

HIGHLY
RECOMMENDED

FOR 2021 &
2022 EXAMS

 **OSWAAL BOOKS®**
LEARNING MADE SIMPLE

CBSE MCQs CHAPTERWISE FOR TERM I & II CLASS 12 GEOGRAPHY

- Fundamentals of Human Geography
- India-People and Economy

Strictly as per the Latest Term-wise Syllabus released
on 22 July 2021 (CBSE Cir. No. Acad-53/2021)



Stand Alone
MCQs



Case Based
MCQs



Assertion
& Reason



Strictly updated as per the CBSE Special Scheme
of Assessment (SAS) released on 5th July 2021

Telegram: @Class12material

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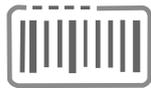
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**SYLLABUS
COVERED**

**CENTRAL BOARD OF
SECONDARY EDUCATION
DELHI**



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1/11, Sahitya Kunj, M.G. Road,
Agra - 282002, (UP) India



1/1, Cambourne Business Centre
Cambridge, Cambridgeshire
CB 236DP, United kingdom



0562-2857671
0562-2527781



contact@oswaalbooks.com



www.OswaalBooks.com

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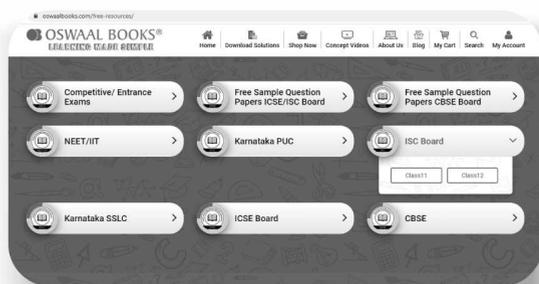
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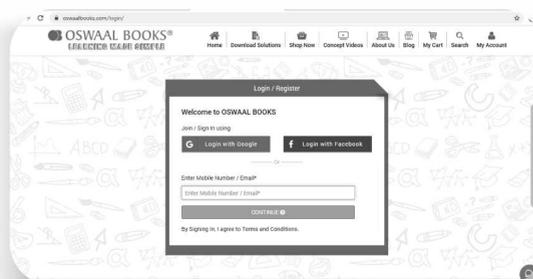
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PREPARING FOR THE CHANGE



"Progress is impossible without change, and those who cannot change their minds cannot change anything." – **George Bernard Shaw.**

A lot has changed in the last couple of years. We have had to accept new ways of not just learning but also of living. To ensure that progress doesn't stop, online classes and remote learning gained prominence. These were unprecedented changes for most schools, yet we adapted to them pretty quickly. The main reason for it was that we want to move ahead; we don't want to be tied down by limitations and problems. Finding newer and better ways is vital for human progress.

The Special Scheme of Assessment recently introduced by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) is a fresh approach to ensure that the growth of students doesn't stop, even in the testing circumstances. It has ample flexibility and various assessment criteria to make up for a just evaluation system. Unlike previous years, the academic year will be divided into two terms. The first term will have only Multiple-Choice Questions of three types; Case-based, Assertion-Reasoning Types & Stand-alone MCQs. Unlike the traditional 3-hour paper, this will be a 90-minute test based on the 50% of the rationalized syllabus. The Second Term will be of 2-hour duration & have questions of different formats like Case-based/Situation based, Open-ended, Short answer/Long answer type.

This is an excellent example of positivity, ensuring that students don't get stressed and focus on learning specific areas instead of cramming loads of information. This scheme will also boost the attempts of our education system to move from 'quantity' to 'quality.'

Also, with this scheme, students will be well prepared for Multiple Choice Questions, which are the most widely applicable & helpful type of test items like in NEET, JEE, CAT, CLAT, etc. These MCQ-type questions in the test will help the educators, parents & the students measure the most critical learning outcomes like knowledge, judgment, understanding of concepts & problem-solving.

How to prepare for the MCQs introduced in the Special Assessment Scheme?

Oswaal CBSE MCQs Chapter-wise Question Banks (Combined for Term 1 & 2) are based on the "Special Assessment Scheme" introduced by the board on 5 July 2021.

These Question Banks include:

- Multiple Choice Questions based on the latest Typologies introduced by the board like:
 1. Stand- Alone MCQs,
 2. MCQs based on Assertion-Reason
 3. Case-based MCQs
- Questions from CBSE official Question Bank released in April 2021
- Unit-wise Periodic Tests for practice
- Answers with Explanations

Oswaal CBSE MCQs Chapter-wise Question Banks (Combined for Term 1 & 2) are specially curated by the Oswaal Editorial Board to help the student master the Multiple-Choice Questions.

Wish you all Happy Learning and a Successful 2021-22!!

CBSE CIRCULAR 2021-22



केन्द्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड
CENTRAL BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION



NO.: F.1001/CBSE-Acad/Curriculum/2021

Date: July 22, 2021

Circular No: Acad- 53/2021

All the Heads of Schools affiliated to CBSE

Subject: Term wise syllabus for Board Examinations to be held in the academic session 2021-22 for Secondary and Senior Secondary classes and guidelines for the conduct of the Internal Assessment/Practicum/Project.

This is in continuation to Board's circular number Acad 51/2021 dated July 05, 2021 regarding Special Scheme of Assessment for Board Examination for Classes X and XII for the Session 2021- 22. The syllabus for the two terms mentioned in the scheme in all subjects for classes IX to XII are hereby notified vides this circular. In addition to syllabus for term end board examinations, guidelines for the conduct of Internal Assessment/Practicum/Project are also enclosed.

Schools are requested to share the term wise syllabus and guidelines for the conduct of board examinations and Internal Assessment / Practicum / Project available on CBSE Academic Website <http://www.cbseacademic.nic.in> at the link http://cbseacademic.nic.in/Term-wise-curriculum_2022.html with all their teachers and students.

(Dr. Joseph Emmanuel)

Director (Academics)

CBSE CIRCULAR 2021-22



केन्द्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड
CENTRAL BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION



CBSE/DIR (ACAD)/2021

Date: July 05, 2021

Circular No: A cad-51/2021

All the Heads of Schools affiliated to CBSE

Subject: Special Scheme of Assessment for Board Examination Classes X and XII for the Session 2021-22

COVID 19 pandemic caused almost all CBSE schools to function in a virtual mode for most part of the academic session of 2020-21. Due to the extreme risk associated with the conduct of Board examinations during the second wave in April 2021, CBSE had to cancel both its class X and XII Board examinations of the year 2021 and results are to be declared on the basis of a credible, reliable, flexible and valid alternative assessment policy. This, in turn, also necessitated deliberations over alternative ways to look at the learning objectives as well as the conduct of the Board Examinations for the academic session 2021-22 in case the situation remains unfeasible.

CBSE has also held stakeholder consultations with Government schools as well as private independent schools from across the country, especially schools from the remote rural areas and a majority of them have requested for the rationalization of the syllabus, similar to last year in view of reduced time permitted for organizing online classes. The Board has also considered the concerns regarding differential availability of electronic gadgets, connectivity and effectiveness of online teaching and other socio-economic issues, specially with respect to students from economically weaker sections and those residing in far flung areas of the country. In a survey conducted by CBSE, it was revealed that the rationalized syllabus notified for the session 2020-21, was effective for schools in covering the syllabus and helped learners in achieving learning objectives in a less stressful manner.

In the above backdrop and in line with the Board's continued focus on assessing stipulated learning outcomes by making the examinations competencies and core concepts based, student-centric, transparent, technology-driven and having advance provision of alternatives for different future scenarios, the following schemes are introduced for the Academic Session for Class X and Class XII, 2021-22.

1. Special Scheme for 2021-22

A. Academic Session to be divided into 2 Terms with approximately 50% syllabus in each term:

The syllabus for the Academic Session 2021-22 will be divided into 2 terms by following a systematic approach by looking into the interconnectivity of concepts and topics by the Subject Experts and the Board will conduct examinations at the end of each term on the basis of the bifurcated syllabus. This is done to increase the probability of having the Board conducting classes X and XII examinations at the end of the academic session.

B. The syllabus for the Board examination 2021-22 will be rationalized, similar to that of the last academic session to be notified in July 2021. For academic transactions, however, schools will

CBSE CIRCULAR 2021-22

follow the curriculum and syllabus released by the Board vide Circular no. F. 1001/CBSE-Acad/Curriculum/2021 dated 31 March, 2021. Schools will also use alternative academic calendar and inputs from the NCERT on transacting the curriculum.

- C. **Efforts will be made to make Internal Assessment/ Practical/ Project work more credible and valid** as per the guidelines and Moderation Policy to be announced by the Board to ensure fair distribution of marks.

2. Details of Curriculum Transaction

- Schools will continue teaching in distance mode till the authorities permit in- person mode of teaching in schools.
- **Classes IX-X: Internal Assessment** (throughout the year-irrespective of Term I and II) would include the *3 periodic tests, student enrichment, portfolio and practical work/ speaking-listening activities/ project.*
- **Classes XI-XII: Internal Assessment** (throughout the year-irrespective of Term I and II) would include end of topic or unit tests/ exploratory activities/ practicals/ projects.
- Schools would create a student profile for all assessments undertaken over the year and retain the evidences in digital format.
- CBSE will facilitate schools to upload marks of Internal Assessment on the CBSE IT platform.
- Guidelines for Internal Assessment for all subjects will also be released along with the rationalized term wise divided syllabus for the session 2021-22. The Board would also provide additional resources like sample assessments, question banks, teacher training, etc., for more reliable and valid internal assessments.

3. Term I Examinations:

- At the end of the first term, the Board will organize **Term I Examination** in a flexible schedule to be conducted between November-December 2021 with a window period of 4-8 weeks for schools situated in different parts of country and abroad. Dates for conduct of examinations will be notified subsequently.
- The Question Paper will have Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) including case-based MCQs and MCQs on assertion-reasoning type. Duration of test will be **90 minutes** and it will cover the rationalized syllabus of **Term I only** (i.e., approx. 50% of the entire syllabus).
- Question Papers will be sent by the CBSE to schools along with marking scheme.
- The exams will be conducted under the supervision of the External Center Superintendents and Observers appointed by CBSE.
- The responses of students will be captured on OMR sheets which, after scanning may be directly uploaded at CBSE portal or alternatively may be evaluated and marks obtained will be uploaded by the school on the very same day. The final direction in this regard will be conveyed to schools by the Examination Unit of the Board.
- Marks of the **Term I Examination** will contribute to the final overall score of students.

4. Term II Examination/ Year-end Examination:

- At the end of the second term, the Board would organize **Term II or Year-end Examination** based on the rationalized syllabus of Term II only (i.e., approximately 50% of the entire syllabus).
- This examination would be held around **March-April 2022** at the examination centres fixed by the Board.

CBSE CIRCULAR 2021-22

- The paper will be of **2 hours duration** and have questions of different formats (case-based/ situation based, open ended- short answer/ long answer type).
 - In case the situation is not conducive for normal descriptive examination, a **90 minute MCQs** based exam will be conducted at the end of the Term II also.
 - Marks of the Term II Examination would contribute to the final overall score.
5. **Assessment / Examination as per different situations**
- A. In case the situation of the pandemic improves and students are able to come to schools or centres for taking the exams.**
Board would conduct Term I and Term II examinations at schools/centres and the theory marks will be distributed equally between the two exams.
- B. In case the situation of the pandemic forces complete closure of schools during November-December 2021, but Term II exams are held at schools or centres.**
Term I MCQ based examination would be done by students online/offline from home - in this case, the weightage of this exam for the final score would be reduced, and weightage of Term II exams will be increased for declaration of final result.
- C. In case the situation of the pandemic forces complete closure of schools during March-April 2022, but Term I exams are held at schools or centres.**
Results would be based on the performance of students in Term I MCQ based examination and internal assessments. The weightage of marks of Term I examination conducted by the Board will be increased to provide year end results of candidates.
- D. In case the situation of the pandemic forces complete closure of schools and Board conducted Term I and II exams are taken by the candidates from home in the session 2021-22.**
Results would be computed on the basis of the Internal Assessment/ Practical/ Project Work and Theory marks of Term-I and II exams taken by the candidate from home in Class X / XII, subject to the moderation or other measures to ensure validity and reliability of the assessment.
In all the above cases, data analysis of marks of students will be undertaken to ensure the integrity of internal assessments and home based exams.



(Dr. Joseph Emmanuel)
Director (Academics)

CBSE CIRCULAR 2021-22

Latest Syllabus for Academic Year (2021-22)

Geography (Code No. 029)

CLASS–XII (2021-22)

Term wise Syllabus

COURSE CONTENT

TERM - I

Marks : 35

Weightage (In Marks)

Part A:	Fundamentals of Human Geography	15 Marks
Unit I:	Human Geography: Nature and Scope	3
Unit II:	People <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Population-distribution, density and growth● Population change-spatial patterns and structure; determinants of population change● Human development - concept; selected indicators, international comparisons	7
Unit III:	Human Activities <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Primary activities - concept and changing trends; gathering, pastoral, mining, subsistence agriculture, modern agriculture; people engaged in agricultural and allied activities - some examples from selected countries	5
Part B :	India: People and Economy	15 Marks
Unit I :	People <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Population: distribution, density and growth● Migration: International and national-Types causes and consequences	5
Unit II :	Human Settlements <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Rural settlements - types and distribution● Urban settlements - types, distribution and functional classification	5
Unit II :	Resources and Development <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Water resources- availability and utilization-irrigation, domestic, industrial and other uses; scarcity of water and conservation methods-rain water harvesting and watershed management	5

CBSE CIRCULAR 2021-22

Map Work on identification of features based on 1-5 units on the outline Political map of World.		05 Periods
Part C:	Practical Work	15 Marks
Unit 1:	Processing of Data and Thematic Mapping Processing of Data and Thematic Mapping Type and Sources of data: Primary, Secondary and other sources Tabulating and processing of data; calculation of averages, measures of central tendency	

COURSE CONTENT

TERM - II

Marks : 35
Weightage (In Marks)

Part A:	Fundamentals of Human Geography	15 Marks
Unit III:	Human Activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Secondary activities-concept; manufacturing: types - household, small scale, large scale; agro based and mineral based industries; people engaged in secondary activities - some examples from selected countries ● Tertiary activities-concept; trade, transport and tourism; services; people engaged in tertiary activities - some examples from selected countries ● Quaternary activities-concept; people engaged in quaternary activities - case study from selected countries 	9
Unit IV:	Transport and Communication <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Land transport - roads, railways; trans-continental railways ● Water transport - inland waterways; major ocean routes ● Air transport - Intercontinental air routes ● Oil and gas pipelines ● Satellite communication and cyberspace - importance and usage for geographical information; use of GPS 	6
Part B :	India: People and Economy	15 Marks
Unit III:	Resources and Development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Mineral and energy resources - distribution of metallic (Iron ore, Copper, Bauxite, Manganese); non-metallic (Mica, Salt) minerals; conventional (Coal, Petroleum, Natural gas and Hydroelectricity) and non-conventional energy sources (solar, wind, biogas) and conservation ● Planning in India - target group area planning (case study); idea of sustainable development (case study) 	7
Unit IV:	Transport and Communication <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Transport and communication-roads, railways, waterways and airways: oil and gas pipelines; Geographical information and communication networks 	4

CBSE CIRCULAR 2021-22

Unit V:	Geographical Perspective on Selected Issues and Problems <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Environmental pollution; urban-waste disposal● Urbanization, rural-urban migration; problems of slums● Land degradation	4
Map work on locating and labelling of features based on above units on outline map of India.		05 Periods
Part C:	Practical Work	15 Marks
Unit 1:	Processing of Data and Thematic Mapping <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Representation of data- construction of diagrams: Lines, bars, circles and flowchart; thematic maps; construction of dot; choropleth and isopleth maps● Data analysis and generation of diagrams, graphs and other visual diagrams using computers	

Prescribed Books :

- Fundamentals of Human Geography, Class XII, Published by NCERT
- India - People and Economy, Class XII, Published by NCERT
- Practical Work in Geography, Class XII, Published by NCERT

Note: The above textbooks are also available in Hindi medium.

SYLLABUS

Fundamentals of Human Geography

Class XII - Textbook I (NCERT)

Map Items for identification only on outline political map of the World.

Unit-1	Ch.-1	Nil	
Unit-2	Ch. 2 to 4	1	The largest country in each continent in terms of area
Unit-3	Ch. 5 to 8	1	Areas of subsistence gathering
	Primary Activities	2	Major areas of nomadic herding of the world
		3	Major areas of commercial livestock rearing
		4	Major areas of extensive commercial grain farming
		5	Major areas of mixed farming of the World
		6	Major areas of Mediterranean agriculture of the World
	Secondary Activities	1	Ruhr region, Silicon Valley, Appalachian region, Great lakes region
Unit - 4	Ch. 8	2	Transcontinental Railways: Terminal Stations of transcontinental railways – Trans Siberian, Trans Canadian, Tran Australian Railways
		3	Major Sea Ports : Europe : North Cape, London, Hamburg North America : Vancouver, San Francisco, New Orleans South America : Rio De Janeiro, Colon, Valparaiso Africa : Suez, Durban and Cape Town Asia : Yokohama, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Aden, Karachi, Kolkata Australia: Perth, Sydney, Melbourne
		4	Inland Waterways : Suez canal, Panama canal, Rhine waterway and St. Lawrence Seaway
		5	Major Airports : Asia : Tokyo, Beijing, Mumbai, Jeddah, Aden Africa : Johannesburg & Nairobi Europe : Moscow, London, Paris, Berlin and Rome North America : Chicago, New Orleans, Mexico City South America : Buenos Aires, Santiago Australia : Darwin and Wellington

SYLLABUS

India - People and Economy

Class XII - Textbook II (NCERT)

Map Items for locating and labelling only on the outline political map of India

Unit - 1 & 2	Ch.-1 to 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● State with highest level of urbanization and lowest level of urbanization● State with higher level of population density & one state with lowest level of population density● One out migrating state● One in migrating state● Any city with more than 10 million population – Greater Mumbai, Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai, Bengaluru
Unit- 3	Ch.-6 to 9	Leading producing states of the following crops: Mines: <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Iron-ore mines: Mayurbhanj, Bailadila, Ratnagiri, Bellary● Manganese mines: Balaghat, Shimoga● Copper mines: Hazaribagh, Singhbhum, Khetri● Bauxite mines: Katni, Bilaspur and Koraput● Coal mines: Jharia, Bokaro, Raniganj, Neyveli● Oil Refineries: Mathura, Jamnagar, Baroni Industries
Unit- 9	Ch.-10	Transport: (i) Important nodes on north-south corridor, east-west corridor & golden quadrilateral
Unit- 10	Ch.-12	NIL

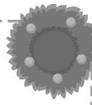




30 DAYS OF ONLY GRATITUDE!

Take it as a challenge; practice gratitude every day.

When you'll look around yourself, you'll find umpteen number of things to be grateful for. Practicing gratitude everyday will only multiply those things in your life & will ignite positive emotions in you. Here are a few things you could be grateful for. So, get started today!

- | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 
#1
About your body. | 
#2
What you find beautiful. | 
#3
A song you love. | 
#4
An accomplishment of yours. | 
#5
A friend. |
| 
#6
A Smell you love. | 
#7
Something that makes you smile. | 
#8
A happy memory. | 
#9
Something you like about where you live. | 
#10
A person in your family. |
| 
#11
A food you love. | 
#12
An ability of yours. | 
#13
A person. | 
#14
You're looking forward to. | 
#15
A life lesson. |
| 
#16
A person you look up to. | 
#17
A personality trait of yours. | 
#18
An item you use every day. | 
#19
A freedom you are grateful for. | 
#20
A holiday you love. |
| 
#21
A technology. | 
#22
Something made you laugh. | 
#23
Something nice. | 
#24
A book magazine or podcast. | 
#25
Another person. |
| 
#26
Something in nature. | 
#27
A gift you received. | 
#28
Something that brings hope. | 
#29
A compliment you have received. | 
#30
Something you are passionate about. |

POSITIVE AFFIRMATIONS



“Affirmations are like a seed planted in soil. Poor soil, poor growth. Rich soil, abundant growth. The more you choose to think thoughts that make you feel good, the quicker the affirmations work.”

- Louise Hay



- ▶ I am confident.
- ▶ I love who I am.
- ▶ I am compassionate.
- ▶ I am responsible.
- ▶ I am a leader.
- ▶ I believe in my dreams.
- ▶ I am brave.
- ▶ I choose a positive attitude.
- ▶ I am enough.
- ▶ I am great just the way I am.
- ▶ I work hard.
- ▶ I radiate joy and love.
- ▶ I am honest.
- ▶ I am patient.
- ▶ I help my family.
- ▶ I am strong.
- ▶ I can achieve my goals.
- ▶ I make good decisions.
- ▶ I am diligent.
- ▶ I am thoughtful.
- ▶ I am talented.
- ▶ I am loved.
- ▶ I am generous.
- ▶ I accept and love myself.
- ▶ I am unique.
- ▶ I am wonderfully made.
- ▶ I am creative.
- ▶ Good things happen to me.
- ▶ I am loving.
- ▶ I am kind.
- ▶ I am joyful.
- ▶ I care about others.
- ▶ I am important.
- ▶ I like myself.
- ▶ It's going to be a great day.
- ▶ I learn from my mistakes.
- ▶ I make friends easily.
- ▶ I am worthy.
- ▶ I am open to new experiences.
- ▶ I am beautiful.
- ▶ I am deserving of good things.
- ▶ I am grateful.
- ▶ I believe in me.
- ▶ I respect myself and I respect others.

Our mind starts believing what we repeatedly think or say. We, at Oswaal Books, resonate with this belief. So, we want all our readers to create their own positive affirmations! A positive affirmation is something spoken aloud that you want to believe or want to be true. Repeating positive affirmations daily can help shift your internal dialogue from negative to positive.

So let's get started!

PART-A: FUNDAMENTALS OF HUMAN GEOGRAPHY
UNIT-I: HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

Term I

CHAPTER

1

**HUMAN
GEOGRAPHY:
NATURE AND SCOPE**

Syllabus

Nature of human geography: Naturalisation of humans and humanization of nature. Human Geography through the corridors of time, fields and sub-fields of human geography.



STAND ALONE MCQs

(1 Mark each)

Q. 1. Human beings interact with their physical environment with the help of: **A**

- (A) animals
- (B) technology
- (C) arts
- (D) birds

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Technology indicates the level of cultural development of society. Human beings were able to develop technology after they developed a better understanding of natural laws.

Q. 2. The interaction between primitive human society and strong forces of nature is termed as: **R**

- (A) environmental determinism
- (B) neo- determinism
- (C) bio- determinism
- (D) anti-determinism

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: The environmental determinism suggests that humans are not a product of their environment, but rather that they possess the skills necessary to change their environment to satisfy human needs.

AI Q. 3. Neo- determinism was introduced by: **R**

- (A) Marx
- (B) Griffith Taylor
- (C) Newton
- (D) Mahatma Gandhi

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Griffith Taylor introduced the concept of Neo- determinism which reflects a middle path between the two ideas of environmental determinism and possibilism.

Q. 4. Radical School of Thought employed: **A**

- (A) Gandhian Theory
- (B) Humanistic Theory
- (C) Marxian Theory
- (D) All of these

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: Radical school of thought employed Marxian theory to explain the basic cause of poverty, deprivation and social inequality.

Q. 5. Behavioural School of Thought laid emphasis on:

- (A) past experience
- (B) live experience
- (C) present experience
- (D) None of the above

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Q. 6. Arrange the correct sequence of column II against column I **U**

Column I (Field of Human Geography)		Column II (Sub-Field)	
(i)	Social Geography	1.	Rural Planning
(ii)	Political Geography	2.	Marketing Geography
(iii)	Economic Geography	3.	Military Geography
(iv)	Settlement Geography	4.	Gender Geography

- (A) (i) - 3, (ii) - 4, (iii) - 1, (iv) - 2
 (B) (i) - 4, (ii) - 3, (iii) - 2, (iv) - 1
 (C) (i) - 4, (ii) - 1, (iii) - 2, (iv) - 3
 (D) (i) - 3, (ii) - 2, (iii) - 1, (iv) - 4

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: The different fields of human is associated and deals with humans and their relationships with communities, cultures, economies, and interactions with the environment by studying their relations with and across locations.

Q. 7. Which sub-field of geography is called Demography? R

- (A) Population Geography
 (B) Gender Geography
 (C) Rural Geography
 (D) Urban Geography

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Population Geography relates spatial variations in the distribution, composition, migration, and growth of populations to the terrain.

Q. 8. What is called the mother of all branches of knowledge? U

- (A) Sociology
 (B) Geography
 (C) History
 (D) Psychology

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Geography is sometimes considered as the mother of all sciences due to its links and influences on a range of other scientific fields including biology, mathematics, anthropology, geology, astronomy and chemistry.



ASSERTION AND REASON BASED MCQs (1 Mark each)

Directions : In the following questions, A statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Mark the correct choice as:

- (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 (B) Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A.
 (C) A is true but R is false.
 (D) A is false and R is true.

Q. 1. Assertion (A): Alluvial soil is ideal for growth of paddy, wheat, cereal and pulse crops.

Reason (R): Alluvial soil is well-known for its capacity to hold moisture. U

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: Alluvial soil contains adequate proportion of potash, phosphoric acid and lime which are ideal for the growth of sugarcane, paddy, wheat and other cereal and pulse crops. Not water-retention but this property makes it ideal for the growth of wheat, paddy, cereal and pulse crops.

Q. 2. Assertion (A): The availability of resources is not the only necessary condition for the development of any region.

Reason (R): Not only availability of resources but also corresponding change in technology is necessary for development of any region. A

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Mere availability of resources in the absence of corresponding changes in technology and institutions may hinder development. Thus, both resources and advanced technologies contribute in development of a region.

Q. 3. Assertion (A): Arid soil is unsuitable for cultivation.

Reason (R): Arid soil is generally sandy in texture and saline in nature. It restricts the filtration of water. U

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: Due to dry climate and high temperature, evaporation is faster and the soil lacks humus and moisture that is why it becomes unfit for cultivation.

Q. 4. Assertion (A): Processes of soil formation and erosion goes simultaneously and creates a balance between the two.

Reason (R): The denudation of the soil cover and subsequent washing down is soil erosion. R

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: Soil formation and erosion goes simultaneously but this balance is disturbed due to human activities like deforestation, over-grazing, construction, mining and natural forces like wind, glacier and water lead to soil erosion.

Q. 5. Assertion (A): Soil is the most important renewable natural resource.

Reason (R): Soil supports different types of living organisms on earth. A

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Soil is a living system. Soil helps to grow plants, supports natural vegetation and economic activities like agriculture. Its universal usage proves that it is the most important renewable natural resource.

Q. 6. Assertion (A): Land is a natural resource of utmost importance.

Reason (R): Land can be used for various purposes. U

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Land is a natural resource of utmost importance as it supports human life and wild life, economic activities like agriculture, mining, transport and communication system.



CASE-BASED MCQs

I. Read the case study given below and answer the questions that follow: **E**

Winters in the town of Trondheim mean fierce winds and heavy snow. The skies are dark for months. Kari drives to work in the dark at 8 am. She has special tyres for the winter and keeps the headlights of her powerful car switched on. Her office is artificially heated at a comfortable 23 degrees Celsius. The campus of the university she works in is built under a huge glass dome. This dome keeps the snow out in winter and lets in the sunshine in the summer. The temperature is controlled carefully and there is adequate lighting. Even though fresh vegetables and plants don't grow in such harsh weather, Kari keeps an orchid on her desk and enjoys eating tropical fruits like banana and kiwi. These are flown in from warmer areas regularly. With a click of the mouse, Kari can network with colleagues in New Delhi. She frequently takes a morning flight to London and returns in the evening in time to watch her favourite television serial. Though Kari is fifty-eight years old, she is fitter and looks younger than many thirty year old in other parts of the world.

Q. 1. When do fierce winds blow in Trondheim?

- (A) Summers (B) Winters
(C) Monsoons (D) All the year round

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: The winters in Trondheim are long, freezing, and overcast; and it is wet year round.

Q. 2. What is the shape of the university campus?

- (A) Bell shaped
(B) Pyramid shaped
(C) Dome shaped
(D) Cone shaped

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: Because of the Dome shape, they conserve vast amounts of energy, making them more cost effective to run and heat. The dome also keeps the snow out in winter and lets in the sunshine in the summer. The temperature is controlled carefully and there is adequate lighting.

Q. 3. Which of these fruits does Kari like to eat?

- (A) Kiwi (B) Dragon fruit
(C) Apple (D) Mango

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Kiwi is a warm country fruit which she likes to eat.

Q. 4. How old is Kari?

- (A) 23 (B) 32
(C) 46 (D) 58

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: Though Kari is fifty-eight years old, she is fitter and looks younger than many thirty year old in other parts of the world.

II. Read the note on outsourcing given below and answer the questions that follow: **UE**

The Naturalisation of Humans

Benda lives in the wilds of the Abujh Maad area of central India. His village consists of three huts deep in the wilds. Not even birds or stray dogs that usually crowd villages can be seen in these areas. Wearing a small loin cloth and armed with his axe, he slowly surveys the penda (forest) where his tribe practices a primitive form of agriculture called shifting cultivation. Benda and his friends burn small patches of forest to clear them for cultivation. The ash is used for making the soil fertile. Benda is happy that the Mahua trees around him are in bloom. How lucky I am to be a part of this beautiful universe, he thinks as he looks up to see the Mahua, Palash and Sal trees that have sheltered him since childhood. Crossing the penda in a gliding motion, Benda makes his way to a stream. As he bends down to scoop up a palmful of water, he remembers to thank Loi-Lugi, the spirit of the forest for allowing him to quench his thirst. Moving on with his friends, Benda chews on succulent leaves and roots. The boys have been trying to collect Gajjhara and Kuchla, from the forest. These are special plants that Benda and his people use. He hopes the spirits of the forest will be kind and lead him to these herbs. These are needed to barter in the madhai or tribal fair coming up the next full moon. He closes his eyes and tries hard to recall what the elders had taught him about these herbs and the places they are found in. He wishes he had listened more carefully. Suddenly there is a rustling of leaves. Benda and his friends know it is the outsiders who have come searching for them in the wilds. In a single fluid motion Benda and his friends disappear behind the thick canopy of trees and become one with the spirit of the forest.

Q. 1. Which of these types of agriculture is practiced in the village of Benda?

- (A) Traditional Cultivation
(B) Intensive Cultivation
(C) Shifting Cultivation
(D) Large Scale Cultivation

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: In Benda's village shifting cultivation is used as a farming method as it involves the cutting and burning of plants in a forest or woodland to create a field.

Q. 2. What is used to make the soil fertile?

- (A) Fertilizers (B) Manure
(C) Insecticides (D) Ash

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: Ash is a good source of potassium, phosphorus, and magnesium which is required to keep the soil fertile.

Q. 3. What is the name of the spirit of the forest?

- (A) Loi- Lugi (B) Chi-Mini
(C) Gajjhara- Kuchla (D) Benda- Benda

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Q. 4. Who had come to search Benda and his friends in the wilds?

- (A) Wild animals (B) Outsiders
(C) Tribals (D) None of these

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: The outsiders wanted to gather knowledge about special plants that Benda and his people used.

OR

Q. 1. Where is Abujh Maad area?

- (A) Eastern India (B) Western India
(C) Central India (D) North-eastern India

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: Abujmaad is a hilly forest area, spread over 4,000 square kilometres in Chhattisgarh.

Q. 2. Which of these is the local word for forest?

- (A) Benda (B) Penda
(C) Loi-Lugi (D) Madhai

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Q. 3. What have the boys been trying to collect from the forest?

- (A) Sal (B) Mahua
(C) Palash (D) Gajjhara

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: These are special plants that Benda and his people use.

Q. 4. Who does he believe will lead them to the herbs?

- (A) Spirits of trees (B) Spirits of medicine
(C) Spirits of forest (D) Spirits of ancestors

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

III. Read the case Study given below and answer the questions that follow: [AE]

The process of adaptation, adjustment with and modification of the environment started with the appearance of human beings over the surface of the earth in different ecological niches. Thus, if we imagine the beginning of human geography with the interaction of environment and human beings, it has its roots deep in history. Thus, the concerns of human geography have a long temporal continuum though the approaches to articulate them have changed over time. This dynamism in approaches and thrusts shows the vibrant nature of the discipline. Earlier there was little interaction between different societies and the knowledge

about each other was limited. Travellers and explorers used to disseminate information about the areas of their visits. Navigational skills were not developed and voyages were fraught with dangers. The late fifteenth century witnessed attempts of explorations in Europe and slowly the myths and mysteries about countries and people started to open up. The colonial period provided impetus to further explorations in order to access the resources of the regions and to obtain inventorised information. The intention here is not to present an in-depth historical account but to make you aware of the processes of steady development of human geography.

Q. 1. The process of adaptation, adjustment with and modification of the environment started with the appearance of human beings over the surface of the earth in different :

- (A) ecological niches
(B) ecological cliché
(C) ecological balance
(D) None of these

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: The ecological niche describes how a species interacts within an ecosystem.

Q. 2. If we imagine the beginning of human geography with the interaction of environment and human beings, it has its roots deep in _____ .

- (A) History
(B) Political Science
(C) Economics
(D) None of These

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: History views human experience from the perspective of time, geography from the perspective of space.

Q. 3. Which period provided impetus to further explorations in order to access the resources of the regions and to obtain inventoried information?

- (A) Elizabethan (B) colloquial
(C) colonial (D) dark

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: Colonialism is defined as control by one power over a dependent area or people. The colonial empires grew on the physical and population resources of the people they conquered in order to increase their own power.

Q. 4. What did the travellers and explorers used to do about the areas of their visits?

- (A) disseminate information
(B) discard information
(C) ignore information
(D) maintain no records

Ans. Option (A) is correct.



UNIT-II: PEOPLE

Term I

CHAPTER

2

THE WORLD POPULATION: DISTRIBUTION, DENSITY AND GROWTH

Syllabus

Population - distribution, density and growth

Population change - spatial patterns and structure; determinants of population change



STAND ALONE MCQs

(1 Mark each)

Q. 1. _____ refers to the way in which the population is spaced out all over the world.

- (A) Density of population
- (B) Population distribution
- (C) Population expansion
- (D) Population explosion

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Q. 2. What is considered as the most important factor for life?

- (A) Electricity
- (B) Animals
- (C) Water
- (D) Society

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: All the living things (plants and animals) need water to live.

Q. 3. The Arctic region and the Antarctica continent are situated near:

- (A) The Sahara Desert
- (B) The North and South Poles
- (C) Amazon Basin
- (D) the Equator

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: The Arctic encompasses a vast frozen ocean around the North Pole. Antarctica is a frozen continent anchored by the South Pole and surrounded by vast open oceans.

Q. 4. The population of the world is:

- (A) Equally distributed
- (B) Sparsely distributed

- (C) Unevenly distributed
- (D) Haphazardly distributed

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: Geographical, cultural, economical and social factors influence spatial distribution of population.

Q. 5. If the population decreases between two points of time, it is known as:

- (A) neutral growth of population
- (B) positive growth of population
- (C) negative growth of population
- (D) negligible growth of population

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: A negative growth rate would mean a population size gets smaller, reducing the number of people inhabiting that country.

Q. 6. Those factors which make the place of destination seem more attractive than the place of origin are known as:

- (A) push factors
- (B) pull factors
- (C) migration factors
- (D) immigration factor

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Pull factors are positive aspects that attract people to move to a place e.g. good employment opportunities, better facilities, education and medical facilities.

Q. 7. $(Bi/P) \times 1000 =$

- (A) Crude Birth Rate
- (B) Negative Birth Rate
- (C) Positive Birth Rate
- (D) Zero Birth Rate

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: It is important to calculate crude birth rate because it is a useful indicator in studies of population around the world.

Ans. (a) Crude Birth Rate

Q. 12. Agrarian society depends on agriculture as the: [A]

- (A) primary means of subsistence
- (B) neutral means of subsistence
- (C) secondary means of subsistence
- (D) None of the Above

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Agrarian society can be defined as a society where a majority of its population derives its income from agriculture and related activities.

[AI] Q. 8. Those factors which make the place of origin seem less attractive are known as: [U]

- (A) pull factors
- (B) push factors
- (C) immigration factors
- (D) Economic factors

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Freedom from political oppression, conflicts, chaos and war are some of the push factors that force people to leave their place of origin.

[AI] Q. 9. World population exploded in the eighteenth century after the: [A]

- (A) World War I
- (B) World War II
- (C) Civil War
- (D) Industrial Revolution

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: With industrialization, improvements in medical knowledge and public health, together with a more regular food supply, brought about a drastic reduction in the death rate but no corresponding decline in the birth rate. The result was a population explosion.

Q. 10. The growth of population is low in: [R]

- (A) developed countries
- (B) third world countries
- (C) developing countries
- (D) Highly industrialized countries

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Developed countries tend to have a lower fertility rate due to lifestyle choices associated with economic affluence, leading to low growth of population.

Q. 11. The consumption of resources on a faster rate is known as: [R]

- (A) development of resources
- (B) depletion of resources
- (C) declining of resources
- (D) mis- muster of resources

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Major causes of resource depletion is population growth. With the increase in population the depletion of natural resources will also increase.

Q. 13. The first stage of the Demographic Transition Theory has: [R]

- (A) high fertility and low mortality
- (B) high fertility and high mortality
- (C) low fertility and low mortality
- (D) None of the Above

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: During this stage, the population is stable, with both high birth rates and high death rates.

Q. 14. In the second stage of Demographic Transition Theory: [R]

- (A) fertility remains low
- (B) fertility remains high
- (C) fertility remains stagnant
- (D) Fertility plays no major role

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: The total population of a country in Second stage rises because births outnumber deaths.

Q. 15. Spacing or preventing the birth of children is known as: [U]

- (A) home planning
- (B) office planning
- (C) family planning
- (D) family prevention

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Q. 16. Which continent has the highest growth rate of population? [R]

- (A) America
- (B) Africa
- (C) Australia
- (D) Asia

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Africa has the highest growth rate of population due to several factors, including the rising life expectancy and the high fertility rates registered on the continent.

Q. 17. Which country in the world has the lowest growth rate of population? [R]

- (A) Lebanon
- (B) Iraq
- (C) Iran
- (D) Syria

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: Due to the Syrian Civil War, the Syrian population decreased.

- Q. 28. The effect of overpopulation can be: U
 (A) Increase in economic development
 (B) Increase in demands of basic amenities
 (C) Better education facilities
 (D) More help from the government

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Overpopulation will cause additional strains on resources. More people means an increased demand for food, water, housing and other resources.

- Q. 29. Arrange the four stages of demographic transition in the correct order: U
 (i) Pre- industrial stage
 (ii) Urbanizing/industrializing
 (iii) Mature industrial
 (iv) Post-industrial
OPTIONS:
 (A) (i),(ii),(iii),(iv) (B) (iv),(ii),(iii),(i)
 (C) (iii),(iv),(i),(ii) (D) (ii),(i),(iii),(iv)

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

- Q. 30. The evolution of the population profile of a country, region or other defined geographical area over time is known as : R
 (A) demographic cycle
 (B) demographic evolution
 (C) demographic digression
 (D) none of the Above

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: The demographic cycle is one of the most important factors for predicting economic prosperity and performance of a country.

- Q. 31. As per 2019, Life expectancy in Japan was the highest with close to : U
 (A) 65 years (B) 75 years
 (C) 85 years (D) 95 years

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

- Q. 32. Which country has the highest mortality rate as per 2019? R
 (A) Ukraine
 (B) Bulgaria
 (C) Romania
 (D) Croatia

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: The mortality rate in Bulgaria is high due to diseases of the cardiovascular system, non- infectious and cancer diseases.

- Q. 33. Which one of the following is not a fact?
 (A) Human population increased more than ten times during the past 500 years.
 (B) It took 100 years for the population to rise from 5 billion to 6 billion
 (C) Population growth is high in the first stage of demographic transition.
 (D) Population growth is high in developing nations.

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: During the first stage the population is stable, with both high birth rates and high death rates. The death rates are high because there is increased disease, minimal medical care, poor sanitation, and limited food supplies.



ASSERTION AND REASON BASED MCQs (1 Mark each)

Directions : In the following questions, A statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Mark the correct choice as:

- (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 (B) Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A.
 (C) A is true but R is false.
 (D) A is false and R is true.

- Q. 1. **Assertion (A):** The people of a country are its real wealth.

Reason (R): It is they, who are the actual resources and make use of the country's other resources and decide its policies.

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Ultimately a country is known by the people living over there.

- Q. 2. **Assertion (A):** The population of the world is unevenly distributed.

Reason (R): Asia has many places where people are few and few place where people are very many.

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Geographical, cultural, economical and social factors influence spatial distribution of population. Since these factors vary across our planet, we have an uneven distribution of population in the world. Geographical factors like soil, climate, topography, water influence the population of an area.

- Q. 3. **Assertion (A):** Each unit of land has limited capacity to support people living on it.

Reason (R): It is necessary to understand the ratio between the numbers of people to the size of land.

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: The ways in which people have organized themselves in space at any given time represent the sum of all of the advances they have made to their overall geographical area.

Q. 4. Assertion (A): Death rate plays an active role in population change.

Reason (R): Population growth occurs not only by increasing births rate but also due to decreasing death rate.

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: The population of the world or the particular place does not remain the same. Death decreases the population.

Q. 5. Assertion (A): The 10 most populous countries of the world contribute about 60 per cent of the world's population.

Reason (R): Out of these 10 countries, 6 are located in Asia.

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: The 10 most populous countries of the world contribute about 60 per cent of the world's population as they are rich in natural resources, have fertile soil, accessible land and favourable climate.

Q. 6. Assertion (A): Each unit of land has limited capacity to support people living on it.

Reason (R): Hence, it is necessary to understand the ratio between the numbers of people to the size of land.

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Each unit of land has limited capacity to support people living on it because water, food, shelter and resources in each unit are limited.

Q. 7. Assertion (A): People prefer living on flat plains and gentle slopes.

Reason (R): This is because such areas are favourable for the production of crops and to build roads and industries.

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: This is because plains are favourable for growing crops, setting up industries and for developing the transport system.

Q. 8. Assertion (A): The mountainous and hilly areas hinder the development of transport network and hence initially do not favour agricultural and industrial development.

Reason (R): So, these areas tend to be highly populated.

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: The steep topography makes it difficult and expensive to build houses, establish factories, build roads and grow vegetation. The low temperatures also make it difficult for many to live there.

Q. 9. Assertion (A): Mediterranean regions were inhabited from early periods in history

Reason (R): This is due to their pleasant climate.

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Mediterranean regions were inhabited from early periods in history due to their pleasant climate, fertile soil and privileged geographical location of the Mediterranean area between 3 continents helped it flourish.

Q. 10. Assertion (A): Areas with mineral deposits attract industries.

Reason (R): Mining and industrial activities generate employment.

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Areas with mineral deposits play a major role in the industrial growth of a nation and its people at large. It generates revenue, encourages development and employs a large number of people.

Q. 11. Assertion (A): Cities offer better employment opportunities, educational and medical facilities, better means of transport and communication.

Reason (R): It leads to rural to urban migration and cities grow in size.

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: Decline in income from agriculture, lack of alternative job, declining local economy, and denied access to basic facilities leads to rural to urban migration and cities grow in size.

Q. 12. Assertion (A): The Kobe-Osaka region of Japan is thickly populated

Reason (R): This is because of the presence of a number of industries.

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: The Kobe-Osaka region of Japan is thickly populated because of the presence of a number of industries like:- electronics, pharmaceutical, machinery, device, chemical, food, and construction industries. It is the second most populated region in Japan.

Q. 13. Assertion (A): Some places attract more people because they have religious or cultural significance.

Reason (R): In the same way – people tend to move away from places where there is social and political unrest.

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: People may choose to move for a variety of reasons, such as employment opportunities, to escape a violent conflict, environmental factors, educational purposes, or to reunite with family. Others feel they must leave because of poverty, political unrest, gang violence and the discrimination they face in daily life.

Q. 14. Assertion (A): Death rate plays an active role in population change.

Reason (R): Population growth occurs not only by increasing births rate but also due to decreasing death rate.

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Natural decrease occurs when death rate is greater than birth rate.

Q. 15. Assertion (A): When people move from one place to another, the place they move from is called the Place of Origin.

Reason (R): The place of origin shows a decrease in population while the population increases in the place of destination.

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Economic, political, cultural, or environmental reasons force people to move away from the place of origin.

Q. 16. Assertion (A): A small increase in population is desirable in a growing economy.

Reason (R): However, population growth beyond a certain level creates no problems.

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: Higher population growth rates would clearly lead to higher economic growth rates.



CASE-BASED MCQs

I. Read the case study given below and answer the questions that follow: **E**

The people of a country are its real wealth. It is they who make use of the country's resources and decide its policies. Ultimately a country is known by its people. It is important to know how many women and men a country has, how many children are born each year, how many people die and how? Whether they live in cities or villages, can they read or write and what work do they do? The world at the beginning of 21st century recorded the presence of over 6 billion population.

The population of the world is unevenly distributed. The remark of George B. Gressey about the population of Asia that "Asia has many places where people are few and few places where people are very many" is true about the pattern of population distribution of the world also.

Q. 1. What is the real wealth of a country?

- (A) Government
- (B) People
- (C) Educational institutes
- (D) Economy

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Q. 2. Why is it important to know how many women and men a country has, how many children are born each year, how many people die?

- (A) For planning purpose
- (B) For push factors
- (C) For pull factors
- (D) For preparing military strength

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Population data helps to plan how many schools, clinics, hospitals and jobs a country needs.

Q. 3. The knowledge of how many women and men a country has, how many children are born each year, how many people die and how is known as:

- (A) Density data
- (B) Population data
- (C) Sexsex data
- (D) None of the above

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Population data can be used for planning purposes.

Q. 4. The world at the beginning of 21st century recorded the presence of over _____ population.

- (A) 6 billion
- (B) 8 billion
- (C) 10 million
- (D) 6 million

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

II. Read the case study given below and answer the questions that follow: **E**

There are three components of population change – births, deaths and migration. Death rate plays an active role in population change. Population growth occurs not only by increasing births rate but also due to decreasing death rate. Crude Death Rate (CDR) is a simple method of measuring mortality of any area. CDR is expressed in terms of number of deaths in a particular year per thousand of population in a particular region. By and large mortality rates are affected by the region's demographic structure, social advancement and levels of its economic development.

Q. 1. Name the three components of population change.

- (A) Migration, economy, education
- (B) Migration, birth rate, death rate
- (C) Migration, industries, agriculture
- (D) None of the Above

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: The difference between live births and deaths and the difference between the number of people moving into an area and the number of people moving out defines the population change.

- Q. 2. _____ plays an active role in population change.
 (A) Birth rate (B) Death rate
 (C) Accidents (D) Immigration

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Natural decrease in population occurs when death rate is greater than birth rate. Natural increase in population occurs when the death rate is low.

- Q. 3. Which method is used for measuring the mortality of an area?
 (A) Crude Birth Rate
 (B) Crude Death Rate
 (C) Population Index
 (D) None of the above

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: The crude death rate is the number of deaths per 1000 people in a year in relation to the total population. It is a simple method to measure the death rate because it takes only the data of total mid-year population and total deaths.

- Q. 4. Name two factors that affect the mortality rate.
 (A) Economic development, death rate
 (B) Demographic structure, economic growth
 (C) Social advancement, birth rate
 (D) Social advancement, demographic structure

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

III. Read the case study given below and answer the questions that follow: AE

A small increase in population is desirable in a growing economy. However, population growth beyond a certain level leads to problems. Of these the depletion of resources is the most serious. Population decline is also a matter of concern. It indicates that resources that had supported a population earlier are now insufficient to maintain the population. The deadly HIV/ AIDS epidemics in Africa and some parts of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) and Asia have pushed up death rates and reduced average life expectancy. This has slowed down population growth.

- Q. 1. What is the correlation between population economy?
 (A) High population growth leads to high economic growth
 (B) High population growth leads to limited economic growth
 (C) Less population growth leads to exponential economic growth
 (D) None of the Above

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: The quantity, quality, structure, distribution, and movement of a population can help or hinder the rate of economic development.

- Q. 2. Population decline is a matter of _____.
 (A) happiness
 (B) concern
 (C) economic growth
 (D) push factors

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Declining population means slower economic growth.

- Q. 3. _____ is an estimate of the average number of additional years that a person of a given age can expect to live.
 (A) Average life span
 (B) Average death span
 (C) Average life expectancy
 (D) Average death expectancy

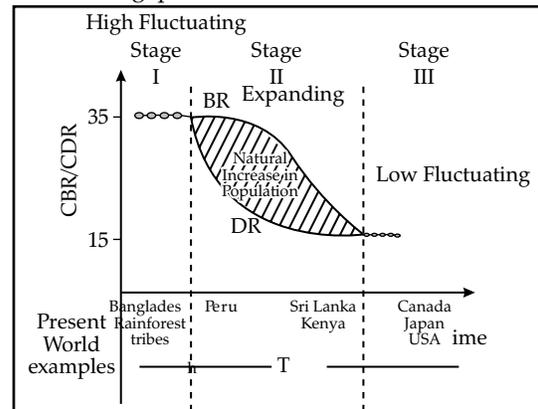
Ans. Option (C) is correct.

- Q. 4. The increase in the number of individuals in a population is known as:
 (A) Population growth (B) Population stability
 (C) Population blast (D) None of the Above

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Population growth depends on the rate of natural increase, or the fertility rate minus the mortality rate, and net migration.

IV. Study the given graph carefully and answer the following questions: E



- Q. 1. How does the natural increase in population occur, as per the graph?
 (A) Birth Rate – Death Rate
 (B) Death Rate + Birth Rate
 (C) Growth Rate – Birth Rate
 (D) Birth Rate + Migration

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: The difference between the birth rate and the death rate of a country or place is causes the natural increase.

- Q. 2. What does the transition from high fluctuating stage to low fluctuating stage indicate?
 (A) Shift from Urban Industrial economy to Rural Agrarian economy
 (B) Shift from Rural Agrarian economy to Urban Industrial economy
 (C) Low Birth and Death Rate to High Birth and Death Rate
 (D) Migration from Urban to Rural areas

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

- Q. 3. From the given graph, what condition can you infer about the developing countries?
 (A) High Birth Rate and High Death Rate
 (B) Low Birth rate and Low Death rate

- (C) High Birth Rate and Low Birth Rate
(D) Low Birth Rate and High Death Rate

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

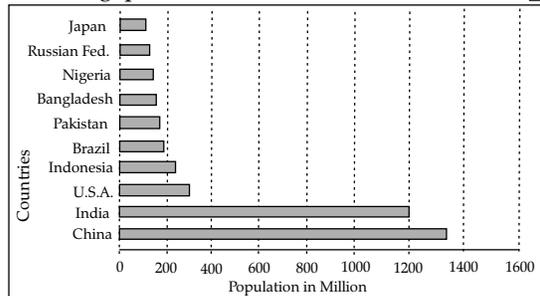
Explanation: The social structure, religious beliefs, economic prosperity and urbanisation within each country leads to high birth rates and low birth rates in developing countries.

- Q. 4. In which stage of Demographic Transition, population explosion took place :
(A) Stage I
(B) Stage II
(C) Stage III
(D) Post Stage III

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Stage II is characterized by a rapid decrease in a country's death rate while the birth rate remains high. The fall in the death rate is due to drastic improvement in the medical facilities, vaccinations, etc.

- V. Study the given graph carefully and answer the following questions : **E**



- Q. 1. Identify the Asian country with the maximum population.

- (A) India (B) China
(C) Pakistan (D) USA

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: The rise of industry and large-scale agriculture and many other factors has led China to have maximum population.

- Q. 2. Why is Japan's population decreasing?

- (A) No pull factors
(B) Terrorism
(C) Government policies
(D) Low fertility rate

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: Japan's overall population is shrinking due to low fertility rates and the aging population is rapidly increasing.

- Q. 3. Why is Brazil sparsely populated?

- (A) Due to climate
(B) Due to drug mafia
(C) Due to less land availability
(D) None of the Above

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Brazil is very sparsely populated due to the climate of the area. The country suffers from frequent droughts.

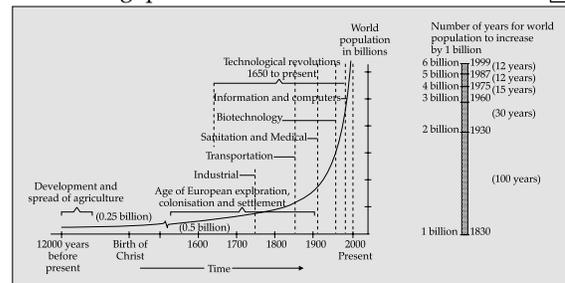
- Q. 4. Why is Asia the most populous continent?

- (A) No contact with Western world
(B) Dictatorship
(C) No emigration allowed
(D) Rich in natural resources

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: Asia is rich in natural resources such as petroleum, forests, fish, water, rice, copper and silver.

- VI. Study the given graph carefully and answer the following questions : **E**



- Q. 1. Which of these periods closely represents the European explorations?

- (A) 1 CE to 1600 CE
(B) 1500 CE to 1700 CE
(C) 1520 CE to 1900 CE
(D) 1650 CE to 1950 CE

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

- Q. 2. In how many years did world population increase from 4 billion to 5 billion?

- (A) 12 years (B) 15 years
(C) 30 years (D) 100 years

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: The world population increased due to better nutrition, higher birth rates, and lower mortality.

- Q. 3. What is the speciality of the period 1650 CE to present?

- (A) Development and spread of agriculture
(B) Colonialization
(C) Technological revolutions
(D) Transportation

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

- Q. 4. What was the approximate population of the world in 1600s?

- (A) 0.25 billion (B) 0.5 billion
(C) 0.75 billion (D) 1 billion

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: New crops that had come from the Americas to Asia and Europe during the 16th century contributed to population growth on these continents. The indigenous populations of the Americas, however, were decimated by diseases brought by European colonizers.



CHAPTER 3

Term I

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

Syllabus

Human Development - concept; selected indicators, international comparisons.



STAND ALONE MCQs

(1 Mark each)

- Q. 1.** Development means: [A]
- (A) a qualitative change which is always value positive.
 - (B) a qualitative change which is always value negative.
 - (C) a quantitative change which is always value positive.
 - (D) None of the Above

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Development is basically a concept that has positive connotations. It involves the application of certain economic and technical measures to utilize available resources to instigate economic growth and improve people's quality of life.

- Q. 2.** A country's level of development is measured only in terms of its: [R]
- (A) medical growth
 - (B) economic growth
 - (C) human growth
 - (D) migratory growth

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: A country's level of development is measured by its income per capita income, the level of industrialization, the general standard of living, and the amount of technological infrastructure that has developed there.

- Q. 3.** Both growth and _____ refer to changes over a period of time. [R]
- (A) prosperity
 - (B) happiness
 - (C) development
 - (D) progress

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

- Q. 4.** Access to _____, health and education are the key areas in human development. [A]
- (A) resources
 - (B) transport
 - (C) politics
 - (D) ministers

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: The key areas of human development are health, housing and access to resources.

- Q. 5.** Income Approach is: [A]
- (A) one of the oldest approaches to human development.
 - (B) one of the recent approaches to human development.
 - (C) one of the latest approaches to human development.
 - (D) None of the above

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Income approach is one of the oldest approaches to human development. Human development is seen as being linked to income.

- Q. 6. _____ refers to making equal access to opportunities available to everybody. [R]
- (A) Empowerment
(B) Equity
(C) sustainability
(D) Development

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: The opportunities available to people should be equal irrespective of their caste, colour, creed, race or income.

- Q. 7. _____ means continuity in the availability of opportunities. [U]
- (A) Productivity
(B) Empowerment
(C) Sustainability
(D) Security

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: To have sustainable human development each generation must have equal opportunities.

- Q. 8. Higher the level of income: [A]
- (A) the higher is the level of human development.
(B) the lower is the level of human development.
(C) the stagnant is the level of human development.
(D) The high the level of immigration flow.

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: The idea is that the level of income reflects the level of freedom an individual enjoys. Higher the level of income, the higher is the level of human development.

- [AI] Q. 9. _____ here means human labour productivity or productivity in terms of human work. [U]
- (A) Empowerment (B) Productivity
(C) Equity (D) Employment

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

- Q. 10. _____ measures the shortfall in human development. [A]
- (A) Poverty index
(B) Human development index
(C) GDP
(D) Happiness Index

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

- [AI] Q. 11. The human poverty index is related to the : [R]
- (A) GDP
(B) human development index
(C) human growth index
(D) human immigration index

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Human poverty index is related to the HDI as it is a composite index which assesses three elements of deprivation in a country – longevity, knowledge and a decent standard of living.

- Q. 12. Countries with high human development index are those which have a score of: [R]
- (A) about 0.8
(B) below 0.8
(C) over 0.8
(D) not even close to 0.8

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: Countries with higher scores on the index are said to be better developed than those with lower scores. These countries have better standards of living.

- Q. 13. Countries with medium levels of human development have: [R]
- (A) 90 countries in it (B) 41 countries in it
(C) 100 countries in it (D) 51 countries in it

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Countries with medium levels of human development means that these countries have higher life expectancy.

- Q. 14. The concept of human development was introduced by: [R]
- (A) Dr. Mahbub-ul-Haq
(B) Nelson Mandela
(C) Mao Zedong
(D) Winston Churchill

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

- Q. 15. Growth is: [U]
- (A) Quantitative
(B) Qualitative
(C) Selective
(D) All of the Above

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Growth is the expansion of population which is measurable and is always quantitative.

- Q. 16. Development is : [U]
- (A) Quantitative (B) negative
(C) Qualitative (D) Not preferable

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: Development means a qualitative improvement which is always value positive.

- Q. 17. Leading a long and healthy life, being able to gain knowledge and having enough means to be able to live a decent life are the most important aspects of: [U]
- (A) human development
(B) human acceptance
(C) human care
(D) human nature

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Physical, intellectual, emotional and social aspects are the areas of human development.

- Q.18. _____ mean to have the power to make choices and such power comes from increasing freedom and capability. U
- (A) Empowerment
(B) Enrolment
(C) Enrichment
(D) Enlightenment

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Empowerment is a process and an outcome. The process through which people attain knowledge and skills that will allow them to first acknowledge the need for a change, and then change something about their lives.

- Q. 19. Match and arrange column II with Column I. U

	Column I HDI		Column I Percentage
(i)	Very High	1.	Between 0.550 up to 0.700
(ii)	High	2.	Above 0.800
(iii)	Medium	3.	Between 0.701 up to 0.799
(iv)	Low	4.	Below 0.549

Options :

- (A) (i)-2, (ii)-3, (iii)-1, (iv)-4
(B) (i)-4, (ii)-1, (iii)-2, (iv)-3
(C) (i)-2, (ii)-3, (iii)-4, (iv)-1
(D) (i)-1, (ii)-2, (iii)-3, (iv)-4

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

- Q. 20. _____ approach looks at human beings as beneficiaries or targets of all development activities. U

- (A) Welfare
(B) Capability
(C) Income
(D) Basic needs

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: This approach argues for higher government expenditure on education, health, social secondary and amenities. People are not participants in development but only passive recipients.

- Q. 21. The average number of years to be lived by a group of people born in the same year is known as: U
- (A) Total life lived
(B) Life expectancy
(C) Life span
(D) Life limit

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Life expectancy is based on an estimate of the average age that members of a particular population group will be when they die.

- Q. 22. Arrange the countries from highest to lowest in terms of Gross National Happiness Index: E

- (i) Iceland
(ii) Denmark
(iii) Finland
(iv) Switzerland

Options:

- (A) i, ii, iii, iv
(B) iii, ii, iv, i
(C) iv, ii, iii, i
(D) iii, iv, i, ii

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Finland has low crime rate and people feel safe, secure, and happier. Finland also has a universal health care system which a significant factor in how happy its citizens feel.

- Q. 23. Arrange the countries from highest HDI to lowest HDI. E

- (i) Norway
(ii) Ireland
(iii) Switzerland
(iv) Hong kong

Options:

- (A) i, ii, iii, iv
(B) ii, iii, i, iv
(C) iv, i, ii, iii
(D) iii, iv, ii, i

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: A well-functioning and relatively uncorrupted state. A high level of economic development, good medical facilities have helped Norway have the highest HDI.

- Q. 24. The adult literacy rate and the gross enrolment ratio represent access to: U

- (A) knowledge
(B) resources
(C) world
(D) None of the Above

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: The number of adults who are able to read and write and the number of children enrolled in schools show how easy or difficult it is to access knowledge in a particular country.



ASSERTION AND REASON BASED MCQs (1 Mark each)

Directions : In the following questions, A statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Mark the correct choice as.

- (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 (B) Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A.
 (C) A is true but R is false.
 (D) A is false and R is true.

Q. 1. Assertion (A): Development occurs when positive growth takes place.

Reason (R): Development occurs when there is a positive change in quality.

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Development occurs when there is a positive change in quality over a time frame. Although development is always influenced by growth but only in the case of positive and qualitative growth.

Q. 2. Assertion (A): The basic goal of development is to create conditions where people can live meaningful lives.

Reason (R): People are central to all development.

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Human development is defined as the process of enlarging people's freedoms and opportunities and improving their well-being. The main aim of development is to create a situation and environment where people get meaningful lives.

Q. 3. Assertion (A): The term 'development' refers to a qualitative growth that is always value positive.

Reason (R): It occurs when there is a positive change in quality over a time frame.

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Although development is always influenced by growth but only in the case of positive and qualitative growth, e.g. if a child grows by height but is not mentally able, then growth is not accompanied with development.

Q. 4. Assertion (A): Development refers to qualitative changes and its value is always positive.

Reason (R): This is because development cannot take place unless there is an increase or a rise in existing conditions thus leading to positive changes.

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Q. 5. Assertion (A): A meaningful life is not just a long one.

Reason (R): It must be a life with some purpose.

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: This means that people must be healthy, be able to develop their talents, participate in society and be free to achieve their goals.

Q. 6. Assertion (A): To have sustainable human development, each generation must have the same opportunities.

Reason (R): Misuse of any of these resources will lead to fewer opportunities for future generations.

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: All environmental, financial and human resources must be used keeping in mind the future.

Q. 7. Assertion (A): Efforts should be made to increase people's knowledge, provide better health facilities ultimately leading to better work efficiency.

Reason (R): It is people who are the real wealth of nations.

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Q. 8. Assertion (A): Equity refers to making equal access to opportunities available to everybody.

Reason (R): The opportunities available to people must not be equal irrespective of their gender, race, income and in the Indian case, caste.

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: The basic idea is to ensure equitable distribution of opportunity to every individual, so they can exercise their choice without any hindrance.

Q. 9. Assertion (A): The human poverty index is related to the human development index.

Reason (R): This index measures the shortfall in human development.

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Q. 10. Assertion (A): Level of income reflects the level of freedom an individual enjoys.

Reason(R): Higher the level of income, the higher is the level of human development.

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Strong income growth advances human development, which, in turn, promotes economic growth.

Q. 11. Assertion (A): People are not participants in development but only passive recipients in welfare approach.

Reason (R): The government is responsible for increasing levels of human development by maximising expenditure on welfare.

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Q. 12. Assertion (A): Size of the territory and per capita income are not directly related to human development.

Reason (R): Often smaller countries have done better than larger ones in human development. **E**

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: For example, Sri Lanka, Trinidad and Tobago have a higher rank than India in the human development index despite having smaller economies.



CASE-BASED MCQs

I. Read the case study given below and answer the questions that follow: **E**

The concept of human development was introduced by Dr. Mahbub-ul-Haq. Dr Haq has described human development as development that enlarges people's choices and improves their lives. People are central to all development under this concept. These choices are not fixed but keep on changing. The basic goal of development is to create conditions where people can live meaningful lives. A meaningful life is not just a long one. It must be a life with some purpose. This means that people must be healthy, be able to develop their talents, participate in society and be free to achieve their goals.

Q. 1. According to Dr. Haq's concept of human development, who is central to all development?

- (A) Countries
- (B) Continents
- (C) People
- (D) Policies

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Q. 2. How does HDI help the United Nations?

- (A) Helps to determine which country needs assistance
- (B) Helps to determine which country is economical strong
- (C) Helps to determine which country has dictatorship
- (D) None of the Above

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: The HDI is a measurement system used by the United Nations to evaluate the level of individual human development in each country.

Q. 3. Why is Human Development information important?

- (A) Measure's development of a country
- (B) Measure's the progress made in terms of government policies
- (C) Measure death rate
- (D) Measure countries import and export

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: The Human Development Index (HDI) is a statistical tool used to measure a country's overall achievement in its social and economic dimensions.

Q. 4. State one important means to Human Development rather an end in itself?

- (A) Income growth
- (B) Emigration
- (C) Migration
- (D) Birth rate

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Income growth is seen as a means to development, rather than an end in it self. Human development is about giving people more freedom and opportunities to live lives they value.

II. Read the case study given below and answer the questions that follow: **E**

The human development index (HDI) ranks the countries based on their performance in the key areas of health, education and access to resources. These rankings are based on a score between 0 to 1 that a country earns from its record in the key areas of human development. The indicator chosen to assess health is the life expectancy at birth. A higher life expectancy means that people have a greater chance of living longer and healthier lives. The adult literacy rate and the gross enrolment ratio represent access to knowledge. The number of adults who are able to read and write and the number of children enrolled in schools show how easy or difficult it is to access knowledge in a particular country. Access to resources is measured in terms of purchasing power (in U.S. dollars). Each of these dimensions is given a weightage of 1/3. The human development index is a sum total of the weights assigned to all these dimensions. The closer a score is to one, the greater is the level of human development. Therefore, a score of 0.983 would be considered very high while 0.268 would mean a very low level of human development. The human development index measures attainments in human development. It reflects what has been achieved in the key areas of human development. Yet it is not the most reliable measure. This is because it does not say anything about the distribution. The human poverty index is related to the human development index. This index measures the shortfall in human development.

Q. 1. The _____ ranks the countries based on their performance in the key areas of health, education and access to resources.

- (A) HDI
- (B) HMI
- (C) GDP
- (D) GHI

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: The human development approach focuses on improving the lives people lead rather than assuming that economic growth will lead, automatically, to greater opportunities for all.

Q. 2. A _____ life expectancy means that people have a greater chance of living longer and healthier lives.

- (A) Lower
- (B) Higher
- (C) Medium
- (D) Stagnant

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: The higher the life expectancy, the better shape a country is in.

Q. 3. How is access to resources measured?

- (A) In terms of selling power
- (B) In terms of purchasing power
- (C) In terms of government control
- (D) None of the Above

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Q. 4. What is the indicator of the poverty of community in a country?

- (A) Individual Poverty Index
- (B) Human Poverty Index
- (C) Country Poverty Index
- (D) Personal Poverty Index

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Human Poverty Index was developed by the United Nations to complement the Human Development Index.

III. Read the case study given below and answer the questions that follow: **E**

Equity refers to making equal access to opportunities available to everybody. The opportunities available to people must be equal irrespective of their gender, race, income and in the Indian case, caste. Yet this is very often not the case and happens in almost every society. For example, in any country, it is interesting to see which group the most of the school dropouts belong to. This should then lead to an understanding of the reasons for such behaviour. In India, a large number of women and persons belonging to socially and economically backward groups drop out of school. This shows that the choices of these groups get limited by not having access to knowledge.

Sustainability means continuity in the availability of opportunities. To have sustainable human development, each generation must have the same opportunities. All environmental, financial and

human resources must be used keeping in mind the future. Misuse of any of these resources will lead to fewer opportunities for future generations. A good example is about the importance of sending girls to school. If a community does not stress the importance of sending its girlchildren to school, many opportunities will be lost to these young women when they grow up. Their career choices will be severely curtailed and this would affect other aspects of their lives. So, each generation must ensure the availability of choices and opportunities to its future generations.

Productivity here means human labour productivity or productivity in terms of human work. Such productivity must be constantly enriched by building capabilities in people. Ultimately, it is people who are the real wealth of nations. Therefore, efforts to increase their knowledge, or provide better health facilities ultimately leads to better work efficiency.

Q. 1. _____ comes from the idea of moral equality.

- (A) Morality
- (B) Equity
- (C) Opportunities
- (D) Curtesy

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Q. 2. Why do we need equity?

- (A) To create true equality of opportunity
- (B) To create education opportunity
- (C) To create sustainability opportunity
- (D) None of the Above

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: In order to create true equality of opportunity, equity is needed to ensure that everyone has the same chance of getting there.

Q. 3. What are the goals of sustainable development?

- (A) economic growth
- (B) environmental stewardship
- (C) social inclusion
- (D) All of the Above

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: Eradicate poverty and hunger, Universal access to basic services such as water, sanitation and sustainable energy. Supporting the generation of development opportunities through inclusive education and decent work are the various goals of sustainable development.

Q. 4. What does productivity refer to within the concept of Human Development?

- (A) Power to make choices
- (B) Human labour productivity
- (C) Environmental growth
- (D) Educational opportunities

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Productivity within the concept of Human Development means human labour productivity or productivity in terms of human work.



Syllabus

Primary activities : concept and changing trends; gathering, pastoralism, mining, subsistence agriculture, modern agriculture; people engaged in agricultural and allied activities - some examples from selected countries.



STAND ALONE MCQs

(1 Mark each)

Q. 1. The practice of nurturing the animals for food and for other human uses is known as : A

- (A) professional livestock rearing
- (B) commercial livestock rearing
- (C) social livestock rearing
- (D) Subsistence Gathering

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Commercial livestock rearing is a specialized activity in which only one type of animal is reared.

Q. 2. Primitive societies depended on : A

- (A) wild animals
- (B) domesticated animals
- (C) zoo animals
- (D) Pet animals

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Primitive human society was completely dependent on wild animals because at this time level of human development and technology was very low. Due to less knowledge and without development of agriculture main food of human were related to wild animals, roots and fruits.

Q. 3. In modern times gathering has become : U

- (A) primitive
- (B) disintegrative
- (C) commercial
- (D) social

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: Modern time gatherers collect valuable plants such as leaves, barks of trees and medicinal plants and after simple processing sell the products in the market.

Q. 4. Nomadic herding or pastoral nomadism is a : R

- (A) primitive subsistence activity
- (B) secondary subsistence activity
- (C) non-existent subsistence activity
- (D) tertiary activity

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Nomadic herding or pastoral nomadism is a primitive subsistence activity, in which the herders rely on animals for food, clothing, shelter, tools and transport. They move from one place to another along with their livestock, depending on the amount and quality of pastures and water.

Q. 5. Subsistence agriculture can be grouped into: A

- (A) extensive subsistence agriculture and intensive agriculture
- (B) primitive subsistence agriculture and intensive subsistence agriculture.
- (C) modern subsistence agriculture and intensive subsistence agriculture
- (D) non-existent subsistence activity and primitive subsistence agriculture

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Q. 6. Intensive subsistence agriculture is largely practiced in densely populated regions of: U

- (A) monsoon Asia
- (B) South Africa
- (C) Australia
- (D) North America

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: This type of agriculture mentioned requires a lot of water as source for optimal growth of crop.

Q. 7. An important crop of commercial grain cultivation is : R

- (A) wheat
- (D) sugarcane
- (C) cotton
- (D) jute

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Wheat crops are grown for commercial purpose in many countries.

Q. 8. Mixed farming is practiced in: A

- (A) developing countries
- (B) under developed countries
- (C) highly developed countries
- (D) undeveloped countries

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: Mixed farming requires high capital expenditure on farm machinery and skilled and expertised farmers.

Q. 9. An important plantation crop is : R

- (A) maize
- (B) barley
- (C) coffee
- (D) wheat

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Q. 10. The actual development of mining began with the : A

- (A) Industrial Revolution
- (B) Civil War
- (C) World Wars
- (D) all of the above

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: The Industrial Revolution created a huge demand for coal to power new machines such as the steam-engine.

Q. 11. The open-cast mining is the easiest and the _____ way of mining minerals. A

- (A) useless
- (B) expensive
- (C) cheapest
- (D) admirable

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: Open cast mining occurs on surface and does not require heavy and expensive machinery or equipments.

Q. 12. _____ aims for the large-scale production of milk or milk products. R

- (A) Horticulture
- (B) Dairy farming
- (C) Vermiculture
- (D) Sericulture

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Dairy farming is a class of agriculture for long-term production of milk, which is processed for eventual sale of a dairy product.

Q. 13. The scientific study, cultivation and harvesting of grapes is known as : U

- (A) Viticulture
- (B) Viniculture
- (C) Viviculture
- (D) Vivuculture

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Viticulture is the scientific study of grapes, most often with a focus on growth and production.

Note: Viticulture refers to the science, study and production of grapes; whereas viniculture involves the cultivation of grapevines for wine making.

Q. 14. In _____ agriculture the vegetation is usually cleared by fire and the ashes add to the fertility of the soil. R

- (A) slash and burn
- (B) burn and leave
- (C) commercial
- (D) homegrown

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: By this method the farmers can increase the soil's fertility as the ash of burned vegetation is rich in nutrient.

Q. 15. Hunting, agriculture, fishing and mining are: R

- (A) Primary activities
- (B) Secondary activities
- (C) Tertiary activities
- (D) Quinary activities

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Primary activity includes those occupations which are closely related to man's natural environment. Gathering, hunting, fishing, lumbering, animal rearing, farming and mining are some of important examples of primary activities.

Q. 16. Why products of gathering cannot compete in the world market? E

- (A) Close market concept
- (B) Availability of less price synthetic products
- (C) Use of old technology
- (D) None of the Above

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Synthetic products of better quality and lower prices have replaced many items supplied by gatherers in the tropical forests, unable to face competition. As it is a low technology subsistence activity not much surplus is there.

Q. 17. Name any area of high latitudes where hunting and food gathering is practiced. R

- (A) Siachen
- (B) Alps
- (C) Scandinavian countries
- (D) Andies

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: Gathering and hunting are the oldest economic activity known. Gathering is practised in regions with harsh climatic conditions.

Q. 18. The process of migration from plain areas to pastures or mountains during summers and again from mountain pastures to plain areas during winters is known as: R

- (A) Transhumance
- (B) Transrace
- (C) Trans Vance
- (D) Transfer

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Transhumance is the action or practice of moving livestock from one grazing ground to another in a seasonal cycle, typically to lowlands in winter and highlands in summer.

Q. 19. Mention one factor on which the profitability of mining depends on. U

- (A) Social factors
- (B) Political factors
- (C) Physical factors
- (D) All of the Above

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: The profitability of mining depends on the physical factors include the size, grade and the mode of occurrence of the deposits.

Q. 20. The use of minerals in ancient times was largely confined to the making of: R

- (A) Tools
- (B) utensils
- (C) Weapons
- (D) All of the Above

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Q. 21. Overhead costs such as safety precautions and equipment are relatively low in: E

- (A) Open cast mining
- (B) Underground mining
- (C) Underwater mining
- (D) Digging down mining

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: The overhead cost is low because the mining happens at the surface level .

Q. 22. In _____ mining method vertical shafts have to be sunk, from where under ground galleries radiate to reach the minerals. E

- (A) Underwater
- (B) Underground
- (C) Surface
- (D) None of the Above

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Underground mining is used to extract ore from below the surface of the earth safely. The entry from the surface to an underground mine may be through a horizontal or vertical tunnel, known as an shaft or decline.

Q. 23. Several countries of Africa and few of south America and Asia have over fifty per cent of the earnings from _____ alone. U

- (A) labour
- (B) migrant money
- (C) minerals
- (D) dairy farming

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: Several countries of Africa , few of South America and Asia extracts an immense wealth of minerals, of which its mineral fuels— coal, petroleum, and natural gas—are of greatest value. These areas are rich in minerals.



ASSERTION AND REASON BASED MCQs (1 Mark each)

Directions : In the following questions, A statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Mark the correct choice as:

- (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (B) Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A.

- (C) A is true but R is false.
- (D) A is false and R is true.

Q. 1. Assertion (A): People engaged in primary activities are called red-collar workers.

Reason (R): This is due to the outdoor nature of their work. R

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Red collar workers activities include activities such as hunting of animals, gathering of plant products such as fruits and nuts, obtaining minerals, etc.

Q. 2. Assertion (A): The people in the coastal areas still catch fish though fishing has experienced modernisation due to technological progress.

Reason (R): Many species, now have become extinct or endangered due to illegal hunting (poaching).

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: The main source of food for people living in coastal area is fish which was abundant there as less of land is available for farming.

Q. 3. Assertion (A): Gathering is the oldest economic activity known.

Reason (R): This type of activity requires a small amount of capital investment and operates at very low level of technology.

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: The yield per person is very low and little or no surplus is produced. The activity is carried out for family need and for commercial purpose.

Q. 4. Assertion (A): In modern times some gathering is market-oriented and has become commercial.

Reason (R): Gatherers collect valuable plants such as leaves, barks of trees and medicinal plants and after simple processing they collect and store the products in the house.

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: In modern times some gathering is market-oriented and has become commercial this is because it is helping in generating income and broadening the horizon by interaction with the outside world.

Q. 5. Assertion (A): Agri-business farms are large farms where large scale production takes place.

Reason (R): Therefore, these farms are mechanised as per the latest scientific technology.

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: The production in these farms is done for commercial purposes.

Q. 6. Assertion (A): It is true that dairy farming is the most advanced and efficient type of rearing of animals for milk in the world.

Reason (R): This is because it is highly capital as well as labour intensive.

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: This is because it is highly capital as well as labour intensive. Special emphasis is laid on cattle breeding, health care and veterinary services. Animal sheds, storage facilities for fodder, feeding and mulching machines also add to the cost of dairy farming.

Q. 7. Assertion (A): Nomadic herding is also called pastoral nomadism.

Reason (R): It is basically a modern intensive activity, in which herders depend upon animals for food, clothing, shelter, tools and transport.

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: They move from one place to other places with their livestock for the quality of pastures and water. Movement in search of pastures is undertaken either over vast grassland or mountainous regions.

Q. 8. Assertion (A): Market gardening and horticulture specialise in the cultivation of high value crops such as vegetables, fruits and flowers, solely for the urban markets.

Reason (R): It is both labour and capital intensive and lays emphasis on the use of irrigation, HYV seeds, fertilisers, insecticides, greenhouses and artificial heating in colder regions.

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: A market gardening and horticulture are the relatively small-scale production of fruits, vegetables and flowers, frequently sold directly to consumers and restaurants. These farms are located where there are good transportation links with the urban centre where high income group of consumers are located.

Q. 9. Assertion (A): A group of farmers form a co-operative society by pooling in their resources voluntarily for more efficient and profitable farming.

Reason (R): Co-operative societies help farmers, to procure all important inputs of farming, sell the products at the most favourable terms and help in processing of quality products at cheaper rates.

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Co-operative societies enables farmers to improve product and service quality and reduce risks. In other words, each member cultivates his own land. However, they co-operate with each other for pre-sowing and post harvesting operation. For instance, they purchase various agricultural inputs like seeds, fertilizers, insecticides, services of machinery etc. on cooperative basis.

Q. 10. Assertion (A): Mediterranean agriculture is that type found in the areas surrounding the Mediterranean Sea.

Reason (R): These areas have mild, wet winters and hot, dry summers which is suitable for cultivating grapes, olives and other cash crops which are exported to other countries.

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Mediterranean agriculture is commercial in nature. Mediterranean agriculture is unique because it is a mixture of diverse bio-cultural activities; both animal husbandry and crop farming.

Q. 11. Assertion (A): Collective farming takes place when there is collective labour and there is social ownership of means of production.

Reason (R): In collective farming, all farm inputs are provided by the rich landlords. **[E]**

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: In collective farming, all farm inputs are provided by the government. In collective farming, farmers pool all their resources though they are allowed to keep a very small plot of land for their own use.

Q. 12. Assertion (A): Commercial livestock rearing is totally opposite to the nomadic herding.

Reason (R): It is more organised and capital intensive, the livestock rearing is practised on permanent ranches. **[A]**

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: This kind of rearing fulfils the demands of milk, meat, wool, etc. worldwide. Animal products are traded at a national and international level to earn money.



CASE-BASED MCQs

I. Read the case study given below and answer the questions that follow: **[E]**

Depending on the mode of occurrence and the nature of the ore, mining is of two types: surface and underground mining. The surface mining also known as open-cast mining is the easiest and the cheapest way of mining minerals that occur close to the surface. Overhead costs such as safety precautions and equipment are relatively low in this method. The output is both large and rapid. When the ore lies deep below the surface, underground mining method (shaft method) has to be used. In this method, vertical shafts have to be sunk, from where underground galleries radiate to reach the minerals. Minerals are extracted and transported to the surface through these passages. It requires specially designed lifts, drills, haulage vehicles, ventilation system for safety and efficient movement of people and material. This method is risky. Poisonous gases, fires, floods and caving in lead to fatal accidents. The developed economies are retreating from mining, processing and refining stages of production due to high labour costs, while the developing countries with large labour force and striving for higher standard of living are becoming more important. Several countries of Africa and few of south America and Asia have over fifty per cent of the earnings from minerals alone.

Q. 1. What is the other name of surface mining?

- (A) Close-cast mining
- (B) Open-cast mining
- (C) Loose-cast mining
- (D) Free-cast mining

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Open cast mining technique is that which extracts minerals from an open pit in the ground.

Q. 2. Which type of mining uses the method of excavating a vertical or near-vertical tunnel from the top down, where there is initially no access to the bottom?

- (A) Shaft mining
- (B) Cast mining
- (C) Surface mining
- (D) Underground mining

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: The shaft is excavated, or sunk, from the surface downward to a depth somewhat below the deepest planned mining horizon.

Q. 3. Why developed economies are retreating from mining, processing and refining stages of production?

- (A) Time consuming
- (B) Old and outdated method
- (C) High labour cost
- (D) None of the Above

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: Specialised and skilled labour is required in mining, processing and refining stages of production which is very expensive to hire.

Q. 4. Which type of mining is cheaper, can recover more of the resource, is safer and can use larger-scale mining equipment offering higher production rates.

- (A) Surface mining
- (B) Underground mining
- (C) Shaft mining
- (D) All of the Above

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Surface mining is less expensive as there are fewer complications with electricity, machinery, water and labour involved.

II. Read the case study given below and answer the questions that follow: **[UE]**

Each nomadic community occupies a well-identified territory as a matter of tradition. Pastoral nomadism is associated with three important regions. The core region extends from the Atlantic shores of North Africa eastwards across the Arabian Peninsula into Mongolia and Central China. The second region extends over the tundra region of Eurasia. In the southern hemisphere, there are small areas in South-west Africa and on the island of Madagascar. Movement in search of pastures is undertaken either over vast horizontal distances or vertically from one elevation to another in the mountainous regions. The process of migration from plain areas to pastures on mountains during summers and again from mountain pastures to plain areas during winters is known as transhumance. In mountain

regions, such as Himalayas, Gujjars, Bakarwals, Gaddis and Bhotiyas migrate from plains to the mountains in summers and to the plains from the high altitude pastures in winters. Similarly, in the tundra regions, the nomadic herders move from south to north in summers and from north to south in winters.

- Q. 1.** Why each nomadic community occupies a well-identified territory?
 (A) As a matter of tradition
 (B) As a matter of division
 (C) As a matter of enmity
 (D) As a matter of segregation

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

- Q. 2.** Why do nomadic communities move from one place to another?
 (A) Due to change in season
 (B) As a part of their traditional habits
 (C) Due to terrorist threat
 (D) All of the Above

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Nomads move from one area to another to earn their living. Their main occupation is cattle rearing for which they need availability of water and pastures for grazing their animals. When the water and pasture get depleted they move again and keep repeating the cycle.

- Q. 3.** Where are Gaddi tribe found?
 (A) Madhya Pradesh
 (B) Jammu and Kashmir
 (C) Uttarakhand
 (D) Uttar Pradesh

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: The Gaddi tribe have been living in various parts of J&K since the time of partition.

- Q. 4.** In which region the nomadic herders move from south to north in summers and from north to south in winters?
 (A) Taiga (B) Tundra
 (C) Equatorial (D) Polar

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: The movement from south to north in summers and north to south in winters happens due to change in season and in search of greener pastures.

III. Read the case study given below and answer the questions that follow: **UE**

Subsistence agriculture dominated by wet paddy cultivation: This type of agriculture is characterised by dominance of the rice crop. Land holdings are

very small due to the high density of population. Farmers work with the help of family labour leading to intensive use of land. Use of machinery is limited and most of the agricultural operations are done by manual labour. Farm yard manure is used to maintain the fertility of the soil. In this type of agriculture, the yield per unit area is high but per labour productivity is low.

- Q. 1.** Intensive subsistence agriculture dominated by wet paddy is practiced in which area?
 (A) Southeast Asia (B) Africa
 (C) Antarctica (D) Russia

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Southeast Asia experiences good amount of rainfall which is required for paddy cultivation.

- Q. 2.** Why is wet paddy farming subsistence?
 (A) Historically communities grew rice for themselves
 (B) Less market demands
 (C) Low consumption globally
 (D) None of the Above

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Wet paddy farming is subsistence because historically communities grew rice for themselves and this led to a way of life that has lasted more many years.

- Q. 3.** State one advantage of wet paddy farming.
 (A) Saves time
 (B) Helps to promote water percolation
 (C) Only grown for family
 (D) Does not need Sun

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Water requirement of paddy fields is around 3000 mm. Seepage from irrigation canals and deep percolation from paddy fields raise local groundwater table, and it functions as water source for upland fields surrounding the paddy fields.

- Q. 4.** _____ is a decomposed mixture of Cattle dung and urine with straw and litter.
 (A) Organic manure
 (B) Inorganic manure
 (C) Farm yard manure
 (D) None of the Above

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: Farmyard manure refers to the decomposed mixture of dung and urine of farm animals along with litter and left-over material from roughages or fodder fed to the cattle.



SECONDARY
ACTIVITIES

Syllabus

Secondary activities—concept; manufacturing : Types - household, small scale, large scale; agro based and mineral based industries; people engaged in secondary activities - some examples from selected countries.



STAND ALONE MCQs

(1 Mark each)

- Q. 1. Under the _____ method, factories produce only a few pieces which are made-to-order. R
- (A) cast (B) craft
(C) cut (D) cost

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: The craft method is the manufacturing process of making products, one by one, by hands or with or without the aid of tools, usually in a job shop manufacturing setting. Craft production was the most common method of manufacturing pre-industrialization, such as when making pottery by hand.

- Q. 2. Aircraft and arms industry have a : U
- (A) local market (B) defence market
(C) global market (D) rural market

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: The arms industry, is a global industry which manufactures and sells weapons and military technology, and is a major component of the military-industrial complex. Similarly aircraft industry provides the only rapid worldwide transportation network, which makes it essential for global business. It generates economic growth, creates jobs, and facilitates international trade and tourism.

- AI** Q. 3. _____ add value to natural resources by transforming raw materials into valuable products. A
- (A) Primary activities
(B) Secondary activities
(C) Tertiary activities
(D) Both (A) and (B)

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: For instance cotton in the ball has limited use but after it is transformed into yarn it becomes more valuable and can be used for making clothes. Thus by various processes, secondary activities add value to natural products.

- Q. 4. Industries which use more power are located close to the source of the: R
- (A) energy supply
(B) communication supply
(C) labour supply
(D) All of these

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Today hydroelectricity and petroleum are some of the important sources of energy for many industries. Industries which use more power are located near such sources so that there is an uninterrupted supply of energy and the production process is not hampered.

- Q. 5. The smallest unit of manufacturing is the : A
- (A) cottage industry
(B) agricultural industry
(C) chemical industry
(D) IT industry

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: The household industry is the smallest unit of manufacturing, also known as a cottage industry. It is basically run by creative individuals or craftsmen who are assisted by their family members in their home.

- Q. 6. Paper and medicine are industries based on : R
- (A) mining
(B) extracting
(C) forest
(D) rain

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: All industries which derive their raw materials from the forests or plant life are called forests-based industries.

- AI Q. 7. Computer and chemicals are examples of : R
- (A) high -tech industries
(B) agriculture based industries
(C) private sector industries
(D) small scale industry

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: Computer and chemical industries are characterized by neatly spaced, low, modern, dispersed, office-plant-lab type buildings rather than massive assembly structures, factories and storage areas. This marks them as the high-tech industrial . These industries also make use of the latest technology, mathematics and science.

- Q. 8. Small-scale industries uses : R
- (A) local raw materials
(B) no raw materials
(C) imported raw materials
(D) high technology

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Small-scale industries generally restrict their operation to local areas in order to meet the local and regional demands of the people. They cannot enlarge their business activities due to limited resources.

- AI Q. 9. Why are the large integrated steel industries located close to the source of raw material? U
- (A) Labour is easily available
(B) Saves on the transportation cost
(C) The raw materials are weight losing
(D) Both (B) and (C)

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: The raw materials essential for Iron and Steel Industry are iron-ore, coking coal, limestone, dolomite, manganese and fire clay. Because all these raw materials are weight losing, therefore, the Iron and Steel industry should be located near the source of raw materials. Moreover, nearness to the sources of raw materials would reduce the cost of transportation of the industry. For most of the major industries, the cost of raw materials forms the bulk of the total cost.

- Q. 10. What are the characteristics of modern large-scale manufacturing? R
- (A) Mechanization
(B) Technological innovations
(C) Uneven geographic distribution
(D) All of the Above

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

- Q. 11. How does transport and communication play an important role in the development of industries? E
- (A) Carry raw material to the factory
(B) Move finished goods to the market
(C) Access to local and international markets
(D) All of the Above

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: Without physical access to resources and markets, economic growth and development of industries would not be possible. Transport facilitates the movement of people, goods, services and resources. Communication improves access to local and international markets which gives a boost to the trade between the countries.

- Q. 12. Which industry is known as footloose industry? U
- (A) Sugarcane
(B) Cotton
(C) Petroleum
(D) Packaging

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: In the cotton industry ginning, the thread whirling, and weaving was controlled and maintained by diverse states and masters. Henceforth it is called the footloose industry.

- Q. 13. How are industries characterised on the basis of raw material? R
- (A) Agro based industries
(B) Mineral based industries
(C) IT based industries
(D) Both (A) and (B)

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: Agro based industries draw their raw materials from agricultural products while Mineral based draw their raw material from minerals.

AI Q. 14. Why agri-business farms are mechanised and large in size? U

- (A) They are commercial in nature
- (B) They are meant for small community
- (C) They are primitive in nature
- (D) They are non- profitable

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Agri-business farms are large farms where large scale production takes place. Therefore, these farms are mechanised as per the latest scientific technology. The production in these farms is done for commercial purposes.

Q. 15. What problems did the Ruhr Industrial Region face?

- (A) Decline in demand of coal
- (B) Industrial waste
- (C) Pollution
- (D) All of the Above

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: Changes in the industrial structure as the demand for coal declined, led to the decay of this region. This area also faced other problems related to industrial waste disposal and pollution.

Q. 16. Give examples of animal-based industries. R

- (A) Flower industry
- (B) Dairy industry
- (C) Leather industry
- (D) Both (B) and (C)

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: Dairy industry is associated with the production of milk, which is processed for eventual sale of a dairy product. The raw material used in leather industry is derived from the waste product of food industry, specifically from meat processing.



ASSERTION AND REASON BASED MCQs (1 Mark each)

Directions : In the following questions, A statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Mark the correct choice as:

- (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (B) Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A.
- (C) A is true but R is false.
- (D) A is false and R is true.

Q. 1. Assertion (A): The household industry is the smallest unit of manufacturing, also known as a cottage industry.

Reason (R): It is basically run by creative individuals or craftsmen who are assisted by their family members in their home. U

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: The household industry is run by the head of the household himself/herself and/or by the members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas, and only within the precincts of the house where the household lived in urban areas.

Q. 2. Assertion (A): High technology is the latest generation of manufacturing activities.

Reason (R): High technology industries are regionally concentrated, self- sustained and highly specialised. E

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: High technology is best understood as the application of intensive research and development efforts leading to the manufacturing products of an advanced scientific and engineering character.

Q. 3. Assertion (A): Industries should be located at points where the production costs are minimum
Reason (R): Industries maximise profits by reducing costs. A

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: If an industry can reduce costs by optimizing the supply chain of market, labour, raw material, manufacturing operations and facilities without having an impact on quality, sales price or sales volume, that provides a path to higher profitability.

Q. 4. Assertion (A): Foot loose industries can be located in a wide variety of places.

Reason (R): Gatherers collect valuable plants such as leaves, barks of trees and medicinal plants and after simple processing they collect and store the products in the house. E

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Footloose industries can be established at any place. These industries are affected by component parts and they are available at all places. These industries produce their products in small numbers and they do not require a large labour force.

Q. 5. Assertion (A): Public Sector Industries are owned and managed by governments.

Reason (R): Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL), Indian Oil Corporation (IOC), etc are public sector industries. U

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Public sector organisations are owned by the government. They provide goods and services for the benefit of the community. They are run by the government.

Q. 6. Assertion (A): Joint sector industries are managed by joint stock companies.

Reason (R): Sometimes only the public sectors establish and manage the industries. **[E]**

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: Joint sector industries are owned jointly by the government and private individuals who have contributed to the capital. In joint sector, both public sector and private sector join hands to establish new enterprise. It combines merits of both public and private sector.

Q. 7. Assertion (A): The Ruhr region is one of the major industrial regions of Europe for a long time.

Reason (R): The Ruhr region is responsible for 80 percent of Germany's total steel production. **[A]**

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: The Ruhr valley is a major industrial and mining region. The Ruhr coalfield is one of the world's largest, and, although production had been curtailed sharply by the 21st century, it holds the bulk of Germany's proven bituminous coal reserves.

Q. 8. Assertion (A): A smoke stack industry is a traditional heavy manufacturing industry that produces large items or inputs into other industries.

Reason (R): Examples include cars, shipbuilding, steel and other metals, chemicals, and heavy machinery. **[R]**

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Smokestack industries are based on heavy industry, often located near coal-fields and engaged in metals melting, heavy engineering, chemical manufacture or textile production.



CASE-BASED MCQs

I. Read the case study given below and answer the questions that follow: **[E]**

Small scale manufacturing is distinguished from household industries by its production techniques and place of manufacture (a workshop outside the home/cottage of the producer). This type of manufacturing uses local raw material, simple power-driven machines and semi-skilled labour. It provides employment and raises local purchasing power. Therefore, countries like India, China, Indonesia and Brazil, etc. have developed labour-intensive small-scale manufacturing in order to provide employment to their population.

Q. 1. How are small scale industries distinguished from household industries?

- (A) On the basis of production techniques
- (B) On the basis of place of manufacturing
- (C) On the basis of market demand
- (D) Both (A) and (B)

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: While small-scale industries produce goods with mechanised equipment employing outside labour, the cottage industries involve operations mostly by hand which are carried on primarily with the help of the members of the family.

A cottage industry is one which is carried on wholly or primarily with the help of members of the family either, as a whole or part-time occupation. A small-scale industry, on the other hand, is one which is operated mainly with hired labour, usually employing 10 to 50 persons.

Q. 2. In small scale industries the manufacturing is done on :

- (A) Large scale
- (B) Micro scale
- (C) Macro scale
- (D) None of the Above

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: The investment in small scale industries is done one time on machinery, plant, and equipment, but it does not exceed Rs. 10 crore.

Q. 3. Which is the correct example of small-scale industry?

- (A) Leather industry
- (B) Pickle making
- (C) Beverages
- (D) Computer making

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: The pickle making business does not require much investment since the demands of the business are minimal. The man power employed is not as high as large scale industry and not much specialised skill is required.

Q. 4. What type of raw material is used in small-scale industries?

- (A) High cost
- (B) locally available
- (C) Skilled material
- (D) Imported material

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Small scale industries use local and readily available resources which helps the economy fully utilise natural resources with minimum wastage.

II. Read the case study given below and answer the questions that follow: [AE]

Cotton textile industry has three sub-sectors i.e. handloom, power loom and mill sectors. Handloom sector is labour-intensive and provides employment to semi-skilled workers. It requires small capital investment. The power loom sector introduces machines and becomes less labour intensive and the volume of production increases. Cotton textile mill sector is highly capital intensive and produces fine clothes in bulk.

Cotton textile manufacturing requires good quality cotton as raw material. India, China, U.S.A, Pakistan, Uzbekistan, Egypt produces more than half of the world's raw cotton. The U.K, NW European countries and Japan also produce cotton textile made from imported yarn. Europe alone accounts for nearly half of the world's cotton imports. The industry has to face very stiff competition with synthetic fibres hence it has now shown a declining trend in many countries. With the scientific advancement and technological improvements, the structure of industries changes. For example, Germany recorded constant growth in cotton textile industry since Second World War till the seventies but now it has declined. It has shifted to less developed countries where labour costs are low.

Q. 1. How many sub sectors does the cotton industry have?

- (A) Two (B) Three
(C) Four (D) Five

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Cotton cloth is produced in three different sectors viz., Mills, Power-looms and Handlooms. The mill sector played a dominant role in cotton textile industry at the initial stage. But its importance was reduced drastically with the growth of powerlooms and handloom. The production of cloth as well as generation of employment has been rapidly increasing in powerloom sector. This sector not only contributes significantly to the cloth production in the country but also provides employment to millions of people. The handloom sector provides employment to over 65 lakh persons engaged in weaving and allied activities.

Q. 2. The cotton sector in India is considered the _____ most developed sector in the textile industry.

- (A) second (B) third
(C) fourth (D) fifth

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: At present, cotton sector is largest organised and second most developed industry of India. There has been a phenomenal growth of this industry during the last four decades. About 16 per cent of the industrial capital and over 20 per cent of the industrial labour of the country is engaged in this industry. The total employment in this industry is well over 15 million workers.

Q. 3. State one major requirement for the establishment of cotton industry.

- (A) Foreign investment
(B) Imported machinery
(C) Skilled labour
(D) All of the Above

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: Skilled labours will enable the cotton industry to improve its efficiency, quality and ultimately increase its output.

Q. 4. Why has cotton textile industry shifted to less developed countries?

- (A) Due to less demand
(B) Due to low cost of labour
(C) Due to surplus electricity
(D) Due to constant water supply

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Cotton textile industry has been shifted to less developed countries due to availability of low cost labour.

III. Read the case study given below and answer the questions that follow: [UE]

Household industries are the smallest manufacturing units. The artisans use local raw materials and simple tools to produce everyday goods in their homes with the help of their family members or part-time labour. Finished products may be for consumption in the same household or, for sale in local (village) markets, or, for barter. Capital and transportation do not wield much influence as this type of manufacturing has low commercial significance and most of the tools are devised locally. Some common everyday products produced in this sector of manufacturing include foodstuffs, fabrics, mats, containers, tools, furniture, shoes, and figurines from woodlot and forest, shoes, thongs and other articles from leather; pottery and bricks from clays and stones. Goldsmiths make jewellery of gold, silver and bronze. Some artefacts and crafts are made out of bamboo, wood obtained locally from the forests.

Q. 1. What is other name of household industries?

- (A) Hut industries
(B) Cottage industries
(C) Export industries
(D) Electrical industries

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: These are also known as cottage industries and are organised by individuals with private resources and with the help of household members. They use locally available resources and skills.

Q. 2. Household industries are conducted by:

- (A) Entire community
(B) One or two members of the household

- (C) Skilled professionals
- (D) None of the Above

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Household industry is conducted by the head of household himself and/ or mainly by members of the house-hold at home.

Q. 3. Which one is the example of household industries?

- (A) Electrical appliances
- (B) Shoe manufacturing
- (C) Basket weaving
- (D) All of the Above

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: In basket weaving the items are produced by hand, by the craftsmen operating from their own house.

Q. 4. Production in household industries takes place in:

- (A) Small quantities
- (B) Big quantities
- (C) Exponentially large quantities
- (D) None of the Above

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Household industries produce in small quantity with small labour force as the demand and capital investment is relatively low.



CHAPTER 6

Term II

TERTIARY AND QUATERNARY ACTIVITIES

Syllabus

Tertiary activities : concept; trade, transport and tourism; services; people engaged in tertiary activities - some examples from selected countries.

Quaternary activities : concept; people engaged in quaternary activities - case study from selected countries.



STAND ALONE MCQs

(1 Mark each)

- Q. 1. Two elements involved in tertiary activities are: R
- (A) production and exchange
 - (B) sale and purchase
 - (C) transport and communication
 - (D) All of the Above

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Tertiary activities include both production and exchange. The production involves the 'provision' of services that are 'consumed'. The output is indirectly measured in terms of wages and salaries. Exchange, involves trade, transport and communication facilities that are used to overcome distance.

- Q. 2. Buying and selling of things is termed as : A
- (A) hunting
 - (B) trade
 - (C) commerce
 - (D) extortion

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Trade is a basic economic concept involving the buying and selling of goods and services. Trade can take place within an economy between producers and consumers.

- Q. 3. Insurance and finance are examples of : R
- (A) low order services
 - (B) high order services

- (C) medium order services
- (D) Urgent order services

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: High order good or services are usually expensive goods or services , that people buy only occasionally. High-order services are usually located in larger towns and cities with a large market area - accessible to large numbers of people.

Ans.(b) high order services 1

- Q. 4. The highest level of decision makers or policy makers perform : U
- (A) quaternary activities
 - (B) outsourcing
 - (C) quinary activities
 - (D) secondary activities

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: Quinary activities are services that focus on the creation, re-arrangement and interpretation of new and existing ideas; data interpretation and the use and evaluation of new technologies.

- Q. 5. The 'gold collar' professions are: U
- (A) hardly paid workers
 - (D) daily wages labourers
 - (C) highly paid executives
 - (D) unemployed youth

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: Gold collar individuals are highly-skilled and in high-demand professionals who are highly paid.

- Q. 6. The quaternary sector along with the _____ sector has replaced all primary and secondary employment as the basis for economic growth. [A]
- (A) tertiary
(B) quinary
(C) medical
(D) primary

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: The quaternary activities has replaced most of the primary and secondary activities as the basis of economic growth. Over half of the workers in the developed economies are in the knowledge sector

- Q. 7. _____ travel undertaken for the purpose of recreation rather than business. [U]
- (A) Tourism
(B) Investigation
(C) Transfer
(D) None of the Above

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Tourism is the activities of people travelling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for leisure, business or other purposes.

- Q. 8. What constitutes bulk business through numerous intermediary merchants and supply houses and not through retail stores? [E]
- (A) Retail trading service
(B) Foreign trading service
(C) Wholesale trading service
(D) Bulk trading service

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: Wholesale trade consists of purchasing and selling goods, generally to retailers, professional (industrial or commercial) users or authorities, or to other wholesalers or intermediaries, regardless of the quantities sold.

- Q. 9. What activities results in production and distribution of goods and services? [U]
- (A) Social activities
(B) Economic activities
(C) Political activities
(D) Medical activities

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Economic activities are activities of providing, making, buying, or selling of commodities or services by people to satisfy their day-to-day needs of life. Economic activities include any activity that deals with the manufacturing, distributing, or utilising of products or services.

- Q. 10. _____ are business firms engaged in offering goods and services directly to consumers.
- (A) Retailers (B) Traders
(C) Buyers (D) Teachers

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: A retailer is a person or firm that people purchase goods from. They purchase goods from a manufacturer or a wholesaler and sell these goods to consumers in small quantities.

- Q. 11. _____ is the distribution process of a retailer obtaining goods or services and selling them to customers for use. [U]
- (A) Collecting (B) Retailing
(C) Assessing (D) None of the Above

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Retailing is defined as a set of activities or steps used to sell a product or a service to consumers for their personal or family use.

- Q. 12. Which one is the example of tertiary activity? [E]
- (A) Transport
(B) Agriculture
(C) Dairy
(D) Iron and steel industry

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Transport involves connections between businesses and their suppliers, between businesses and other businesses, and between businesses and their markets. For the household sector, transport provides people with access to workplaces, schools and shops.

- [AI]Q. 13. _____ involves the outsourcing of core, information-related business activities. [R]
- (A) KPO (B) DRDO
(C) NGO (D) CBI

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: KPO involves the outsourcing of highly skilled personnel as it transfers or assigns of knowledge plus process related to process to another company.

- Q. 14. Scientists, researchers, administrators falls under _____ category. [R]
- (A) Quinary
(B) Quandary
(C) Tertiary
(D) Medical

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: The above mentioned fall in quinary category as the top executives or officials in such fields as government, science, universities, non- profits, health care, culture, and the media are categorised under this category.

Q. 15. _____ is a term that refers to the gap between demographics and regions that have access to modern information and communications technology, and those that don't or have restricted access.

- (A) Digital divide
(B) Border divide
(C) Professional divide
(D) Individual divide

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: The digital divide refers to the gap between those who are to benefit from the Digital Age and those who are not to benefit.

Q. 16. _____ sector is known in terms of the national economy as a quaternary sector of the economy.

- (A) Acknowledgment
(B) Knowledge
(C) Agriculture
(D) Manufacturing

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Knowledge sector is based on knowledge and it includes in particular R&D (Research & Development). Knowledge sector brings new markets, creates new industries, produces innovative services, products or methods of work.



ASSERTION AND REASON BASED MCQs (1 Mark each)

Directions : In the following questions, A statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Mark the correct choice as:

- (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false and R is true.

Q. 1. **Assertion (A):** Opportunities emerging from the Information and Communication Technology based development is unevenly distributed across the globe.

Reason (R): There are wide ranging economic, political and social differences among countries.

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Digital divide arises due to difference in opportunities available to people at different places arising because of differential availability of information and communication infrastructure.

Q. 2. **Assertion (A):** Services occur at many different levels.

Reason (R): Services are provided to individual consumers who can afford to pay for them.

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Services occur at many different levels. Some are geared to industry, some to people; and some to both industry and people, e.g. the transport systems.

Q. 3. **Assertion (A):** Transport activities are essential to carry out trade services.

Reason (R): Transportation is also essential for defence purpose.

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Transport activity helps in the assembly of raw materials and distribution of finished goods. It makes it possible to move goods from the place of production to the place where they are to be consumed. It links different parts of country with each other and with other countries as well, which increases national and global linkage.

Q. 4. **Assertion (A):** Most people from colder regions expect to have warm, sunny weather for beach holidays.

Reason (R): Weather and climate have a specific and significant impact on tourism.

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: People taking winter holidays have specific climatic requirements, either higher temperatures than their own homelands, or snow cover suitable for skiing.

Q. 5. **Assertion (A):** Tourism has become the single largest activity in the total registered jobs and total revenue.

Reason (R): It not only serves the purpose of recreation but also it provides employment to many local people.

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Tourism provide services like transport, accommodation, entertainment and other services. It fosters the growth of infra-structure industries, retail trading and craft industry. It also increases national income.

Q. 6. **Assertion (A):** Telecommunication is generally distance communication and it's use is directly linked to the development of modern technology.

Reason (R): Satellite communication relays information of the earth and from space.

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Telecommunication is the transmission of information by various types of technologies over wire, radio, optical or other electromagnetic systems. It is lined to modern technology as it enables computers and/or groups of computers to be connected through network.

Q. 7. Assertion (A): Trade include provision of services in exchange of payments.

Reason (R): Trade and commerce is essentially buying and selling of items produced elsewhere. **[A]**

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Trade involves the transfer of goods or services from one person or entity to another, often in exchange for money. Traders generally negotiate through a medium of exchange, such as money.

Q. 8. Assertion (A): Wholesalers act as intermediaries between retail stores and manufacturers.

Reason (R): Wholesalers also give credit to retail stores. **[A]**

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: As intermediaries between producers and consumers of goods, wholesalers facilitate the transport, preparation of quantity, storage, and sale of articles ultimately destined for customers.



CASE-BASED MCQs

I. Read the case study given below and answer the questions that follow: **[AE]**

The use of telecommunications is linked to the development of modern technology. It has revolutionised communications because of the speed with which messages are sent. The time reduced is from weeks to minutes. Besides, the recent advancements like mobile telephony have made communications direct and instantaneous at any time and from anywhere. The telegraph, morse code and telex have almost become things of the past. Radio and television also help to relay news, pictures, and telephone calls to vast audiences around the world and hence they are termed as mass media. They are vital for advertising and entertainment. Newspapers are able to cover events in all corners of the world. Satellite communication relays information of the earth and from space. The internet has truly revolutionised the global communication system.

Q. 1. The means of electronic transmission of information over distances is known as:

- (A) Overseas communication
- (B) Communication
- (C) Telecommunication
- (D) Long distance communication

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Q. 2. How many types of telecommunications are there?

- (A) One
- (B) Two
- (C) Three
- (D) Four

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Electrical and electromagnetic telecommunication are the two types of telecommunications. These include telegraph, telephone, and teleprinter, networks, radio, microwave transmission fiberoptic, communications satellites and the Internet.

Q. 3. Fixed-line telephones were first established as telecommunications network in the late:

- (A) 1700s
- (B) 1800s
- (C) 1900s
- (D) None of the Above

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Alexander Graham Bell invented the first fixed line telephone in 1876.

Q. 4. State one characteristic of telecommunications.

- (A) Tedious task
- (B) No exchange of ideas
- (C) Time saving
- (D) Two or more persons are involved

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: There must be a minimum number of two persons because no single individual can have an exchange of ideas with himself. A listener is necessary to receive one's ideas. Therefore, there must be at least two persons-the sender of information and the receiver.

[AI]II. Read the case study given below and answer the questions that follow: **[UE]**

Tertiary activities are related to the service sector. Manpower is an important component of the service sector as most of the tertiary activities are performed by skilled labour, professionally trained experts and consultants. Tertiary activities include both production and exchange. The production involves the 'provision' of services that are 'consumed'. The output is indirectly measured in terms of wages

and salaries. Exchange, involves trade, transport and communication facilities that are used to overcome distance. Tertiary activities, therefore, involve the commercial output of services rather than the production of tangible goods. They are not directly involved in the processing of physical raw materials. Common examples are the work of a plumber, electrician, technician, launderer, barber, shopkeeper, driver, cashier, teacher, doctor, lawyer and publisher, etc. The main difference between secondary activities and tertiary activities is that the expertise provided by services relies more heavily on specialised skills, experience and knowledge of the workers rather than on the production techniques, machinery and factory processes.

Q. 1. State one feature of tertiary sector.

- (A) Labour intensive sector
- (B) Involves unskilled labour
- (C) Provides support to primary and secondary sectors
- (D) All of the Above

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: Transport storage communication banking and trade are some examples of service or tertiary sector. Since these activities generate services rather than goods they promote primary and secondary sectors by providing expertise finance transportation advertisement etc.

Q. 2. How is tertiary sector of economic importance to our country?

- (A) Strengthens foreign relations
- (B) Improves understanding
- (C) Increase in per capita income
- (D) None of the Above

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: Due to change of economic policies tertiary sector is growing in India The share of tertiary sectors in GDP is growing day by day. The service sector makes an important contribution to GDP in most countries, providing jobs, inputs and public services for the economy.

Q. 3. How is tertiary sector different from primary and secondary sector?

- (A) Provides labour
- (B) Provides laws and regulation
- (C) Provides international services
- (D) Provides services for production of goods but does not produce goods

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: The tertiary sector is different from the other two sectors because the other sectors produce goods but this sector does not produce goods by itself. Instead, the tertiary sector activities help in the development of the primary and secondary sectors.

Q. 4. Which of the following is included in tertiary sector?

- (A) ATM Booths
- (B) Call centres
- (C) Internet café
- (D) All of them

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: The tertiary sector covers a wide range of activities from commerce to administration, transport, financial and real estate activities, business and personal services, education, health and social work.

III. Read the case study given below and answer the questions that follow: **UE**

Rural marketing centres cater to nearby settlements. These are quasi-urban centres. They serve as trading centres of the most rudimentary type. Here personal and professional services are not well-developed. These form local collecting and distributing centres. Most of these have mandis (wholesale markets) and also retailing areas. They are not urban centres per se but are significant centres for making available goods and services which are most frequently demanded by rural folk. Periodic markets in rural areas are found where there are no regular markets and local periodic markets are organised at different temporal intervals. These may be weekly, bi-weekly markets from where people from the surrounding areas meet their temporally accumulated demand. These markets are held on specified dates and move from one place to another. The shopkeepers thus, remain busy on all the days while a large area is served by them.

Q. 1. Rural marketing centres cater to _____ settlements.

- (A) Close by
- (B) Far flung
- (C) Other districts
- (D) Scattered

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Rural marketing centres cater to nearby settlements. They serve as trading centres of the most rudimentary type. They making available goods and services which are most frequently demanded by rural folk.

Q. 2. An authorised public gathering of buyers and sellers of commodities at an appointed place at regular intervals is known as:

- (A) Social market
- (B) Periodic market
- (C) Public market
- (D) Special market

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Commercial activities among rural dwellers are mostly carried out through the periodic markets. These markets help in bridging the gap between social, economic, isolated rural areas with peasant traditional societies.

- Q. 3.** In countries like India, the _____ centres are the farmer's first contact point with the marketing channel.
- (A) rural market
 - (B) commercial market
 - (C) public market
 - (D) social market

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: In countries like India, the rural market centres are the farmer's first contact point with the marketing channel. Therefore, rural markets are considered as the nerve-centres of the economic, social and cultural activities of rural life.

- Q. 4.** Choose one feature of rural marketing centre.
- (A) Organised
 - (B) High pricing
 - (C) Vast and scattered
 - (D) None of the Above

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: The rural market in India is vast and scattered, and offers a plethora of opportunities in comparison to the urban sector. It covers the maximum population and regions, and thereby, the maximum number of consumers. Rural market is account for about 74% of total Indian population.



Syllabus

Land transport - roads, railways; trans-continental railways.

Water transport - inland waterways; major ocean routes.

Air transport- Intercontinental air routes.

Oil and gas pipelines.

Satellite communication and cyberspace- Importance and usage for geographical information; use of GPS.



STAND ALONE MCQs

(1 Mark each)

MCQ Q. 1. _____ carry materials like petroleum, natural gas, and ores in liquefied form. **A**

- (A) trucks
- (B) pipelines
- (C) railways
- (D) airlines

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Pipelines transport crude oil and gas to refineries for processing into the products we use every day.

Q. 2. The principal modes of world transportation are _____, water, air and pipelines. **R**

- (A) land
- (B) animals
- (C) vehicles
- (D) all of the above

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Q. 3. One of the great advantages of water transportation is that it does not require : **R**

- (A) route construction
- (B) road construction
- (C) rail construction
- (D) dam construction

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Water transportation does not require route construction as it takes advantage of natural track provided by the nature.

MCQ Q. 4. Roads laid along international boundaries are called : **U**

- (A) border roads
- (B) national highways
- (C) international highways
- (D) expressways

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Strategically important roads in the bordering areas of the country are called border roads.

Q. 5. Air transport is the _____ means of transportation. **U**

- (A) easiest
- (B) fastest
- (C) slowest
- (D) cheapest

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Air travel is the fastest method of transport around, and can cut hours or days off of a trip.

Q. 6. Highways are _____ roads. **R**

- (A) kaccha
- (B) unmetalled
- (C) metaled
- (D) cemented

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: Metalled roads are those that are made up of cement, concrete or coal tar.

- Q. 7. _____ is a powerful medium of collecting information from the computer. U
 (A) Satellite (B) Internet
 (C) Television (D) Laptop

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Satellite communication is the method of transporting information from one place to another using a communication satellite in orbit around the Earth.

- AI** Q. 8. Aryabhata was launched on : R
 (A) 19 April 1977 (B) 19 April 1978
 (C) 19 April 1979 (D) 19 April 1980

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: Aryabhata was India's first satellite launched on 19th April 1979.

- Q. 9. The process of converting text, pictures or sound into a digital form that can be processed by the computer is known as : R
 (A) Cyber processing (B) Computerization
 (C) Digitisation (D) Demonetization

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: Digitization is the conversion of analog to digital.

- Q. 10. The invention of the internal _____ engine revolutionised road transport in terms of road quality and vehicles plying over them. U
 (A) Combustion
 (B) Composition
 (C) Carbonation
 (D) All of the Above

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: A combustion engine is an engine which generates mechanical power by combustion of a fuel.

- Q. 11. Roads and railways form part of _____ transport. R
 (A) Water (B) Pipeline
 (C) Land (D) Air

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: The two main forms of land transport can be considered to be rail transport and road transport.

- Q. 12. Transportation is an _____ service industry created to satisfy the basic needs of society. U
 (A) organised (B) unorganised
 (C) scattered (D) controlled

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Transportation is among the more vital economic activities for a business. By moving goods from locations where they are sourced to locations where they are demanded, transportation provides the essential service of linking a company to its suppliers and customers.

- Q. 13. The first public railway line was opened in _____ between Stockton and Darlington in northern England. R
 (A) 1815 (B) 1825
 (C) 1835 (D) 1845

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: The S&DR's first line connected coal mines at Shildon in County Durham to Darlington. It opened on 27 September 1825. The company used steam trains to haul its coal wagons from the first day of operation.

- Q. 14. Among the newer developments in land transportation are: R
 (A) pipelines (B) ropeways
 (C) cableways (D) All of the Above

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: New technologies are improving the efficiency of existing transportation methods and newer developments keep happening.

- Q. 15. With the invention of the _____ the use of carts and wagons became important. R
 (A) Wheel (B) Carts
 (C) Stone (D) Carriage

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: The wheel is often described as the most important invention of all time – it had a fundamental impact on transport.

- AI** Q. 16. Arrange the countries from the highest to the lowest on total road network : E
 (i) United States of America
 (ii) India
 (iii) China
 (iv) Brazil
 Options:
 (A) i, ii, iii, iv (B) iv, ii, iii, i
 (C) iii, iv, i, ii (D) i, iii, ii, iv

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: The US boasts the world's largest road network, followed by China and India, the world's two most populous countries.

- Q. 17. Arrange the countries from the highest to the lowest on total railway network: R
 (i) India
 (ii) Russia
 (iii) China
 (iv) United States of America
 Options:

- (A) i, ii, iii, iv (B) iv, iii, ii, i
 (C) iii, ii, iv, i (D) iv, iii, i, ii

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: The factors that influence the development of the railways are the relief features of the region, the density of population, the availability of natural resources and the level of economic development.

Q. 18. Arrange the canals from the longest to the smallest. [R]

- (i) Grand canal, China
- (ii) Qaraqum canal, Russia
- (iii) Saimaa canal, Russia
- (iv) Eurasia canal, Russia

Options:

- (A) i, ii, iii, iv
- (B) ii, i, iii, iv
- (C) iv, iii, i, ii
- (D) i, iv, ii, iii

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: The Grand Canal, known to the Chinese as the Jing-Hang Grand Canal, is the longest canal or artificial river in the world.

Q. 19. Which airport is the world's busiest airport?

(as per 2020) [R]

- (A) Guangzhou Baiyun International Airport, China
- (B) Chennai International Airport, Chennai
- (C) Hartsfield-Jackson Atlanta International Airport, Atlanta
- (D) None of the Above

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Guangzhou Baiyun International Airport was China's third-busiest and world's 11th-busiest airport by passenger traffic, with 65.8 million passengers handled.

Q. 20. _____ is the world of electronic computerised space. [U]

- (A) Cyberspace
- (B) Cyber crime
- (C) Cyber cell
- (D) None of the Above

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Cyberspace is the global domain within the information environment consisting of the interdependent network of information technology infrastructures, including the Internet, telecommunications networks, etc.

Q. 21. A fiber-optic cable is also known as an: [R]

- (A) lined cable
- (B) optical-fiber cable

(C) Think fiber cable

(D) All of the Above

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: A fiber-optic cable is an assembly similar to an electrical cable, but containing one or more optical fibers that are used to carry light.

Q. 22. The American Telegraph and Telephone Company was established in _____. [R]

- (A) 1885
- (B) 1895
- (C) 1875
- (D) 1865

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: The American Telegraph and Telephone Company was established on 3rd March 1885.

Q. 23. The _____ is a vast network that connects computers all over the world. [U]

- (A) Internet
- (B) Satellite
- (C) Communication
- (D) None of the Above

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Through the Internet, people can share information and communicate from anywhere with an Internet connection.

Q. 24. _____ is an information system where documents and other web resources are identified by Uniform Resource Locators, which may be interlinked by hyper links, and are accessible over the Internet. [U]

- (A) World wide web
- (B) World wide web
- (C) World wide world
- (D) World wide watch

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: The internet is a huge network of computers all connected together. The world wide web ('www' or 'web' for short) is a collection of webpages found on this network of computers.



ASSERTION AND REASON BASED MCQs (1 Mark each)

Directions : In the following questions, A statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Mark the correct choice as:

- (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (B) Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A.
- (C) A is true but R is false.
- (D) A is false and R is true.

Q. 1. **Assertion (A):** Transport is a service or facility for the carriage of persons and goods from one place to the other using humans, animals and different kinds of vehicles.

Reason (R): Such movements take place over land, water and air. [R]

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: In other words, the action of transport is defined as a particular movement of an organism or thing from a point A to a point B.

Q. 2. Assertion (A): Trans - continental railways connect two ends of a continent.

Reason (R): They are essential for transportation of not only passengers but mainly of freight. **[E]**

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Trans-continental railways are instrumental in economic life of a country. They were constructed for economic and political reasons to facilitate long runs between the two continents.

Q. 3. Assertion (A): Transportation is an organised service industry.

Reason (R): It is created to satisfy the basic needs of society. **[U]**

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Transportation is an organised service industry as it helps in timely delivering of their services and products. It also helps the passengers to reach their destination in time.

[AI]Q. 4. Assertion (A): Most of the movement of goods and services takes place over land.

Reason (R): In the densely populated districts of India and China, overland transport still takes place by human porters or carts drawn or pushed by humans. **[E]**

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Most of the transport or physical movement of goods and passengers takes place over land. This movement takes place on road, rail or pipe.

Q. 5. Assertion (A): The quality of the roads varies greatly between developed and developing countries.

Reason (R): The road construction and maintenance require heavy expenditure. **[A]**

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: In developed countries good quality roads are universal and provide long-distance links and inter-state highways for speedy movement. Lorries, of increasing size and power to carry heavy loads, are common. But unfortunately, the world's road system is not well developed in developing countries.

Q. 6. Assertion (A): Highways are metalled roads connecting distant places.

Reason (R): In developed countries, every city and port town is linked through highways. **[E]**

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Highways are metalled roads connecting distant places. They are constructed in a manner for unobstructed vehicular movement.

[AI]Q. 7. Assertion (A): Railways are a mode of land transport for bulky goods and passengers over long distances.

Reason (R): The railway gauges are same in all the countries. **[A]**

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: The railway gauge is different in different countries as each country build gauge according to their design and requirements.

Q. 8. Assertion (A): The industrial regions exhibit some of the highest densities in the world.

Reason (R): Europe has one of the most dense rail networks in the world. **[U]**

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: More populated the region , higher will be the density of rail network .

[AI]Q. 9. Assertion (A): One of the great advantages of water transportation is that it does not require route construction.

Reason (R): The oceans are linked with each other and are negotiable with ships of various sizes. **[E]**

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Water transport operates on a natural track and hence does not any route construction.

Q. 10. Assertion (A): Russia has a large number of developed waterways. **[R]**

Reason (R): The Volga is one of the most important waterways of Russia.

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: The Volga River is the most important river in Russia. Not only is it the longest river in Europe, but the Volga is also the cradle of Russian civilization.

Q. 11. Assertion (A): Air transport has brought about a connectivity revolution in the world. **[E]**

Reason (R): Valuable cargo can be moved rapidly on a world-wide scale. It is often the only means to reach inaccessible areas.

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: The frictions created by mountainous snow fields or inhospitable desert terrains have been overcome by the air transport. The accessibility has increased. At present no place in the world is more than 35 hours away.

Q. 12. Assertion (A): Human beings have used different methods long-distance communications of which the telegraph and the telephone were important.

Reason (R): The telephone became a critical factor in the urbanisation of America. **[U]**

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: The introduction of telephone has increased the urban population ever since.



CASE-BASED MCQs

I. Read the case study given below and answer the questions that follow: [AE]

Roads laid along international boundaries are called border roads. They play an important role in integrating people in remote areas with major cities and providing defence. Almost all countries have such roads to transport goods to border villages and military camps.

Railways are a mode of land transport for bulky goods and passengers over long distances. The railway gauges vary in different countries and are roughly classified as broad (more than 1.5 m), standard (1.44 m), metre gauge (1 m) and smaller gauges. The standard gauge is used in the U.K. Commuter trains are very popular in U.K., U.S.A, Japan and India. These carry millions of passengers daily to and from in the city. There are about 13 lakh km of railways open for traffic in the world. Europe has one of the most dense rail networks in the world. There are about 4,40,000 km of railways, most of which is double or multiple-tracked. Belgium has the highest density of 1 km of railway for every 6.5 sq kms area. The industrial regions exhibit some of the highest densities in the world. The important rail heads are London, Paris, Brussels, Milan, Berlin and Warsaw. Passenger transport is more important than freight in many of these countries. Underground railways are important in London and Paris. Channel Tunnel, operated by Euro Tunnel Group through England, connects London with Paris.

Q. 1. Roads laid along international boundaries are called:

- (A) border roads
- (B) Railroads
- (C) Security roads
- (D) Rural roads

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Border roads are constructed and maintained by Border Roads Organisation (BRO) which was set up in 1960 by the government of India.

Q. 2. What is the measurement of standard gauge?

- (A) 1.44 m
- (B) 1.39 m
- (C) 1.47 m
- (D) 1.48m

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: The standard gauge is also called International gauge and uniform gauge.

Q. 3. What is the other name of underground railway system?

- (A) Subway
- (B) Tube
- (C) Metro
- (D) All of t

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: Underground railway system is built under city streets for ease of construction, but they may take shortcuts and sometimes must pass under rivers.

Q. 4. Where is highest density of railways found?

- (A) Rural areas
- (B) Urban areas
- (C) Administrative areas
- (D) Industrial areas

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: The railways density is more in industrial areas because the heavy and bulky material produced in industries cannot be transported by any other means apart from railways.

II. Read the case study given below and answer the questions that follow: [AE]

Suez canal had been constructed in 1869 in Egypt between Port Said in the north and Port Suez in the south linking the Mediterranean Sea and the Red Sea. It gives Europe a new gateway to the Indian Ocean and reduces direct sea-route distance between Liverpool and Colombo compared to the Cape of Good Hope route. It is a sea-level canal without locks which is about 160 km and 11 to 15 m deep. About 100 ships travel daily and each ship takes 10-12 hours to cross this canal. The tolls are so heavy that some find it cheaper to go by the longer Cape Route whenever the consequent delay is not important. A railway follows the canal to Suez, and from Ismailia there is a branch line to Cairo. A navigable fresh-water canal from the Nile also joins the Suez Canal in Ismailia to supply fresh-water to Port Said and Suez.

Q. 1. When was the Suez Canal constructed?

- (A) 1889
- (B) 1879
- (C) 1869
- (D) 1859

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: The Suez Canal is an artificial sea-level waterway which was built in 1869.

Q. 2. Which country owns the Suez Canal?

- (A) Egypt
- (B) Cairo
- (C) Saudi Arabia
- (D) Nigeria

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: The Suez Canal was owned and operated for 87 years by the French and the British. The current owner of Suez Canal is Egypt.

Q. 3. Why is Suez Canal important?

- (A) Provides trade links
- (B) Shortest maritime route from Europe to Asia
- (C) Pirate free route
- (D) None of the Above

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: The Suez Canal is important because it is the shortest maritime route from Europe to Asia. The Suez Canal allows transportation between Europe and Asia without having to go around the entire continent of Africa.

Q. 4. Suez Canal connects which two water bodies?

- (A) Indian Sea with South China Sea
- (B) Mediterranean Sea to the Indian Ocean
- (C) Red Sea to Indian Ocean
- (D) Pacific Sea to Arctic Sea

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: The Suez Canal was constructed as a waterway between the Mediterranean Sea and the Red Sea.

AT III. Read the case study given below and answer the questions that follow: **AE**

Air transport is the fastest means of transportation, but it is very costly. Being fast, it is preferred by passengers for long-distance travel. Valuable cargo can be moved rapidly on a world-wide scale. It is often the only means to reach inaccessible areas. Air transport has brought about a connectivity revolution in the world. The frictions created by mountainous now fields or inhospitable desert terrains have been overcome. The accessibility has increased. The air-plane brings varied articles to the Eskimos in Northern Canada unhindered by the frozen ground. In the Himalayan region, the routes are often obstructed due to landslides, avalanches or heavy snow fall. At such times, air travel is the only alternative to reach a place. Airways also have great strategic importance. The air strikes by U.S. and British forces in Iraq bears testimony to this fact. The airways network is expanding very fast.

The manufacturing of air crafts and their operations require elaborate infrastructure like hangars, landing, fuelling, and maintenance facilities for the air crafts. The construction of airports is also very expensive and has developed more in highly industrialised countries where there is a large volume of traffic.

Although, U.K. pioneered the use of commercial jet transport, U.S.A. developed largely post-War international civil aviation. Today, more than 250 commercial airlines offer regular services to different parts of the world. Recent developments can change the future course of air transport. Supersonic aircraft, cover the distance between London and New York within three and a half hours.

Q. 1. Why is air transport preferred by passengers for long-distance travel?

- (A) Costly means of transport
- (B) Fastest means of transport
- (C) Longest means of transport
- (D) None of the Above

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Air travel reduces time taken to travel and makes one reach his/her destination fast.

Q. 2. What revolution has been brought by the air transport?

- (A) Connectivity
- (B) Stability
- (C) Infrastructure
- (D) Political

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Air transport has linked the major cities and small communities of the world 24 hours a day.

Q. 3. Who pioneered the use of commercial jet transport?

- (A) USA
- (B) UK
- (C) Germany
- (D) USSR

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: The British Overseas Aircraft Corporation (BOAC) of UK pioneered the world's first commercial jet service.

Q. 4. _____ is an aircraft able to fly faster than the speed of sound.

- (A) Supersonic aircraft
- (B) Fighter aircraft
- (C) Commercial aircraft
- (D) Military aircraft

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: A supersonic aircraft is an aircraft capable of supersonic flight, which is an aircraft able to fly faster than the speed of sound.



PART-B: INDIA: PEOPLE AND ECONOMY
UNIT-I: PEOPLE

Term I

CHAPTER

8

POPULATION:
DISTRIBUTION,
DENSITY AND GROWTH

Syllabus

population: distribution, density And Growth



STAND ALONE MCQs

(1 Mark each)

Q. 1. The state with the highest population in India is : R

- (A) West Bengal
- (B) Kerala
- (C) Uttar Pradesh
- (D) Kerala

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: The population of Uttar Pradesh continues to grow at a high rate. Because of that high growth rate and a substantial reduction in infant mortality in the 20th century, there has been a significant increase in the proportion of young adults and children.

AI Q. 2. The first complete population Census was conducted in India in : U

- (A) 1882
- (B) 1881
- (C) 1883
- (D) 1884

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Q. 3. The state of India which has the lowest percentage of population below poverty line : R

- (A) Punjab
- (B) Tamil Nadu
- (C) Jammu & Kashmir
- (D) Goa

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: Goa has the least percentage of people living below poverty line at 5.09%.

Q. 4. The number of farmers per unit area of farmland is known as : A

- (A) agricultural density of a population
- (B) working density of a population
- (C) industrial density of a population
- (D) rural density of a population

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Agricultural density is a statistical measure of population density. Population growth, development, and stability of a population are indirectly determined with the help of agricultural density. The quality of land largely affects agricultural density.

Q. 5. The natural growth rate is analysed by assessing the : R

- (A) crude birth and death rate
- (B) positive birth and death rate
- (C) negative birth and death rate
- (D) All of the Above

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: The crude birth rate and crude death rate are both measured by the rate of births or deaths respectively among a population of 1,000.

Q. 6. The period from 1901 to 1921 is referred to as period of : R

- (A) stagnant or stationery phase of growth of India's population.
- (B) steady population growth.

- (C) population explosion in India .
(D) None of the Above

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: In this period, growth rate was very low, even recording a negative growth rate during 1911-1921. Both the birth rate and death rate were high keeping the rate of increase in population low.

- Q. 7. The period of steady population growth was of : R
(A) 1921-1951 (B) 1911-1921
(C) 1901-1911 (C)

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Observed medium rate of population growth and is referred to as the period of steady population growth. An overall improvement in health and sanitation throughout the country brought down the mortality rate.

- Q. 8. Name the state of India having lowest density of population as per 2011 Census. R
(A) Punjab (B) Haryana
(C) Tamil Nadu (D) Arunachal Pradesh

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: The reason behind such low density is the difficult living conditions of the state because of the forests in a larger area of Arunachal Pradesh. About 51,540 sq. km. or 61.55% of the land area is recorded under forest. In comparison to other states, Arunachal Pradesh has the lowest population density in India.

- Q. 9. Arrange the states of India with highest to lowest population density. E
(i) West Bengal (II) Bihar
(iii) Uttar Pradesh (IV) Maharashtra
Options:
(A) i, ii, iii, iv (B) ii, i, iii, iv
(C) iv, iii, ii, i (D) ii, iv, i, iii

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: A sharp increase in population density in Bihar is a direct result of unabated population growth. Majority of Maharashtra state has high dense forest area so low population density.

- Q. 10. _____ is the term which means the spread of people across the world.
(A) Population disturbance
(B) Population distribution
(C) Population counting
(D) None of the above

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Population distribution means the pattern of where people live. World population distribution is uneven.

- Q. 11. The _____ density of population is the number of people per unit area of arable land.
(A) physiological (B) psychological
(C) physical (D) phishing

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: A higher physiological density suggests that the available agricultural land is being used by more and may reach its output limit sooner than a country that has a lower physiological density.

- Q. 12. Arrange the following phases in a sequence order according to their occurrence in Indian population: R
(i) Population explosion
(ii) Stationary phase
(iii) Decreased growth
(iv) Steady growth
Options:
(A) i, iv, ii, iii (B) iv, i, iii, ii
(C) ii, iv, i, iii (D) iii, ii, iv, i

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

- Q. 13. In the post 1981 till present, the growth rate of country's population remained _____. U
(A) Stagnant (B) High
(C) Low (D) Constant

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: The increase in population has been due to decline in death rates.

- Q. 14. _____ of population is the change in the number of people living in a particular area between two points of time. E
(A) Growth (B) Decline
(C) Stability (D) Access

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

- Q. 15. A continuous belt of states from west to east in the north-west, north, and north central parts of the country has relatively _____ growth rate than the southern states. A
(A) high (B) low
(C) slow (D) fast

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: This is due to the present of fertile alluvial soil found in states from west to east in the north-west, north, and north central parts of the country.

- Q. 16. An important aspect of population growth in India is the growth of its _____. U
(A) Adolescent
(B) Toddlers
(C) Old age
(D) All of the Above

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: India has the largest adolescent population in the world. It constitutes one fifth of the total population.



ASSERTION AND REASON BASED MCQs (1 Mark each)

Directions : In the following questions, A statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Mark the correct choice as:

- (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (B) Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A.
- (C) A is true but R is false.
- (D) A is false and R is true.

Q. 1. Assertion (A): Population data are collected through census operation held every 10 years in our country.

Reason (R): India has a highly even pattern of population distribution. E

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: The uneven spatial distribution of population in India suggests a close relationship between population and physical, social, economic and historical factors. As far as the physical factors are concerned it is clear that terrain, climate and water largely determines the pattern of the population distribution. Among the socio- economic and historical factors of distribution of population important once are evolution of settled agriculture and agricultural development, pattern of human settlement, development of transport network, industrialization and urbanization.

Q. 2. Assertion (A): The phase (1901 -21) is known as a period of stagnant or stationary phase.

Reason (R): Both the birth rate and death rate were high keeping the rate of increase low. R

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Q. 3. Assertion (A): The decades 1921-1951 are referred to as the period of steady population growth.

Reason (R): Improvement in health and sanitation brought down the mortality rate. E

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: The cause of this increased growth rate was not a rise in fertility but a decline in mortality that set in due to a better health

facilities sanitation, education and overall development. These developments helped controlling epidemics like plague, cholera and malaria. The combined effects was that the population started increasing steadily.

AIQ. 4. Assertion (A): The decades of 1951-1981 are the phase of population explosion.

Reason (R): The average annual Growth rate was as high as 2.2 per cent. E

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Increase in population was caused by a rapid fall in mortality rate but a high fertility rate of population in the country. Increased international migration contributed to the high growth rate. Rapid fall in the mortality rate due to centralized planning process.

Q. 5. Assertion (A): India is the second most populous country after China with population of more than 1 billion in 2001 A.D.

Reason (R): Majority of population consists of non-workers. E

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: The two main common causes leading to over population in India are: The birth rate is still higher than the death rate. The fertility rate due to the population policies and other measures has been falling but even then it is much higher compared to other countries. The annual growth rate of India's population is 1.64 percent (2011).

Q. 6. Assertion (A): The people are very important component of a country.

Reason (R): A large population invariably puts pressure on its limited resources and is also responsible for many socio- economic problems in the country. U

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Humans are the ultimate component of our society. Any country is just a piece of land without any human population. All the developments take place because the country is inhabited by people.



CASE-BASED MCQs

I. Read the case study given below and answer the questions that follow: **[AE]**

Growth of population is the change in the number of people living in a particular area between two points of time. Its rate is expressed in percentage. Population growth has two components namely; natural and induced. While the natural growth is analysed by assessing the crude birth and death rates, the induced components are explained by the volume of inward and outward movement of people in any given area. The decadal and annual growth rates of population in India are both very high and steadily increasing over time. The annual growth rate of India's population is 1.64 percent (2011). The growth rate of population in India over the last one century has been caused by annual birth rate and death rate and rate of migration and thereby shows different trends.

Q. 1. How is the growth of population expressed?

- (A) Percentage (B) Metrics
(C) Area (D) Kelvin

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Calculating the population in percentage allows us to compare each demographic's proportion to the entire population, no matter what the size of said population.

Q. 2. _____ refers to the difference between the number of live births and the number of deaths occurring in a year.

- (A) Growth of population
(B) Natural growth rate
(C) Natural death rate
(D) Crude birth rate

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Calculation of natural growth rate gives demographers an idea of how a certain country's population is growing.

Q. 3. _____ gives an overview of the total population growth in a particular decade.

- (A) Annual growth rate
(B) Decadal growth rate
(C) Induced growth rate
(D) Dense growth rate

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: There are records that keep track of the increase and decrease in population. And it is called "decadal" as a decade consists of a period of 10 years. Thus, the decadal growth rate gives an overview of the total population growth in a particular decade.

Q. 4. What was the annual growth rate of India as per 2011 Census?

- (A) 1.64 percent
(B) 1.66 percent
(C) 1.65 percent
(D) 2.66 percent

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: According to the provisional reports released on 31 March 2011, the Indian population increased to 1.21 billion with a decadal growth of 17.70%.

II. Read the case study given below and answer the questions that follow: **[E]**

The National Youth Policy (NYP-2014) launched in February 2014 proposes a holistic 'vision' for the youth of India, which is "To empower the youth of the country to achieve their full potential, and through them enable India to find its rightful place in the community of nations". The NYP-2014 has defined 'youth' as persons in the age group of 15–29 years. The Government of India also formulated the National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship in 2015 to provide an umbrella framework to all skilling activities being carried out within the country, and to align these to common standards and links killing with demand centres.

Q. 1. When the NYP launched?

- (A) 2013
(B) 2014
(C) 2015
(D) 2016

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: The government has launched the National Youth Policy (NYP 2014) to cater the needs of youth in India. It is a comprehensive policy document that states the vision of the Government of India (GOI) for the youth of the country and also how this vision is sought to be realised by the government.

Q. 2. What was the main thrust of NYP?

- (A) To stop child trafficking
(B) To encourage child labour
(C) Empower the youth in terms of their effective participation in decision making
(D) None of the Above

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: The main thrust of the policy is to empower the youth in terms of their effective participation in decision making and carrying the responsibility to be a leader.

POPULATION COMPOSITION

Q. 3. As per NYP which age group has been defined as 'Youth'?

- (A) 14-19 years
- (B) 19 - 27 years
- (C) 15 -29 years
- (D) 13-30 years

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: In the current Policy Document, the youth age-group is defined as 15-29 years.

Q. 4. When did the Government of India formulate the National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship ?

- (A) 2015
- (B) 2016
- (C) 2017
- (D) 2018

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: The National Skill Development Mission was approved by the Union Cabinet on 01.07. 2015, and officially launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 15.07. 2015 on the occasion of World Youth Skills Day.



CHAPTER
9

Term I

MIGRATION: TYPES, CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES

Syllabus

Migration: International, national-Types; causes and consequences.



STAND ALONE MCQs

(1 Mark each)

- Q. 1. The term which is used to describe any influencing factor that motivates people to leave their place of residence or origin is known as : [R]
- (A) push factors (B) pull factors
(C) loose factors (D) pluck factors

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Push factors are conditions in migrants' home countries that make it difficult or even impossible to live there.

- Q. 2. The term which is used to describe factors that attract people to a country, region, religion, organization, etc is known as : [R]
- (A) migration (B) immigration
(C) pull factor (D) emigration

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: Pull Factors are positive aspects that attract people to move to a place.

- Q. 3. Movement from one place to another, usually a response to change in temperature, food, occupation opportunities is known as : [A]
- (A) migration (B) immigration
(C) emigration (D) journey

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Migration involves the movement of people from one place to another with intentions of settling, permanently or temporarily, at a new location.

- Q. 4. _____ predominate the rural-to-urban stream of inter-state migration due to economic reasons. [A]
- (A) Children (B) Women
(C) Men (D) Government

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: During the distribution of male and female migrants in different streams of intra-state and inter-state migration, females predominate the streams of short distance rural to rural migration in both types of migration.

- Q. 5. The state which receives a very significant amount from their international migrants are : [R]
- (A) Goa (B) Maharashtra
(C) Punjab (D) Kerala

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: The rate of out migration from rural areas to foreign countries is more in Punjab than other states.

- Q. 6. Migrants act as agents of : [U]
- (A) political change (B) mental change
(C) social change (D) historical change

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: Migrants work as an agent of social change. They diffuse new ideas of science and technology, family planning, girl's education, etc from one place to another place.

Q. 7. Migration leads to intermixing of people from : U

- (A) diverse culture.
- (B) same culture.
- (C) opposite culture.
- (D) All of the above.

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: People also bring different cultures with them which help to break the narrow considerations and broaden up the mental horizon of the people.

Q. 8. Unregulated migration to the metropolitan cities of India has caused : R

- (A) overcrowding.
- (B) isolation.
- (C) positive growth.
- (D) negative growth.

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: People tend to move from place of low opportunity and low safety to the place of higher opportunity and better safety which leads to uneven distribution of population and overcrowding.

Q. 9. When was the actual migration recorded through Census? R

- (A) 1884
- (B) 1883
- (C) 1882
- (D) 1881

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: It contains information about migration in the country. Actually migration was recorded beginning from the first Census of India conducted in 1881. This data were recorded on the basis of place of birth.

AIQ. Q. 10. A continuous urban spread constituting a town and its adjoining outgrowths is known as : R

- (A) Urban growth
- (B) Urban agglomeration
- (C) Urban outgrowth
- (D) Urban spread

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Urban agglomeration is an integrated urban area consisting of a core town together with its outgrowths.

Q. 11. Who dominates the streams of short distance rural to rural migrations? E

- (A) Adolescence
- (B) Males
- (C) Females
- (D) Old age group

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: The main cause for female migration is marriage. About 65% for female move out from their parental house following their marriages.

Q. 12. _____ was the state, has the largest number of net out-migrants from the state. E

- (A) Punjab
- (B) Uttar Pradesh
- (C) Bihar
- (D) West Bengal

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: In Uttar Pradesh, in most of the districts there is lack of employment opportunities therefore instead of migrating within or across the districts, people chose to migrate towards other states because many industrialised and urbanised states are very close to Uttar Pradesh.

Q. 13. Migration boosts the _____ population. U

- (A) working-age
- (B) old-age
- (C) adolescence
- (D) None of the Above

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Working age migrants arrive with skills and contribute to human capital development of receiving countries. Working age migrants also contribute to technological progress.

Q. 14. A person who moves from one place to another, especially in order to find work or better living conditions is known as a _____. R

- (A) labourer
- (B) migrant
- (C) immigrant
- (D) worker

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Q. 15 _____ refers to money that is sent or transferred to another party, usually overseas. U

- (a) Remittance
- (b) Emulation
- (c) Denomination
- (d) None of the Above

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Remittance is defined as money that is sent to pay for something.

Q. 16. Migration leads to the _____ of the population within a country. E

- (A) distribution
- (B) redistribution
- (C) disturbance
- (D) turbulence

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Migration is an important determinant of population size as it changes not only the population size but also the population composition of urban and rural populations in terms of age composition.



ASSERTION AND REASON BASED MCQs (1 Mark each)

Directions : In the following questions, A statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Mark the correct choice as:

- (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 (B) Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A.
 (C) A is true but R is false.
 (D) A is false and R is true.

Q. 1. Assertion (A): Migration has been an integral part and a very important factor in redistributing population over time and space.

Reason (R): India has witnessed the waves of migrants coming to the country from Central and West Asia and also from Southeast Asia.

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: The countries with high rates of youth emigration are losing persons from these age groups and tend to register low growth population rates, while the receiving countries gain young working and high reproductive people, which contribute to an increase in total population.

Q. 2. Assertion (A): In the Census of India migration is enumerated on two bases: place of birth and place of residence.

Reason (R): In the Census of India reasons for migration from the place of last residence and duration of residence in place of enumeration are never asked.

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: When a person is enumerated in census at a different place than his / her place of birth, she / he is considered a migrant. This may be due to marriage, which is the most common reason for migration among females- or for work, what is the case as generally among males, etc.

Q. 3. Assertion (A): Some states like Maharashtra, Delhi, Gujarat and Haryana attract migrants from other states such as Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, etc.

Reason (R): Maharashtra occupied first place in migrants, followed by Delhi, Gujarat and Haryana.

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Migration primarily occurs due to disparities in regional development. The lack of employment opportunities in the rural areas and better employment prospects and infrastructure facilities in the urban areas motivate people to migrate to urban areas.

Q. 4. Assertion (A): People, generally are emotionally attached to their place of birth.

Reason (R): But millions of people leave their places of birth and residence.

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Birth place are generally close to people's heart. They might have some deep emotions associated with the place of birth.

Q. 5. Assertion (A): In India people migrate from rural to urban areas.

Reason (R): This is mainly due to poverty, high population pressure on the land, lack of basic infrastructural facilities like health care, education, etc. +

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: The shifting of rural populations to urban areas is mainly due to urban biases in terms of development and economic opportunities. It has been observed in India that urban residents have a better standard of living, level of nutrition, and provision of services than rural dwellers.

Q. 6. Assertion (A): People often migrate from and migrate to .

Reason (R): People tend to move from place of low opportunity and low safety to the place of higher opportunity and better safety.

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Q. 7. Assertion (A): Migrants act as agents of social change.

Reason (R): Migration leads to intermixing of people from diverse cultures.

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: The new ideas related to new technologies, family planning, girl's education, etc. get diffused from urban to rural areas through migration.

Q. 8. Assertion (A): Overcrowding of people due to rural-urban migration has put pressure on the existing social and physical infrastructure in the urban areas.

Reason (R): Due to over-exploitation of natural resources, cities are facing the acute problem of depletion of ground water, air pollution, disposal of sewage and management of solid wastes.

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Overcrowding of people due to rural-urban migration ultimately leads to unplanned growth of urban settlement and formation of slums shanty colonies.



CASE-BASED MCQs

I. Read the case study given below and answer the questions that follow: **E**

During colonial period (British period) millions of the indentured labourers were sent to Mauritius, Caribbean islands (Trinidad, Tobago and Guyana), Fiji and South Africa by British from Uttar Pradesh and Bihar; to Reunion Island, Guadeloupe, Martinique and Surinam by French and Dutch and by Portuguese from Goa, Daman and Diu to Angola, Mozambique to work as plantation workers. All such migrations were covered under the time-bound contract known as Girit Act (Indian Emigration Act). However, the living conditions of these indentured labourers were not better than the slaves.

The second wave of migrants ventured out into the neighbouring countries in recent times as professionals, artisans, traders and factory workers, in search of economic opportunities to Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Brunei and African countries, etc. and the trend still continues. There was a steady outflow of India's semi-skilled and skilled labour in the wake of the oil boom in West Asia in the 1970s. There was also some outflow of entrepreneurs, store owners, professionals, businessmen to Western countries.

Third wave of migrants was comprised of professionals like doctors, engineers (1960s onwards), software engineers, management consultants, financial experts, media persons (1980s onwards), and others migrated to countries such as USA, Canada, UK, Australia, New Zealand and Germany. These professionals enjoy the distinction of being one of highly educated, the highest earning and prospering groups. After liberalisation, in the 90s education and knowledge-based Indian emigration has made Indian Diaspora one of the most powerful diasporas in the world. In all these countries, Indian diaspora has been playing an important role in the development of the respective countries.

- Q. 1. Under the provisions of which Act were the labourers emigrated from India to other European colonies?
- (A) Girit Act
(B) Girhit Act
(C) Indian Migration Act
(D) Indian Immigration Act

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Girit derives from the word 'agreement' under which more than one million Indian indentured labourers went to work on the plantations of the 'King Sugar' colonies around the globe in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The Agreement stipulated the terms and conditions of service.

- Q. 2. Who sent the Indian labourers from Goa to Mozambique?

(A) British (B) French
(C) Dutch (D) Portuguese

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

- Q. 3. Which of these migrated from India during the second wave?

(A) Doctors (B) Financial experts
(C) Artisans (D) Software engineers

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: During the second wave of migration there was a steady outflow of India's skilled and semi-skilled labour.

- Q. 4. When did the knowledge-based Indian migrate from India?

(A) 1960s (B) 1970s
(C) 1980s (D) 1990s

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: The knowledge based Indians migrated during the third wave of migration in search of better employment opportunities and better standards of living.

OR

- Q. 1. Which of these is not a part of Caribbean Islands?

(A) Trinidad (B) Tobago
(C) Guyana (D) Fiji

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: The Fiji Islands are tropical islands.

- Q. 2. The living conditions of the indentured labourers resembled those of:

(A) Kings
(B) Tradesmen
(C) Slaves
(D) None of these

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: The conditions at work were harsh, with long working hours and low wages. Given the weak physical condition of the labourers after the long voyage, this took its toll.

Q. 3. Which of these events happened in West Asia in 1970s?

- (A) Oil boom (B) Work boom
(C) Brain drain (D) Imperialism

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Oil boom in West Asia in 1970s lead to a steady outflow of India's semi-skilled and skilled labour.

Q. 4. Which of these countries was a destination for migrants in the second wave?

- (A) Australia (B) Canada
(C) Singapore (D) Germany

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: The government-pro business environment, tax benefits, low tax rates and the ease of doing business are among the factors that contributed to attract people to live, work and setup business in Singapore in the second wave.

II. Read the case study given below and answer the questions that follow: [E]

The major benefit for the source region is the remittance sent by migrants. Remittances from the international migrants are one of the major sources of foreign exchange. In 2002, India received US\$ 11 billion as remittances from international migrants. Punjab, Kerala and Tamil Nadu receive very significant amount from their international migrants. The amount of remittances sent by the internal migrants is very meagre as compared to international migrants, but it plays an important role in the growth of economy of the source area. Remittances are mainly used for food, repayment of debts, treatment, marriages, children's education, agricultural inputs, construction of houses, etc. For thousands of the poor villages of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, etc. remittance works as life blood for their economy. Migration from rural areas of Eastern Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha to the rural areas of Punjab, Haryana, Western Uttar Pradesh accounted for the success of their green revolution strategy for agricultural development. Besides this, unregulated migration to the metropolitan cities of India has caused overcrowding. Development of slums in industrially developed states such as Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Delhi is a negative consequence of unregulated migration within the country.

Q. 1. What is the major benefit that the source regions receive from the migrants?

- (A) Medical aid
(B) Agricultural products
(C) Remittance
(D) Educational aid

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: One of the main benefits of remittance flows is that they can stabilize household income, thereby improving living conditions and increasing well-being.

Q. 2. How much remittance did India receive in 2002 from international migrants?

- (A) US\$ 10 billion (B) US\$ 11 billion
(C) US\$20 billion (D) US\$ 22 billion

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Q. 3. Give an example of uses of remittance.

- (A) Repayment of debt
(B) Marriage
(C) Children's education
(D) All of the Above

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: Remittance are associated with increased household spending on health, education and small business.

Q. 4. Remittances appear to be responsive to income

- (A) shortfalls (B) boost
(C) outflow (D) All of the Above

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Remittances can reduce the depth and severity of poverty in developing countries.

III. Read the case study given below and answer the questions that follow: [E]

The internal migration (within the country) and international migration (out of the country and into the country from other countries) are presented under the internal migrants. The stream was dominated by female migrants. Most of these were migrants related to marriage part from these streams of internal migration. India also experiences immigration from and emigration to the neighbouring countries. Indian Census 2011 has recorded that more than 5 million persons have migrated to India from other countries. Out of these, about 88.9 percent came from the neighbouring countries: Bangladesh followed by Nepal and Pakistan.

Q. 1. Internal migration refers to :

- (A) Migration outside the country
(B) Migration outside the state
(C) Migration inside the country
(D) Migration inside the state

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: This type of human migration occurs within a country. Internal migration tends to be travel for education and for economic improvement or because of a natural disaster or civil disturbance.

- Q. 2. Internal migration is also known as :
 (A) Domestic migration
 (B) International migration
 (C) Rural migration
 (D) Urban migration

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Internal migration is also known as domestic migration .

- Q. 3. According to Indian Census 2011, more than _____million persons have migrated to India from other countries.
 (A) 4 (B) 5
 (C) 6 (D) 7

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

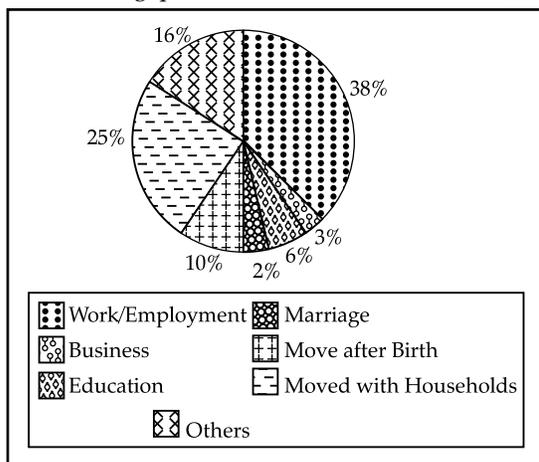
Explanation: Migration occurred mainly due to marriage, search for better opportunities and for job suppose.

- Q. 4. Out of the total migration, people migrated to India from Nepal, Bangladesh and Pakistan.
 (A) 67% (B) 79.9%
 (C) 88.9% (D) None of the Above

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Nepal , Bangladesh and Pakistan are less developed than India .Hence people migrate to India in search of employment, to avoid genocides, seek refuge from war, cross across due to marriage.

IV. Study the given graph showing causes of migration of male population in India carefully and answer the following questions: [AE]



- Q. 1. What is the most common reason for male migration in India?
 (A) Marriage (B) Business
 (C) Education (D) Work/Employment

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: Work and employment have remained the main cause for male migration . It constitutes 38% of total male migration. While it is only 2.3 per cent for the females.

- Q. 2. What percentage of male population migrates with households?
 (A) 2% (B) 3%
 (C) 25% (D) 38%

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

- Q. 3. What ratio of male students migrate for educational purposes?
 (A) 6:100 (B) 10:100
 (C) 2:100 (D) 25:100

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

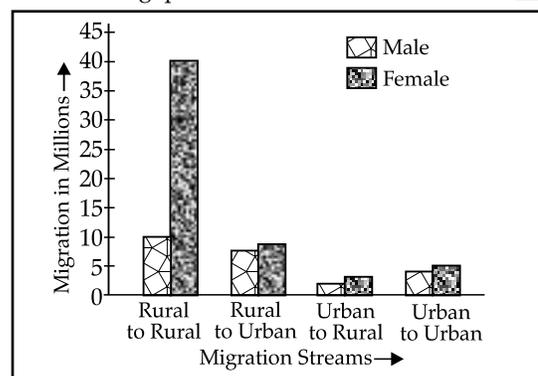
Explanation: Generally, male students seeking cross-border education migrate to countries with more developed education institutions than their own. This helps in improving their future employment chances.

- Q. 4. Which of these can be one of the reasons for male migration covered under the category 'Others'?
 (A) Better employment opportunities
 (B) Family reasons
 (C) Environmental degradation
 (D) In pursuit of higher studies

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: There are several global environmental changes which may cause human migration. Climate change is, of course, a major factor. Sea level rise, changes in storm or cyclone frequency, changes in rainfall patterns, forest fires, droughts, frequent floods, earthquakes increases in temperature and ocean acidification may result in loss of homes or livelihoods.

V. Study the given graph showing causes of migration of male population in India carefully and answer the following questions: [AE]



Intra state migration by place of last residence indicating migration streams (Duration 0-9 year)

- Q. 1. Which migration stream shows the highest number of migration both male and female categories?
 (A) Rural to Urban
 (B) Urban to Rural
 (C) Rural to Rural
 (D) Urban to Urban

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: Marriage, seasonality of work, lack of work etc. are some of the factors responsible for rural to rural migration.

Q. 2. Why does female category show the highest migration in both the categories?

- (A) Education
- (B) Marriage
- (C) Medical aids
- (D) Employment

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: As per 2011 Census 46% of the total migrants moved because of marriage and of these, 97% were women. As many as 20.58 crore women in India migrated for marriage. It is also highly gender-specific: the great majority of marriage migrants are women. A woman normally moves to her husband's village on marriage and transfers her household registration. Very rarely the man moves to join his bride.

Q. 3. Female migrants dominates which stream of migration?

- (A) Move with household
- (B) Better opportunities
- (C) Marriage
- (D) All of the Above

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Q. 4. Intra state migration means:

- (A) Migration to another state
- (B) Migration within the state
- (C) Migration to another district
- (D) None of the Above

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Intra state migration takes place between two parts of the same state.

OR

Q. 1. How many types of migration takes place in India?

- (A) Rural to Rural
- (B) Rural to Urban
- (C) Urban to Urban
- (D) All of the Above

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: All the four types of migration occur in search of equal opportunities, social abundance and for personal benefits.

Q. 2. What is the common feature shown among all the migration streams?

- (A) Dominance of rural migration
- (B) Dominance of female migration
- (C) Dominance of male migration
- (D) Dominance of male and female migration

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Q. 3. In which stream is the number of female migrants the highest?

- (A) Rural to urban
- (B) Urban to rural
- (C) Urban to urban
- (D) Rural to rural

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: Economic and social factors significantly influence female migration.

Q. 4. Give the main reason for Q. 3.

- (A) Marriage
- (B) Job transfer
- (C) Medical facilities
- (D) None of the Above

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Marriage is the biggest reason why women migrate from one place to another(rural to rural).



UNIT-II: HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Term I

CHAPTER

10

HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Syllabus

Rural settlements: Types and distribution.

Urban settlements: Types, distribution and functional classification.



STAND ALONE MCQs

(1 Mark each)

- Q. 1. The sparsely located small settlements are called: [R]
(A) town
(B) village
(C) catchment area
(D) town

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

- Q. 2. Larger settlements which are specialising in secondary and tertiary activities are known as : [R]
(A) rural settlements
(B) urban settlements
(C) sub-urbans
(D) rented settlements

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Urban settlement often has a large population size and high population density.

- Q. 3. The clustered rural settlement is : [R]
(A) closely built up houses
(B) scattered houses
(C) sparsely built up houses
(D) unplanned houses

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: A clustered rural settlement is a rural settlement where a number of families live in close proximity to each other.

- Q. 4. Dispersed or isolated settlement pattern in India appears in the form of : [R]
(A) isolated huts
(B) close knit huts
(C) well dwelling huts
(D) ill planned huts

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Dispersed settlements in India are found in the Northeastern states of India. Such as, hilly regions with poor agriculture.

- Q. 5. The urban settlements are generally compact and : [R]
(A) smaller in size (B) larger in size
(C) medium in size (D) has no relation to size

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Urban settlement an area with high density of human-created structures. These geometrical patterns are usually in squares and rectangles and are well laid out.

- Q. 6. Cities having more than 5 million population are known as : [U]
(A) hyper city (B) metropolitan city
(C) mega city (D) super city

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: Mega city refers to metropolitan areas with a total population of more than 10 million people.

- Q. 7. Urban centre with population of more than one lakh is called a : R
- (A) class I town
(B) class II town
(C) class III town
(D) class IV town

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Class I town is grouped on the basis their population in Census.

- Q. 8. A town containing military base is known as : R
- (A) defence town
(B) garrison town
(C) military town
(D) closed town

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Garrison town often applies to certain facilities that constitute a military base or fortified military headquarters.

- Q. 9. Towns and cities are generally classified on the basis of the _____ they perform.
- (A) function (B) size
(C) contribution (D) None of the Above

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: No town performs a single function, rather they are classified on the basis of the dominant function they perform.

- Q. 10. The towns that have developed in mineral rich areas are known as : R
- (A) mining towns
(B) tourist towns
(C) educational town
(D) administrative town

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Mining towns are usually created around a mine or a quarry.

- Q. 11. Varanasi, Mathura, Amritsar, Madurai, Puri are : R
- (A) mining towns
(B) commercial towns
(C) religious towns
(D) heritage town

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: Holy city is a city which is important to the history or faith of a specific religion.

- Q. 12. Nainital, Mussoorie, Shimla, Pachmarhi, Jodhpur are : R
- (A) transport towns
(B) tourist towns
(C) industrial towns
(D) educational town

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Tourist town is an urban area where tourism or vacationing is the primary component of the local culture

- Q. 13. Cluster of dwellings of any type or size where human beings live is known as : U
- (A) human settlement
(B) human development
(C) human displacement
(D) human cluster

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: The complexity of a human settlement can range from a small number of dwellings grouped together to the largest of cities with surrounding urbanized areas.

- Q. 14. Panna, Para, Palli, Nagla and Dhani are examples of: R
- (A) clustered settlement
(B) hamleted settlement
(C) compact settlement
(D) dispersed settlement

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Some settlement is fragmented into several units and physically separated from each other is known as hamleted settlement.

- Q. 15. Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh are examples of: U
- (A) compact settlement
(B) isolated settlement
(C) rural settlement
(D) urban settlement

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Isolation settlement refers to areas either in the long distance away from cities where there is lack of facilities as well as opportunities such as transportation, market, training place, educational institutions.

- Q. 16. _____ settlement is the kind of settlement that generally develops in the fertile plain and river valleys.
- (A) Clustered rural settlement
(B) Clustered urban settlement
(C) Clustered grouped settlement
(D) None of the Above

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: The density of population in such areas is very high because of high productivity of the land.

- Q. 17. Name any modern town built by the British in modern style. R
- (A) Chandigarh
(B) Patna
(C) Mumbai
(D) Kochi

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Q. 18. Towns in India having historical background spanning over 2000 years are known as : [R]

- (A) Historical towns
- (B) Cultural towns
- (C) Administrative towns
- (D) Social towns

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Towns in India that have an historic or original core to it is known as historical town .

Q. 19. Name the 'urban agglomeration' having the highest share of immigration population in India. [R]

- (A) Port Blair
- (B) Mumbai
- (C) Amritsar
- (D) Chennai

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: An urban agglomeration is a continuous urban spread constituting a town and its adjoining outgrowths , or two or more physically contiguous towns together with or without outgrowths of such towns.

Q. 20. Arrange the following categories of towns in a sequence order according to their development in India. [AE]

- (i) Ancient towns
- (ii) Ultra-modern towns
- (iii) Metropolitan
- (iv) Modern towns

Options:

- (A) i, iv, iii, ii
- (B) iv, i, iii, ii
- (C) ii, iv, i, iii
- (D) iii, ii, iv, i

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Q. 21. Arrange the following agglomeration in the sequence of their ranks i.e., 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th. [U]

- (i) Delhi
- (ii) Chennai
- (iii) Greater Mumbai
- (iv) Kolkata

Options:

- (A) iii, iv, i, ii
- (B) i, ii, iii, iv
- (C) iv, ii, i, iii
- (D) ii, i, iv, iii

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: An urban agglomeration is identified and ranked according to its size, population, occupations and economic activities.

Q. 22. _____ towns were typically small and crowded. [R]

- (A) Modern
- (B) New
- (C) Medieval
- (D) Religious

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: The streets of a medieval town were narrow and busy. These towns were small in size and cramped up.

Q. 23. Name the metropolitan city of Bihar. [R]

- (A) Bihar
- (B) Muzzafarpur
- (C) Gaya
- (D) Patna

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Q. 24. Name the metropolitan city of Karnataka State as per 2011 census. [R]

- (A) Karwar
- (B) Bengaluru
- (C) Hoobli
- (D) Mangalore

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Bengaluru is the capital and the largest city of the Indian state of Karnataka. It has a population of more than 8 million and a metropolitan population.

Q. 25. What was the level of urbanisation in 2011 in India? [R]

- (A) 31.16%
- (B) 32.26%
- (C) 33.16%
- (D) 33.26%

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: Urbanisation was highest in 2011. It was nearly 31.2%. Urbanisation refers to the movement of people and human settlements from rural areas to urban areas.

Q. 26. Ghaziabad, Rohtak, Gurugram and Faridabad are: [U]

- (A) Rural areas
- (B) Satellite cities
- (C) Urban cities
- (D) None of the Above

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Satellite cities are smaller municipalities that are adjacent to a major city which is the core of a metropolitan .

Q. 27. How many mega cities are there in India? [R]

- (A) Two
- (B) Three
- (C) Five
- (D) Six

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: To qualify as an urban area must have a population of 10 million people.

Q. 28. The level of urbanisation is measured in terms of _____ of urban population to total population.

- (A) Percentage
- (B) Ratio
- (C) Population
- (D) None of the Above

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Q. 29. Raniganj, Jharia, Digboi, Ankleshwar, Singrauli are: [U]

- (A) Mining towns
- (B) Social towns
- (C) Garrison
- (D) Religious towns

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Mining communities or towns are usually created around a mine or a quarry.

- Q. 30. Towns supporting administrative headquarters of higher order are _____ towns.
 (A) social (B) Administrative
 (C) Political (D) New

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: An administrative town is a town which performs the administrative functions of a country.

- Q. 31. Towns and cities specialising in trade and commerce are known as _____ towns.
 (A) Trade (B) Commercial
 (C) Commerce (D) Port

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Commercial towns are those towns that developed due to the production of fine pieces of artistic as well as useful goods like textiles, crafts, gem cutting, sculpture making.



ASSERTION AND REASON BASED MCQs (1 Mark each)

Directions : In the following questions, A statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Mark the correct choice as:

- (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 (B) Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A.
 (C) A is true but R is false.
 (D) A is false and R is true.

- Q. 1. **Assertion (A):** People may erect houses and other structures and command some area or territory as their temporary support-base.

Reason (R): The process of settlement inherently involves grouping of people and apportioning of territory as their resource base.

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: A house provides a sense of security and wellbeing, along with an economic standing in society. A house is not only a mere physical structure but also a symbol of power, authority and a host of other things that come along with it.

- Q. 2. **Assertion (A):** Settlements vary in size and type.

Reason (R): They range from a hamlet to metropolitan cities.

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Settlements can be small and sparsely spaced; they may also be large and closely spaced.

- Q. 3. **Assertion (A):** In India compact village of a few hundred houses is a rather universal feature, particularly in the northern plains.

Reason (R): People live in compact village for security or defence reasons. In some areas scarcity of water has necessitated compact settlement for maximum utilisation of available water resources.

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: In this type of village the general living area is distinct and separated from the surrounding farms, barns and pastures.

- Q. 4. **Assertion (A):** Unlike rural settlements, urban settlements are generally compact and larger in size.

Reason (R): The settlement size is large and there is high density of population.

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Most of the people living in urban settlements are engaged in secondary, tertiary and quaternary activities in these areas.

- Q. 5. **Assertion (A):** Cities are functionally linked to rural areas around them.

Reason (R): Exchange of goods and services is performed sometimes directly and sometimes through a series of market towns and cities.

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Urban areas rely on rural areas to meet their demands for food, water, wood, raw materials, similarly rural areas gain a lot from urban development, such as market, farm inputs, employment opportunities, etc. Cities are connected directly as well as indirectly with the villages and also with each other.

- Q. 6. **Assertion (A):** Clustered village is a universal feature in the northern plains.

Reason (R): Clustered villages are found in areas of level and fertile land. Major portion of the population is landless; hence they are bound to live together.

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: A clustered settlement is a closely built area of dwellings, wherever flat land is available.

- Q. 7. **Assertion (A):** Total urban population has increased eleven-fold during the twentieth century.

Reason (R): Enlargement of urban centres and emergence of new towns have played a significant role in the growth of urban population and urbanisation in the country.

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: The explosion of industrialization and manufacturing enterprises within a certain urban area gives rise to more employment opportunities — which is another factor of urbanization.

Q. 8. Assertion (A): Even specialised cities, as they grow into metropolises become multifunctional.

Reason (R): The functions do not get intertwined and the city can be categorised in a particular functional class. U

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: The functions change due to their dynamic nature. The functions get so intertwined that the city can not be categorised in a particular functional class.

Q. 9. Assertion (A): The objective of the Smart Cities Mission is to promote cities that provide core

infrastructure, a clean and sustainable environment and give a decent quality of life to its citizens.

Reason (R): One of the features of Smart Cities is to apply smart solutions to infrastructure and services in order to make them better. A

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: The purpose of the Smart Cities Mission is to drive economic growth and improve the quality of life of people by enabling local area development and harnessing technology, especially technology that leads to Smart outcomes.



CASE-BASED MCQs

I. Read the case study given below and answer the questions that follow: AE

The level of urbanisation is measured in terms of percentage of urban population to total population. The level of urbanisation in India in 2011 was 31.16 per cent, which is quite low in comparison to developed countries. Total urban population has increased eleven-fold during the twentieth century. Enlargement of urban centres and emergence of new towns have played a significant role in the growth of urban population and urbanisation in the country. But the growth rate of urbanisation has slowed down during last two decades.

Urban centre with population of more than one lakh is called a city or class I town. Cities accommodating population size between one to five million are called metropolitan cities and more than five million are mega cities. Majority of metropolitan and mega cities are urban agglomerations.

Q. 1. How much has the urban population increased during the 12th century?

- (A) nine folds (B) ten folds
(C) eleven folds (D) twelve folds

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: Modernization and changes in the mode of living have lead to an increase in urban population.

Q. 2. What was the level of urbanisation recorded in India in 2011?

- (A) 31.14 % (B) 31.15%
(C) 31.16% (D) 31.17%

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: The 2011 Census put the urban percentage of India as a whole at 31.16 percent, with census towns accounting for only 4.2 percentage points of the total.

Q. 3. Delhi, Mumbai and Chennai are examples of :

- (A) Rural cities (B) Metropolitan cities
(C) Transport cities (D) None of the above

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: A metropolitan area is a region house to a densely populated urban core and its less-populated surrounding territories, sharing industry, infrastructure, and housing.

Q. 4. An _____ is a continuous urban spread constituting a town and its adjoining outgrowths.

- (A) urban agglomeration
(B) metro
(C) sub growth
(D) All of the Above

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

II. Read the case study given below and answer the questions that follow: U

The objective of the Smart Cities Mission is to promote cities that provide core infrastructure, a clean and sustainable environment and give a decent quality of life to its citizens. One of the features of Smart Cities is to apply smart solutions to infrastructure and services in order to make them better. For example, making areas less vulnerable to disasters, using fewer resources and providing cheaper services. The focus is on sustainable and inclusive development and the idea is to look at will act like a lighthouse to other aspiring cities.

Q. 1. What is the purpose of the Smart Cities Mission?

- (A) Economic growth
(B) Improve the quality of life of people
(C) Provide good environment
(D) All of the Above

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Q. 2. Name one Smart City in India?

- (A) Kapurthala (B) Agra
(C) Bhubaneswar (D) Agra

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: The main goal of a smart city is to optimise city functions and promote economic growth while also improving the quality of life for citizens by using smart technologies and data analysis.

- Q. 3. When was the Smart Cities Mission launched?
 (A) 2015 (B) 2016
 (C) 2017 (D) 2018

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: National Smart Cities Mission is an urban renewal and retrofitting program by the Government of India with the mission to develop smart cities across the country.

- Q. 4. What are the main features of the Smart Cities Mission?
 (A) provide core infrastructure
 (B) stop migration
 (C) stop brain drain
 (D) All of the Above

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: The main features of the Smart Cities Mission is planning for 'unplanned areas' containing a range of compatible activities and land uses close to one another in order to make land use more efficient. Expand housing opportunities for all.

III. Read the case study given below and answer the questions that follow: U+AE

Towns flourished since prehistoric times in India. Even at the time of Indus valley civilisation, towns like Harappa and Mohenjodaro were in existence. The following period has witnessed evolution of towns. It continued with periodic ups and downs until the arrival of Europeans in India in the eighteenth century.

Ancient Towns: There are number of towns in India having historical background spanning over 2000 years. Most of them developed as religious and cultural centres. Varanasi is one of the important towns among these. Prayagraj (Allahabad), Pataliputra (Patna), Madurai are some other examples of ancient towns in the country.

Medieval Towns: About 100 of the existing towns have their roots in the medieval period. Most of them developed as headquarters of principalities and kingdoms. These are fort towns which came up on the ruins of ancient towns. Important among them are Delhi, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Lucknow, Agra and Nagpur.

- Q. 1. Name one town that existed in the Indus Valley Civilisation.

- (A) Harappa (B) Madurai
 (C) Amritsar (D) Lahore

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Harappa is an archaeological site in Punjab, Pakistan, about 24 km west of Sahiwal.

- Q. 2. Where did evolution of the first towns begin?
 (A) Near agriculturally fertile areas
 (B) Near borders
 (C) Near rivers
 (D) Both (A) and (C) are correct

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: The evolution of the first towns began near rivers because of the fertile soil was found near these rivers. Access to water helped with farming and trade routes.

- Q. 3. An example of ancient town is :
 (A) Karwar
 (B) Varanasi
 (C) Vishakhapatnam
 (D) Madras

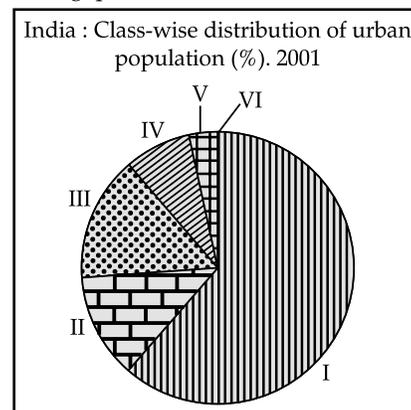
Ans. Option (B) is correct.

- Q. 4. _____ towns came up on the ruins of ancient town.
 (A) Fort
 (B) War
 (C) Transport
 (D) Trade

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: A fort could provide shelter to the king and his armies against enemies and check the invaders from advancing further into the kingdom.

IV. Study the given graph carefully and answer the following questions. U



- Q. 1. Which class of towns constitutes the minimum share in distribution of urban population?
 (A) II (B) III
 (C) IV (D) VI

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: The distribution of urban population is less because of less urban development.

Q. 2. Which class of towns constitutes more than 50% share of the urban population?

- (A) I (B) III
(C) IV (D) V

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Urban centre with population of more than one lakh is called a city or class I town.

Q. 3. Which two classes of towns are likely to have similar distribution of urban population?

- (A) I and III (B) II and III
(C) I and IV (D) III and V

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Class II towns has a population of 50,000 to 99,999 .

Q. 4. If Class I towns have a population size of 1,00,000 and more and Class III towns have a population size of 20,000 to 49,999, which of these is most likely to be the population size of Class V towns?

- (A) 2,00,000 and more
(B) 75,000 to 99,999
(C) 50,000 to 74,999
(D) 5,000 to 9,999

Ans. Option (D) is correct.



UNIT-III: RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT

Term I

CHAPTER

11

WATER RESOURCES

Syllabus

Water resources : availability and utilisation-irrigation, domestic, industrial and other uses; scarcity of water and conservation methods-rain water harvesting and watershed management.



STAND ALONE MCQs

(1 Mark each)

Q. 1. The river basin which makes the maximum utilisation of groundwater is : R

- (A) Ganga
- (B) Brahmaputra
- (C) Satluj
- (D) Indus

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Ganga has about 46 per cent of the total replenish able groundwater resources. The level of groundwater utilisation is relatively high in the river basins lying in north-western region and parts of south India.

Q. 2. The river basin which makes the minimum utilisation of groundwater : R

- (A) Ganga
- (B) Luni
- (C) Subarnrekha
- (D) Brahmaputra

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: The digging of wells, the over use of water and the highly economic conditions such as uses of water becomes four times of the past years and the agriculture irrigation, tube wells and the use of water over large field cause decline in the level of groundwater utilization .

Q. 3. Punjab, Haryana and western Uttar Pradesh more than 85 per cent of their net sown area is under : R

- (A) irrigation
- (B) agriculture
- (C) pesticides
- (D) wasteland

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: These states prosperity has been largely due to the state's development of agriculture. One factor that makes these states a productive agricultural area is its fertile soil.

Q. 4. The North-western India and Deccan Plateau are deficient in : R

- (A) population
- (B) rainfall
- (C) moist air
- (D) sunlight

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: The Western Ghats mountain range is very massive and blocks the moisture from the southwest monsoon from reaching the Deccan Plateau, so the region receives very little rainfall.

Q. 5. The per capita availability of water is dwindling day by day due to the : A

- (A) decrease in population
- (B) increase in population
- (C) stagnation in population
- (D) no change in population

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Increasing population, rising demands for food and cash crops, increasing urbanisation and rising standards of living are the major factors leading to shortages in supply of fresh water either due to drying up of water sources or water pollution.

Q. 6. The purity of water or water without unwanted foreign substances is known as : R

- (A) water quality
- (B) water quantity
- (C) water availability
- (D) water scarcity

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: The most common standards used to monitor and assess water quality convey the health of ecosystems, safety of human contact, and condition of drinking water.

Q. 7. _____ involves prevention of runoff and storage and recharge of groundwater through various methods like percolation tanks, recharge wells, etc. A

- (A) Watershed management
- (B) Rainwater harvesting
- (C) Underground preservation
- (D) All the Above

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Watershed management recharges the groundwater table. Restores soil fertility and helps in soil conservation Restores water for drinking.

Q. 8. Traditional _____ in rural areas is done by using surface storage bodies like lakes, ponds, irrigation tanks. R

- (A) rain water harvesting
- (B) ground water preservation
- (C) watershed management
- (D) storage management

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Rainwater harvesting is the collection and storage of rain, rather than allowing it to run off.

Q. 9. The area from which rainfall flows into a river, lake or reservoir is called a _____ area. R

- (A) connecting
- (B) catchment
- (C) flooding
- (D) None of the Above

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: A catchment is an area of land where water collects when it rains, often bounded by hills. As the water flows over the landscape it finds its way into streams and down into the soil, eventually feeding the river.

Q. 10. An area of shallow body of water separated from the sea by barrier islands or reefs is known as : U

- (A) Backwaters
- (B) Catchment area
- (C) Lagoon
- (D) Lake

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: A lagoon is a body of water separated from larger bodies of water by a natural barrier. Lagoons are separated from larger bodies of water by sandbars, barrier reefs, coral reefs, or other natural barriers.

Q. 11. Which sector grounds for most of the surface and groundwater utilisation? R

- (A) Agriculture
- (B) Industrial
- (C) Household
- (D) Medical

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Agriculture sectors accounts for most of the groundwater utilisation. In agriculture, water is mainly used for irrigation.

Q. 12. Which state utilises very small proportion of their groundwater potentials. E

- (A) Chhattisgarh
- (B) Odisha
- (C) Kerala
- (D) All of the above

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Kerala, etc., utilise only a small proportion of their groundwater potentials. This is due to the fact that the underground water potential of these states is low as compared to other states.

Q. 13. Name the rivers which have huge catchment areas. R

- (A) Ganga
- (B) Brahmaputra
- (C) Krishna
- (D) All of the above

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: These rivers are also harnessed in their upstream catchment area to generate hydroelectricity.

Q. 14. Water held underground in the soil or in pores and crevices in rocks is called as : R

- (A) Groundwater
- (B) Underground water
- (C) Inaccessible water
- (D) Clear water

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Groundwater is that water that occurs below the surface of Earth, where it occupies all or part of the void spaces in soils or geologic strata.

Q. 15. Why is irrigation required? U

- (A) For progress
- (B) Due to uneven rain distribution
- (C) To aid agriculture
- (D) Both (B) and (C)

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: The monsoons are uncertain. So irrigation is necessary to protect crops from drought as a result of uncertain rainfall. Irrigation enhances agricultural productivity and it also promotes stability in production of crops. Irrigation fulfills the water requirement of such crops.

- Q. 16. About two-thirds of its population have been dependent on : U
 (A) Agriculture (B) Industrialisation
 (C) Monsoons (D) Trade

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: The majority of the working population is engaged in agriculture due to the importance of agriculture. Agriculture is responsible for meeting food requirements and industrial needs.

- Q. 17. The supply of water to land or crops to help growth, typically by means of channels is known as: U
 (A) Agriculture (B) Irrigation
 (C) Horticulture (D) Vericulture

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Irrigation is the artificial process of applying controlled amounts of water to land to assist in production of crops.

- Q. 18. Provision of irrigation makes _____ cropping possible.
 (A) Single (B) Multiple
 (C) Foreign (D) New

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Since India has a tropical and sub-tropical climate, it has potentialities to grow crops on a year-round basis. Provision of irrigation facilities can make possible the growing of two or three crops in a year in most areas of the country.

- Q. 19. Bhakra- Nangal, Hirakud, Damodar Valley, Nagarjuna Sagar, Indira Gandhi Canal Project, etc, are: E
 (A) Picnic spots
 (B) Tourist areas
 (C) Multipurpose river valley projects
 (D) Irrigation points

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: Dams are referred to as multipurpose projects where the many uses of the impounded water are integrated with one another.

- Q. 20. An _____ economy is a type of economy that relies primarily on agricultural industry including livestock farming or crop production. R
 (A) Traditional
 (B) Agrarian
 (C) Old
 (D) Under developed

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: An agrarian society, is any community whose economy is based on producing and maintaining crops and farmland.

- Q. 21. _____ can be defined as a process that extracts minerals from saline water. U
 (A) Salination (B) Desalination
 (C) Detoxication (D) Saturation

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Desalination is a process that takes away mineral components from saline water. More generally, desalination refers to the removal of salts and minerals from water.

- Q. 22. Sewage disposal, urban run-off, toxic effluents from industries, run-off over cultivated lands and nuclear power plants are examples of : E
 (A) Water source (B) Water pollutants
 (C) Water residue (D) Water storage

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: The main water pollutants include bacteria, viruses, parasites, fertilisers, pesticides, pharmaceutical products, nitrates, phosphates, plastics, faecal waste and even radioactive substances.

- Q. 23. Name the board that monitors the water quality of national aquatic resources. R
 (A) The Central Pollution Centre Board
 (B) The Central Pollution Control Board
 (C) The Central Pollution Communication Board
 (D) The Central Pollution Common Board

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: The main function of CPCB is to promote cleanliness of streams and wells in different areas of the States by prevention, control and abatement of water pollution.

- Q. 24. River water is used for: U
 (A) Irrigation
 (B) Drinking
 (C) domestic and industrial purposes
 (D) All of the Above

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: River water is a surface water source and a part of the water cycle. It can be used for households, irrigation, processing in industries or for the production of energy.

- Q. 25. _____ means using treated waste water for other purposes. U
 (A) Reclaimed waste water
 (B) Relieved waste water
 (C) Reclaimed waste water
 (D) Reclaimed waste water

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: Water reclamation is the process of converting municipal wastewater or industrial wastewater into water that can be reused for a variety of purposes.

- Q. 26. Recycled Water generally refers to treated _____ wastewater. [R]
 (A) Domestic (B) Industrial
 (C) Social (D) None of these

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Recycled Water generally refers to treated domestic wastewater that is used more than once before it passes back into the water cycle.

- Q. 27. What is the local name of rainwater harvesting structure in Rajasthan? [R]
 (A) Kund (B) Tanka
 (C) Nalka (D) Both (A) and (B)

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: A taanka, are also known as a tanka or kunds, is a traditional rainwater harvesting technique, common to the Thar desert region of Rajasthan.

- MCQ. 28. Neeru- Meeru programme belongs to which state? [R]
 (A) Andhra Pradesh (B) Tamil Nadu
 (C) Karnataka (D) Kerala

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Poverty eradication by Neeru-Meeru, an initiative undertaken by government of Andhra Pradesh.

- Q. 29. What determines the success of watershed development? [U]
 (A) Government policies
 (B) MNCs help
 (C) Community participation
 (D) Individual effort

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: Participatory watershed management is seen as a process which aims to create a self-supporting system and is essential for sustainability of economy.

- Q. 30. _____ is a watershed development project sponsored by the Central Government. [R]
 (A) Haryali
 (B) Hawarahili
 (C) Harwara
 (D) None of the Above

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Haryali aims at enabling the rural population to conserve water for drinking, irrigation, fisheries and afforestation.

- Q. 31. Rivers can be important remedies for solving _____ problem in India. [U]
 (A) Rain (B) Water
 (C) Land (D) Flow

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

- Q. 32. Water is a recyclable resource but its availability is: [U]
 (A) Limited
 (B) Abundant
 (C) Unlimited
 (D) Endless

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Freshwater is a renewable source because it can be used over and over again, as it has a cycle. However, freshwater is also a limited resource, because less than 3% of the world's water is fresh. And more than 75% of the world's freshwater is being stored in glaciers and ice caps.



ASSERTION AND REASON BASED MCQs (1 Mark each)

Directions : In the following questions, A statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Mark the correct choice as:

- (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 (B) Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A.
 (C) A is true but R is false.
 (D) A is false and R is true.

- Q. 1. **Assertion (A):** Water scarcity is possibly to pose the greatest challenge on account of its increased demand coupled with shrinking supplies due to over utilization and pollution.

Reason (R): The per capita availability of water is dwindling day by day due to increase in population. [E]

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: The available water resources are also getting polluted with industrial, agricultural and domestic effluents, and this, in turn, is further limiting the availability of usable water resources.

- Q. 2. **Assertion (A):** Water is a cyclic resource with abundant supplies on the globe.

Reason (R): The availability of fresh water varies over space and time. [U]

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: A cyclic resource is what which can be formed again and again, Similarly water is a cyclic resource. It can be recycled and reused. Approximately, 71 per cent of the earth's surface is covered with water.

Q. 3. Assertion (A): The states of Punjab, Haryana and Tamil Nadu were regions for green revolution.

Reason (R): The states of Punjab, Haryana and Tamil Nadu have agriculture supported mainly by irrigated water and the main source for it is the underground water. E

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: All the green revolution crops are water intensive, hence the demand for water in these states is very high. These regions have soft alluvial soil which allows the rain water to seep down and recharge the underground water table. This area is easy to be dug, hence extraction of underground water is easiest source of water.

Q. 4. Assertion (A): In Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh more than 85 per cent of their net sown area is under irrigation.

Reason (R): Of the total net irrigated area 76.1 per cent in Punjab and 51.3 per cent in Haryana are irrigated through wells and tube wells. A

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: This shows that these states utilize large proportion of their groundwater potential which has resulted in groundwater depletion in these states.

Q. 5. Assertion (A): At present the agriculture use accounts for the lowest share of utilization for both ground and surface water resources.

Reason (R): This in turn will reduce the share of the agriculture and increase the share of industrial and domestic sector in the consumption of all resources including the water resources of the country. U

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: At present the agriculture use accounts for the highest share of utilization for both ground and surface water resources. The main reason being that the agriculture accounts or the largest share in economy of the country, but in recent times the share of secondary and tertiary activities have been rising in the economy.

Q. 6. Assertion (A): Although, water is generally brackish in these water bodies, it is used for fishing and irrigating certain varieties of paddy crops, coconut, etc.

Reason (R): The States like Kerala, Odisha and West Bengal have vast surface water resources in the lagoons and lakes. U

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Water, the best and the most reliable method which can be used for Kerala is the construction of storage reservoirs for impounding water during the monsoon and utilizing the water in the reservoir for critical periods of the crops.

Q. 7. Assertion (A): Development of irrigation to increase agricultural production has been assigned a very high priority in the Five Year Plans.

Reason (R): India's water demand at present is dominated by irrigational needs. E

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: India has traditionally been an agrarian economy, and about two-third of its population have been dependent on agriculture.

Q. 8. Assertion (A): The share of agricultural sector in total water utilisation is much higher than other sectors.

Reason (R): Agriculture accounts for most of the surface and groundwater utilisation. U

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Agriculture accounts for 89 per cent of the surface water and 92 per cent of the groundwater utilisation.

Q. 9. Assertion (A): The large tracts of the country are deficient in rainfall and are drought prone.

Reason (R): North-western India and Deccan plateau constitute such areas. U

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Winter and summer seasons are more or less dry in these parts of the country.

Q. 10. Assertion (A): Provision of irrigation makes single cropping possible.

Reason (R): It has also been found that irrigated lands have higher agricultural productivity than inaugurated land. E

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: Provision of irrigation makes multiple cropping possible. Since India has a tropical and sub-tropical climate, it has potentialities to grow crops on a year-round basis. Provision of irrigation facilities can make possible the growing of two or three crops in a year in most areas of the country.

Q. 11. Assertion (A): Water gets polluted by foreign matters, such as micro-organisms, chemicals, industrial and other wastes.

Reason (R): The Ganga and the Yamuna are the two highly clean rivers in the country. U

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: When toxic substances enter lakes, streams, rivers, ocean and other water bodies, they get dissolved or lie suspended in water. This results in pollution of water, whereby quality of water deteriorates affecting aquatic systems.

Q. 12. Assertion (A): Another way through which we can improve fresh water availability is by recycle and reduce.

Reason (R): This would conserve better quality of water for drinking purposes. U

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: Another way through which we can improve fresh water availability is by recycle and reuse. In urban areas water after bathing and washing utensils can be used for gardening. Water used for washing vehicle can also be used for gardening. This would conserve better quality of water for drinking purposes.

Q. 13. Assertion (A): Watershed management involves prevention of runoff and storage and recharge of groundwater.

Reason (R): The success of watershed development largely depends upon community participation. **[E]**

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Watershed management basically refers to efficient management and conservation of surface and groundwater resources. Watershed management aims at bringing about balance between natural resources on the one hand and society on the other.

Q. 14. Assertion (A): Rainwater harvesting is a method to capture and store rainwater for various uses.

Reason (R): Rainwater harvesting increases water availability, checks the declining groundwater table, improves the quality of groundwater. **[A]**

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Rainwater harvesting is used to recharge groundwater aquifers. It is a low cost and eco-friendly technique for preserving every drop of water by guiding the rain water to bore well, pits and wells.

Q. 15. Assertion (A): The dumping of industrial waste into rivers leads to water pollution.

Reason (R): The Yamuna river is the most polluted river in the country. **[U]**

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Industries and industrial sites are a major contributor to water pollution. Industrial waste from agricultural sites, mines and manufacturing plants can make its way into rivers, streams and other bodies of water that lead directly to the sea.

Q. 16. Assertion (A): Water is not the most essential component of life and is vital for sustenance.

Reason (R): Level of groundwater is decreasing day by day. It leads to the scarcity of potable drinking water. **[U]**

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: Water is the most essential component of life and is vital for sustenance. Without water people cannot live, without water plants cannot live, without water animal cannot live.



CASE-BASED MCQs

I. Read the case study given below and answer the questions that follow: **[AE]**

Available water resources are degrading rapidly. The major rivers of the country generally retain better water quality in less densely populated upper stretches in hilly areas. In plains, river water is used intensively for irrigation, drinking, domestic and industrial purposes. The drains carrying agricultural (fertilizers and insecticides), domestic (solid and liquid wastes), and industrial effluents join the rivers. The concentration of pollutants in rivers, especially remains very high during the summer season when flow of water is low. The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in collaboration with State Pollution Control Boards has been monitoring water quality of national aquatic resources at 507 stations. The data obtained from these stations show that organic and bacterial contamination continues to be the main source of pollution in rivers. The Yamuna river is the most polluted river in the country between Delhi and Etawah. Other severely polluted rivers

are: the Sabarmati at Ahmedabad, the Gomti at Lucknow, the Kali, the Adyar, the Cooum (entire stretches), the Vaigai at Madurai and the Musi of Hyderabad and the Ganga at Kanpur and Varanasi. Ground water pollution has occurred due to high concentrations of heavy/toxic metals, fluoride and nitrates at different parts of the country.

Q. 1. Why the available water resources are degrading rapidly?

- (A) Border conflicts
- (B) Concentration of pollutants is very high
- (C) Drying up of water bodies
- (D) None of the Above

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Water pollution happens when toxic substances enter water bodies such as lakes, rivers, oceans and so on, getting dissolved in them, lying suspended in the water or depositing on the bed. This degrades the quality of water.

- Q. 2. What is the main role of CPCB?
- (A) Environmental assessments and research
 (B) Maintaining national standards under a variety of environmental laws
 (C) conduct monitoring of water quality
 (D) All of the Above

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: The primary objective/goal of the CPCB is to promote cleanliness and restore wholesomeness of water in wells and streams.

- Q. 3. When was the CPCB established?
- (A) 1964 (B) 1974
 (C) 1984 (D) 1994

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), statutory organisation, was constituted in September, 1974.

- Q. 4. Why does the concentration of pollutants in rivers, especially remains very high during the summer season?
- (A) Due to high flow of water
 (B) Due to high precipitation level
 (C) Due to low flow of water
 (D) Due to increased industrial use

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: The drains carrying agricultural (fertilizers and insecticides), domestic (solid and liquid wastes), and industrial effluents join the rivers. The concentration of pollutants in rivers, especially remains very high during the summer season when flow of water is low.

II. Read the case study given below and answer the questions that follow: [AE]

Ralegan Siddhi is a small village in the district of Ahmednagar, Maharashtra. It has become an example for watershed development throughout the country.

In 1975, this village was caught in a web of poverty and illicit liquor trade. The transformation took place when a retired army personnel, settled down in the village and took up the task of watershed development. He convinced villagers about the importance of family planning and voluntary labour; preventing open grazing, felling trees, and liquor prohibition.

Voluntary labour was necessary to ensure minimum dependence on the government for financial aids. "It socialised the costs of the projects", explained the activist. Even those who were working outside the village contributed to the development by committing a month's salary every year. Work began with the percolation tank constructed in the village. In 1975, the tank could not hold water. The embankment wall leaked. People voluntarily repaired the embankment. The seven wells below it swelled with water in summer for the first time in the living memory of the people. The people reposed their faith in him and his visions.

A youth group called Tarun Mandal was formed. The group worked to ban the dowry system, caste discrimination and untouchability. Liquor distilling units were removed and prohibition imposed.

Open grazing was completely banned with a new emphasis on stall-feeding. The cultivation of water-intensive crops like sugarcane was banned. Crops such as pulses, oil seeds and certain cash crops with low water requirements were encouraged. All elections to local bodies began to be held on the basis of consensus. "It made the community leaders complete representatives of the people." A system of Nyay Panchayats (informal courts) were also set up. Since then, no case has been referred to the police. A Rs. 22 lakh school building was constructed using only the resources of the village. No donations were taken. Money, if needed, was borrowed and paid back. The villagers took pride in this self-reliance. A new system of sharing labour grew out of this infusion of pride and voluntary spirit. People volunteered to help each other in agricultural operation. Landless labourers also gained employment. Today the village plans to buy land for them in adjoining villages. At present, water is adequate; agriculture is flourishing, though the use of fertilizers and pesticides is very high. The prosperity also brings the question of ability of the present generation to carry on the work after the leader of the movement who declared that, "The process of Ralegan's evolution to an ideal village will not stop. With changing times, people tend to evolve new ways. In future, Ralegan might present a different model to the country."

- Q. 1. In which state is Ralegan Siddhi situated?
- (A) Tamil Nadu (B) Andhra Pradesh
 (C) Maharashtra (D) Arunachal Pradesh

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: Ralegan Siddhi is a small village of Ahmadnagar district, Maharashtra, India.

- Q. 2. What happened to the embankment wall in 1975?
- (A) Fell down
 (B) Leaked
 (C) Held steady
 (D) Destroyed by terrorists

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: In 1975, the tank could not hold water. The embankment wall leaked.

- Q. 3. What name was given to the youth group formed?
- (A) Youth Ekta (B) Yuva Mandal
 (C) Tarun Mandal (D) Students to Soldiers

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: A youth group called Tarun Mandal was formed. The group worked to ban the dowry system, caste discrimination and untouchability.

- Q. 4. How much donation was arranged to construct school building?
- (A) Nil (B) Rs. 10 lakhs
 (C) Rs. 20 lakhs (D) Rs. 22 lakhs

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: A Rs. 22 lakh school building was constructed using only the resources of the village.

OR

Q. 1. Ralegan Siddhi is an example of:

- (A) Rainwater harvesting
- (B) Watershed development
- (C) Afforestation
- (D) Social security

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Watershed development refers to the conservation; regeneration and the judicious use of all the natural resources particularly land, water, vegetation and animals and human development.

Q. 2. Which trade proliferated in the village in mid 1970s?

- (A) Smuggling
- (B) Illicit liquor
- (C) Trafficking
- (D) Black marketing

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: In 1975, this village was caught in a web of poverty and illicit liquor trade.

Q. 3. What was necessary to ensure minimum dependence on government?

- (A) Voluntary aid
- (B) Voluntary capital
- (C) Voluntary land
- (D) Voluntary labour

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: Voluntary labour was necessary to ensure minimum dependence on the government for financial aids.

Q. 4. The term Nyaya Panchayats refers to:

- (A) Formal courts
- (B) Informal courts
- (C) Formal police
- (D) Informal police

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Nyaya Panchayat is a part of the Panchayat system which is formed to settle disputes among the villagers.

III. Read the case study given below and answer the questions that follow: U

Watershed management basically refers to efficient management and conservation of surface and groundwater resources. It involves prevention of runoff and storage and recharge of groundwater through various methods like percolation tanks, recharge wells, etc. However, in broad sense watershed management includes conservation, regeneration and judicious use of all resources – natural (like land, water, plants and animals) and human with in a watershed. Watershed management aims at bringing about balance between natural resources on the one hand and society on the other. The success of watershed development largely depends upon community participation.

The Central and State Governments have initiated many watershed development and management programmes in the country. Some of these are being implemented by non-governmental organisations

also. Haryali watershed development project sponsored by the Central Government which aims at enabling the rural population to conserve water for drinking, irrigation, fisheries and afforestation. The Project is being executed by Gram Panchayats with people's participation.

Neeru- Meeru (Water and You) programme (in Andhra Pradesh) and Arvary Pani Sansad (in Alwar, Rajasthan) have taken up constructions of various water-harvesting structures such as percolation tanks, dug out ponds (Johad), check dams, etc., through people's participation.

Q. 1. _____ basically, refers to efficient management and conservation of surface and groundwater resources.

- (A) Rainwater harvesting
- (B) Watershed management
- (C) Watershed conservation
- (D) Watershed initiation

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Watershed management is the process of creating and implementing plans, programs and projects to sustain and enhance watershed functions that affect the plant, animal, and human communities.

Q. 2. The success of watershed development largely depends upon :

- (A) Community participation
- (B) Government policies
- (C) State Government involvement
- (D) Community isolation

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: The key to the success of any watershed project and its sustainability depends on people's participation.

Q. 3. Who has sponsored the Project Haryali?

- (A) State Government
- (B) Zila Parishad
- (C) Central Government
- (D) District Magistrate

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: Hariyali is a watershed development project sponsored by the Central Government.

Q. 4. The concept of _____ envisages creation of awareness amongst the people to ensure their participation and to facilitate conservation efforts of various government departments.

- (A) Neeru-Meeru
- (B) Haryali
- (C) Arvary Pani Sansad
- (D) Watershed

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Poverty eradication by Neeru-Meeru, an initiative undertaken by government of Andhra Pradesh.



MINERAL AND ENERGY RESOURCES

Syllabus

Mineral and energy resources : Distribution of metallic (Iron ore, Copper, Bauxite, Manganese); non-metallic (Mica, Salt) minerals; conventional (Coal, Petroleum, Natural Gas and Hydroelectricity) and non-conventional energy sources (solar, wind, bio-gas) and conservation.



STAND ALONE MCQs

(1 mark each)

Q. 1. _____ is an important raw material for smelting of iron ore. R

- (A) Copper (B) Manganese
(C) Mica (D) Bauxite

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Manganese removes oxygen and sulfur when iron ore is converted into iron. It also is an essential alloy that helps convert iron into steel.

Q. 2. The ore which is used in manufacturing of aluminium is : R

- (A) Bauxite (B) Copper
(C) Iron (D) Gold

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Bauxite ore is the world's primary source of aluminium. The ore must first be chemically processed to produce alumina (aluminium oxide). Alumina is then smelted using an electrolysis process to produce pure aluminium metal.

Q. 3. _____ is mainly used in the electrical and electronic industries. R

- (A) Mica
(B) Manganese
(C) Copper
(D) Brass

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Mica is used principally in the electronic and electrical industries. Its usefulness in these applications is derived from its unique electrical and thermal properties and its mechanical properties, which allow it to be cut, punched, stamped, and machined to close tolerances.

Q. 4. 97% of the coal reserve occurs in valley of : R

- (A) Damodar
(B) Spiti
(C) Chhattisgarh
(D) Roorkee

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Damodar basin is known for its coal deposits and commonly referred as the 'store house of Indian coal'.

Q. 5. Petroleum reserves are located at : R

- (A) Punjab
(B) Mumbai High
(C) Haryana
(D) Jharia

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: The Mumbai High Field, formerly called the Bombay High Field, is an offshore oil field 176 km off the west coast of Mumbai.

Q. 6. Most of the metallic minerals in India occur in the : R

- (A) Peninsular plateau region
- (B) Northern Plains
- (C) Himalayan Ranges
- (D) Deccan range

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Most of the metallic minerals in India occur in the peninsular plateau region in the old crystalline rocks. Over 97 per cent of coal reserves occur in the valleys of Damodar, Sone, Mahanadi and Godavari.

Q. 7. _____ can be converted to electrical energy, heat energy or gas for cooking. R

- (A) Bio- energy
- (B) Nuclear energy
- (C) Crude oil
- (D) All of the Above

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Bio-energy is a form of renewable energy that is derived from recently living organic materials known as biomass, which can be used to produce transportation fuels, heat, electricity, and product

Q. 8. The kinetic energy of wind, through turbines is converted into : U

- (A) bio- energy
- (B) electrical energy
- (C) geothermal energy
- (D) solar energy

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Electrical energy is energy derived as a result of movement of electrons.

Q. 9. _____ is absolutely pollution free, inexhaustible source of energy. R

- (A) Wind energy
- (B) Mineral fuels
- (C) Nuclear energy
- (D) Coal energy

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Using wind to produce energy has fewer effects on the environment than many other energy sources. Wind turbines do not release emissions that can pollute the air or water (with rare exceptions), and they do not require water for cooling.

Q. 10. Minerals are formed by inorganic processes of : R

- (A) short duration
- (B) long duration
- (C) stagnant duration
- (D) None of the Above

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Mineral, naturally occurring homogeneous solid with a definite chemical composition and a highly ordered atomic arrangement; it is usually formed by inorganic processes.

Q. 11. The energy sources like solar power, wind, wave, geothermal energy are : R

- (A) exhaustible resources
- (B) inexhaustible resources
- (C) alternate energy
- (D) available resources

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Mineral, naturally occurring homogeneous solid with a definite chemical composition and a highly ordered atomic arrangement; it is usually formed by inorganic processes.

Q. 12. Minerals which do not contain iron are known as: R

- (A) Ferrous minerals
- (B) Non-ferrous minerals
- (C) Nuclear minerals
- (D) None of the Above

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: All pure metals are non-ferrous elements except iron.

Q. 13. Minerals can be divided into how many categories? U

- (A) One
- (B) Two
- (C) Three
- (D) Four

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Minerals are classified based on their crystal form and chemistry. Minerals are divided into two types namely metallic and non-metallic.

Q. 14. _____ minerals are magnetic and give little resistance to corrosion. U

- (A) Ferrous
- (B) Non-ferrous
- (C) Metallic
- (D) Cast

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Ferrous minerals are generally magnetic by nature and have high tensile strength, making them ideal in construction.

Q. 15. Minerals that have no metallic lustre and break easily are called: E

- (A) Non-metallic minerals
- (B) Metallic minerals
- (C) Delicate Minerals
- (D) Hard minerals

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Non-metallic materials lack metallic characteristics like good electric and thermic conductivity, luster, rigor, and malleability; they are, however, essential for many industries.

Q. 16. _____ Resources can be defined as homogenous, naturally occurring, inorganic materials that are of economic interest in or on the crust of the Earth. U

- (A) Solar
- (B) Nuclear
- (C) Mineral
- (D) None of the above

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: A mineral resource is a concentration of natural solid inorganic or fossilized organic material, including metals, coal and minerals in sufficient quantity and quality to have reasonable prospects for economic extraction.

AIQ. 17. Bauxite, iron ore, manganese and limestone are found in : R

- (A) North-Western Region
- (B) South-Western Plateau region
- (C) North-Eastern Region
- (D) None of the Above

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: The South-Western plateau region covers major parts of Karnataka, Goa, and contiguous Tamil Nadu uplands and Kerala. Major mineral resources of South-Western plateau region are iron ore, manganese, and limestone. Kerala has deposits of monazite and thorium, and bauxite, clay and Goa has deposits of iron ore.

Q. 18. Copper, zinc, sandstone, granite, marble, petroleum deposits and salt are found in: R

- (A) East-Western Region
- (B) South-Western Plateau Region
- (C) North-Eastern Region
- (D) North-Western Region

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: Major minerals of North-Western regions are copper and zinc; other significant minerals include sandstone, granite, and marble, along with Gypsum and Fuller's earth deposits. In addition, Gujarat and Rajasthan, both have rich sources of salt.

Q. 19. How many minerals are mined in India ? R

- (A) 48
- (B) 58
- (C) 68
- (D) 78

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: India is endowed with huge resources of many metallic and non-metallic minerals.

Q. 20. Arrange the bauxite producing states from the highest to the lowest. R

- (i) Jharkhand
- (ii) Odisha
- (iii) Andhra Pradesh
- (iv) Gujarat

Options:

- (A) ii, iii, iv, i
- (B) iii, ii, iv, i
- (C) iv, ii, iii, i
- (D) i, ii, iii, iv

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Odisha alone constitutes almost 50% of India's bauxite production and has about 325,269 thousand tonnes of bauxite reserves.

Q. 21. Which state is the largest producer of Coal in India? R

- (A) Bihar
- (B) Uttarakhand
- (C) Manipur
- (D) Jharkhand

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: Jharkhand has the largest coal deposits of 25.88%.

Q. 22. _____ fuels are essential for generation of power, required by agriculture, industry, transport and other sectors of the economy. R

- (A) Solar
- (B) Mineral
- (C) Electrical
- (D) Nuclear

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Q. 23. Coal, Petroleum and Natural gas are: R

- (A) Conventional sources of energy
- (B) Non-conventional sources of energy
- (C) Exhausted sources of energy
- (D) None of the Above

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: When we cannot reuse a source of energy after using it once we call them "conventional sources of energy".

Q. 24. Arrange the states having the highest Coal reserves to the lowest (as per 2020). R

- (i) Odisha
- (ii) Jharkhand
- (iii) Chhattisgarh
- (iv) West Bengal

Options:

- (A) i, ii, iii, iv
- (B) iv, iii, ii, i
- (C) ii, i, iii, iv
- (D) iv, iii, i, ii

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: Jharkhand tops the list of coal reserves with an estimated reserve of 83,152 million tonnes. Jharia mines in Dhanbad district is one of the principal coal mines of the state.

Q. 25. Arrange the states having the highest Crude oil producing capacity to the lowest (as per 2019-20) : R

- (i) Assam
- (ii) Gujarat
- (iii) Rajasthan
- (iv) Tamil Nadu

Options:

- (A) i, ii, iii, iv
- (B) iv, ii, iii, i
- (C) iii, ii, i, iv
- (D) ii, i, iii, iv

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: The onshore Crude oil production across the Indian state of Assam amounted to almost 4.3 million metric tons at the end of fiscal year 2019. About 71 percent of the crude oil production in the country was done by Oil and Natural Gas Corporation, which is a state owned enterprise.

- Q. 26. Which is the largest oil refinery in India?** [R]
 (A) Jharia
 (B) Ahmedabad
 (C) Jamnagar
 (D) Ghaziabad

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: The Jamnagar Refinery is a private sector crude oil refinery owned by Reliance Industries Limited in Jamnagar, Gujarat, India.

- Q. 27. Non- conventional resources are :** [R]
 (A) Artificial resources
 (B) Imaginary resources
 (C) Natural resources
 (D) Replaceable resources

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: A non- renewable resource is a natural resource that cannot be readily replaced by natural means at a pace quick enough to keep up with consumption.

- Q. 28. The challenge of sustainable development requires integration of quest for economic development with _____ concerns.** [E]

- (A) Social (B) Political
 (C) Environmental (D) Educational

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

- Q. 29. Renewable energy resources are also known as :** [R]
 (A) Alternative energy resources
 (B) Collective energy resources
 (C) Available energy resources
 (D) None of the Above

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Alternative energy resources includes all renewable and nuclear energy sources.

- Q. 30. _____ methods of resource use result into generating enormous quantity of waste as well as create other environmental problems.** [U]

- (A) Modern (B) Collective
 (C) Primitive (D) Traditional

Ans. Option (D) is correct.



ASSERTION AND REASON BASED MCQs (1 Mark each)

Directions : In the following questions, A statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Mark the correct choice as:

- (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 (B) Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A.
 (C) A is true but R is false.
 (D) A is false and R is true.

- [AI]Q. 1. Assertion (A):** The promotion of the use of non-conventional sources of energy in India is the need of the hour.

Reason (R): Unlike conventional sources of energy, most of the non- conventional energy sources are cheaper and renewable. [E]

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: The overall limitation and scarcity of fossil fuels have given rise to the urgent need for exploiting alternative energy sources.

- Q. 2. Assertion (A):** Power from non- conventional and renewable sources is must in order to reduce carbon dioxide emissions of the coal-based power plants.

Reason (R): It is exhaustible in nature and environment-friendly. [U]

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Non- conventional energy sources like hydropower, solar, and wind energy are environment friendly sources.

- Q. 3. Assertion (A):** Minerals have certain characteristics.
Reason (R): These are evenly distributed over space. [E]

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: Minerals are unevenly distributed over space. These variations exist largely because of difference in the geological structure processes and time involved in the formation of minerals.

- Q. 4. Assertion (A):**All minerals are inexhaustible over time.

Reason (R): These take long to develop geologically and they cannot be replenished immediately at the time of need [A]

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: All minerals are truly exhaustible natural resources. Exhaustible resources means resources which cannot be generated back easily. Natural minerals are formed after a very long period of time. Thus, they have to be conserved and not misused as they do not have the second crop.

- Q. 5. Assertion (A):** Minerals are generally concentrated in three broad belts in India.

Reason (R): Most of the metallic minerals in India occur in the peninsular plateau region in the old crystalline rocks. [U]

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: India is a rich country in terms of minerals. Most of the metallic minerals occur in the Peninsular Plateau region in the old crystalline rocks. River valleys of Damodar, Sone, Mahanadi, and Godavari have over 97% of coal reserves in India.

Q. 6. Assertion (A): The North-Eastern Plateau Region belt covers Chhotanagpur (Jharkhand), Odisha Plateau, West Bengal and parts of Chhattisgarh.

Reason (R): Major iron and steel industry are located in this region. **[E]**

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: The region has rich reserves of iron ore of mainly haematite variety. Availability of good quality of iron ore at low cost, provides ideal location for setting up of iron and steel industries.

Q. 7. Assertion (A): The South-Western Plateau Region belt extends over Karnataka, Goa and contiguous Tamil Nadu uplands and Kerala.

Reason (R): This belt does not have as diversified mineral deposits as the North-Eastern belt. **[E]**

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: This belt is rich in ferrous metals and bauxite. It also contains high grade iron ore, manganese and limestone. This belt lacks in coal deposits except Neyveli lignite.

Q. 8. Assertion (A): The North-Western Region belt extends along Aravali in Rajasthan and part of Gujarat.

Reason (R): Gujarat is known for its petroleum deposits. **[U]**

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Gujarat houses about 20% of total estimated crude oil reserves of India and about 4% of total estimated natural gas reserves.

Q. 9. Assertion (A): Our country is well-placed in respect of ferrous minerals both in reserves and production.

Reason (R): Ferrous minerals such as iron ore manganese, chromite, etc., provide a strong base for the development of metallurgical industries. **[E]**

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Our country is well-placed in respect of ferrous minerals both in reserves and production. India is endowed with fairly abundant resources of iron ore. It has the largest reserve of iron ore in Asia.

Q. 10. Assertion (A): Manganese deposits are found in almost all geological formations, however, it is mainly associated with Dharwar system.

Reason (B): Odisha is the leading producer of Manganese. **[R]**

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Odisha is the largest producer of manganese ores in India. It accounted for one-third of the country's total production in 2000-01.

Q. 11. Assertion (A): India is poorly endowed with non-ferrous metallic minerals except bauxite.

Reason (R): Bauxite is found mainly in tertiary deposits and is associated with laterite rocks occurring extensively either on the plateau or hill ranges of peninsular India and also in the coastal tracts of the country. **[U]**

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Q. 12. Assertion (A): Among the non-metallic minerals produced in India, Mica is the important one.

Reason (R): Mica is mainly used in the electrical and electronic industries. **[E]**

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Mica is one of the most indispensable minerals used in electric and electronic industries, due to its Di-electric strength, low power factor, insulating properties and resistance to high voltage.

Q. 13. Assertion (A): Coal is a one of the important minerals.

Reason (R): Coal occurs in rock sequences mainly of two geological ages, namely Gondwana and tertiary deposits. **[A]**

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Coal is one of the important minerals which is mainly used in the generation of thermal power and smelting of iron ore.

Q. 14. Assertion (A): Nuclear energy has emerged as a viable source in recent times.

Reason (R): Important minerals used for the generation of nuclear energy are Uranium and thorium. **[E]**

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Nuclear power is presently a sustainable energy source. Since Uranium extracted is continuously replenished through geologic processes, nuclear would become as endless as solar.

Q. 15. Assertion (A): There is an urgent need to conserve the resources.

Reason (R): For sustainable development calls for the protection of resources for the future generations. **[A]**

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: We need to conserve our natural resources because it is the main source of our daily needs. We need to conserve it because they are available in limited quantity only.



CASE-BASED MCQs

I. Read the case study given below and answer the questions that follow: [A+E]

Fossil fuel sources, such as coal, petroleum, natural gas and nuclear energy use exhaustible raw materials. Sustainable energy resources are only the renewable energy sources like solar, wind, hydro geothermal and biomass. These energy sources are more equitably distributed and environment friendly. The non- conventional energy sources will provide more sustained, eco-friendly cheaper energy after the initial cost is taken care of.

Q. 1. What are the sources of fossil fuels?

- (A) Coal
- (B) Petroleum
- (C) Natural gas
- (D) All of the Above

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: Fossil fuels are made from decomposing plants and animals. There are three main fossil fuels: coal, petroleum and natural gas.

Q. 2. Sustainable energy sources:

- (A) Solar energy
- (B) Nuclear energy
- (C) Gas energy
- (D) All of the Above

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Sustainable energy is an energy that is produced from natural processes and continuously replenished.

Q. 3. Geothermal energy allows us to fetch energy from:

- (A) the Earth's surface.
- (B) beneath the Earth's surface.
- (C) the water bodies.
- (D) the air particles.

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Geothermal energy, form of energy conversion in which heat energy from within Earth is captured and harnessed for cooking, bathing, space heating, electrical power generation, and other uses.

Q. 4. Renewable energy sources also called:

- (A) Non- conventional energy sources
- (B) Conventional energy sources
- (C) Ferrous energy sources
- (D) Non- ferrous energy sources

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Renewable energy comes from natural sources or processes that are constantly replenished. For example, sunlight or wind.

II. Read the case study given below and answer the questions that follow: [U+E]

Sun rays tapped in photo voltaic cells can be converted into energy, known as solar energy. The two effective processes considered to be very effective to tap solar energy are photo voltaics and solar thermal technology. Solar thermal technology has some relative advantages over all other non renewable energy sources. It is cost competitive, environment friendly and easy to construct. Solar energy is 7 per cent more effective than coal or oil based plants and 10 per cent more effective than nuclear plants. It is generally used more in appliances like heaters, crop dryers, cookers, etc. The western part of India has greater potential for the development of solar energy in Gujarat and Rajasthan.

Q. 1. Solar energy is a _____ source of energy.

- (A) Conventional
- (B) Non- conventional
- (C) Perishable
- (D) Non- perishable

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Solar energy is the most readily available source of energy. It is also the most important of the non- conventional sources of energy because it is non- polluting and, therefore, helps in lessening the greenhouse effect. Solar energy has been used since prehistoric times, but in a most primitive manner.

Q. 2. _____ system is a system that converts sunlight into heat.

- (A) Solar thermal
- (B) Solar heat
- (C) Solar conversion
- (D) Solar calculation

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Solar thermal energy is a form of energy and a technology used for harnessing solar energy to generate thermal energy for household and industrial use.

Q. 3. What are the advantages of using Solar energy?

- (A) Reduces electricity bills
- (B) Low maintenance cost
- (C) Diverse applications
- (D) All of the Above

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: Among all the benefits of solar panels, the most important thing is that solar energy is a truly renewable energy source.

Q. 4. States which have great potential to develop Solar energy.

- (A) Kerala and Tamil Nadu
- (B) Gujarat and Rajasthan
- (C) Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh
- (D) Gujarat and Maharashtra

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

III. Read the case study given below and answer the questions that follow: **[U]+[E]**

The challenge of sustainable development requires integration of quest for economic development with environmental concerns. Traditional methods of resource use result into generating enormous quantity of waste as well as create other environmental problems. Hence, for sustainable development calls for the protection of resources for the future generations. There is an urgent need to conserve the resources. The alternative energy sources like solar power, wind, wave, geothermal energy are inexhaustible resources. These should be developed to replace the exhaustible resources. In case of metallic minerals, use of scrap metals will enable recycling of metals. Use of scrap is especially significant in metals like copper, lead and zinc in which India's reserves are meagre. Use of substitutes for scarce metals may also reduce their consumption. Export of strategic and scarce minerals must be reduced, so that the existing reserve may be used for a longer period.

Q. 1. Sustainable development calls for the protection of resources for the _____ generations.

- (A) present (B) past
(C) future (D) none of the above

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: Sustainable development is defined as development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their demands.

Q. 2. Alternative energy source :

- (A) Solar energy
(B) Hydro energy
(C) Tidal energy
(D) All of the Above

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: Alternative energy is any energy source that does not use fossil fuels.

Q. 3. Why is the conservation of mineral resources important?

- (A) They are limited in number.
(B) They are the country's asset.
(C) Indispensable part of our lives.
(D) All of the above.

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: Conservation of mineral resources is essential because they are a country's valuable possession.

Q. 4. Why is scrap metal important?

- (A) Less pollution
(B) Can be recycled
(C) Can be exported
(D) Great country asset

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Scrap metals like aluminium, copper, steel, brass, and iron are recycled to make a wide variety of new products. Using scrap metal for numerous products reduces waste and helps to preserve the environment for future generations.



CHAPTER
13

Term II

**PLANNING AND
SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT
IN INDIAN CONTEXT**

Syllabus

Planning in India- target group area planning (case study); idea of sustainable development (case study).



STAND ALONE MCQs

(1 Mark each)

Q. 1. The formulation and implementation of the sets of schemes or programmes aimed at development of various sectors of the economy such as agriculture, irrigation, manufacturing, power, construction, transport, communication, social infrastructure and services is termed as : R

- (A) sectoral planning
- (B) regional planning
- (C) linear planning
- (D) implementation planning

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Sectoral planning is deeply based on various sectors of economic activities such as Primary, Secondary, Tertiary and Quaternary and their development.

Q. 2. The uneven pattern of development over space necessitates that the planners have a spatial perspective and draw the plans to reduce regional imbalance in development. This type of planning is known as : R

- (A) sectoral planning
- (B) linear planning
- (C) regional planning
- (D) none of the Above

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: Regional planning is related to urban planning as it relates land use practices on a broader scale.

Q. 3. Hill Area Development Programmes were initiated during the : U

- (A) Third Five Year Plan
- (B) Fourth Five Year Plan
- (C) Fifth Five Year Plan
- (D) Sixth Five Year Plan

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: Hill Area Development Programmes were initiated during Fifth Five Year Plan covering 15 districts comprising all the hilly districts of Uttar Pradesh (present Uttarakhand), Mikir Hill and North Cachar hills of Assam, Darjiling district of West Bengal and Nilgiri district of Tamil Nadu.

Q. 4. Drought Prone Area Programme was initiated during the : U

- (A) Second Five Year Plan
- (B) Third Five Year Plan
- (C) Fourth Five Year Plan
- (D) Fifth Five Year Plan

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: This programme was initiated during the Fourth Five Year Plan with the objectives of providing employment to the people in drought-prone areas and creating productive assets to mitigate the effects of droughts.

- Q. 5. The irrigation in the Command Area I was started in : R
 (A) early 1940s (B) early 1950s
 (C) early 1960s (D) early 1970s

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: The Government of India launched the Command Area Development programme to bridge/narrow the gap between irrigation potential created and actually utilized in major and medium irrigation schemes.

- Q. 6. The the irrigation in the Command Area II was started in : U
 (A) Mid-1960s.
 (B) Mid-1970s
 (C) Mid-1980s
 (D) Mid-1990s

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

- Q. 7. The negative impact of the canal irrigation taken up in the areas surrounding the Indira Gandhi Canal is : R
 (A) increase in fertility level
 (B) water-logging
 (C) soil salinity
 (D) both (B) and (C)

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: The canal irrigation led to adverse impact in the form of water logging, soil salinity, raising of ground water level, siltation of canal by sand.

- Q. 8. The concept of development is : R
 (A) dynamic (B) stagnant
 (C) consistent (D) static

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: The developmental process is viewed as change within a complex dynamic system.

- Q. 9. 'The Population Bomb' was written by : R
 (A) Meadows and others
 (B) Ehrlich
 (C) Darwin
 (D) None of the Above

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: The Population Bomb is a best-selling book written by Stanford University Professor Paul R. Ehrlich and his wife, Anne Ehrlich, in 1968.

- AI** Q. 10. What were the reasons due to which the 8th Five Year Plan got delayed? U
 (A) Political instability (B) Liberalisation
 (C) Democratisation (D) Both (A) and (B)

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: Due to political turmoil at the centre as well as the global economic changes and fiscal imbalances of the country in late 80's the Eighth plan could not take off.

- Q. 11. The Eight Five Year Plan got delayed for how many years? R
 (A) One year (B) Two Years
 (C) Three Years (D) Four Years

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: The plan was postponed by two years because of the political upheavals at the centre.

- Q. 12. Arrange the correct sequence of column II against the column I. R

Column I		Column II	
Five Year Plans		Year of Launch	
(i)	1 st Five Year Plan	1.	Evolution of good irrigation system
(ii)	2 nd Five Year Plan	2.	Rapid industrialisation
(iii)	3 rd Five Year Plan	3.	Improvement in the production of wheat
(iv)	4 th Five Year Plan	4.	Annual growth rate of 5 per cent in agriculture

Options :

- (A) i-1, ii-2, iii-3, iv-4 (B) i-2, ii-3, iii-2, iv-4
 (C) i-4, ii-1, iii-3, iv-2 (D) i-3, ii-2, iii-1, iv-4

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Top priority was given to the development of agricultural sector. The idea was agricultural development would lead to higher rate of economic growth.

- Q. 13. Arrange the correct sequence of column II against the column I. R

Column I		Column II	
Five Year Plans		Objectives	
(i)	1 st Five Year Plan	1.	1969-74
(ii)	2 nd Five Year Plan	2.	1961-66
(iii)	3 rd Five Year Plan	3.	1956-61
(iv)	4 th Five Year Plan	4.	1951-56

Options:

- (A) i-4, ii-3, iii-2, iv-1 (B) i-2, ii-4, iii-1, iv-3
 (C) i-3, ii-1, iii-2, iv-4 (D) i-1, ii-4, iii-2, iv-3

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

- Q. 14. What is the extent of the Indira Gandhi Canal? R
 (A) 200 km (B) 300 km
 (C) 500 km (D) 600 km

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: It covers an area 600 Km long and 45 Km wide of the Thar Desert in North West of Rajasthan.

- Q. 15. When was the Indira Gandhi Canal Project launched? R
 (A) 1948 (B) 1958
 (C) 1968 (D) 1978

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Conceived by Kanwar Sain in 1948, the canal project was launched on 31st March, 1958.

Q. 16. Which is the most backward area of Himachal Pradesh? R

- (A) Sangla (B) Kalpa
(C) Barot (D) Bharmaur

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: A number of development programmes, policies and projects have been introduced to improve the well-being of tribal people.

Q. 17. The action or practice of moving livestock from one grazing ground to another in a seasonal cycle, typically to lowlands in winter and highlands in summer is known as : U

- (A) transhumance (B) transition
(C) transportation (D) none of the above

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Transhumance is a type of pastoralism or nomadism, a seasonal movement of livestock between fixed summer and winter pastures.

Q. 18. The Planning Commission of India (1967) identified _____ districts (entire or partly) of the country prone to drought. R

- (A) 59 (B) 47
(C) 67 (D) 97

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: The Irrigation Commission (1972) introduced the criterion of 30 per cent irrigated area and demarcated the drought-prone areas.

[AI] Q. 19. What predictions did Ehrlich make in his book 'The Population Bomb'? E

- (A) Predicted worldwide famine in the 1970s and 1980s due to overpopulation.
(B) Predicted worldwide floods in the 1970s and 1980s due to overpopulation.
(C) Predicted worldwide food overproduction in the 1970s and 1980s due to overpopulation.
(D) None of the Above.

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: The book predicted that there will be a disaster for humanity due to overpopulation. 10 million people will be starving during each of the years in the 1970s.

Q. 20. What factor determines the human environment interaction? U

- (A) Level of technology nurtured by the society.
(B) Level of stagnation faced by the society.
(C) Level of love nurtured by the society.
(D) All of the Above.

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Human beings interact with their physical environment with the help of technology. The processes of human environment interaction depend upon the level of technology and institutions nurtured by a society.

Q. 21. Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs is known as : R

- (A) Advanced development
(B) Sustainable development
(C) Respectable development
(D) Recognised development

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Sustainable development is defined as an approach to developing or growing by using resources in a way that allows for them to renew or continue to exist for others.

Q. 22. _____ system means equal distribution of canal water in the command area of outlet. E

- (A) Warabandi
(B) Naranballi
(C) Hissabandi
(D) None of the Above

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Warabandi is a system of equitable water distribution by turns according to a predetermined schedule specifying the day, time and duration of supply to each irrigation in proportion to holdings in the outlet command.

Q. 23. What was the main argument of Dennis Meadows in Limits to Growth? E

- (A) Limits to Growth has had a significant impact on the conception of environmental issues.
(B) Limits to Growth has had a limited impact on the conception of environmental issues.
(C) Limits to Growth has had a no impact on the conception of environmental issues.
(D) Limits to Growth has had a marginal impact on the conception of environmental issues.

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: The Limits to Growth is a 1972 report on the exponential economic and population growth with a finite supply of resources. Meadows states that Limits to Growth has had a significant impact on the conception of environmental issues and notes that the models in the book were meant to be taken as predictions "Only in the most limited sense of the World".



ASSERTION AND REASON BASED MCQs (1 Mark each)

Directions : In the following questions, A statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Mark the correct choice as:

- (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (B) Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A.
- (C) A is true but R is false.
- (D) A is false and R is true.

Q. 1. Assertion (A): The word 'planning' is not new to you.

Reason (R): You must have used it with reference to preparation for your examination or visit to a hill station. U

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Planning involves the process of thinking, formulation of a scheme or programme and implementation of a set of actions to achieve some goal.

Q. 2. Assertion (A): On 1 January 2015, the NITI Aayog was formed.

Reason (R): But on 1 January 2015, the Planning Commission was replaced by the NITI Aayog. R

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: NITI Aayog has been set up with the objective of involving the states in economic policy making for India for providing strategic and technical advice to the Central and State governments.

Q. 3. Assertion (A): There is no uniform economic development over space in any country.

Reason (R): Some areas are more developed and some lag behind. E

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: There are many reasons which explain differences in levels of development between countries. Factors such as climate, availability of resources, terrain and government type are important various regions of a country to development.

Q. 4. Assertion (A): Bharmaur tribal area comprises Bharmaur and Holi tehsils of Chamba district of Himachal Pradesh.

Reason (R): It is one of the most (economically and socially) backward areas of Himachal Pradesh. E

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Bharmaur is inhabited by 'Gaddi', a tribal community who have maintained a distinct identity in the Himalayan region as

they practised transhumance and conversed through Gaddiali dialect. The economy of this area is largely based on agriculture and allied activities such as sheep and goat rearing.

Q. 5. Assertion (A): Under the Fifth Five Year Plan, the tribal sub-plan was introduced in 1974 and Bharmaur was designated as one of the five Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDP) in Himachal Pradesh.

Reason (R): The social benefits derived from ITDP include tremendous increase in literacy rate, improvement in sex ratio and decline in child marriage. E

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: This plan laid the highest priority on development of transport and communications, agriculture and allied activities, and social and community services. The most significant contribution of tribal sub-plan in Bharmaur region is the development of infrastructure in terms of schools, healthcare facilities, potable water, roads, communications and electricity.

Q. 6. Assertion (A): The term development is generally used to describe the state of every societies and the process of revolt experienced by them.

Reason (R): Development is a multi- dimensional concept and signifies the positive, irreversible transformation of the economy, society and environment. R

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: The term development is generally used to describe the state of particular societies and the process of changes experienced by them. During a fairly large period of human history, the state of the societies has largely been determined by the interaction processes between human societies and their bio- physical environment.

Q. 7. Assertion (A): In 1970s, the phrases such as redistribution with growth and growth and equity were incorporated in the definition of development.

Reason (R): In the post World War II era, the concept of development was synonymous to economic growth which is measured in terms of temporal increase in gross national product (GNP) and per capita income/per capita consumption. But, even the countries having high economic growth, experienced speedy rise in poverty because of its unequal distribution. U

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: By 1980s, development emerge as a concept encapsulating wide-spread improvement in social as well as material well-being of all in a society.

Q. 8. Assertion (A): Indira Gandhi Canal, previously known as the Rajasthan Canal, is one of the largest canal systems in India.

Reason (R): The canal originates at Harikebarrage in Punjab and runs parallel to Pakistan border at an average distance of 40 km in Thar Desert (Marusthali) of Rajasthan. E

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Conceived by Kanwar Sainin 1948, the canal project was launched on 31 March, 1958.

Q. 9. Assertion (A): The concept of development is dynamic and has evolved during the second half of twentieth century.

Reason (R): The notion of sustainable development emerged in the wake of general rise in the awareness

of environmental issues in the late 1960s in Western World. E

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Sustainable development is a "development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."

Q. 10. Assertion (A): The ecological sustainability of Indira Gandhi Canal Project has been questioned by various scholars.

Reason (B): It is a hard fact that attaining sustainable development in the command area requires major thrust upon the measures to achieve ecological sustainability. E

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Their point of view has also largely been validated by the course of development this region has taken during the last four decades, which has resulted in degradation of physical environment.



CASE-BASED MCQs

I. Read the case study given below and answer the questions that follow: E

Drought Prone Area Programme was initiated during the Fourth Five Year Plan with the objectives of providing employment to the people in drought-prone areas and creating productive assets. Initially, this programme laid emphasis on the construction of labour-intensive civil works. But later on, it emphasised on irrigation projects, land development programmes, afforestation, grassland development and creation of basic rural infrastructure, such as electricity, roads, market, credit and services.

The National Committee on Development of Backward Areas reviewed the performance of this programme. It has been observed that this programme is largely confined to the development of agriculture and allied sectors with major focus on restoration of ecological balance. Since growing population pressure is forcing the society to utilise the marginal lands for agriculture, and, thereby causing ecological degradation, there is a need to create alternative employment opportunities in the drought-prone areas. The other strategies of development of these areas include adoption of integrated watershed development approach at the micro-level. The restoration of ecological balance between water, soil, plants, and human and animal population should be a basic consideration in the strategy of development of drought-prone areas.

Q. 1. When was the Drought Prone Area Programme initiated?

- (A) Fourth Five Year Plan
- (B) Fifth Five Year Plan
- (C) Sixth Five Year Plan
- (D) Seventh Five Year Plan

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: DPAP was the earliest area development programme launched by the Central Government to tackle the special problems faced by those fragile areas, which are constantly affected by severe drought conditions.

Q. 2. What was its objective?

- (A) Providing employment to the people in drought-prone areas
- (B) Creation of basic rural infrastructure
- (C) Afforestation
- (D) All of the above

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: The basic objective of the programme was to minimise the adverse effects of drought on production of crops and livestock and productivity of land, water and human resources ultimately leading to drought proofing of the affected areas. In other words, the main objective was to create productive assets to mitigate the effects of droughts.

- Q. 3. Who reviewed the performance of the DPAP?
- (A) National Committee on Development of Backward Areas
 (B) National Commission on Development of Backward Areas
 (C) National Compartment on Development of Backward Areas
 (D) None of the Above

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Which is the other strategy of development that has been inculcated in these areas?

- Q. 4. Which state has a low literacy rate?
- (A) Integrated watershed development approach
 (B) Integrated waterfall development approach
 (C) Intelligent watershed development approach
 (D) Integrated watershed department approach

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: The main objective of IWMP is to restore ecological balance by harnessing, conserving and developing degraded natural resources such as soil, vegetative cover and water.

II. Read the case study given below and answer the questions that follow: [AE]

Bharmaur tribal area comprises Bharmaur and Holi tehsils of Chamba district of Himachal Pradesh. It is a notified tribal area since 21 November 1975. Bharmaur is inhabited by 'Gaddi', a tribal community who have maintained a distinct identity in the Himalayan region as they practised transhumance and conversed through Gaddiali dialect.

Bharmaur tribal region has harsh climate conditions, low resource base and fragile environment. These factors have influenced the society and economy of the region. According to the 2011 census, the total population of Bharmaur sub-division was 39,113 i.e., 21 persons per sq km. It is one of the most(economically and socially) backward areas of Himachal Pradesh. Historically, the Gaddis have experienced geographical and political isolation and socio- economic deprivation. The economy is largely based on agriculture and allied activities such as sheep and goat rearing. The process of development of tribal area of Bharmaur started in 1970s when Gaddis were included among 'scheduled tribes'.

- Q. 1. In which year was Bharmaur notified as a tribal area?
- (A) 1965 (B) 1975
 (C) 1985 (D) 1995

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: In 1975 the region of Bharmaur was notified as a tribal region.

- Q. 2. What was the population of Bharmaur according to the 2011 Census?
- (A) 39,113 (B) 29,113
 (C) 49,113 (D) 59,113

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

- Q. 3. Bharmaur is the most economically backward area of

- _____.
- (A) Uttarakhand
 (B) Himachal Pradesh
 (C) Jammu & Kashmir
 (D) Ladakh

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Bharmour is a medium size village located in Brahmaur Tehsil of Chamba district, Himachal Pradesh.

- Q. 4. The process of development of tribal area of Bharmaur started in _____ when Gaddis were included among 'scheduled tribes'.
- (A) 1950s (B) 1960s
 (C) 1970s (D) 1980s

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: The process of development of tribal area of Bharmaur started in 1970s when Gaddis were included among 'scheduled tribes'. Under die Fifth Five Year Plan, the tribal sub-plan was introduced in 1974 and Bharmaur was designated as one of the five Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDP) in Himachal Pradesh.

III. Read the case study given below and answer the questions that follow: [AE]

Indira Gandhi Canal, previously known as the Rajasthan Canal, is one of the largest canal systems in India. Conceived by Kanwar Sain in 1948, the canal project was launched on 31 March, 1958. The canal originates at Harikebar rage in Punjab and runs parallel to Pakistan border at an average distance of 40 km in Thar Desert (Marusthali) of Rajasthan. The total planned length of the system is 9,060 km catering to the irrigation needs of a total culturable command area of 19.63 lakh hectares. Out of the total command area, about 70 per cent was envisaged to be irrigated by flow system and the rest by lift system. The construction work of the canal system has been carried out through two stages. The command area of Stage-I lies in Ganganagar, Hanumangarh and northern part of Bikaner districts. It has a gently undulating topography and its culturable command area is 5.53 lakh hectares. The command area of Stage-II is spread over Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Barmer, Jodhpur, Nagaur and Churu districts covering culturable command area of 14.10 lakh ha. It comprises desert land dotted with shifting sand dunes and

temperature soaring to 50°C in summers. In the lift canal, the water is lifted up to make it to flow against the slope of the land. All the lift canals of Indira Gandhi Canal system originate at the left bank of main canal while all the canals on the right bank of main canal are flow channels.

Q. 1. When was the Indira Gandhi Canal Project launched?

- (A) 1948 (B) 1958
(C) 1968 (D) 1978

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Stage I of construction began in 1958 and was completed in 1983. This stage is described as consisting of a 204 km feeder canal and 189 km main canal.

Q. 2. The canal caters to the irrigation needs of a total culturable command area of _____ lakh hectares.

- (A) 19.63 (B) 19.83
(C) 19.73 (D) 19.93

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: The total planned length of the system is 9,060 km catering to the irrigation needs of a total culturable command area of 19.63 lakh hectares.

Q. 3. The command area of _____ is spread over Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Barmer, Jodhpur, Nagaur and Churu districts.

- (A) Stage I
(B) Stage II
(C) Stage III
(D) Stage IV

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: The canal traverses seven districts of Rajasthan: Barmer, Bikaner, Churu, Hanuman garh, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, and Sriganganagar.

Q. 4. In _____ water is not transported by natural flow, but is lifted with pumps or surge pools.

- (A) Lift canal
(B) Shift canal
(C) Substitute canal
(D) None of the Above

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Lift canal is a method of irrigation in which water instead of being transported by natural flow requires external energy through animal, fuel based or electric power using pumps or other mechanical means.



- Q. 6. The backwaters (Kadal) of Kerala has special significance in : U
 (A) inland waterway
 (B) oceanic waterway
 (C) international waterways
 (D) tourist waterways

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Connected by artificial canals, the backwaters form an economical means of transport and a large local trade is carried on by inland navigation

- Q. 7. _____ transport is the fastest means of movement from one place to the other. R
 (A) Air (B) Water
 (C) Road (D) Pipeline

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: The air travel, today, is the fastest, most comfortable and prestigious mode of transport. It has reduced distances by minimising the travel time. It is very essential for a vast country like India, where distances are large and the terrain and climatic conditions are diverse.

- Q. 8. Air transport in India started in : R
 (A) 1911 (B) 1922
 (C) 1933 (D) 1944

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: The first commercial aviation flight in India took place on 18 February 1911. It was a brief demonstration flight of about 15 minutes from the United Provinces Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition in Allahabad, across the Jumna River to Naini, a distance of 9.7 kilometres .

- Q. 9. The helicopter service operating in hilly areas and is widely used by tourists in north-eastern sector is known as : U
 (A) Raman Hans (B) Pawan Hans
 (C) Chawan Hans (D) None of these

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Pawan Hans Limited was incorporated on 15 October 1985 as the Helicopter Corporation of India (HCI).

- Q. 10. A variety of programmes related to information, education and entertainment, special news bulletins are broadcasted by : R
 (A) AIR (B) BIR
 (C) CIR (D) DIR

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: All India Radio, officially known since 1957 as Akashvani, is the national public radio broadcaster of India and is a division of Prasar Bharati.

- Q. 11. India's own launching vehicle is called : R

- (A) Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle
 (B) Polar Satellite Attack Vehicle
 (C) Polar Satellite Receiving Vehicle
 (D) Polar Satellite Reacting Vehicle

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: The Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle is an expendable medium-lift launch vehicle designed and operated by the Indian Space Research Organisation

- Q. 12. Name the railway line that was constructed between Roha in Maharashtra and Mangalore in Karnataka. R

- (A) Konkan Railways
 (B) Western Railways
 (C) Southern Railways
 (D) Deccan Railways

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: The Konkan Railway takes you on a breathtaking journey through rugged mountains, lush valleys, sunlit paddy fields, bustling villages and glistening rivers that lead out to sea.

- Q. 13. Arrange the correct sequence of column II against the column I: AE

Column I		Column II	
(i)	NH1	1.	534 km
(ii)	NH2	2.	1,326 km
(iii)	NH3	3.	556 km
(iv)	NH4	4.	230 km

Options:

- (A) (i)-1, (ii) -3, (iii) -2, (iv) -4
 (B) (i)-1, (ii)-2, (iii)-3, (iv)-4
 (C) (i)-3, (ii)-1, (iii)-4, (iv)-4
 (D) (i)-4, (ii)-2, (iii)-1, (iv)-3

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

- Q. 14. Operation, maintenance and development of National Highways is done by : R

- (A) NIHA
 (B) NHIA
 (C) NHAI
 (D) NAHI

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: Major function of the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) is : Operation, maintenance and development of National Highways. It is a nodal agency of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways.

AIQ.15. Name the terminal stations of East West Corridor. R

- (A) Assam and Bagdogra
(B) Manipur and Bengaluru
(C) Silchar and Porbandar
(D) None of the above

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: Silchar and Porbandar are the terminal stations of the East West corridor. Jhansi is the junction of both the corridors.

Q. 16. Name the boat race that is held in the backwaters of Kerala. R

- (A) Nallamkali (B) Vallamkali
(C) Kallamkali (D) Hellamkali

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: The famous Nehru Trophy Boat Race (VALLAMKALI) is held in the backwaters.

Q. 17. Inland Waterways Authority was set up in: R

- (A) 1966 (B) 1976
(C) 1986 (D) 1996

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: For the development, maintenance and regulation of national waterways in the country, the Inland Waterways Authority was set up in 1986.

AIQ. 18. Arrange the correct sequence of column II against the column I: AE

Column I		Column II	
(i)	Ganga- Bhagirathi- Hooghly River System	1.	NW 2
(ii)	Brahmaputra River	2.	NW 3
(iii)	Kollam to Kottapuram	3.	NW 1
(iv)	Godavari and Krishna River Canal	4.	NW 4

Options:

- (A) (i)-3, (ii)-1, (iii)-2, (iv)-4
(B) (i)-4, (ii)-2, (iii)-1, (iv)-3
(C) (i)-3, (ii)-2, (iii)-4, (iv)-1
(D) (i)-1, (ii)-2, (iii)-3, (iv)-4

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: The seven major rivers along with their numerous tributaries make up the river system of India. Most of the rivers pour their waters into the Bay of Bengal.

Q. 19. How many types of waterways are found in India? R

- (A) Four (B) Three
(C) Two (D) One

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: The water transport is of two types– (a) inland waterways and (b) oceanic waterways.

Q. 20. _____ means narrow, sheltered waterway, especially an inlet in a shoreline of a channel in a marsh. R

- (A) Marsh (B) Inland water
(C) Creek (D) River

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: Creek is a natural stream of water normally smaller than and often tributary to a river.

Q. 21. There are _____ National Waterways in India. R

- (A) 111 (B) 112
(C) 113 (D) 114

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: There are 111 officially notified Inland National Waterways (NWs) in India identified for the purpose of inland water transport, as per The National Waterways Act, 2016. Out of the 111 NWs, 106 were created in 2016.

Q. 22. Arrange the correct sequence of pipelines column I against the column II: AE

Column I		Column II	
(i)	Naharkatia- Nunmati- Barauni	1.	Crude Oil
(ii)	Mumbai High-Mumbai- Ankleshwar-Kayoli	2.	LPG
(iii)	Hajira-Bijapur- Jagdishpur	3.	Gas
(iv)	Jamnagar-Loni	4.	Crude oil and Natural Gas

Options:

- (A) (i)-1, (ii)-4, (iii)-3, (iv)-2
(B) (i)-2, (ii)-1, (iii)-4, (iv)-1
(C) (i)-3, (ii)-2, (iii)-1, (iv)-4
(D) (i)-4, (ii)-1, (iii)-3, (iv)-2

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Pipelines are ideal for unidirectional flow of goods and inflationary influences have minimal effect on the transport cost.

AIQ. 23. To help the Indian exporters and make their export more competitive, the government had introduced an _____ Policy for cargo. U

- (A) Closed Sky (B) Fly Sky
(C) Free Sky (D) Open Sky

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: The Open Sky Policy allows the government to enter into an 'open sky' air services agreement on a reciprocal basis with SAARC nations as well as countries beyond a 5,000 kilometre radius from New Delhi.

- Q. 24. When did the government adopt the Open Sky Policy for cargo? R
 (A) 1990 (B) 1991
 (C) 1992 (D) 1993

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: A policy of "open skies" for air cargo was adopted in 1990, initially for a three-year period and extended in 1992 on a permanent basis.

- Q. 25. The _____ is responsible for providing safe, efficient air traffic and aeronautical communication services in the Indian Air Space. U
 (A) The Air Authority of India
 (B) The Airport Authority of India
 (C) The Airspace Authority of India
 (D) The Aircraft Authority of India

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: An airport authority is an independent entity charged with the operation and oversight of an airport or group of airports. The Airport Authority of India is responsible for providing safe, efficient air traffic and aeronautical communication services in the Indian Air Space.

- Q. 26. Pawan Hans Limited was incorporated in _____ as the Helicopter Corporation of India (HCI). R
 (A) 1965 (B) 1955
 (C) 1975 (D) 1985

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: Pawan Hans Limited is the country's national helicopter company which helps in providing helicopter support services to the oil sector for its off-shore exploration operations as well as services in remote areas.

- Q. 27. The communication among masses is known as : R
 (A) Communication
 (B) Personal communication
 (C) Mass communication
 (D) None of the above

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: Mass communication is the process of imparting and exchanging information through mass media to large segments of the population.

- Q. 28. The National Remote Sensing Centre is located at: R
 (A) Chennai (B) Hyderabad
 (C) Secundrabad (D) Nasirabad

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC) at Hyderabad is responsible for remote sensing satellite data acquisition and processing, data dissemination, aerial remote sensing and decision support for disaster management.

- Q. 29. The communication between person to person is known as : R
 (A) Mass communication
 (B) Personal communication
 (C) Group communication
 (D) None of the above

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Personal communication is the process by which people exchange information, feelings and meaning through verbal and non-verbal messages: it is face-to-face communication.

- Q. 30. Radio, television, newspapers, books, magazines, etc., are examples of : R
 (A) Giving sermon
 (B) Mass communication
 (C) Giving instruction
 (D) None of the above

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Mass communication is practiced through multiple mediums, such as radio, television, social networking, billboards, newspapers, magazines, books, film and the Internet.

- Q. 31. The _____ is like a huge central warehouse of data, with detailed information on various items. U
 (A) internet
 (B) classroom
 (C) newspaper
 (D) radio

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: The Internet is a vast network that connects computers all over the world. Through the Internet, people can share information and communicate from anywhere with an Internet connection.

- Q. 32. The IRS satellite system became operational with the launching of IRS-IA in March _____ from Vaikanour in Russia. R
 (A) 1988
 (B) 1999
 (C) 1966
 (D) 1977

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: India began development of an indigenous Indian Remote Sensing (IRS) satellite program to support the national economy in the areas of agriculture, water resources, forestry and ecology, geology, water sheds, marine fisheries, coastal management, weather forecasting, natural calamities and disaster management.



ASSERTION AND REASON BASED MCQs (1 Mark each)

Directions : In the following questions, A statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Mark the correct choice as:

- (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 (B) Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A.
 (C) A is true but R is false.
 (D) A is false and R is true.

Q. 1. Assertion (A): Transportation of people and goods by road transport is not new in India.

Reason (R): Since ancient times, pathways and unmetalled roads have been in use for this purpose.

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: With the technological advancement, there are now metalled roads, railways, cableways and pipelines for movement of large volume of goods and passengers.

AIQ. 2. Assertion (A): Human beings use various methods to move goods, commodities, ideas from one place to another.

Reason (R): We use very few items in our daily life.

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: The use of transport and communication depends upon our need to move things from place of their availability to the place of their use.

Q. 3. Assertion (A): India has one of the second largest road networks in the world.

Reason (R): These road networks transport 64.5% of all goods in the country and 90% of India's total passenger traffic uses road network to commute.

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: India has a total road length of 42.3 lakhs km that places it among the countries which have largest road network.

Q. 4. Assertion (A): The National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) was operationalised in 1995.

Reason (R): It is an autonomous body under the Ministry of Surface Transport.

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: It is responsible for the development, maintenance and management of National Highways. This is also the apex body to improve the quality of the roads designated as National Highway.

Q. 5. Assertion (A): Water transport is the cheapest means of transport.

Reason (R): It is a fuel efficient and eco-friendly mode of transport.

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Water is the cheapest means of transport because the fuel used to run is less than land transport. Building of infrastructure like roads and bridges is not required. It is also used to carry bulky goods easily.

Q. 6. Assertion (A): Inland waterways were the chief mode of transport before the advent of railways.

Reason (R): However it faced tough competition from road and railway transport.

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: India has an extensive network of inland waterways in the form of rivers, canals, backwaters and creek.

Q. 7. Assertion (A): Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) was established in the year 1986.

Reason (R): It was established for development and regulation of inland waterways for shipping and navigation.

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: The Inland Waterways Authority has also identified 10 other inland waterways, which could be upgraded.

Q. 8. Assertion (A): The backwaters (Kadal) of Kerala has special significance in Inland Waterway.

Reason (R): The famous Nehru Boat Race (VALLAMKALI) is held in the backwaters.

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Apart from providing cheap means of transport, they are also attracting a large number of tourists in Kerala.

Q. 9. Assertion (A): Air transport is the slowest means of movement from one place to the other.

Reason (R): It is essential for a vast country like India, where distances are large and the terrain and climatic conditions are diverse.

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: Air transport is the fastest means of movement from one place to the other. It has reduced distances by minimising the travel time.

Q. 10. Assertion (A): The Airport Authority of India is responsible for providing safe, efficient air traffic and aeronautical communication services in the Indian Air space.

Reason (R): It manages 126 airports including 11 international, 86 domestic and 29 civil enclaves at defence air fields.

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: The airport authority of India overlooks into the operation and oversight of an airport or group of airports.

Q. 11. Assertion (A): The air transport in India is managed by Air India.

Reason (R): Many private companies have also started passenger services.

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Air India provides International Air Services for both passengers and cargo traffic. It connects all the continents of the world through its services.

Q. 12. Assertion (A): In 2010, domestic movement involved 520.21 lakh passengers and about 23 lakh metric tonnes of cargo.

Reason (R): Pawan Hans is a helicopter service operating in the coastal areas.

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: Pawan Hans is the helicopter service operating in hilly areas and is widely used by tourists in north-eastern sector. Pawan Hans Limited mainly provides helicopter services to petroleum sector and for tourism.

Q. 13. Assertion (A): Pipelines are the most convenient and efficient mode of transporting liquids and gases over long distances.

Reason (R): Even solids can also be transported by pipelines after converting them into slurry.

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Pipelines transport crude oil and gas to refineries for processing into the products we use every day.

Q. 14. Assertion (A): Human beings have evolved different methods of communication over time.

Reason (R): Invention of post-office, telegraph, printing press, telephone, satellite, etc., has made the communication much faster and easier.

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Development in the field of science and technology has significantly contributed in bringing about revolution in the field of communication.

Q. 15. Assertion (A): Among all the personal communication system internet is the most effective and advanced one.

Reason (R): It enables the user to establish direct contact through e-mail to get access to the world of knowledge and information.

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Internet is widely used in urban areas. It is increasingly used for e-commerce and carrying out money transactions.

Q. 16. Assertion (A): Satellites are mode of communication in themselves as well as they regulate the use of other means of communication.

Reason (R): Satellite images can be used for the weather forecast, monitoring of natural calamities, surveillance of border areas, etc.

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Satellite communication refers to any communication link that involves the use of an artificial satellite in its propagation path. Satellite communication plays a vital role in modern life.



CASE-BASED MCQs

I. Read the case study given below and answer the questions that follow:

Indian Railways network is one of the longest in the world. It facilitates the movement of both freight and passengers and contributes to the growth of the economy. Indian Railway was introduced in 1853, when a line was constructed from Bombay to Thane covering a distance of 34 km. Indian Railways is the largest government undertaking in the country. The length of Indian Railways network was 66,030 km as on 31st March, 2015. Its very large size puts a lot of pressure on the centralised railway management system. Thus, in India, the railway system has been divided into 16 zones. Indian

Railways has launched extensive programme to convert the metre and narrow gauges to broad gauge. Moreover, steam engines have been replaced by diesel and electric engines. This step has increased the speed, as well as, the haulage capacity. The replacement of steam engines run by coal has also improved the environment of the stations.

Q. 1. Which is the largest railway network in Asia?

- (A) Indian railways
- (B) Trans-Siberian
- (C) Australian railways
- (D) None of the above

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Indian Railways is the largest rail network in Asia and the world's second largest under one management.

Q. 2. When was Indian Railways introduced?

- (A) 1841 (B) 1843
(C) 1853 (D) 1863

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: On 16th April, 1853, the first passenger train ran between Bori Bunder (Bombay) and Thane, a distance of 34 km.

Q. 3. Which is the longest railway track in India?

- (A) Dibrugarh to Kanyakumari
(B) Trivandrum to Jammu
(C) Manipur to Jamnagar
(D) None of the above

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: It joins Dibrugarh in Assam, North-East India to Kanyakumari, Tamil Nadu which is the southernmost tip of Mainland India.

Q. 4. Why is electric engine considered more efficient than the traditional diesel engine?

- (A) Cost effective
(B) Higher speed
(C) More accurate
(D) All of these

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

II. Read the case study given below and answer the questions that follow: U

India has one of the second largest road networks in the world with a total length of about 56 lakh km (morth.nic.in, Annual Report 2017-18). About 85 per cent of passengers and 70 per cent of freight traffic are carried by roads every year. Road transport is relatively suitable for shorter distance travel. Road transport in modern sense was very limited in India before World War-II. The first serious attempt was made in 1943 when 'Nagpur Plan' was drawn. This plan could not be implemented due to lack of coordination among the princely states and British India. After Independence, twenty-year road plan (1961) was introduced to improve the conditions of roads in India. However, roads continue to concentrate in and around urban centres. Rural and remote areas had the least connectivity by road. For the purpose of construction and maintenance, roads are classified as National Highways (NH), State Highways (SH), Major District Roads and Rural Roads.

Q. 1. What is the length of the Indian road networks as per Annual Report 2017-18?

- (A) 56 lakh km (B) 46 lakh km
(C) 36 lakh km (D) 26 lakh km

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Q. 2. How much passenger traffic is carried out by roads every year?

- (A) 70% (B) 75%
(C) 80% (D) 85%

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: Road transport provides a faster and less costly means of transporting goods over short distances.

Q. 3. What was purpose of the twenty-year road plan introduced after independence?

- (A) Bifurcate the roads
(B) To introduce toll tax
(C) Improve the conditions of the road
(D) None of these

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: In 1943, a twenty-year plan was proposed to increase the road network from 350,000 kilometres (220,000 mi) to 532,700 kilometres (331,000 mi) by 1963, to achieve a road density of 16 km per 100 km² of land.

Q. 4. State the importance of national highways.

- (A) Connects important places
(B) Very less maintenance cost
(C) Disintegrates into smaller roads
(D) None of these

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: National highways connect capitals, important places, ports and places of strategic importance of various states.

III. Read the case study given below and answer the questions that follow: AE

Air transport is the fastest means of movement from one place to the other. It has reduced distances by minimising the travel time. It is essential for a vast country like India, where distances are large and the terrain and climatic conditions are diverse. Air transport in India made a beginning in 1911 when airmail operation commenced over a little distance of 10 km between Allahabad and Naini. But its real development took place in post-Independent period. The Airport Authority of India is responsible for providing safe, efficient air traffic and aeronautical communication services in the Indian Air Space. The authority manages 125 airports. Now, many private companies have also started passenger services. Air India provides International Air Services for both passengers and cargo traffic. It connects all the continents of the

world through its services. Some private companies have also started operations to foreign countries.

Q. 1. What is an example of air travel?

- (A) Ferry (B) Mountain truck
(C) Helicopter (D) Crane

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: Transport helicopters are used to ferry troops and supplies where the lack of an airstrip would make transport difficult.

Q. 2. Who is responsible for providing safe, efficient air traffic and aeronautical communication services in the Indian Air Space?

- (A) The Airport Community of India
(B) The Airport Authority of India
(C) The Airport Mission of India
(D) All of the Above

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: The Airport Authority of India is responsible for creating, upgrading, maintaining and managing civil aviation infrastructure in India.

Q. 3. Why is air travel more expensive than land travel?

- (A) Not very frequently taken
(B) High cost of fuel
(C) Limited air crafts available
(D) None of these

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: The cost of maintaining aircraft and fuel cost is higher and the costs for the building of aerodromes and avions are much higher. That's why air travel is so expensive.

Q. 4. Name one private airline operating in India.

- (A) GoAir
(B) Air India
(C) Indian Airlines
(D) Emirates

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: GoAir is an Indian ultra-low-cost airline based in Mumbai, Maharashtra. In October 2017, it was the fifth largest airline in India with an 8.4% passenger market share.



CHAPTER
15

**GEOGRAPHICAL
PERSPECTIVE ON
SELECTED ISSUES
AND PROBLEMS**

Syllabus

*Environmental pollution; urban-waste disposal.
Urbanisation, rural-urban migration; problems of slums.
Land degradation.*



STAND ALONE MCQs

(1 Mark each)

- Q. 1. Glasswares, plastic containers, polythene bags, ashes, floppies, CDs, are examples of : R
(A) pollutants (B) solid waste
(C) fertilizers (D) poison

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Solid waste is the unwanted or useless solid materials generated from human activities in residential, industrial or commercial areas.

- Q. 2. Leather, pulp and paper, textiles and chemicals industries are the major : U
(A) acid rain producing industries
(B) water polluting industries
(C) pesticides producing industries
(D) Toxin polluting industries

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: They are industries that discharge more than 1,00,000 litres of wastewater and/or hazardous chemicals into the rivers.

- Q. 3. Combustion of fossil fuels, mining and industries are the main sources : R
(A) air pollution
(B) noise pollution
(C) smog
(D) diseases

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: There are many different types of air pollutants, such as gases, particulates, and biological molecules. Some air pollutants are poisonous.

- Q. 4. The immediate alterations that the world is witness in climate all across the globe is due to : R
(A) global warming
(B) water borne diseases
(C) reservoirs
(D) regular rains

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Climate change includes both global warming driven by human-induced emissions of greenhouse gases and the resulting large-scale shifts in weather patterns

- Q. 5. _____ are residential areas of the least choice, dilapidated houses, poor hygienic conditions, poor ventilation, lack of basic amenities like drinking water, light and toilet facilities, etc. R
(A) Slums (B) Flats
(C) Bungalows (D) playground

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: A slum is a highly populated urban residential area consisting of densely packed housing units of weak built quality.

- Q. 6. _____ makes people vulnerable to drug abuse, alcoholism, crime, vandalism, escapism, apathy and ultimately social exclusion. [R]
- (A) Crime
(B) Poverty
(C) Criticism
(D) adrenal rush

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Poverty is the state of not having enough material possessions or income for a person's basic needs.

- Q. 7. Temporary or a permanent decline in productive capacity of the land is known as : [U]
- (A) land degradation
(B) marshy land
(C) desalination of land
(D) land up gradation

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Land degradation is viewed as any change or disturbance to the land perceived to be deleterious or undesirable.

- Q. 8. Which stretch of Yamuna is most polluted? [E]
- (A) Delhi to Ghaziabad
(B) Delhi to Agra
(C) Delhi to Noida
(D) Delhi to Etawah

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: At least 90% of domestic and industrial wastewater in the city flows into the Yamuna.

- Q. 9. Mention the sources of water pollution in India. [R]
- (A) Toxic effluents from industries
(B) Sewage disposal
(C) Pesticides
(D) All of the Above

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: The largest source of water pollution in India is untreated sewage. Other sources of pollution include agricultural runoff and unregulated small-scale industry. Most rivers, lakes and surface water in India are polluted due to industries, untreated sewage and solid wastes.

- Q. 10. 'Urban waste disposal is a serious problem in India.' Suggest measures that we as citizens can take to solve this problem of urban waste. [U]
- (A) Proper waste disposal bins provided by the municipality
(B) Segregate the wet and dry waste
(C) fines can be issued for not disposing waste in the required manner
(D) All of the Above

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: The key to efficient waste management is to ensure proper segregation of waste at source and to ensure that the waste goes through different streams of recycling and resource recovery. Then reduced final residue is then deposited scientifically in sanitary landfills.

- Q. 11. National Mission for Clean Ganga was started in: [R]
- (A) 2009
(B) 2011
(C) 2013
(D) 2014

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: The aim of National Mission for Clean Ganga was to maintain minimum ecological flows in the river Ganga with the aim of ensuring water quality and environmentally

- Q. 12. Gullied/ ravenous land, deserted or coastal sands, barren rocky areas, steep sloping land are examples of: [R]
- (A) Wasteland
(B) Upland
(C) Refill
(D) None of the Above

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Wastelands are degraded lands where the soil might have low productive capacity.

- Q. 13. The Swachh Bharat Mission was launched in: [R]
- (A) 2014
(B) 2015
(C) 2016
(D) 2017

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Swachh Bharat Mission, Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, or Clean India Mission is a country-wide campaign initiated by the Government of India in 2014 to eliminate open defecation and improve solid waste management sustainable development.

- Q. 14. Jhabua district is located in the western most agro-climatic zone in Madhya Pradesh suffers from: [U]
- (A) High rains
(B) Resource degradation
(C) High tourist activities
(D) High Government control

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Resource degradation is the deterioration of the environment through depletion of resources.

- Q. 15. Rajiv Gandhi Mission for Watershed Management was started in: R
- (A) 1998
(B) 1996
(C) 1994
(D) 1992

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: The Rajiv Gandhi Mission for Watershed Management is an ambitious Programme of the Government of M.P.

- Q. 16. Migration of people from developing to developed countries will normally cause an absolute increase in global : U
- (A) emissions (B) unrest
(C) harmony (D) peace

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Migration causes land degradation and the degradation of coastal and marine ecosystems due to over use of the resources to cater for the need of the new influx of population.



ASSERTION AND REASON BASED MCQs (1 Mark each)

Directions : In the following questions, A statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Mark the correct choice as:

- (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false and R is true.

- Q. 1. **Assertion (A):** Environmental pollution results from 'leakage of substances and energy from waste products of human activities.

Reason (R): There are many types of pollution. U

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Since the era of Industrial Revolution, man has continued to introduce hazardous materials into the environment at an alarming rate. Man's activities through urbanization, industrialization, mining, and exploration are at the forefront of global environmental pollution. Among these activities, industry is the most significant contributor.

- Q. 2. **Assertion (A):** Surface water available from rivers, canals, lakes, etc. is never pure.

Reason (R): It contains small quantities of suspended particles, organic and inorganic substances. E

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: When concentration of these suspended particles, organic and inorganic substances increases, the water becomes polluted, and hence becomes unfit for use.

- Q. 3. **Assertion (A):** Through watershed management programme the degradation of land in Jhabua district has controlled in a significant manner.

Reason (R): About 20% of the total area under Jhabua district has been treated by the watershed programmes. U

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: This programme has helped to improve soil quality in the district. They planted fodder grass on the pasture land and adopted social fencing of these lands for at least two years.

- Q. 4. **Assertion (A):** Poisonous elements released from the industries reach the reservoirs, rivers and other water bodies, which destroy the bio-system of these waters.

Reason (R): Most of the industrial wastes are disposed off in running water or lakes. E

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Industries produce several undesirable products including industrial wastes, polluted waste water, poisonous gases, chemical residuals, numerous heavy metals, dust, smoke, etc. Most of the industrial wastes are disposed off in running water or lakes.

- Q. 5. **Assertion (A):** Various types of chemicals used in modern agriculture such as inorganic fertilisers, pesticides and herbicides are also pollution generating components.

Reason (R): These chemicals are washed down to rivers, lakes and tanks. U

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Water pollution results when contaminants are introduced into the natural environment. Pesticides and fertilizers used in agriculture can contaminate both groundwater and surface water. Fertiliser induces an increase in the nitrate content of surface waters. Farms also discharge large quantities of agro chemicals, organic matter, drug residues, sediments and saline drainage into water bodies.

AIQ. 6. Assertion (A): Ganga, as a river, has national importance.

Reason (R): The river requires cleaning by effectively controlling the pollution for its water. **E**

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: The main causes of water pollution in the Ganga River are the disposal of human sewage and animal waste, increasing population density, and disposal of industrial waste into the river. Therefore, the river requires cleaning by effectively controlling the pollution for its water.

Q. 7. Assertion (A): Combustion of fossil fuels, mining and industries are the main sources of air pollution.

Reason (R): These processes release oxides of sulphur and nitrogen, hydrocarbons, carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, lead and asbestos. **U**

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Fossil fuels as coal and oil for electricity production and road transportation,

add huge amount of air pollutants like carbon dioxide, nitrogen and sulfur dioxide. Sulfur dioxide, oxides of nitrogen and fly ash are produced as main pollutants if coal is used as a fuel. Fossil fuels contain sulphur. On combustion they produce sulphur dioxide and sulphur trioxide. These oxides form sulphuric acid and sulphurous acid in the atmosphere.

Q. 8. Assertion (A): Noise pollution refers to the state of unbearable and uncomfortable to human beings which is caused by noise from different sources.

Reason (R): This matter has become a serious concern only in recent years due to a variety of technological innovations. **U**

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Noise pollution impacts millions of people on a daily basis. The most common health problem it causes is Noise Induced Hearing Loss (NIHL). Exposure to loud noise can also cause high blood pressure, heart disease, sleep disturbances, and stress.



CASE-BASED MCQs

AI I. Read the case study given below and answer the questions that follow: **E**

“.... Buses merely skirt the periphery. Auto rickshaws cannot go there, Dharavi is part of central Mumbai where three wheelers are banned.

Only one main road traverses the slum, the miscalled ‘ninety-foot road’, which has been reduced to less than half of that for most of its length. Some of the side alleys and lanes are so narrow that not even a bicycle can pass. The whole neighbourhood consists of temporary buildings, two or three storeyed high with rusty iron stairways to the upper part, where a single room is rented by a whole family, sometimes accommodating twelve or more people; it is a kind of tropical version of the industrial dwelling of Victorian London’s East End.

But Dharavi is a keeper of more sombre secrets than the revulsion it inspires in the rich; a revulsion, moreover, that is, in direct proportion to the role it serves in the creation of the wealth of Bombay. In this place of shadow less, treeless sunlight, uncollected garbage, stagnant pools of foul water, where the only non-human creatures are the shining black crows and long grey rats, some of the most beautiful, valuable and useful articles in India are made. From Dharavi come delicate ceramics and pottery, exquisite embroidery and zari work, sophisticated leather goods, high-fashion garments, finely-wrought metalwork, delicate jewellery

settings, wood carvings and furniture that would find its way into the richest houses, both in India and abroad.

Dharavi was an arm of the sea, that was filled by waste, largely produced by the people who have come to live there: Scheduled Castes and poor Muslims. It comprises rambling buildings of corrugated metal, 20 metres high in places, used for the treatment of hides and tanning. There are pleasant parts, but rotting garbage is everywhere...”

Q. 1. In which state is Dharavi located?

- (A) Andhra Pradesh
- (B) Maharashtra
- (C) Tamil Nadu
- (D) Assam

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Dharavi is a locality in Mumbai, Maharashtra, India, considered to be one of Asia’s largest slums.

Q. 2. To which place has Dharavi been compared to?

- (A) Victorian London’s East End
- (B) Victorian London’s West End
- (C) Victorian London’s North End
- (D) Victorian London’s South End

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Dharavi has been compared to Victorian London’s East End as the area to contain some of the worst poverty in Britain.

Q. 3. Which of these are not made in Dharavi?

- (A) Jewellery
- (B) Pottery
- (C) Garments
- (D) Stationery

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: Dharavi has an active informal economy in which numerous household enterprises employ many of the slum residents—leather, textiles and pottery products are among the goods made inside Dharavi.

Q. 4. According to the passage, earlier Dharavi was a/an _____ of the sea?

- (A) Face
- (B) Leg
- (C) Arm
- (D) Body

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: Dharavi was an arm of the sea, that was filled by waste, largely produced by the people who have come to live there.

OR

Q. 1. How many roads traverse the main slum?

- (A) One
- (B) Two
- (C) Five
- (D) Ten

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Q. 2. To whom does Dharavi inspire revulsion into?

- (A) Poor
- (B) Rich
- (C) Middle income
- (D) All of these

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Q. 3. Which of these is not a characteristic of Dharavi?

- (A) Uncollected garbage
- (B) Treeless sunlight
- (C) Pools of foul water
- (D) Closeness to river

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: Dharavi lies between two railway lines on low-lying land, previously used as a rubbish tip, and is one of the biggest squatter settlements in the world. The Dharavi slums face a lot of problems like noise, water and air pollution, it also has no sewage or drainage systems.

Q. 4. Where are the goods made in Dharavi sold to?

- (A) India
- (B) Overseas
- (C) Both (A) and (B)
- (D) None of these

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: The processed hides are sold to the national and the international markets.

II. Read the case study given below and answer the questions that follow: □+□

Based on the universal law “Polluter pays”, a silent but strong effort to restore the ecology and safeguard the human health with people’s participation has taken place in Daurala near Meerut. These efforts are now bearing fruits after a span of three years when Meerut based NGO had developed a model for ecological restoration. The recent meeting of the Daurala Industries officials, NGOs, Government officials and other stakeholders at Meerut has brought out results which usually come out mainly through the Court’s decisions. The powerful logics, authentic studies and the pressure of the NGO has in a way brought a new lease of life to the twelve thousand residents of this village. It was in the year 2003 that the pitiable condition of Dauralaites drew the attention of the civil society. The groundwater of this village with a population of 12,000 persons was contaminated with heavy metals. The reason was that the untreated wastewater of Daurala industries was leaching to the groundwater table and was also being used for irrigation. The activists of the NGO conducted a door-to-door survey of the health status of the residents and came out with a report. The group reported that 192 deaths in the past five years have been recorded in the village due to consumption of contaminated water. The industry came under pressure due to activism. The organisation, the village community and people’s representatives sat together to find out sustainable solutions to this problem. The industrialists showed a keen interest towards checking the deteriorating ecology. The overhead water tank’s capacity in the village was enhanced and a 900 m extra pipeline was laid to serve potable water to the community. The silted pond of the village has been cleaned and recharged by desilting it. Large quantity of silt was removed paving way to pure water so that it percolated deep down the aquifers. Rainwater harvesting structures have been constructed at different places which has helped in diluting the contaminants of the groundwater after the monsoons. About 1000 trees have also been planted which have improved the environment.

Q. 1. How long has it taken to show results of the efforts taken by the NGO?

- (A) One year
- (B) Two years

- (C) Three years
(D) Five years

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Q. 2. What was the groundwater being used for?

- (A) Drinking
(B) Irrigation
(C) Cooking food
(D) Preparing juices

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Groundwater use in irrigation is increasing both in absolute terms and in percentage of total irrigation.

Q. 3. What is potable water?

- (A) Water fit for drinking
(B) Water fit for bathing
(C) Water fit for watering plants
(D) Water fit for all purposes

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Potable water, also known as drinking water, comes from surface and ground sources and is treated to levels that meet state and federal standards for consumption.

Q. 4. How has the groundwater been recharged?

- (A) By filtering
(B) By distilling
(C) By desilting
(D) By evaporating

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: Desilting is the removal of silt from a body of water.

III. Read the case study given below and answer the questions that follow: UE

Environmental pollution by solid wastes has now got significance because of enormous growth in the quantity of wastes generated from various sources. Solid waste refers to a variety of old and used articles, for example-stained small pieces of metals, broken glassware, plastic containers, polythene bags, ash, floppies, CDs, etc., dumped at different places. These discarded materials are also termed as refuse, garbage and rubbish, etc. and are disposed of from two sources :

- (i) household or domestic establishments, and
(ii) industrial or commercial establishments.

The household wastes are disposed off either on public lands or on private contractors' sites, whereas the solid wastes of industrial units are collected and disposed off through public(municipal) facilities

at low lying public grounds (landfill areas). The huge turnout of ashes and debris from industries, thermal power houses and building constructions or demolitions have posed problems of serious consequences. Solid wastes cause health hazard through creation of obnoxious smell, and harbouring of flies and rodents, which act as carriers of diseases like typhoid, diphtheria, diarrhoea, malaria and cholera, etc. These wastes cause frequent nuisance as and when these are carelessly handled, spread by wind and spluttered through rain water.

Q. 1. _____ is the unwanted or useless solid materials generated from human activities in residential, industrial or commercial areas.

- (A) Industrial waste
(B) Solid waste
(C) Commercial waste
(D) Animal waste

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Solid waste commonly known as trash is a waste type consisting of everyday items that are discarded by the public.

Q. 2. How can we control the solid waste pollution?

- (A) By composting
(B) By recycling
(C) By making landfills
(D) All of the Above

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: Various methods are practiced to control solid waste pollution as composting, recycling, incineration, pyrolysis, disposal, landfills etc.

Q. 3. What are the examples of solid waste?

- (A) Commercial refuse
(B) Sludge from water supply
(C) Construction debris
(D) All of the Above

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Q. 4. What has caused the increase in solid waste?

- (A) Increased trade
(B) Increased urbanization
(C) Increased government policies
(D) None of the Above

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Overpopulation, urbanization and the growing technology are among the few reasons for solid waste pollution. The rising population have lead to the production of more waste, with every passing year people have several kinds of stuff to use and discard.



PART-A: FUNDAMENTALS OF HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

Term I

MAP WORK

Map Items for identification only on the outline map of World.

Ch. 2 to 4

The largest country in each continent in terms of area



Ch. 5 to 7

Major areas of mixed farming of the World

Areas of subsistence gathering

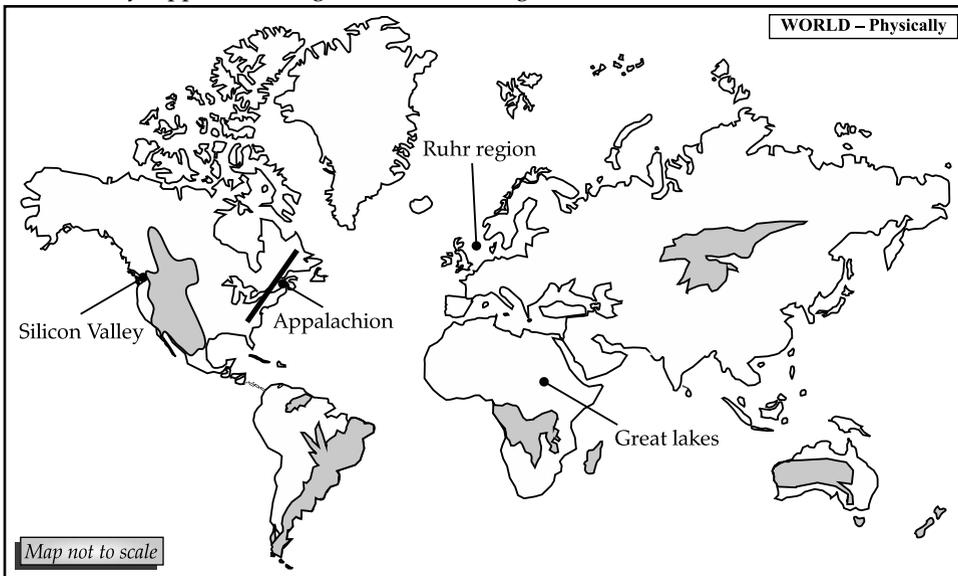


Major areas of extensive commercial grain farming

Major areas of nomadic herding of the world



Major areas of commercial livestock rearing
Ruhr region, Silicon Valley, Appalachian region, Great lakes region



Ch. 8

Major Sea Ports :

Europe : North Cape, London, Hamburg

North America : Vancouver, San Francisco, New Orleans South America : Rio De Janeiro, Colon, Valparaiso

Africa : Suez, Durban and Cape Town

Asia : Yokohama, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Aden, Karachi, Kolkata

Australia: Perth, Sydney, Melbourne

Inland Waterways : Suez canal, Panama canal, Rhine waterway and St. Lawrence Seaway



Major Airports :

Asia : Tokyo, Beijing, Mumbai, Jeddah, Aden

Africa : Johannesburg & Nairobi

Europe : Moscow, London, Paris, Berlin and Rome

North America : Chicago, New Orleans, Mexico City

South America : Buenos Aires, Santiago

Australia : Darwin and Wellington



PART-B: INDIA - PEOPLE AND ECONOMY

Term II

MAP WORK

Map Items for locating and labelling only on the outline political map of India

Ch. 1 to 4

- State with highest level of urbanization- Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Goa.
- State with lowest level of urbanization- Himachal Pradesh, Bihar, Assam and Odisha.
- State with higher level of population density- West Bengal, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.
- State with lowest level of population density- Arunachal Pradesh & Mizoram.
- Out migrating states- Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh.
- In migrating states- Maharashtra, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana.
- Cities with more than 10 million population – Greater Mumbai, Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai, Bengaluru



Ch. 6 to 9

Mines:

- Iron-ore mines: Mayurbhanj, Bailadila, Ratnagiri, Bellary
- Manganese mines: Balaghat, Shimoga
- Copper mines: Hazaribagh, Singhbhum, Khetri
- Bauxite mines: Katni, Bilaspur and Koraput
- Coal mines: Jharia, Bokaro, Raniganj, Neyveli

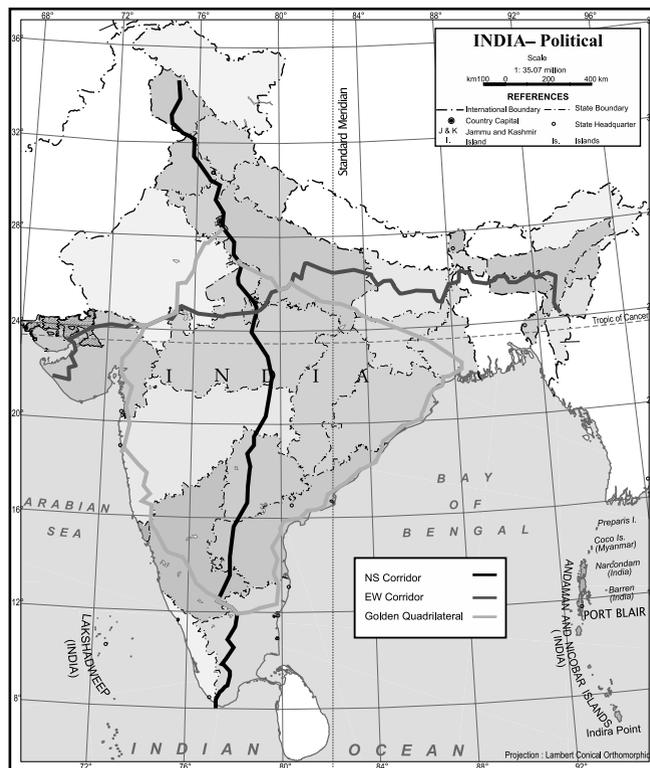
- Oil Refineries: Mathura, Jamnagar, Baroni Industries



Ch. 10

Transport:

- (i) Important nodes on North South corridor, East West corridor & Golden Quadrilateral



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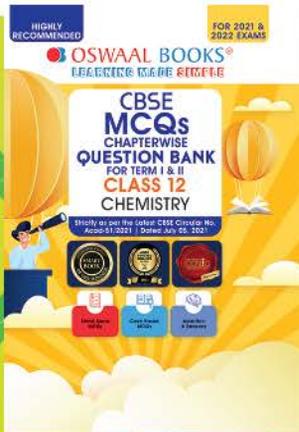
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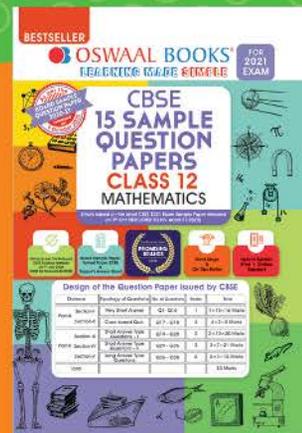
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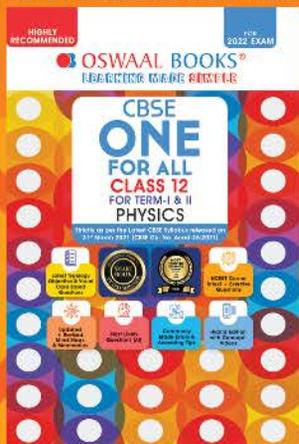
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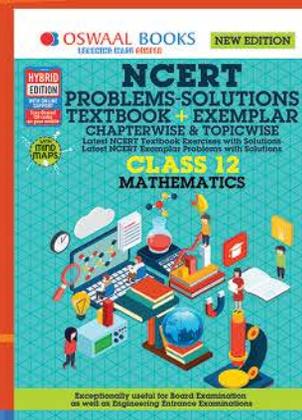
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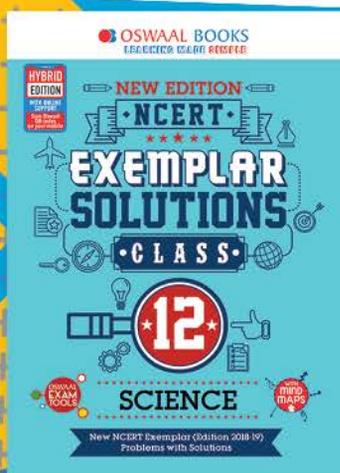
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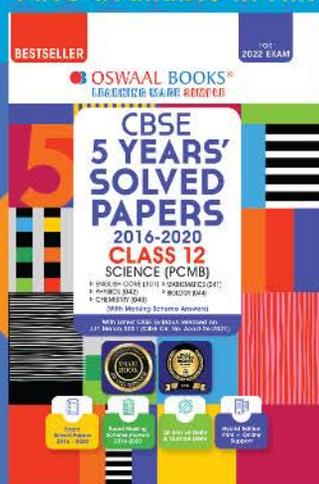
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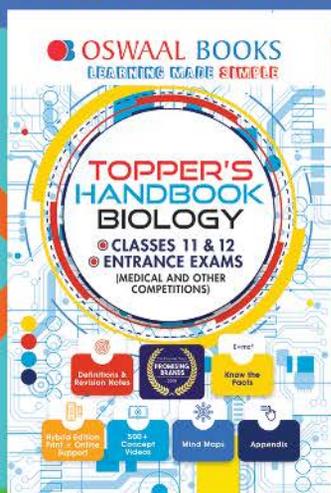
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