

Book – 1(Chapter-1)

Human Geography: Nature and Scope

GIST:

- Physical compounds of environment/surrounding.
- Relationship to physical environment with human beings.
- Different physical environment have different socio-economic activities.
- Approaches of studying human geography.
- Human anatomy.
- Nature of Human geography.
- Naturalization of humans and humanization of nature.
- Environmental determinism.
- Possibilism.
- Neo-determinism or stop and go-determinism.
- Human geography through the corridors of time.
- Fields and sub-fields of human geography.
- Welfare or humanistic school of thought.
- Radical school of thought.
- Behavioural school of thought.

1 Mark Questions And Answers

Q1. Who coined the term of geography and when?

Ans. Eratosthenes, about 2200 years ago.

Q2. Name four famous geographers of 19th century.

Ans. Humboldt, Hooker, Wallace and Darwin.

Q3. Name two schools of thought of human geography.

Ans. (i) Welfare or Humanistic school of thought

(ii) Radical school of thought

Q4. What does behavioural school of thought emphasis?

Ans. It emphasis on lived experience and also on the perception of space by social categories based on ethnicity, race and religion.

Q5. Define human geography.

Ans. It refers changing relationship of man with environment.

OR

Human geography can be defined as interrelationship between earth and human beings.

Q6. What is determinism?

Ans. It can be defined as environmental control on human activities.

Q7. How is human anatomy used in human geography?

Ans. The scientific structure of human body. Physical and human phenomena are described in metaphors using symbols from human anatomy.

Q8. What does human geography enquire about its objects?

Ans. Geographers wish to find out answers to the questions like where, what and how.

Q9. Name the American geographer who explained the influence of climate on the history of man.

Ans. Elsworth Huttington

Q10. Which agricultural crops become known after discovery of new world?

Ans. Corn (maize), Tobacco, Potato and Cocoa.

3 Marks Questions and Answers

Q1. How human geography is related to other social sciences?

Ans. (i) It explains the relationship between all elements of human life and space they occur over.

(ii) It is highly interdisciplinary nature.

(iii) It develops close interface with other sister disciplines in social sciences.

Q2. Describe in brief about different schools of thought of human geography.

Ans. (i) Welfare or humanistic school of thought.

(ii) Radical school of thought.

(iii) Behavioral school of thought.

Q3. What is environmental determinism? Give one example in support of your answer.

Ans. Total control of environment on human action/responses for example in primitive age/early period man fears with clouds, thundering, heavy rain, floods and with fury of nature, because he did not know the reason.

Q4. Write three features of possibilism.

Ans. (i) Natural environment doesn't control human life absolutely but offers a numbers of possibilities.

(ii) Man is active rather than passive.

(iii) Man makes choices of one possibility according to his convenience and need.

Q5. Give a brief description about fields of human geography.

Ans. (i) Social Geography

(ii) Urban Geography

(iii) Economic geography

Q6. What are disciplines of social sciences?

Ans. (i) Urban studies and planning

(ii) Agricultural sciences

(iii) Demography

(iv) History

(v) Military science

(vi) Political Science

Q7. Explain the concept of Neo-determinism.

Ans. (i) Griffith Taylor introduced this concept.

- (ii) It reflects middle path between determinism and possibilism
- (iii) It is also called stop and go determinism
- (iv) It is based on traffic lights- Red -stop ,Yellow-see and Green-go.

5 Marks Questions and Answers

Q1. Explain Naturalization of humans and humanization of nature.

Ans. **Naturalization of humans:**

- (i) In early age human as a passive, nature as active aspect.
- (ii) Control of nature on human activities.
- (iii) Level of knowledge and technology was low.
- (iv) Stage of social development was primitive.
- (v) In above situation we can imagine a naturalized human, who was afraid of nature fury.

Humanization of Nature:

- (i) It is stage of social cultural and technological development.
- (ii) Humans created possibilities with resources obtained from the environment.
- (iii) Humans created cultural landscape. Imprints of human activities are seen everywhere.
- (iv) Nature provides opportunities and human being make use of these and nature get humanized.

Q2. Describe sub-fields of Human Geography.

Ans. (i) Behavioural Geography

- (ii) Geography of social well being
- (iii) Geography of leisure
- (iv) Cultural Geography
- (v) Gender Geography
- (vi) Historical Geography
- (vii) Medical Geography

Book-1(Chapter 4)

Human Development

One Mark Questions

Q.1 Expand I.L.O.

Ans. International Labour Organisation.

Q.2 Write Four Pillars of the human development.

Ans. Equalities, Sustainability, Productivity and Empowerment.

Q.3 Expand U.N.D.P.

Ans. United Nations Development Program.

Q.4 Which country has the highest human development index?

Ans. Norway

Q.5 Write any two components of Human Development.

Ans. Education & Health

Q.6 In which year was the first Human Development report published by UNDP?

Ans. 1990

Q.7 How many countries come under High HDI category?

Ans.57

Three Mark Questions

Q.8 Name Four countries having high human development index . Discuss three reasons for high human development index.

Ans. Four countries with high human development index :

(i)-Norway

(ii)-Iceland

(iii)-Australia

(iv)-Luxembourg

Reason for high HDI

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

Q.9 Name any four countries having low human development index. Discuss three reasons for low human development index.

Ans. (i) Nigeria

(ii) Sierra Leone

(iii) Burkina Faso

(iv) Mali

Reasons for low HDI.

- (i) Political turmoil.
- (ii) Social instability (civil war).
- (iii) Famine.
- (iv) High incidence of diseases.

Q.10 What are the three parameters of HDI?

Ans. (i) Health (ii) Education (iii) Access to resources.

Five Marks Questions

Q.11 Why does the particular region of the world keep reporting low or High levels of human development? Explain by giving suitable examples?

Ans. Countries advanced in the three key areas i.e. health, education and access to resource are having high level of human developed such as U.S.A, Japan etc. The countries lagging behind in above mentioned three key areas are having low level of human development such as Nigeria .

Q.12 What is the basic goal of development? Explain with examples the four pillars of human development.

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

The four pillars of human development –

- (i) **Equity** –it refers to providing equal access to opportunities available to everybody irrespective of their gender, race, income and caste.
- (ii) **Sustainability** –Sustainability means continuity in the availability of opportunities for sustainable human development .
- (iii) **Productivity** –it refers to human labour productivity in terms of human work. It must be constantly by building capabilities in people.
- (iv) **Empowerment** –it means to have the power to make choices. Such power comes from increasing freedom and capabilities, good governance and people –oriented policies, so as to empower people.

Q.13 Define human development. Describe the various approaches to Human development.

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

Approaches to human Development

(i)-Income Approach – 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.

(ii)-Welfare Approach argues for higher government expenditure on education health, social secondary.

(iii)-Basic Needs Approach – The emphasis is on provision of basic need of defined sections. Six basic needs were identified – health, education food, water supply, sanitation and housing.

(iv)- Capability Approach –Building human capability in the areas of health, education and access to resources in the key to increasing human development.

Q.14 Discuss in detail about the alternative view of development given by Dr. Mahbub –ul haq and Prof .Amartya Sen.

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

The idea that quality of life people enjoy in a country, opportunities they have and freedom there enjoy are important in this regard.

- (i) According to Haq- development is all about enlarging people's choices in order to lead long, healthy lives with dignity. The basic goal of development is to create conditions where people can live meaningful lives.
- (ii) Prof. Amartya Sen saw an increase in freedom as the main objective of development
- (iii) The work of these economists is path breaking and has succeeded in bringing people to the centre of any discussion on development.

Book -1(Chapter -5)

PRIMARY ACTIVITIES

One Mark Questions:

Q.1-In which country cooperative farming was the most successful experiment?

Ans. Denmark

Q 2- What is meant by the term 'Growing of flowers' ?

Ans. Floriculture.

Q 3- Which area is very important for the farming of citrus fruits in the world ?

Ans. Mediterranean region.

Q 4- Write any two primary activities?

Ans. Hunting, Agriculture, Fishing, Mining.

Q 5- What do you mean by red color workers?

Ans. People engaged in primary activities.

Q 6- What do you mean by Transhumance?

Ans. Seasonal migration of the people with their herds.

Q 7- Name any two, era based on civilization, of minerals?

Ans. Copper and Bronze era.

Three Mark Questions

Q 8- What is Truck Farming? Mention any two features of truck farming.

Ans :

(i)-This type of farming is practiced in the peripheral areas of Metropolitan cities where, vegetables and milk are brought daily to the cities by trucks by travelling overnight.

(ii)-Farmers are engaged in growing of vegetables, fruits and flowers etc.

(iii)-They use HYV seeds, Chemicals and fertilizers.

(iv)-This farming requires a well developed network of roads connected with fields.

Q. 9- What are the chief characteristic features of dairy farming?

(i)-It is most advanced types of farming which is centered on efficient rearing of milch animals.

(ii)-Heavy capital investment.

(iii)-High labour intensive as it involves rigorous care in feeding and milching.

(iv)-No off season as animals require throughout the year

Q. 10- What are the types of farming according to farming organization?

(i)-**Co-operative farming**: Group of farmers voluntarily pool their land and resources and co-operative society. It is practiced in Denmark, Netherlands, Belgium, Sweden.

(ii)-**Collective farming**: It is based on social ownership of means of production and collective labour. It was adopted in U.S.S.R after 1917 revolution. Farmers pool their resources like land, livestock and labour in collective farming.

Q. 11- Describe in three points the main features of plantation agriculture practiced in the world.

- ☐ Large estates or plantations
- ☐ Large capital investment
- ☐ Single crop specialization
- ☐ Managerial and technical support
- ☐ Scientific methods of Cultivation

Five Marks Questions

Q .12- Distinguish between Intensive farming Extensive farming.

Intensive farming

- ☐ It is practiced in high density areas where population is large and agricultural land is limited
- ☐ It is done in Monsoon Asia.
- ☐ Land holdings are very small.
- ☐ Most of the agricultural operations are done by manual labour.
- ☐ Yield per unit area is high but per labour productivity is low.

Extensive Farming

- ☐ Practiced in the interior parts of semi-arid lands of the mid-latitudes.
- ☐ The size of the farm is very big.
- ☐ Low yield per acre but high yield per person.
- ☐ Entire operations of cultivation from ploughing to harvesting are mechanized.
- ☐ Wheat is the principal crop.

Q. 13- Describe in brief the commercial livestock rearing economic activity in the world.

- ☐ Commercial livestock rearing is a specialized activity in which only one type of animal is reared.
- ☐ It is practiced on permanent ranches.
- ☐ The emphasis is on breeding, genetic improvement, disease control and health care of the animals.
- ☐ Products such as meat, wool, hides and skin are processed and packed scientifically and exported to different world markets.
- ☐ New Zealand, Australia, Argentina, Uruguay and USA are important countries where commercial livestock rearing is practiced.

Q. 14- Why Mediterranean agriculture is considered as one of the best and profitable type of agriculture?

- ☐ Mediterranean agriculture is highly specialized commercial agriculture.
- ☐ Viticulture or grape cultivation is a specialty of the Mediterranean region.
- ☐ Best quality wines in the world with distinctive flavours are produced from high quality grapes.
- ☐ Olives and figs are produced in this region.
- ☐ The advantage of Mediterranean agriculture is that more valuable crops such as fruits and vegetables are grown in winters when there is great demand in European and North American Markets.

Q. 15- Distinguish between pastoral nomadism and commercial Livestock rearing.

Pastoral Nomadism	Commercial Livestock Rearing
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Depends on nature ▪ Low level of herding ▪ Subsistence economy ▪ Product of such activity can not compete 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permanent Ranches Advanced technology Commercial economy This is a specialized activity in which only
In the world market.	One type of animal is reared.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tribal of eastern Africa, Tundra etc. 	New Zealand and all the temperate grasslands.

STUDY MATERIAL GEOGRAPHY 2017

I-BOOK TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION CHAPTER (8)

I. Choose the right answer from the four alternatives given below :-

1) The Trans-Continental Stuart Highway runs between : (1)

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| a) Darwin and Melbourne | b) Edmonton and Anchorage |
| c) Vancouver and St. John's City | d) Chengdu and Lhasa |

नीचे दिए गए विकल्पों में से सही उत्तर चुनिए ।

पारमहाव्यपीय स्टुवर्ट महामार्ग किनके मध्य से गुजराता है ?

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|
| क) डर्विन और मेलबोर्न | ख) एडमंटन और एंकोरज |
| ग) वेंकूवर और सेंट जॉन नगर | घ) चेगडू और ल्हासा |

2. Which country has the highest density of railway network ? (1)

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| a) Brazil | b) U.S.A. |
| c) Canada | d) Russia |

किस देश में रेलमार्गों के जाल का सघनतम घनत्व पाया जाता है ?

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------|
| क) ब्राजील | ख) कनाडा |
| ग) संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका | घ) रूस |

3. The Big Trunk Route runs through ? (1)

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a) The Mediterranean-Indian ocean | b) The North Atlantic Ocean |
| c) The South Atlantic Ocean | d) The North Pacific Ocean |

3) बृहद ट्रंक मार्ग होकर जाता है ।

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| क) भूमध्य सागर हिंद महासागर से होकर | ख) उत्तर अटलांटिक महासागर से होकर |
| ग) दक्षिण अटलांटिक महासागर से होकर | घ) उत्तर प्रशांत महासागर से होकर |

4. The Big Inch pipeline transports ? (1)

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

4) 'बिग इंच' पाइप लाइन के द्वारा परिवहित किया जाता है ।

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------|
| क) दूध | ख) जल |
| ग) तरल पेट्रोलियम गैस (LPG) | घ) पेट्रोलियम |

5. Which one pair of the following places is linked by Channel Tunnel ? (1)

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| a) London - Berlin | b) Paris - London |
| c) Berlin - Paris | d) Barcelona - Berlin |

चैनल टनल जोड़ता है -

- | | |
|------------------|------------------------|
| क) लंदन - बर्लिन | ख) बर्लिन - पेरिस |
| ग) पेरिस - लंदन | घ) बार्सीलोना - बर्लिन |

उत्तर :- 1) (क), 2 (ग), 3 (ख), 4 (घ), 5 (ग)

2. Answer the following questions in about 30 words :

1) What are the problems of road transport in mountainous, desert and flood prone regions ? (3)

Ans. In mountainous region like the Himalayas, there is steep slope and no level land which makes

construction of roads difficult. In desert areas, there is excessive sand, scarce vegetation low density of population which do not encourage roads. Frequent floods in flood prone areas cause heavy damage to roads.

2) निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लगभग 30 शब्दों में दीजिए ।

1) पर्वतों, मरुस्थलों तथा बाढ़ संभावित प्रदेशों में स्थल परिवहन की क्या-क्या समस्याएँ हैं?

उत्तर : हिमालय जैसे पर्वतीय प्रदेश में तीव्र ढाल अधिक होती है और समतल भूमि का अभाव होता है । इससे सड़कों व रेलों के निर्माण में बाधा आती है। मरुस्थलों में रेत अधिक, वनस्पति कम तथा जनसंख्या विरल होती है, जिससे सड़कों व रेलों के निर्माण को प्रोत्साहन नहीं मिलता । बाढ़ संभावित प्रदेशों में प्रायः बाढ़ आती रहती है । जिससे सड़को तथा रेलों की भारी क्षति होती है ।

2. What is a trans-continental railway ?

Ans. Trans-continental Railway. Trans-continental railway are those railway lines which run across the continental and join its two ends. Most of these railway are built to strengthen economic and political ties.

पारमहाद्वीपीय रेलमार्ग क्या होता है ?

उत्तर : पारमहाद्वीपीय रेलमार्ग उन रेलमार्गों को कहते हैं जो किसी महाद्वीपीय के एक छोर को दूसरे छोर से जोड़ते हैं । इनका निर्माण आर्थिक एवं राजनैतिक उद्देश्यों के लिए किया जाता है ।

3. What are the advantages of water transport /

Ans. Water transport is the cheapest mode of transportation and is specially useful to transportation of heavy cargo. Water transport is cheaper because the friction of water is far less than the friction of land or air and the energy cost of transportation is much lower.

3) जल परिवहन के क्या लाभ हैं?

उत्तर : जल परिवहन एक सस्ता माध्यम है, क्योंकि स्थल तथा वायु की अपेक्षा जल का घर्षण कम होता है । अतः जल परिवहन की ऊर्जा लागत भी कम होती है । यह परिवहन की ऊर्जा लागत भी कम होती है । यह भारी तथा सस्ती वस्तुओं के परिवहन के लिए विशेष रूप से अनुकूल है ।

3. Answer the following questions in not more than 150 words :

1. Illustrate the Statement "In a well managed transport system, various modes complement each other :

Ans. In a well managed transport system, various modes of transport do not compete with each other. rather they complement each other. For example, railways are more useful for bulk transport and long distances, Roadways on the other hand are more suitable for short distance. They act as feeder transport to railway. Railway serve ports in addition to inland areas. All good ports are well connected to their hinterlands by a close network of railway. In fact, the British rulers constructed India railway radiating from the ports so that the resources of hinterlands of ports could properly be exploited. Thus, railway act as complementary mode of transport to ocean routes. Passengers traveling by air reach the airport using road and rail transport. Thus, these modes of transport are complementary to air transport.

3) निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लगभग 150 शब्दों में दीजिए :

1) उदाहरण सहित वियाख्या करें । यातायात के साधनों का सही प्रबंधन के विभिन्न तरीके बताएं जो एक दूसरे से पूरक हो ।

उत्तर: “एक सुप्रबंधित परिवहन प्रणाली में परिवहन के विभिन्न प्रकार के साधन, एक-दूसरे के प्रतिद्वंद्वी न होकर एक-दूसरे के संपूरक होते हैं उदाहरणतया रेल परिवहन लंबी दूरी तथा भारी वस्तुओं के लिए अधिक उपयोगी है दूसरी ओर सड़क परिवहन कम दूरी के लिए पयोगी होती

है। सड़कें हर स्थान तक पहुँच सकती हैं जबकि रेलें निश्चित स्थानों तक ही पहुँच पाती हैं इस प्रकार सड़कें, रेलों के लिए संपूरक का काम करती हैं।

रेलें आंतरिक भागों के अतिरिक्त बन्दरगाहों का भी परिवहन की सुविधा उपलब्ध कराती हैं। लगभग सभी बड़ी बन्दरगाहें रेलों के घने जाल द्वारा अपने ब्रिटिशसकों ने रेलों का निर्माण बन्दरगाहों से आंतरिक प्रदेश की ओर किया ताकि बन्दरगाहों के पश्चिम प्रदेश के संसाधनों का उचित उपयोग किया जा सके। अतः रेल मार्ग, महासागरीय परिवहन के संपूरक के रूप में कार्य करता है।

हवाई परिवहन द्वारा यात्रा करने वाले यात्री हवाई अड्डों तक पहुँचने के लिए सड़क तथा रेल परिवहन का प्रयोग करते हैं। इस प्रकार सड़क तथा रेल परिवहन का प्रयोग करते हैं। इस प्रकार सड़क तथा रेल परिवहन, हवाई परिवहन के संपूरक हैं।

2. Which is the major regions of the having a dense system of network of airways ?

Ans. Western Europe, Eastern USA and South east Asia have dense network of air route. Major air routes converge at or radiate from a few important nopal points. The major nopal points include London. Paris, Rome, Moscow, Karachi, New Delhi, Mumbai, Bangkok, Singhapur, Tokyo, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Chicago, New York, and Rio de Janeiro etc. Soviet Asia and Africa lack air services. There is a distinct belt of air routes from east to west to in the mid latitudes of the Northern Hemisphere. The USA alone accounts for about 60 per cent of the airways of the world.

3. What are the modes by which cyber space will expand the contemporary economic and social space of humans ?

2) विश्व के वे कौन से प्रमुख प्रदेश हैं जहाँ वायुमार्ग का सघन तंत्र पाया जाता है ? (5)

उत्तर : पश्चिमी यूरोप, पूर्वी संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका तथा है। मुख्य वायुमार्ग कुछ चुने हुए स्थानों पर केन्द्रित होते हैं या वहाँ से विकसित होते हैं। इनमें लंदन, पेरिस, रोम, मास्को, कराची, दिल्ली, मुंबई, बैंकाक, सिंगापुर, न्यूयार्क, रियो डि जेनेरो आदि प्रमुख हैं। सोवियत एशिया और अफ्रीका में पश्चिम की ओर वायुमार्गों की एक स्पष्ट रेखा दिखती है।

Ans. Cyberspace, popular access systems of the internet allow any individual with a micro-computer and modem to plug into cyberspace, the world of electronic computerised spaces encompassed by the internet and related technologies such as the World Wide Web (WWW) Cyberspace may exist in an office, a sail-boat or virtually any where. Cyberspace has expanded rapidly in size and in use and importance, including e-mail and electronic commerce, Thus, cyberspace exists 'everywhere' in short telecommunication revolution has expanded. In the last five years there has been a shift among global from USA to the developing countries. The percentage share of USA has dropped from 66 in 1995 to only 25 in 2005. Now the majority of the world users are in USA, UK, Germany, Japan, China, and India. As millions of new users log on to the internet each year, cyberspace has expanded rapidly in size and in use and importance, including e-mail and electronic commerce. In short, telecommunication revolution has expanded the human, social and economic space to a great extent.

3) वे कौन - सी विधाएँ हैं जिनके द्वारा साइबर स्पेस मनुष्यों के समकालीन आर्थिकी और सामाजिक स्पेस की वृद्धि करेगा ?

उत्तर: साइबर स्पेस : इंटरनेट की सुविधाजनक संपर्क संपर्क प्रणाली द्वारा कोई प्रयोगकर्ता माइक्रोकंप्यूटर और मोडम के माध्यम से साइबर स्पेस से जुड़ सकता है और इससे संबंधित विविध प्रकार की नवीनतम जानकारी प्राप्त कर सकता है। साइबर स्पेस, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक कंप्यूटरीकृत क्षेत्र का संसार है, जो इंटरनेट और वर्ल्ड वाइड वेब जैसी प्रौद्योगिकी से संचालित होता है। सूचना संसार (साइबर स्पेस) आज किसी कार्यलय, जहाज़ या कहीं भी हो सकता है।

इलेक्ट्रॉनिक नेटवर्क ने मानव इतिहास में अद्वितीय उन्नति की है। विगत 5 वर्षों में वैश्विक प्रयोक्ताओं का संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका से विकासशील देशों में वैश्विक स्थानांतरण हुआ है। 'संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका' में प्रयोक्ताओं का प्रतिशत अंक 1995 में 66 प्रतिशत से 2005 में 25 प्रतिशत रह गया। अब विश्व के अधिकांश प्रयोक्ता संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका, ब्रिटेन, जर्मनी, जापान, चीन और भारत में हैं।

चूँकि प्रतिवर्ष लाखों नए ग्राहक इंटरनेट से जुड़ रहे हैं, अतः सूचना संसार के आकार, प्रयोग तथा महत्त्व में वृद्धि हो गई है। इसके अंतर्गत ई-मेल व इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वाणिज्य भी शामिल हैं। संक्षेप में, दूरसंचार क्रांति ने मानवीय, सामाजिक और आर्थिक क्षेत्र का काफी विस्तार कर दिया है।

1. What do you mean by Road of highways ?

What is advantages of Road :

Ans : Road is a major medium of land transport. It varies from pathways and unmetalled roads to national and International highways. It is the quickest medium of transportation for shorter distance. The roads link the fields and farms to factories, factories to markets, and the goods can be delivered right at the doorsteps of the consumers. Advantage of Road. Road have following advantages :

1. Roads have helped in carrying the agricultural products to markets and making the uniform over large areas.
2. Industries have gained a lot from the roads because it is very easy to carry raw materials to factories and finished goods to markets by roads.
3. It is easy to carry men and materials by roads.
4. Roads are most suited for short distances.
5. There is no need for producer to the doorstep of the consumer.

4) सड़क और महामार्ग से आप क्या समझते हैं तथा इनके गुण क्या हैं?

(3)

स्थलीय यातायात के साधनों में से सड़क मार्ग सबसे अधिक प्रयोग किया जानेवाला साधन है। पगडण्डी से लेकर आधुनिक मोटर मार्ग तक सभी को सड़क मार्ग कहते हैं। ये छोटी दूरी के लिए तीव्र गति के परिवहन की सुविधा प्रदान करते हैं। खेत तथा खलियानों से कारखानों तक व कारखानों से निर्मित माल बाजारों तथा उपभोक्ता के द्वार तक सड़कों द्वारा ही पहुँचाया जा सकता है।

- उत्तर : 1) सड़कों द्वारा कृषि-उत्पादों की बिक्री के स्थायी बाजार उपलब्ध होने लगे और वस्तुओं की कीमतें बड़े-बड़े क्षेत्रों में एक समान होने लगीं।
- 2) सड़कों के विकास से औद्योगिक विकास को बड़ी सहायता मिलती है, क्योंकि सड़कों द्वारा उद्योग के लिए कच्चे माल तथा निर्मित माल का परिवहन सुगम हो जाता है।
- 3) सामान तथा यात्रियों को एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान तक सड़कों द्वारा आसानी से पहुँचाया जा सकता है।
- 4) छोटी दूरी के लिए सड़क यातायात अत्यन्त सुविधाजनक है।
- 5) सड़क यातायात में सामान को बार-बार उतरारना तथा चढ़ाना नहीं पड़ता।

Ques. Describe the advantage and disadvantage of pipeline transport.

Ans. Except for transporting drinking water pipelines are the most recent modes of transport. Pipelines are mostly used for the transportation of mineral oil, natural gas and water. Advantages of Pipeline Transport

1. Pipelines can be laid through difficult terrain as well as under water.
2. Initial cost of laying pipeline is high but subsequent cost of maintenance and operation is low.
3. Pipelines ensure steady supply.
4. It minimises tranship losses and delays.
5. Pipeline operation involves very low consumption of energy.
6. It is quick, cheap, efficient and environment friendly mode of transportation.

Disadvantages of Pipeline Transport ?

1. There is no elasticity in pipeline transport.

2. Once laid, the capacity of pipelines can neither be increased nor it can be decreased.
3. Security of pipeline in certain areas is a difficult task.
4. It is difficult to detect leakages.
5. In the event of damage, pipelines cannot be easily repaired.

5) पाइप लाइन परिवहन के गुण तथा अवगुण का उल्लेख कीजिए ।

(3)

उत्तर : पाइपलाइन परिवहन के गुण:

- 1) पाइपलाइनों को कठिन, बड़बड़ भू-भागों तथा पानी के नीचे भी बिछाया जा सकता है ।
- 2) प्रारंभ में इसके बिछाने में अधिक धन खर्च होता है, परन्तु बाद में इन्हें चालू रखने तथा इनके रख-रखाव में कम खर्च होता है ।
- 3) पाइपलाइनें पदार्थों की निरंतर आपूर्ति निश्चित करती हैं ।
- 4) इनके द्वारा परिवहन में न तो समय नष्ट होता है और न ही किसी प्रकार की बांद्दी होती है ।
- 5) इसमें बहुत कम उर्जा होती है ।

पाइपलाइन परिवहन के दोष:

- 1) पाइपलाइनों में कोई लोच नहीं होती ।
 - 2) एक बार बनाने के बाद इसकी क्षमता को न तो घटाया जा सकता है और न ही बढ़ाया जा सकता है ।
 - 3) कुछ इलाकों में इनकी सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था करना कठिन होता है ।
 - 4) पाइपलाइनों में रिसाव का पता लगाना भी एक बड़ी समस्या होती है ।
 - 5) कहीं पर पाइपलाइन के फट जाने से उसकी मरम्मत करना कठिन होता है ।
- 6) What are the differences between Geographical Information system and Geographical Positioning system (GIS and GPS) ?

Geographical Information Systems (GIS) :

Ans. Today, GIS has become an important field of academic study, one of the fastest growing sectors of the computer industry and most importantly, an essential component of information technology. GIS plays an important role in forestry and agriculture, geology, hydrology, human settlements, industry, transport, marketing, business, government departments and military operations apart from its increasing popularity in the academic field. Geographical Positioning System (GPS) : the system which provides unequalled accuracy and flexibility of positioning for navigation, surveying and GIS data capture.

The GIS has tremendous amount of application in GIS data collection, surveying and mapping. It is world's first satellite navigation system. GPS receiver anywhere on the earth surface is always visible and receives signals from at least 4 satellite.

6) भौगोलिक सूचना तंत्र तथा भौगोलिक स्थिति तंत्र में क्या अन्तर है । उल्लेख कीजिए ।

(5)

उत्तर: इसका प्रयोग संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका में छोटे पैमाने पर सरकारी एजेन्सियों तथा विश्वविद्यालयों में किया जाता था । आज यह शिक्षा जगत में एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय बन गया है और कम्प्यूटर उद्योग में सबसे अधिक गति से उन्नति कर रहा है । यह वर्तमान सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी (Information Technology-IT) का आधार स्तम्भ है । यह एक कम्प्यूटर तंत्र है जो भौगोलिक संदर्भ अर्थात् स्थिति के अनुसार पहचाने गए आँकड़ों को एकत्रित करने, समावेश करने, कुशलता से प्रयोग करने तथा प्रदर्शित करने में सक्षम है । वानिकी एवं कृषि, भूगर्भ विज्ञान, जलविज्ञान, मानव अधिवास, उद्योग, परिवहन, व्यापार, सरकारी विभाग तथा सैनिक गतिविधियाँ हैं । इसके अतिरिक्त शिक्षा

के क्षेत्र में भी यह लगभग अनिवार्य विषय बन गया है।

भौगोलिक स्थिति तंत्र। (Geographical Positioning System-GPS)

यह एक ऐसा तंत्र है जो किसी स्थान की स्थिति, सर्वेक्षण तथा भौगोलिक सूचना तंत्र के संबंध में बहुमूल्य एवं त्रुटिरहित सूचना प्रदान करता है।

यह समस्त संसार में 24 घंटे त्रिथिमीय स्थिति की सूचना उपलब्ध कराता है। कोई भी व्यक्ति विश्व के किसी भी कोने में होते हुए भी कभी दृष्टि से ओझल नहीं होता और कम - से - कम चार उपग्रहों से सिगनल प्राप्त करता है।

Ques.; What do you mean by water ways and water ways are two types Explain each details.

- 1) Ocean Routes
- 2) Inland waterways

River, canals and lakes are main medium of inland waterways. These were very important means of transport in old days, but they have lost much of their significance with the advantage of roadways and railways. Necessary Conditions for Development of Inland Waterways

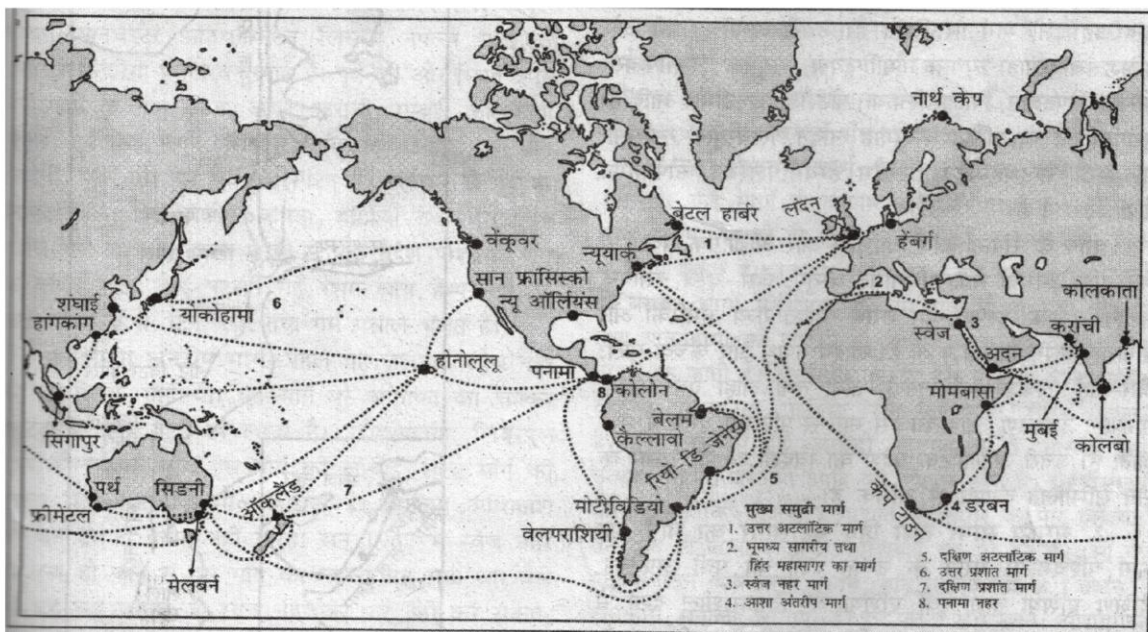
- i) River should have sufficient water throughout the year. Seasonal rivers are not much suitable for inland waterways.
- ii) River must be free from rapids, gorges, cateracts and waterfalls so that navigation could be easy.
- iii) River meandering should be minimum so that boats and ships can have straight passage.
- iv) A good river mouth connects inland waterways to ocean routes.
- v) Freezing of rivers during winter in cold areas hinders inland waterways.

7) जल मार्ग से आप क्या समझते हैं जल परिवहन दो प्रकार के होते हैं प्रत्येक का वर्णन संक्षेप करो।

- 1) महासंगरीय जल मार्ग
- 2) आंतरिक जलमार्ग

जलमार्ग

जल यातायात मनुष्य द्वारा प्रयोग किए गए परिवहन के साधनों में से सबसे प्राचीन साधन माना जाता है। आदिकाल से ही मनुष्य सामान ढोने तथा यात्रियों को एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान तक ले जाने के लिए नदियों, झीलों, नहरों एवं समुद्रों का प्रयोग करता आया है। जल परिवहन एक सस्ता माध्यम है, क्योंकि स्थल तथा वायु की अपेक्षा जल का घर्षण कम होता है। अतः जल परिवहन की ऊर्जा लागत भी कम होती है।



1) महासागरीय जलमार्ग

निम्नलिखित कारणों से समुद्री परिवहन बहुत ही सस्ता तथा सुविधाजनक परिवहन है :

- 1) पद्यपि बन्दरगाहों तथा जहाजों के निर्माण के लिए प्रारम्भिक खर्च अधिक होता है , इसके रख - राखव में बहुत कम खर्च होता है।
- 2) जलयान किसी भी दिशा में स्वतंत्र रूप से जा सकते हैं ।
- 3) इनमें किसी मार्ग के नियमों की आवश्यकता नहीं होती । महासागरीय जलमार्ग के दोनों सिरों पर पत्तन की सुविधा उपलब्ध कराना ही पर्याप्त है।
- 4) नश्वर, शीघ्र खराब हो जानेवाली वस्तुओं, जैसे - मांस, फल, सब्जी एवं दुग्ध पदार्थों, जैसे - मांस, फल, सब्जी एवं दुग्ध पदार्थों आदि के परिवहन हेतु प्रशीतित कक्षों, टैंकरों तथा दूसरे विशिष्ट जहाजों के विकास से समुद्री परिवहन की क्षमता में अधिक सुधार आया है ।
- 5) कटेनरों के प्रयोग से न सिर्फ माल को चढ़ाना - उतारना सरल हो गया है , अपितु संसार के प्रमुख पत्तनों पर इन सामानों के स्थल परिवहन हेतु रेल या सड़क मार्ग पर बदलने में भी सुविधा होती है ।

2) आंतरिक जलमार्ग

नदियों, झीलों तथा नहरों का प्रयोग करनेवाले जलमार्गों को आंतरिक जलमार्ग कहते हैं प्राचीनकाल में आंतरिक जलमार्गों का बड़ा महत्त्व होता था, परन्तु रेलों तथा सड़कों के बनने से इनका महत्त्व कुछ कम हो गया है ।

आन्तरिक जलमार्गों के विकास की आवश्यक दशाएँ :

- 1) नदियाँ बारहमासी होनी चाहिए । जिन नदियों में जल केवल वर्षा में ही भरता है उनका प्रयोग सारा साल जलमार्गों के रूप में नहीं किया जा सकता ।
- 2) नदियों का मार्ग जल - प्रपातों, सोपानी प्रपातों, क्षिप्तिकाओं तथा महाखड्डों से मुक्त होना चाहिए जिसे नदी का मार्ग सुव्यवस्थित ढंग से नौका चलाने योग्य हो सके ।
- 3) नदियों में विसर्प भी कम होने चाहिए, सिसे सीधा जलमार्ग प्राप्त हो सके ।
- 4) नदियों के मुहाने साफ रहने चाहिए , ताकि समुद्र यातायात से आन्तरिक यातायात को जोड़ा जा सके ।
- 5) शीतकाल में नदियाँ बर्फ से मुक्त रहनी चाहिए ।

II- Book

B-2 Transport and Communication Lesson No. (10)

1. Choose the right answers of the following from the given options :

1. In how many zones has the Indian Railways system been divided ?

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| a) 9 | b) 12 |
| c) 16 | d) 14 |

नीचे दिए गए विकल्पों में से सही उत्तर को चुनिए ।

1) भारतीय रेल प्रणाली को कितने मंडलों में विभाजित किया गया है ?

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| (क) 9 | (ग) 16 |
| (ख) 12 | (घ) 14 |

2. Which one of the following is the longest highways of India ?

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| a) N.H.-1 | b) N.H.-6 | c) N.H.-7 | d) N.H.-8 |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|

निम्नलिखित में से कौन - सा भारत का सबसे लंबा राष्ट्रीयमार्ग है ?

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (क) एन एच 1 | (ग) एन एच 7 |
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Book -1(Chapter-9)

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

One Mark Questions

Q.1 Define the term international trade?

Ans-Trade refers to the movement of goods and services from area of surplus to area of deficit.

Q2 what do you mean by **Free Trade**?

Ans-2 The act of opening up economies for trading is known as free trade.

Q3 what is barter system?

Ans-3 -It is oldest form of trade where direct exchange of goods and services take place.

Q.4- Give the full form of SAARC.

Ans-4 -South Asian Associations for Regional Cooperation .

Q.5- Where is the headquarter of OPEC located?

Ans-5- Vienna.

Q.6- When was WTO formed?

Ans-6- 1995

Q.7 -Give any one name of a out -port.

Ans-7- Athens.

Q.8 -Give the full form of GATT.

Ans-8-General Agreement For Tariffs And Trade .

Three Mark Questions

Q.1 -How can globalization along with free trade adversely affect the economies of developing countries?

Ans-(i)- It is actually widening the gulf between rich and poor by making rich country more rich.

(ii)-The influential countries in the WTO focus on their own commercial interest.

(iii)- Many developed countries have not fully opened their market.

Q.2 -What is balance of trade? How does it become favorable and unfavorable?

Ans- The difference in the value between imports and exports is referred to as balance of trade .

- If exports exceed imports the country is to have a favorable balance of trade.

- If import exceed export she has an unfavorable balance of trade.

Q.3 -Explain three important aspects of international trade.

Ans-(i)-**Volume of trade-**

The volume of trade is the actual tonnage of the goods which is traded in the international market.

(ii)- **Composition of trade**

Composition of trade involves types of goods and services which are entering the world trade.

(iii) -**Direction of trade**

The direction of trade has been changed. Today the major share of the export is contributed by the industrial developed countries.

Q.4 Why are ports always referred to as gateway of international trade?

Ans- (i) A port handle the import and export trade of a country.

(ii)-A port is connected with its hinterland by rail- road transport.

(iii)- These land routes are used to transport the goods which are either imported or exported through ocean route.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q.1- Explain any two function of WTO. Why has this organization been criticized?

Ans - It deals with the global rules of trade between nations:

- It resolves the disputes between its members.
- To look after the promotion of free and fair trade in the world.

Criticism-

- It is actually widening the gulf between rich and poor by making rich country more rich.
- The influential countries in the WTO focus on their own commercial interest.
- Many developed countries have not fully opened their market.

Q.2 Explain the different basis of international trade.

Ans- **Differences in natural resources –**

Geological structure determined the mineral resources and topographical differences ensure diversity of crops of a country. Climate influence the type of flora and fauna .banana, rubber can grow in tropical regions.

Population factor-

Size, distribution, and density of population affect the type and volume of goods traded.

Densely populated countries have large volume of internal trade but little external trade because most of the agricultural and industrial production is consumed in the local market.

Stage of economic development-

In agricultural economies, agro products are exchanged for manufactured goods whereas industrialized nations export machinery and finished products. For example Britain depends upon import for agricultural product.

Specialization in specific product-

Some countries attain specialization in certain type of articles such as silk in Japan and carpet in Iran

Development of means of transportation-

Rapid means of transportation having brought the world closer. The international trade has been developed due to the means of transportation.

Q.3- Write any 5 concerns related to international trade.

Ans-:

- (i)- international trade mutually beneficial to nation if it leads to regional specialization
- (ii)- It can prove to be detrimental to nations if it leads to dependence on other countries
- (iii)- Uneven level of development, exploitation and commercial rivalry leading to war
- (iv) -It can impact everything from the environment to health and wellbeing of the people around the world
- (v)- As countries compete to trade more ,production and use of the natural resources get used up faster than they can be replenished.

Book– 1 (Chapter-10)

HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

1 MARK QUESTIONS:

01. What are the two main types of Settlements?

Ans Urban and rural

02. Name two factors on the basis of which the villages are separated from towns.

Ans Size of population, economic and administrative basis

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

Ans London

04. Which are the two groups of rural settlements?

Ans Compact and dispersed

05. Name the country with 100% urban population

Ans Singapore

06. What are slums?

Ans Unhygienic and illegal settlements

07. Mention the name of two planned towns of the world?

Ans AddisAbaba and Canberra

08. Which city is known as mega city ? Name the first mega city of the world .

Ans: City having more than 50 lakh people is known as mega city.

First mega city was Newyork .

3 MARK QUESTIONS:

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

Ans : (1) Poorly equipped with infrastructure

(2) Inadequate water supply

(3) General absence of toilets and Garbage disposal facilities

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

(5) Lack of proper ventilation

(6) Unmetalled roads and lack of modern communication network

(7) Lack of health, education and recreational infrastructure

2. Differentiate between Compact and dispersed Settlement.

Ans Compact Settlements:

1. They are mainly found in fertile plains and river valleys

2. Houses are built in close vicinity to each other and have lesser living space

3. The main occupation is agriculture. The size of fields is small
4. Streets are dirty due to lack of proper drainage

Dispersed Settlements:

1. Scattered settlements are mainly found in hills, plateaus, highlands etc.
2. Houses are isolated and scattered over the land. They provide more living space
3. Animal grazing and lumbering are the main occupations
4. These settlements are quite neat and clean.

3. Classify urban settlements

Ans (i) **Population Size:** The Settlement in India with 5000 persons and 30,000 persons in Japan is considered as urban. In India its density is an additional condition, which is 400 persons per sq.km

(ii) **Occupational structure:** In Italy a settlement is called an urban. if more than 50% of the economically productive population are engaged in non-agricultural pursuits.

(iii) **Administrative Decision:** In Central American countries, Brazil and Bolivia, even small administrative centre is designated as an urban settlement.

4. Write a note on Addis Ababa.

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

5 MARK QUESTIONS:

1. Explain any five factors which affect the location of rural settlements in the world.

Ans. – Water Supply, Land, Building Material,, Defence

Planned Settlements.

2. What is meant by urbanisation? Describe four problems associated with over urbanisation in the developing countries?

Ans. Urbanisation means the increase in the proportion population of a country who live in urban areas.

Congested housing and streets

Lack of drinking water facilities

Lack infrastructure such as electricity, sewage disposal health and educational facilities

Unsustainable concentration of population

3. What is healthy city? Explain its basic features

Ans. World Health Organisation suggests that a healthy city must have a clean and safe environment, meets the basic needs of all its inhabitants, involves the community in local government, provides easily accessible Health Service

4. Classify rural settlements on the basis of forms or shapes

- Ans. (1) Linear pattern
(2) Rectangular pattern
(3) Circular pattern
(4) Star like pattern
(5) Cross shaped pattern

5. Describe five types of towns on the basis of their functions. Also give an example of each type of town from different parts of the world.

Ans. - Administrative Towns - eg : New Delhi

Cultural Town - Jerusalem

Health and recreation - Miami

Industrial town- Pittsburg

Transport town - Singapore

Commercial town – Frankfurt

6. Discuss the various criteria on which the rural Settlements may be classified

Ans. Rural settlements may be classified on the basis of a number of criteria

(a) **On the basis of setting**

Plain villages

Plateau villages

Coastal villages

Forest villages

Desert villages

(b) **On the basis of functions:**

Farming villages

Fishermen's villages

Lumberjack villages

Pastoral villages

(c) On the basis of forms or shapes of the settlements

Linear

Rectangular

Circular

Star like

T Shaped

Double village

Cross-shaped village

7. Distinguish between Rural settlements and Urban settlements.

Ans

Rural Settlement	Urban Settlement
1. People are engaged in primary activities.	1. People are engaged in secondary activities and services.
2. Village panchayat	2. Municipality Corporation and cantt.
3. Small population	3. Large population with high densities
4. Simple mode of living	4. Advance mode of living
5. Pollution free/Eco friendly	5. Pollution due to transport and industries.