

**KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN  
GUWAHATI REGION**



**SPECIAL STUDY MODULE – GEOGRAHY**  
*FOR*  
**CLASS – XII (2015-16)**

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**SUGGESTIONS TO THE STUDENTS:**

- It is better to execute the plan at hand than to think over.
- Take up the things positively.
- Never think you can't always say you can.
- Regular study.
- Periodical revising.
- Map drilling.
- Keep yourself fresh and healthy enough to put hard studies
- Say good bye to phony friends time being
- Avoid studying late night
- Always keep in mind "A stitch in time saves nine"

❖ **In the Examination hall follow these**

- **Utilize reading time properly**
- **Attempt all the question**
- **Avoid writing absurd answer**
- **As far as possible attempt questions serially**

**FUNDAMENTALS OF HUMAN GEOGRAPHY**

## 1 MARKS QUESTIONS WITH ANSWER

1.	<b>Define the term 'Population density'.</b> No. of people per square kilometer of area (Total Population divided by Total area)	1
2.	<b>Mention densely populated areas of world.</b> North-eastern part of USA, Western part of Europe, South-East and East Asia	1
3.	<b>Define growth of population.</b> Change of population in a particular area between two specific period of time.	1
4.	<b>What is natural population growth?</b> Difference between births and deaths in relation to time in a particular area.	1
5.	<b>What is actual growth of population?</b> Natural population growth plus difference of in- migrants and out-migrants.	1
6.	<b>What is CBR?</b> No. of live births per thousand of women (Live Births/Midyear populationx1000)	1
7.	<b>What is CDR?</b> No. of deaths per thousands of people in relation to time in a particular area (CDR= D/PX1000)	1
8.	<b>Define emigration.</b> Migrants moving out of a place.	1
9.	<b>Define Immigration.</b> Migrants moving into a new place.	1
10.	<b>Define Sex-ratio.</b> No. of female population per thousand males (female population/Male populationx1000).	1
11.	<b>Which continent is having highest growth rate?</b> Africa	1
12.	<b>What is population pyramid?</b> Population pyramid showing age-sex structure of population.	1
13.	<b>What is working population?</b> People belonging to the age group between 15 years to 59 years.	1
14.	<b>Define literacy.</b> People seven years or more able to read and write with simple understanding of computation.	1

15.	<b>What is dependent population?</b> People below 15 years of age plus those who are 60 years and above.	1
16.	<b>Which country is having highest sex ratio?</b> Latvia	1
17.	<b>Which country is having lowest sex ratio?</b> UAE	1
18.	<b>From where Human Development report is published?</b> UNDP (since 1990)	1
19.	<b>What is the range of Human Development Index?</b> 0-1(High --.8 and above, medium--.5to .79, low—less than .5)	1
20.	<b>Which country is having highest HDI?</b> Norway	1
21.	<b>Who introduced the concept of human development?</b> Dr. Mahabub-ul-Haq	1
22	<b>Name the oldest economic activities.</b> Hunting and gathering	1
23	<b>Mention areas of gathering.</b> Areas of high latitude- Canada, Northern Eurasia Areas of low latitude-Amazon Basin, Tropical Africa	1
24	<b>Define Nomadic herding/transhumance.</b> Moving with cattle from hilly to plain and vice-versa as per seasonal change.	1
25	<b>Give examples of tribes involved with nomadic herding.</b> Gujjar, Bakarwals, Gaddis, Bohitiyas, etc.	1
26	<b>Name the cattle reared by nomads.</b> Yak (Tibet), Llamas(Andes), Reindeer (Arctic & Sub Arctic)	1
27	<b>Define subsistence farming.</b> Farming for sustenance of life, farm products consumed locally, nil to negligible commercial motive.	1
28	<b>Define slash and burn farming/ Jhuming.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Patches of forested areas cleared by fire</li> <li>• Ashes supplement nutrients to the soil</li> <li>• Coarse crops are grown</li> <li>• Primitive tools are used</li> <li>• Move to new areas when soil loses fertility</li> <li>• Not eco-friendly</li> </ul>	1
29	<b>What are the other names of Jhuming?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Milpa (Central America, Mexico)</li> <li>• Ladang (Indonesia and Malaysia)</li> </ul>	1
30	<b>Name a few plantation crop.</b> Tea, coffee, cocoa, rubber, cotton,oil palm, sugarcane, banana, pineapple, etc.	1
31	<b>Name a few grassland.</b> Praries (N America, Canada), Pampas (Argentina), Velds (South America), Downs (Australia), Canterbury plains (New Zealand)	1
32	<b>What is dairy farming?</b> Rearing of milch animals.	1
33	<b>Define Mediterranean Agriculture.</b> That practiced in the countries on either side of the Mediterranean sea. Main crops are citrus fruits, grapes, olives.	1

34	<b>Define Viticulture.</b> Grape cultivation	1
35	<b>Define truck farming.</b> Specifically design truck used for keeping vegetables fresh while transporting from field to market, hence it is called so	1
36	<b>What is kolhoz?</b> Collective farming practiced in erstwhile USSR	1
37	<b>Define Co-operative farming.</b> Forming a co-operative society by pooling resources voluntarily for efficient and profitable farming.	1
38	<b>In which country co-operative farming was the most successful experiment?</b> Denmark	1
39	<b>In which type of agriculture is the farming of citrus fruit very important?</b> Mediterranean	1
40	<b>Define the term manufacturing.</b> Any sort of production either manually or mechanized	1
41	<b>What is footloose industry?</b> It is basically assembling of components for making a good. It is not guided by ideal factors of localization of industry.	1
42	<b>Define high-tech industry.</b> Industries using latest technology and produced goods of sophisticated nature is high-tech industry	1
43	<b>Define Technopoles.</b> Regionally concentrated, self-sustained and highly specialized high tech industry is called technopolies. Ex- Silicon Valley	1
44	<b>Which industry produces raw material for other industry?</b> Basic industry.	1
45	<b>What is retail trading?</b> Business activity that aims at selling goods directly to the consumers.	1
46	<b>What is node?</b> The meeting points of two or more routes.	1
47	<b>What is link road?</b> Every road that joins two nodes is called link road.	1
48	<b>What is informal sector?</b> Unorganised <i>sector</i> or <i>informal sector</i> refers to all unlicensed, self-employed or unregistered economic activity such as owner manned general stores, handicrafts and handloom workers, rural traders, farmers, etc.	1
49	<b>What is tertiary sector?</b> That provides services, like- banking, Insurance, Postal services, low order services, like plumbing, barber, technician, etc.	1
50	<b>What is quaternary sector?</b> Services involved specialized knowledge, technical skills and administrative competence Is quaternary sector. Ex- software developers, doctors, teacher, etc.	1
51	<b>What is quinary sector?</b> Services that focus on the creation, rearrangement and interpretation of new and existing data is called quinary sector. Like research scientist, financial and legal consultants, etc.	1
52	<b>What is outsourcing?</b> Contracting out or assigning work to an outside agency without compromising quality is outsourcing.	1

53	<b>Define digital divide.</b> In equal availability and accessibility to digital devices is digital divide.	1
54	<b>Mention pack animals.</b> Horse, Dog, Reindeer, Mules, Camels, Bullock, etc.	1
55	<b>Define highway.</b> Metalead road connecting distant places and cater unobstructed vehicular movement is highway.	1
56	<b>Define Border Road.</b> Road laid along international boundaries.	1
57	<b>What is Trans- continental Railway?</b> That run across the continent and links its two ends.	1
58	<b>Mention terminal stations of Trans – Siberian Railway.</b> St. Petersburg(West) and Vladivostok ( East)	1
59	<b>Mention terminal stations of Trans- Canadian railway.</b> Halifax(East) and Vancouver (West)	1
60	<b>Mention terminal stations of Australian transcontinental railway.</b> Perth(West) and Sydney (East)	1
61	<b>Name the busiest sea route.</b> The Northern Atlantic sea route.	1
62	<b>What is Big Trunk Route.</b> The busiest sea route (The Northern Atlantic sea route) is called Big Trunk Route.	1
63	<b>Name the oceans connected by the Suez Canal.</b> Mediterranean sea and Red sea	1
64	<b>Name two oceans connected by Panama Canal.</b> Atlantic ocean (East) and Pacific ocean (West)	1
65	<b>What is Big Inch?</b> It is a famous pipeline that carries oil from Gulf of Mexico to the north eastern states in USA	1
66	<b>What is Cyberspace?</b> It is latest mode of communicating and accessing information through digital devices using internet.	1
67	<b>Name two cities connected by Channel Tunnel.</b> Paris and London.	1
68	<b>Define barter system.</b> Direct exchange of goods.	1
69	<b>Expand GATT-</b> General agreement for tariffs and trade (1948)	1
70	<b>Expand WTO -</b> World Trade organization. (1 <sup>ST</sup> Jan, 1995)	1
71	<b>What is the meaning of Addis Ababa?</b> New flower	1
72	<b>Headquarter of ASEAN –</b> Jakarta	1
73	<b>Headquarter of OPEC-</b> Vienna	1
74	<b>Headquarter of EU-</b> Brussels	1
75	<b>Headquarter of CIS-</b> Minsk	1

76	<b>What is the lower limit of population size to be designated as urban settlement Japan?</b> 30,000	1
77	<b>Who coined the term Conurbation?</b> Patrick Geddes	1
78	<b>Who popularized the term Megalopolis?</b> Jean Guttman	1

3 MARKS QUESTIONS WITH VALUE POINTS		
1	<b><u>Environmental Determinism</u></b> (Describe environmental determinism in brief). Ans : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nature is master &amp; Human being is slave</li> <li>• Human being can't go against the nature</li> <li>• Out of fear human being offer prayer to different god and goddesses</li> </ul>	3
2	<b><u>Possibilism</u></b> (Discuss possibilism in brief/Science & technology has lessened the sachels of nature. Explain in brief). Ans : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Human being can alter the natural forces</li> <li>• Whenever nature provides barrier, human being tries to overcome it</li> <li>• It gives space for invention and discoveries</li> <li>• Imprints of human effort can be seen everywhere.</li> <li>• Advanced technology and science has lessened the sachels of nature.</li> <li>• Hence there is state of freedom everywhere.</li> </ul>	3
3	<b><u>Neo Determinism</u></b> ( Discuss Stop & Go Determinism/Neo determinism). Ans : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Neither human nor nature is powerful</li> <li>• Rather there should be coordination between the two</li> <li>• If we obey the nature, sustainable development can be attained</li> <li>• Any model of development if it is detrimental to nature, should be revisit before implementing</li> <li>• Griffith Taylor propounded this school of thought also known as middle path</li> </ul>	3
4	<b><u>Branches of Social Geography</u></b> (Mention branches of Social Geography). Ans : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Behavioral Geography</li> <li>• Geography of Social well being</li> <li>• Geography of leisure</li> <li>• Cultural geography</li> <li>• Gender Geography</li> <li>• Historical Geography</li> <li>• Medical Geography</li> </ul>	3
5	<b><u>Branches of Economic Geography</u></b> (Mention branches of Economic Geography). Ans : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Geography of Resources</li> <li>• Geography of Agriculture</li> </ul>	3

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Geography of Industries</li> <li>• Geography of Marketing</li> <li>• Geography of Tourism</li> <li>• Geography of International Trade</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	
6	<p><b><u>Evolution of Human Geography through the corridors of time-</u></b> (Give a brief detail of evolution of human Geography through the corridors of time).</p> <p>Ans :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Colonial Period-</b> Age of exploration, discoveries which led to regional analysis</li> <li>• <b>1930s through the Inter war period-</b> Focus was to identify the causes behind the uniqueness of a region</li> <li>• <b>Late 1950s to late 1960s-</b> Use of statistical techniques and digital devices in geographic studies led to Quantitative revolution</li> <li>• <b>1970s-</b> radical and behavioral aspect also started taking into account</li> <li>• <b>1990s-</b> the age of post modernism that aims at identifying local context of incidents and events</li> </ul>	3
7	<p><b><u>Approaches to study Geography</u></b> (Explain in brief approaches to study Geography). Ans :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Welfare approach-</b> housing, health, education, etc. should be taken care of by the government</li> <li>• <b>Radical approach-</b> based on Marxist philosophy – it addresses poverty, inequality and tries to short it out by hook and crook.</li> <li>• <b>Behavioral approach-</b> it advocates the various social dimensions, like- ethnicity, race, religion, etc.</li> </ul>	3
8	<p><b><u>Factors affecting migration</u></b> (Discuss factors affecting migration/ Elaborate Push &amp; Pull factors responsible for migration).</p> <p>Ans :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Push factor-</b> unemployment, poor living conditions, political turmoil, unpleasant climate, natural disasters, epidemics and social backwardness</li> <li>• <b>Pull factor-</b> better job opportunities, better living conditions, peace and stability, security of life, pleasant climate, etc.</li> </ul>	3
9	<p><b><u>Population control measures</u></b> ( Describe in brief measures to control population growth).</p> <p>Ans :</p> <p>Accessibility to family planning services, spacing between two kids, free availability of contraceptives, tax disincentives for large family, late age at marriage</p>	3
10	<p><b><u>Pillars of Human development</u></b> (Describe four pillars of human development).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Equity-</b> equal accessibility to availability of opportunities</li> <li>• <b>Sustainability-</b> continuity in the availability of opportunities</li> <li>• <b>Productivity-</b> productivity in terms of output</li> <li>• <b>Empowerment-</b> providing skill so that people could make choices.</li> </ul>	3
11	<p><b><u>Approaches to measure Human development</u></b> (What are the approaches to measure human development).</p> <p>Ans :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Income approach-</b> increasing income assures development, which is not correct all the time, oldest method</li> <li>• <b>Welfare approach-</b> Government should spent more on welfare aspects of human being</li> </ul>	3

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Basic needs approach-</b> deprived should be provided with basic facilities to come up</li> <li>• <b>Capability approach-</b> capability is to be build up to grab the opportunity which may result in better living condition</li> </ul>	
12	<p><b><u>Factors affecting mining</u></b> (Point out factors that affect mining).</p> <p>Ans :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Physical factors-</b> size, grade and mode of occurrence</li> <li>• <b>Economic factors-</b> demand, technology, capital, etc.</li> </ul>	3
13	<p><b><u>Types/method of mining</u></b> (What are the methods of mining? Elaborate).</p> <p>Ans :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Open cast mining-</b> preferred when minerals are available close to the surface, easy, cheap and safe</li> <li>• <b>Underground/ Shaft mining</b> If ore lies deep below, shaft mining is used Risky, expensive, advanced technology for constructing underground tunnels, specifically designed lifts, drills and haulage machines, etc.</li> </ul>	3
14	<p><b><u>Trans-Siberian Railway</u></b> (Give features of Trans – Siberian Railway).</p> <p>Ans :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Runs from St. Petersburg to Vladivostok</li> <li>• 9332 km long</li> <li>• Double tracked</li> <li>• Electrified</li> </ul>	3
15	<p><b><u>Trans Canadian Railway</u></b> (Give features of Trans – Canadian Railway).</p> <p>Ans :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Runs from Halifax to Vancouver</li> <li>• 7050 km long</li> <li>• Economic artery of Canada</li> <li>• Wheat and meat are important items of merchandise</li> </ul>	3
16	<p><b><u>Northern Atlantic Sea routes</u></b> (Mention features of Northern Atlantic Sea routes).</p> <p>Ans :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Connects North-eastern USA North western Europe</li> <li>• 25% freight is transported through this route</li> <li>• Busiest</li> <li>• Known as Big Trunk Route</li> </ul>	3
17	<p><b><u>Suez Canal</u></b> (Write features of Suez Canal).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Constructed in 1869</li> <li>• Links Mediterranean and Red sea</li> <li>• 160 km long,</li> <li>• 11-15 m deep</li> <li>• Sea level canal</li> <li>• Doesn't have lock</li> </ul>	3



18	<p><b><u>Panama Canal</u></b> (Write features of Panama Canal).</p> <p>Ans :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Connects Atlantic and Pacific ocean</li> <li>• Constructed across the Panama Isthmus</li> <li>• 72 km long</li> <li>• Has 6 locks</li> <li>• Shortens the sea distance by 13,000 km between New York and San Francisco</li> </ul>	3
19	<p><b><u>Factors affecting inland waterways</u></b> (Explain factors affecting Inland waterways).</p> <p>Ans :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proper width and depth of river</li> <li>• Navigability</li> <li>• Continuity in the water flow</li> <li>• Transport technology</li> </ul>	3
20	<p><b><u>Types of ports on the basis of traffic</u></b> ( Discuss the types of Ports on the basis of traffic handled).</p> <p>Ans :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Industrial ports</b>- specialize in bulk cargo, like- grain, sugar, oil, etc.</li> <li>• <b>Commercial ports</b>- handle both cargo and passengers</li> <li>• <b>Comprehensive ports</b> - handles bulk and general cargo</li> </ul>	3
21	<p><b><u>Problems of Urban settlement</u></b> ( Explain problems of Urban Settlement).</p> <p>Ans :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Economic problem</b>- large pool of unskilled and semiskilled labour in urban areas force them to work at low wages</li> <li>• <b>Socio- cultural problems</b>- not able to procure health and educational facilities, hence lured by anti-social elements, crime rate increases, distortion in sex ratio at both origin and destination</li> <li>• <b>Environmental problem</b> Improper sewerage system, use of traditional fuel, induced heating, make environment messy and unhygienic</li> </ul>	3
<b>5 MARKS QUESTION SWITH VALUE POINTS</b>		
21	<p><b>Factors influencing the distribution of population</b> (Describe the factors that influence distribution of population).</p> <p>Ans :</p> <p><b>A. <u>Geographical factors</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Availability of water</b>- water being indispensable need of water, people tend to reside in the areas having availability of water. River basins are densely populated</li> <li>• <b>Landforms</b>- plain areas are densely populated than hilly and plateau region</li> <li>• <b>Climate</b>- pleasant climate is more attractive than the harsh one</li> <li>• <b>Soils</b>- areas having fertile soil are highly populated</li> </ul> <p><b>B. <u>Economic factors</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minerals attract industries and ultimately emerge as urban centers</li> <li>• Urbanization- people attracted to urban areas due to availability of civic amenities</li> <li>• Industrialization- ensure job opportunities and hence attract people to reside in</li> </ul> <p><b>C. <u>Social and cultural Factors</u></b></p>	5

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ethnicity, religion, social milieu, government policy, etc. play important role to make an area attractive for human dwellings</li> </ul>	
2	<p><b>Demographic Transition</b> (Discuss demographic transition theory in brief). It simply says that population of any area passes through certain stages that is from high birth and high deaths to low births and low deaths and in the course of time society progresses from rural agrarian to urban industrial</p> <p>Ans :</p> <p><b>1<sup>ST</sup> Stage-</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High birth and high deaths net growth is less</li> <li>• Illiteracy</li> <li>• Poverty</li> <li>• Low level of health facility</li> </ul> <p><b>2<sup>nd</sup> Stage-</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Literacy increases</li> <li>• Health facility improves</li> <li>• Death rate declines</li> <li>• Population increases</li> </ul> <p><b>3<sup>rd</sup> Stage</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Both male and female literacy increases</li> <li>• Mobility increases for getting job</li> <li>• Nucleus family</li> <li>• Health facility improves drastically</li> <li>• Small family norm gets popularity</li> </ul>	5
3	<p><b>Features of plantation agriculture</b> (Write features of plantation farming). Ans :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Large estate</li> <li>• Huge capital investment</li> <li>• Managerial and technical support</li> <li>• Scientific method</li> <li>• Mono crop culture</li> <li>• Cheap labour</li> <li>• Good transport network</li> </ul> <p>EX- Rubber, coffee, tea, banana, cocoa, sugarcane, pineapple, oil palm, etc.</p>	5
4	<p><b>Dairy farming</b> ( Mention features of Dairy farming).  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Highly capital intensive</li> <li>• Cheap labour</li> <li>• Veterinary services for cattle breeding and health care</li> </ul> </p>	5
5	<p><b>Factors affecting location of industries</b> industries (What are the factors affecting localization of Industry? Discuss). Ans :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Access to market-</b></li> <li>• A wide market is needed to sustain industrial development</li> <li>• <b>Access to raw material-</b> industries using perishable and weight losing raw material tend to locate near the sources of raw material</li> <li>• <b>Access to labour supply-</b> labour is highly dynamic factor but there are</li> <li>• <b>Access to sources of energy-</b> cheap energy source is required for mechanized production</li> <li>• <b>Transport &amp; communication-</b> good network of transport and communication is</li> </ul>	5

	<p>needed for industrial development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Government policy-</b> ultimately it is government policy that ensures growth of industries</li> </ul>	
6	<p><b>Types of Rural settlement on the basis of shape</b> (What are the types of rural settlement on the basis of shape).</p> <p>Ans :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Linear-</b>houses are located along road, railway line, river, etc.</li> <li>• <b>Rectangular-</b> settlement that develops along the road cutting each other at right angle</li> <li>• <b>Circular-</b> settlement develops around lakes, tanks, etc.</li> <li>• <b>Star like-</b> settlement developing along several converging roads</li> </ul> <p>Besides there may be t-shaped, y-shaped, cross shaped, etc. settlement</p>	5
7	<p><b>Problem of rural settlement in developing countries</b> (Discuss the problems of rural settlement in developing countries).</p> <p>Ans :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of water supply</li> <li>• Water borne diseases</li> <li>• Lack of civic amenities</li> <li>• Lack of garbage disposal facilities</li> <li>• Inadequate educational and health facilities</li> <li>• Unmetalled road</li> </ul>	5

<b>INDIA PEOPLE &amp; ECONOMY</b>		
1	<p>Define Physiological density.</p> <p>Ans : Total population divided by net cultivable area</p>	1
2	<p>Define agricultural density.</p> <p>Ans : Total agricultural population divided by net cultivable area</p>	1
3	<p>Define decadal growth rate.      Ans : <math>P_2 - P_1 \times 100 / P_1</math></p>	1
4	<p>Define the term main worker.</p> <p>Ans : Person working for at least 183 days in a year</p>	1
5	<p>Define the term Marginal worker.</p> <p>Ans : Person who works for less than 183 days in a year</p>	1
6	<p>What are the occupational categories as per 2001 Census?</p> <p>Ans :</p> <p>Cultivators</p> <p>Agricultural labourers</p> <p>Household &amp; industrial workers</p> <p>Other workers</p>	1
7	<p>Mention state receiving maximum in migrants.</p> <p>Maharashtra</p>	1
8	<p>Name the Urban agglomeration receiving highest no. of in migrants.</p> <p>Greater Mumbai</p>	1
9	<p>Which stream is dominated by male migrants?    Ans :Rural to urban</p>	1
10	<p>Name the State having highest rank in the HDI.    Ans : Kerala</p>	1

11	Which state is having lowest literacy? Ans : Bihar	1
12	Name the Union territory having highest literacy. Ans : Lakshadweep	1
13	Name the settlement having para, palli, nagla, dhani,etc. Ans : Hamleted Settlements	1
14	Name a few Ancient towns in india. Ans : Prayag, Patliputra, Madurai, etc.	1
15	Name a few Medieval towns in India. Ans : Hyderabad, Jiapur, Lucknow,	1
16	Name a few Modern towns in India. Ans : Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, etc.	1
17	Define the term Barren and wasteland. Ans : Land which can't be brought under cultivation with the available technologies.	1
18	What do you mean by Cultivable waste land? Ans : and left fallow for more than five years	1
19	Which sector uses maximum amount of water? Ans :Agriculture	1
20	When was Oil and Natural Gas Commission established? Ans :1956	1
21	When was first five year plan launched? Ans :1951	1
22	What is the changed name of Planning Commission? Ans :NITI Aayog	1
23	What is the length of Golden Quadrilateral? Ans : 5846 km	1
24	What is the length of North- South and East- west Corridor? Ans : 4,076km and 3,640 km	1
25	When was Border Road organization established? Ans :1960	1
26	When was Radio broadcasting started in India? Ans :1923	1
27	When it was changed to All India Radio to Akashwani? Ans : 1936 and 1957	1
28	When was Television delinked from All India Radio? Ans :1972	1
29	Name the longest highway of India Ans : NH-7	1
30	Where is Headquarter of East Coast Railway? Ans : – Bhubaneswar	1
31	Where is Headquarter of North East Frontier Railway? – Ans : Maligaon	1
32	Where is Headquarter of South Central Railway ? – Ans : Secunderabad	1
33	Name the Biggest port in India. Ans : Mumbai	1
34	Mention Satellite port of Mumbai. Ans : Nhava Sheva	1
35	Which port is known as Queen of the Arabian Sea? Ans : Kochchi Port	1
36	Mention one riverine port in India. Ans : Kolkata	1
37	Which port in India is having deepest harbor? Ans : Paradwip port	1
38	Name one land locked port in India. Ans : Visakhapatnam Port	1

<b>39</b>	Mention diseases caused by Air Pollution. Ans : Diseases related to respiratory, nervous and circulatory system Headache, bronchitis, etc.	1
<b>40</b>	Diseases caused by water pollution. Ans : Diarrhoea, intestinal worm, hepatitis, etc.	1
<b>41</b>	Which pollution causes smog and acid rain? Ans : Air pollution	1
<b>3 MARKS QUESTIONS WITH VALUE POINTS</b>		
<b>1</b>	On the basis of evolution <b>types of towns in India</b> (What are the types of towns in India on the basis of evolution). Ans : Ancient town- towns having historical background spanning over 2000 years Prayag, Patliputra, Madurai, etc. Medieval towns- Towns having their route in medieval period. Hyderabad, Jaipur, Lucknow, etc, Modern town – Evolved during colonial period and thereafter. Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, etc.	3
<b>2</b>	Types of towns on the <b>basis of population size</b> (Classify towns in India on the basis of size). Ans : Class – I- 1,00,000 and more Class – II – 50,000-99,999 Class – III – 20,000-49,999 Class – IV- 10,000-19,999 Class – V- 5,000-9,999 Class- VI- less than 5,000	3
<b>3</b>	Write short notes on Common property Resources.  Ans : It is owned by state Accessible to each and everyone Marginalized and poor people collect fire wood, fodder and other minor forest produce from here Community forests, pastureland, village water bodies, etc. are a few example of CPRs	3
<b>4</b>	<b>Cropping season</b> in India (What are the cropping season in India? Explain).  Ans : Kharif- begins with the onset of monsoon Ex- rice, cotton, bajra, etc. in Northern and ragi, groundnut, jowar, rice in Southern India Rabi-begins with the onset of winter. Ex- wheat, gram, etc. Zaid- short duration summer cropping season. Ex- vegetables, fruits, etc.	3
<b>5</b>	Differentiate between <b>dry land &amp; wet land farming</b> . Ans : Dry land farming is carried out in the areas less than 75 cm of rainfall per annum while in wetland farming range of rainfall is high enough.	3

	Drought resistant crops are preferred in dry land farming, like- ragi, guar, moong, etc. whereas water intensive crops are grown in the areas where rain is high, like- rice, sugarcane, jute, etc.	
<b>6</b>	<p>Mention the <b>strategy of agricultural development taken by government just after independence.</b></p> <p>Ans : Switching over from cash crop to food crop Increasing cropping intensity Reclaiming barren and fallow land</p>	3
<b>7</b>	<p>Why there is <b>increasing demand of water for irrigation in India?</b> Discuss.</p> <p>Ans : Spatio- temporal variability in rainfall Large tract of the country is drought prone Assured irrigation makes multiple cropping feasible. High yielding variety crop needs regular moisture supply Long growing period</p>	3
<b>8</b>	<p>Explain in brief steps to <b>conserve mineral resources.</b></p> <p>Ans : Use of alternative energy resources Processing of scrap metals Preferring use of substitutes Export of scarce minerals should be reduced</p>	3
<b>9</b>	<p>Mention features of <b>Mumbai-Pune Industrial Region.</b></p> <p>Ans : Cotton growing area Hydro electricity Economic hub of India Port facility Good transport network Main areas-Kolaba, satara, sangli, Petrochemicals, engineering goods, plastic goods, etc.</p>	3
<b>10</b>	<p>Highlight the <b>development in Bharmaur Region.</b></p> <p>Ans : Infrastructural development, like- schools, health care facilities, potable water, road, electricity, etc. Increase in literacy rate Improvement in sex ratio Decline in child marriage</p>	3
<b>11</b>	<p>What do you mean by <b>National Highways?</b></p> <p>Ans : Connects states capitals, major cities, etc. Constructed and maintained by central government Important for development and strategic purposes Constitute only 2% but accounts for carrying 40% of road traffic</p>	3
<b>12</b>	<p><b>Classify Indian railway on the basis of width of the track.</b></p> <p>Ans : Broad gauge- distance between rails – 1.676 meter, accounts for 74% of total length of rail route in India</p>	3

	<p>Meter gauge- distance between rails – 1 meter, accounts for 21% of total rail routes in India</p> <p>Narrow gauge- distance between rails - .76 meter, accounts for 5% of total rail routes in India</p>	
<b>13</b>	<p>What are the National waterways of India.</p> <p>NW1- Allahabad to Haldia (1620 km)</p> <p>NW2- Sadiya to Dhubri (891 km)</p> <p>NW3 - Kottapuram- kollam stretch</p>	3
<b>14</b>	<p>Discuss <b>Water pollution in brief.</b></p> <p>Ans : Causes- indiscriminate use of water</p> <p>Sewage disposal</p> <p>Toxicants from industries</p> <p>Farm waste</p> <p>Throwing of carcasses of dead animals</p> <p>Religious rituals along water bodies</p>	3
<b>15</b>	<p>What are the <b>causes of air pollution?</b></p> <p>Combustion of fossil fuels</p> <p>Dust and particulates from mining and industries</p> <p>Solid waste and sewage disposal in open ground</p>	3
<b>16</b>	<p>Describe <b>noise pollution.</b></p> <p>Ans : Location specific</p> <p>Loudspeakers used during festivals</p> <p>Various traffic, like- road, rail, air, etc</p> <p>Factories and industries</p> <p>Construction and demolishing work</p> <p>Loading unloading of goods at harbour</p>	3
<b>5 MARKS QUESTIONS WITH VALUE POINTS</b>		
<b>1</b>	<p>Explain in brief <b>different phases of population growth in India.</b></p> <p>Ans : Phase –I(1901-1921)</p> <p>Period of high birth and high death</p> <p>Illiteracy, lack of health facility</p> <p>Insufficient distribution system of food</p> <p>Phase – II(1921-51)</p> <p>Period of steady population growth</p> <p>Improvement in health and sanitation facility</p> <p>Literacy increased</p> <p>Death rate reduced</p> <p>Phase – III (1951-1981)</p> <p>Period of population explosion</p>	5

	<p>Death rate reduced drastically as compare to birth rate due to improved health facility and procurement of nutrients</p> <p>Large no. of migrants</p> <p>Phase – IV (1981 onwards)</p> <p>A little slowing down trend in growth rate</p> <p>Improved quality of life</p> <p>Increase in female literacy</p> <p>Increase in the mean age at marriage</p>	
<b>2</b>	<p>What are the <b>consequences of migration</b>? Elaborate your answer with reference to India.</p> <p>Ans : Economic Consequences: Remittances sent by migrants works as life line for the economy of source area.</p> <p>Creates overcrowding and slums in urban areas</p> <p>Demographic Consequences:</p> <p>Imbalances in sex ratio both in source and recipient areas</p> <p>Adverse impact in rural areas as skilled and young people migrated to urban areas</p> <p>Social Consequences:</p> <p>Migrants act as agent of social change</p> <p>Intermixing of people of diverse culture</p> <p>People may fall in trap of anti-social activities, like crime and drug abuse</p> <p>Environmental Consequences: Overcrowding, congestion, use of traditional fuel, unsafe disposal of sewage and solid waste make environment messy and unhygienic</p>	5
<b>3</b>	<p>Classify and explain <b>types of rural settlement in India</b>.</p> <p>Ans : Clustered/nucleated</p> <p>Closely built up houses</p> <p>Narrow street</p> <p>Residential area is separated from farms, barns and pastures</p> <p>Bundelkhand, Nagaland, Rajasthan, etc.</p> <p>Semi clustered</p> <p>Land owning class occupies central part of the area whereas lower class people forced to peripheral part</p> <p>Gujarat plain</p> <p>Hamleted</p> <p>Fragmented settlement</p> <p>Known as Para, Palli, Nagla, Dhani, etc.</p> <p>Ganga plain, Chhattisgarh, etc.</p> <p>Dispersed Settlement</p> <p>Isolated settlement due to physical barrier</p> <p>Meghalaya, Uttaranchal, Himachal Pradesh, etc.</p>	5
<b>4</b>	<p>Discuss <b>functional classification of towns</b>.</p>	5



	<p>Ans : Administrative towns- administrative headquarters, Dispur, Chandigarh, Delhi, etc</p> <p>Industrial- famous for industries, Gurgaon, Modinagar, Jamshedpur, Bhilai, etc.</p> <p>Transport cities- transport hubs, Kandla, Mughal Sarai, Itarsi, etc.</p> <p>Commercial towns- known for trade and commerce, Sahaanpur, Satna, etc.</p> <p>Mining towns- developed in mineral rich areas, Raniganj, Jharia, Digboi</p> <p>Garrison town: Ambala, Jalandhar, etc.</p> <p>Educational towns- educational hub, like- Allahabad, Varanasi, etc.</p> <p>Religious and cultural towns- Mathura, Amritsar, Ajmer, etc.</p> <p>Tourist towns- Nainital, Mussoorie, Shimla, etc.</p>	
<b>5</b>	<p>Explain <b>problems of Indian Agriculture.</b></p> <p>Ans : Dependence on erratic monsoon- Both low and high rains create problem to the farmers Sizeable part of arable land is still based on rain for irrigation Low productivity- the yield is not at par so far developed countries are concerned Financial crunch- farmers are not rich, hence not in a position to procure latest gadgets They are also not getting soft credit Lack of land reforms – land reforms has not successfully been carried out in most of the state which result in improper distribution of land Degradation of land- due to unscientific irrigation, improper use of fertilizer and pesticides fertility of soil is getting deteriorated</p>	<b>5</b>
<b>6</b>	<p>Describe <b>water conservation.</b></p> <p>Ans : It aims at replenishing water, controlling pollution and managing watershed, besides legislations and other efforts being taken by the government Pollution control Board has been constituted Water (Prevention and control of pollution) Act, 1974 Recycling and reuse of water Watershed management Rain water harvesting</p>	<b>5</b>
<b>7</b>	<p>What do you mean by <b>Rain water harvesting?</b> Discuss. Capturing and storing water at the place where does it fall is rain water harvesting.</p> <p>Ans : It is carried out through various ways- Roof top harvesting Dug wells Percolation pit Check dams Recharge well, Service well, etc.</p>	<b>5</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Liberalization, privatization and globalization in India</b>	<b>5</b>

	<p>Ans : Abolition of industrial licensing  Free entry of foreign technology  Foreign investment  Access to capital market  Open trade  Abolition of phased manufacturing program  No. of public sector industries reduced from 17 to 4 now almost all sectors have been opened for foreign investors  Liberalization and privatization ultimately led country to the era globalization</p>	
<b>9</b>	<p><b>Measures for promotion of sustainable development in Indira Gandhi Canal Command area-</b></p> <p>Ans : Implementation of water policy  Avoiding water intensive crops  Lining of water courses  Reclaiming of infertile land  Afforestation  Shelterbelts  Adequate financial and institutional support  Functional linkages among agro service centers and market centers</p>	<b>5</b>
<b>10</b>	<p><b>Composition of exports and imports of India</b></p> <p>Ans : Manufactured and agricultural products are major heads of export  Gems, jewelry, readymade garments, machinery, drugs, chemicals, etc. are main items and account for 78% of export by value  Fuels, raw material, and minerals heavily dominate India's import trade.  Petroleum and petroleum products consist nearly one third of import bill  Other import items are pearls, semi-precious stones, gold , etc.</p>	<b>5</b>

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