**Geography**

**Grade 12**

**By J.P. Mishra**

**2016-17**

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| **GEOGRAPHY - 12** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **INDIA PEOPLE AND ECONOMY - 35** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **UNIT** | | **CH. NO.** | | **TOPIC** | | **CARRYING MARKS IN AISSCE** | | **MAP WORK** | | **QUESTION PATTERN** | |  | | **DOCUMENTS DELIVERED** | |
| **UNIT - 7** | | **CH - 1** | | **POPULATION DIST, DEN, GRO** | | **5** | |  | | **3mx1,2mx2** | | **7** | | **YES** | |
|  | | **CH - 2** | | **MIGRATION** | |  | |  | |  | | **YES** | |
| **UNIT - 8** | | **CH - 3** | | **HUMAN DEVELOPMENT** | | **4** | |  | |  | |  | | **YES** | |
|  | | **CH - 4** | | **HUMAN SETTLEMENT** | |  | | **3mx1,1mx1** | | **4** | | **YES** | |
| **UNIT - 9** | | **CH - 5** | | **LAND RESOURCE & AGRICULTURE** | | **12** | |  | | **12m** | | **12** | | **YES** | |
|  | | **CH - 6** | | **WATER RESOURCE** | |  | |  | |  | | **YES** | |
|  | | **CH - 7** | | **MINERAL & ENERGY RESOURCE** | |  | |  | |  | | **YES** | |
|  | | **CH - 8** | | **MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY** | |  | |  | |  | | **YES** | |
|  | | **CH - 9** | | **PLANNING IN INDIA** | |  | |  | |  | | **YES** | |
| **UNIT - 10** | | **CH - 10** | | **TRANSPORT COMMUNICATION** | | **7** | |  | | **3mx2,1mx1** | | **7** | | **YES** | |
|  | | **CH - 11** | | **INTERNATIONAL TRADE** | |  | |  | |  | | **YES** | |
| **UNIT - 11** | | **CH - 12** | | **GEOGRAPHICAL PROSPECTIVE** | | **4** | |  | | **3mx1,1mx1** | | **4** | | **YES** | |
| **UNIT - 12** | |  | | **MAP WORK** | | **3** | |  | |  | | **3** | | **YES** | |
| **GEOGRAPHY - 12** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **HUMAN GEOGRAPHY - 35** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **UNIT** | | **CH. NO.** | | **TOPIC** | | **CARRYING MARKS IN AISSCE** | | **MAP WORK** | | **QUESTION PATTERN** | |  | |  | |
| **UNIT - 1** | | **CH - 1** | | **HUMAN GEO NATURE & SCOPE** | | **3** | |  | |  | | **3m** | | **YES** | |
|  | | **CH - 2** | | **WORLD POPULATION DISTRIBUTION** | | **5** | |  | |  | | **5m** | | **YES** | |
| **UNIT - 2** | | **CH - 3** | | **POPULATION COMPOSITION** | |  | |  | |  | |  | | **YES** | |
|  | | **CH - 4** | | **HUMAN DEVELOPMENT** | |  | |  | |  | |  | | **YES** | |
| **UNIT - 3** | | **CH - 5** | | **PRIMARY ACTIVITIES** | | **10** | |  | |  | | **10m** | | **NOT DONE** | |
|  | | **CH - 6** | | **SECONDARY ACTIVITIES** | |  | |  | |  | | **NOT DONE** | |
|  | | **CH - 7** | | **TERTIARY & QUAT. ACTIVITIES** | |  | |  | |  | | **NOT DONE** | |
| **UNIT - 4** | | **CH - 8** | | **TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATION** | | **10** | |  | |  | | **10m** | | **YES** | |
| **UNIT - 5** | | **CH - 9** | | **INTERNATIONAL TRADE** | |  | |  | |  | | **YES** | |
|  | | **CH - 10** | | **SETTLEMENT** | | **5** | |  | |  | | **5m** | | **YES** | |

**PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY & Human Geography Nature and Scope 70 marks XI**

**GEOMORPHOLOGY Plate Tectonics**

**Weathering and Erosion**

**The work of moving ice, The work of river**

**The work of wave ,The work of wind**

**CLIMATOLOGY**

**OCCEANOGRAPHY**

**PRACTICALS 30 Marks**

**Map work on following Topics**

Mineral and Energy Resources

Manufacturing industries

Planning & devt in Indian context

**Transport and communication**

**International trade**

**Geographic prospectives**

**XII**

**FIRST FA**

**B- Human Geography**

**Chapter – 1 Human Geography Nature and Scope**

**Chapter – 2 The World Population Distribution, Density and Growth**

**Indian Geography**

**Chapter – 1 Population : Distribution , Density , Growth and Corporation**

**Second FA**

**B- Human Geography**

**Chapter – 3 Population Composition**

**Chapter – 4 Human Development**

**Chapter – 10 Human Settlements**

**Indian Geography**

**Chapter – 2 Migration : Types, Causes and Consequences**

**Chapter – 3 Human Development**

**Chapter – 4 Human Settlement**

***First SA Examination***

**B- Human Geography**

**Chapter – 1 Human Geography Nature and Scope**

**Chapter – 2 The World Population Distribution, Density and Growth**

**Chapter – 3 Population Composition**

**Chapter – 4 Human Development**

**Chapter – 10 Human Settlement**

**Indian Geography**

**Chapter – 1 Population : Distribution , Density , Growth and Corporation**

**Chapter – 2 Migration : Types, Causes and Consequences**

**Chapter – 3 Human Development**

**Chapter – 4 Human Settlement**

**Third FA**

**Indian Geography**

**Chapter – 5 Land Resources and Agriculture**

**Chapter – 6 Water Resources**

**B- Human Geography**

**Chapter – 5 primary activity**

**Chapter – 6 Secondary Activity**

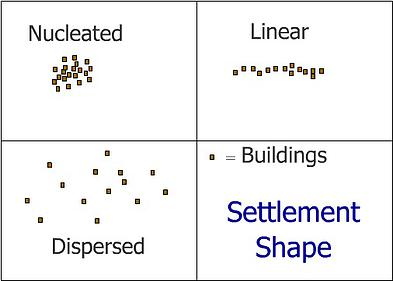
**Chapter -7 TERTIARY AND QUATERNARY ACTIVITY**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **FIRST FA** | **Second FA** | **Third FA** |
| **B- Human Geography**  **Chapter – 1 Human Geography Nature and Scope**  **Chapter – 2 The World Population Distribution, Density and Growth**  **Indian Geography**  **Chapter – 1 Population : Distribution , Density , Growth and Corporation** | **B- Human Geography**  **Chapter – 3 Population Composition**  **Chapter – 4 Human Development**  **Chapter – 10 Human Settlements**  **Indian Geography**  **Chapter – 2 Migration : Types, Causes and Consequences**  **Chapter – 3 Human Development**  **Chapter – 4 Human Settlement** | **B- Human Geography**  **Chapter – 5 primary activity**  **Chapter – 6 Secondary Activity**  **Chapter -7 TERTIARY AND QUATERNARY ACTIVITY**  **Indian Geography**  **Chapter – 5 Land Resources and Agriculture**  **Chapter – 6 Water Resources** |
|  |  |  |

JPISH

**What is a settlement?**

**A settlement is any form of human dwelling, from the smallest house to the largest city.** **A settlement is place where people live and work. It can be large, small, permanent or temporary**

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Settlements come in many shapes and sizes depending on the situation. There are some common patterns that emerge and these can be seen in the diagram beside.

**Nucleated settlements** are ones that have buildings packed close together.

**Linear settlements** will follow a road, coastline or river and have their buildings in a long line.

**Dispersed settlements** are ones that have their buildings spread out over a large area. We call the place where a settlement starts the **site**of a settlement and settlement sites are chosen because they have lots of good reasons for locating a settlement there.

* Flat land is a good reason for locating a settlement in a particular place

Dispersed settlement

**Mountainous areas that are hard to build on and hard to build good transport links to.**

**Severe weather conditions e.g. extremely hot or cold or wet.**

**Mainly farm land**

**Floodplain or coastal area that is vulnerable to flooding**

**No entertainment**

**Only limited natural resources**

**No job prospects No nearby schools and hospitals**

**No electricity supply**

CAUSES OF A NUCLEATED SETTLEMENT

**Good transport links (road, rail, river)**

**Good fertile land nearby to grow food.**

**Flat land, that is easy to build on**

**table weather that is good for growing.**

**earby natural resources e.g. fuel**

**Good job prospects**

**Good schools and hospitals**

**Good and reliable supply of electricity, gas and water**

**CAUSES OF A LINEAR SETTLEMENT**

**In the case of settlements built along a route, the route was probably there before the settlement and then the settlement grew up at some way station or feature, growing along the transport route.**

**Often, it is only a single street with houses on either side of the road.**

**Later development may add side turnings and districts away from the original main street**

* **What is a Nucleated settlement?**
* **What is a Linear settlement?**
* **What is a Dispersed settlement?**
* **Which sort of settlement would a Farm be classed as?**
* **Name 2 good reasons for why you would want to create a settlement somewhere**
* **Which 2 things would you avoid if you wanted to create a settlement?**

1 CHAPTER:

**POPULATION ( INDIA)**

**Distribution, Density, Growth and Composition**

1. India’s total population was 1,028 million (2001).

2. India’s population is larger than the total population of North America, South

America and Australia put together.

3. Uttar Pradesh has the highest total population.

4. Moderate population in Rajasthan is due to development of irrigation.

5. Moderate population in Jharkhand is due to availability of mineral and energy

resources.

6. Moderate population in Peninsular states is due to and development of

transport network.

7. The density of population in India is 313 persons per sq km.

8. India ranks 3rd among the most densely populated countries of Asia after

Bangladesh (849 persons) and Japan (334 persons).

9. The annual growth rate of India’s population is 2.4 per cent.

10. The country’s population will double itself in another 36 years.

11. Kerala registered the lowest growth rate (9.4) in India.

12. The share of adolescents (age group of 10-19 years) is about 22 per cent.Male adolescents 53 per cent and female adolescents 47 per cent.

13. India has 638,588 villages according to the Census 2001 out of which (93 percent) are inhabited villages.

14. About 27.8 per cent of total population of India lives in urban areas and 72.2per cent lives in villages.

15. Hindi is spoken largest in India (40.42% people speak Hindi).

16. The smallest language groups are Kashmiri and Sanskrit speakers (0.01 percent each).

17. Goa has low proportion of working population whereas Mizoram has large proportion of working population.

**Short Answer Questions:**

Q.1 What do you mean by Density of population?

Ans. It is defined as the number of persons per unit area. It helps in getting a better understanding of the spatial distribution of population in relation to land.

sQ.2 What do you mean by physiological or agricultural densities?

Ans. It is expressed as number of persons per cultivable land. It helps in getting better understanding of pressure of population on total cultivable land.

sQ.3 Define the term Growth of population.

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

percentage. It can be + ve or – ve.

sQ.4 What are the two components of Population growth?

Ans. It has two components namely;

a. Natural growth: it occurs due to change in birth and death rates.

b. Induced Growth: it is occurs due to change in immigration and emigration.

sQ.5 Mention some of the challenges for the adolescents in our country.

Ans. Some are: lower age at marriage, illiteracy – particularly female illiteracy,school dropouts, low intake of nutrients, high rate of maternal mortality of adolescent mothers, high rates of HIV/AIDS infections, physical and mental disability or retardedness, drug abuse and alcoholism, Juvenile delinquency and commit of crimes.

sQ.6 Define the term Population composition.

Ans. Population composition is a distinct field of study within population

geography. It analyses age and sex, place of residence, ethnic characteristics, tribes, language, religion, marital status, literacy and education, occupational characteristics of population.

sQ.7 Give one reason for the increase in Urban population in all the states and Union Territories of India.

Ans. It is due to increase economic development and improvement in health and hygienic conditions and increased rural-urban migration.

**Long Answer Questions:**

Q.1 India has highly uneven patterns of population distribution. Justify this statement with four facts.

Ans. India has a highly uneven pattern of population distribution.

a. Uttar Pradesh has the highest total population followed by Maharashtra, Bihar, West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh.

b. Top 10 states together have about 76 per cent of the total India’s population.

c. On the other hand, population is very small in the states like Jammu &

Kashmir, Arunachal Pradesh and Uttaranchal even though they are large

states.

d. Rajasthan, Jharkhand and Peninsular States have moderate to high

proportion of population.

Q.2 Explain with **examples** the factors which determines the pattern of the population distribution in India.

Ans. Uneven distribution of population in India suggests a close relationship between population and physical, socioeconomic and historical factors.

a. **Physical factors** such as Climate, Terrain and Availability of water

influenced and determined the pattern of the population distribution.

i. **Example 1**: the North Indian Plains, deltas and Coastal Plains

have higher proportion of population because they have climate

suitable for agriculture and fertile plains.

ii. **Example 2:** Mountainous and forested regions of southern and

central Indian States, Himalayan states, and some of the northeastern

states are less populated.

iii. **Example 3**: Development of irrigation (Rajasthan), availability

of mineral and energy resources (Jharkhand) and development

of transport network (Peninsular States) have resulted in

moderate to high proportion of population.

b. **Socio-economic and historical factors** also influence and determine

the distribution of population of India.

i. **Example 1**: Traditional settled agriculture and early human

settlement has resulted in large population in the river plains

and coastal areas of India.

ii. **Example 2**: Development of transport and better agricultural

development has resulted in large population in North Plains.

c. **The industrialization and urbanization** also influenced the

distribution of population.

i. **Example 1**: The urban regions of Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata,

Bangalore, etc. have high concentration of population due to

industrial development and urbanization. A large numbers of

rural-urban migrants come to these towns.

**DENSITY OF POPULATION**

Q.3 Describe the spatial variations of population densities in our country.

Ans.

a. Density of population ranges from as low as 13 persons per sq km in

Arunachal Pradesh to 9,340 persons in the National Capital Territory of

Delhi.

b. Among the northern Indian States, West Bengal (903), Bihar (880)

and Uttar Pradesh (690) have higher densities, while Kerala (819) and

Tamil Nadu (480) have higher densities among the peninsular Indian

states.

c. States like Assam, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Jharkhand, and Orissa have moderate densities.

d. The hill states of the Himalayan region and North eastern states of

India (excluding Assam) have relatively low densities

e. The Union Territories (excluding Andaman and Nicobar islands) have

very high densities of population.

**GROWTH OF POPULATION**

Q.4 Explain four distinct phases of growth of India’s population.

Ans. There are four distinct phases of growth identified:

**Phase I:**

a. The period from 1901-1921 is referred to as a period of stagnant or

stationary phase of growth of India’s population

b. In this period growth rate was very low, even recording a negative growth rate during 1911-1921.

c. Both the birth rate and death rate were high keeping the rate of increase low.

d. Poor health and medical services, illiteracy of people at large and

inefficient distribution system of food and other basic necessities were

largely responsible for a high birth and death rates in this period.

**Phase II:**

a. The decades 1921-1951 are referred to as the period of steady population growth.

b. An overall improvement in health and sanitation throughout the country brought down the mortality rate.

c. At the same time better transport and communication system improved distribution system.

d. The crude birth rate remained high in this period leading to higher growth rate than the previous phase.

**Phase III:**

a. The decades 1951-1981 are referred to as the period of population

explosion in India,

b. It was caused by a rapid fall in the death rate but a high birth rate.

c. The average annual growth rate was as high as 2.2 per cent.

d. High birth rate was due to developmental activities and growing economy which improved living condition of people.

e. Beside it, due to increased international immigration from Tibet,

Bangladesh, Nepal and Pakistan growth rate was high.

**Phase IV:**

a. After 1981 till present, the growth rate has started slowing down

gradually.

b. It is due to decline in crude birth rate.

c. It is also due to an increase in the mean age at marriage, improved

quality of life particularly education of females in the country.

**REGIONAL VARIATION IN POPULATION GROWTH**

Q.5 Describe the wide regional variation in growth rates of population from one state to another in India.

Ans.

a. The Southern States like Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Pondicherry, and Goa show a low rate of growth (less than 20%).

b. Kerala registered the lowest growth rate (9.4) in India.

c. A continuous belt of states from west to east in the north and central

parts of the country has relatively high growth rate than the southern

states.

d. Growth rate is high in the Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh.

e. Growth rate is also high in the Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Sikkim, Assam, West Bengal, and Bihar.

Q.6 Describe the features of the National Youth Policy for the overall development of our large youth and adolescent population.

Ans. The National Youth Policy of Government of India was launched in 2003.

a. It stresses on an all round improvement of the youth and adolescents.

b. It enables them to shoulder responsibility towards constructive

development of the country.

c. It also aims at reinforcing the qualities of patriotism and responsible

citizenship.

d. The thrust of this policy is youth empowerment in terms of their

effective participation in decision making and carrying the

responsibility of an able leader.

e. Special emphasis was given in empowering women and girl child to

bring parity in the male-female status.

f. Moreover, deliberate efforts were made to look into youth health,

sports and recreation, creativity and awareness about new innovations

in the spheres of science and technology.

**Rural – Urban Composition**

Q.7 Describe the uneven distribution of rural population in India.

Ans.

a. The states like Bihar and Sikkim have very high percentage of rural

population.

b. Whereas the states of Goa and Maharashtra have low per cent of rural

population.

c. The Union Territories have smaller proportion of rural population.

d. Dadra and Nagar Haveli have high proportion of rural population (77.1 percent).

e. In the hilly states, Western Rajasthan and Rann of Kuchchh in Gujarat the size of villages is less than 200 persons.

f. In the states of Kerala and Maharashtra the size of villages is 17 thousand persons.

g. These variations at intra-State and inter-State levels are due to variations in degree of urbanization and extent of rural-urban migration.

Q.8 Describe the uneven distribution of urban population in India.

Ans. The distribution of urban population has a wide variation throughout the country.

a. The degree of urbanization is high in regions which are well connected

with the main road and rail links such as the North Indian Plains.

b. The industrial areas around Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai etc have high rural-urban migration therefore these cities have large urban population.

c. In the agriculturally stagnant parts of the middle and lower Ganga Plains urban population is low.

d. Non-irrigated Western Rajasthan and remote hilly tribal areas of northeast also have low urban population.

e. The flood prone areas of peninsular states have low urban population.

f. In Eastern part of Madhya Pradesh the degree of urbanization is low.

**Linguistic Composition**

Q.9 Name the **four** language families in India. Which **one** of them is spoken by the largest number of people in the country? Name any **four** states in which this language is mainly spoken.

Ans. The four language families are

a. Austric (Nishada)

b. Dravidian (Dravida)

c. Sino-Tibetan (Kirata)

d. Indo –European (Aryan)

Among the four families Indo-European (Aryan) are spoken largest in India. Four states in which this language is spoken are

a) Jammu & Kashmir, b) Punjab, c) Himachal Pradesh, d) U.P., e) Rajasthan,

f) Haryana.

Q.10 Name any four schedule languages in India. Which **one** of them is spoken by the largest number of people in the country? Name any **four** states in which this language is mainly spoken.

Ans. The four scheduled languages are:

a. Hindi

b. Punjabi

c. Tamil

d. Telgu

Among the scheduled languages, the Hindi language is spoken largest in

India. The smallest language groups are Kashmiri and Sanskrit.

a) Uttar Pradesh, b) Haryana, c) Bihar, d) Rajasthan.

**Religious Composition**

Q.11 Describe the religious composition of the population of India.

Ans.

**a. H indus**

i. Hindus are dominant in many states such as Haryana, HP, UP.

ii. They are less in the states along Sikkim, Punjab, Jammu &

Kashmir, and Mizoram.

**b. Muslims,**

i. Muslims are the largest religious minority in India.

ii. They are in majority in Jammu & Kashmir, some districts of

West Bengal and Kerala, Uttar Pradesh, in and around Delhi

and in Lakshadweep.

**c. Christian**

i. They are distributed mostly in rural areas of the country.

ii. The main concentration is in the Western coast around Goa,

Kerala and also in the hill states of Meghalaya, Mizoram,

Nagaland, and Hills of Manipur.

**d. Sikhs**

i. They are mostly concentrated in relatively small area of the

country, particularly in the states of Punjab, Haryana and Delhi.

**e. Jains and Buddhists**

i. Jains are the smallest religious groups in India.

ii. They are concentrated only in the urban areas of Rajasthan,

Gujarat and Maharashtra.

iii. Buddhists are concentrated mostly in Maharashtra. The other

areas of Buddhist majority are Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, and

Ladakh.

f. The other religions of India include Zoroastrians, tribal and other

indigenous faiths and beliefs. These groups are concentrated in small

pockets scattered throughout the country.

**Composition of Working Population**

Q.12 Name three groups of population of India classified according to their economic status.

Ans. The population of India according to their economic status is divided into three groups, namely;

1. Main workers, (who works for at least 183 days in a year)

2. Marginal workers (who works for less than 183 days in a year)

3. Non-workers. (who is not engaged in any productive work)

In India, the proportion of workers (both main and marginal) is only 39 per cent and a vast majority of 61 per cent is non-workers. This indicates that there is a larger proportion of dependent population, and large number of unemployed or under employed people in India.

Q.13 Describe the variations in the proportion of working population in India.

Ans. The work participation rate varies from state to state.

1. Goa has low proportion of working population whereas Mizoram has large proportion of working population.

2. The states with larger percentages of workers are Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur and Meghalaya.

3. Among the Union Territories, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu have higher participation rate.

4. The work participation rate is higher in the areas of lower levels of economic development

5. It is because large numbers of manual workers are needed to perform the subsistence or near subsistence economic activities.

Q.14 Describe the occupational composition of India’s population.

Ans. The occupational composition of India’s population shows a large proportion of primary sector workers compared to secondary and tertiary sectors.

a. About 58.2 per cent of total working population is cultivators and agricultural labourers. Only 4.2% of workers are engaged in household industries. 37.6 % are engaged in trade and commerce, construction and repair etc.

b. Male workers out-number female workers in all sectors. The number of female workers is relatively high in primary sector.

c. The proportion of workers in agricultural sector has decreased from 66.85% in 1991 to 58.2% in 2001. Thus it has increased in secondary and tertiary sectors.

Q.15 Describe the variations of work participation rate in the different sectors of India’s economy.

Ans. The work participation rate varies from region to region.

d. The states like Himachal Pradesh and Nagaland have very large shares of cultivators.

e. On the other hand states like Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Orissa,

Jharkhand, West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh have higher proportion of

agricultural labourers.

f. The highly urbanised areas like Delhi, Chandigarh and Pondicherry have a very large proportion of workers being engaged in other services.

g. This indicates not only availability of limited farming land, but also large scale urbanisation and industrialisation requiring more workers in non-farm sectors.

2 CHAPTER: MIGRATION (INDIA)

Types, Causes and Consequences

**Points to remember:**

1. **During colonial period (British period)** millions of Indians labourers were sent to countries such as Mauritius, Caribbean islands, Fiji and South Africa by British from Uttar Pradesh and Bihar to work as plantation workers.

2. **In the 20th century** semi-skilled Indians migrated to the neighbouring countries such as Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Brunei and African countries as artisans, traders and factory workers.

3. **In recent times**, professionals like doctors, engineers, software engineers, management consultants, financial experts, media persons, migrated to countries such

as USA, Canada, UK, Australia, New Zealand and Germany, etc. These professional are highly educated, the highest paid.

4. Data on Migration was first recorded in the first Census of India conducted in 1881.

This data were recorded on the basis of place of birth.

5. Life-time migrant means if the place of birth is different from the place of enumeration.

6. Migrant by place of last residence means if the place of last residence is different from the place of enumeration.

7. Intra-state (within the state) migration is largest in India.

8. Most of immigrants in India have come from Bangladesh.

9. Maharashtra has received maximum net in-migrants.

10.Net out-migrants are from Uttar Pradesh.

11.Greater Mumbai receive maximum net in-migrants for Urban areas.

12. Majority of male migrate due to work and employment reasons.

13. Majority of female migrate due to marriage reasons.

**MIGRATION**

Q.1 Which type of information on migration is asked in the census of India?

Ans. The census of India records four types of information on:

i. Place of birth i.e. village or town

ii. Duration of residence (stay) at the place of enumeration.

iii. Place of last residence.

iv. Reasons for migration from place of last residence.

Q.2 Which are the two bases of enumeration of migration in the census of India?

Ans. In the Census of India migration is enumerated on two bases:

(i) **Life-time migrant**: OR (place of birth) if the place of birth is different from the place of enumeration. (30% of total population).

(ii) **Migrant by place of last residence** OR (Place of residence): if the place of last residence is different from the place of enumeration. (31% of total pop.)

**STREAMS OF MIGRATION**

Q.3 Name four streams of internal migration in India.

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Ans. Four streams are identified under the internal migration:

(a) Rural to rural (R-R);

(b) Rural to urban (R-U);

(c) Urban to urban (U-U); and

(d) Urban to rural (U-R).

Q.4 Explain the difference between the streams of the intra-state and inter-state migration

in India.

Ans. The differences between the intra state and inter state migration are:

(i) Intra-state migrants are larger than inter-state migrants, i.e. people prefer to migrate within the state.

(ii) Intra-state migration is dominated by female migrants whereas inter-state migration is dominated by male migrants.

(iii) Female migrates due to the reasons of marriage whereas male migrates due to the economic reasons.

(iv) Females prefer short distance rural to rural migration whereas male migrate to long distance rural to urban regions.

Q.5 Name the countries from where people have migrated to India.

Ans. India has also experienced immigration from the neighbouring countries. In 2001 more

than 5 million people have migrated to India from other countries.

(i) Most of them (96 per cent) came from the neighbouring countries such as Bangladesh, Pakistan and Nepal.

(ii) Refugees from Tibet, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Iran, and Myanmar have also come to India.

**SPATIAL VARIATION IN MIGRATION**

Q.6 Describe the spatial variations in the migration in India.

Ans. The internal migration varies from state to state.

1. Maharashtra, Delhi, Gujarat and Haryana have largest numbers of net in-migrants. (These states attract migrants from other states).

2. Largest numbers of out-migrants are from states such as Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.

3. Among the urban agglomeration (UA), Greater Mumbai received the higher number of in-migrants.

4. Intra-state in-migrants are largest in Greater Mumbai.

**CAUSES/REASONS OF MIGRATION IN INDIA**

Q.7 Explain the push and pull factors of migration of people in India.

Ans. People leave their places of birth and residence due to many reasons. These reasons can be put into two broad categories:

(i) **Push factor**: these cause people to leave their place of residence or origin; a. People leave their place of residence due to poverty, high population pressure on the land, lack of basic infrastructural facilities like health care, education.

b. Apart from these factors, natural disasters such as, flood, drought, cyclonic storms, earthquake, tsunami, wars and local conflicts also give extra push to migrate.

(ii) **Pull factors**, factors which attract the people from different places.

a. These are the better job opportunities, availability of regular work and

relatively higher wages.

b. Better opportunities for education, better health facilities and sources of entertainment, etc.

Q.8 Explain the difference in the reasons for migration of males and females in India.

Ans. The reasons for migration for males and females are different in India.

(i) Majority of male (38%) in India migrates due to Work and employment reasons whereas only 3 per cent of female migrated due to this reason.

(ii) Due to this reason Males dominate migration in urban areas.

(iii) Majority of female (68%) migrate due to reasons of marriage whereas it is only 2% for male migration.

(iv) Due to this reason Females dominate migration in the rural areas of India.

**CONSEQUENCES OF MIGRATION**

Q.9 Explain the **Economic consequences** of migration of people in India.

Ans. There are positive and negative economic consequences of migrations.

**1. Positive consequences:**

i. The remittance (payments) sent by migrants to their homes help in the

growth of economy of the region.

ii. This money is mainly used by the family for purchasing food, repayment of debts, medical treatment, marriages, children’s education, purchasing agricultural inputs, construction of houses, etc.

iii. Many poor villages of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, depend on this money for

their survival.

iv. Similarly remittances from the international Indian migrants are one of

the major sources of foreign exchange in India. In 2002, India received

US$ 11 billion as remittances from these people.

v. States such as Punjab, Kerala and Tamil Nadu receive very large amount of money from their international migrants.

b. Migration of people from Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, to the rural areas of Punjab, Haryana, has resulted in the success of green revolution and agricultural development in Punjab and Haryana.

**2. Negative consequences:**

a. Unregulated migration to the metropolitan cities of India has caused

overcrowding.

b. Development of slums in industrially developed states such as Maharashtra, Gujarat, and Delhi is the result of unregulated migration.

c. The under-development gets even worse due to out migration of skilled people.

Q.10 Explain the **Demographic consequences** of migration of people in India.

Ans. There are positive and negative demographic consequences of migrations.

**1. Positive consequences:**

a. Migration leads to the redistribution of the population within a country.

b. It results in balanced distribution of people according to resources.

c. Rural-urban migration is one of the important factors contributing to the population growth of cities.

**2. Negative consequences:**

a. It results in imbalances in sex composition due to selective male or female migration. Large cities have unfavourable sex ratio as compared to rural areas due to high male immigration.

b. Rural areas face shortage of skilled people because most of skilled and semiskilled people migrate to urban areas.

Q.11 Explain the **Social consequences** of migration of people in India.

Ans. There are positive and negative social consequences of migrations.

1. **Positive consequences**:

a. Migrants act as agents of social change. The new ideas related to new

technologies, family planning, girl’s education, etc. get spread from urban to rural areas through them.

b. Migration also leads to intermixing of people from diverse cultures and results in the evolution of composite culture.

c. The mind set of people changes. They start thinking broadly and the narrow views changes.

2. **Negative consequences**:

a. It also causes anonymity, which creates social vacuum and sense of dejection among individuals.

b. Continued feeling of dejection may motivate people to fall in the trap of antisocial activities like crime and drug abuse.

c. Migration affects the women more. In the rural areas, male selective out migration leaving their wives behind puts extra physical as well mental pressure on the women which increases their vulnerability.

Q.12 Explain the **Environmental consequences** of migration of people in India.

Ans. There are environmental consequences of migrations.

a. Overcrowding of people due to rural-urban migration has put pressure on the existing social and physical infrastructure in the urban areas.

b. This ultimately leads to unplanned growth of urban settlement and formation of slums shanty colonies.

c. Apart from this, due to over-exploitation of natural resources, cities are facing the acute problem of depletion of ground water, air pollution, and disposal of sewage and management of solid wastes.

**3 Chapter HUMAN DEVELOPMENT (INDIA)**

1. In 1990 the first human development report published by UNDP.

2. India is ranked 127 in the Human Development Index (HDI).

3. India has composite HDI value of O.602 & is considered as medium development.

4. T he Planning Commission of India prepares the Human Development Report for India.

5. India’s GDP was Rs. 3200 thousand crores at current Price.

6. India’s per capita income was Rs. 20,813 at current prices.

7. Orissa has highest incidence of poverty in India (47.15 %).

8. Maharashtra has the highest per capita income.

9. Uttar Pradesh has the lowest per capita income.

10.Kerala has highest total literacy and female literacy rates.

11.Bihar has lowest total literacy and female literacy rate.

**Short Answer Questions:**

Q.1 Define the concept of Human Development?

Ans. “Human development is a process of enlarging the range of people’s choices, providing full freedom and increasing their opportunities for education, health care, income.” Thus, enlarging the range of people’s choices is the most significant aspect of human

development.

Q.2 Define the concept of poverty.

Ans. “Poverty is a state of deprivation. In absolute terms it reflects the inability of an

individual to satisfy certain basic needs for a sustained, healthy and reasonably productive living.”

Q.3 Name the three aspects of People’s choices that are considered basic.

Ans. The three aspects considered basic are:

1. Living a long and healthy life,

2. Being educated

3. Have access to resources needed for a decent standard of living including political

freedom, guaranteed human rights and personal self-respect, etc.

Q.4 Name the symbols of development by which every individual, community or government measures the levels of development.

Ans. The symbols of development are :

a) Modernized, b) industrialized, c) having comforts and affluence (richness),

d) Computerized, e) having efficient transport and communication network, f) large education system,

g) advanced and modern medical facilities, etc.

Every individual, community and government measures levels of development with these things.

Q.5 Name the indicators used to measure economic attainment in India.

Ans. The indicators used to measure economic attainment in India are -

(1) Gross National Product (GNP)

(2)Per capita availability of GNP.

Q.6 Mention some important measures of a healthy life in India.

Ans. Important measures of healthy life are;

1. Availability of pre and post-natal health care facilities,

2. Old age health care,

3. Adequate nutrition,

4. Safety of individual,

Q.7 Mention the importance of literacy in achieving development.

Ans. Freedom from hunger, poverty, servitude, bondage, ignorance, can only be achieved with the empowerment and participation of the people. Literacy can increase empowerment and participation of people because it gives access to knowledge about the society and environment.

Q.8 Mention important issues which the UNDP considers in achieving human development.

Ans. The UNDP in its Human Development Report included issues like:

1. People’s participation and their security.

2. Increasing Democratization

3. Increasing empowerment of people

4. Greater role of Civil Society in bringing about peace and human development.

Q.9 Mention the steps which the Civil Society must take to achieve peace and human development.

Ans. UNDP has outlined some of the guidelines for the Civil Society to achieve peace and human development. They are:

i. Reduction in the military expenditure,

ii. Demobilization of armed forces,

iii. Transition from defence to production of basic goods and services

iv. Disarmament and reduction in the nuclear warheads by the developed countries.

Q.10 What are the view of Mahatma Gandhi on the relationship between resources and population?

Ans. Indian culture has been very sensitive to these issues. Mahatma Gandhi advocated:

1. We must maintain the harmony and balance between the population and resource.

2. Industrialization has resulted in the loss of morality, spirituality, self-reliance, nonviolence

and mutual cooperation and environment.

3. In his opinion, austerity for individual, trusteeship of social wealth and non-violence are

the key to attain higher goals in the life of an individual as well as that of a nation.

Q.11 Name the indicators used by the planning commission of India to calculate the human development report.

Ans. The HDI of India has been calculated by taking:

a. **Access to health**: the life expectancy at birth.

b. **Access to education**: the adult literacy rate and the gross enrolment ratio.

c. **Access to resources**: purchasing power (in U.S. dollars).

d. **Other indicators** like economic attainment, social empowerment, social distributive

justice, accessibility, hygiene and various welfare measures undertaken by the states.

**Long Answer Questions:**

Q.1 Critically examine the paradoxes related to development.

Ans. The Development and under-development coexist together.

1. Regional imbalances:

a. On one hand we find regions which are well developed on the other hand there are rural and slum areas have do not have basic amenities like potable water, education and health.

b. In large cities, which are considered modern, we find the jhuggi and slum clusters with large multistory buildings.

2. Social injustice:

a. Children of rich go to big school while poor children beg on traffic lights.

b. Development helps some segments of population more than the other. It has created conditions of “haves and have nots”.

c. Majority of the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, landless agricultural labourers, poor farmers and slums dwellers, etc. have no opportunities to

develop.

d. A large segment of female population does not get access to opportunities.

e. Development is class biased. Development of a few regions, individuals leads to

poverty, malnutrition and ecological degradation for others.

3. Environmental crisis:

a. Consequently, vast majority of people are compelled to live under abject

poverty and subhuman conditions.

b. The human conditions have got worse in many parts of India due to the

environmental pollution caused by development.

Q.2 Why it was felt important to take up the issue of human development rather than the economic development in India.

Ans. Our experiences of economic development made us conclude that;

(1)The present development has not been able to address the issues of social injustice, regional imbalances and environmental degradation.

(2)On the contrary, it has caused social injustices, deterioration in the quality of life and human development, ecological crisis and social unrest.

(3)The development creates, reinforce and perpetuate these crises.

(4)Thus, it was thought to take up human development as a separate issue against the prevalent western views of development.

Q.3 Describe the levels of economic attainments in India.

Ans. In India there are great disparities in the levels of economic attainments:

1. India has impressive GDP of Rs. 3200 thousand crores (at current Price) and

accordingly, per capita income was Rs. 20,813 at current prices. But there is

widespread occurrence of poverty, deprivation, malnutrition, illiteracy, prejudices,

social injustices and large-scale regional disparities in India.

2. Some states such as Maharashtra, Punjab, Haryana, Gujarat and Delhi that have high

per capita income of more than Rs. 4,000 per year whereas there are many poorer

States like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Assam, Jammu and Kashmir,

etc. which have low per capita income of less than Rs. 2,000.

3. The developed states have higher per capita consumption expenditure as compared to

the poorer states which indicate large scale unemployment and poverty in India.

4. There are States like Orissa and Bihar which have high proportions (more than 40 per cent) population living below the poverty line whereas Goa, Daman & Diu, Punjab have less than 10% poverty.

5. Employment rate for educated youth is low at 25 per cent and this is one of the

important reasons for higher incidences of poverty in India.

Q.4 Describe the levels of development in the health indicators in India.

Ans. The levels of development in the health indicators are;

1. India has done reasonably well in some of the health indicators like -

a. Death rate has declined from 25.1 per thousand to 8.1 per thousand during 1951-1999.

b. Infant mortality rate has declined from 148 per thousand to 70 during the 1951-1999.

c. Life expectancy at birth has increased from 37.1 years to 62.3 years for males and 36.2 to 65.3 years for females during 1951-1999.

d. Birth rate has also declined from 40.8 to 26.1 during 1951-1999.

2. We have not done good in some of the indicators like –

a. Female Sex ratio has decreased in India causing imbalances in the society.

b. The child sex ratio has also declined in all the states such as Haryana and Punjab where it is below 800 female children per thousand male children.

Q.5 Describe the levels of literacy and social empowerment.

Ans. Literacy rates varies from state to state and gender wise in India.

1. Overall literacy in India is approximately 65. 4 per cent (2001).

2. Female literacy is just 54.16 per cent which is much lower than the male literacy.

3. States of south India have literacy rates above than national average.

4. There is a state like Bihar which has very low (47.53 per cent) literacy and there are states like Kerala and Mizoram which have literacy rates of 90.92 and 88.49 percent respectively.

5. Literacy rates are lower in the rural areas, among females, scheduled castes,

scheduled tribes, agricultural labourers, etc.

6. Urban areas and richer people have higher literacy rates.

Q.6 Name states which have performed well in human development and also which have not performed well in human development.

Ans. Some states of India which have performed well in the human development are:

i. Kerala (0.638) has highest Human development.

ii. Punjab (0.537),

iii. Tamil Nadu (0.531)

iv. Maharashtra (0.523) and

v. Haryana (0.509).

States which have not performed well in Human development are:

i. Bihar (0.367) has lowest human development in India,

ii. Assam (0.386),

iii. Uttar Pradesh (0.388),

iv. Madhya Pradesh (0.394) and

v. Orissa (0.404).

Q.7 Which factors have caused spatial variations in the levels of Human Development?

Ans. The reasons or causes of variations in the levels of human development are:

1. Kerala has the highest rank in the HDI due to its impressive performance in achieving near **hundred per cent literacy** (90.92 per cent) in 2001 and lower gap between male and female literacy levels.

2. Bihar and other states like Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Assam and Uttar Pradesh low ranks because they have **very low literacy** and higher gap between male and female literacy levels.

3. **Economically developed** states like Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Punjab and

Haryana have higher value of HDI as compared to states like Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, etc.

4. States which were **exploited during colonial period** continue to show poor performances in the HDI.

5. **Regional imbalances and social disparities** are also causes of lower human development in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Assam.

Q.8 Explain the relationship between population, resources and development as stated by Neo-Malthusians, environmentalists and radical ecologists.

Ans. They believed that for a happy and peaceful social life proper balance between population and resources is a necessary condition.

1. According to these thinkers, the gap between the resources and population has widened after eighteenth century.

2. The resources have not expanded but there has been very rapid growth in the human population.

3. Development has only contributed in increasing the multiple uses of the limited resources of the world.

4. There has been enormous increase in the demand for resources.

5. Therefore, the prime task before any development activity is to maintain balance between population and resources.

**4th**

LAND RESOURCES AND AGRICULTURE(INDIA)

Land-use records are maintained by Land Revenue department.

· The Survey of India is responsible for measuring geographical area of India.

· Land under settlements, roads, canals, industries, shops, etc. is called Land put to Nonagricultural

Uses.

· The land such as barren hilly terrains, desert lands, ravines, etc. and normally cannot

be brought under cultivation with the available technology is called **Barren and**

**Wastelands.**

· Land which is left un-cultivated for one or less than one year is called **Current Fallow.**

· Land which is left uncultivated for more than a year but less than five years is called

**Fallow other than Current Fallow.**

· Land which is left un-cultivated for more than five years is called **Culturable Waste-**

**Land.**

· The physical extent of land on which crops are sown and harvested every year is known as net sown area is called **Net Area Sown.**

· Land-use in a region is influenced by the nature of economic activities carried out in that region.

· Area under non-agricultural uses has registered the highest rate of increase.

· The total cultivable land (Net sown area + fallow land + cultivable wasteland) in India

is 58.67 % of reporting area.

· Food grains (cereals and pulses) crops are largest cultivated crops of India. (75% of

total cropped area)

· The country produces about 11 per cent cereals of the world and ranks third in

production after China and U.S.A.

· ‘aus’, ‘aman’ and ‘boro’ are the variety of rice seed.

· Rice is the first most important staple food crop of India.

· India is second largest producer of Rice and produces 22% of world rice.

· Wheat is the second most important food crop of India.

· Jowar is main food crop in semi-arid areas of central and southern India.

· Bajara is a hardy crop which can resists frequent droughts.

· Maize is a food as well as fodder crop.

· Pulses are rich sources of proteins. Pulses are legume crops which increases fertility by

nitrogen fixation. India is a leading producer of pulses in the world.

· Tur (Arhar) is also known as red gram or pigeon pea.

· Arabica, robusta and liberica are the varieties of coffee.

· Cotton and Jute are two main fibre crops grown in India.

· The strategy of introduction of high yielding seeds of wheat and rice with irrigation is

called **Green Revolution**. Due to it agricultural production increased rapidly in 1960s.

· In rainfed areas agro-climatic planning was introduced in 1980s.

· New high yielding seed varieties of **wheat** came from **Mexico** and **rice** from **Philippines**.

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**LAND-USE CHANGES IN INDIA**

Q.1 Explain three factors which influence the land use changes in a region.

Explain three types of changes in an economy which affect land use.

Ans. Three types of changes in an economy which affect land use are:

1) **T he size of the economy:**

a) With increase in the levels of income the pressure on land increases and

marginal lands are brought under use.

b) **F or e.g.** With increase in industrial activities the agricultural lands are put under

non-agricultural uses.

**AND AGRICULTURE** Chapter 5

2) **C hange in the composition of the economy**

a) With growth in secondary and tertiary sector land use changes from agricultural

uses to non-agricultural uses.

b) **F or e.g**. In Delhi city the agricultural land is being used for building purposes.

3) **D ecline in agricultural sector**:

a) The pressure on land for agricultural activities continues to be high because

large number of people depends on agriculture and it feeds the large population.

Q.2 Name the three land use categories that have registered an increase in their reporting

area since 1960-61. Also give one reasons for their increase.

Ans. Three land uses categories have registered an increase. They are -

1) **A rea under non-agricultural uses:**

a) The rate of increase is the highest in case of area under non-agricultural uses.

b) This is due to the increase in demand for land for industrial, infrastructural

facilities and services.

c) Expansion of area under both urban and rural settlements.

d) Thus, the wastelands and agricultural land are put under non-agricultural uses.

**2) A rea under forest:**

a) The increase in the area under forest is due to increase in the demarcated area

under forest.

3) **A rea under current fallow**:

a) The area under current fallow fluctuates over years, depending on the variability of rainfall and cropping cycles.

Q.3 Name four land use categories that have registered a decrease in reporting area since

1960-61. Also give one reasons for their decrease.

Ans. The four categories are:

1) **A rea under barren, wasteland and culturable wasteland**:

a) Is due to increase in the pressure on land for both the agricultural and

nonagricultural uses.

2) **N et sown area:**

a) Is due to the increases in area under nonagricultural use. The agricultural land

is put under buildings and factories.

3) **P astures and grazing lands**

a) Is due to expansion of cultivation on pasture lands.

**COMMON PROPERTY RESOURCES**

Q.4 What are common property resources?

Ans. CPR is defined as community’s natural resource, where every member has the equal right of access and usage with specified obligations, without anybody having property

rights over them. **Examples of CPRs** are Community forests, pasture lands, village water bodies and other public spaces such as ‘Chopaal’.

Q.5 Mention the advantages of CPR in rural areas/society.

Ans. Community property resources are important for:

a. Providing fodder for the livestock and fuel for the households.

b. Providing other minor forest products like fruits, nuts, fibre, medicinal plants, etc.

c. Providing additional income from livestock to the landless and marginal farmers and other weaker sections. For them it is the main source of livelihood.

d. Provide easy access for women to collect the fodder and fuel.

**LAND RESOURCES AND AGRICULTURE** Chapter 5

**AGRICULTURAL LAND**

Q.6 Explain the importance of land resource to the livelihood of the people depending on

agriculture.

Ans. Land resource is more important to the people whose livelihood depend on agriculture:

(i) Agriculture output purely depends on land resource. Thus, lack of access to land

increases incidence of poverty in rural areas.

(ii) Quality of land has a direct bearing on the productivity of agriculture, which is not

true for other activities.

(iii) In rural areas, land ownership has a social value and serves as a security for credit,

natural hazards or life contingencies, and also adds to the social status.

Q.7 Name two types of land saving technologies. Which one of them is more important?

Give two main reasons for its importance.

Ans. There are two types of land saving technologies:

a. **Raising the yield** of particular crop per unit area of land by modern inputs.

b. Increasing the yield of all crops per unit area of land by increasing

**cropping intensity.**

Increasing cropping intensity is more important of the two.

Cropping intensity has many advantages such as:

(i) It not only helps in increasing output from limited land but also increases the demand for labour.

(ii) Land in India is scarce but labour is abundant therefore this technique reduces unemployment in the rural economy and fully utilizes land resources.

Q.8 What is cropping intensity?

Ans. It refers to the number of crops raised on a field during an agricultural year. It is the

total cropped area as the percentage of net sown area. It is calculated by -

Gross cultivate Area x 100

Net sown area

**CROPPING SEASONS IN INDIA**

Q.9 Explain the three distinct crop seasons in northern and interior parts of India. Name

two crops grown in the each season.

Ans. There are three distinct crop seasons in northern India:

1) **The Kharif season**

a) It largely begins with onset of Southwest Monsoon in May-June and ends in

September-October.

b) Cultivation of **tropical crops** such as rice, cotton, jute, jowar, bajra and tur is

done.

**2) The rabi season**

a) It begins with the beginning of winter in October-November and ends in March-

April.

b) The low temperature conditions during this season facilitate the cultivation of

**temperate and subtropical crops**.

c) Crops such as wheat, gram and mustard are grown.

3) **Zaid season:**

a) It is a short duration summer cropping season in April and May.

b) It begins after harvesting of Rabi crops.

c) The cultivation of watermelons, cucumbers, vegetables and fodder crops during

this season is done on irrigated lands.

**AND AGRICULTURE** Chapter 5

Q.10 Explain why in southern parts of India same crops can be grown thrice in a year.

Ans. In southern India the temperature remains high throughout the year. It is suitable for

growing tropical crops during any period in the year. Thus, in this region same tropical

crops can be grown thrice in an agricultural year.

**TYPES OF FARMING**

Q.11 What are the two types of farming classified on the basis of main source of moisture for

the crops? Give differences between the two.

Ans. **Irrigated farming** and **Rainfed farming** are the two types of farming classified on

the basis of main source of moisture for the crops.

Both differ in terms of nature of irrigation and the objective of irrigation:

1. **Rainfed farming also known as Protective farming:**

a. The objective of protective irrigation is to protect the crops from adverse effects

of lack of soil moisture.

b. Irrigation acts as an additional source of water over and above the rainfall.

c. The strategy of this kind of irrigation is to provide soil moisture to maximum

possible area.

2. **Irrigated farming also known as Productive irrigation:**

a. It is meant to provide sufficient soil moisture in the cropping season.

b. It is done to achieve high productivity.

c. In such irrigation the water input per unit area of cultivated land is higher than

protective irrigation.

Q.12 What are the two types of rainfed farming? Explain the differences between the two

types of rainfed farming.

Ans. Rainfed farming is classified into **dryland farming** and **wetland farming.**

1. The dryland farming is largely confined to the regions having annual rainfall less than

75 cm whereas in wetland farming the rainfall is in excess of soil moisture requirement

of plants during rainy season.

2. In dryland farming regions hardy and drought resistant crops such as ragi, bajra,

moong, gram and guar (fodder crops) are grown whereas in wetland farming regions

various water intensive crops such as rice, jute and sugarcane are grown.

3. In dryland farming farmers practise various measures of soil moisture conservation and

rain water harvesting whereas in wetland farming practise aquaculture in the fresh

water bodies.

4. Dryland farming regions face problems of deficient soil moisture whereas wetland

farming regions may face flood and soil erosion hazards.

**CROPPING PATTERN**

**Rice**: Rice is a staple food in India. India contributes 22 per cent of rice production in the

world and ranks second after China.

**i. G eographical conditions** required for its growth:

1. It is mainly grown in tropical humid areas.

2. This crop is successfully grown in all areas from sea level to about

2,000 m altitude and from humid areas to dry but irrigated areas.

3. In southern states and West Bengal the climatic conditions allow

the cultivation of two or three crops of rice in an agricultural year.

4. But in Himalayas and northwestern parts of the country, it is

grown during kharif season of southwest Monsoon.

**LAND RESOURCES AND AGRICULTURE** Chapter 5

**ii. D istribution and Yield:**

1. About one-fourth of the total cropped area in the country is under

rice cultivation.

2. West Bengal, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil

Nadu are the **five leading rice producing states**.

3. The yield is high in Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Haryana, Andhra

Pradesh, West Bengal and Kerala. In the first four of these states

almost the entire land under rice cultivation is irrigated.

4. The yield of this crop is very low in rainfed areas of Madhya

Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Orissa.

**Wheat:** Wheat is the second most important cereal crop in India. India produces 12 per

cent of total wheat production of world.

**i. G eographical conditions**:

1. Wheat is primarily a crop of temperate zone.

2. Its cultivation in India is done during winter i.e. Rabi season.

3. It is grown upto 2700 m altitude in Himalayas.

4. It is mostly grown under irrigated conditions.

5. But it is a rainfed crop in Himalayan highlands and parts of Malwa

plateau in Madhya Pradesh.

**ii. D istribution and Yield:**

1. About 14 per cent of the total cropped area in the country is

under wheat cultivation.

2. It is mostly grown in north and central regions of the country.

3. Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh

are **five leading wheat producing** states.

4. The yield level of wheat is very high in Punjab and Haryana

whereas, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Bihar have moderate

yields.

5. In the states of Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu

and Kashmir the yield is low because it is grown under rainfed

conditions.

**Jowar**: It is main food crop in semi-arid areas of central and southern India.

**i. G eographical conditions**:

1. It is sown in both Kharif and Rabi seasons in southern states. But

it is a kharif crop in northern India where it is mostly grown as a

fodder crop.

2. It is grown in semi-arid areas of India.

3. It is mostly a rainfed crop.

**ii. D istribution and Yield:**

1. Maharashtra alone produces more than half of the total jowar

production of the country.

2. Other leading producer states of jowar are Karnataka, Madhya

Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh.

3. Because it is a rainfed crop, its yield level is very low.

**Bajra:**

**i. G eographical conditions:**

1. Bajra is sown in hot and dry climatic conditions in northwestern

and western parts of the country.

**AND AGRICULTURE** Chapter 5

2. It is a hardy crop which resists frequent dry spells and drought in

this region.

3. It is also a rainfed crop.

4. It is cultivated alone as well as part of mixed cropping.

**ii. D istribution and Yield:**

1. It occupies about 5.2 per cent of total cropped area in the

country.

2. **Leading producers of bajra** are the states of Maharashtra,

Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Haryana.

3. Being a rainfed crop, the yield level of this crop is low in

Rajasthan and fluctuates a lot from year to year.

4. Yield of this crop has increased during recent years in Haryana

and Gujarat due to introduction of drought resistant varieties and

expansion of irrigation under it.

**Maize:**

**I. G eographical Conditions**:

1. Maize is a food as well as fodder crop grown under semi-arid

climatic conditions.

2. It is grown over inferior soils.

**II. D istribution and Yield:**

1. This crop occupies only about 3.6 per cent of total cropped area.

2. It is sown all over India except eastern and north-eastern regions.

3. The **leading producers of maize** are the states of Madhya

Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Rajasthan and Uttar

Pradesh.

4. Yield level of maize is higher than other coarse cereals. It is high

in southern states and declines towards central parts.

**Gram:**

i. **G eographical conditions**:

1. Gram is cultivated in subtropical areas.

2. It is mostly a rainfed crop cultivated during Rabi season.

3. Just one or two light showers or irrigations are required to grow

this crop successfully.

ii. **D istribution and Yield**:

1. Its cultivation has been replaced by wheat in Haryana, Punjab and

northern Rajasthan following the green revolution.

2. At present, gram covers only about 2.8 per cent of the total

cropped area in the country.

3. Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh

and Rajasthan are the main producers of this pulse crop.

4. The yield of this crop continues to be low and fluctuates from year

to year even in irrigated areas.

**Tur (Arhar)**

a Tur is the second important pulse crop in the country.

b It is also known as **red gram** or **pigeon pea**.

c It is cultivated over marginal lands and under rainfed conditions in the

dry areas of central and southern states of the country.

d This crop occupies only about 2 per cent of total cropped area of India.

e Maharashtra is the leading producer of it.

f Other leading producer states are Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Gujarat

and Madhya Pradesh.

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g Per hectare output of this crop is very low and its performance is

inconsistent.

**Groundnut**:

a. India produces about 17 per cent the total of groundnut production in the

world.

b. It is largely a rainfed kharif crop of drylands.

c. But in southern India, it is cultivated during Rabi season as well.

d. It covers about 3.6 per cent of total cropped area in the country.

e. Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra are the

leading producers.

f. Yield of groundnut is comparatively high in Tamil Nadu where it is partly

irrigated. But its yield is low in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka.

**Rapeseed and Mustard**:

a Rapeseed and mustard comprise several oilseeds as rai, sarson, toria and

taramira.

b These are subtropical crops cultivated during Rabi season in north-western

and central parts of India.

c These are frost sensitive crops and their yields fluctuate from year to year.

d But with the expansion of irrigation and improvement in seed technology,

their yields have improved and stabilised to some extent.

e About two-third of the cultivated area under these crops is irrigated.

f These oilseeds together occupy only 2.5 per cent of total cropped area in the

country.

g R ajasthan contributes about one-third production while other leading

producers are Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh.

h Yields of these crops are comparatively high in Haryana and Rajasthan.

**Other Oilseeds**:

i. Soyabean and sunflower are other important oilseeds grown in India.

ii. **Soyabean** is mostly grown in Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra. These

two states together produce about 90 per cent of total output of

soyabean in the country.

iii. **Sunflower** cultivation is concentrated in Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh

and adjoining areas of Maharashtra.

iv. It is a minor crop in northern parts of the country where its yield is

high due to irrigation.

**Cotton:**

i. **G eographical conditions**:

1. Cotton is a tropical crop.

2. It is grown in kharif season in semi-arid areas of the country.

3. Cotton requires clear sky during flowering stage.

4. Its yield increases if is under irrigated conditions.

ii. **D istribution and Yield**:

1. India ranks fourth in the world in the production of cotton after

China, U.S.A. and Pakistan and accounts for about 8.3 per cent of

production of cotton in the world.

2. Cotton occupies about 4.7 per cent of total cropped area in the

country.

3. There are three cotton growing areas,

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a. Parts of Punjab, Haryana and northern Rajasthan in northwest,

b. Gujarat and Maharashtra in the west

c. Plateaus of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu in

south.

4. **Leading producers of this crop** are Maharashtra, Gujarat,

Andhra Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana.

5. Its yield is very low in Maharashtra where it is grown under

rainfed conditions.

**Jute**: It is used for making coarse cloth, bags, sacks and decorative items.

i. **D istribution:**

1. It is a cash crop in West Bengal and adjoining eastern parts of the

country.

2. At present, India produces about three-fifth of jute production of

the world.

3. West Bengal is largest jute growing state. Bihar and Assam are

other jute growing areas.

4. Being concentrated only in a few states, this crop accounts for

only about 0.5 per cent of total cropped area in the country.

**Sugarcane:**

i. **Geographical conditions**:

1. Sugarcane is a crop of tropical areas.

2. Under rainfed conditions, it is cultivated in sub-humid and humid

climates.

3. But it is largely an irrigated crop in India.

**ii. Distribution and Yield:**

1. India is the second largest producer of sugarcane after Brazil.

2. It accounts for about 23 per cent of the world production of

sugarcane.

3. But it occupies only 2.4 per cent of total cropped area in the

country.

4. Uttar Pradesh is the largest producer of sugarcane but the yield is

low.

5. Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh are

other leading producers of this crop where yield level of sugarcane

is high.

**Tea**:

i. **G eographical conditions**:

1. Tea is a plantation crop used as beverage.

2. It is an indigenous crop of hills in northern China.

3. It is grown over undulating topography of hilly areas

4. It requires well-drained soils in humid and sub-humid tropics and

sub-tropics.

**ii. D istribution and Yield:**

5. In India, tea plantation started in 1840s in Brahmaputra valley of

Assam which is the leading producer of tea (53%) in India.

6. West Bengal and Tamil Nadu are the other leading producers of

tea. In West Bengal it is grown in Darjiling, Jalpaiguri and Cooch

Bihar districts.

7. Tea is also cultivated in Tamil Nadu in south on the lower slopes

of Nilgiri and Cardamom hills in Western Ghats.

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8. India is a leading producer of tea and accounts for about 28 per

cent of total production in the world.

**Coffee:**

i. **G eographical conditions**:

1. Coffee is a tropical plantation crop.

2. Its seeds are roasted, ground and are used for preparing a

beverage.

3. It is grown on well drained highlands.

4. India mostly grows superior quality coffee, arabica, which is in

great demand in International market.

ii. **D istribution and Yield**:

1. India produces only about 4.3 per cent coffee of the world and

ranks sixth.

2. Coffee is cultivated in the highlands of Western Ghats in

Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

3. Karnataka is the leading producer of coffee.

**AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA**

Q.13 Describe the status of Indian agriculture before independence. **OR**

Mention major problems faced by Indian agriculture during pre-independence period.

Ans. Before and during independence Indian agriculture faced many problems:

a. Indian agricultural economy was largely subsistence in nature before

Independence.

b. Agricultural production was low in the first half of twentieth century.

c. This period witnessed severe droughts and famines.

d. During partition about one-third of the irrigated land in undivided India went to

Pakistan.

e. This reduced the proportion of irrigated area in Independent India.

Q.14 What steps/strategy did the government of India took/adopted to remove the problems

of Indian agriculture?

Ans. The Government took following steps:

(i) After Independence the food grain production was increased by switching over from cash crops to food crops;

(ii) Cropping intensity was increased.

(iii) Fallow land under brought under cultivation.

(iv) Intensive Agricultural District Programme (IADP) and Intensive Agricultural Area

Programme (IAAP) were launched in 1950s.

(v) Introduction of package technology in 1960s called ‘Green Revolution’ which increased foodgrain production many times.

(vi) In rainfed areas agro-climatic planning was introduced in 1980s.

(vii) In 1990s the policy of liberalization and free market economy.

Q.15 Mention any three objectives of agro-climatic planning introduced by Planning

Commission of India in 1988.

Ans. The objectives were:

a. To achieve regionally balanced agricultural development in India.

b. To diversify Indian agricultural production.

c. To harness the local resource for the development of dairy farming, poultry,

horticulture; livestock rearing and aquaculture.

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Q.16 State the main features of the package technology called ‘Green revolution’.

Ans. The package technology of Green Revolution was launched in 1960s.

(i) This technology was introduced in irrigated areas of Punjab, Haryana, Western Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat.

(ii) New high yielding seed varieties of wheat (from Mexico) and rice (from Philippines) were introduced.

(iii) Along with it chemical fertilizers were introduced.

(iv) Sources of irrigation were introduced for the success of this new agricultural technology.

(v) This strategy increased the food grains production at very fast rate.

Q.17 State any three benefits of Green Revolution in India.

Ans. Green revolution benefitted our country by -

a. This strategy of agricultural development increased the food grains production at very fast rate.

b. This strategy also boosted the development of a agro-inputs, agro-processing industries and small-scale industries.

c. This strategy of agricultural development made the country self-reliant in food grain production.

d. But green revolution was confined to selected areas, thus it led to regional disparities in agricultural development in the country.

Q.18 Describe the growth in the agricultural output and improvement in technology in our country during the last 50 years.

Ans. The agricultural production and technology has improved in our country:

**(i) P roduction:**

a. P roduction and yield of many crops such as rice and wheat increased at faster rate.

b. Among the other crops, the production of sugarcane, oilseeds and cotton has also increased significantly.

c. I ndia ranks first in the production of pulses, tea, jute, cattle and milk.

d. It is the second largest producer of rice, wheat, groundnut, sugarcane and vegetables.

**(ii) Irrigation:**

a. Net area under irrigation has increased by 1.5 times.

b. With irrigation use of HYV of seeds and fertilizers has increased.

**(iii) Modern Agricultural Technology:**

a. Use of farm machinery also increased.

b. Consumption of chemical fertilizers has increased by 15 times since mid-sixties.

c. The use of pesticides has increased since 1960s because the HYV of seeds are highly vulnerable to pests and diseases.

**PROBLEMS OF INDIAN AGRICULTURE**

Q.19 Explain any three major problems faced by Indian agriculture.

Ans. Most of Problems are region specific. They are:

**(i) Dependence on erratic monsoon**:

a. 63% of the cultivated area directly depends on Monsoon rainfall.

b. There are great fluctuations in the Monsoon rainfall therefore can not be depended.

c. Delay and non-arrival of south-west Monsoon adversely affects production.

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d. Drought and floods are the two major climatic threats in our agriculture.

e. In some areas such as Rajasthan the rainfall is very less which causes drought whereas in other areas floods are very frequent.

**(ii) L ow productivity of crops and labour**

a. The yield of the crops in the country is very low in comparison to the international level.

b. Because of the very high pressure on the land resources, the labour productivity is also very low.

c. Cereals, pulses and oilseeds have very low yields.

**(iii) C onstraints of Financial Resources and Indebtedness**

a. Modern agricultural inputs are very costly.

b. Most of small and marginal farmers can not afford them.

c. Due to it the problem of indebtedness arises.

d. Crop failure, low returns causes farmer to take credit from various money

lenders and they fall in trap of indebtedness.

**(iv) L ack of Land Reforms**

a. Unequal distribution of agricultural land.

b. Lack of will to implement land reforms.

**(v) S mall Farm Size and Fragmentation of Landholdings**

a. There are a large number of marginal and small farmers in the country.

b. The farm size is small. 60 % of farmers have a less than one hectare of land.

c. The average size of land holding is shrinking under population pressure.

d. The lands are fragmented because it divided among the family members.

e. The small size of land has become uneconomic.

**(vi) L ack of Commercialization**

a. A large number of farmers produce crops for self-consumption.

b. These farmers do not have enough land resources to produce more than their requirement.

c. Modernisation and commercialisation of agriculture have taken place only in few irrigated areas.

**(vii) V ast Under-employment**

a. In the un-irrigated areas there is a seasonal unemployment ranging from 4 to 8

months.

b. Even during the cropping season work is not available for all the days.

c. Hence, the people engaged in agriculture do not have the opportunity to work

round the year causing underemployment.

**(viii) D egradation of Cultivable Land: Causes**

a. Large region of agricultural land has lost its fertility due to alkalization and

Salinisation of soils and water logging.

b. Wrong strategy of irrigation and agricultural operations has degraded land.

c. Excessive use of chemicals such as insecticides and pesticides has increased

concentration of toxic material in the soil.

d. Nitrogen fixing Leguminous Crops are no longer cultivated in irrigated areas.

e. Land is not put to rest. This has destroyed the process of natural fertilization.

f. Soil erosion is common in humid and semi-arid tropics.

**CHAPTER 6 WATER RESOURCE INDIA JAYPISH**

Water scarcity is possibly to pose the greatest challenge on account of its increased demand coupled with shrinking supplies due to over utilisation and pollution. Water is a cyclic resource with abundant supplies on the globe. Approximately, 71 per cent of the earth’s surface is covered with it but fresh water constitutes only about 3 per cent of the total water. In fact, a very small proportion of fresh water is effectively available for human use. The availability of fresh water varies over space and time. The tensions and disputes on sharing and control of this scare resource are becoming contested issues among communities, regions, and states. The assessment, efficient use and

conservation of water, therefore, become necessary to ensure development.

**WATER RESOURCES OF INDIA**

Q.1 State any four features of water resources available in India.

Ans. In the world only 3 per cent of total water is fresh water. It is available as surface

water, ground water and brackish water from lagoons and backwaters.

(i) India accounts for about 4 per cent of the world’s water resources

(ii) The total water available from precipitation in the country in a year is about 4,000

cubic km.

(iii) The availability from surface water and replenishable groundwater is 1,869 cubic

km.

(iv) Out of this only 60 per cent can be put to beneficial uses.

(v) Thus, the total utilisable water resource in the country is only 1,122 cubic km.

**Surface Water Resources**

Q.2 Describe the features of surface water distribution in India.

Ans. There are four major sources of surface water. These are rivers, lakes, ponds, and tanks.

a. In the country, there are about 10,360 rivers and their tributaries longer than 1.6 km each.

b. The mean annual flow in all the river basins in India is estimated to be 1,869 cubic km.

c. However, due to topographical, hydrological and other constraints, only 32 per cent of the available surface water can be utilised.

d. The Ganga, the Brahmaputra and the Indus River accounts for 60 % of the total water resource in India. They have large water resource because size of catchment area or river basin is large and rainfall is high.

**Groundwater Resources**

Q.3 Describe the features of ground water distribution in India.

Ans. Groundwater resources in the country are about 432 cubic km.

1. The Ganga and the Brahmaputra basins have about large (46 per cent of the total)

replenishable groundwater resources.

2. The level of groundwater utilisation is relatively high in the river basins lying in northwestern region and parts of south India.

3. The groundwater utilisation is very high in the states of Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, and Tamil Nadu.

4. However, there are States like Chhattisgarh, Orissa, Kerala, etc., which utilize only a small proportion of their groundwater potentials.

5. States like Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Tripura and Maharashtra are utilising their ground water resources at a moderate rate.

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**Lagoons and Backwaters**

Q.4 Name the three states which have large surface water resources in lagoons and brackish lakes. For what purposes these water bodies are used?

Ans. India has a vast coastline and the coast is very indented in some states. Due to this, a number of lagoons and lakes have formed.

1. The States like Kerala, Orissa and West Bengal have vast surface water resources in these lagoons and lakes.

Although, water is generally brackish in these water-bodies, it is used for fishing and

irrigating certain varieties of paddy crops, coconut, etc.

**WATER DEMAND AND UTILISATION**

Q.5 State important uses of water resources in India.

Ans. Water resources are used for:

a. India’s water demand at present is dominated by irrigational needs.

b. Agriculture accounts for most of the surface and ground water utilisation, it accounts for 89 per cent of the surface water and 92 per cent of the Ground water utilisation.

c. While the share of industrial sector is limited to 2 per cent of the surface water

utilisation and 5 per cent of the ground-water,

d. The share of domestic sector is higher (9 per cent) in surface water utilisation as

compared to groundwater.

e. However, in future, with development, the shares of industrial and domestic sectors in the country are likely to increase.

**Demand of Water for Irrigation**

Q.6 Why the demand of water for irrigation is high in India.

Ans. Major Use of water is for irrigation in India. It is due to following reasons:

1. India is located in the tropical and sub-tropical region; therefore evapotranspiration

is high. As such the demand of water by crops is high.

2. Spatial distribution of rainfall is uneven. Most parts of India such as north-west

and Deccan plateau remain dry due to deficient rainfall. It becomes very difficult to practice agriculture without irrigation.

3. Seasonal distribution of rainfall is uneven. Rainfall is concentrated only in a few

months therefore in most of the months irrigation is required.

4. Rainfall is highly variable and uncertain. There are breaks in the monsoon

therefore even in areas of sufficient rainfall such as West Bengal and Bihar,

irrigation is required.

5. Water requirements of certain crops such as jute, sugarcane, rice, is very high

therefore the demand can be fulfilled by irrigation.

6. Use of high yielding seeds and fertilizers in the fields have made irrigation

essential.

7. Agriculture productivity can be increased by assured irrigation therefore the

demand for irrigation is high in India.

8. Provision of irrigation makes multiple cropping possible.

Q.7 Name three states which have large area under irrigation in India.

Ans. In the states of Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh irrigated areas are highest in India. It is because:

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a. Wheat and rice crops are grown mainly with the help of irrigation in these

states.

b. These states irrigates with the help of wells and tube-wells.

c. These states utilise large proportion of their ground water potential.

Q.8 Name any four states in which the share of area irrigated by wells and tube-wells is high in India.

Ans. The four states are: Punjab, Haryana, Gujarat and Rajasthan.

Q.9 What are the implications of using ground water in drought prone area of Rajasthan,

Gujarat, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu?

Ans. The over-use of ground water resources in dry and drought prone areas has led to:

a. Decline in ground water table in Rajasthan and Gujarat.

b. Increased fluoride concentration in ground-water due to over withdrawal in

Maharashtra and Rajasthan.

c. Increase in concentration of arsenic in West Bengal and Bihar.

d. Increased salinity in the soil in Punjab and Haryana.

**EMERGING WATER PROBLEMS**

Q.10 What are the four major problems in the development of water resources in India?

Ans. Water resources in India face many problems such as problem of availability, quality, use, and management.

1. P roblems of availability:

a. Water resources are in excess in some regions such as in West Bengal whereas it is deficit in others such as Rajasthan and peninsular India.

b. Per capita availability of water is low in India. Water supply varies with

seasons.

2. P roblems of quality:

a. All the major source of water resources suffer from the problem of pollution. Water pollution is caused by domestic wastewater, industrial wastewater, and effluents and chemicals used in agriculture.

b. The Ganga and the Yamuna are the two highly polluted rivers in the

country.

Q.11 What are the major causes of deterioration of water quality or water pollution in India?

Ans. The quality of the surface water and ground water decreases due to:

1. Foreign matters such as micro-organisms, chemicals, industrial and other

wastes.

2. Discharge of domestic and industrial wastewater from cities and towns without

treatment in rivers and lakes.

3. Excessive use of fertilizers, insecticides, and pesticides in agricultural fields.

4. Seepage of these pollutants underground.

**WATER CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT**

Q.12 Why water conservation and management is necessary in India?

Ans. It is felt by many people that water conservation and management is necessary in India due to following reasons:

a. The availability of fresh water in many parts of our country is declining and

these areas faces shortage of water.

b. Water resources are unevenly distributed in India.

c. The demand of water is growing rapidly but its quality is getting lower by the

human activities.

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d. Water available from sea/ocean is negligible due to high cost of de-salinisation.

Under such view conservation of water is necessary.

Q.13 What steps/methods India has to take to conserve water resources in India?

Ans. The availability of water resources of India can be increased and conserved by:

a. Collecting rainwater and stopping it from draining off (rainwater harvesting).

b. Scientifically managing the water resource of all river watersheds (watershed

development).

c. Keeping water resource unpolluted by treating the wastewater from cities and

industries.

d. Encouraging recycling and reuse of water for long run.

e. Ocean/sea water can be de-salinised by RO systems.

f. Transfer of water from water surplus areas to water deficit areas through inter

linking of rivers.

**Prevention of Water Pollution**

Q.14 Name the most polluted rivers of India. Explain the causes of water pollution in these rivers and also mention how it can be prevented?

Ans. The most polluted rivers are:

a. The Yamuna River is the most polluted river in the country between Delhi and

Etawah.

b. Other severely polluted rivers are:

i. the Sabarmati at Ahmedabad,

ii. the Gomti at Lucknow,

iii. the Kali, the Adyar, the Vaigai at Madurai

iv. The Ganga at Kanpur and Varanasi.

Water pollution in these rivers is caused by:

a. The intensive use of river water for irrigation, drinking, domestic and industrial

purposes.

b. The drains carrying agricultural (fertilisers and insecticides), domestic (solid and

liquid wastes), and industrial effluents.

c. The Low flow of water during the summer season.

d. The Organic and bacterial contaminations.

The water pollution in these rivers can be prevented by:

a. The legislative provisions such as the Water Acts and Environment Protection Acts

which must be implemented effectively.

b. Generating public awareness and action about importance of water and impacts of

water pollution.

**Recycle and Reuse of Water**

Q.15 How recycling and reuse of water can improve fresh water availability in India?

Ans. The availability of water can be increased by recycle and reuse.

a. Use of low-quality water (such as recycled waste-water) for industrial purposes

and fire fighting to reduce their water cost.

b. Similarly, in urban areas water after bathing and washing utensils can be used

for gardening. Water used for washing vehicle can also be used for gardening.

This would conserve fresh water for drinking purposes.

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**Watershed Management**

Q.16 What is watershed management? What are the important components of watershed management?

Ans. Watershed management basically refers to efficient management and conservation of all resources – natural or human within a watershed.

Its components are:

a. To prevent runoff of rainwater

b. To store and recharge groundwater through various methods like percolation

tanks, recharge wells, etc. Some examples of watershed management are:

a. Haryali is a watershed development project sponsored by the Central

Government which aims at enabling the rural population to conserve water for

drinking, irrigation, fisheries and afforestation. The Project is being executed by

Gram Panchayats with people’s participation.

b. Neeru-Meeru (Water and You) programme (in Andhra Pradesh) and Arvary Pani

Sansad (in Alwar, Rajasthan) have taken up constructions of various waterharvesting

structures such as percolation tanks, dug out ponds (Johad), check

dams, etc. through people’s participation.

c. Watershed development projects in some areas have been successful in

rejuvenating environment and economy

**Rainwater Harvesting**

Q.17 What is rain water harvesting? Also state some of its importance.

Ans. Rain water harvesting is a method to capture and store rainwater for various uses. It is also used to recharge groundwater aquifers. It is a low cost and eco-friendly technique for preserving every drop of water by guiding the rain water to bore well, pits and wells. Its importance can be judged by following facts that:

a. Rainwater harvesting increases water availability especially during the summer

season and helps in bridging demand-supply gap.

b. Checks the declining ground water table by reducing dependence on ground

water.

c. It saves energy to pump groundwater as recharge leads to rise in groundwater

table.

d. Improves the quality of groundwater through dilution of contaminants like

fluoride and nitrates,

e. Prevents soil erosion and flooding

f. Arrests salt water intrusion in coastal areas if used to recharge aquifers.

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**CHAPTER 6 WATER RESOURCE JAYPISH**

**CHAPTER 7 MINERAL RESOURCE INDIA JAYPISH**

Q.1 What are minerals? Explain two types of minerals with one example of each.

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

**Classification of minerals on the basis of chemical and physical properties**:

i. M etallic Minerals: Are those minerals which contain metals and these are of two types:

a. Ferrous Minerals which contain Iron in it such as Iron, Manganese.

b. Non-Ferrous Minerals which do not contain iron such as Copper, Bauxite.

N on-metallic minerals

: Are those minerals which do not contain metals.

They are of two types:

a. Organic Fuel Minerals which are derived from the buried animal and plant life such as Coal and Petroleum.

b. Inorganic Minerals such as Mica, Limestone.

Q.2 What are the three characteristics of minerals which make us to conserve them?

Or

Why conservation of minerals is necessary? Give three reasons.

Ans. Minerals have certain characteristics.

i. Minerals are unevenly distributed over space.

ii. 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.

iii. All minerals are exhaustible over time.

These take long to develop geologically and they cannot be replenished immediately at the time of need. Thus, they have to be conserved and not misused.

**Distribution of Minerals in India**

Q.3 Describe the three broad belts of mineral concentration and distribution in India.

Ans. Most of the minerals in India occur in the peninsular plateau region in the oldcrystalline rocks. Minerals are generally concentrated in three broad belts in India. These belts are:

i. T he North-Eastern Plateau Region: This belt covers Chotanagpur (Jharkhand),

Orissa Plateau, West Bengal and parts of Chhattisgarh. Major iron and steel industry are located in this region. It has variety of minerals viz. iron ore coal, manganese, bauxite, mica.

ii. T he South-Western Plateau Region: This belt extends over Karnataka, Goa and Tamil Nadu and Kerala. This belt is rich in ferrous metals such as iron ore and

manganese. Bauxite and limestone are also found. Coal deposits are low. Kerala has deposits of monazite and thorium.

iii. T he North-Western Region: This belt extends along Aravali in Rajasthan and part of Gujarat. Copper and zinc are major minerals. Rajasthan is rich in building stones i.e. sandstone, granite, marble. Gujarat is known for its petroleum deposits.

iv. O ther regions:

a. The Himalayan belt is another mineral belt where copper, lead, zinc, cobalt and tungsten are known to occur. Assam valley has mineral oil deposits.

b. Mumbai High has rich oil resources in off-shore-areas.

**Iron Ore**

Q.4 Name two types of iron ore found in India. Describe the distribution of iron ore in India.

Ans. India has rich and abundant resources of iron ore. The two main types of ore found in our country are haematite and magnetite.

Distribution of iron ore:

i. About 95 per cent of total reserves of iron ore is located in the States of Orissa, Jharkhand, Cg, Karnataka, Goa, Andhra Pradesh and T N

a. In Orissa, iron ore occurs in Sundergarh, Mayurbhanj and Jhar.

b. In Jharkhand Poorbi and Pashchimi Singhbhum districts, Durg.

c. In Karnataka, iron ore deposits occur in Bellary district, Chikmagalur

d. Goa has also emerged as an important producer of iron ore.

**Manganese**

Q.5 What is the importance of manganese? Name 4 largest producer of it.

Ans. Manganese is an important raw material for smelting of iron ore and also used for manufacturing ferro alloys such as steel.

Manganese deposits are found in Dharwar system.

Orissa is the leading producer of Manganese. Karnataka, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh are other 3 states.

**Distribution of important minerals:**

i. **B auxite:**

a. Bauxite is the ore which is used in manufacturing of aluminium.

b. Bauxite is found mainly in peninsular India and also in the coastal tracts of the country.

c. Orissa is the largest producer of Bauxite. Jharkhand, Gujarat, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra are other major producers.

ii. **C opper**:

a. Copper is an indispensable metal in the electrical industry for making wires, electric motors, transformers and generators.

b. It is alloyable, malleable and ductile. It is also mixed with gold to provide strength to jewellery.

c. The Copper deposits mainly occur in Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh and

Rajasthan.

iii. **M ica**:

a. Mica is mainly used in the electrical and electronic industries.

b. It can be split into very thin sheets which are tough and flexible.

c. Mica in India is produced in Jharkhand, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan

followed by Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh.

**Conventional Energy Sources:**

i. **C oal**:

a. Coal is mainly used in the generation of thermal power and smelting of iron ore.

b. Coal occurs in rock sequences mainly of two geological ages, namely Gondwana and tertiary deposits.

c. Largest deposits of bituminous type which is of non-coking grade are found.

d. The most important **Gondwana coal fields** of India are located in Damodar Valley. They lie in Jharkhand-Bengal coal belt. Jharia is the largest coal field followed by Raniganj. The other river valleys associated with coal are Godavari, Mahanadi and Sone.

e. **T ertiary coals** occur in Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Nagaland.

f. Besides, the **brown coal or lignite** occurs in the coastal areas of T N

Pondicherry, Gujarat and Jammu and Kashmir.

Chapter 7

ii. **P etroleum**:

a. Crude petroleum consists of hydrocarbons of liquid and gaseous states.

b. It is an essential source of energy for all internal combustion engines in automobiles, railways and aircraft.

c. Its numerous by-products are processed in petrochemical industries such as fertiliser, synthetic rubber, synthetic fibre, medicines, vaseline, lubricants, wax, soap and cosmetics.

d. Petroleum is referred to as liquid gold because of its scarcity and diversified uses.

e. Crude petroleum occurs in sedimentary rocks of the tertiary period. Oldest oil well is in Digboi in Assam.

f. New oil deposits have been found at Gujarat and Mumbai High.

g. There are two types of refineries in India:

(a) field based

and

(b) market based. Digboi is an example of field based and Barauni is an example of market based refinery.

iii. **N atural Gas:**

The Gas Authority of India Limited transport and market natural gas

Natural Gas is obtained along with oil. Gas reserves have been found

in the eastern coast (T N, Orissa and Andhra Pradesh), as well as

in Tripura, Rajasthan and off-shore wells in Gujarat and Maharashtra.

iv. **N uclear Energy Resources**:

a. Nuclear energy is obtained from uranium and thorium.

b. Uranium deposits occur in the Dharwar rocks along the Singbhum

Copper belt, Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra and Himachal Pradesh.

c. Thorium is mainly obtained from monazite and ilmenite in the beach sands along the coast of Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

d. The important nuclear power projects are Tarapur (Maharashtra), Rawatbhata near Kota (Rajasthan), Kalpakkam (Tamil Nadu), Narora (Uttar Pradesh), Kaiga (Karnataka) and Kakarapara (Gujarat).

**Non-Conventional Energy Sources**

i. **S olar Energy:**

a. Sun rays tapped in photovoltaic cells can be converted into energy, known as solar energy.

b. The two effective processes to tap solar energy are photovoltaics and solar thermal technology.

c. S olar thermal technology has some relative advantages over all other nonrenewable energy sources.

i. It is cost competitive, environment friendly and easy to construct.

ii. Solar energy is 7 per cent more effective than coal or oil based plants

and 10 per cent more effective than nuclear plants.

iii. It is generally used more in appliances like heaters, crop dryers, cookers, etc.

d. The western part of India has greater potential for the development of solar energy in Gujarat and Rajasthan.

ii. **W ind Energy**:

a. Wind energy is absolutely pollution free, inexhaustible source of energy.

b. The permanent wind systems such the trade winds, westerlies and seasonal wind like monsoon have been used as source of energy. Besides these, local winds, land and sea breezes can also be used to produce electricity.

c. In Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Karnataka, favourable conditions for wind energy exist.

d. Wind power plant at Lamba in Gujarat in Kachchh is the largest in Asia. Another, wind power plant is located at Tuticorin in Tamil Nadu.

iii. **T idal and Wave Energy**:

a. Ocean currents are the store-house of infinite energy.

b. Large tidal waves are known to occur along the west coast of India.

c. Hence, India has great potential for the development of tidal energy along the coasts but so far these have not yet been utilised.

iv. **G eothermal Energy**:

a. When the magma from the interior of earth, comes out on the surface,

tremendous heat is released. This heat energy can successfully be tapped and converted to electrical energy.

b. The hot water that gushes out through the gyser wells is also used in the generation of thermal energy. It is popularly known as Geothermal energy.

c. In India, a geothermal energy plant is at Manikaran in Himachal Pradesh.

v. **B io-energy**:

a. Bio-energy refers to energy derived from biological products which includes agricultural residues, municipal, industrial and other wastes.

b. Bio-energy can be converted into electrical energy, heat energy or gas for cooking.

c. It will also process the waste and garbage and produce energy.

d. This will improve economic life of rural areas in developing countries, reduce environmental pollution, enhance self-reliance and reduce pressure on fuel wood.

e. One such project converting municipal waste into energy is Okhla in Delhi.

**Differences between conventional sources of energy and non-conventional sources of energy**.

i. Conventional sources of energy such as coal, petroleum, natural gas and nuclear energy are exhaustible raw materials whereas non-conventional sources such as solar, wind, hydro-thermal and biomass are sustainable and renewable resources.

ii. Conventional sources are unevenly distributed and polluting whereas non-conventional sources are more equitably distributed and environmental friendly.

iii. The non-conventional energy sources will provide more sustained, eco-friendly cheaper energy after the initial cost.

**Conservation of Mineral Resources**

i. The alternative energy sources like solar power, wind, wave, geothermal energy are inexhaustible resource. These should be developed to replace the exhaustible resources.

ii. In case of metallic minerals, use of scrap metals will enable recycling of metals. Use of

scrap is especially significant in metals like copper, lead and zinc in which India’s reserves are low.

iii. Use of substitutes for scarce metals may also reduce their consumption.

iv. Export of strategic and scarce minerals must be reduced, so that the existing reserve may be used for a longer period.

**CHAPTER 8 MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY INDIA JAYPISH**

Q.1 Explain the classification of industries on the basis of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Ans. Industries are classified in a number of ways.

i. On the basis of size, capital investment and labour force employed, industries are

classified as

a. large,

b. medium,

c. small scale, and

d. Cottage industries.

ii. On the basis of ownership, industries are categorised as:

a. public sector,

b. private sector,

c. joint and cooperative sector,

iii. On the basis of the use of their products such as:

a. basic goods industries,

b. capital goods industries

c. intermediate goods industries,

d. Consumer goods industries.

iv. On the basis of raw materials used by them.

a. agriculture-based industries,

b. forest-based industries,

c. mineral-based industries,

d. Industrially processed raw material-based industries.

v. On the basis of nature of the manufactured products.

a. Metallurgical Industries,

b. Mechanical Engineering Industries,

c. Chemical and Allied Industries,

d. Textile Industries,

e. Food Processing Industries,

f. Electricity Generation,

g. Electronics

h. Communication Industries.

Q.2 Explain any 5 factors which influence location of industries in India.

Ans. Industries tend to locate in areas where the cost of production and delivery costs are minimum. The factors which influence these costs are:

i. Raw Materials:

a. Industries using weight-losing raw materials are located in the regions where raw materials are located. ***For example*** the sugar mills in India are located in sugarcane growing areas

ii. Power:

a. Power provides the motive force for machines, **for example** aluminium and

synthetic nitrogen manufacturing industries are located near sources of power because they are power intensive and require huge quantum of electricity.

iii. Market:

a. Markets provide the outlets for manufactured products. **For example** Heavy

machine, tools, chemicals industries are located near the high demand areas. Cotton textile industry is generally located in large urban centre;

Petroleum refineries are also located near the markets.

iv. Transport:

a. All major industries are located on the trunk rail routes due to easy accessibility from these nodal points. Therefore industries are concentrated in Mumbai, Chennai, Delhi and in and around Kolkata.

v. Labour:

a. Industries require skilled labour. In India, industries are located near high

density population because labour is quite mobile and is available in large numbers.

vii. Industrial Policy:

a. In order to bring balanced economic growth and regional development the

government provides incentives to industries locating in backward areas. For example iron and steel industry in Bhilai and Rourkela were located to develop backward tribal areas of the country.

Q.3 Name the raw material essential for iron and steel industry.

Ans. Iron and steel industry needs

iron ore, coking coal, limestone, dolomite, manganese fire clay.

All these raw materials are gross (weight losing);

therefore, the iron and steel plants are located near the source of raw materials.

Q.4 Why are all the iron and steel plants of India located in the peninsular plateaus?

Ans. Iron and steel industry require raw material which is weight losing therefore its location is influenced by:

1. **R aw material:** It requires iron ore, coal, limestone, dolomite and manganese as a raw material which are weight losing therefore these industries are located near the source of raw material.

2. **C ost:** Iron and steel plants are located at place where assembly cost of the raw material is lowest. Some steel plants are located near coal fields or near iron ore producing areas.

3. **T ransport:** All the plants are located on trunk rail routes which connects them to large urban mkt. These conditions are favourably found in the peninsular

plateaus.

Q.5 Mention any three reasons for the development of cotton industry in India.

Ans. The development of cotton textile industry in India was due to

i. India is a tropical country and cotton is the most comfortable fabric for a hot and humid climate.

ii. Large quantity of cotton was grown in India.

iii. Abundant skilled labour required for this industry was available in this country.

iv. In some areas the people were producing cotton textiles for generations and

transferred the skill from one generation to the other and in the process perfected

their skills.

Q.6 Why the first modern cotton mill was established in Mumbai? Mention any three advantages of its location.

Ans. The first modern cotton mill in Mumbai had several advantages as a cotton textile manufacturing centre.

i. It was very close to the cotton producing areas of Gujarat and Maharashtra. Raw cotton used to be brought to Mumbai port to be transported to England. Therefore, cotton was available in Mumbai city itself.

ii. Mumbai was the financial centre and the capital needed to start an industry was available there.

iii. As a large town, cheap and abundant labour was available locally and it attracted labour in large numbers.

iv. The machinery required for a cotton textile mill could be directly imported from

England.

Q.7 Why the cotton industry suffered a major recession soon after the independence of India.

Ans. The cotton industry suffered a major recession after independence.

i. This was due to the fact that the most of the good quality cotton growing areas had gone to West Pakistan and India was left with 409 mills and only 29 per cent of the cotton producing area.

Q.8 Name the two sectors of cotton textile industry of India.

Ans. The cotton textile industry in India can be broadly divided into two sectors,

i. The organised sector: includes cotton produced in mills.

ii. The decentralised sector: includes cloth produced in handlooms (including Khadi)

and powerlooms. Cotton cloth is produced maximum in the decentralized sector (78%) and the production of the organised sector has drastically fallen from 81 per cent in the midtwentieth century to only about 6 per cent in 2000.

Q.9 Why cotton textile industries are located **close to the market**?

Ans. Cotton textile industries are located close to the market because of

i. Cotton is a “pure” raw material which does not lose weight in the manufacturing process.

ii. It is the market that decides what kind of cloth is to be produced.

iii. Also the market for the finished products is extremely variable; therefore, it

becomes important to locate the mills close to the market.

Q.10 Explain the other factors which influenced the location of cotton textile industries away from the cotton producing areas in India.

Ans. The location of cotton textile industries in India is governed by a few factors such as

i. With the development of the **railway network** cotton textile centres expanded towards the southern India and mills were set up at Coimbatore, Madurai and Bangalore.

ii. Cotton textile mills were set up at Kanpur based on **local investment**.

iii. Mills were also set up at Kolkata due to its **port facilities**.

iv. With the development of **hydro-electricity** cotton textile mills were located in Tamil Nadu.

v. **Lower labour costs** at centres like Ujjain, Bharuch, Agra, Hathras, Coimbatore and Tirunelveli also caused industries to be located away from cotton producing areas.

Q.11 Name the leading cotton textile producing states of India.

Ans. Maharashtra, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu are the leading cotton producing states. West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, and Punjab are the other important cotton textile producers.

Q.12 State the importance of sugar industry in India.

Ans. The sugar industry is the second most important agro-based industry in the

country.

i. India is the largest producer of both sugarcane and cane-sugar and contributes about 8 per cent of the total sugar production in the world.

ii. Besides, khandasari and gur or jaggery are also prepared from sugarcane.

iii. This industry provides employment for more than 4 lakh persons directly and a

large number of farmers indirectly.

Q.13 Why sugar industries in India are located within the cane producing regions?

Ans. The sugar is produced from sugar cane in India. Due to following reasons sugar industries are located in cane producing regions.

i. Sugarcane is a weight-losing crop and it’s difficult to transport.

ii. The ratio of sugar to sugarcane varies between 9 to 12 per cent depending on its variety.

iii. Its sucrose content begins to dry during transport after it has been harvested from the field.

iv. Better recovery of sugar is dependent upon its being crushed within 24 hours of its harvesting.

Q.14 Name the leading sugar producing states of India.

Ans. The leading producers of sugar in India are:

i. Maharashtra is a leading sugar producer in the country and produces more than one-third of the total production of the sugar in the country.

ii. Uttar Pradesh is the second largest producer of sugar. The sugar factories are

concentrated in two belts – the Ganga-Yamuna doab and the tarai region.

iii. Tamil Nadu,

iv. Karnataka.

v. The other States which produce sugar are Bihar, Punjab, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat.

Q.15 What are petrochemical industries? Name four sub groups of products of these industries.

Ans. Many items are derived from crude petroleum, which provide raw materials for many new industries; these are collectively known as petrochemical industries.

This group of industries is divided into four sub-groups of products:

(i) Polymers: Polymers are used as raw materials in the plastic industry.

(ii) Synthetic fibres: They are used in the manufacturing of fabrics.

(iii) Elastomers,

(iv) Surfactant intermediate.

Q.16 Name the important petrochemical centres of India.

Ans. Mumbai is the hub of the petrochemical industries. Cracker units are also located in

Auraiya (Uttar Pradesh),

Jamnagar, Gandhinagar and Hajira (Gujarat), Nagothane,

Ratnagiri (Maharashtra),

Haldia (West Bengal)

and Vishakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh).

Q.17 What is the major impact of Information Technology (IT) revolution in India?

Ans. IT revolution has a deep influence on the country’s economy.

i. The Information Technology (IT) revolution has opened up new possibilities of economic and social development.

ii. The IT and IT enabled BPO services continue to provide employment to educated youth.

iii. Indian software industry has emerged as one of the fastest growing sectors in the economy.

iv. Exports of the Indian software and services sector increased 30-32 per cent from the previous year.

v. The software industry has surpassed electronic hardware production.

vi. The IT software and services industry account for almost 2 per cent of India’s GDP.

vii. India’s software industry provides international quality products.

viii. A majority of the IT multinational companies have software development centres or research development centres in India.

ix. A major impact of this growth has been on employment creation, which is almost doubled every year.

Q.18 Explain any three objectives of new Industrial Policy of India announced in 1991.

Ans. The objectives of new Industrial Policy announced in 1991 are:

i. To build industrial growth,

ii. Correct the distortions or weaknesses in industries,

iii. Maintain a sustained growth in productivity and gainful employment

iv. Attain international competitiveness.

Q.19 Explain any three measures initiated under new Industrial Policy of India announced in 1991.

Ans. Important measures initiated under NEP of 1991 were:

i. Industrial licensing system has been abolished and number of industries under public sector has been reduced.

ii. Allowing free entry to foreign technology for the up gradation of domestic

technology and accessing global skills and practices.

iii. Liberalizing foreign direct investments to supplement domestic investments and the government has permitted access to an automatic route for Foreign Direct Investment.

iv. access to capital market,

v. open trade,

vi. abolition of phased manufacturing programme,

vii. liberalised industrial location programme.

Q.20 Explain the three main dimensions of new Industrial Policy of India.

Ans. The policy has three main dimensions: liberalization, privatization and globalization.

i. Liberalization: The industrial policy has been liberalized by

a. abolishing licensing system,

b. allowing free entry of foreign technology and investment,

c. Attract private investor both domestic and multi-nationals.

ii. Privatization: private sector has been given important role in industrial

development. Important steps were

a. to bring down government shares in all non-strategic public sector

industries,

b. to de-reserve the industries listed as public sector;

c. Many sectors have been opened to private investment such as mining,

banking, telecommunication, defence, etc.,

d. To give complete autonomy to the public sector undertakings for working as

private sector.

iii. Globalization: means integrating the economy of the country with the world

economy. Under this step following measures were taken:

a. opening of the economy to foreign direct investment by providing facilities to

foreign companies to invest in different fields of economies activity in India;

b. removing restrictions and obstacles to the entry of multinational companies

in India;

c. allowing Indian companies to enter into foreign collaboration in India and

also encouraging them to set up joint ventures abroad;

d. carrying out massive import liberalization programmes by switching over

from quantitative restrictions to tariffs in the first place, and then bringing

down the level of import duties considerably; and

e. Instead of a set of export incentives, opting for exchange rate adjustments

for promoting export.

Q.21 Mention any three problems related to Foreign Direct investment in India.

Ans. The foreign investment in India has not been upto the expectations:

i. In spite of many concessions foreign direct investment has been limited.

ii. There is a wide gap between approved and actual investment.

iii. Most of the investment has been limited to consumer goods industries while

infrastructural sector was untouched.

iv. Major share of both domestic investment as well as foreign direct investment went to already developed states.

Q.22 Name the major industrial regions of India.

Ans. There are 8 major industrial regions of India. They are:

1. Mumabi-Pune Region,

2. Hugli Region,

3. Bangalore-Tamil Nadu Region,

4. Gujarat Region,

5. Chotanagpur Region,

6. Vishakhapatnam-Guntur Region,

7. Gurgaon-Delhi-Meerut Region,

8. Kollam-Tiruvantapuram Region.

Q.23 State any three indices used to identify the clustering of industries in India.

Ans. Several indices are used to identify the clustering of industries, important among them are:

(i) The number of industrial units,

(ii) Number of industrial workers,

(iii) Quantum of power used for industrial purposes,

(iv) Total industrial output,

(v) Value added by manufacturing,

Q.24 Mention important industries and factors which helped in the development of Mumbai -- Pune industrial region.

Ans. Factors which helped in its development:

(i) The development of this region started with the location of cotton textile

industry in Mumbai.

(ii) With the development of cotton textile industry, chemical industry also

developed.

(iii) By the opening of the Suez Canal, Mumbai port developed and import of

machinery became easy.

(iv) Mineral oil for Mumbai high developed petrochemical industries. Nuclear

energy plants provided power to the industries.

(v) Hydro-electricity was developed in the Western Ghat region to meet the

requirements of this industry.

Major industries in this region are: engineering goods, petroleum refining,

petrochemical, leather, synthetic and plastic goods, and chemical drugs, fertilizer,

and electronics industries.

Important industrial centres are Mumbai, Colaba, Nasik, Solapur, and Ahmednagar.

Q.25 Mention important industries and factors which helped the development of Hugli industrial region.

Ans. Factors which helped the development of Hugli industrial region are:

(i) Kolkata-Haora forms the nucleus of this region.

(ii) It developed with the opening of river port on Hugli River in seventeenth

century

(iii) Kolkata is connected with interior parts by railway lines and the road routes.

(iv) Development of tea plantations in Assam and West Bengal, opening of coal

fields in Damodar valley opening of jute processing units in this region

boosted its development.

(v) Supply of cheap labour from nearby thickly populated areas contributed to

its development.

(vi) Location of petroleum refinery at Haldia has facilitated the development of

petrochemical industry in this region.

Important industries are: jute industries, cotton textile industries, paper,

pharmaceuticals, and petrochemical industries.

Q.26 Write important industries and factors which helped the development of

Chotanagpur industrial region.

Ans. This region is known for Iron and Steel industry. Five steel plants are: Jamshedpur, Durgapur, Bokaro, and Rourkela. Other industries are: Heavy engineering, machine tools, cement, locomotives. The factors which led to its development are: proximity to the coal and iron fields, power from Damodar valley plants, densely populated regions, nearness to Hugli market.

Q.27 Write important industries and factors which helped the development of Delhi- Merrut-Gurgaon industrial region. Why light and market oriented industries are located in Delhi-Merrut-Gurgaon industrial region?

Ans. The industries in this region are light and market oriented because this region is

located far from the mineral and power resources.

Electronics,

light engineering,

electrical goods,

software industry,

vanaspati industry

are some of the important industries of this region.

Q.28 Write important industries and factors which helped the development of Gujarat industrial region.

Ans. Ahmedabad and Vadodra is the nucleus of this region. Important industries are: cotton textile, petrochemical, heavy chemicals, motor, dairy products. Decline of cotton textile industry in Mumbai industrial region led to the development of this region. It is located in the cotton growing region. Proximity to the markets in Ganga plain, oil fields and location of port at Kandla led to the development of this region.

Q.29 Write important industries and factors which helped the development of Bangalore- Tamil Nadu industrial region.

Ans. The important industries are:

cotton textile industry, heavy engineering, aircraft, watch, machine tools, and electronics.

Presence of cotton, electricity from Pykara hydroelectric plant, mineral from nearby region led to the development of this region.

Q.30 Write important industries and factors which helped the development of Kollam- Thriuvananthapuram industrial region.

Ans. Agricultural products processing and market oriented industries are important industries in this region because it is located far away from the mineral belt of the country.

Cotton textile, matchbox, chemical, fish-based industries are important industries of this region.

Plantation agriculture and hydropower led to the development of this region.

Location of petroleum refinery at Kochi has added an advantage to new industries.

**CHAPTER 9 PLANNING INDIA JAYPISH**

What do you mean by the term planning? Which are the two approaches toplanning? Explain each of them.

Ans. The word ‘planning’ means the process of thinking, formulation of a scheme or programme and implementation of a set of actions to achieve economic development.

There are two approaches to planning:

i. **S ectoral planning**: means formulation and implementation of schemes or programmes aimed at development of various sectors of the economy such as agriculture, irrigation, manufacturing, power, construction, transport, communication, social infrastructure and services.

ii. **R egional planning**: means formulation and implementation of schemes or programmes for the development of backward regions to reduce regional

imbalance in development.

**Target Area Planning (Regional Planning)**

Q.3 Mention three requisites for an economic development of a region.

Ans. The economic development of a region depends upon its resource base. But

sometimes resource-rich region also remain backward. Therefore the economic

development requires: -

i. Technology

ii. Investment

iii. The resources.

Q.4 What is target area planning? Why it is necessary in India? Give any four examples of target area planning in India.

Ans. Target area planning means making schemes for the development of backward

regions of India. This type of planning is necessary in India because regional

imbalances in economic development are getting serious. Examples of target area

planning are

i. Command Area Development Programme,

ii. **Drought Prone Area Development Programme**,

iii. Desert Development Programme,

iv. **Hill Area Development Programme**.

v. The Small Farmers Development Agency (SFDA)

vi. Marginal Farmers Development Agency (MFDA).

Q.5 What are the social and economic benefits of (**Integrated Tribal DevelopmentProgramme**) ITDP in the Bharmaur tribal region?

Ans. The most significant contribution of tribal sub plan in Bharmaur region is

i. The development of infrastructure in terms of schools, health care facilities, potable water, roads, communications and electricity.

ii. Tremendous increase in literacy rate: The female literary rate in the region increased from 1.88 per cent in 1971 to 42.83 per cent in 2001.

iii. Improvement in sex ratio

iv. Decline in child marriage.

v. The difference between males and females in literacy level i.e. gender inequality, has also declined.

vi. The cultivation of pulses and other cash crops has increased in Bharmaur region.

vii. The importance of pastoralism is declining in the economy of the region that at present only about one-tenth of the total households practise transhumance

Q.6Explain the concept of sustainable development.

Ans. The sustainable development means “development that meets the needs of

the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.” Sustainable development means taking care of ecological, social and economic aspects of development. It includes conservation of resources for the future generations

Q.7 **Features of Indira Gandhi Canal:**

i. It is one of the largest canal systems in India.

ii. The canal originates at Harike barrage in Punjab and runs parallel to Pakistan border at an average distance of 40 km in Thar Desert (Marusthali) of Rajasthan.

iii. The total planned length of the system is 9,060 km.

Q.8 What are the positive and negative influence of Indira Gandhi Canal irrigation on

the ecology, economy and society of Rajastan?

Ans. The introduction of canal irrigation in this dry land has transformed its ecology,

economy and society.

Positive

The availability of soil moisture and various afforestation and pasture development programmes have resulted in greening the land.

ii. Spread of canal irrigation has led to increase in cultivated area and intensity of cropping.

iii. This has also helped in reducing wind erosion and siltation of canal systems.

iv. The traditional crops sown in the area, gram, bajra and jowar have been

replaced by wheat, cotton, groundnut and rice.

Negative:

i. The intensive irrigation and excessive use of water has led to the emergence

of twin environmental problems of water logging and soil salinity.

ii. Thus, in the long run, it hampers the sustainability of agriculture

Q9 State any three measures proposed to promote sustainable development in the command area of Indira Gandhi Canal.

Ans. The important measures are:

i. The first requirement is strict implementation of water management policy. The protective irrigation and extensive irrigation of crops.

ii. The cropping pattern shall not include water intensive crops. People shall be encouraged to grow plantation crops such as citrus fruits.

iii. The lining of water courses, land development and levelling and warabandi system (equal distribution of canal water in the command area of outlet) shall be effectively implemented to reduce the conveyance loss of water.

iv. The areas affected by water logging and soil salinity shall be reclaimed.

v. The eco-development through afforestation, shelterbelt plantation and pasture development is necessary.

vi. Poor farmers are provided adequate financial and institutional support for cultivation of land.

vii. The agricultural and allied activities have to develop along with other sectors of economy.

**Hill Area Development Programme: Important features:**

i. Hill Area Development Programmes were initiated during Fifth Five Year Plan.

ii. It covered 15 districts comprising all the hilly districts of Uttaranchal, Assam, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu.

iii. All the hill areas in the country having height above 600 m and not covered under tribal sub-plan are treated as backward hill areas.

iv. The detailed plans for the development of hill areas were made.

v. These programmes aimed at the development of horticulture, plantation

agriculture, animal husbandry, poultry, forestry and small-scale and village industry

in hilly areas.

**Drought Prone Area Programme: Important features:**

i. This programme was initiated during the Fourth Five Year Plan.

ii. Irrigation Commission (1972) introduced the criterion of 30 per cent irrigated area

and demarcated the drought prone areas.

iii. Its objectives were to provide employment to the people in drought-prone areas and creating productive assets.

iv. This programme gave emphasis on the labour-intensive civil construction works, irrigation projects, land development programmes, afforestation, grassland development and creation of basic rural infrastructure such as electricity, roads, market, credit and services.

v. The other strategies of development of these areas include adoption of integrated watershed development approach.

vi. The restoration of ecological balance between water, soil, plants, and human and animal population.

vii. 67 districts of the country are prone to drought in the states of Rajasthan, Gujarat, Western Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu

**CHAPTER 10 TRANSPORT COMMUNICATION INDIA JAYPISH**

HICA

**The three major means of transportation are:**

i. Land transport:

a. Road transport

b. Pipeline transport

c. Railway transport

ii. Water transport:

a. Inland waterways

b. Seaways and Oceanic waterways

iii. Air transport:

a. International airways

b. National airways

**Road Transport in India (for 1 mark questions)**

i. About **85 per cent of passenger and 70 per cent of freight traffic** are carried by roads every year.

ii. Road transport is relatively suitable for shorter distance travel.

iii. The first serious attempt was made in 1943 when ‘**Nagpur Plan’** was drawn. This plan could not be implemented due to lack of coordination among the princely states and British India.

iv. Roads continue to concentrate in and around urban centres. Rural and remote areas had the least connectivity by road.

**Sher Shah Suri built the Shahi (Royal) road** from the Indus Valley to the Sonar Valley in Bengal.

This road was renamed the **Grand Trunk (GT).**

It connected Calcutta and Peshawar.

At present, it extends from Amritsar to Kolkata.

It is bifurcated into **2 segments: (a) National Highway (NH)-1 from Delhi to kolkatta**

**Five classifications of roads in India:**

For the purpose of construction and maintenance, roads are classified as

i. **National Highways:**

a. These roads are constructed and maintained by the **Central Government**.

b. These roads are meant for inter-state transport and movement of defence men and material in strategic areas.

c. These also **connect the state capitals, major cities**, important ports, railway junctions, etc.

d. The National Highways constitute only **2 per cent of the total road length but carry 40 per cent of the road traffic.**

e. The **National Highways Authority of India (NHAI**) has the responsibility of development, maintenance and operation of National Highways.

ii. **State Highways**:

a. These are constructed and maintained by **state governments**.

b. They join the **state capitals with district headquarters** and other

important towns.

c. These roads are connected to the National Highways.

d. These constitute **4 per cent of total road** length in the country.

**District Roads**:

a. These roads are the connecting link between District Headquarters and the

other important nodes in the district.

b. They account for **14 per cent of the total road** length of the country.

iv. **Rural Roads**:

a. These roads provide links in the rural areas.

b About **80 per cent of the total road length** in India are categorised as rural roads.

c. The rural roads’ density is very low in hilly, plateau and forested areas

because these are influenced by the nature of the terrain.

**v. Other Roads:**

a. **Border Roads:**

i. These are in the northern and north-eastern boundary of the country.

ii. The Border Road Organisation (BRO) constructs and maintains these

roads.

iii. These roads are meant for increasing economic development of

border areas and for strengthening defence.

iv. BRO has constructed world highest motorable roads in Leh (Ladakh).

**The international highways:**

i. These are meant to promote the harmonious relationship with the

neighbouring countries by providing effective links with India.

**Important National Highway Projects:**

i. **Golden Quadrilateral National Highway**:

a. It will be 5,846 km long with 4/6 lane.

b. It is a high density traffic corridor and will connect India’s four big metro cities of Delhi-Mumbai-Chennai-Kolkata.

c. It will reduce the time- distance and cost of movement among the mega cities of India.

ii. **North-South Corridors**:

a. It aims at connecting Srinagar in Jammu and Kashmir with Kaniyakumari in Tamil Nadu.

b. It will be 4,076 km long road.

iii. **East-West Corridor**:

a. It connects Silchar in Assam with the port town of Porbandar in Gujarat.

b. It will be 3,640 km long road.

**The uneven distribution of roads in India:**

i. Density of roads is **lowest in Jammu and Kashmir and highest in Kerala**.

ii. The density of road is high in most of the northern states and major southern states.

iii. It is low in the Himalayan region, north-eastern region, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan.

**Why does this variation occur?**

i. **Nature of terrain**: Construction of roads is easy and cheaper in the plain areas while it is difficult and costly in hilly and plateau areas. Therefore, not only the density but also the quality of roads is relatively better in plains as compared to roads in high altitude areas, rainy and forested regions.

ii. **The level of economic development**: The density and quality of roads is high in urban areas. Therefore all important towns in north India have emerged as important nodes.

**Rail Transport (for 1 mark questions)**

i. First Railway was introduced in 1853, from Bombay to Thane covering a distance of

34 km.

ii. Indian Railways is the largest government undertaking in the country.

iii. Broad gauge rail route accounts for 74.14 per cent of the total length of rail routes

in the country.

iv. Metre gauge covers 21.02 per cent of the total route length.

v. Narrow gauge is 4.94 per cent of the total length of the Indian Railways. It is

generally confined to hilly areas.

**Recent Developments and Modernization steps taken in Indian Railways:**

i. Extensive programme to convert the metre and narrow gauges to broad gauge.

ii. Steam engines have been replaced by diesel and electric engines which have

increased the speed as well as the haulage capacity. It has also improved the

environment of the stations.

iii. Introduction of Metro rail in the Kolkata and Delhi has controlled the air pollution in

these urban centres.

iv. After the Independence of the country, railway routes have been extended to other areas.

Konkan Railway was introduced along the western coast providing a direct link between Mumbai and Mangalore.

v. Konkan Railway constructed in 1998 connects Roha in Maharashtra to Mangalore in Karnataka.

It is considered an engineering marvel. It crosses 146 rivers, streams, nearly 2000 bridges and 91 tunnels.

**Asia’s largest tunnel which is nearly 6.5 km long** also lies on this route

**Water Transport: importance**

i. It is the cheapest means of transport and is most suitable for carrying heavy and bulky material.

ii. It is a fuel-efficient and eco-friendly mode of transport.

iii. The water transport is of two types– (a) inland waterways, and (b) oceanic waterways.

**A. I nland Waterways : in rivers, canals, backwaters, creeks**

i. **Problems**:

a. It faces tough competition from road and railway transport.

b. Diversion of river water for irrigation purposes made them non navigable in large parts of their courses.

ii. I nland Waterways Authority looks after the development, maintenance and regulation of national waterways in the country.

**Three inland waterways as National Waterways:**

iii. **NW 1: From Allahabad to Haldia** (1,620 km) **on river Ganga**. It is one of the most important waterways in India, which is navigable by mechanical boats up to Patna and by ordinary boats up to Haridwar.

iv. **NW 2: From Sadiya to Dhubri** (891 km) **on river Brahmaputra**. It is navigable by steamers up to Dibrugarh which is shared by India and Bangladesh.

v. **NW 3: From Kottapuram to Kollam (205 km) on canal in Kerala**. It includes 168 km of West Coast canal, Champakara canal and Udyogmandal canal.

vi. **The backwaters (Kadal) of Kerala**: Apart from providing cheap means of

transport, they are also attracting large number of tourists in Kerala. **The famous**

**Nehru Trophy Boat Race (VALLANKALI) is also held in the backwaters**.

**B. O ceanic Routes (for 1 mark questions) :**

i. India has a vast coastline of approximate 7,517 km.

ii. 12 major and 185 minor ports provide infrastructural support to these routes.

iii. Approximately **95 per cent of India’s foreign trade by volume and 70 per**

**cent by value** moves through ocean routes.

iv. Apart from international trade, these are also used for the **purpose of**

**transportation between the islands** and the rest of the country

**Air Transportation (for 1 mark questions):**

i. F irst Air transport in India was in 1911 when airmail operation started over a little

distance of 10 km between Allahabad and Naini.

ii. The Airport Authority of India is responsible for providing safe, efficient air traffic

and aeronautical communication services and manages 126 airports including 11

international, 86 domestic and 29 civil enclaves at defence air fields.

iii. The air transport in India is managed by two corporations, Air India and Indian

Airlines.

**Importance of air transport:**

i. Air transport is the fastest means of movement from one place to the other.

ii. It has reduced distances by minimising the travel time.

iii. It is very essential for a vast country like India, where distances are large and the terrain and climatic conditions are diverse.

**Air India:**

a. Air India provides International Air Services for both passengers and cargo

traffic.

b. It connects all the continents of the world through its services.

c. About 52 per cent of the total air traffic was handled only at Mumbai and

Delhi airports.

**Indian Airlines known as ‘Indian.’:**

a. It is the country’s largest state-owned domestic carrier.

b. A new logo which is a partly visible blue wheel and is inspired by the Sun Temple at Konark (Orissa), symbolising timeless motion, convergence and divergence. It also embodies strength as well as trust that has stood the test of time.

**Pawan Hans:**

a. It is the helicopter service operating in hilly areas and is widely used by

tourists in north-eastern sector.

b. In addition, Pawan Hans Limited mainly provides helicopter services to

petroleum sector and for tourism.

**Oil and Gas Pipelines**

i. O il India Limited (OIL) is engaged in the transportation of crude oil and natural gas.

ii. A sia’s first cross country pipeline covering a distance of 1,157 km was

constructed by OIL from Naharkatiya oilfield in Assam to Barauni refinery in

Bihar.

iii. Recently, a 1256 km long pipeline connecting Salaya (Gujarat) with Mathura

(U.P.) has been constructed. It supplies crude oil from Gujarat to Punjab

(Jalandhar) via Mathura.

**Advantages:**

i. Pipelines are the most convenient and efficient mode of transporting liquids and gases over long distances

ii. Even solids can also be transported by pipelines after converting them into

slurry.

**Communication Networks**

**Two categories of the mode of communication:**

i. **P ersonal Communication System**:

a. **I nternet:**

i. **Internet** is the most effective and advance mode of communication

among all the personal communication systems.

ii. It is widely used in urban areas.

iii. It enables the user to establish direct contact through e-mail.

iv. It is increasingly used for e-commerce and carrying out money transactions.

v. It is provides efficient access to information at a comparatively low cost.

ii. **M ass Communication System**:

**a. R adio:**

i. Radio broadcasting started in India in 1923 by the Radio Club of Bombay.

ii. All India Radio broadcasts a variety of programmes related to information, education and entertainment. Special news bulletins are also broadcast at specific occasions like session of parliament and state legislatures.

b. **T elevision (T.V.):**

i. Television broadcasting has emerged as the most effective audiovisual medium for disseminating information and educating masses.

ii. First T.V. services were introduced in New Delhi where it began in 1959.

iii. In 1976, TV was delinked from All India Radio (AIR) and got a separate identity as Doordarshan (DD).

iv. After **INSAT-IA** (National Television-DD1) became operational and Common National Programmes were started for the whole country and its services were extended to the backward and remote rural areas.

c. **S atellite Communication**:

i. Satellites are mode of communication in themselves as well as they regulate the use of other means of communication.

ii. Satellite provides a continuous and larger view of area which has made satellite communication very vital for the country.

iii. Satellite images can be used for the weather forecast, monitoring of natural calamities, surveillance of border areas, etc.

**On the basis of configuration and purposes, satellite system in India can be**

**grouped into two:**

a. **Indian National Satellite System (INSAT):** which was established in 1983, is a multipurpose satellite system for telecommunication, meteorological observation and for various other data and programmes.

b. **Indian Remote Sensing Satellite System (IRS)** became operational with the launching of IRS-IA in March 1988. These satellites collect data for various uses. These are very useful in the management of natural resources.

**S u r y a v e e r S**

**i n g h**

**CHAPTER 11 INTERNATIONAL TRADE INDIA JAYPISH**

**Amritsar, and (b) NH- 2 from Delhi to Kolkata**.

**Change in the pattern of International trade in India:**

i. Between 1951 and 2005, India’s external trade increased by 99.8%.

a. The reasons are due to the momentum picked up by the manufacturing sectors,

b. The liberal policies of the government and

c. The diversification of markets.

ii. The value of import continued to be higher than that of exports.

iii. Trade deficit over the last couple of years has increased.

a. This increase in deficit is due to the rise in price of crude petroleum which is the largest imported item in India.

**Changing Pattern of the Composition of India’s Exports**

i. The % share of agriculture and allied products has declined.

a. Amongst the agricultural products, there is a great decline in the exports of traditional items such as coffee, spices, tea, pulses, etc.

b. The decline in traditional items is largely due to the tough international competition

ii. The % shares of petroleum and crude products have increased.

a. The increase in the share of petroleum products is due to a rise in petroleum prices and increase in India’s refining capacity.

iii. The shares of ore minerals and manufactured goods have largely remained constantover the years from 1997-98 to 2003-04.

iv. Manufacturing goods are the largest exported commodities. It alone accounted for 75.96 per cent of India’s total value of export in 2003-04.

v. The % share of other commodities has increased due to an increase in export of floricultural products, fresh fruits, marine products and sugar, etc.

vi. Engineering goods are the largest commodity in the export list.

vii. Five largest commodities are: Engineering goods, Gems and Jewellery, Chemical products, Textiles and Petroleum products.

viii. Textile sector could not achieve much in spite of the liberal measures taken by the government due to competition from China and other East Asian countries.

**Changing Patterns of the Composition of India’s Import**

i. India faced serious food shortage during 1950s and 1960s. The major item of import at that time was foodgrain.

ii. After 1970s, foodgrain import was discontinued due to the success of green revolution.

iii. Foodgrain import was replaced by fertilisers and petroleum.

iv. Machine and equipment, special steel, edible oil and chemicals largely make the import basket.

v. There is a steep rise in imports of petroleum products.

a. Because it is used not only as a fuel but also as an industrial raw material.

b. Rapid rise in price in the international market is another reason.

vi. Import of capital goods maintained a steady increase.

a. It is due to rising demand in the export-oriented industrial and domestic sectors.

b. Non-electrical machinery, transport equipment, manufacturers of metals and machine tools were the main items of capital goods.

vii. Import of edible oils has also fallen.

viii. Other major items of India’s import include pearls and semi precious stones, gold and silver, metal ores and metal scrap, electronic goods, etc.

**Direction of Trade**

**Import and Export (Region-wise)**:

Largest imports and exports are from and to Asian and Oceania countries. It is followed by West European countries, East European countries and America.

India aims to double its share in the international trade by Import liberalisation, Reduction in import duties, De-licensing Change from process to product patents.

ii. T he U.S.A. is India’s largest trading partner. Other countries in order of significance include the U.K., Belgium, Germany, Japan, and Switzerland.

iii. Most of India’s foreign trade is carried through sea and air routes.

iv. However, a small portion is also carried through land route to neighbouring countries like Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh and Pakistan.

**Sea Ports as Gateways of International Trade**

**Advantages to India:**

i. India is surrounded by sea from three sides and is bestowed with a long coastline.

ii. Water provides a smooth surface for very cheap transport provided there is no turbulence.

iii. India has a long tradition of sea faring.

iv. An interesting fact about ports in India is that its west coast has more seaports than its east coast.

v. At present, India has 12 major ports and 185 minor or intermediate ports.

vi. The 12 major ports handle about 75 per cent of the country’s oceanic traffic.

**New port developed after independence:**

i. India lost two very important ports i.e. Karachi port and Chittagong port to Bangladesh after independence.

ii. To compensate the losses, many new ports like the Kandla in the Gujarat and the Diamond Harbour near Kolkata on river Hugli in the east were developed.

**Important Indian ports: (For 1 Mark Questions)**

i. **K andla Port**

a. It is situated at the head of Gulf of Kuchchh.

b. It caters to the needs of western and north western parts of the country.

c. It reduces the pressure at Mumbai port.

d. The port receives large quantities of petroleum and petroleum products and fertiliser.

e. The offshore terminal at Vadinar has been developed to reduce the pressure at Kandla port.

ii. **M umbai**:

a. **I t** is a natural harbour and the biggest port of the country.

b. The port is situated closer to the routes from the countries of Middle East, Mediterranean countries, North Africa, North America and Europe where the major share of country’s overseas trade is carried out.

c. It has the country’s largest oil terminal.

iii. **J awaharlal Nehru Port**:

a. It is at Nhava Sheva near Mumbai port.

b. It was developed as a satellite port to relieve the pressure at the Mumbai port.

c. It is the largest container port in India.

iv. **M armagao Port:**

a. It is a natural harbour in Goa.

b. It exports iron-ore to Japan.

c. Construction of Konkan railway has extended the hinterland of this port.

v. **N ew Mangalore Port:**

a. It is located in the state of Karnataka.

b. It exports iron-ore and iron-concentrates. It also handles fertilisers, petroleum products, edible oils, coffee, tea, wood pulp, yarn, granite stone, molasses, etc.

vi. **K ochchi Port**:

a. **I t is** in Kerala and popularly known as the “Queen of the Arabian Sea,”

b. **I t** is also a natural harbour.

c. This port has an advantageous location being close to the Suez-Colombo route.

vii. **K olkata Port:**

a. It is located on the Hugli River, 128 km inland from the Bay of Bengal.

b. This port has lost its significance considerably on account of the diversion of exports to the other ports such as Vishakhapatnam, Paradwip and its satellite port, Haldia.

c. Kolkata port is also confronted with the problem of silt accumulation in the Hugli River which provides a link to the sea.

d. Its hinterland covers U.P., Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Sikkim and the north-eastern states.

e. Apart from this, it also extends ports facilities to our neighbouring landlocked countries such as Nepal and Bhutan.

viii. **H aldia Port:**

a. It is also an inland port near Kolkata.

b. It has been constructed to reduce the congestion at Kolkata port.

c. It handles bulk cargo like iron ore, coal, petroleum, petroleum products and fertilisers, jute, jute products, cotton and cotton yarn, etc.

ix. **P aradwip Port:**

a. It is situated in the Mahanadi delta.

b. It has the deepest harbour specially suited to handle very large vessels.

c. It has been developed mainly to handle large-scale export of iron-ore.

d. Orissa, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand are the parts of its hinterland.

x. **V isakhapatnam Port**:

a. **I t is** in Andhra Pradesh and is a land-locked harbour.

b. **I t is** connected to the sea by a channel cut through solid rock and sand.

c. An outer harbour has been developed for handling iron-ore, petroleum and general cargo. Andhra Pradesh is the main hinterland for this port.

xi. **C hennai Port:**

a. It is one of the oldest ports on the eastern coast.

b. It is an artificial harbour built in 1859.

c. It is not much suitable for large ships because of the shallow waters near the

coast. Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry are its hinterland.

xii. **E nnore:**

a. It is a newly developed port in Tamil Nadu, has been constructed 25 km north of Chennai to relieve the pressure at Chennai port.

xiii. **T uticorin Port**:

a. **I t** was also developed to relieve the pressure of Chennai port.

b. It deals with a variety of cargo including coal, salt, food grains, edible oils, sugar, chemicals and petroleum products.

**Airports Advantages:**

i. Air transport plays an important role in the international trade.

ii. It has the advantage of taking the least time for carriage and handling high value or perishable goods over long distances.

**Disadvantages:**

i. It is very costly and unsuitable for carrying heavy and bulky commodities.

ii. This ultimately reduces the participation of this sector in the international trade as compared to the oceanic routes.

**Gujarat has maximum number of domestic airports.**

**CHAPTER 12 GEOGRAPHICAL PERSPECTIVE.. INDIA JAYPISH**

GEOGRAPHICAL PERSPECTIVE ON SELECTED ISSUES AND PROBLEMS Chapter 12

**Environmental Pollution**

Environmental pollution means ‘the release of harmful substances and energy from waste products of human activities.

**What are pollutants?**

Pollutants are defined as any form of energy or matter that causes dilatation and pollution in the existing natural balance of ecosystems. The three media through which the pollutants are transferred are land, air and water.

**Types of pollution:**

They are classified on the basis of medium through which pollutants are transported and diffused. They are:

(i) air pollution, (ii) water pollution, (iii) land pollution and (iv) noise pollution.

**Water Pollution**

**1. W hat is water pollution?**

Degradation of the quality of water due to indiscriminate use of water is called water pollution. The water becomes unfit for the use because of high concentrations of suspended particles, organic and inorganic substances. In such a situation, the self purifying capacity of water is unable to purify the water.

2. **W hat are the Causes/sources of water pollution?**

i. **Natural sources**: Due to erosion, landslides, decay and decomposition of plants and animals, etc.

ii. **Human sources**: industrial, agricultural and cultural activities.

a. **Industrial activities**: is the most significant contributor.

i. Industries produce several undesirable products including

industrial wastes, polluted waste water, poisonous gases,

chemical residuals, numerous heavy metals, dust, smoke, etc.

ii. Most of the industrial wastes are disposed off in running water or

lakes. Consequently, poisonous elements reach the reservoirs, rivers and other water bodies, which destroy the bio-system of

these waters.

iii. Major water polluting industries are leather, pulp and paper,

textiles and chemicals.

b. **Agricultural activities**:

i. Various types of chemicals used in modern agriculture such as

inorganic fertilisers, pesticides and herbicides causes water

pollution.

ii. These chemicals are washed down to rivers, lakes, tanks and

under ground water and causes water pollution.

iii. Fertiliser induces an increase in the nitrate content of surface

waters.

c. **Cultural activities**:

i. Such as pilgrimage, religious fairs, tourism, etc. also cause water

pollution. In India, almost all surface water sources are

contaminated and unfit for human consumption.

d. **Urban activities**:

i. Such as Sewage disposal, urban run-off causes water pollution.

3. **W hat are the Effects of water pollution?**

a. Water pollution is a source of various water borne diseases.

b. The diseases commonly caused due to contaminated water are diarrhoea, intestinal worms, hepatitis, etc.

SELECTED ISSUES AND PROBLEMS Chapter 12

c. World Health Organisation shows that about one-fourth of the communicable diseases in India are water-borne.

**Sources of Pollution in the Ganga and the Yamuna Rivers**

i. **Ganga River:**

a. Ganga River is polluted in the states of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and WB

b. Polluted stretches are near Kanpur, Varanasi and Farrakka Barrage.

c. C auses of pollution in Ganga River are:

i. Industrial pollution from towns like Kanpur.

ii. Domestic wastes from urban centres.

iii. Dumping of carcasses in the river.

ii. **Yamuna River:**

a. Yamuna River is most polluted in Delhi and Uttar Pradesh.

b. Polluted areas are Delhi to confluence with Chambal and near Mathura and Agra.

c. C auses of pollution in Yamuna River are:

i. Extraction of water by Haryana and Uttar Pradesh for irrigation.

ii. Agricultural run off resulting in high levels of micro-pollutants in the Yamuna.

iii. Domestic and industrial waste of Delhi flowing into the river Delhi

dumping its domestic waste **Air Pollution**

**What is air pollution?**

Increased concentration of contaminants like dust, fumes, gas, fog, odour, smoke or vapour in the air is called air pollution. This concentration may be harmful to flora and fauna and to property.

**What are the causes/sources of air pollution?**

i. Increased use of varieties of fuels such as coal, petrol and diesel.

ii. Increase in emission of toxic gases from industrial activities into the atmosphere.

iii. Mining activities release dust in the air which pollute the air.

iv. Important pollutants are oxides of sulphur and nitrogen, hydrocarbons, carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, lead and asbestos.

**What are the effects of air pollution?**

i. Air pollution causes various diseases related to respiratory, nervous and circulatory systems.

ii. Smoky fog over cities called as urban smog is caused by atmospheric pollution.

iii. Air pollution can also cause acid rains.

**Noise Pollution**

**What is noise pollution?**

The state of high level of noise levels which is unbearable and uncomfortable to human beings is called noise pollution.

**What are the causes/sources of noise pollution?**

i. It is caused by noise from various factories, mechanised construction and demolition works, automobiles and aircrafts, etc.

L PERSPECTIVE ON SELECTED ISSUES AND PROBLEMS Chapter 12

ii. Noise from sirens, loudspeakers used in various festivals, programmes associated with community activities.

iii. The biggest noise pollution is produced by traffic.

iv. In sea traffic, the noise pollution is confined to the harbour due to loading and unloading activities being carried.

**What are the effects of noise pollution?**

i. Noise pollution causes stress and high blood pressure in people living close to the source of noise pollution.

**Solid Waste**

**What are solid wastes?**

Solid waste refers to a variety of old and used articles, For example stained small pieces of metals, broken glasswares, plastic containers, polythene bags, ashes, floppies, CDs, etc. dumped at different places. These discarded materials are also termed as refuse, garbage and rubbish, etc.

**Two sources of solid wastes:**

i. **Household or domestic establishments**: The household wastes is

disposed off either on public lands or on private contractors’ sites.

ii. **Industrial or commercial establishments**: The solid wastes such as ashes and debris of industrial units are collected and disposed off through public (municipal) facilities at low lying public grounds (landfill areas).

**Harmful effects of solid wastes:**

i. Solid wastes cause health hazard through creation of obnoxious smell, and harbouring of flies and rodents, which act as carriers of diseases like typhoid, diphtheria, diarrhoea, malaria and cholera, etc.

ii. These wastes cause frequent nuisance as and when these are carelessly handled, spread by wind and splittered through rain water.

iii. The dumping of industrial waste into rivers leads to water pollution. River pollution from city-based industries and untreated sewage leads to serious health problems downstream.

**Urban Waste Disposal**

**Major problems associated with urban waste disposal in India.**

i. In metropolitan cities like Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Bangalore, etc., about 90 percent of the solid waste is collected, while 10 per cent left uncollected.

ii. In most of other small cities and towns in the country, about 30 to 50 per cent of the wastes generated are left uncollected.

iii. This uncollected waste accumulates on streets, in open spaces between houses and in wastelands leading to serious health hazards.

iv. Untreated wastes ferment slowly and release toxic biogas to the atmosphere, including methane.

v. Lack of means to dispose urban waste causes water pollution and other environmental problems. The dumping of industrial waste into rivers is a major cause of water pollution.

vi. The composition of solid waste material has changed from biodegradable organic material to plastic and other synthetic materials which take more time to decompose.

**These wastes should be treated as resource and utilised for generating energy and compost.**

RSPECTIVE ON SELECTED ISSUES AND PROBLEMS Chapter 12

**Rural-Urban Migration**

**Three reasons of rural-urban migration in India:**

i. Migration from rural to urban areas is caused by high demand for labour in urban areas,

ii. Low job opportunities in rural areas

iii. Unbalanced pattern of development between urban and rural areas.

iv. Due to low opportunities in smaller and medium cities, the poor people generally bypass these small cities and directly come to the mega cities for their livelihood.

**Problems of Slums**

i. The “slums”, jhuggi-jhopari” clusters and colonies of shanty structures are inhabited by poor people who migrated from the rural areas to urban centres in search of livelihood but could not afford proper housing due to high rent and high costs of land.

ii. These are environmentally incompatible and degraded areas.

iii. Slums are residential areas of the least choice, dillapidated houses, poor hygienic conditions, poor ventilation, lack of basic amenities like drinking water, light and toilet facilities, etc.

iv. These areas are overcrowded having narrow street pattern prone to serious hazards from fire.

v. Moreover, most of the slum population works in low paid, high risk-prone, unorganised sectors of the urban economy.

vi. Consequently, they are the undernourished, prone to different types of diseases and illness and can ill afford to give proper education to their children.

vii. The poverty makes them vulnerable to drug abuse, alcoholism, crime, vandalism, escapism, apathy and ultimately social exclusion.

**Land Degradation**

**Concept:**

Deterioration in the quality of agricultural land due to soil erosion, water-logging, salinisation and alkalinisation is called land degradation. The land productivity declines temporary or a permanently.

**Two processes that induce land degradation:**

i. **Natural causes**: These are a few types of wastelands such as gullied /ravinous land, desertic or coastal sands, barren rocky areas, steep sloping land, and glacial areas, which are primarily caused by natural agents.

ii. **Human causes:** These are waterlogged and marshy areas, land affected by salinity and alkalinity, degraded shifting cultivation area and under plantation crops, degraded forests, degraded pastures, and mining and industrial wastelands.

The elements of **physical environment** arelandforms, soils, climate,

water, natural vegetation and diverse flora and fauna.

The elements of **socio-cultural environment** are Houses, villages, cities,

road-rail networks, industries, farms, ports and items of

our daily use which are created by human beings in

using the resources provided by the physical environment.

Q.1 Define the concept of Human Geography. Mention the nature of

Human geography.

Ans. Human geography studies:

“The relationship between the physical/natural and the human

worlds,

The spatial distributions of human phenomena and

How they come about, the social and economic differences between

different parts of the world”.

Q2 What is the core concern of geography as a discipline?

Ans. The core concern of geography is to understand the earth as home of

human beings and to study all those elements which have sustained

them.

**DUALISM / DIACHOTOMY in HUMAN GEOGRAPHY**

Q.3 Mention the any three dualism in geography which started wide-ranging

debates in the discipline of geography.

Ans. The three dualism in geography which started wide-ranging debates in the

discipline of geography are:

a. Whether geography as a discipline should be a **law making/theorising**

**(nomothetic) or descriptive (idiographic).**

b. Whether approach of the study should be **regional or systematic**?

c. Whether geographical phenomena be interpreted **theoretically** or

through **historic-institutional** approach?

Q.4 State any six examples of metaphors used to describe the physical and

human phenomena.

Ans. They are:

i. ‘face’ of the earth,

ii. ‘eye’ of the storm,

iii. ‘mouth’ of the river,

iv. ‘snout’ (nose) of the glacier,

v. ‘neck’ of the isthmus

vi. ‘profile’ of the soil.

vii. regions, villages, towns have been described as ‘organisms’.

viii. Networks of road, railways and water ways are described as “arteries of

circulation”.

**Naturalization of Humans or Environmental determinism**

Q.5 Describe important features of the concept of Natualisation of Humans.

OR State the important characteristics of environmental determinism approach

of study of human geography.

Ans. Environmental deterministic approach states that:

a. Environment controls human actions and activities. Humans were

directly dependent on the natural environment.

b. Humans were not free and they adapted according to the nature.

c. Humans were naturalized they were afraid of natural forces.

d. It states that human history, culture, life style, and stages of

development are influenced by the physical environment like

climate, soil, relief, etc.

e. It considers human as passive agents, whose attitude, decision

making is influenced by physical environment.

f. Example: the life of nomads or tribal people living in mountains or

forests.

**Humanisation of Nature or Possibilism**

Q.6 Describe important features of the concept of Humanisation of Nature.

OR State the important characteristics of possibilism approach of human

geography.

Ans. Possibilistic approach states that:

a. Humans were free to choose/decide. Nature did not control him.

b. The nature provided/offered opportunities/possibilities for humans to

exploit it for their benefits.

c. It considered humans as active agents rather than a passive one.

d. It’s the technology, attitude, habits, values of humans which influenced

its action not the nature.

e. The nature got humanized.

**Neodeterminism or Stop and Go determinism.**

Q.7 State the important characteristics of concept of neodeterminism approach

of human geography. or Which approach in the study of human geography was followed by GriffithTaylor? State two characteristics of this approach.

Ans. Griffith Taylor introduced the concept of neodeterminism of **stop and go**

**determinism**. It states that:

a. Neither is there a situation of absolute necessity (environmental

determinism) nor is there a condition of absolute freedom

(possibilism).

b. It states that nature has provided possibilities and scope for

development but also put limits on it.

c. It means that human beings can conquer nature by obeying it. They

can continue in their pursuit of development when nature permits.

d. The neo-determinism conceptually attempts to bring a balance

nullifying the ‘either’ ‘or’ dichotomy.

2 CHAPTER T HE WORLD POPULATION: (WORLD )

DISTRIBUTION, DENSITY and GROWTH

Q. Define the terms

a) Population density.

b) Population distribution

c) Population growth or population change

Ans. (a) Population density refers to the ratio between numbers of people to the size of land in a country. It is usually measured in persons per sq km

(b) Population distribution refers to the way people are spaced over the

earth’s surface.

(c) Population growth refers to the change in number of people of a

territory during a specific period of time. This change may be positive or

negative. It is usually expressed in terms of percentage or numbers.

DISTRIBUTION AND DENSITY OF POPULATION

Q.1 Mention four areas of High density of population in the world.

Ans. Fertile plains with favourable climate and highly industrialized and

urbanized areas are densely populated. There are four areas where

density is more than 200 persons per sq. km. they are:

1. East Asia (China, Japan, Korea, and Taiwan).

2. South and Southeast Asia (India, Indonesia, Bangladesh, Pakistan).

3. North-West Europe (UK, France, Germany).

4. The Northeastern Coast of North America.

Q.2 Mention different areas of low density of population in the world.

Ans. Areas unsuited to agriculture support relatively few people. These thinly populated or uninhabited non-arable areas are identified as frontier

environments. They include the following:

1. The Hot and the Cold deserts : lands: areas where precipitation and

irrigational facilities are lacking are thinly populated.

2. Polar areas of North and South Pole : areas such as high latitudes

(polar) where temperature is very low and frigid, agriculture is

impossible have low population.

3. Major mountain ranges : where climate is harsh and cold and

terrain is uneven to be cultivated are thinly populated.

4. High rainfall areas near Equator : these areas receive heavy rainfall

and high temperature therefore, soils are infertile and do not

support agriculture, as well as have high incidence of harmful

diseases have thin population.

Q.3 Describe the uneven patterns of population distribution in the world.

Ans.

1. Broadly, 90 per cent of the world population lives in about 10 per cent of its land area.

2. The 10 most populous countries of the world contribute about 60 per cent of the world’s population.

3. Of these 10 countries, 6 are located in Asia.

FACTORS OF POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND DENSITY

Q.4 Explain with suitable examples any five geographical and economic or

social and cultural factors which influence the population distribution and

density in the world.

Ans. The factors are grouped into three categories:

i. **Geographical factors** :

(i) ***Availability of water****:*

a. people prefer to live in areas where fresh water is easily available

for drinking, and for cattle, crops, industries and navigation.

b. *E.g* . it is because of this that river valleys are among the most

densely populated areas of the world.

(ii) ***Landforms****:*

a. People prefer living on flat plains and gentle slopes rather than on

mountainous and hilly areas. This is because plain areas are

favourable for the production of crops and to build roads and

industries.

b. Whereas, the mountainous and hilly areas are unfavourable for the

development of transport network, agriculture and industries.

c. *E.g* . the Ganga plains are among the most densely populated areas

of the world while the mountains zones in the Himalayas are barely

populated.

(iii) ***Climate****:*

a. *A*reas with a comfortable climate, where there is not much seasonal

variation have high population.

b. Whereas, extreme climates such as very hot or cold, deserts and

heavy rainfall are uncomfortable for human living and have low

population.

c. *E.g* . Mediterranean regions were inhabited from early periods in

history due to their pleasant climate.

(iv) ***Soils****:*

a. Fertile soils are important for agricultural and related activities.

Therefore, areas which have fertile loamy soils have more people

living on them as these can support intensive agriculture.

b. *E.g* .

ii. **Economic Factors**

(i) ***Minerals****:*

a. Areas with rich mineral deposits attract Mining and industrial

activities therefore skilled and semi–skilled workers move to

these areas for employment and make them densely populated.

b. *E.g* . Katanga Zambia copper belt in Africa is one such good

example.

(ii) ***Urbanisation****:*

a. People migrate in the cities for better employment

opportunities, educational and medical facilities, and better

means of transport and communication and good civic

amenities.

b. Mega cities of the world continue to attract large number of

migrants every year. *E.g*.

(iii) ***Industrialisation****:*

a. Industrial belts provide job opportunities and attract large

numbers of people. These include not just factory workers but

also transport operators, shopkeepers, bank employees,

doctors, teachers and other service providers.

b. *E.g* . the Kobe-Osaka region of Japan is thickly populated

because of the presence of a number of industries.

iii. **Social and Cultural Factors**

(i) ***Religious*:**

a. Some places attract more people because they have

religious or cultural significance.

b. *E.g* . in USA people of different nationalities prefer

their own regions where common culture and traditions

are present.

(ii) ***Political unrest and wars*:**

a.In the same way – people tend to move away from

places where there is social and political unrest.

b. *E.g* . refugees from Ethiopia, Sudan, Sri Lanka have

moved out from their own countries.

(iii) ***Government policies*:**

a. Many a times governments offer incentives to people

to live in sparsely populated areas or move away from

overcrowded places.

COMPONENTS OF POPULATION GROWTH/CHANGE

Q.5 Explain three components/factors responsible for population growth in the world.

Ans. There are three factors responsible for population change.

1. Birth Rate : If the births exceed deaths, within a given year there

will be a net population increase.

2. Death rate : If the death exceeds births, within a given year there

will be a net population decrease.

3. Migration : The permanent or semi-permanent change of a person’s

place of residence is called migration. Immigration increases

population of a place whereas emigration decreases population of a

place. (CW)

TRENDS IN POPULATION GROWTH

Q.6 Describe the trends in the population growth in the world.

a. In the early stages of the development (before 1 A.D) the birth and

death rate was small therefore the size of population was also small.

The world population was below 300 million.

b. In the 16th and 17th centuries the population growth was rapid. It was

due to **expanding world trade**. The world population increased to 1

billion.

c. In 18th century **after Industrial revolution** world population

increased rapidly and by 1930 it reached 2 billion.

d. In 19th century due to **scientific and technological advancements**

in transportation, sanitation, medical advancements and introduction

of biotechnology the world population grew very rapidly. The world

population reached 3 billion.

e. Since last four decades the world population has increased rapidly and

it was about 6 billion in 2000.

Q.7 Mention the causes of negative growth in population in developed

countries.

Ans. The main causes are:

a. Traditional lower birth rates.

b. Economic instability has resulted in rapid rise in death rates. Infant

mortality and death during child birth has increased.

c. The resources are now insufficient to support the population.

d. The deadly HIV/AIDS epidemics in Africa and some parts of the

Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) and Asia have pushed up

death rates.

e. Life expectancy has dropped.

Q.8 Mention the consequences of both the population growth and population decline.

Ans. Population change whether negative or positive is taken seriously.

Population decline: - Results

a. Negative growth in population indicates that resources that supported

a population have become insufficient to maintain the population.

b. Under negative growth the basic structure of the society may become

unstable.

c. In developed countries government is taking steps to increase

population by tax exemption, accepting immigrants.

Population Growth: - Results

d. Positive growth shows prosperity and progress of a country.

e. Positive growth may become problem after a level when the land and

other important resources become insufficient.

f. Growing population put pressure on existing resources and problems of

environmental degradation and pollution become common.

g. Government takes steps to control the population increase.

DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION THEORY

Q.9 Define the term Demographic cycle/Theory.

Ans. This theory describes and predicts the future population of any area. Thetheory tells us that population of any region changes from high births andhigh deaths to low births and low deaths as society progresses from ruralagricultural and illiterate to urban industrial and literate society. Thesechanges occur in stages which are collectively known as the **demographic** **cycle**.

Q.10 Describe the three-stage model of Demographic Transition Theory.

Ans. As a country changes from a rural society into an urban society there are

changes in its demographic trends. These changes are represented in

three stages, they are:

1. **Primitive Demographic growth**:

a. In this stage the birth and death rates are high because people

reproduce more to compensate for the deaths due to epidemics and

variable food supply.

b. Life expectancy is low.

c. The population growth rate is slow.

d. Most of the people are engaged in agriculture where large families

are an asset.

e. People are mostly illiterate and have low levels of technology.

f. Two hundred years ago all the countries of the world were in this

stage. It is basically found in primitive agriculture dominated

countries.

2. **Expanding or youthful demographic**:

a. In this stage birth rate remains high.

b. Death rate decline due to technological advancements in health and

improvements in sanitation conditions.

c. Because of this gap between death and birth rate the net addition

to population is high and the population growth is rapid.

3. **Late expanding demographic**:

a. In this stage the birth and death rates declines.

b. The population becomes urbanised, literate and has high technical

knowhow and deliberately controls the family size.

c. The population is either stable or grows slowly.

**3** CHAPTE R POPULATION COMPOSITION

**Define the terms -**

1. Population composition: The term population composition refers to the

distinguishing attributes of population of a country such as occupation,

education, life expectancy, age, sex, place of residence, etc.

2. Sex ratio: The ratio between the number of women and men in the population

is called sex ratio. It is calculated by two different methods according to the

number of women or men in the country. In India it is calculated by:

In other countries it is calculated by:

3. Age structures: The number of people in different age-groups is referred to as

age structures.

4. Population pyramid is a diagram which is used to show the age-sex structure

of the population (number of females and males in different age groups). The

shape of the pyramid reflects the characteristics of a population.

5. Literacy rate is defined as the percentage of people above 7 years of age,

who is able to read and write and have the ability to do arithmetic calculations

with understanding.

6. Occupational structure : The proportional distribution of active population

under specific economic activities is known as occupational structure.

**SEX COMPOSITION**

Q.1 What is the average sex ratio in the world? In which countries/regions the sex

ratio is favourable or unfavourable. Give any four reasons for this imbalance

in the sex ratio in the world.

Ans. The average sex ratio in the world is 990 females per 1000 males. The

highest sex ratio in the world has been recorded in Latvia which is 1187

females per 1000 males. In contrast, the lowest sex ratio occurs in U.A.E.

which is 468 females per 1000 males.

In Asian countries its low due to:

i. Gender discrimination, which is widespread.

ii. High female death during childbirth.

iii. Lower socio-economic status of women.

iv. High female infant mortality due to negligence and lack of medical

facilities.

v. Preference to male child which results in high female foeticide and

female infanticide.

vi. Domestic violence against women.

In European countries its high due to:

i. Due to better status of female in the society.

ii. Due to excessive male-dominated out-migration to different parts of

the world.

**AGE STRUCTURE**

Q.2 How the age structure is considered an important indicator of population

composition?

Ans. It is an important indicator of population composition due to following:

a. If there are large numbers of young people (below 15 years) it means

that region has high birth rate and the population is said to be

youthful.

b. If there are large numbers of adults (between 15 to 59 years) it means

that country has large working population.

c. If there are large numbers of old people (above 60 years) it means

that birth rates are low and the population is said to be ageing which

require more expenditure on health care facilities.

Q.2 What are the three types of population pyramid?

Ans. The three kinds of shapes are:

a. **Constant population pyramid** : It is bell shaped pyramid which

tapers towards the top. It shows that the birth and death rates are

almost equal. Australian population shows this kind of shape.

b. **Expanding population Pyramid** : It is triangular shaped pyramid.

This kind of shape is found with the developing countries pyramid.

It has wide base which shows that the country has a high birth rate

and a large young population. The population of Nigeria,

Bangladesh and Mexico represents this shape.

c. **Declining population pyramid** : This pyramid has a narrow base

and narrow top. It shows that the birth and death rates are

declining. Japan population shows this shape.

**RURAL URBAN COMPOSITION**

Q.3 On the basis of place of residence, classify the population of the world into

**two** groups. Explain **two** main characteristics of each group of population.

Ans. The two groups are:

1. Rural Population.

2. Urban Population.

Characteristics of Rural Population:

a. In western countries (Canada & Finland) males outnumber females in

rural areas. Males stay in rural areas due to farming activities which is

highly mechanized.

b. In countries of Asia (like Nepal, Pakistan and India) female outnumber

males in rural areas. In rural areas the female participation in farming

activity fairly high. Shortage of housing, high cost of living, lack of job

opportunities and lack of security in cities, discourage women to

migrate from rural to urban areas.

Characteristics of Urban Population:

a. In Western countries, females outnumber the males in urban areas.

The excess of females in urban areas of Europe is the result of

migration of females from rural areas to urban areas to take

advantage of the vast job opportunities.

b. In countries like Nepal, Pakistan and India males outnumber the

females in urban areas. Male domination is due to the male

immigration from rural areas in search of better jobs.

**LITERACY**

Q.4 Mention five factors which affects the literacy rate in the world.

Ans. The factors which affect the literacy rate are:

i. Levels of economic development: - low income countries have low literacy

rates.

ii. Urbanization and standard of living: - literacy rate is high in urban areas than

in rural areas. Countries with high human development have high literacy

rates.

iii. Social status of females: - countries in which females are given equal status

and role in the society have high literacy rates.

iv. Availability of educational facilities.

v. Policies of the government. Funds and expenditures on education by the

government influence literacy rates.

**OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE**

Q.5 Explain 4 groups of occupational structure.

Ans. The four major groups of occupation are:

a. Primary activities : it includes hunting, agriculture, forestry and fishing.

b. Secondary activities : it includes manufacturing and power.

c. Tertiary activities : it includes transport, communication and other services.

d. Quaternary activities : it includes more intellectual occupations, whose task is

to think, research and developed ideas.

Q.5 Why there are significant variations among different countries in the

occupational structure? **OR**

Mention the relationship between occupational structure and levels of

economic development.

Ans.

i. If the economy is less developed than the proportion of working population in

primary activities is high.

ii. If the proportion of working population is high in secondary and tertiary

activities, if the economy is more developed.

iii. As the economy develops, more and more people are seen working in tertiary

activities.

**4** CHAPTE R HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

**GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT**

Q.1 Explain three differences between the growth and development.

Ans. Both growth and development refers to changes over a period of time. But

they differ in following ways:

a. Growth is quantitative where as the development is qualitative.

b. Growth is value neutral which means that it can be either positive or negative

where as development is always positive.

c. Development occurs when positive growth takes place and when there is a

positive change in quality. However, positive growth does not always lead to

development.

Q.2 Explain the concept of Human development.

Ans. The concept of human development was introduced by Dr Mahbub-ul-Haq. He

described human development as development that enlarges people’s choices

and improves their lives.

People are central to all development under this concept. The basic goal of

human development is to create conditions where people can live meaningful

lives. A meaningful life is not just a long one. It must be a life with some

purpose. This means that people must be healthy, be able to develop their

talents, participate in society and be free to achieve their goals.

Q.3 What are the three basic areas/aspects of human development?

Ans. The three areas/aspects of human development are:

a. **Access to health** : Leading a long and healthy life,

b. **Access to education** : being able to gain knowledge and

c. **Access to resources** : having enough means to be able to live a decent

life.

Why are they important?

Building people’s capabilities in these areas of health, education and

resources is important in enlarging their choices. If people do not have

capabilities in these areas, their choices also get limited.

For example, an uneducated child cannot make the choice to be a doctor

because her choice has got limited by her lack of education. Similarly, very

often poor people cannot choose to take medical treatment for disease

because their choice is limited by their lack of resources (money).

Q.4 Explain the four concepts/pillars of human development.

Ans. The idea of human development is supported by the concepts of **equity,**

**sustainability, productivity** and **empowerment**.

a. **Equity** refers to making equal access to opportunities available to

everybody. The opportunities available to people must be equal

irrespective of their gender, race, income and caste.

b. **Sustainability** means continuity in the availability of opportunities. Each

generation must have the same opportunities. All resources must be used

keeping in mind the future. Misuse of any of these resources will lead to

fewer opportunities for future generations.

c. **Productivity** means the human-labour productivity must be constantly

enriched by building capabilities in people. Efforts made to increase their

knowledge, or provide better health facilities ultimately leads to better

work efficiency.

d. **Empowerment** means to have the power to make choices. Such power

comes from increasing freedom and capability. Good governance and

people-oriented policies are required to empower people. The

empowerment of socially and economically disadvantaged groups is of

special importance.

Q.5 Explain four different approaches of achieving human development.

Ans. Some of the important approaches are:

a. **The income approach** : This is one of the oldest approaches. Human

development is linked to income. The idea is that the level of income

reflects the level of freedom an individual enjoys. Higher the level of

income, the higher is the level of human development.

b. **The welfare approach** : Human development is linked to government

expenditure on welfare. The idea is that the level of expenditure

reflects the level human development. Higher the level government

expenditure on welfare, the higher is the level of human development.

c. **Minimum needs approach** : This approach was initially proposed by

the International Labour Organisation (ILO). Six basic needs i.e.:

health, education, food, water supply, sanitation, and housing were

identified. Higher the provision on basic needs, the higher is the level

of human development.

d. **Capabilities approach:** This approach is associated with Prof.

Amartya Sen. Building human capabilities in the areas of health,

education and access to resources is the key to increasing human

development.

Q.6 What is human development index and explain the three indicators used to

measure the level of human development in a region?

Ans. **Human development index** is a key of measuring the quality of life and

human well-being. It is developed by United Nation Development Programme.

It is a composite index of the following indicators:

a. **Access to health** : The indicator chosen to measure health is the life

expectancy at birth. A higher life expectancy means that people have a

greater chance of living longer and healthier lives.

b. **Access to education** : The indicator chosen to measure education is

the adult literacy rate and the gross enrolment ratio. These two shows

how easy or difficult it is to access knowledge in a particular country.

c. **Access to resources** : Access to resources is measured in terms of

purchasing power (in U.S. dollars). If the people of any region has

high purchasing power it means they have enough means to be able to

live a decent life.

Q.7 What is **human poverty index**? Mention the four indicators used to measure

this index.

Ans. The human poverty index is constructed by UNDP which is used to measure

the **shortfall** in human development. It is a non-income measure. The four

indicators used to measure it are:

a. The probability of not surviving till the age of 40,

b. The adult illiteracy rate,

c. The number of people who do not have access to clean water, and

d. The number of small children who are underweight.

Q.8 State the three differences between human development index and human

poverty index.

Ans. Both of these index measures human development in a region. Together

these indexes give an accurate picture of human development situation in a

country. But they differ on following points:

a. The human development index measures **attainments** in human

development whereas the human poverty index measures the

**shortfall** in human development.

b. Human development index (HDI) does not say anything about the

distribution whereas the human poverty index (HPI) measures the

levels of distribution of education, health and resources.

c. HDI is an income measure whereas HPI is a non-income measure.

d. The human poverty index is more revealing than the human

development index.

Q.9 Mention some other ways of measuring human development in a country.

Ans. The ways to measure human development are constantly being refined and

newer ways of capturing different elements of human development are being

researched. Some of them are:

a. Political freedom index: Democratic country gives political freedom

which in turn influences the human development.

b. Corruption index:

c. Gross national happiness.

Q.10 How countries are classified on the basis of the human development?

Ans. The scores attained by a country is important basis of classifying countries

into different groups.

**a. Countries with High index value**

**i.** They have score of 0.8 and above.

**ii.** They are Norway, Iceland, Australia, Luxembourg and Canada.

**iii.** Countries with higher human development are those where a lot of

investment in the social sector has taken place.

**iv.** Government of these countries has made a higher investment in people

and provided good governance.

**v.** Many of these countries have been the former imperial powers.

**vi.** The degree of social diversity in these countries is not very high.

**b. Countries with Medium Index Value**

**i.** They have scores between 0.500 to 0.799.

**ii.** Most of these countries have emerged in the period after the Second

World War.

**iii.** Some countries from this group were former colonies while many others

have emerged after the break up of the erstwhile Soviet Union in 1990.

**iv.** Many of these countries have been rapidly improving their human

development score by adopting more people-oriented policies and

reducing social discrimination.

**v.** Most of these countries have a much higher social diversity than the

countries with higher human development scores.

**vi.** Many in this group have faced political instability and social uprisings at

some point of time in their recent history.

**c. Countries with Low Index Value**

**i.** As many as 32 countries record low levels of human development.

**ii.** A large proportion of these are small countries which have been going

through political turmoil and social instability in the form of civil war,

famine or a high incidence of diseases.

8 CHAPTE R TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

**Importance of trade, Transport and communication**

Q.1 Explain the **importance** of trade, Transport and communication?

Ans.

i. They link the areas of production with areas of consumption.

ii. They reduce distance between places of natural resources,

manufacturing and market.

iii. They facilitate the movement and exchange of goods and services and

people.

iv. Today’s world economy heavily depends on efficient trade, transport

and communication.

v. High living standard and quality of life depend on efficient transport,

communication and trade.

vi. It promote cooperation and unity among scattered peoples

Q.2 What is the meaning of term **transport**?

Ans. It is a service for the carriage of goods and passengers from one place to

other using different modes such as humans, animals and vehicles. This

movement of goods and passengers take place through land, water and air

therefore it has four modes namely roadways and railways, waterways,

pipelines and airways.

Q.3 What is the meaning of term **communication**?

Ans. It means conveyance of information from the place of origin to the place of

destination. Communication can be done through postal services, telephone

and fax services, internet and satellites. The information is conveyed through

a channel such as wires, radio waves and other frequencies.

Q.4 What is the meaning of **trade**?

Ans. Trade means exchange of goods and services through market channels

among places in response to differences in prices or demand and supply. It

refers to flow of goods and services being exchanged between places.

**Factors affecting mode of TRANSPORTATION**

Q.5 Explain the three factors on which the significance of a mode of transport

depends.

Ans. The three factors on which the significance of a mode of transport depends

are: -

i. Type of goods to be transported : - if the goods which are to be carried

are bulky and heavy they can be transported easily by the water ways.

If the goods are of high value and perishable they are transported by

airways. Liquids and gasses are transported easily by pipelines.

ii. Transportation cost: - road transportation is cheaper for short

distances while railways are used when the distance is long. Inter

national trade is done through waterways as it is cheaper.

iii. Means of transport available : - remote and hilly areas can be reached

by airways as no other transportation is available. For transport of

goods from ports roadways are used.

**LAND TRANSPORT**

Q.6 Describe the developments which brought revolution in land transport in the

world.

Ans. In early days the humans and animals were the carriers. Revolution in land

transportation came after:

i. Invention of steam engine in the eighteenth century. It resulted in the

introduction of public railway lines which became the most popular and

fastest form of transport in the nineteenth century. It opened up

continental interiors for commercial grain farming, mining and

manufacturing.

ii. The invention of the internal combustion engine. The road quality and

vehicles (motor cars and trucks) plying over them increased many folds.

iii. Among the newer developments in land transportation are pipelines,

ropeways and cableways.

iv. Liquids like mineral oil, water, sludge and sewers are transported by

pipelines.

Q.7 What are the recent\latest developments in land transport?

Ans.

i. Ropeways and cableways have been developed in hilly and difficult terrain.

ii. Pipelines are used to transport liquids and gasses such as mineral oil,

water, sludge and sewers.

**Roadways**

Q.8 Explain why freight transport by road is gaining importance.

Ans.

i. Road transport is the most economical for short distances as compared to

railways.

ii. Roads are important than other modes of transport because it offers door

to door services.

iii. They provide long distance links through highways, motorways and

autobahn.

iv. Due to increase in the size of Lorries and its power, roadways can now

carry large and heavy goods.

Q.9 What are the problems/limitations of road transport?

Ans. Road transport suffers from some limitations such as:

i. Unmetalled roads are not effective and serviceable during the rainy

season. These become unmotorable.

ii. Even the metalled ones are seriously handicapped during heavy rains and

floods.

iii. The quality of roads varies greatly between countries because the

construction and maintenance is very high.

iv. Many cities suffer from traffic congestion during peak hours.

**Highways**

Q.10 What are highways?

Ans.

Highways are metalled roads connecting distant places.

Such roads are constructed in a manner that vehicles could ply in an

unobstructed manner.

These roads are wide as much as 80 meters, smooth, and duel-carriage.

Several bridges and traffic lanes are constructed for the smooth flow of

traffic.

Q.11 Describe some of important highways of the world.

Ans. Important highways of the world:

1. European ports are connected with each city through highways.

2. In Russia, Moscow is connected by roads to the city of Vladivostak.

3. North American highways link cities of east coasts with that of west

coasts.

4. Trans Canadian highway links Vancouver with St.John city.

5. Pan –American highway links cities of South America, Central America,

and the United States of America.

6. Golden Quadrangle in India links metropolitan cities.

Q.12 What are border roads? Why they are built?

Ans. Roads laid along international boundaries are called border roads.

They are built for:

Integrating people in remote areas with major cities

Providing defence by supplying goods to military camps in border

areas.

**RAILWAYS**

Q.13 State the importance of railways by giving examples.

Ans. The importances are:

1. Railways are cheaper than roadways in carrying heavy goods.

2. They carry large number of passengers over a long distance. For e.g.

in European countries railways are important mode of travel use by

the people.

3. They link areas of production with areas of consumption for example

railway network is dense in coffee growing areas of Brazil.

4. Railways link coastal ports cities to mining areas and inland cities. For

e.g. in Chile railways links coastal ports and mining areas.

5. Commuter trains have become very popular in large cities. Such as

Metro services in Delhi city.

Q.14 Explain the factors influencing the density of rail network. Also describe the

major regions of dense rail network in the world.

Ans. Major Rail network is found in following regions of the world:

i. The industrial regions have the highest densities of rail network in the world.

Europe has one of the most dense rail networks in the world. Belgium has the

highest density.

ii. In Russia, railways account for about 90 per cent of the country’s total

transport with a very dense network in European west. Moscow is the most

important station.

iii. The most dense rail network is found in the highly industrialised and

urbanised region of East Central U.S.A. and adjoining Canada. North America

has one of the most extensive rail networks accounting for nearly 40 per cent

of the world’s total.

iv. Australia has dense network in New South Wales. New Zealand’s railways are

mainly in the North Island to serve the farming areas.

v. In South America, the rail network is the most dense in two regions, namely,

the Pampas of Argentina and the coffee growing region of Brazil which

together account for 40 per cent of South America’s total route length.

Railways link coastal centres with the mining sites in the interior.

vi. In Asia, rail network is the densest in the thickly populated areas of Japan,

China and India. West Asia is the least developed in rail facilities because of

vast deserts and sparsely populated regions.

vii. In Africa continent, South Africa has dense network due to the concentration

of gold, diamond and copper mining activities.

**Trans-Continental Railways**

Q.15 What are Trans-Continental Railways? Name any five important

transcontinental railways in the world. Give important features of each.

Ans. Trans–continental railways run across the continent and link its two ends.

They were constructed for economic and political reasons to facilitate long

runs in different directions. The following are the most important of these:

1. **Trans-Siberian Railway line** -

a. It is in Russia from St. Petersburg in the west to Vladivostak on

the Pacific Ocean in the east passing through Moscow.

b. The total length of this line is about 9332 km, longest in Asia.

c. It is double track route and electrified railway.

d. It connects Russian agro-centres, fur centres.

e. It has connecting links with many other countries. Therefore it

is regionally very important.

2. **Trans-Canadian Pacific Railway** -

a. It is in Canada from Halifax in the east to Vancouver on the

west on Pacific Ocean.

b. It was constructed in 1886 & its total length is about 7050 km.

c. It gained significance because it connect industrial region of

Quebec-Montreal with softwood forest region and wheat belt of

the Prairies.

d. A loop line from it connects the important waterway of Great

Lakes. This is the economic artery of Canada.

e. Wheat and meat are the important exports on this route.

3. **Australian Trans-Continental Railway** –

a. It connects Sydney on the east with Perth on the west coast.

b. It runs east-west through the southern part of the Australia.

c. It was constructed for the economic development of the region.

4. Trans-Asiatic Railway line – this railway line is proposed to be build

connecting Istanbul with India and Myanmar.

5. **The Union and Pacific Railway :**

a. This rail-line connects New York on the Atlantic Coast to San

Francisco on the Pacific Coast.

b. The most valuable exports on this route are ores, grain, paper,

chemicals and machinery.

6. **The Orient Express :**

a. This line runs from Paris to Istanbul.

b. The journey time from London to Istanbul by this Express is

now reduced to 96 hours as against 10 days by the sea-route.

c. The chief exports on this rail-route are cheese, bacon, oats,

wine, fruits, and machinery.

**WATERWAYS**

Q.16 What are the four advantages of water transport?

1. It does not require route construction.

2. The oceans are linked with each other and are open with ships of

various sizes.

3. It is the cheapest mode of transport as the friction of water is less

than the friction of air and land.

4. It saves energy cost of transportation.

5. Heavy cargo can be easily transported by the waterways.

**OCEAN TRANSPORT**

Q.17 What are the four advantages of ocean transport in the world?

Ans. IMPORTANCE:

1. It is the cheaper means of transporting goods.

2. Oceans offer free highway with no maintenance cost and can be

traveled in all directions.

3. The ships are capable of carrying large loads to longer distances.

4. With improvement in its facilities such as refrigeration the efficiency of

ocean transport has improved.

5. Use of containers has made cargo handling easier.

Q.18 Which three factors has improved the efficiency of ocean transport in the

world?

Ans. The three factors are:

i. Introduction of refrigerated chambers for transporting perishable

goods such as fruits, vegetables, meat.

ii. Development of specialized ships such as tankers for moving

mineral oil and gas.

iii. Development of passenger liners equipped with radar, wireless and

navigation aids.

iv. Use of containers has made cargo handling at ports easier.

**IMPORTANT ROUTES of ocean transport**

Q.19 Name the busiest ocean transport in the world. Why it is the most important

and busiest route in the world?

Describe important ocean transport route in the world.

Ans. IMPORTANT ROUTES

**1. North Atlantic route-**

It connects the two most developed continents of the world

namely USA and Europe.

It is the busiest route of the world because foreign trade over

this route is greater than that of the rest of the world. Also

called Big Trunk Route.

Important ports are New York, London, Lisbon, and Amsterdam

Both the coasts have highly advanced ports and harbour

facilities.

2. **the Mediterranean and the Indian ocean route**a.

Industrially developed countries of Europe are connected with

commercial agriculture regions of south Asian & Australia

through the route.

b. Europe exports machinery and industrial goods to Asian

countries and Asian countries export agricultural products and

raw material to Europe.

c. Important centers are Mumbai, Kochin, and Aden.

d. The volume of trade and traffic between both East and West

Africa is on the increase due to the development of the rich

natural resources such as gold, diamond, copper, tin,

groundnut, oil palm, coffee and fruits.

3. **The Cape of Good Hope**a.

It provides link between West Europe and African countries with

Brazil, Argentina in South America.

b. The rich natural resources are exported to the Europe and

industrial products are imported by African countries.

c. The traffic is far less on this route because of the limited

development and low population in South America and Africa.

4. **The North Pacific Route**a.

It links the western coasts of North America such as Vancouver,

Seattle, and Portland with the ports of Asia such as Tokyo

shanghai, Hong Kong.

b. All the trade converges at Honolulu.

c. Food products and manufactured goods are exported to Asia

and Asia in turn exports textiles, rubber, raw materials.

**SHIPPING CANALS**

Q.20 Name two shipping canals in the world. State four features of both.

Ans. The two manmade navigation/shipping canals in the world are:

i. **The Suez Canal route** -

a. It is man-made waterway in Egypt which connects Port Said on

Mediterranean Sea with Port Suez on the Red Sea.

b. It is the sea level canal without locks & about 160 km long and 11 to 15 m

deep.

c. It was constructed in 1869.

d. It is a gateway to the Indian Ocean and reduces the distance between

Western Europe and South East Asian countries by 6400 km.

e. It has helped in the development of surrounding countries such as India.

f. About 100 ships travel daily and each ship takes 10-12 hours to cross this

canal. The tolls are so heavy that some find it cheaper to go by the longer

Cape Route

ii. **The Panama Cana l**a.

It is man-made waterway in Panama Isthmus.

b. It connects Colon city on Atlantic Ocean in the east with Panama city on

Pacific Ocean in the west.

c. It separates the land mass of North America from South America.

d. It provides shorter route between east and Far East Asia and Western

Europe.

e. It has six lock systems. Ships cross the canal through these locks.

f. The economic importance of this canal is less than that of Suez Canal.

However, it is vital to the economies of Latin America.

g. The Canal is about 72 km. long.

h. It shortens the distance between New York and San Francisco by 13,000

km by sea.

**INLAND WATERWAYS**

Q.21 Explain the three factors on which the development of inland transport

depends.

Ans. The inland transport depends on three factors for its development. They are:

i. Width and depth of channe l: silt (sand) deposited in the river/channel

bed obstructs movement of boats therefore channels having large

width and deep bed is suitable for inland transport.

ii. Continuity in the flow of water : lack of water due to divergence for

irrigation hinders the development of inland transport.

iii. Transport technology in use : poor maintenance of inland waterways

and inefficient transport restricts its development.

Q.22 Why riverways have lost its advantages in many parts of the world?

Ans. Riverways have lost its advantages due to:

1. Competition from railways.

2. Problem of silt in rivers and canals.

3. Lack of water in the river due to diversion for irrigation.

4. Poor maintenance of river channels.

Q.23 Mention three measures taken to improve the navigability of river channel.

Ans. Despite inherent limitations, many rivers have been modified to enhance their

navigability by:

a. Dredging, removing the silt by machines from the river bed.

b. Stabilising river banks by concrete.

c. Building dams and barrages for regulating the flow of water.

**Important inland waterways**

Q.24 Describe important inland waterways of the world.

Ans. Important inland waterways of the world are:

i. **The Rhine Waterways:**

a. The Rhine River flows through Germany and the Netherlands.

b. It is navigable for 700 km from Rotterdam, Netherlands to **Basel** in

Switzerland.

c. It flows through a rich coalfield and the whole basin has become a

prosperous manufacturing area.

d. This waterway is the world’s most heavily used.

e. It connects the industrial areas of Switzerland, Germany, France, Belgium

and the Netherlands with the North Atlantic Sea Route.

ii. ***The Danube Waterway :***

a. This important inland waterway serves Eastern Europe.

b. The Danube river rises in the Black Forest and flows eastwards through

many countries.

iii. ***The Volga Waterway :***

a. The Volga is one of the most important waterways in Russia.

b. It provides a navigable waterway of 11,200 km up to the Caspian Sea.

iv. ***The Great Lakes – St. Lawrence Seaway :***

a. The Great Lakes of North America Superior, Huron Erie and Ontario are

connected by Canal to form an inland waterway.

b. The estuary of St. Lawrence River, along with the Great Lakes, forms a

unique commercial waterway in the northern part of North America.

c. The ports on this route like Duluth and Buffalo are equipped with all

facilities of ocean ports.

d. As such large oceangoing vessels are able to navigate up the river deep

inside the continent to Montreal**.**

e. But her goods have to be trans-shipped to smaller vessels due to the

presence of rapids. Canals have been constructed up to 3.5 m deep to

avoid these.

f. This has helped in the industrial and economic development of this region.

**AIRWAYS**

Q.25 Explain the significance of air transport.

Ans. Air transport has brought about a connectivity revolution in the world in

following ways:

1. It is the fastest mode of transport.

2. Air transport is used only for high value goods and passengers.

3. Valuable goods can be moved rapidly.

4. It is preferred for long distance travel.

5. It is the easy way to reach inaccessible areas such as mountainous

snow fields or inhospitable deserts. In the Himalayan region, the

routes are often obstructed due to landslides, avalanches or heavy

snow fall. At such times, air travel is the only alternative to reach a

place.

6. Airways also have great strategic importance.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF AIR TRANSPORT

1. Airports with wide facilities have to be build.

2. The construction of airports and facilities is very costly therefore

airports are built in places where the traffic is large.

3. It requires large arrangements such as hanger, fueling, landing

facilities.

Q.26 Name the three major regions having high/dense network of airways?

Ans. The three regions are:

a. Western Europe: important airports are Rome, London, Berlin.

b. Eastern United States of America: airports are New York,

c. Southeast Asia: airports are Singapore, Bangkok.

**PIPELINES**

Q.27 Name the longest pipeline in the world. Give four advantages of pipelines.

Why pipelines are extensively used in the world to transport oil and gas?

Ans. PIPELINES

1. Pipelines are used to transport liquids and gasses such as water,

mineral oil and natural gas for uninterrupted flow.

2. Cooking gas or LPG and milk (in New Zealand) is supplied through it.

3. They are used to transport coal mixed with water.

4. Pipelines carry mineral oil from oil fields to refineries.

5. The world’s longest pipeline is ‘COMECON’, which is 4800 km. long. It

connects oil fields of Ural and Volga to the East Europe.

6. The famous pipeline of USA is ‘Big Inch’ which carries mineral oil from

Gulf of Mexico to eastern part of USA.

7. The proposed Iran-India via Pakistan international oil and natural gas

pipeline will be the longest in the world.

**COMMUNICATION**- IMPORTANCE

Q.28 Describe the importance of communications.

Ans.

1. Telegraph has helped in the past to colonize American West.

2. Telephone has promoted urbanization of America

3. It has helped in spread of the industries in smaller towns.

4. Now due to telephone many firms have their offices and branches in

smaller towns.

5. In developing countries, the use of cell phones, made possible by

satellites, is important for rural connectivity.

6. The world has converted into a **global village** because of fast and

reliable means of communication.

Q.29 What is internet? State four merits of internet.

Ans. It is an electronic network of computer which connects million of people

across the world. It is the result of digitalization of information in which the

telecommunication is merged with computers.

MERITS

a. It is the largest electronic network of the world.

b. It helps in connecting to the world of knowledge from anywhere

in the world.

c. Electronic commerce is done through internet without going to

banks.

d. It gives access to personal communication through e-mail.

**SATELLITE COMMUNICATION**- IMPORTANCE:

a. Satellites has brought changes in the areas of communication by reducing the

time and cost of it.

b. It cost same to communicate over 500 km as it does over 5000 km. it has

made long distance communication very efficient and effect.

c. Through it information on weather, weather forecasting about storm and

news is collected effetely.

**Cyber Space – Internet**

Q.30 What is cyberspace?

Ans. Cyberspace is the world of electronic computerised space. In simple words, it

is the electronic digital world for communicating. It is also referred to as the

Internet. Cyberspace exists everywhere. It may be in an office, sailing boat,

flying plane and virtually anywhere.

Q.30 Describe how the modern communications has converted the world into global

village.

Ans. The modern communications such as internet has expanded. Billions of

people use the Internet each year. Cyberspace has expanded the

contemporary economic and social space of humans through e-mail, ecommerce,

e-learning and e-governance. Internet together with fax,

television and radio will be accessible to more and more people cutting across

place and time. It is these modern communication systems that have made

the concept of global village a reality.

9 CHAPTE R INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Q.1 What is international trade? Give its importance in modern economies.

Ans. International trade refers to the exchange of goods and services among

countries across national boundaries.

**Importance:**

i. International trade bridges the gap between surplus regions and deficit

regions through export and imports.

ii. Countries need to trade to obtain commodities, they cannot produce

themselves or they can purchase elsewhere at a lower price.

iii. It helps countries in maintaining the specialization in the production of goods

and services.

iv. It increases international cooperation and understanding.

v. In early times it played significant role in the cultural diffusion.

**HISTORY OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE**

Q.2 Describe the changes that have occurred in international trade since ancient

times to present century.

Ans. The history of international trade has been outline below:

i. In ancient times , trade was restricted to local markets because transporting

goods over long distances was risky. Trading commodities were of basic

necessity – food and clothes. Only the rich people bought jewellery, costly

dresses and this resulted in trade of luxury items.

ii. During Roman Empire , trade was done through the Silk Route from Rome to

China (6,000 km route). The traders transported Chinese silk, Roman wool

and precious metals and many other high value commodities.

iii. During 12 th and 13 th century , European traded goods through ocean ships.

iv. 15 th century onwards , a new form of trade emerged which was called **slave**

**trade.** African natives were captured and forcefully transported to the newly

discovered America for their labour in the plantations. Slave trade was a

profitable business for more than two hundred years till it was abolished.

v. After the Industrial Revolution , the industrialised nations imported primary

products as raw materials and exported the value added finished products

back to the non-industrialised nations.

vi. In the later half of the 19 th century , industrial nations traded finished goods

between themselves and became each other’s principle customers.

vii. During the postwar period , organisations like the World Trade Organisation

helped in promoting international trade.

**BASIS OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE**

Q.3 Why does the international trade exists? ***/OR/*** Explain the factors on which

the international trade depends. ***/OR/*** Describe the three basis of

international trade.

Ans. The basis of international trade is:

1. Trade arises because of regional differences in production and

productivity.

2. It also arises because of great variations in the location and

distribution of natural resources.

a. For e.g. countries differ in climate, mineral availability and

geological structure therefore trade arises between them as no

one country can produce everything needed by it.

3. Trade arises because some countries specialize in the production of

certain goods and services and they are known by their skills.

a. For e.g. due to cultural diversity different products are famous

such as Carpets of Iran, leather of Africa, Batik cloth of

Indonesia.

4. Trade arises when the production of certain goods and services

exceeds the local consumption levels and it is in short supply

elsewhere.

a. For e.g. country having large size of population cannot trade

goods outside the country due to high local demand.

5. Stage of economic development : In agriculturally important countries,

agro products are exchanged for manufactured goods whereas

industrialised nations export machinery and finished products and

import food grains and other raw materials.

6. Extent of foreign investment : Foreign investment can boost trade in

developing countries which lack in capital required for the development

of industries and agriculture.

7. Transport : With expansions of rail, ocean and air transport, better

means of refrigeration and preservation, trade has expanded.

**COMPONENTS OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE**

Q.4 Explain the three components/aspects of international trade and the changes

that has occurred in them.

Ans. The three components/aspects are:

1. Volume of trade -

a. Volume of trade means the **total value** of goods and services

traded.

b. Services traded cannot be measured in tonnage. Therefore, the

**total value** of goods and services traded is considered to be

the volume of trade.

c. The total volume of world trade has been steadily rising over

the past decades.

2. Composition of trade -

a. Composition of trade refers to the nature/type of goods and

services traded.

b. Trade of primary products was dominant in the beginning of the

last century. Later manufactured goods gained prominence and

currently, service sector which includes travel, transportation

and other commercial services have been showing an upward

trend.

c. Machinery and transport equipments are traded largest in the

world.

d. Other merchandise are fuel (petroleum) and mining products,

office and telecom equipment, chemicals, automobile parts,

agricultural products, iron and steel, clothing and textiles.

3. Direction of trade -

a. Direction of trade refers to the movement of goods and services

between countries.

b. In earlier times, high value goods and artefacts were exported

from present day developing countries to the European

countries.

c. In nineteen century the direction of trade changed. European

countries started exporting the manufactured goods and high

value goods to the developing countries.

d. Europe and U.S.A. emerged as major trading partners in the

world and were leaders in the trade of manufactured goods.

e. Now, the developing countries have also started to export

manufactured goods to the developed countries.

Q.5 How is the trade of the services different from the trade of primary and

secondary goods?

Ans. The trade in the service sector is quite different from trade in the products of

primary and manufacturing sectors:

a. The trade in services can be expanded infinitely.

b. It can be consumed by many at a same time.

c. It is weightless.

d. And once produced it can be easily replicated.

e. Thus service trade is capable of generating more profit than producing

goods.

Q.6 Name four types of services trade in the world.

Ans. The four types of services are

a. Commercial services

b. Travel services

c. Construction services

d. Labour services.

**TYPES OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE**

Q.7 What are the two Types of international trade? Explain characteristics of each.

Ans. The two type of international trade are:

1. Bilateral trade -

a. In this type of trade the exchange of commodities is between

two countries.

b. If the two countries are complementary to each other the

bilateral trade will occur.

c. It occurs when one country exports raw material and energy

sources to the other in exchange of manufacturing goods.

2. Multilateral trade -

a. In this type of trade the commodities are exchanged between

many countries.

b. The countries may not be complementary to each other.

c. The direction of trade is diversified which means that each

country export a number of goods.

Q.8 What is balance of trade? Explain its two types.

Ans. The difference in value of imports and exports is called balance of trade.

It is of two types:

a. If the value of exports exceeds the value of imports, a country

is said to have a favorable balance of trade, while

b. If the value of imports exceeds the value of exports it has

unfavorable or adverse or negative balance of trade. A negative

balance would mean that the country spends more on buying

goods than it can earn by selling its goods. This would

ultimately lead to exhaustion of its financial reserves.

Q.9 What is free trade? Explain its effects on economies of developing countries.

Ans. Free trade is the act of opening up economies for trading. This is done by

bringing down trade barriers like tariffs. Free trade allows goods and services

from everywhere to compete with domestic products and services.

Its effects on developing economies are:

a. It can adversely affect the economies by not giving equal

playing field.

b. Foreign products which are cheaper can destroy local

production and thus may create unemployment.

c. Imposing conditions which are unfavourable.

d. **Dumped goods** of cheaper prices can harm the domestic

producers.

Q.10 What are Regional trading blocs? State its objectives. Mention the three

factors on which the membership of trading blocs depends?

Ans. DEFINATION

1. Trading blocs is the groups of countries which have formal systems of

trading agreements. Most of the international trade has been taking

place within these blocs.

OBJECTIVES AND IMPORTACE OF TRADING BLOCS

Its main objective is to reduce tariffs and quotas on imports

between the member countries.

It regulates the trade within the bloc and with other trading

blocs of the world.

To encourage free trade between member countries.

It helps in increasing economic relations among member’s

countries.

MEMBERSHIP OF TRADING BLOCS DEPEND ON

Geographical distance of the member countries.

Historical and cultural relationships.

Geo-political reasons such as controlling trade in a particular

commodity and retaining the power.

Similarities and complementarities in trading items.

Q.11 Describe some of the concerns related to international trade.

Ans. International trade has many advantages but it can be damaging/harmful:

i. It leads to more and more dependence on other countries,

ii. It creates uneven levels of development between countries and regions,

iii. It leads to exploitation and commercial rivalry between nations and which

in turn leads to wars.

iv. It affects the environment, health and well being of people.

Q.12 Explain how the global trade affects many aspects of life.

Ans. Global trade affects the environment, health and well-being of the people.

i. Due to competition between countries to trade more, production and the

use of natural resources has increased.

ii. Resources are used faster than they can renew themselves. As a result,

marine life and forests are depleting fast.

iii. Multinational corporations trading in oil, gas mining, pharmaceuticals and

agri-business are exploiting local resources and creating more pollution.

iv. Health and well being of people is affected due to pollution and depletion

of resources.

Q.13 What are sea ports?

Ans. Sea port is a place on sea coast where cargo is received from other countries

as imports and sent out as exports. Port has facilities for loading and

unloading cargo.

Q.14 Why sea ports and harbours are also known as ‘Gateways of International

Trade’?

Ans. Sea ports and harbours are the important gateways of international trade.

i. It acts as a point of exit and entry for a country.

ii. Cargoes and travellers pass from one part of the world to another

through these ports.

iii. These ports provide facilities of docking, loading, unloading and the

storage facilities for cargo.

iv. The quantity of cargo handled by a port is an indicator of the level of

development.

**TYPES OF PORTS**

Q.15 What are the different types of ports? Give examples of each port.

Ans. Types of port according to **cargo handled** :

(i) **Industrial Ports** *:* These ports specialise in bulk cargo-like grain, sugar,

ore, oil, chemicals and similar materials.

(ii) **Commercial Ports** *:* These ports handle general cargo-packaged products

and manufactured good. These ports also handle passenger traffic.

(iii) **Comprehensive Ports** *:* Such ports handle bulk and general cargo in

large volumes.

Types of ports classified on the basis of their **location** .

(i) Inland port : these ports are located away from the sea coast. They

are linked with the sea by river or a canal. Such ports are suitable

for only flat bottom ships. Kolkata is located on river Hugli,

Manchester.

(ii) Out ports : these are deep water ports built away from the actual

port. These act as a parent port. They receive ships which are large

in size and thus are unable to dock at the actual port. Athens and

Piraeus in Greece.

Types of ports classified on the basis of the **specialized tasks :**

(i) Oil ports : these ports deals in processing and shipping of oil. Some

of these are tanker ports and some refinery ports. E.g. Tripoli.

(ii) Naval ports : these ports are of strategic importance. They serve

only warships. E.g. Kochi.

(iii) Entrepot ports : these ports act as a collection centres. Imported

goods are collected and shipped to different countries as exports.

E.g. Singapore.

(iv) Packet stations : they are also known as ferry ports. They are

concerned with passengers and mail across water bodies covering

short distances. They occur in pairs across water body. E.g. Dover

and Calais.

(v) Ports of call: these ports provide facilities such as refueling,

watering, taking food items to ships on route to other countries.

E.g. Aden

10 CHAPTER HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Q.1 What is the meaning of settlement?

Ans. A human settlement is defined as a place inhabited more or less permanently. It includes

buildings in which they live or use and the paths and streets over which they travel. It

also includes the temporary camps of the hunters and herders. It may consists of only a

few dwelling units called hamlets or big cluster of buildings called urban cities.

**SETTLEMENT TYPES**

Q.2 What are the two different types of Human settlements classified on the basis of size and

function?

Ans. Settlements are classified on the basis of size and function into URBAN and RURAL.

**1. Urban settlements:**

i. These types of settlement are nodal in character and have secondary and

tertiary activities.

ii. The chief occupation of the people of urban areas is non-agricultural i.e.

industry, trade and services.

iii. The major function of an urban area are trades and commerce, transport and

communication, mining and manufacturing, defence, administration, cultural

and recreational activities.

iv. Population density is high and the settlement size is large.

**2. Rural settlements:**

i. These settlements are chiefly concerned with primary activities such as

agriculture, mining, fishing, forestry etc.

ii. Most of the people of rural settlement are engaged in agricultural work.

iii. The major function of rural settlement is agriculture and each settlement

specializes in various activities.

iv. Population density is small and the settlement size is small.

Q.3 “There is no consensus on what exactly defines a village or a town.” Justify the statement

with examples.

Ans. Settlement is classified into urban and rural, but there is no consensus:

i. Population size is small in rural settlement than urban settlements but it is not a

universally applied because many villages of India and China have population

exceeding that of some towns of Western Europe and United States.

ii. People living in villages pursued agriculture or other primary activities, but presently in

developed countries, large sections of urban populations prefer to live in villages even

though they work in the city.

iii. Petrol pumps are considered as a rural function in the United States while it is an

urban function in India.

iv. Facilities available in the villages of developed countries may be considered rare in

villages of developing and less developed countries.

Q.4 Explain the two types of settlements classified on the basis of shape.

Ans. Settlements can also be classified on the basis of shape and pattern into:

**i. Compact settlements:-**

i. In these settlement houses are built very close to each other.

ii. Such settlements are found in river valleys and fertile plains.

iii. The people are closely tied and share common occupations.

ii. **Dispersed settlements**:-

i. In these settlements houses are built far apart from each other.

ii. These settlements consist of one or two houses and cultural

feature such as a church or a temple binds the settlement

together.

iii. Such settlements are found over hills, plateau and highlands.

**RURAL SETTLEMENTS**

Q.5 What are rural settlements?

Ans. Rural settlements are most closely and directly related to land. They are dominated by

primary activities such as agriculture, animal husbandry, fishing etc. The settlements size

is relatively small.

Q.6 Explain the factors which influence the location of rural settlements.

Ans. Rural settlements are influenced by following factors:

i. ***Water Supply:*** Usually rural settlements are located near water bodies such as rivers,

lakes, and springs where water can be easily obtained. The need for water drives

people to settle in islands surrounded by swamps or low lying river banks. Water

supply is main factor because water is used for drinking, cooking and washing, rivers

and lakes can be used to irrigate farm land, water bodies also have fish which can be

caught for diet and navigable rivers and lakes can be used for transportation.

ii. ***Land:*** People choose to settle near fertile lands suitable for agriculture. Early settlers

chose plain areas with fertile soils. In Europe villages are found near gently sloping

land, in south East Asia villages are near low lying river valleys and coastal plains

suited for wet rice cultivation.

iii. ***Upland:*** Villages are located on uplands which is not prone to flooding. Thus, in low

lying river basins people chose to settle on terraces and levees which are “dry points”.

In tropical countries people build their houses on stilts near marshy lands to protect

themselves from flood, insects and animal pests.

iv. ***Building Material:*** The availability of building materials- wood, stone near

settlements is another factor. Early villages were built in forests where wood was

plentiful. In African Savanna’s mud bricks are used as building materials and the

Eskimos, in Polar Regions, use ice blocks to construct igloos.

v. ***Defence:*** During the times of political instability, war, aggression of neighbouring

groups villages were built on defensive hills and islands. In Nigeria, villages are built

on upstanding rocks; in India most of the forts are located on hills.

Q.7 Describe the different types of rural settlements patterns.

Ans. Patterns of rural settlements is influenced by the site of the village, the surrounding

topography and terrain.

i. **On the basis of setting** *:* The main types are

a. Plain villages,

b. Plateau villages,

c. Coastal villages,

d. Forest villages and

e. Desert villages.

ii. **On the basis of functions** *:* There may be

a. Farming villages,

b. Fishermen’s villages,

c. Lumberjack villages,

d. Pastoral villages etc.

iii. **On the basis of forms or shapes of the settlements** *:* These may be a number of

geometrical forms and shapes such as:

a. *Linear pattern :* In such settlements houses are located along a road, railway line,

river, canal edge of a valley or along a levee.

b. *Rectangular pattern :* Such patterns of rural settlements are found in plain areas or

wide inter-montane valleys. The roads are rectangular and cut each other at right

angles.

c. *Circular pattern* : Circular villages develop around lakes, tanks and sometimes the

village is planned in such a way that the central part remains open and is used for

keeping the animals to protect them from wild animals.

d. *Star like pattern :* Where several roads converge, star shaped settlements develop

by the houses built along the roads.

e. *T-shaped, Y-shaped, Cross-shaped or cruciform settlements :* T –shaped

settlements develop at tri-junctions of the roads. Y–shaped settlements emerge as

the places where two roads converge on the third one and houses are built along

these roads. Cruciform settlements develop on the cross-roads and houses extend

in all the four direction.

f. *Double village* : These settlements extend on both sides of a river where there is a

bridge or a ferry.

Q.8 Describe the major problems of rural settlements in developing countries.

Ans. major problem of rural settlements are:

i. Rural settlements in the developing countries have poor infrastructure facilities.

ii. Supply of water to rural settlements in developing countries is not adequate. People in

villages, particularly in mountainous and arid areas have to walk long distances to

fetch drinking water.

iii. Water borne diseases such as cholera and jaundice are common problem because of

lack of safe drinking water and unhygienic conditions.

iv. Villages are adversely affected by the conditions of drought and flood. This in turn

affects the crop cultivation.

v. The absence of toilet and garbage disposal facilities cause health related problems.

vi. The houses made up of mud, wood and thatch get damaged during heavy rains and

floods.

vii. Most houses have no proper ventilation.

viii. Unmetalled roads and lack of modern communication network causes difficulties in

providing emergency services during floods.

ix. It is also difficult to provide adequate health and educational infrastructure for large

rural population. The problem is particularly serious where houses are scattered over a

large area.

**URBAN SETTELEMENTS**

Q.9 How are urban settlements classified around the world? **OR** What are the three common

bases of classifying a settlement as urban around the world?

Ans. Urban settlements are classified on the basis of its size of the population, occupational

structure and administration.

1. **Population size**: - in India a settlement having population more than 5000

persons is called urban. In Japan it is 30000 persons whereas in Sweden it is

250 persons. The cut off figure depends on the density of population in the

country.

2. **Occupational structure**: - besides population size, occupation is also taken as

the criteria. In India, if more than 75 percent of workforce is engaged in nonagricultural

activities then the settlement is called as urban. Other countries

have their own criteria for e.g. in Italy it is 50 percent.

3. **Administrative structure**: - in India a settlement is classified as urban if it

has a municipality, cantonment board or a notified area. In Brazil any

administrative centre is termed as urban.

Q.11 Explain the role of site and situation in determining the location and expansion of towns.

Ans. Location of urban centres is influenced by their function. Site refers to the actual piece of

ground on which the settlement is built. Situation refers to the location of the settlement

in relation to the surrounding areas.

i. Strategic towns require sites offering natural defence;

ii. Mining towns require the presence of economically valuable minerals;

iii. Industrial towns generally need local energy supplies or raw materials;

iv. Tourist centres require attractive scenery, or a marine beach, a spring with medicinal

water or historical relics,

v. Ports require a harbour.

vi. Availability of water, building materials and fertile land also plays an important role in

locating urban settlements.

vii. The urban centres which are located close to an important trade route have

experienced rapid development.

Q.12 State any four important functions of urban centres.

Ans. Dominant functions of urban areas are:

i. The earlier functions of towns were related to administration, trade, industry, defence

and religious.

ii. Today, towns perform multiple functions such as, recreational, residential, transport,

mining, manufacturing and most recently activities related to information technology.

iii. Some towns are known for their functions for example, Sheffield as an industrial city,

London as a port city, Chandigarh as an administrative city.

iv. Large cities have a rather greater diversity of functions.

Q.10 Describe five functional classifications of towns in the world.

In what ways towns and cities of the world are functionally classified?

Ans.

1. **Administrative Towns**: - National capitals, which have headquarters of the

administrative offices of Central Government, are called administrative towns, such

as new Delhi, Canberra, Moscow, and Washington.

2. **Defence Towns:** - Centres of military activities are known as defence towns. They

are of three types: Fort towns, Garrison towns and Naval bases. Jodhpur is a fort

town; Mhow is a garrison town; and Kochi is a naval base.

3. **Cultural Towns**: - towns famous for religious, educational or recreational

functions are called cultural towns. Places of pilgrimage, such as Jerusalem, Mecca,

Jagannath Puri and Varanasi etc. are considered as religious towns. There are also

recreational towns such as Las Vegas in the USA.

4. **Industrial Towns**: - Mining and manufacturing regions. Dhanbad and Khetri are

examples of mining towns. Towns which have developed due to setting up of

industries such as Jameshdpur are called industrial towns.

5. **Trading and Commercial Towns**: - Many old towns were famous as trade

centres such as Lahore in Pakistan, Baghdad in Iraq and Agra in India. Some towns

have developed as transport towns such as Rotterdam in the Netherlands, Aden in

Yemen and Mumbai in India are port towns.

Q.13 Explain the four types of urban settlement on the basis of its size, service and function.

Ans. Depending on the size and the services available and functions rendered, urban centres

are designated as town, city, million city, conurbation, and megalopolis.

i. ***Town:*** Population size in town is higher than the village. Functions such as,

manufacturing, retail and wholesale trade, and professional services exist in towns.

ii. ***City:*** A city may be regarded as a leading town. Cities are much larger than towns and

have a greater number of economic functions. They tend to have transport terminals,

major financial institutions and regional administrative offices. When the population

crosses the one million mark it is designated as a million city.

iii. ***Conurbation:*** The term conurbation was coined by Patrick Geddes in 1915 and

applied to a large area of urban development that resulted from the merging of

originally separate towns or cities. Greater London, Greater Mumbai, Manchester,

Chicago and Tokyo are examples.

iv. ***Megalopolis:*** This Greek word meaning “great city”, was popularised by Jean

Gottman (1957) and signifies ‘super- metropolitan’ region extending, as union of

conurbations. The urban landscape stretching from Boston in the north to south of

Washington in U.S.A. is the best known example of a megalopolis.

**PROBLEMS OF URBANISATION**

Q.14 What is urbanization? What are the five major problems associated with urban settlements

in developing countries?

Describe the five problems faced by developing countries due to high urbanization.

Ans. **Urbanization**: - is the process of change from rural to urban population. Most cities in

developing countries are unplanned.

Major problems of urban areas in developing countries are:

1. ***Economic Problems :***

a. Over urbanization or the uncontrolled urbanization in developing countries is

due to large-scale in-migration of rural people.

b. Decreasing employment opportunities in the rural as well as smaller urban

areas has caused large scale rural to urban migration.

c. The huge migrant population in urban areas creates stagnation and

generates a pool of unskilled and semi-skilled labour force.

d. Urban areas suffer from shortage of housing, transport, health and civic

amenities.

e. A large number of people live in substandard housing i.e. slums and

squatter settlements or on the streets.

f. Illegal settlements called squatter settlement are growing as fast as the

city.

2. ***Socio-cultural Problems :*** Cities in the developing countries suffer from several

social ills.

a. Inadequate social infrastructure and basic facilities is due to lack of financial

resources and over-population in the cities.

b. The available educational and health facilities remain beyond the reach of

the urban poor.

c. Cities suffer from poor health conditions.

d. Lack of employment and education tends to aggravate the crime rates.

e. Male selective migration to the urban areas distorts the sex ratio in these

cities.

3. ***Environmental Problems :***

a. The large urban population in developing countries uses and disposes off a

huge quantity of water and all types of waste materials.

b. Many cities of the developing countries do not provide the minimum

required quantity of drinkable water and water for domestic and industrial

uses.

c. An improper sewerage system creates unhealthy conditions.

d. Massive use of traditional fuel in the domestic as well as the industrial

sector severely pollutes the air.

e. The domestic and industrial wastes are either let into the general sewerages

or dumped without treatment at unspecified locations.

f. Huge concrete structures of buildings create heat in the city environment.

Q.15 What measures can be taken to ease the problems of urban areas in developing countries.

Ans. major problem of urban areas is the large-scale immigration of rural people. It is due to

high population growth than the generation of employment and economic opportunities in

rural areas.

i. It is urgent to eradicate rural poverty

ii. Improve the quality of living conditions as well as create employment and educational

opportunities in rural areas.

iii. Balance must be created between rural and urban areas in their different economic,

social and environmental conditions.