

Biyani's Think Tank

**Concept based notes**

# **Geography-I**

*(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

### Human Geography:- Nature and Scope

#### **Q.1 Define Human geography.**

Ans. Human geography studies the inter relationship between the physical environment and socio-cultural environment created by human beings through mutual interaction with each other.

According to Ellen C. Sample, Human geography is a study of changing relationship between untrusting man and unstable earth.

#### **Q.2 Name some sub-fields of human geography.**

Ans. The sub-fields of human geography are: (1) Behavioral geography (2) Geography of social well-being (3) Cultural geography (4) historical geography etc.

#### **Q.3 How is human geography related to other social sciences?**

Ans. Human geography attempts to explain the relationship between all elements of human life and the space they occur over in this way human geography assumes a highly inter-disciplinary nature. It develops close interface with other sister disciplines in social sciences in order to understand and explain human elements on the surface of the earth.

#### **Q.4 Which six types of essential facts in human geography were mentioned by Jean Brunhes?**

Ans. Jean Brunhes in this book included six essential facts in human geography. These were.

- (1) Unproductive occupation of the soil
- (2) Houses and highways
- (3) Cultivated plants
- (4) Domesticated animals
- (5) Destruction of plants
- (6) Exploitation of minerals.

#### **Q.5 What approach was followed by Lucien Febvre and Vidal de la Blache to study human geography.**

Ans. The approach followed by Lucien Febvre and Vidal de la Blache is known as possibilism. According to them man is an active force. The life styles of the people are the product and reflection of a civilization and integrated result of physical historical and social influence.

**Q.6 Explain naturalisation of humans.**

Ans. Human beings interact with their physical environment with the help of technology. Technology indicates the level of cultural development of society. In the early stages of their interaction with their natural environment humans were greatly influenced by the nature. They adapted to the dictates of nature this is so because the level of technology was very low and the stage of human social development was also primitive. This type of interaction between primitive human society and strong forces of nature was termed as environmental determinism. At that stage of very low technological development, we can imagine the presence of a naturalised human. Who listened to nature was afraid of its fury and worshipped it. The primitive societies, which live in complete harmony with their natural environment represent indirect relationship. In such cases nature is a powerful force. Worshipped, revered and conserved. There is a direct dependence of human beings on nature for resources which sustain them. The physical environment for such societies becomes the Mother Nature.

**Q.7 Make the correct pairs of each item of list 1<sup>st</sup> by selecting the appropriate word from list II**

List I (Fields of Human Geography)	List II (Disciplines of social Geography)
1 Social geography	A- Urban studies and planning
2 Political geography	B- Agricultural science
3 Economic geography	C- Demography
	D- History
	E- Military science

Ans. 1. Social geography = D- History  
 2. Political geography = C- Demography  
 3. Economic geography = B- Agricultural science

**Q.8 State the six approaches of human geography.**

Ans. The six approaches of human geography are:

- |                      |                           |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| (I) Determinism      | (II) Possibilism          |
| (III) Positivism     | (iv) Behaviouralism       |
| (V) Welfare approach | (vi) Humanistic approach. |

**Q.9 Describe in brief humanization of the Nature in brief in three points.**

Ans. Human is a passive agent influenced by the environmental factors.

- (1) There is a close relationship between man and nature. Physical elements of nature such as climate, Land, social, Mineral water etc. Influence the mode of life of human.



- (2) Nature dominate the work and life of man. Man is the product of environment. There fore man is the slave of nature.
- (3) Man and nature work together. According Vidal de-la-blache nature provides stage to work on it.

**Q.10 Write a note on the scope of human geography.**

Ans. Human geography is every vast subject the scholars different from each other regarding the scope or subject matter of human geography The majority of the great thinkers from Hippocrates down to the present day have defined the subject as the study of the relationships of man to his environment or the reactions or action or man upon nature.

American geographers finch and Triwartha divided the subject matter of human geography into two broad sections (i) physical or natural environment (ii) cultural or man – made environment. physical environment consists of phenomena such as human settlements as well as features associated with agriculture and transportation.

Prop. E Huntington divided human geography as (i) physical conditions and (ii) human responses.

Paul Vidal de la blanches work on human geography deals with the worldwide distribution of population and settlements; types and distributing of elements of civilization and various forms of transportation. Jean branches divide human geography into the study of three groups and six types of essential facts (a) those connected with the unproductive occupation of the soil. (b) those connected with the conquest of plants and animals (c) those pertaining to destruction occupation of the soil.

**Q.11 Discuss the development of human geography ever since its appearance as a district field of study.**

Ans. Human geography has a very long history of development. It was stimulated in the later half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century with the publication of Charles Darwin's origin of species in 1859. Ratzel (known as father of modern human geography) defined it as the synthetic study of relationship between human and the earth's surface other scholars like E.Semple. Kant. Rilter, Humbolt and febure stressed upon the relationship between social groups and natural environment. This led to the development of concepts like determinism and Possibilism. French geographer videl de la blache emphasised that human geography provides a new understanding of inter-relationship between the earth and the man other scholars like Jean branches hunting ton were also of the same view.

The American geographer's finch and triwartha divided the subject matter of human geography into physical or natural environment and cultural or manmade environment.

Vidal de la blache's work on human geography deals with the worldwide distribution of population and settlements

The subject of human geography continues to grow and has widened considerably over the period. Several new branches emerged out of it like economic geography, historical geography, political and agricultural geography.

## Unit – II

### The world Population; Distribution Density and Growth

#### Q.1 What are the people in a Country really like?

Ans. The people of a country like to know how many children are born each year. How many people are dying whether they live, can they read or write and what work do they do etc.

#### Q.2 Why do people prefer to live in certain region and not in others?

Ans. The people prefer to live in certain region where all the basic needs such as food cloth and shelter can be fulfilled.

#### Q.3 What is population growth?

Ans. It refers to the change in number of people of a territory during a specific period of time such as a decade or in one year. The change in population can be expressed either in terms of absolute number or in terms of percentage. The mechanism responsible for temporal or spatial population change are birth rates death rates, and migration.

#### Q.4 What are the three components of population change?

Ans. The three components of population change are

(1) **Birth Rate:** - If births exceed death within a given period of time there will be natural increase in population. If the deaths exceed the birth rate the population will be reverse.

(2) **Death Rate:** - It is related to the epidemics. Disasters and prolonged famines. These cause rapid increase in deaths within a country consequently there is a rapid change in population.

(3) **Migration:** - It includes migration and immigration migration leads to decrease and immigration leads to increase in population.

#### Q.5 Name three geographical factors that influence the distribution of population?

Ans. The geographical factors which influence the distribution of population are.

- (i) Availability of water (ii) landforms (iii) Climate (IV) Soils.

#### Q.6 What is population density?

Or

**Define density of population. How is it calculated?**

Ans. Population density is an important measure to identify and analysis the population the population distribution, it refers to a ratio between the total population and the total land area in a country.

1. Density of population

$$= \frac{\text{Total population of an area}}{\text{Total area}}$$

Density of population can be expressed in the following ways.

1 Arithmetic population density: - It is calculated by dividing the number of people with the total land area.

2 The physiological density:-It is a ratio between total population and total cultivated area of a country.

#### Q.7 Explain with example any three geographical factors which influence the distribution of population in the world?

Ans. The geographical and economical factors influencing the distribution of population are as under:

- (i) **Relief features:** - The reliefs of the land include Plains Mountains and plateaus. Plateaus and mountains due to rugged topography are unfit for human settlements. They provide hindrance in agriculture and transport facilities hence are thickly populated such as plateau of Tibet. Himalayan region. But the plains provide all the facilities for agriculture and transport so they are thickly populated example Ganga – Brahmaputra plains.
- (ii) **Climate:** - Climate plays the dominant in determining the means of earning. The region too hot and too cold like Sahara and Tundra are thinly populated on the



- other land, regions having temperate climate are thickly populated such as north-west Europe.
- (iii) **Soil:** - Soil is the main source of agriculture the most suitable soil for crop production is considered to be Loam and Lava soils the regions of loamy soils are the river valleys such as Ganga and Brahmaputra valley Indus valley are densely populated. The lava soil regions like provisions of U.S.A and Canada. Ukraine region of Russia and Southern plateau of India are also thickly populated.
  - (iv) **Natural vegetations:** - The natural vegetation also affects the distribution of population in many different ways. The grasslands are must developed agricultural areas and are producing wheat cotton. Sugarcane etc. and areas are thickly populated parts. But thick forest areas like Amazon on basin are thickly populated but the areas of came ferrous and deciduous forests are meeleratly populated.
  - (v) Other factors which affect the distribution of population are minerals and sourer of powers.

**Q.8 Explain with example of any three economical factors which influence the distribution of population.**

Ans. Economic Factors: - Economic factors include agriculture industries. Means of transport and the market.

- (a) **Agriculture:-** The means of agriculture also affect the distribution of population the old settlement of population are found in this fertile valley of rivers because of agricultural facilities ex: are Yangtise king valley indo – genetic valley
- (b) **Industries:** - Industries have become the chief attraction of human settlement because they give employment to the growing population so the industrial complexes are densely populated example U.S.A, U.K., Russia, Japan industrial region.
- (c) **Means of transport:** - The regions which possess the facilities of means of transport have already became the industrial centers and with this result centers of thick population. Such are including the industrial as well agricultural regions of the world as means of transport. The regions of Trans Siberian railway have become a source of human settlement.
- (d) **Market:** Market place is the result of industrial output. If It is there it gives empties to the growth of population. All the marketing centers of world are thickly populated region of the world as they provide facilities of livelihood to man.

- (e) **Economic policies:** Economic policies of different countries cause migration of labor from one part of the world to the other. The Indian labour was taken to Mauritius. Trivedi and under colonial economic policies.

**Q.9 Which are the two sets of factor that influence migration in the world? Explain both the factors with suitable examples.**

Ans. There are two sets of factors. That influence migration in the world. These are;

- (1) **Push factors of migration:** - the movement of rural population from rural area towards urban areas is caused by push factors.
- (2) **The adverse** Conditions operating in the rural areas including poverty, unemployment poor facilities of education. Health recreation and other services push the population to seek a living else where.
- (3) **Pull factors:** The movement of people towards urban centers or immigration is caused due to pull factors. The people from rural areas move towards urban for earning their bread.
- (4) **Pull factors are the attractions of city or destination areas.** They include high wages. Cheap land better living conditions and opportunities for economic advancement.

**Q.10 What do you understand by population change? Which are the determinants of population change?**

Ans. **Population change:** - Population change are growth of population is the change in the number of population is the change in the number of inhabitants of a territory during a specific period of time. If the population of a given area increases in a specific period of time it is called positive change. If on the other hand. It decreases the area is said to have negative change. Population change can be measured both in terms of absolute numbers as well as in terms of percentage. Natural rate of growth of population is obtained by dividing the difference between births and deaths by population at the thousand but actual growth rate. While calculating the actual growth rate the factor of migration is also taken into account.

**Q.11 Discuss the three stages of demographic transition?**

Ans. The population growth rate chiefly depends on birth rate and death rate. There is a close relationship between economic development and population growth, the change in death and birth is known as demographic trend.

The present demographic trend reveals the fact that the average annual growth rate of population in the developing countries is twenty times more than those in the developed countries. Although the crude death rate (CDR) in both groups are low, the average crude birth rate (CBR) in developing countries are nearly three times more than that of the developed countries.

There are four stages of demographic transition through which every country passes from one phase of economic development to another.

1. The first stage represents the demographic trend before the process of economic development began. The population in the countries of Europe, Japan and tribal communities is small and stable over time; both the birth and death rates are very high.
2. The second stage begins with technological development industrialization and urbanization. Medical facilities started to improve, so the medical care led to sharp decline in the death rates. Birth rate however remained the same; Pakistan, Bangladesh and India are passing through this stage.
3. In the third stage both births and deaths decline appreciably birth rate fluctuated at times. In some of the developed countries of Europe even a fourth stage is being seen. Low birth rates are combined with rising death rates such a trend results in the declining population. In highly developed countries when standard of living is very high people do not want children. In this situation there is low birth rate and high death rate.

**Q.12 Describe in brief the different trends of population growth in the world giving suitable examples.**

Ans. The population growth depends on the food security, health and other facilities. Following are the trends of population growth.

1. **Hunting and food gathering stages:** - it was the early stage in this stage man lived on hunting animals and gathering food and fishing lived a hard life. The population in 10,000 B.C was between one lakh to 10 lakh people in the world.
2. **Period of agricultural revolution:** - In this Period man learnt to grow crops and live in small settlements Availability of food gave some stability to man. Hungere and deaths become few. It is estimated that in 6000 BC the population must have stood around so lakh people. In the first century AD. the population was estimated at around 25.6 crore.
3. **Period of industrial Revolution:** - in the period of industrial revolution population increased rapidly. In another words there was population explosion. The following table shows the trends of world population growths.

Year	Population (in crores)
1650	55
1750	72
1800	93

1850	133
1900	166
1950	251
2000	605

**Q.13 Describe in brief five different types of areas of low density of population in the world.**

**(C.B.S.E, 2005 Delhi)**

Ans. The population in unevenly distributed some parts of the world are very scanty populated and some are densely populated. The areas of different types of low density are as under:-

1. **Difficult terrains and mountains:** - The areas including mountain ranges with steep slopes rugged. Topography have the heresh climate do not attract population, Rocky Surface. No soil and other problems also make them the regions of very low density of population,
2. **Hot deserts:** - These are Sahara, Kalahari Thar etc. where low density of population is found because of scanty rainfull and very hot days these factors do not attract people to settle there. The density of population is less than 10 people / sq.km
3. **Cold deserts:** - These include the dry areas of central Asia magnolia and areas if Iran has low density of population. The extreme climate with scanty rainfall and hard life restricted population in these areas average density is between 0-3 persons/sq. km.
4. **Extremely cold and polar areas:-** In high latitudes around polar regions where snow and ice cover ground for the largest part of the year, Antarctica, a polar continent is totally without any permanent in habitant and the Tundra region around north pole have negligible density of population.
5. **Dense forest areas:-** Equatorial forests of Amazon and Zaire restrict people to settle there in extreme heat and humidity marshy land surface and various diseases are the main obstacles for the people to settle there.



### Unit – 3

#### Population Composition

##### Q.1 What do you understand by population composition?

Ans. Population composition refers to those characteristics of population which are measurable and which help us distinguish one group of people from the other age, sex, literacy, occupation are some of the important components which reflect the composition of population. These components in different societies have different proportions. They also affect the life the people in a society and help in setting future agenda for development.

##### Q.2 How is the sex ratio measured?

Ans. The ratio between the number of women and men in the population is called sex ratio, It is calculated using the formula in some countries:

$$\frac{\text{Male population}}{\text{Female population}} \times 1000$$

1. But in India it is worked out using the formula.

$$\frac{\text{Female population}}{\text{Male population}} \times 1000$$

Or the number of females per thousand males.

##### Q.3 What is the significance of age structure?

Ans. The age structure of a population refers to the numbers of people in different age groups.

1. If the number of children in the population is high, the dependency ratio in population will be high and the chances of increase of population in future will also be more.
2. The proportion of population in the age group of 15-59 years shows a large working population,
3. A large growing population in the age group of 60 or above indicated large expenditure on the care of the aged.

##### Q.4 What is sex ratio?



Ans. Sex ratio is the index of balance between males and females in a given population it refers to the number of females per thousand males, the proportion of men and women affects the rate of population growth. In the countries where female deaths exceed the male clearly indicates the poor condition of female on the Contrary where women are treated equal to men and level of literacy is higher the number of females is more than male per thousand. It shows the better condition of females in the society. Sometimes sex ratio increase when there is male out migration under this situation female numbers exceeds the male.

**Q.5 What is meant by literacy rate? Why is there a wide variation in the literacy rates among different countries of the world?**

Ans. Literacy is that qualitative attribute of population which is a fairly reliable index of the socio-economic development of an area literacy reflects the social aspect of population by which its quality can be ascertained literacy denotes the percentage of people aged 15 years (7 years in India) and above who can with understanding both read and write a short simple statement in their everyday life.

There is a wide variation over the world in the literacy rates, major factors affecting this rate are.

1. Level of economic development.
2. Level of urbanization: - it reflects more facilities and amenities for the People the literacy rate is also very high.
3. The rural sectors where agriculture economies prevail have low level of literacy and educational development.

**Q.6 On the basis of place of residence classifies the population of the world into two groups; explain two main characteristics of each group of population,**

Ans. On the basis of residence the world population can be classified into two groups.

1. Rural population
2. Urban population

**Characteristics:**

1. Rural population
2. The population living in a village is known as rural population.
3. Rural population is mostly engaged in agriculture and other primary occupations,
4. Share of rural population is 55% of the whole population of the world.

**Urban population:**

1. The population in towns and cities is called urban population,
2. Urban population is engaged in second and tertiary activities,
3. Share of urban population is 45% in the world population.

**Q.7 Distinguish between rural population and urban population?**

Ans.

Rural Population	Urban Population
1 Rural population is mostly engaged in agriculture and other primary occupations.	1 Urban population is engaged in secondary and tertiary occupations.
2 Share of the rural population is 55% of the whole population of the world.	2 Share of urban population is 45% in the world population.
3 Population growths are lower in rural population in comparison to cities.	3 Population growths are higher due to migration.
4 Rural life is slow and social relations are informal and homely.	4 City life is fast and social relations are formal.
5 Rural population has no problem of housing and transportation	5 Urban populations face problems of housing health and drinking water.

**Q.2 What do you understand by the occupational structure of population? Name the specific economic activities or occupational categories as identified by United Nations.**

Ans. Occupational structure of population refers to the proportional distribution of people under specific economic activities in any region.

The following categories of the occupations at international level have been identified by United Nations.

1. Agriculture forestry hunting and fishing
2. Mining and quarrying
3. Manufacturing industry
4. Construction
5. Electricity, Gas, Water and health services
6. Unclassified occupations
7. Commerce
8. Transportation and communication.

Children below the working age old people housewives and students are the persons who are not engaged in any economic activity and not the part of active population. The alternative form of classification reduces in the four major groups:

1. Primary activities including hunting agriculture forestry and fishing.
2. Tertiary activities include transport communication and other services.

3. Secondary activities include manufacturing and power.
4. Quaternary activities include more intellectual occupations. Whose task is to think research and develop ideas?

**Q.3 Distinguish between productive and dependent population?**

Ans.

Productive population	Dependent population
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. These persons are engaged in some useful productive occupations.</li> <li>2. Generally persons in the age group between 15-59 years come under this category.</li> <li>3. Working population is the other name for productive population. Working population supports the dependent population or non-working</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. These are the persons who no longer contribute directly to any economic activity.</li> <li>2. Generally children below 15 years and persons above 60 years belong to this group.</li> <li>3. Non-working population come under the category of dependent population. They depend upon productive population for their living.</li> </ol>

## Unit – 4

### Human Development

**Q.1 What are the three basic areas of human development?**

Ans. The three basic areas of human development are as under:

1. Access to resources
2. Health
3. Education

**Q.2 Name the four main components of human development?**

Ans. The four main components of human development are as under:

1. Equity
2. Sustainability
3. Productivity
4. Empowerment

**Q.3 How are the countries classified on the basis of human development index?**

Ans. Countries can be classified in to three groups on the basis of the human development scores earned by them. These are:

1. **High human development countries:** Countries who have a score of over 0.8 are under this group. According to the human development report of 2005 this group includes 57 countries.
2. **Medium human development countries:** Those countries who have the score between 0.5 up to 0.799 are under this groups. There are 88 countries in this group.
3. **Low human development countries:** The countries having the score below 0.5 are under this group. These are 32 countries.

**Q.4 Which region experienced several of H.D. Since 1990?**



Ans. Twenty countries of world particularly located in sub Saharan Africa Eastern Europe and the CIS countries separated from the former U.S.S.R have experienced reversal of H.D. Since 1990 because of HIV\AIDS.

**Q.5 What do you understand by the term human development?**

Ans. The concept of human development was introduced by Dr. Mahbub-ul Haq. He has described human development as development that enlarges people's choices and improves their lives. The basic goal of development is to create conditions. Where people can live meaningful lives. Development means a qualitative change which is always value positive. This means that development cannot take place unless there is an increment or addition to the existing conditions. Development occurs when positive growth take place.

A meaningful life is not just a long one. It must be a life with some purpose. Leading a long and healthy being able to gain knowledge and having enough means to be able to live a decent life are the most important aspects of human development.

**Q.6 Write a short note on the human development situation of any SAARC country?**

Ans. **The Human development of India:** as compared to pre-independent days India has done well is development in general but is ranks 115<sup>th</sup> among 162 countries in terms of the U.N.D.P Index and is placed in the group of countries with medium human development.

Economic growth is one of the means to achieve the goal of human development. Growth in economy and productivity can be assessed with the help of G.N.P and per capita income G.D.P at constant price (1993-94) was Rs. 1404.66 billion in 1950-51 and 1150 billion in 1999-2000. The following table shows growth in gross domestic product and Net per capita national product 1950-51 to 1999-2000.

Long and health..... In come.

long and healthy life education and decent standard of life. Human development is a process of widening people's choices as well as raising the level of well being the four approaches as indicators of human development are:

1. **Health indicator:** Health is major component of human development. It is measured in terms of birth rate and death rate.
2. **Life Expectancy:** With the declining vital rates life expectancy of birth has gone up it was only 37.1 year for male and 36.2 years for female in 1951. It went up to 62.30 year and 65.27% years respectively during 1996-99.



3. **Social Indicators:** Education is universally recognized as a major component of human development. As such a minimum level of literacy sums to be essential for a population to break out of the union circle of poverty.
4. **Economic indicators:** an essential part of the human development is economic productivity can be assessed with the help of gross national product and per capita income.

**Q.8 What is human development? Explain with examples the four pillars of human development in the world.**

Ans. The concept of human development was introduced by dr. makbul. He has described human development as development that enlarges people's choice and improves their lives.

The four pillars are of human development are:

1. Equity 2. Sustainability 3. Productivity 4. Empowerment.

## Unit – 5

### Primary Activities

**Q.1 Future of shifting cultivation is bleak discuss.**

Ans. Shifting cultivation is practiced by tribes in tropics particularly in Africa tropical south and central America and south east Asia. The forests are cleared and some crops such as tapioca, cassava, yam maize, millet etc. are grown now a day the area under shifting cultivation is decreasing. It has destroyed the environment and resulted in soil erosion. So these tribal's are being settled. So settled agriculture is taking place of shifting cultivation. It is hoped that it will not last long.

**Q.2 Market gardening is practiced near urban areas. Why?**

Ans. Market gardening specialise in the cultivation of high value crops such as vegetable, fruits and flowers. These are grown to meet the daily demand of urban areas. That is why this market gardening is practiced near the urban areas. The products are supplied to the towns and cities to meet their demand.

**Q.3 Large scale dairy farming is the result of the development of transportation and refrigeration. Explain?**

Ans. Dairy farming is depends on quick means of transportation. Dairy products are perishable goods, so it needed daily market Development of transportation and refrigeration system boost the dairy farming in large scale.

**Q.4 Explain primary secondary and tertiary activities with suitable example.**

Ans.

1. **Primary Activities:** These activities are directly related to physical conditions. Men obtain products directly from nature through these activities. These activities include gathering hunting, fishing, mining etc.
2. **Secondary activities:** Man changes the form of raw materials This increases the value and utility of products. Examples manufacturing dairy farming commercial fishing etc. Are the secondary activities.
3. **Tertiary activities:** these include all kind of service and occupations such as education, health tracts and transport.

**Q.5 What is pastoral Nomadism? State its four characteristics.**

Ans. Pastoral Nomadism is a type of animal grazing in which herdsman from one place to another with their animals moving in search of fodder and water. Animals are grazed to meet the basic necessities of life of the people, characteristics:

1. They depend entirely on the natural vegetation.
2. Nomadic tribes keep on moving in search of water and grass.
3. It is confined to dry areas.
4. Cattle fulfill the needs of the local people.
5. Transhumance is practiced on hill slopes.

**Q.6 Why is the agriculture most important activity in the world?**

Ans. Agriculture is most important activity because:

1. Agriculture provide food to the whole population of the world.
2. About 50% of the world's population is engaged in this activity Actual work force is 49% in agriculture according to H.D.R. 2002.
3. It is an ancient occupation of man.
4. Agriculture is the mainstay of the economy of many countries.
5. It also provides raw material for various agro-based industries and also provides commodities for export world over.

**Q.7 Which criteria were used by D. Witlessly to classify agricultural regions of the world?**

Ans. Mr. D. Witlessly employed five criteria to classify agricultural regions of the world. These are

1. Crop and livestock combination
2. Intensity of land use
3. Degree of mechanization and of farm produce

4. Degree of mechanization and
5. Types and association of buildings and other structures associated with agriculture

**Q.8 Distinguish between industrial revolution and information revolution.**

Ans.

Industrial Revaluation	Information Revolution
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The industrial started with the invention of steam engine</li> <li>2. The industrial revolution changed the course of development</li> <li>3. Industrial revolution relied on the use of energy stored in nature in the from of coal and petroleum</li> <li>4. If helped in avoiding the hard and tiresome manual labour. How should manufacturing switched to factory based manufacturing</li> <li>5. Industrial revolution established a new relationship among human being, machines and resources.</li> <li>6. The demand of – raw material generated by the industrial revolution result to colonization by European countries in Asid and Africa.</li> <li>7. Consequently Europe becomes developed and countries of Asia which were once developed become less developed.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Information revolution started in the later part of 20<sup>th</sup> century. With the production and transmission of knowledge.</li> <li>2. The use of information technology in various sectors of our life and living world opens up new and greater opportunities for development.</li> <li>3. Information revolution has its potential in human beings.</li> <li>4. There has been a remarkable growth in the science and technology based industrial complexes.</li> <li>5. This revolution involves technologies related to computer, tele-communication, broad-casting and electronics.</li> <li>6. It is the application of knowledge and information to generation and information processing devices.</li> <li>7. The information technology has revolutionised the technical elements of industrial structure and society.</li> </ol>

**Q.9 What are market grading and horticulture?**

Ans. Market garding and horticulture Specialise in the cultivation of high value crops such as vegetables, fruits and flowers, solely for the urban markets. It is both labour and capital intensive and lays emphasis on the use of irrigation, selected seeds, fertilizers, insecticides etc.

This type of agriculture is well developed in densely populated industrial districts of north west Europe, in north eastern united states of America and the Mediterranean regions. The Netherlands specializes in growing flowers and horticultural crops specially tulips, which are flown to all major cities of Europe .

Where farmers specialise in vegetables only, the farming specialises in vegetables only, the farming is know as truck farming. The distance of truck farms from the market is governed by the distance that a truck can over overnight, hence the name truck farming.

**Q.10 What are Co-operative farming?**

Ans. 1. A group of farmers farm co-operative society by pooling in their resources voluntarily for more efficient and profitable farming. Individual farms remain intact and farming is a mater of co-operative initiative.

2 The co-operative societies help the farmers, to procure all the important, inputs of the farming, sell products at the most favorable terms and help processing of quality products at cheaper rates.

3 Co-operative movements originated over a country ago and has been successful in many western European countries like Denmark, Netherland, Belgium, Sweden, Italy etc. In Denmark, the movement has been so successful that practically every farmer is a member of co-operative. Cooperative farming is also practiced in Mexico, Japan, India and Pakistan.

**Q.11 Why inhabitants of coastal and plain regions are engaged in fishing and agriculture respectively?**

Ans. Coastal Regions: The inhabitants of coastal regions are engaged in fishing. Fish has been the source of food. There is vast area in the form of sea for the fish. That is why the inhabitants of coastal regions are engaged in fishing.

On plain Regions:- The inhabitants of the plain regions are engaged in agriculture. Agriculture can be practiced in only plain areas conveniently. In plains which are found in river Valleys water supply is available regularly and soil is also fertile. That is why the agriculture is practiced by the inhabitants of plains.

**Q.12 Write a note on hunting and gathering.**

Ans. Hunting and gathering.



The early humans led a simple though arduous life. Their needs were limited and they moved from place to place in search of food and water. They hunted animals and gather. Fruits, nuts roots etc. hunting and gathering is the oldest human activity since the appearance of human on the earth.

All humans on the earth lived as hunters and gatherers until 12,000 years ago. They occupied all the space on hearths which was worth living.

They did not live a settled life but frequently moved from one place to another in search of food. People lived in small groups with no private property. They used very simple tools and weapons such as spears bow & arrows. They also practiced fishing. The forgers & successfully occupied a wide variety of habitats. Local available material were used for their clothing and shelter.

**Q.13 What is the Proportionate increase in the production of bauxite from 1970 to 1999?**

**Why has the production of bauxite or been steadily increasing since 1970? Give four reasons.**

Ans. The proportionate increase in the production of bauxite from 1970 to 1999 2.03 times.

The reason for the increase are:

- 1 Bauxite is an ore of aluminum which is widely used in a variety of ways.
- 2 For making aero plane which is an important means of transport.
- Being a good conductor it is widely being used in electrical industry.
- 4 Being light it is used for packing
- 5 It is also used in house hold sector in the form of utensils and for construction.

**Q.14 What is mining? Name the two types of mining give one characteristics of each type.**

Ans. Mining means the removing of rock material from the earth's surface for processing so that they are made more beneficial.

There are two types of mining

- 1 **Surface mining:** - It is also called open cast mining, it is easier method of mining because mineral rocks are just lying on the surface. Underground mining. It is also called & shaft mining vertical or inclined shafts and horizontal tunnels are made and connected with underground

galleries or passages, Rocks are extracted and transported to the surface through these passages.

**Q.15 Write four major uses of copper. Name the two leading copper producing countries of the world.**

Ans. Uses of copper.

1. It is good conductor of electricity.
2. It is used in various electrical instruments
3. It is used in telephone industries and automobiles
4. It is used in manufacturing of utensils.
5. It is also used as along in producing brass, bronze and nickel, silver.

**Q.16 Differentiate between pastoral Nomadism or nomadic herding and commercial livestock rearing.**Ans.

Pastoral Nomadism (Nomadic Herding)	Commercial Livestock Rearing
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Nomadic herding is an extensive form of animal grazing on natural pastures where Nomadic tribes move from place to place in search of water and pastures</li> <li>2. It is confined to sparsely populated areas where surplus land is available</li> <li>3. It is practiced in semi-arid area of central Asia Africa and S.W Asia</li> <li>4. Nomadic herding is character send by seasonal movement of animals (The transhumance in hilly area)</li> <li>5. A variety of animals are kept in different regions a adapting to environments</li> <li>6. It is subsistence form of grazing the life of nomads depend upon animals for food clothing shelter and transport</li> <li>7. It is practiced by nomadic tribes.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Commercial grazing is a large scale domestication of animals on permanent grasslands where fodder crops and grasses are grown throughout the year</li> <li>2. It is practiced in sparsely populated areas where cattle ranches cover more than 15,000 Sq. Kms.</li> <li>3. It is practiced in temperate and tropical grasslands where temperature and rainfall conditions are moderate</li> <li>4. Because food supply is permanent there is no movement of animals the cattle ranches are permanent.</li> <li>5. One or two kinds of cattle are kept for specific products such as wool dairy products.</li> <li>6. It is commercial form of grazing cattle are kept to produce the products of meat wool hides dairy products for exports</li> <li>7. It is practiced in some developed countries like Austs.</li> </ol>

**Q.17 Discuss the positive and negative impacts of industrial revolution.**

Ans. Industrial revolution which was started with the invention of steam engine has both positive and negative impacts.

**Positive impacts;**

1. Industrial revolution changed the course of development
2. It helped the people to avoid the drudgery of manual labour while producing non agricultural commodities on the large scale.
3. The production of various types of goods in the form of cotton and woolen clothes was started on large scale.
4. People started to become rich and wealthy
5. The standard of living of people became higher.
6. The fields of education, transport, and trade experience rapid development.

**Negative Impacts**

1. Europeans exploited their colonies and enriched their own countries.
2. The natural resources in Europe were limited. Hence the possibilities of development were also limited. So Europeans colonised other countries for their factories.
3. Europeans used to purchase raw material at cheap rate and used to sell finished goods at higher rates on their colonies.
4. Europeans destroyed handicraft industries of colonised countries.
5. The undeveloped Europe became a developed one rapidly while other countries became remained poor because they were deprived of their resources.

**Q.18 Describe the main features of pastoral nomadism and the areas associated with it.**

Ans. The main features of Nomadism or nomadic herding are

1. In nomadic herding the animals depend entirely on the natural vegetation.
2. Herders neither grow fodder crops nor do they grow grass for the animals.
3. Nomadic herders with their animals wander from one place to another in search of grass and water.
4. In some regions nomadic herders migrate seasonally during summer they take their animals to the highlands and in winter they shift to plains.
5. Most of the necessities of life of the nomadic herders are met by the animals' products. They use milk and meat for their food.
6. They also exchange animals' products for obtaining other articles of daily use with salt, kerosene etc.

7. The animals reared by them are sheep cattle, goats, yak camels and reindeers.

The three regions of nomadic herding are

1. Nomads of tundra region: This region extends from Northern part of Scandinavia to Siberia.
2. Nomads of central Asia: - This region is extending from central Asia to Magnolia including Tibet, Russia, Turkmenistan, Arabia, Iran and Afghanistan.

## Unit – 6

### Secondary Activities

#### Q.1 Explain the concept of high Technology or high tech Industry.

Ans. High technology or simply high: - Tech is the latest generation of manufacturing activities. It is best understood as the application of intensive research and development (R & D) efforts leading to the manufacture of products of an advanced scientific and engineering character. Professional workers make up a large share of the total work force. These highly skilled specialists greatly outnumber the actual production workers. Robotics on the assembly line computer aided design (CAD) and manufacturing electronic controls of smelting and refining processes, and the constant development of new chemical and pharmaceutical products are notable examples of high tech industry. Neatly spaced, low modern dispersed office plant. Lab buildings rather than massive assembly structures, factories and storage areas mark the high tech industrial landscape. Planned business parks for high tech start up have become part of regional and local development schemes. High tech industries which are regionally concentrated. Self sustained and highly specialized are called techno poles. Silicon Valley near San Francisco is an example of techno pole.

#### Q.2 What are secondary activities and why are they called secondary?

Ans. Industries which are involved in making more valuable and useful goods from the products of primary activities such as agriculture; forestry, fishing and mining are called secondary activities, manufacturing of cloth from cotton sugar from sugarcane etc. are the examples of secondary activities.

#### Q.3 What are the basis of classifying industries?



Ans. Industries can be classified on the following basis;

1. On the basis of size: - Cottage, small scale and large scale.
2. On the basis of size of operation; Heavy and light industries.
3. On the basis of output: - Basic industries and consumer goods industries.
4. On the basis of input: - Agro-based mineral based industries.
5. On the basis of ownership: - public private and joint sector industries.

**Q.4 Give two examples each of basic and consumer goods industries?**

Ans. Basic industries are those industries which produce goods used by other industries as raw materials eg. (1) Iron steel industries and (2) chemical industry.

Consumer goods industries: - one those which produce goods for final consumption e.g. (1) Edible oil industry (2) Tea industry.

**Q.5 Write a short note on the Ruhr coal field Germany.**

Ans. This is one of the major industrial regions of Europe. Coal and steel formed the basis of the economy but as the demand for coal declined the industry is shrinking. Even after the iron ore was exhausted the industry remained using imported ore brought by water ways to the Ruhr.

The Ruhr region is responsible for so per cent of Germany's total steel production. Changes in the industrial structure have led to the decay of some areas and there are problems of industrial waste and pollution. The future prosperity of the Ruhr is based less on the products of coal and steel for which it was initially famous and more on the new industries like the huge Opel car assembly plant new chemical plants universities.

**Q.6 What do you mean by an industrial estate?**

Ans. An industrial estate is an area of planned industrial development area. It is sited away from residential areas where there are good communications especially by road. On the estate roads link standard factory units of different sizes available for rent and sites are offered for purpose built units designed by individual companies. The estates provide services like banks and public houses, and usually has plenty of car parking and good public transport services to the residential areas.

**Q.7 What is technopole?**



Ans. Technopole is a planned development within a concentrated area above where high technology is emerging in the industrial production. Techopoles include science or technology parks science cities and other high tech industrial complexes techno poles are emerging in advance industrialized countries such as U.S.A, U.K. France and germany. A few technopoles or technology parks have developed in India- Bangalore and Noida are the best examples.

**Q.8 Differentiate between primary and secondary activities.**

Primary Activities	Secondary Activities
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Primary activities pertain to extraction of raw materials from the earth's surface.</li> <li>2. Primary activities included hunting and gathering fishing forestry etc.</li> <li>3. Primary activities are almost the only source of food supply and raw material for industries.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. These activities in clued industries that transform raw materials in to finished goods having higher a value.</li> <li>2. Manufacturing cotton textile from cotton and iron and steel from ore come under secondary activity.</li> <li>3. Secondary activities have their impact on education health transport and trade</li> </ol>

**Q.9 Name the three groups of industries of the word classified on the basis of their size and write one characteristic of each group**

Ans. The industries are classified on the basis of their size are:-

1. Cottage industry: - Characteristics: - These industries are run by craftsmen with the help of family members in their home.
2. Small scale industries: - Characteristics: - These industries are developing from of cottage industries. They run by a group of skilled craftsman.
3. Large scale industries:- Characteristics:- Large scale industries use power driven heavy machines in the production process large power supply is required to run machines

**Q.10 Write a short note on textile industries.**

Ans. These are labour- intensive industries that require less skilled, low-cost workers. The production steps include spinning of fiber, weaving of yarn and finishing of fabric manufacturing is concentrated in countries where the main raw material- cotton is grown china, India Pakistan, USA and Uzbekistan grow and produce more than half of the world's cotton and cotton textiles. The U.K. North West Europe and Japan are also leading manufactures depending on imported fiber and yarn Europe alone accounts for nearly half of

the world cotton imports. The industry has now declined in many countries but the main centers still remain.

In India, Mumbai Ahmadabad, Kanpur, Surat, Coimbatore, are important centres of cotton textiles industry.

**Q.11 Distinguish between small scale industry and large scale industry.**

**Ans. Small Scale industry**

1. These industries are the developed form of cottage industries they run by a group of skilled crafts men.
2. Raw material if not available locally it is obtained from outside.
3. They use small machines which are run by power
4. Its products are sold in the market through traders.
5. The expansion in the scale of production in the house hold industry provide base for small scale industry
6. Paper goods, Toys earthen wares, furniture's electrical goods utensils etc. are the example of small scale industry.

**Large Scale industry**

1. Large scale industries use driven heavy machines in the production process large power supply is required to run machines.
2. The raw materials are brought from distant areas.
3. Power driven heavy machines are used.
4. The products are sold in national and international market.
5. Large amount of capitals is invested and thousands of laborers work. The products are heavy
6. Modern iron and steel industry Petro chemical industry and available industry come under this category.

## Unit -7

### Tertiary and quaternary activities

#### Q.1 Explain retail trading service.

Ans. Retail trading service is the business activity concerned with the sale of good directly to consumers. Most of the retail trading take place in the fixed establishments or stores solely devoted to selling activity. Street peddling handcarts. Trucks door to door mail order telephone, atomic vending machines and internet are example of non store retail selling.

#### Q.2 Name of the fast emerging countries of medical tourism in the world.

Ans. The countries emerging centers of medical tourism in the world are  
India: - It has emerged as the leading country medical tourism in the world. The other countries are Thailand Singapore and Malaysia.

#### Q.3 What is digital divide.

Ans. Opportunities emerging from the information and communication technology (ITC) based development is unevenly spread across the globe. The countries can provide ICT access and benefits to its citizens is the deciding factor. While the developed countries in general have surged forward the developing countries have lagged behind and this is known as the digital divide.

#### Q.4 Describe quaternary services.

Ans. Quaternary services are developed from of services these include specific knowledge technical skill competence of communications and administrative competence.

#### Advantages

1. Countries develop economically advance.

2. These activities involve a small but growing proportion of population
3. The vast majority of employment is found in information technology.

**Q.5 What are the KPO and BPO?**

Ans. KPO stands for knowledge processing outsourcing. KPO enables companies to create additional business opportunities. BPO stands for business process outsourcing; it is information-driven knowledge outsourcing.

**Q.6 Why did manufacturing decline in the advanced economies.**

Ans. In advanced countries or economies, service-based development has been very rapid. Highly qualified people are preferring jobs in the tertiary and quaternary sector. Manufacturing sector is located in the developing countries due to low wages. In advanced countries, prices of products are too high.

During the development process, a normal course of events takes place. There is a transition of dominance of manufacturing sector to tertiary and quaternary sector; employment shifts continuously into services in the advanced countries.

**Q.7 What are quinary activities.**

Ans. Quinary activities are services that focus on the creation, re-arrangement and interpretation of new and exciting ideas, data interpretation and the use and evaluations of new technologies, often referred to as the 'gold collar Profession'. They represent another subdivision of the tertiary sector, representing the special and highly paid skills of senior business executives, government officials and legal consultants etc.

**Q.8 What are the major components of services**

Ans. Major Components of services may be grouped as follows.

1. Business services including advertising, legal services, public relations and consultancies.
2. Finance, insurance and real estate including saving and banking services.
3. Wholesale and retail trading linking the producers with consumer's personal services such as maintenance services, beauticians and repair works.
4. Transport and communication including post and telegraph service.
5. Entertainment including television, radio, films and publishing.



6. Government services including bureaucrats police army etc.

**Q.9 Why does the service sector generally concentrated in the developed countries? Explain three reasons with suitable example.**

Ans. 1. The rising per capita income in the developed countries has generated proportionately larger in the demand of many kind of services

2 The increasing value of times has led to more household functions being accomplished outside home.

3 There is a demand for educational services at all levels with the increase in demand for literacy and computer skill of work places.

**Q.10 State three characteristics each of tertiary and quaternary activities.**

Ans. **Tertiary activities:-**

1. These activities revolve round the intangible outputs.
2. These are called Service
3. These in help in the transportation and movement of goods from one place to another.

#### **Quaternary**

1. The term quaternary basically refers to the more intellectual occupations
2. Their task to think research and develop ideas.
3. In most advanced nations, the quarterly activities involve a small but growing proportion of the population?

**Q.11 Services are very important components of modern economic development.**

Ans. In modern times services sector is increasing to national wealth employment particularly high wages job is shifting continuously into service sector in developed countries.

Its importance is growing not only as on accessory to manufacturing or to the people at large but it is also gaining its importance as an exporter:

The major components of the services are:

1. Business Services including advertising legal services public relation and conselling.
2. Finance insurance and real estate include savings and Investment banking etc.
3. Wholesale and retail trading links the producers with consumers and personal services.
4. Transport and communication include railways Roadways and shipping airlines etc.

**Q.12 Explaining.....Services.**

Ans. There is great importance of transport and communications services. There are called the lifelines of a country transport is a service or facility by which persons goods and property are carried from one place to another. It is an organized industry carded to satisfy mans basic need of mobility.

Communication services involve the transmission of words and messages and facts etc. message are carried by hand, animals, road, rail and buy air certain developments such as mobile phone and satellites have made communication independent of transport. The means communications are: Radio, T.V. Telephone mobile, telex etc.

**Q.13 What are the ..... Features?**

Ans. Quaternary activities are developed from of services these include specific and knowledge. Technical skill administrative competence etc.

1. They are called gold color activities
2. They represent another subdivision of the tertiary sector representing the special and highly paid officials.
3. Over half of all workers in developed economies are engage in these activities
4. These are knowledge based industries.

## Unit - 8

### Transport and Communication

**Q.1 Write a note on the development of Satellite Communication in India.**

Ans. USA and Soviet Union have been pioneers in space research. They successfully launched Space Crafts to find out Scientific Fact, and thus, Means of Communication were revolutionised. Indian space research scientists took a lead in the development of Satellite Technology. India entered in the field by launching her first Satellite Aryabhata on 19<sup>th</sup> April 1975.

After this Bhaskar-I was sent into space on 7<sup>th</sup> June 1979. Later on India launched APPLE Satellite through Arian Rocket on 18<sup>th</sup> June 1981.

INSAT I-A and I-B Satellites with improved information technology were sent into the space on 10<sup>th</sup> April 1982 and 30<sup>th</sup> August 1983 respectively. They provided the facilities of television programmes in all parts of India. They also helped internet facilities long distance development of telephone and Communication has become efficient and effective. Now we receive information about the weather on TV and forecasting about Cyclones, storms etc. is done effectively. India's full fledged meteorological satellite. METSAT launched on 11<sup>th</sup> September 2002 is likely to give valuable information about weather conditions.

**Q.2 Give a short account of Panama Canal Route and Suez Canal Route.**

Ans. Panama Canal: It was built by USA. The Canal connects two big oceans Atlantic and Pacific and brings East and West Coast of North America in closer contact. Its length is 80 km. width 100 to 300 meters and depth is about 13 meters. 48 ships pass through this Canal

daily. It is in possession of government of Panama. The Colon City is situated on Atlantic Ocean and Panama City on Pacific Ocean.

The main beneficiary of the Panama Canal is USA. It has helped in joining the eastern coast with the Western Coast of USA through a short Sea route. It has reduced the distance between New York and San Francisco by 13000 km.

The Cargo comprising petroleum, grains, minerals and coal take from Atlantic side towards pacific coasts and the ship coming from pacific coasts bring copper, nitrate, tin, fruit, fish timber etc.

**Suez Canal:** This Canal was constructed across the Isthmus of Suez in Egypt. It is manmade cuter way. This canal links the Mediterranean Sea with the Red Sea. It is sea level canal without locks. It was opened in 1869. Port Said and Port Suez are two famous ports of this Canal. A number of parts have emerged. The maximum width of this canal is 365 meters and the average depth is 11 to 15 meters. It is 160 km. long about 100 ships cross this canal everyday.

**Q.3 Which Commodities are transported through pipeline? Name the principal pipelines of the world.**

**Ans.** Pipelines are used extensively to transports liquids and gases such as water, mineral, oil and natural gas. Even cooking gas or LPG is supplied through pipelines in many parts of the world. Pipelines can also be used to transport coal mixed with water.

**Principal pipelines of the world:**

- (i) In USA there is a dense network of pipelines for carrying petroleum from the regions of production to the regions of consumption. A famous pipeline of USA known as the 'Big Inch' carries mineral oil from the oil wells of the gulf of the Mexico to the north-eastern part.
- (ii) Oil from Iran, Iraq and Saudi Arabia is also brought through pipelines to the Mediterranean coast. Among them longest pipeline is known as "Tapline" which has diameter of 750 mm. This connects the wells of American Oil Company located near the Persian Gulf with the Sidon Refinery located at a distance of 1600 km.
- (iii) The "COMECON" pipeline is 4800 km. long. It was built by the former USSR to carry oil from the wells of Ural and Volga regions to the East European Countries.
- (iv) Gas is also transported through pipelines in Italy, France and Netherlands.



- (v) In India oil from Kandla Port transported to Mathura Refinery through a pipeline. Recently a pipeline between Hazira-Bijaipur-dagdishpur has been constructed to transport natural gas. This pipeline covers a distance of 1700 km. This gas transported through this pipeline will be used for producing fertilizers at Bijaipur, Sawai madhopur, dagdishpur, Shab-jahanpur, Anwala and Babrala.

**Q.4 Describe in brief the important highways of the world.**

Ans. The road transport is highly developed in countries of developed economies like North America and Europe.

**‘European Highways’:-** Every city and port is linked by highways. About 20% of roads and 25% of world’s vehicles are in Western Europe. France has longest roads. Their total length is more than 8 lac km. the density of roads in neither lands is highest the world Germany stand second with regard to number of cars.

**‘Russia’:-** Road network is dense in the European part of Russia. Moscow is a focal point where most of the roadways converge. Irkaiisk is an important node in Asiatic Russia through which the Eastern part is connected.

**‘Highways of North America’:-** Cities located on eastern and western coasts have been connected by highways. A number of highways connect Canada with Mexico.

The Trans-Canadian Highway links St. John City in new found land and Vancouver in British Columbia. The Alaskan Highway links Edmonton in Canada to Anchorage in Alaska. The USA accounts for nearly one-third of the world’s total road length and half of worlds vehicles.

**‘Highways of Africa’:-** The highways are the most important medium of transportation in African Continent due to variation in topography. A Highways join Algiers across Atlas mountain and Sahara desert with Conakry of guinea a major part of the proposed Cairo to cape town highway has already been completed.

**‘Highways of China’:-** China is a land of large area and the northern cities have been linked with the southern cities and east with the interior parts through highways.

**‘Highways of India’:-** A historically important highway is Sher Shah Suri Marg which was earlier known as Grand Trunk road (G.T.road) It is known as National Highway No.1 between Delhi to Amritsar and Highway no. 2 Delhi and Kolkata. Its total length is 1856 km National Highway No.3 links Agra with Mumbai and covers a distance of 1,222 km. Bangalore and Madurai The longest highway is not which connects Varanasi with Kanyakumari via Rewa Jabalpur, Nagpur,

and Hyderabad. It covers a distance of 2325 km.

**'Highways of South America':-** A number of highways have been constructed in Brazil, Bolivia and Peru for accelerating their economic development. The Pan-American Highway which has been constructed will connect the countries of South America, Central America with Canada and U.S.A.

**'Highways of Australia':-** Trans Continental Stuart Highway connects Darian and Melbourne via Alice Springs and Tennant Creek.

#### Q.5 Describe the Atlantic Ocean Routes.

Ans. Atlantic Ocean Routes are divided in North Atlantic and South Atlantic Routes.

North Atlantic Routes:-

- (i) The North Atlantic Ocean route is the most busiest ocean route in the world.
- (ii) This route faces two greatest industrial regions of the world-north west-eastern industrial regions in Europe and the north-eastern industrial regions in U.S.A and Canada.
- (iii) Both the parts have good ports.
- (iv) Textile, chemicals, machinery, fertilizer, steel etc. are exported to USA and Canada.
- (v) Food grains, raw material like wood pulp, copper as well iron and steel are sent to European Countries.

South Atlantic Routes:-

- (i) This ocean route has low importance and is not as busy as North Ocean Route.
- (ii) On the Eastern Coast of S. Atlantic are the West African countries and the western European countries and on the western side are the South American Countries.

- (iii) The ships loaded with meat, coffee, iron ore and manganese, ply to the west European countries and from European countries machineries and industrial goods are brought.
- (iv) Trade between South America and west African Countries is not significant because of low level of economic development in Africa.

### Unit – 9

#### **International Trade.**

##### **Q.1 What is the basic function of world trade organization?**

Ans. The basic functions of W.T.O are as under.

1. To look after the promotion of free and fair trade amongst nations.
2. It sets the rules for the global trading system and resolve dispute its member nations.
3. It deals with the global rule of trade between nations.
4. It also covers trade in services such as telecommunication and banking and other issues.

##### **Q.2 Why is it detrimental for a nation to have negative balance of payments?**

Ans. Negative balance would mean that the country spends more on buying goods than it can earn by selling its goods this would ultimately lead to exhaustion of its financial reserves.

##### **Q.3 What are the various kinds of services that are traded in the international market.**

Ans. The nature of the goods and services imported and exported by countries have undergone changes during the last century.

Trade in services sector is quite different from trade in the products of primary and manufacturing as the service can be expanded infinitely consumed by many are weightless and

once produced can be easily replicated and thus are capable of generating more profit Than producing goods. The table given the below shows the different types of services and the share of those services traded in the international market.

#### Q.4 How do nations gain form international trade?

Ans. International trade is a type of specialisation or division of labour. It benefits the world economy if different countries practise specialion and division of labour in the production and division of labour in the production of commodities or provision of services each kind of specialisation can give rise to trade. Thus international trade is based on the principal of comparative advent ages and in principal should be mutually beneficial to the trading partners.

#### Q.5 What is the need for trading?

Ans. The need for trading arises mainly form regional differences in production and productivity all countries do not possess all resources in the same amount. Beside it there is a variation in the utilisation of resources among countries export these surplus goods and import those in which they are in defect.

#### Q.6 Distinguish between vertical trade and horizontal trade.

Ans.

Vertical Trade	Horizon at Trade
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. When items of trade are component parts of machinery the trade is said to be vertical.</li> <li>2. Here a country imports a part of goods form another country to use it as a row material for the production of it its own goods and then exports its own good to another country the sequence only ends when the final good reaches it destination.</li> <li>3. We import computer parts form Japan and then after assembling them we exported to some African countries. It</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. When items of trade are finished goods it is called horizontal trade.</li> <li>2. Here the items of export or import are only the finished goods and not the component parts e.g. we import cars or metro-train bogies form foreign countries it is horizontal trade with those countries.</li> <li>3. Cycle are manufactured in India every part are assembled within the factory. Complete bicycle comes out of the country the exporters then export these cycle to African countries. It is an</li> </ol>



is an example of vertical trade.	example of horizontal trade.
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**Q.7 Distinguish between out ports and inland ports.**

Ans.

Out parts	Inland parts
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Out ports are deep water ports built away from the existing actual port.</li> <li>2. These serve as the parent port by receiving those ships which are unable to approach it due to their large size.</li> <li>3. Classic combination for example is Athens and its out port Piraeus in Greece.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Inland ports are located away from the sea coast they are linked with the sea through a river or canal.</li> <li>2. Such ports are accessible to flat bottom ships on barges.</li> <li>3. A good example is the Manchester port which is linked with the sea by a canal. Kolkata located on Hooghly river is an inland port. Duisburg on river Rhine and Memphis on river Mississippi are other examples of inland ports.</li> </ol>

**Q.8 Name the geographical conditions necessary for the development of an ideal port.**

Ans. Ports act as a commercial gateway for the hinterland. The following conditions favour the development of an ideal port.

1. Presence of protective harbor is
2. The deep water for natural harbor is required.
3. A sufficient space is required for docking facilities.
4. The hinterland should be well connected with the port by rail and road routes.
5. A rich hinterland is required.
6. Favorable climate so that the port remains open throughout the year.
7. Fuel facilities should be available.

**Q.9 State the bases of international trade.**

Ans.

1. Variation in the availability of natural resources: the trade takes place between surplus and deficit countries. Some countries have some particular resource in surplus quantity

beyond their needs while other lack of some resources and have another resource more than they require. This becomes an important basis of exchange of resources between these countries.

2. Difference in the level of economic development: Some countries export the surplus goods to the countries which do not produce such goods because of their lack of technology. They can send their marketable surplus to other countries which have demand. Iran, Iraq, produces mineral oil in large quantity and sell it to the countries where oil is not found.
3. Specialization in specific products: Some countries specialization in certain type of articles such as silk in Japan and china carpets in Iran and handicraft in India the demand of such specific products became basis the of international trade.
4. **Disparities in economic growth:** there are disparities among the countries in the level of economic growth some have a low level of economic growth some countries have a low level of technology are engaged in primary activities such as agriculture and mining etc. these countries export primary products in the form of low materials to those country which having advance technology.
5. Development of means of transport: Rapid means of transport having brought every country tries her best to utilize her natural resources to produce products the world closer in surpluses quantity. And find a market to sell it in the world the International trade has been developed due to the means of transport.
6. Policy govt. Some countries impose taxes on imports to provide protection to home industries. This policy checks the amount to trade.

### Human Settlements Unit 10

Q.1 Distinguish between site and situation.

Ans.

Site	Situation
It means the actual piece of land on which the settlement is built.	Situation or position of settlements means the location of the village or town in relation to surrounding areas.
Site for settlement may be a hill top, river bank or a coast of sea.	The situation may be studied in relation to the physical environment and cultural heritage.
Appropriate site for a settlement is generally determined by its access to water and other amenities for sustenance.	The form of settlement in any particular region reflects human perception of natural environment.

Q.2 The global cities act as command and control centers of the world system. Give three supportive facts.

Ans. The global cities like London, New York and Tokyo play a very significant role.

- (i) In the production and transformation of International Economic Relations by providing house to massive complexes of financial business services and TNCs.

- (ii) They create opportunities for interaction through face to face contract.
- (iii) These three cities together cover the world for the purpose of financial trading and work largely as a unit in the same system of endless transactions. They can transfer finance round the world in no time.

**Q.3 What do you mean by the term urban strategy?**

Ans. **Urban strategy.** The United Nations Development programme has outlined these priorities as part of its urban strategy?

- (i) Increasing shelter for the urban poor.
- (ii) Provision of basic urban services such as education. Primary health care, clean water and sanitation.
- (iii) Improving women access to basic services and government facilities.
- (iv) Upgrading energy use and alternative transport systems.
- (v) Reducing air pollution.

**Q. 4 What is a healthy city?**

Ans. World health organization (WHO) suggests that among other things a healthy city must have.

- a. A clean and safe environment.
- b. Meets and balance needs of all its inhabitants
- c. Involves the community in local government.
- d. Provides easily accessible health services.

**Q.5 Distinguish between administrative and cultural settlement.**

Ans.

Administrative Settlements	Cultural Settlements
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Administrative settlements are those which have their own administrative units such as municipality.</li> <li>In India a settlement with less than 5000 population can become administrative settlement if it has any form of administrative unit.</li> <li>In some latin American countries such as Brazil and Bolivia any administrative centre is called an</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cultural settlements have their origin because of religious gatherings such as mecca in Saudi Arabia or Hardwar in India.</li> <li>Some places have become famous because of the location of an important educational institution. These are called educational centres for example Aligarh.</li> <li>Some places develop into famous settlements because of</li> </ol>



urban centre irrespective of its size	recreational activities take place. For example Darjeeling in India Los Vegas in the U.S.A
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**Q.6 Distinguish between compact and dispersed settlement.**

Compact settlements	Dispersed or Scattered settlements develop
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. These settlements develop generally in the fertile plain &amp; and valleys.</li> <li>2. The density of population is high due to productive land.</li> <li>3. The houses are compact congested with narrow streets.</li> <li>4. In compact settlements people can help each other in agriculture. They can protect themselves against floods they can live with security</li> <li>5. The size of such settlements is sometimes large.</li> <li>6. Agriculture is the main occupation of the people</li> <li>7. Compact settlements have problems of sanitation and drainage.</li> <li>8. The size of farms are generally small and near by the settlement.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. These settlements develop in highland. Chilly areas and semi-arid areas.</li> <li>2. The density of population is not high due to barren land.</li> <li>3. The houses are dispersed and scattered over a wide area.</li> <li>4. People live isolated. Dispersed settlements have no security against many problems</li> <li>5. The size of such settlements is not large.</li> <li>6. Fishing cattle rearing etc are the activities of the people.</li> <li>7. In dispersed settlements there are no such problems.</li> <li>8. The sizes of the farms are large and isolated.</li> </ol>

**Q.7 Explaining any three problems of urban settlements of developing countries at the world**

Ans. There are several problems of urban settlements in developing countries of the world

1. The problem at houses: Due to the urbanisation the problem of houses to settle the people arises.
2. Transport problems: the urbanisation creates the problem of transport. Example in India Pakistan and china.
3. Environment problems: As the urbanisation develops the problems of environment also. Develops different types of pollution such as land and water pollution develop.
4. Slums: The outskirt colonies of the cities convert into slums.
5. Education and other social problems: Increasing population cannot be full filled the facilities of education health and hygiene. There shortage of schools and hospitals etc.

**Q.8 Describe any five environmental problems associated with urban settlements in the developing countries of the world.**

Ans. The environment problems associated with urban settlements are as follows:

1. Pollution: The haphazard and uncontrolled growth of cities has led to environmental pollution including air noise and land pollutions.
2. Environmental problems: As the urbanisation develops the problems of environment also develops. Different types of pollution such as land and water pollution develops
3. Slums: The outskirts colonies of the city convert into slum.
4. Land pollution: As the cities grow in size they encroach upon the surrounding areas and expansion take place it create land pollution the garbage of the city accumulates on one place which pollute the land.

**Q.9 Explain any three factors which affect the location of rural settlement in the world.**

Ans. The factors that affect the location or rural settlements are as under.

- (1) Water supply: Generally the rural settlements are found near or about water bodies such as lakes. Ponds and rivers because of the water supply is easily available.
- (2) Land: The men choose the land where agriculture is possible Leveled and alluvial plains have high rural population.
- (3) Upland areas: Human has selected the upland areas where he could save himself from floods etc.