

केंद्रीय विद्यालय संगठन क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय रायपुर
Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan Regional Office Raipur



Class - XII

Multiple Choice Question Bank
[MCQ] Term – I

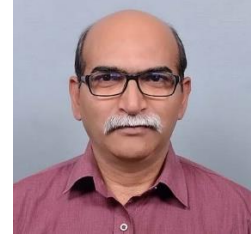
GEOGRAPHY [029]

Based on Latest CBSE Exam Pattern
for the Session 2021-22

केंद्रीय विद्यालय संगठन क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय रायपुर

Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan Regional Office Raipur

MESSAGE FROM DUPUTY COMMISSIONER



It is a matter of great pleasure for me to publish study material for different subjects of classes X and XII for Raipur Region. Getting acquainted and familiarized with the recent changes in curriculum and assessment process made by CBSE vide Circular No. 51 and 53 issued in the month of July 2021 will help students to prepare themselves better for the examination. Sound and deeper knowledge of the Units and Chapters is must for grasping the concepts, understanding the questions. Study materials help in making suitable and effective notes for quick revision just before the examination.

Due to the unprecedented circumstances of COVID-19 pandemic the students and the teachers are getting very limited opportunity to interact face to face in the classes. In such a situation the supervised and especially prepared value points will help the students to develop their understanding and analytical skills together. The students will be benefitted immensely after going through the question bank and practice papers. The study materials will build a special bond and act as connecting link between the teachers and the students as both can undertake a guided and experiential learning simultaneously. It will help the students develop the habit of exploring and analyzing the **Creative & Critical Thinking Skills**. The new concepts introduced in the question pattern related to case study, reasoning and ascertain will empower the students to take independent decision on different situational problems. The different study materials are designed in such a manner to help the students in their self-learning pace. It emphasizes the great pedagogical dictum that *'everything can belearnt but nothing can be taught'*. The self-motivated learning as well as supervised classes will together help them achieve the new academic heights.

I would like to extend my sincere gratitude to all the principals and the teachers who have relentlessly striven for completion of the project of preparing study materials for all the subjects. Their enormous contribution in making this project successful is praiseworthy.

Happy learning and best of luck!

Vinod Kumar
(Deputy Commissioner)

केंद्रीय विद्यालय संगठन क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय रायपुर
Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan Regional Office Raipur

Our Patern



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भारत का संविधान उद्देशिका

हम, भारत के लोग, भारत को एक संपूर्ण प्रभुत्व-संपन्न, समाजवादी, पंथ-निरपेक्ष, लोकतंत्रात्मक गणराज्य बनाने के लिए तथा उसके समस्त नागरिकों को:

सामाजिक, आर्थिक और राजनैतिक न्याय,

विचार, अभिव्यक्ति, विश्वास, धर्म

और उपासना की स्वतंत्रता,

प्रतिष्ठा और अवसर की समता

प्राप्त कराने के लिए,

तथा उन सब में व्यक्ति की गरिमा और

राष्ट्र की एकता और अखंडता

सुनिश्चित करने वाली बंधुता बढ़ाने के लिए

दृढसंकल्प होकर अपनी इस संविधान सभा में आज तारीख 26 नवंबर, 1949 ई. (मिति मार्गशीर्ष शुक्ला सप्तमी, संवत् दो हजार छह विक्रमी) को एतद्वारा इस संविधान को अंगीकृत, अधिनियमित और आत्मार्पित करते हैं।

CONTENT TEAM

- **Vandana Sahu, PGT Geography KV No-1 Raipur Shift-II**
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Geography
Code No. 029
Class XII (2021-22)
Term wise Syllabus

COURSE CONTENT TERM I

MARKS : 35
Weightage

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 III:	Resources and Development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Water resources - availability and utilization-irrigation, domestic, 	5

	industrial and other uses; scarcity of water and conservation methods-rain water harvesting and watershed management	
Map Work on identification of features based on 1-5 units on the outline Political map of World.		5
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	

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 and 4	1	The largest country in each continent in terms of area
Unit-3	Ch. 5 to 8 Primary Activities	1	Areas of subsistence gathering
		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, Jedda, 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

India - People and Economy
Class XII-Textbook II (NCERT)

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

Units - 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	<p>Mines:</p> <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	<p>Transport:</p> <p>(i) Important nodes on north south corridor, east west corridor & Golden Quadrilateral</p>
Unit-10	Ch.12	NIL

Human Geography (Nature and Scope)

1. 'Nomothetic' refers

- a. Law making
- b. Theorising
- c. Both (a) and (b)
- d. None of these

Explanation:- Nomothetic means law making

2. 'Idiographic' denotes

- a. Law making
- b. Theorising
- c. Description
- d. All of these

Explanation:- Idiographic means descriptive.

3. Who has defined Human Geography as the study of relationship between human societies and earth's surface?

- a. Ratzel
- b. Ellen C. Semple
- c. Blache
- d. Al Idrisi

Explanation:- The above definition is given by Ratzel.

4. Human Geography is study of changing relationship between unresting man and the unstable earth.

- a. Ratzel
- b. Ritter
- c. Kant
- d. Ellen C. Semple

Explanation:- The above definition is given by E.C. Semple

5. Who coined the term neo-determinism?

- a. Griffith Taylor
- b. Ratzel
- c. Blache
- d. Christaller

Explanation:- Griffith Taylor

7. Who gave the concept of 'stop and go determinism'?

- a. Griffith Taylor
- b. Ratzel
- c. E.C Semple
- d. Vidal de la Blache

Explanation:- Griffith Taylor

8. Which of the following is not a sub field of social geography?

- a. Medical geography
- b. Historical geography
- c. Cultural geography
- d. Military geography

Explanation:- Military Geography is a subfield of Political Geography.

9. In which period quantitative thought became popular in geographical studies?

- a. 1850
- b. 1920
- c. 1900
- d. Late 1950s

Explanation:- Quantitative thought became popular in geography after the paper published by I. Burton 'The Quantitative Revolution and Theoretical Geography' in the Canadian Geographer in 1963.

10. Which school of thought is mainly concerned with social well being of people

- a. Radical
- b. Behavioral
- c. Welfare
- d. Possibilism

Explanation:- Welfare or humanistic school of thought in human geography was mainly concerned with the different aspects of social well-being of the people. These included aspects such as housing, health and education. Geographers have already introduced appear as Geography of Social well-being in the Post Graduate curriculum'.

11. Stop and go determinism is also known as

- a. Possibilism
- b. Determinism
- c. Neo determinism
- d. None of the above

Explanation:- Stop and go determinism is also known as neo-determinism

12. Which of the following is a sub field of economic geography?

- a. Geography of leisure
- b. Military geography
- c. Historical geography
- d. Geography of agriculture

Explanation:- Geography of agriculture is a sub-field of Economic Geography

13. The study of inter relationship between human and environment is

- a. History
- b. Human Geography
- c. Economics
- d. Political science

Explanation:- Human Geography is the study of relationship of human and their immediate environment

14. The most important factor in the interaction between people and environment

- a. Human intelligence
- b. Technology
- c. People 's perception
- d. Human brotherhood

Explanation:- Human being interact with their environment with the help of technology.

15. Who is considered the father of human geography?

- a. Eratosthenes
- b. Ratzel
- c. E.C. Semple
- d. Vidal de la Blache

Explanation:-

16. Psephology is sister disciplines of which sub fields of human geography

- a. Military geography
- b. Electoral geography
- c. Agriculture geography
- d. industries geography

Explanation:- Psephology is a sub-field of Electoral Geography.

18. The idea that all the regions were a part of whole i.e., the earth is under which approaches

- a. Spatial organization
- b. Emergency of humanistic
- c. Areal differentiation
- d. Regional analysis

Explanation:- Elaborate description of all aspects of a region were undertaken. The idea was that all the regions were part of a whole, ie (the earth); so, understanding the parts in totality would lead to an understanding of the whole.

19. Historical Geography to which field of human geography

- a. Political Geography
- b. Social Geography
- c. Settlement Geography
- d. Economic

Explanation:- Historical Geography is a subfield of Social Geography.

20. Geography _____ School of thought employed Marxian theory to explain the basic cause of poverty, deprivation and social inequality

- a. Welfare or Humanistic
- b. Radical
- c. Behavioural
- d. None of these

Explanation:- Radical school of thought employed Marxian theory to explain the basic cause of poverty, deprivation and social inequality. Contemporary social problems were related to the development of capitalism.

21. Naturalisation of humans means

- a. Low level of technological development
- b. high level of technological development
- c. moderate level of technological development
- d. None of these

Explanation:- Human beings having low level of technology acts according to the conditions provided by the nature.

22. Which subject is called Mother Discipline?

- a. Geography
- b. Economics
- c. History
- d. Political Science

Explanation:- Geography is considered as the mother discipline of all subjects.

23. Which approach of Human Geography was followed in colonial period?

- a. Areal differentiation
- b. Spatial organization
- c. Behavioural
- d. Regional

Explanation:- During colonial period Exploration and description and Regional analysis approaches were followed.

24. Who is not a French geographer out of the following?

- a. Blache
- b. Bruches
- c. Demanzia
- d. Ritter

Explanation:- Ritter belongs to Germany.

25. Read the Case Study given below and answer the questions that follow:

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-olds in other parts of the world.

1. How human beings are controlling climatic conditions?

- A. By making glass house
- B. By using air conditions
- C. Both A and B
- D. None of the above

2. Why Kari looks younger than many thirty-year-olds in other parts of the world though she is fifty-eight years old?

- A. Because of Medicine
- B. Because of surgery
- C. Because of better living standard
- D. None of the above

3. Which one of the following things makes possible to change nature by the human beings?

- A. By organization
- B. By rule
- C. By using Technology

- D. None of the above
4. What do mean by humanisation of Nature?
- A. Change in climate
 B. Making full control over climate
C. Modifying nature as per requirements
 D. None of the above
26. Which of the following is not a component of natural environment?
- a) Farms
 b) Mountains
 c) Lakes
 d) Roads
- I. a and b
 II. b and c
 III. c and d
IV. a and d

Explanation:- Farms and Roads are constructed by Human beings.

27. Consider the following about later colonial period and choose the correct answer.
- a) Regional analysis was used to study geography
 b) Elaborate description of all aspects of region were undertaken

Codes:-

- A. a)andb)**
 B. Only a
 C. Only b
 D. None of the above

Explanation:- Both are correct.

28. Assertion:- (A) Understanding of friction and heat helped the humans in discovering the fire
 Reason:- (R) Technology enables the humans to overcome the limitation imposed by nature.

Codes:-

1. Both A and R are true and A is the correct explanation of R
2. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
 3. A is true but R is false
 4. A is false but R is true

Explanation:-Both are correct and technology help humans to overcome the limitations imposed by the nature.

29. _____ indicates the level of cultural development of the society.

Ans:- Technology.

Source based question:-

Benda lives in the wilds of the Abujhmad 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 326 single fluid motion Benda and his friends disappear behind the thick canopy of trees and become one with the spirit of the forest.

1. Which type of agriculture is practiced by the tribal people of Benda's village?
 - A. Intensive agriculture
 - B. Plantation farming
 - C. Commercial extensive farming
 - D. Primitive subsistence agriculture
2. Which trees dominate the forest area of central India mentioned above?
 - A. Sal and Mahua
 - B. Palash and Mangrove
 - C. Sal and Mangrove
 - D. Mahua and Mangrove.
3. The above portrayal of the forest life reflects which of the following philosophy of man-nature relationship?
 - A. The Humanisation of nature
 - B. The Naturalisation of human
 - C. Stop and go determinism
 - D. All of the above
4. As mentioned in the above paragraph "Gajjhara" and "Kuchla" are _____.
 - A. Agricultural method
 - B. Tribal dresses
 - C. Spirit of the forest
 - D. Special plants

THE WORLD POPULATION- Distribution, density and Growth

1. Which continent has the highest growth rate of the population?

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

Answer-(B) Africa(Fundamental of human Geography page no. 14 Table no. 2.3)

2. Which one of the following is not an area of the sparse population?

- (A) The Atacama
- (B) Equatorial Region
- (C) South-East Asia
- (D) Polar Regions.

Answer-(C) South-East Asia (Dense population found- India , China)

3. Which of the following is not a push factor:

- (A) Water shortage
- (B) Unemployment
- (C) Medical/Educational facilities
- (D) Epidemics.

Answer-(C) Medical/Educational facilities (It is a Pull factor)

4. Which one of the following is not a fact?

- (A) Human population increased more than ten times during the past 500 years
- (B) Nearly 80 million people are added to the world population each year
- (C) It took 100 years for the population to rise from five billion to six billion
- (D) Population growth is high in the first stage of demographic transition.

Answer-(C) It took 100 years for the population to rise from five billion to six billion (Correct answer is 12 years)

5. "Asia has many places where people are few and few place where people are very many".
The above statement is given by which one of the following scholars?

- (A) George B. Cressey
- (B) R.C CHANDANA
- (C) P.DORE
- (D) BOGUE

Answer-(A) George B. Cressey (Fundamental of human Geography page no.08)

6. July 11 is celebrating as-----

- A) No tobacco day
- B) The World Population day

C)The World environment day

D) The World health day

Answer-B)The World Population Day(Celebrating at International level)

6.Which approach of human geography was followed in colonial period?

(i) Areal differentiation

(ii)Spatial organization

(iii) Behavioural

(iv) Regional

Ans.(iv) Regional (Fundamental of human Geography page no.05)

7.Which is not a fact?

a. Pollution is caused due to industrial development

b. Ozone layer is depleted due to primitive agriculture

c. Global warming is due to greenhouse effect

d. Land has been degraded due to pollution

Ans.b Ozone layer is depleted due to primitive agriculture (It is practising in very small patches in few places)

8.Which element is not a part of environment?

a. Climate

b. Relief

c. Agriculture

d. Water

Ans. C agriculture(It's an example of human activity)

9.Who proposed the concept of neo determinism ?

a. Griffith Taylor

b. Blache

c. Huntington

d. Ritter

Ans. a Griffith Taylor(Fundamental of human Geography page no.04)

10. Which subject is called mother discipline?

a. Geography

- b. Economics
- c. History
- d. Political science

Ans. a Geography ("mother of all sciences"-due to it's links & influence on a range of other scientific field including biology, mathematics, anthropology, geology, astronomy & chemistry.)

11. The third most populous nation in world is:

- a. Nigeria
- b. Japan
- c. China
- d. USA

ANS: d. USA (Fundamental of human Geography page no.08)

12. By the 2025 AD the world population will be

- a. 6.8 billion
- b. 8 billion
- c. 6 billion
- d. 8.6 billion

ANS: 8 billion (Fundamental of human Geography page no.13)

13.The term crude birth rate is close in meaning to which of the following term?

- a. Mortality
- b. Fertility
- c. Migration
- d. None

ANS: b. Fertility (Fertility refers to the number of live births relating to a woman)

14. Migrates who move out of a place are called .

- a.Emmigrants
- b. Migrants
- c. Foreigner
- d. None

ANS: a. Emigrants(Fundamental of human Geography page no.11)

15. Migrates who move into a new place are called,

- a. Emigrants
- b. NRI
- c. Immigrants
- d None

ANS: Immigrants(Fundamental of human Geography page no.11)

16. Change of population in particular area between two points of time is known as –

- A) Growth of Population
- B) Population Growth Rate
- C) Positive Growth of Population
- D) Negative Growth of Population

Ans-A) Growth of Population(Fundamental of human Geography page no.11)

17- Population increased by difference between births and deaths in a particular region between two points of time.

- A) Natural Growth of Population
- B) Population Growth Rate
- C) Positive Growth of Population
- D) Negative Growth of Population

Ans-A) Natural Growth of Population (Fundamental of human Geography page no.11)

18- The change of population expressed in percentage.

- A) Growth Rate of Population
- B) Population Growth Rate
- C) Positive Growth of Population
- D) Negative Growth of Population

Ans-A) Growth Rate of Population (Fundamental of human Geography page no.11)

19- This happens when the birth rate is more than the death rate between two points of time or when people from other countries migrate permanently to a region.

- A) Natural Growth of Population
- B) Population Growth Rate
- C) Positive Growth of Population
- D) Negative Growth of Population

Ans-C) Positive Growth of Population

(Fundamental of human Geography page no.11)

20- If the population Changed between two points of time, It occurs when the birth rate falls below the death rate or people migrate too their countries.

- A) Natural Growth of Population
- B) Population Growth Rate
- C) Positive Growth of Population
- D) Negative Growth of Population

Ans-D) Negative Growth of Population

(Fundamental of human Geography page no.11)

21. When people move from one place to another, the place they move from is called the-----

-

Ans- Place of Origin(Fundamental of human Geography page no.11)

22- When people move from one place to another the place they move to is called the-----

Ans- Place of Destination (Fundamental of human Geography page no.11)

23-Assertion: The world population was around 2 billion in 1930 which has rocketed to about 6 billion by 2000.

Reason: Increase in longevity due to a decline in death rate, maternal mortality rate, and the infant mortality rate has been some major causes of population explosion.

- A. Both Assertion and Reason are correct and Reason is the correct explanation for Assertion
- B. Both Assertion and reason are correct but Reason is not the correct explanation for Assertion.
- C. Assertion is correct but reason is incorrect.
- D. Both Assertion and reason are incorrect. **(Fundamental of human Geography page no.13)**

Ans-A. Both Assertion and Reason are correct and Reason is the correct explanation for Assertion

24. The largest country of South America continent in terms of area is-----

Ans-Brazil

25. Relate the most important factor responsible for high density of population found in Katanga-Zambia Plateau located in Africa:

- a) Availability of copper in abundance
- b) Availability of forests resources
- c) Close social ties
- d) Scenic natural beauty

Ans-a) Availability of copper in abundance (Fundamental of human Geography page no.10)

26. SOURCE/GRAPH BASED QUESTION

Study the given graph carefully and answer the following questions:

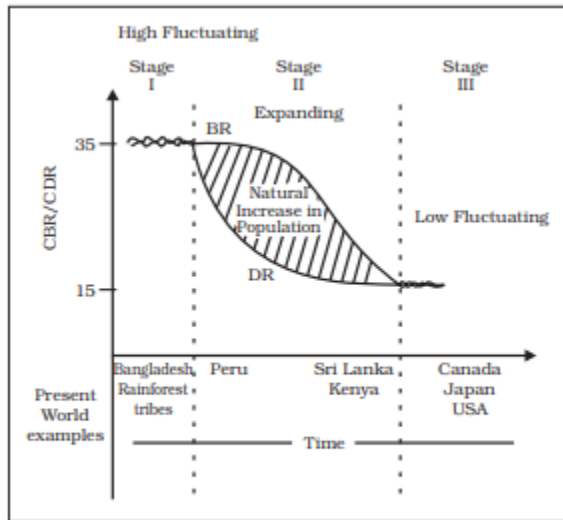


Fig. 2.3: Demographic Transition Theory

Answer the following questions-

a. How does the natural increase in population occur, as per the graph?

- Birth Rate – Death Rate
- Death Rate + Birth Rate
- Growth Rate- Birth Rate
- Birth Rate + Migration

Ans-i. Birth Rate – Death Rate(Fundamental of human Geography page no.11)

b. What does the transition from high fluctuating stage to low fluctuating stage indicate?

- Shift from Urban Industrial economy to Rural Agrarian economy
- Shift from Rural Agrarian economy to Urban Industrial economy
- Low Birth and Death Rate to High Birth and Death Rate
- Migration from Urban to Rural areas

Ans-ii. Shift from Rural Agrarian economy to Urban Industrial economy
(Fundamental of human Geography page no.15)

c. From the given graph, what condition can you infer about the developing countries?

- High Birth Rate and High Death Rate
- Low Birth rate and Low Death rate
- High Birth Rate and Low Birth Rate
- Low Birth Rate and High Death Rate

Ans-i. High Birth Rate and High Death Rate

d. In which stage of Demographic Transition, population explosion took place :

i. Stage I ii. Stage II iii. Stage III iv. Post Stage III

Ans-ii. Stage II (Birth rate is more than death rate)

27. Assertion- Population of a region does not change

Reason- Birth rate, Death rate and migration affect the population of a region,

A. Both Assertion and Reason are correct and Reason is the correct explanation for Assertion

B. Both Assertion and reason are correct but Reason is not the correct explanation for Assertion.

C. Only Assertion is correct.

D. Only Reason is correct.

Ans-D. Only Reason is correct. (Population of any place will change over a period)

28.SOURCE/GRAPH BASED QUESTION

Study the given graph carefully and answer the following questions:

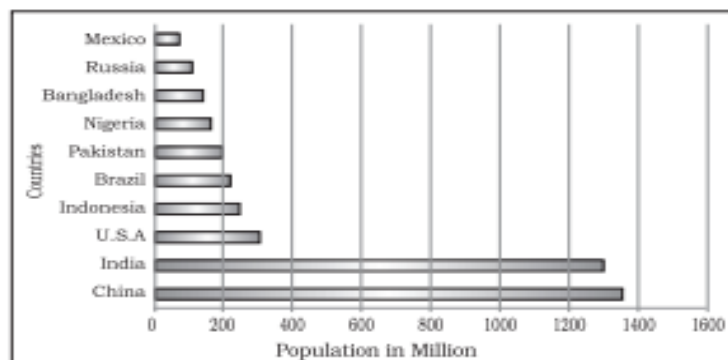


Fig. 2.1: Most Populous Countries

i) The population of which among the following country is greater than 1.2 billion?

A) USA

B) China

C) India

D) Both (B) and (C)

Ans-D) Both (B) and (C)

ii) Which of the given country has the third highest population in the world?

- A) Brazil
- B) USA
- C) Indonesia
- D) Pakistan

Ans-B) USA

iii) Among the top ten countries with the highest population, how many countries are located in Asia?

- A) Six
- B) Four
- C) Nine
- D) Two

Ans- A) Six

iv) How many countries of Africa are included in the top ten most populous countries?

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

Ans-B) One

29. Assertion- Technology has helped in population growth.

Reason- Technology has led to improvement in medical facilities and sanitation.

- A. Both Assertion and Reason are correct and Reason is the correct explanation for Assertion
- B. Both Assertion and reason are correct but Reason is not the correct explanation for Assertion.
- C. Only Assertion is correct.
- D. Only Reason is correct.

Ans-A. Both Assertion and Reason are correct and Reason is the correct explanation for Assertion (Fundamental of human Geography page no.13)

30. Assertion- Mediterranean region have been inhabited from early period in history.

Reason-Plain areas are favourable for the production of crops and to built roads and industries.

- A. Both Assertion and Reason are correct and Reason is the correct explanation for Assertion
- B. Both Assertion and reason are correct but Reason is not the correct explanation for Assertion.
- C. Only Assertion is correct.
- D. Only Reason is correct.

Ans-B. Both Assertion and reason are correct but Reason is not the correct explanation for Assertion.(Sentences are not related, both are independent statements)

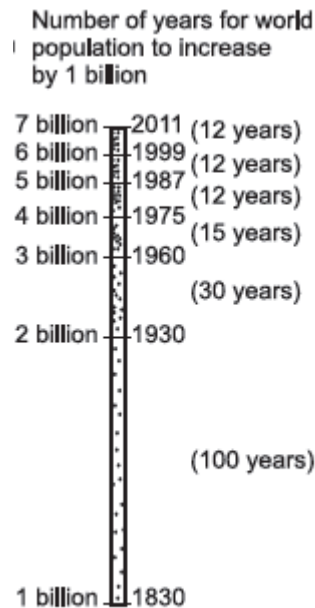
31. Which one of the following is not a correct pair?

- | A | B |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Mediterranean region | Pleasant Climate |
| 2. Ganga Plains | Minerals |
| 3. Osaka | Industrial Region |
| 4. Katanga Zambia | Copper mines |
- A) 1
B) 2
C) 3
D) 4

Ans- 2 (the Ganga plains is formed by deposition of sediments that is why mineral are not found)

32. Study the graph given

below and answer the questions that below.



i) How many years it took for the population to grow from 1 billion to 2 billion?

took for the population to grow from 1 billion to 2 billion?

- A) 12 years

- B) 100 years
- C) 15 years
- D) 9 years

Ans- B) 100 years (Fundamental of human Geography page no.12)

ii) The doubling of population was achieved in the shortest period during which of the following phases?

- A) 1 billion to 2 billion
- B) 2 billion to 3 billion
- C) 3 billion to 4 billion
- D) 4 billion to 5 billion

Ans- D) 4 billion to 5 billion (12 years)

iii) Which of the following factor is responsible for reduction in the time of population doubling?

- A) Better medical facilities
- B) Rise in industrial production
- C) mechanisation of agriculture
- D) All of the above

D) All of the above (All the factors are responsible to increase birth rate that is why population doubling time is reducing)

.....

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

1. Which one of the following is not a country with high human development?
A) Norway B) Argentina C) Japan **D) Egypt**
(Fundamental of human Geography page no.28 Table no. 4.3)

2. Which one of the following scholars introduced the concept of human development?
A) Professor Amartya Sen. **B) Dr. Mahmud ul haq** C) Ellen C sample D) Ratzel
(Fundamental of human Geography page no.23)

3. Which country is the first in rank in human development index?
A) Latvia **B) Norway** C) Finland D) Austria
(Fundamental of human Geography page no. 23)

4. Which is not used to measure the human development index
A) Literacy rate B) Per capita income C) Life expectancy **D) Social status of the people**
(Fundamental of human Geography page no.26)

5. What was the rank of India in UNDP in the year 2006?
A) 130 B)136 C) 126 **D)128**

6. What is the range of measuring human development index?
A) **1 to 10** B)1 to 20 C) 1 to 100 D)1 to 1000
(Fundamental of human Geography page no.26)

7. Which country have introduced the Gross National Happiness index first?
A) Nepal **B) Bhutan** C) Bangladesh D) Sri Lanka
(Fundamental of human Geography page no.27)

8. Which one of the following best describes development?
A) Increasing size **B) Positive change in quality** C) A constant in size simple D) Change in the quality.
(Fundamental of human Geography page no.22 development remains always positive)

9. Which of the one is not a Pillar of human development?
A) Equity B) Sustainability C) Productivity **D) Capacity**
(Fundamental of human Geography page no.25 Fourth Pillar is Empowerment)

10. Development means-
A) Improvement in quality B) Always positive C) Value added **D) All of the above**

(Fundamental of human Geography page no.22)

11- **Assertion** India's Human Development Index (HDI) rank in the world is 134.

Reason

HDI measures achievement in economic growth, standard of living and mortality rate.

- A. Both Assertion and Reason are correct and Reason is the correct explanation for Assertion
- B. Both Assertion and reason are correct but Reason is not the correct explanation for Assertion.
- C. Assertion is correct but reason is incorrect.
- D. Both Assertion and reason are incorrect.

Ans-B. Both Assertion and reason are correct but Reason is not the correct explanation for Assertion.

(Factors mentioned in reason are responsible for low / high HDI)

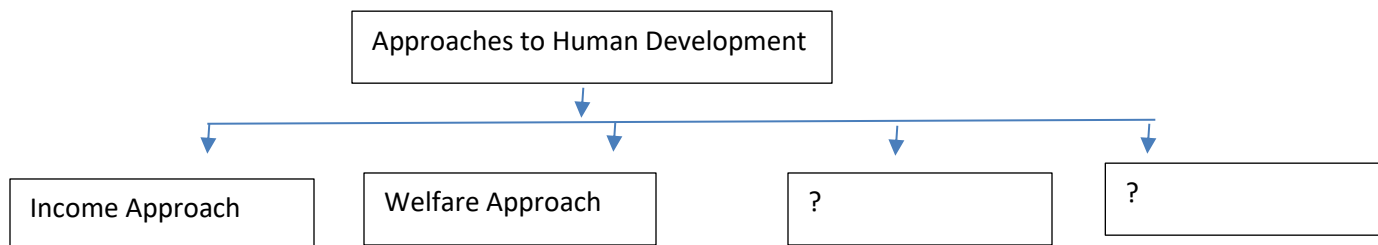
12- Fill in the blank

The concept of Human Development was developed by _____

Ans-Dr. Mahbub-ul-haq

(Fundamental of human Geography page no.23)

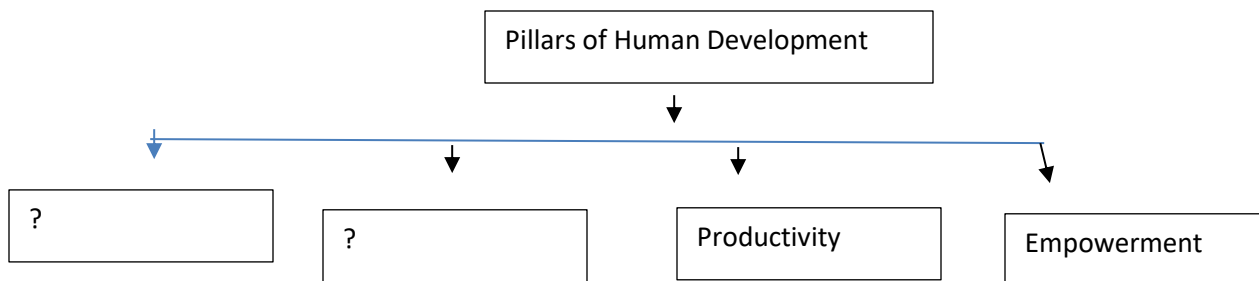
13. Complete the following table/chart



Ans- Basic needs Approach, Capability Approach

(Fundamental of human Geography page no.26, Table 4.1)

14. Complete the following chart-



Ans- Equity, Sustainability (Fundamental of human Geography page no.25)

15 Match the following and choose the correct option,

List I

List II

- A) Health
- B) Education
- C) Access to resources

- 1. Purchasing Power
- 2. Life Expectancy
- 3. Adult Literacy Rate

Select correct answer

	A	B	C
A)	2	3	1
B)	3	2	1
C)	1	2	3
D)	2	1	3

(Fundamental of human Geography page no.26)

16. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below

Both growth and development refer to change over a period of time. The difference is that growth is quantitative and value neutral. It may have a positive or a negative sign. This means that the change may be either positive (showing an increase) or negative (indicating a decrease).

Development means a qualitative change which is always value positive. This means that development cannot take place unless there is an increment or addition to the existing conditions. Development occurs when positive growth takes place. Yet, positive growth does not always lead to development. Development occurs when there is a positive change inequality.

The idea that the quality-of-life people enjoy in a country, the opportunities they have and freedoms they enjoy, are important aspects of development, is not new. These ideas were clearly spelt out for the first time in the late eighties and early nineties.

The works of two South Asian economists, Mahbub-ul-Haq and Amartya Sen are important in this regard.

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.

1. What is the most important features of Human Development?

- A) Enlarging people's choices

B) Freedom to achieve one's goal

C) Living Healthy lives

D) All the above

2. Which of the following statement is true?

A) Growth is always value positive

B) Development is quantitative

C) Development is always value positive

D) Growth is qualitative

3. The concept of human development keeps which of the following at the centre of development?

A) Nature

B) Resources

C) people

D) Government

17. Full form of UNDP is-----

Ans-United Nations Development Programme

(Fundamental of human Geography page no.27)

18. Which year Human Development Report published for first time?

A) 1981

B) 1970

C) 1990

D) 1980

(Fundamental of human Geography page no.23)

19. Which sector must be preferred by the government for improvement in HDI rank?

A) Defence

B) Para military force

C) Social Sector

D) None of these

(Education, Health and Access to resources are a part of social sector)

20. What is the weight age given to each indicator in the Human Development Index?

A) $\frac{2}{3}$

B) $\frac{1}{2}$

C) $\frac{1}{3}$

D) $\frac{1}{4}$

(Fundamental of human Geography page no.26)

HUMAN ACTIVITIES

Primary Activities	
S.N.	Multiple Choice Questions
1	<p>Which one from the following is not related with Gathering?</p> <p>a- Gathering is practised in regions with harsh climatic conditions. b- People extract both plants and animals to satisfy their needs for food, shelter and clothing. c- Gathering is practised in mid latitude zone d- In modern times some gathering is market oriented.</p> <p>Explanation: Gathering is practise in high latitude zones and low latitude zones such as Amazon basin, tropical Africa etc not in Mid latitude zone</p>
2	<p>Which one from the following is not correctly matched?</p> <p>a- Tibet – Yak b- Sahara – Goats c- Tropical Africa- Cattle d- Sub-Arctic – Giraffe</p> <p>Explanation: Giraffes are native to Africa, especially the sub-Saharan regions. Other animals are correctly matched with their natural habitat.</p>
3	<p>What is Transhumance?</p> <p>a- The process of seasonal migration from plain to pasture on mountains vice-versa. b- The process of hunting on higher altitude c- The process of gathering on higher mountain d- Migration from urban area to rural area on mountains</p> <p>Explanation: The process of migration from plain areas to pastures on mountain during summers and again from mountain pastures to plain areas during winters is known as Transhumance. In Himalayas, Gujjars, Bakarwals, Gaddis and Bhotiyas migrate from plains to mountains. Similarly in the Tundra regions the nomadic herders move from south to north in summers vice versa.</p>
4	<p>Which one from the following is not correct for Transhumance?</p> <p>a- In Himalayas, Gujjars, Bakarwals, Gaddis and Bhotiyas migrate from plains to mountains. b- In the Tundra regions the nomadic herders move from south to north in summers vice versa. c- None of above d- Both a and b</p> <p>Explanation: The process of migration from plain areas to pastures on mountain during summers and again from mountain pastures to plain areas during winters is known as Transhumance. In Himalayas, Gujjars, Bakarwals, Gaddis and Bhotiyas migrate from plains to mountains. Similarly in the Tundra regions the nomadic herders move from south to north in summers vice versa.</p>
5	<p>Which one from the following is not correct for Nomadic herding?</p>
31 Page	<p>a-In Nomadic herding only one type of important animals such as sheep, cattle, goats and horses are reared.</p>

	<p>b- Nomadic herding is practiced in Sahara c- The people depend for their survival on cattle/animals in nomadic herding d- Nomadic herding is not practiced USA</p> <p>Explanation: In commercial livestock rearing one type of important animal such as sheep, cattle, goats and horses etc reared which is the important characteristic. In nomadic herding it is not characteristic. Here people can have more than one type of animals for their survival.</p>
6	<p>Which one from the following is not correct for Commercial Livestock Rearing? a- Commercial livestock rearing is more organised, and capital intensive. b- Products such as meat and wool are processed. c- It is practised in New Zealand and Australia etc. d- Only one type of important animals such as sheep, cattle, goats and horses are not reared.</p> <p>Explanation: In commercial livestock rearing one type of important animal such as sheep, cattle, goats and horses etc reared which is the important characteristic.</p>
7	<p>Which one from the following is not correct for Shifting cultivation? a- Shifting cultivation is also called Primitive subsistence agriculture b- People use unsophisticated instruments and seeds c- Gradually in the process of cultivation the fertility of the soil increases d- Generally it is practiced by tribes</p> <p>Explanation: Due to shifting cultivation the fertility of the soil decreases, not increases because lack of fertilizers, timely irrigation, modern equipment, HYV seeds etc.</p>
8	<p>Shifting cultivation is known by different names in different areas of the world. Which one among the following is wrong name of Shifting cultivation? a- North East India - Jhuming b- Mexico - Milpa c- Indonesia - Ladang d- Sri Lanka - Rey</p> <p>Explanation: The name of Shifting cultivation in Sri Lanka is Chena not Rey. Rey is spoken in Vietnam.</p>
9	<p>Which is not correct for Intensive Subsistence agriculture? a- Use of machinery is limited b- Mostly done by Human Labour c- Land holding is in moderate size d- Density of population is high</p> <p>Explanation: The land holding in Intensive Subsistence agriculture is small, not Moderate size.</p>
10	<p>In which type of agriculture “The yield per unit area is high but per labour productivity is low”? a- Extensive commercial grain cultivation b- Intensive Subsistence agriculture dominated by Wet Paddy cultivation c- Plantation agriculture d- Mediterranean agriculture</p> <p>Explanation: The yield per unit area is high but per labour productivity is low in Intensive subsistence agriculture. In it Paddy is very important crop. Just opposite to it is- The yield per unit area is low but per person productivity is high in Extensive commercial grain farming.</p>

11	<p>In which one from the following countries Intensive subsistence agriculture dominated by crops other than paddy is practised?</p> <p>a- North Korea and Japan b- Indonesia and Malaysia c- India and Bangladesh d- Sri Lanka and Myanmar</p> <p>Explanation: Barley, Wheat and Soyabean are also grown where ever less rainfall occur in North Korea and Japan.</p>
12	<p>Which one from the following types of agriculture was introduced by European in their colonies?</p> <p>a- Plantation agriculture b- Dairy farming c- Collective and Co-operative farming d- Mediterranean agriculture</p> <p>Explanation: European introduced in their colonies plantation agriculture.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The French established cocoa and coffee plantation in west Africa. • British set up large tea garden in India and Sri Lanka. Rubber plantation in Malaysia and sugarcane and Banana plantation in West indies. • Spanish and American invested in coconut and sugarcane in Philippines. Dutch once had monopoly for sugarcane in Indonesia. • Coffee fazendas (large plantations) in Brazil are managed by European
13	<p>Which one from the following is not correct for Plantation agriculture?</p> <p>a- Large capital investment is required b- Scientific method of cultivation c- Skilled and cheap labours are required d- Low yield per acre but high yield per person</p> <p>Explanation: Low yield per acre but high yield per person is found in Extensive commercial grain farming because of large farms are cultivated by machines and density of population is also less in those area. Except d above three options are correct for Plantation agriculture.</p>
14	<p>Which one from the following is unmatched?</p> <p>a- French - Cocoa in East Africa b- British - Tea garden in Sri Lanka c- Spanish - Coconut in Philippines d- Dutch - Sugarcane in Indonesia</p> <p>Explanation: European introduced in their colonies plantation agriculture.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The French established cocoa and coffee plantation in west Africa. • British set up large tea garden in India and Sri Lanka. Rubber plantation in Malaysia and sugarcane and Banana plantation in West indies. • Spanish and American invested in coconut and sugarcane in Philippines. Dutch once had monopoly for sugarcane in Indonesia. • Coffee fazendas (large plantations) in Brazil are managed by European
15	<p>Which one from the following is called to large plantation of coffee in Brazil?</p> <p>a- Fazendas</p>

	<p>b- Ranches c- Paddock d- Coffeena</p> <p>Explanation: Large plantation of coffee in Brazil are called Fazendas.</p>
16	<p>Which one from the following plantation was not setup by British?</p> <p>a- Tea garden in Sri Lanka and India b- Coffee plantation in West Africa c- Rubber plantation in Malaysia d- Sugarcane and Banana plantation in West Indies</p> <p>Explanation: European introduced in their colonies planation agriculture.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The French established cocoa and coffee plantation in west Africa. • British set up large tea garden in India and Sri Lanka. Rubber plantation in Malaysia and sugarcane and Banana plantation in West indies. • Spanish and American invested in coconut and sugarcane in Philippines. Dutch once had monopoly for sugarcane in Indonesia. • Coffee fazendas (large plantations) in Brazil are managed by European
17	<p>Which one of the following is called Principal crop in Extensive Commercial Grain Cultivation?</p> <p>a- Corn b- Wheat c- Rice d- Barley</p> <p>Explanation: Principal crop which is grown in Extensive commercial grain cultivation is Wheat.</p>
18	<p>Which one from the following is not characteristic of Extensive Commercial Grain Cultivation?</p> <p>a- The size of farms is very large b- Entire operation of cultivation is mechanised c- High yield per acre but low yield per person d- Fully developed in Prairies, Pampas, Velds and Downs etc.</p> <p>Explanation: The yield per unit area is high but per labour productivity is low in Intensive subsistence agriculture. Just opposite to it is- The yield per unit area is low but per person productivity is high in Extensive commercial grain farming.</p>
19	<p>Which one from the following is not correctly matched?</p> <p>a- Velds - South Africa b- Canterbury - Australia c- Pampas - Argentina d- Prairies - Canada</p> <p>Explanation: Canterbury temperate grasslands are in New Zealand, not in Australia. In Australia the temperate grassland is called Downs.</p>
20	<p>In which type of farming both animals are reared and crops are also grown?</p> <p>a- Multiple cropping b- Mixed farming c- Co-operative farming d- Collective farming</p>

	Explanation: In Mixed farming both animals are reared and crops are grown.
21	<p>In which from the following countries dairy farming is not practiced?</p> <p>a- Eastern Europe b- South East Australia c- New Zealand d- Tasmania</p> <p>Explanation: Dairy farming is practised in West Europe, not in East Europe</p>
22	<p>There is no Off Season in which from the following farming?</p> <p>a- Mediterranean agriculture b- Dairy farming c- Extensive Commercial grain farming d- Plantation agriculture</p> <p>Explanation: Really there is not off season in Dairy farming because Milk is produced and many products are prepared of it. It happens every day. There is no role of season. For example, if any crop is sown and grown, it takes some times like 4 months are one year for it production. But in dairy, everyday its product found.</p>
23	<p>Which one from the following is not characteristic of Mediterranean agriculture?</p> <p>a- Produced fig and olives b- Fruits and vegetables are grown c- Pisciculture is practised d- Best quality wines are prepared by grapes</p> <p>Explanation:In Mediterranean agriculture Viticulture is practised and it is very important here, not pisciculture. Fish breeding is known as Pisciculture. Cultivation of Grapes is known as Viticulture.</p>
24	<p>Which one from the following is not characteristic of Collective farming?</p> <p>a- Introduced in European countries like Denmark and Netherland b- It is also known as Kolkhoz c- They are allowed to retain very small plots to grow crops in order to meet their daily requirements. d- Government fixes target to the crop and purchase it on pre-defined price.</p> <p>Explanation: Collective farming is practised in Russia. It is called it 'Kolkhoz' in Russian language so it is related with Russia, not Denmark and Netherland. In Denmark and Netherland, Cooperative farming is practised.</p>
25	<p>Which one from the following is not characteristic of Cooperative farming?</p> <p>a- Introduced in many western European countries such as Denmark and Netherland b- Government fixes target to the crop and purchase it on pre-defined price. c- Products are available at cheaper rates. d- Co-operative societies help farmers</p> <p>Explanation: In collective farming, Government fixes the target of crops to grow, not in cooperative farming.</p>
For Q. no.	<p>Answer the following questions as given two statements, marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below:</p> <p>a- Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.</p>

26 to 36	<p>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 but R is true.</p>
26	<p>Assertion (A)- Mining is included in Primary activities. Reason (R)- Primary activities utilizes earth's resource such as land, water, vegetation, building material and minerals etc. means the products of primary activities, we get from nature. Answer- a</p> <p>Explanation: Definitely mining is included in Primary activities and we know that primary activities utilizes earth's resource such as land, water, vegetation, building material and minerals etc. In this way both A and R both correct and R is correct explanation.</p>
27	<p>Assertion (A)- People or animal go from one place to another place is called Migration. Reason (R)- The process of migration from plain areas to pastures on mountain during summers and again from mountain pastures to plain areas during winters is known as Transhumance. Answer- b</p> <p>Explanation: A is correct definition of Migration. R is explaining about Transhumance. It means that both sentences are correct but R is not explanation of A.</p>
28	<p>Assertion (A)- Subsistence agriculture is done for consumption purpose Reason (R)- Shifting cultivation or Slash and burn agriculture is not same Answer- c</p> <p>Explanation: A is correct. R is not correct about the other name of Shifting cultivation. There is another name of Shifting cultivation is Slash and Burn agriculture. But here R is wrong so A is correct but not R</p>
29	<p>Assertion (A)-The yield per unit area is high but per labour productivity is low in Intensive Subsistence agriculture. Reason (R)- It is because of the produce has to be divided among people, there is high density of population as well. Answer- a</p> <p>Explanation: A is correct because in intensive subsistence agriculture per labour productivity is low because of high density of population. R is proving it. So both A and R correct and R is explanation of A.</p>
30	<p>Assertion (A)- In plantation agriculture occurs in smaller plots Reason(R)- In plantation agriculture skilled and cheap labour is required. Answer- d</p> <p>Explanation: Plantation agriculture is practised in larger plots. So A is not correct. But R is correct because for plantation agriculture skilled and cheap labours are required. In this way A is wrong but R is correct.</p>
31	<p>Assertion (A)-Extensive Commercial grain cultivation is practiced in the interior parts of semi-arid lands of the midlatitudes. Reason (R)- It is practised in Steppes, Prairies, Velds and Pampas Answer- a</p> <p>Explanation: Definitely Extensive commercial grain cultivation is practised in the interior parts of the semi-arid lands of midlatitudes where rainfall is around 50cm like Steppes, Prairies, Velds</p>

	and Pampas. In this way both A and R is correct and R is explanation.
32	<p>Assertion (A)- Equal emphasis is on Crop cultivation and Animal husbandry in Mixed farming Reason (R)- Wheat is principle crop of Extensive commercial grain farming Answer- b</p> <p>Explanation: A is correct because in Mixed faming both animal husbandry and crop cultivation both is done simultaneously. R is about Extensive commercial grain farming where Wheat is principal crop. In this way both A and R are correct but there is no relation between A and R so R is not explanation of A.</p>
33	<p>Assertion (A)- Netherland specialises in growing flowers, especially Tulips. Reason (R)- Viticulture is speciality of Commercial Grain Farming Answer- c</p> <p>Explanation: A is correct because Tulips are specialisation of Netherland but Viticulture (cultivation of grapes) is specialisation of Mediterranean agriculture. In this way A is correct but R is wrong.</p>
34	<p>Assertion (A)- Kolkhoz was introduced by a group of farmers in Denmark Reason (R)- Government fixes target to the crop and purchase it on pre-defined price in Collective farming Answer- d</p> <p>Explanation: A is wrong because Kolkhoz (Russian word for collective farming) was introduced in Russia, not Denmark. R is correct because Government fixes target to produce crops and purchase and accordingly farmers cultivate. In this way A is wrong and R is correct</p>
35	<p>Assertion (A)- In Denmark, practically every farmer is a member of a co-operative. Reason (R)- The price of the products grown in Co-operative farming is higher Answer- c</p> <p>Explanation: A is correct but R is wrong because the price of products grown in cooperative farming is always lesser than the market price. So A is correct but R is wrong</p>
36	<p>Assertion (A)-Open cast mining is easiest and cheapest way of mining minerals that occur close to surface. Reason (R)-Shaft method is used when the ore lies deep below the surface Answer- b</p> <p>Explanation:A is correct and R is also correct because shaft mining is used like rat hole mining. But there is no relation between both A and R so not R is not explanation of A.</p>
<p>With the help of the following key, identify the areas marked as A, B, C, D and E on the given outline map of World. Write the correct name of the place in the blank space given on the map.</p>	

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- A- Name the Area of Subsistence gathering- **Central Africa**
- B- Name the area of Nomadic Herding- **Tundra region of Siberia**
- C- Name the area of Commercial Livestock rearing- **Steppes**
- D- Name the area of Extensive Commercial Grain farming- **Prairies**
- E- Name the area of Mixed farming- **Pampas**

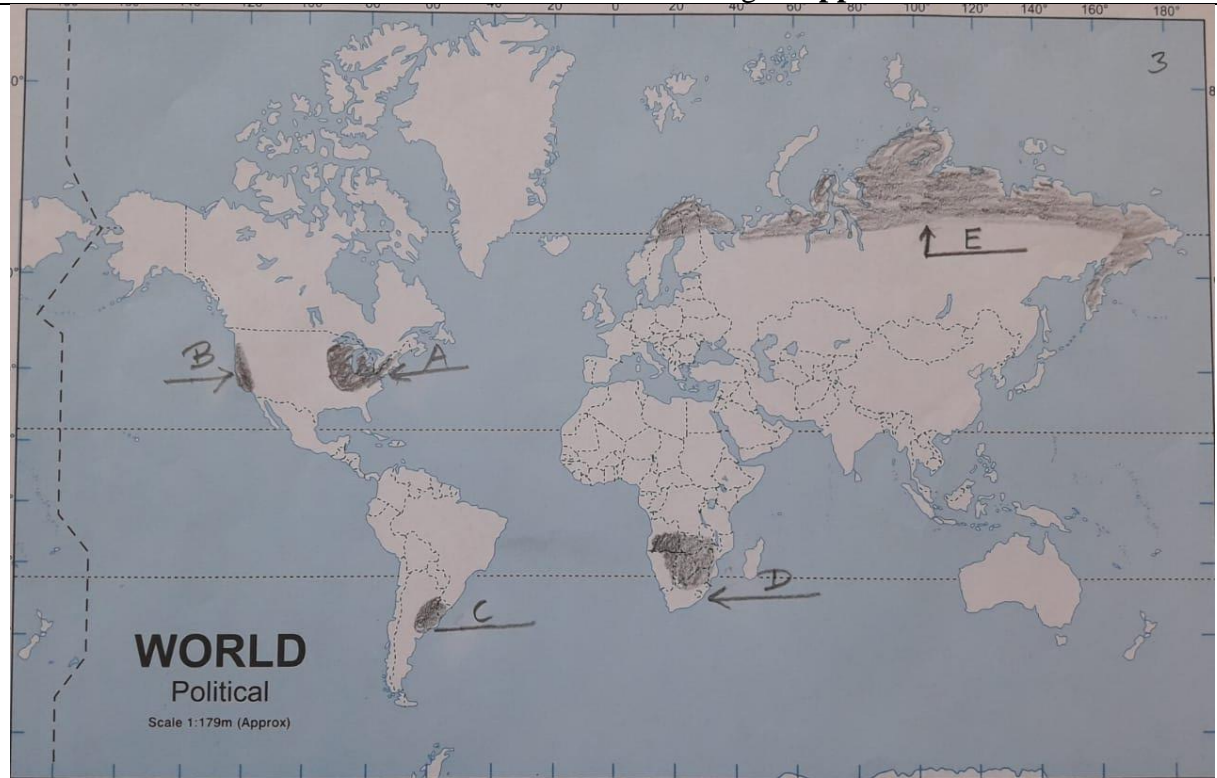
38



- A- Name the area of Mediterranean agriculture – **Chile**

- B- Name the area of Subsistence gathering- **Alaska and Northern Canada**
- C- Name the area of Nomadic Herding- **Kalahari region**
- D- Name the area of Commercial Livestock rearing- **Central Australia**
- E- Name the area of Extensive Commercial Grain farming- **Steppes**

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- A- Name the area of Mixed farming- **North east USA**
- B- Name the area of Mediterranean agriculture area- **California**
- C- Name the area of Extensive Commercial Grain farming- **Pampas**
- D- Name the area of Commercial Livestock rearing- **South African countries**
- E- Name the area of Nomadic herding- **Tundra region of Eurasia**

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- A- Name the area of Subsistence gathering- **Amazon basin**
- B- Name the area of Mediterranean agriculture region- **Southern African countries as Spain, France, Italy and Greece etc.**
- C- Name the area of Nomadic Herding- **Sahara Desert region**
- D- Name the area of Commercial livestock rearing- **Rockies region**
- E- Name the area of Extensive Commercial grain farming- **Downs**

41



- A- Name the area of Mediterranean agriculture- **Southern Australia**

- | | |
|--|---|
| | B- Name the area of Extensive Commercial grain farming- Velds
C- Name the area of Commercial livestock rearing- Argentina and Uruguay
D- Name the area of Nomadic herding- Arabian Peninsula
E- Name the area of Subsistence gathering- Himalayan region |
|--|---|

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION, GROWTH, CHANGE (INDIA)

Q.1.The state with the highest population in India is:

- (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.

Q. 2. The first complete population Census was conducted in India in:

- (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:

- (A) Punjab
- (B) TamilNadu
- (C) Jammu&Kashmir
- (D) Goa

Ans.Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: Goa has the least percent age of people living below poverty line at 5 .09%.

Q.4.The number of farmers per unit area of farmland is known as:

- (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 analyses by assessing the:

- (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 from1901to1921is referred to as period of:

(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 during1911-1921.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:

(A)1921-1951 (B)1911-1921 (D)1931-1941

(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 per2011Census.

(A)Punjab (B)Haryana

(C) Tamil Nadu (D) Arunachal Pradesh

Ans.Option (D)is correct.

Explanation: There as on behind such low density is the difficult living conditions of the state because of the forests in a larger are a of Arunachal Pradesh. About 51,540 sq. km.or 61.55% of the land area is recorded underforest. In comparison to other states, ArunachalPradesh has the lowest population density inIndia.

Q.9.ArrangethestatesofIndiawithhighesttolowestpopulationdensity.

(i) West Bengal (II)Bihar E

(iii) UttarPradesh (IV)MaharashtraOptions:

(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 populationdensity in Bihar is a direct result of unabatedpopulation

growth. Majority of Maharashtra state has high dense forest areas of 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.

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:

- (i) Population explosion
 - (ii) Stationary phase
 - (iii) Decreased growth
 - (iv) steady growth
- (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 ____.

- (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.

- (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) high (B) low^A
- (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.

Assertion and Reason based question.

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.

Ans.Option (C) is correct.

Q. 2. Assertion (A): The phase (1901 -21) is known as period of stagnant or stationary phase.

Reason (R): Both the birth rate and death rate were high keep in threat of increase low.

Ans.Option (A)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 on career volition of settled agriculture and agricultural development, pattern of human settlement, development of transport network,industrializationandurbanization.

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.

Ans.Option (A)is correct.

Explanation: facilities sanitation, education and overall development. These developments helped controlling epidemics likes plague, cholera and malaria. The combined effects was that the population started increasing steadily.

Q. 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 percent.

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. Increase in 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.

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.

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 study

i. Read the case study given below and answer the question that follow:

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 analyzed 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 a never view 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 over view 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:

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 the men able 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 all so 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 link skilling with demand centers.

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 realized by the government.

Q.2. What was the main thrust of NYP?

- (A) To stop child trafficking
- (B) To encourage child labor
- (C) Empower them 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. **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.

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.

Assertion and Reason Based questions

21

Assertion.The sex rate of Kerala is highest in India.

Reason; In countries like India the Population is Increased at a rapid rate.

Alternatives

- A. Both Assertion and Reason are correct and Reason is the correct explanation for Assertion
- B. Both Assertion and reason are correct but Reason is not the correct explanation for Assertion.
- C. Assertion is correct but reason is incorrect.
- D. Both Assertion and reason are incorrect.

Answer- B

22Assertion.Natality rate increase the population size and population density

Reason; Natality increase the number of individuals in an area by births.

Alternatives

- A. Both Assertion and Reason are correct and Reason is the correct explanation for Assertion
- B. Both Assertion and reason are correct but Reason is not the correct explanation for Assertion.
- C. Assertion is incorrect but reason is correct.
- D. Both Assertion and reason are incorrect.

Answer ;c

23Assertion .;The population of India is increasing at a steady rate

Reason; In India ,Birth rate is higher than the death rate .

Alternatives

- A. Both Assertion and Reason are correct and Reason is the correct explanation for Assertion
- B. Both Assertion and reason are correct but Reason is not the correct explanation for Assertion.
- C. Assertion is correct but reason is incorrect.
- D. Both Assertion and reason are incorrect.

Answer ; A

24.Assertion Density of population, is expressed as number of persons per unit area.

Reason;The density of population in India (2011) is 382 persons per sq km

Alternatives

- A. Both Assertion and Reason are correct and Reason is the correct explanation for Assertion**
- B. Both Assertion and reason are correct but Reason is not the correct explanation for Assertion.**
- C. Assertion is correct but reason is incorrect.**
- D. Both Assertion and reason are incorrect.**

ANSWER .A

Question 25. Assertion : Population data are collected through Census operation held every 9 years in our country

Reason; The first population Census in India was conducted in 1872 but its first complete Census was conducted only in 1881.

Alternatives

- A. Both Assertion and Reason are correct and Reason is the correct explanation for Assertion
- B. Both Assertion and reason are correct but Reason is not the correct explanation for Assertion.
- C. Assertion is correct but reason is incorrect.
- D. Assertion incorrect and reason are correct.

ANSWER .D

Question 26. Assertion; spatial distribution of population in India suggests a close relationship between population and physical, factors.

Reason; physical factors are concerned, it is clear that climate along with terrain and availability of water largely determines the pattern of the population distribution.

Alternatives

- A. Both Assertion and Reason are correct and Reason is the correct explanation for Assertion
- B. Both Assertion and reason are correct but Reason is not the correct explanation for Assertion.
- C. Assertion is correct but reason is incorrect.
- D. Both Assertion and reason are incorrect.

ANSWER .A

Question 27. Assertion. phase of growth of India's population, the birth rate and death rate were high keeping the rate of increase low

Reason; Poor health and medical services, illiteracy of people at large and inefficient distribution system of food and other basic necessities were largely responsible

Alternatives

- A. Both Assertion and Reason are correct and Reason is the correct explanation for Assertion

- B. Both Assertion and reason are correct but Reason is not the correct explanation for Assertion.
- C. Assertion is correct but reason is incorrect.
- D. Both Assertion and reason are incorrect.

ANSWER .A

Question 28.Assertion :Agricultural density = total agricultural population / net cultivable area

Reason: Agricultural population includes cultivators and agricultural labourers and their family members.

Alternatives

- A. Both Assertion and Reason are correct and Reason is the correct explanation for Assertion
- B. Both Assertion and reason are correct but Reason is not the correct explanation for Assertion.
- C. Assertion is correct but reason is incorrect.
- D. Both Assertion and reason are incorrect.

ANSWER .B

MAPBasedQUESTION

Question 1.

Locate and label the following on the given political map of India with appropriate symbols.

- (i) Highest density state
- (ii) Lowest density state

Answer:

- (i) Bihar (ii) Arunachal Pradesh

Question 2.

Locate and label the following on the given political map of India with appropriate symbols.

- (i) State with low percentage of urban population.
- (ii) State with high percentage of urban population.
- (iii) State with highest urban population.
- (iv) State with highest rural population.
- (v) State having lowest rural and urban population

Answer:

- (i) Himachal Pradesh and Bihar
- (ii) Goa
- (iii) Maharashtra
- (iv) Uttar Pradesh
- (v) Sikkim

Question 3

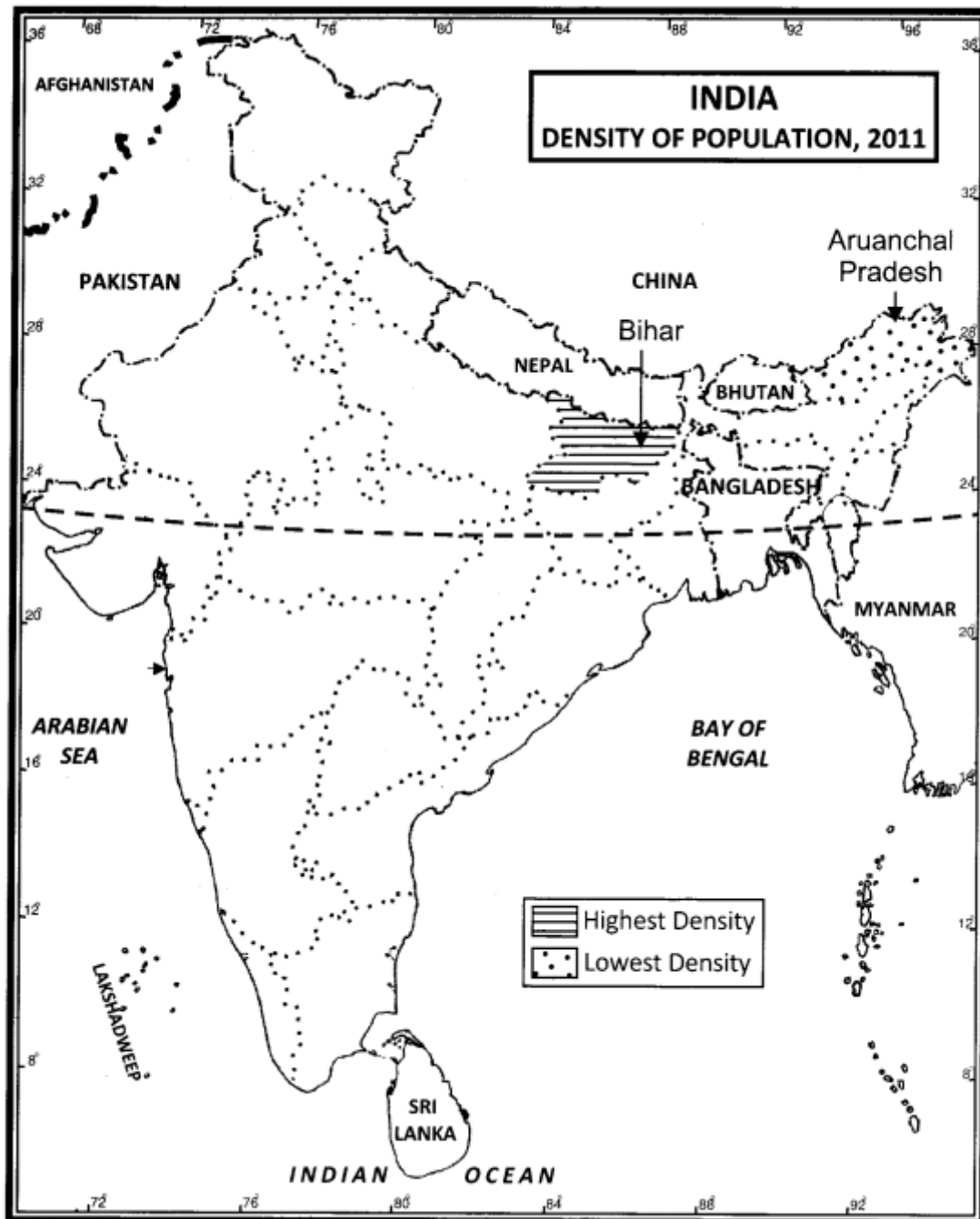
Locate and label the following on the given political map of India with appropriate symbols.

- (i) The State having largest area.
- (ii) State having highest density of population.
- (iii) State having lowest density of population

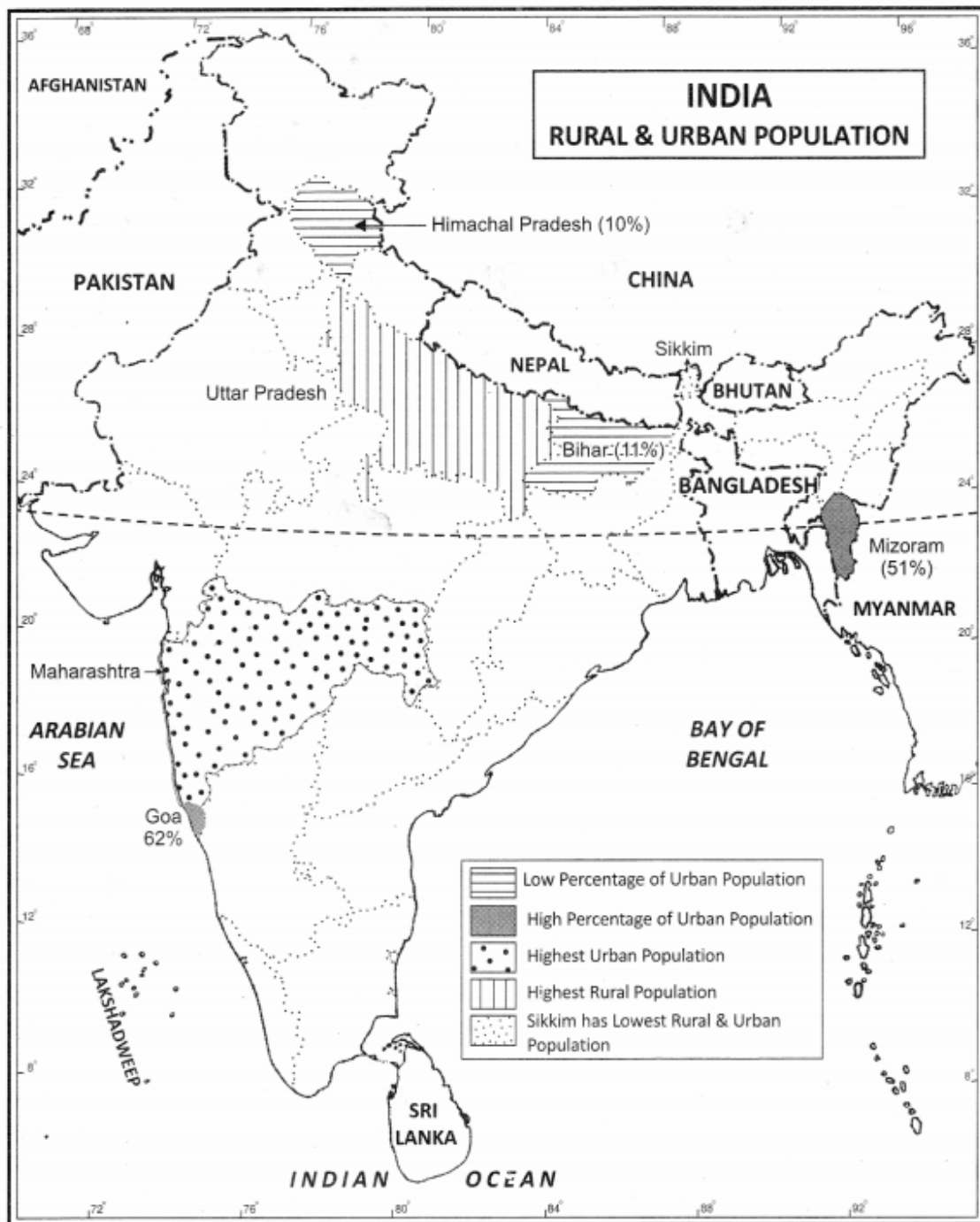
Answer:

- (i) Rajasthan
- (ii) Bihar
- (iii) Arunachal Pradesh

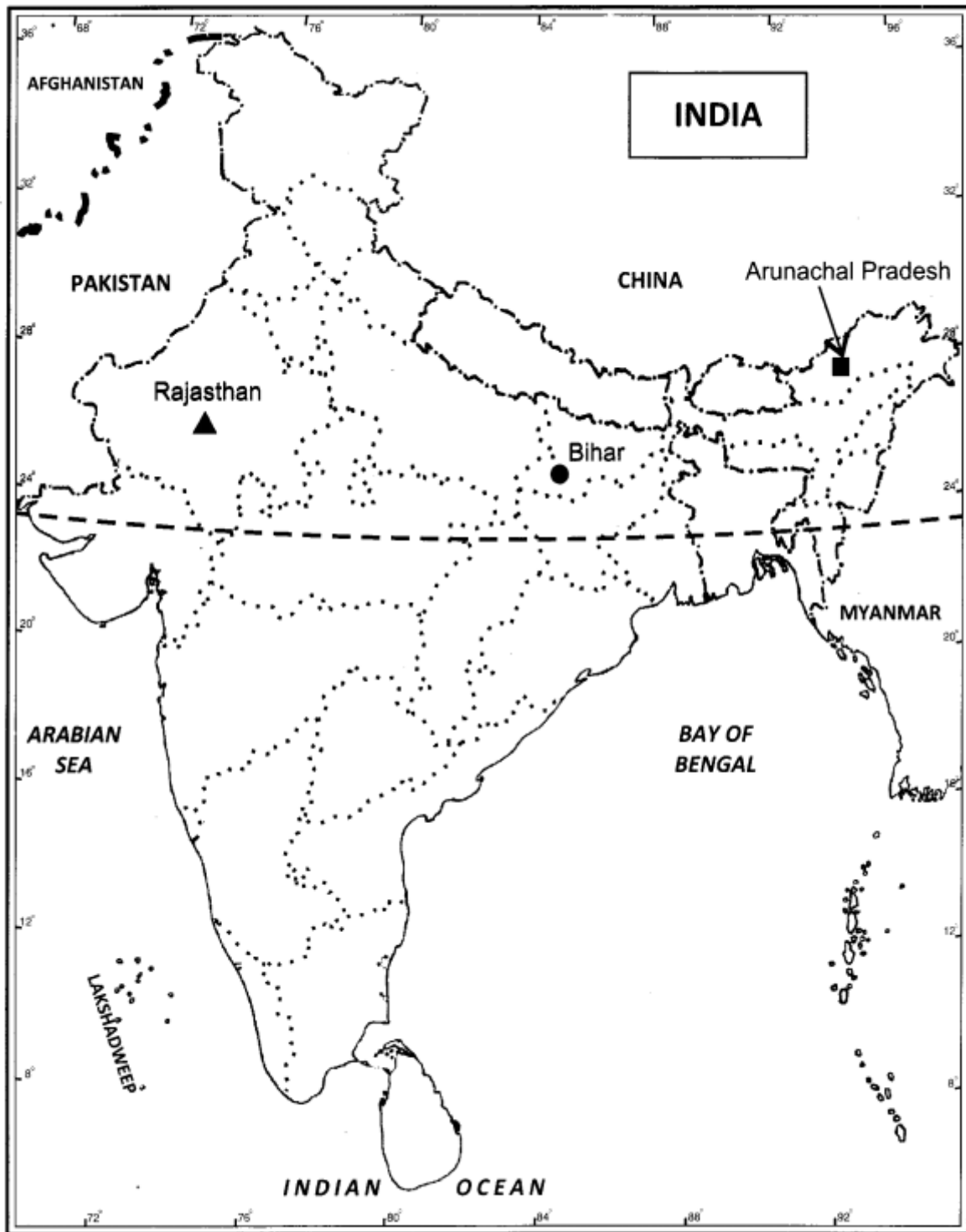
Map 1



Map 2



Map 3



DATA BASED QUESTION

Study the data given below carefully in the table and answer the following questions

Decadal Growth Rates in India, 1901-2011 Census

Census year	Total Population	Growth Rate				
<table border="1" style="margin: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;"><i>* Years</i></td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;"><i>Absolute Number</i></td> <td style="padding: 2px 10px;"><i>% of Growth</i></td> </tr> </table>				<i>* Years</i>	<i>Absolute Number</i>	<i>% of Growth</i>
<i>* Years</i>	<i>Absolute Number</i>	<i>% of Growth</i>				
1901	238396327-----					
1911	252093390	(+) 13697063	(+) 5.75			
1921	251321213	(-) 772117	(-) 0.31			
1931	278977238	(+) 27656025	(+) 11.60			
1941	318660580	(+) 39683342	(+) 14.22			
1951	361088090	(+) 42420485	(+) 13.31			
1961	439234771	(+) 77682873	(+) 21.51			
1971	548159652	(+) 108924881	(+) 24.80			
1981	683329097	(+) 135169445	(+) 24.66			
1991	846302688	(+) 162973591	(+) 23.85			
2001	1028610328	(+) 182307640	(+) 21.54			
2011**	1210193422	(+) 181583094	(+) 17.64			

Q1 Which decade Shows minus growth rate?

- a)1911-1921 b) 1921-1931 c)1931-1941 d) 1941-1951

Answer-A 1911-21

Q2 What is the main reasons for the decline in the population of this decade?

- a) high mortality and low birth rate b)low mortality and high birth rate
c) high mortality and high birth rate d) low mortality and low birth rate

Answer; c) high mortality and high birth rate

Q3. Which decades are referred to as the period of steady population growth?

- a)1901-1941 b) 1921-1951 c)1951-2001 d) 1971-1991

Answer- b) 1921-1951

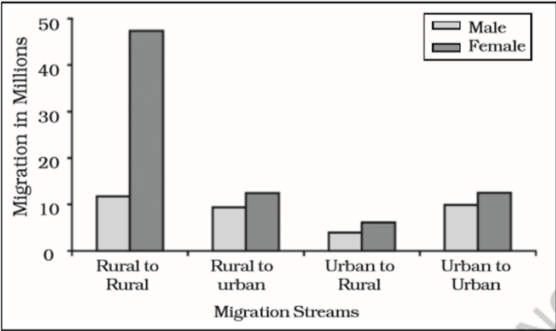
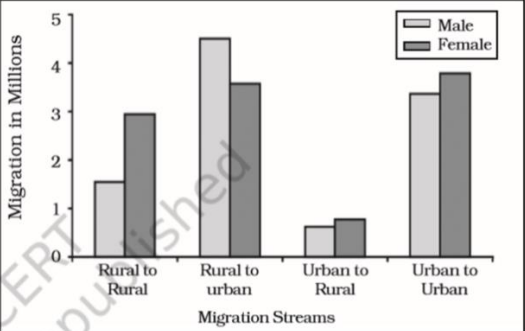
Q4.Why has the population growth decline in the last two decades?

- a) Decline Birth rate b) improvement of Literacy rate
c)Awareness d) all of the above

ANSWER .D

Book- 2nd, India People & Economy, Chapter- 2nd, Migration

42	<p>Which one from the following sentences is wrong?</p> <p>a- Indentured labour from Uttar Pradesh and Bihar were sent to Mauritius, Caribbean islands by French</p> <p>b- Indentured labour from Goa, Daman and Diu were sent to Angola, Mozambique by Portuguese.</p> <p>c- Indentured labour were sent to Reunion island and Martinique by French</p> <p>d- All such migrations were covered under the time-bound contract known as Girmite Act (Indian Emigration Act).</p> <p>Explanation: Indentured labour from Uttar Pradesh and Bihar were sent to Mauritius, Caribbean islands by British, not by French during colonial time in first wave of migration from India to other countries.</p>
43	<p>In which wave of migration people migrated to Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore and Indonesia etc.</p> <p>a- First wave of migration</p> <p>b- Second wave of migration</p> <p>c- Third wave of migration</p> <p>d- Fourth wave of migration</p> <p>Explanation: Definitely in the second wave of migration people migration from India to Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore and Indonesia etc. Professionals like, artisans, traders and factory workers migrated there in search of economic opportunities.</p>
44	<p>What type of professionals are not comprised in third wave of migration?</p> <p>a- Lawyers</p> <p>b- Software engineers</p> <p>c- Management consultants</p> <p>d- Doctors</p> <p>Explanation: In third wave of migration from India held to some of the developed countries like USA, UK, Canada, Australia etc. the people who migrated were Software Engineers, Management consultants and Doctors etc but rarely lawyers.</p>
45	<p>In the third wave of migration the people of India did not migrate in which one from the following countries?</p> <p>a- USA</p> <p>b- Canada</p> <p>c- UK</p> <p>d- Brazil</p> <p>Explanation: In third wave of migration from India held to some of the developed countries like USA, UK, Canada, Australia etc, not Brazil. the people who migrated were Software Engineers, Management consultants and Doctors etc</p>
46	<p>Which one from the following is not correct?</p> <p>a- Migration of people within the state is known as Intra-state migration</p> <p>b- Migration of people from one state to another state is known as Inter-state migration</p> <p>c- People come from anywhere to a place to settle is example of Immigration</p> <p>d- People come from anywhere to a place to settle is example of Emigration</p> <p>Explanation: People come from anywhere to a place to settle is known as Immigration, not Emigration other given options are correct.</p>

<p>For Q. no. 47 to 50</p>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Fig. 2.1 a : Intra-state Migration by Place of Last Residence Indicating Migration Streams India, 2011</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Fig. 2.1 b : Inter-state Migration by Place of Last Residence Indicating Migration Streams India, 2011</p> </div> </div>
<p>Based on this diagram answer from question no 47 to 50</p>	
<p>47</p>	<p>Find out from figure 2.1a, in which migration stream female migrate minimum?</p> <p>a- Urban to Rural b- Rural to Urban c- Rural to Rural d- Urban to Urban</p> <p>Explanation: Around 6-7 million females migrate from Urban to Rural which is lowest in comparing to other migration stream.</p>
<p>48</p>	<p>Find out from the given figures by which migration stream maximum females migrate and why?</p> <p>a- Rural to Rural because of marriage b- Rural to Urban because of Employment c- Urban to Rural because to work in primary activities d- Urban to Urban because of marriage</p> <p>Explanation: Maximum females migrate from Rural to Rural because of marriage which is tradition to go the house of males.</p>
<p>49</p>	<p>In inter-state migration diagram, find from the below options in which migration stream male migrate maximum?</p> <p>a- Rural to Rural b- Rural to Urban c- Urban to Rural d- Urban to Urban</p> <p>Explanation: In inter-state migration males dominate because of economic reasons they have to go urban region for livelihood.</p>
<p>50</p>	<p>How many percentages of people migrated from place of last residence as per 2011 Census report?</p> <p>a- 30% b- 33% c- 37 % d- 40%</p> <p>Explanation: As per 2011 census, out of 1,210 million people in the country, 455.8 million (about 37%) were reported as migrants of place of last residence.</p>
<p>51</p>	<p>Which one from the following sentences is not correct?</p> <p>a- In Rural to Rural migration stream female migrate maximum due to marriage b- If the place of birth is different from the place of enumeration, it is known as temporary migrant</p>

	<p>c- In Rural to Urban migration stream male migrate maximum due to employment d- In 37% of people migrated from place of last residence as per 2011 census report.</p> <p>Explanation: If the place of birth is different from the place of enumeration, it is known as Life-time migrant, not temporary migrant. Other options are correct.</p>
52	<p>Arrange in descending order of immigration in India from the neighbouring countries a- Bangladesh, Pakistan, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Myanmar b- Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal and Myanmar c- Pakistan, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Nepal and Sri Lanka d- Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Myanmar and Nepal</p> <p>Explanation: Migrants came to India as Bangladesh 51.2%, Pakistan 17.1%, Nepal 15.1%, Sri Lanka 3.7%, Myanmar, China, Bhutan and Afghanistan</p>
53	<p>Which one from the following is known as push factor? a- Education b- Drought c- Higher wages d- Regular work</p> <p>Explanation: Natural disasters such as, flood, drought, cyclonic storms, earthquake, tsunami, wars and local conflicts also give extra push to migrate. Other given options are considered Pull factors.</p>
54	<p>Which one from the following is not correct sentence? a- About 67 per cent of females move out from their parental houses following their marriage. b- Tsunami, wars and local conflicts also give extra push to migrate. c- Better opportunities for education, better health are important pull factors d- Maximum immigrants came in India are from Pakistan</p> <p>Explanation: Maximum migrants came to India from Bangladesh, not Pakistan. Migrants came to India as Bangladesh 51.2%, Pakistan 17.1%, Nepal 15.1%, Sri Lanka 3.7%, Myanmar, China, Bhutan and Afghanistan. Other given options are correct.</p>
55	<p>Which one from the following sentence is belonged to Economic consequence of Migration? a-Remittances from the international migrants are one of the major sources of foreign exchange. b- Migration leads to the redistribution of the population within a country. c- It also has serious negative consequences such as anonymity, which creates social vacuum and sense of dejection among individuals. d- Overcrowding of people due to rural-urban migration leads to unplanned growth of urban settlement and formation of slums shanty colonies.</p> <p>Explanation: Remittances from the international migrants are one of the major sources of foreign exchange. This is only belonged to Economic consequence. Other options are not belonged to economic consequence.</p>
56	<p>Which one from the following sentences is not correct? a- Migration has serious negative consequences such as anonymity, which creates social vacuum and sense of dejection among individuals. b- 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. c- Punjab, Kerala and Tamil Nadu do not receive very significant amount from their international migrants.</p>

	<p>d- Age and skill selective out migration from the rural area have adverse effect on the rural demographic structure.</p> <p>Explanation: In India Punjab, Kerala and Tamil Nadu do not receive very significant amount from their international migrants. This sentence is wrong but it should be that they receive very significant amount from their international migrants.</p>
For Q. n. 57 to 66	<p>Answer the following questions as given two statements, marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below:</p> <p>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 but R is true.</p>
57	<p>Assertion (A)- 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</p> <p>Reason (R)- People emigrated in second wave of migration to Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Brunei, African countries and western Asia for Oil etc. and the trend still continues.</p> <p>Answer- a</p> <p>Explanation: Both A and R are correct. The people who migrated to above mentioned countries for economic purpose. They are also neighbouring countries. So R is explanation of A</p>
58	<p>Assertion (A)- Third wave of migrant was comprised professionals like doctors, engineers (1960s onwards), software engineers, management consultants, financial experts, media persons etc</p> <p>Reason (R)- People emigrated in third wave to Trinidad, Tobago, Fiji and Mauritius</p> <p>Answer- c</p> <p>Explanation: A is correct because people migrated in third wave were doctors, engineers, software engineers, management consultants and financial experts etc. but R is wrong because professional migrated in USA, UK, Canada and Australia etc countries, not in Trinidad, Tobago, Fiji etc.</p>
59	<p>Assertion (A)- More than 5 million people immigrated in India from neighbouring countries</p> <p>Reason (R)- People immigrated in India were from Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Myanmar, Sri Lanka</p> <p>Answer- a</p> <p>Explanation: Both A and R are correct. Because immigrants in India were from Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Myanmar etc. they were more than 5 million.</p>
60	<p>Assertion (A)- Female migrate maximum from Rural to Rural areas after marriage</p> <p>Reason (R)- Male migrate maximum from Rural to Urban areas for economic purpose</p> <p>Answer- b</p> <p>Explanation: A and R both are correct. Female migrate from rural to rural maximum after marriage but male migrate maximum rural to urban because of economic reasons. But R is not explanation of A.</p>
61	<p>Assertion (A)-Maharashtra occupied first place in migrants, followed by Delhi, Gujarat and Haryana</p> <p>Reason (R)- Many people emigrate from UP, Bihar and Rajasthan for economic purpose to Maharashtra, Delhi, Gujarat and Haryana.</p> <p>Answer- a</p>

	<p>Explanation: Really Maharashtra occupied first place in migrants followed by Delhi, Gujarat and Haryana from UP, Bihar, Rajasthan for economic purpose. So A and R both correct. R is explanation of A</p>
62	<p>Assertion (A)-There is 67% female move out from their parental houses Reason (R)- It is because of marriage Answer- a</p> <p>Explanation: Because of marriage maximum female migrate from their parental houses. So Both A and R is correct. R is explanation of A.</p>
63	<p>Assertion (A)-The most important pull factor for majority of the rural migrants to urban areas is the better opportunities, availability of regular work and relatively higher wages. Reason (R)- In India people migrate from rural to urban areas mainly due to poverty, high population pressure on the land, lack of basic infrastructural facilities like health care, education, etc. Answer- a</p> <p>Explanation: Both A and R correct and R is explanation of A.</p>
64	<p>Assertion (A)-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. Reason (R)- Migration leads to the redistribution of the population within a country. Answer- b</p> <p>Explanation: A is correct. R is also correct but R is not explanation of A. because of redistribution of population is not related to A.</p>
65	<p>Assertion (A)- Due to migration, the best human resources move from the underdeveloped region to more developed region for want of better opportunities, which creates a gap between developed and underdeveloped regions. Reason (R)- Punjab, Kerala and Tamil Nadu receive very significant amount from their international migrants. Answer- b</p> <p>Explanation: Both A and R are correct but R is not explanation of A because A is talking about gap between under developed and developed regions but R is talking about amount which emigrants send to India. So R is not explanation of A.</p>
66	<p>Assertion (A)- Natural disasters such as, flood, drought, cyclonic storms, earthquake, tsunami, wars and local conflicts are not example of push factor. Reason (R)- Better opportunities for education, better health are important pull factors. Answer- d</p> <p>Explanation: A is wrong because it is Push factor, Not pull factor. On the other hand, R is correct because it is pull factor. So R is correct but not A.</p>

For Q. No. 67 to 70

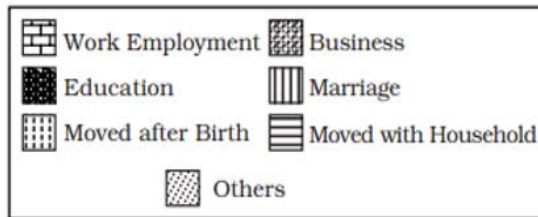
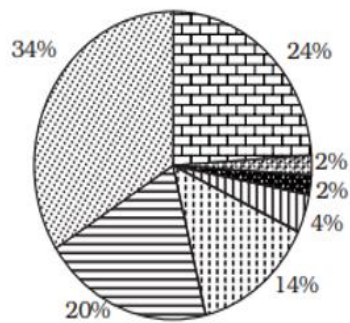


Fig. 2.2 a : Reasons for Male Migration by Last Residence, India, 2011

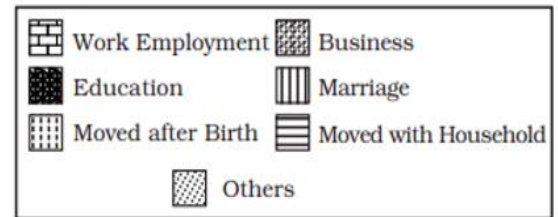
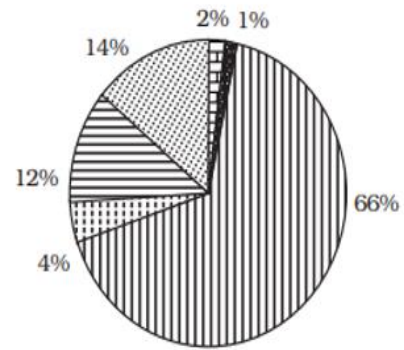


Fig. 2.2 b : Reasons for Female Migration by last Residence India, 2011

Based on this diagram answer to question no 62 to 65

- 67 How many percentages of females have migrated after birth?
 a- 20%
 b- 34%
c- 4%
 d- 24%

Explanation: Female migrate 4% after birth. It is given in diagram 2.2b.

- 68 How many percentage males migrate for marriage?
 a- 14%
 b- 66%
c- 4%
 d- 34%

Explanation: 4% male migrate after marriage. Given in diagram 2.2a.

- 69 For what purpose maximum percentage of males and maximum percentage of females migrate?
 a- Females for marriage 34% and Males for business purpose 66%
b- Males for Others purpose 34% and Females for marriage 66%
 c- Females for business 66% and Males for marriage 34%
 d- Males for employment 24% and Females for marriage 66%

Explanation: From diagram of 2.2a and 2.2b it is clear that males migrate maximum for other purpose and female for marriage.

- 70 How many percentages of females migrate for both Education and Work Employment collectively?
 a- 13%
 b- 1%
 c- 14%
d- 3%

Explanation: From diagram 2.2b it is clear that female migrates for Education 01% and 02%. If

	we add both $(1\%+2\%)= 3\%$.
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Migration Types, Causes and Consequences

1. Consider the following, make correct pairs and choose the correct answer with the help of given codes

CENSUS YEAR MEANING OF MIGRATION

I. 1881 1. Collection of data regarding place of birth i.e. village or town and duration of residence

II. 1961 2. Additional information on place of last residence and duration of stay at the place of enumeration were incorporated

III. 1971 3. Recording of data on the basis of place of birth.

IV. 1981 4. Information on reasons for migration were incorporated Codes-

I a. 1 2 3 4

II b. 4 3 2 1

III c. 3 1 2 4

IV d. 3 2 1 4

Ans. (c)

2. On which of the following basis, data regarding migration recorded in census of India?

a. Place of birth, if the place of birth is different from the place of enumeration.

b. Place of residence, if the place of last residence is different from the place of enumeration

c. On the basis of duration of residence

d. Only (a) and (b)

Ans. (d)

3. Due to which of the following factors, steady out flow of India's semi-skilled and skilled labours took place in West Asia?

a. Development of construction activities

b. In the wake of oil boom

c. Due to liberalization

d. Increase in demand of heavy engineering

Ans. (b)

4. Which of the following factors was responsible for emigration after liberalization in the 90s that make Indian Diaspora one of the most powerful diaspora in the world?

- a. Education and knowledge
- b. Fall in the air fare due to liberalization
- c. Oil boom in west Asia
- d. None of the above

Ans. (a)

5. In which of the following streams of migration ,females predominate in both intra-state and Inter-state migration?

- a. Urban to urban
- b. Urban to rural
- c. Rural to rural
- d. Urban to urban

Ans. (c)

6. Men predominate in which of the following stream of migration?

- a. inter-state migration in rural to urban stream
- b. Intra-state migration in rural to urban stream
- c. Inter-state migration in urban to urban stream
- d. Intra- state migration in urban to urban stream

Ans. (a)

7. Arrange the following states in their correct chronological order according to the recipients of In-migrants-

- 1. Gujarat
- 2. Maharashtra
- 3. Delhi
- 4. Haryana

- a. 2, 3, 1, 4
- b. 1, 2, 3, 4
- c. 3, 1, 2, 4
- d. 3, 2, 1, 4

Ans. (a)

8. Which of the following states had the largest number of net out-migrants?

- a. Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal
- b. West Bengal and Bihar
- c. Uttar Pradesh and Bihar
- d. Bihar and Assam

Ans. (c)

9. Which of the following Urban Agglomeration receives the higher number of in migrants?

- a. Delhi
- b. Greater Mumbai
- c. Kolkata
- d. Chennai

Ans. (b)

10. In which of the following states, migration of women after marriage is not a tradition?

- a. Manipur
- b. Uttar Pradesh
- c. Assam
- d. Meghalaya

Ans. (d)

11. Consider the following statements, establish the cause and effect relationship and choose the correct answer from the given options-

I Development of slums in industrially developed states such as Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Delhi take place.

II Unregulated migration to the metropolitan cities of India has caused overcrowding.

Options-

- a. Only statement I is correctly
- b. Only statement II is correct
- c. Both I and II are correct and statement II correctly explains the statement I.
- d. Both are correct but not inter related.

Ans. (c)

12. Which of the following factors are responsible for the migration from the rural areas of Eastern UP, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha towards the states of Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh?

- a. Success of their green revolution strategy for agricultural development.
- b. Due to the industrial development of these states
- c. Better infrastructure of these states that provides vast employment opportunities to these migrants
- d. None of the above

Ans. (a)

13. Which of the following statement is not relevant in reference to migration?

- a. The amount of remittance sent by the internal migrants plays an important role in the growth of economy of the source area.
- b. Migration leads to the re-distribution of the population within a country
- c. Migration leads to intermixing of people from diverse culture
- d. Migration leads to good marriages.

Ans. (d)

14. Age and skill selective migration from the rural areas have not adverse effect on which of the following demographic attributes?

- a. Serious imbalances in age and sex composition
- b. Downfall recorded in working population
- c. Whole burden of agricultural work has to bear old population in rural areas
- d. Only women remain in the place of origim

Ans. (a)

15. Which of the following is not an environmental consequence of migration?

- a. Acute problem of depletion of ground water
- b. Male selective out migration leaving their wives behind puts extra physical as well mental pressure on the women.
- c. Unplanned growth of urban settlement and formation of slums shanty colonies
- d. Management of solid wastes

16. Which of the following factors of migration is not related to other mentioned causes (pick odd one out)?

- a. Great pressure on agricultural land due to over population
 - b. Availability of regular work
 - c. Natural calamities and disasters
 - d. Local disputes
- Ans. (b)

17. Which of the following is not a PULL factor of migration?

- a. Better health facilities
- b. Sources of recreation
- c. Lack of infrastructural facilities
- d. Better opportunities of education

Ans. (c)

18. Which of the following pairs is not matched correctly?

TYPES OF CONSEQUENCES EFFECTS OF MIGRATION

- a. Demographic consequences - Serious imbalances in age and sex composition
- b. Social consequences - Social vacuum and sense of dejection
- c. Economic consequences - Drug abuse
- d. Environmental consequences - Formation of slums shanty colonies

Ans. (c)

19. Read and consider the following paragraphs and choose the correct option from the given options accordingly "Subbulakshmi belongs to fisherman community from coast of Tamil Nadu. The devastating tsunami has swept away all the family members except her two children. Till then she lives in a slum of Chennai and growing her children. She works in Chennai as a domestic servant and her children go to school. However she miss her place but she would not go back. She still afraid of giant waves of Tsunami. Now she has to safeguard her children". Which of the following cause is responsible for the migration of Subbulakshmi from her village to Chennai

- a. Fear of natural disaster
- b. Lack of employment opportunities in the village
- c. Problem of upbringing and education of children
- d. None of the above

Ans. (a)

20. Read and consider the following paragraph and choose the correct answer of the question that follows

“Prakash is the resident of a small town near Mumbai. He has done graduation in science from there. Now he is migrated to Mumbai for higher studies. He is doing part time job along with studies to run his livelihood. He likes Mumbai because he thinks that he will get high salary as well as opportunities to go abroad”. Which of the following factors is responsible for the willingly migration of Prakash to Mumbai

- a. Opportunities of higher education
- b. High salary and better employment opportunities
- c. Sources of recreation
- d. Only (a) and (b)

Ans. (d)

21. Which of the following factors was responsible for first wave of Indian Diaspora in different parts of the world during colonial period?

- a. Sending of contractual workers in different colonies to work there in plantation agricultural field
- b. Sending of labors in imperial countries to work as household worker for royal families
- c. Sending of contractual workers in the industries of imperial countries
- d. All of the above

Ans. (a)

CH.02-MIGRATION:- TYPES,CAUSES&CONSEQUENCES

1.What are the causes of migration?

- (i) Push factors
- (ii) Pull factors
- (iii) Both
- (iv) None

Ans.(iii)

2. How many streams of migration?

1 (i)

2 (ii)

3 (iii)

4 (iv)

Ans. (iv)

3. Which of the following cities, who receives highest no. of migrants?

i) Mumbai

(ii) Calcutta

(iii) New Delhi

(iv) Chennai

Ans. i) Mumbai

4. Which states of India receives highest amount of remittances from migrators?

(i) Punjab

(ii) Haryana

(iii) Bihar

(iv) Kerala

Ans.(iv) Kerala

5. In which sector do the immigrants mostly work?

(i) Agriculture

(ii) Industry

(iii) Services

(iv) Others

Ans. (ii) Industry

6. Do you know the legislation for migrant in Europe, USA and Australia?

(i) Yes

(ii) NO

(iii) Partially

(iv) Not at all

Ans. (i) Yes

7. Which state of India, receives maximum migrants?

(i) Maharashtra (ii) Punjab

iii) Gujrat (iv) Haryana

Ans.(i) Maharashtra

8. What are the main reason behind male migration in India from rural to urban areas?

(i) Marriage

ii) Education

(iii) Health

(iv) All

Ans.(iv) All

9. What are the main reason behind female migration in India?

(i) Marriage

(ii)) Education

(iii) Health

(iv) Job

Ans. (i) Marriage

10.What are the causes of migration?

(i) Poverty (ii) Education (iii) Health (iv) All

Ans. (iv) All

CH.02-MIGRATION:- TYPES,CAUSES&CONSEQUENCES

1. Which among the following is not a migration stream?

- a) Rural to Rural
- b) Rural to Urban
- c) Urban to Rural
- d) Rural to Village
- (d) Rural to Village

2. Which state receive maximum number of immigrants?

- a) Maharashtra
- b) UP
- c) Bihar
- d) Punjab

3. Which state having highest number of emigrants?

- a) Maharashtra
- b) UP
- c) Bihar
- d) Punjab

Ans. a) Maharashtra

4. Which among the following is not a push factor?

- a) Harsh climate
- b) Lack of medical facility
- c) Poverty
- d) Employment

Ans.d) Employment

5. Which one of the following streams is dominated by male migrants in India?

- a) Rural-Rural
- b) Rural-Urban
- c) Urban-Rural
- d) Urban-Urban

Ans. b) Rural-Urban

6. Which one of the following streams is dominated by female migrants in India?

- a) Rural-Rural
- b) Rural-Urban
- c) Urban-Rural
- d) Urban-Urban

Ans. a) Rural-Rural

7. Which one of the following urban agglomeration has the highest share of in migrant population?

- a) Mumbai UA
- b) Bangalore UA
- c) Delhi UA
- d) Chennai UA

Ans. a) Mumbai UA

8. Which one of the following is the main reason for male migration in India?

- a) Education
- (b) Work and employment
- c) Business
- d) Marriage

Ans. (b) Work and employment

9. Which one of the following is the main reason for male migration in India?

- a) Education

b) Work and employment

c) Business

d) Marriage

Ans. (b) Work and employment

10. India received highest number of immigrants from which country according to census 2001? a) Pakistan

b) Bhutan

c) Nepal

d) Sri Lanka

L-4 HUMAN SETTLEMENT

1. Through which of the following, functional relations establish between rural and urban Settlement? a. Through the means of transport and communication

b. Through the supply of raw material

c. Through the exchange of finished products in rural areas

d. All of the above

Ans. (a)

2. Which of the following features is not related with rural areas?

a. Rural people are less dynamic

b. Social relations among rural people are intimate

c. Way of life is complex and fast

d. Rural people get goods and services from urban areas in return for food and raw material.

Ans. (c)

3. Which of the following features is not associated with urban areas?

a. Cities act as nodes of economic growth

b. Social relations are formal

c. Urban people are less mobile

d. Urban settlements depend on processing of raw materials, manufacturing of finished goods and a variety of services

Ans. (c)

4. Which of the following factors are not responsible for the different kind of rural settlements found in India?

- a. Nature of terrain
- b. Availability of water
- c. Defence against thefts and robberies
- d. Planning structure

Ans. (d)

5. Match the Column I (Types of settlements) with Column II (Areas) and make correct pairs with the help of given codes

COLUMN I COLUMN II (TYPES OF SETTLEMENTS)

(AREAS) I Clustered, agglomerated and nucleated 1. Chhattisgarh and lower valleys of Himalayas
II Semi – clustered or fragmented 2. Meghalaya Uttaranchal and Himachal Pradesh III Hamleted 3.
Fertile alluvial plains

IV Dispersed or isolated 4. Gujarat plain and parts of Rajasthan

CODES- I. a. 3 4 1 2

IIb. 1 2 3 4

IIIc. 4 3 2 1

IV d. 3 4 2 1

Ans. (a)

6. Consider the following features and choose the correct title after associating them.

I. More often such a pattern may also result from segregation or fragmentation of large compact village.

II. The land- owning and dominant community occupies the central part of the main village whereas people of lower strata of society and menial workers settle on the outer flanks of the village.

III They are found in Gujarat plains and some parts of Rajasthan.

OPTIONS- a. Helmeted Settlement

b. Semi-clustered or fragmented

c. Clustered Settlements

d .Isolated Settlements

Ans. (b)

7. Sometimes settlement is fragmented to several units physically separated from each other bearing a common name. Such kind of settlements are known as-

- a. Isolated settlements
- b. Clustered settlements
- c. Hamleted settlements
- d. Semi-clustered settlements

Ans. (c)

8. Panna, Para, Palli, Nagla, Dhani etc. Are the names of which of the following settlements?

- a. Hamleted settlements
- b. Isolated settlements
- c. Semi-clustered settlements
- d. Clustered settlements

Ans. (a)

9 .Extreme dispersion of dispersed settlement is often caused by which of the following factors?

- a. Extremely fragmented nature of terrain
- b. Land resource base of habitable areas.
- c. Nature of climate
- d. Only (a) and (b)

Ans. (d)

10. Which of the following cities have developed in the form of religious and cultural centers?

- a. Delhi and Hyderabad
- b. Patliputra (Patna) and Madurai
- c. Chennai and Kolkata
- d. Puducherry and Goa

Ans. (b)

11. Which of the following pairs is not matched correctly?

cultur CITIES BASIS OF DEVELOPMENT

- a. Prayag (Allahabad) - On religious and al basis
- b. Lucknow- Based on the remnants of ancient cities
- c. Kolkata - On cultural basis
- d. Mumbai - In the form of commercial port

Ans. (c)

12. Which of the following cities comes in the category of modern city?

- a. Surat
- b. Jaipur
- c. Madurai
- d. Hyderabad

Ans. (a)

13. Which of the following possess a good example of Fort town?

- a. Delhi
- b. Jaipur
- c. Agra
- d. All of the above

Ans. (d)

14. Match the column I with column II and choose the correct answer with the help of Codes-

COLUMN I (CITIES) COLUMN II (TYPES OF CITIES)

- I . Jamshedpur 1. Summer resort
- II. Bhubaneshwar 2. Satellite town
- III. Ghaziabad 3. Industrial town
- IV .Mussorie 4. Commercial port
- V .Goa 5. Administrative town

CODES- I II III IV V

a. 1 2 3 4 5

b. 3 5 2 1 4

c. 5 4 3 2 1

d. 3 5 4 2 1

Ans. (b)

15. Which of the following mainly is not an industrial city?

a. Bhilai b. Durgapur c. Chandigarh d. Barauni

Ans. (c)

16. Which of the following is known as a satellite town of Delhi?

a. Ghaziabad

b. Rohtak

c. Gurgaon

d. All of the above

Ans. (d)

17. Which of the following is basically not an administrative city?

a. Dispur

b. Sindri

c. Bhuvaneshwar

d. Delhi

Ans. (b)

18. According to census 2011, which of the following percentage depict the level of urbanization in India ?

a. 31.16 %

b. 28 %

c. 33.16 %

d. 26 %

Ans. (a)

19. Which of the following factors play significant role in the growth of population as well as in the process of urbanization?

- a. Enlargement of urban centers
- b. Emergence of new towns
- c. Most of the peoples are involved in the secondary activities
- d. Only (a) and (b)

Ans. (d)

20. Which of the following is not matched correctly?

FORM OF CITIES POPULATION SIZE

- 1. City- 1 Lakh and more
- 2. Metropolitan city - 10 Lakh to 50 Lakh
- 3. Urban agglomeration - 55 to 60 Lakh
- 4. Mega city - More than 50 Lakh

Ans. (c)

21. Which of the following urban agglomeration is the largest agglomeration?

- a. Greater Mumbai
- b. Delhi
- c. Chennai
- d. Bengaluru

Ans. (a)

22. Which of the following options depicts the correct chronological order of cities according to the size of population?

- a. Greater Mumbai, Kolkata, Delhi, Chennai, Bengaluru, Hyderabad
- b. Greater Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Bengaluru, Delhi, Hyderabad
- c. Greater Mumbai, Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai, Bengaluru Hyderabad
- d. Greater Mumbai, Delhi, Chennai, Kolkata, Bengaluru, Hyderabad

Ans. (c)

23. Match the column I with Column II and choose the correct options with the help of given Codes

COLUMN (CITIES) (FUNCTIONAL SPECIFICATION)

- I. Ambala 1. Mining town
- II. Mughal Sarai 2. Transport town
- III. Ankaleshwar 3. Educational town
- IV. Aligarh 4. Garrison town
- V. Shimla 5. Commercial town
- VI. Saharanpur 6. Tourist town

CODES- I II III IV V VI

a. 1 2 3 4 5 6

b. 4 2 1 3 6 5

c. 6 5 4 3 2 1

d. 2 1 4 3 5 6

Ans. (b)

24. Which of the following statement is not true regarding the 'Smart City Mission'?

- a. To promote cities that provide core infrastructure, a clean and sustainable environment and give a decent quality of life to its citizens
- b. To apply smart solutions to infrastructure to infrastructure and services in order to make them better
- c. Use of fewer resources, providing cheaper services and focus on sustainable and inclusive development.
- D. Increase in employment .

Ans. (d)

HUMAN SETTLEMENT

1-. Which of following is the functional classification of an urban settlement .

- a) Industrial
- b) Mining
- c) Town

d) all of the above

Ans. d.all of the above

2) The Population size of Metropolitan city is

a) less than 1 million

b)1-5 million

c) more than 5 million

d) none of the above

Ans.b)1-5 million

3) Urbanization is expressed in terms of-----

a) Absolute number.

b) Ratio

c)Percentage

d) none of the above

Ans. c)Percentage

4)Towns are classified on the basis of Evolution as -.

a) Ancient Towns

b) Modern Towns

(c) Medieval Towns

(d) All of the above

Ans.(d) All of the above

5) The type of settlement is locally known as Para, pani, Nagal and dhani is

a) Clustered

b) Semi Clustered

c) Hamleted

d) Dispersed

Ans.c) Hamleted

6) Which of the following is Garrison Town

- a) Agra
- b) Jharia
- c) Kolkata
- d) Varanasi

Ans.) Agra

7) What is the Population size of Class 1 town or city

- a) 5000-9999
- b) 10000-19999
- c) 100000 & more
- d) less than 5000

8) Which of the following is a Mega city?

- a) Delhi
- b) Mumbai
- c) Bengaluru
- d) All the above

Ans. c) 100000& more

9) Which of the following is Medieval town-

- a) Agra
- b) Varanasi
- c) Jamshedpur
- d) Chandigarh

Ans.a) Agra

10) Which of the following is an educational Town

- a) Varanasi

b) Aligarh

c) Pilani

d) All the above

Ans. d) All the above

10. Which one among the following is not a type of rural settlement?

a- Semi-Clustered settlement

b- Isolated settlement

c- Hamleted settlement

d- Temporary settlement

Ans. d- Temporary settlement

11. In which rural settlement type Panna, Palli, Nagla, Dhani etc are found?

a- Temporary settlement

b- Dispersed settlement

c- Clustered Settlement

d- Hamleted settlement

Ans. d- Hamleted settlement

12. Which one from the following is example of Ancient town?

a- Varanasi

b- Delhi

c- Agra

d- Jaipur

Ans. a- Varanasi

13. According to 2011, what is the percentage of population living in urban area in India?

a- 29.16%

b- 31.16%

c- 33.16%

d- 35.16%

Ans.b- 31.16%

14. In which year the decadal growth rate of urban population was maximum?

a- 1971

b- 1981

c- 1991

d- 2001

Ans.b- 1981

15. Which one from the following is known as Industrial Town?

a- Shillong

b- Vishakhapatnam

c- Digboi

d- Jamshedpur

Ans.d- Jamshedpur

16. Which one among the following is not the example of Garrison Cantonment town?

a- Babina

b- Udampur

c- Kozhikode

d- Mhow

Ans.c- Kozhikode

17. Which one among the following is not example of Educational Town?

a- Haridwar

b- Roorki

c- Aligarh

d- Prayagraj

And. a- Haridwar

HUMAN SETTLEMENT

1. Which of the following types of rural settlements is found in the fertile alluvial plains and north-eastern states of India?

- i. Clustered
- ii. Semi-clustered
- iii. Hamleted
- iv. Dispersed

Explanation:-Also known as Agglomerated or Nucleated. Such settlements are generally found in fertile alluvial plains and in the north eastern states.

2. Which is a medieval town?

- i. Pataliputra
- ii. Delhi
- iii. Mumbai
- iv. Chandigarh

Explanation:-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.

3. Which of the following city is the largest agglomeration with over 18.4 million people?

- i. Bengaluru
- ii. Chennai
- iii. Kolkata
- iv. Greater Mumbai

Explanation:-Among them, Greater Mumbai is the largest agglomeration with 16.4 million people. Kolkata, Delhi, Chennai, Bangalore and Hyderabad are other mega cities in the country.

4. Which is the most ancient town In India?

- (i)Hyderabad
- (ii) Varanasi**
- (iii) Agra
- (iv) Chennai

Explanation:- Varanasi is one of the important towns among these. Prayag (Allahabad), Pataliputra (Patna), Madurai are some other examples of ancient towns in the country.

5. In which of the following parts of India dispersed rural settlements is not expected?

- (i)Kerala
- (ii) Chhattisgarh**
- (iii) Meghalaya
- (iv) Himachal Pradesh

Explanation:- Hamleted settlements are more frequently found in the middle and lower Ganga plain, Chhattisgarh and lower valleys of the Himalayas.

6. In which valley were Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro towns located?

- (i)Ganga
- (ii) Narmada
- (iii) Indus**
- (iv) Brahmaputra

Explanation:-Towns flourished since prehistoric times in India. Even at the time of Indus valley civilisation, towns like Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro were in existence.

7. Which one of the following is not covered under the definition of a town as per the Census of India?

- (i) Presence of municipality, corporation, etc.
- (ii) More than 75% of the population engaged in primary sector.**
- (iii) Population density of 400 persons per sq. km.
- (iv) Population size of more than 5,000 persons.

Explanation:- More than 75% of male population should be engaged in non-agricultural activities.

8. Which types of settlements are found in alluvial plains?

- (i)Clustered**
- (ii) Semi-clustered
- (iii) Hamleted
- (iv) Dispersed

Explanation:- clustered settlements are generally found in fertile alluvial plains and in the north-eastern states.

9. Name the town that is not located on the banks of a river.

- (i) Kolkata
- (ii) Agra
- (iii) Bhopal**
- (iv) Patna

Explanation:- Bhopal is not located on the river Bank.

10. How many million towns are there in India (as in 2014)?

- I. 25
- II. 30
- III. **55**
- IV. 40

Explanation:- According to census of India there are 55 million towns in India.

11. What percentage of urban population lives in Class I towns as per 2011 Census?

- (i) 10%
- (ii) 20%
- (iii) 40%
- (iv) **60%**

Explanation:- According to census of India, 60 % lives in class I town as per 2011 census.

12. The number of towns in India is:

- (i) 4161
- (ii) 5161**
- (iii) 6161
- (iv) 7161

Explanation:- According to census of India there are 5161 towns in India.

13. What is the population of mega cities?

- (i) more than 1 million
- (ii) more than 2 million
- (iii) more than 4 million
- (iv) more than 5 million**

Explanation:- Cities where population is above 5 million is known as Mega city.

14. How much is the population of a megacity?

- (i) 1 Lakh
- (ii) 5 Lakh
- (iii) 10 Lakh
- (iv) 50 Lakh**

Explanation:- Cities where population is above 5 million is known as Mega city.

15. Which of the following is a mining town?

- (i) Jharia**
- (ii) Satna
- (iii) Srinagar
- (iv) Aligarh

Explanation:- These towns have developed in mineral rich areas such as Raniganj, Jharia, Digboi, Ankaleshwar, Singrauli, etc.

16. How many times the urban population has increased during the 20th century?

- (i) 5
- (ii) 7
- (iii) 11**
- (iv) 15

Explanation:- According to the census of India there are 11 % population is increased in Urban areas.

17. Which of the following is not a medieval town?

- (i) Hyderabad
- (ii) Nagpur
- (iii) Jaipur
- (iv) Madurai

Explanation:- Important Medieval towns are Delhi, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Lucknow, Agra and Nagpur.

18. Which is an administrative town?

- (i) Varanasi
- (ii) Surat
- (iii) Gandhinagar
- (iv) Rohtak

Explanation:- Towns supporting administrative headquarters of higher order are administrative towns, such as Chandigarh, New Delhi, Bhopal, Shillong, Guwahati, Imphal, Srinagar, Gandhinagar, Jaipur Chennai, etc.

19. Area in which wholesale and manufacturing activities are carried out is classified as

- 1.rural urban fringe
- 2.suburbs
- 3.inner city
- 4.Central Business District

Explanation:- All the business related activities are carried out in the central part of the city. That's why it is known as central business district.

20. Considering types of settlement, people of urban settlement are involved in different activities that includes

- 1.Mining
- 2.Business and manufacturing
- 3.Fishing and farming
- 4.Forestry

Explanation:- All other activities are related to agriculture and allied sector. The 75% population of urban areas are engaged in non-agricultural activities.

21. Dwellings are of how many types

- 1.1
- 2.2
- 3.3
- 4.4

Explanation:- Rural settlements in India can broadly be put into four types:

- I. Clustered, agglomerated or nucleated,
- II. Semi-clustered or fragmented,
- III. Hamleted, and
- IV. Dispersed or isolated.

22. In settlement patterns, settlements that occurs near rivers, coasts and railways are classified as

- 1.Zonal settlement patterns
- 2.Linear settlement patterns

3. Economic settlement patterns

4. None

Explanation:- Linear settlement patterns are developed along rivers, coasts and railway lines

23. Which state has the highest % of rural population?

a. Uttar Pradesh (UP)

b. Himachal Pradesh (HP)

c. Bihar

d. Sikkim

Explanation:- According to the census of India the highest %age of rural population is in HP

24. Which of the following is the functional classification of an urban settlement?

a. Administrative

b. Industrial.

c. Mining Town

d. all of the above

Explanation:- All the functions above stated are performed by the cities.

25. The Population size of Metropolitan city is

a. less than 1 million

b. 1-5 million

c. more than 5 million

d. None of the above

Explanation:- According to the census of India, where population is in between 1 to 5 million is known as metropolitan cities

26. Urbanization is expressed in terms of-----

a. Absolute number.

b. Ratio

c. Percentage

d. none of the above

Explanation:- The urbanization is expressed in percentage.

27. Towns are classified on the basis of Evolution as -.

a. Ancient Towns

b. Modern Towns

c. Medieval Towns

d. All of the above

Explanation:- All the above given settlements are classified on the basis of time in which they are established.

28. The type of settlement is locally known as Para, Pani, Nagal and Dhani is

a. Clustered

b. Semi Clustered

c. Hamleted

d. Dispersed

Explanation:- Sometimes settlement is fragmented into several units physically separated from each other bearing a common name. These units are locally called panna, para, palli, nagla, dhani, etc. in various parts of the country.

29. Which of the following is Garrison Town

a. Agra

b. Jharia

c. Kolkata

d. Varanasi

Explanation:-These towns emerged as garrison towns such as Ambala, Jalandhar, Mhow, Agra, Babina, and Udhampur, etc.

30. What is the Population size of Class 1 town or city
- 5000-9999
 - 10000-19999
 - 100000 & more
 - Less than 5000

Explanation:- According to the census of India 2001, cities having population more than 100000 are known as Class I town.

31. Which of the following is a Mega city?
- Delhi
 - Mumbai
 - Bengaluru
 - All the above

Explanation:- All the cities given above having population more than 5 million.

32. Which of the following is an educational Town
- Varanasi
 - Aligarh
 - Pilani
 - All the above

Explanation:- all the above places are started as centres of education.

33. Assertion (A) Settlements can be of various types

Reason (R) Various physical factors affect the growth of settlements

- Both A and R are true and A is the correct explanation of R
- Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- A is true but R is false
- A is false but R is true

Explanation:- various factors affect the growth of settlements. That's why settlements are of various types.

34. Assertion (A) When cities grow, their functions also grow

Reason (R) Cities can have only one function

- Both A and R are true and A is the correct explanation of R
- Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- A is true but R is false
- A is false but R is true

Explanation:- Cities perform so many functions at a time. We can classify cities on their major functions.

35. Assertion (A) Cities can have various functions.

Reason (R) State and national capitals provide various administrative services

- Both A and R are true and A is the correct explanation of R
- Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- A is true but R is false

D. A is false but R is true

Explanation:- States and national capital perform so many functions at a time.

36. Consider the following features and choose the correct title after associating them.

- I. More often such a pattern may also result from segregation or fragmentation of large compact village.
- II. The land-owning and dominant community occupies the central part of the main village whereas people of lower strata of society and menial workers settle on the outer flanks of the village.
- III. They are found in Gujarat plains and some parts of Rajasthan.

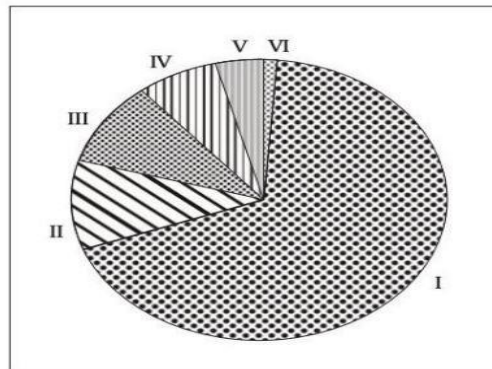
Options

- 1. Helmeted Settlement
- 2. Semi-clustered or fragmented
- 3. Clustered Settlements
- 4. Isolated Settlements

Explanation:- All the features are found in semi-clustered settlements.

37. Study the diagram given below and answer the question that follow:-

Fig. 21 : India : Distribution of urban population (%), according to size class of urban centre — 2011

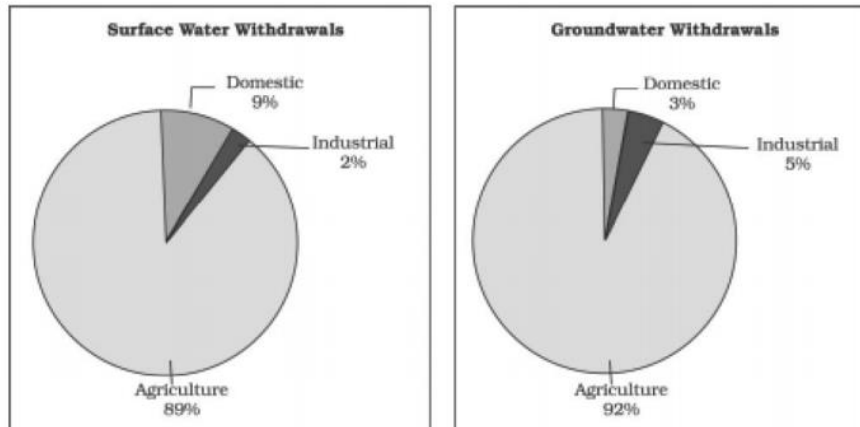


- 1. Which class has the largest urban population
- 2. Which class has the lowest urban population
- 3. How many classes of urban centres are classified by the census of India?

Answer: -

- 1. Class I
- 2. Class VI
- 3. 6

Q.37. Study the given graph carefully and answer the following questions:-



1. In which of the following sectors the use of surface water is maximum?

- A. Domestic
- B. Industrial
- C. Agriculture
- D. None of the above

2. Choose the correct sequence of the following sectors in ascending order regarding the percentage usage of ground water.

- A. Agricultural use – Industrial use – Domestic use
- B. Domestic use – Industrial use – Agricultural use
- C. Industrial use – Agricultural use - Domestic use
- D. Agricultural use – Domestic use – Industrial use

3. Which of the following is not a reason for the high dependency of agriculture on groundwater and surface water irrigation in India?

- A. Lack of rainfall from the south-west monsoon
- B. Seasonality of rainfall
- C. Commercialization of agriculture over the years
- D. Green revolution resulted in the use of HYV seeds, which require more water

4. In Which of the following is not a source of surface water?

- A. Rivers
- B. Lakes
- C. Reservoirs
- D. Aquifers

38. Which of the following types of rural settlements is found in the fertile alluvial plains and north-eastern states of India?

- 1. Clustered

- 2Semi-clustered
3Hamleted
4Dispersed
39. Which is a medieval town?
1Pataliputra
2Delhi
3Mumbai
4Chandigarh
40. Which of the following city is the largest agglomeration with over 18.4 million people?
1 Bengaluru
2 Chennai
3 Kolkata
4Greater Mumba
41. Which is the most ancient town In India?
(i)Hyderabad
(ii) Varanasi
(iii) Agra
(iv) Chennai
42. In which of the following parts of India dispersed rural settlements is not expected?
(i)Kerala
(ii) Chhattisgarh
(iii) Meghalaya
(iv) Himachal Pradesh
43. In which valley were Harappa and Mohanjodaro towns located?
(i)Ganga
(ii) Narmada
(iii) Indus
(iv) Brahmaputra
44. Which one of the following is not covered under the definition of a town as per the Census of India?
(i) Presence of municipality, corporation, etc.
(ii) More than 75% of the population engaged in primary sector.
(iii) Population density of 400 persons per sq. km.
(iv) Population size of more than 5,000 persons.
45. Which types of settlements are found in alluvial plains?
(i)Clustered
(ii) Semi-clustered
(iii) Hamleted
(iv) Dispersed
46. Name the town that is not located on the banks of a river.
(i)Kolkata
(ii) Agra
(iii) Bhopal
(iv) Patna
48. How many million towns are there in India (as in 2014)?
(i) 25
(ii) 30
(iii) 55
(iv) 40
49. What percentage of urban population lives in Class I towns as per 2011 Census?

- (i) 10%
 - (ii) 20%
 - (iii) 40%
 - (iv) 60%
- 50.The number of towns in India is:
- (i) 4161
 - (ii) 5161
 - (iii) 6161
 - (iv) 7161
- 51.What is the population of mega cities?
- (i) more than 1 million
 - (ii) more than 2 million
 - (iii) more than 4 million
 - (iv) more than 5 million
- 52.How much is the population of a megacity?
- (i) 1 Lakh
 - (ii) 5 Lakh
 - (iii) 10 Lakh
 - (iv) 50 Lakh
- 53.Which of the following is a mining town?
- (i) Jharia
 - (ii) Satna
 - (iii) Srinagar
 - (iv) Aligarh
- 54.How many times the urban population has increased during the 20th century?
- (i) 5
 - (ii) 7
 - (iii) 11
 - (iv) 15
- 55.Which of the following is not a medieval town?
- (i) Hyderabad
 - (ii) Nagpur
 - (iii) Jaipur
 - (iv) Madurai
- 56.Which is an administrative town?
- (i) Varanasi
 - (ii) Surat
 - (iii) Gandhinagar
 - (iv) Rohtak
- 57.Area in which wholesale and manufacturing activities are carried out is classified as
- 1.rural urban fringe
 - 2.suburbs
 - 3.inner city
 - 4.Central Business District
- 58.Considering types of settlement, people of urban settlement are involved in different activities that includes
- 1.mining
 - 2.business and manufacturing
 - 3.fishing and farming
 - 4.forestry
- 59.Dwellings are of how many types

- 1.1
- 2.2
- 3.3
- 4.4

60. In settlement patterns, settlements that occur near rivers, coasts and railways are classified as

- 1. zonal settlement patterns
- 2. linear settlement patterns
- 3. economic settlement patterns
- 4. none

61. Which state has the highest % of rural population?

- 1. U.P.
- 2. Himachal Pradesh
- 3. Bihar
- 4. Sikkim

62. Which of the following is the functional classification of an urban settlement?

- 1. Administrative
- 2. Industrial.
- 3. Mining Town
- 4. all of the above

62. The population size of a metropolitan city is

- 1. less than 1 million
- 2. 1-5 million
- 3. more than 5 million
- 4. none of the above

63. Urbanization is expressed in terms of-----

- 1. Absolute number.
- 2. Ratio
- 3. Percentage
- 4. none of the above

64. Towns are classified on the basis of evolution as -.

- 1. Ancient Towns
- 2. Modern Towns
- 3. Medieval Towns
- 4. All of the above

65. The type of settlement is locally known as Para, Pani, Nagal and Dhani is

- 1. Clustered
- 2. Semi Clustered
- 3. Hamleted
- 4. Dispersed

66. Which of the following is Garrison Town

1Agra

2Jharia

3Kolkata

4Varanasi

67. What is the Population size of Class 1 town or city

15000-9999

210000-19999

3100000 & more

4less than 5000

68. Which of the following is a Mega city?

1Delhi

2Mumbai

3Bengaluru

4All the above

69. Which of the following is an educational Town

1Varanasi

2Aligarh

3Pilani

4All the above

70. Assertion : settlements can be of various types

Reason : Various physical Factor affect the growth of settlements

A: Only assertion is correct

B: only reason is correct

C: Both reason and assertion is correct and reason is correct explanation of assertion

D: Both reason and assertion is correct and reason is not correct explanation of assertion

Ans: C: Both reason and assertion is correct and reason is correct explanation of assertion

71.:Assertion : When city is grow , there functions also grow.

Reason: Cities can have only one function .

A: Only assertion is correct

B: only reason is correct

C: Both reason and assertion is correct and reason is correct explanation of assertion

D: Both reason and assertion is correct and reason is not correct explanation of assertion

Ans: A: Only assertion is correct

WATER RESOURCES (INDIA)

Q1. Which chemical has concentrated in water in Bihar?

- (i) Salt
- (ii) Salinity
- (iii) Fluoride
- (iv) Arsenic

Answer
(iv) Arsenic

Explanation : People living in Bihar are facing the significant health challenge of arsenic in drinking water, which has been mainly encountered in groundwater sources and is geogenic in nature. Groundwater is the main source of drinking water in Bihar and it constitutes more than 90% of drinking water sources in rural areas

Q2. What is the mean annual flow in India?

- (i) 1,869 cubic km
- (ii) 1,988 cubic km
- (iii) 1,698 cubic km
- (iv) 3,869 cubic km

Answer

- (i) 1,869 cubic km

Explanation : The National Commission for Integrated Water Resources Development (NCIWRD, 1999) has estimated the basin-wise average *annual flow in Indian River systems* ...

Q3. Which one is not related to watershed development project:

- (i) Haryali
- (ii) Neeru-Meeru
- (iii) ArwariPaniSansad
- (iv) Van Mahotsava

Ans :

- (IV) Van Mahotsava

Explanation : Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) is implemented by Department of Land Resources of Ministry of Rural Development. 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.

Q4. Which one of the following types describes water as a resource?

- (A) Abiotic resource
- (B) Non-renewable Resources
- (C) Biotic Resource
- (D) Cyclic Resource.

Answer

- (D) Cyclic Resource

Explanation : A cyclic resource is what which can be formed again and again, Similarly water is a cyclic resource. The water from sea, river& ocean etc. evaporates and condense to form

clouds. When the rain occurs water from these clouds comes on earth and flows down into water resources.

Q5. Identify the sector that consumes the highest amount of water in India.

- (i) Industry
- (ii) Agriculture
- (iii) Domestic
- (iv) None of these

Answer

- (ii) Agriculture

Explanation : In 2010, the irrigation sector was the highest water consuming sector with a volume of 688 billion cubic meters and was expected to remain the highest water consuming sector even in 2025 and in 2050, with a volume of water consumption rising to 910 billion cubic meters and 1,072 billion cubic meters respectively. Agriculture water is used for irrigation, pesticides and fertilisers application; crop cooling and forest control.

Q6. Haryali program is related to development of:

- (i) Forest Cover
- (ii) Watershed Development
- (iii) Soil Conservation
- (iv) Food Grain Production

Answer

- (ii) Watershed Development

Explanation : The programmes: (i) Haryali is a watershed development project sponsored by the Central Government which aims at enabling the rural population to conserve water for drinking, irrigation, fisheries and a forestation. The Project is being executed by Gram Panchayats with people's participation.

Q7. The total useful water resources of India are:

- (i) 1122 cubic km
- (ii) 1222 cubic km
- (iii) 1322 cubic km

(iv) 1422 cubic km

Answer

(i) 1122 cubic km

Explanation :because of day by day increasing of pollution and bad quality of environment. the availability from surface water and replenish able groundwater is 1,869 cubic km. Out of this only 60 per cent can be put to beneficial uses. Thus, the total utilisable water resource in the country is only 1,122 cubic km.

Q8. Which one of the following South Indian states has the highest groundwater utilisation (in per cent) of its total groundwater potential?

(i) Tamil Nadu

(ii) Karnataka

(iii) Andhra Pradesh

(iv) Kerala

Answer

(i) Tamil Nadu

Explanation : Tamil Nadu, along with Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan has the highest utilisation of its groundwater in relation to its total groundwater potential.

Q9. Environment Protection Act was implemented in:

(i) 1974

(ii) 1986

(iii) 1988

(iv) 1997

Answer

(ii) 1986

Explanation : The Environment (Protection) Act was enacted in 1986 with the objective of providing for the protection and improvement of the environment.

Q10. What is the share of India in the world's water resources?

(i) 1%

(ii) 2%

(iii) 3%

(iv) 4%

Answer

(iii) 4%

Explanation : India accounts for about 2.45 per cent of world's surface area, 4 per cent of the world's water resources and about 16 per cent of world's population.

Q11. Which of the following figures in cubic kilometres correctly shows the total annual precipitation in India?

(i) 2,000

(ii) 3,000

(iii) 4,000

(iv) 5,000

Answer

(iv) 4,000

Explanation : India accounts for about 2.45% of world surface area, 4% of world's water resources and about 16% of world's population. The total water available from precipitation in the country in a year is about 4000 cubic km. The availability from surface water and replenish able ground water is 1,869 cubic km.

Q12. Which group of states is highly affected by concentration of fluoride in ground water resources:

(i) Uttar Pradesh

(ii) Bihar-West Bengal

(iii) Rajasthan-Maharashtra

(iv) Punjab-Haryana

Answer

(i) Rajasthan-Maharashtra

Explanation :

Q13. How much freshwater is there out of total resources?

- (i) 0.5%
- (ii) 1.0%
- (iii) 2.5%
- (iv) 3.0%

Answer

- (ii) 3.0%

Explanation : The total volume of water on Earth is estimated at 1.386 billion km³ (333 million cubic miles), with 97.5% being salt water and 2.5% being fresh water. Of the fresh water, only 0.3% is in liquid form on the surface.

Q14. Which one of the following rivers has the highest replenish able groundwater resource in the country?

- (i) The Indus
- (ii) The Brahmaputra
- (iii) The Ganga
- (iv) The Godavari

Answer

- (iii) The Ganga

Explanation : The river Ganga, with the highest catchment area in India, and the largest discharge has the highest replenish able ground water resource in the country.

Q15. Which group of states is highly affected by concentration of Arsenic:

- (i) Rajasthan-Maharashtra
- (ii) Punjab-Haryana
- (iii) West Bengal-Bihar
- (iv) Madhya Pradesh-Chhattisgarh

Answer

- (ii) West Bengal-Bihar

Explanation : West Bengal Bihar is highly affected by concentrated by Arsenic as it is gynogenic in nature.

In India, the states of West Bengal, Jharkhand, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Assam, Manipur and Chhattisgarh are reported to be most affected by arsenic contamination of groundwater above the permissible level.

Q16. The highest proportion of the total water used in the country is in which one of the following sectors?

- (i) Irrigation
- (ii) Industries
- (iii) Domestic use
- (iv) None of the above

Answer

- (i) Irrigation

Explanation : Irrigation accounts for more proportion of water used than any other sectors in the country. India, being an agrarian economy, has always given high developmental priority to irrigation to increase agricultural production. Agriculture, thus, accounts for 89% of surface water and 92% of groundwater utilisation.

Q17. Which of the following options describe water as a resource?

- (i) Biotic resource and non-renewable
- (ii) A biotic and non-renewable resource
- (iii) Biotic and renewable resource
- (iv) A biotic and renewable resource

Answer

- (iii) A biotic and renewable resource

Explanation : A renewable resource is a natural resource that will replenish to replace the portion depleted by usage and consumption, either through natural reproduction or other recurring processes in a finite amount of time on a human time scale. Renewable resources are a part of Earth's natural environment and the largest components of its ecosphere. A positive life cycle assessment is a key indicator of a resource's sustainability. Renewable resources also include agricultural production, as in sustainable agriculture, and to extent water resources. In 1962, Paul Alfred Weiss defined renewable resources as: "The total range of living organisms providing man with life, fibres, etc". Another type of renewable resource

is renewable energy resources. Common sources of renewable energy include solar, geothermal, and wind power, which is all categorised as renewable resources.

Q18. Neeru-Meeru program belongs to which state?

- (i) Gujarat
- (ii) Rajasthan
- (iii) Punjab
- (iv) Andhra Pradesh

Answer

- (iv) Andhra Pradesh

Explanation : The initiative focuses on man made drought and water shortage in the state by convergence of efforts of various departments at the state, district and sub-district levels for water conservation This report by the Panchayati Raj and Rural Development Department, Government of Andhra Pradesh, provides information on Neeru Meeru, a water conservation and poverty alleviation initiative undertaken by the government of Andhra Pradesh. With the experience of few years and based on recommendations of various experts, the Andhra Pradesh government decided to launch a focused onslaught on the man made phenomenon of drought and water shortage in the state.

Q19. In which year, Government of India has launched 'Jal Kranti Abhiyan' ?

- (i) 2011-12
- (ii) 2013-14
- (iii) 2015-16
- (iv) 2017-18

Answer

- (ii) 2015-16

Explanation : Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, Government of India had launched "JAL KRANTI ABHIYAN 2015-16 on 5.6. 2015 in the country at three places, namely Jaipur (Rajasthan), Jhansi (Uttar Pradesh) and Shimla (Himachal Pradesh).

Q20. In which year national water policy was implemented?

- (i) 2002
- (ii) 2008

(iii) 2015

(iv) 2005

Answer

(i) 2002

Explanation : The Salient features of National Water Policy – 2002 are as follows: Water is a prime natural resource, a basic human need and a precious national asset. Planning, development and management of water resources need to be governed by national perspectives.

Q21. Which part of the river has good quality water?

(i) Mountain

(ii) Plain

(iii) Delta

(iv) Valley

Answer

(i) Mountain

Explanation : It was so clean and pure and directly come through Glaciers, one can use it purifying.

The quality of natural water in rivers, lakes and reservoirs and below the ground surface depends on a number of interrelated factors. In its movement on and through the surface of the earth, water has the ability to react with the minerals that occur in the soil and rocks and to dissolve a wide range of materials, so that its natural state is never pure. It always contains a variety of soluble inorganic, soluble organic and organic compounds. In addition to these, water can carry large amounts of insoluble materials that are held in suspension. Both the amounts and type of impurities found in natural water vary from place to place and by time of year and depends on a number of factors. These factors include geology, climate, topography, biological processes and land use. The impurities determine the characteristics of a water body.

Q22. What stands for the CPCB?

(i) The Commandant Pollution Control Board

(ii) The Central Pollution Control Board

(iii) The Central Polythene Control Board

- (iii) None of these

Answer

- (ii) The Central Pollution Control Board

Explanation :CPCB is central pollution control board it measures and monitoring water quality at 507 stations. The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), statutory organisation, was constituted in September, 1974 under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.

Question 23.

Which of the following is a programme under watershed management?

- (a) Haryali
(b) Neeru-Meeru
(c) Arvary Pani Sansad
(d) All of these

Answer: (d) All of these

Explanation : Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) is implemented by Department of Land Resources of Ministry of Rural Development. 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.

Question 24.

Which of the following states has a high use of groundwater?

- (a) Arunachal Pradesh
(b) Punjab
(c) Gujarat
(d) Kerala

Answer: (b) Punjab

Explanation : Because of irregularity of rainfall. The ground water utilisation is very high in Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu while Chhattisgarh, Orissa, Kerala etc. utilise very small portion of their ground water potential.

Question 25.

How much part of the earth is covered with water?

- (A) 51%
- (B) 61%
- (C) 71%
- (D) 81%

Answer

(C) 71%

Explanation : 71 % part covered with water, as many parts are covered with icecaps, Glaciers rivers etc. Water covers about 71% of the earth's surface. 97% of the earth's water is found in the oceans (too salty for drinking, growing crops, and most industrial uses except cooling). 3% of the earth's water is fresh.

Question 26.

How much groundwater is used in Agriculture?

- (A) 72%
- (B) 82%
- (C) 85%
- (D) 92%

Answer: (D) 92%

Explanation : 92 percent of groundwater in India is used for irrigated agriculture. The remainder — 24 billion cubic meters — supplies 85 percent of the country's drinking water.

Question 27.

How much per cent of the Net shown area is irrigated in Punjab?

- (A) 65%
- (B) 75%
- (C) 80e
- (D) 85%

Answer: (D) 85%

Explanation : Having high fertile alluvial and black soil, levelled land comprises high net sown in Punjab. Punjab is an important granary state of India. Introduction of tubewell and canal irrigation coupled with other management practices during the last 45 years has helped in boosting agricultural production and witnessing all round development in Punjab. Presently, all the surface and groundwater resources are fully explored. In spite of this, the

total water available for irrigation is able to meet less than 75 percent of total water requirement and is expected to decrease further in future to meet the growing demand of other users. Moreover, indiscriminate exploitation of these water resources has created hydrological imbalance, which is a matter of concern for the agricultural sustainability in the state.

Question 28.

Which one of the following types describes water as a resource?

- (A) Abiotic resource
- (B) Non-renewable Resources
- (C) Biotic Resource
- (D) Cyclic Resource.

Answer: (D) Cyclic Resource

Explanation : A cyclic resource is what which can be formed again and again, Similarly water is a cyclic resource. The water from sea, river& ocean etc. evaporates and condense to form clouds. When the rain occurs water from these clouds comes on earth and flows down into water resources.

Q29. Which one of the following rivers has the highest replenishable groundwater resource in the country?

- (i) The Indus
- (ii) The Brahmaputra
- (iii) The Ganga
- (iv) The Godavari

Answer

- (iii) The Ganga

Explanation : The river Ganga, with the highest catchment area in India, and the largest discharge has the highest replenishable ground water resource in the country.

Q30. In which year, Government of India has launched 'Jal Kranti Abhiyan' ?

- (i) 2011-12
- (ii) 2013-14

(iii) 2015-16

(iv) 2017-18

Answer

(iii) 2015-16

Explanation : Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, Government of India had launched “JAL KRANTI ABHIYAN 2015-16 on 5.6. 2015 in the country at three places, namely Jaipur (Rajasthan), Jhansi (Uttar Pradesh) and Shimla (Himachal Pradesh).

Q31. In which year national water policy was implemented?

(i) 2002

(ii) 2008

(iii) 2015

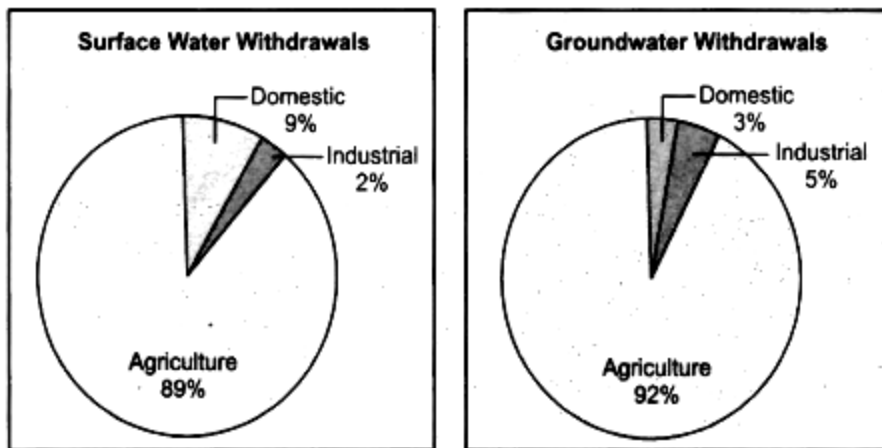
(iv) 2005

Answer

(i) 2002

Explanation : The adopted National Water Policy (2012) was released during India Water Week, 2013. The objective of the National Water Policy is to take cognizance of the existing situation, to propose a framework for creation of a system of laws and institutions and for a plan of action with a unified national perspective.

Source / Diagram based questions



Source : *Earth Trend 2001, World Resource Institute, as given in Govt. of India (200*
Fig. : Sectoral Usage of Surface Water Fig. Sectoral Usage of Groundwater

Que 32 Answer the following questions

A. In which of the following sectors the use of surface water is maximum.

- (i) Domestic
- (ii) Industrial
- (iii) Agricultural
- (iv) None of the above

Answer : (iii) Agricultural

Explanation : Agricultural (89%) Agricultural water is used for irrigation, Pesticides, Fertiliser and high value to country economy.

B. Choose the correct sequence of the following sectors in ascending order regarding the percentage uses of ground water.

- (i) Agricultural use – Industrial use – Domestic use
- (ii) Domestic use - Industrial use – Agricultural use.
- (iii) Industrial use – Agricultural use – domestic use
- (iv) Agricultural use – Domestic use – Industrial use.

Answer : (ii) Domestic use - Industrial use – Agricultural use

Explanation : Domestic use - Industrial use – Agricultural use

(lowest is in domestic use- 3%, Industrial use 5% –

Agricultural use- 92%)

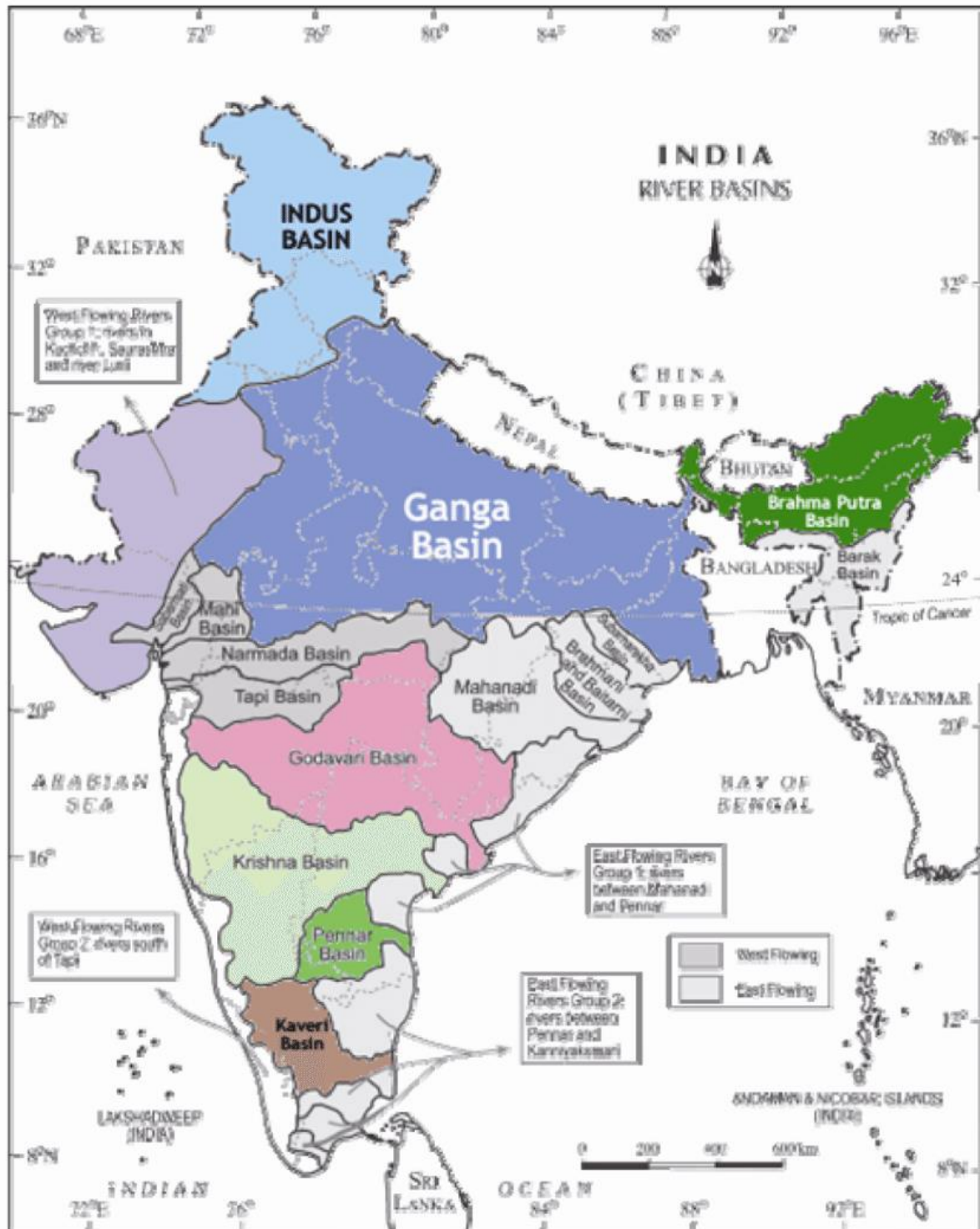
C. Which of the following is not a surface water.

- (i) Rivers
- (ii) Lacks
- (iii) Reservoirs
- (iv) Aquifers

Answer : (iii) Reservoirs

Explanation : (it is constructed by the human beings ,artificial storage of water , rest are natural)

Que : 33



Exercise based on above Map

1. Which river basin has the highest total replenishable ground water resource?

Answer : Ganga

2. In which river basin is the level of groundwater utilisation the highest?

Answer : Brahmputra and Ganga

3. Which river basin has the lowest totalreplenishable ground water resource?

Answer : Kaveri or TalaKaveri (Karnataka)

4. In which river basin is the level of ground water utilisation the lowest?

Answer : brahmputra

Assertion/Reason

Directions:

(Q. Nos. 34 and 35) In the questions given below are two statements labelled as Assertion (A) and other Labelle as Reason (R). In the context of two statements which one of the following is correct?

Codes:

- (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 com explanation of A
- (c) A is true, but R is false
- (d) A is false, but R is true

Que.34.Assertion (A) Irrigation is needed in India because of spatio-temporal variability of rainfall in the country.

Reason (R) Agriculture accounts for 92% of groundwater utilisation in India.

Answer (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A

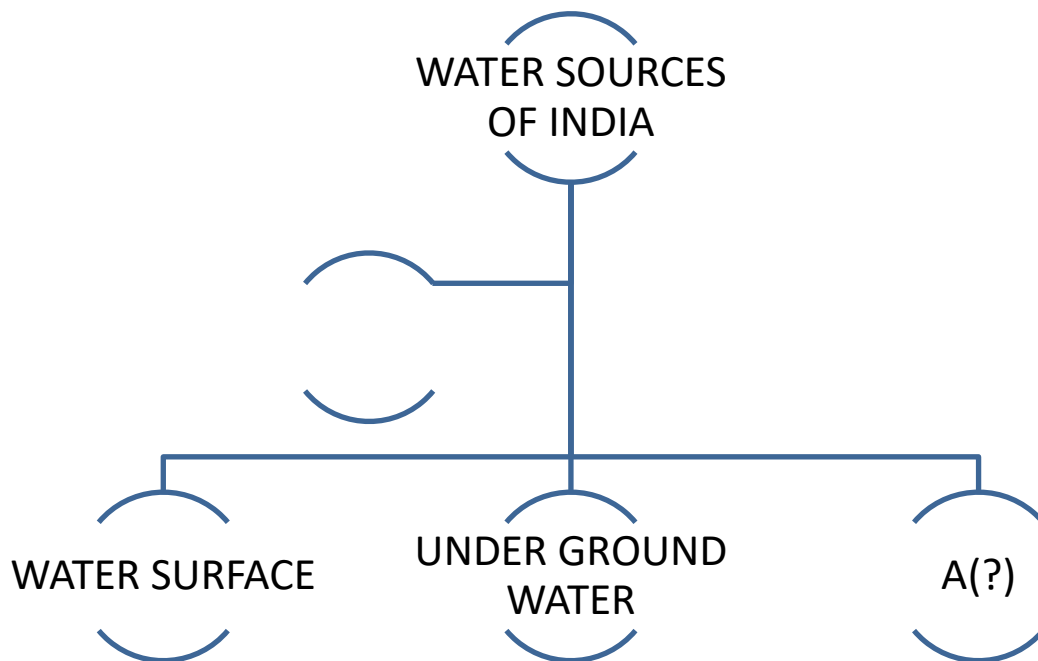
Que.35. Assertion (A) India has to take quick steps and make policies and laws for conservation of water resources.

Reason (R) The per capita availability of water is declining due to increasing population and existing resources are getting polluted.

Answer (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

Complete the Chart

Que.36. Complete following Table/Chart with appropriate answer from given options.



(a) Lake

(b) Oceans

- (c) Streams
- (d) Lagoon and Backwaters

Answer (d) Lagoon and Backwaters

(Case Study based questions)

Que.37 SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS

1. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

Ralegan Siddhi is a small village in the district of Ahmadnagar, 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. 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, oilseeds 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.

(i) Which of the following method of water conservation brought prosperity in Ralegan Siddhi?

- (a) Rainwater harvesting
- (b) Watershed development
- (c) Groundwater recharge
- (d) Construction of dams.

Answer (b) Watershed development

Explanation : Water shed development is more successful and brought prosperity.

(ii) The village of Ralegan Siddhi was suffering from which of the following social evils?

- (a) Dowry system
- (b) Illicit Liquor Trade
- (c) Untouchability
- (d) All of the above

Answer (d) All of the above

(iii) Which of the following measures were taken to increase democratic participation in the village?

- (a) Construction of school
- (b) Local body elections
- (c) Liquor prohibition
- (d) All of the above

Answer(b) Local body elections

As it select office holder in local govt. as analyse and councillors.

(iv) Which of the following made Ralegan Siddhi independent of government's financial aid?

- (a) Prohibition of liquor
- (b) Voluntary labour
- (c) Local body election
- (d) Agriculture

Answer (b) Voluntary labour

Que 38. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

India has traditionally been an agrarian economy, and about two-third of its population have been dependent on agriculture. Agriculture accounts for most of the surface and groundwater utilisation, it accounts for 89 per cent of the surface water and 92 per cent of the groundwater utilisation. While the share of industrial sector is limited to 2 per cent of the surface water utilisation and 5 per cent of the ground-water, the share of domestic sector is higher (9 per cent) in surface water utilisation as compared to groundwater. The share of agricultural sector in total water utilisation is much higher than other sectors. However, in future, with development, the shares of industrial and domestic sectors in the country are likely to increase.

In agriculture, water is mainly used for irrigation. Irrigation is needed because of spatio-temporal variability in rainfall in the country. The large tracts of the country are deficient in rainfall and are drought prone. North-Western India and Deccan plateau constitute such areas. Winter and summer seasons are more or less dry in most part of the country. Hence, it is difficult to practise agriculture without assured irrigation during dry seasons. Even in the areas of ample rainfall like West Bengal and Bihar, breaks in monsoon or its failure creates dry spells detrimental for agriculture. Water need of certain crops also makes irrigation necessary. For instance, water requirement of rice, sugarcane, jute, etc. is very high which can be met only through irrigation. Provision of irrigation makes multiple cropping possible. It has also been found that irrigated lands have higher agricultural productivity than unirrigated land. Further, the high yielding varieties of crops need regular moisture supply, which is made possible only by a developed irrigation systems. In fact, this is why that green revolution strategy of agriculture development in the country has largely been successful in Punjab, Haryana a Western Uttar Pradesh. Also, the over-use of and groundwater resources has led to decline in groundwater table in these states. In fact, over withdrawals in some states, like Rajasthan and Maharashtra, has increased fluoride concentration in groundwater, and this practice has led to increase in concentration of arsenic in parts of West Bengal and Bihar.

(i) Groundwater table has declined in which of the following states?

- (a) Punjab
- (b) Rajasthan
- (c) Maharashtra
- (d) All of these

Answer (d) All of these

(ii) Which sector is uses the largest proportion of groundwater in India?

- (a) Industries
- (b) Households
- (c) Agriculture
- (d) Services

Answer (c) Agriculture

(iii) The concentration of which of the following harmful element has increased in groundwater in West Bengal?

- (a) Mercury
- (b) Lead
- (c) Arsenic
- (d) Flouride

Answer (c) Arsenic

(iv) Which among these is a benefit of using means of irrigation in agriculture?

- (a) Multiple cropping
- (b) Mixed cropping
- (c) Inter cropping
- (d) Crop rotation

Answer (a) Multiple cropping

Que.39. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

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 is a 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. Tamil Nadu has made water harvesting structures in the houses lizes compulsory. No building can be constructed without making structures for water harvesting. Watershed development projects in some areas have been successful in rejuvenating environment and economy. 2nd However, there are only a few success od stories. In majority of cases, the programme is still in its nascent stage. There is a need to generate awareness regarding benefits of watershed development and management among people in the country, and through this integrated water resource management approach water availability can be ensured on sustainable basis.

(i) What is the most important component to make watershed development successful?

- (a) Government funds
- (b) People's participation
- (c) Planning
- (d) Voluntary labour

Answer (b) People's participation

(ii) Which of the following is the correct definition of watershed management?

- (a) Conservation of surface water
- (b) Conservation of groundwater
- (c) Conservation of all water resources
- (d) Conservation of all natural resources in a watershed

Answer (d) Conservation of all natural resources in a watershed

(iii) Which of the following is a water harvesting structure?

- (a) Johad
- (b) Check dam
- (c) Tanka
- (d) All of the above

Answer (d) All of the above

(iv) Neeru Meeru watershed program has been started by which state?

- (a) Tamil Nadu

(b) Andhra Pradesh

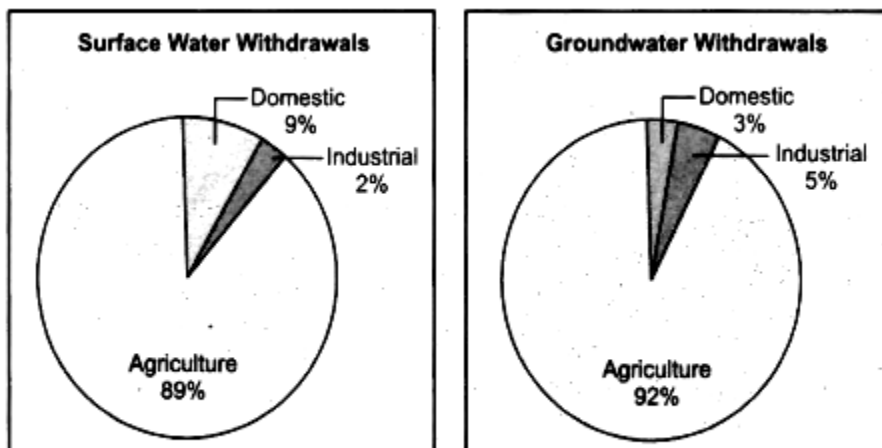
(c) Telangana

(d) Kerala

Answer (b) Andhra Pradesh

Explanation : The Neeru-Meeru (Water and You) programme launched by the WCM, on May 1, 2000, proved to be a boon for farmers like Hanumanthappa. The programme coalesced the water conservation activities of different departments to ensure optimum efficiency.

Source / Diagram based questions



Source : *Earth Trend 2001, World Resource Institute, as given in Govt. of India (200*

Fig. : Sectoral Usage of Surface Water

Fig. Sectoral Usage of Groundwart

Que 38 Answer the following questions

D. In which of the following sectors the use of surface water is maximum.

(i) Domestic

- (ii) Industrial
- (iii) Agricultural
- (iv) None of the above

Answer : (iii) Agricultural

E. Choose the correct sequence of the following sectors in ascending order regarding the percentage uses of ground water.

- (i) Agricultural use – Industrial use – Domestic use
- (ii) Domestic use - Industrial use – Agricultural use.
- (iii) Industrial use – Agricultural use – domestic use
- (iv) Agricultural use – Domestic use – Industrial use.

Answer : (ii) Domestic use - Industrial use – Agricultural use

F. Which of the following is not a surface water.

- (i) Rivers
- (ii) Lacks
- (iii) Reservoirs
- (iv) Aquifers

Answer : (iii) Reservoirs

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