture, animal husbandry, poultry, forestry and small scale and village industry Were the main objectives of the programme through which efficient use of local resources may become possible.



- National Committee on the Development of Backward Area recommended in 1981 that all the hill areas having a height above 600 m and not covered under tribal sub-plan be treated as backward hill areas.

3. Explain the main aims of Bharmaur Tribal Area Development plan.

Ans The main aims and priorities of this project were as follows:

- Improving the quality of life of the Gaddis.
- Narrowing the gap in the level of development between Bharmaur and other districts of Himachal Pradesh.
- The highest priority was on development of transport and communication, agriculture and allied activities as well as social and community services.
- To utilise local resources in the efficient manner.
- To create new opportunities for the people.

### **LONG ANSWER TYPE**

1. Discuss the role of World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED) in promotion of the idea of sustainable development.

Ans The United Nations established a World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED), after world community raised concerns on the environmental issues.

The WCED was headed by the Norwegian Prime Minister, Gro Harlem Brundtland. The commission gave its report entitled 'Our Common Future' in 1987, also known as Brundtland Report.

In this report, 'Sustainable Development' was defined as "A development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs".

2. Development is a multi-dimensional concept and signifies the positive, irreversible transformation of the economy, society and environment. Support the statement with suitable arguments from India.

Ans Development is a multi-dimensional and dynamic concept that is used to describe the state of particular societies and the process of changes experienced by them. The state of societies has been mainly determined by the interaction processes between human societies and their natural environments. The process of human- environment interaction depends upon the level of technology in a society and the institutions nurtured by the society.

Development signifies positive and irreversible transformation of the economy, society and the environment. It refers to qualitative change in the life of an individual for e.g. increasing literacy, longevity etc. In economic sphere, creating resources, technological developments such as industries etc. are irreversible in nature.

Earlier, development was measured by only the economic growth. Later, the development started including equity and redistribution along with economic growth. Later, it was realised that development cannot be restricted to only the economic sphere. It must include well being of the people, improving their living standards, education, health, political and civil rights etc. In the case of India, when it was realised that regional imbalances are getting more noticeable, the Planning Commission introduced the 'target area' and target group approaches to planning that aimed at removing regional disparities that have occurred due to development. So, area specific plans such as Hill Area Development Programme, Drought Prone Area Development Programme etc. were launched to make development more balanced.

## Chapter -7 : Transport and Communication

### MCQ

1. Which one of the following is the longest National Highway of India?  
a. NH-1      b. NH-7      c. NH-6      d. NH-8

Ans- b. NH-7

2. The Golden Quadrilateral connects which of these cities?

- A. Delhi-Kerala-Chennai-Mumbai  
B. Goa- Delhi-Kolkata- Assam  
C. Delhi-Mumbai-Chennai-Kolkata  
D. Delhi- Chennai- Bengaluru-Pune

Ans-c. Delhi-Mumbai-Chennai-Kolkata

- Q.3. Which of the following is not matched correctly?

#### LIST I

#### LIST II

a. State Highways	Join the state capitals with district headquarters and other important towns.
b. District Roads	Connecting links between District Headquarters and the other important nodes in the district.
c. Border Roads	Connect the state capitals with each other
d. Rural Roads	Vital for providing links in the rural areas

Ans c. Border Roads - Connect the state capitals with each

4. Consider the following statements and choose the correct options with the help of given options.

I. Construction of roads is easy and cheaper in the plain areas.

II. Nature of terrain and the level of economic development are the main Determinants of density of roads.

- a. Both the statements are correct.  
b. Both the statements are true, statement II correctly explains statement I.  
c. both the statements are true but not related with each other.  
d. Both statements are incorrect.

Ans- b. Both the statements are true, statement II correctly explains statement I.

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

- |                              |   |                             |
|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| LIST- I (National Waterways) | - | LIST-II (Extension)         |
| a. National Waterways No. 1  | - | Allahabad- Haldia           |
| b. National Waterways No. 2  | - | Sadiya- Dhubri              |
| c. National Waterways No. 3  | - | Kottapuram- Kollam          |
| d. National Waterways No. 4  | - | Matai river- Brahmani river |

Ans- d. National Waterways No. 4 - Matai river- Brahmani river

### SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS

The mode of communication can be divided into personal and mass communication. Among all the personal communication system internet is the most effective and advanced one. It is widely used in urban areas. It enables the user to establish direct contact through e-mail to get access to the world of knowledge and information. It is increasingly used for e-commerce and carrying out money transactions. It enable with the basic facilities of direct communication.

Radiobroadcasting started in India in 1923 by the Radio Club of Bombay. It was changed to All India Radio in 1936 and to Akashwani in 1957. All India Radio broadcasts a variety of programs related to information, education and entertainment. Television broadcasting has emerged as the most effective medium for disseminating information and educating masses. Satellites are mode of communication in themselves as well as they regulate the use of other means of communication. However, use of satellite in getting a continuous and synoptic view of larger area has made satellite communication very vital for the country due to the economic and strategic reasons.

1. On what basis communication is classified as personal and mass communication?

- a. Design and scale
- b. Scale and quality
- c. Scale and quantity
- d. Design and Quality

Ans- c. Scale and quantity

**2. Which among the following is the most advanced form of personal communication?**

- a. Television
- b. Radio
- c. Telephone
- d. Internet

Ans-D. Internet

### SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Classify the satellite system of India. Explain the main feature of each.

Ans : Ans-

1. INSAT (Indian National Satellite System):- Geostationary communication satellites for telecommunications, TV broadcasting, and weather forecasting.
2. IRS (Indian Remote Sensing Satellite):- Earth observation satellites for resource management, monitoring, and disaster management.
3. GSAT (Geostationary Satellite):- Geostationary communication satellites for telecommunications, navigation, and scientific research.
4. PSLV (Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle):- Launch vehicle for deploying satellites into polar sun-synchronous orbits.
5. Mangalyaan (Mars Orbiter Mission)
6. \*Chandrayaan (Lunar Mission)
7. \*SCATSAT (Satellite for Climate and Tropical Applications):- Weather forecasting and climate monitoring satellite.

2. Explain why inland water transport is an important mode of transport.

Ans- Inland water transport (IWT) is an important mode of transport for several reasons:

1. Fuel efficiency: IWT is one of the most fuel-efficient modes of transport, reducing carbon emissions and operating costs.
2. Capacity: Inland waterways can handle large volumes of cargo, making it an effective mode for bulk transportation.
3. Cost-effective: IWT is often cheaper than road or rail transport, especially for heavy or bulk cargo.
4. Less congestion: Inland waterways typically experience less congestion than roads and railways, reducing transit times.
5. Environmental benefits : IWT is a more environmentally friendly mode of transport, producing fewer emissions and less noise pollution.
6. Connectivity: Inland waterways connect ports, cities, and industries, promoting regional development and trade.
7. Reliability: IWT is less prone to disruptions like traffic jams or accidents, ensuring more reliable transportation.
8. Multimodal integration: IWT can seamlessly integrate with other modes, like ocean shipping and rail, for efficient door-to-door transportation.

3. What are the advantages of sea ports for India?

Ans- Here are the advantages of seaports for India:

- Low-cost transport: Seaports provide a low-cost means of transport.
- International trade: Seaports are the gateways of international trade and play a crucial role in the import and export business.
- Bulk transport: Seaports are ideal for the transport of heavy and bulky goods.
- Coastal development: Seaports contribute to the development of coastal regions.
- Economic growth: Seaports contribute to economic growth and prosperity.
- Employment opportunities: Seaports create job opportunities in the shipping and logistics sector.

- Government revenue: Seaports are a source of revenue for the government through taxes, duties, and other levies.
- Infrastructure development: Seaports lead to the development of other infrastructure like roads, railways, and storage facilities.

**Q.5 Why is sea port termed as gate way of international trade?**

**Ans-** A seaport is termed as the "gateway of international trade" because:

1. Global connectivity: Seaports connect India to the world, facilitating trade with other countries.
2. Import and export hub: Seaports are the primary points for importing and exporting goods, making them a crucial link in international trade.
3. Cargo handling: Seaports handle massive volumes of cargo, including containers, bulk cargo, and project cargo, making them a vital part of the global supply chain.
4. Trade facilitation: Seaports provide various facilities and services, such as warehousing, logistics, and customs clearance, to facilitate trade.
5. Economic growth: Seaports contribute significantly to a country's economic growth by generating revenue, creating employment opportunities, and stimulating economic activity.

### **LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS**

1). Classify means of communication on the basis of scale and quality into two categories. Explain any two characteristics of each category.

**Ans-** Means of communication can be classified into two categories based on scale and quality: Mass Media and Personal Media.

**\*Mass Media:\***

- Scale: Large audience, wide reach
- Quality: Impersonal, standardized

**Characteristics:**

1. **\*Wide reach\*:** Mass media can reach a large audience, often nationwide or even globally.
2. **\*Standardized message\*:** The message is the same for all recipients, with no personalization.

**Examples:** Television, Radio, Newspapers, Social Media (in terms of public posts and advertisements)

**\*Personal Media:\***

- Scale: Small audience, limited reach- Quality: Personal, interactive

**Characteristics:**

1. **\*Interpersonal\*:** Personal media enable two-way communication, allowing for feedback and interaction.
2. **\*Personalized message\*:** The message can be tailored to the individual or small group.

**Examples:** Face-to-face conversation, Phone calls, Emails, Text messages, Letters

## Chapter -8 : International Trade

Q.1. India is a major importer of

- [A]. Precious gems
- [C]. Electrical

- [B]. Crude petroleum
- [D]. Machinery

Q2. India is a major exporter of

- [A]. Petroleum products
- [C] Biochemicals

- [B] Jewellery
- [D]. Cereals

Q3 Tuticorin port is at \_\_\_\_ coast of India?

- [A] South east coast
- [C]. Western coast

- [B]. South west coast
- [D]. Eastern coast

Q.4. Which goods are generally traded via Air means?

- [A] High Value goods
- [C] Time and temperature sensitive products

- [B] Perishable goods
- [D] All of the above

Q.5. Which port is also known as 'Queen of Arabian Sea'?

- [A] Karwar port
- [C] Kochchi port

- [B] Mora port
- [D] None of the above

Q6. How many major ports are there in India?

- [A]. 12
- [B] 11
- [C] 13
- [D] 10

Q.7. Which is the largest container port of India?

- [A] Jawaharlal Nehru Port
- [C]. Cochin

- [B] Kandla
- [D] Mormugao

Q.8. Which port caters to the export of iron-ore products?

- [A]. New Mangalore port
- [C]. Cochin

- [B] Paradwip
- [D] Kandla

Q.9. Which country is the largest trading partner of India?

- [A] Pakistan
- [C] United States of America

- [B] United Arab Emirates
- [D] China

Q.10. What was the reason for the decline of import of foodgrains?

- [A] Green revolution
- [C] Hike in import duty

- [B] Decline in population
- [D] Self reliance in primary sector

Q.11.. What is India's share in world Trade?

- (A) 1%
- (B) 2%
- (C) 3%
- (D) 4%

Q.12. Which country is the largest trading partner of India?

- (A) Britain
- (B) China
- (C) USA
- (D) Pakistan

Q.13. What is the cargo handling capacity of Indian ports ( million tonnes)

- (A) 100
- (B) 300
- (C) 500
- (D) 700

Q.14.. In which state is Nhava Sheva port located ?

- (A) Gujarat
- (B) Goa
- (C) Maharashtra
- (D) Karnataka

Q.15.What is the major export from New Mangalore port?

- (A ) Coal                      (B) Iron ore                      (C)Copper                      (D)Mica

Q.16.Which port is called the 'Queen of Arabian sea'

- (A)New Manglore    (B)Mumbai                      (C)Kochchi                      (D) Kandla

Q.17. When was Chennai port built ?

- (A)1839                      (B)1849                      (C)1859                      (D) 1869

Q.18. Trade between two countries is termed as:

- (A) Internal Trade    (B) External Trade    (C )International Trade                      (D) Local Trade

Q.19.Which one of the following is a landlocked harbour

- (A) Visakhapatnam    (B)Mumbai                      (C) Ennor                      (D) Haldia

Q.20.Most of the India's foreign trade is carried through

- (A) Land and Sea    (B) Land and Air  
(C) Sea and Air    (D) Sea

Directions In the questions given below are two statements labelled as Assertion (A) and other labelled as Reason (R). In the context of two statements which one of the following is correct?

Codes:

- A .(A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).  
B . (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A) .  
C . (A) is true, but (R) is false.  
D . (A) is false, but (R) is true.

Q.21.Assertion (A) : International trade is very essential and no country can survive without it.

Reason (R) : Resources are space bound and no country is self-sufficient in every kind of resource.

Q.22. Assertion (A) : International trade is very essential and no country can survive without it.

Reason (R) : Resources are space bound and no country is self-sufficient in every kind of resource.

Q.23.Assertion (A): Balance of Trade (BOT) is the difference between the value of a country's exports and the value of a country's imports for a given period.

Reason (R): Balance of Payments records all transactions of capital nature.

Q.24. Assertion : International trade has undergone a sea of changes in the last decades.

Reason: Exchange of commodities and goods have been superseded by the exchange of information and knowledge

### QUESTION 1.OR 2 MARKS

Q. 1 Which major seaport on the eastern coast of India has a landlocked harbour?

Q. 2.Name the major seaport which has been developed to relieve the pressure at Chennai seaport.

Q. 3.Name the two Countries which are the largest trading partners of India as per the economic survey report of 2011-12.

Q. 4.Name the country which is the largest trading partner of India.

Q. 5.Name the seaport which was constructed to reduce the congestion of Kolkata port.

OR

Which port has been constructed to reduce congestion of Kolkata port? .

Q. 6.Name the major seaport which was developed just after independence on the western coast of India.

OR

Name the first major seaport of India developed after independence.

Q. 7. Name the port developed as a satellite port to relieve the pressure at Mumbai port.

Q. 8. Give the meaning of the term 'hinterland'.

Q. 9. Name the major seaport located on Hugli river.

Q. 10. Which port has been developed to relieve the pressure of Chennai port?

Q. 11. Which is the principle import commodity of India?

Q. 12. Which country is the largest trading partner of India?

Q. 13. Which export commodity of India has the highest value?

Q. 14. Which one of the Indian seaport provides port facilities to its landlocked neighbouring countries? Name any one such country.

Q. 15. Name the oldest artificial seaport of India.

Q. 16. Name the biggest seaport of India. Delhi,

Q. 17. Explain the meaning of hinterland.

Q. 18. Name the ports of India located on the east coast.

### 3 MARKS QUESTIONS

Q. 1. What do you understand by trade balance? What is called unfavourable and favourable trade balance?

Q. 2. Explain three characteristics of the changing nature of international trade in India.

Q. 3. Describe the direction of India's foreign trade.

Q. 4. Explain the difference between port and harbour.

Q. 5. India's international trade has undergone a sea change in recent years substantiate the statement?

Q. 6. What is the share of India in the international trade?

Q. 7. What are the features of airports?

Q. 8. Most of India's foreign trade is carried through sea routes". Explain the statement giving three reasons.

Q. 9. Mention the characteristics of India's foreign trade.

Q. 10. Name important items which India imports from different countries.

### LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q. 1. Describe in brief the changing nature of export items in the international trade of India.

OR

Explain with examples, the changing pattern of the composition of India's exports.

Q. 2. Describe any five features of changing patterns of the composition of India's import.

Q. 3. Why are called sea ports as a gateways of international Trade?

Q. 4. Despite the set back caused by the partition, Indian ports continued to grow after the independence". Support the statement with examples.

### ANSWERS OF MCQ.

1. [B]. Crude petroleum

2. [A]. Petroleum products

3. [D]. Eastern coast

4. [D] All of the above

5. (C) Kochchi Port

6. [C] 13

7. [A] Jawaharlal Nehru Port

8. [A]. New Mangalore port

9. [B] United Arab Emirates

10. [D] Self reliance in primary sector

11. (A) 1%

12. (B) China



13. (C) 500
14. (C) Maharashtra
15. (B) Iron ore
16. (C) Kochchi
17. (C) 1859
18. (C) International Trade
19. (A) Visakhapatnam
20. (A)
21. (A)
22. (A)

### MARKS ANSWER

**Ans.1:** Vishakhapatnam is a major seaport on the eastern coast of India which has a landlocked harbour.

**Ans.2 :** Ennore is the major seaport which has been developed to relieve the pressure at Chennai seaport.

**Ans.3:** UAE and China are the largest trading partners of India as per the economic survey report of 2011-12.

**Ans.4 :** China constitutes 70,717.18 total trade with India during 2013-14. Therefore, China is the largest trading partner of India.

**Ans.5:** Haldia port was constructed to reduce the congestion at Kolkata port.

**Ans.6:** Kandla port was developed just after independence on the western coast of India.

**Ans.7:** Jawaharlal Nehru port was developed as a satellite port to relieve the pressure at Mumbai port.

**Ans.8 :** Hinterland is the area which is behind the seaport and serves the seaport through a free form.

**Ans.9:** Kolkata port is located on the Hugli river.

**Ans.10:** Tuticorin and Ennore ports have been developed to relieve the pressure of Chennai port.

**Ans.11:** Crude petroleum and petroleum products are principle import commodities of India

**Ans.12:** UAE is the largest trading partner of India.

**Ans.13:** Manufactured goods and engineering goods have the highest value in India's export.

**Ans.14:** Kolkata port provides port facilities to its landlocked neighbouring countries i.e. Nepal and Bhutan.

**Ans.15:** The oldest artificial seaport of India is Chennai port.

**Ans.16:** The biggest seaport of India is Mumbai port

**Ans.17.** Hinterland is an area which is connected with the port that serves both for imports and for exports. It is a region lying inland from a coast or river.

**Ans.18 .** Kolkata, Haldia, Paradip, Vishakhapatnam, Ennore, Chennai, Tuticorin are the major ports on the east coast of India.

### 3 MARKS ANSWERS

**Ans. 1.** The balance of trade is the difference between a country's exports and imports of goods. A numerically positive balance of trade, also known as a trade surplus, occurs when a country exports more goods than it imports.

1. If the exports of a country exceed its imports, the country is said to have a favourable balance of trade, or a trade surplus. Conversely,
2. if the imports exceed exports, an unfavourable balance of trade, or a trade deficit, exists.

**Ans 2.(i)** India's foreign trade is continuously increasing,

(ii) Most of India's foreign trade is by sea,

(iii) India has unfavourable balance of trade,

(iv) It has a share of 10% in world trade,

(v) In Import trade, the import of Petroleum products is increasing while in Exports, the export of manufactured goods is ..

**Ans. 3.** India has goal to double its share in international trade within the next 5 years. To achieve this objective, India has started to adopt suitable measures which includes import liberalisation, reduction in import duties, de-licensing and change from process to product patents.

**Ans.4.**

- Harbour:
- 1.A harbour is an area of sea providing safe entrance to ships.
  - 2.It protects the ships from waves and storms.
  - 3.A harbour provides sufficient room for anchorage of ships.
- Port:
- 1.A port is a point on the coast where ships can tie up for anchor.
  - 2.Ships load and unload commodities here
  - 3.A port is connected with a productive hinterland.

**Ans.5.** 1.India has trading relations with all the major powers of the world. In the last fifteen years,  
2.The trade of India with foreign nations has developed immensely. Exchange of commodities and goods have been replaced by the exchange of knowledge and information.  
3.Through its modern software expertise and perfection in the information technology sector field of India has appeared as a strong contender at the global level. As a result of this, the earning foreign exchange has developed.

**Ans. 6.** 1.As of 2023, India is the seventh largest exporter of commercial services in the world, accounting for 4.6% of global trade in services.  
2.India's service exports grew by 27%. In September, India's prominent services industry experienced an acceleration in growth, buoyed by robust demand in the sector.

**Ans. 7.**air transport plays an important role in the international trade

- 1.it has the advantages of taking at the least time for carriage and handling high value of perishable goods over long distances ,
- 2.it is very costly.
- 3.unsuitable for caring heavy and bulky commodities

**Ans.8.:**Most of India's foreign trade is carried through sea routes because:

- 1.Long Coastline - India has a long coastline of 7511 km. It provides India to connect with other countries easily by sea route.
- 2.Open to Sea from Three Sides - India's peninsular plate is opened to sea from three sides. This strategic situation in Indian ocean provides a great advantage for India's International Trade.
- 3.Cheapest Means of Transport -Water transport is a cheap means of transport as it provides a smooth surface and zeroes turbulence.

**Ans.9.**The nature of India's foreign trade has changed over the years. Though there has been an increase in the total volume of import and export, the value of import continued to be higher than that of exports.

- 2.The share of agriculture and allied products has declined,
3. shares of petroleum and crude products and other commodities have increased. In import, there is a steep rise in petroleum products.

**Ans.10.** Petroleum and petroleum products are the major imports of India. Capital goods are also important items which includes non-electrical machinery, transport equipment, manufacturers of metals and machine tools which India imports from different countries

## **LONG TYPE OF ANSWERS**

**Ans:1.** The changing pattern of the composition of India's exports can be understood through the following points:

1. There is a decrease in the share of agriculture and allied products.
2. The share of petroleum products has increased mainly because of the rise in petroleum prices and increase in the petroleum refining capacity of India.
3. A huge decline is registered in the exports of traditional items like coffee, spices, tea, pulses, etc due to the tough international competition.
4. The increase has been registered in floricultural products, fresh fruits, marine products and sugar etc.
5. Gems and jewellery are other commodities that have a larger share in India's international trade.

**Ans.2:** The changing pattern of the composition of India's import is discussed below:

1. During the 1950s and 1960s, India faced serious food shortage, thus the country had to import food grains, capital goods, machinery and equipment at large scale.
2. After 1970, when the success of the Green Revolution takes place, it results in discontinuation of the foodgrain import.
3. The energy crises of 1973 raised the import prices of petroleum and fertilizers along with machine and equipment, special steel, edible oil and chemicals.
4. Import of capital goods like non-electrical machinery, transport equipment, manufactures of metals and machine tools registered a steady increase. This increase could be because of the increasing demand in the export-oriented industrial and domestic sectors.
5. Pearls and semi-precious stones, gold and silver, metallic ferrous ores and metal scrap non-ferrous metals, electronic goods, etc are other important items of India's import.

**Ans.3. 1.** Ports as gateways of International Trade -.the chief gateways of the world of International trade are the harbours and ports.

**2** the ports act as suction points of the resources from there hinterlands. the extension of railways and roadways towards the interior facilities the linking of the local markets to regional markets, regional markets to national markets, national markets to the international markets. cargoes and travellers pass from one part of the world to another through these ports.

**3** The ports provide facilities of docking, loading ,unloading and the storage facilities for cargo.

**Answer 4.:** 1. India has a long history of international trade via seaports. These ports emerged as gateways of international trade after the coming of European traders and colonisation of India by British. These ports linked the local market to regional markets, regional to national and national international markets. This process was ' continued until independence. But India faced a huge loss when Karachi and Chittagong port were lost with the partition of the country. Karachi port went to Pakistan and Chittagong port went to ' East-Pakistan (now Bangladesh).

2. To recover from this loss, many new ports were developed. For instance, Kandla in the West and Diamond Harbour in the East near Kolkata on river Hugli. India recovered successfully from this loss and continued the growth of Indian ports.

3. Today large volumes of domestic and international trades are handled by these Indian ports. Modern infrastructure facilities are available in most of the Indian ports. Many private entrepreneurs have been invited for the modernisation of ports in the country. The cargo handling capacity of Indian ports has increased from 20 million tonnes in 1951 to more than 586 million tonnes in 2008-09.

4. Currently, there are 12 major ports and 185 minor or intermediate ports. A larger part of total traffic is carried through major ports.

### MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS-

- Which of the following is an example of a natural disaster with significant geographical implications?
  - Economic recession
  - Political revolution
  - Hurricane
  - Technological advancement
- What geographical factor primarily influences the distribution of agriculture around the world?
  - Political boundaries
  - Economic policies
  - Climate and soil types
  - Cultural practices
- Which of the following best describes the concept of globalization from a geographical perspective?
  - The spread of diseases across borders
  - The interconnectedness of economies and cultures worldwide
  - The decline of traditional farming practices
  - The rise of nationalism in various regions
- How does climate change NOT impact geographical patterns and processes?
  - By reducing sea levels
  - By altering weather patterns and habitats
  - By increasing biodiversity
  - By promoting desertification
- Which of the following is NOT an example of a transboundary water issue?
  - Building a dam for hydroelectric power
  - Pollution of a river within a single country
  - Constructing a canal for irrigation
  - Dispute over shared river resources between countries
- What is NOT a primary concern regarding deforestation from a geographical perspective?
  - Loss of biodiversity
  - Expansion of urban areas
  - Increase in agricultural productivity
  - Decrease in atmospheric carbon dioxide
- How do geographical features NOT influence human settlement patterns?
  - By encouraging dispersion
  - By limiting access to water sources
  - By facilitating communication and transportation
  - By promoting uniform distribution
- Which of the following is NOT a consequence of overpopulation from a geographical standpoint?
  - Decrease in resource depletion
  - Growth of slum areas
  - Increase in arable land
  - Expansion of wilderness areas
- How does globalization NOT affect cultural landscapes?
  - By promoting homogeneity
  - By strengthening local identities
  - By preserving traditional practices
  - By reducing migration trends
- How does globalization affect cultural landscapes?
  - By promoting homogeneity
  - By strengthening local identities
  - By preserving traditional practices
  - By reducing migration trends

## ANSWERS-

1. b) Hurricane
2. b) Climate and soil types
3. b) The interconnectedness of economies and cultures worldwide
4. b) By increasing biodiversity
5. c) Pollution of a river within a single country
6. b) Increase in agricultural productivity

7. d) By promoting uniform distribution
8. b) Increase in arable land
9. d) By reducing migration trends
10. a) By promoting homogeneity

### 3 MARK QUESTIONS-

**1.** Discuss the impact of urbanization on the environment and society, highlighting three significant challenges faced by rapidly urbanizing regions.

**Answer:** Urbanization has profound effects on both the environment and society. Firstly, it leads to increased pollution levels due to industrial activities, transportation emissions, and waste generation. Secondly, urban areas often experience the loss of green spaces and natural habitats, leading to biodiversity loss and reduced ecosystem services. Thirdly, rapid urbanization exacerbates socio-economic challenges such as housing shortages, inadequate infrastructure, and socio-economic disparities, as rural migrants often face difficulties accessing basic services and livelihood opportunities in cities.

**2.** Explain the concept of globalization and its effects on local economies and cultures, providing examples from different regions of the world.

**Answer:** Globalization refers to the process of increased interconnectedness and interdependence among countries, economies, and cultures worldwide. It leads to the integration of markets, the exchange of goods, services, and capital across borders, and the diffusion of ideas and cultural practices. For example, the spread of multinational corporations like McDonald's and Coca-Cola reflects the global influence of Western consumer culture. Additionally, international trade agreements such as NAFTA (North American Free Trade Agreement) have facilitated the expansion of global supply chains and the outsourcing of manufacturing jobs to developing countries, affecting local economies and employment patterns.

**3.** Analyse the role of natural disasters in shaping geographical landscapes and human settlements, citing examples to support your argument.

**Answer:** Natural disasters play a significant role in shaping geographical landscapes and human settlements. For instance, earthquakes can cause tectonic landforms such as rift valleys and mountain ranges, while floods can reshape river valleys and coastlines through erosion and sediment deposition. Additionally, natural disasters often lead to the destruction of infrastructure and displacement of populations, influencing patterns of human settlement. Examples include the 2011 Tohoku earthquake and tsunami in Japan, which caused widespread devastation and prompted the relocation of communities to safer inland areas away from the coast.

**4.** Critically assess the impact of overpopulation on urban infrastructure and resource management, suggesting potential solutions to address the challenges posed by rapid population growth.

**Answer:** Overpopulation strains urban infrastructure and resources, leading to issues like congestion, inadequate housing, and water shortages. Solutions include investing in sustainable infrastructure, promoting family planning, and implementing urban planning measures to accommodate population growth without compromising quality of life.

**5.** Compare and contrast the geographical distribution of agricultural systems in developed and developing countries, discussing the factors influencing agricultural productivity in each context.

**Answer:** Developed countries often have mechanized farming systems with high yields, driven by advanced technology, capital investment, and government subsidies. In contrast, developing countries rely more on traditional agriculture, facing challenges like limited access to technology, land tenure issues, and climate variability, which affect productivity and food security.

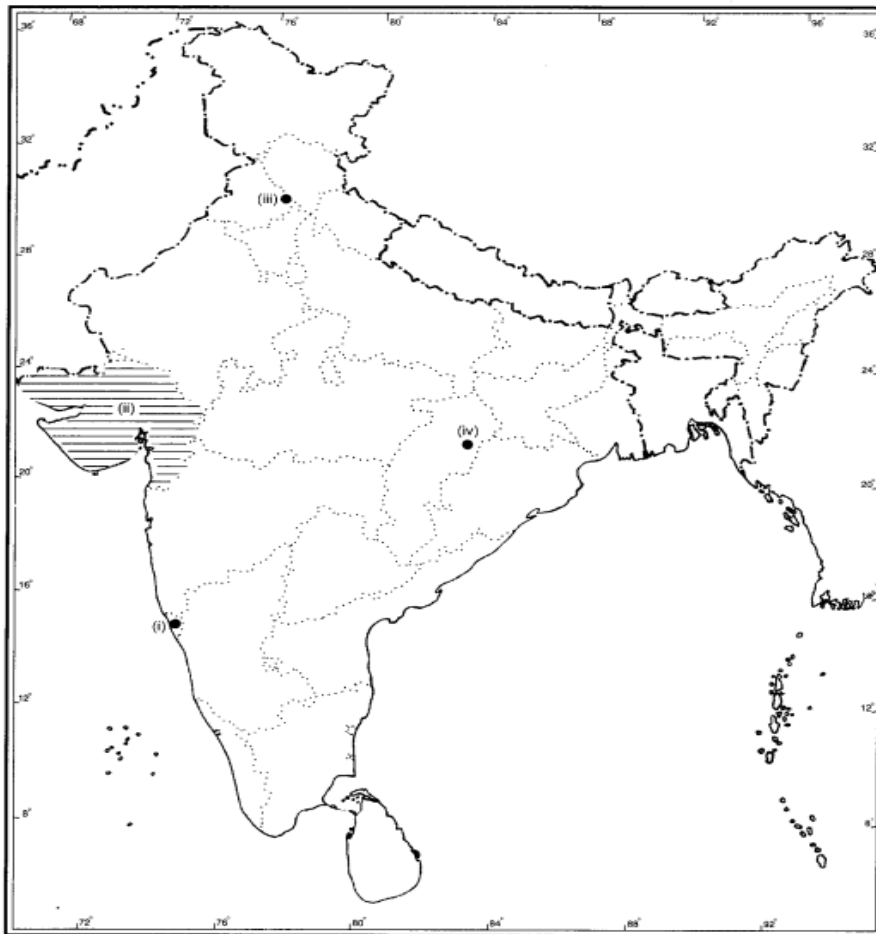
#### 4 MARK QUESTION-

Locate and label the following five features with appropriate symbols on the given political outline map of India.

- (i) The most urbanized state (2011).
- (ii) The leading cotton producing state.
- (iii) The Software Technology park located in Punjab.
- (iv) The major coal field located in Chhattisgarh.



ANSWER:



- (i) Goa      (ii) Gujarat      (iii) Mohali      (iv) Korba      (v) Bangalore

## 5 MARK QUESTIONS-

1. Discuss the socio-economic and environmental impacts of rapid urbanization in developing countries.

Answer:

Socio-economic Impacts:

Increased Employment Opportunities:

- Rapid urbanization creates job opportunities in various sectors such as manufacturing, construction, and services.
- Example: The growth of garment factories in Bangladesh has provided employment opportunities for many rural migrants.

Environmental Impacts:

Increased Pollution Levels:

- Rapid urbanization leads to higher levels of air and water pollution due to industrial activities, transportation emissions, and waste generation.
- Example: The smog problem in cities like Beijing, China, is exacerbated by rapid urbanization and industrialization.

2. Urbanization can have significant implications for public health in developing countries. Identify three major public health challenges associated with rapid urbanization, and discuss how these challenges can be addressed through effective urban planning and public health interventions.

ANSWER:

**Public Health Challenges:**

- Air pollution-related respiratory diseases
- Inadequate access to clean water and sanitation
- Vector-borne diseases in overcrowded urban areas

**Addressing Challenges:**

- Implementing sustainable urban planning initiatives to reduce pollution and improve public transport
- Investing in water and sanitation infrastructure to ensure access to clean water and sanitation services
- Implementing vector control programs and promoting community health education

3. Urbanization affects the environment in various ways, including increased pollution levels and habitat destruction. Discuss the impacts of urbanization on air and water quality, biodiversity, and natural ecosystems. Additionally, analyse the role of sustainable urban planning in mitigating these environmental impacts.

ANSWER:

**Impacts of Urbanization:**

- Air pollution from vehicular emissions and industrial activities
- Water pollution from untreated sewage and industrial discharge
- Habitat destruction and loss of biodiversity due to urban expansion

**Role of Sustainable Urban Planning:**

- Promoting green spaces and sustainable transportation options
- Implementing green building standards and waste management practices
- Protecting natural habitats through urban green belts and conservation areas

4. Urbanization is closely linked to economic development and industrialization in developing countries. Discuss the relationship between urbanization, economic growth, and industrialization, examining how urban areas contribute to national economies and employment generation. Provide examples of successful urban development projects that have contributed to economic growth in developing countries.



Answer:

**Relationship Between Urbanization and Economic Growth:**

- Urban areas serve as centers of economic activity and innovation, attracting investment and fostering entrepreneurship.
- Industrialization leads to the growth of urban manufacturing hubs and creates employment opportunities for urban residents.

**Examples:**

- Shenzhen, China: Shenzhen's transformation from a small fishing village to a global economic powerhouse is attributed to its rapid urbanization and industrialization, driven by the establishment of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) and investment in manufacturing and technology industries.
- Bengaluru, India: Bengaluru's emergence as India's Silicon Valley is a result of its urbanization and investment in information technology (IT) and software development sectors, attracting talent and investment from around the world.

5. Urbanization often leads to the displacement of vulnerable populations and the loss of cultural heritage in urban areas. Analyse the socio-cultural impacts of urbanization on indigenous communities, migrants, and marginalized groups, discussing the challenges they face in preserving their cultural identity and heritage in rapidly changing urban landscapes.

ANSWER:

**Socio-cultural Impacts:**

- Displacement and loss of traditional livelihoods for indigenous communities
- Marginalization and discrimination faced by migrant populations in urban areas
- Erosion of cultural heritage and identity due to urban development and gentrification

**Challenges in Preserving Cultural Identity:**

- Limited access to affordable housing and land tenure security
- Lack of recognition and support for cultural preservation initiatives
- Socio-economic disparities and unequal access to resources and opportunities

## Bibliography

### IMPORTANT LINKS

1. <http://cbseacademic.nic.in/index.html>
2. [http://cbseacademic.nic.in/SQP\\_CLASSXII\\_2022-23.html](http://cbseacademic.nic.in/SQP_CLASSXII_2022-23.html)
3. <https://diksha.gov.in/explore>

### Prescribed Books:

1. Fundamentals of Human Geography, Class XII, Published by NCERT
2. India - People and Economy, Class XII, Published by NCERT
3. Practical Work in Geography Part II, Class XII, Published by NCERT

### Note:

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