STUDENT SUPPORT MATERIAL

Class XII
Geography

तत् त्वं पूषन् अपावृणु
केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन
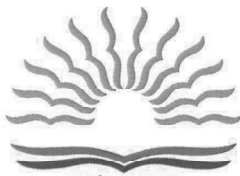
Session 2016-17

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN
NEW DELHI

संतोष कुमार मल्ल, भा.प्र.से.
आयुक्त

Santosh Kumar Mall, I.A.S.
Commissioner

केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन
KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN
18, संस्थागत क्षेत्र, शहीद जीत सिंह मार्ग, नई दिल्ली–110016
दूरभाष : 91—11—26512579, फैक्स : 91—11—26852680

18, Institutional Area, Shaheed Jeet Singh Marg, New Delhi-110016 (India)
Tel. : 91-11-26512579, Fax : 91-11-26852680
E-mail : commissioner@kvsedu.org, Website : www.kvsangathan.nic.in

A WORD TO MY DEAR STUDENTS

It gives me great pleasure in presenting the Students' Support Material to all KV students of class XII.

The material has been prepared keeping in mind your needs when you are preparing for final exams and wish to revise and practice questions or when you want to test your ability to complete the question paper in the time allotted or when you come across a question while studying that needs an immediate answer but going through the text book will take time or when you want to revise the complete concept or idea in just a minute or try your hand at a question from a previous CBSE Board exam paper or the Competitive exam to check your understanding of the chapter or unit you have just finished. This material will support you in any way you want to use it.

A team of dedicated and experienced teachers with expertise in their subjects has prepared this material after a lot of exercise. Care has been taken to include only those items that are relevant and are in addition to or in support of the text book. This material should not be taken as a substitute to the NCERT text book but it is designed to supplement it.

The Students' Support Material has all the important aspects required by you; a design of the question paper, syllabus, all the units/chapters or concepts in points, mind maps and information in tables for easy reference, sample test items from every chapter and question papers for practice along with previous years Board exam question papers.

I am sure that the Support Material will be used by both students and teachers and I am confident that the material will help you perform well in your exams.

Happy learning!

Santosh Kumar Mall
Commissioner, KVS

FOREWORD

The Students' Support Material is a product of an in-house academic exercise undertaken by our subject teachers under the supervision of subject expert at different levels to provide the students a comprehensive, yet concise, learning support tool for consolidation of your studies. It consists of lessons in capsule form, mind maps, concepts with flow charts, pictorial representation of chapters wherever possible, crossword puzzles, question bank of short and long answer type questions with previous years' CBSE question papers.

The material has been developed keeping in mind latest CBSE curriculum and question paper design. This material provides the students a valuable window on precise information and it covers all essential components that are required for effective revision of the subject.

In order to ensure uniformity in terms of content, design, standard and presentation of the material, it has been fine tuned at KVS Hqrs level.

I hope this material will prove to be a good tool for quick revision and will serve the purpose of enhancing students' confidence level to help them perform better. Planned study blended with hard work, good time management and sincerity will help the students reach the pinnacle of success.

Best of Luck.

U.N. Khaware
Additional Commissioner (Acad.)

STUDENT SUPPORT MATERIAL

ADVISORS

- **Shri Santosh Kumar Mall, IAS,** Commissioner, KVS (HQ) New Delhi
- **Shri. U.N. Khaware,** Addl. Commissioner (Academics), KVS (HQ)

CO-ORDINATION TEAM AT KVS (HQ)

- **Dr. V. Vijayalakshmi,** Joint Commissioner (Acad), KVS (HQ)
- **Mr. P.V. Sai Ranga Rao,** Deputy Commissioner (Acad), KVS (HQ)
- **Ms. Aprajita,** AEO (Acad), KVS (HQ)

CONTENT TEAM

- **Mr. Ishampal,** Deputy Commissioner, Bhopal Region
- **Mr. Ajay Pant,** Deputy Commissioner, Tinsukia Region (now at Lucknow)
- **Ms. Rupa Ajeet Sriram,** PGT Geography, KV No-1 Bhopal
- **Ms. Mohini Ojha,** PGT Geography, KV No-1 Indore
- **Mr. Subhash Panchonia,** PGT Geography, KV Khandwa
- **Mr. Ashutosh Pandey,** PGT Geography, KV Dinjan Cantt (Assam)
- **Mr. Vikrama Ram,** PGT Geography, KV OIL Duliajan (Assam)
- **Mr. S.K. Meena,** PGT Geography, KV AFS Tezpur (Assam)

REVIEW TEAM

- **Mr. Anil Kumar,** PGT (Geography), KV No-1 Faridabad
- **Ms. Asha Kiran Koul,** PGT (Geography), KV No-3 Delhi Cantt

Typing Type-setting & Designing

M/s Vijaylakshmi Printing Works Pvt. Ltd.
B-117, Sector-5, Noida-201301, Ph.: 0120-2421977, 2422312
E-mail: vpwpl.1972@gmail.com

CONTENTS

Syllabus (Session-2016-17)
GEOGRAPHY (CODE-029)
CLASS XII

Theory Paper

Time 3 hrs
MM : 100

A.	**Fundamentals of Human Geography**	**30 Marks**
	Unit 1: Human Geography	
	Unit 2: People	
	Unit 3: Human Activities	
	Unit 4: Transport, Communication and Trade	
	Unit 5: Human settlements	
	Unit 6: Map Work	**5 Marks**
B.	**India: People and Economy**	**30 Marks**
	Unit 7: People	
	Unit 8: Human Settlements	
	Unit 9: Resources and Development	
	Unit 10: Transport, Communication and International Trade	
	Unit 11: Geographical Perspective on selected issues and problems	
	Unit 12: Map Work	**5 Marks**
C.	**Practical Work**	**30 Marks**
	Unit 1: Processing of Data and Thematic Mapping	15
	Unit 2: Field study or Spatial Information Technology	10
	Unit 3: Practical Record Book and Viva Voce	5

GEOGRAPHY (CODE - 029)
CLASS XII

Part-A. Fundamentals of Human Geography   **90 Periods**
                                                               35 Marks

Unit 1:   **Human Geography:Nature and Scope**   **05 Periods**

Unit 2:   **People**   **18 Periods**

- Population-distribution,density and growth

- Population change-spatial patterns and structure; determinants of population change;

- Age-sex ratio; rural-urban composition;

- Human development - concept; selected indicators, international comparisons.

Unit 3:   **Human Activities28 Periods**

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

Secondary activities-concept; manufacturing: types - household, small scale, large scale; agro based and mineral based industries; people engaged in secondary activities - some examples from selected countries.

Tertiary activities-concept; trade, transport and tourism; services; people engaged in tertiary activities - some examples from selected countries.

Quaternary activities-concept; people engaged in quaternary activities - case study from selected countries.

Unit 4:   **Transport,Communication and Trade23 periods**

- Land transport - roads, railways; trans-continental railways.

- Water transport- inland waterways; major ocean routes.

- Air transport- Intercontinental air routes.

- Oil and gas pipelines.

- Satellite communication and cyber space- Importance and usage for geographical information; use of GPS.

- International trade-Bases and changing patterns; ports as gateways of international trade, role of WTO in International trade.

- OCEAN: National rights and international treaties.

Unit5: **Human Settlements** **10 periods**

- Settlement types - rural and urban; morphology of cities (case study); distribution of mega cities; problems of human settlements in developing countries.

Unit6: **Map Work on identification of features based on 1-5 units on the outline/ Physical/Political map of World.** **05 periods**

Part B : India: People and Economy **90 Periods**

Unit7: **People** **15 Periods**

- Population : distribution, density and growth; composition of population - linguistic, religious; sex,

  Rural-urban and occupational-regional variations in growth of population.

- Migration: international, national-causes and consequences.

- Human development: selected indicators and regional patterns.

- Population, environment and development.

Unit 8: **Human Settlements** **10 Periods**

- Rural settlements - types and distribution.

- Urban settlements - types, distribution and functional classification.

Unit 9: **Resources and Development** **30 Periods**

- Land resources- general land use; agricultural land use, Geographical conditions and distribution of major crops (Wheat, Rice, Tea, Coffee, Cotton, Jute, Sugarcane and Rubber), agricultural development and problems.

- Water resources-availability and utilization-irrigation, domestic, industrial and other uses; scarcity of water and conservation methods-rain water harvesting and watershed management (one case study related with participatory watershed management to be introduced).

- Mineral and energy resources- distribution of metallic (Iron ore, Copper, Bauxite, Manganese); non-metallic (Mica, Salt) minerals; conventional (Coal, Petroleum, Natural gas and Hydroelectricity) and non-conventional energy sources (solar, wind, biogas) and conservation.

- Industries - types, factors of industrial location; distribution and changing pattern of selected industries-iron and steel, cotton textiles, sugar, petrochemicals, and knowledge based industries; impact of liberalization, privatization and globalization on industrial location; industrial clusters.

- Planning in India- target group area planning (case study); idea of sustainable development (case study).

Unit 10: **Transport, Communication and International Trade1** **5 Periods**

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

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

Unit 11: **Geographical Perspective on Selected Issues and Problems (One case study tobe introduced for each topic)** **15 Periods**

- Environmental pollution; urban-waste disposal.

- Urbanization, rural-urban migration; problems of slums.

- Land degradation.

Unit 12: **Map work on locating and labelling of features based on above units on outlinemap of India.** **05 Marks**

Part C Practical Work 40 Periods

Unit 1: **Processing of Data and Thematic Mapping** **25 Periods**

- Type and Sources of data: Primary, Secondary and other sources.

- Tabulating and processing of data; calculation of averages, measures of central tendency, deviation and rank correlation.

- Representation of data- construction of diagrams: bars, circles and flowchart; thematic maps;

- Construction of dot; choropleth and isopleth maps.

- Data analysis and generation of diagrams, graphs and other visual diagrams using computers.

Unit 2: **Field Study or Spatial Information Technology** **15 Periods**

- Field visit and study: map orientation, observation and preparation of sketch; survey on any one of ;

- The local concerns; pollution, ground water changes, land use and land-use changes, poverty, energy issues.

- Soil degradation, impact of floods and drought, catchment area of school, Market survey andHousehold survey (any one topic of local concern may be taken up for the study; observation and questionnaire survey may be adopted for the data collection; collected data may be tabulated and analyzed with diagrams and maps). Students can be given different topics to get more insight into various problems of society.

<div align="center">OR</div>

Spatial Information Technology

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

Design of Question Paper
SUBJECT : GEOGRAPHY (THEORY)
CLASS XII

Time 3 hrs   MM : 70

WEIGHTAGE TO CONTENT

Part-A : **Fundamentals of Human Geography** **(Total) : 35 marks**

Chapters --   30 marks

World Map (for Identification only Unit : 1-5)   5 marks

Part-B : **India People and Economy**   **total : 35 marks**

Chapters   30 marks

Map India   5 marks

total : 70 marks

Note : Value Based Question from any Unit : 1-11

III . WEIGHTAGE TO DIFFICULTY LEVEL

1.   Easy (e)--   20%
2.   Average (av)   60%
3.   Difficult (d)   20%

Design of Question Paper
SUBJECT : GEOGRAPHY (THEORY)
CLASS XII

Time 3 hrs   MM : 70

1. WEIGHTAGE OF OBJECTIVES

Objectives	Marks	% of Marks
1. Knowledge(K)	24	35%
2. Understanding(U)	28	40%
3. Application (A)	07	10%
5. Skills(S)	11	25%

2. WEIGHTAGE IN FORM OF QUESTIONS

Form of Questions	No of questions	Marks of each questions	Total marks	Estimated time in minutes
Long Ans (L.A)	7	5	35	90 min.
Short Ans (S.A I)	6	3	18	60 min.
V.Short Ans (S.A II)	7	1	7	10 min.
Skill (Map Work)	2	5x2	10	20 min.
Total 767222	22	–	70	180 min.

3. WEIGHTAGE OF DIFFICULTY LEVEL

Estimated Difficulty Level	Percentage
(i) Easy (E)	20%
(ii) Average(AV)	60%
(iii) Difficult (D)	20%

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER
CLASS XII
SUBJECT : GEOGRAPHY (029)
2015-2016

Time 3 hrs   **MM : 70**

General Instructions:

1. *There are 22 questions in all.*

2. *All questions are compulsory.*

3. *Marks for each question are indicated against it.*

4. *Question numbers 01 to 07 are very short answer questions carrying 01 mark each. Answer to each of these questions should not exceed 40 words.*

5. *Question numbers 08 to 13 are short answer questions carrying 03 marks each. Out of which one question is a value based question. Answer to each of these Questions should not exceed 80-100 words.*

6. *Question numbers 14 to 20 are long answer questions carrying 05 marks each. Answer to each of these questions should not exceed 150 words.*

7. *Question number 21 and 22 are related to identification or locating and labelling of geographical features on maps carrying 5 marks each.*

8. *Outline maps of the World and India provided to you must be attached within your answer book.*

9. *Use of templates or stencils for drawing outline maps is allowed.*

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1. **How can you say that both push and pull factors give birth to migration?**

2. **What do you mean by behavioural school of thought?**   1

3. **Give two causes of growing trend of sub-urbanisation.**   1

4. **Name any two famous bauxite mines of India.**   1

5. **What is a digital divide?**   1

6. **What are white collar workers?**   1

7. **Name any one national waterway of India.**   1

8. **Study the following table and answer the questions that follow:**   3x1 =3

India - Human Development Index

State	HDI Value	Rank
Kerala	0.790	1
Delhi	0.750	2
Himachal Pradesh	0.652	3
Goa	0.617	4
Punjab	0.605	5
NE (excluding Assam)	0.573	6
Maharashtra	0.572	7
Tamil Nadu	0.570	8
Haryana	0.552	9
Jammu and Kashmir	0.529	10
Gujarat	0.527	11
Karnataka	0.519	12
West Bengal	0.492	13
Uttarakhand	0.490	14
Andhra Pradesh	0.473	15
Assam	0.444	16
Rajasthan	0.434	17
Uttar Pradesh	0.380	18
Jharkhand	0.376	19
Madhya Pradesh	0.375	20
Bihar	0.367	21
Odisha	0.362	22
Chhattisgarh	0.358	23

I. Name any two states with HDI value lower than 0.40.

II. What do you think how would thoughts of Dr. Mahbub-ul-Haq or Prof. Amartya Sen be helpful in raising the level of human development in these states of India?

FOR VISUALLY CHALLENGED STUDENTS ONLY (IN LIEU OF Q. NO. 8)

1. Name any two states with low HDI values.

2. What do you think how would thoughts of Dr. Mahbub-ulHaq or Prof. Amartya Sen be helpful in raising the level of human development in these states of India?

9. **Study the diagram given below and answer the questions that follow-** **3x1=3**

(i) Name the transport line shown in the map.

(ii) Name two ocean/sea coasts which are being connected by this transport line.

(iii) Give any one point of significance of this transport line.

FOR VISUALLY CHALLENGED STUDENTS ONLY (IN LIEU OF Q. NO. 9)

(i) Name the Trans-continental railway line of North America.

(ii) Name two ocean coasts which are being connected by this railway line.

(iii) Give any one point of significance of this railway line.

10. **Explain the Significance of Suez Canal in three points** **3x1=3**

11. **What are three categories of towns based on their evolution in different periods?**
3x1=3

VALUE-BASED QUESTION

12. **Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:** **1.5+1.5=3**

The design and use of building materials of houses vary from one ecological region to another.

The houses made up of mud, wood and thatch, remain susceptible to damage during heavy rains and floods, and require proper maintenance every year. Most house designs are

typically deficient in proper ventilation. Besides, the design of a house includes the animal shed along with its fodder-store within it. This is purposely done to keep the domestic animals and their food properly protected from wild animals.

Unmetalled roads and lack of modern communication network creates a unique problem. During rainy season, the settlements remain cut off and pose serious difficulties in providing emergency services. It is also difficult to provide adequate health and educational infrastructure for their large rural population. The problem is particularly serious where proper villagisation has not taken place and houses are scattered over a large area."

(i) Justify the statement, "The problem is particularly serious where proper villagisation has not taken place and houses are scattered over a large area."

(ii) Find out the values associated with it.

13. **Study the following map and answer the questions that follow:**   1+2=3
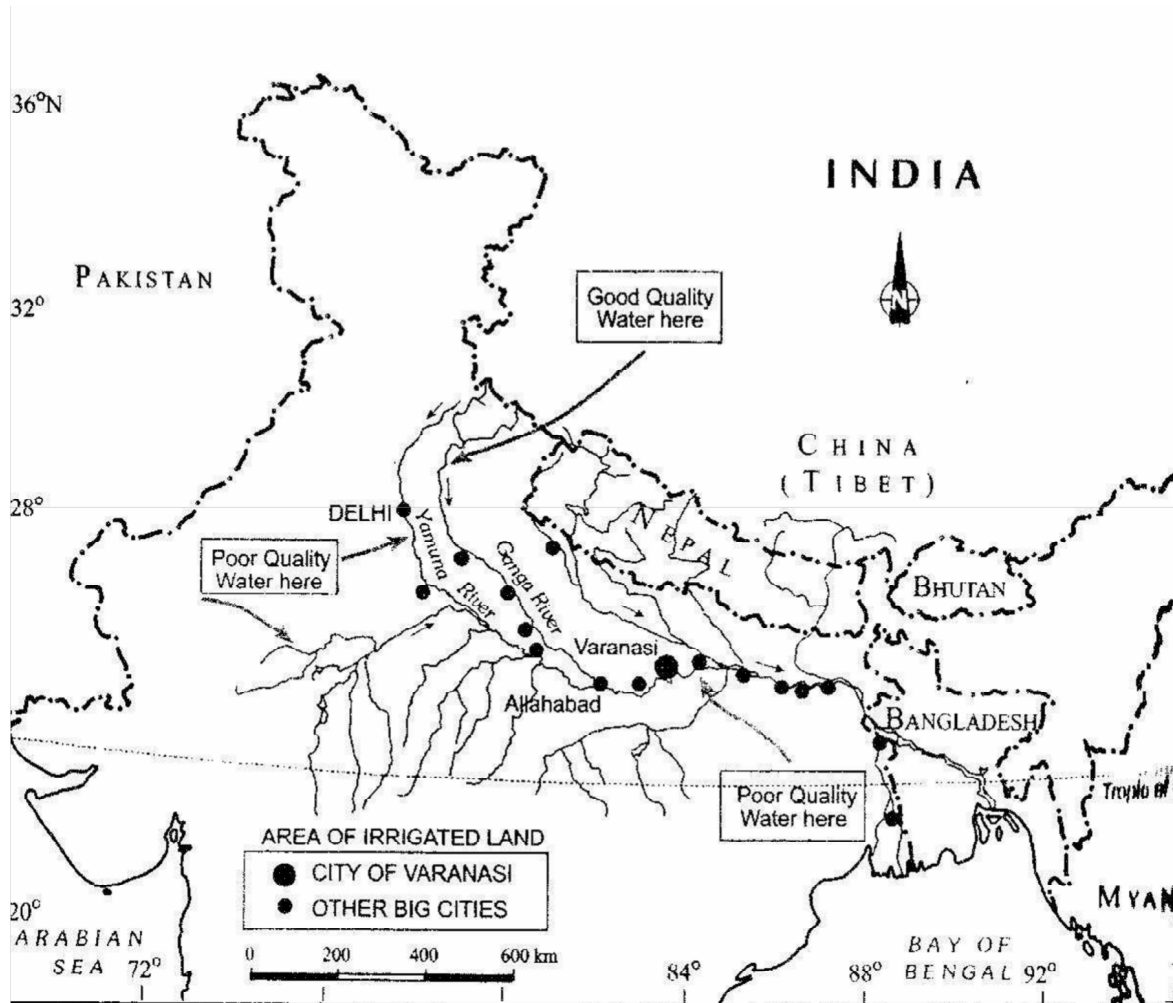
(i) Why do we have good quality river water near the mountains and poor quality in the lower plains?

(ii) What can be the role of each individual in controlling water pollution?

FOR VISUALLY CHALLENGED STUDENTS ONLY (IN LIEU OF Q. NO. 13)

(i)   What are the two main causes of river water pollution?

(ii)   What can be the role of each individual in controlling water pollution?

14. **"Nomadic herding and Commercial Livestock Rearing are the two types of animal rearing." Define them and give their important features.**   **5**

15. **Find out the five major problems of agricultural sector in India.**   **5**

16. **Describe the achievements and contribution of Indian railways in the economy.**   **5**

17. **Discuss the five factors which favoured the concentration of Iron and Steel industry in the Chhotanagpur region (comprising parts of Chhattisgarh, northern Odisha, Jharkhand and western West Bengal) in India.**   **5**

18. **Which socio-economic benefits are being observed by implementation of Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP) in Bharmaur?**   **5**

19. **"Mediterranean Agriculture is highly specialized commercial agriculture." Discuss the statement by giving suitable arguments.**   **5**

20. **Tourism has become an important activity but it is affected by many factors. Giving its importance explain the factors.**   **5**

21. **Identify the five geographical features shown on the World Map and write their correct names on the lines marked near each feature:**   **5x1=5**

    A.   An industrial region

    B.   A major area of mixed farming

    C.   A major sea port in Asia

    D.   A mega city

   E.   An international airport in Australia

    FOR VISUALLY CHALLENGED STUDENTS ONLY (IN LIEU OF Q. NO. 21)

    A.   Name an industrial region in the world.

    B.   Name any one major area of mixed farming in the world.

    C.   Name any one major sea port in Asia.

    D.   Name a mega city in Europe.

    E.   Name an international airport in Australia continent.

22. **Locate and label the following in the given outline political map of India:**   **5x1=5**

    I.   A highly urbanized state

    II.   A leading producing state of tea

    III.   A major sea port in Kerala

    IV.   A cotton textile Centre in Karnataka
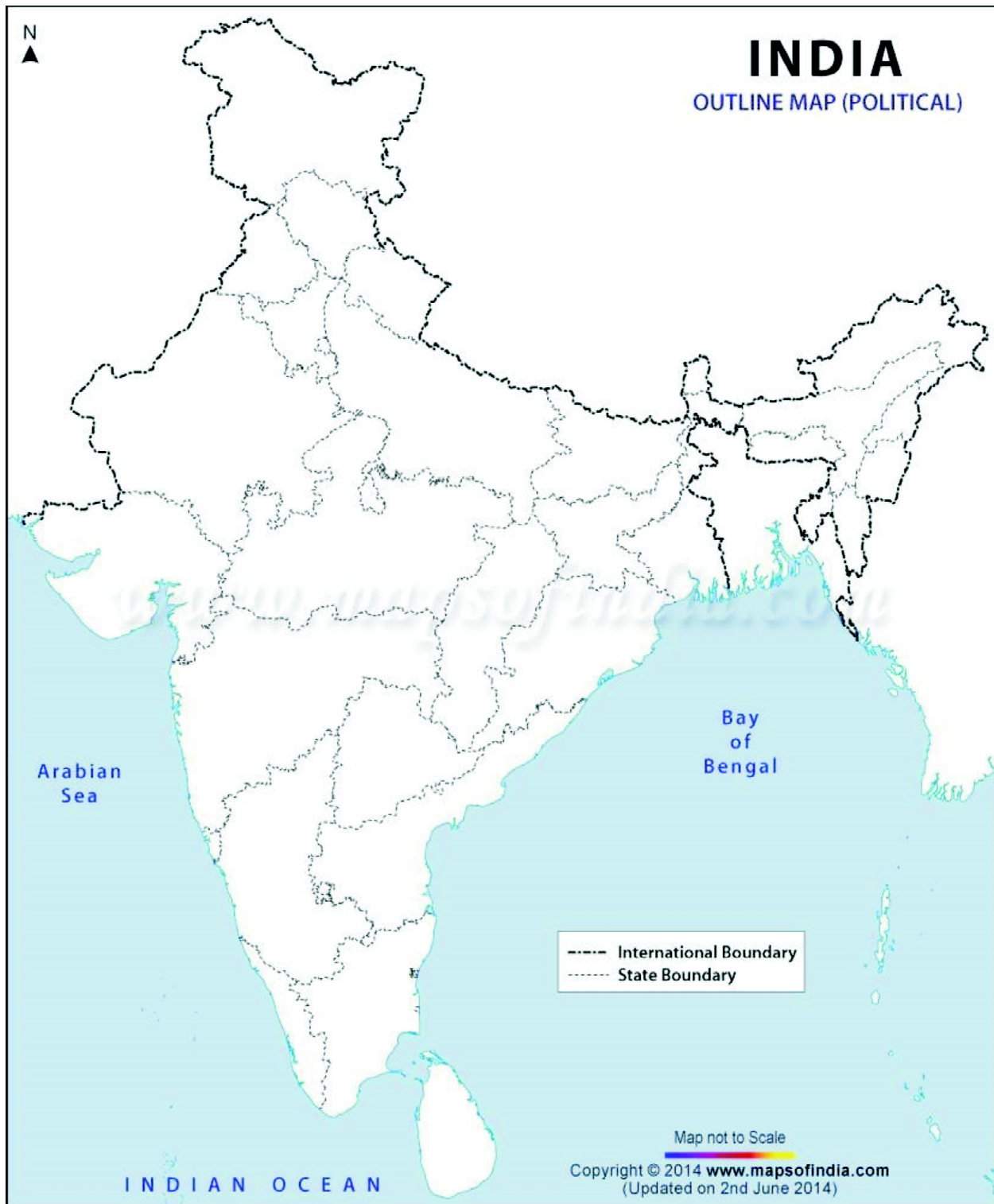
    V.   Any one million plus city in Uttar Pradesh

FOR VISUALLY CHALLENGED STUDENTS ONLY (IN LIEU OF Q. NO. 22)

a)   Name a highly urbanized state in India.

b)   Name a leading producing state of tea in India.

c)   Name a major sea port in Kerala.

d)   Name a cotton textile Centre in Karnataka.

e)   Name any one million plus city in Uttar Pradesh.

21.   **WORLD MAP**
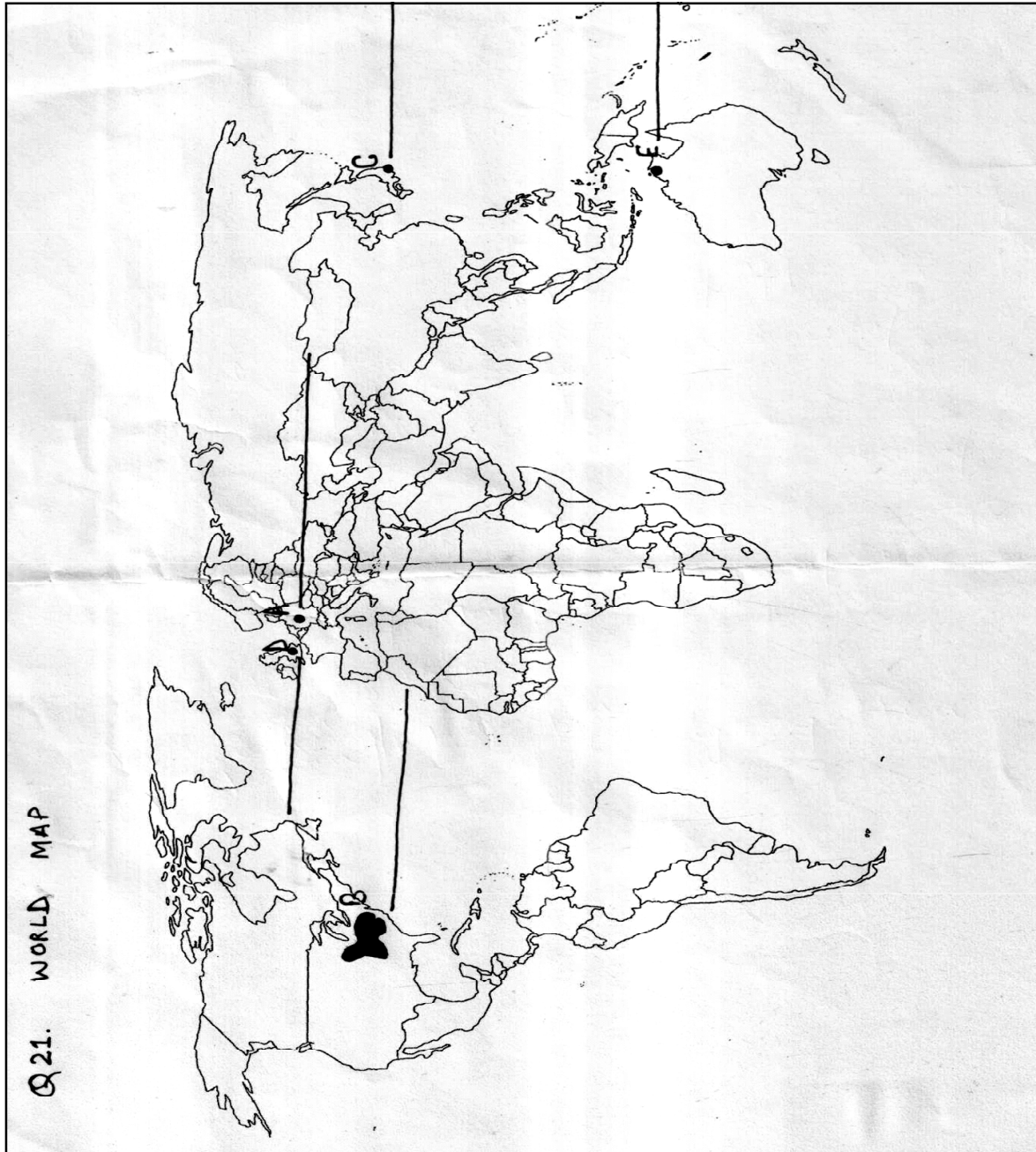
22. MAP OF INDIA

FUNDAMENTALS OF HUMAN GEOGRAPHY
CHAPTER -1
HUMAN GEOGRAPHY NATURE AND SCOPE

GIST OF THE LESSON:

Geography is a field - study, an integrative, empirical, scientific and practical discipline, it studies each and every event on the surface of the earth over the time and space, human geography studies the relationship between human and nature.

Geography can be studied through law making or descriptive. There are two approaches used in the study of geography – 1. Systematic approach 2. Regional Approach

DEFINITION OF HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

"Human geography is the synthetic study of relationship between human societies & earth s surface". -**Ratzel**

Synthesis has been emphasized in the above definition.

"Human geography is the study of "the changing relationship between the un-resting man and the unstable earth." - **Ellen C. Semple**

Dynamism in the relationship is the keyword in Semple S definition.

"Conception resulting from a more synthetic knowledge of the physical laws governing our earth and of the relations between the living beings which inhabit it". - **Paul Vidal de la Blache**

NATURE OF HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

Human geography studies the inter relationship between the physical environment and socio-cultural environment created by man. Elements of physical are land, water, soil, climate, flora & fauna etc. Elements of cultural are transport and communication, settlements, crops etc.

NATURALISATION OF HUMANS

Man interacts with nature with the help of technology. It is not important that what he creates but with what tools he used to create. Technology indicates the level of cultural development of society. Understanding the nature helps to create technology. Understanding of friction and heat helped to discover fire. Understanding DNA helped to eradicate diseases. Laws of thermodynamics helped to develop fast planes. Knowledge about nature is extremely important to develop technology and technology loosens the shackles of environment on human being.

The interaction between primitive society and strong forces of nature is called "**Environmental Determinism**".

HUMANISATION OF NATURE

With the development of technology people understood the nature well. They move from state of necessity to state of possibilities. Human activities created cultural landscapes, so it is called as **possibilism**.

NEO-DETERMINISM/ STOP AND GO DETERMINISM

1. Introduced by Griffith Taylor in 1920, an Australian Scholar.

2. It is a middle path (madhyam marg) between environmental determinism and possibilism. The concept shows that neither is there a situation of absolute necessity nor is there a condition of absolute freedom. Sustainable development is the main aim. The Neo determinism maintains balance between development and nature.

HUMAN GEOGRAPHY THROUGH THE CORRIDORS OF TIME

SCHOOLS OF HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

➢ **WELFARE SCHOOL**

Concerned with social well-being of the people a. housing b. Health c. Education

➢ **RADICAL SCHOOL**

Concerned with causes of poverty, deprivation and social and gender inequality

➢ **BEHAVIOURAL SCHOOL**

Given importance to lived experience, perception of space by Social categories

STAGES THROUGH CORRIDORIES OF TIME

PERIOD	APPROACHES	BROAD FEATURES
Early colonial period	exploration & description	Imperialism and trade lead to discover many lands
colonial Period	regional analysis	Understanding of parts In totality would lead to understand the whole
1930- interwar Inter war period	aerial differentiation	Find the reasons for the uniqueness of a region
Late 1950-1960	spatial organization	Apply technology to study geography
1970	emergence of humanistic, radical and behavioral school	Emergence of sociopolitical reality with the help of schools
1990	post modernism	Generalization and apply of universal laws to understand geography

One Mark Questions

1. Who proposed the concept of Neo –determinism?

Ans. Griffith Taylor

2. Which sub field of Geography is called Demography?

Ans. Population geography.

3. Which subject is called the mother of all branches of knowledge?

Ans. Geography.

Three Marks Questions

1.   What is Naturalization of Humans?

Ans. 1.   Human activities are controlled and governed by Environment.

        2.   Man is treated as a passive agent .

        3.   Human adjustment in the environment with the help of available technology.

        4.   Example of Benda life in Abujhamaad area of central India.

2.   What is humanization of Nature?

Ans. Man is treated as an independent and active agent.

      Everywhere there are possibilities and man is the master of these possibilities.

      Man can transform nature by culture and technological knowledge.

      Example of Cari residing in Trondheim (Norway)

3.   Distinguish between regional approach and systematic approach of Geography.

Systematic Approach	Regional Approach
1. Based on political units	1. Based on geographical units
2. Single element is taken for studies Such as climate	2. Based on similarities

Five Marks Question

1.   Mention three Characteristics of Neo –Determinism.

Ans. Introduced by Griffith Taylor

      Reflects the middle path between the ideas of Environmental determinism and possibilism.

      Emphasizes in solving the problems without damaging the environment

      It believes in the concept of stop and Go Determinism.

CHAPTER - 2
THE WORLD POPULATION; DISTRIBUTION, DENSITY AND GROWTH

GIST OF THE LESSON:

General patternsof population distribution in the world, density of population, factors influencing the distribution of population, population growth, trends in population growth, doubling time of world population spatial pattern of population change, impact of population change, demographic transition, population control measures.

GENERAL:

- people are real wealth of the country

- Country is known by its people

- Population of the world is uneven

" Asia has many people where people are few and few places where people are very many"- **George B. Cressey**

PATTERNS OF POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

- Pop. Distribution refers to " the way the people are spaced over the earth surface"

- 90 % of people are living in 10% of its land

- 10 most populas countries (CHINA, INDIA, USA, INDONESIA, BRAZIL, PAKISTAN CIS BANGLADESH, JAPAN & NIGERIA) contribute 60% of population.

DENSITYOF POPULATION - RATIO BETWEEN LAND AND PEOPLE

Measured in persons per sq. km Density $= \dfrac{\text{Total population}}{\text{Total Area(km sq)}}$

HIGH DENSITY AREAS: (more than 200persons/sq km) NE USA, NW EUROPE, S, SE, & E ASIA

LOW DENSITY AREAS (less the 1 person / sq km) HOT AND COLD DESERTS, LOW LATITUDE AREAS

MEDIUM DENSITY : (11-50 persons /sq.km)OTHER THAN ABOVE TWO AREAS

FACTORS INFLUENCING THE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

- GEOGRPHICAL FACTORS

  - Availability of water,

  - Land forms,

  - Climate,

  - Soils

- ECONOMIC FACTORS
  - Minerals,
  - urbanization,
  - industrialization
- SOCIAL AND CULTURAL FACTORS
  - Religious factors,
  - social and political unrest,
  - border terrorism,
  - govt. policies
- POPULATION GROWTH
  - Change in number of persons of a place during a specific point of time, it may be positive or negative
  - It may be represented in absolute numbers /percentage
  - Change in population is an indicator of Economic Development

BASIC CONCEPTS ARE:

- growth of population,
- growth rate of population,
- natural growth of population,
- +ve growth of population
- −ve growth of population.
- Actual Growth of population

COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

- Birth rate,
- Death Rate,
- Migration

CRUDE BIRTH RATE: Number of live births in a year per thousand of population CBR = $\frac{Bi}{P}$X 1000

CBR= Crude Birth Rate

Bi: live births P = mid year population

CDR=numberof death in aparticularyearper thousand population.

CDR= $\frac{D}{P}$X 1000

CDR= Crude Death Rate

D= NO. OF DEATHS P= ESTIMATED MID YEAR POPULATION

MIGRATION –

It is the spontaneous effort to achieve a better balance between population and resources. It may be permanent ,temporary/seasonal, it may be rural-rural ,rural-urban, urban-urban, urban – rural

Types of migration

- Immigration
- Emigration

FACTORS RESPOSIBLE FOR MIGRATION

PUSH FACTORS:

- Unemployment,
- Poor living ,
- Political turmoil,
- Unpleasant climate,
- Natural disasters,
- Epidemics, and
- Socio- economics backwardness

PULL FACTORS:

- More attractive jobs,
- Good living conditions,
- Peace,
- Stability,
- Security of life,
- Pleasant climate

TRENDS IN POPULATION GROWTH:

Population growth is due to-

- Agricultural development,
- industrial revolution,
- transportation,
- sanitation and medical facilities,
- biotechnology,
- Information and computers technological revolution.
- Discovery of machines,
- medicines

Population Increased 10 times during last 500 years, 4 times in 20th century, 80 million people are added each year.

DOUBLING TIME OF WORLD POPULATION

- More than one million to become one billion population
- It took 12 years to become from 5 billion to 6 billion
- Developed countries take more time than developing countries
- Liberia highest growth rate: 8.2% Latvia lowest growth rate: -1.5%

SPATIAL PATTERN OF POPULATION CHANGE

When it is small change applied to large population it is large, growth rate declines but pop still increase

IMPACT OF HIGH GROWTH OF POPULATION

- Depletion of resources
- Spread of epidemics
- Reduced life expectancy
- Increase in social crime rate
- Health problems

DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION

- Predict the future population of any area
- Any region changes from high BR & DR to low BR & DR
- progress from rural to urban
- Illiterate to literate

These are collectively known as demographic cycle

STAGE-I :
- High fertility,
- High mortality,
- Low growth,
- More epidemics,
- Variable food supply ,
- Agriculture is occupation,
- Low life expectancy,
- Illiteracy,
- Low level of technology -
- Rain forest tribes, Bangladesh

STAGE -II
- Fertility remains high ,but decline with time,
- Reduced mortality,

- Improved sanitation,
- Medical facilities
- High growth rate
- Ex. Peru, Sri Lanka, Kenya

STAGE -III:

- Low birth rate and
- Death rate
- Slow growth
- Stable growth rate

CHARACTERSTICS OF URBAN POPULATION

- High technology
- Small families.
- Flexible families ex. Canada japan USA
- Population control measures:
- Limiting the population growth,
- Improving womens health,

PUPULATION CONTROL MEASURES

- Free availability of contraceptives,
- tax disincentives for large families,
- Government incentives for small families.

One marks questions

Q1.   Which Continent has the highest growth rate of population?

Ans.   Africa

Q2.   Name three components of population change.

Ans.   Birth rate , Death rate & Migration.

Q3.   Which country in the world has the highest growth rate of populations?

Ans.   Liberia

Three Marks Question.

Q1.   What are the three stages of Demographic Transition ?

Ans.   To predict the future population of an area, demographic transition theory can be used. This theory explains 3 staged model of demographic transition:

Stage (i) High birth rate, high death rate , low growth rate : Example Bangladesh.

Stage (ii) Initially high birth rate , low death rate , high growth rate-example India

Stage (iii) Low birth rate, low death rate , stable or low growth rate –example Japan

Q2. Classify the world into various regions on the basis of population density.

Ans 1. Areas of high Density

    (i) Monsoon Asia, South and South east Asia

    (ii) Europe – river valley's , coastal plains

    (iii) Eastern coastal region of North America

  2. Areas of Medium Density:

    (i) Asia

    (ii) Europe

    (iii) USA ,Australia

    (iv) Africa, South America

  3. Areas of low Density:

    (i) Hot Deserts

    (ii) Areas around North & South poles

    (iii) Cold Deserts

    (iv) equatorial Region

Five marks Questions

Q1. What is density of population? Explain with examples four geographical factors influencing the distribution of population in the World.

Ans: Density of population = population /Area

Geographical factors

    (i) Availability of water

    (ii) Landforms

    (iii) Climate

    (iv) Soil

CHAPTER - 3
UNIT -2 POPULATION COMPOSITION

GIST OF THE LESSON:

PEOPLE ARE DIFFERENT IN DIFFERENT WAYS

- Age.
- Sex.
- Place of residence,
- Occupation,
- Education,
- Life expectancy

SEX COMPOSITION

The ratio between number of men and women is calledsex ratio.

Sex ratio = $\dfrac{\text{FEMALE POPULATION X 1000}}{\text{MALE POPULATION}}$

CAUSES FOR UNFAVORABLE SEX-RATIO IN THE COUNTRY

- Lower socio economic status

  Female foeticide, female infanticide, domestic violence against women Discrimination between male & female - Social customs.

  NATURAL ADVANTAGES vs SOCIAL DISADVANTAGE OF WOMEN

  They are more resilient, more resistant power, more patience.

  ➢ Sex ratio of the world is: 990 females/ 1000 males

  ➢ Latvia highest 1187 UAE lowest 468/1000males

  ➢ It is favorable in 139 countries

  ➢ Unfavorable in 72 countries

  ➢ Asia has low sex ratio Europe has highest

  ➢ Europe has better status of women

  ➢ Male dominated out migration

  AGE STRUCTURE

  ➢ No. of people in different age groups.

  ➢ It is an important indicator of population Composition

  ➢ A large group of population is in age group of 15-59 years

  ➢ above 60 years population is called aging population, More expenditure on medical facilities

AGE- SEX PYRAMID

➢ Number of females and males in different age groups

➢ Population Pyramid is used to show age sex structure

➢ Left side male and right side female

TYPES OF AGE SEX PYRAMID

I-EXPANDING POPULATION

1. Triangular shape,

2. Less developed/Developing countries,

3. Young population is more, ex. Bangladesh, Mexico, Nigeria

4. Broad base

II-CONSTANT POPULATION

1. A bell shaped

2. Birth and death rates are equal,

3. Examples Australia

III-DECLINING POPULATION

1. Narrow base,

2. Low birth and death,

3. Shows developed countries,

4. Growth is negative or zero examples Japan

RURAL -URBAN COMPOSITION

➢ It is based on residence

➢ They differ from each other

➢ The criteria for rural and urban varies from country to country

➢ Rural population mostly engaged in primary activities whereas urban other than primary activities

➢ Rural and urban composition of west European countries is different from African countries

➢ Sex ratio is also different in European countries than African countries

➢ In west European countries males are more in rural areas and females are more in urban areas in Asian countries female is more in rural areas

➢ In Asian countries female is less in urban areas due to shortage of housing, high cost of living, paucity of jobs, lack of security in cities

LITERACY

➢ Literacy indicated the socio economic development

➢ Standard of living

➢ Social status of women

➢ Availability of facilities

➢ Policies of government

➢ In India literate means: population above 7 years age who is able to read write and have the ability to do arithmetic calculations with understanding.

OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE

The working population takes part in various occupations such as primary, secondary, tertiary, and quaternary activities. Each category refers to the level of economic development of the country. Developed countries only show the job opportunities more in secondary as well as in service sector while developing countries show more people engaged under primary activates.

One mark Questions.

Q1.   Which country has the highest sex ratio in the world?

Ans.   Latvia (1187 females per 1000males)

Q2.   Which country has the lowest sex ratio in the world?

Ans.   UAE (468 females per 1000 males)

Q3.   Which country has declining population pyramid?

Ans.   Japan.

Three marks questions.

Q1.   State the factors which discourage women to migrate from rural to urban areas in India.

Ans.   High female participation in farming activities in rural areas.

- Shortage of housing

- High cost of living in urban areas.

- Paucity of job opportunities.

- Lack of security in urban areas.

- Social constraints.

Q2.   List the factors influencing the literacy ratio.

Ans.   (1)   Level of economic development

(2)   Urbanization

(3)   Status of woman in society.

(4)   Availability of education facilities.

(5)   Govt policies.

Five marks question.

Q1.   What is Sex ratio? Why is Sex-ratio unfavorable to women in some countries of the world? Explain any four reasons.

Ans.   Sex Ration = Female population /Male population X1000

Sex ratio – unfavourable to women – reasons are:-

(i)   Practice of female foeticide.

(ii)   Female infanticide.

(iii)   Domestic violence against women

(iv)   Lower Socio – economic status of women

CHAPTER - 4
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

GIST OF THE LESSON:

GROWTH: It is the quantitative and value neutral, it may be positive, or negative.

DEVELOPMENT: Qualitative change which is always value positive.

CONCEPT OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

The concept of human development was introduced by DR. Mahbub-ul- Haq. Human development is a process of enlarging people choices and raising the level of their wellbeing.

People can live meaningful life. Life with some purpose, people must be healthy, develop their talents, participate in society and be free to achieve their goal.

THE FOUR PILLARS OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

➤ EQUITY: equal opportunities available to everybody.

  Irrespective of gender, race, income (in case of India women and low caste people drop out the school is more)

➤ SUSTAINABILITY: continuity in availability of resources, each generation must have opportunities,

➤ PRODUCTIVITY: productivity in terms of labor productivity, it should be constantly enriched.

➤ EMPOWERMENT: to have power to make decisions. Increasing freedom and capability, good governance, and govt. policies.

APPROACHES TO HUMANDEVELOPMENT

➤ INCOME APPROACH: oldest method, level of income leads to development

➤ WELFARE APPROACH: higher the expenditure on education, health, and other amenities by the government.

➤ BASIC NEEDS APPROACH: it was introduced by ILO

➤ SIX BASIC NEEDS
  Health
  Education
  Food
  Water Supply
  Sanitation
  Housing

➤ CAPABILITY APPROACH: associated with Prof. Amartya Sen. Access to education and health facilities.

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISIONS

Size of the country and per-capita income are not directly related to human development. Like Sri Lanka and Trinidad and Tobago have higher rank than India in human development.

THERE ARE THREE GROUPS OF HDI

- HIGH   ABOVE 0.8   57 COUNTRIES
- MEDIUM   0.5-0.799   88 COUNTRIES
- LOW   BELOW 0.5   32 COUNTRIES

➢ COUNTRIES WITH HIGH INDEX VALUE: NORWAY, ICELAND, AUSTRALIA education and health care are priorities for the government.

➢ COUNTRIES WITH MEDIUM INDEX: it consists of large group, emerged after Second World War, adopting people oriented policies.

➢ COUNTRIES WITH LOW INDEX VALUE: large number of these countries are very small. Political turmoil, social instability, civil war, high incidence of diseases.

One Marks Question

Q1.   Who introduced the concept of Human development?

Ans.   Dr. Mahbub ul Haq

Q2.   Which countries has the highest human development index?

Ans.   Norway

Q3.   Write four pillars of the human development.

Ans.   Equity, sustainability, productivity and empowerment.

Three Marks Question.

Q1.   Name four countries having high human development index. Discuss three reasons for high human development index.

Ans.   Four counties with high human development index:

1.   Norway
2.   Australia
3.   Netherlands
4.   U.S.A

Reason for high HDI

- Investment more in the Social Sector (education, health care)
- Good governance
- Free from political turmoil and instability.

Q2.   Name any four countries having low human development index.Discuss three reason for low human development index.

Ans.   (1)   Democratic Republic of Congo

(2)   Nigeria

(3)   Burundi

(4)   Mozambique

Reasons for low HDI

•   Political turmoil

•   Social instability (civil war)

•   Famine

•   High incidence of diseases.

Q3.   Discuss in detail about the alternative view of development given by Dr. Mahbub –ul – haq and Prof. Amartya Sen .

Ans.   For many decades a country's level of development was measured only in terms of its economic growth.

The ideas that the quality of life people enjoy in a country, the opportunities they have and freedoms they enjoy are important aspects of development now and the works of Mahbub-ul-Haq and Amartya Sen are important in this regard.

•   According to Haq-development in all about enlarging people's choices in order to lead long, healthy lives with dignity . The basic goal of development is to create conditions where people can live meaningful lives.

•   Prof.Amartya Sen saw an increase in freedom or decrease in unfreedom as the main objective of dvelpment.

•   The works of these economist are path breaking and have succeeded in bringing people to the centre of any discussion on development

Five Marks Question

Q1.   Define human development .What is the basic goal of human development? Explain with examples the four pillars of human development.

Ans.   Human development is a process of enlarging the range of people's choices , increasing their opportunities for education, health care , income and empowerment and covering the full range of human choices from a sound physical environment to economic , social and political freedom.

The basic goal of development is to create conditions where people can live meaningful lives.

The four pillars of human development:-

- Equity –It refers to providing equal access to opportunities available to everybody irrespective of their gender, race, income and caste.

- Sustainability-Sustainability means continuity in the availability of opportunities for sustainable human development.

- Productivity-It refers to human labour productivity in terms of human work. It must be constantly enriched by building capabilities in people.

- Empowerment –It means to have the power to make choices. Such power comes from increasing freedom and capabilities, good governance and people –oriented policies, so as to empower people.

CHAPTER - 5
PRIMARY ACTIVITIES

GIST OF THE LESSON:

HUNITING AND GATHERING

Depend on their immediate environment. Depend on animals they hunted and edible plants which they gathered, Primitive societies depend on hunting and gathering, fishing. Oldest occupation, practiced in harsh climatic conditions depend on animals, for food , shelter, clothing small capital, low level of technology.

Practiced in High latitude areas such as Eurasia, Southern Chile. Low latitude such as Amazon, Congo , S.E. Asian countries.

In modern market some gathering is done such as leaves, bark nuts, fabric rubber, balata, gums and resins.

PASTORALISM

NOMEDIC HERDING:

- Herders depend on animals for food, transport, and shelter and clothing.

- Keep on moving from one place to another along with their animals.

- Each nomadic community occupies a well identified territory

- Variety of animals are kept indifferent regions

- Sahara & Asiatic deserts: sheep, goat, & camel

- Tibet: yak, Andes: llamas, arctic region: Reindeer

REGIONS:

1   Core regions extending from Atlantic coast of N. Africa through Arabian Peninsula to Central China

2.   Second region extends in Tundra region of Eurasia

3.   Third region is found in S.W Africa and Madagascar

Transhumance: Seasonal movement of people along with their herds to mountains in summer and to plains in winter. Ex. Gujjars, Bakarwals, Gaddis& Bhotias in Himalayas

The number of pastoral nomads is decreasing due to

Imposition of political boundaries

New settlement plans by different countries

COMMERCIAL LIVE STOCK REARING

1. It is more organized

2. Capital intensive

3. Practiced in permanent ranches 4.larger areas and divided in to parcels

5. Animals are moved from one parcel to another

6 . Number of animals are kept based on capacity of the pasture

7. Animals are sheep, cattle, goats and horses and products are meat, wool, hides and skin 8. Practiced in New Zealand, Australia Argentina Uruguay and USA

AGRICULTURE

TYPES OF AGRICULTURE

SUBSISTENCE AGRICULTURE a. primitive subsistence agriculture b. intensive subsistence agriculture

Primitive subsistence agriculture:

1. Also called shifting cultivation/ slash and burn agriculture 2.practicved by tribes in tropics

3   Land holdings are small

4. Do not use fertilizers

5. Change the land frequently

6. After 5 years they come back again.

7. It is called JHUMING in N.E. INDIA, MILPA in South America, and LADANG in Malaysia

INTENSIVE SUBSISTENCE AGRICULTURE:

1. Found in density populated areas

2. There are two types

A. INTENSIVE SUBSISTENCE AGRICULTURE DOMINATED BY WET PADDY CULTIVATION

•   dominated by rice crop,

•   land holdings are very small

•   family labor is used

•   less use of machine

•   manual labor is used

•   Farm yard manure is used

•   Yield per unit is high but per capita is low

B.   INTENSIVE SUBSISTENCE AGRICULTURE DOMINATED BY OTHER CROPS.

Depend on climate, soil, relief other crops are cultivated.

Mainly practiced in SE ASIA.

C.   Wheat, barley, soya bean, sorghum are cultivated in India wheat is grown in western parts of Ganga plain millets are grown in western parts of south India irrigation is used Europeans introduced Plantation agriculture

PLANTATION AGRICULTURE

- Introduced by Europeans Found in tropics

- Important crops are tea, coffee, cocoa, rubber, cotton, oil palm, sugarcane ,banana, & pine apples

- Large estates, capital, managerial, technical support

- Scientific methods of cultivation

- Single crop specialization,

- Cheap labour

- Good system of transport

- Export oriented

    (a) The French established cocoa and coffee in west Africa (b)The British set up tea gardens In India and Sri Lanka

    (b) Rubber plantation in Malaysia, sugarcane and banana in West Indies

    (c) Spanish and Americans introduced coconut and sugar cane in Philippines

    (d) Dutch started sugarcane in Indonesia

    (e) Coffee Fazandas are managed by British in Brazil.

EXTENSIVE COMMERCIAL GRAIN CULTIVATION

- Practiced in semiarid land of mid latitudes

- Wheat is the main crop

- Corn, barley oats and rye are grown

- Large land holdings

- Machines are used

- Low yield per acre but high yield per person

- Practiced in prairies, pampas, veldts, down, Canterbury plains.

DAIRY FARMING

- Most advanced and efficient type of animal rearing

- Highly capital intensive

- Animal shed, storage facilities, mulching machines are used
- Special emphasis is laid on breeding health care
- Highly labour intensive
- No off season
- Practiced nearby urban areas and industries
- Development of transportation, refrigeration pasteurization have increased the marketing

MEDITERRANEAN AGRICULTURE

Highly specialized commercial agriculture

Practiced in the countries around Mediterranean Sea also central Chile, SW Africa, SW Australia& California

- It is an important supplier of citrus fruits
- VITICULTURE is specialized in this region
- Best quality wine is produced from grapes
- Low quality grapes are used for raisins, and currants
- Olives and figs are also grown
- Fruits and vegetable are grown in winter which are great demand in Europe

MARKET GARDENING AND HORTICULTURE

- Vegetable, fruits and flowers are grown
- Small farms, located nearby urban areas
- Good transportation is required
- Labor and capital intensive
- Use of irrigation, HYV seeds, fertilizers & pesticides are used
- Green houses and artificial heating is used in cold regions
- Practiced in NW Europe , NE USA & Mediterranean regions
- Netherlands is famous in growing tulips flower
- The regions where vegetable are grown is called TRUCK FARMING

FACTORY FARMING

- Factory farming is also practiced in NW Europe
- It consists of poultry farming livestock rearing
- They are fed on factory fodder stuff and carefully supervised against diseases
- Heavy capital investments
- Veterinary services, heating and lightning is provided
- Breed selection and scientific breeding is important feature

COOPERATIVE FARMING

- A group of farmers form a society
- Pool their resources to get more profit
- Individual farms remain intact
- Farming is a matter of cooperative initiative
- Societies help farmers in getting agriculture inputs
- Sell the products at the most favorable terms
- Help in processing products at cheaper rates
- Practiced in Denmark, Netherlands, Belgium, Sweden & Italy

COLLECTIVE FARMING

- Social owner ship for means of production and labour
- It is also called as KOLKHOZ
- It was introduced in erstwhile USSR
- Farmers pool their resources like land livestock labour
- A small land is allowed to retain of their own to grow their own crops
- Yearly targets are fixed by the government
- Government fixes the product rates
- Excess produce is distributed among the farmers
- The farmers are to pay taxes for their own land
- Members are paid according to their nature of the work
- Exceptional work is rewarded by the government

MINING

There are stages of minerals copper age, bronze age, iron age

Actual development is started with the industrialization

FACTORS AFFECTING MINING ACTIVITY

Physical factors such as size, grade, and mode of occurrence of mineral

Economic factors such as demand for mineral, technology available, capital, labor, and transportation

METHODS OF MINING

Depend on mode of occurrence of mineral there are two types of mining

1. SURFACE /OPENCAST MINING

Easiest , and cheapest mining

Occur close to the surface

Low safety precautions

Large and quick output

2. UNDERGROUND/SHAFT MINING

Vertical shafts to be sunk

Minerals are extracted and sent to surface

It requires specialized drills , lifts, haulage vehicles ,ventilation systems

This method is risky poisonous gases, fires, floods and caving leads to accidents

It requires large investment

Developed countries are showing less interest but developing countries are more interest due to large labor availability.

One Marks Question

Q1.   Write any two plantation crop.

Ans**.**   Banana & Coffee.

Q2.   Write any two primary activities?

Ans.   Hunting, Agriculture, fishing, mining

Q3.   What do you mean by Transhumance?

Ans.   Seasonal migration of the people with their herds.

Three Marks Question

Q1.   What is Truck farming? Mention any two features of truck farming.

Ans .   1.   This type of farming is practiced in the peripheral areas of Metropolitan cities where, vegetables and milk are brought daily to the cities by trucks by traveling overnight.

        2.   Farmers are engaged in growing of vegetables, fruits and flowers etc.

        3.   They use HYV seeds, Chemicals and fertilizers.

        4.   This farming requires a well-developed network of roads connected with fields.

Q2.   Why Mediterranean agriculture is considered as one of the best and profitable type agriculture.

Ans.   1.   Mediterranean agriculture is highly specialized commercial agriculture.

        2.   Viticulture agriculture is highly specialized of the Mediterranean region.

        3.   Best quality wines in the world with distinctive flavours are produced from high quality grapes .Inferior grapes are dried into raisins and currants.

        4.   Olives and figs are produced in this region.

        5.   The advantage of Mediterranean agriculture is that more valuable crops such as fruits and vegetables are grown in winters when there is great demand in European and north American Markets.

Q3. Distinguish between pastoral nomadism and commercial livestock rearing.

Pastoral Nomadism		Commercial livestock rearing
1.	Depends on Nature	Permanent ranches.
2.	Lowlevel of herding	Advanced technology
3.	Subsistence economy	Commercial economy
4.	Ex-Tribals of eastern Africa, Tundra etc.	New Zealand and all the temperate grasslands

Five Marks Question

Q5. What is the meaning of market gardening and horticulture? Describe any four characteristics of this type of agriculture of the world.

Ans. Market gardening and horticulture specialize in the cultivation of high value crops such as vegetables fruits and flower solely for the urban markets.

Characteristics

Farms are small

Labour and Capital intensive

Farms are located where there are good transportation links with the urban centre

Lays emphasis on the use of irrigation, HYV seeds, fertilizers, insecticides, green houses and artificial heating in colder regions.

CHAPTER - 6
SECONDARY ACTIVITIES

GIST OF THE LESSON:

MANUFACATURING, CHARACTERISTICS OF MODERN LARGE SCALE

MANUFACTURING, CLASSIFICATION OF INDUSTRIES

GENERAL:

1. Secondary activities add value to natural resources by transforming raw materials into valuable products

2. Manufacturing:

    Involves a full array of production from handicrafts to moulding iron and steel and stamping out plastic toys to assembling delicate computer components or space vehicles

    Application of power

    mass production

    identical products

    specialized labour, standardized commodities

CHARACTERISTICS OF MODERN LARGE SCALE MANUFACTURING

*   Specialization of skills/ methods of production
*   Mechanization
*   Technical innovation
*   Organizational structure and stratification
*   Uneven geographic distribution

Factors affecting location of Industry

*   Access to market
*   Access to raw material
*   Access to labour supply
*   Access to sources of energy
*   Access to transportation& communication skills
*   Government policy
*   Link to industries

CLASSIFICATION OF INDUSTRIES

A. BASED ON SIZE
    1. Cottage/House Hold
    2. Small Scale
    3. Large Scale

B. BASED ON INPUT/RAW MATERIAL

    1. Agro Based   2. Mineral Based   3. Chemical Based

    4. Forest Based   5. Animal Based

C. BASED ON OUTPUT/PRODUCT

    1. Basic Industries   2. Consumer Industries

D. BASED ON OWNERSHIP

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

TRADITIONAL LAREGE SCALE INDUSTRIAL REGIONS

- High proportion of employment
- High density of housing
- Poor services inferior quality
- Pollution, waste heaps
- Unemployment, emigration derelict land areas

RUHR COAL FIELD –GERMANY

- One of the major industrial area
- Coal, iron, steel are bases for the economy
- Demand for coal declined so industry shrinking
- Ruhr region is producing 80% of steel production
- Problems of industrial waste and pollution
- New industries emerged in the place of old industries such as car assembly new chemical industry, universities.

CONCEPT OF HIGH TECHNOLOGY INDUSTRY

- Latest generation manufacturing unit
- Application of R&D unit
- Professional workers(white collar) share large group
- Highly skilled specialists (blue collar) also working
- Robotics are used in assembly line
- Computer Aided Design is used
- Electronic controls
- Neatly spaced, low modern dispersed office plant and lab buildings
- Planned business parks for high-tech industries
- Regionally concentrated, self sustained highly specialized techno-poles
- Silicon valley in San Francisco and silicon forest near Seattle are techno poles

STEEL INDUSTRIES

- Base for other industries so it is called basic industry
- Provide raw material to other industries
- Also called heavy industry
- Use bulky material
- Produce heavy material

RAW MATERIALS

A. Coal   B. Lime Stone   C. Coke   D. Iron ore   E. Manganese

FEATURES

Located nearby raw material or Near the ports

Mini steel industries are located nearby markets

Located nearby integrated steel plants for scrap

DISTRIBUTION

Most complex and capital intensive industry a. North America: USA –

North Appalachian region: PITTISBURG, Great lake region: CHICOGO, GARRY, ERIE, CLEVELAND LORAIN BUFALLO, DULUTH

Atlantic region SPARRPWS POINT AND MORRISVILLE b. Europe UK - Birmingham, & Sheffield

Germany: Duisburg, Dortmund Dusseldorf Essen France: Le Creosote St.Ettienne

Russia: Moscow, St. Petersburg. Lipetsk Tula Asia: Nagasaki, Tokyo Yokoma of Japan Shanghai, Tangshan and Wuhan in China

Jamshedpur, Kulti Burnpur Durgapur Roukela Bhilai Bokaro Salem Vizak of India

COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY

THREE SUB SECTORS

1. Handloom

   Provide more labour employment, semi-skilled workers, small capital, spinning weaving and finishing of fabrics are important functions

2. Power loom - Machines are used, less labour intensive, volume of production increases

3. Mill sector: highly capital intensive produces cloth in bulk

Distribution: INDIA CHINA USA PAKISTAN UZBEKISTAN EGYPT - Egypt produces half of the world cotton

UK NW EUROPE JAPAN produce textiles by importing raw material from other countries

Industry facing stiff competition with synthetic fiber now it is declining trend due to technology

It is shifted to less developed countries

One Marks Question

Q1.   Where is Silicon Valley situated?

Ans.   California (USA)

Q2.   Which area is called the 'Rust Bowl' of the USA?

Ans.   Pittsburgh

Q3.   What are the characteristics of modern large scale manufacturing?

Ans   Specialization of skills/methods of production.
1.   Mechanization
2.   Technological innovations.
3.   Organizational Structure & Stratification.
4.   Uneven geographic Distribution.

Three Marks Question

Q1.   Classify industries based on raw material used.

Ans.   (i)   Agro-based industries: Example tea, sugar, cotton , jute textile.
(ii)   Forest – based industries: Example paper , pulp , furniture
(iii)   Mineral Based:
(a) Nonferrous industries Copper , Aluminum etc.
(b) Ferrous industries: Iron , Manganese

Q2.   What are the Characteristics of foot loose industries.

Ans.   1.   Light industries that often do not use raw material but component parts.
2.   Power requirement usually only electricity available from the national grid
3.   Employs small labour force
4.   Non polluting
5.   Accessibility needs to be near a road network.

Q3.   What are the three sub sectors of cotton textile industry?

Ans.   Handloom
Powerloom
Mills

Five Marks Question

Q1.   Why are high tech industries located in the periphery of metropolitan area?

Ans.   1.   Space for single – story factories and future expansion.
2.   Cheaper land values
3.   Accessibility to main roads
4.   Pleasant environment
5.   Labour supply from nearby.

CHAPTER - 7
TERTIARY AND QUATERNARY ACTIVITIES

GIST OF THE LESSON:

GENERAL FEATURES

Large number work in tertiary sector and medium number work in secondary sector they include both production and exchange production includes provision of service

Output is indirectly measured in terms of wages and salaries

Exchange involves trade transport and communication

Provide commercial output service

Specialized skills are involved

TYPES OF TERTIARY ACTIVITIES

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│   MEANS OF   │      │    TELE-     │      │  AUDIOVISUAL │
│  TRANSPORT   │      │ COMMUNICATION│      │              │
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                      │  TELEPHONE   │ │ FILMS│ │ RADIO│ │  TV  │ │ PRINT│
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│   LANDLINE   │      │    MOBILE    │               │   NEWS   │ │ MAGAZINE │
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│   BANKING    │ │  INSURANCE   │ │ REAL ESTATE  │ │  PERRSONAL   │
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                │   PRIVATE    │ │    GOVT.     │ │     NGO      │
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                        │  QUATERNARY  │
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│ INFORMATION BASED│              │   R&D BASED  │
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                        │   QUINARY    │
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│SPECIALIST│ │DECISION MAKERS│ │  CONSULTANT │ │ POLICY FORMULATORS│
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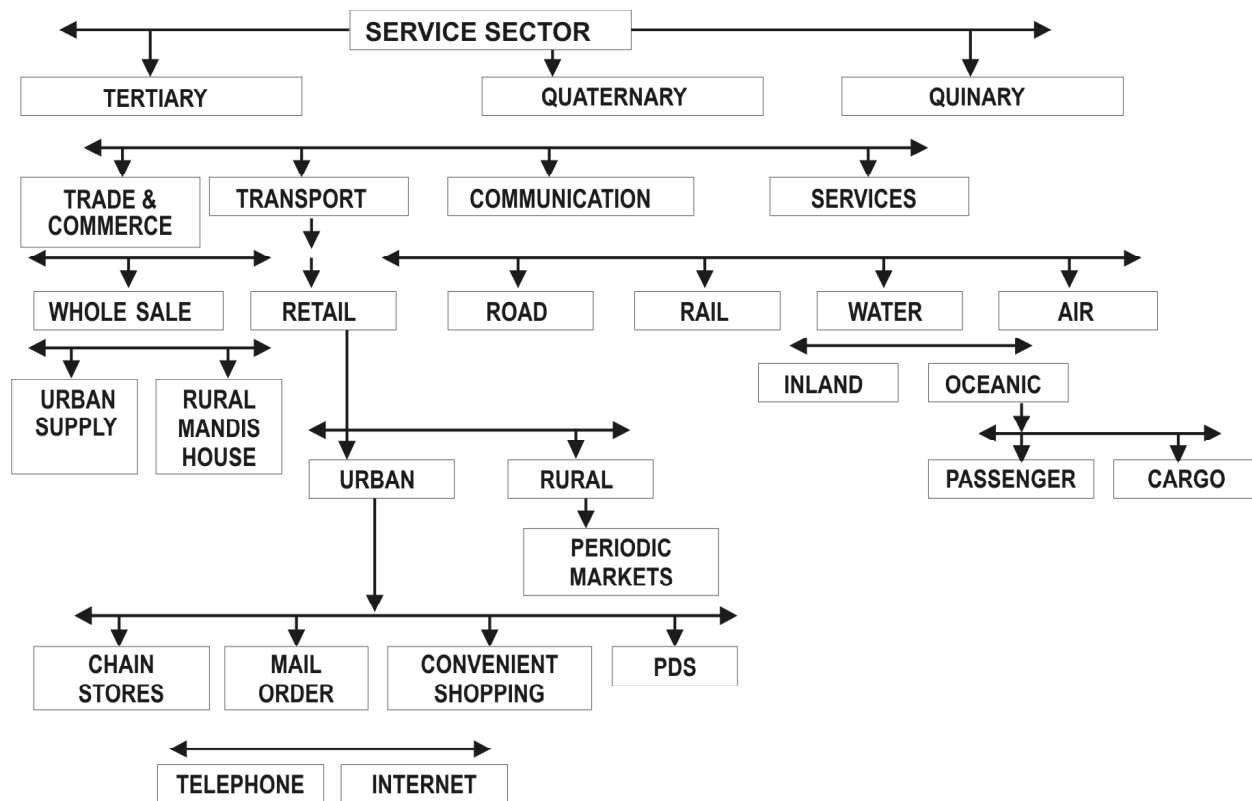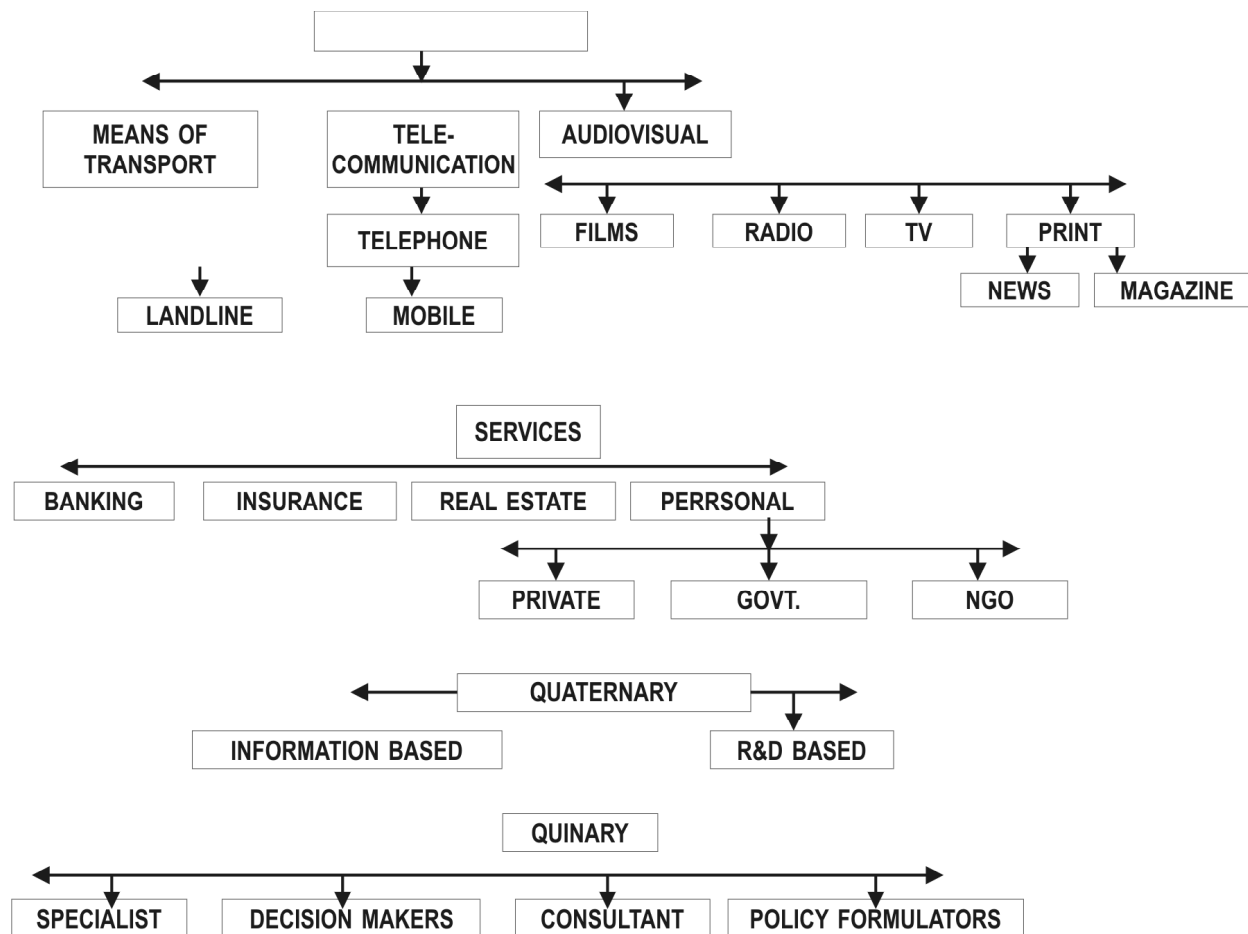
SOME SELECTED EXAMPLES

Tourism: tourist regions, factors affecting tourism: demand, transport

TOURIST ATTRACTIONS: climate, landscape history and art, culture and economy Empowered workers,

QUATERNARY ACTIVITIES

1.   Collection production and dissemination of information

2.   Production of information,

3.   Research and development, 4. Specialized knowledge, 5. Technical skills, 6. Administrative competence.

QUINARY ACTIVITIES

The highest level of decision makers, policy makers that focus on the creation, re-arangement and interpretation of news existing ideas. Outsourcing large no. of call centers in India and China opened Advantages

❖   Cheap,

❖   Availability of skilled persons,

- ❖ English language communication skills,

- ❖ Leads to out migration

It includes

- Knowledge processing outsourcing (KPO)

Home shoring

- Business process outsourcing (BPO) 3. Availability of high skilled workers ex. E-learning, business research intellectual property legal profession and banking sector

MEDICAL SERVICES FOR OVERSEAS PATIENTS IN INDIA

- India is leading country in medical tourism

- World class hospitals are located in India

- Abundant benefits for the developing countries

- It is cheap for developed countries

- Advantages for patients

- Developed transport in India

DIGITAL DIVIDE

- Availability of information and communication technology

- It is uneven in the world

- It depends on the government policy

- Developed countries provide but developing countries still to provide the ICT to their people

One mark question

Q1.   Write any two Quinery activities.

Ans.   Scientist, researchers, administrators

Q2.   Name any two fast emerging countries other than India with reference to medical tourism in the world.

Ans.   Thailand Singapore & Malaysia

Q3.   Name two tourist regions of the world.

Ans.   Mediterranean and Goa coast

Three marks question

Q1.   Describe the factors affecting tourism.

Ans.   Demand:

1.   Improvement in Standard of living and

2.   Increasing leisure time

Transport

1. Travelling is easier with better road system.

2. Expansion of air travel has made it more comfortable

3. Advent of package holidays has reduced the cost.

Q2. Explain the three characteristics of quaternary activities

Ans. 1. Knowledge based

2. Refers to more intellectual occupation.

3. Highest income and higher degree of mobility

Q3. What is 'Digital Divide'?

Ans. A divide or Gap which has emerged between the developed and developing nations due to difference in economic , political and social disparities. In the field of information and Communication Technology(ICT) developed countries in general have surged forward while Developing countries have lagged behind and this is known as the 'Digital divide'.

CHAPTER - 8
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

GIST OF THE LESSON:

GENERAL: Transport is a service for the carriage of persons and goods from one place to the other using human's animals and different kind of vehicles, Movement may be on the land, water, in the air.

MODES OF TRANSPORT

LAND, WATER &AIR

LAND TRANSPORT: most of the transport is done over the land such as man, animals, vehicles, pipelines

It is changed due to invention of steam engine, coal, petroleum. Revolution in transport system

ROAD

- Most economical
- Suitable for short distances
- Suitable for rural areas and hilly areas
- Cheapest means of transport
- Supplementary to the other means of transport
- Door to door service
- Easy to construct and maintain
- There are metaled and un-metaled roads
- Not suitable during rainy season
- Quality of roads depends on country
- Developed countries have good roads
- The total motor able road length is 15 million km 33% N. America
- Highest road density is found in West Europe
- Traffic flows; increased in recent years. Problems of road ways
- Lack of road side amenities
- Congestion in cities

HIGH WAYS

- Connect distant places. 80meters wide separate traffic lanes bridges, flyovers and dual carriageways help for traffic flow
- Every city and port is connected with highways
- NORTH AMERICA: road density is 0.65 km per sq km
- Every place is within 20km from highway,

- Cities located in the Pacific Ocean are well connected,
- Trans Canadian highway links Vancouver in British Columbia to St. John city in the east.
- Pan American highway connects South America with North America
- Trans -continental Stuart highway connects Darwin with Alice Springs
- Europe has highest no. of vehicles
- In Russia dense highway network is developed in the industrial region
- In china cities are connected with highways
- In India there are many highways connecting cities
- Border roads connect the countries and integrate the people

RAILWAYS

- Suitable for bulky goods, longer distances, high speed , cheap, it varies from country to country
- Types of gauges
  Broad gauge:
  1. 5 meters   2. Standard gauge: 1.44m   3. Meter gauge : 1: 00 meter   4. Smaller gauges
- Commuter railways are very popular in In UK , USA Japan and India
- There are 13 lakh km of railways in the world
- Europe has densest network in the world
- They are double and multi tracked Belgium has highest density 1km/ 6.5 sq.km industrial regions have highest density of railways
- Underground railways are important between Paris and London ex. Channel tunnel operated by Euro tunnel group
- Most of the railways are found in Urals in Russia
- 40% of rail network is found in North America
- In Canada railways are in public sector
- Australia has 40000 km of railways 25% is found in new south Wales
- In South America Rail network is found in Coffee Fazendas and pampas
- There is only one continental rail between Valparaiso and Buenos Aires
- Asia has highest density of rail network
- Africa has 40000 km of rail network south Africa has alone 18000 km or rail net work
- The important routes are
  1. Benguela railway through Angola to Katanga Zambia copper belt
  2. Tanzania Railway from the Zambian copper belt to Dar-Es Salam on the coast
- The railway through Botswana and Zimbabwe linking the landlocked states to the Republic of South Africa

TRANS CONTINENTAL RAILWAYS

- Run across the continent
- Link two ends of the continent
- Constructed for economic and political reasons

1. TRANS SIBERIAN RAILWAY
- CONNECT St. Petersburg on the west Vladivostok in the east
- Pass through Moscow, Ufa, Novosibirsk, Irkutsk
- Longest with the length of 9332 km
- Double tracked and electrified
- Helped in connecting west markets to Asian region in the east

2. TRANS CANADIAN RAILWAY
- 7050 KM long connect Halifax in the east, with Vancouver on the west coast
- Connect Montreal, Ottawa Winnipeg Calgary
- Constructed in 1886
- Connect Quebec industrial region with wheat belt of prairie region
- It also connects Winnipeg to thunder water way
- This is Canada s important train route
- Wheat and meat are important exports

3. THE UNION & PACIFIC RAILWAY
- Connect New York on the pacific coast with San Francisco on the west coast
- Pass through Cleveland, Chicago, Omaha , Evans Ogden Sacramento
- Important exports are ores, grain paper, chemicals and machinery

4. THE AUSTRALIAN TRANS CONTINENTAL RAILWAY
- Run east west across southern part of Australia
- Connect Sydney on the east to Perth on the west coast
- Connect Kalgoorli, Broken Hill Port Augusta
- Another major line connects from Adelaide and Alice Springs also joins with this line

5. THE ORIENT EXPRESS
- Runs from Paris to Istanbul
- Pass through Strasbourg , Munich, Vienna, Budapest and Belgrade
- The travel time from London to Istanbul reduced to 96 hours against 10 days
- The exports are cheese, bacon, oats, wine, fruits, and machinery
- There is a proposal to connect Istanbul with Bangkok through Iran, Pakistan, India , Bangladesh and Myanmar

WATER TRANSPORT

ADVANTAGES
- Cheapest
- Suitable for heavy and bulky goods
- No friction

> Lest consumption of fuel
> no route construction
> Various types of ships can travel
> Port facilities to be provided

OCEAN ROUTES

* Connect continents
* Connect longer distances
* Cheapest and smooth travel
* No maintenance cost
* Modern liners equipped with radar, wireless and other navigation aids, development of refrigerated chambers for perishable goods containers used to transport goods easily

IMPORTANT OCEAN ROUTES

I . THE NORTHERN ATLANTIC SEA ROUTE

* connect NE USA with West Europe
* connect two industrially developed countries
* highest trade is taking place on this route
* ¼ th trade takes place through this route
* This is called Big Trunk route
* Connect with old world with new world

THE MEDITERRANE AN-INDIAN OCEAN ROUTE

* Connect West Europe with north Africa, south Africa, and Australia
* Before Suez canal this was an important sea route
* The distance was 6400 longer than Suez canal between Liverpool to Colombo
* The important exports are gold, diamond, copper, tin groundnut , oil palm coffee and fruits

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE SEA ROUTE

* Connect west European with west African countries
* Less traffic because of less developed countries

NORTH PACIFIC SEA ROUTE

* Connect west coast of North America with Asia
* Connect Vancouver with Yokohama

THE SOUTH PACIFIC SEA ROUTE

* Connect with North America with West Europe
* Also connect with Australia and New Zealand
* Connect scattered islands of pacific Ocean
* The distance is 12000 km between Panama and Sydney

COASTAL SHIPPING

1. It is convenient for the countries with long coast line

*   Ex. USA China India
*   It can reduce the congestion on land routes

SUEZ CANAL

*   Constructed in 1869 between Port said and port Suez
*   Connect Mediterranean and Red Sea
*   The distance reduced 6400 km between Liverpool and Colombo
*   The length is 160 km 11 to 15 meters depth
*   100 ships can travel each day
*   Time taken is 12 hours
*   Toll is heavy some time it is better to go by cape route
*   A railway line follow along this canal
*   A navigable fresh canal also follows from Nile

THE PANAMA CANAL

*   Connects pacific coast with Atlantic coast
*   The length is 72 km
*   It has SIX lock systems
*   It is 26 meters above sea level
*   It reduces distance between New York and San Francisco about 13000km
*   The economic importance is less then Suez canal

INLAND WATER WAYS

*   Rivers, canals, lakes are the means of inland waterways.
*   Boats and steamers are used
*   Development depends on a. navigability , water flow transport technology in use, breadth & depth of the channal
*   Rivers are only means of transport in the dense forest
*   Heavy cargo can be transported through canals
*   Problems of Inland water ways are –
    *   Competition with other means of ways
    *   Diversion of water to the fields for imigation
    *   Poor maintenance
    *   Domestic and international trade can be done through rivers
    *   By dredging, stabilizing river banks and building dams and barrages for regulating the flow of water

THE RHINE WATERWAYS
- Flow through Germany and Netherlands
- It is navigable up to 700 km form Rotterdam to Basel
- It flows through rich coalfield and industrial region
- It is heavily used inland water way in the world
- Connects with industrial areas of Switzerland with Netherlands

THE DANUBE WATERWAY
- Serves Eastern Europe
- It raises in the Black forest flows many countries
- The chief exports are wheat, maize timber , and machinery

VOLGA WATERWAY
- Most important water way in Russia
- Provides navigable way up to 12000 km
- Drains into Caspian sea
- Volga Moscow canal connect with this canal
- Volga don canal with Black sea

THE GREAT LAKES ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY
- Lake superior , Huron Erie and Ontario are connected by SOO canal and Welland canal
- Estuary of St. Lawrence river form a inland water way
- DULUTH and Buffalo are equipped with all facilities
- The goods are transshipped to small vessels because of rapids
- Canal is 3.5 meters deep

AIR TRANSPORT

Advantages
- Fastest means of transport
- Suitable for longer distances
- Suitable for rugged terrain
- Connect with distant places
- Most comfortable
- Suitable for snow and forest areas
- Suitable in disaster areas

It requires
- Capital intensive, maintenance, infrastructure like hangars, landing fuelling facilities
- Mostly found in developed countries
- No place in the world is more than 35 hours distance
- Distance is measured in hours and minutes
- There are more than 250 commercial airline are working in the world

INTERCONTINANTAL AIR LINES

- There is dense network of air route in the northern hemisphere
- Densest one connects USA and West Europe
- USA alone accounts for 60% of air traffic
- There is limited air services between 10-35 degrees latitudes due to sparse population , limited landmass and economic development

PIPE LINES

ADVANTAGES

- Used to transport liquid and gases and also solids by converting into slurry
- Un interrupted flow
- Least consumption of fuel
- Suitable in the high mountains and sea bottom
- Water, gas, milk also supplied through pipelines
- USA has dense network of pipe lines
- Big Inch is one of the important pipeline connecting Gulf of Mexico with NE

USA

- In other countries it is used to transport oil from oil field to oil refineries
- Iran –India pipeline will be longest in the world

COMMUNICATION

1. Telegraph and telephone are important means of communication
2. During mid-twentieth century AT&T was the monopoly company in the world
   - Optical Fiber cable is the breakthrough in the communication
   - THE OFC has following advantages 1.100% error free 2. Large quantity of data can be transferred 3. Security 4.rapid

SATELLITE COMMUNICATION

- The revolution has come with the invention of Satellite and connection with computers
- It is called INTERNET
- It was started in 1970 after in USA
- It is cheapest among the communication system,
- In India it is started in 1979 with Bhaskar –I Rohini -1980 APPLE 1981, after INSAT series

CYBER SPACE

- Computer space , it is encompassed with WWW , it is electronic digital world connecting computers through network
- The majority of users are in USA UK Germany, Japan China India.

One marks question

Q1.   Name two terminals of the 'Orient Express'.

Ans.   Paris and Istanbul.

Q2.   Name the famous petroleum pipeline which connects the oil wells in the Gulf of Mexico to the North Eastern states in USA.

Ans.   Big inch

Q3.   Which are the two major regions of the world having very dense network of Airways?

Ans.   Eastern USA and Western Europe

Three marks question

Q1.   List the factors which affect the inland water transport?

Ans.   1.   Navigability of the water body/channel.

       2.   Width and depth of the Canal/rivers etc.

       3.   Continuity in the water flow.

       4.   Transport technology

       5.   Demand

Q2.   Why is Road transport better than rail transport?

Ans   (i)   Construction and maintenance is cheaper than railways.

       (ii)   Provides "Door to Door" services.

       (iii)   Can be constructed over undulating terrain.

Five marks question

Q1.   List out the advantages of pipeline transport.

Ans.   (i)   Pipeline can be laid through difficult terrain as well as under water.

       (ii)   Initial cost of laying pipeline is high but subsequent cost of maintenance and operation is low.

       (iii)   Pipelines ensure steady supply.

       (iv)   It minimizes tranship losses and delays.

       (v)   It incolves very low consumption of energy.

       (vi)   It is a quick, cheap, efficient and environment friendly mode of transportation

CHAPTER - 9
INTERNATIONAL TRADE

GIST OF THE LESSON:

TWO LEVELS OF TRADE

NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL

The initial trade was barter system in which goods are exchanged

Before currency there were flint stones, obsidian, cowries shells tigers paw, whales teeth dogs teeth skins furs cattle rice pepper corns salt small tools copper silver and gold.

HISTORY OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE

➢ Trade was restricted to small distance due to theft
➢ People used to satisfy their immediate facilities
➢ Only rich people used to bring jewellary and other ornaments
➢ The silk route is an example connecting with china and Rome
➢ Wool silk precious stones; were trade
➢ After Rome disintegration it was not given importance
➢ The slave trade was started with the colonization
➢ After industrial revolution raw material and finished products are given importance
➢ During world wars many countries imposed taxes
➢ After the world war GATT was formed

WHY DOES INTERNATIONAL TRADE EXIST

1. Specialization in production 2. Division of labor 3. Comparative advantage 4. Complementarily and transferability of goods & services 5. Mutual benefit 6.foreign policy 7.developed transport and communication

BASIS OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE

➢ DIFFERENCE IN NATIONAL RESOURCES
➢ Geological structure
➢ Mineral resources
➢ Climate
➢ Population factors
➢ Cultural factors
➢ Size of population
➢ Stage of economic development
➢ Extent of foreign investment
➢ Transport

IMPORTANT ASPECTS OF INTRNATIONAL TRADE

- ➢ Volume of trade
- ➢ Composition of trade
- ➢ Direction of trade
- ➢ Balance of trade

TYPES OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE

- ➢ Bilateral trade
- ➢ Multilateral trade

CASE FOR FREE TRADE

DUMPED GOODS

DUMPING - The Practice of selling commodity in two countries at a price that differs for reasons not related to costs is called Dumping.

WTO

- ➢ GATT was formed in 1948
- ➢ The GATT was transformed in to WTO on 1.1.1995
- ➢ It maintains the global rules between the nations
- ➢ It resolves the disputes between the nations related to trade
- ➢ It covers trade services, telecommunication and banking, intellectual rights
- ➢ It gives importance to rich nations
- ➢ It is not favour to poor nations

REGIONAL TRADE BLOCS

ASEAN, CIS, EU, LAIA, NAFTA, OPEC, SAFTA

CONCERNS RELATED TO INTERNATIONAL TRADE

- ➢ Regional specialization
- ➢ Higher level of production
- ➢ Better standard of living
- ➢ World wide availability of goods and services
- ➢ Equalization of prices and wages
- ➢ Diffusion of knowledge and culture
- ➢ Leads to dependence
- ➢ Uneven level of development
- ➢ Exploitation
- ➢ Commercial revelry leads to wars
- ➢ Affect life

➢ Increase in production and consumption of resource

➢ Depletion of resources

➢ More pollution

GATE WAYS OF INTRNATIONAL TRADE

PORTS

➢ Provide facilities to cargo and passenger

➢ Provide docking, loading unloading, storage facilities for cargo

➢ Maintain navigable channels

➢ Arrange tugs and barges, provide labor managerial services

➢ The quantity of cargo handled by the port is an indicator of level of development of its hinter land

TYPES OF PORT

BASED ON CARGO HANDLED

1. Industrial ports 2. Commercial ports 3. Comprehensive ports

BASED ON LOCATION

1. Inland ports 2.outports

BASED ON SPECIALISED FUNCTION

1. Oil ports 2. Ports of call 3. Packet station 4.Entre pot ports 5. Naval ports

One marks question

Q1.   Define the term Hinterland.

Ans.   Service land in and around a port.

Q2.   India is the member of which trading block?

Ans.   Safta

Q3.   Which association is the largest single market in the world?

Ans.   European union (EU)

Three marks question

Q1.   Why are ports always referred to as gateway of International trade?

Ans.   The world port is derived from the latin word "Porta" meaning Gateway.

Port is a connecting link between land and water.

It is a place on the coast where ships start and end their journey.

Here reached Cargo is unloaded and the Cargo which is to be exported is loaded Port provides facilities of export and import

It is well connected to the interior of the country by a good network of roadways and railways.

Q2. What are the function of WTO?

Ans. (1) Solve disputes among the countries.

(2) Provide trade services.

(3) Deals with the global rules of trade between nations.

Q3. What is international trade? Which are the two types of international trade ? Give one characteristics of each.

Ans. International Trade- The movement of goods and Services from areas of Surplus to deficit area between two countries.

The two types of international trade

1. Bilateral trade- The exchanging of good between two countries.

2. Multilateral trade- The exchange takes place between several countries on regular basis.

Five marks question

Q1. Classify ports on various bases.

Ans. On the basis of Cargo handled

1. Industrial ports

2. Commercial ports

3. Comprehensive

On the basis of location

1. Inland ports

2. Outports

On the basis of specialized functions

1. Oil ports

2. Ports of call

3. Packet stations

4. Entre port

5. Naval ports.

CHAPTER - 10
HUMAN SETTELEMENTS

GIST OF THE LESSON:

Classification ofsettlements

1. Rural settlements
2. Urbansettlements

Patterns of settlements

1. Compact or nucleated settlements
2. Dispersed settlements

RURALSETTLEMENTS

FACTORSINFLUENCING RURALSETTLEMENTS

1. Watersupply
2. Land
3. Upland,
4. Building material
5. Defense

PLANNED SETTLEMENTS

1. Constructed bygovernment
2. Provideshelter, water anddrainagefacilities
3. Provideinfrastructure facilities
4. ex .Villagization in Ethiopia, Rajasthan canal in India

RURALSETTELEMENT PATTERN

I. BASED ON SETTING

1. Plain village, 2.plateau villages, 3. Coastal villages, 4. Forest villages, 5. Desert villages

II. BASED ON FUNCTION

1. Farming, 2 fisherman villages, 3.lumberjack villages, 4. Pastoral villages

III BASED ON SHAPE

1. Linear, 2. Rectangular, 3. Circular, 4. Star-shaped, 5. T-shaped, 6. Double Village, 7. Cross shaped Village

PROBLEMSOF RURALSETTLEMENTS

1. Lack of infrastructure
2. Supply of water
3. Road facility

4. Waterbornediseases

5. Drought and flood

6. Absence of toilet and garbagedisposal

7: lack of ventilation

8. Lack of health facilities and education

9. Administrative town

10. Commercial towns

CLASSIFICATIONOF TOWNS ON THE BASISOF FORMS

1. Linear,

2. square

3. Crescent

Ex. ADDISABABA (THE NEWFLOWER) CANBERRA

BASED ON SIZE

*   **TOWN:**enlarged villages manufacturing, retail,wholesale, professional services

*   **CITY:** it is a leading town, greater number offunctions, transport terminals, major financialinstitutions, and regional administrativeoffices

*   **CONURBATION**: coined byPATRICK GEDDES in 1915. Merging number oftowns / cities ex.London, Manchester, Chicago, Tokyo

*   **MEGOLOPOLIS USED BY**Jean Guttmann: super metropolitan region it is a union of conurbationsex Boston to Washington Million cities:London is the first town to reach onemillion in 1800 followed byParis in 1850, NewYork 1860, 1950 therewere 80cities 438 in 2005

*   **DISTRIBUTION OF MEGA CITIES** Population More than 10 million, New York is the first to attain this status in 1950 with population 12.5 million.

    There are 25 mega cities at present.

PROBLEMS OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

1. Unsustainable concentration ofpopulation

2.   Congested housing and streets

3. Lack of drinking water

4. Lack ofelectricity, sewagedisposal health and education facilities

5. Lack of transport facilities

6. Health and education facilities

7. Water and air pollution

PROBLEMSOF URBAN SETTLEMENTS

I. ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

1. Decreasing employment

2. Poor of semiskilled labour

3. Saturated employment opportunities

II SOCIOCULTURAL PROBLEMS

1. Lack of health and educational facilities,

2. Transport facilities

3. Unbalanced sexratio,

4. Social ills,

5. Insufficientfinancial Resources,

6. Lack of basic needs

One marks question

Q1.   Name three factors on the basis of which the villages are separated from towns.

Ans.   Size of population, economic and administrative basis.

Q2.   Which was the first million city in the world?

Ans.   London

Q3.   Name the country with 100%urban population.

Ans.   Singapore

Three marks question

Q1.   What is a healthy city? Explain its basic features.

Ans.   World Health Organization suggests that a healthy city must have

- A clean and safe environment

- Meets the basic needs of all its inhabitants.

- Involves the community in local government.

- Provides easily accessible Health Service

Q2.   Classify rural settlements pattern on the basis of forms or shapes.

Ans.   1.   Linear pattern

2.   Rectangular pattern

3.   Circular pattern

4.   Star like pattern

5.   Cross shapedpattern

Q3. Write a note on Addis Ababa.

Ans. Addis-New and Ababa-Flower . This capital city of Ethiopia is often called the New flower.It was established in 1878 . It is located on a hill valley topography . Anew airport known as Bole airport has also been constructed. This multi –functional city is located in the centre of Ethiopia and grown rapidly in the recent past.

Five marks question

Q1. What are the problems of rural settlement in developing countries?

Ans (1) Poorly equipped with infrastructure

(2) Inadequate water supply

(3) General absence of toilets and Garbage disposal facilities.

(4) The house made up of mud, wood and thatch remains susceptible to damage during natural calamities.

(5) Lack of proper ventilation

(6) Unmetalled roads and lack of modern communication network.

INDIA PEOPLE AND ECONOMY
CHAPTER - 1

GIST OF THE LESSON:

POPULATION: DISTRIBUTION, DENSITY, GROWTH AND COMPOSITION

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

➢ Population is distributed unevenly.

➢ Uttar Pradesh has the highest population followed by Maharashtra, Bihar ,West Bengal , Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh

➢ Uttar Pradesh,Bihar,West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh,Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh ,Rajasthan, Karnataka, Gujrat account for 76% of population.

➢ Arunachal Pradesh takes 0.11% & Uttarakhand takes 0.83%of total population of India.

FACTORS RESPONSIBLE FOR UNEVEN DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

➢ **PHYSICAL FACTORS**: climate, water, terrain, transport ,

➢ **SOCIO ECONOMIC FACTORS**: Settled Agriculture. Agri. develop. pattern of human settlements, dev. Of transport, industries, urbanization

➢ **HISTORICAL FACTORS**: development of cities such as Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai by British

DENSITY OF POPULATION

• Number of persons per unit area.

• The density of population (2011) is 382 person / sq km.

• Lowest population density in Arunachal Pradesh: 17 person/ per sq km.

  Highest population density in Bihar followed by West Bengal, Kerala & Uttar Pradesh

• Himalayan states and North East have low density whereas Ganga plain has highest density and other states have moderate population

• Physiological density= Total Population / Net Cultivated Area

• Agricultural density = Total Agriculture Population / Net Cultivated Area

GROWTH OF POPULATION

Change in the number of people living in a particular area between two points of time. It is expressed in percentage.

Two components: 1. Natural 2. Actual

Natural growth is analyzed by crude birth rate and crude death rate

Actual growth is calculated with the immigration –outmigration. The annual growth is 1.7 % census (2001-11)

PHASES OF POPULATION GROWTH IN INDIA

Following four phases are recognized in demographic history of India:-

STAGE I: 1901 -1921 stagnant growth, slow growth rate, BR & DR were high, poor medical facilities, low literacy rate, inefficient distribution of food and basic facilities. **Demographic divide**;

STAGE II: 1921-51: steady growth, improvement in health and sanitation low mortality rate. Better transport facilities, high birth rate and decline death rate. The influence of world war and Economic depression influenced, **Mortality Induced Growth**

STAGE III: 1951-81: Population explosion, rapid fall in mortality rate, high fertility rate, introduction of five year plans, improvement of living condition, increased migration. **Fertility Induced Growth**

STAGE IV: 1981 onwards: growth rate declined, crude birth rate declined due to increase marriage age, improved quality of life& education.

FEATURES OF ADOLESCENTS POPULATION: High potential, quite vulnerable.

CHALLENGES FACED BY SOCIETY ABOUT ADOLESCENTS

➢ Lower age at marriage
➢ Illiteracy
➢ Female illiteracy
➢ School dropouts
➢ Low intake of nutrients
➢ High rate of maternal mortality of adolescent mothers,
➢ High rate of HIV AIDS
➢ Physical and mental disability
➢ Drug abuse alcoholism
➢ Juvenile delinquency
➢ Crime

STEPS TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT TO CHANNELIZE THE ADULTS

➢ National youth policy
➢ Encourage the youth for constructive development of the society
➢ Improve patriotism and responsible citizens
➢ Youth empowerment
➢ Giving importance for youth health, sports and recreation
➢ Innovation in the field of science

POPULATION COMPOSITION

1. Age and sex,
2. place of residence
3. Ethnic characteristics

4. Tribes
5. Language
6. Religion
7. Marital status
8. Literacy
9. Education
10. Occupation

RURAL URBAN COMPOSITION

➢ More than 68% population lives in villages.

➢ India has 638588 villages according to 2011 census.

➢ The state of Himachal Pradesh, Bihar and Sikkim have very high percentage of rural population

➢ Goa, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu have low rural population

➢ Union Territories have low rural population except Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

➢ The size of villages varies from one region to other region.

➢ In the North- East India and Rajasthan, it is less than 200 persons while it is more than 17,000 persons in Kerala

URBAN POPULATION

It is equal to 31.16 % it is quite low.

➢ It is increased due to economic development, improvement in health, hygienic conditions

LINGUISTIC COMPOSITION

➢ According to Grierson there are 179 languages 544 dialects, there are about 22 scheduled languages

➢ Hindi speakers are 40.42% the smallest language is Kashmiri 0.01%.

LANGUAGE FAMILIES

➢ Austric(Nishada) – 1.38 % – Mon-khemar – Meghalaya Nicobar, West Bengal, Jharkhand, Odisha, Assam, Madhya Pradesh , Maharashtra

➢ Dravidian (20%) – Dravida - Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh,

➢ Sino-Tibetan(0.85%) – Tibeto- Myanamari – Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Aruncahal Pradesh, Nagaland, Mizoram, Tripura.

➢ Indo-European-North Western, Central & North India (73%)- Indo Aryan

RELIGIOUS COMPOSITION

Hindus are distributed in all states except in the districts of state along Indo-Bangladesh border, Jammu & Kashmir, North- East states

➢ Muslims are concentrated in Jammu & Kashmir, West Bengal, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Lakshadweep

➢ Christian population is concentrated in mainly western coast & NE states

➢ Sikhs are concentrated in Punjab

➢ Jains Buddhists are concentrated in Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Gujrat

➢ Tribes are located in North East & Central India

➢ Hindus -80.5% Muslims-13.55% Christians – 2.3% Sikhs 1.9% buddhists-0.95 jains-0.45 others-0.6%

COMPOSITION OF WORKING POPULATION

➢ **Main worker** : work more than 183 days

➢ **Marginal worker** : less than 183 days

➢ 39% worker 61% non-workers

➢ Large % of dependent population. Large number is unemployed

➢ 25% working population in goa,53% in Mizoram

OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES

1. Cultivators

2. Agricultural laborers

3. House hold industrial workers

4. Other workers

SPATIAL VARIATION OF WORKING PARTICIPATION

1. Himachal Pradesh and Nagaland have high proportion of cultivators

2. Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Jharkhand, West Bengal high proportion of Agricultural Workers

3. In urban centers high proportion of services

4. Non availability of land and presence of industries encourage workers

One marks question

Q1.   What do you mean by growth rate ?

Ans.   Net change in the size of population between two points .

Q2.   Name the state having the highest and the lowest population growth rate ?

Ans.   Highest growth rate—(1) Meghalaya (2) Arunachal Pradesh (3) Bihar Lowest growth rate— Nagaland (0.5)

Q3.   What is the present annual growth rate of India ?

Ans.   1.76%.

Three Marks Questions

Q1.   What is the density of population? Mention four states of India which have highest density of population .

Ans.   Density of population = population / area

(i)   Bihar

(ii)   West Bengal

(iii)   Uttar Pradesh

(iv)   Kerala are the four states of India which have the highest density of population

Q2.   Why is there uneven distribution of population in India ?

Ans.   (i)   Climate and relief

(ii)   Water supply

(iii)   Soil fertility

(iv)   Agricultural productivity

(v)   Development of transport network

(vi)   Industrialization and urbanization.

Five Marks Questions

Q1.   What do you understand by population growth ? Name the components of population growth. Explain the four distinct phases of growth identified within the period of 1901-2001.

Ans.   Growth of population is the change in the number of people living in a particular area between two points of time

Population growth has two components namely- natural and induced. The natural growth is analysed by assessing the crude birth and death rate, the induced components are explained by the volume of inward and outward movement of people in any given area.

The four distinct phases of growth identified within the period of 1901-2001

Phases	Period	Population growth	Causes
1	1901-1921	Stagnant growth	Poor medical facilities , illiteracy, inefficient distribution of basic necessities
2	1921-1951	Steady growth	Improvement in health and sanitation, transport and communication
3	1951-1981	Pop. Explosion	Development activities introduced in the country, Improvement in Economy
4	After 1981	Period of declining growth	Increase in the mean age at marriage education of after with slow rate females.

CHAPTER - 2
MIGRATION: TYPES, CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES

GIST OF THE LESSON:

1. First census was conducted in 1872 and first complete census in 1881.

BASED ON PLACE OF BIRTH

• In 1961 two components introduced a. place of birth b. duration

• In 1971 place of last residence and duration in the place of enumeration is added in1981

PLACE OF BIRTH: if the place of birth is different from the place of enumeration –life time migrant

➢ **PLACE OF RESIDENT**: if the place of last residence is different from the place of enumeration-known by last residence

STREAMS OF MIGRATION

1. Rural to urban

2. Rural to rural

3. Urban to rural

4. Urban to urban

   ➢ During 2001 315 million migrants- based on last residence

   ➢ 98 million changed their place of residence in the last ten years

   ➢ The stream was dominated by female migrants

   ➢ Female predominate the streams of short distance rural to rural migration

   ➢ Male domination in rural to urban

   ➢ 96% migrated from neighboring countries to India

SPATIAL VARIATION

1. Migrants from Uttar Pradesh & Bihar came to Maharashtra, Delhi, Gujrat, and Haryana

2. Maharashtra stands first in immigration

3. Greater Mumbai received highest no. of migrants

CAUSES OF MIGRATION

1. PUSH FACTORS

2. PULL FACTORS

➢ **PUSH FACTORS -** Migrate from rural to urban due to poverty, high pop. Pressure on land, lack of basic facilities, flood, drought, cyclonic storms, earthquake, wars local conflicts, stagnation in agriculture and lack of job opportunity.

➢ **PULL FACTORS -** better opportunities, presence of regular work, higher wages, higher education, health facilities, source of entertainment

➢ Marriage migration is only 2% in the country

CONSEQUENCES OF MIGRATION

➢ Uneven distribution of population over the space

➢ Benefit both the places of migration

ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES

➢ Major benefit is remittance sent by migrants

➢ It is one of the source of foreign exchange

➢ In 2002 it was 11 billion dollars

➢ Punjab, Kerala, Tamil Nadu receive significant amount in the form of foreign remittance

➢ Remittance used for food, repayment of debts, treatment, marriage, child education, agricultural inputs, construction of house.

➢ People migrate form Uttar Pradesh, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab in high percentage.

DEMOGRAPHIC CONSEQUENCES

➢ Redistribution of population

➢ Male Pop. Increases in cities

➢ Age and skill pop. Migrate from rural to cities

➢ Imbalance in age sex composition

SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES

➢ Migrants act as agents of social change

➢ New technology, family planning, girl's education are diffused

➢ Intermixing of different cultures

➢ It is positive change for national integrity but leads to unanimity

➢ It creates social vacuum and sense of dejection

➢ People may fall in antisocial activities

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

➢ Pressure on existing facilities

➢ Formation of slums shanty colonies

➢ Over exploitation of natural resources leads to pollution

➢ Depletion of ground water

➢ Sewage disposal has become major problem

OTHER CONSEQUENCES

➢ Change in women status

➢ Male selective migration in rural areas

➢ Women migration leads to autonomy but causes vulnerability to problems

➢ Loss of skilled persons in rural areas

One Marks Questions

Q1. What is migration?

Ans. Spatial mobility.

Q2. Which are the four streams of migration in India?

Ans. Rural to Rural   Rural to urban

Urban to Urban   Urban to rural

Q3. Name any two beneficiary states of India from international migrant remittances?

Ans. Punjab and Kerala.

Three Marks Questions

Q1. Distinguish between push and pull factor:

Ans. Push factor

1. People migrate from rural to urban area due to unemployment in the village.

2. Cause due to over population and pressure on agricultural land.

3. Hamper and rural development.

Pull factor

1. People migrate from rural to urban area in search of better education, medical facilities and employment.

2. Cause due to weak infrastructure in the rural area.

3. Helps in urban development.

Q2. What are the main causes of migration in India?

Ans. There are several causes of migration in India

1. Poverty

2. Lack of health

3. Lack of education facilities   Push Factors (explain)

4. Natural calamities- flood or drought etc.

5. War

6. Marriage

7. Job opportunities

8. High wages

9. Education facilities　　　　　　　　　　　　Pull Factor (Explain)

10. Heath facilities

11. Entertainment

Five Marks Questions

Q1. Explain economic, social and demographic consequences of migration. Write two points of each.

Ans. Economic consequences:

1. Plays important role in the development of industries and agricultural.

2. Development of slums is a negative impact of migration.

3. One of the source of foreign exchange.

Social consequence:

1. Flow of new thought like family planning, female education and new technology from urban to rural area.

2. Mixing of two cultures together.

Demographic consequences:

1. Redistribution of population in the country.

2. Affecting sex ratio of the state.

CHAPTER - 3
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT
CONCEPT OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

GIST OF THE LESSON:

"Human development is a process of enlarging the range of people's choices, increasing their opportunities for education health care income and empowerment and covering the full range of human choices from a sound physical environment to economic social and political freedom".

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT: Progressive democratization and increasing empowerment of people are seen as the minimum conditions for human development.

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA

➤   India ranked 130 among 188 countries according to 2015 UNDP report

➤   HDI value is 0.609

➤   Fall in medium group among the nations

➤   Low score is due to

1.   **Historical Factors**

     Colonization, imperialism, neo imperialism,

2.   **Socio Cultural Factors**

     Human rights violation, social discrimination, crimes, terrorism, war

3.   **Political Factors**

     Nature of state, form of government, level of empowerment,

IDICATORS OF ECONOMIC ATTAINMENTS

➤   Access to all resources by all the people

➤   Prevalence of poverty , deprivation, malnutrition various types of prejudices

➤   Large scale regional disparities

➤   Maharashtra, Punjab, Haryana, Gujrat, Delhi have high per capita income

➤   Low per capita income is found in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Assam, Jammu & Kashmir

INDICATORS OF HEALTHY LIFE

➤   Long life without ailment is called longevity

➤   Availability of pre, post health care facilities decrease the death rate

➤   Old age health care, adequate nutrition and safety of individual are important measures for health

➤   Death rate decreased from 25.1 / 1000 to 8.1 /1000

➤ IMR decreased from 148 to 70

➤ Life expectancy increased from 37.1 years to 65.3 years

➤ Decreased birth rate from 40.8 to 26.1

➤ Decline in sex ratio in rural areas is alarming

INDICATORS OF SOCIAL EMPOWERMENT

➤ Access to knowledge about society and environment

➤ Literacy rate is the indicator of social development

➤ Literacy rate increased to65.4%

➤ Literacy rate is Higher than the national average in many states

➤ Kerala has highest and Bihar has lowest literacy

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX IN INDIA

➤ Kerala with 0.638 placed on the top

➤ Orissa with 0.404 placed at the bottom

➤ Due to highest sex ratio and literacy Kerala place on the top

➤ Due low sex ratio, per-capita income, and low literacy Orissa kept at the bottom

REASONS FOR LOW HDI

➤ Low Literacy Rate

➤ Low Economic Development

➤ Regional Disparities

POPULATION ENVIORNMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

➤ Social inequalities, discriminations deprivations displacement of people, abuse of human rights cause low HDI

➤ Methods to increase the HDI

   i) Sustainable development

   ii) Government Expenditure on public health and education

   iii) Increase social and political freedom

One Marks Questions

Q1. Which state of India has highest HDI?

Ans. Kerala.

Q2. Which state of India has the lowest literacy rate?

Ans. Bihar.

Q3. Name the state of India that has the highest poverty incidence ratio.

Ans. Odissa and Bihar.

Three Marks Questions

Q1. Explain various indicators of human development.

Ans. United Nation's Development Programs has suggested the following indicators of human development.

1. Health

2. Education

3. Access to resources

Q2. Explain the reasons for low human development index in few states of India.

Ans. Reasons –

1. Low rate of literacy in the sates like Bihar, M.P and Orissa.

2. Low economic development in the states like Orissa, Assam and Bihar etc.

3. Lack of effective implementations of govt. policies in these states.

Five Marks Questions

Q1. What is Human Development? Explain the indicators of Human Development in India.

Ans. Human development- it is the enhancement in the people's choice and improvement in their lives. The concept of human development was introduced by Dr. Mahbub-ul-haq in 1990.

Key Areas in Human Level	Indicators
1. Access to resources	Purchasing power (in $)
2. Health	Life expectancy at birth
3. Education	Adult literacy rate & gross Enrolment ratio.

CHAPTER - 4
HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

GIST OF THE LESSON:

Settlement -Cluster ofdwellings of anytypeor sizewherehumanbeings live. Theyvaryin sizefrom hamlet to metropolitan cities, theymaybesmall and large closed orspaced, and they may practice primary/secondary/tertiaryactivities.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN RURAL AND URBAN SETTLEMENTS

	RURAL	URBAN
1.	Primaryoccupation	other than primary
2.	Provide raw material	process the raw material
3.	Produce food	provide services
4.	Low income	high income
5.	Low density	high density
6.	Spaced	clustered

TYPES OF RURAL SETELEMENT:

CLUSTERED SETTLEMENTS:

1. Compact and closelybuilt houses
2. Living area is different from surrounding farms
3. Recognizable pattern
4. Different shapes such as geometric rectangular, radial, linear,
5. Sometimes defense maycause shape of the settlement
6. Availability of water also decides the shape

SEMI-CLUSTERD SETTLEMENTS:

1. Formed due to result from tendencyof clustered in restricted area of dispersed settlement
2. Segregation of large settlement may also cause
3. Some people may be forced to live separately from the main village
4. Dominance group live in the center of the village
5. People of lower strata live in out skirt of the village

HAMLETED SETTLEMENTS:

1. Physically separate dand located in different place having common name
2. They are locally called panna, parapalli, nagla, dhani
3. They are motivated by social and ethnic factors
4. Found mostly in middle and lower Ganga valley

DISPERSED STTLEMENTS:

1. They are isolated huts or hamlets
2. Located on hills or agricultural lands
3. It is dueto nature of terrain, and land resource, water
4. Found in Meghalaya, Uttaranchal, HP, and Kerala

URBAN SETTLEMENTS

1. Compact and largein size
2. Non Agriculture, eco, admin activities
3. Exchange of goods and services
4. Directly linked with rural settlements

EVOLUTION OF CITIES IN DIFFIRENT PERIODS

1. ANCIENT TOWNS:

    1. Developed as religious and cultural towns.
    2. Over 2000 years old
    3. Patna, Varanasi, Madurai, are examples

2. MEDIEVAL TOWNS:

    1. They are the headquarters of kingdoms
    2. There are more than 100 towns
    3. They are fort towns developed over ruinedforts
    4. Delhi, Hydrabad, Jaipur, Lucknow, Agra & Nagpur

3. MODERN TOWNS:

    1. They are developed by British and other Europeans
    2. Generally located on the coast
    3. They were forts constructed by Europeans
    4. Ex. Surat, Goa, Pondicherry, Mumabi, Madras, Calcutta

FUNCTIONALCLASSIFICATION OF TOWNS

1. Administrative towns: All capitals of states with national capital
2. Industrial towns: Mumbai. Salem, Coimbatore Modinagar, Jamshedpur
3. Transport towns: Kandla Cochin, vizag
4. Commercial towns: Satna Kolkata
5. Mining towns: Digboi, Ranigunj, Jharia
6. Garrison cantonment towns: Ambala, Mhow. Jalandhar
7. Educational towns: Pilani, Aligarh, Varanasi

8. Religious cultural towns: Amritsar, Varanasi, Tirupati

9. Tourist towns: Shimla, Mussori, Nainital

Very short answer question (1mark each)

1. What is the main activity in rural settlements?

Ans: Primary Activities

2. Which types of settlements are found in the Northern Plains

Ans: Clustered

3. When did evolution of town started in India?

Ans: In pre historic times – Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa in Indus valley

4. Name the local names of hamleted settlement

Ans: Panna, para, palli,Nagla, Dhani

5. Name the satellite towns around Delhi.

Ans: Ghaziabad, Rohtak, Gurgaon and Faridabad

6. Name the Metropolitan city of Bihar

Ans: Patna

7. How many Mega Cities are there in India?

Ans: 6

Short answer question (3 marks each)

8. Name the types of rural settlements. What are the factors responsible for the settlement patterns in different physical environment?

Ans: 1. Clustered settlements.

2. Semi clustered settlements

3. Helmeted settlements

4. Dispersed Settlements

Factors affecting patterns of rural settlements on:

a) Nature of Terrain

b) Altitude

c) climate

d) Availability of water

9.   Distinguish between rural and urban settlements.

Ans: Rural Settlement:

    1.   Primary activities are main occupation in these settlements and 75% population is engaged in primary occupation.

    2.   Population sizes are is low in these settlements.

    3.   Rural people are less dynamic and social relations are deep.

    Urban settlement:

    1.   Non agricultural work is the main occupation in these settlements and 75% population is engaged in these activities.

    2.   Population Size is large in these settlements

    3.   Urban people are dynamic and their social relations are formal and complex.

Long answer question (5 marks each)

10.   Write three differences between clustered and dispersed settlement of India.

Ans: Clustered Settlement:

    1.   These settlements are found in fertile plains.

    2.   Houses are close to each other and their size is small.

    3.   Sometime people live in compact villages due to security or defense reasons

    Dispersed settlement:

    1.   These are found in hilly regions or desert areas.

    2.   Settlements are neat and clean with drainage arrangements.

    3.   Houses are big and are located at gaps.

11.   Classify Town and cities on the basis of population size.

Ans: 1.   Population is more than one lakh is called a city.

    2.   Population is less than one lakh is called town.

    3.   Cities accommodating population between one to five million are called metropolitan cities.

    4.   Population more than five millions are mega cities.

12.   Discuss the factors that determine the type of rural settlement.

Ans.   1)   **Physical factor:** relief, altitude, drainage, water table, climate and soil play an important role in determining the type of settlement.

    2)   **Cultural Factor:** ethnic and cultural factor such as tribal, caste, or communal identity is also important in determining the layout of rural settlement.

    3)   **Historical factor:** the villagers preferred to live in compact settlement in order to defend against the invaders.

CHAPTER - 5
LAND RESOURCESAND AGRICULTUE

GIST OF THE LESSON:

LANDUSE CATEGORIES

1. Forests

2. Land put to non-agricultural use

3. Barren and waste land

4. Are aunder permanent pastures

5. Areaunder miscellaneous tree crops

6. Culturallywaste land

7. Current fallow land

8. Fallow other than current fallow

9. Net sown area

LAND USE CHANGES IN INDIA THREE TYPES OF CHANGES

I. Sizeof economy: growover time; change in income level, marginal lands will become useful

II. Composition of the economy: the secondary and tertiary grew much faster than primary activities especially agriculture

III. The contribution of agricultural activities reduces over time

The share of Aggriculture is declined. No. of people fed by Aggriculture is increasing

INCREASE IN THREE CATEGORIES

1. Forest

2. Area under non agricultural use

3. Current fallow land

4. Four areas declined

   1. Barren and waste land

   2. Cultivable waste land

   3. Area under pastures & tree crops

   4. Net sown area

COMMON PROPERTY RESOURCES

I. The CPRs are used by common purpose / society owned by state

   ii. Provide fodder for livestock fuel for the house holds

iii. Produce minor forest products such as fruits, nuts, fiber, and medicinal plants

iv. Every member has right to access agricultural land use in India

1. Contribution of land in agricultural use is more important

2. Lack of access to land leads to poverty

3. Productivity depends on quality of land

4. Land ownership has social value in rural areas

TOTAL CULTIVABLE LAND IS = NET SWOWN AREA + FALLOW LAND + CULTURABLE WASTE LAND

1. Since there is no extra land available only the high yielding varieties can increase the productivity

2. Number of times the land can be increased by providing irrigation

Crop intensity can be raised

CROPPING SEASONS

SEASON	PERIOD	CROPS
KHARIF	JUNE-SEP	RICE, COTTON, MILLETS, GROUND NUT
RABI	OCT-NOV	WHEAT, GRAM, RICE, MAIZE, MILLETS
ZAID	APRIL-JUNE	VEGTABLES FRUITS

STRATEGY OF DEVELOPMENT

Govt. of India took steps to increase the production

i. Switching over from cash crops to food grains

ii. Increase crop intensity

iii. Increasing cultivated area

iv. Improvement of irrigation

v. Intensive agricultural district programme and intensive agricultural area programme were launched

vi. Useof HYV seeds, fertilizers, irrigation, pesticides,

vii. Useof package technology

viii. Introduction of GREEN REVOLUTION

ix. Large agricultureinputs

GROWTH OF AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT AND TECHNOLOGY

1. Production and yield increased (wheat, rice, oilseeds, sugarcane, tea pulses, cattle, milk, and ground nut)

2. Expansion of irrigated area.

3. Useof HYV seeds

4. Useof modern agricultural technology

5. Increased consumption of chemical fertilizers

PROBLEMS OF INDIAN AGRICULTURE

1. Uneven and unreliable rainfall

2. Low productivity

3. Povertyof the farmers

4. Lack of landreforms

5. Fragmentation of land holdings

6. Lack of commercialization

7. Vast under employment

8. Degradation of cultivableland.

9. Illiteracy

Very short Answer question (1mark each)

1. Which state is the leading producer of rice?

Ans: West Bengal

2. How much part of total geographical area is cultivated?

Ans: 43%

3. What is follow land?

Ans: A land which is not cultivated for 1 to 5 years.

4. Which state has the highest intensity of crops?

Ans: Punjab 189%

5. Name the main cropping season of India.

Ans: Rabi, kharif and zaid

Short answer question (3 marks each)

6. What is the difference between dry land and wetland farming?

Ans: **Dry land farming:**

1. Dryland farming located in the area of less than 75cm rain fall

2. Drought resistant crops are grown

3. Millets, maizefodder crops

4. Practice rain water harvesting

Wetland farming:

1. Found in areas of high rainfall zones

2. Water intensive crops such as rice, sugarcane, jute are grown

7. Describe the condition of growth, production and major area of cultivation of rice in India.

Ans: RICE is a crop of tropical reasons

Temperature: 20 to 27 degree centigrade.

Rainfall: 75 to 200 cm

Soil: Alluvial

Cheap and skilled labour : large no of labour required Production area : middle plain, coastal plain, Himalaya foot hill, Punjab, Haryana

8. Describe three main achievements of the green Revolution in India.

Ans: i) it has led to a substantial increase in production and productivity of food grains.

ii) Import of food grains declined from

10. 3 million tons to 2.4 million tones in 1983. There is no import of food grains in 2000-01.

The cropped area, use of HYVs, the yield per hectare use of irrigation and Fertilizers has increased.

Long answer question (5marks each)

9 Discuss the problems of Indian agriculture?

Ans: 1. Uneven and unreliable rainfall

2. Low productivity

3. Poverty of the farmers

4. Lack of landreforms

5. Fragmentation of land holdings

6. Lack of commercialization

7. Vast under employment

8. Degradation of cultivableland

9. Illiteracy

10. What geographical condition is required to grow wheat?

Ans: i) **Temperature:** 10 to 20 degree Celsius and 100 frost free period

ii**)** **Rainfall**: need 50 to 100 cm of rainfall

iii**)** **Irrigation**: Irrigation is required

iv) **Soil:** heavy loamy or light clay is the best

v) **Production in India**: Punjab, Haryana, India is the second largest wheat

vi) Producing country after green revolution.

CHAPTER - 6
WATER RESOURCES

GIST OF THE LESSON:

WATER RESOURCES IN INDIA

1. India accounts 2.45% of world surface area

2. 4% of world water resource

3. 16% of population

4. Total water available from precipitations 4000 cubic km.

5. Surface water and replenish able wateris 1869 cubic km

6. 60% only useful is about 1122 cu.km

SURFACE WATER RESOURFCES

1. There are four major sources of surface water

2. Rivers, lakes, ponds, tanks

3. 10,360 rivers are present with more than 1.6 km length each

4. Mean annual rainfall is about 1869 cubic km

5. 60% only usable it is equal to 1122cubic.km

GROUND WATER RESOURCES

1. Total replenishable ground water is 432 cu.km

2. 46% available from Ganga and Brahmaputra river basins

3. Level of utilization ofground wateris high in NW and south India

4. Low in Chhatisgarh or Kerala

5. Moderate in Gujrat, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar

6. Agriculture=89%domestic=9% industrial – 2%

DEMAND FOR IRRIGATION

1. Uneven distribution of rainfall

2. Seasonal rainfall

3. High temperature causesmore evaporation

4. To grow water intensivecrops

5. To increase production

6. Forcrops in dryseason

7. To introduce green revolution

DETERIORATION OF WATER QUALITY

1. Per-capita availability of water is dwindling day by day

2. Increasing population

3. Increase the standard of living

4. Ground water pollution

5. Urban waste and industrial waste is left in to the rivers

6. Cultural activities produce more wastage in to the rivers

7. Ganga and Yamuna are most polluted rivers in India

WATER CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT

1. Adopt laws and acts to conserve water

2. Use water saving methods and technology

3. Prevent water pollution

4. Water shed development

5. Rain water harvesting

6. Water recycling and reuse

PREVENTION OF WATER POLLUTION

1. The central pollution control board along with state pollution control boards should monitor the pollution

2. Frequent supervision is essential

3. The other rivers such as Sabarmati, Gomati, Kali, Adayar, Vaigai, also to monitor for pollution

4. Monitoring the industries located along the river banks

RECYCLE AND REUSE OF WATER

1. Low quality of water can be used for industries

2. Water from domestic centers to be used for garden

3. Water used for cleaning vehicles also used for gardening

WATER SHED MANAGEMENT

1. Efficient management of surface and ground water and conservation is called water shed development.

2. Prevention of run off, storage and recharge of groundwater through percolation tanks, recharge wells.

3. Bring balance between natural availability and utility

4. It depends on community participation

6. NERU-MEERU by Andhra Pradesh govt. ARVARY PANI SANSAD by govt of Rajasthan

7. Construction of checkdams, plantation,

8. Making compulsory to the public to make rainwater harvesting plant before constructing building.

RAIN WATER HARVESTING

1 It is the method of capturing and storing rainwater, for various uses.

2. Refilled the groundwater wells

3. It improves water quality

4. Reduces the water pollution

5. Dilution of salts takes placein the water

6. Rain water harvesting is practiced in different areas by different tribes

7. Harvesting through service wells, recharge wells kund or tanka

8. It increases ground water level

NATIONAL WATER POLICY

1. Multipurpose projects should include drinking water

2. Provide drinking water to all animals and manis first priority

3. Regulation of exploitation of ground water

4. Both ground and surface water quality should beregularly

5. Increase the efficacy use of water

6. Awareness of importance of water to be imparted to the common people

7. Conservation of water to be realized by the all people

CASE STUDY RALEGAN SIDDHI

1. It is anexample for watershed development

2. A retiredarmypersonnel realized theimportanceofwatershed and convinced the public

3. Voluntaryparticipation took place and developedthe watershed

4. Thestatus of villageis changed

5. Dependencystarted declining

6. Tarun mandal was formed to control pollution

7. Controlled grazing started

8. Drycrops werestarted growing

9. Community leaders took control of the village

10. People cooperated with each other

11. It is the model village in India

Very short Answer type question (1 mark each)

1.   What is the percentage of earth covered with water?

Ans: 71%

2.   Mention any two states where ground water level utilization is very high.

Ans: Punjab and Haryana

3.   Which sector grounds for most of the surface and ground water utilization?

Ans: Agriculture

4.   Why is irrigation required? Give one reason?

Ans: Because of variability in rainfall in the country.

5.   Who sponsored Hariyali programme?

Ans: Central govt of India

6.   Mention two highly polluted rivers in India?

Ans: Ganga and Yamuna

7.   What is the local name of rain water harvesting structure in Rajasthan?

Ans: Kund or Tank

Short Answer type question (3 mark each)

Q. 1.   What are the aim of rain water harvesting?

Ans: 1.   It is the method of capturing and storing rainwater, for various uses.

         2.   Refilled the groundwater wells

         3.   It improves water quality

         4.   Reduces the waterpollution

         5.   Dilution of salts takes placein the water

         6.   Rainwater harvesting is practiced in different areas by different tribes

         7.   Harvesting through service wells, recharge wells kund or tanka

         8.   It increases ground water level

Q. 2.   How can we conserve the water resources?

Ans: 1.   Adopt laws and acts to conserve water

         2.   Usewater saving methods and technology

         3.   Prevent water pollution

         4.   Watershed development

         5.   Rainwater harvesting

         6.   Water recycling and reuse

Q. 3   Why is the demand of water for irrigation increasing day by day in India?

Ans: 1.   Irrigation is needed due to variable and uncertain rainfall in India.

2.   Drought prone areas like N-W India and Deccan plateau needs more irrigation.

3.   Dry seasons of winter and summer need irrigation for agriculture.

Long answer question (5marks each)

Q. 1   Describe the main features of India's National Water Policy.

Ans: 1.   Multipurpose projects should include drinking water
2.   Provide drinking water to all animals and manis first priority
3.   Regulation of exploitation of ground water.
4.   Both ground and surface water quality should beregularly monitored for quality.
5.   Increase the efficiency in the useofwater
6.   Awareness of importance of waterto be imparted to the common people
7.   Conservation of water to be done by all the people.

Q. 2   What is watershed management? Do you think it can play an important role in sustainable development?

Ans: Watershed management basically refers to the efficient management and conservation of surface and groundwater resources.

It involves prevention of runoff and storage and recharge of groundwater through various methods like percolation tanks recharge wells, etc.
1)   Rain water harvesting
2)   Re cycling of water
3)   Conjunctive use of water for sustaining water supply in long run.
4)   Prevention of water pollution
5)   Saving water in household work
6)   Re use of water
7)   Creates awareness among people about water conservation

Q. 3   Discuss different methods of water conservation.

Ans: i)   Construction of Dams on rivers
ii)   Recycling of polluted Water
iii)   New Technique of Irrigation
iv)   Drought Resistant Crops
v)   Use of drip irrigation
vi)   Inter basin Transfer of water
vii)   Rainwater harvesting

CHAPTER - 7
MINERAL AND ENERGY RESOURCES

GIST OF THE LESSON:

A mineral is a natural substance of organic /inorganic origin with definite chemical and physical properties.

TYPES OF MINERALS-METALLIC MINERALS AND NON-METALLIC MINERALS

A. Ferrous: Iron manganese

B. Non Ferrous; Copper Bauxite Non Metallic Minerals

A. Fuel mineral: Coal, Petroleum,

B. Other Non-metallic: Lime Stone

AGENCIES INVOLVED IN THE EXPLORATION OF MINERALS

1. Geological survey of India

2. Oil and Natural Gas Commission

3. Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd.

4. National Mineral Development Corporation

5. Indian Bureau of Mines

6. Bharat Gold Mines

7. Hindustan Copper Ltd

8. National Aluminum Ltd

9. Dept. of Mining and Geology

DISTRIBUTION OF MINERALS

1. Metallic minerals occur in peninsular region

2. Coal reserves are found in valleys of Mahanadi, Godavari, Sone, Damodar

3. Petroleum occurin sedimentary deposits of Assam and Gujarat

4. New reserves are discovered in Krishna Godavari Cauvery basins

5. Most of the minerals occurin east of line linking Mangalorean Kanpur

6. There are located in three broad belts

NORTH EASTERN PLATEAU REGION

1. Cover West Bengal, Orissa, Chhattisgarh

2. Minerals areiron coal manganese, bauxite, mica

SOUTH WESTERN PLATEAU REGION

1. Covers Karnataka, Goa, Kerala & Tamilnadu

2. Minerals are ferrous metals, limestone, bauxiteiron ore, and manganese coal deposits monazitein Kerala iron orein Goa

NORTH WESTERN REGION

1. Cover West Bengal,Orissa,Chhatisgarh

2. Minerals areiron coalmanganese, bauxite, mica

SOUTH WESTERN PLATEAU REGION

1. Covers KK, Goa, Kerala &Tamilnadu

2. Minerals are ferrous metals, limestone, bauxiteiron ore, and manganese coal deposits monazitein Kerala iron orein Goa

NORTH WESTERN REGION

1. Minerals arecopper zinc, sandstonegranitemarble, gypsum fullers earth dolomite and limestone. Petroleum in Gujarat, Himalayan belt, minerals are copper lead, zinc,cobalt tungsten

FERROUS MINERALS: IRON, MANGANESE, CHROMITE

1. **Iron ore:** largest iron orein Asia, Hematite and Magnetite are the two types of iron ores, it has great demand in the international market

   The total reserveis about 20 bi.Tones

   955 is located in Orissa, Jharkhand, Chhatisgarh, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamilnadu

   Orissa: Sundergarh, Mayurbhanj Jhar mining centers; Gurumahishani, Sulaipet Badampahar Kiruburu Bonai

   Jharkhand; Noamundi and Gurumahisani located in west and east Singhbhum Chh; Durg Danteware Bailadila Dalli Rajhara

   Karnataka: Sundur, Hospet, Bababudnhills, Tumkur Chitradurg Ms. Chandrapur, Bhandara Ratnagiri

   Andhra Pradesh: Kurnool, Karinagar Cudapah Anantapur

2. **MANGANESE**

   Used in steel making, Orissais the leading producer, Bonai, Kandahar, Sundergarh,. Gangpur, Koraput Kalahandi Bolangir are important producers

   KAR: Darwad, Bellary Belgaum N.Canara Chikmagalur

   Maharashtra : Nagpur, Bahandara Ratnagiri Non Ferrous-minerals

3. **BAUXITE**

It is the oreof aluminum

Aluminum is used to make construction, aircraft, utensils, electrical items

ORISSA: Kalahindi, Sampalpur are leading producers

Lohardhaga In Jharkhand, Kolaba Thane Ratnagiri of MS Bhavnagar, Jamnagar of Guj. COPPER

USE DINEL ECTRICAL INDUSTRY

Distribution: Singhbhumin Jharkhand, Balaghat of MP, Jhunjhunu Alwar of raj. Minor producers are Hassan of Karnataka, Agnigundale of AP

NON METALLIC MINERALS

MICA: usedin electrical industry and furnace

Foundin Hazaribagh of Bihar Nellore of ap. Jaipur Bhilwara of RAJ

COAL, PETROLEUM NATURALGAS, NUCLEAR **MINERALS COAL** : there are three types of coal

1. Anthracite: found in Himalayan region

2. Bituminous: located in Gondwana field DVC, Godavari Valley Sone Valley

   Jharia, Raniganj, Mahanadi Valley Chanda Wardha

3. Nyvelylignites: found inTamilnadu

4. Tertiary coal is found in Assam. ARP, MEG. NAG. J&K

WINDENERGY

1. Pollution free

2. In exhaustible

3. Simple machinery

4. Wind rotateturbines to produce electricity

5. Permanent wind systems are used to rotate turbines

6. India planned to establish 250 wind driven turbines with 45 mw potential

7. There are 12 suitable locations

8. India is able to produce 3000 mw, it can produce 50000 mw

9. Lamba and Kutch in GUJ are suitable places

TIDALWAVE ENERGY

Energy produced with the help of tides and waves of sea west coast is more suitable

GEOTHERMAL ENERGY

1. Hot wateris used to rotateturbines

2. Ground water is heated and gushed out and can be used for generating electricity

3. Hot springs and geysers are used to generate electricity

BIO ENERGY

1. Energy generated from agricultural, animal waste, urban waste, itcan be converted in to electrical energy

3. Develop rural areas

4. Clean the environment

5. Cheap and easilyavailable in ruralareas

CONSERVATION OF MINERAL RESOURCES

1. Use non-conventional resources

2. Recycling of metals

3. Reuse of energy resources

4. Use alternative resources

5. Use scrap metals

Very short Answer type question (1 mark each)

1. Which is the largest oil refinery in India?

Ans. Jamnagar (Gujarat)

2. Where was the first Atomic Station set up in India?

Ans. Tarapur near Mumbai in 1969

3. How many minerals are mined in India?

Ans. 68

4. Which state is largest producer of coal India?

Ans. Jharkhand

5. Where was first offshore oil field discovered?

Ans. Near Aliabet island (Gujarat)

Short Answer type question(3 mark each)

Q.1   What is conservation of minerals? Why is conservation of minerals necessary?

Ans.   Use of minerals in a scientific manner to avoid their wastage is called conservation of minerals.

Conservation of minerals is necessary:

i)   For the regular advancement of civilization

ii)   Minerals are exhaustible resources. They are needed for our future generation.

Methods to conserve minerals-

i)   Use alternatives in place of minerals like plastic doors in place of iron ans steel.

ii)   Recycling.

Q.2   Distinguish between metallic and non metallic minerals.

Ans.   **Metallic minerals:**

1.   Those mineral from which we get minerals.

2.   Can be drawn into wires and sheets after melting.

3.   Examples: Iron ore , copper and tin etc

Non-metallic minerals:

1.   Those minerals from which we do not get metals.

2.   Can not drawn into wires and sheets.

Example: coal and marble

Q.3   Difference between conventional and non conventional source of energy.

Ans: **Conventional source of energy:**

1.   These are exhaustible resources.

2.   They pollute the environment.

3.   Examples: coal and petroleum.

Non-conventional source of energy:

1.   These are in exhaustible resources.

2.   They do not pollute the environment.

3.   Example: solar energy and wind energy.

Q.4   Why is conservation of minerals necessary?

Ans.   1)   Minerals are unevenly distributed over space.

2)   There is inverse relationship in quality and quantity of minerals i.e. good quality, Minerals are less in quantity as compare to quality minerals.

3)   All minerals are exhaustible overtime. These take long develop geologically and they cannot be replenished immediately the time of need.

Long answer questions (5 mark each)

Q.1   Write a detailed note on the petroleum resource of India.

Ans.   Petroleum is an essential source of energy for all internal combustion engines in automobiles, railways and aircraft. Its numerous by products are processed in petro chemical industries such as fertilizers, synthetic rubber, synthetic fiber, medicines, Vaseline's, lubricants wax, soap and cosmetics.

Crude petroleum occurs in sedimentary rocks of the tertiary period. Oil exploration, and production was systematically taken up after the oil and natural gas commission was set up in 1956. Till then the digboi in Assam was the only oil producing region.

Distribution:

Assam – Digboi, Naharkatiya, Moran

Gujarat – Ankaleshwar, kalol, Mehsana, Nawagam

Maharastra- Mumbai high

CHAPTER - 8
MANUFACTURINGINDUSTRIES

GIST OF THE LESSON:

CLASSIFICATION OF INDUSTRIES

A. On the basis of size, capital investment Labour Force

1. Large
2. Medium
3. small
4. Cottage

B. On the basis of Ownership

1. Public
2. Private
3. Joint
4. coperative

C. On the basis of Product

1. Basic goods industries
2. Capital goods industries
3. Intermediate goods industries
4. Consumer goods industries

D. On the basis of Raw Materials

1. Agro based
2. Forest based
3. Mineral based
4. Industrial raw material based processed

E. Nature of Product

1. Metallurgical
2. Mechanical
3. Chemical
4. Textile
5. Food processing
6. Electricity generation
7. Electronics
8. Communication

LOCATION OF INDUSTRIES LOCATIONAL FACTORS

1. Raw materials
2. Power
3. Transport
4. Labour
5. Historical factors
6. Industrial policy

MAJOR INDUSTRIES IRON STEEL INDUSTRIES

RAW MATERIALS: iron ore, coking coal limestone, dolomite, manganese, and fireclay

TYPES OF IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRIES

1. Integrated steel plants
2. Mini steel plants
3. Rolling mills
4. Ancillary industries

INTEGRATED STEEL PLANTS TISCO

- 250kmaway from Kolkata
- Water– Subarnarekha Kharki Rivers
- Iron ore Naomundiand Badampahar
- Coal– Jodamines fromOrissa
- Coking coal– Jharia

ROUKELA

- Collaboration with Germany
- Located nearbyraw materials
- Coal-Jhariairon ore-Sundargarh
- Power-Hirakud water –Koel

BHILAI

- Russian collaboration
- Iron ore–Dalli Rajhara
- Coal-Korba & Kargali
- Water-Tandula Dam
- Power –Korba

THE COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY

1. Oneof thetraditional industriesinIndia
2. India is famous formuslin, calicos chintz

ADVANTAGES/AVAILABLE FOR COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRIES

1. Cotton cloth is most comfortable in tropical climate
2. Large are a under cotton cultivation
3. Availability of abundant skilled labour

ADVANTAGES OF COTTON TEXTILES IN MUMBAI

1. Close to cotton growing areas
2. Mumbai port facility
3. Availability of capital for industries
4. Availability of cheap labour
5. Machines can be imported

SECTORS OF COTTON TEXTILES

- Organized sector
- Un organized sector

- It includes power looms and hand looms
- Organized sector production declined from 81% to 6%
- Decentralized sector produces 59% power looms and 19% hand looms

PROBLEMS OF COTTON MILLS

1. Competition from synthetic fiber
2. High cost of production
3. Erratic power supply
4. Frequent strikes, lockouts
5. Climatic changes decrease production

SUGAR INDUSTRY

1. Most important industry
2. India is the largest producer of sugarcane
3. 8%of sugar production in India
4. Khandasari, jaggary also produced in India
5. Provide employment to 4 lakh persons
6. Itis a seasonal industry
7. At present there are 506 mills with the production of 17699 lakh tones

DIMENSIONS OF NEW INDUSTIRAL POLICY

1. Industrial licensing has been can celled expect
   1. Security   2. Strategic   3. Environmental concerns
2. Public sectors reduced from 17 to 3
3. Atomic energy & railways kept under government
4. Govt. offered share holdings to financial institutions, public workers
5. No private permission is required to invest in de-licensing sector
6. FDI is the supplement of domestic investment
7. FDI provide technological innovation
8. Access to global managerial skills optimum use of nature man resources
9. Liberalized t o attract MNS and private sector
10. Mining and communications high way construction thrown to private
11. Globalization means integrating national economy with world economy

INDUSTRIAL REGIONS

CRITERIA FOR IDENTIFYING INDUSTRIAL REGIONS

1.   Number of industrial units

2.   Number of industrial workers

3.   Quantity of power used

4.   Output

5.   Value added by manufacturing

MUMBAI PUNE REGION

1.   Extended from Mumbai to Sholapur

2.   Connect Kolaba Ahmednagar, Satara Sangle Jalgaon

FAVOURABLEFACTORS

1.   Cotton hinterland

2.   Moist climate

3.   Opening of Suez Canal

4.   Mumbai port facility

5.   Hydel power from Western Ghats

6.   Opening of Mumbai high

7.   Nuclear power plant at Tarapur

8.   Industries:

     Engineering goods, oil refineries, petrochemicals, leather goods, synthetic, plastic, drugs, fertilizers

Very Short Answer question (1 mark each)

1.   Name the largest centre of electronic industry in India.

Ans.   Bangalore.

2.   Name any two industrial centre of Chota Nagpur region.

Ans   Ranchi, Bokaro.

3.   Jute mills are mostly located in which state of India?

Ans.   West Bengal.

4.   When was the first modern textile mill set up?

Ans.   In 1854 in Mumbai.

5.   Manufacturing is an activity considered under which type of economic activity?

Ans.   Secondary activity.

Short Answer question (3 mark each)

Q. 1   What are the types of industries in India on the basis of their ownership?

Ans.   (i)   Public sector industries

        (ii)   Private sector industries

        (iii)   Cooperative sector industries.

Q. 2   Describe thecauses of Concentration of Cotton textile industries in the cities of Mumbai and Ahmadabad.

Ans.   1.   Humid climate

        2.   Raw material

        3.   Nearest to market

        4.   Skilled labour

        5.   Banking Facilities

        6.   Import and export Facility etc.

        7.   Water supply

Q. 3   Explain any three major objectives of New Industrial policy of India, which was announced in 1991.

Ans.   1.   Industrial licensing has been cancelled expect 1. Security, 2. Strategic, 3.environmental concerns

        2.   Public sectors reduced from 17 to 3

        3.   Atomic energy & railways kept under government

Long Answer question (5 mark each)

Q. 1   What is the role of Iron and steel industry in the economic development of India?

Ans.   The development of the iron and steel industry opened the door storapid industrial Development in India.

The Indian iron and steel industry consist of large integrated steel plants as well as mini - SteelMills: + Integrated steel Plants.

(1)   TISCO-Tata lron and steel plant at Jamshedpur in Jharkhand.

(2)   TISCO-Indian Iron & steel Company at Hirapur, Kultiand Burnpur in West Bengal.

(3)   VISL-Visvesvaraiya Iron and steel Works Ltd. at Bhadravati in Karnataka.

(4)   Rourkela steel plant in Sundargarh district of Orissa. (Setup in Collaboration Germany)

(5)   Bhilai steel Plant in Durg district of Chhattisgarh (Setup in Collaboration with Russia)

(6)   Durgapur steel plant in West Bengal. (Setup in Collaboration with UK)

(7)   Bokaro steel plant in Jharkhand. (Setup in Collaboration with Russia)

(8)   Vizag steel plant at Vishakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh (It is First port based steel plant)

(9)   Vijaynagar steel Plant at Hospet in Kamataka

(10)   Salem steel plant in Tamil Nadu.

       A part from those major steel plants, the reare more than 206 steel units located in different parts of the country.

Q. 2   Explain the major industrial region and their Characteristics of India.

Ans   There are 8 major industrial regions in India:

Ans: (1)   Mumbai-Pune Industrial Region-

             Major Industries - Cotton textile Chemical Industry.

       (2)   HugliIndustrialRegion-

             Major Industries-Jute Industry, Hindustan Motors Ltd. Diesel engine factory

       (3)   Bangalore - Chennai Industrial Region-

             Major Industries - Heavy Engineering Industry, Machine tools, Telephone, Bharat Electronics.

       (4)   Gujarat Industrial Region-

             Major Industries - Cotton textile Industry, Petro - Chemical Industry.

       5)   ChotanagpurRegion–

             Major Industries - Heavy Metal Surgical Industry, Iron & steel Plants.

       (6)   Vishakhapatnam - Guntur Region

             Major Industries - Ship building Industry, Petro - Chemical Industry.

       (7)   Gurgaon - Delhi - Meerut Region

             Major Industries - Electronics, Light Engineering & Electrical goods.

       (8)   Kollam - Tiruvanantapuram Region

CHAPTER - 9
PALNNING AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA

GIST OF THE LESSON:

Planning is the process of thinking formulation of a scheme of programme and implementation of a set of actionsto achieve some goal

THERE ARE TWO APPROACHES

1. Sectorial planning

2. Regional planning

3. India started five year plans and annual plans target area planning

1. These plans take care of economically back ward areas, based on resoruces

2. Govt. introduced the following programmes under target area planning

    1. Command area development Programme

    2. Drought prone area development Programme

    3. Desert area development programme

    4. Hill area development programme

    5. The small farmers development agency

    6. Marginal farmers development Agency

HILL AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

1. Started during 5th plan

2. Covered 15 district of Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal & Tamil Nadu

3. National committeeon the development of backward areain 1981 recommended this programme

4. Selected the area above 600 mts.

5. Covered tribal regions

6. Objectives are to develop: horticulture, plantation, animal husbandry, and poultry forestry small scale and village industries

DROUGHT PRONE AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

1. Started during 4th plan

2. Objectives: employment, creating productive assets, starting labor

    Intensive works, irrigation projects, land development. Programme. Afforestation, grassland dev. Electricity, road, market, credit facility.

3. Integrated watershed dev. Pro

4. Restoration of ecological balance between water, soil, plants and animals

5. Covered 67 districts

CASE STUDY TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

1. Bhaurmur Tribal region located in Chamba district. of Himachal Pradesh

2. Inhabited by Gaddi tribes

3. They practice transhumance

4. Total area is 1818 sq.km, 1500 to 3700 mts altitude

5. Ravi and its tributaries drain this region

6. There are four physiographic regions1. Holi 2. Khani3. Kugti 4. Tundah

7. Harsh climate, low resource base, fragile environment

8. 20/sq km density

9. Most economically backward

10. Socio economic deprivation

11. Objectives: transport and communication Agriculture. Allied activities. Socio economic Services, education, health, potable water, electricity

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Development that needs of present without compromising the needs of future generations. It take care of ecological, social economic, aspects of present and pleads for conservation of resource for future

INDIRA GANDHI CANAL COMMAND AREA– RAJASTHAN CANAL

1. One of the largest canal system in India

2. Started in 1948 launched on 31/3/1958

3. Started from Harike barrage in Punjab run parallel to the Pakistan border

4. The total length is 9060 km 19.63 lakh hectare irrigation 70% flow 30%lift system

5. Started in two stages

6. Cover Ganganagar, Hanuman Garh, Bikanir, Jaisalmer, Barmer, Jodhpur, Nagpur, Churu Districts

7. Left side lift system and right side flow system of irrigation

8. Stage-I -1960 and stage-II - 1980

9. Objectives achieved : irrigation, pasture development, afforestation reducewind erosion, reducesiltation. Development of per-capita income, increasein food production, increase cultivated area, changein cropping system

10. Problems: siltation, waterlogging, salinity

11. STEPS TAKEN TO SOLVE THE PROBLEMS

1. Strict implementation of water management policy

2. Protective irrigation

3. Extensive irrigation of crops and pasture lands

4. No water intensive crops

5. Lining of water courses

6. Leveling of warabandhi

7. Reclamation ofwater logging areas

8. Afforestation, shelterbelts,

9. Adequate financial support

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTION (1 MARK EACH)

Q. 1 Mention two problems faced by India during the third five year plan.

Ans: Severed rought and war with China in 1962 and Pakistan in 1965.

Q. 2 What were those two reasons due to which the eighth five year plan got delayed?

Ans: Political instability and liberalization policy.

Q. 3 During which plan period Hill area development programme was initiated?

Ans. Fifth five year plan.

Q. 4 Which major programme was initiated in fourth five year plan?

Ans. Drought prone area plan.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTION (3 MARK EACH)

Q. 1 What do you understand by planning? How is it a non going process?

Ans. The process involving the sequence of actions which are designed to solve problems in future is called planning.

Problems which are chosen for planning get changing from time to time. But these problems always remain economic and social. There is also a difference in level and period of planning from time to time. All types of planning have a sequence of action.

Q. 2 Where were hill are development programme started?

Ans. In all 15 districts were included like Nilgiri of Tamilnadu, Kachhar hills of Assam, Darjeeling of West Bengal Mikir hills and Uttarakhand.

Q. 3 Describe the drought prone area development programme and it's main objective.

Ans. This programme was started in Fourth Five year plan to provide employmentin drought prone area.

Objectives:-

(i)   To reduce the effect of drought

(ii) To initiate irrigation projects

(iii) Afforestation and pasture development

(iv) Restoration of ecological balance

v)   Develop basic infrastructure like road, market, electricity etc.

Q. 4   Define the Concept of Sustainable development?

Ans.   The concept of Sustainable development refersto development in such away that it does not harm the environment and meets with the requirements of present and future generations.

CHAPTER - 10
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

GIST OF THE LESSON:

CLASSIFICATION OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

LAND

1. Road
2. Railway
3. Pipe Lines

WATER

1. Inland
2. Oceanic

AIR

1. Domestic
2. International

LAND TRANSPORT

ROAD TRANSPORT

➢ Total road length is 33.1 lakh km

➢ 80% passengers, and 70% of freight are carried by roads

➢ Sher shah suri road connect Indus valley to Sone valley

➢ It is renamed as grand trunk road

➢ At present it connects Amritsar to Kolkata

CLASSIFAICATION OF RAODS

I   NATIONAL HIGH WAYS

➢ Constructed and maintained by central govt./NHAI

➢ Meant for inter state transport

➢ Movement of defense men and material

➢ Connect state capitals

➢ Total length is 65769 km

➢ Accounts 2% of road length

➢ Carry 40% of traffic

➢ Golden quadrilateral

5846 km, 4/6/lane. High density traffic, connect metro cities, time distance and cost distance decreased n-s corridor connect Srinagar to Kanya kumari (4076 km)

East west corridor connect Porbandar to Silchar (3640)

STATE HIGH WAYS

- Constructed and maintained by statePWD

- Connect state capitals with Dist. Hqs.

- account for 4% of road length

DISTRICT ROADS

➢ Connect Dist.,. HQ with other towns

➢ account for 14% of road length

RURAL ROADS

➢ Connect rural areas

➢ accounts 80% of road length

➢ Regional variation in road density

➢ Influenced by terrain and climate

OTHER ROADS

BORDER ROADS AND INTERNATIONAL HIGHWAYS

➢ BRO was established in 1960

➢ Helps to develop economy

➢ strengthen the defense

➢ Improvements in connecting the strategic points

➢ It is a premier multifaceted construction agency

➢ Highest road way connects Manali –Leh with4270 mts. altitude

➢ Maintain harmonious relation with neighboring countries

Highest road density is 387.24 /100sq. km in Kerala lowest road density is 10.48 /100 sq km in j&k It is high in northern plains and low in mountain Areas

FACTORS INFLUENCING ROAD WAYS

➢ Terrain 2. Climate, 3. Economic development. 4. Industries 5. Cities and towns

RAILWAYS

➢ The first railway line started in 1853 between Bombay and thane

➢ It is the largest govt. Sector with the length of 63221 km

➢ It is divided into 16 zones

Northern – 1. New Delhi 2. North Eastern – Gorkpur 3. NE Frontier – Maligoan 4. N.Western- Jaipur, 5.N.Central - Allahabad 6.Western Church Gate Mumbai 7. W. Central – Jabalpur 8. Central CST Mumbai 9. E.Central – Hajipur 10. Eastern-Kol 11. S.Western – Hubli 12. S.Central- Seceuderabad 13. SE Central-bilaspur 14. Seastern-Kolkota 15. Southern- Chennai 16. East Coast- BBSR

Coal is transported in large volume by railways

RAILWAY GAUGES : broad gauge :1.676 mts. 46807 km 74.145 meter gauge: 1.ooo mts. 13290 km 21.02% narrow gauge 0.672mts & 0.610 mts. 4.94% 3124 km

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN RAILWAYS

➢ Conversion of meter and narrow gauges into broad gauge

➢ Steam engines are replaced by diesel and electrical engines

➢ Introduction of metro railways

➢ Use of CNG

➢ Introduction of internet

➢ Computerization of reservation

➢ container services

WATER TRANSPORT

ADVANTAGES

➢ Cheapest means of transport

➢ Least consumption of energy

➢ Suitable for heavy bulky goods

➢ No friction

➢ Eco friendly

FACTS ABOUT WATER TRANSPORT

➢ There are two types of Inland water ways

➢ Cheapest mode of transport

➢ Competition from road ways and railways

➢ Water diversion from the rivers cause less navigable

➢ Total 14500 km of navigable water ways

➢ Account 1% of transport

➢ It consists of rivers, canals , backwaters creeks

➢ 3700 km of navigable rivers are available

➢ 2000 km actually used

➢ Canals are controlled by inland water way authority

10. There are three inland waterways in India

1. National waterway No.1 - Allahabad to Haldia – 1620 km most important waterway , up to Patna mechanized boats and up to Hardwar manual boats

   It is divided in to three segments 1. Haldia to Farakka 560 km 2. Farakka to Patna 460 km 3. Patna to Allahabad 600 km

2. National Waterway –No 2- Sadiya to Dubri 891 km steamers can travel up to Dibrugarh

3. National Waterway No -3- Kottapuram to Kollam 205 km it includes 168 km west coast canal and Udyogamandal canal

   Back waters of Kerala also important waterways

OCEAN ROUTES

India has coastline about 7517 km there are 12 major ports and 185 minor ports

95 % of India foreign trade and 70 % of value in trade takes place through sea ways

AIR TRNSPORT

ADVANTAGES

➢ Fastest means of transport

➢ Connect remote areas

➢ no need to maintain routs and construct

➢ Suitable for emergency times

➢ All continents are connected by air ways

➢ Suitable for difficult terrain

➢ Reduce travel time

➢ Maintained by airport authority

➢ It maintains 126 minor airports 11 international air ports and 86 domestic airports

➢ 29 civil defense enclaves in defense service also maintained by the authority

There are three divisions

➢ Air India: provide international air services

➢ Connects all continents

➢ Delhi and Mumbai air ports accounts for 52% of air service Indian airlines connect Indian subcontinent

I t is the part of air India Pawan Hans helicopter services serves in north eastern states

PIPELINES

ADVANTAGES

➢ Most convenient and efficient mode of transporting liquids and gases over long distance

➢ least consumption of energy

➢ Suitable for mountain areas and sea bottom

➢ Asia's cross country pipe line is constructed between Naharkatia oil field and Barauni oil refinery with the length of 1157 km, it was extended up to Kanpur in 1966

➢ Other pipe lines are Ankaleswar to Koyali , Mumbai High to Koyali Hazira-Vijaipur-Jagdishpur

➢ Salaiya to Mathura – 1256 km

➢ Numaligarh to Siliguri 660km

COMMUNICATION

It is divided into personal- mobile mass radio, TV Personal communication has become most important. Atpresent user can contact with the customer directly Fastest means of communication Communication revolution came into world through internet Mass communication consists of radio, TV and satellite communication Satellite communication is the recent development most useful at the time of emergency. When all other communications are failed it is the only communication which can be used.

One Marks Questions

Q1. What is the total length of roads in India?

Ans. 33.1 lakh kms.

Q2. Name the two terminal stations of East West Corridor?

Ans. Silchar and Porbandar.

Q3. Which is the Longest National highway of India?

Ans. National highway No. 7 (Varanasi to Kanyakumari)

Three Marks Questions

Q1. Why is road transport gaining more importance over rail transport? Explain.

Ans. 1. Construction of roads is cheaper.

2. Roads can be constructed even on hilly surface.

3. Roads provide door to door service while railway do not.

Q2. Which are the different railway gauges in India?

Ans. There are three railway gauges –

1. Broad Gauge- distance between two lines is – 1.676 mtr.

2. Meter Gauge- distance between two lines is –1.00 mtr.

3. Narrow Gauge -distance between two lines is –0.762 mtr.

Five Marks Questions

Q1. Explain the main features of pipeline transport also give two example.

Ans. Useful for transporting gas and liquid material

1. It can be laid down in any type of surface and climate

2. Cost of transport is reduced

3. Help in quick supply of petroleum products

4. No wastage of petroleum due to leakage

5. Environment friendly as no pollution is caused

6. E.g. HVJ pipeline, Jamngar-Loni, LPG pipeline.

CHAPTER - 11
INTERNATIONAL TRADE

GIST OF THE LESSON:

CHANGES IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE

1. There is a change in volume that is increased but the value of import is more than export

➢   Increase in trade deficit

➢   It is due to rise of petroleum price

CHANGES IN COMPOSITION

➢   The share of agriculture and allied products has declined

➢   The share of petroleum products has increased

➢   The share of ore-minerals and manufactured goods have largely remained constant

➢   Increasing in India's refining capacity also responsible for importing petroleum

➢   Declining in traditional goods is due to tough international competition

➢   There is a great decline in coffee, spices, pulses, tea

➢   Increase in floriculture products, marine products, sugar and fresh fruits

➢   Manufacturing alone accounted for 75.96%

➢   Engineering goods have show growth in export

➢   China and east Asian countries are our competitors

➢   Gems and jewellery contributed a large share in foreign trade

CHANGING PATTERN OF INDIAS IMPORT

1. Earlier our import was food grains, capital goods, machinery 2.After 1970 import of food grains discontinued

3. Fertilizers and petroleum took major part

4. Machine, edible oil and chemicals also present 5.capital goods has steadily increasing

➢   Food products reduced

➢   Pearls and precious stones gold and silver take major part

DIRECTION OF TRADE

Export: 47.41%= Asia and Oceania 23.80% West Europe 20.42% Ameirca

Import: 35.40% Asia Oceania 22.60% West Europe 8.36% America

The china is the largest trading partner of India

India export with UK, Belgium, Germany, Japan, Switzerland and Hongkong the UAE, China Singapore.

Sea Ports are called International Gate Ways of International Trade

➢ India is covered by three side with water

➢ Longest coast line (7516,5 km)

➢ water is the cheapest transport

➢ West coast has more sea ports than east coast

➢ Most of the international trade takes place through sea routes

➢ Major ports are controlled by central govt. Minor ports are under different state governments

➢ There are 12 major and 185 minor ports

➢ Most of the ports are equipped with modern facilities

INDIAN SEA PORTS

➢ KANDLA: located at Gulf of KACHCH,

Developed to decrease pressure on Mumbai port, Special facilities are available for petroleum

The offshore Vadinar is developed to reduce pressure on this port

➢ MUMBAI: natural harbor, biggest port, suitable to import goods from middle east countries, 20km long and 10 km width country s largest oil terminal

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU PORT:

➢ Located at Nhava Seva,

➢ Largest after completion,

➢ Developed to decrease burden on Mumbai port

MARMAGOA PORT:

➢ Located at the estuary of Zuari river

➢ Natural harbor

➢ Iron ore is exported to Japan

➢ Konkan railway brought large hinter land

NEW MANGALORE PORT

➢ Located in Karnataka coast

➢ Specialized to expert of iron ore

➢ Also exports fertilizers , tea , wood pulp yarn

KOCHIN PORT

➢ Located at the Vembanad kayal

➢ Queen of Arabian sea

➢ Natural harbor

➢ Close to Suez canal

KOLKATA PORT

- Located on the Hugli river bank
- Located 128 km away from sea coast
- Developed by British
- Paradip and Haldia decreased the pressure
- Silt accumulation is the problem
- Large hinter land
- Extend port facilities to other countries

HALDIA PORT

- Located 105 down stream of Hugli
- Developed to burden on Kolkata
- Handles iron ore , cargo fertilizers, jute products

PARADIP PORT

- Located on Mahanadi delta
- 100 km from Cuttack
- Deepest harbor
- Handle large vessels
- Developed to iron ore

VISHAKAPATNAM PORT

- Land locked harbour
- Connected to the sea through channel
- An outer harbor is developed to help this port
- It handles iron ore, petroleum cargo

CHENNAI PORT

- Oldest port developed by British
- Artificial harbor
- Not suitable for large ships

ENNORE PORT

- Newly developed port in Tamil Nadu
- Located 25 km north of Chennai
- Developed to decrease burden on Chennai port

TUTICORIN PORT

- Newly developed port in Chennai
- It handles variety of cargo: coal, salt, edible oils, petroleum & food grains
- Developed to decrease pressure on Chennai port

AIR TRANSPORT

➢ Fastest

➢ Connect remote areas

➢ Suitable for long distance

➢ Help at the time of disasters

➢ 12 Intrnational and 112 Domestic Ports

Ahmedabad, Amritsar, Banglore, Chennai, Delhi, Goa, Guwati, Hyderabad, Kochchi, Kolkata, Mumbai, Trivendrum

One Mark Questions

Q1.   What is meant by international trade?

Ans.   Exchange of goods and services at international level.

Q2.   Name the land locked harbor of India?

Ans.   Vishakhapatnam

Q3.   Name the northern most international airport of India?

Ans.   Amritsar

Three Marks Question

Q1.   What are the causes of trade imbalance of India ?

Ans.   1.   High price at world level

       2.   Devaluation of Indian rupee at international trade

       3.   Slow progress in production in India .

       4.   Increasing domestic demand in India.

Q2.   Why are ports called as gateways of trade in India?

Ans.   (i)   Import and export by ports only.

       (ii)   Can reach upto sea through ports only.

       (iii) Ports provide link with other countries.

Q3.   Why does India edible oil and pulses inspite of being on agriculturally rich country?

Ans.   1.   Demand due to excessive population

       2.   Most of the cultivated land under food ex.

       3.   Low per hectare productivity of pulses.

       4.   Less profitable as compare to other crops.

       5.   Risky farming due to high vulnerability.

Five marks question.

Q1.   Write main characteristics of India's foreign Trade.

Ans: Main characteristics of Indian Trade

1.   Mostly trade through sea

2.   Lack of foreign trade.

3.   Reduction in per capita trade.

4.   Result of trade and increase of price

5.   Negative trade balance-

6.   Characteristics of export trade

(i)   Maximum of traditional articles.

(ii)   More export of engineering and prepared articles from industries.

(iii)   More customer (Buyer) of India's exported goods

(iv)   Change the direction of trade

7.   Characteristics of import trade-

(i)   Maximum of heavy machineries in trade.

(ii)   Increase of manufactured of articles.

(iii)   Reduction in food grains and raw materials.

CHAPTER - 12
GEOGRAPHICAL PERSPECTIVE ON SELECTED
ISSUES AND PROBLEMS

GIST OF THE LESSON:

Pollution: Harmful change for animals and plants in the environment is called *pollution*. Different components of environment have a definite composition. When some other element is added to these components their basic composition is altered. This change is called pollution.

ENVIRONMENT: The external conditions surrounding an organisms or a community are its environment. The environment has two components- one is natural (physical) environment and the other is human environment.

Types of Pollution
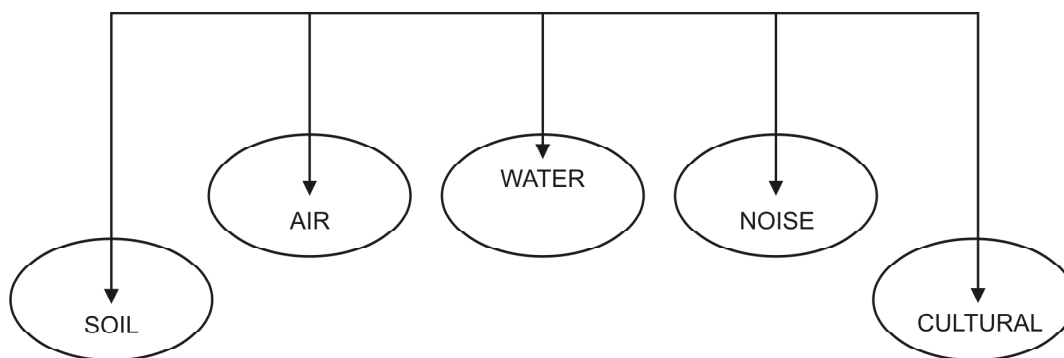
Types and sources of pollution

Pollution Types	Pollution involved	Sources of pollution
Air pollution	Oxides of sulphur (so2, so3), oxides of nitrogen, carbon mcnoxide, hydro-carbon, ammonia, lead, aldehydes asbestos and beryllium.	Combustion of coal, petrol and diesel, industrial processes, solid waste disposal, sewage disposal etc.
Water Pollution	Odour, dissolved and suspended solids, ammonia and urea, nitrate and nitrites, chloride, fluoride, carbonates, oil and grease, insecticide and pesticide residue, tannin, coliform MPM (bacterial count) sulphates and sulphates, heavy metals e.g.- lead, arsenic, mercury, manganese, etc., radioactive substances.	Sewage disposal, urban runoff, toxic effluents from industries, run off over cultivated lands and nuclear power plants.
Soil pollution	Human and animal excreta viruses and bacteria, garbage and vectors therein, pesticides and fertilizer- residue alkalinity, fluorides, radio- active substances.	Improper human activities, disposal of untreated industrial waste, use of pesticides and fertilizers.
Noise pollution	High level of noise above tolerance level.	Aircrafts, automobiles, trains, industrial processing and advertising media.

AIR POLLUTION: Addition of any undesired smell, solid, gas or dust to air and any unnecessary interference in living conditions due to this is called *Air pollution.*

Harmful effects of air pollution

➢ **Effect on weather and climate:** Chemical pollution of air is one of the causes of depletion of ozone in the atmosphere. The ozone layer saves us from the harmful ultra- violet rays of the sun. Higher amount of carbon dioxide and some other gases leads to a rise in temperature also. This has created the danger of melting of ice sheets and glaciers in polar and mountainous region.

➢ **Effect on the health of people:** Air pollution can lead to several ailments affecting lungs, skin, eyes and throat. High levels of air pollution, especially when poisonous gases are present in the atmosphere, can kill thousands of people. About 2,500 people died in Bhopal city in 1984 due to mixing of poisonous gas MIC in the air thousands became handicapped for life.

➢ **Effects on animals and plants:** Air pollutants have damaging effects on the leaves and trunks of the trees and plants by retarding their growth.

➢ **Effects on structures like buildings:** Theair pollutants like sulphur dioxide, smoke, sand and dust particles cause damage to various materials. Buildings turn black due to air pollution. Acid rain creates small hollows in the marble slabs. The colour and shine of world famous Taj Mahal is badly affected by air pollution.

Control of air pollution

❖ Use of lead- free petrol

❖ Complete checkon burning of fossil fuels

❖ Use of more fuel- efficient engines

❖ use of filters in smoke stacks

❖ Locating factories away from dense settlements

❖ Use of pollution-free energy resources

❖ High smoke stacks

❖ Restricting use of harmful chemicals

WATER POLLUTION*:* Such changes in the quality of water due to human or natural activities that render water un-suitable for human consumption or for other organisms, agriculture, fisheries and entertainment.

CAUSES OF WATER POLLUTION

❖ Chemicals used in agriculture

❖ Detergents

❖ urban waste

❖ Religious and cultural gatherings along river banks

❖ Inadequate sewage systems and toilets

❖ half-burnt and un-burnt dead bodies

❖ Natural factor

❖ Drilling in sea for petroleum

❖ Nuclear waste

Quality Criteria for fresh water: The Central Pollution Control Board of India has divided water into five groups:

I.   The first group of water can be consumed without purification, just by removing germs.

II. Water of the second group is considered safe for bathing.

III. Water of this category can be consumed after purifying it through methods and making it germs-free.

IV. The fourth group of water is suitable for fisheries. It is suitable for wildlife also.

V.   The fifth group of water can be used for irrigation, industrial air conditioning and controlled disposal of waste.

On the basis of above criteria, the water of most Indian rivers belongs to the (iii), (iv) and (v) groups. Clean drinkable water is becoming rare in Indian rivers. According to the some studies "seventy per cent of total available water in India has been polluted".

Some extremely polluted stretches in the Ganga and Yamuna River.

River and state	Polluted stretches	Nature of pollution	Main Polluters
Ganga (Uttar Pradesh) Bihar and West Bengal	a) Downstream of Kanpur b) Downstream of Varanasi c) Farraka Barrage to Allahabad	1) Industrial pollution from towns like Kanpur 2) Domestic wastes from urban centers 3) Dumping of carcasses in the river	Cities of Kanpur, Allahabad, Varanasi, Patna and Kolkata release domestic waste into the river.
Yamuna (Uttar Pradesh)	a) Delhi to confluence with Chambalb) Mathura and Agra	1) Extraction of water by Haryana and Uttar Pradesh for irrigation. 2) Agricultural run-off resulting in high levels of micro-pollutants in the Yamuna. 3) Domestic and industrial waste of Delhi flowing into the river	Delhi dumping its domestic waste.

Harmful Effects of Water Pollution
- ✓ Spread of diseases
- ✓ loss of plants and animals
- ✓ loss of soil fertility
- ✓ Eutrophication

Control of Water Pollution
- ✓ Management of garbage
- ✓ Sewer systems and toilets
- ✓ Electric crematoriums
- ✓ Treatment of industrial and Urban waste water
- ✓ Implementation of laws

NOISE POLLUTION: An undesirable sound which is unbearable, irritating and affects the human brain is known as *Noise Pollution.*

The sound of five **decibel** (it is the SI unit of measuring noise) is low, up to 25 **decibel** is normal and the sound which is more than 25 **decibel**, is called *Noise.*

Harmful Effects of Noise Pollution: People headache, deafness, irritation, and difficulty in talking and listening to others due to noise. This disturbs the concentration and working capacity of people and leads to discomfort, fatigue and lack of sleep. Too much noise can lead to health problems like high blood pressure.

*Control on Noise Pollution***:**
- Checking the sources of noise.
- There is a need to enact laws and strictly implement them.
- Ban should be imposed on use of old and noisy machines and equipment's.
- Reducing the bursting of crackers on festivals like Diwali.

Urban waste disposal: Overcrowding , congestion, inadequate facilities, poor sanitary conditions, significant quality of solid waste pieces of metals, polythene bags, broken glass ware plastic containers ashes garbage and CDs make solid waste.

Sources of urban waste:
- Household establishments: thrown in public lands, private contractor sites.
- Industrial establishments: thrown in low lying public grounds.

Effects of solid waste:
- Health hazard due to obnoxious smell, flies and rodents.
- Disease like typhoid, diphtheria, diarrhea, malaria, cholera
- They are spitted through rain water
- Industrial waste dumping in the rivers cause water pollution

Ex. Ganga, Yamuna.

RURAL- URBAN MIGRATION:

Reasons:

1. Demand for labour in urban areas.

2. Low job opportunities in rural areas.

3. Un-Development of rural areas.

Effects:

1. Lack of male population in rural area.

2. Over crowd in metropolitan cities.

3. Pressure on infrastructure of cities.

4. Cause of slum in metros.

PROBLEMS OF SLUM AREAS:

▪ Least choice

▪ Dilapidated houses

▪ poor hygienic conditions

▪ Poor ventilation

▪ Lack of drinking water, light, toilet facilities

▪ Overcrowded, narrow streets, low paid workers

▪ Prone to diseases, alcoholism, vandalism, apathy, social exclusion

LAND DEGRADATION: Land degradation is generally understood either as a temporary or a permanent decline in productive capacity of the land.

Causes:

▪ **Caused by natural agents:** Gullies, ravenous land, deserted, coastal sands, barren rocky areas, steep sloping land, and glacial areas.

▪ **Caused by natural as well as human factors:** Waterlogged and marshy areas, land affected by salinity and alkalinity, land with or without scrub.

▪ **Caused by human action:** Pressure on agriculture due to population, degraded shifting cultivated areas, degraded land under plantation crops, degraded forests, degraded pastures, mining and industrial waste lands.

One mark questions.

Q1. Which stretch of Yamuna River is most polluted?

Ans. Delhi to Etawa.

Q2. Which diseases are caused due to air pollution?

Ans. Respiratory, Nervous and Circulatory systems related diseases.

Q3. Name the diseases caused due to polluted water?

Ans. Diarrhea, intestinal worms and hepatitis.

Three marks questions.

Q1. Write any six problems of slums of metropolitan cities in India-

Ans. (i) Lack of proper accommodation, light and sanitation facilities

(ii) Lack of safety measures from fire and earthquake.

(iii) Over crowded with population.

(iv) Lack of medical facilities.

(v) Narrow streets and lack of proper ventilation.

(vi) Spread of epidemics in slums.

Q2. Write four problems regarding urban waste disposal in India.

Ans. (i) Lack of proper place for dumping of urban waste material.

(ii) Throwing of industrial waste into rivers, which in turn increases water pollution.

(iii) Soil pollution is caused due to uncontrolled chemical seepage in the ground.

(iv) Fear of spreading diseases due to air pollution and bad smell from urban waste.

Q3. Mention major problems associated with urban waste disposal in India.

Ans. Explain

1. Growing population

2. Slow administrative action

3. Growing consumerism.

4. Casual attitude towards cleanliness.

5. Unscientific disposal Management.

6. Problem of Water pollution.

7. Loss of health

Five marks question

Q1. Describe the problem of Slums in India.

Ans. Explain:

1. Dilapidated house

2. Poor hygienic conditions

3. Lack of light & drinking water facilities.

4. Lack of toilet facilities.

5. Poor ventilation

6. Low paid and high risk works.

7. Lack of proper education

8. Malnutrition and Under Nutrition

9. Vulnerable to crime & drug abuse.

10 Vulnerable to social exclusion.

Sample Papers
QUESTION PAPER SET-1 (2016-17)
SUB: GEOGRAPHY (THEORY)

TIME ALLOWED : 3 HOURS   **MAXIMUM MARKS : 70**

General instructions:
l kekU; funI'k⁹

1. There are 22 questions in all.
   कुल मिलाकर 22 प्रश्न हैं।
2. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्नों के उत्तर अनिवार्य हैं।
3. Marks for each question are indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न के अंक उनके सामने अंकित हैं।
4. Question numbers 1 to 7 are very short answer questions carrying 1 mark each. Answer to each of these questions should not exceed 40 words.
   प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 7 अति लघु उत्तर वाले प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न का एक अंक है। इनका उत्तर अधिकतम 40 शब्दों में दीजिए।
5. Question numbers 8 to 13 are short answer question carrying 3 marks each. Answer to each of these questions should not exceed 80 words.
   प्रश्न संख्या 8 से 13 लघु उत्तर वाले प्रश्न हैं प्रत्येक प्रश्न के 3 अंक हैं, इनका उत्तर अधिकतम 80–100 शब्दों में दीजिए।
6. Question numbers 14 to 20 are long answer questions carrying 5 marks each. Answer to each of these questions should not exceed 150 words.
   प्रश्न संख्या 14 से 20 दीर्घ उत्तर वाले प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के पांच अंक हैं, इनका उत्तर अधिकतम 150 शब्दों में दीजिए।
7. Question no. 21&22 is related to identification of the places on the **World** Map and locating and labelling of geographical features of **INDIA** on maps.
   प्रश्न संख्या 21 और 22 मानचित्र से सम्बंधित है। यह विश्व के मानचित्र पर दर्शाए गए स्थानों को पहचानने तथा भारत के मानचित्र पर स्थानों के अंकित एवं नामांकित करने से सम्बंधित है।
8. Outline maps of the **World** and **India** provided to you must be attached within your answer book.
   विश्व तथा भारत के दिए गए मानचित्रों को उत्तर पुस्तिका के साथ संलग्न करना अनिवार्य है।
9. Use of templates or stencils for drawing outline maps is allowed.
   रेखीय मानचित्र बनाने के लिए खांचों अथवा स्टेंसिलों का प्रयोग की अनुमति है।

1. Name the 'urban agglomeration' having the highest share of immigrant population in India.   1
   भारत में उस 'नगरीय समूहन' का नाम बताइए, जिसमें आप्रवासी जनसंख्या का हिस्सा सर्वाधिक है?

2. Mention any two pillars of human development.   1
   मानव विकास के किन्हीं दो स्तंभों का उल्लेख कीजिए?

3. Who are 'marginal workers ' in India ?   1
   भारत में 'सीमांत श्रमिक' किन्हें कहा जाता ह?

4. What do you mean by ageing population?   1
   वृद्ध होती जनसंख्या से आपका क्या तात्पर्य है?

5. Name any two major regions of nomadic herding in the world.   1
   संसार के किन्हीं दो प्रमुख चलवासी पशुचारण प्रदेशों के नाम बताइए।

6. What is the meaning of 'Çyber- space'?   1
   'साइबर–स्पेस' का अर्थ क्या है?

7. Mention any two diseases caused by contaminated water. ½+1/2= 1

   संदूषित जल के उपयोग के कारण जनित किन्हीं दो बीमारियों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

8. How does technology loosen the shackles of environment on human beings? Explain with examples. 3x1=3

   प्रौद्योगिकी मनुष्य पर पर्यावरण की बंदिशों को किस प्रकार कम करती है? उदाहरणों सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए।

9. Study the following map and answer the question given below: 1+1+1=3

9.1 Name the railway line shown in the map.

9.2 In which country does this railway line lie?

9.3 Name the stations marked in the map as A and B.

ऊपर दिए गए मानचित्र का अध्ययन कीजिए और पूछे गए प्रश्नों का उत्तर दीजिये:

9.1 इस मानचित्र में दिखाई गई रेलवे लाइन का नाम बताइए।

9.2 यह रेलवे लाइन किस देश में स्थित है?

9.3 मानचित्र में A तथा B से दिखाए गए स्टेशनों के नाम लिखिये।

10. The mineral resources provide the country with the necessary base for industrial development. Mineral have certain characteristics. Theseare unevenly distributed over space. There is inverse relationship in quality and quantity of minerals i.e good quality minerals are less in quantity as compared to low quality minerals. Not only that, all minerals are exhaustibleand non- renewableover time. These takes long to develop geologically and they cannot be replenished immediately at the time of need. Can you imagine the human society without Minerals?

Explain the value that can change this possible dark scenario. **1x3=3**

खनिज संसाधन किसी देश के औद्योगिक विकास को आधार प्रदान करता है। खनिज की अपनी कुछ विशेषताएं होती हैं– ये पूरे विश्व में असमान रूप से वितरित हैं, पृथ्वी पर इसकी मात्रा और गुणवत्ता में उल्टा सम्बन्ध है। अर्थात अच्छी गुणवत्त वाले खनिज अपेक्षाकृत कम तथा कम गुणवत्ता वाले खनिज अधिक मात्रा में पाए जाते हैं। यही नहीं, सभी खनिज समाप्य और नवीकरण अयोग्य संसाधन हैं। इसके निर्माण में लम्बा समय लगता है तथा इसे तुरंत आवश्यकता पड़ने पर मानव द्वारा निर्मित भी नहीं किया जा सकता। क्या आप खनिज के बिना मानव समाज की कल्पना कर सकते हैं?

अब उन मूल्यों की व्याख्या कीजिए जो इस संभावित अशुभ परिदृश्य को बदल सकते हैं।

11. Give the meaning of 'dispersed settlement.' Explain any two reasons for the development of such settlement in India. 1+2=3

'परिक्षिप्त बस्ती' का अर्थ स्पष्ट कीजिए। भारत में इस प्रकार की बस्तियों के विकास के किन्हीं दो कारणों को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

12. How do slums develop in India? Explain any four miserable conditions of the residents of slums areas. 1+2=3

भारत में गन्दी बस्तियां किस प्रकार विकसित होती हैं? गन्दी बस्तियों के निवासियों की किन्हीं चार दयनीय दशाओं को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

13. 'Roadways and Railways are not competitive but complementary to each other in India'. Prove this statement citing three examples. 3x1=3

'भारत में सड़कमार्ग तथा रेलमार्ग एक दूसरे के प्रतियोगी नहीं, बल्कि एक दूसरे के पूरक हैं। इस कथन को तीन उदाहरणों द्वारा प्रमाणित कीजिए।

14. What is the meaning of active population? Name the four major groups into which various occupations of people are classified in the world. Write one special feature of each group with reference to the economic activities of the people. 1+2+2=5

सक्रिय जनसंख्या का क्या अर्थ है? संसार में लोगों के विभिन्न व्यवसायों को किन चार प्रमुख वर्गों में बांटा गया है? लागों के आर्थिक क्रियाकलापों के सन्दर्भ में प्रत्येक वर्ग का एक विशिष्ट लक्षण लिखिये।

15. Define the term 'mixed farming'. Explain any four characteristics of mixed farming practised in the world. 1+4=5

'मिश्रित कृषि शब्द की परिभाषा दीजिए। संसार में प्रचलित मिश्रित कृषि की किन्हीं चार विशेषताओं को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

16. What is the significance of Inland waterways? Explain the three factors responsible for the development of inland waterways in the world. 2+3=5

अन्तःस्थलीय जलमार्गों का क्या महत्व है? विश्व में अन्तःस्थलीय जलमार्गों के विकास के लिए उत्तरदायी तीन कारकों को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

17. Explain any five problems of rural settlements in the developing countries of the world.5x1=5

संसार के विकासशील देशों की ग्रामीण बस्तियों की किन्हीं पांच समस्याओं को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

18. Explain any five push causes factors that 'migration of population' in India. 5x1=5

भारत में 'जनसंख्या के प्रवास' करने के किन्हीं पांच प्रतिकर्ष कारकों की परख कीजिए।

19. Explain the term 'cropping intensity'. Describe the three cropping seasons in India. 2+3=5

'फसल गहनता शब्द की व्याख्या कीजिए। भारत में तीनों फसल ऋतुओं का वर्णन कीजिए।

20. Study the diagram showing the location of a major steel plant given below and answer the questions that follow:

(20.1) Identify and name the steel plant.

(20.2) In which state of India this plant is located?

(20.3) Discuss three factors responsible for the development of this Industrial Region.
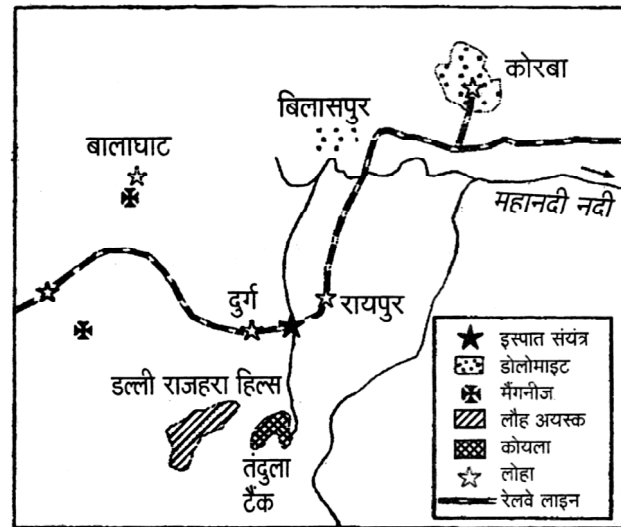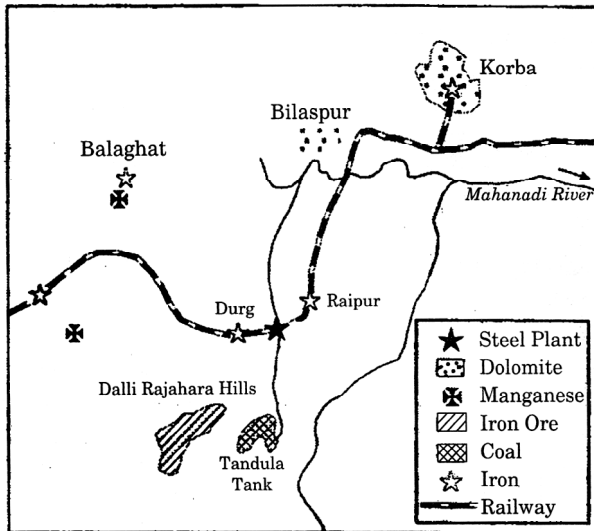
ऊपर दिए गए भारत के एक प्रमुख इस्पात संयंत्र की स्थिति दिखने वाले आरेख का अध्ययन कीजिए और उनके नीचे दिए गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिये।

(20.1) इस इस्पात संयंत्र को पहचानिए और उनका नाम लिखिये।

(20.2) यह संयंत्र भारत के किस राज्य में स्थित है?

(20.3) इस प्रदेश के विकास के लिए उत्तरदायी किन्हीं तीन कारकों को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

21. In the given Political map of the **World,** five features are shown as A, B, C, D and E. Identify them with the help of the information given below and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them: 1x5=5

    A. A major sea port.

    B. An area of extensive commercial grain farming.

    C. A terminal station of Australian Trans - Continental Railways.

    D. An important airport.

    E. The country having highest rank in Human Development Index(2005)

    दिए गए l d kj के रेखा मानचित्र में पांच लक्षण A, B, C, D, तथा E से दिखाए गए हैं। इन लक्षणों को नीचे दी गई जानकारी की मदद से पहचानिए और उनके निकट अंकित रेखाओं पर उन लक्षणों के सही नाम लिखिये:

    A प्रमुख समुद्री पत्तन

    B विस्तृत वाणिज्य अनाज कृषि का एक क्षेत्र

    C आस्ट्रेलिया – पारीय रेलमार्ग के सिरे का नाम

    D एक महत्वपूर्ण वायु पत्तन

    E मानव विकास सूचकांक (2005) में प्रथम कोटि वाला देश

22. On the given outline political map of **India** provided to you, locate and label the following With appropriate symbols: 1x5=5

    1. A famous copper mines of Rajasthan.

    2. Headquarter of EasternRailway Zone.

    3. A state having highest literacy rate.

    4. The international airport in Punjab.

    5. The Deepest port of India.

    दिए गए भारत के रेखा मानचित्र में निम्नलिखित की स्थिति उपयुक्त चिन्हों द्वारा दिखाइए और उनके नाम लिखिये:

    1. राजस्थान का एक प्रसिद्ध तांबा खनन क्षेत्र

    2. पूर्व रेल मंडल का मुख्यालय

    3. सबसे अधिक साक्षरता वाला राज्य

    4. पंजाब में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई पत्तन

    5. भारत का सबसे गहरा पत्तन

WORLD - POLITICAL

संसार –राजनैतिक

SCALE
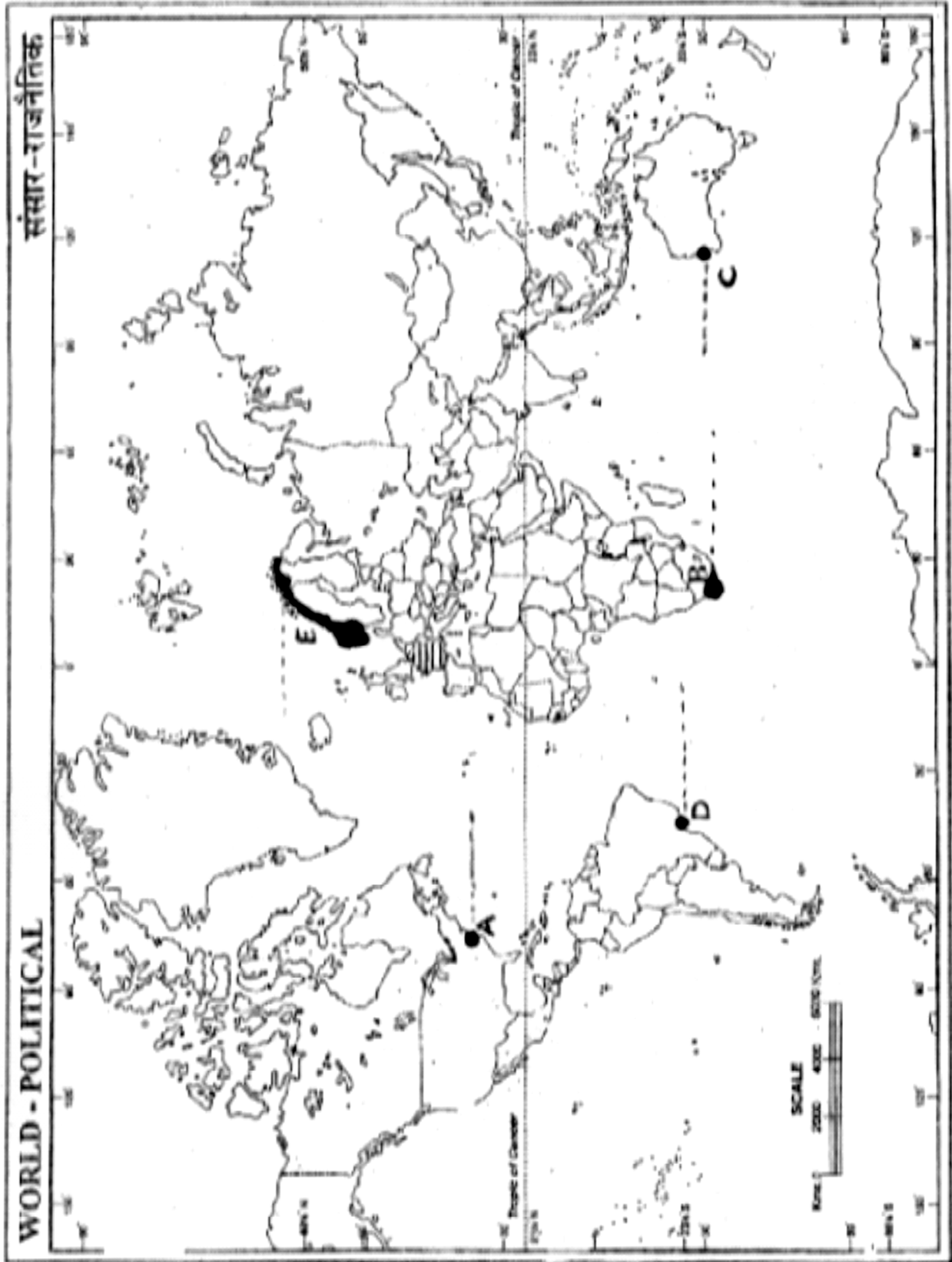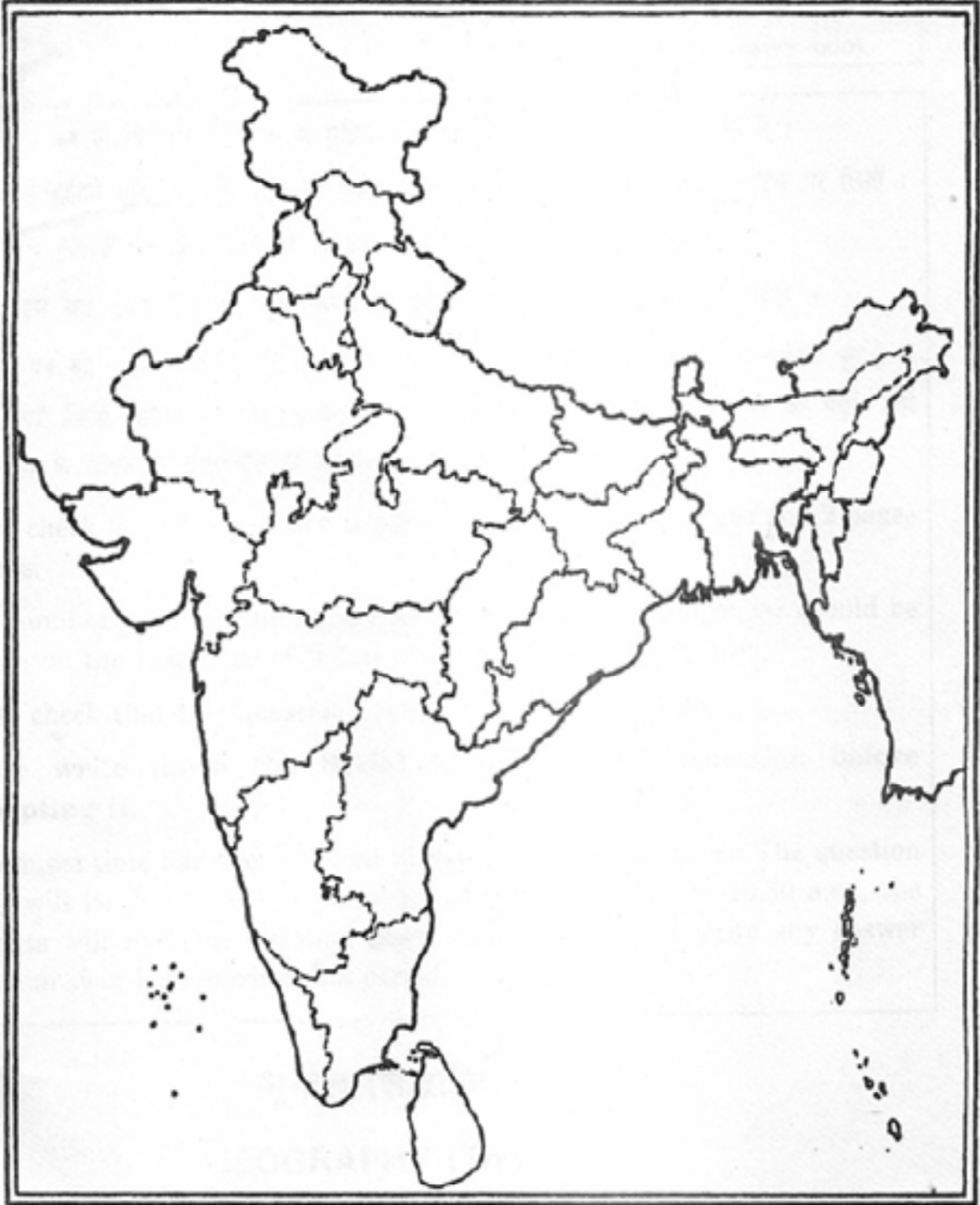
SET-1 MARKING SCHEME(GEOGRAPHY-029)
VALUE POINTS & MARKS

Question-1: Greater Mumbai Agglomeration.   1

Question-2: Pillars of HDI are-

i) Equity ii) Sustainability iii) Productivity iv) Empowerment

(Any two points with explanation.   1

Question-3: Marginal worker is a person who works for less than 183 days in a year.   1

Question-4: Population ageing is the process by which the share of the older population becomes proportionally larger. This is a new phenomenon of the twentieth century. Population in higher age groups has increased due to increased life expectancy.   1

Question-5: Regions of nomadic herding in the world are-

The core region extends from the Atlantic shores of North Africa eastwards across the Arabian peninsula into Mongolia and Central China.

The second region extends over the Tundra region of Eurasia.

In the southern hemisphere there are small areas in South West Africa and on the island of Madagascar. (Any two regions)   ½+ ½ =1

Question-6: Cyber space is the world of electronic digital world for communicating or accessing information over computer network without physical movement of the sender or the receiver.   1

<div align="center">OR</div>

Cyber space is the world of electronic computerized space It is internet such as worldwide web(www).

Question-7: The diseases commonly caused due to contaminated water are

i) Diarrhoea ii) Intestinal worms iii) Hepatisis etc.

(Any two diseases.)   ½+ ½=1

Question-8 : It is the concept of HUMANIZATION OF NATURE . Following are the points in favour of statement-

I) With the passage of time the people begin to understand there environment and the forces of nature.

II) People developed better understanding of natural laws and were able to develop technology.

III) Technology loosens the shackles of environment on human beings.

IV) They moved from a state of necessity to a state of freedom

V) They created possibilities with the resources obtained from the environment.The human activities created cultural landscape. The imprints of human activities are created everywhere For example,Health resorts on highlands, huge urban swrawls, ports on the coasts, satellites in the space etc.

VI) The earlier scholar like Vidal-de-la Blache and L. Febre termed this process as Possibilism.

(Any three points) 1x3=3

Question-9:

9.1. Trans Siberian Railways.

9.2. This Railway is situated in Russia.

9.3. Station A is- St. Petersburg AND Station B is Vladivostok 1x3=3

Question-10: Conservation of mineral resources: Any three methods of conservation of minerals with reference to the sustainable development. 1x3=3

Question-11: Dispersed Settlement:

Dispersed or isolated settlement pattern in India appears in the form of isolated huts or hamlets of few huts in remote jungles or on small hills with farms or pasture on the slope. 1x3=3

Two reasons for the development of dispersed settlement:

i) Extremely fragmented nature of the terrain.

ii) Fragmented land resource base of habitable areas.

iii) Example: Meghalaya, Uttranchal, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, have this type of settlement.

Question-12: Slums in India

Slum is a common feature of urban settlement in India. Slum develops with inhabited by those people who were forced to migrate from the rural areas to those urban centres in search of livelihood but could not efford proper housing due to high rent and high costs of land. They occupy environmentally incompitable and degraded areas.

Following are four miserable condition of the people of the slum areas:

1. Slums are residential areas of the least choice.

2. Poor hygienic conditions, prone to different types of diseases and illness.

3. Poor ventilation

4. Lack of basic amenities like drinking water, light and toilet facilities.

5. These areas are overcrowded having narrow street pattern prone to serious hazardsfrom fire.

6. The poverty makes them vulnerable to drug abuse, alcoholism, crime, escapism and ultimately social exclusion.

7. DHARAVI in Mumbai is the Asia's largest slum.

(Any four points) 1+2=3

Question 13: Statement that 'Roadways and railways are not competitive but complementary to each other' is true. Although,Roadways and Railways are different in nature but both are complementary to each other in its objective.

Following are three examples:

1. Roadways is cheaper and faster for journey over short distances where as RAILWAYS IS COMPLEMENTARY FOR LONG DISTANCES.

2. Roadways is suitable for providing door to door services here it is complementary to the railways because railways can't do it.

3. Railways are most suited for large volumes of bulky materials over long distances within a country, here, Railways is complementary to roadways since it is very costly to transport of bulky materials for a long distance.

4) Any other relevant points   (Any three points with explanation)   1x3=3

Question 14: Active Population

A part of population(between age group 15-59 years), who take part in various occupations ranging from agriculture, forestry,fishing, manufacturing, commercial activities, transport services etc.is called active population.

Four major group of occupation:

1. Primary occupation: Depends fully on nature,example- agriculture, forestry, fishing,and mining etc.

2. Secondary occupation: People engaged in manufacturing.

3. Service sectors: Transport and communication trade and commerce, teaching etc.

4. Quaternary occupation: Job related to research and developing ideas etc.   1+4=5

Question 15: MIXED FARMING

Mixed farming is such type of farming in which equal emphasis is laid on crop cultivation and animal husbandry. This form of agriculture is found in the highly developed parts of the world For example: North- West Europe, parts of Eurasia, Eastern North America and temperate parts of Southern continent.

FOUR CHARACTERISTICS

1. High capital expenditure on farm machinery.

2. Building, extensive use of chemical fertilizers,and green manures.

3. Skill and expertise of the farmers.

4. Mixed farms are moderate in size and usually the crop associated with it are wheat, barley, oats, rye, maize, fodder and root crops.

5. Fodder crops are an important component of mixed farming.

6. Any other relevant points

   (Any four points with explanations)   1+4=5

Question 16: INLAND WATERWAYS

Rivers canals lakes within a country or continentprovide the facilities of Inland waterways**.**

Boats and steamers are used as means of transport for cargo and passengers.

Development of inland waterways is dependent on the following:

1.   Navigability_ Width and depth of the channel.

2.   Water flow.

3.   Transport technology. (Three points with explanation)   2+3=5

Question 17: PROBLEMS OF THE RURAL SETTLEMENT DEVELOPING WORLD:

Rural settlements in the developing countries are large in numbers and poorly equipped with infrastructure.

Following are the problems of developing countries of the world:

1.   The countries of the south Asia face conditions of twin problems-drought and flood very often.

2.   Supply of water is inadequate.

3.   The general absence of toilet and garbage disposal facilities is not proper,cause health problems.

4.   Unmetalled roads and lack of modern communication network creates a unique problem.

5.   The design and use of building materials of houses vary from one ecological region to another. The houses made up of mud wood and thatch, remain susceptible to damage during heavy rains and floods and require proper maintenance every year.

6.   Most house designs are typically, deficient in proper ventilation.

    (Any five points with explanations.)   1x5=5

Question 18 : Push factors of migration in India:

i)   Migration from rural area to urban areas mainly due to poverty.

ii)   High pressure of population on the land.

iii)   Lack of basic infrastructural facilities like health care, education etc.

iv)   Natural disasters such as flood, drought, cyclone, earth quake, tsunami etc.

iv)   Man - made disasters like terrorism

v)   conflict between communities etc.

(with explanation)   1x5=5

Question 19. : INTENSITY OF CROPPING

Cropping intensity is the technology to increase not only for fuller utilization of land resource but also for reducing unemployment in the rural economy. It is the ratio between Gross sown area and Net sown area in percentage.

Cropping Intensity in percentage = $\dfrac{GCA \times 100}{NSA}$

CROPPING SEASONS IN INDIA:

1. KHARIF: Largely coincides with Southwest Monsoon under which the cultivation of tropical crops such as rice, cotton, jute, jowar, bajra and tur is possible.

2. RABI CROPS: Begins with the onset of winter in October-November and ends of March-April.

   Important crop grown in this season are wheat gram and mustard.

3. ZAID: Is a short duration summer cropping season beginning after harvesting of rabi crops .

   The cultivation of watermelon, cucumbers, vegetables and fodder crops during this season is done on irrigated lands.   2+3=5

Question 20: STEEL PLANT

20.1) BhilaiSteel Plant

20.2) Chhattisgarh

20.3) i.   Nearness of raw materials- Iron-ore from Dalli-Rajhara mines ,Coal from Korba and Kargali coal fields, water from Tanduladam,

   ii.   Thermal power from Korba.

   iii. Transport and communication- Plant lies on Kolkata- Mumbai Railway route. The bulk of steel produced goes to the Hindustan Shipyard at Vishakhapatnam.

   (Any other relevant points.)1+1+3 5

Question: 21 IDENTIFICATION OF WORLD MAP

A - New york

B - Velds.

C - Perth.

D - Rio-De- Janerio.

E - Norway.

Question 22: 1. Khetri 2. Kolkata 3. Kerala 4. Amritsar 5. Vishakhapattnam.

INDIA POLITICAL FOR QUESTION NO - 22   प्रश्न-संख्या -22 के लिए

AMRITSAR →
(22·4)

KHETRI ✳
(22·1)

KOLKATA
(22·2)

VISHAKHAPATNAM
(22·5)

KERALA
(22·3)

0   300 km

Scale 1 cm = 187.8 km
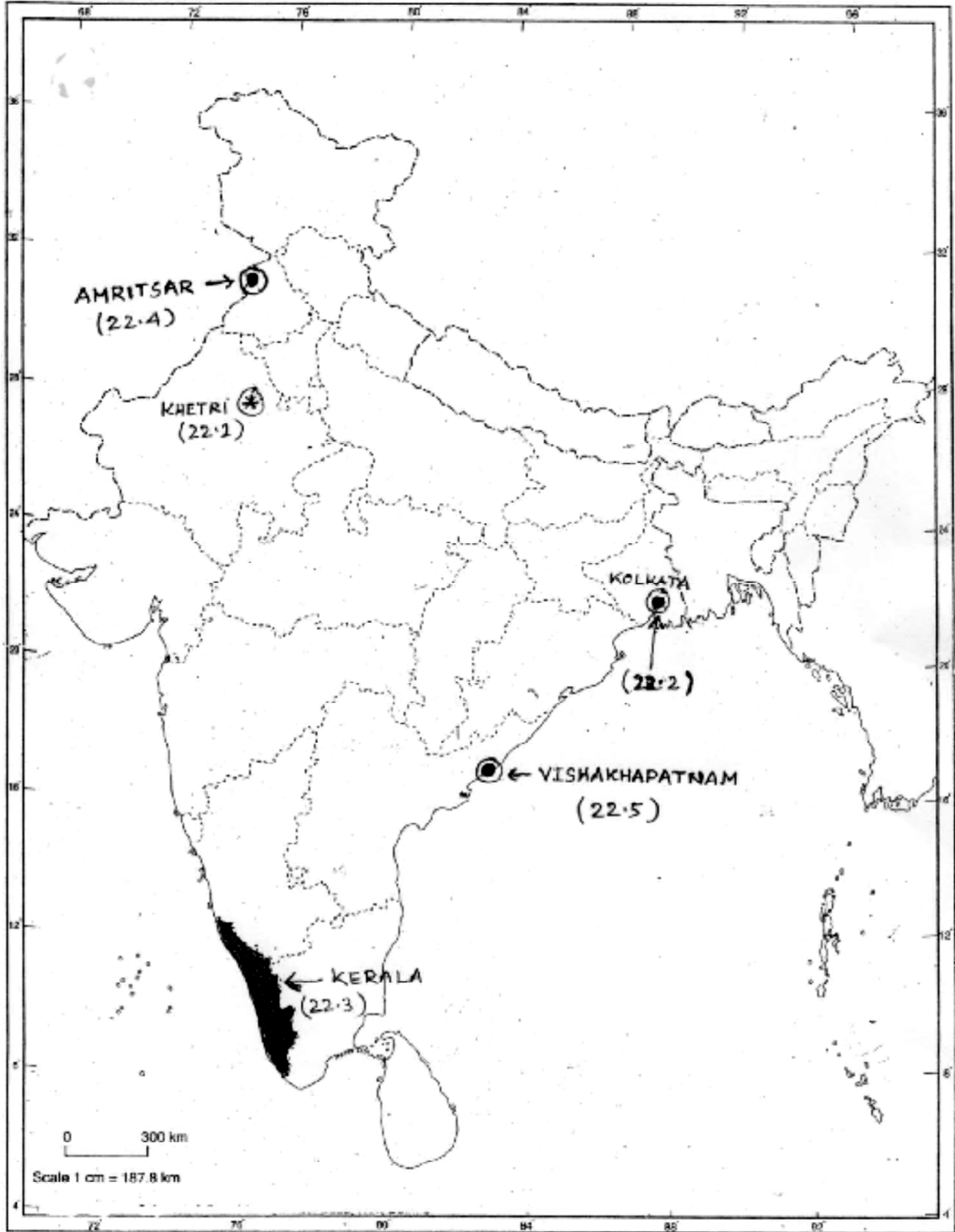
Question Paper (Set-2)

(2016-17)

SUB: GEOGRAPHY (THEORY)

TIME ALLOWED : 3 HOURS   **MAXIMUM MARKS : 70**

(i) प्रश्नों की कुल संख्या 22 है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

(ii) प्रत्येक प्रश्न के अंक उसके सामने अंकित हैं।

(iii) प्रश्न संख्या 1–7 तक अति लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं। इनमें से प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 40 शब्दों से अधिक ही होना चाहिए।

(iv) प्रश्न संख्या 8–13 तक लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं। इनमें से प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 80 – 100 शब्दों से अधिक ही होना चाहिए।

(v) प्रश्न संख्या 14–20 तक दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रश्न हैं। इनमें से प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर 150 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।

(vi) प्रश्न संख्या 11–22 तक मानचित्रों पर दिए गए भौगोलिक लक्षणों को पहचानने या स्थिति दिखाने और नामांकन करने से संबंधित हैं।

(vii) संसार और भारत के दिए गए रेखा–मानचित्रों को अपनी उत्तर पुस्तिका के बीच में अवश्य संलग्न कीजिए।

General Instructions:

(i) There are 22 questions in all.   All questions are compulsory.

(ii) Marks for each question are indicated against it.

(iii) Question numbers 1 to 7 are very short answer questions. Answer to each of these questions should not exceed 40 words.

(iv) Question numbers 8 to 13 are short answer questions. Answer to each of these questions should not exceed 80 - 100 words.

(v) Question numbers 14 to 20 are long answer questions. Answer to each of these questions should not exceed 150 words.

(vi) Question numbers 21-22 are related to identification or locating and labelling of geographical features on maps.

(vii) Outline maps of the World and India provided to you must be attached within your answer book.

(viii) Use of templates or stencils for drawing outline maps is allowed.

1. साक्षरता से क्या तात्पर्य है?   1
   What is meant by literacy?

2. संसार में किस प्रकार 'शुष्क बिंदु' ग्रामीण बस्ती के विकास को प्रभावित करता है?   1
   How do 'dry points' affect the development of rural settlements in the world?

3. भारत के दो खनन नगर के उदाहरण दीजिए।   1
   Give two examples of mining towns in India.

4. उपस्थिति की अवस्था एवं अयस्क की प्रकृति के आधार पर वर्गीकृत खनन के दो प्रकारों के नाम लिखिए। 1
   Name two methods of mining categorised on the basis of the mode of occurrence and the nature of the ore.

5. किस समुद्री मार्ग को 'बृहत ट्रंक' मार्ग कहते हैं?   1
   Which sea route is called the 'Big Trunk' route?

6. भारतीय रेल द्वारा वाष्प चलित इंजनों के स्थान पर डीजल और विद्युत इंजनों को क्यों लाया गया?   1
   Why have the Indian Railways replaced the steam engines by diesel and electric engines?

7. भारत में वायु प्रदूषण के दो स्रोत कौन से हैं।   1
   Which are the two sources of air pollution in India?

8. भारत में परिक्षिप्त बस्तियों की किन्हीं तीन विशेषताओं का वर्णन कीजिए।   3
   Explain any three characteristics of dispersed rural settlements in India.

9. 'गंदी बस्ती क्या है? भारत में दो गंदी बस्तियों की किन्हीं चार समस्याओं का उल्लेख कीजिए।   1+2=3
   What is the 'slum'? State any four problems of slums in India.

10. ''विकास के लिए महत्वपूर्ण जीवनदायी संसाधन 'जल' के संरक्षण और प्रबंधन की आवश्यकता बढ़ गई है।''   3
    "The need has arisen to conserve and manage the precious life giving water resources to ensure development". Explain in the light of value regarding conservation of water resources.

11. हिमाचल प्रदेश के भरमौर जनजातीय क्षेत्र में समन्वित जनजातीय विकास परियोजना के किन्हीं तीन सामाजिक और आर्थिक लाभों का वर्णन कीजिए।   3
    Explain any three socio-economic benefits of Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP) in the Bharmaur region of Himachal Pradesh.

12. विकासशील राष्ट्रों की नगरीय बस्तियों से संबंधित किन्हीं तीन समस्याओं का वर्णन कीजिए।   3
    Describe any three problems associated with the urban settlements in the developing countries of the world.

13. उपयुक्त उदाहरणों के साथ निश्चय वाद अवधारणा की व्याख्या कीजिए।   3
    Explain the concept of determinism with suitable examples.

14. भारत में प्रवास के लिए उत्तरदायी किन्हीं दो कारकों के नाम लिखिए। भारत में प्रवास के किन्हीं तीन परिणामों की व्याख्या कीजिए।   2+3=5
    Name two factors responsible for migration in India. Explain any three consequences of migration in India.

15. 'मानव विकास' शब्द को परिभाषित कीजिए। मानव विकास के चार स्तम्भों का वर्णन कीजिए।   1+4=5
    Definethe term 'human development'. Explain the four pillars of human development.

16. किन्हीं चार रोपण फसलों के नाम लिखिए। रोपण कृषि की कोई चार विशेषतायें बताइए।   1+4=5
    Name any four plantation crops. Examine any four characteristics of plantation agriculture.

17. ''कृषि परिस्थिति की तथा विभिन्न प्रदेशों के ऐतिहासिक अनुभवों के अनुसार भारतीय कृषि की समस्याएं भी विभिन्न प्रकार की हैं। इस कथन को प्रमाणित करने के लिए भारतीय कृषि से संबंधित किन्हीं पांच समस्याओं का वर्णन कीजिए।   1x5 = 5
    "The nature of problems faced by Indian agriculture varies according to agro-ecological and historical experiences of its different regions." Describe any five problems associated with Indian agriculture to prove the statement.

18. व्यापारिक केंद्र क्या हैं? ग्रामीण विपणन केंद्र और नगरीय बाजार केंद्रों में कोई चार अंतर बताइए।   1+4=5
    What is 'trading Centre'? Write any four differences between rural marketing centre and urban marketing centre.

19. पत्तनों को ''अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार का प्रवेश द्वार'' क्यों कहा जाता है। नौ भार वहन के आधार पर वर्गीकृत किए गए पत्तनों का वर्णन कीजिए।   2+3=5
    Why are the ports called "gateways of international trade"? Describe the types of ports classified on the basis of cargo handled.

20. भारत में जल मार्ग के किन्हीं दो महत्व का विस्तार के साथ उल्लेख कीजिए। भारत के तीन राष्ट्रीय जल मार्गों में से प्रत्येक के एक–एक मुख्य लक्षण की व्याख्या कीजिए।   1+4=5

State any two importance of waterways in India. Explain a major feature each of three national waterways of India.

21. मानचित्र में निम्नलिखित पांच लक्षण दिखाए गए हैं। इन लक्षणों को नीचे दी गई जानकारी की सहायता से पहचानिए और उनके नाम उनके निकट खींची गई रेखाओं पर लिखिए। 1x5=5

A. मानव विकास सूचकांक में सर्वाधिक दर्जा वाला देश।

B. एक प्रमुख समुद्री पत्तन

C. एक मेगा सिटी

D. एक विस्तृत वाणिज्यक कृषि प्रदेश

E. एक प्रमुख विमान पत्तन

In the given political outline map of the World the following five features A, B, C, D and E are shown. Identify these features with the help of the information given below and write their correct names on the lines drawn against them.

A. A country having highest human development index

B. A major sea port

C. A mega city

D. A region of extensive commercial grain farming

E. A major air port
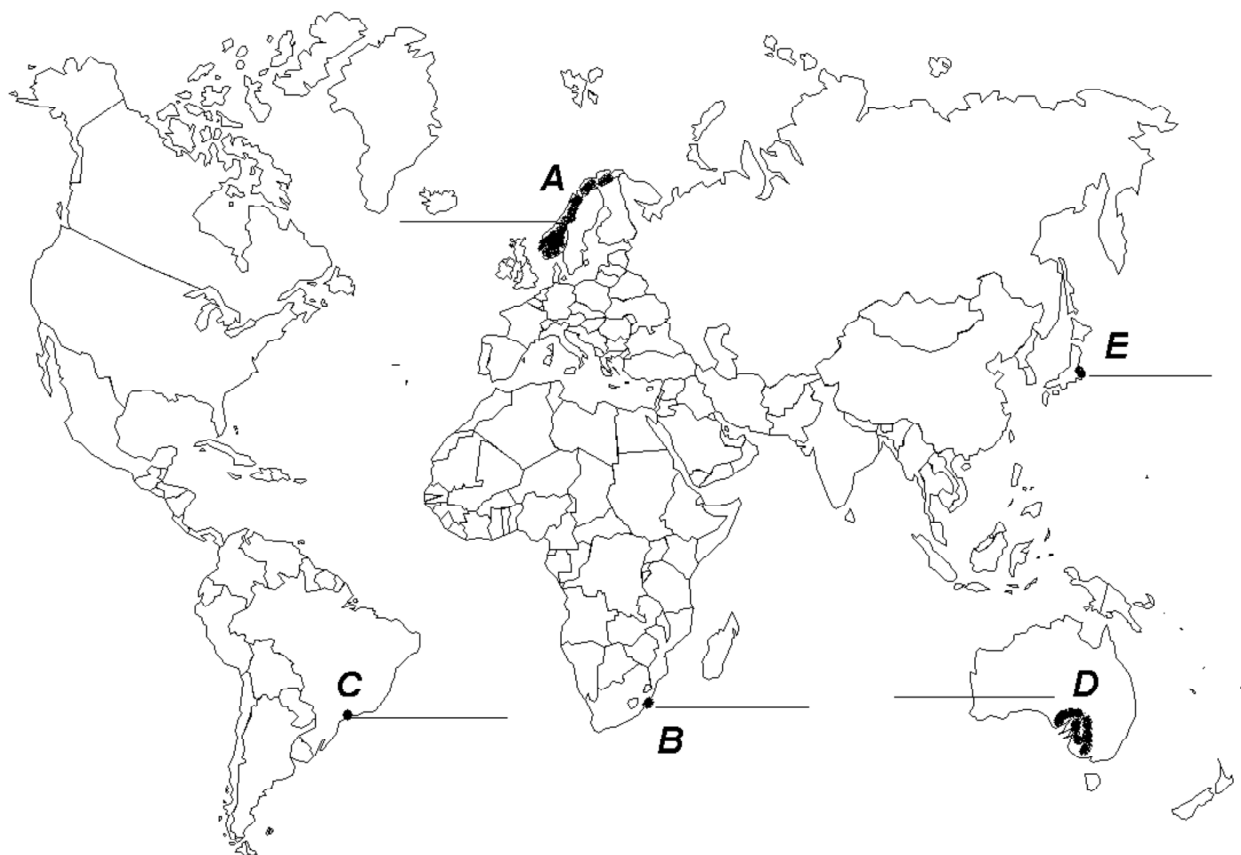
22. भारत के दिए गए राजनीतिक रेखा–मान चित्र में निम्नलिखित की स्थिति उपयुक्त चिह्नों द्वारा दिखाइए और उनके नाम लिखिए।

A. 2011 के अनुसार सर्वाधिक स्त्री साक्षरता वाला राज्य

B. उत्तर प्रदेश का एक सॉफ्टवेयर टेक्नोलॉजी पार्क

C. उत्तरी–पूर्व राज्यों का एक अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विमान पत्तन

D. मैगनीज का सबसे बड़ा उत्पादक राज्य

E. बिहार में एक तेल परिष्करणशाला

In the given political outline map of India locate and label the following with appropriate symbols:

A. A state having highest women literacy rate according to 2011

B. A software technology park in Uttar Pradesh

C. An international airport of north-eastern states

D. The leading Manganese producing state.

E. An oil refinery in Bihar

MARKING SCHEME
SUB: GEOGRAPHY
Class-XII

Time : 3 Hours   **Maximum Marks : : 70**

Q. No.	Answer
1	Literacy is an ability to read, write and of arithmetic calculations with understanding.
2	'Dry points' adversely affect the development of rural settlements. If there are shortage of water availability, it willpush the rural settlements for dispersion.
3	Raniganj, Jharia, Digboi, Ankaleshwar, Singrauli.
4	Surface and underground mining.
5	The Northern Atlantic Sea Route
6	To increase the speed as well as the haulage capacity. It has also improved the environment of the stations.
7	Combustion of fossil fuels, mining and industries are the main sources of air pollution.
8	Dispersed settlements in India appears in the form of isolated huts or hamlets of few huts in remote jungles, or on small hillswith farms or pasture on the slopes. Extreme dispersion is caused by fragmented nature of the terrain and land resource base of habitable areas. Many areas of Meghalaya, Uttaranchal, Himachal Pradesh and Kerala have this type of settlement.
9	Slums are residential areas of the least choice, dilapidated houses, poor hygienic conditions, poor ventilation, lack of basic amenities like drinking water, light and toilet facilities, etc.
	Problems- 1. Narrow street pattern prone to fire. 2. Slum population works in low paid, high risk-prone, unorganised sectors. 3. Under nutrition prone to diseases and illness. 4. The poverty makes them vulnerable to drug abuse, alcoholism, crime and ultimately social exclusion.
10	1. For sustainable development in the future. 2. Water availability from sea/ocean is negligible, due to high cost of desalinization. 3. Besides water saving, preventionof pollution is required.
11	1. Development of infrastructure in terms of schools, health care facilities, potable water, roads, communications and electricity.2. Improvement in sex ratio and decline in child marriage.3. Increase in literacy rate. The difference between males and females in literacy level i.e. gender inequality, has also declined.
12	1. Economic Problems-Rural to Urban migration increases unskilled and semi-skilled labour force, which is already saturated in urban areas. 2. Socio-cultural Problems-Lack of employment, education and health facilities. 3. Environmental Problems-use and also dispose off a huge quantity of water and all types of waste materials.Creating pollution and heat islands.
13	In the early stages of their interaction with their natural environment humans were greatly influenced by it. They adapted to the dictates of Nature. This is so because the level of technology was very low and the stage of human social development was also primitive. This type of interaction between primitive human society and strong forces of nature was termed as environmental determinism. At that stage of very low technological development we can imagine

	the presence of a naturalised human, who listened to Nature, was afraid of its fury and worshipped it.There is direct dependence ofhuman beings on nature for resources which sustain them. The physical environment for such societies becomes the "Mother Nature".
14	Factors responsible for migration can be divide in two categories: (i) push factor, these cause people to leave their place of residence or origin; and (ii) pull factors, which attract the people from different places. People migrate from rural to urban areas due to poverty, high population pressure, lack of infrastructural facilities. Pull factors for rural migrants to urban areas are availability of regular work, better opportunities for education and health facilities. Consequences of migration-1. Economic Consequences 2.Demographic Consequences 3.Social Consequences 4.Environmental Consequences 5.Others (Any three in details)
15	"Human development is a process of enlarging the range of people's choices, increasing their opportunities for education, health care, income and empowerment and covering the full range of human choices from a sound physical environment to economic, social and political freedom." Four pillars of human development-1. Equity 2. Sustainability 3. Productivity 4. Empowerment(in details)
16	Important plantation crops are tea, coffee, cocoa, rubber, cotton, oil palm, sugarcane, bananas and pineapples. Characteristics of plantation agriculture- 1.Large estates or plantations 2. Large capital investment 3. Managerial and technical support 4. Scientific methods of cultivation 5. Single crop specialization 6. Cheap labour 7. Good system of transportation which links the estates to the factories and markets for the export of the products.
17	Problems of Indian agriculture-1. Dependence on Erratic Monsoon 2.Low productivity 3.Constraints of Financial Resources and Indebtedness 4. Lack of Land Reforms 5. Small Farm Size and Fragmentation of Landholdings 6.Lack of Commercialisation (any five in details)
18	Trading Centre-The towns and cities where retail or wholesale selling and buying take place are known as trading centres.

Differences between rural marketing centre and urban marketing centre

These are quasi-urban centres.	These are urban centres.
They serve as trading centres of the most rudimentary type.	Urban marketing centres have more widely specialised urban services.
Here personal and professional services are not well-developed.	They provide ordinary goods and services as well as many of the specialised goods and services required by people.
These form local collecting and distributing centres.	Urban centres offer manufactured goods as well as many specialised markets develop, e.g. markets for labour, housing, semi or finished products. Services of educational institutions and professionals such as teachers, lawyers, consultants, physicians, dentists and veterinary doctors are available.
Most of these have mandis (wholesale markets) and also retailing areas.	
They are not urban centres per se but are significant centres for making available goods and services which are most frequently demanded by rural folk.	

19	Ports as "gateways of international trade"-The chief gateways of the world of international trade are the harbours and ports. Cargoes and travellers pass from one part of the world to another through these ports. The ports provide facilities of docking, loading, unloading and the storage facilities for cargo. Due to above importance ports are called "gateways of international trade"
	Types of ports on the basis of cargo handled-1. Industrial Ports 2.Commercial Ports 3.Comprehensive Ports (in details)
20	Importance of waterways in India-Waterways is an important mode of transport for both passenger and cargo traffic in India. It is the cheapest means of transport and is most suitable for carrying heavy and bulky material. It is a fuel-efficient and eco-friendly mode of transport.
	Feature of national waterways-NW 1-Allahabad-Haldia stretch-It is navigable by mechanical boats up to Patna and by ordinary boats up to Haridwar. It is divided into three parts for developmental purposes- (i) Haldia-Farakka (560 km), (ii) Farakka-Patna (460 km), (iii) PatnaAllahabad (600 km).
	NW 2-Sadiya-Dhubri stretch-Brahmaputra is navigable by steamers up to Dibrugarhwhich is shared by India and Bangladesh.
	NW 3-Kottapuram-Kollam stretch-It includes west coast canal along with Champakaracana and Udyogmandal canal.
21	A. Norway B. Durban C. Rio de Janeiro D. Downs E. Tokyo
22	A. Kerala B. Lucknow C. Guwahati D. Odisha E. Barauni

India
OUTLINE MAP (POLITICAL)

N

LUCKNOW

BARAUNI

GUWAHATI

ODISA

Arabian
Sea

Bay
of
Bengal

International Boundary
State Boundary

KERALA

INDIAN OCEAN

Map not to Scale

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(Updated on 2nd June 2014)

Question Paper (Set-3)
SUB: GEOGRAPHY

Time : 3 Hours **Class-XII** **Maximum Marks : : 70**

1. Name the two iron and steel industries of India which are set up on the principle of transportation cost minimization?

    भारत के किन्हीं दो लौह इस्पात केन्द्रों के नाम लिखिए जिन्हें न्यूनतम परिवहन लागत सिद्धांत पर स्थापित किया गया है?

2. Define population density and write the name of the lowest density state of India?

    जनसंख्या घनत्व को परिभाषित करते हुए, भारत के न्यूनतम घनत्व वाले प्रदेश का नाम लिखिए?

3. Give two reasons for low level of human development in most of northern states of India?

    उत्तरी भारत के राज्यों में मानव सूचकांक का स्तर कम होने के दो कारणों का उल्लेख करें?

4. What is garrison town? Give any one example for it?

    गैरिसन नगर किसे कहते हैं? इसका कोई एक उदाहरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए?

5. Write any one difference between Wetland and Dryland farming?

    शुष्क तथा आद्र कृषि में कोई एक अन्तर बताइए?

6. Which one of the Indian sea ports provides port facilities to its land locked neighbouring countries? Name any one such country.

    भारतीय पत्तनों में से कौन सा समुद्री पत्तन स्थल रूद्ध पड़ोसी देशों को पत्तन सुविधाएं प्रदान करता है? ऐसे किसी एक देश का नाम बताइये?

7. Who defined the "neo determinism"? Give definition for it.

    नव निश्चयवाद को परिभाषित करें तथा इसके प्रति पादक का नाम बताइये?

8. Define the growth rate of population and which are the factors of positive growth of population?

    जनसंख्या वृद्धि दर को परिभाषित करते हुए इसके धनात्मक वृद्धि वाले तत्वों का उल्लेख करें।

9. Study the map given below and answer the question that follows:-

    नीचे दिये गए मानचित्र का अध्ययन करें और निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।
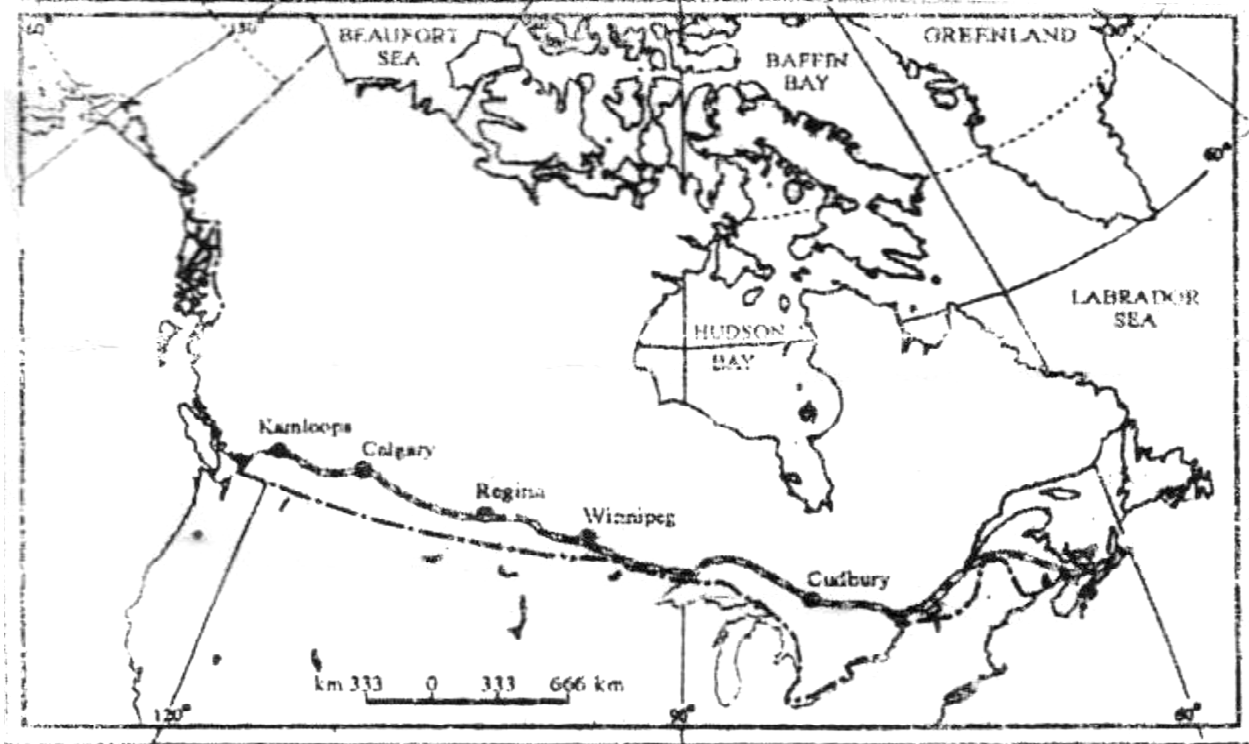
1. (i) Name the Transcontinental railway shown in the given map.

उपरोक्त मानचित्र में दिये गये अंतर महाद्वीपीय रेलमार्ग का नाम लिखिये।

2. (ii) Name the terminal stations of railway line.

इस रेलवे मार्ग के अंतिम स्टेशनों के नाम लिखिये

10. Explain any three problems of urban settlements of developing countries of world.

विश्व के विकासशील देशों की नगरीय बस्तियों की किन्हीं तीन समस्याओं को स्पष्ट करें।

11. Which are the two sets of factors that influence migration in the world? Explain both the sets of factors with suitable examples.

विश्व में प्रवास को प्रभावित करने वाले कारकों के दो समूह कौन से हैं? कारकों के दोनों समूहों को उपयुक्त उदाहरण सहित स्पष्ट करें।

12. What do you understand by liberalization, privatization and globalization? How have they helped industrial development in India?

उदारीकरण, निजीकरण एवं वैश्वीकरण से आप क्या समझते हैं? किस प्रकार ये विशेषताएं भारत के औद्योगिक विकास में सहायक हुई।

13. What are slums? Mention any four major problems of slums in India.

गन्दी बस्तियां क्या हैं? भारत की गन्दी बस्तियों की यमर समस्याओं का उल्लेख कीजिए।

14. What is the basic function of world trade organization (WTO). Name the two regional blocs of trade with their headquarters, number nation, origin year and other areas of cooperation.

विश्व व्यापार संघ के प्रमुख कार्य क्या हैं? दो प्रादेशिक व्यापार संघ का नाम उनके मुख्यालय सदस्य देश उत्पत्ति वर्ष सहयोग क्षेत्र को विस्तृतपूर्वक उल्लेखित कीजिए।

15. Study the given table below and answer the questions that follow:

Broad land use	1700	1850	1920	1950	1980	2000
FORESTS	6214	5965	5678	5389	5053	3454
GRASSLANDS	6860	6837	6748	6780	6788	3427
CROPLANDS	265	537	913	1170	1501	1512

15.1 Under which land use category the smallest area of land is being used?

किस भू उपयोग के अन्तर्गत सबसे कम भू–क्षेत्र का उपयोग हुआ? इसका एक कारण स्पष्ट करें।

15.2 Name the land use category in which the area is continuously decreasing. Explain due reason for it.

इस भू उपयोग वर्ग का नाम बताइये जिसका क्षेत्रफल लगातार घट रहा है। कारण बताइये।

15.3 Explain the main cause for the continuous increase of crop land area.

फसल क्षेत्र के लगातार भू–क्षेत्र उपयोग बढ़ने का मुख्य कारण स्पष्ट करें।

16. What is the meaning of population growth? Describe two main features each of the four phases of Indian demographic history?

जनसंख्या वृद्धि का क्या अर्थ है? भारतीय योजना जन सांख्यिकीय इतिहास की अवस्थाओं की दो–दो विशेषताएं लिखिए।

17. Why is service sector known as a productive sector in the world? Explain any three major components of service sector.

संसार में सेवा क्षेत्र को उत्पादक क्षेत्र के रूप में क्यों जाना जाता है? सेवाक्षेत्र के किन्हीं तीन प्रमुख घटकों को स्पष्ट करें।

18. State the features each of "Hugli industrial region" and "Chota Nagpur industrial region"

हुगली औद्योगिक प्रदेश तथा छोटा नागपुर औद्योगिक प्रदेश के पांच पांच लक्षणों का उल्लेख करें।

19. Describe the factors affecting tourism. What is medical tourism?

पर्यअन को प्रभावित करने वाले कारकों का विवरण दीजिये। चिकित्सा पर्यटन क्या है?

20. What are the main features of National Water Policy of India, 2002?

भारत की जलनीति, 2002, के प्रमुख विचार क्या हैं?

21. In the given political map of world the following four features are shown:-

संसार के दिये गए राजनीतिक रेखा–मान चित्र में निम्नलिखित चार लक्षण दिखाए:–

A. A major area of extensive commercial grain farming

विस्तृत वाणिज्यिक अनाज कृषि का मुख्य क्षेत्र

B. A major sea port

प्रमुख समुद्री पत्तन

C. A major airport

प्रमुख वायु पत्तन

D. A mega city

मेगासिटी

E. One Countries which are in third stage of demographic transition

तृतीय जन संख्या संक्रमण में अब स्थित देश को मानचित्र में प्रदर्शित करें।

22. In the given political outline map of India locate and label the following with appropriate symbols:

दिये गए भारत के राजनीतिक रेखा–मानचित्र में निम्नलिखित लक्षण दिखाए:–

A. The state at the top in human development index

मानव विकास सूचकांक में सर्वोपरि राज्य

B. An oil refinery located in Uttar Pradesh

उत्तर प्रदेश में स्थित तेल परिष्करणशाला

C. A major sea port located in Odisha

ओड़ीसा में स्थित प्रमुख समुद्री पत्तन

D. Iron ore producing area in Karnataka with name

कर्नाटक में स्थित लौह अयस्क उत्पादक क्षेत्र उनके नाम के साथ

E. Dry land farming areas with name

शुष्क कृषि क्षेत्र उनके नाम के साथ

WORLD – PHYSICAL

संसार–प्राकृतिक

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Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India.
The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate baseline.
External Boundary and coast-line of India shown on this map agreed with the Record / Master Copy certified by the Survey of India Dehra Dun.
Letter No. T.B. 409/62-A-3/213 Dated 13/3/2003.

by: Amrit Offset Printers

SCALE

Kms. 0   2000   4000   6000 Kms.

Tropic of Cancer

Marking Scheme

SUB: GEOGRAPHY   **SET-3**

Class-XII

M.T. : 3 Hours   **Maximum Marks : : 70**

Answer 1.

i.   Rourkela steel plant   ½

ii.   Bokaro steel plant   ½

Answer 2.

Population density is expressed as number of persons per unit area.

Population density $= \dfrac{no. of persons}{unit area}$ ½

Lowest density state = Arunanchal Pradesh   ½

Answer 3.

i.   Low level of literacy rate   ½

ii.   The levels of economic development is also lower than southern states   ½

Answer 4.

Garrison towns are those towns which developed or established for military purposes   ½

Examples of garrison towns—

i.   Ambala/ Udhampur   ½

Answer 5.

Rain fed farming can be classified on the basis of adequacy of soil moisture during cropping season into dry land and wetland farming   ½

Dry land farming is prevalent in the region having annual rainfall less than 75 cm whereas wetland farming is done in the region or season having excess of soil moisture requirement.   ½

Ragis, Bajara are the main crops of dry land farming and rice, sugarcane in wetland farming

Answer 6.

i.   Kolkata seaport   ½

ii.   The country depends on this port: - Nepal/ Bhutan   ½

Answer 7.

This concept shows that is not there a situation of absolute necessity (environmental determinism) nor is there a condition of absolute freedom (possibilism). This concept was introduced by Griffith Taylor   1

Answer 8.

This is the change of population expressed in percentage   1½

Factors of positive growth of population

(i)   Birth

(ii) Inmigration   1½

Answer 9.

i.	Transcontinental railway	1½
ii.	Halifax To Vancouver	1½

Answer.10.

i.	Hapzard growth of urban cities	1
ii.	Lack of infrastructure	1
iii.	Congested housing and streets (slums)	1

Answer.11.

i.   Push factor- make place of origin seem less attractive for reasons like unemployment, poor living conditions   1½

ii.   Pool factors- make place of destination seem more attractive than the place of origin for reasons like better job opportunities and living conditions, peace and stability   1½

Answer.12.

Definition and explanation of Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization…………………..1

Impact of Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization on Indian economy

i.   Abolition of industrial licensing.

ii.   Free entry to foreign technology.

iii.   Foreign investment policy.

iv.   Free flow of capital   2

Answer.13.

Definition of slums – slums are residential areas of the least choice dilapidated house, poor hygienic conditions, poor ventilation, lack of basic amenities like drinking water, light and toilet facilities etc. these areas are overcrowded having narrow street pattern prone to serious hazards from fire. 1

Problems of urban slums

a.   High risk prone

b.   Lack of infrastructure- roads, sanitation, lights

c.   Congestion

d.   Social and economic problem – crime, child labour, violence   2

Answer.14.

Origin and functions of WTO	2½
ASEAN/ EU (EUROPEAN UNION)/ NAFTA	2½

Answer.15.

i.   Croplands (increasing on the expanse of barren and forest areas)   1½

ii.   Forests (decreasing due to expansion of industrialization, population pressure, urbanization) 1½

iii.   Reasons for expansion

    a.   Technological development

    b.   Expansion of irrigational facilities

    c.   Population pressure (to feed growing population)   2

Answer 16.

Definition of population growth   2

Periods/stages of demographic transition
Period of stagnant growth
Period of steady population growth
Period of population explosion
Period of slowing down of population growth rate   3

Answer 17.

Definition of service sector   2

Transportation/ medical services/ teaching services/ hospitality service (description and explanation with examples of any three)   3

Answer 18.

Hugli region/Chota Nagpur region
Location
Main industries
Agglomeration
Resources
Prospects and problems   2½+2½

Answer 19.

Climate,
landscape,
govt policy,
facilities,
history, culture etc..   2
Medical services for overseas patients   3

Answer 20.

Multipurpose projects should give first priority to drinking water, regulate exploitation of ground water, conservation awareness etc…   5

Answer 21.

21 A-USA/ Argentina   1

21 B- Colombo/ Singapore   1

21 C-Heathrow Airport/ New York Air Port   1

21 D- New York   1

21 E- Germany   1

Answer 22.

22. A- Kerala   1

22. B-Mathura   1

22. C- Paradwip   1

22. D- Hills of Kudremukh in Karnataka   1

22. E- Gujarat or Rajasthan   1

Model Question Paper : Set-4
SUB: GEOGRAPHY (029)

Time : 3 Hours **Maximum Marks: 70**

Note:-

All questions are compulsory.

Question no. 1 to 7 is for 1 mark each and answer should not more than 40 words

Question no. 8 to 13 is for 3 mark each and answer should not more than 80 words

Question no. 14 to 20 is for 5 mark each and answer should not more than 150 words

Question no.21 and 22 is for map work and each question is for 5 marks

Attach your map in the answer sheet.

Use separate map for world and India respectively

Draw the figure, Map, diagramme, chart, graphical representation where needed

1. What is environmental determinism?   1
   पर्यावरणीय नियतिवाद क्या है?

2. What is slash and burn agriculture?   1
   काटों और जलाओ कृषि क्या है?

3. What is Eco-tourism?   1
   पारिस्थितिकीय पर्यटन क्या है?

4. What is footloose industry?   1
   फुट्लूज उद्योग क्या है?

5. What is net sown area?   1
   शुद्ध बोया क्षेत्र किसे कहते हैं?

6. What is sustainable development?   1
   समवेशी विकास किसे कहते हैं?

7. What is meaning of hinterland?   1
   परिपूरक प्रदेश का क्या अर्थ है।

8. Explain the approaches of human development.   3
   मानव विकास के उपागम कौन कौन से हैं?

9. What is population composition? Explain the spatial pattern of literacy rate in India.   3
   जनसंख्या संगठन क्या है? भारत में साक्षरता के स्थानीय प्रतिरूप की व्याख्या कीजिए।

10. Read the below table carefully and answer the questions that follow: 3
    नीचे दर्शाये गए तालिका को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ते हुए निम्न प्रश्नों का उत्तर दीजियेः

India: Decadal Population growth rate (1951-2011)
Hkkjr % n'kdh; tul[;k of) nj (1951-2011)

Year वर्ष	Total Population कुल जनसंख्या	Population growth rate जनसंख्या वृद्धि दर
1951	361,088,000	-
1961	439,235,000	21.6
1971	548,160,000	24.8
1981	683,329,000	24.7
1991	846,387,888	23.9
2001	1,028,737,436	21.5
2011	1,210,193,422	17.6

a) Which decade having highest population growth rate

b) What is the difference in population between 2001 and 2011?

c) Give the reason for declining the population growth rate in recent decades

a) किस दशक में जनसंख्या वृद्धि दर सबसे ज्यादा रही है?

b) जनगणना वर्ष 2001 और 2011 के बीच कुल जनसंख्या में अंतर बताएं।

c) हाल के दशक में जनसंख्या वृद्धि में हुई गिरावट के कारण बताइये।

11. What is high-tech industry? Why these industries are developing faster than other? 3
उच्च प्रौद्योगिकी उद्योग क्या है? किन्हीं दो रोपण पौधे का नाम बताईये?

12. Discuss the important characteristics of plantation agriculture. With example. 3
रोपण कृषि की विशेषता बताईये? किन्हीं दो रोपण पौधे का नाम बताईये? 3

13. Write the criteria of settlement to being urban area in India. 3
भारत में किसी भी अधिवारी क्षेत्र को नगर होने के लिए कौन–कौन से आधर रखे गए हैं?

14. Write the major sources of irrigation in India. Why canal irrigation is more developed in north Indian plain? 5
भारत में सिंचाई के प्रमुख साधन कौन से हैं? उत्तर भारतीय मैदान में नहर सिंचाई क्यों विकसित है? 5

15. Write the factor affecting elements for location of industry. 5
उद्योगों के स्थापना हेतु कौन–कौन से प्रमुख कारक हैं?

16. Explain the major pillars of of human development. 5
मानव विकास के प्रमुख स्तंभ कौन–कौन से हैं व्याख्या कीजिए।

17. Explain the role and importance of sea route in international trade. Write name of two main sea routs that connect the different continent. 5
अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार हेतु सागरीय मार्ग क्यों महत्वपूर्ण हैं? व्याख्या कीजिए।

18. Write the type of international trade. What are the roles of regional trade block in international trade? 5
अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार के प्रकार बताईये, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार में क्षेत्रीय व्यापारिक समूह की क्या भूमिका होती है?

19. Explain the demographic transition theory with the help of suitable diagram and example in the context of India. 5
उचित चित्र और उदाहरण की मदद से भारत के सन्दर्भ में जनांकिकीय संक्रमण सिद्धांत की व्याख्या कीजिए।

20. Classify the type of energy. "Solar energy has bright future for energy security in India". Justify the statement. 5
उर्जा के स्रोतों की का वर्गीकरण कीजिए, ''उर्जा सुरक्षा हेतु भारत में सौर्य उर्जा के क्षेत्र में उज्जवल भविष्य है'', वाक्य की तर्क संगत व्याख्या कीजिए।

21. Locate the following geographical points in the given map of world . 5
निम्नलिखित भौगोलिक बिंदुओं को विश्व के मानचित्र में दर्शाइये।

A. Canal connecting to Atlantic and Pacific Ocean अटलांटिक महासागर और प्रशांत महासागर को जोड़ने वाली नहर।

B. Longest rail line of the world विश्व का सबसे लम्बा रेलमार्ग

C. Most populous country of the World विश्व का सर्वाधिक जनसंख्या वाला नगर

D. Entrepot Port of Asia एशिया एंट्रोपोत बंदरगाह

E. Gulf of Mannar मन्नार की खाड़ी

22. Locate the following geographical points in the given map of India.   5

निम्नलिखित भौगोलिक बिंदुओं को भारत के मानचित्र में दर्शाइये।

A. Longest river of India भारत की सबसे लम्बी नदी

B. Largest urban agglomeration of India भारत के सर्वाधिक नगरीय संकुल वाला केन्द्र

C. International sea port on Orisa उड़ीसा का एक अंतरराष्ट्रीय बंदरगाह

D. Gujarat Industrial Region गुजरात औद्योगिक प्रदेश

E. Beena Petroleum Refinery बीना पेट्रोलियम रिफाइनरी

Model Question Paper : Set-5
SUB: GEOGRAPHY (029)

Time : 3 Hours   **Maximum Marks: 70**

<u>Note:-</u>
All questions are compulsory.
Question no. 1 to 7 is for 1 mark each and answer should not more than 40 words
Question no. 8 to 13 is for 3 mark each and answer should not more than 80 words
Question no. 14 to 20 is for 5 mark each and answer should not more than 150 words
Question no.21 and 22 is for map work and each question is for 5 marks
Attach your map in the answer sheet.
Use separate map for world and India respectively
Draw the figure, Map, diagramme, chart, graphical representation where needed

Q1. Define the human geography   1
मानव भूगोल को परिभाषित कीजिये।

Q2. Wyhat are the main steam of migration?   1
प्रवास की प्रमुख धारा का नाम लिखिए?

Q3. Explain agro based industry   1
कृषि आधारित उद्योगों की व्याख्या कीजिये।

Q4. Write two advantage of pipeline transportation   1
पाईप लाइन परिवहन के दो लाभ लिखिए।

Q5. Write two environmental problems associated with urban area   1
नगरीय क्षेत्र से जुड़े दो पर्यावरणीय समस्याओं के नाम लिखिए।

Q6. What is population composition   1
जनसंख्या संगठन क्या है?

Q7. Explain type of rural settlement   1
ग्रामीण अधिवास के प्रकारों की व्याख्या कीजिये।

Q8. Explain how human geography is interrelated to history   3
किस प्रकार से मानव भूगोल इतिहास से अंतर संबंध है? व्याख्या कीजिए।

Q9. What are the role of infrastructural facility for human resource development 3
मानव संसाधन विकास में अवसंरचनात्मक सुविधा की क्या भूमिका होती है?

Q10. Explain the type of primitive economic activity with suitable location 3
प्राथमिक आर्थिक कार्यों के प्रकार की उपयुक्त उदाहरण सहित व्याख्या कीजिए।

Q11. Why sea ports are known as gateway of international trade? Explain.   3
समुद्री बंदरगाहों को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार के द्वार क्यों कहा जाता है?

Q12. Write the trend of migration in India. What are its consequences in urban area 3
भारत में प्रवास की प्रवृत्ति की व्याख्या कीजिये, नगरीय क्षेत्र में इसका क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है?

Q13. Write the type of urban settlement based on functional classification. 3
कार्यात्मक वर्गीकरण के आधार पर नगरीय अधिवास के प्रकार लिखिए।

Q14. *Classify the mineral based industry. Explain the level of development petroleum industry in context of India.* 5

भारत में खनिज आधारित उद्योगों का वर्गीकरण कीजिये। पेट्रोलियम उद्योग के विकास के संदर्भ में भारत की स्थिति की व्याख्या कीजिये।

Q15. *Explain the favorable geographical condition for production of rice. Which state of India is largest producer of rice?* 5

चावल उत्पादन हेतु उपयुक्त भौगोलिक दशाओं को लिखिए, भारत में चावल की सबसे बड़ा उत्पादक राज्य कौन सा है?

Q16. *Discuss the problems associated with sol degradation in India. How the soil degradation will manage? Explain.* 5

भारत में मृदा अवनयन के कौन से कारक हैं? इसे किस प्रकार प्रबंधन किया जा सकता है?

Q17. *Explain the major trend and pattern of international trade betweendeveloped and developing country.*5

विकसित और विकासशील देशों के अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार के प्रवृत्ति पर प्रकाश डालिए?

Q18. *Analyze the factors responsible for inequality in sex-age and occupational structure in different part of the world.* 5

विश्व में लिंग–आयु और व्यावसायिक संरचना में अंतर होने के कारण हैं? विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Q19. *Explain the pattern of plantation crop production in India. Why the most plantation crops production are developed in southern part of India.* 5

भारत में रोपण कृषि के प्रतिरूप की व्याख्या कीजिये। रोपण कृषि की विकास दक्षिण भारत में क्यों ज्यादा हुआ है?

Q20. *What is population? Classify the type of pollution. Explain the causes and consequences of water pollution.* 5

प्रदूषण क्या है? प्रदूषण के प्रकार बताईये, प्रदूषण के कारण और प्रभाव की व्याख्या कीजिये।

Q21. *Locate the following point in the map of world* 5

निम्नलिखित भौगोलिक बिंदुओं को विश्व के मानचित्र में दर्शाइये।

    a) Canadian pacific railway कनाडियन पैसिफिक रेल मार्ग

    b) Ural industrial region यूराल औद्योगिक देश

    c) Amazon river अमेजन नदी

    d) Superior lack सुपीरियर झील

    e) Australia आस्ट्रेलिया

Q22. *Locate the following point in the map of India respectively* 5

निम्नलिखित भौगोलिक बिंदुओं को भारत के मानचित्र में दर्शाइये।

    a) Most literate state of India भारत का सबसे साक्षर राज्य

    b) Tea producer state चाय उत्पादन राज्य

    c) Cotton producer state कपास उत्पादन राज्य / क्षेत्र

    d) Chhotanagpur industrial region छोटा नागपुर औद्योगिक नगर

    e) Indira Gandhi Canal इंदिरा गांधी कैनाल

Map Practice and Skilled Based Questions

1. In the given political outline map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols :

    (i)   The State having smallest area.

    (ii) The Software Technology Park located in Madhya Pradesh.

    (iii) The major sea-port located in Orissa.
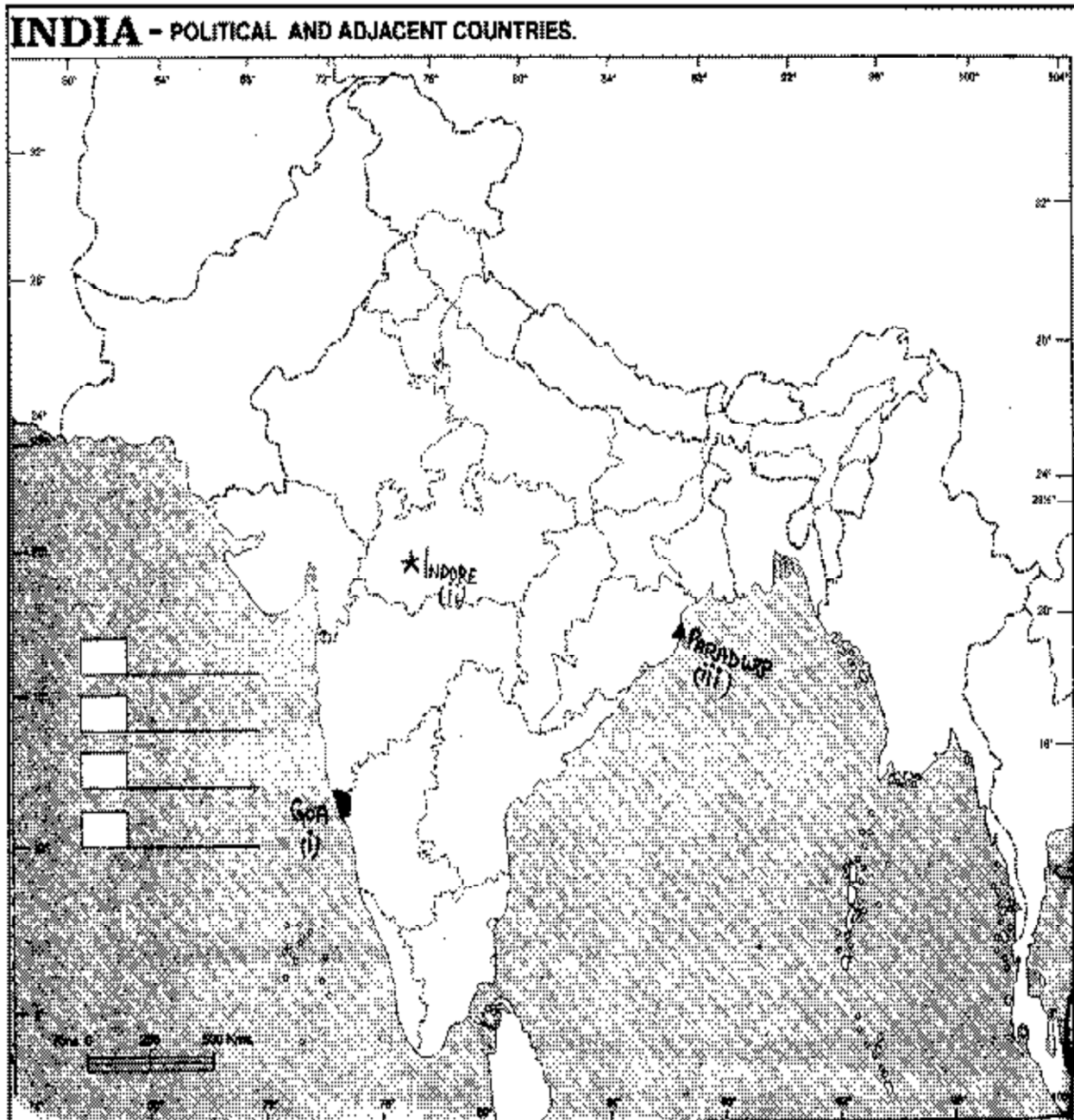
Ans.

INDIA - POLITICAL AND ADJACENT COUNTRIES.

2. In the given political outline map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols :

   (i) The State having lowest density of population.

   (ii) The Software Technology Park located in Jammu and Kashmir State.

   (iii) The major sea-port located in Kerala.

Ans.
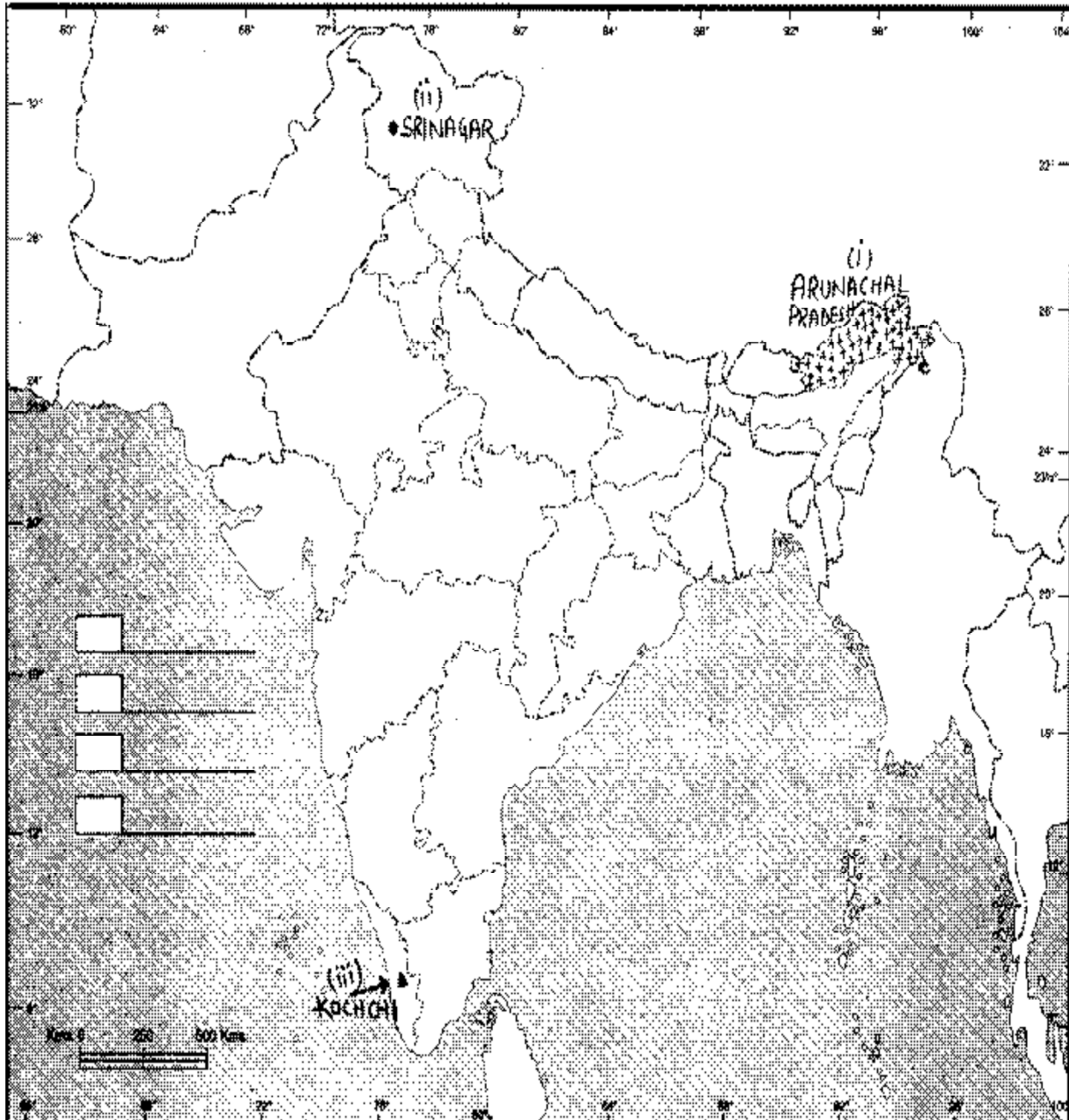
3. In the given political outline map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols :

    (i)   The State having smallest population

    (ii)   The Software Technology Park in Gujarat State

    (iii) The International airport in Karnataka.

Ans.
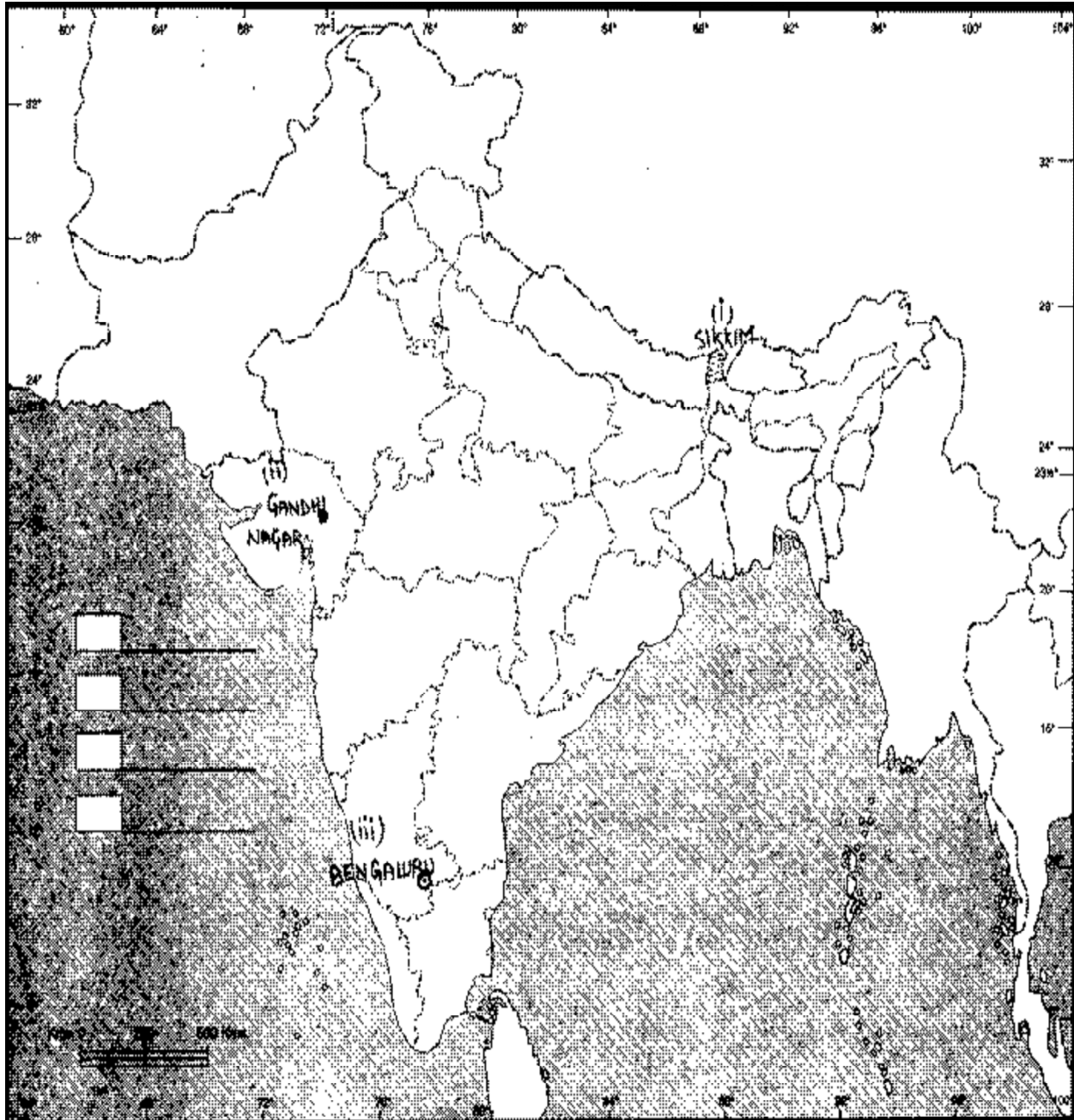
4. In the given political outline map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols :

    (i) The State having the highest percentage of urban population

    (ii) The Software Technology Park in Bihar

    (iii) The major sea-port located in Kerala.

Ans.
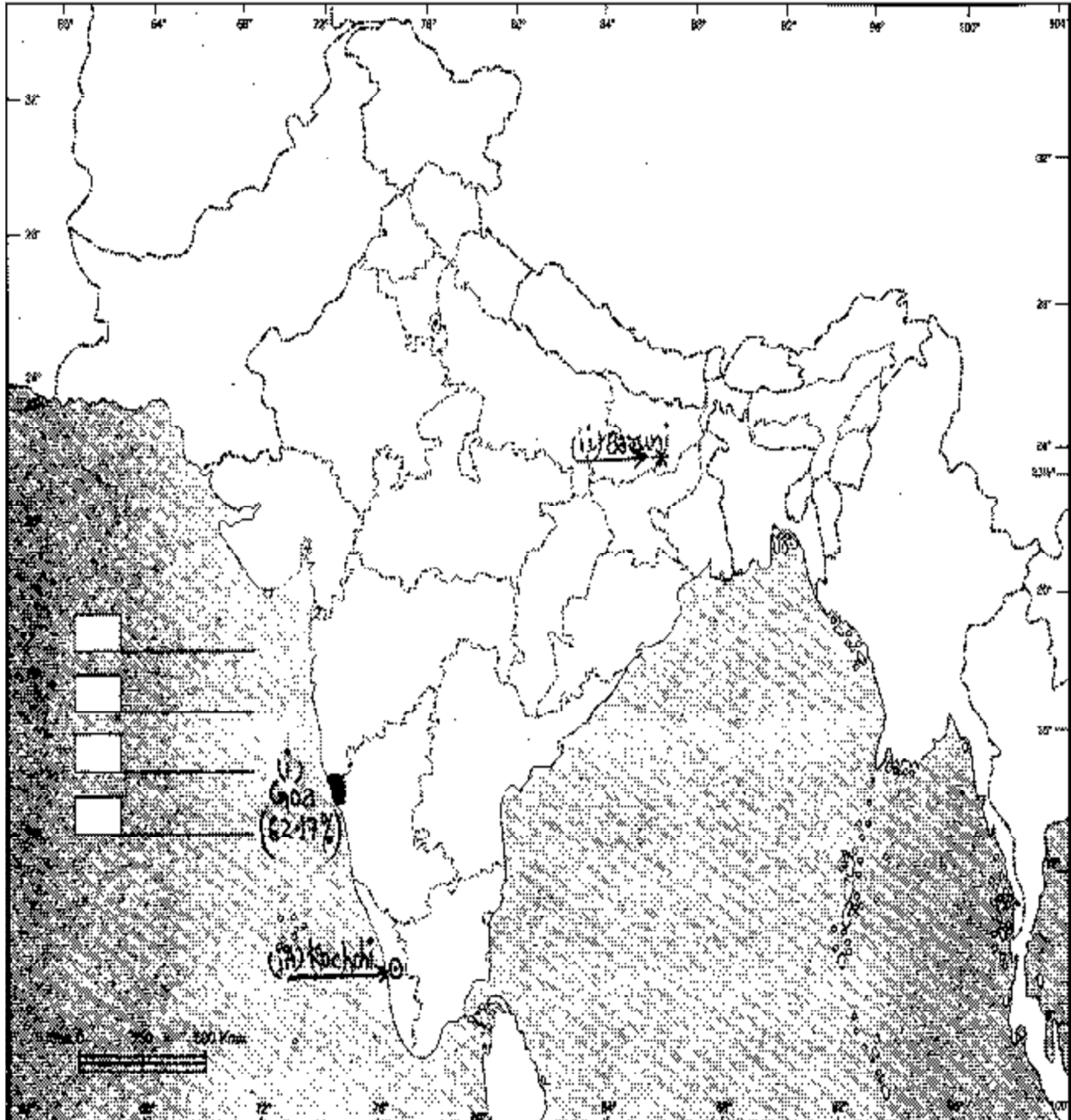
5. On the given political outline map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols :

   (i)   The State having the highest percentage of rural population

   (ii) Singareni coal mine

   (iii) Iron and steel plant located in Karnataka state

Ans.
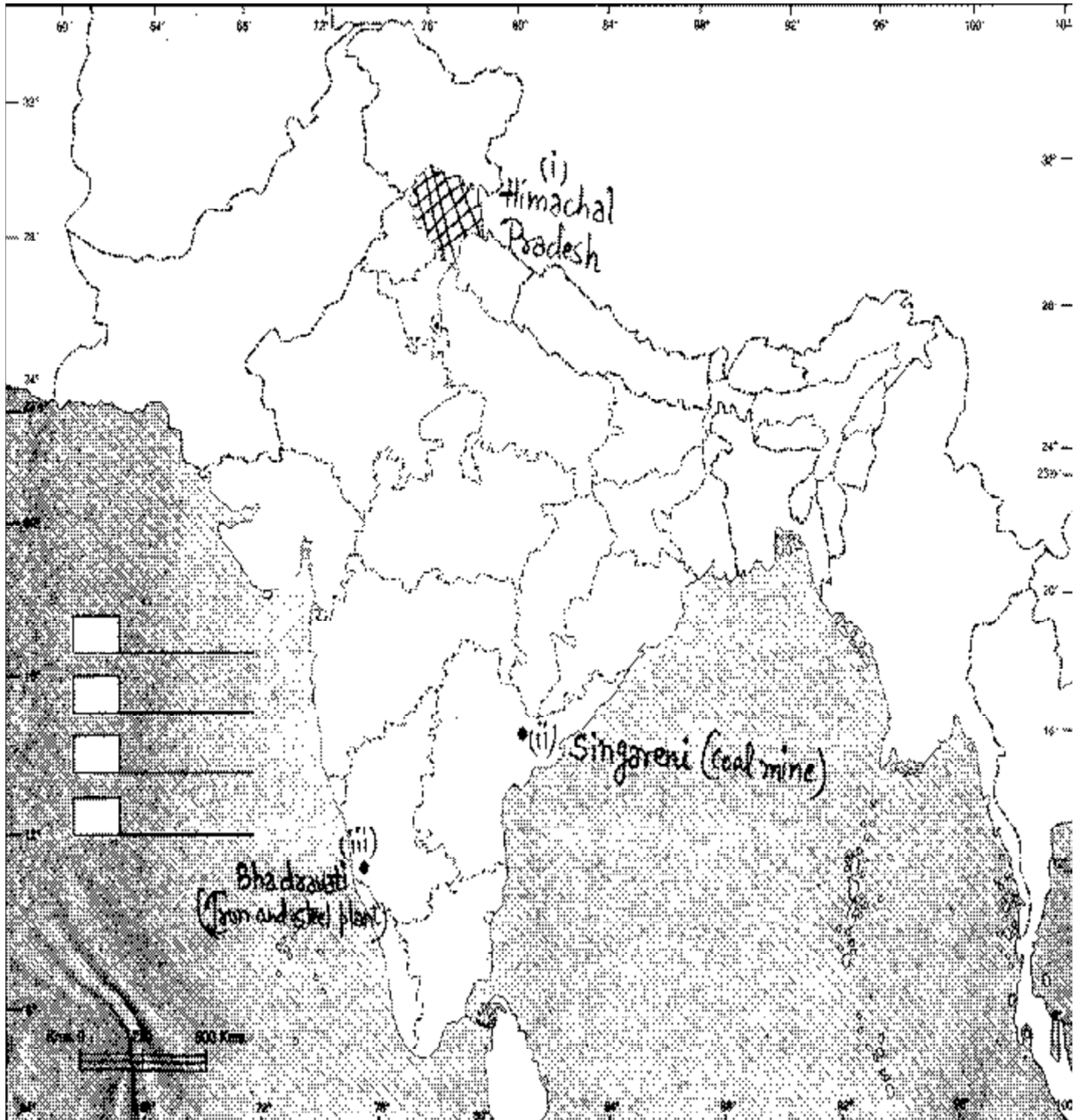
6. The given political outline map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols :

(i) The State having the highest growth rate of population between 1991-2001

(ii) Ankleshwar oil field

(iii) The major sea-port located in Orissa

Ans.
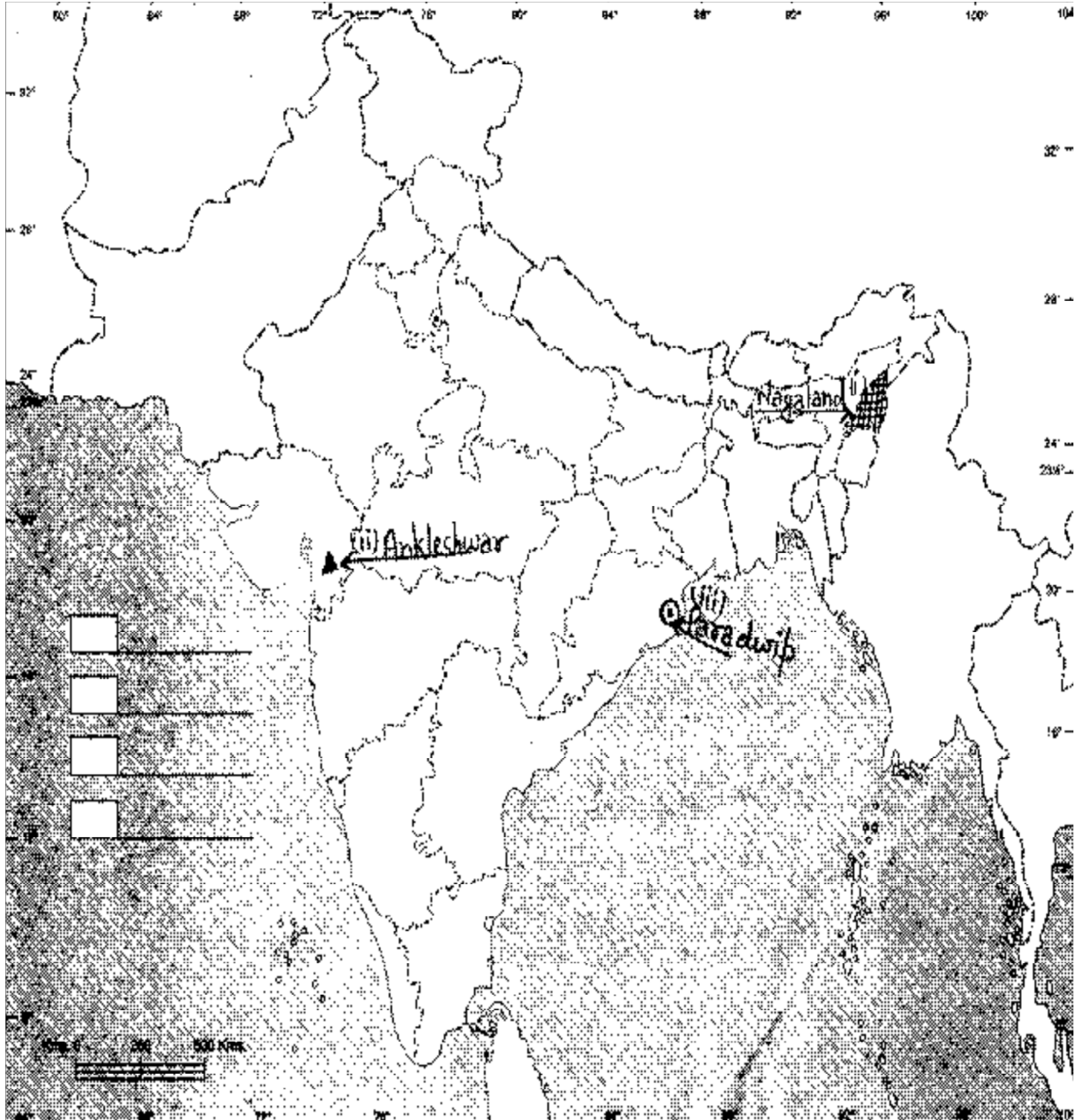
7. On the given political outline map of India, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols :

   (i) The State having lowest literacy rate of India;

   (ii) The eastemost international airport;

   (iii) The software technology park in Gujarat State.

Ans.
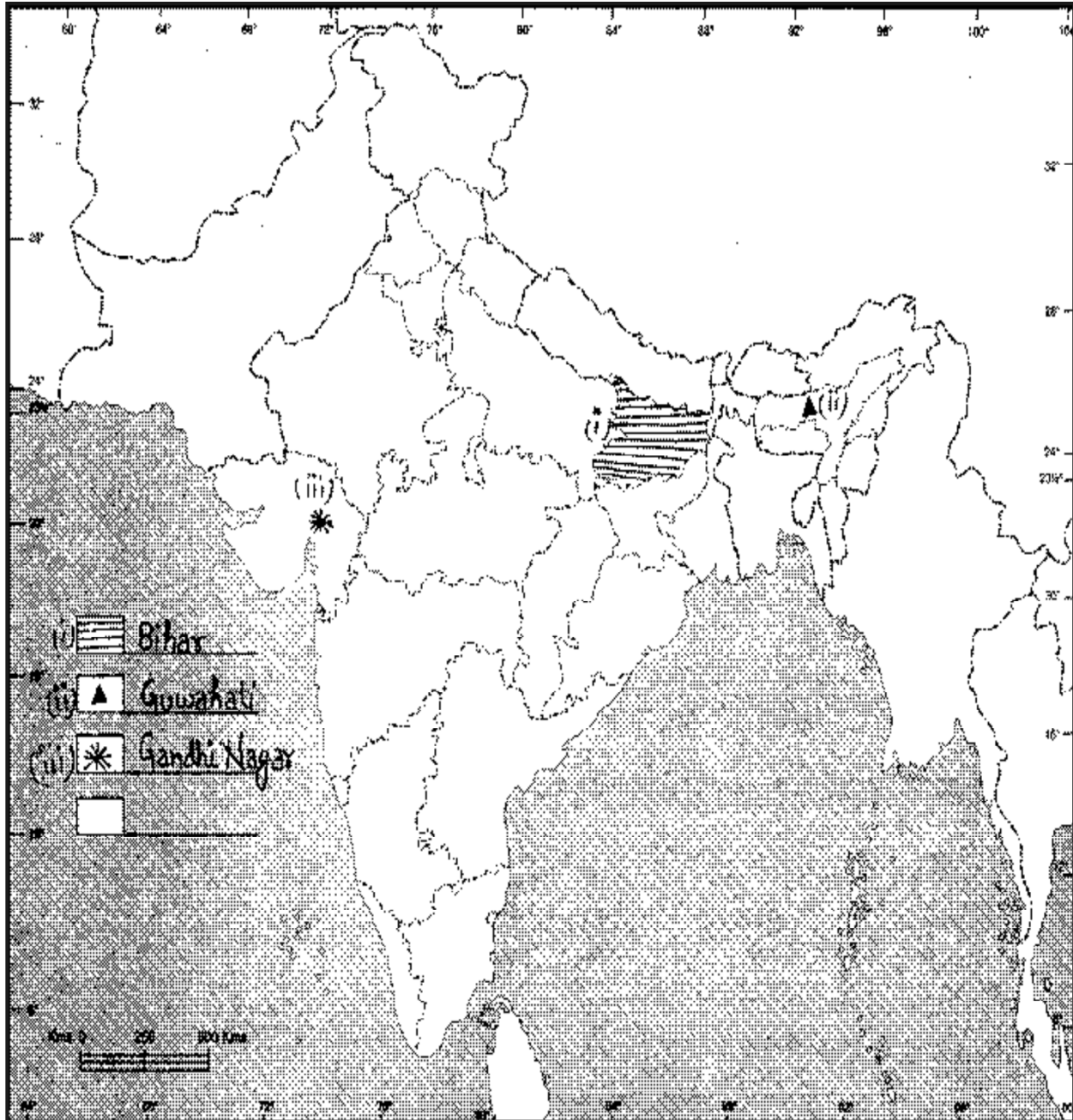
8. On the given political outline map of India, provided to you, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols :

   (i) The State having highest density of population

   (ii) The southernmost international airport

   (iii) The software technology park of Andhra Pradesh.

Ans.
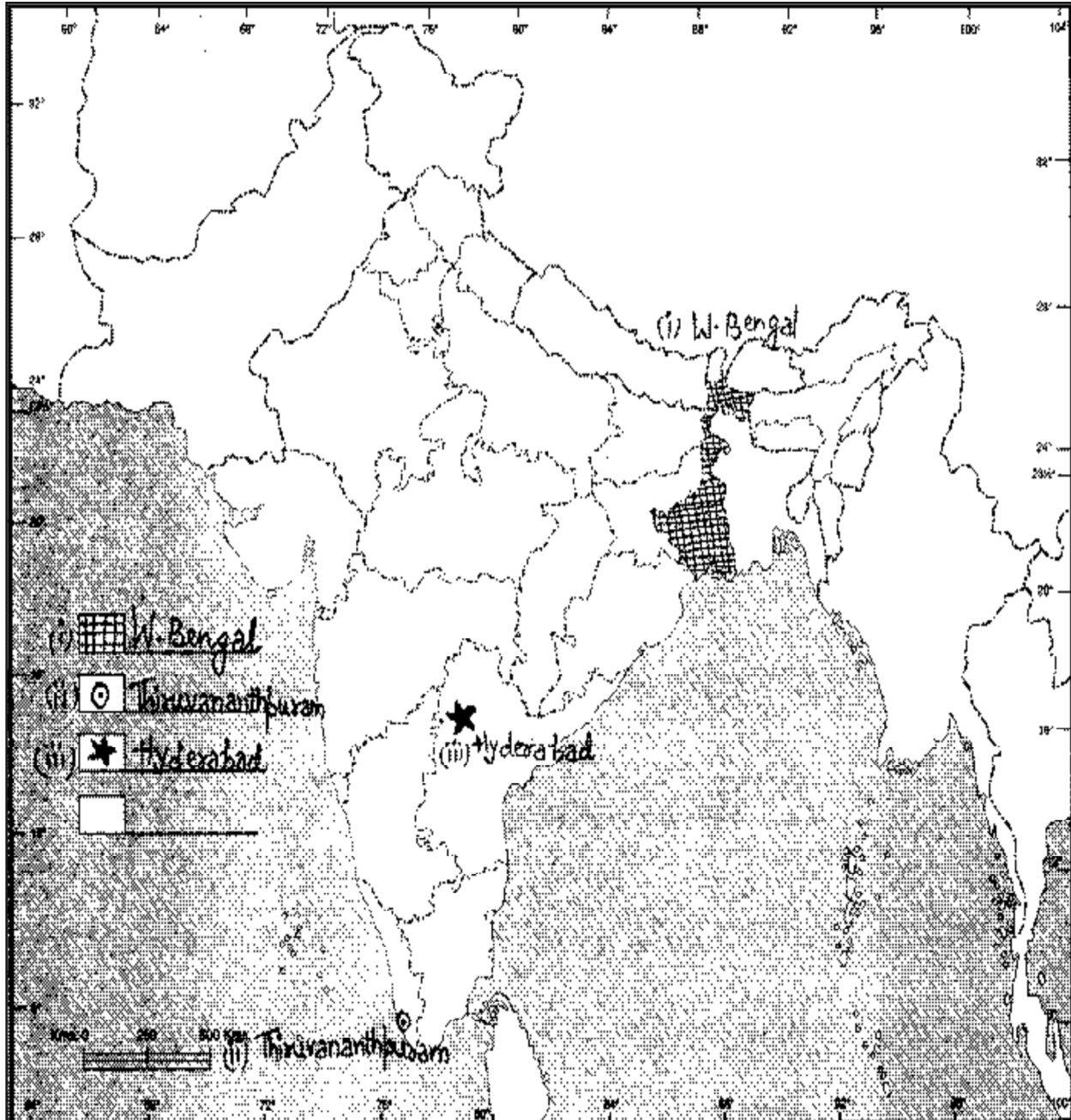
9. On the given political outline map of India, provided to you, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols :

(i) The State having lowest growth rate of population.

(ii) The northernmost international airport.

(iii) The software technology park of Madhya Pradesh.

Ans.
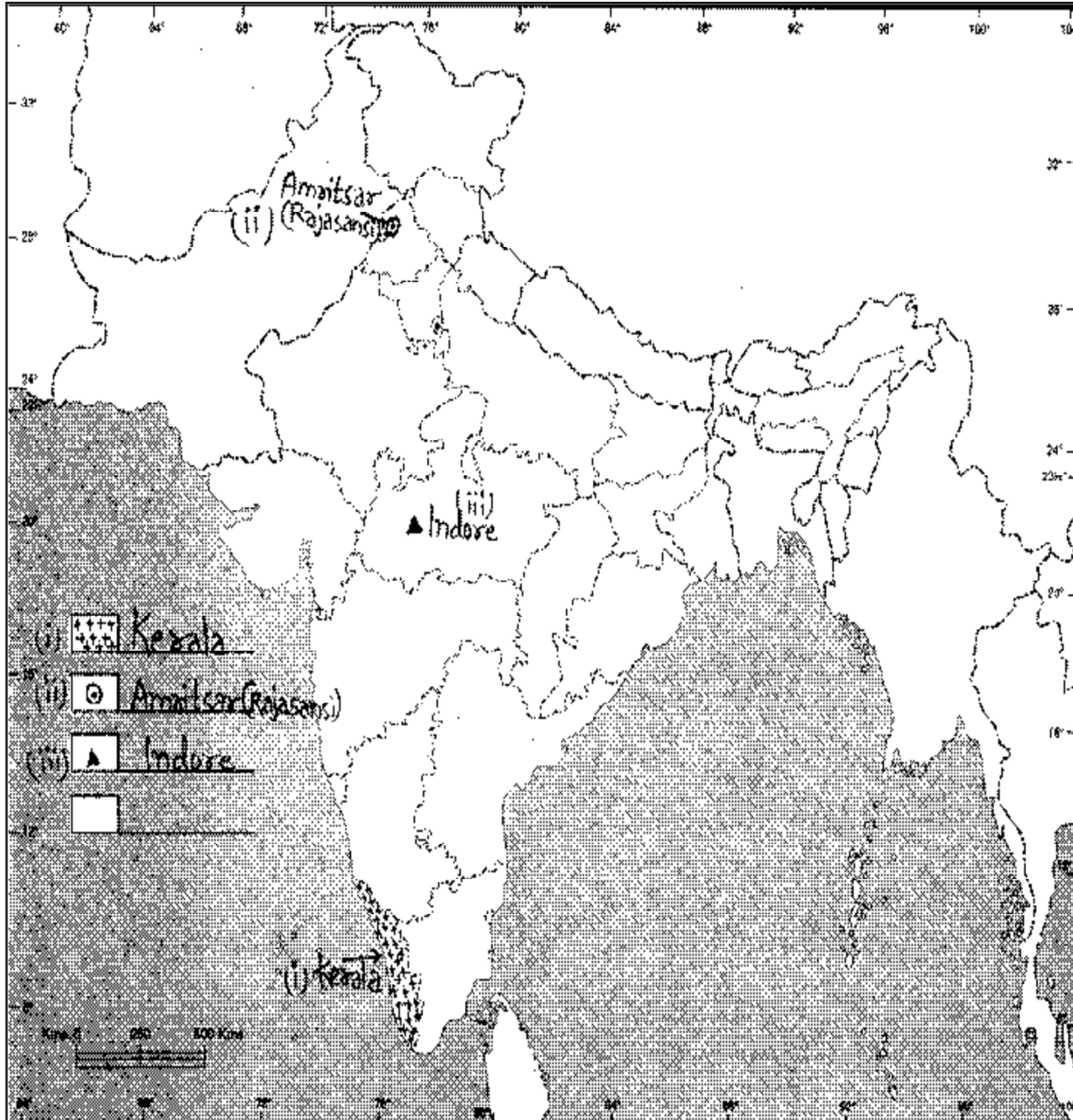
10. Sugar Cane Producing States

Ans.
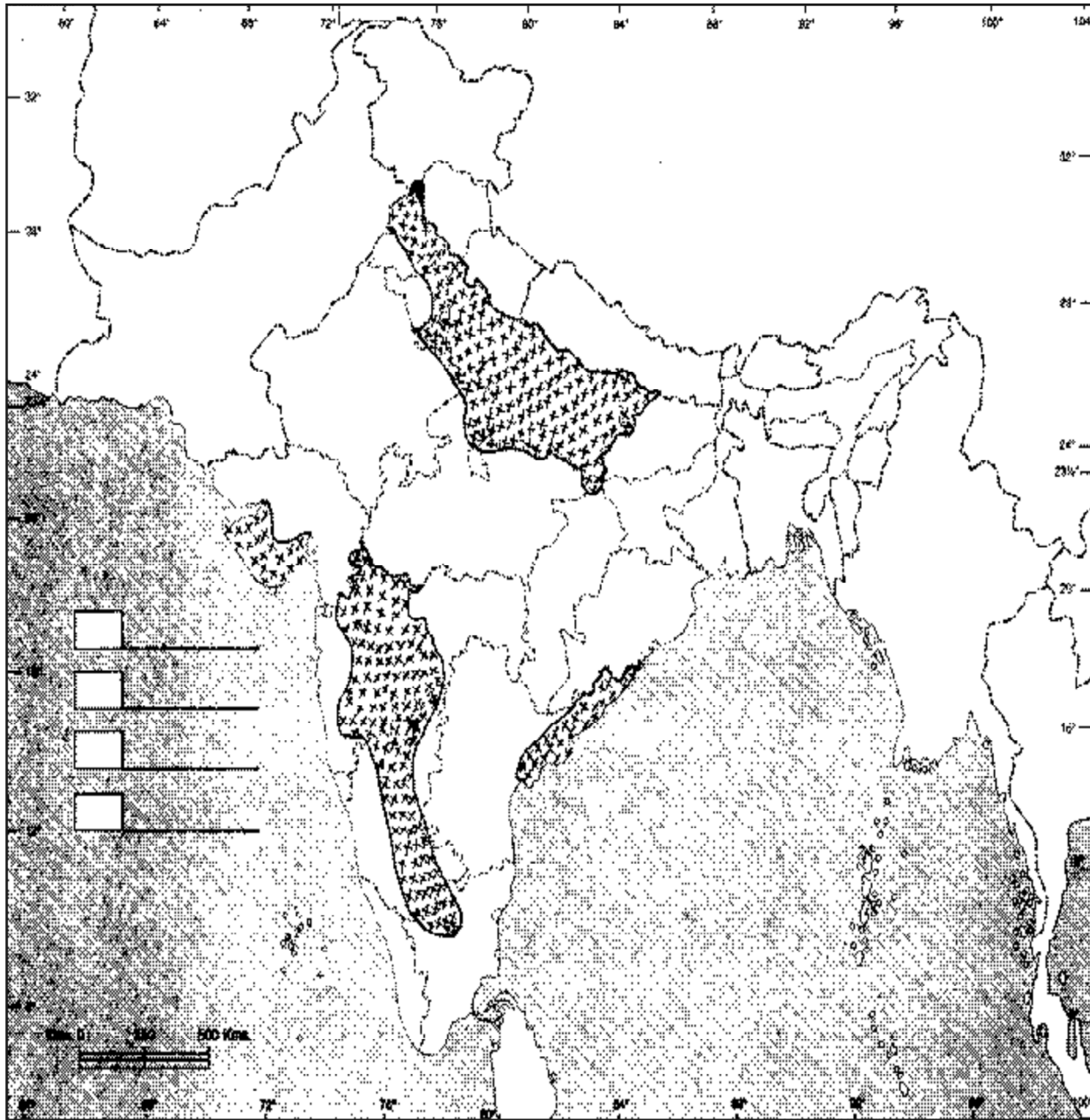
11. Major Crops

Ans.
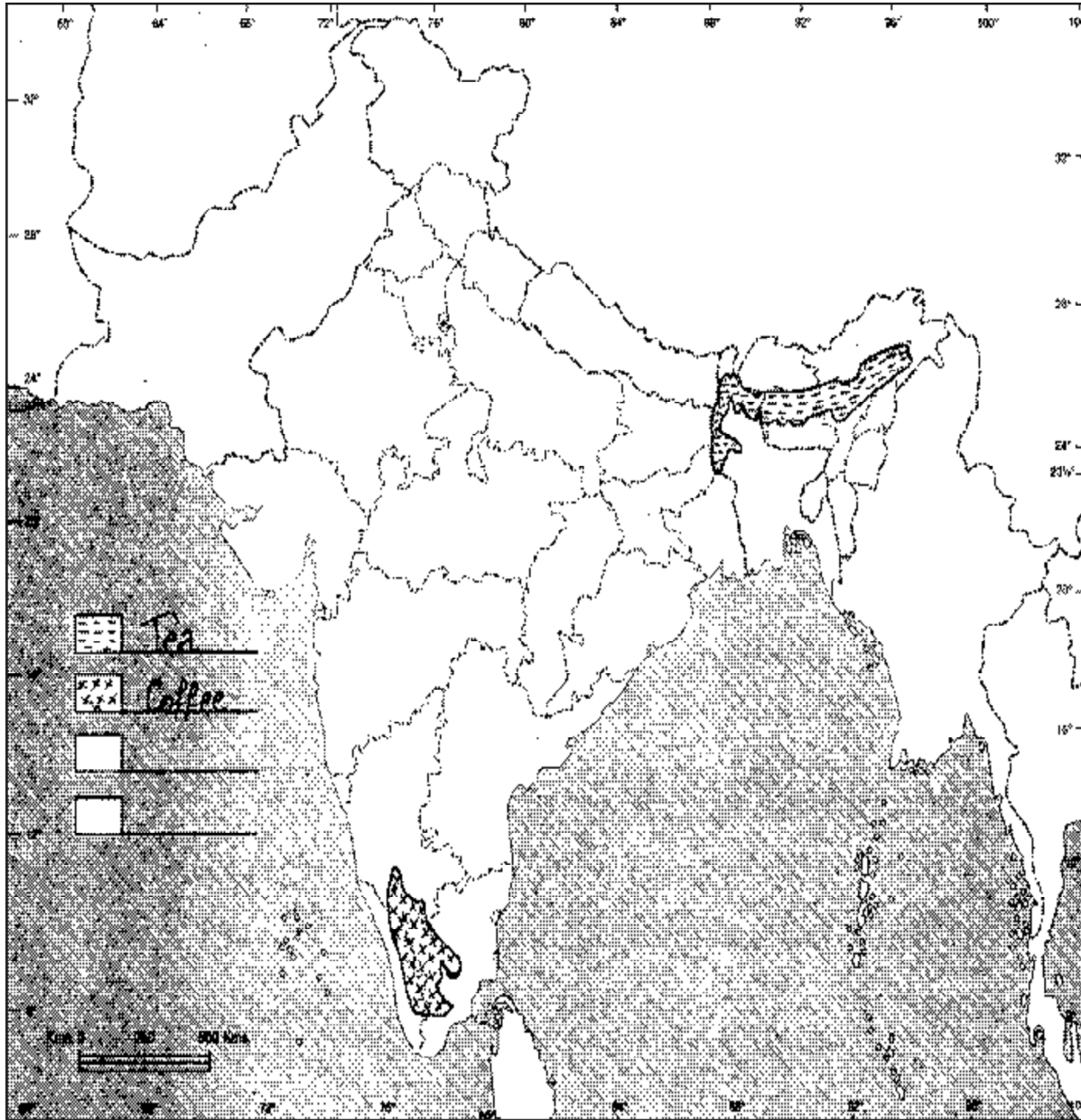
12. Ferrous Minerals

Ans.
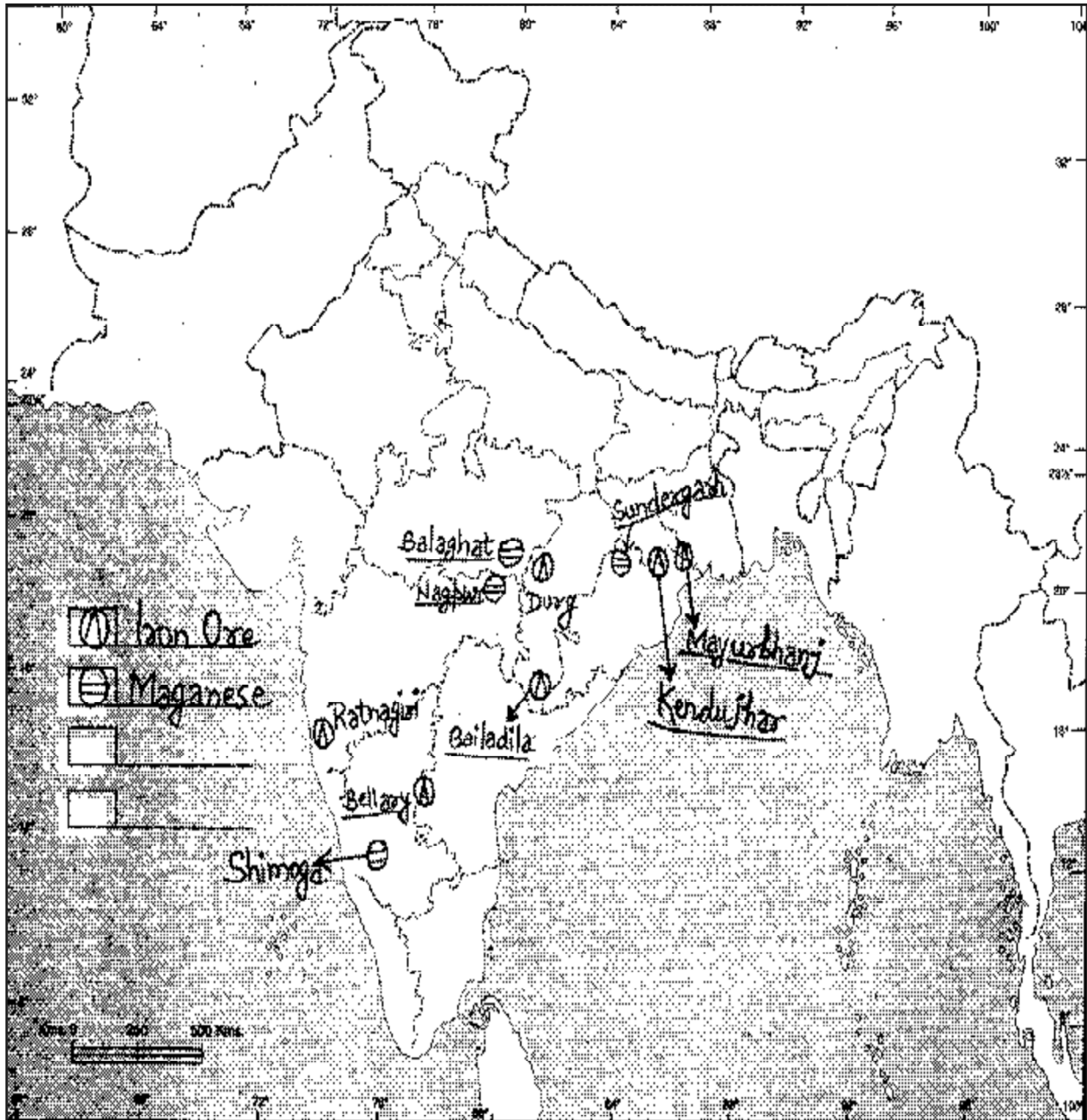
13. Non-Ferrous Minerals

Ans.
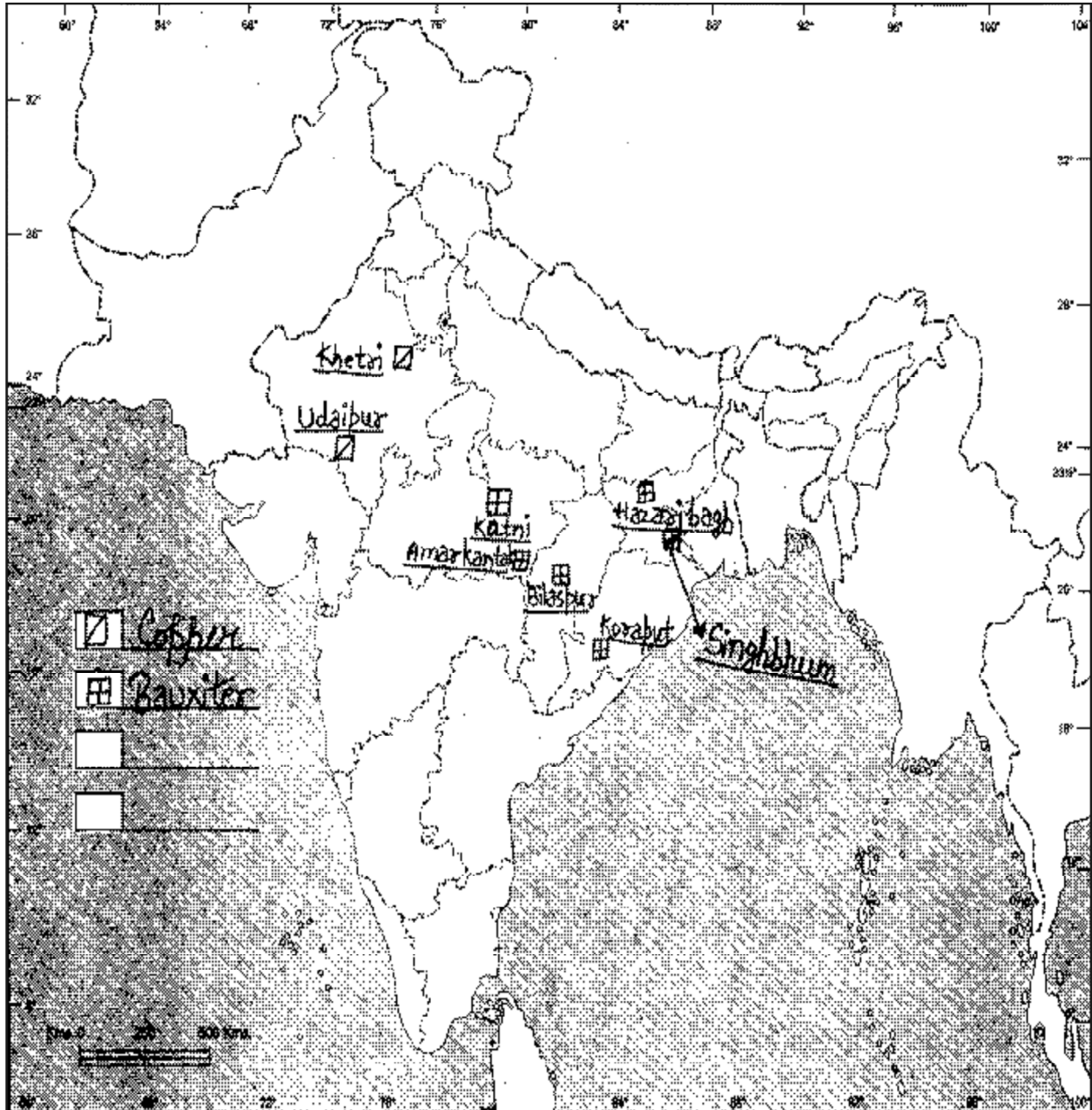
14. Manufacturing Industries

Ans.
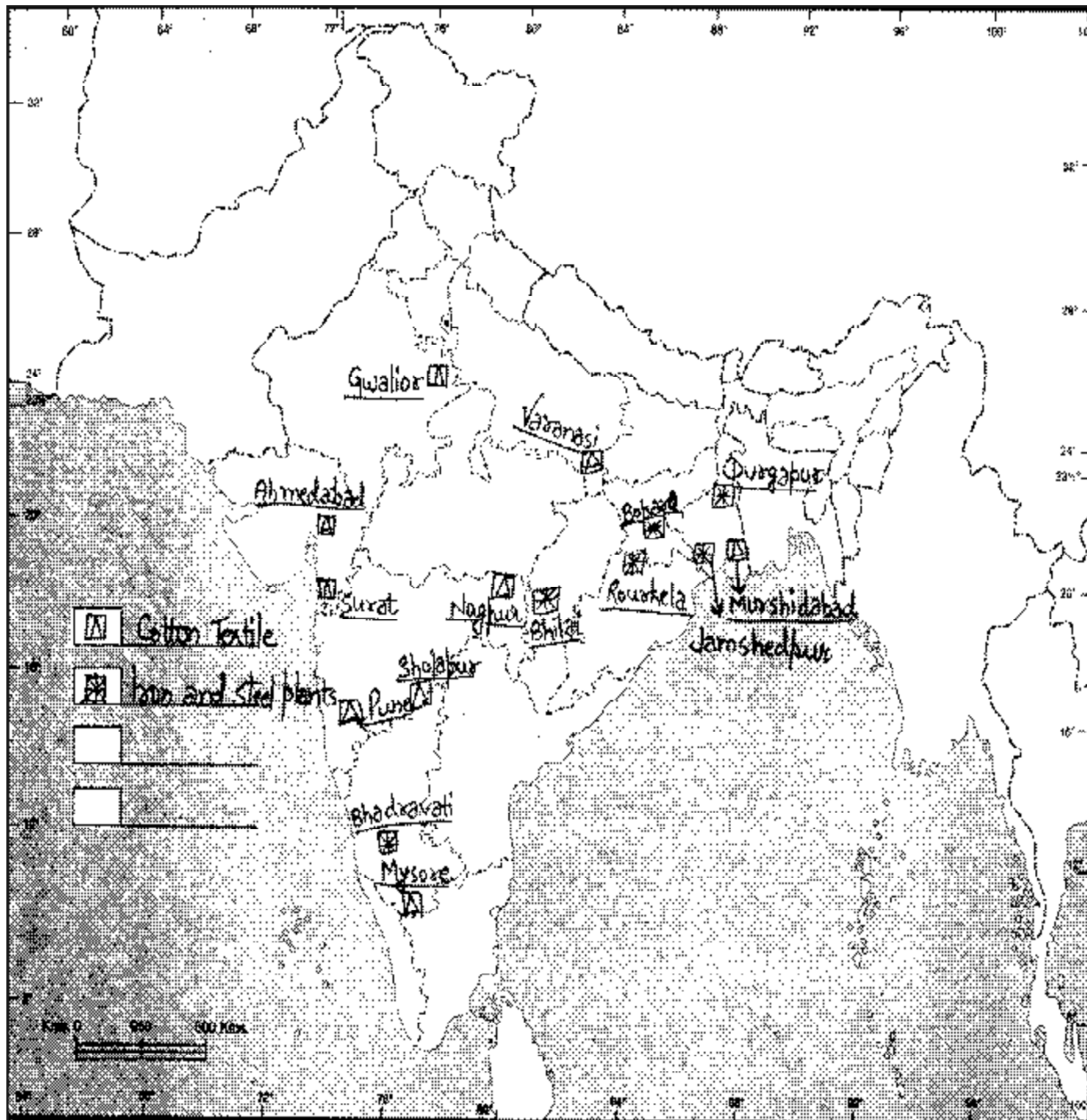
15. Manufacturing Industries (Software Technology Parks)

Ans.
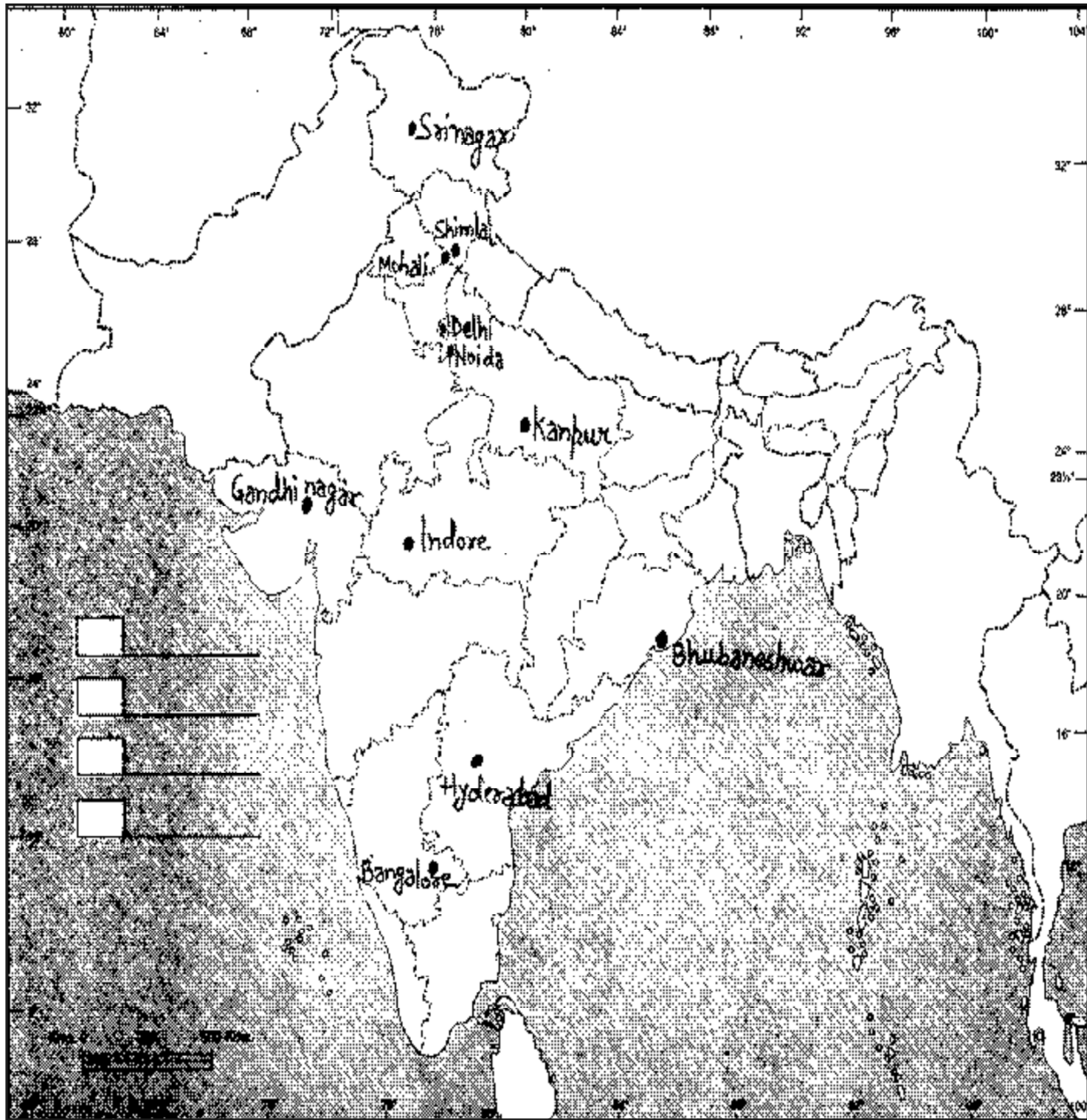
16. Major Oil Refineries of India

Ans.
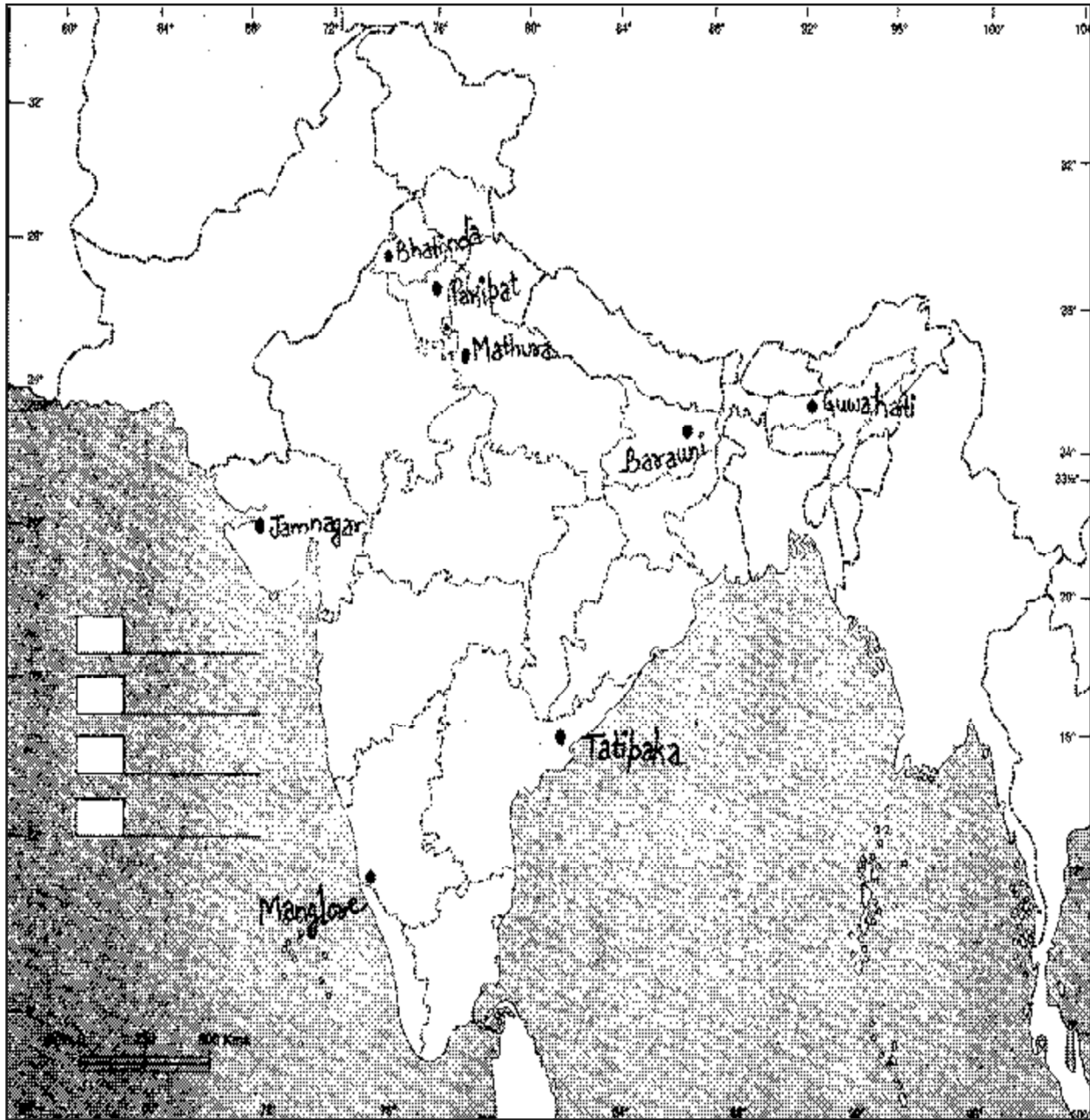
17. Major Oil Fields of India

Ans.
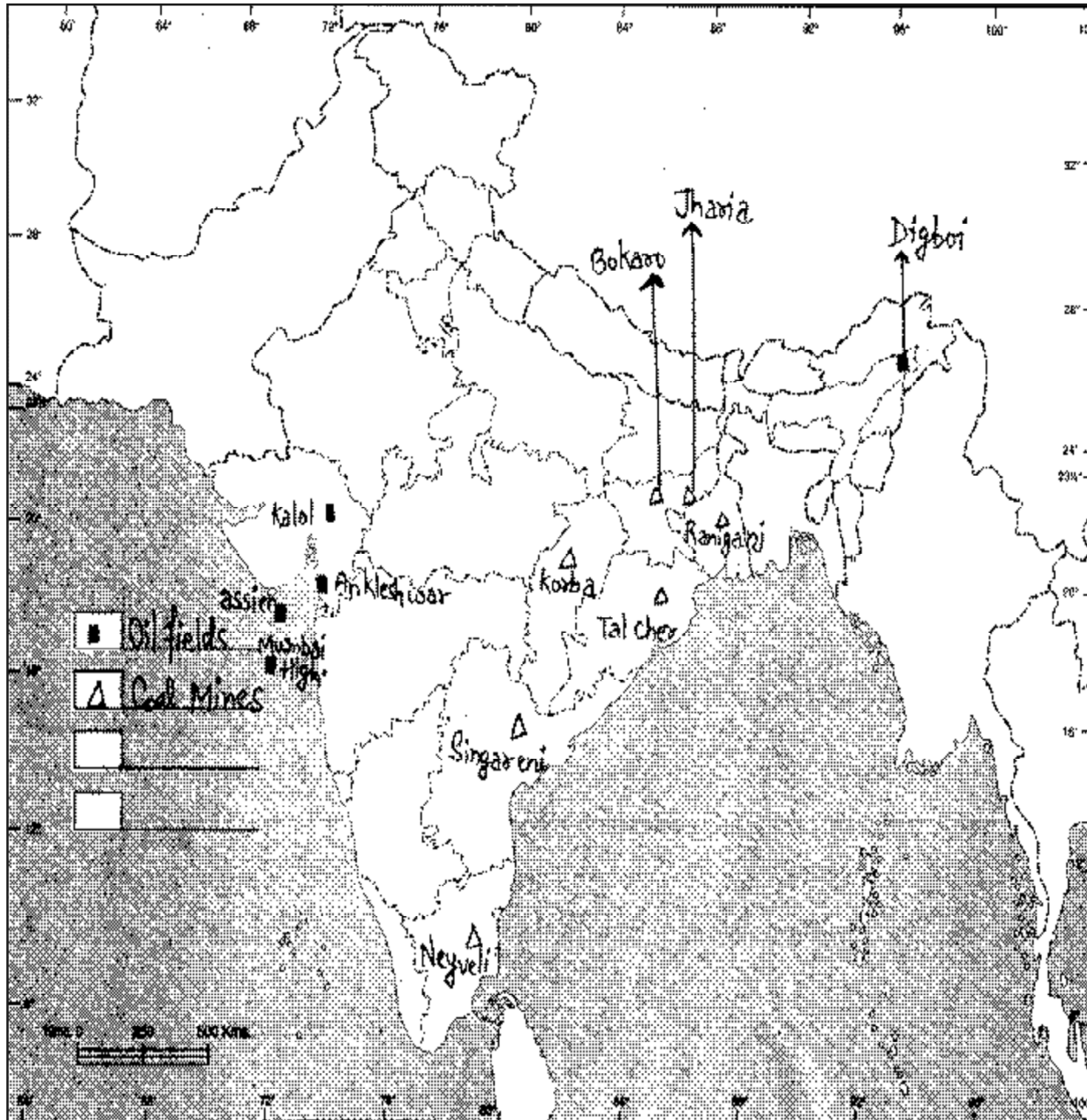
18. Jowar and Bajra Producing States

Ans.
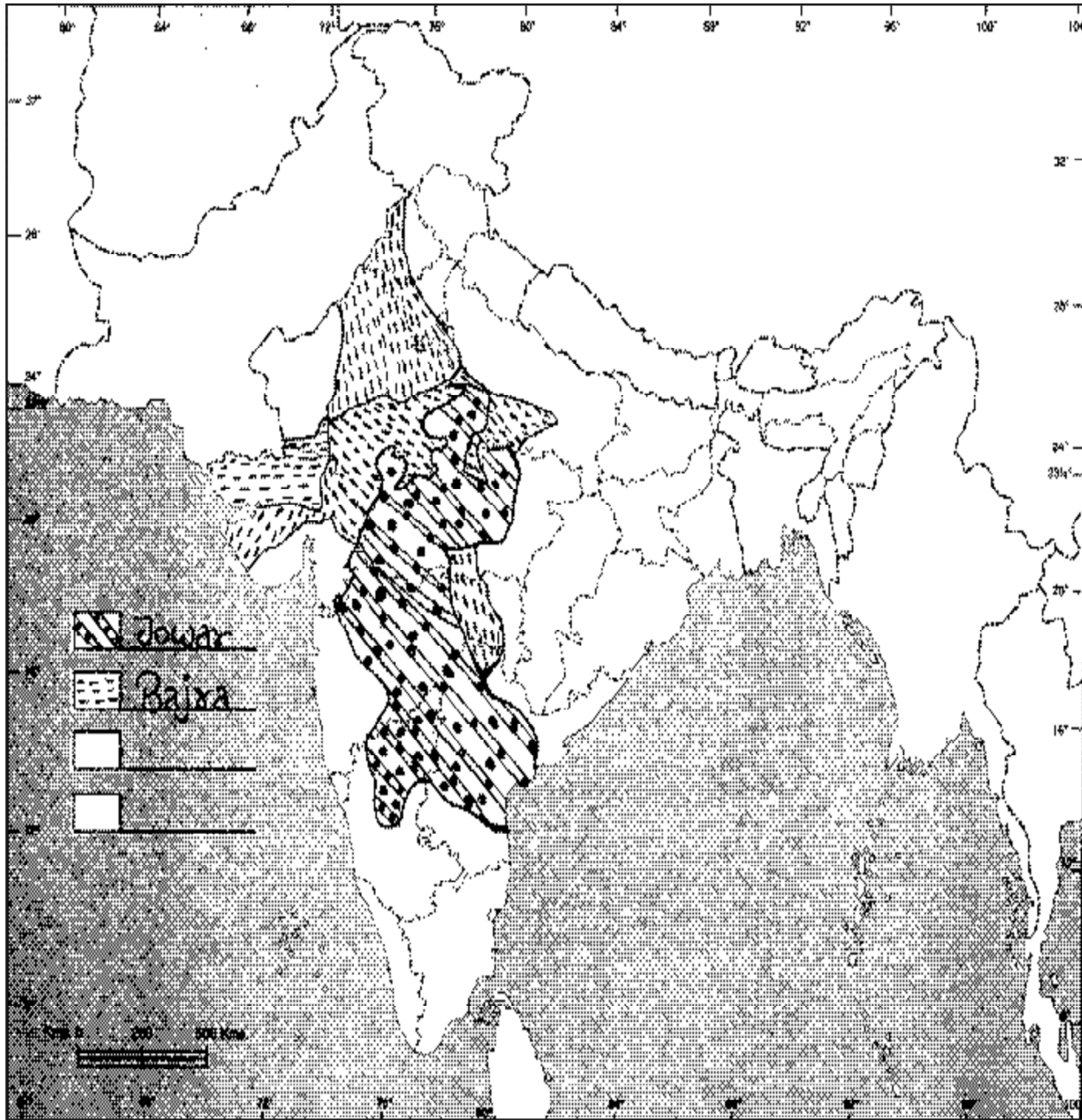
19. Maize Producing States

Ans.
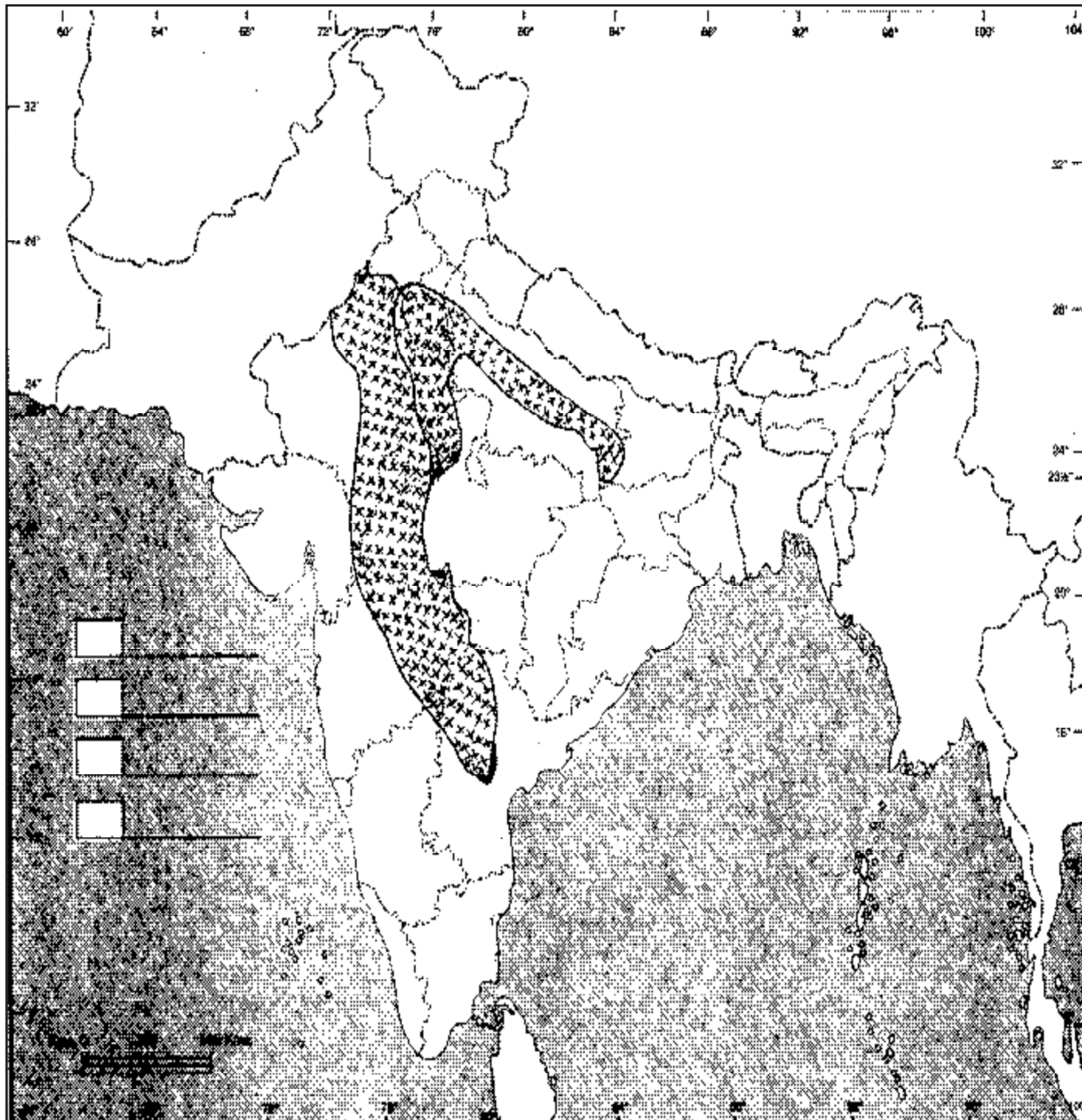
20. States having Largest and Smallest Area

Ans.
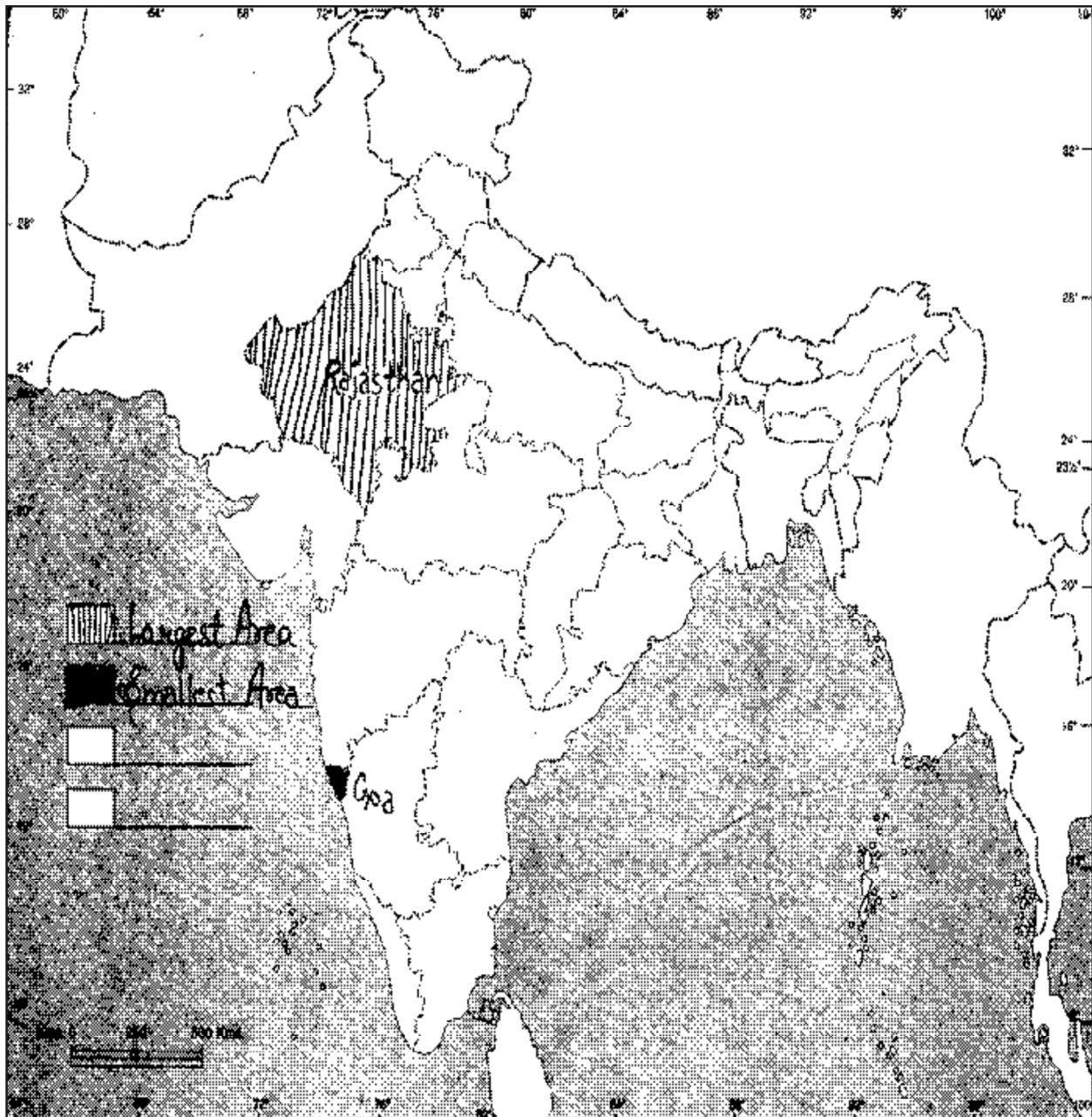
21. (a)   State having highest and lowest density of population.

    (b)   States with highest and lowest growth rate ofpopulation.

Ans.
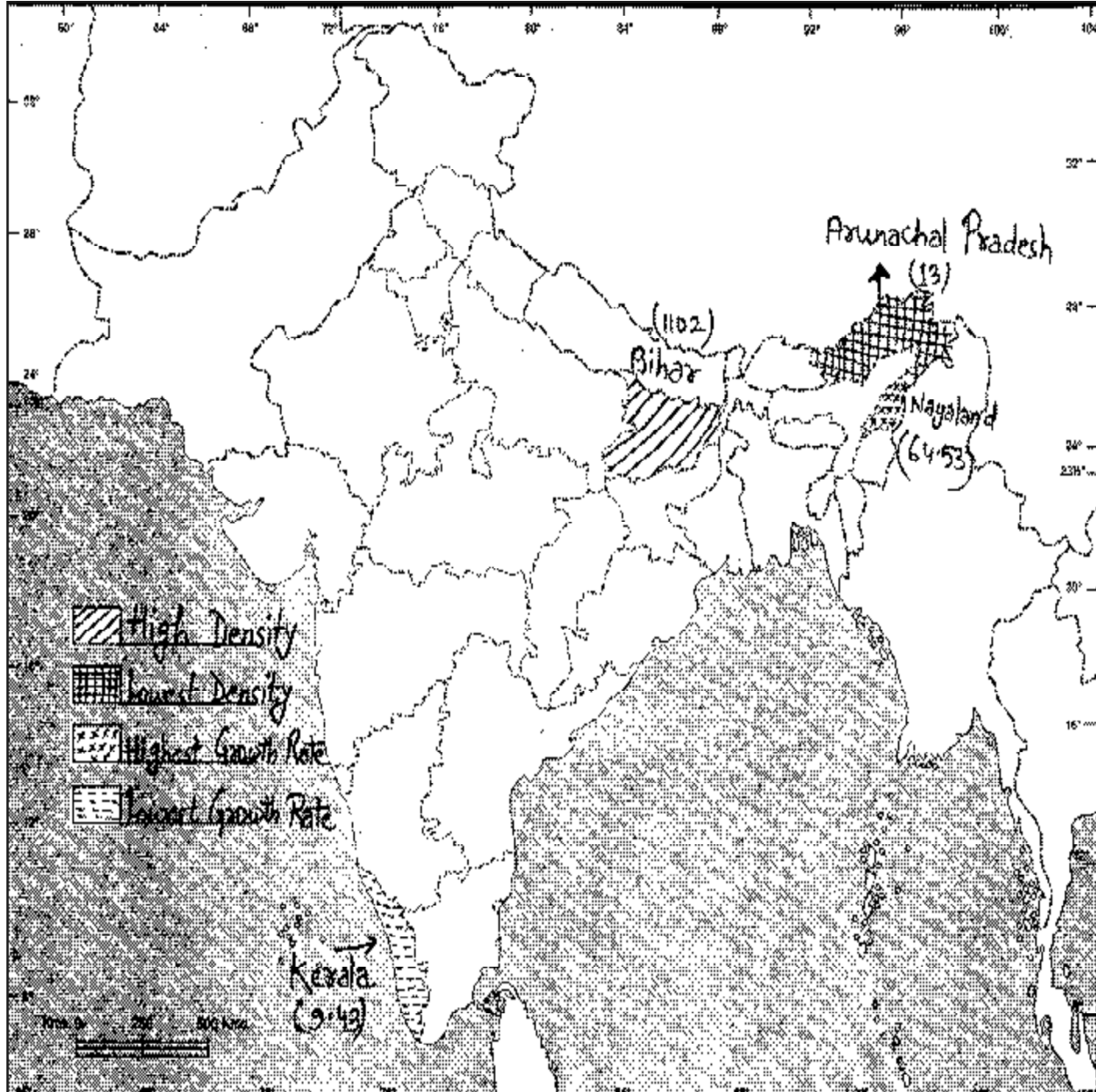
22. State having the highest and the lowest population (2011)

Ans.
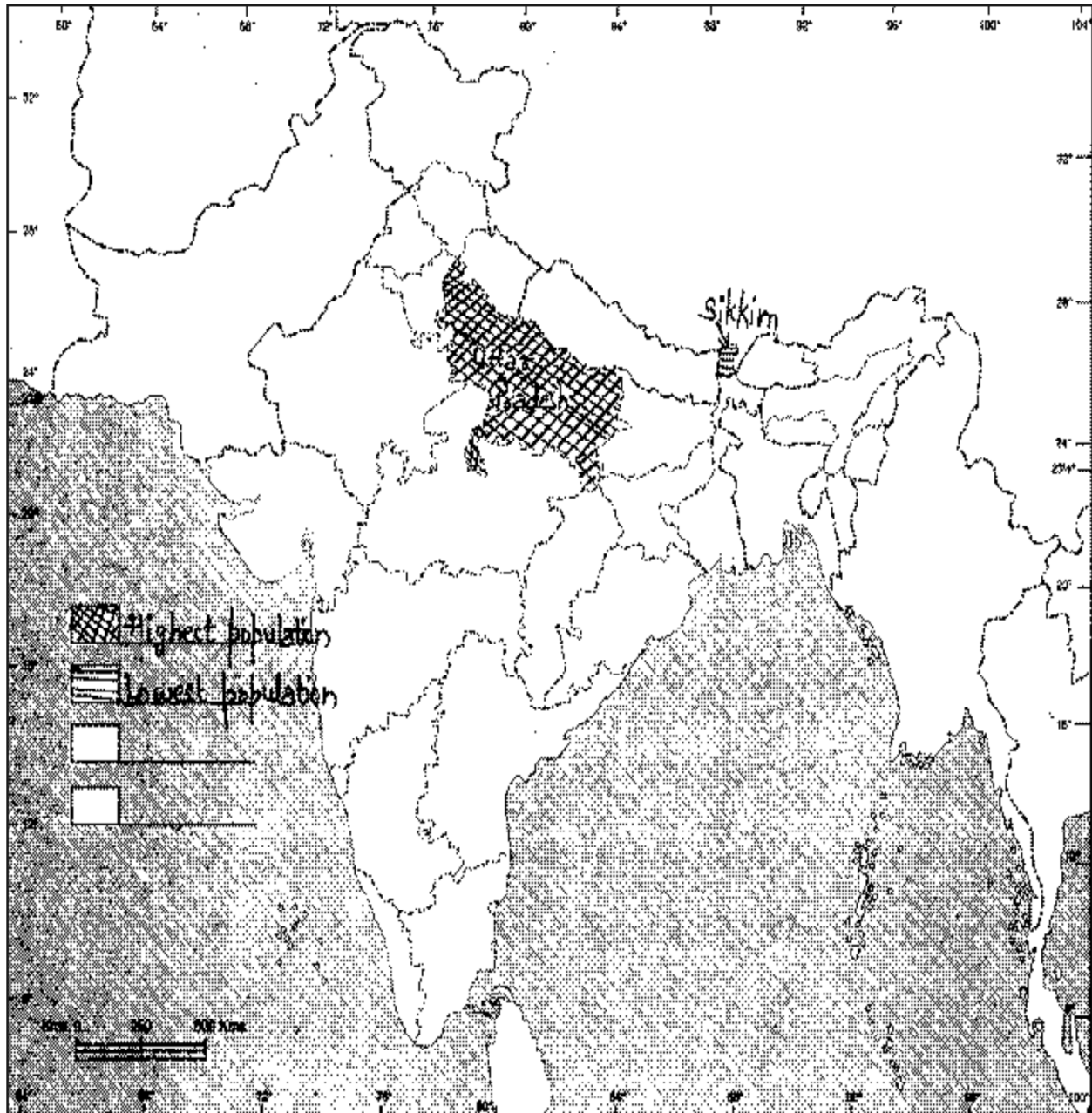
23. State having the highest and the lowest population (2011)

Ans.
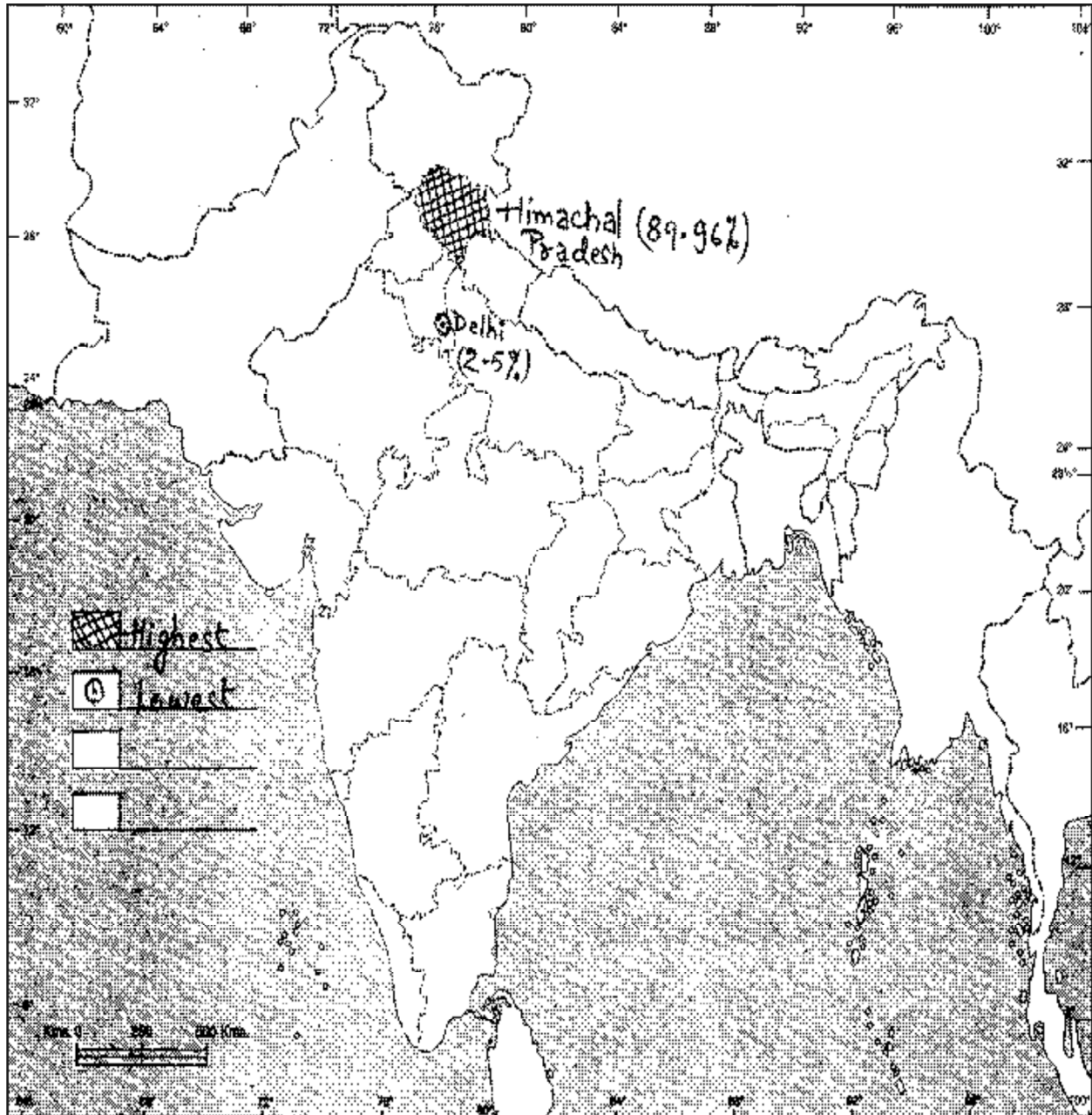
24. State having the highest and the lowest Urban population.

Ans.
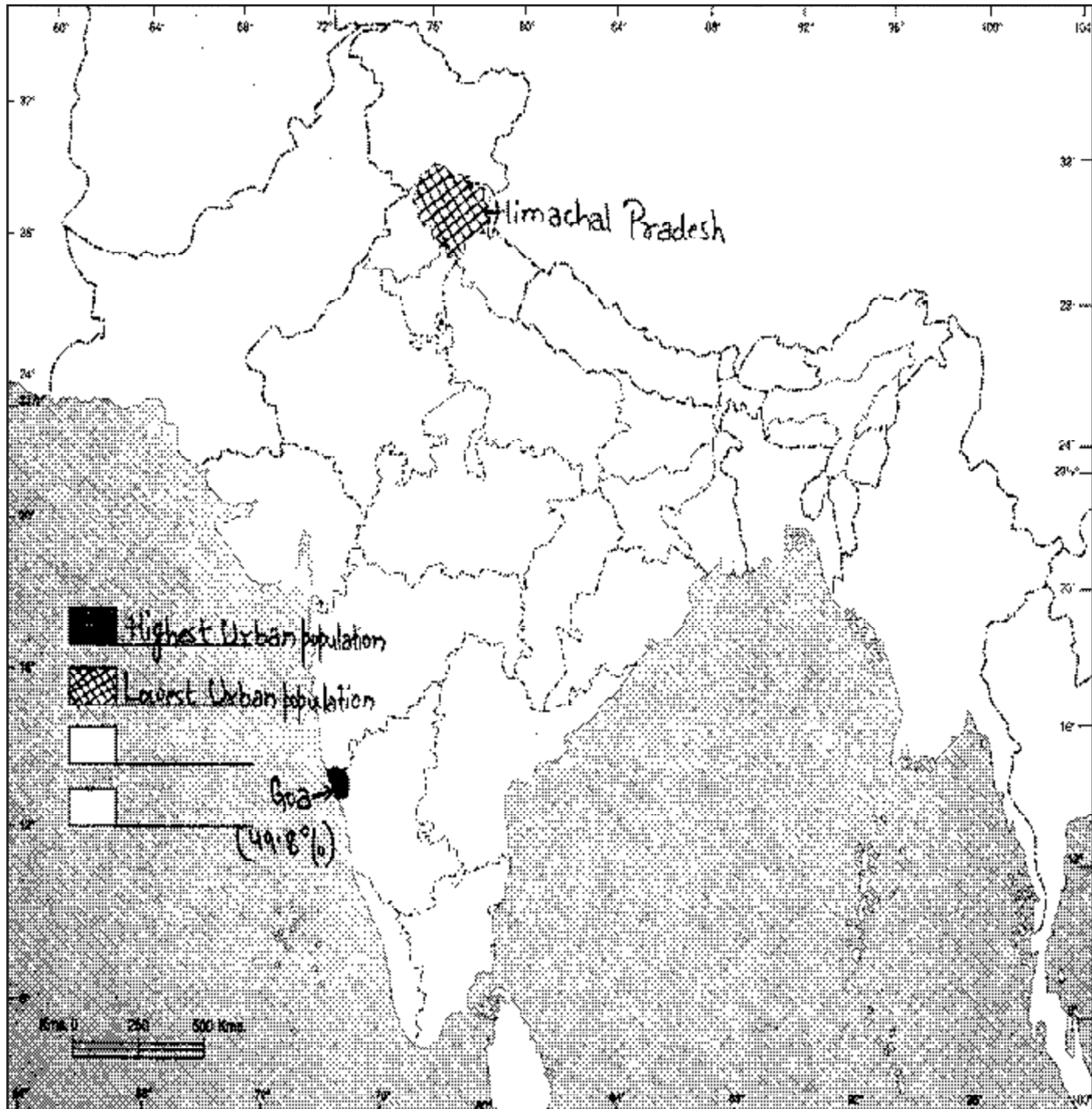
25. International Airports of India.

Ans.
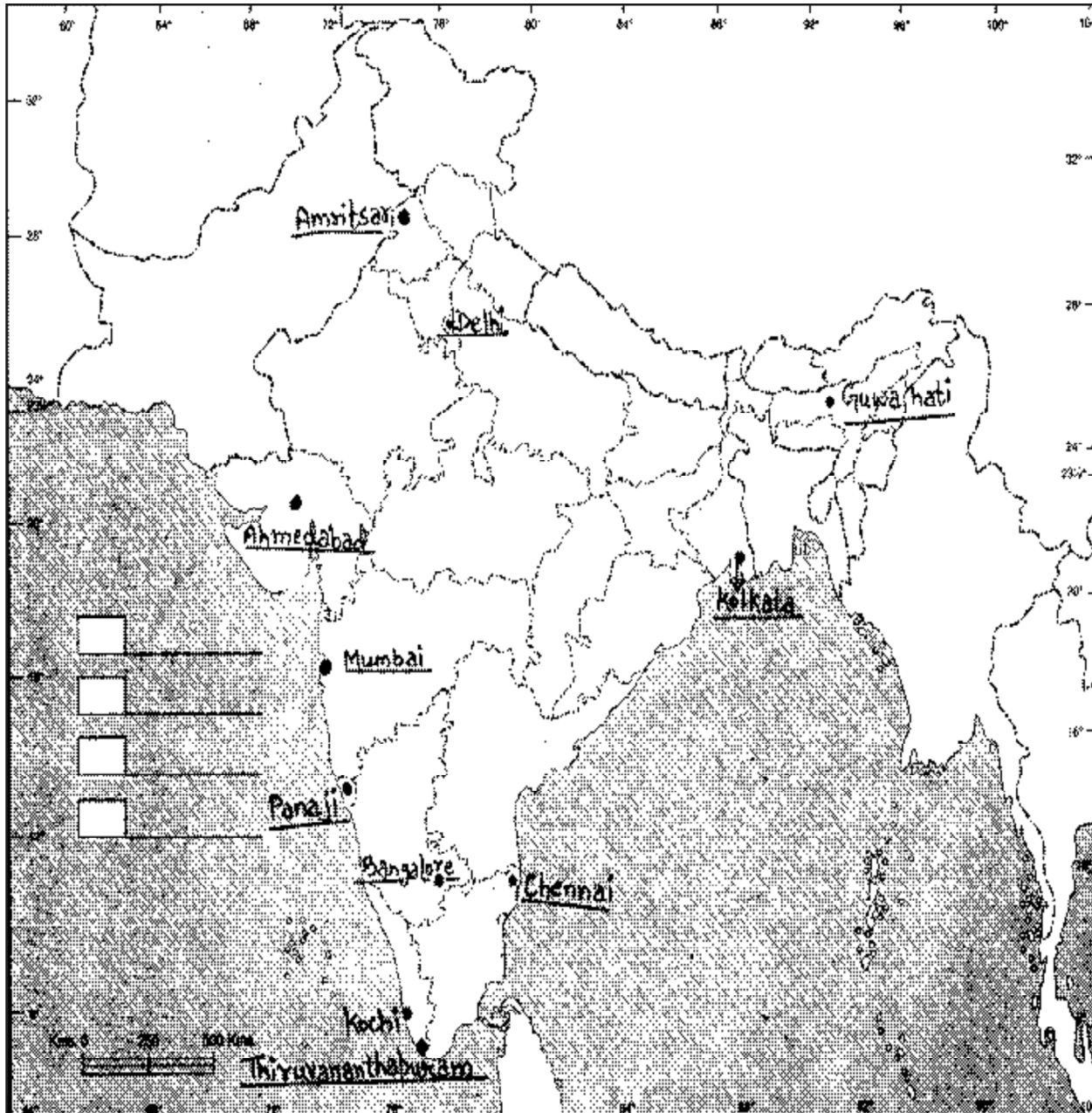
26. States having highest and lowest literacy rate.

Ans.
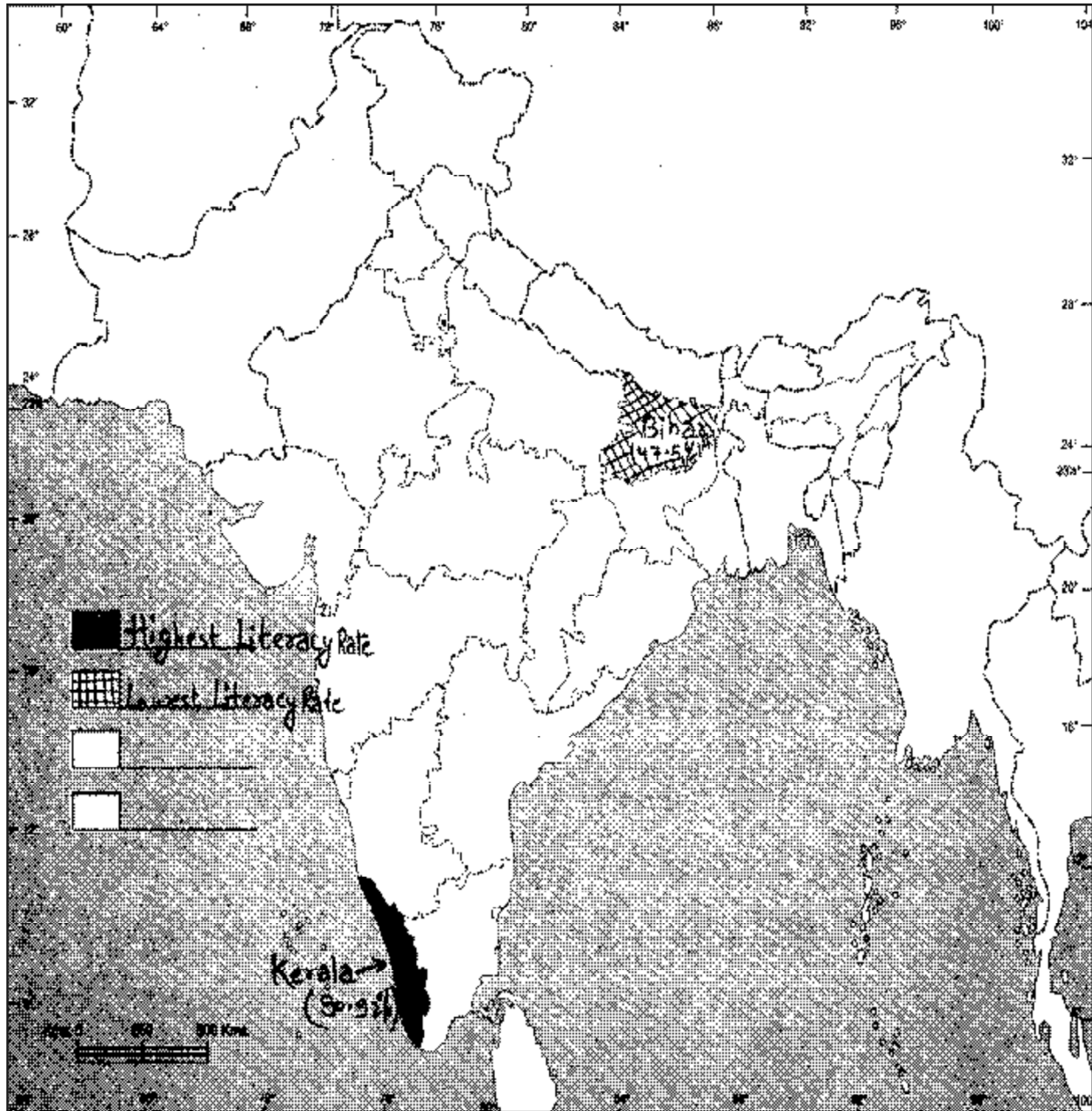
27. States having highest percentage of population below poverty line.

Ans.
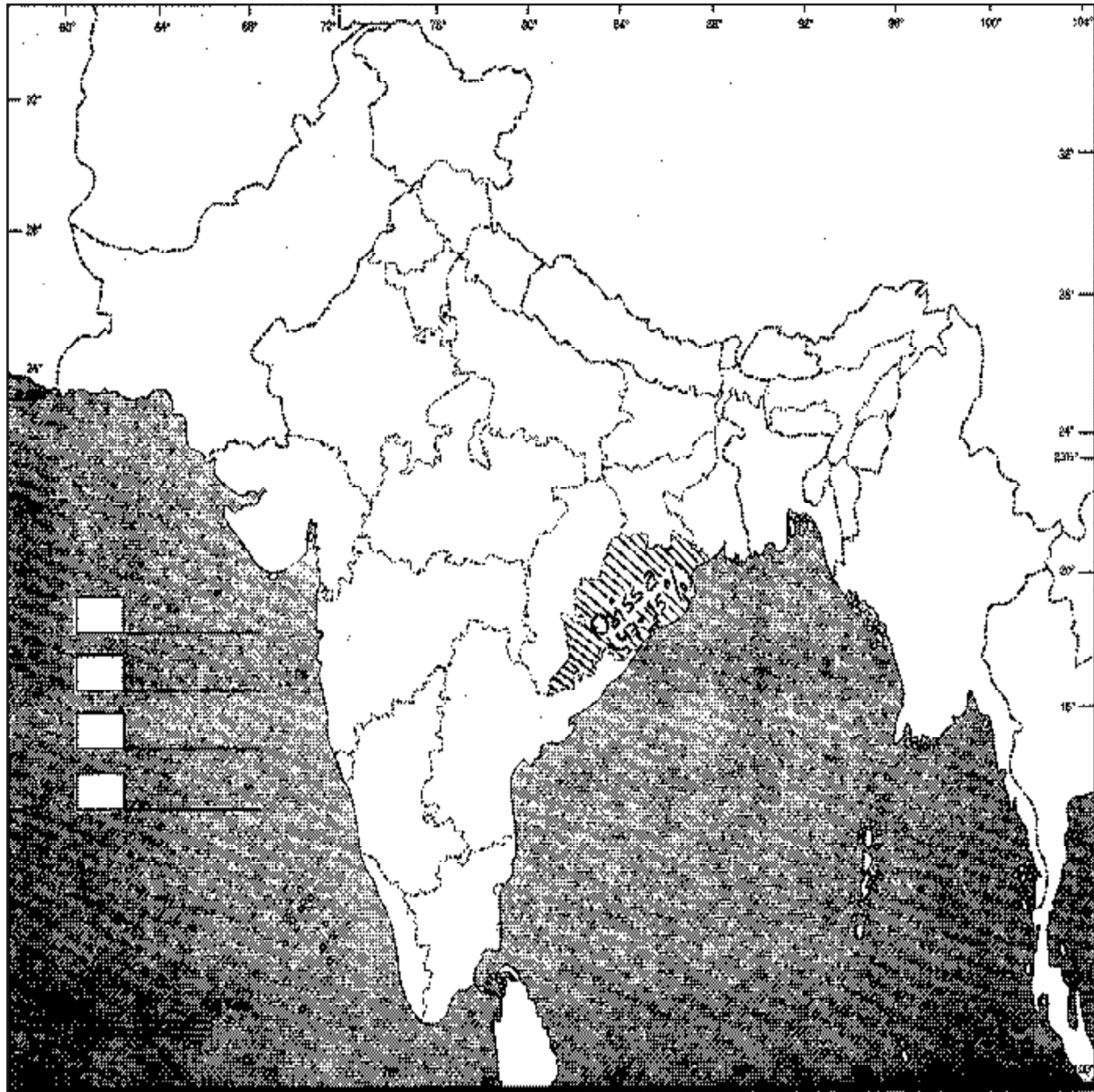
28. States at the top in human development index.

Ans.
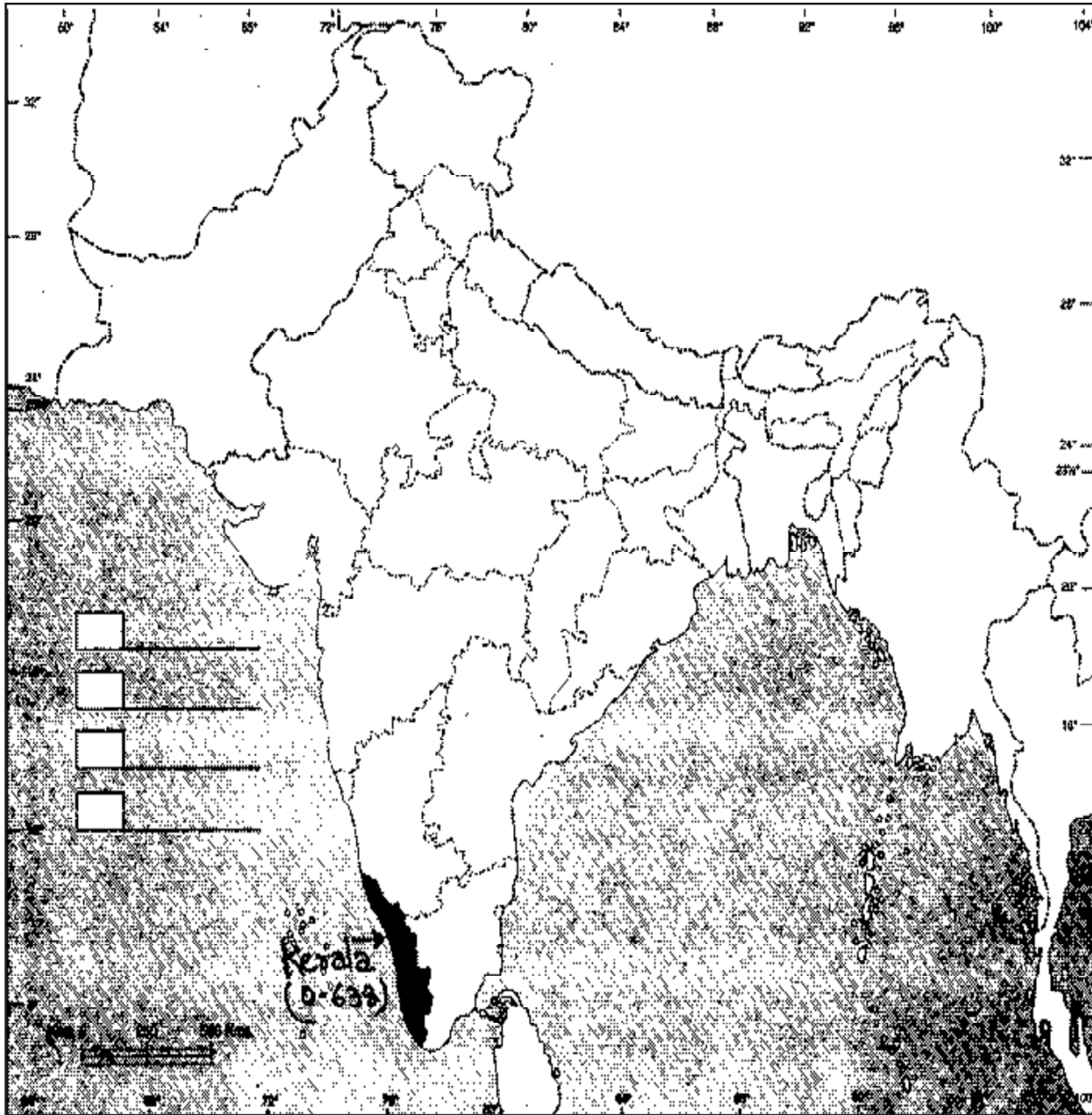
29. Metropolitan Cities of India, 2011

Ans.
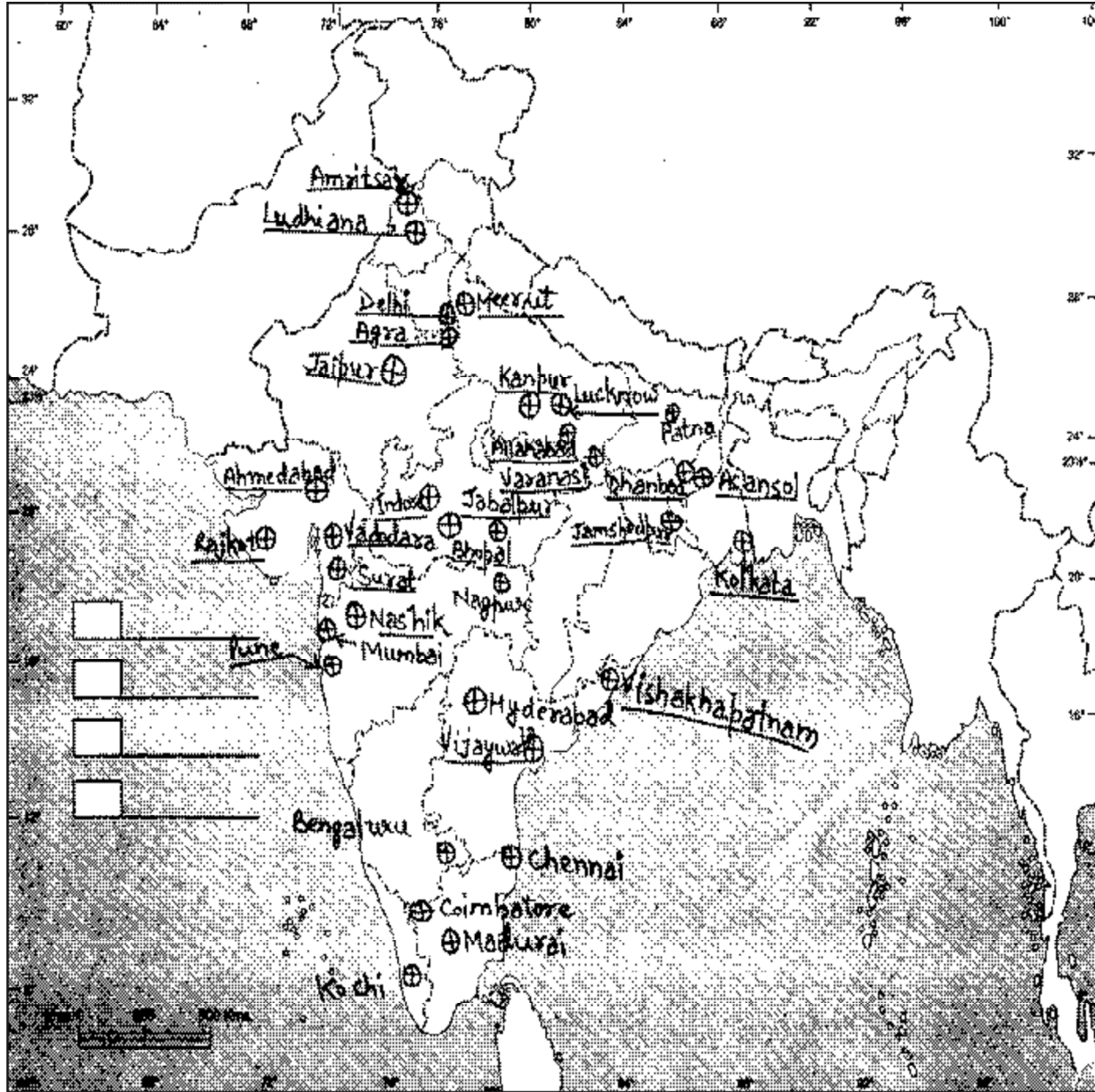
30. (a) Major Seaports

(b) States having highest and lowest road density.

Ans.
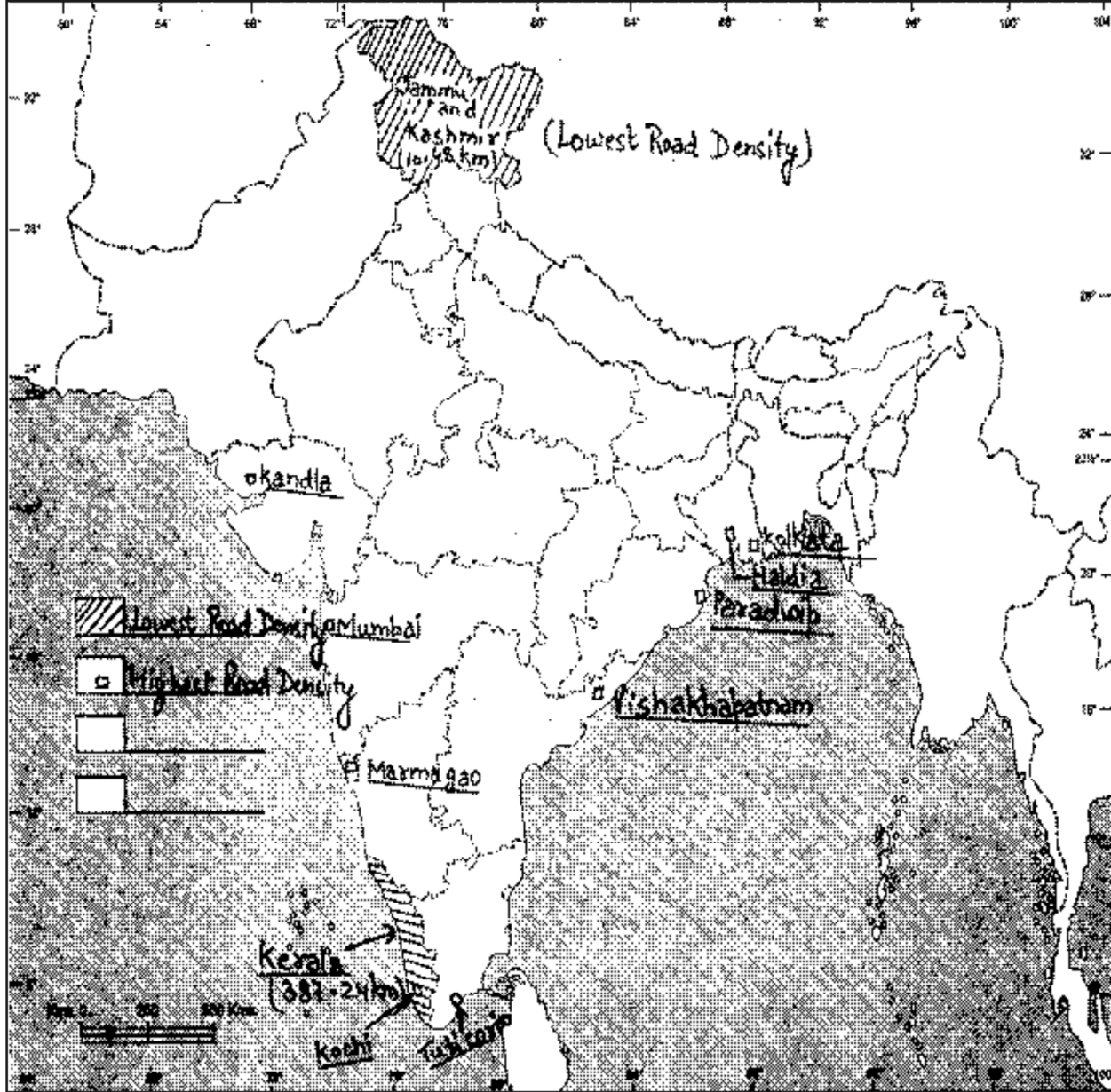
31. Headquarters of All Railway Zone

Ans.

32. Major Industrial Regions

Ans.

INDIA
Major Industries Regions

Pakisthan

NEPAL

CHINA (Tibet)

Bhutan

Gurgaon-Delhi-Meerut Region

BANGLADESH

Gujrat Region

ARABIAN SEA

Chota-nagpur Region

Hugli Region

Mumbai-Pune Region

Bay of BENGAL

Vishakhapatnam-Guntur Region

Bangalore-Tamil Nadu Region

Andaman & Nicobar Islands (India)

Lakshadeep (India)

Kollam

Thiruvananthapuram

SRI LANKA

INDIAN OCEAN
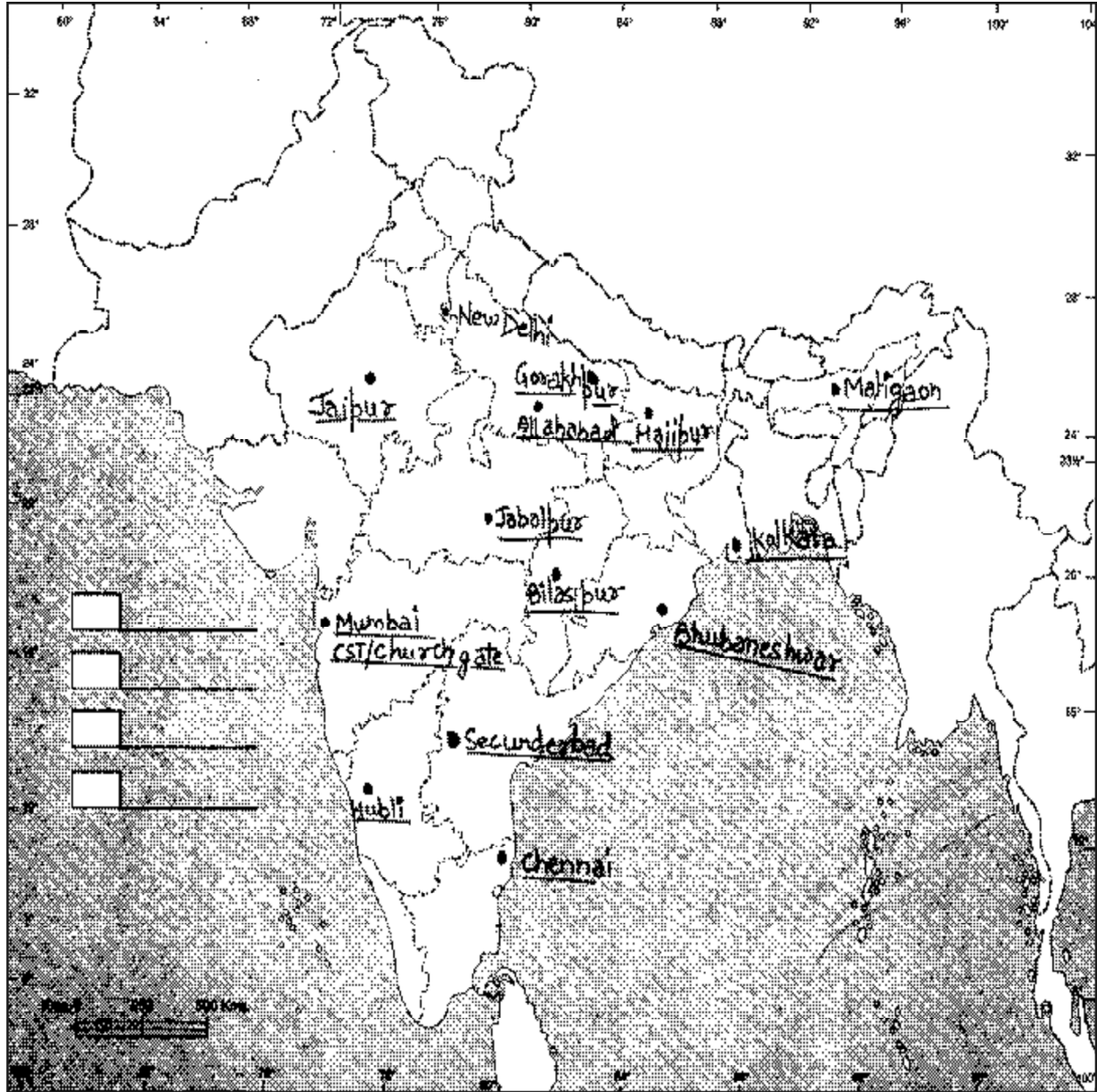
Kms 0   150   300 Kms

33. Cotton and jute producing States

Ans.
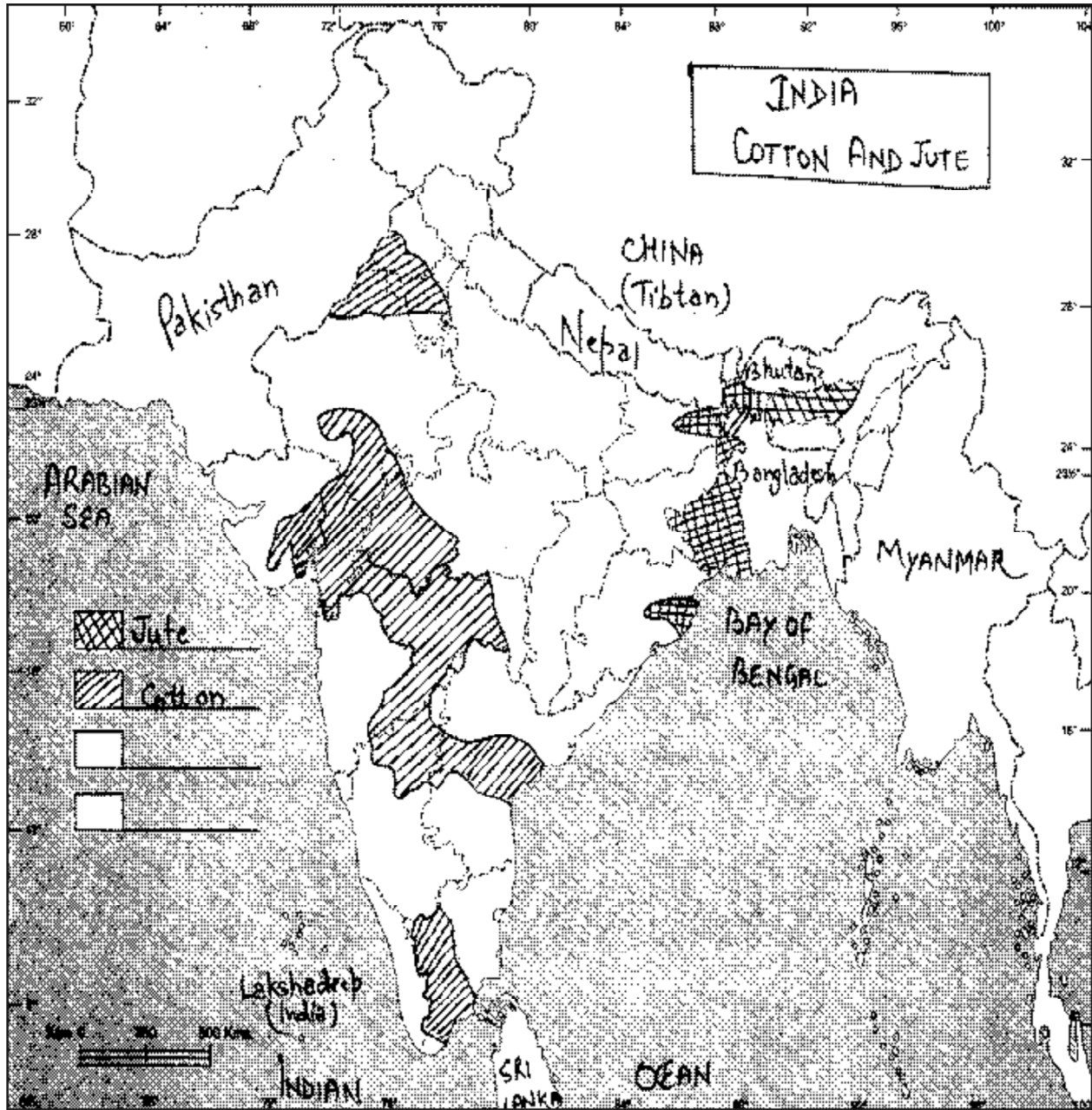
34. Rice Producing States

Ans.
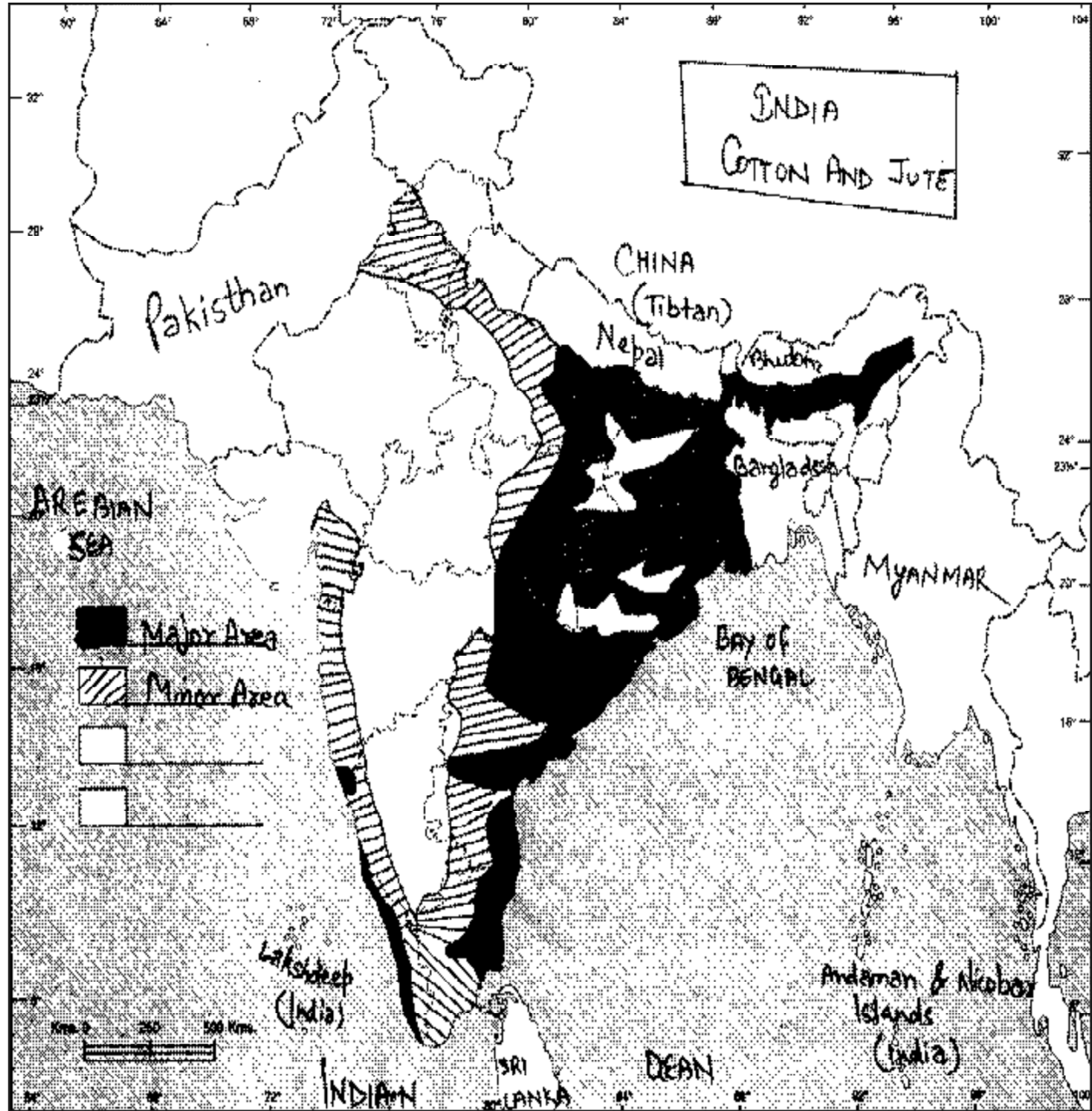
35. Wheat producing States

Ans.
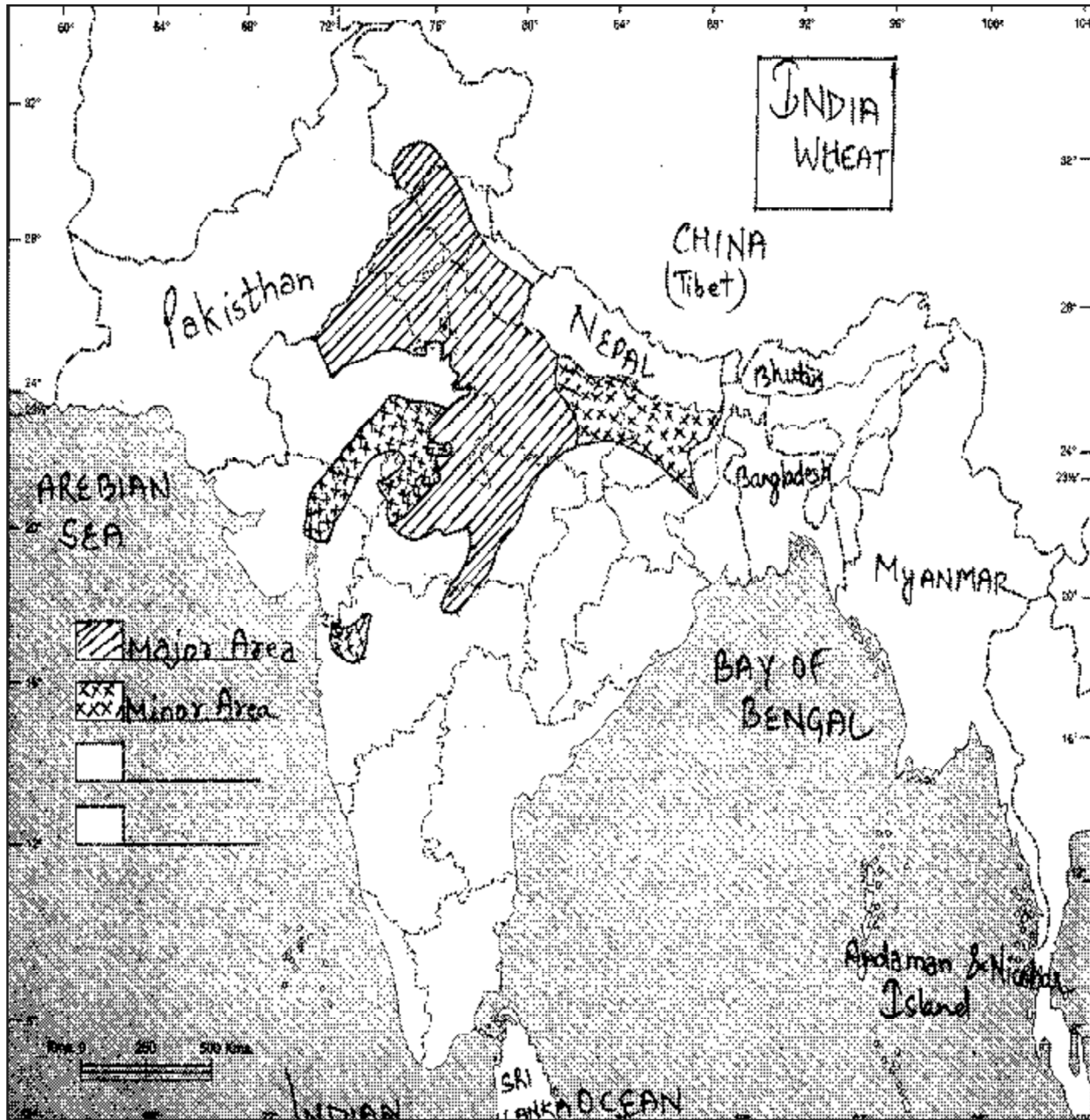
Q36. In the outline map given below are shown some important cities of the world. Identify these cities on the basis of information given and write their correct names on the lines drawn in the map.
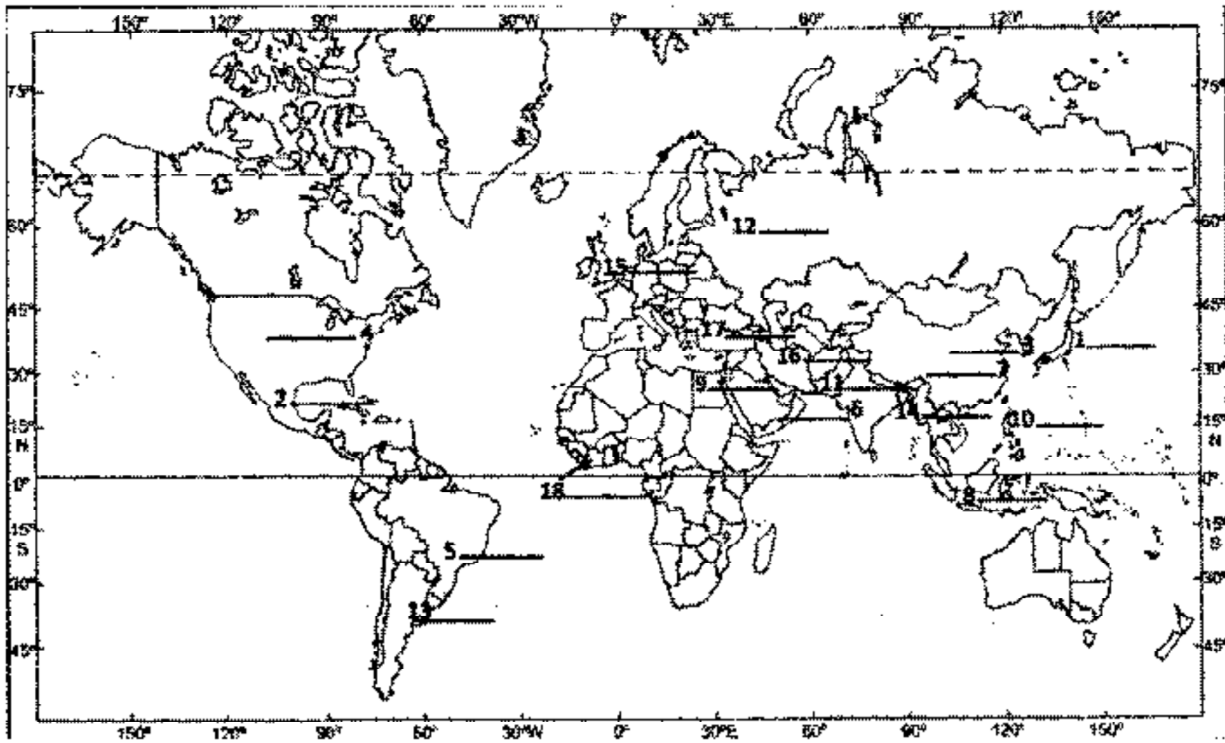
1.	Largest city of Japan	2.	Largest city of Mexico
3.	The important mega city of Pakistan	4.	Largest city of South Korea,
5.	Largest city of U.S.A	6.	Largest city of Brazil
7	Largest city of population in India.	8.	Largest city of China.
9.	The mega city of China	10.	Largest city of Indonesia
11.	Largest city of Egypt	12.	Largest city of Philippines.
13.	Largest city of Pakistan.	14.	Largest city of Russia
15.	Largest city of Argentina	16.	Largest city of Bangladesh
17.	Largest city of Great Britain	18.	The important mega city of Iran.
19.	Largest city of Iran.	20.	Largest city of Turkey.
21.	A mega City of Nigeria	22.	Largest city of Nigeria

[Hints : 1. Tokyo 2. Mexico city (3) Karanchi (4) Seol (5) New York (6)Sao Paulo(7) Bomaby (8)Shanghai(9) Shanghai (10) Jakarta(11) Cairo (12) Manila(13) Karanchi (14) Moscow (15) Buenes Aires(16) Dhaka (17)London (18) Tehran (19) Tehran (20) Istanbul (21) Lagos (22) Lagos

Q37. In the given outline map of the world, four features are shown by A, B, C, abd D, Identify the features with the help of information given below and write their correct names on the lines marked in the map.

A Ruhr region   B Silicon Valley   C Appalachiann region

D Great Lakes re
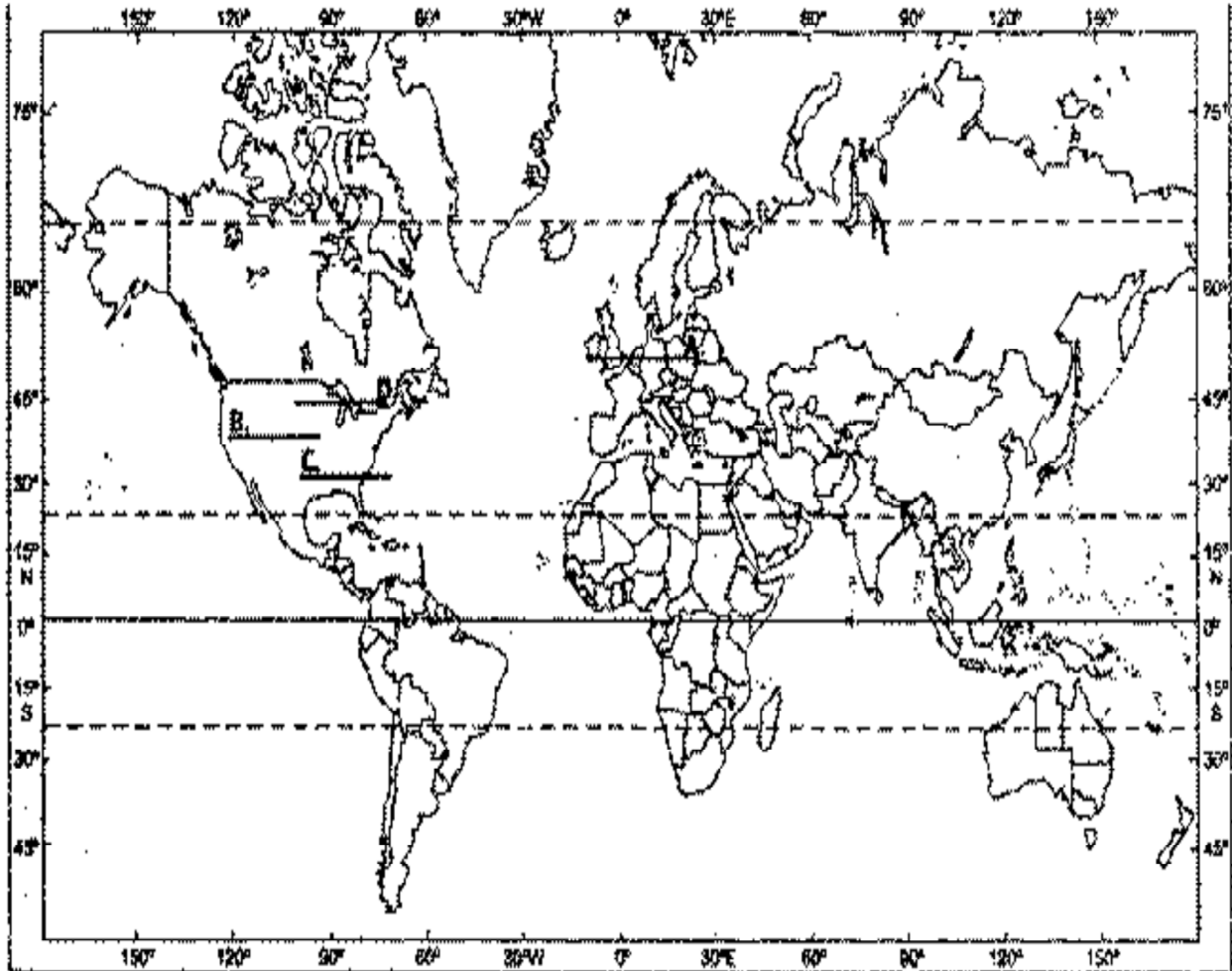
Q38. In the given outline map of the world in figure twelve features are shown. Identify these features with the help of the information given below the map and write their correct names on the lines marked in the map.
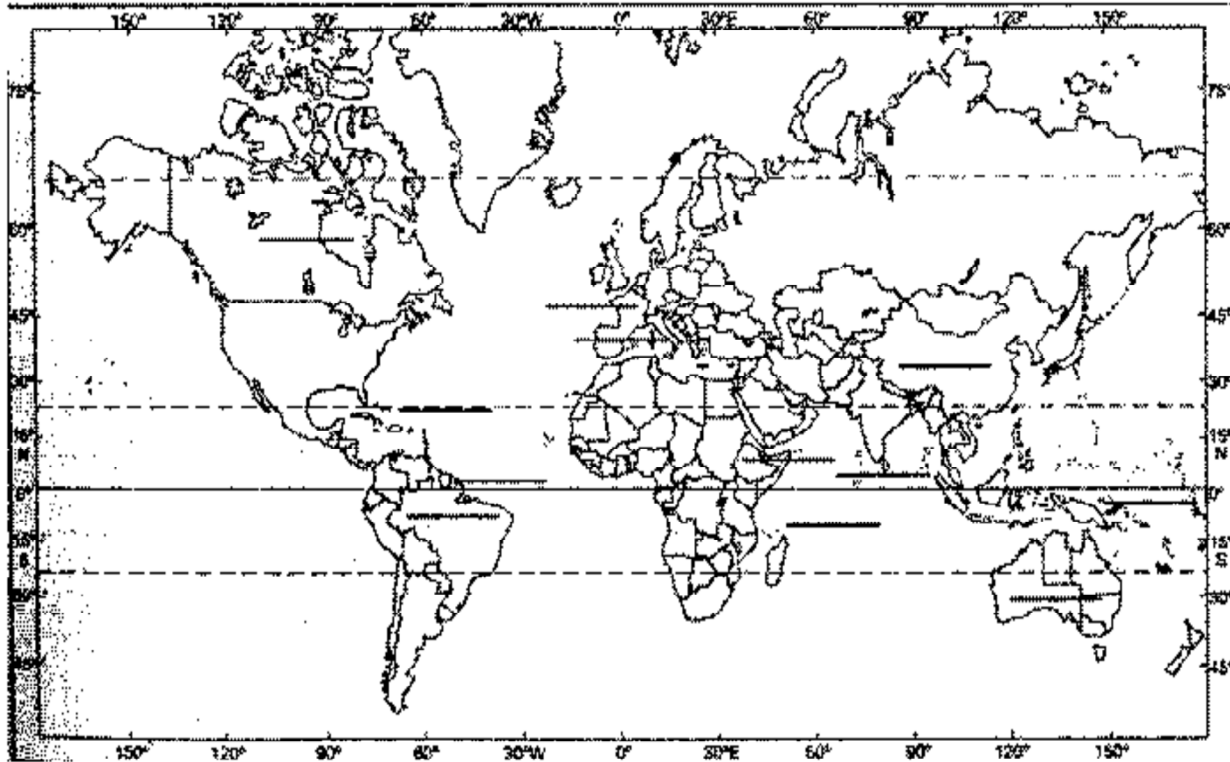
World : Smallest and Largest countries (Continent wise)

(i) Largest Country of North America.

(ii) Smallest Country of North America

(iii) Largest Country of South America

(iv) Smallest Country of South America

(v) The largest country in area of Europe

(vi) Smallest Country of Europe

(vii) Largest Country of Asia.

(viii) Smallest Country of Asia.

(ix) Largest Country of Africa

(x) Smallest Country of Africa.

(xi) Largest Country of Oceania.

(xii) Smallest Country of Oceania.

[Hints : (i)   Canada (ii) St. Christopher (St. Kitts). Navis (iii) Brazil (iv) French Guiana. (v) France (vi) Vatican City (vii) China (viii) Maldives (ix) Sudan, (x) Seychelles. (xi) Australia (xii) Nauree]

Q39. In the outline map of the world given in fig twelve features are shown. Identify these features with the help of the information given below the map and write their correct names on the lines marked in the map.
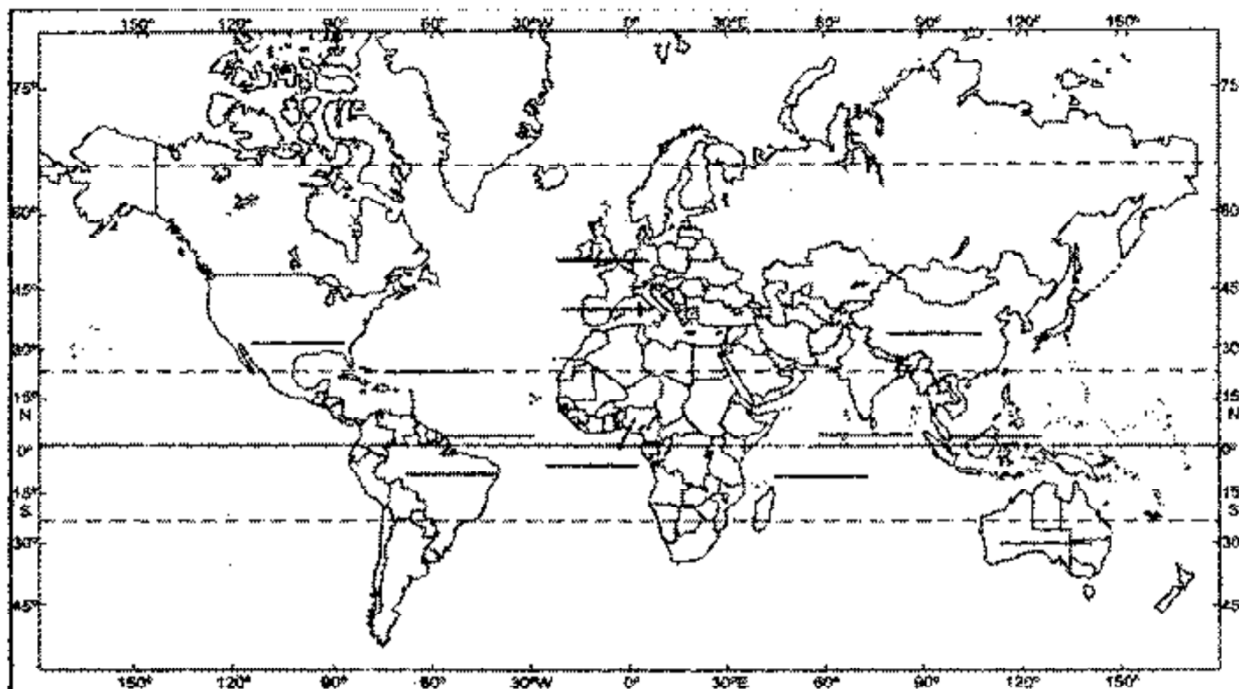

World : Countries with smallest and largest population

(Continent wise)

(i)   The country having the lowest population growth rate in Africa.

(ii)   Country having smallest population in Africa.

(iii) Country having largest population in Africa

(iv)   Country having smallest population in Asia

(v)   Country having largest population in Asia

(vi)   Country having smallest population in North America.

(vii) Country having largest population in North America.

(viii) Country having largest population in South America

(ix)   Country having smallest population in Europe

(x)   Country having largest population in Europe

(xi)   Country having smallest population in Oceania

(xii) Country having largest population in Oceania

Hints : (i) Ghana (ii) Seychelles (iii) Nigeria (iv) Maldives (v) China (vi) St Christopher (St. Kitts) nevis (vii) U.S.A (viii) Brazil (ix) Vatican City (x) Germany (xi) Tubalu (xii) Australia.]

Q40. In the outline map of the world given in figure twelve features are shown. Identify these features with the help of the information given below the map and write their correct names on the lines marked in the map.
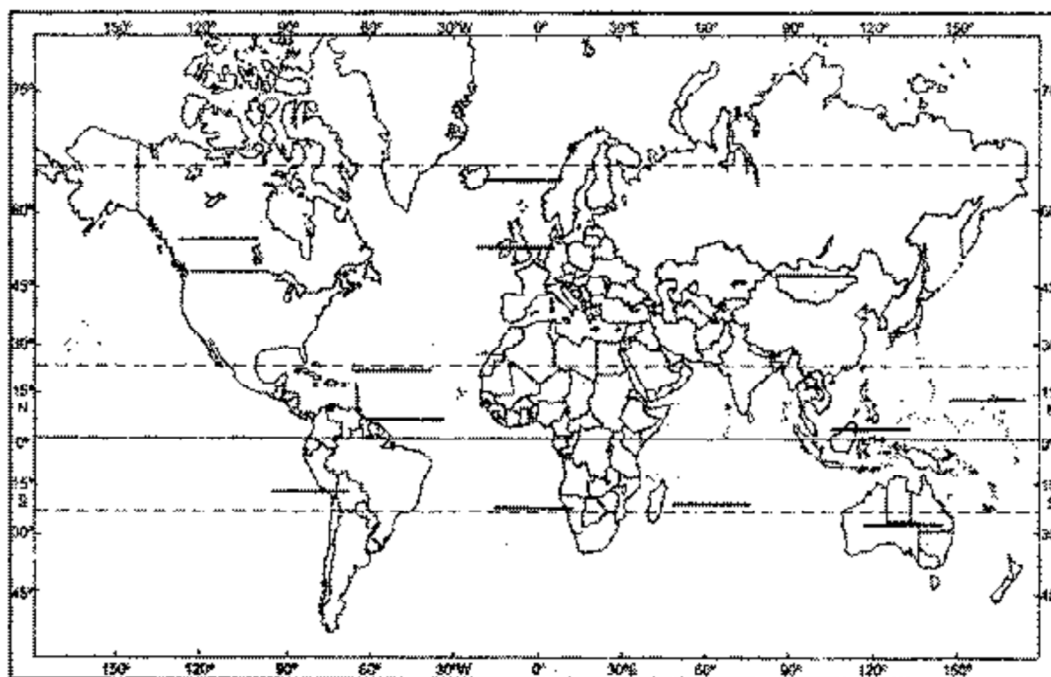
World : Countries having lowest and highet density of population

(Continent wise)

(i)   The country having the lowest density of population in Africa
(ii)   Country having highest density of population in Africa
(iii)   Country with lowest population density in Asia.
(iv)   Country with highest population density of Asia.
(v)   Country with lowest density of population in Europe
(vi)   The country having the largest area in Africa
(vii)   Country with highest density of population in Europe
(viii) Country with lowest density of population in North America.
(ix)   Country with highest density of population in North America.
(x)   Country with lowest density of population in South America
(xi)   Country with highest density of population in South America
(xii)   Country with lowest density of population in Oceania.
(xiii) Country with highest density of population in Oceania.

[Hints : (i)   Namibia (ii) Mauritius (iii) Mongolia (iv) Singapore (v) Norway (vi) Sudan (vii) Netherlands (viii) Canda (ix) Puerto Rica (x) Bolivia (xi) Guyana (xii) Australia (xiii) Tavalu.]

Q41. In the outline map of the world given in figure, twelve features are shown. Identify these features with the help of information given below and write their correct names on the lines marked in the map.
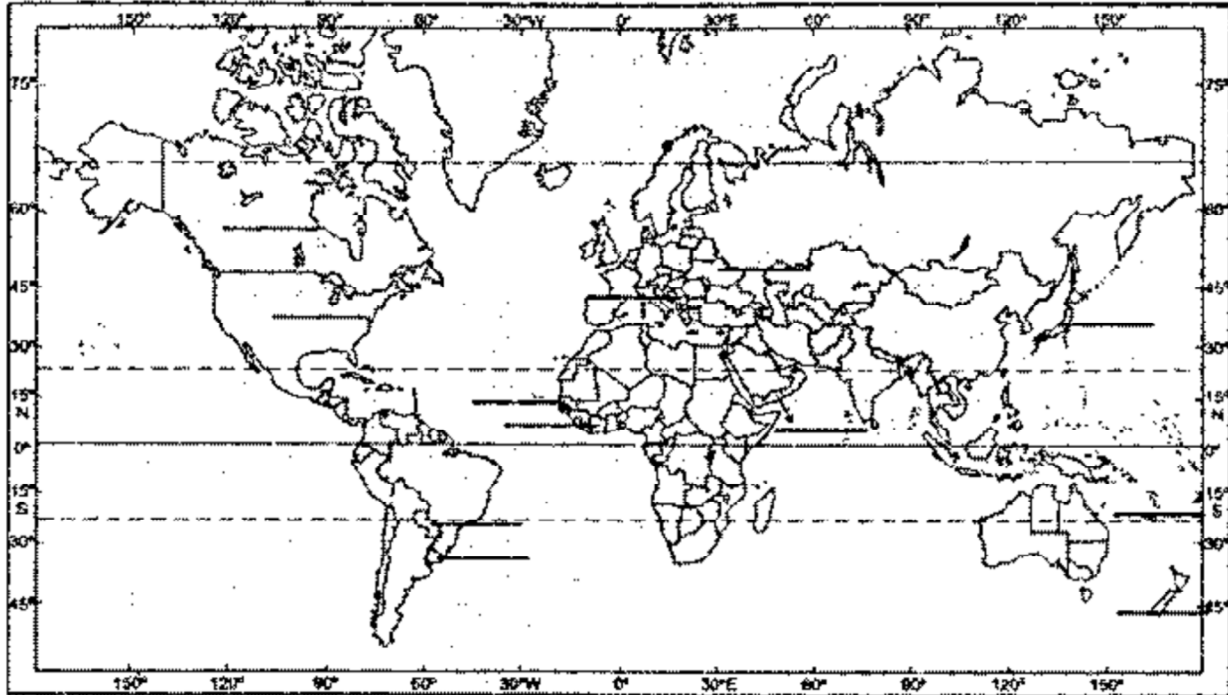
World countries having lowest and highest growth rate of population

(Continent wise) 1995-200

Q 42
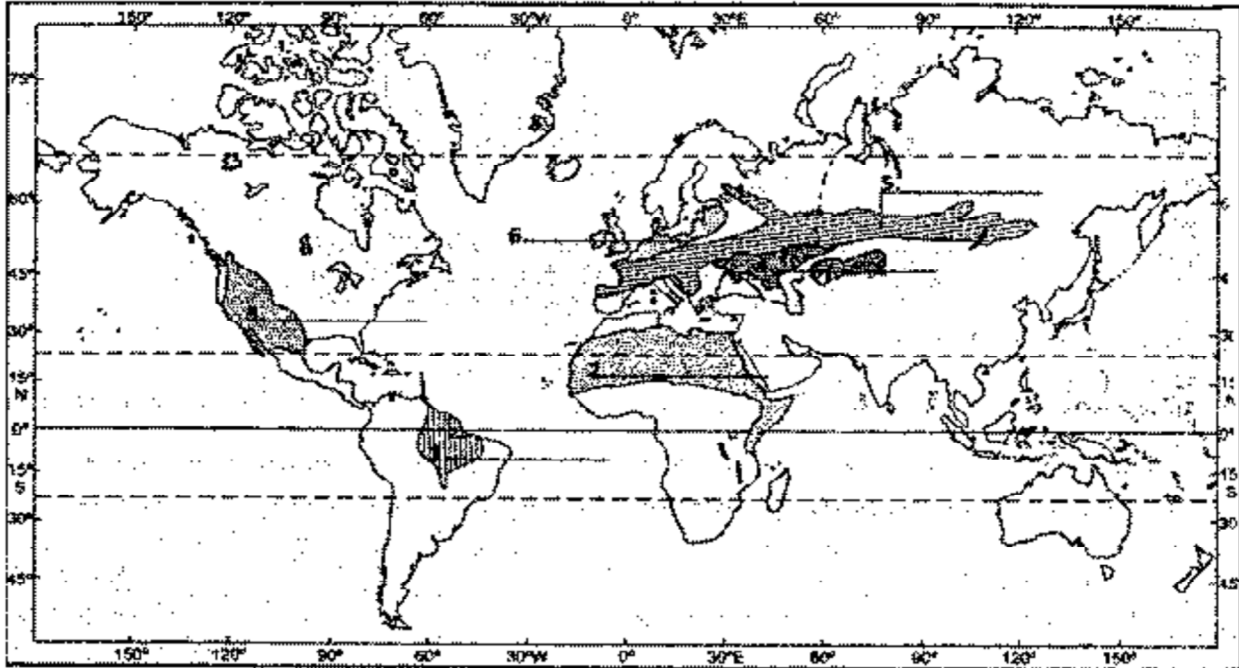
Q43 Study the given map showing areas of extensive commerical grain farming in the world. Write in your answer book the correct names of grasslands associated with Commercial Grain Farming in areas A, B and C marked in the map.
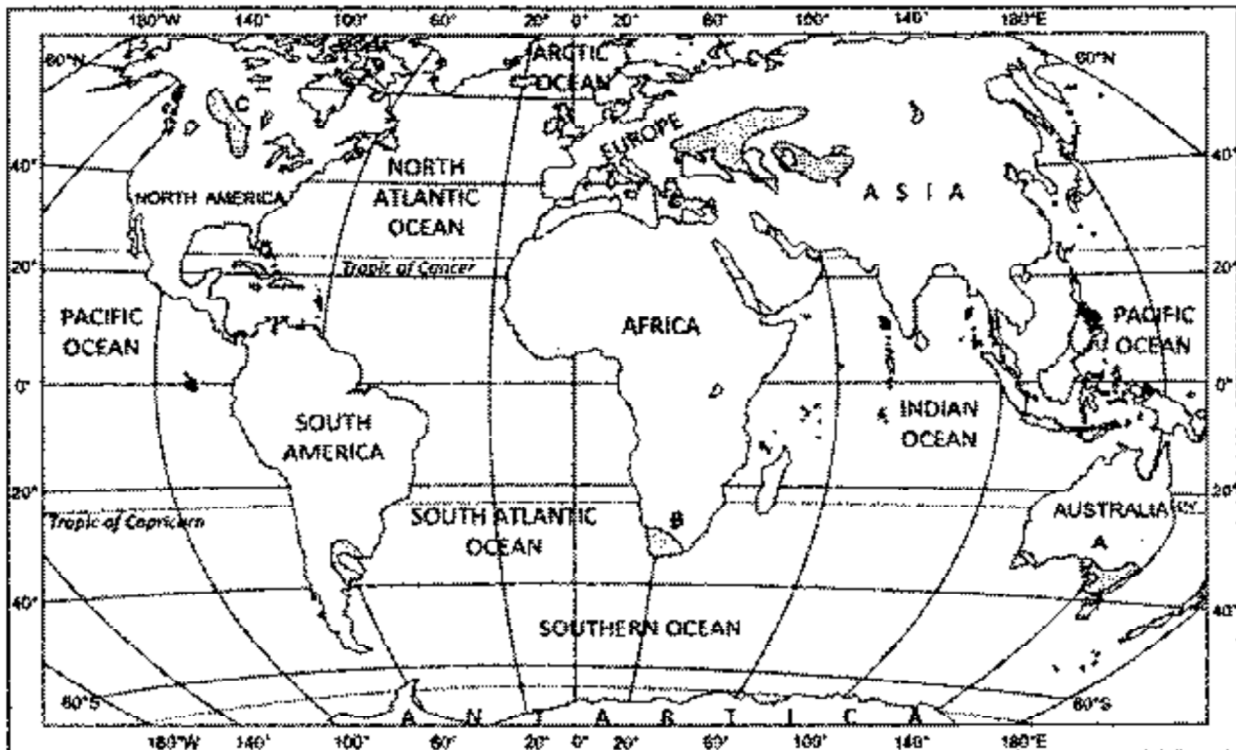
[Hints : A. Downs of Australia, B. Velds of South Africa, C. Prairies of North America]

Q44. 1. In the outline map of the world given in figure two features are marked as A and B. Identify the features with the help of information given below and write their correct names on the lines marked in the map.

A. Country having highest rank in Human Development Index in 2003.

B. Country having lowest rank in Human Development Index in 2003.

[Hints : (A) Norway, (B) Nigeria]
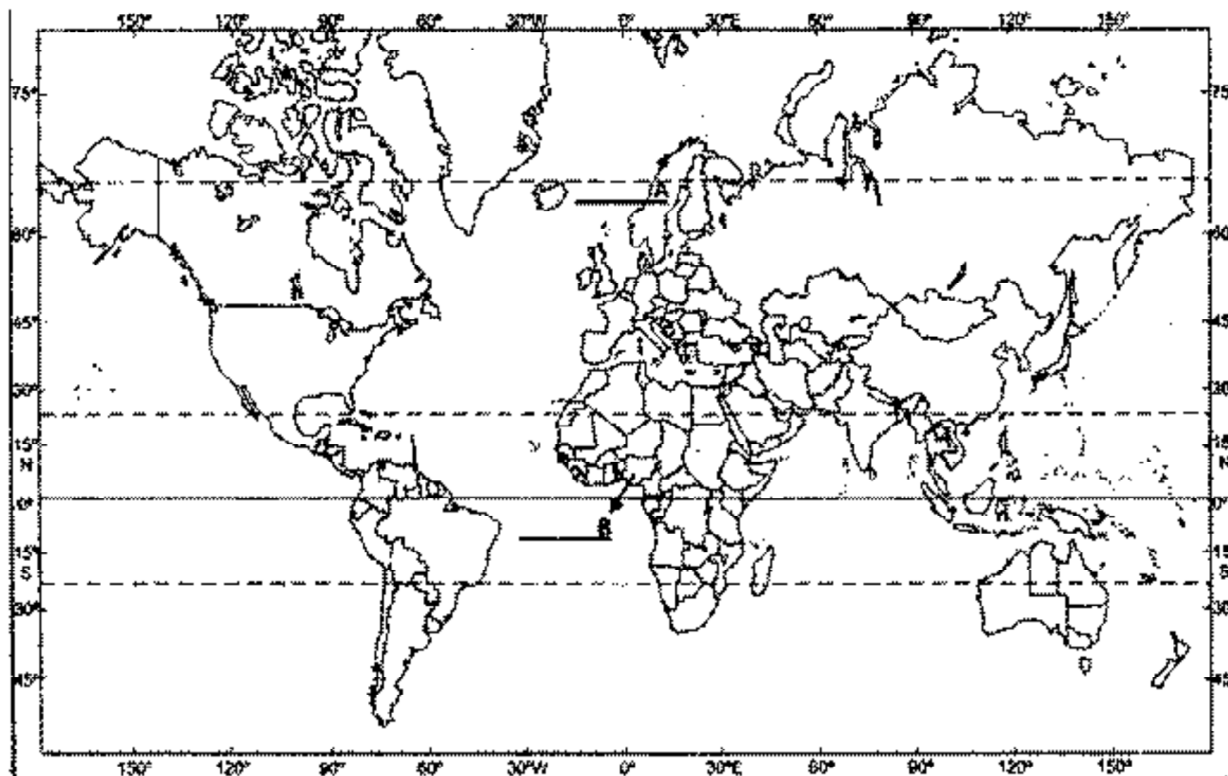
Q45. In the outline map of the world six features are shown by (i), (ii), (iii) (iv), (v) and (vi). Identify them with the help of information below and write their correct names on the lines marked in the map.

(i)   Western terminal of Trans-Siberian Railway

(ii)   Eastern terminal of Trans-Siberian Railway

(iii)   Western terminal of Trans-Canadian Railway

(iv)   Eastern terminal of Trans-Canadian Railway

(v)   Western terminal of Australian Trans-Continental Railway

(vi)   Eastern terminal of Australian Trans-Continental Railway

Q.46 1. In the outline map of the world given in figure two features are marked as A and B. Identify the features with the help of information given below and write their correct names on the lines marked in the map.

A. Country having highest rank in Human Development Index in 2003.

B. Country having lowest rank in Human Development Index in 2003.

[Hints : (A) Norway, (B) Nigeria]
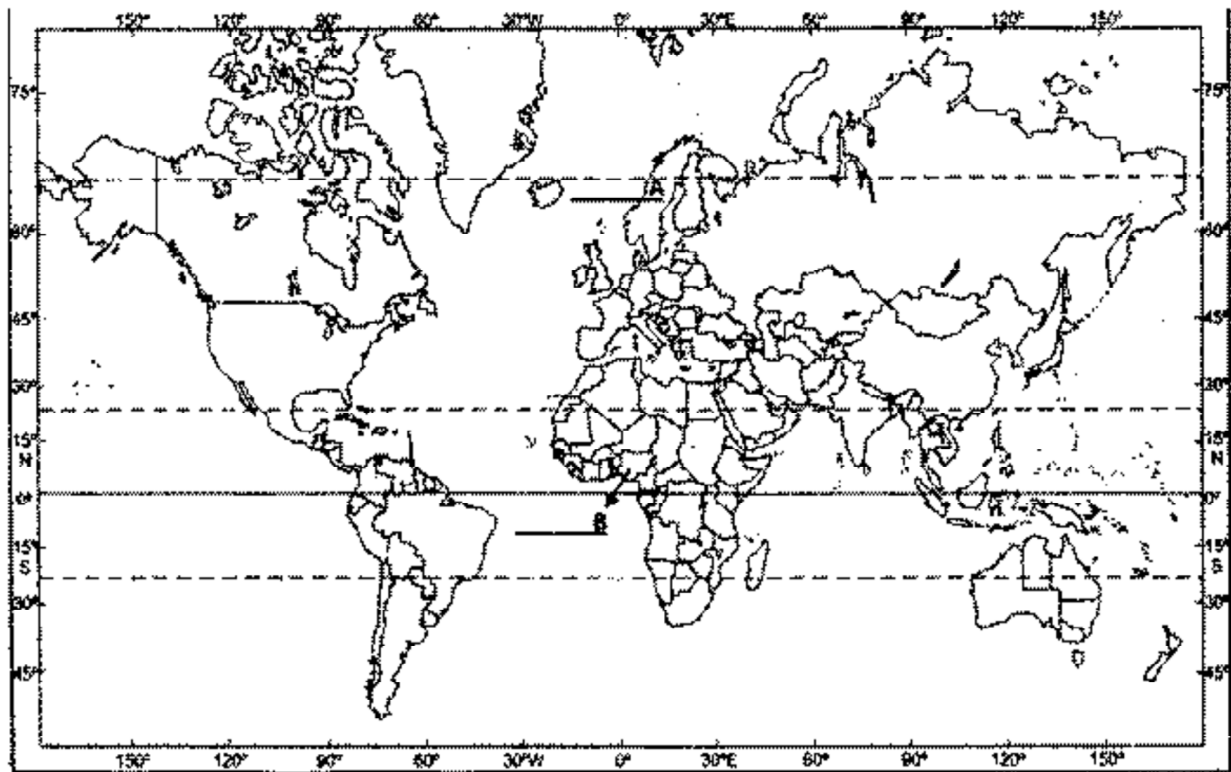
Q.47 In the outline map of the world six features are shown by (i), (ii), (iii) (iv), (v) and (vi). Identify them with the help of information below and write their correct names on the lines marked in the map.

(i) Western terminal of Trans-Siberian Railway

(ii) Eastern terminal of Trans-Siberian Railway

(iii) Western terminal of Trans-Canadian Railway

(iv) Eastern terminal of Trans-Canadian Railway

(v) Western terminal of Australian Trans-Continental Railway

(vi) Eastern terminal of Australian Trans-Continental Railway

(xiii)   A port on the head of Gulf of Suez

(xiv)   A port on the east coast of South Africa

(xv)   A major airport

(xvi)   A port on the southern tip of South Africa

(xvii) A port of Japan

(xviii) A port on the Yangtre-Kiang river of China

(xix)   A port on the Sikiang river of China

(xx)   A port on the coast of Rea Sea

(xxi)   The most important port of Sri Lanka

(xxii) The most important port of Pakistan

(xxiii) A port on the Hoogly river in Inida

(xxiv) A port on the western coast of Australia

(xxv)   A port of the eastern coast of Australia

(xxvi) A port on the southern coast of Australia

(xxvii) The most important port of New Zealand

(xxviii) The important seaport of New Zealand
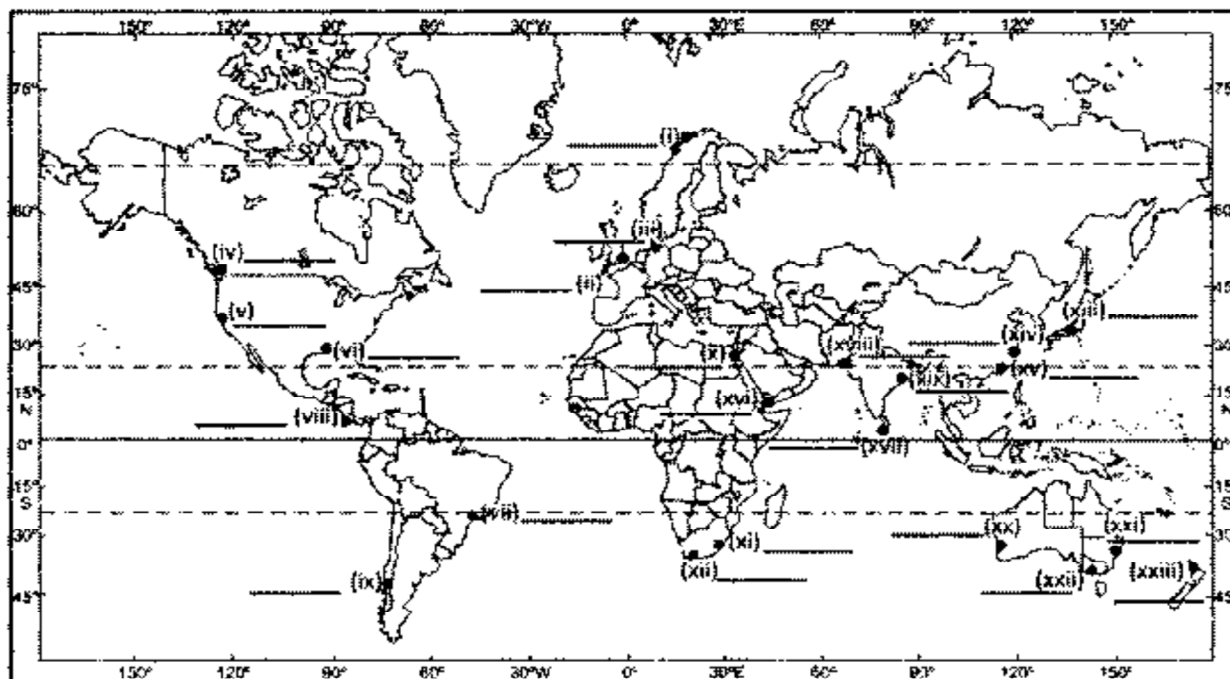
[Hints : (i)   North Cape, (ii) London, (iii)Hamburg, (iv) Vancouver, (v) San Francisco, (vi) New Orleans, (vii) Rio De Janerio, (viii) Colon, (ix) Valparaiso, (x) Suez, (xi) Durban, (xii) Cape Town, (xiii) Yokohama, (xiv) Shanghai, (xv) Hongkong, (xvi) Aden, (xvii), Colombo, (xviii) Karachi, (xix) Kolkata, (xx) Perth, (xxi) Sydney, (xxii) Melbourne, (xxiii) Auckland.

Q.48 In the given outline map of the world four features are shown by (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv). Identify the features with the help of the information given below and write their correct names on the lines marked in the map.

(i) Shipping Canal joining Red Sea and Mediterranean Sea

(ii) Shipping Canal in Central America

(iii) Inland waterway of Europe
(iv) Inland waterway of North America
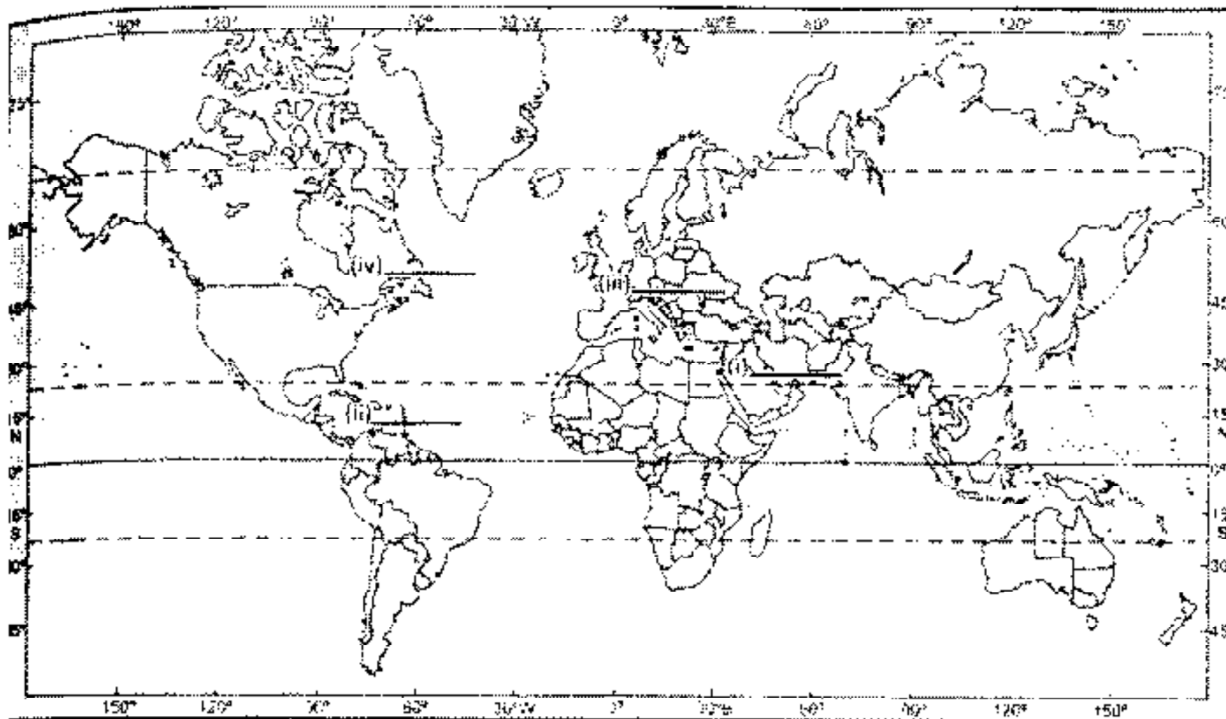
[Hints : (i) Suez Canal, (ii) Panama Canal, (iii) Rhine Inland Waterways, (iv) St. Lawrence Seaway.

Q.49 In the given outline map of the world are shown some important airports. Identify these airports with the help of information given below and write their correct names on the lines marked in the map.

(i) A major airport of Japan

(ii) A major airport of China

(iii) A major airport of Russia

(iv) A major airport of Siberia

(v) A major airport on the east coast of Russia

(vi) A major airport on the west coast of India

(vii)   Most important airport of Saudi Arabia

(viii)   Airport of Yemen

(ix)   Most important airport of European Russia

(x)   Most important airport of England

(xi)   Most important airport of France

(xii)   A major airport of Germany

(xiii)   A major airport of Itlay

(xiv)   An airport in the Lake Region of the U.S.A.

(xv)   An airport of the U.S.A. located on coast of Gulf of Mexico

(xvi)   The most important airport of Mexico

(xvii)   The most important airport of Columbia

(xviii) The most important airport of Brazil

(xix)   The most important airport of Argentina

(xx)   The most important airport of Chile

(xxi)   The most important airport of north Australia

(xxii)   A major airport of New Zealand
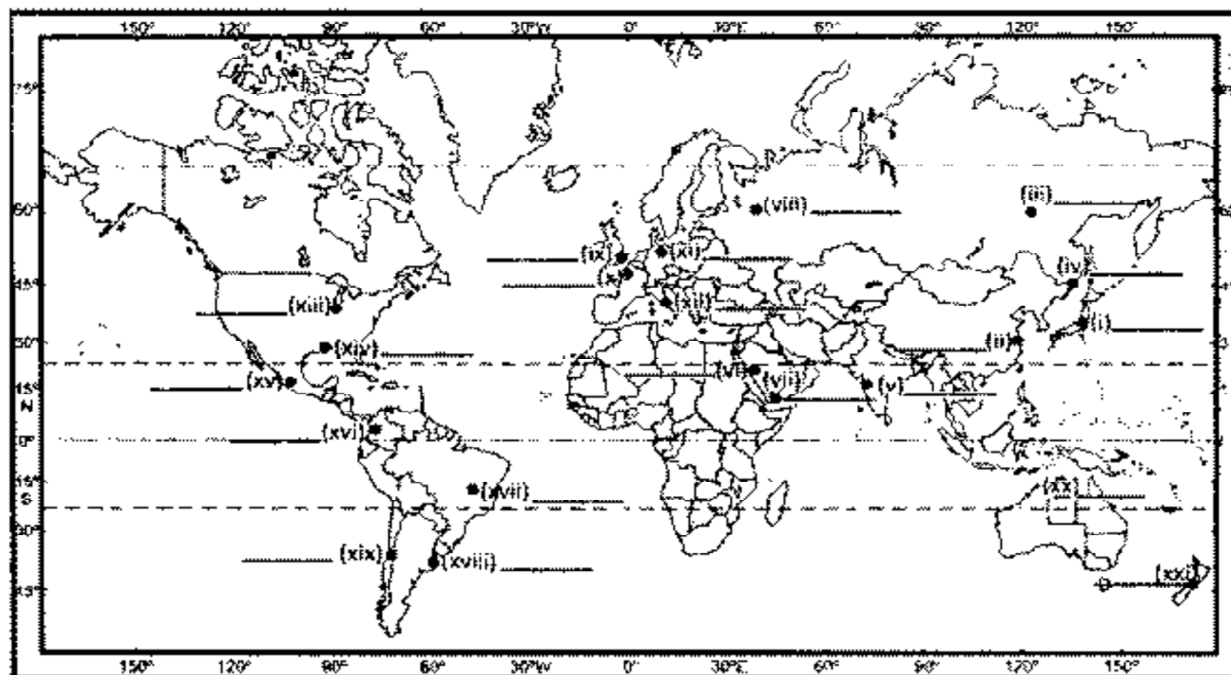
[Hints : (i) Tokyo, (ii) Beijing, (iii) Irkutsk, (iv) Vladivostok, (vi) Mumbai, (vii) Jedda, (viii) Ad (ix) Moscow, (x) London, (xi) Paris, (xii) Berlin, (xiii) Rome, (xiv) Chicago, (xv) New Orlea (xvi) Mexico city, (xvii) Bogota, (xviii) Brasilia, (xix) Buenos Aires, (xx) Santiago, (xxi) Darv (xxii) Wellington.

Q.50 Study the map given below and answer the questions that follow :

(i)   Name the two seas connected by the canal shown in the map.

(ii)   Name the two ports marked in the map by No. 1 and 2.

(iii)   Name the lakes shown by A and B.
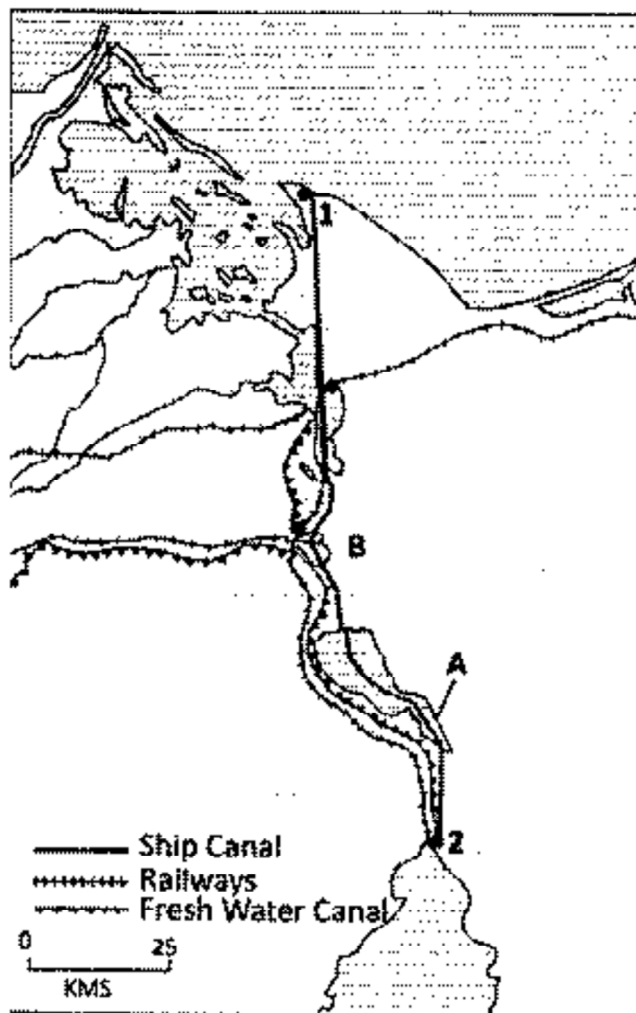
[Hints : (i)   It connects Mediterranean Sea with Red Sea.

(ii)   No. 1 is Port Said and No. 2 is Port Suez

(iii) Lake shown by A is Great Bitter Lake and B is Timsa Lake].

Q.51 Study the map given on the next page and answer the questions that follow :

(26.1) Name the inland waterway shown in the given map.

(26.2) How has this inland waterway been a boon in the development of the countries through which it passes? Explain.
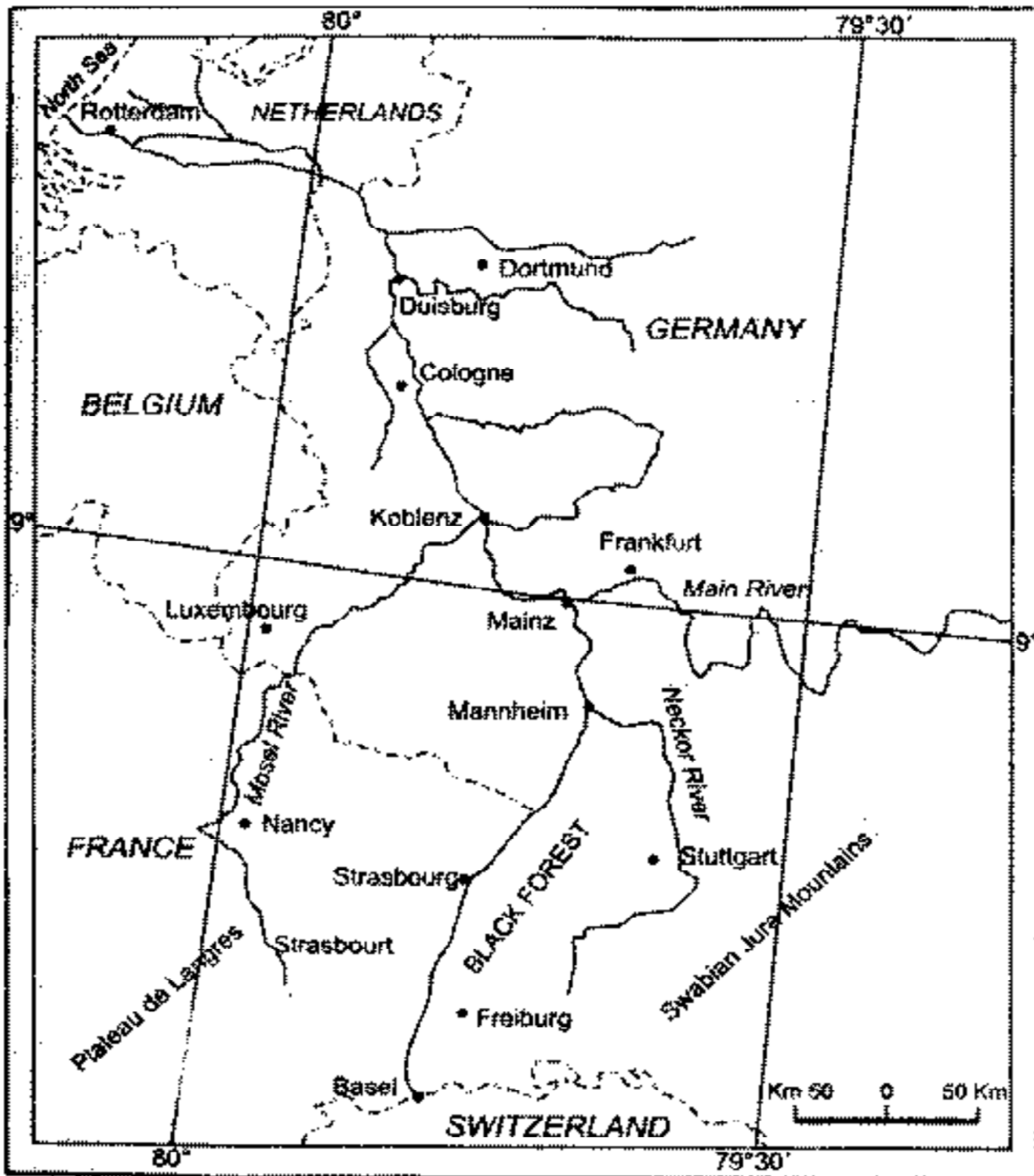
Q.51 Study the map given below and answer the questions that follow :

(22.1) Name the trans-continental railway shown in the given map

(22.2) Name the terminal stations of this railways line

(22.3) Mention any **two** characteristics of this railway line.
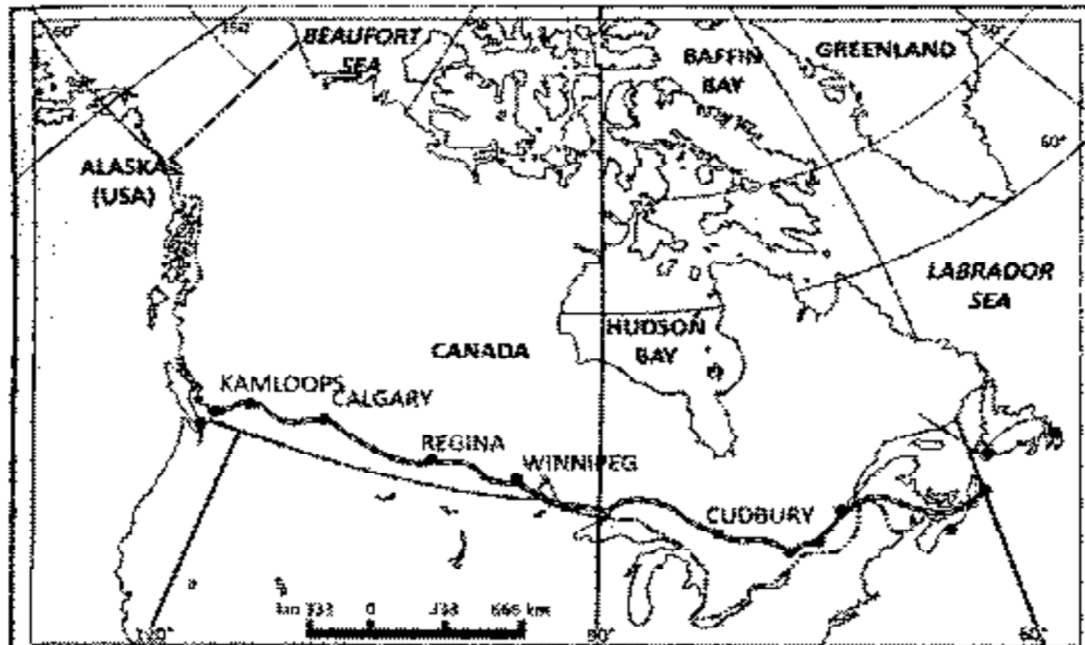
Q.53 Study the following map and answer the questions given below :

(i) Name the railway line shown in this map.

(ii) In which country does this railway line lie?

(iii) Name the stations marked in the map as A and B.
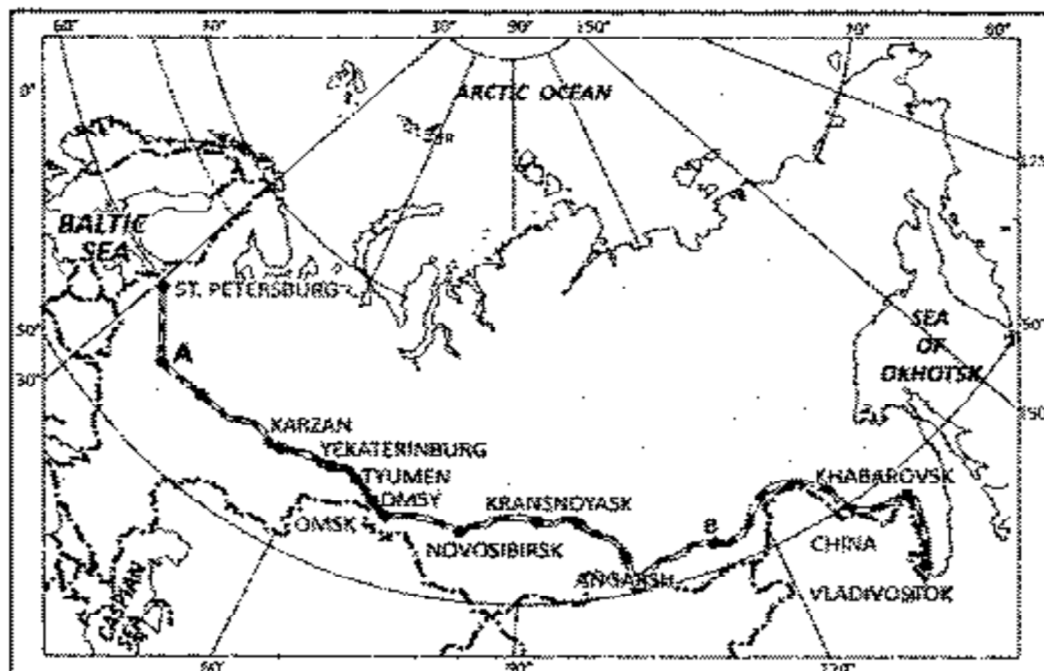
[Hints : (i) Trans-Siberian Railway (ii) Russia, (iii) A Moscow, B. Chita].

Q.54 Study the map given below and answer the questions that follow :
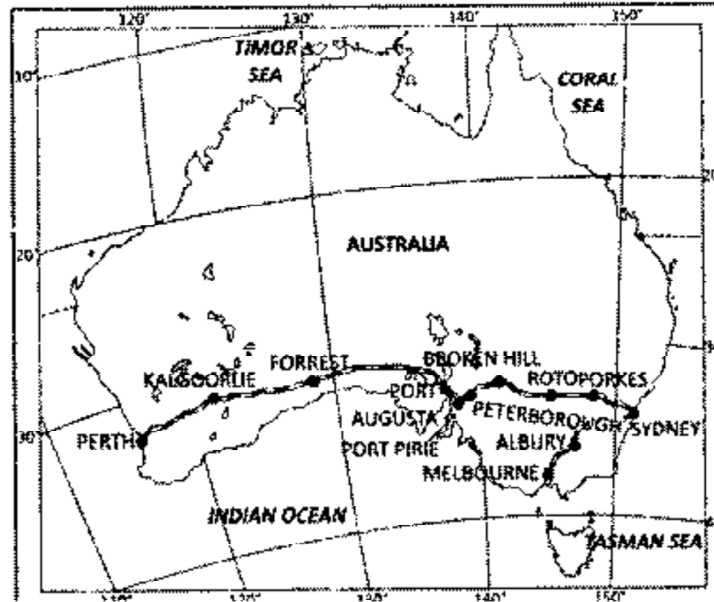
(20.1) Name the railway line shown in the given map.

(20.2) Which are the terminal stations of this railway line?

(20.3) Name the ports located on the coast of spencer Gulf through which this railway line passes.

Q.55 Study the following map and answer the questions given below :

(i) Name the trans-continental railway line shown in this map.

(ii) Name has this railway line helped in the economic development of the region? Explain two points.
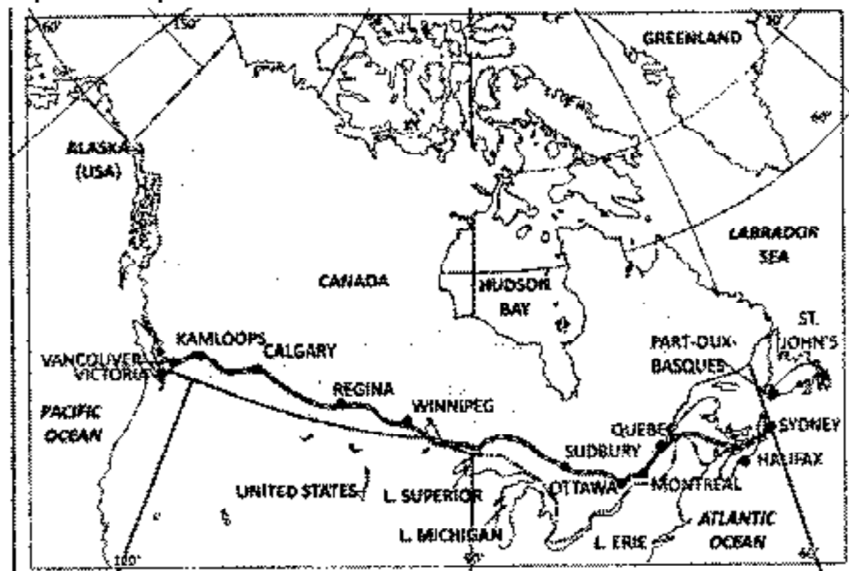
Q.56 Study the map given and answer the questions that follow :

   (i)   Name the railway line shown in this map.

   (ii)   Name its terminal stations marked in the map as A and B.

   (iii)   Name the two ocean-coasts which are being connected by this railway line.
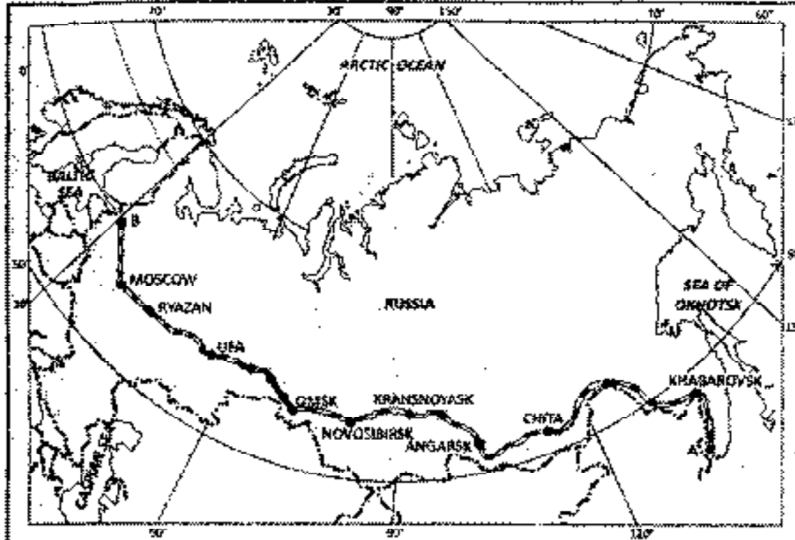
[Hints : (i) Trans-Siberian Railway, (ii) Vladivostok and St. Petersburg, (iii) Pacific Ocean and Baltic Sea].

Q.57 Study the map given below and answer the questions that follow :

   (i)   Name the railway line shown in this map.

   (ii)   In which country does this railway line lie?

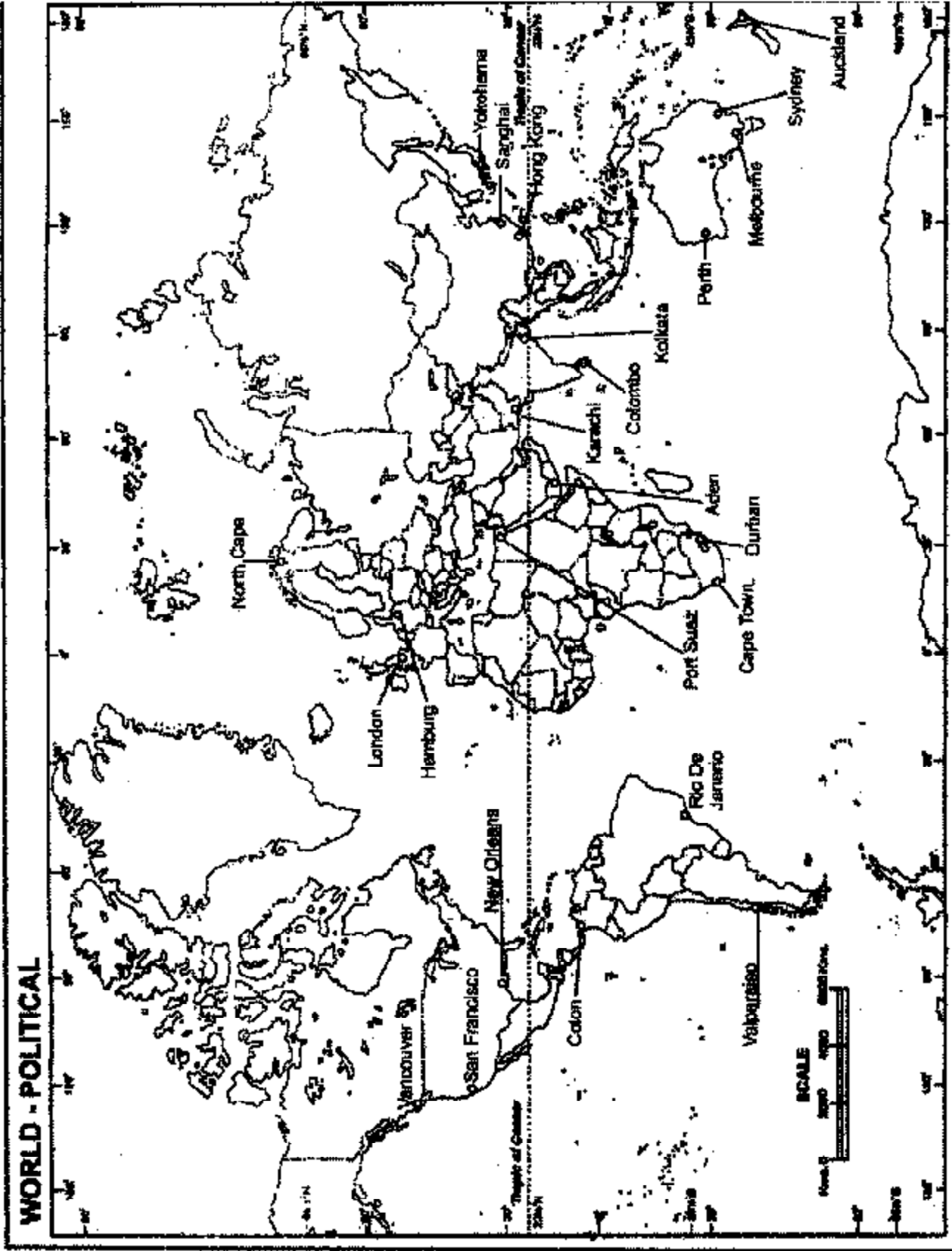   (iii)   Name the two ocean coasts which are linked by this railway line.
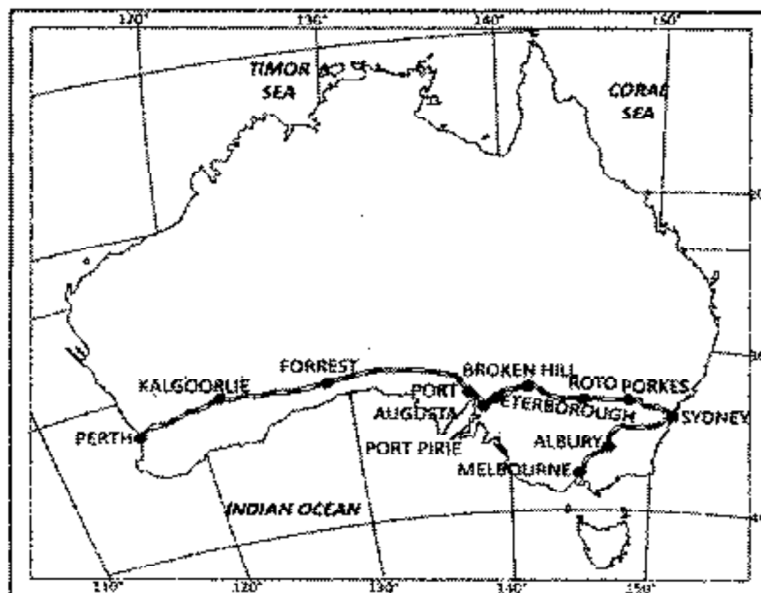
[Hints : (i) Australian Trans-Continental Railway (ii) Australia, (iii) Pacific and Indian Oceans].
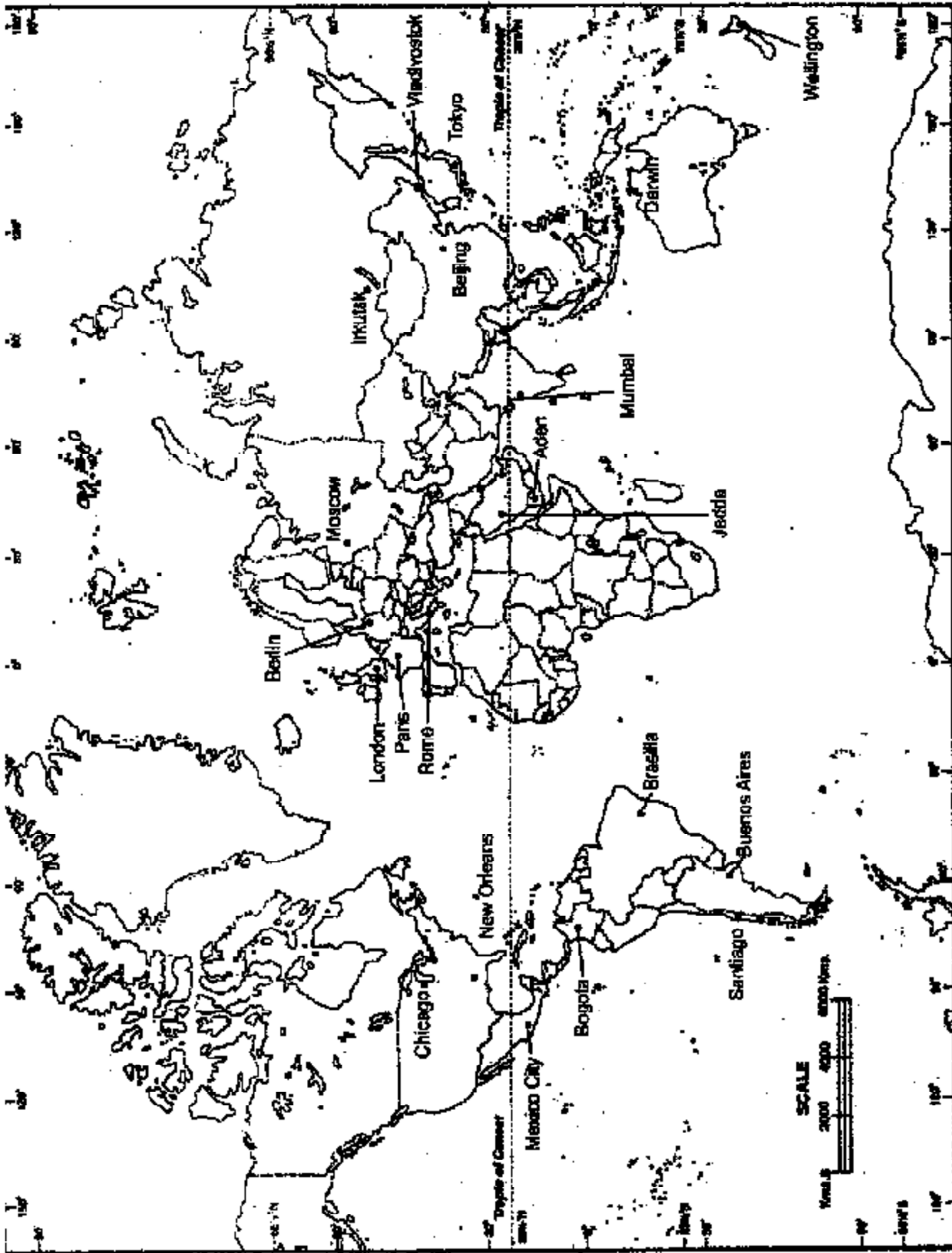
Q.58 Major Inland Waterways

WORLD - POLITICAL

(i) Suez Canal
(ii) Panama Canal
(iii) Rhine Waterways
(iv) St.Lawrence

SCALE
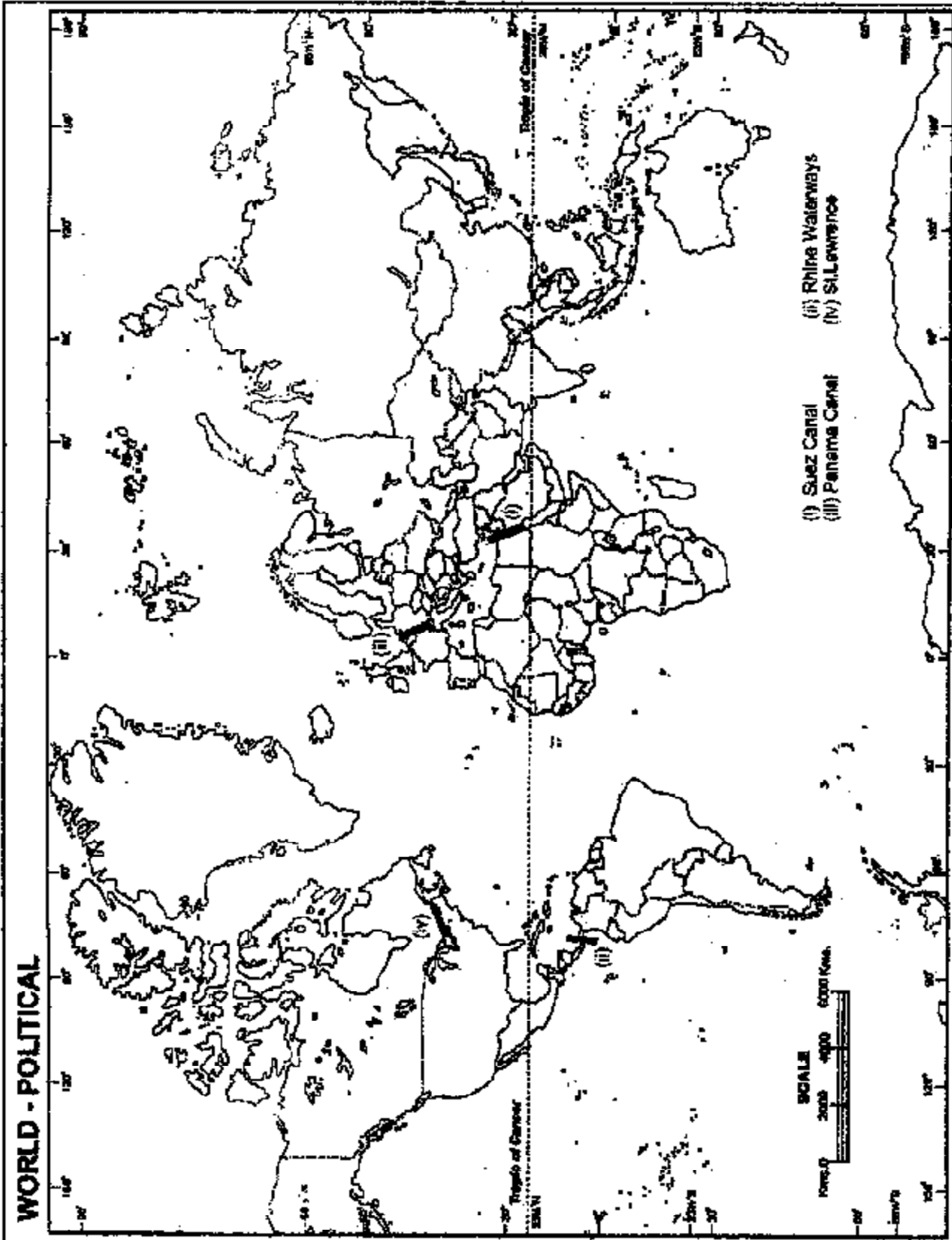
Q.59   Major seaports of the world

WORLD - POLITICAL

Q.60   Major Airports of the world

6.1   How many countries have medium level of human development

Ans   88.

6.2   Name one country each having high HDI and low HDI rank.

Ans   High HDI - Norway

Low HDI - Nigeria

6.3   Give reasons for low HDI rank of some countries

Ans   – Political turmoil

– Social instability
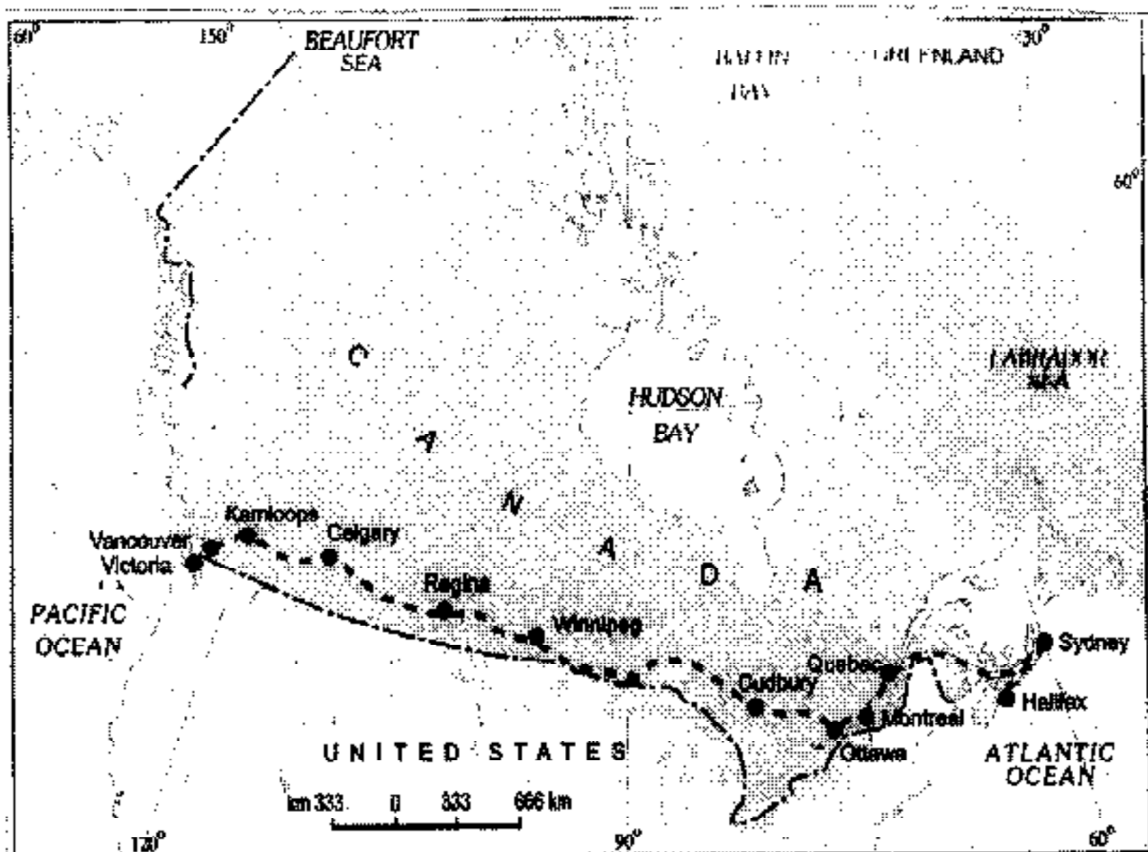
– Famine

– High incidence of diseases.

Fig. 7

7.1   Name the trans continental railway line shown in this map.

Ans   Trans Canadian Railway.

7.2　How has this railway line helped in the economic development of the region? Explain two points.

Ans　(i)　It links the industrial region of Quebee - Montreal with soft wood forest region and wheat region of prairies.

　　　(ii)　Industries in the east and agriculture in the West of Canada have progressed a lot as a result of this railway line.
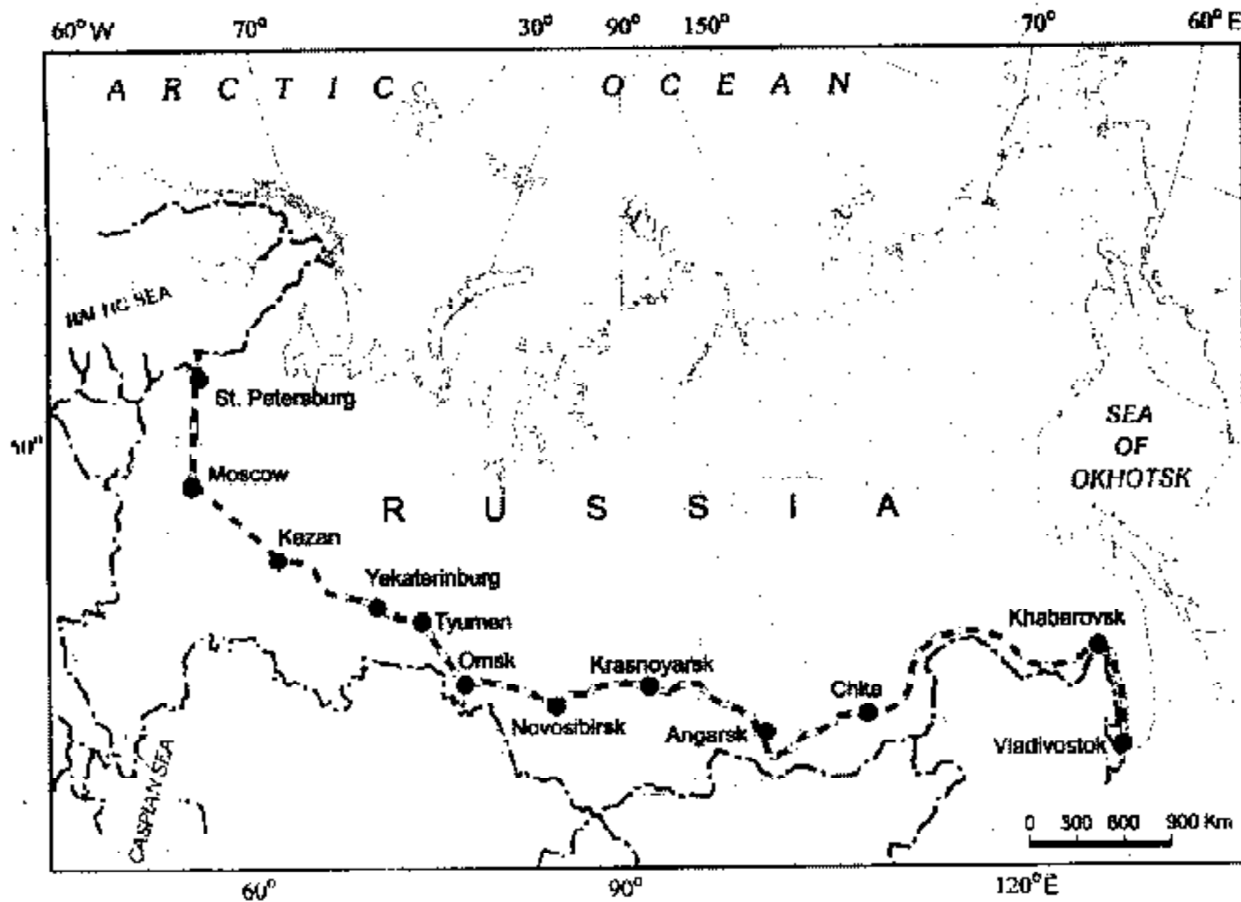

Fig. 8

8.1　Name the railway line shown in this map?

Ans　Trans Siberian Railway.

8.2　Name its terminal stations

Ans　St Petersburg, Vladivostok.

8.3　Name the two ocean coasts which are being connected by this railway line

Ans　Pacific Ocean, Atlantic Ocean.

Fig. 9

9.1 Name the shipping canal shown in the map

Ans Panama Canal.

9.2 Name the country which has constructed this canal

Ans USA.

9.3 Name the terminal ports of this Shipping Canal

Ans Colon, Panama.

Fig. 10 Total Length of Railways in Selected Countries (in 100 sq km)

Sl. No.	Countries	For every 100/km² area
1.	U.S.A.	278.3
2.	Russia	160.8
3.	India	144.7
4.	Canada	93.5
5.	Germany	90.8
6.	China	70.1
7.	Australia	40.0
8.	U.K.	37.9
9.	France	34.5
10.	Brazil	30.1

10.1   Name the country having highest railway density

Ans.   U.S.A.

10.2   Give two reasons for high rail density of this country

Ans.   – Industrialisation

        – Urbanisation.

10.3   Why is the rail density low in Brazil

Ans.   – Forest area more

        – Unsuitable terrain.

Fig. 11 Mega Cities of the World (as on 28.01.2006)

Sl. No.	Name of the City	Country	Population (in millions)
1.	Tokyo	Japan	34.2
2.	Mexico city	Mexico	22.8
3.	Seoul	South Korea	22.3
4.	New York	U.S.A.	21.9
5.	Sao Paulo	Brazil	20.2
6.	Mumbai	India	19.9
7.	Delhi	India	19.7
8.	Shanghai	China	18.2
9.	Los Angeles	U.S.A.	18.0
10.	Osaka	Japan	16.8
11.	Jakarta	Indonesia	16.6
12.	Kolkata	India	15.7
13.	Cairo	Egypt	15.6
14.	Manila	Philippines	15.0
15.	Karachi	Pakistan	14.3
16.	Moscow	Russia	13.8
17.	Buenos Aires	Argentina	13.5
18.	Dhaka	Bangladesh	13.3
19.	Rio de Janeiro	Brazil	12.2
20.	Beijing	China	12.1

Sl. No.	Name of the City	Country	Population (in millions)
21.	London	G.Britain	12.0
22.	Tehran	Iran	11.9
23.	Istanbul	Turkey	11.5
24.	Lagos	Nigeria	11.1
25.	Shenzhen	China	10.7

11.1   Name the mega city with highest population

Ans   Tokyo.

11.2   How many mega cities are there as on 28.01.2006

Ans   25.

11.3   Name two megacities of Africa

Ans   (i)   Cairo

       (ii)   Lagos.

11.4   Name two countries with maximum number of megacities

Ans   (i)   India

       (ii)   China.

Study the Figure given above and answer the following questions:
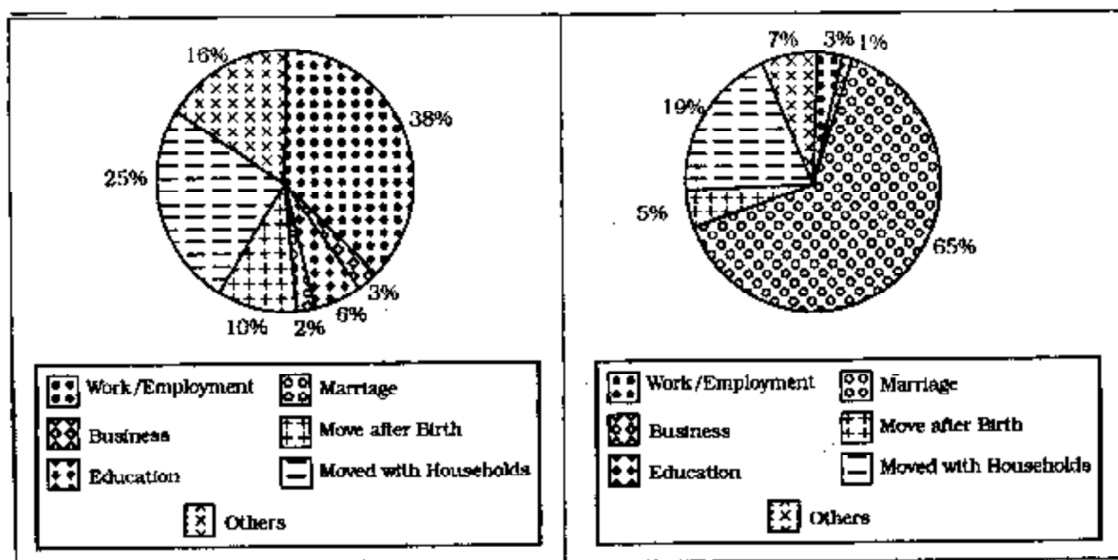
Fig. 12 (a) Reasons for Male Migration   (b) Reasons for female Migration

12.1 What is the reason for the highest migration of male and female respectively?

Ans   – Male — Work / Employment

        – Female — marriage.

12.2 Why is marriage regarded as the dominant cause for female migration in India? Give one reason.

Ans   Social customs & traditions.

12.3 Which component is responsible for minimum male migration?
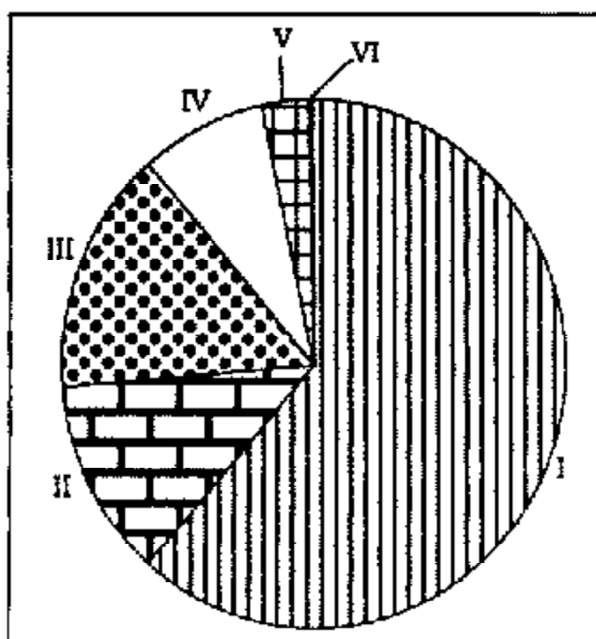
Ans   Marriage.

Fig. 13 India - Class wise Distribution of Urban Population (2001)

13.1 Which class has the largest urban population

Ans   I Class.

13.2 Which class has the lowest urban population

Ans   VI Class.

13.3 Into how many classes are urban centres classified by the Census of India?
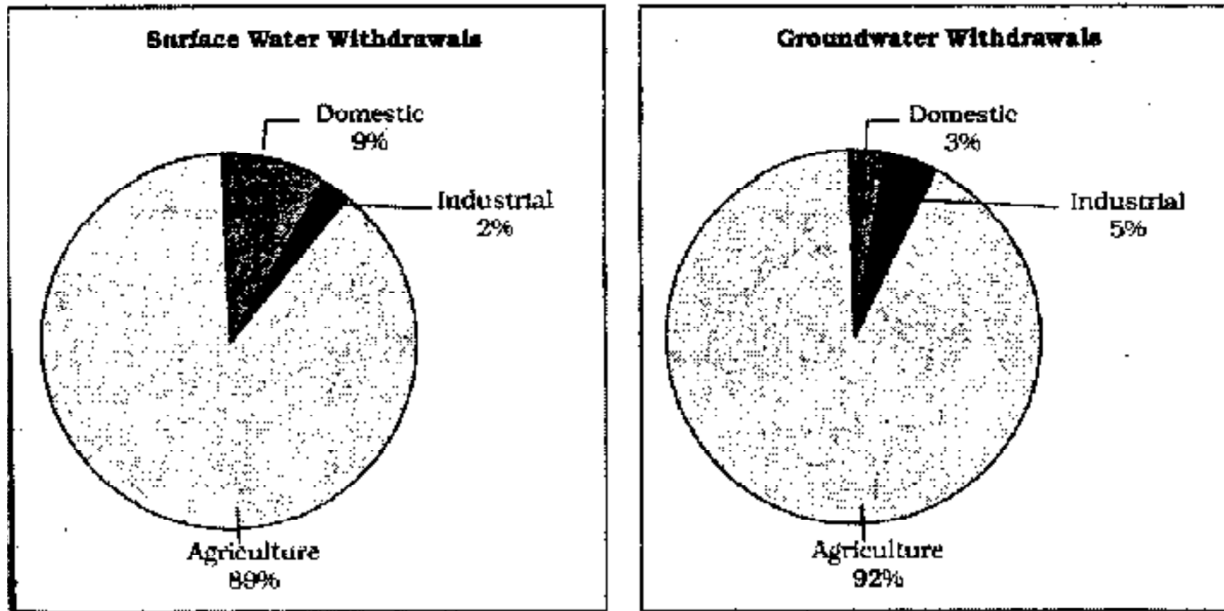
Ans   Six classes.

Fig. 14 (a) Utilisation of Surface Water   (b) Utilisation of Ground Water

Study the diagram and answer the following questions :

14.1   Which sector accounts for most of the surface and groundwater utilization?

Ans   Agriculture sector (89% and 92% surface and ground water respectively.

14.2   How much percent of surface water is utilised in domestic sector?

Ans   9%.

14.3   In Industrial sector, both ground water and surface water utilisation is low why?

Ans   (i)   Because of low Industrial development as compared to agricultural sector.

       (ii)   Modern high tech Industries consume less amount of water.
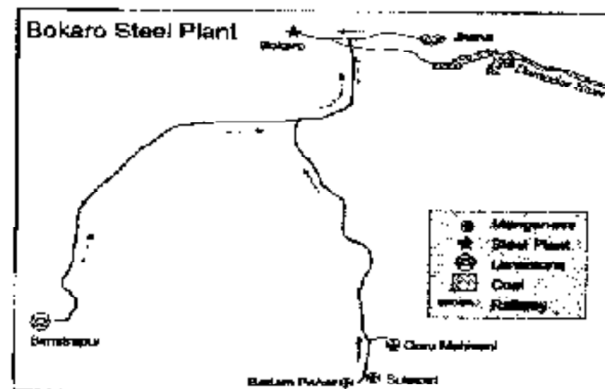

Fig. 15

15.1 Bokaro Steel plant was set up with the collaboration of which country?

Ans Russia.

15.2 In which state of India, this steel plant is situated?

Ans Jharkhand.

15.3 Name the two places, from where the supply of Manganese is done.
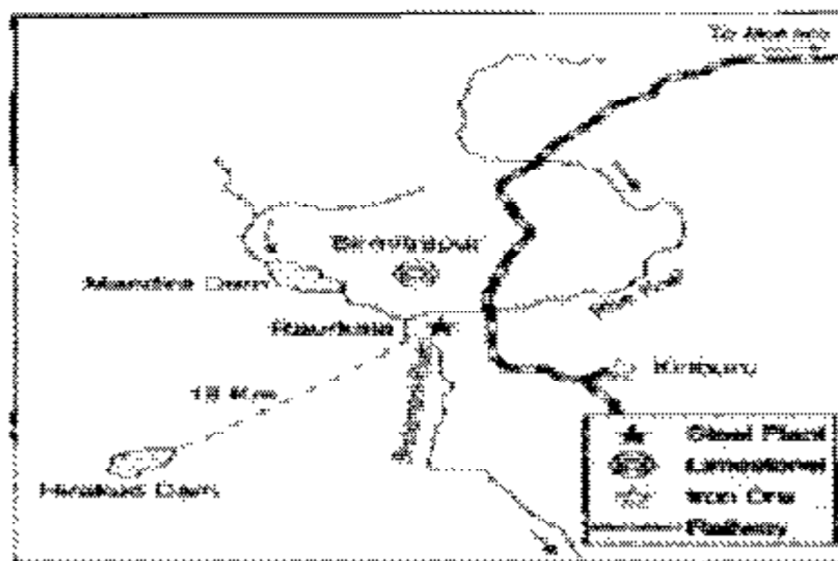
Ans Garu Mahisani and Badam Pahar.

Fig. 16

Study the given map and answer the following questions :

16.1 Identify the steel plant of India marked as *

Ans Rourkela steel plant.

16.2 Name the country which collaborated to set up this steel plant

Ans Germany.

16.3 Mention any three factors which have helped in the growth of this Iron & Steel.

Ans Causes :-

(i) Hirakud project supplies power

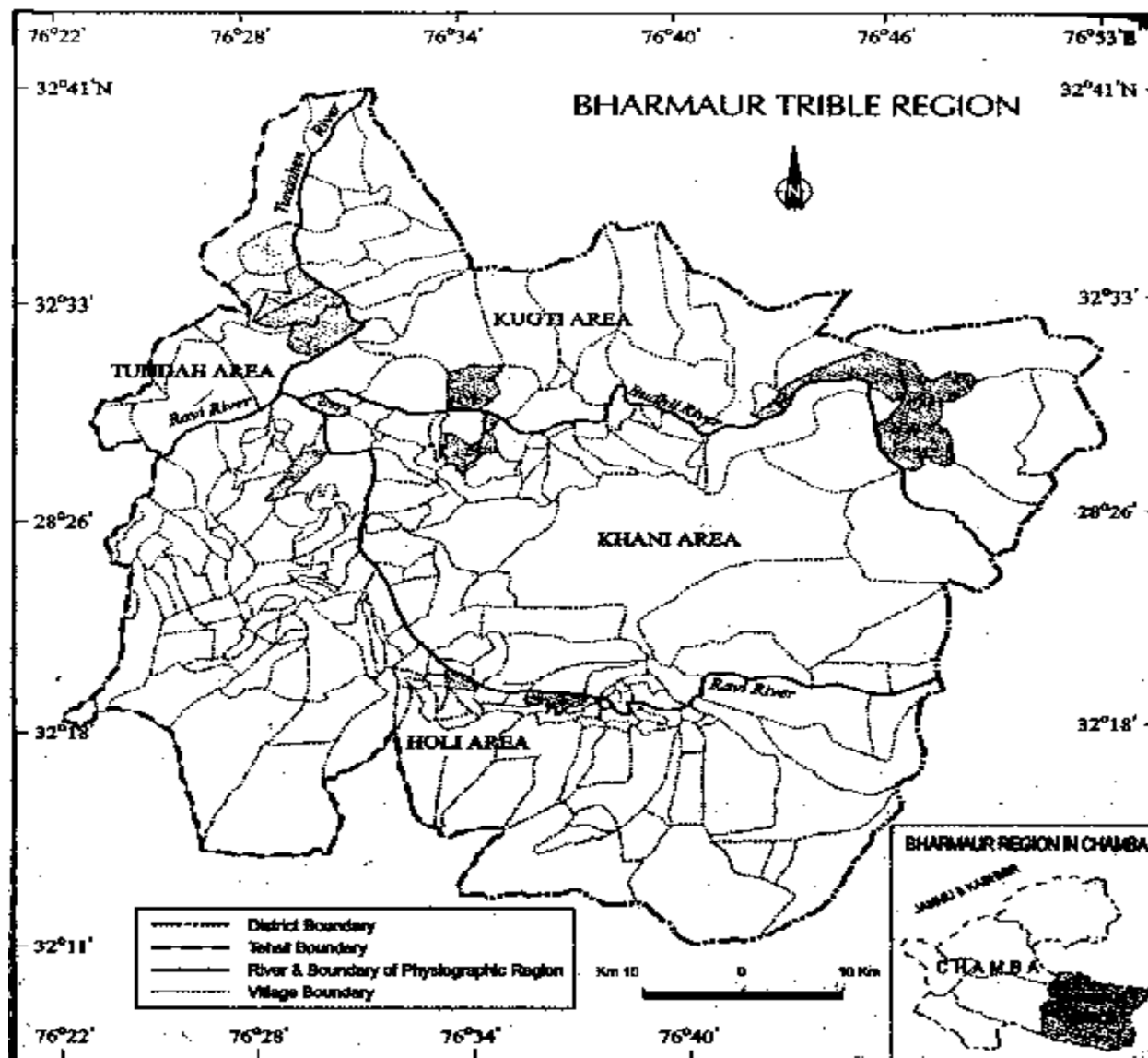(ii) Iron ore from Sundargarh & Kendujhar

(iii) Coal from Jharia.

Fig. 17

17.1 In which state of India, Bharmaur Trible Region is situated?

Ans Himachal Pradesh.

17.2 What is the latitudinal and longitudinal extent of the area shown in the map?

Ans $32^0 11'$ N to $32^0 41'$ N Latitude

$76^0 22'$ E to $76^0 53'$ E Longitude.

17.3 By which tribal community, this area is inhabited?

Ans 'Gaddi' tribal Community.

Examination Tips to Students

A: - During Academic year

1. Start studies from day one

2. Make weekly time table to cover all subjects

3. Leave no pending work for next week; work should be done by Sunday/next holiday.

4. Practice diagrams and maps, they are very important help for learning other things also.

5. Discuss any doubts with your classmates, then with your teacher. Leave no doubts unsolved.

6. Read each and every line of the book. Under line important words/lines to revise in future.

7. Don't take pre board very lightly. It is must for learning time management.

B: - During pre-board examination

1. Revise whole book once again during autumn break for preparation of pre-board examination.

2. Second revision should be before first pre-board of the important points which you have noted before/ or from study material.

3. Third revision should be done during winter break to prepare for the second pre-board, reading each and every line of the book.

4. Summary revision just before exam from study material/notes.

C:- Just before board examination

1. Good students who want to score high marks should go for third revision of the book, by each line during preparation leave for final examinations.

2. A few days before, practice 3 hrs question paper for time management.

3. Don't leave any question un attempted. Think for a minute and write by your logic.

God bless you!