

Biyani's Think Tank

Concept based notes

Geography-II

(Class-XII)

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Preface

I am glad to present this book, especially designed to serve the needs of the students. The book has been written keeping in mind the general weakness in understanding the fundamental concepts of the topics. The book is self-explanatory and adopts the “Teach Yourself” style. It is based on question-answer pattern. The language of book is quite easy and understandable based on scientific approach.

This book covers basic concepts related to the microbial understandings about diversity, structure, economic aspects, bacterial and viral reproduction etc.

Any further improvement in the contents of the book by making corrections, omission and inclusion is keen to be achieved based on suggestions from the readers for which the author shall be obliged.

I acknowledge special thanks to Mr. Rajeev Biyani, Chairman & Dr. Sanjay Biyani, Director (Acad.) Biyani Group of Colleges, who are the backbones and main concept provider and also have been constant source of motivation throughout this Endeavour. They played an active role in coordinating the various stages of this Endeavour and spearheaded the publishing work.

I look forward to receiving valuable suggestions from professors of various educational institutions, other faculty members and students for improvement of the quality of the book. The reader may feel free to send in their comments and suggestions to the under mentioned address.

Author

Unit – I

Population: - Distribution, Density, Growth and composition

Q.1 Which are the groups of Indian Population according to their economic status? Explain main characteristics of each group.

Ans. According to the economic status the Indian population can be divided into three groups.

1. Main Workers, 2. Marginal Workers, 3. Non- Workers.
1. Main Worker:- This is a person who is engaged in economically productive work for at least 183 days in a year. The high percentage of main workers represents a developed country.
2. Marginal workers: - This is a person who is engaged for less than 183 days employment. The high percentage of marginal worker represents a developing country.
3. Non-Worker:- Is a person who does not work for a single day in a year.

Q. 2 Why the density of population in India is increasing in every successive census?

Ans. The density of population in India is increasing in every successive census because population is increasing but the area of the country remains the same. Density of population is expressed in as number of person per unit area.

Q. 3 What factors are responsible for a high rate of population growth in India?

Ans. Factors responsible for a high rate of population growth in India are:

1. Fall in death rate, 2. Fall in infant mortality rate, 3. Increase in the life expectancy.

Q.4 What are two major demographic attributes of human population?

Ans. The demographic attributes refers to physical, social cultural and economic attributes of the population. These attributes are age structure, sex composition, and place of residence, religion, marital status, ethnicity, literacy, education and occupation. All these are called demographic attributes of human population.

Q.5 Define participation rate. Examine the main features of participation rates in India.

Ans. The proportion of workers in a population is expressed by a rate called participation rate. It shows the proportion of workers in the total population in percentage. In India 30.5% of population are main workers 8.7% are marginal workers and 60.8% non workers.

Main features:-

1. The average participation rate for India was 37.46% in 1991 which increased to 39.26% in 2001.
2. It shows that opportunities of work particularly in secondary and tertiary sectors have widened.
3. There is acute problem of high dependency on the one hand and problem of under employment as well as unemployment on the other.

Q.6 Explain the regional pattern of participation rate in India with main reasons.

Ans. There are wide variations in the participation rates at state level.

1. The proportion of main workers ranges from 25.87% in kerala to 37.7% in Arunachal Pradesh.
2. Five states of southern peninsula Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Goa, five states of north east region except Tripura, Assam, Sikkim, Utter Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh have Proportion of main workers higher than the national average.
3. Contrary to it proportion of participation rate of main workers is less than 30% than 30% in the states lying in the belt starting from Rajasthan to Bihar.
4. The proportion of participation rate in the hilly areas of Himalaya region and north east region is higher because the females also share in the work to earn bread for the day. Therefore both males and females engage in the gainful activities.

Q.7 Why is female participation in the economic activities nominal in India? Explain it by giving five reasons.

Ans. The female participation rate in the economic activities is low in India because of the following reasons:

1. Joint family system where females manage house work while males are engaged in gainful work.
2. Low level of education among the females discourage them to find good jobs.

3. Frequent child births and greater family responsibilities do not allow them to work
4. Limited job opportunities also force females to remain inside homes without any job.

Q. 8 Compare population size and area of four large states.

Ans

Name of the state	Area (in Sq. km.)	Population in lakh
1. Rajasthan	342239	56507188
2. Madhya Pradesh	308245	60348023
3. Maharashtra	307713	96878728
4. Uttar Pradesh	294000	166197921

Q.9 Highlight the significance of socio-economic factors affecting the distribution of population.

Ans. People have tried to modify the physical forces through their technology and socio-political. Socio-economic factors play an important role in the distribution of population. In areas where secondary and tertiary activities have developed huge number of people have been attracted. Thus highly urbanised and industrialized regions have very high density of population. For example around Mumbai, Kolkata and Delhi found very high density of population is found. Similarly districts adopting modern scientific methods of farming and using high yielding varieties of seeds have high density of population. Western U.P. Haryana and Punjab fall in this category..

Q.10 What are major reasons of population migration in India?

Ans. Migrations is caused by a variety of factors including economic, social and political factors.

1. **Economic Factors:** - People Migrate in large numbers from rural to urban areas in search of employment. Urban areas provide vast scope for employment in industries, trade, transport and services.
2. **Social factors:** (a) Marriage is a very important social factor of migration every girl has to migrate to her in-laws place of residence after marriage. Thus the entire female population has to migrate over short or long distance.
3. **Education:** Lack of educational facilities, especially for higher education, for this purpose rural Youths have to migrate to urban area.

4. **Political Factors:** Political disturbance and ethnic conflicts drive people away from their regions because of lack of security large number of people migrated out of Punjab Jammu and Kashmir and Assam during the last few years due to disturbed conditions in these states.

Reasons	Total migration (in lakh)	% of total migration	% of male migration	% of female migration
1. Marriage	303	56.1	4.0	76.1
2. Shifting of family	356	15.3	26.6	11.0
3. Employment	204	8.8	27.0	1.8
4. Education	45	2.0	4.8	0.8
5. Business	53	2.3	6.0	0.5
6. Other	360	15.5	31.6	9.8

Q.11 Distinguish between natural growth and population growth.

Ans

Natural Growth	Population Growth
1. Natural growth is the difference between birth rate and death rate per 1000 persons.	1. Population growth is the increase in population due to natural growth and immigration.
2. The natural growth is expressed as percentage.	2. The growth of population is the difference between total population over certain period.
3. The natural growth is related to the stage of economic development and the standard of public health.	3. The growth of population is affected by economic development and immigration.

Q. 12 Distinguish between arithmetic and physiographic density.

Ans.

Arithmetic Density	Physiological Density
1. It is ratio between population and the land area, in which the people are living.	1. It is the ratio between total population and the cultivated area.

<p>2. The arithmetic density of India has been calculated as: $\frac{\text{Population } 10270 \text{ lakh person}}{\text{Here density of } 32.8 \text{ lakh km } 324 \text{ P.P.Sq.km.}}$ India is Land area</p>	<p>2. The physiological density of India. $\frac{\text{Population } 10270 \text{ lakh}}{\text{Cultivated / Arabie } 15.6 \text{ lakh}}$ 700 person per sq.km.</p>
3. It explains the variations in the distribution of population	4. Dependent on cultivated land.

Q.13 Distinguish between working age group and Reproductive age group workers.

Ans.

Working age group	Reproductive age group
1. The adult age group (15 to 59 years) is called working age group.	1. The reproductive age group of female is 15 to 49 years.
2. It supports the two other groups i.e... Young and old age group.	2. This is the age when females can bear children.
3. Biologically this is most reproductive group and economically most active group.	3. Mostly the females are domestic workers.
4. This group is most mobile part of population	4. They feed the children and work for domestic purposes.

Q. 14 Distinguish between primary and tertiary economic activities.

Ans.

Primary economic activities	Tertiary economic activities
1. Primary activities are those through which man fulfill his needs and desires by using resources gifted to them by nature.	1. Tertiary activities consist of all service occupations, such activities are also called service activities.
2. Gathering, hunting, lumbering, animal rearing, fishing etc are the primary activation.	2. Transport, communication trade, health, education administration etc. are important tertiary activities.
3. These occupations register lesser ratio in national income	3. These people do not Produce anything use directly but provide services to the society efficiency and technology.

Q. 15 Distinguish between birth rate and growth rate.

Ans.

Birth Rate	Growth Rate
1. The number of live births per	1. It is the difference between the birth

thousand persons during a certain period of time is called birth rate.	rate and death rate per 1000 persons.
2. It is calculated for every 1000 persons for a year	2. The growth rate of people is expressed as percentage during a certain period of time
3. A high birth rate shows an increasing population.	3. When birth rate is more than death rate it shows positive growth rate

Q. 16 Describe the age composition of population of India and mention its implications.

Ans On the basis of age three broad groups of population are the following.

1. **Young age group:** It is below 15 years of age according to 2001 census more than 35.6% (35.6% in 1991) of total population of India is young comparative to developing countries the developed countries have less ratio of people in young age group generally 25%
2. **Implication:** High percentage of young population in India is due to high birth rate and constant rapid decline in the child mortality rate. The young population is taken in the category of non-workers or dependent because this group is economically unproductive.
3. **The adult group:** The adult group from 58.1% (56.7% in 1991) of the total population. It lies between 15-59 years.
4. **Implication:** the adult group is biologically reproductive, economically most active and most mobile part of population. This group support to the population in other two groups.
5. **Old Group:** About (6.8% in 1991) 6.3% in 2001 of India's population is classed as old (60 years and above.)
6. **Implication:** The number of old persons is also increasing. These people also do not participate in economically productive activities and form parts of dependent population.

The Proportion of young and old is comparatively higher in rural areas than the urban areas. It is due to (i) higher birth rate (ii) migration of adult people to urban areas (iii) return of aged persons to their rural homes.

Unit – II

Migration: - Types, courses and Consequences

Q.1 What is the impact of Rural – Urban migration on the age and sex structure of the place of origin and destination.

Ans. The distribution of male and female migrants in are migrated due to the marriage the females. different streams of intra state and inter state migration presented a clear evident that females predominate the stream of short distance Rural to Rural migration in both types of migration contrary to this male predominate the rural to urban stream of inter state migration due to economic Reasons.

Q.2 Why are scheduled Castes concentrated in areas of good agricultural lands?

Ans. The spatial distribution of scheduled Caste shows that these are concentrated in alluvial plains such as indo-Genetic Plains and the Coastal plains this is due to the many factors

1. The scheduled caste people are associated with agricultural activities.
2. About 90% of them are agricultural laborers
3. The plains offer rich resources of soil good water supply and favorable climate for the agriculture
4. Some scheduled castes work in leather tarring and shoe-making industry.
5. Scheduled castes provide a strong base for the agriculture.

Q. 3 Name the three states where tribal population is more than three fourths of state population.

Ans. Following are the three states where tribal population is more than three- fourth of their population.

1. Meghalaya – 85.52%
2. Nagaland – 87.70%
3. Mizoram – 94.75%

Q. 4 Why is work participation rate high among the scheduled tribes?

Ans. The work participation rate is high among the scheduled tribes because.

1. They live in very harsh conditions such as unaccessible, hilly and forested regions where, they work whole day to earn their bread.
2. The tribal community is an open society where male, female and children enjoy equal status and participation in work?
3. Working of females with males is not treated as a social stigma among the tribal communities. hence the participation Rate among tribal is high about half (49.7%) of tribals work to earn their livelihood.

Q. 5 Discuss the consequences of international migrations in India.

Ans. Census 2001 has recorded that more than 5 million people have migrated to India from the other countries. out of these 86% came from the neighboring countries Bangladesh (3.0 million Refugees' from Tibet Sri lanka, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Afghanistan Iran and Myanmar as for as immigration from India is concerned it is estimated that there are around 20 million people of India Diaspora spread across 110 countries the following table shows immigrants from neighboring countries.

Immigrants by last residence from neighboring countries by all duration in India 2001.

Countries %	No. of immigrants	% of total immigrants
Total international		
Migration	5155423	100
Migration from neigh		

Bouring country	4918266	95.5
Afghanistan	9194	0.2
Bangladesh	3084826	59.8
Bhutan	8337	0.2
China	23721	0.5
Myanmar	49086	1.0
Nepal	596696	11.6
Pakistan	997106	19.3
Sri-lanka	149300	2.9

Q.6 What are the socio-demographic consequences of migration?

Ans Migrants act as agents of social change migration leads to intermixing of people from diverse cultures. it has positive contribution such as evolution of composite culture and breaking through the narrow considerations and widens up the mental horizon of the people at large. But it also has serious negative consequence such as amonimity which creates social vacuum and sense of dejection among individuals. People start to fall in the trap of anti-social activities like crime and drug abuse

Q.7 Compare the occupational structure of the scheduled caste population with that of scheduled tribe population.

Ans. Occupational structure of scheduled caste population about 39.25% of total scheduled caste population is classed as worked it is slightly higher then the percentage of workforce of 37.7% of total of pulsations in India the percentage of workers among the scheduled tribes population is much higher (49.30%) than that of scheduled caste workers. Participation rate between scheduled Caste males and females also very. Participation rate in secondary and tertiary activities is on the rise the scheduled caste population was engaged only 10.78% in 1981 in secondary and tertiary activities and rose to 13.06% in 1991 this percentage of the population increased in 2001 taking the advantage of the policy of reservation now many scheduled castes occupy the high position in government the male participate rate is 51.48% while female Participation Rate is 25.98% out of total population of scheduled caste 75% is engaged in primary activities, 9.83% in secondary and 13.06% in tertiary activates

Occupational structure of tribal population. The proportion of main workers to the total tribal population is 42% and marginal workers is 7.3% in tribals male female and children stands shoulder to shoulder or have equal right to work according to their capacity hence the work participation rate is high, at 43.7% female participation rate is also high because there is no social stigma attached is work among the females they enjoy equal status worse environmental conditions, Billy tracts and meager resources every member of the family work hard to earn their bread.

Q. 8 Discuss the male – female difference and regional variations in tribal literacy.

Ans. Literacy is still very low among tribes in comparison to other segments of population. Even today literacy among tribals is not only very low but at many places it does not exist at all. In the case of tribal women it is still very low. The literacy rate among tribals was 29.6% in 1991. In the 44.7% population of males only 18.2% were literate. As compared to this the national average literacy rate in 1991 was 52.2% and the literacy rate among scheduled caste was 37.4%.

Difference in male and female is very wide. Poverty, inaccessibility to education on account of tribals living in remote areas and general socio-economic backwardness are the factors responsible for the low literacy.

Regional variations: Tribal literacy varies greatly from one state to another. It is more than 40% in Kerala and in north eastern states of Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur and Mizoram.

Literacy is low to very low in major tribal belts of central and western India.

Unit – III**Human Development****Q.1 Enumerate the indicators used for measuring the level of human development.**

Ans. The human development level is measured by the following indicators.

1. **Health indicators:** - For human development health is an essential and important component these include birth rate. Death rate. Infant mortality rate. Nutrition and life expectancy at birth.
2. **Life expectancy:** with the declining vital rates life's expectancy at birth has gone up in India. As compared to 1951 in the period between 2001-06 it has almost doubled. It is 63.9 years for males and 66.9 for females
3. **Social indicators:** Among social indicators education has universal value and is treated as a major component of human development. Good education helps a person to enjoy many types of freedoms. Human development is there fore assessed in terms of literacy and related indicators also literacy rate increased from 18.33% in 1951 to 65.38% in 2001
4. **Economic Indicators:** For all round human development economic productivity (income) is very essential prod the first condition for human development is economic development. To essential indicators of economic progress and productivity are gross domestic product and per capita income.

Q. 2 Discuss the concept of human development.

Ans. The UN advocated the concept of human development as the goal of member countries and defined as the process of enlarging people choices and raising the level of human welfare. Longevity. Healthy life education and high level of standard of living or simply getting rid of poverty are necessary for human development.

The most important elements of human development are longevity. Education and decent standard of living. Additional choices include political freedom guaranteed human rights and various ingredients of self reliance and self esteem. These are essential choices the absence of which can block many other opportunities According to Prof. Amartya Sen. human development means social. Economic and cultural development. It is essential for hunger and disease. A man has to make himself many choices to maintain a decent standard of life but for all this it is important to increase income. A poor man is neither able to develop his own personality not that of the nation. Development is meant for man and not other wise.

Q.3 Why human development is necessary? Explain.

Ans. Why human development is necessary? Paul Street said that development is needed for following reasons.

1. The ultimate purpose of entire exercise of development is to improve the human conditions and to development people's choices.
2. Human pure development is a means to higher productivity. A well nourished healthy educated skilled alert labour force is the most productive asset. Therefore, Investment on there sectors is justifiable.
3. It helps in reducing the family size by slowing human reproduction.

4. Human development is friendly to the physical environment also. Deforestation desertification and soil erosion decline when poverty declines.
5. Improved human conditions and reduced poverty contribute to a healthy civil society increased democracy to a healthy civil and greater social stability.
6. Human development can help in reducing civil disturbances in the society and in increasing political stability.

The concept of human development embraces the humans in entirely and not just the economy.

Q. 4 Discuss the spatial patterns of female literacy in India in 2001 and bring out the reasons responsible for it?

Ans. The literacy rate in India increased from 18.33% in 1951 to 64.8% in 2001 there is a short difference between male and female literacy rate in 2001 the female literacy rate was 54.61% against the 75.2% for males.

Literacy rate of female is much less in rural areas as compared to male literacy. Rate Rural female literacy rate was 45.13% in 2001 where as the urban female literacy rate was 72.86% the female literacy rates has shown considerable improvement among all sections of society. The female literacy has shown six fold rise. It was 8.88% in 1951 and it rose 54.16% in 2001.

Reasons-

1. Educational facilities have been provided in urban and rural areas.
2. Particularly female education is given in the rural areas.
3. Primary schools have been set up in rural areas.

Q. 5 Which factors have caused spatial variations in the levels of human development among the 15 major states in India's?

Ans. India has been placed among the countries showing medium human development. It has 127th position among the 172 countries of the world.

The following table shows the human development index 2001

Sr. No.	State	HDI Value
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.416
2.	Assam	0.386
3.	Bihar	0.367
4.	Gujarat	0.479

5.	Haryana	0.509
6.	Karnataka	0.478
7.	Kerala	0.638
8.	Madhya Pradesh	0.394
9.	Maharashtra	0.523
10.	Orissa	0.404
11.	Punjab	0.537
12.	Rajasthan	0.424
13.	Tamil Nadu	0.531
14.	Uttar Pradesh	0.388
15.	West Bengal	0.472

Kerala is placed at the top rank with 0.638 followed by Punjab. Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and Haryana, As expected states like Bihar, Assam, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa are at the bottom among the 15 major states.

There are several socio-economic, political and historical reasons for Such position. Kerala has the highest value in the H.D.I largely due to its impressive preferment scenario the states like Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Assam and Uttar Pradesh have very low literacy

Apart form the educational attainment the level of economic development too play significant impact on HDI. Economically developed starter like Maharashtra. Tamil nadu Punjab and Haryana have higher value of HDI as compared to stater like Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh etc.

Q.6 Examine the progress of literacy in post independence period.

Ans. Literacy is a social indication of human development; literacy rate was very low before independence. It was 18.33% it took a quantum jump and reached 65.38% in 2001. It was a remarkable progress in literacy after the independence. The absolute number of illiterate has defined by over 31.9% million in the last decade. During 1991-2001 population in 7+age group increased by 171.6 million while during this period 203.6 million people have become literate. Thus 562.01 million persons are literate at present. Literacy rate of total population increased by more than three times during 1951-2001 female literacy increased by more than six times. In 1951 the literacy rate of female was times. In 8.86% which rose to 53.7% in 2001 the following table shows the progress in literacy rate.

Decadal growth of literacy (1951-2001)

Genius year	Person	Male	Female
1951	18.31	27.17	8.86
1961	28.30	40.40	15.35
1971	34.45	45.96	21.97

1981	43.51	56.38	29.76
1991	52.21	64.13	39.29
2001	65.38	75.85	54.16

The literacy rate also increased in rural and urban areas after independence in terms of male and female. In 2001 female literacy was 53.71 in rural areas literacy rate was 58.74% in 2001 and urban literacy rate was 79.92%

Unit – IV

Human Settlements

Q.1 What are garrison towns? What are their functions?

Ans. These towns are also called cantonment towns. These towns emerged as garrison towns. such as Ambala, Jalandhar, Mhow etc. the main functions are related with defense.

Q.2 How can one identify an urban agglomeration?

Ans. An urban agglomeration can be identified by its size, population, occupations/function and economic activities,

Q.3 What are the main factors for the location of village in desert regions?

Ans. The main factor for the localization of village in the desert regions is water.

Q. 4 What are metropolitan cities? How are they different from urban agglomerations?

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

The urban agglomerations differ from metropolitan cities in the following ways.

Urban agglomerations may consist of any one of the following three combinations:

1. A town and its adjoining urban out growths.
2. Two or more contiguous towns with or without their outgrowths.
3. A city and one or more adjoining towns with their outgrowths forming a contiguous spread.

Q. 5 What is meant by a settlement?

Ans. A settlement refers to a grouping of houses or huts with a certain layout plan and includes buildings meant for residential purpose enclosure for animals. Store houses for equipment or products and the streets or roads connecting them with each other.

Q.6 What kind of functions rural settlements perform?

Ans.

1. Rural settlements perform primary economic activities.
2. Rural people send their products particularly food grain to urban centers and other products meet the needs of raw material for agro-based industries.

3. The people are engaged mainly in agricultural and other primary activities.
4. Animal rearing, fishing, lumbering and other activities are done by rural people.
5. A small portion in rural settlement is engaged in village industries.

Q. 7 State any three characteristics of clustered rural settlements in India.

Ans. **Characteristics:**

1. The clustered rural settlement is a compact closely built area of houses.
2. The houses are compact and congested with narrow streets.
3. Agriculture is the main occupation of the people of these settlements.
4. Such settlements are found in the Bundelkhand region in central India and in Nagaland and Rajasthan also.

Q.8 Name the factors affecting types of rural settlements.

Ans.

1. **Physical factors:** - These include relief, attitude, climate etc. these determine the type of rural settlements in India. In the plains where water and soil are rich, compact settlements are emerged. Most of the settlements develop along the river banks or along the sea coasts.
2. **Cultural or ethnic factors:** The settlements of tribal communities are largely determined by cultural and ethnic values and traditions. In plain areas the compact settlements have a specific layout plan on the basis of caste and communities. The major agricultural caste occupies the nucleus space. While the low caste find their living space on the fringe of the village.
3. **Security factors:** - The types of rural settlements and their distribution is also determined by security factors such as defence against invasion and wild animals.

Q. 9 What are census towns?

Ans. The towns which have been identified by census of India 2001 and fulfill the following conditions:

1. At least 5000 persons are its residents.
2. A density of population of at least 400 persons per Sq.km.
3. At least 75% of male working populations are non-agriculture workers.

Q. 10 State at least eight features of Indian rural houses.

Ans.

1. The building material shows the regional destination and local influences.
2. Courtyard is a typical feature of the rural houses.
3. It is surrounded by house room on the four sides.
4. Rectangular plan of the houses is most common in south India.
5. The shape and slope of the roof may vary according to the climatic conditions and available local materials.
6. Some parts of the houses used as cattle shed.
7. In high rainfall areas the houses have few windows.
8. In the hotter climate, roofs become flatter and rectangular in shape.

Q.11 Explain any four factors which decide the size and spacing of Indian village.

Ans. Various factors that affect the size and spacing of rural settlement in India are.

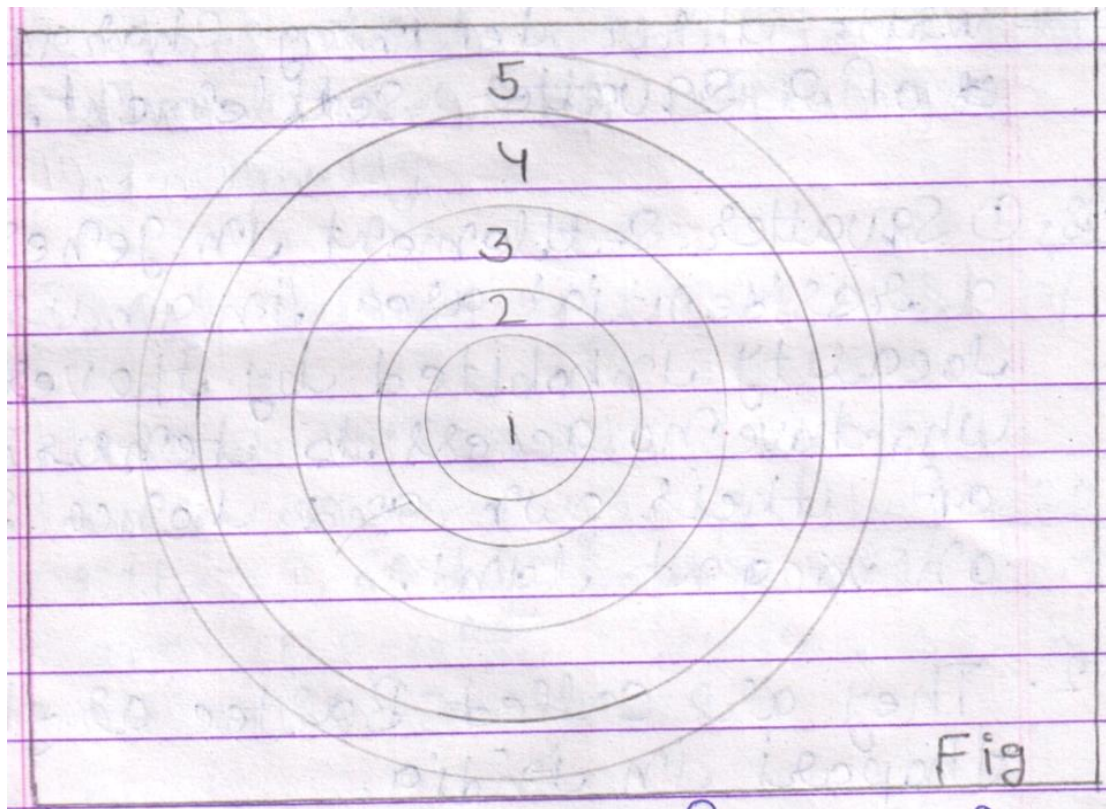
1. Level alluvial plains with fertile soils and availability of water have spacing about 2 k.m. or less high rural population density favors the development of closely spaced smaller villages. For example U.P. located in the Ganga valley have spacing among villages lower than the national average.
2. The spacing of villages increases towards the south. Average spacing in central highland is between 2 and 3 km. on the Deccan plateau it is more than 3 km. the higher spacing is found in Kerala which is 5.44 km. reason is limited fertile soil. Average village density per 100 sq. km is less than 15 in southern states.
3. Adverse environmental conditions influence the spacing of villages. In their desert Himalayan states and hilly states of northeast regions the village distance is higher than the national average. In western Rajasthan average spacing of villages is 3.21 km. due to dry climate and water security. It is 6.9 km. in J&K and 5.84 km. in Mizoram.
4. Productivity: Regions of high productivity of land also affect the size and spacing of the village. Regions of high productivity of land, the size and spacing is smaller. In plains the average is about 3.2 km.

Q.12 Write a short note on the functional zone.

Ans. Functional Zone:- It lies adjacent to the transitional zone. The houses are closely built in this zone. These houses provide adequate residential facilities to the workmen. The streets are narrow and dirty. The density of population is high. A nuclear city originally grows in its functional zones. It is more or less in circular fashion around the city centre but later, development of function zones along arterial roads makes them star-shaped or sectorial in structure.

A city may be divided into five functional zones:

1. Central business districts: it is the heart of the city.
2. Transitional zone: it is surrounding CBD i.e. the residential area.



3. Zone of industry:- Far away from CBD.
4. Suburban Zone:- It is a new zone of residence for middle and high middle class people
5. Urban fringe of suburbs: many isolated zones grow up as satellite towns or suburbs at some distance

Q.13 Write three defining characteristics of a squatter settlement.

Ans.

1. Squatter settlement in general is a residential area in an urban locality inhabited by the very poor who have no access to tenure land on their own and hence squat on vacant land.
2. They are called Baste or jhuggi-jhopari in India.
3. A Squatter settlement has three defining characteristics:
 1. **PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS**:-
Services and infrastructure here are below the adequate.

Minimum level e.g. water supply sanitation, drainage, health centers and market places are either absent or arranged formally.

2. **Social characteristics**:- Most of these settlements belong to lower income group. They are predominantly migrants, but many are also second or third generation squatters.
3. **Legal characteristics**:- Such settlements lack land township

Q.14 Describe the various types of rural settlement Patterns.

Ans. Village in India shows a variety of forms of layout. Location of house in accordance with the street system usually determine the shape of the village. Beside the street plan forms of the village is determined by the location of culture features like temple, mosque, tank etc. Principal settlement Patterns are as under.

Linear Pattern: - When a settlement comes up along with road. River and canal it assumes a linear pattern village located along roadsides are fine example of rural settlement in Ganga plains and coastal are of Kerala and dun valley are the example of this type of pattern.

Radial pattern:- Such settlement pattern develop at a place where several roads converge at a nodal point, the house develop along these roads and appears to be radiating from the nodal point, therefore the pattern is named as radial pattern.

Star-shaped pattern: A village acquires star like pattern when inter road spaces of radial pattern settlements are filled up by new house.

Spider-web shaped pattern: the inter-connecting roads between the radial roads attract new houses an spider web shaped settlement come into being.

Rectangular or checkerboard pattern:

Most Indian villages have settlements of checkerboard types. These villages are settled in plain areas. On account checker board shaped field the settlements too have checker shaped or rectangular patterns. In these settlements roads cross the roads often at right angles and as they grow they produce rectangular pattern. Since the houses are constructed along streets and roads the settlements also produce rectangular patterns. Such settlements are found in north Indian plains and also in Tamil Nadu and Malwa Plateau. The hazipur village of Naziabad is noted for special type of rectangular settlements.

Triangular or arroluaded shaped: on the meeting of two roads or two rivers triangular pattern of settlements is a special feature. This triangular pattern of settlements is also found on any triangular patch of land.

Circular and semi-circular pattern:

Settlement encircling features like a lake or a hill may assume a circular pattern. If the house encircles the feature partly the pattern will be semi-circular. Bhimtal in Uttarakhand and Siwan in Rajasthan are examples of this type of pattern.

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Unit – Vth

Land Resources and agriculture

Q. 1 How would you distinguish between the net sown areas gross cropped Area?

Ans

Sr. No.	Net Sown Area	Gross Cropped Area
1.	Net Sown area is the proportion of the total areas of the country with is used for growing crops	Gross cropped area is divided by net Sown area. It includes the part of net Sown area which is used two or three crops in a year.
2.	Out of the known total area of 3046 lakh hectares the net sown area is 1411 lakh hectare. It is 46.32% of the total area	For example is 5 hectare new sown area is used for doubled cropping in a year, the gross cropping area will be 10 hectare.
3.	The distribution of net sown area is not uniform. In nor them plains it is very high in Punjab it is 84% while in Mizoram it is 3.1%	Gross cropped area explains the intensity of cropping in a region. Punjab, Haryana Uttar Pradesh, have the high gross cropped area, interior parts of the plateau, Gujarat, Rajasthan, have the low gross cropped area
4.	Net Sown area does not explain the intensity and development of agriculture in a region.	

Q.2 What is the importance of agriculture?

Ans. The importance of agriculture as under.

1. It is the mainstay of Indian economy.
2. It provides huge employment. About 64% persons depend on the agricultures.
3. Agriculture contributes 26% of the GDP.
4. Indentures food security for the country and produces several raw materials for industries.
5. National security and prosperity are closely linked with agriculture.
6. It is the source of earning of foreign exchange.

Q.3 Explain the meaning of intensity of cropping.

Ans. Intensity of cropping refers to the number of crops raised on a piece of land in one agricultural year. The intensity of cropping is 100 when one crop in one agricultural year is sown. If two crops are grown it becomes 200. Thus the more are the crops in a piece of land in a year the higher would be the intensity of cropping index of intensity of cropping

$$\frac{\text{Gross cropped area} \times 100}{\text{Net Sown area}}$$

index of intensity of cropping

Net Sown area

Q. 4 Mention five major rice producing states. Giving reasons.

Ans. The principal rice producing states are:

1. West Bengal
2. Uttar Pradesh
3. Orissa
4. Andhra Pradesh
5. Bihar
6. Chhattisgarh
7. Punjab
8. Tamil Nadu.

Reasons:-

1. In West Bengal climate is favorable for the cultivation of rice.
2. Uttar Pradesh:- It has fertile soils, favorable climate and irrigation facilities to grow two to three crops.
3. In Andhra Pradesh, Punjab and Tamil Nadu 90% of rice cropped area is irrigated.
4. In Orissa and Chhattisgarh adequate rainfall and irrigation facilities due to Hirakud project contribute to high production and large cropped area.

Q. 5 Explain the impact of technology in increasing the agricultural output in India. Give three points in this regard.

Ans.

1. Agriculture development is increased in Punjab, Haryana and western Uttar Pradesh.
2. Production of rice has increased very much in Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Punjab.
3. Production of cotton has increased very much in Maharashtra, Gujarat and Punjab.

Q. 6 Name the two most important cereal crops of India. Give the names of any two states which are the important producers of each of these crops.

Ans. Wheat :- Punjab, Uttar Pradesh,

Rice – West-Bengal, Tamil Nadu.

Q.7 Describe recent agricultural developments in India.

Ans. Technological changing's in Indian agriculture started in 1960s, when access to modern inputs especially high yielding variety of seeds, fertilizers mechanization, credit and marketing facilities improved. Central government introduced intensive Area Development programme in 1960. New high yielding varieties (HYU) of wheat developed in Mexico and of rice developed in Philippines were brought to India. In addition to HYU seeds, chemical fertilizers and pesticides were also expanded. The combine affects of all these came to be known as Green revolution.

Q.8 Inspite of significant developments Indian agriculture suffers from certain problems explain.

Ans. It is true that there are significant developments in Indian agriculture but it is still low in comparison to the developed countries of the world. Several factors are responsible for this situation. These are:

1. **Environmental factors:** - the most serious problem is the erratic nature of monsoons period of rainfall is limited and it is highly variable and uncertain. This situation affects the agricultural development.
2. **Economic factors:** - the Indian agriculture in today well on road of industry and commerce. Poor good agriculture some investments on tractors, HYV seeds and fertilizers etc. to make agriculture a profitable enterprise, But Indian farmers do not have much capital to invest therefore to increase production it is difficult for them to use new techniques of production. Even after taking loans from banks he may be in jeopardy if there is a crop failure on account of natural factors pressure of increasing population on land leads to decline per capita cropped land it has reduced from 0.444 hectare in 1921 to 0.219 hectare in 1991 and further low of 0.185 hectare in 2001.
3. **Institutional factors:** - Due to increasing pressure of population on the cropped land, the size of land-holdings are also being uneconomic and getting smaller and fragmented. It is the major obstacles in the way of modernism actions of agriculture, about 52% of total holdings were less than two acres in 1961-62- in 1991-92 this percentage stut up to 78% small holding are a great deterrent in development of agriculture land tenure system is also another obster in the way tenants do not like large scale investment because of the insecurity of tenure.
4. **Technological factors:** - Agricultural techniques are old and inefficient – mechanisation is very limited. Only one third area is under irrigation. These conditions keep the agriculture productivity of farming at low level.

Q.9 Describe four geographical requirements for the production of sugar cane in India. Name one state each from northern and southern India which is its leading producer.

Ans. Uttar Pradesh is the leading sugarcane producing state in India. Favorable conditions for the growth of sugarcane in India are:

1. **Soil:** Sugarcane requires well drained fertile soil and plenty of manure and fertilizers.
2. **Rainfall:** - It needs hot and climate and a rainfall of 100 cm. It grows well in irrigated lands with abundant sunshine.
3. **Labours:** - It requires cheap labour because machine work is not suitable for sugarcane sowing and harvesting.
4. **Frost free / clear sky :** At the time of growing juice in the cane it needs frost free clear shining weather so that sugar cane juice may be concentrated.
5. **Area and production :** 42 lakh hectares land is devoted to sugarcane cultivation in India. The production of sugarcane was 1976 lakh tones in 1987-88. Maharashtra is the leading producer of sugarcane in the southern states. Other sugarcane producing states are Tamil Nadu Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. In the north besides U.P. Sugarcane is also grown in Punjab Haryana and Bihar.

Q. 10 Study the data given below in the table and answer the questions that follow:

Ans. Table Area under some crops in hectares

Crops	1950-51	200-01
Rice	30,81	44-3
Wheat	9-75	25-1
Coarse grain	27-7	26-3

(1) Which crop has shown the highest proportion increase in the area?

Ans. Highest proportional increase is shown by wheat i.e., 2.57 times.

(2) Give two reasons for this increase.

Ans. Two reasons for this increase are:

- (a) Earlier the wheat was growing in semi arid areas because the rainfall requirement was only 75cm. with the introduction of HYU seeds wheat is now grown in wet regions also because HYU seeds require high doses of water.
- (b) Because of extension of non-traditional areas and extension of irrigation facilities more area is brought under production of wheat.

Q.11 Why is the cultivation of sugarcane is shifting towards the states of south India? Give three reasons.

Ans. For the last tree decades the area under sugarcane crop is increasing in the southern states of India. The main reasons of expanding the area is the very high yields of sugarcane per hectare as well as the high sugar content per unit in sugarcane of southern starts. Reasons of high productivity and higher sugar contents are:

1. There is a longest period of warm climate which is very ideal for its growth.
2. Frost free period there are no condition of frosts which sometimes are found in northern plains.
3. Longer period of crushing sugarcane is also helpful for its growth in southern states.
4. Well drained deep reddish and black soils rich in nitrogen phosphorus are suitable for this cultivation.
5. The coastal winds have been very helpful to increase the sugar contents.

Unit-VIth

Water Resources

Q.1 Describe the distribution of potential surface water resources in India.

Ans. The surface water is found in ponds, Tank Rivers and reservoirs. The mean annual potential run off has been estimated to be 1869 billion cubic metre, the surface water potential is unevenly distributed.

The three river system, the Indus the Ganga and the Brahmaputra carry about 60% of the total potential of run off, it means the great northern plains have the largest area surface water. Share of usable water is also higher in northern plains than southern India the following table shows water potential in southern rivers:

These rivers carry 41.18 and 11.8 bcm of water in their respective basins.

Rivers	Potential Bcm
Godavari	119
Krishana	68
Mahanadi	67
Kaveri	21

Q. 2 Discuss the potential water resources of India.

Ans. Rivers are major source of surface water in India. There are 10360 rivers and tributaries the mean annual flow is estimated to 1869 billion cubic meters. Because of the topographical hydrological and other constraints only about 690 billion cubic meters (32%) of the available surface water can be utilized the table shows the basic wise ground water resources potential.

Basin-wise groundwater resources potential

Basin	Total replenish able ground	Utilizable ground water for	Level of ground water
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	water resources (million hectare meter per years)	irrigation (mill. Hec./ Metre per years)	development (Percent)
Indus	2.55	2.17	79.29
Ganga	17.17	14.59	30.79
Narmada	1.19	1.01	15.31
Tapi	0.82	0.67	20.19
Mahanadi	2.13	1.81	4.32
Godavari	4.68	3.94	14.98
Krishna	2.66	2.23	29.11
Kaveri	1.36	1.16	44.72
Brahmaputra	2.79	2.37	2.12

Q.3 What is rain water harvesting? State any four objectives of rain water harvesting.

Ans. Rain water harvesting is a technique of increasing the recharge of ground water by capturing water reservoir to meet the demand of water for domestic purpose.

The main objectives of rain water harvesting are:

1. To meet the ever increasing demand of water
2. To reduce the run off which chokes drains
3. To avoid flooding of roads.
4. To judge the ground water storage and raise the water table
5. To reduce the under ground water pollution.
6. To improve the quality of ground water.

Q.4 Discuss two most popular techniques used to enhance the availability and efficiency of water resources in India.

Ans. Two most popular and recent techniques of enhance the availability and efficiency of water resources presently under use in India are:

1. **Rain water harvesting.** It is a technique. Of increasing the recharge of ground water by capturing/storing rain water in water structures. It can be stored in sub-surface water reservoirs by adopting artificial recharge techniques to meet the house hold needs through storage in tanks several low cost techniques are available to recharge the ground water aquifer among them mention be made of the techniques of refilling of the day wells, recharge of hand pump, construction of percolation put trench around the field bindings and stop dams on small rivulets and roof water harvestings.
2. **Watershed development.** Watershed is the for catchment area of a small stream. It is used for integrated development planning watershed development is holistic approach to develop degraded lands through a process of micro watershed planning by preparing integrated land development plans. The prime objective of the waters hed development is to conserve water and soil moisture programmes under this plan include water

harvesting structure afforesting. Horticulture pasture development and up gradation of common property resources watershed approach has been accepted while arresting ecological degradation in rain fed and resource per areas it would at the same time improve the level of living of the poor by providing more sustainable employment.

Q.5 Why is irrigation necessary in India? Explain any three reasons.

Ans. The necessity of irrigation in India is due to the following reasons.

1. **Seasonal rainfall**: - Rainfall in India is highly seasonal most of the rainfall during four months from June to September the remaining part of the year remains dry.
2. **Uncertain rainfall**: - Monsoonal rainfall is uncertain in time and place. Due to early or late start crops fail. Normal rainfall suffers variation from year to year. It results in necessary for agricultural in areas of variable rainfall.
3. **Unequal distribution of rainfall**: The annual rainfall is unevenly distributed about 30% of total land area receives less than 75 cm rainfall. In such areas irrigations supplement rainfall.
4. **Winter crops**: Some winter crops like wheat require irrigation.
5. **Cash crops**: Some cash crops like cotton jute and sugarcane need irrigation to have a regular supply of water.
6. **Food grains productions**: to meet the increasing demand food grain production is being increased every year. For this it is necessary to bring more land under irrigation.

Unit – VIIth
Mineral and Energy Resources

Q.1 Write uses of the following minerals. Chromite, Zinc, Copper, Dolomite, and limestone, coal.

Ans. **Chromite**: Chromite is used in metallurgical refractory and chemical industry it is mixed with iron to make it corrosion resistant it is also used in making gun palets in chemical industry.

Zinc: Zinc is used in tyre industry it is also used in dye costing. Dry batteries textile etc.

Copper: Copper is extensively used in making electrical wires equipments and utensils.

Dolomite: - it is used in the steel plants.

Limestone: - it is chiefly used in cement industry (87%) iron and steel industry (6%) and chemical industry (3%) it is also used in sugar paper, fertilizer, aluminum industry and cons construction of houses and bridges.

Coal: it is used as raw material in many industries it is the source of power. It is used in power generation.

Q.2 Write the importance of power in India.

(ii) Bring out the difference between commercial and non-commercial sources of energy.

Ans.

(i) Power is an essential input for economic development and improving the quality of life.

- (ii) Commercial energy : Energy produced on a very large scale and fed into electric grid for its widespread use. Major sources of commercial energy are thermal power, Hydel power and nuclear power.
- (iii) Non commercial energy:- Energy produced on small scale and used locally in rural areas to meet the bulk of its requirement is called non-commercial energy. Wood animal waste and agricultural residues are the fuels used for generating the energy.

Q.3 Write three advantages of hydro power which of the three major river basins has the highest potential power of India? Name any five factors on which this potential depends.

Ans. There advantages of hydro power are as follows.

1. It is an inexhaustible source.
2. It is pollution free.
3. It is cheaper source of energy.

Brahmaputra river basin has the highest potential i.e. 41% of the total potential of India five factors on which potential power depends are:

1. River regime
2. Volume of river water
3. Nature of terrain
4. Level of economic development creating demand
5. Technological status

Q.4 What are the geographical conditions necessary for the generation of hydro electricity? Explain.

Ans. The following geographical conditions necessary for generation of hydro electricity

1. **Natural Waterfalls:** Hydro-electricity is generated with the help of water pressure. A high waterfalls provide this facility naturally.
2. **Artificial Waterfalls:** in the absence of natural waterfalls electricity can be generated by constructing dams across river.
3. Perennial flow of water is necessary for generating hydro-electricity.
4. **Suitable climate:** - In very cold regions the water of river freezes and generation of electricity stops but the climate of India is suitable for generation of hydro electricity.

5. **Clean water:** water carrying silt damages the machinery used for power generation. Therefore free water is necessary.
6. **Demand for electricity:** Electricity can not be stored, it should be used immediately after generation. Transmission over long distances lead to the transmission loss. Therefore areas of consumption should be near.
7. **Sufficient capital:** A large capital is required for generation of hydro electricity.

Q.5 Describe the uses and distribution of manganese: ore and bauxite in India.

Ans. Manganese:

1. **Uses:** Manganese is a ferrous metal which is used in making iron and steel and is used as basic raw material for manufacturing its alloy.
2. It is also used in making bleaching powder, insecticides, paints, batteries and china clay.
3. It is also used in making special type of steel
4. It is used in colouring of golden jewellery varnish and in chemical industries hence it is called multiuse or jack mineral too.
5. **Distribution:** - India ranks second in terms of manganese ore reserves and fifth in the production in the world. Manganese reserves are extended in the states of Karnataka, Goa, Madhya Pradesh Maharashtra and Andhrapradesh.
 - i) **Orissa:** - it produces 33% of manganese. Reserves are found in sundargarh, it is also found in balangir and sambalpur districts.
 - ii) **Madhya Pradesh:** - it Produces 20.6% of India's production, it is found in Balaghat and chhindwara districts.
 - iii) **Jharkhand:** it is found in Singhbhum district.
 - iv) **Maharashtra:** it is found in Nagpur and Bhadara districts Maharashtra produces 23% of total production of India.

Other producers are Goa, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Bihar.

Bauxite:

Uses : Bauxite is used in making aluminum which is used for making aircrafts electric wires and building construction.

Distribution

Orissa : In Orissa it is found in kalahandi sambalpur, Rayagada and koraput districts.

Andhra Pradesh: it is found in Vishakhapatnam Vijaynagar and Srikakulam districts.

Chattisgarh: Bastar Bilaspur and Sarguja are the centres.

It is also found in Madhya Pradesh Maharashtra and Jharkhand.

Q.6 Describe the distribution of iron ore in India.

Ans. Most of the India's iron ore is found in peninsular plateau, almost in all the states of the plateau.

Karnataka: It ranks first in the production of iron are the major iron ore fields are.

- (i) Haspat in Bellari district , (ii) Bababudem hills
- (ii) Kalahandi and kamangudi in chickmagalur district. It is also found in chirtradarga shimoga and Tumkar districts.

Chhattisgarh: it occupies second place contributing about 22.2% of the total out put. The major field & are Bailadia in Bastar dalhi Rajhera in Durg district. Rajgarh Bilaspur and Sarguja districts.

Orissa: it is found in keonjhar mayurbhanj sambalpur cuttak and sudargarh.

Goa it occupies fourth place in production of iron ore.

Jharkhand: it is the fifth largest producer of iron ore main fields are in Noamandi and singhbhum gurmahg – hani and badampahar other fields are dhanbad Hazaribagh Santhal, pargana and Ranchi

Maharashtra: - Ratnagiri and bhandara are main field of Maharashtra.

Tamil Nadu: - Salem and N Arcot Thirchirapalli are the main fields in Andhra Pradesh Kurnul, Guntur, Chddaprah Nellora etc. are the main fields.

Q. 7 Distinguish between

- (1) Metallic minerals and non-metallic minerals

Ans.

Metallic – Minerals
1. They can be melted to obtain new products.
2. They are usually hard and have shines or luster of their own.
3. They are ductile and malleable.
4. They are generally associated with igneous rocks.
5. When hit they do not get broken.
6. Example Copper, Iron, aluminum, Tin, silver, gold, manganese etc.

Non- Metallic Minerals
1. They do not yield new products on meeting.

2. They are not so hard and have no shine or buster of their own.
3. They are not ductile and malleable.
4. They are generally associated with rudimentary rocks.
5. When hit they may got broken into pieces.
6. Sulphar, Coal, Mica, Petroleum, Salt, Marble, etc.

(iii) Thermal and hydro electricity.

Thermal – Power
1. It is generated by using coal, minerals oil natural gas or atomic minerals.
2. It is expensive exhaustible and limited source of energy.
3. It is not clean and pollutes the atmosphere
4. Its power stations are called thermal power stations.

Hydel – Power
1. It is gererated by using falls forces of water from great height.
2. It is inoxhaustible, comparatively cheap and abundant source of energy.
3. It is clean and free from pollution.
4. Its power stations are called hyded power stations.

(III) Gondawana and tertiary coals.

Ans. Gondawana and tertiary coals.

Godawana Coals
1. The Godawana formation is 200 million years old
2. 80 coal fields are in the lower Gondwana system
3. It is founds in Domodar, Son, Mahanadi and Wardha – Godawari river valley.

Tertiary Coals
1. Tertiary formation in 55 million years old.
2. 33 coal fields are identified as tertiary system
3. Tertiary coal occurs in Assam Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Nagaland.

(iv) Ferrous and non-ferrous minerals.

Ans. Ferrous minerals and non-ferrous Minerals?

Ferrous Minerals
1. They possess iron contents.

2. Iron ore, manganese, chromium, cobalt, tungsten and nickel are ferrous minerals.
3. India abounds in ferrous minerals.
4. They are grayish in color.
5. These are used as alloy in making differentiating steel.
6. These are found in crystallized rocks.
7. These form the basis of machinery age.

Non- Ferrous Minerals
1. They do not possess iron contents.
2. Copper ore, tin, zinc, gold, silver, lead etc. are non-ferrous minerals.
3. India is deficient in these minerals.
4. They have different colours.
5. Each mineral has its particular utility, but some are valuable according to their uses.
6. These are found in all types of rocks.
7. These are important for economic growth.

Q. 8 Describe the distribution and production of copper ore in India.

Ans. Copper is non-ferrous malleable and ductile metal. It is extensively used for manufacturing electrical cable, wires, utensils and coins etc. It is a good conductor of electricity.

Distribution: - The largest copper bearing belt extends in Jharkhand and Bihar.

In Jharkhand deposits are confined to Singhbhum, Hazaribagh and Palamau districts.

Rajasthan: - Copper deposits occur in Jhunjhunu, and Alwar districts. Khetri is an important copper mining area.

Copper deposits also occur at Balaghat in M.P., Khammam in Andhra Pradesh, Chitisingarh and Hassan districts in Maharashtra.

Production: - Production of copper in 1950-51 was only 3.74 lakhs tones, it increased to 5.061 million tones. In 1988 it rose to 5.249 million tones. In 1990-91 the production after a long time continued to decline in coming years. It was 3.085 million tones in 2000-01.

The share of Balaghat mines was 52.4% followed by Khetri mines along with Alwar mines of Rajasthan produced about one third and Jharkhand 15.2% of the total output.

Unit – VIIIth

Manufacturing Industries

Q. 1 Name the iron and steel plants of India.

Ans. The iron and steel plants are as under:

1. Indian iron and steel company, Burnpur.
2. Tata iron and steel company, Jamshedpur
3. Bhilai steel plant, Bhilai
4. Durgapur steel plant, Durgapur (West Bangal)
5. Rourkela steel plant, Rourkela (Orissa)
6. Bokaro steel plant, Bokaro (Jharkhand)
7. Visveswarayya iron and steel Ltd. Bhadrawati.
8. Vishakhapatnam steel plant (A.P)
9. Vijaynagar steel plant (Karnataka)

10. Salem steel plant, Salem (Tamil Nadu)

Q.2 Name the industries classified on the basis of entrepreneurship.

Ans. On the basis of entrepreneurship industries are as:

1. Public sector industries
2. Private sector industries
3. Joint sector industries
4. Co-operative sector industries

Q.3 Explain any three important measures insulated under the new industrial policy of India announced in 1991.

Ans. The new industrial policy was announced in 1991. The policy deregulates the industrial economy in the substantial manner. This policy adopted three measures

1. **Liberalisation:** Liberalisation has resulted in reducing restrictions on many industries. According to new industrial policy licencing system except on nine major industries has been established.
2. **Privatisation:** It means to convert the public sector industries into private sector.
3. **Globalisation:** It means to adjust Indian economy according to world economy. For this the import duty has been reduced or abolished, globalisation means an integration of the economy of a country freely with the world economy.

Q.4 What are the major objectives of new industries policy of India 1991? State any six measures initiated with in this policy.

Ans. The major objectives of new industrial policy of India 1991 are:

(a) Liberalisation, (b) Privatisation (c) Globalisation

The six measures which were initiated with in the policy are:

1. Direct investment of foreign money.
2. Trade restrictions are withdrawn.
3. Multinational companies are allowed to work.
4. Opportunity to Indian companies to work with foreign companies.
5. Imports can be possible due to liberalization.
6. Reduction of trade barriers for the free flow of goods across the country.

Q. 5 State five features each of Gujarat industrial regions and chhotanagpur industrial region.

Ans. Gujarat industrial Region:

1. This region is called Ahmadabad, Vadodra Industrial Region.
2. Ahmadabad is very near the sources of raw material cotton and the marketing centres of Ganga and satluj plains.
3. The discovery of oil in Gulf of combay area has developed the petrochemical industry.
4. The development of kandla port has also been an cause of industrial growth in this regions.
5. The most climate supply of cheap labour also causes industrial development.

Chota Nagpur Region:

1. This region is developed on chota Nagpur plateau in Damodar valley.
2. Many minerals like coal, iron ore etc. are found in this region. It is also called Ruhr of India.
3. This region has adulated power resources coal from Jhelum power from DVC.
4. Means of transport are not adequate.
5. Cheap labour is available from Bihar, Orissa region

Q.6 How did the Swadeshi movement give a major impetus to the cotton textiles industry?

Ans. In the second half of the nineteenth century the cotton textile industry expended very rapidly. The swadeshi movement gove a major impetus to the industry as there was a call for boycotting all British made goods in favor of Indian goods. The import of cotton textile reduced to some extent. Small units of textile industry were started. The production was started in cottage industries like handlooms and power looms were producing cotton clothes. Production of khadi was popular. The cottage industry was weaving khadi

Q.7 What do you understand by liberalization, privatization and globalization? How have they helped industrial development in India?

Ans. Liberalization has resulted in reducing restrictions on many industries according to new industrial policy. Licensing system except on few major industries has been abolished with the result an industrialist can start an industry of his own choice.

Indian industries can compete in international markets. Privatization means to convert the public sector industries into private sector. It has reduced the importance of public sector industries.

Globalization means to adjust Indian economy according to world economy. For this the import duty has been reduced or abolished.

Q.8 Name the new steel plants that were set up in the fourth plan period. How are they different from the earlier steel plants?

Ans. The new steel plants set up during fourth five year plan were:

1. Vijay steel plant in Vishakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh.
2. Vijaynagar steel plant at Hospet in Karnataka.
3. The Salem steel plant in Tamil Nadu. These plants are different from the earlier. All these plants were set up in south India. These are away from the main raw material sources. The Vizag steel plant is port based plant. The indigenous technology is used in Vijaynagar steel plant. The local iron ore is used in this plant.

Q.9 Describe the five features of the distribution of cotton textile industries in India.

Ans. Five features of the distribution of cotton textile industry are as under:

1. It is an agro-based industry. It is one of the largest industries and India stands third in the world.
2. First cotton textile mill was started in Mumbai in 1854 on modern lines.
3. Cotton textile industry flourished well after independence. The number of mills increases to 1782 in 1998.
4. Handlooms and power looms increased phenomenally during this period.
5. Cotton cloth is produced in three sectors: mills, power loom and handlooms.
6. Contribution of power loom sector to the total cloth production of the country is 59.2%.

Q.10 Explain three main factors responsible for dispersal of cotton textile industry in India.

Ans. Process of dispersal of cotton textile industry starts after 1921. Initially the dispersal was due to the following two reasons:

Expansion of railway lines in different peninsular regions joining the centres like Coimbatore, Madurai, Mangalore, Nagpur, Indore, Solapur etc. All the above centres were favourably located in the proximity of cotton growing areas, near the market and

cheap labour required for the industry cotton textile industry expanded to other centres to different regions.

It was developed in places due to additional advantages such as:

1. Nearness to coal mines (Nagpur).
 2. Excellent financial facilities (Kanpur)
 3. Wide market with port facilities (Kolkata)
- Cotton textile industry also developed in south

India Reasons are:

1. Expansion of spinning mills at Coimbatore and Madurai in Tamil Nadu.
2. Hydro-electric power from the pykara project and readiness of the new source of power.

Q.11 Describe the major factors that control the distribution of sugar industry in India.

Ans. Sugar industry is a raw material based industry sugar factories are located within the sugarcane producing region. Therefore the following factors are responsible for its localization:

1. Sugarcane is the chief raw material used for making sugar.
2. Sugarcane is weight losing material. If it is not crushed within 24 hours of cutting its recourse contents would decrease.
3. Cane can not be stored nor kept in the field after the crop matures.
4. There should be no gap between harvesting and crushing of sugarcane.
5. Transportation of sugarcane is costly. To reduce this cost sugar mills should be located in the sugar cane areas.
6. Sugar produced from cane ranges between 9 and 12 tone from 100 tonne of cane.

Q.12 Why are all iron and steel plants of India located in peninsular plateau?

Ans. Iron and steel industry basically a raw material oriented. Weight losing industry. It required iron ore, coal limestone, dolomite and manganese as raw material for the production of pig iron and steel. These are bulky and cheap materials. Therefore the iron and steel industry is located in the proximity of these materials. All the minerals required for this industry are found only in the peninsular plateau; therefore all the steel plants are located in the peninsular plateau.

Following examples support it.

- (i) Jamshedpur, Barnpur, Durgapur, Bokor, Rourkela and Bhilai steel plants have been set up in chhotanagpur region because iron ore, coal limestone etc are found near to these plants.
- (ii) Bhodravati and salem steel plants are located near the iron ore field. The location of Vishakhapatnam is also located in the peninsular part of India.
- (iii) All the plants are located on trunk rail routes and highways. They are well connected with large markets.
- (iv) Beside above favorable factors these plants have been set all the centre where plentiful supply of water for cooling purpose is available either from river of tank. Etc.

Q.13 Describe impact of liberalisation on industrial development of India.

Ans. The liberalisation policy was adopted in 1991 by the government of India. Prior to new industrial policy corruption, lack of efficiency in the work and ineffective management in the public sector become common features. Liberalisation helped the following ways:

1. **Delicensing:** Liensing system has been oblized for and strategic. Its impact on the development of industries is positive.
2. **Free entry to forign technology:** the industries are not require to get any kind of prior approval for engaging foreign consultants or experts
3. **Direct investment:** Expect few industries direct fare investment is allowed without, any hindrance. The industries can also engage foreign technical consultation they are not required to obtain any approval for technical consultancy.
4. **Access to capital market:** Government has permitted except a restricted list access to on automatic route for FDI. It means foreign invetors only need to inform the reserve bank of India within 30 days of bringing there investment and again within 30 days of issuing any share.
5. **Open Trade:** The trade policy have liberalized for export and import of goods. Open trade encougaged competition among nations for producing quality goods in cheaper rate.
6. **Abolition of phased manufacturing programmes:** Government has announced changes in existing location policy. Industrial location is discouraged in big cities because of environmental reasons.
7. **Changes in industrial location policy:** Except some controversial projects there is also no need now to obtain prior central government approval for setting up industries in any particular area

The new industrial policy requires industries to obtain prior approval in following cases;

1. If the proposed unit in the restricted list.

2. If the project has to set up in million plus cities.
3. If the items intended to be manufactured has been reserved for small scale sector.

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Unit – IXth

Planning and sustainable Development in India Content

Q. 1 What are the social benefits of ITDP in the Bharmaur tribal region?

Ans. The social benefits of ITDP in the Bharmaur tribal region are as follows:-

1. The Gaddis of Bharmaur were included in scheduled tribes.
2. The quality of life of Gaddis improved and the gap in the level of development between bharmaur and other areas of Himachal Pradesh also decline.
3. This plan laid the highest priority on development of transport, communication, agriculture and allied activities.

Q.2 Define the concept of sustainable development.

Ans. This is the new concept of development the concept of development is dynamic and has evolved in meaning during the second half of twentieth century. The concept was synonymous to economic growth. By 1980 development emerged as a multidimensional concept in cap saluting undesired improvement in social as well as material well being of all in a society.

Q. 3 What are the positive impacts of irrigation on Indira Gandhi canal command Area?

Ans. The positive impacts of irrigation on Indira Gandhi canal command Area was as under;

1. There was a perceptible transformation in the agricultural economy of the region.
2. Spread of canal irrigation had led to increase in cultivated area intensity of cropping.
3. The traditional crops sown in the area gram, bajra, and guar (fodder) have been replaced by wheat, cotton groundnut and rice.

Q.4 What were the aims of second five year plan?

Ans. The aims of second five year plan were;

1. An increase of 25% in national income.
2. Rapid industrialization with particular industry.
3. Expansion of employment
4. Reduction inequality.

Q.5 Describe the immediate objectives of third five year plan.

Ans.

1. The immediate objectives were as under: To secure an increase in the national income of over five per cent present and at the same time ensure a pattern of growth in the subsequent plan periods.
2. To achieve self sufficiency in food grains and increase agricultural production to meet the requirement of industry and exports.
3. To expand basic industry like steel, chemicals fuel and power and establish machine building capacity so that these requirements of further industrialization could be met within a period of 10 years.
4. To utilise the manpower resources of the country and ensure substantial expansion in employment opportunities.
5. To establish progressively greater equality of opportunity and bring about reduction in disparities of income and wealth.

Q.6 Why is planning required for the development of a country?

Ans. Planning is essential for a country's economic prosperity because it lays the foundation for sustainable development.

Planning is required for economic growth and also for reducing the regional and social disparities with limited resources and technology in a phased manner.

Q.7 What were two special features of the annual plans during 1966-69?

Ans. The annual plans during 1966-69 were formulated beside the third five year plan. Main features of the annual plans were.

1. The annual plans laid emphasis on the adoption of package programme.
2. This programme is related to HYV seeds, fertilizers, pesticides and credit facilities in the selected area with assured rainfall and irrigation.
3. This package program is known as Intensive agricultural district program. It is responsible in bringing the so called green revolution in India.
4. Agricultural production registered a rapid increase.
5. The industrial development could not show any perceptible changes. However a recovery in industrial production was recorded in 1968-69.

Q.8 How can integrated area approach and local planning reduce regional disparities in India? Explain with three suitable examples.

Ans.

Integrated area approach and local planning programmes have played an important role in reducing regional disparities in India. Justify the statement with three suitable arguments.

Ans. Integrated area approach and local planning is important measures for reducing regional disparities in India. It is related them to the preparation of integrated plan for selected areas and to the formulation of district plan. A few integrated plan are as under:

1. **Hill area Development programme:**

It was initiated in hilly areas of Uttarakhand, Assam, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu. The main objects of this was:

1. To exploit local resources of the hill areas.
2. To start the primary activities such as horticulture, forestry, animal husbandry
3. To imitate the conservation mea sources.
4. To began suitable village industries.

2. **Tribal area development programme:** This programme has been taken upon those areas where tribal population is more then 50% such as in M.P. Chhattisgarh, Orissa, Gujarat, Maharashtra, A.P. Jharkhand and Rajasthan.

3. **Drought prone area programmed:**

The aim was to provide employment to the rural people in drought prone areas, to introduce relief operations.

4. **Metropolitan Regional Planning:**

Urban master plan was prepared for capital and port cities to reduce the problem of rapid urbanization and to control large seale immigration from rural to urban. A master plan was prepared for Delhi in 1955 to develop the satellite towns around Delhi.

Q.9 Explain the reason of deferring the fourth five year plan.

Ans. The fourth five years plan was deferred and annual plans were adopted for a period of three years due to following reasons.

1. Untimely monsoon rains, sover drought.
2. India's war with china in 1962 and with Pakistan in 1965
3. Non-availability of foreign
4. Inability of rigid administrative rules

Q.10 Give an account of three fold regional divisions of economic planning in India.

Ans. Economic regions are formed for the implement of different plan. The country is divided into multi-level regions these include:

1. Macro regions
2. Meso regions
3. Micro regions

1. **Macro Regions:** These are regions of the highest level. These also known as the regions of the first order. Development of irrigation/agriculture, water, power and transport. India has been divided into 13 Macro regions.
2. **Mesoregions:** These are the regions of intermediate level. These are also known as second order these may form the sub-divisions of a macro regions.
3. **Micro regions:** These regions are the smallest in size and are the regions of the lowest level it includes an area less than that of a district. India has been divided into more than 500 development block covers 200 village with a population of go to 70 thousands.

Q.11 Discuss the approaches of area development initiated during fourth five year plan.

Ans. The approaches of area development plan was initiated during fourth five year plan. It paid special attention to narrowing regional and social disparities. The fourth plan initiated schemes such marginal farmer's development agency drought prone area programme and pilot intensive rural employment scheme.

Q.12 Write short notes on drought-prone area programme and agro-climatic planning. How do these programme help in development of dryland agriculture in India.

Ans. **Drought prone area programme:** this programme was indicated during the fourth five year plan with the objective of providing employment to the people in drought prone areas and creating productive asset to mitigate the effects of droughts. The emphasis was laid on integrated development programme, forestation, grass land development and rural electrification etc.

Agro climate planning: The planning commission in India made the plans for the development of agriculture and allied sector the mid-term appraisal of seventh plan underlined the efficiency of water planning and management in agriculture and new policy of credit and seeds of alternative crops it suggested that the agriculture potential of the regions be developed in accordance with their agro climate conditions. In this regard the planning commission initiated a comprehensive and detailed regional plan for the development of agriculture called agro-climatic planning. The plan aimed at regionally balanced and faster growth of agricultural output and employment in the country. The objectives of the plan are:

1. Preparing land development and water harnessing strategy for sustainable agriculture development.

2. Ensuring crop and non-crop based development.
3. Development of land and water harvesting infrastructure.
4. Raising institutional support marketing, agro processing and infra-structure support for the agro-climatic regions.

These programme helped in the development of dry land agriculture in India. Emphasis is given on the irrigation project in drought prone area programme and land development programme integrated watershed development approach at micro level is adopted which will help in the storing of water for the irrigation during drought.

Water can be used for irrigation.

In the same way the dryland agriculture. It will help in preparing land development and water harnessing water harnessing is done through public and private investments.

Q. 13 Suggest the measures of promotion of sustainability in Indira Gandhi Canal command Area.

Ans. There are five measures which are supposed to promote sustainability in the command area of Indira Gandhi Canal.

1. The first and the foremost requirement is strict implementation of water management policy.
2. The crop plan shall be envisaged at the level of command areas of distributaries. It shall be adhered to and people shall be encouraged to grow plantation crops such as citrus fruits.
3. The CAD programmes such as lining of water caressed development one leveling and arabandi system shall be effectively implemented to reduce the conveyance loss of water.
4. The areas affected by water losing and soil salinity shall be reclaimed.
5. The eco-development through aforestration, shelterbelt plantation and pasture development is a must, particularly in the fragile environment.

Q.14 Name four national highways mentioning their terminals.

Ans. National highways are the wide metalled roads passing through two or more states. Following national highways are important:

1. Nation highway No. 7: it is longest about 2369 km. Northern terminal is Varanasi and southern terminal is Kanyakumari.
2. The national highway No. 6: Second longest (1949 km) two terminals are Kolkata and Dhule (Maharashtra)
3. National highway No. 3: Two terminal points are Agra in north and Mumbai in south.
4. The national highway No. 5 : it runs between Bhopal and Chennai.
5. Nation highway No.1 : Between Delhi and Amritsar.
6. National Highway No. 2: Between Delhi to Kolkata.

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Unit – Xth

Transport and Communication

Q.1 What are the advantages of road transport?

Or

Why has road transport in India increased manifold? Explain any three reasons for this.

Ans. The road transport has increased manifold because of the following advantages:

- (1) Door to Door service : Road provide transport facilities right up to the consumer residence of factory. Railways do not provide doo to door service.
- (2) Universal availability: Roads can be built in all types of regions including hilly, undulating desert and marshy lands. Railways can not be constructed every where.
- (3) Flexibility : Buses, trucks, cars etc. can pick up passengers or goods from any where railways cannot do so.
- (4) Convenient in transportation of perishable commodities: Quick transport of perishable commodities like fruits, milk, vegetable is possible through road transport.
- (5) Lower construction and maintenance cost; Roads have lower construction and maintenance cost in comparison to that of railways.
- (6) Ideal to short distance transport: Roads are Ideal for short distance travel and transport
- (7) Promotion of tourism: Cars and comfortable buses facilitate the tourism.
- (8) Helpful at the time of drought and floods carrying relief to the people affected by such calamities by road is easier then carrying by railways.
- (9) Ease of public contact: for social, economic and political contacts roads are more useful.
- (10) Defence. Roads help in the strengthen defence system India had to face a lot of trouble dun to lack of road during Chinese aggression of 1962
- (11) Movement: Roads today move 85% of all passenger and 70% of freight traffic.

Q.2 What are the disadvantages of road transport?

Ans. Disadvantages:

1. Road transport is costly in comparison to rail transport.

2. It is not suitable for heavy goods to be taken to land distances.
3. Their capacity to carry goods is not great in comparison to other means of transport.
4. Rate of road accidents has increased with the increase in road traffic.
5. The rapid increase in vehicles has resulted in air pollution.

Q. 3 Why is transport is vital sector of Indian economy?

Ans. Transport is necessary for the progress of a developing country like India. Transport is very important like between production and consumption. Transport routes are basic economic arteries. Of the country Transport facilitates agriculture and industry grow to their fullest potential. It help both production distribution as well as consumption processes.

India is a vast with long distances. She has vest natural resources distributed in the whole country. The country also has greater diversity in economic, social cultural and ethnic structure. A well developed transport network brings the people (lose with each other and help in strengthening the unity in diversity. It helps in the growth of the national economy. Thus the transport system is rightly said to be the lifeline of a country.

Q.4 Give an account of distributional pattern of railways in India?

Ans. The distribution of railways network in India has been influenced by several factors. Now railways are treated as a means of overall development of the nation. Therefore development of railway transportation is guided by the principle of regional development the distribution pattern is as under.

1. North Indian plains: This region has very dense network of railway from Amritsar to how this is a plan area which is very much suitable for the construction of railway. This area is highly densely populated and developed in agriculture and industry.
2. Peninsular plateau: The whole area is hilly and plateau terrain which hinders the development of railways. The population density is also moderate.
3. Coastal plains: There is long route on the eastern coastal plains but such facilities are not found on the western coast.
4. Himalayan Region: The rugged terrain and hilly topography and backward economy are the factors which are responsible for sparse rail network in this region.

Q. 5 What are the demerits of pipeline transport?

Ans. Demerits:

1. It is very difficult to detect leakage.
2. Once laid their capacity can not be increased.
3. Their security is also difficult.
4. Initial cost of laying pipelines is very high

**Q. 6 Study the data given below and answer the questions that follow:
Progress of Indian Railways**

	Number of Low 1950-51	No. of Locomotives in 1999-2000
1. Steam locomotives	8120	56
2. Diesel Locomotives	17	4661
3. Electric Locomotives	72	2810
4. Total no. of Locomotives	8209	7527

1. Which one of the four items occupies second position in proportionate increase during 1950-51 to 1999-2000? Account how many is this increase.

Ans. Electric locomotives App. 40 times.

2. State two effects of this increase in item No.1

- The frequency of trains increased.
- Speed of the train also increased.

3. What is the effect of decrease in item no. 1?

Ans. The fuel (Coal) become surplus and it is used in other purposes.

- The environment become pollution free.

Q. 7 Why are inland waterways under utilized in India? Explain any four reasons.

Ans. The inland waterways under utilized in India. Though the water transport is the cheapest means of transport it is under utilized because of the following reasons:

- Most of the rivers in India are inundated they cause floods in rainy season and dry up in dry season.
- Presence of the waterfalls under the smooth flow of south Indian rivers
- The diversion of water for agriculture etc. reduced the water level of the rivers.
- The silt deposit in the bottom makes the rivers shallow and unfit for irrigation.
- An unequal competition with railway and road transport is also responsible for the poor development of inland waterways in India.

Q.8 Explain the factors which are responsible for the development of inland waterways.

Ans. The factors responsible for development of inland waterways are as under

1. Navigable rivers, canals and lakes are used as inland waterways.
2. Rivers and canals should be deep and flow throughout the years.
3. They should have plenty of water.
4. There should be no sitting of beds. It should be clear regularly.
5. the rivers course should be free from water falls

Q. 9 State three characteristics of means of transport and communication each.

Ans. Characteristics of the means of transport.

- (1) It is the transport of men and goods from one place to another.
- (2) Means of transport are not only carry goods but they plan and important rate in the exchange of ideas also. Books, newspapers and research papers from different countries reach **as by the means of transport.**

Characteristics of Communication:

- (1) They convey our views and news from one place to another.
- (2) The role of means of communication is important in crating enormous among people about the policies and programmes of development.
- (3) The means of communication are radio television and newspapers.

Q. 10 "If be are able to provide surface roads to each and every village of the country, it will accelerate to the economic development of India", Justify this statement with four arguments",

Or

How is Road transport in India more important then other means of transport? Explain three points.

Ans. If we are able to provide surface road to each and every village of the country it will accelerate to the economic development in India. This statement is true because.

Note:- See the answer for the rest of question in Q.No.1 of short Answer type Question.

Q.11 State two main characteristics of major seaports of India. Name any two states which have two major ports.

Ans. (1) these are will-protected ports providing shelter to ships (ii) These are connected by roads and railways to the hinterland (iii) Some of the ports Mumbai and Nava sheav. Tamil Nadu also has two ports Chennai and Tuticorin.

Q.12 What was the main aim behind establishing border road organization in India?

Ans. The main aim behind establishing border Road organization was to construct the roads on the border to provide security and to improve the development of the region.

Q.13 Name the head quarters of northern railways Zone of India.

Ans. New Delhi

Q.14 Name the strea of national water ways No.1 of India

Ans. Allahabad Hardia water way.

Q.15 Which category of roads in India constitute only 2% of the total road length but they carry 40% of the total roads

Ans. National Highways

Q.16 Name the Indian railway Zone having the highest earning from passengers.

Ans. Northern Railway and central Railway.

Q.17 Name of the cities located at both the terminals of national water way No.1 of India.

Ans. National water way No-1 is Allahabad-stretch cities located at both terminals are Allahabad and Haldia.

Q.18 Describe the main features of Indian Railway

Ans.

1. Indian Railways network first in Asia and fourth largest in the world.
2. It is cheap mode of transport in India.
3. More then ten million passengers carried out by Indian Railways per day.

Q.19 Write three advantages of airways.

Ans.

1. It is the fated mode of transport and highly comfortable.
2. It saves the time of journey.
3. It is essential and useful for a West Country like India where distances are very large.
4. Perishable Commodities like milk, Flower vegetable and valuable light cargo can be moved on a worldwide scale.

Q.20 Write the draw backs from which the railways suffer.

Ans. The Indian railways suffer from the following draw back

1. They required huge investment at the time or installation.
2. They are unsuitable for perishable commodities like milk, fruits and vegetable.
3. They suffer from loss, theft and pilferage during transit
4. They cannot negotiate their way in uneven, high and low terrain.
5. Their maintenance is very costly.
6. Three types of railway trucks create many difficulties and prove costly too.

Q.21 What is the significance of un surfaced- roads in India?

Ans. The significance of unsurfaced roads in a developing country like India are:

1. They cannot different village with one another
2. They are easy to construct and maintain.
3. They can negotiate steep gradients.
4. They can pass through forests, deserts etc.
5. They open up the countryside to the modern ways of living.
6. Bulk of the traffic is carried over un surface roads.
7. These lands to socio-economic interaction between rural and urban areas.
8. These enable easy movement of men and materials.

Q.22 What are the two electronic media of mass communication? Explain two characteristic materials.

Ans. Radio and television are two electronic media of mass communication.

Radio is an important electronic media of mass communication. Its main characteristics are the following:

1. It is the cheapest and the most effective means of communication of ideas and current affairs of a large number of (about 90%) people Radio is definitely cheaper than television.
2. Besides providing information and promoting social education, it provides entertainment as well

Television is another important electronic media of mass communication the Following are its two main characteristics.

Television provides better entertainment and information because we can both listen and see in this why it scores over radio.

But television programmes are confined to few points who can afford costly television sets and regular supply of power.

Q.23 Describe the national waterways.

Ans. Waterways are an important mode of transport for both passenger and cargo traffic in India. It includes inland water ways and shipping. The inland waterways Authority of India was set up in 1986 for the development maintenance and regulation of national waterways in the country. At present, there are three national waterways in the country. Other ten water ways are being examined to declare them also as national waterways. The existing national water ways (NW) are:

- NW-1 : Allahabad- Haldia Stretch of the Ganga Bhagirathi-Hooghly river system (1620 km) was designated as NW – 1 in 1986
- NW-2 Sodiya Dubai stretch of the Brahmaputra River (891km), declared as NW-2 in 1988.
- NW- 3 : West Coast canal from kottapuram to Kollamalong in the udyogmandal and Champaker canals (205 km) and was declared NW in 1993.