

Book-2- (Chapter-2)

MIGRATION: TYPES, CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES

1 MARK QUESTIONS :

1) What is migration?

Ans. The movement of population from one place to another is called migration.

2) What is the main reason for male migration in India ?

Ans. Work and Employment.

3) Which state receives maximum number of migrants?

Ans. Maharashtra.

4) Why do women predominate in rural stream of migration?

Ans. Women migrate to short distance places after marriage . Therefore in rural to rural stream, the number of female migrants are more.

5) In Mumbai Agglomeration, the number of migrants is highest. Why?

Ans. Mumbai is the mega city of India and have largest port and big industrial town of India. So people migrate to this town in search of work and employment.

6) Name the two types of migration.

Ans. a) Internal migration – Within the country.

b) International migration – Out of the country.

7) Name the four streams of migration.

Ans. a) Rural to rural (RR).

b) Rural to urban (RU).

c) Urban to urban (UU).

d) Urban to rural (UR).

3 MARKS QUESTIONS:

1) Differentiate between the life time migrants and migrants by last residence.

Ans. It is differentiated on the basis of birth place and place of residence.

- a) If the place of birth is different from the place of enumeration , it is called the life time migrants.
 - b) If the place of last residence is different from the place of enumeration, is called as migrant by place of last residence.
2. Identify the main reason for male and female selective migration

Ans.a) Selective female migration is due to marriage.

b) Selective male migration is due to economic factors.

c) Male migrate to town in search of work and employment.

3. What is the impact of rural /urban migration on age sex structure of the place of origin and destination.

Ans.The rural /urban migration causes imbalance in age-sex structure. At the place of origin, sex ratio increases, but the ratio of young age worker decreases. At the place of destination, the sex ratio decreases, and the ratio of young workers increases.

5 MARKS QUESTIONS:

1) Distinguish between Pull and Push factors affecting migration .

Ans.There are two main causes of migration :

a) Push factors : These factors pressurize the people to leave their place.

1) Poverty.

- 2) High population pressure on land.
- 3) Lack of basic facilities.
- 4) Natural disasters.
- 5) War and local conflict.
- 6) Any other.

b) Pull factors: These factors attract the people:

- 1) Better opportunities.
- 2) Availability of regular work.
- 3) Higher wages.
- 4) Better education.
- 5) Better health facilities.
- 6) Source of entertainment.
- 7) Life style.

- 2) Describe the economic, demographic, social and environmental consequences of migration.

Ans.

a) Economic consequences :

- 1) A major benefit is the remittance sent by migrants.
- 2) These remittance increase foreign currency of the country.
- 3) Benefitted states are Punjab, Kerala, Gujarat, Tamilnadu.
- 4) These remittances are used for food, repayment of debt, treatment, marriages, Children education, agriculture inputs, construction of houses, etc.
- 5) Migration from Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa to Punjab, Haryana, and western U.P. due to success of green revolution.

b) Demographic consequences :

- 1) This migration leads to redistribution of population within a country.
- 2) Rural urban migration contributing the population growth of city.
- 3) The male and female population creates serious imbalance in age and sex composition.
- 4) Origin, place have decreased young and male population, whereas destination place increase young and male population.

c) i - Social consequences (Positive) :

- 1) Migrant act as agent of social change.
- 2) They bring new ideas related to new technologies, family planning, girl education.
- 3) Migration leaves to intermixing of different culture.
- 4) It evolves composite culture and breaking narrow consideration.
- 5) It widens mental horizons of the people.

ii - Social consequences (Negative) :

- 1) It creates social vacuum and sense of dejections among individuals.
- 2) Anonymity.
- 3) Continuous feeling of dejection, motivate people in anti social activities, like Crime and Drug abuse.

d) Environmental Consequences :

- 1) Overcrowding of people.
- 2) Pressure on Infrastructure.
- 3) It leads unplanned growth of urban settlements.
- 4) Formation of Slums.
- 5) Over exploitation of natural resources.
- 6) Acute problem of depletion of ground water.
- 7) Air pollution.
- 8) Problem of disposal of waste and management of solid waste.

- 3) Explain any three 'push' and any two 'pull' factors that influence the migration of population in the world.

Ans 3. Same as Ans 1.

- 4) Examine the economic and social consequences of migration.

Ans 4. Same as Ans 2.

Book-2- (Chapter-4)

HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

1 MARK QUESTIONS:

1) What is settlement ?

Ans. A settlements is a cluster of dwellings .

2) Which type of settlements are found in Northern Plains ?

Ans. Clustered.

3) Which areas have clustered settlements in India ?

Ans. North Eastern states, Bundelkhand and Delhi.

4) Which areas have semi –clustered settlements ?

Ans. Gujarat and Rajasthan .

5) Where are hamleted settlements found ?

Ans. Central and lower Ganga plains, Chhattisgarh, Lower slopes of Himalaya.

6) Name the local names of hamletedsettlements ?

Ans.Panna, Para, Palli, Nagla and Dhani.

7) Name the areas of dispersed settlements .

Ans. Meghalaya, Uttrakhand, Himachal Pradesh, and, Kerala.

8) Name three nodal towns of India .

Ans. Mumbai, Chennai, and, Kolkata.

9) Name three satellite towns of India .

Ans.Ghaziabad, Rohtak, and, Gurgaon.

10) What is the population size of the class I cities in india ?

Ans.One lakh persons and above.

3 MARKS QUESTIONS :

1) On what factors does the location of rural settlements depend ?

Ans. There are various factors and conditions responsible for having different types of rural settlements in India. These includes:

- a) **Physical Features** : Nature of terrain, altitude, climate, and, availability of water.
- b) **Cultural and Ethnic Factors** : Social structure, Caste and religion.
- c) **Security Factors** : defence against thefts and robbery.

2) What are the factors responsible for location in different physical environment .

Ans.same as Ans 1.

3) Name main types of rural settlements in India .

Ans. Rural Settlements in India can be divided into 4 types :

- a) Clustured, Agglomerated, or, nucleated.
- b) Semi clustered, or, fragmented.
- c) Hamleted.
- d) Dispersed, or, isolated.

4) How does an agglomeration develop .

Ans. Most of the metropolitan and mega cities are urban agglomeration. An urban agglomeration may consist of anyone of the 3 combinations :

- a) A town and its adjoining urban outgrow.
- b) Two or more towns adjoin with, or, without their outgrowth.

c) A city and adjoining towns together forming outgrowths and spread.

- 5) Classify the Indian Town on the basis of their evolution in three different periods. Name one town of each period .

Ans. The Indian towns are classified into 3 groups on the basis of their evolution in different Periods:

- a) Ancient town – Patliputra, Ayodhya.
- b) Medieval town – Agra, Jaipur.
- c) Modern town – Surat, Goa.
- d) After Independence – Chandigarh, Gandhinagar.

- 6) Classify towns and cities on the basis of population size.

Ans. Census of India classifies centres into 6 classes:

- a) **Class I city** – Population more than 1 Lakh.
- b) **Class II city** – Population 50,000 to 99,999.
- c) **Class III city** – Population 20,000 to 49,999.
- d) **Class IV city** – Population 10,000 to 19,999.
- e) **Class V city** – Population 5,000 to 9,999.
- f) **Class VI city** – Population Less than 5,000.

- 7) Classify towns and cities on the basis of population size.

Ans. Metropolitan City – Population 1 to 5 million.

Mega City – Population more than 5 Million.

Urban agglomeration – Town adjoining urban outgrowths, eg: Greater Mumbai is the largest agglomeration.

5 MARKS QUESTIONS:

- 1) Differentiate between Hamleted and Dispersed Settlements of India .

Ans Hamleted settlements ; When a village is fragmented on social and ethnic factors ,its units are separated from each other . They bear a common name .These units are called Panna,Palli,Nagla,Dhani.Such villages are found in the middle and lower Ganga plains.

Dispersed settlements ; Isolated settlements are called Dispersed settlements .These are found in forest,hill slopes and fragmented fields. For example Meghalaya, Uttrakhand, Himachal Pradesh and Kerala.

2) Discuss the features of different types of rural settlements.

Ans. Rural settlements in India can be divided into four types .

- (i) Clustered settlements
- (ii) Semi-clustered settlements
- (iii) Hamleted settlements
- (iv) Dispersed settlements
- (i) **Clustered settlements**: This is a cluster of compact houses. They are closely built up area. Such type of settlements are generally found in fertile plains. People live in compact villages for security and defence reasons. They are in geometrical shapes like rectangular, radial, linear etc. Example Bundelkhand,Nagaland, Rajasthan etc.
- (ii) **Semi- clustered settlements** : These settlements are result of fragmentation of large compact village. Generally,land owners occupy the central part of the village and people of lower section live at the outer flanks of villages.Example Gujarat plainsand some parts of Rajasthan.
- (iii) **Hamleted settlements** ; When a village is fragmented on social and ethnic factors ,its units are separated from each other . They bear a common name .These units are called Panna,Palli,Nagla,Dhani.Such villages are found in the middle and lower Ganga plains.
- (iv) **Dispersed settlements** ; Isolated settlements are called Dispersed settlements .These are found in forest,hill slopes and fragmented fields. For example Meghalaya,Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh and Kerala.

3) Differentiate between rural and urban settlements .

Ans Differentiation between Rural and Urban settlements

Rural settlements	Urban settlements
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1 Occupation: Mainly primary activities	1 Mainly people engaged in secondary and tertiary activities .
2 Size : settlements size is small and have less numbers of house.	2 These settlements are in big size with lakhs of houses.
3 Total population : less in numbers	3 Population more than 5000.
4 Modern facilities: very less facilities of communication, hospitals,electricity etc	4 Urban areas have all modern facilities like communication,education ,transport,electricity etc.
5 Rural settlements are mostly unplanned and with kaccha houses and unmetalled roads	5 Urban settlements have planned structure with metalled roads, fly overs, express ways etc.
6 Social relations : people are well connected with each others .They involved in each others goods and bads.	6 In urban areas people life is very complicated and fast. There social relations are formal.

4) Explain functional classifications of towns .

Ans On the basis of dominant or specialized functions ,Indian cities can be classified as follows:

1. **Administrative towns and cities:** Towns supporting headquarters of higher order are administrative towns : Chandigarh,NewDehli,Bhopal,Guwahati etc.
2. **Industrial towns:** Towns which have mainly important for industries example Mumbai, Salem ,Coimbatore,Modinager,Jamshedpuretc
3. **Transport cities:** They may be ports primarily engaged in export import activites such as Kandla, Kochi inland ports Agra ,Dhulia, Itarsi etc.
4. **Commercial towns** : Towns have specializing in trade and commerce example Kolkata,Saharanpur,Satna, etc.
5. **Mining towns:** these towns have developed in mineral rich areas, such as :RaniGanj, Jharia, Digboi, Ankleshwar, etc.
6. **Garrison cantonment towns** : These towns developed due to cantonments, such as Ambala, Jalandhar, Babina, UdhamPur, etc.

7. **Educational Towns** : These towns are centres of education and grown into big campus, such as Roorkee, Aligarh, Pilani, Allahabad, etc.
 8. **Religious and Cultural Towns**: Dominating in religious and cultural significance, such as Varanasi, Mathura, Amritsar, Tirupati, Ujjain, etc.
 9. **Tourist Towns**: Some towns are attracting tourist, such as Nainital, Mussoorie, Shimla, Mount Abu, Jaisalmer, etc.
5. Show the metropolitan cities of different states in India.



Fig. 4.5 : India – Metropolitan Cities, 2001

Ans.

Book-2(Chapter-5)

Land Resources and Agriculture

1 MARK QUESTIONS:

- Q1 . Which department maintains the land use record?
Ans Land revenue department.
- Q2. Give two examples of common property resources.
Ans Pastures, community forest, Rural water resource.
- Q3. Which department is responsible for measuring geographical area?
Ans The survey department of India.
- Q4. What is the % of net sown area in India?
Ans 54%
- Q 5. What is the desired percentage of forest area in the country?
Ans 33%
- Q 6. Write the reason for decline in land under pasture.
Ans Pressure on agricultural land.
- Q 7 . Name the two crops of Kharif season.
Ans Rice, Jute, Jowar, Bajra.
- Q8. Give the example of two beverage crops.
Ans Tea and coffee.
- Q 9. Name two fibre crops.
Ans Cotton and jute
- Q10 Name two food grain crops.
Ans Rice and wheat

3 MARK QUESTIONS:

- Q1. What do you understand by common property resource?
Ans These are the resources which can be used by all members of Community for example community forest,Community hall,Pasture,

Q2. Explain the major cropping seasons in India.

Ans Cropping seasons of India are:

Rabi

Kharif

Q3. Distinguish between Dry land farming and wet land farming .

Ans

<u>Dryland Farming</u>	<u>Wet land Farming</u>
(i) Practiced in the areas having less than 75 cm rainfall	(i) Practiced in the areas having more than 75 cm rainfall
(ii) Main crops are Ragi, Bajra and moong etc.	(ii) Main crops are rice ,Jute,Sugarcane etc.
(iii) Practiced in Western India	(iii) Practiced in Eastern India

Q4. Name one Kharif and one Rabi crop of Pulse. Mention two significance of pulses.

Ans Tur --Kharif Gram--Rabi

Significance : (i)These are leguminous crops which add fertility in the soil by concentration of nitrogen

(ii)Pulses are the sources of protein for vegetarian people.

Q5. Explain any three technological factors which are responsible for high productivity Crops in India.

Ans

- 1.High yielding varieties of seeds
- 2.Use of fertilizers.
- 3.Mechanization of farming.

5 MARK QUESTIONS:

Classify the land use category by Land revenue record in India and explain briefly.

- Q1. 1.Area under forest
- Ans 2.Land put on on-agricultural uses.
- 3.Barren and wastelands.
- 4.Area under permanent pastures and grazing lands.
- 5.Area under miscellaneous tree crops and groves (Not included in net sown area)

Q2. Explain the geographical conditions along with the major producing areas of rice in India.

- Ans 1.Tropical humid area
- 2.Rainfall 150cm and above where rainfall is less irrigation facilities used for its cultivation.
- 3.Most suitable soil for its cultivation is alluvial soil .
- 4.Requires temperature is 25°C to 30°C
- 5.cheap labour is required

Production and distribution :

- 1.Major food grain
- 2.The production of rice stretches from wet area of Eastern part to dry and irrigated areas in India.
- 3.Three crops of rice grown in West Bengal called aus, Aman and boro.
- 4.India contributes 22% of rice production in the world and ranks second after China.
- 5.Major rice producing states: West Bengal, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh , Tamil nadu.

Q3. Explain in detail the major problems of Indian agriculture.

- Ans
1. Low productivity
 2. Dependence on erratic monsoon.
 3. Lack of land reforms.
 4. Small farm size.
 5. Constraints of financial resources.
 6. Vast underemployment.
 7. Degradation of cultivable land

Q4. What are the important policies adopted for agricultural development after Independence in India.

- Ans
1. Production of food grains instead of commercial crops.
 2. Increasing cultivated area by bringing cultivable and fallow land under plough.
 3. Increase in use of HYV seeds.
 4. Increase crop intensity.
 5. Development of agriculture related industries.
 6. Water supply in the dry farming through irrigation.
 7. Increase the production in food grains.

Book – 2 (Chapter-6)

WATER RESOURCES

1 MARK QUESTIONS:

Q1. State three reasons for scarcity of water and availability of water.

Ans. Increasing demand, Over utilization, Pollution

Q2. Name four sources of surface water.

Ans. Rivers, Lakes, tanks, Ponds

Q3.Name three state with high use of ground water.

Ans. Punjab, Haryana, Tamil nadu

Q4. State two effects of irrigation.

Ans. Increase in multiple cropping , Increase in productivity

Q5. Which programs have been started under watershed Management?

Ans. Haryali, Neeri-Meeru, Arvary pani Sansad

Q6.When was water prevention Act passed?

Ans. In 1974

Q7.Which is most polluted river in India?

Ans. The Yamuna River

Q8.What is the name for rainwater harvesting pit?

Ans. Tanka

Q9.State two aims of National water policy.

Ans.To provide water for irrigation, For Drinking water

Q10.What is Back water.

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.

Q11.Which elements has concentrated in water in Rajasthan & Maharashtra?

Ans. Fluoride

Q12. What is meant by watershed management?

Ans.Watershed management basically refers to efficient management and conservation of surface and ground water resources.

Q13. What is rain water harvesting?

Ans. Rain water harvesting is a method to capture and store rainwater for various uses.

Q14. What are two objectives of rainwater harvesting?

Ans. To recharge groundwater, Rainwater harvesting increases water availability.

Q15. Where was a group of youth "Tarun Manchal" formed?

Ans. Ralegan Siddhi, Ahmednagar, Maharashtra

3- MARKS QUESTIONS:

Q1. Describe the water Resources of India?

Ans. Total replenishable groundwater resources in the country are about 432 cubic k.m.

The Ganga and Brahmaputra basins have about 46 percent of the total ground water.

The level of ground water utilization is relatively high in the river basins lying in north- western region and parts of south India.

Q2. Describe the use of water resources in different sectors.

Ans. Agriculture sector

Industrial Sector

Domestic use

Multipurpose projects (Explain)

Q3. Why is irrigation necessary in India?

or

Explain the importance of irrigation for agriculture in India.

1. Variability in rainfall
2. Large area of drought prone
3. Winter season is dry
4. Certain crops are irrigation necessary (Explain)

Q4. What are the two water problems in India? Explain with suitable examples.

Ans. Deterioration of water quality

Water conservation and management (Explain)

Q5. Why is demand of water increasing for agriculture?

Ans. For multipurpose cropping

HYV seeds need regular water supply

Irrigation is needed during dry seasons (Explain)

Q6. State institutional steps taken for control water pollution.

Ans. Prevention and control of pollution Act-1974

Environment protection Act-1986

The water Cess Act- 1977 (Explain)

Q7. Why water conservation & management is necessary?

Ans. To recharge under ground water

To meet future needs

To reduce water pollution (Explain)

Q8. Write some measures of recycling and reuse of water:

Ans. Water can reuse in industries for cooling

In urban areas water after bathing and washing utensils can be used for gardening

Water used for washing vehicles used for gardening

Q9. Which programs started by center and state government for watershed or management.

Ans. Haryali, Neeri-Meeru, Arvary pani Sansad (Explain)

Q10. What is rain water harvesting? Write some merits of it.

Rain water harvesting is a method to capture and store rainwater for various uses.

To recharge groundwater,

Rainwater harvesting increases water availability (Explain)

5 MARKS QUESTIONS:

Q1. Describe the main features of India's National water policy.

Ans. Highlights of India's National Water policy, 2002

- Irrigation and multipurpose projects
- Providing drinking water
- Measures should be taken to limit and regulate the exploitation of groundwater
- Both surface and groundwater should be regularly monitored for quality.
- The efficiency of utilization
- Awareness of water as a scarce resource
- Conservation consciousness

Q2. Describe the method and effects of rain water Harvesting.

Ans. Rain water harvesting is a method to capture and store rainwater for various uses. To recharge groundwater, Rainwater harvesting increases water availability.

- It is a low cost and eco- friendly technique
- Increase water availability
- It checks the declining ground water table
- It improves the quality of groundwater
- It prevents soil erosion and flooding

Q3. What is water pollution ? Discuss the methods and rules to check it.

Ans. Prevention of water pollution:-

- The major rivers of the country generally retain better water quality in hilly areas
- In plains, river water is used intensively
- The concentration of pollutants in rivers especially remain very high in summers.
- Prevention and control of pollution Act-1974

- Environment protection Act-1986
- The water Cess Act- 1977

(Explain)

Q4. Examine the success of watershed management in Jhabua district of Madhya Pradesh.

Ans. Location :- Jhabua district is located in the westernmost agro- climatic zone in Madhya –Pradesh. It is, in fact, one of the five most backward districts of the country. It is characterized by high concentration of tribal population(Mostly Bhils)

Problems:- The people suffer due to poverty

High rate of resources

Programmes: The watershed management programmes funded by both the ministries of “rural development and Agriculture.

Stall feeding

Sustainable development

Community participation

Each household planted and maintained one tree on the common land.

Q5. Analyse the economic and social values of rainwater harvesting.

Ans. Rain water harvesting is a method to capture and store rainwater for various uses.To recharge groundwater, Rainwater harvesting increases water availability.

- Economic and Social values of rainwater.
- It meets the ever increasing demand of water
- It prevent the flooding of roads
- It help to save energy
- It helps in the economic development of a country
- It reduces groundwater pollution

BOOK- 2 (Chapter-8)

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

1 MARK QUESTIONS:

Q1. Classify industries on the basis of ownership.

Ans. Public Sector, private Sector, Joint Sector, Co-operative sector

Q2. When and where was the first modern cotton textile mill setup in India?

Ans. 1854 Mumbai

Q3. When and where was the first modern sugar mill setup in India?

Ans. 1903 Bihar

Q4. Name two industries based on Agriculture.

Ans. Textile industries, Sugar industries, edible Oil Industries

Q5. Why four Mega Cities of India become centre of Industries.

Ans. Because of efficient Transport facilities

Q6. Write two names of weight loose industries.

Ans. Iron and Steel industry

Sugar industry

Q7. Name the Basic Industry.

Ans. Iron and Steel industry

Q8. Why are Iron & steel industries concentrated in Chhattisgarh, Orissa, Jharkhand and West Bengal.

Ans . Due to raw materials

Q9. On which Railway route TISCO Situated

Ans. Mumbai- Kolkata railway route

Q10. In which five year plan three integrated steel plant established?

Ans. Second five year plan

Q11. When was steel Authority of India established?

Ans. In 1973

Q12.Which two steel plants were established with the help of Russia?

Ans.Bhilai and Bokaro

Q13. Name the source of Water for the Durgapur Steel Plant.

Ans. DVC (Damodar valley corporation)

Q14.Which steel plant was set up on the Principle of Transportation cost minimization?

Ans. Bokaro steel plant

Q15.Write two reasons for development of cotton Industries in India.

Ans. Tropical Country

Large quantity of cotton was grown

Skilled labour

Q16.Name the state Leading producer of sugar.

Ans. Maharashtra

Q17.Write full name of NOCIL.

Ans. NOCIL – National Organic Chemical Industries Limited

Q18.In which year New Industries Policy was declared?

Ans .In 1991

Q19.What are two Industrial products of Gujrat Industrial region.

Ans. Cotton textile

Petro chemical Industries

Q20.In which districts Mumbai – Pune Industrial region located?

Ans. Mumbai, Pune , Nasik and Solapur

3 MARKS QUESTIONS:

Q1. Explain any three major objectives of New Industrial Policy of India 1991?

Ans. Liberalization, Privatization, Globalization

Q2. Describe any five characteristics of Gujrat Industrial Region.

Ans. Lies between Ahmadabad to Vadodara

Cheap skilled labour

Petrochemical Industries

Kandla has provided the facilities of import- exports

Ahmedabad is major Centre

Q3. Why are sugar mills concentrated within the sugarcane producing area in India? Explain five reasons.

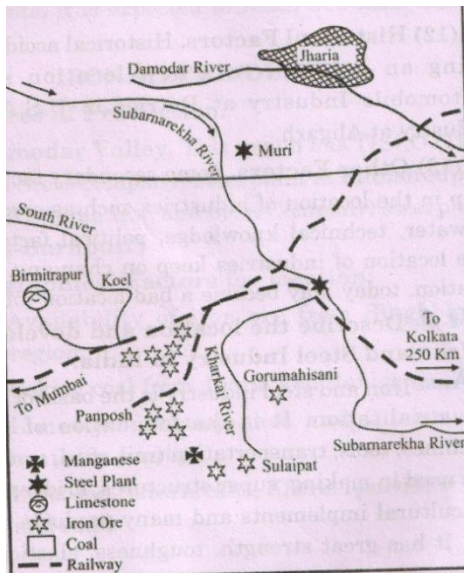
Ans. Sugarcane is weight loosing crop

Sucrose content begins dry

Sugarcane must be crushed within 24 hours

Transportation cost is avoided

Q4. Study of following diagram and answer the questions that follow.



1. Identify the steel plant shown in this diagram.
2. Name the mining fields which supply coal and lime stone to this plant.
3. Mention the source of water for this plant.

Ans. Jamshedpur Steel plant

Coal from Jharia, Limestone from Birmittapur

Water from river Subarnarekha and Kharkai

Value Based

Q5. “The information Technology (IT) revolution opened new possibilities of economic and social transformation: Justify the statement.

Ans. It enabled business process outsourcing

Fastest growing sector

Indian government created a number of software parks

2% of Indian GDP

Q6. Why foreign direct investment (FDI) has been seen as a supplement to the domestic investment for achieving a higher level of economic development.

Ans. FDI Beneficial for domestic industries

FDI benefits to consumers

Access to global managerial skills

Optimum use of natural and human resources

Q7. Which Indices are used to identify the clustering of industries?

Ans. The number of industrial units

Number of industrial workers

Quantum of power used for industrial purpose

Total industrial output

Value added by manufacturing

5 MARKS QUESTIONS:

Q1. Explain the locational factors of industries with the help of suitable examples.

Ans. Raw material, Power, Market, Transport, Labour, Historical factor

Industrial policy (Explain)

Q2. Describe the location and development of cotton textile industry in India.

- Cotton textile industry is one of the oldest industries in India.
- Spinning and weaving were the earliest crafts of primitive man.
- The industry owes its rapid development due to industrial revaluation.
- Many spinning and weaving machines were invented.
- India has a glorious past of cotton textile industry.
- The first mill was established in 1854 in Mumbai.

- A large home market, manufacturing of textile machinery and abundant supply of cotton have led to the growth of this Industry in India.
- There are about 1824 textile mills scattered over 80 towns and the annual production of cloth about 3000 crore meters
- India is second largest producer of cotton textile in the world.

Q3. Describe the knowledge based industries in India.

- Knowledge-Based Industries
- The advancement in information technology (IT) has profound impact on country's economy and people's lifestyle
- The IT revolution has opened up new possibilities
- Fastest growing sector
- These industries include telephone, Cellular, Computers, Space Crafts, and Equipment for weather forecasting, hardware & software
- Technology parks have been setup.
- The IT software and services industry accounts for almost 2 percent of India's GDP

Q4. Why are sugar industries shifting towards southern India?

Ans. Uttar Pradesh is the largest producer of sugar in India despite the fact that ideal conditions for sugarcane are found in southern India.

Recently, the industry is shifting towards the states of Maharashtra, Tami Nadu, Andhra Pradesh in peninsular India.

Reasons

- High yield per hectare
- High content of sucrose
- New mills
- Productivity high and cost of production is low.
- Ideal climatic condition
- Co-operative movement has helped to install new mills

Q4. Which are agro-based industries in India? What is their significance in Indian economy?

Ans. Agro Based Industries are those industries which get their raw material from agriculture. These are based on agriculture product. Textile, sugar, vegetable oil, plantation

Role in Indian Economy

- Agro- Based industries are the backbone of Indian economy.
- After agriculture these industries provide employment to largest number of people in India.
- Textile industry alone provides employment to 15 lakh people.

- These industries produce variety of things to meet our daily needs.
- India earns a lot of foreign exchange by exporting their products like textiles, jute, sugar, tea, coffee, footwear, etc

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 , अपत्ति 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 राष्ट्रमहामार्ग है ?

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (क) एन एच 1 | (ग) एन एच 7 |
|-------------|-------------|

(ख) एन एच 6

(घ) एन एच 8

3. On which river and between which two places does the National Water Way No. 1 lie ?

- a) The Brahmaputra, Sadiya-Dhubri
- b) The Ganga, Haldia-Allahabad
- c) West Coast Canal, Kottapuram to Kollam

राष्ट्रीय जल मार्ग संख्या - 1 किस नदी पर तथा किन दो स्थानों के बीच पड़ता है ?

(क) ब्रह्मपुत्र - हल्दिया - धुबरी

(ख) गंगा - हल्दिया - इलाहाबाद

(ग) पश्चिमी तट नहर - कोट्टापुरम से कोल्लाम

4. In which of the following year the first radio programme was broadcast ?

- a) 1911 b) 1936 c) 1927 d) 1923

Ans. 1) c 2) c 3) b 4) d

4) निम्नलिखित में से किस वर्ष में पहला रेडियो कार्यक्रम प्रसारित हुआ था ?

(क) 1911 (ग) 1927

(ख) 1936 (घ) 1923

उत्तर 1) (ग) 2 (ग) 3) (ख) 4 (घ)

2. Answer the following questions in about 30 words :

निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर लगभग 30 शब्दों में दीजिए ।

1. Which activity does transportation convey ? Name three major modes of transportation ?

Ans : Transport activity conveys tertiary activity. Land water and air are three major modes of transportation.

1) परिवहन किन क्रियाकलापों को अभिव्यक्त करता है ? परिवहन के तीन प्रमुख प्रकारों के नाम बताइए ।

उत्तर : परिवहन तृतीय क्रिया कलापों को अभिव्यक्त करता है । स्थल, जल तथा वायु - परिवहन के तीन प्रमुख प्रकार हैं ।

2) Discuss advantages and disadvantages of pipeline transportation.

Ans : Advantages of Pipelines :

- a) They are ideally suited to transport the liquids and gases.
- b) Pipelines can be laid through difficult terrains as well as under water.
- c) It involves very energy consumption.
- d) It need very little maintenance.

Disadvantages of Pipelines :

- a) It is not flexible.
- b) Its capacity cannot be increased once it is laid.
- c) It is difficult to make security arrangements ifor pipelines.
- d) Underground pipelines cannot be easily repaired and detection of leakage is also difficult.

पाइपलाइन परिवहन से लाभ एवं हानि की विवेचना कीजिए ।

उत्तर : पाइपलाइन परिवहन के लाभ :

(क) पाइपलाइनें तरल तथा गैस पदार्थों के परिवहन के लिए आदर्श माध्यम हैं ।

(ख) पाइपलाइनों को ऊबड़ - खाबड़ भू - भागों तथा पानी के भीतर बिछाया जा सकता है ।

(ग) इनके संचालन तथा रख - रखाव में बहुत कम खर्चा होता है ।

(घ) इसमें ऊर्जा का उपयोग भी बहुत कम होता है।

पाइपलाइन परिवहन के हानियाँ

- क) पाइपलाइन परिवहन में लोच का अभाव होता है। इसे निश्चित स्थानों के लिए ही प्रयोग किया जा सकता है।
- ख) एक बार निर्माण के बाद इसकी क्षमता को घटाया या बढ़ाया नहीं जा सकता।
- ग) पाइपलाइनों की सुरक्षा व्यवस्था करना भी कठिन कार्य है।
- घ) भूमिगत पाइपलाइनों में रिसाब का पता लगाने तथा उसकी मरम्मत करने में भी बहुत कठिनाई आती है।

3. What do you mean by communication ?

Ans. Communication network used to send messages from one place to another.

Means of communication can be put into two broad classes.

- a) The personal communication network and
- b) The mass communication network.

‘संचार’ से आपका क्या तत्पर्य है ?

उत्तर: एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान तक संदेश अथवा सूचना पहुँचाने की व्यवस्था को ‘संचार’ कहते हैं। संचार के साधनों को दो वर्गों में विभाजित किया जा सकता है - (क) वैयक्तिक (Personal) संचार जाल तथा (ख) सार्वजनिक (Mass) संचार जाल।

4. Discuss the contribution of Air India and Indian in the air transport of India .

Ans : The Air India :- It handles foreign traffic passengers and cargo. With 27 aircraft and 16,714 employees, Air India operates 35 destinations with its own aircraft and serves 12 additional destinations through arrangements with foreign airlines. Indian Airlines was named as 'India' w.e.f. December 8, 2005. This is country's largest domestic carrier and caters to the needs of domestic air passengers.

भारत में वायु परिवहन के क्षेत्र में ‘एयर इंडिया’ तथा ‘इंडियन’ के योगदान की विवेचना कीजिए।

उत्तर : एयर इंडिया (Air India) विदेशी उड़ानों की व्यवस्था करता है। इसके पास 27 विमान तथा 16,714 कर्मचारी हैं और यह 35 गंतव्य स्थानों को वायु परिवहन की सेवा उपलब्ध कराता है।

इंडियन एयरलाइंस (Air India) देश में मुख्य घरेलू उड़ानें भरती हैं। एलायंस एयर (Alliance Air) के साथ मिलकर यह देश के 63 स्थानों को वायु सेवा उपलब्ध कराती हैं।

3. Answer the following questions in about 150 words :

3) निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों उत्तर लगभग 150 शब्दों में दीजिए।

1) Which are the chief means of transportation in India / Discuss the factors affecting their development.

Ans.: Chief means of transportation are shown in the following figure :

Land transportation is affected by a number of geographical, economical and political factors. Most of the roadways and railways are found in the northern plain of India due to flat relief. The peninsular plateau region has lesser concentration of road and railways as compared to the northern plain due to its rugged topography. The Himalayan mountain region has least developed network of roads due to its steep slope and rough terrain. The Thar desert of Rajasthan is also not suitable for developing roads and railways. There was no railway line between Jodhpur and Jaisalmer till 1966. Similarly, forested areas of Madhya Pradesh and Orissa, deltaic swamps of West Bengal, marshy areas of Rann of Kachchh and hilly tracts of Sahyadri are also unfavourable for the development of railways. Sahyadri can only be crossed through gaps like Thal Ghat, Bhor Ghat and Pal Ghat to reach coastal rail heads like Mumbai, Vasco-de-Gama, Mangalore and Kochi.

a) The rivers and canals should have regular flow of sufficient water.

- b) The presence of waterfalls, cataracts and sharp bends in the course of river hinder the development of waterways.
- c) Silting of the river bed reduces the depth of water and creates problems for navigation.
Desilting of river beds is a costly affair.
- d) Diversion of water for irrigation purposes the quantity of water and should be done carefully.
- e) There should be sufficient demand for waterways to make it economically viable mode of transportation.

1) भारत में परिवहन के प्रमुख साधन कौन-कौन से हैं? इनके विकास को प्रभावित करने वाले कारकों की विवेचना कीजिए।

उत्तर : स्थल, जल तथा वायु, परिवहन के तीन मुख्य साधन हैं। सड़क एवं रेल परिवहन, स्थल परिवहन के मुख्य उदाहरण हैं। जल परिवहन के अंतर्गत अंतःस्थलीय तथा सागरीय व महासागरीय परिवहन को सम्मिलित तथा सागरीय व महासागरीय परिवहन को सम्मिलित किया जाता है। पाइपलाइनों का निर्माण स्थल तथा जल दोनों में किया जा सकता है, फिर भी अधिकांश पाइपलाइनें स्थल पर ही बनाई जाती हैं। वायु परिवहन राष्ट्रीय एवं अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर होता है।

अधिकांश सड़कें तथा रेलें भारत के उत्तरी समतल मैदान में पाई जाती हैं, क्योंकि यहाँ पर भूमि समतल है, जनसंख्या घनी तथा औद्योगीकरण एवं नगरीकरण बड़ी मात्रा में हुआ है। हिमालय के पर्वतीय प्रदेश में परिवहन के साधनों का विकास न्यूनतम हुआ है। राजस्थान के भी मरुभूमि क्षेत्र में रेलमार्ग बनाना कठिन कार्य है।

आंतरिक जलमार्गों को प्रभावित करने वाले कारक।

- क) नदियों तथा नहरों में सदा पर्याप्त मात्रा में जल प्रवाहित होना चाहिए।
- ख) नदी मार्गों में जल - प्रपात तथा क्षिप्रिकाएँ जल परिवहन में बाधा डालती हैं।
- ग) नदियों में रेत - मिट्टी के जमाव से जल की गहराई कम हो जाती है, जिससे जल परिवहन में कठिनाई होती है, क्योंकि बड़े जहाज कम गहरे जल में नहीं चल सकते रेत - मिट्टी को हटाने में पर्याप्त धन खर्च होता है।
- ङ) जल परिवहन के लिए पर्याप्त माँग का होना भी आवश्यक है।

2) Give a detailed account of the development of railways in India and highlight their importance :

Ans. Rail Transport. Indian railway system is the main artery of the country's inland transports. Indian railways virtually form the Lifeline of the country, catering to its needs for large-scale movement of traffic, both freight and passenger, thereby contributing to economic growth and also promoting national integration. The first rail in India was started in 1853 between Mumbai and Thane over a distance of 34 km. But the real progress started after 1857 only. The total route length of Indian railway as on 31st March, 2006 was 63,332 km on which 13 thousand trains ran covering 7,133 stations. Indian railways transport about 45,849 lakh passengers and 4,782 lakh tonnes of goods and Asia and fourth largest in the world.

2) भारत में रेल परिवहन के विकास का वर्णन कीजिए तथा उनके महत्त्व पर प्रकाश डालिए।

रेल परिवहन भारत के आंतरिक स्थल परिवहन की स्तुति प्रणाली है। भारतीय रेल तंत्र यहाँ के जीवन को प्रभावित करता है और माल तथा सवारियों को दोनों में सबसे अधिक महत्त्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। इस तंत्र ने भारत के आर्थिक विकास तथा राष्ट्रीय एकीकरण के लिए विशेष योगदान दिया है। भारत में प्रथम रेलगाड़ी सन् 1853 में मुंबई तथा थाणे के बीच 34 कि० मी० की दूरी तक चली। रेलों। रेलों का सही विकास सन् 1857 के स्वतंत्रता संग्राम की पहली लड़ाई के बाद आरंभ हुआ। 31 मार्च, 2006 तक भारत में 63,332 कि० मी० लंबे रेल-मार्ग हो गए थे, जिन पर प्रतिदिन 13 हजार रेलगाड़ियाँ 7,133 रेलवे स्टेशनों का भ्रमण करती हैं। ये प्रतिदिन 48,327 रेलवे स्टेशनों का भ्रमण करती हैं। ये प्रतिदिन 48,327 लाख यात्री तथा 5,042 लाख टन माल ढोती हैं और 14 लाख कि० मी० से अधिक की दूरी तय करती हैं। भारतीय रेल भारत सरकार द्वारा चलाई गई सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की सबसे बड़ी व्यवस्था है। हमारी रेल - व्यवस्था एशिया में प्रथम तथा विश्व में चौथा स्थान रखती है।

Ans.: Road Transport. India has one of the largest road networks. The total length of roads increased from 4 lakh km in 1950-51 to 33.1 lakh km in 2007-08.

Road play a vital role in the economic development of India due to their following advantages.

- a) Road play a very important role in the transportation of goods and passengers for short and medium distances.
- b) It is comparatively easy and cheap to construct and maintain roads.
- c) Road transport system establishes easy contact between farms, field, factories and markets and provides door-to-door service.
- d) Roads can negotiate high gradients and sharp turns which railways cannot do. As such, roads can be constructed in hilly areas also.
- e) Roads act as great feeders to railways and ports, Without good and sufficient road, railways cannot collect sufficient produce to make their operation possible. Road serve the hinterlands of the ports.
- f) The road transport is more flexible than the rail transport. Buses and trucks may be stopped anywhere and at any time on the road for loading and unloading passengers and goods whereas trains stop only at particular stations.
- g) Perishable commodities like vegetable, fruits and milk are transported more easily and quickly by roads than by railways.

प्र: भारत के आर्थिक विकास में सड़कों की भूमिका का वर्णन कीजिए ।

उत्तर सड़कों का महत्त्व ।

- क) रेलें सीमित स्थानों तक ही पहुँच सकती हैं, परंतु, सड़कें दूर-दूर तक पहुँच जाती हैं । भारत की अधिकांश रेलें बड़े-बड़े शहरों को ही मिलाती हैं, जबकि सड़कें छोटे-छोटे गाँव तक भी पहुँच जाती हैं ।
- ख) पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में रेलों का लगभग पूर्णतः अभाव है । वहाँ केवल सड़कें ही पहुँच सकती हैं ।
- ग) कृषि विकास के लिए सड़कों का महत्त्व की अधिक है । उर्वरक, बीज, कृषि-यंत्र आदि को खेतों तक पहुँचाने के लिए सड़कों का ही प्रयोग किया जाता है । कृषि उत्पादों को प्राचीन इलाकों से मंडियों तक पहुँचाने में भी सड़कों का काफी महत्व है ।
- घ) सड़कों के माध्यम से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की शीघ्र नष्ट होने वाली वस्तुओं, जैसे - दूध, सब्जी, फल, मछली आदि को खपत के क्षेत्रों तक शीघ्रता से पहुँचाया जाता है ।
- ङ) सीमावर्ती दुर्गम क्षेत्रों में तैनात सेनाओं को अवश्यक वस्तुएँ पहुँचाने के लिए भी सड़कों का ही प्रयोग किया जाता है । इसलिए (Border Roads Organisation) सीमा सड़क संघठन ने सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में सड़कों का निर्माण किया ।
- च) सूखा, बाढ़ व अन्य दैवी विपत्तियों के समय सड़कें रेलों की अपेक्षा अधिक प्रभावशाली होती हैं, क्योंकि उनसे दूर-दूर तक जायाजा जा सकता है ।
- छ) सड़कों द्वारा शिक्षा एवं सभ्यता के प्रसार में भी सहायता मिलती है, क्योंकि सड़कों ने नगरों तथा गाँवों को आपस में जोड़ दिया है ।

BOOK –2 (Chapter-12)

GEOGRAPHICAL PERSPECTIVES ON SELECTED ISSUES AND PROBLEMS

1 MARK QUESTIONS

1. Which stretch of Yamuna is the most polluted ?

Ans. :- Delhi to Etawah .

2. List some major diseases caused by air pollution .

Ans. :- Respiratory diseases, Blood circulation related, Nervous system related.

3. Which are some of the major water borne diseases ?

Ans.:- Gastroenteritis, Cholera, Hepatitis, etc.

4. What is noise pollution ?

Ans.:- It is unbearable limit of sound from different sources for human ears.

5. Name the largest slum of India .

Ans.:-Dharavi (Mumbai).

6. Which two cities are responsible for polluting Ganga before Banaras ?

Ans.:- Kanpur and Allahabad.

7. What is land degradation ?

Ans.:- It is the deterioration in the quality of land either permanently or for a temporary period of time.

8. Which two cultural activities are responsible for water pollution ?

Ans.:- Idol immersion, corpses or dead remains immersion, religious fairs, etc.

9. Name one town of Tamil nadu which is on the list of 10 most polluted places among the Green list.

Ans.:- Ranipet in Tamilnadu

3 MARKS QUESTIONS:

1. List any 6 problems related to squatter settlements in metro cities of India .

Ans. :- Increase in squatter settlements due to population growth in cities, problem of housing, clean drinking water, sanitation, ventilation, light, Traffic congestion, Fire incidents, Lack of medical facilities , and above all Epidemics .

2. List some important problems related to Urban waste disposal.

Ans.:- Lack of proper sewerage facilities for disposal of urban waste and Inadequate waste collection sources. Untreated industrial effluents being released into rivers. Unlifted urban waste that keeps on accumulating (30 % to 50 %) .

3. List some important consequences of Air pollution .

Ans.:- Depletion of Ozone layer due to Chlorofluorocarbons and HFCs, Increase in global temperatures, Respiratory and Nervous system related diseases like Asthma, Bronchitis, etc. High concentration of Urban smog in cities.

4. List some important causes of Air and Noise pollution.

Ans. :- **Air pollution** :-- Combustion of fossil fuels, Mining, Industries, Automobiles, Stubble burning in rural areas.

Noise pollution :-- Industries, Construction activities, Vehicular noise, Blaring loudspeakers, Loud music, etc.

5 MARKS QUESTIONS:

1. Explain in detail important problems related to Urban waste disposal.

Ans.:- a) Rapidly and continuously increasing population.

b) Callous administration

c) Increasing consumerism

d) Unscientific waste management

e) Indifferent attitude towards cleanliness and sanitation

f) Water pollution is rampant

g) Deleterious effect on human health. (Explanation)

2. Describe in detail the problems related to Squatter settlements in India.

Ans.:-

a) Dilapidated residential structures.

b) Poor medical facilities.

c) Lack of drinking water, electricity.

d) Lack of toilet (sanitation) facilities.

e) Stinking air.

f) Lack of proper education facilities.

g) Poor incomes and more hazardous jobs.

h) Problem of malnutrition and under nutrition.

i) Rising incidences of crimes.

j) Social boycotts . (Explanation)

3. What are the important causes and measures to deal with Land Degradation ?

Ans.:- **CAUSES :-**

a) Soil Erosion and Salinity

b) Excessive deforestation

c) Shifting cultivation

d) Faulty land management

e) Excessive use of chemical fertilizers in agriculture

f) Excessive exploitation of ground water

g) Frequent droughts and floods

Measures to check land degradation :-

- a) Prevention of soil erosion
- b) To prevent water logging of fields
- c) Afforestation
- d) Technological advances in agriculture
- e) Prevention of shifting cultivation
- f) Improvement in land management
- g) Bio fertilizers to be emphasized
- h) Development of watershed management
- i) Scientific waste management

4. Write the positive and negative effects of Rural urban migration in India .

Ans.:-

POSITIVE EFFECTS	NEGATIVE EFFECTS
Availability of cheap labour Change in attitudes Improvement in standard of living Improvement in level of consumption Improvement in work efficiency	Rapid population growth Increasing pressure on land, housing and fundamental civic amenities Decline in the quality of Urban facilities Increase in anti social activities Environmental destruction

