KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN, KOLKATA REGION

Frequently Asked Questions in Geography for class XII in Board Exam

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Frequently Asked Questions in Geography for class XII in Board Exam
Chapter 1: Human Geography: Nature and scope

1. "The knowledge of nature is extremely important to develop technology." Support the statement by giving three examples. (Set I, 2015) 1X3=3 marks

Ans.- Technology indicates the level of educational development of society. Human beings were able to develop technology after they developed better understanding of natural laws.

i) The understanding of concepts of friction and heat helped us discover fire.

ii) Understanding of the secrets of DNA and genetics enabled us to conquer many diseases.

iii) The laws of aerodynamics to develop faster planes.

iv) Knowledge about nature is extremely important to develop technology. Technology loosens the shackles of environment on human beings.

2. Define Human Geography in your own words. Mention any four fields of Human geography. (Set I, 2013)

Ans: i) Human geography is the synthetic study of relationship between human societies and earth’s surface.

ii) Human geography is the study of changing relationship between the un-resting man and the unstable earth.

iii) Conception resulting from a more synthetic knowledge of the physical laws governing our earth and of the relations between the living beings which inhabit.

iv) Human geography offers a new conception of the inter relationships between earth and human beings.

Fields- Social geography; urban geography; political geography; population geography.
3. Define Human geography. Give four examples of elements of material culture created by humans using the resources provided by nature. (Set I, 2012)

Ans: Human geography is the synthetic study of relationship between human societies and earth's surface.

Human geography is the study of changing relationship between the un-resting man and the unstable earth.

Examples: houses, villages, cities, road network, rail network, etc.

4. Explain the concept of Neo-Determinism. (Set I, 2011)

Ans: * Reflects a middle path between two ideas of environmental determinism and possibilism.

* Possibilities can be created in limits.

* Humans can control nature by obeying them.

5. Explain the concept of Possibilism with suitable examples. (Set I, 2009)

Ans: * People began to understand their environment and the forces of nature with passage of time.

* The movement from state of necessity to a state of freedom creating possibilities with resources obtained from environment.

* Nature provides opportunities and human beings make use of this opportunities.

6. What is the new concept of Griffith Taylor in the field of Human geography? Describe this concept with examples. (Set I, 2008)

Ans: * Concept shows that neither there is a situation of absolute necessity nor there is a condition of absolute freedom.

* Humans can conquer nature by obeying them.

* Possibilities can be created within the limits which do not damage the environment.

* Reflects a middle path between two ideas of environmental determinism and possibilism.

7. Which approach was followed by Lucian Febre and Vidal De La Blache in the study of Human Geography? Mention two characteristics of this approach. (Set I, 2006)
Ans: approach followed was possibilism.

i) emphasis on humans than nature.

ii) man is active force.

iii) no necessities but everywhere possibilities and man as master of this possibilities.

iv) lifestyles of people were the product and reflections of a civilizations.

Chapter 2- WORLD POPULATION DISTRIBUTION DENSITY AND GROWTH

1. **How is density of population of a region calculated? (Set I, 2015) 1 marks.**
   
   Ans: The density of population of a region is measured by person living per sq. km area.

2. **Explain three economic and two social and cultural factors influencing the distribution of population of world. (Set II, 2015) 3+2=5 marks**
   
   Ans: Economic factors.
   
   i) Minerals: Areas with mineral deposits attract industries. Mining and industrial activities generate employment so skilled and unskilled workers move to these areas. They make them densely populated.

   ii) Urbanization: Cities offer better employment opportunities, educational and medical facilities, better means of transport and communication.

   iii) Industrialization: Industrial belts provide job opportunities. They attract larger number of people every year. These include factory workers, transport operators, shop keepers, bank employee doctors and other service providers.

   Social and cultural factors: Some places attract more people because they have great religious and cultural significance. People tend to move away from places where there is social and political unrest.

3. **Explain the trends in population growth of the world with special reference to the help of science and technology. (Set III, 2015)1+4=5 marks**

   Ans: * Population on the earth is more than 6 billion. It has grown to this size over centuries. Population of earth grew slowly in early period.

   * It is during last few hundred years’ population has increased at an alarming rate.

   * The expanding trade set the stage for rapid population growth.

   * After the industrial revolution, world population exploded.

   * Science and technology helped in controlling the birth rate.

   * Science and technology also helped in reducing death rate.
4. Describe any three characteristics of the first stage of Demographic Transition Theory. (Set II, 2014) 1+2+2=5 marks

Ans: * The first stage has high fertility and high mortality because people reproduce more to compensate for the deaths due to epidemics and variable food supply.

* The population growth is slow.

* Most of the people engaged in agriculture where large families are in asset.

* Life expectancy is low due to lack of medical aid and food security.

* Most of the people were illiterate.

* Low level of technology.

5. Explain the trends in population growth of the world with special reference to the help of science and technology. (Set III, 2015) 5 Marks.

Ans: The population on the earth is more than six billions. It has grown to this size over centuries. In the early period, population of the world grew very slowly.

It is only during the last few hundred years population has increased at an alarming rate.

The expending trade, set the stage for rapid population growth.

After the industrial revolution world population exploited.

Science & technology helped in controlling the birth rate.

5. Describe any three characteristics of last stage of Demographic Transition Theory. (Set I, 2014) 3X1=3 marks.

Ans: * In the last stage of demographic transition theory, both fertility and mortality decline considerably.

* It is the stage of stable population.

* It is also the indicator of slow population growth.

* The population became urbanized, literate.

* People deliberately controlled the family size.

* It also indicates that humans are extremely flexible and are able to adjust their fertility.

6. Name the most densely populated region of North America. (Set I, 2013) 1 marks
Ans: North eastern part of U.S.A.

7. Explain with examples three economic factors influencing the population distribution in the world. (Set I, 2011) 3 marks

   ii) Mining and industrial activities generate employment.
   iii) Skilled and semi skilled workers move to these areas and make them densely populated.

*Urbanization- i) Cities offer better employment opportunities, educational and medical facilities, better means of transport and communication.
ii) Good civic amenities and attraction of city life draw people to cities.
iii) leads to rural urban migration.

*Industrialization- i) Provide job opportunities
ii) different types of jobs to different categories due to industrial belt.

8. What is the meaning of Density of population? Explain with examples four geographical factors influencing the distribution of population in the world. (Set I, 2010) 1+4=5 marks

Ans.Density of population is the ratio between number of people to the size of land.

Geographical factors

* Availability of Water – People lives where fresh water is easily available. River valleys are among most densely populated areas.

* Land forms – People prefer living on flat plains and gentle slopes. Mountainous areas hinder the development of transport. Hence Ganga plains are among the most densely populated areas.

* Climate – Areas with moderate climate attract people. Areas with cold and dry climates are uncomfortable for humans.

* Soils – Fertile soils are important for agricultural and allied activities. Areas which have loamy soils have more people living on it.

9. What is density of population? Explain with examples the four physical factors influencing the distribution of population in the world. (Set I, 2009) 1+4=5 marks

Density of population is number of persons living per unit area.

Physical Factors influencing distribution of population are –
*Availability of Water – People prefers living in areas where fresh water is available.
*Land forms – People prefer living on flat and gentle slope where agriculture is facilitated.
*Climate – Areas with moderate climate attracts people.

**CATEGORY 1 (Questions repeated one or two times)**

**CHAPTER-3: POPULATION COMPOSITION:**

**QUESTION 1:** What is meaning of Age Structure of population? Describe in brief four main characteristics of age structure of the world population. 1+4=5

(2006, 2014)

**ANSWER:** Age structure represents the number of people of different age groups. This is an important indicator of population composition.

Following are the four characteristics of age structure of age composition of world population:

i) Population between age group 0-15 is called young population, 15-59 working population and above 60 years represents an ageing population which require more expenditure on health care facilities.

ii) A population pyramid is used to show the age-sex structure of the population.

iii) **Expanding population:** Nigeria, Bangladesh, Mexico, India and other developing and under developed countries of the world is having the characteristics of expanding population where growth rate is high. These have larger population in lower age groups due to high birth rate.

iv) **Constant population:** The countries having the equal birth and death rate are called constant population. Australia is having such characteristics.

v) **Declining population:** The countries having low birth and death rate come under this category. The population growth in developed countries is usually zero or negative. Japan, Britain, France, Etc. come under this category.

**CHAPTER-4: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT:** NIL

**CATEGORY 2 (Questions repeated more than two times)**
CHAPTER-3: POPULATION COMPOSITION

**QUESTION 1**: Define the term ‘Occupational Structure’. Describe the main characteristics each of the major groups of human occupations in the world. 1+4=5  (2006, 2007, 2011)

**ANSWER:** A part of population of a country (between age group 15-59 years), who take part in various occupations ranging from agriculture, forestry, fishing, manufacturing, commercial activities, transport services etc.is called active population.

**Four major group of occupations are:**
1. Primary occupation: Depends fully on nature, Example- agriculture, forestry, fishing, and mining etc.
3. Service sectors: Transport and communication trade and commerce, teaching etc.
4. Quaternary occupation: Job related to research and developing ideas etc.
1+4=5

CHAPTER 4: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT:

**QUESTION2**: What is human development? Explain with examples the four pillars of human development in the world.1+4=5  (2008, 2013, 2014)

**ANSWER:** Human Development is the development that enlarges people’s choices and improves their lives. (1)

The four pillars of Human Development:

(i) Equity
(ii) Sustainability
(iii) Productivity
(iv) Empowerment

These four pillars to be explained.

Chapter: 5 Primary Activities

**Questions Repeated Twice**

Q. State any six characteristics of pastoral nomadism in the world. (3) (2007)

Q. Explain any five features of nomadic herding in the world. (5) (2012)
Ans: Characteristics of nomadic herding in the world are:

a. Nomadic herding or pastoral nomadism is a primitive subsistence activity.
b. In this activity the herders rely on animals for food, clothing, shelter, tools and transport.
c. The nomadic herders move from one place to another along with their livestock, depending on the amount and quality of pastures and water.
d. Each nomadic community occupies a well-identified territory as a matter of tradition.
e. A wide variety of animals is kept in different regions. For example, in tropical Africa, cattle are the most important livestock, while in Sahara and Asiatic deserts, sheep, goats and camel are reared.
f. In the mountainous areas the herders follow transhumance, i.e. seasonal migration of herders with their animals.

Q. Define the term 'commercial livestock rearing'. Explain any four characteristics. (1+4=5) (2015)

Q. Describe any five characteristics of Commercial livestock rearing in the world. (5) (2014 Delhi)

Ans: It is an organised livestock rearing associated with western culture and is practiced on permanent ranches where only one type of animal is reared.

Main characteristics are:

a. This is a specialised activity in which only one type of animal is reared.
b. It is practiced on ranches and the ranches are divided into a number of parcels to graze animals on rotation basis.
c. The number of animals in a pasture is kept according to the carrying capacity of the pasture.
d. Important animals include sheep, cattle, goats and horses.
e. Products such as meat, wool, hides and skin are processed and packed scientifically and exported to different world markets.
f. Rearing of animals in ranching is organised on a scientific basis.
g. It is capital intensive and associated with the western culture.
h. The main emphasis is on breeding, genetic improvement, disease control and health care of the animals. (Any four characteristics)
Q. Who are called as red collar workers? (1) (2015)

Ans: People engaged in primary activities are called red collar workers due to the outdoor nature of their work.

Q. What is ‘Truck Farming’? (1) (2014 Delhi)

Ans: The regions where farmers specialise in vegetables only, the farming is known as truck farming. The distance of truck farms from the market is governed by the distance that a truck can cover overnight, hence the name truck farming.

Q. Describe any three characteristics of ‘Household Industries’. (1) (2014 Delhi)

Ans: Characteristics are:

a. It is the smallest manufacturing unit.

b. The craftsmen or artisans use local raw materials.

c. Simple hand tools to produce everyday goods in their homes with the help of their family members or part-time labour.

d. Finished products may be for consumption in the same household or, for sale in local (village) markets, or, for barter.

e. Capital and transportation do not wield much influence as this type of manufacturing has low commercial significance and most of the tools are devised locally.

f. Some common everyday products produced in this sector of manufacturing include foodstuffs, fabrics, mats, containers, tools, furniture, shoes, and figurines from wood lot and forest, shoes, thongs and other articles from leather; pottery and bricks from clays and stones.
Q. Define the term 'mixed farming'. Explain any four characteristics of mixed farming practiced in the world. (1+4=5) (2014)

Ans: It is a form of agriculture in which equal emphasis is laid on crop cultivation and animal husbandry.

Characteristics of mixed farming are:

a. Mixed farms are moderate in size and usually the crops associated with it are wheat, barley, oats, rye, maize, fodder and root crops.

b. Fodder crops are an important component of mixed farming.

c. Crop rotation and intercropping play an important role in maintaining soil fertility.

d. Equal emphasis is laid on crop cultivation and animal husbandry. Animals like cattle, sheep, pigs and poultry provide the main income along with crops.

e. Mixed farming is characterised by high capital expenditure on farm machinery and building, extensive use of chemical fertilizers and green manures.

f. Skill and expertise of the farmers are required.

g. This form of agriculture is found in the highly developed parts of the world, e.g. North-western Europe, Eastern North America, parts of Eurasia and the temperate latitudes of Southern continents.

(Any four characteristics)

Q. Study the given map showing dairy farming regions carefully and answer the questions that follow (5) (2013)
1. Identify and name the areas marked as A and B, marked on the map. (1)

2. Define ‘dairy farming’. (1)

3. Explain any three characteristics of dairy farming. (3)

Ans: 1. A: Canada / North-Eastern Canada  
                              B: North-western Europe

Ans:2. Dairy farming is the most advanced and efficient type of rearing of milch animals.

Ans:3. Characteristics of dairy farming are:

   a. It is highly capital intensive. Animal sheds, storage facilities for fodder, feeding and milching machines add to the cost of dairy farming.

   b. Special emphasis is laid on cattle breeding, health care and veterinary services, rigorous care in feeding and milching.

   c. There is no off season during the year as in the case of crop raising.

   d. It is practised mainly near urban and industrial centres which provide neighbourhood market for fresh milk and dairy products. (Any three characteristics)

Q. What is subsistence agriculture? Mention any four characteristics of primitive subsistence agriculture. (1+4=5) (2011)
Ans: Subsistence Agriculture is a farming in which its produce is mainly consumed in the farmer's household.

Characteristics of primitive subsistence agriculture are:

a. Primitive subsistence agriculture or shifting cultivation is widely practised by many tribes in the tropics, especially in Africa, south and Central America and south east Asia.

b. The vegetation is usually cleared by fire, and the ashes add to the fertility of the soil.

c. The cultivated patches are very small and cultivation is done with very primitive tools such as sticks and hoes.

d. After sometime (3 to 5 years) the soil looses its fertility and the farmer shifts to another parts and clears other patch of the forest for cultivation.

e. Production and proclivity both are very low.

f. Primitive subsistence agriculture is also called as Shifting cultivation or slash and burn agriculture. It is also known as Jhuming in North eastern states of India, Milpa in central America and Mexico and Ladang in Indonesia and Malaysia.

Q. Explain any three features of underground mining. (3) (2010)

Ans: When the ore lies deep below the surface, underground mining method (shaft method) has to be used. Main features of underground mining are:

a. In this method, vertical shafts have to be sunk, from where underground galleries radiate to reach the minerals.

b. Minerals are extracted and transported to the surface through the passages.

c. It requires specially designed lifts, drills, haulage vehicles, ventilation system for safety and efficient movement of people and material.

d. This method is risky. Poisonous gases, fires, floods and caving in lead to fatal accidents.
Q. Name the two activities on which the earliest human beings depended for their subsistence.

Ans: Two activities on which the earliest human beings depended for their subsistence are:

a. Hunting
b. Gathering

Q. What is the meaning of market gardening and horticulture? Describe any four characteristics of this type of agriculture of the world.

Ans: Market gardening and horticulture are those which specialize in the cultivation of high value crops such as vegetables, fruits and flowers, solely for the urban markets.

Characteristics of this type of agriculture are:

a. They are specialised in the cultivation of high value crops such as vegetables, fruits and flowers, solely for the urban markets.

b. Size of farms is small.

c. Farms are located where there are good transportation links with the urban centre where high income group of consumers is located.

d. It is both labour and capital intensive.

e. It lays emphasis on the use of irrigation, HYV seeds, fertilisers, insecticides, greenhouses and artificial heating in colder regions.

f. This type of agriculture is well developed in densely populated industrial districts of North West Europe, north eastern United States of America and the Mediterranean regions.

Q. Why is the number of pastoral nomadism decreasing in the world? Explain the main reason for it.

Ans: The number of pastoral nomads has been decreasing. The reasons are:

a. The areas operated by them is shrinking.

b. Imposition of political boundaries by the countries;

c. The government of different countries implemented new settlement plans for the nomads.

Q. Which are the two types of intensive subsistence agriculture?

Ans: Two types of intensive subsistence agriculture are:
Chapter: 6  Secondary Activities

Question Repeated Twice

Q. Classify industries of the world on the basis of ownership into three groups. State the main feature of each group.  
(1½ + 1½ = 3)  
(2010 & 2009)

Ans: On the basis of ownership industries can be grouped into:

(a) Public Sector Industries

(b) Private Sector Industries

(c) Joint Sector Industries

Main feature of each group are:

(a) Public Sector Industries are owned and managed by governments. For example, in India, there are a number of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs).

(b) Private Sector Industries are owned by individual investors. These are managed by private organisations.

(c) Joint Sector Industries are managed by joint stock companies or sometimes the private and public sectors together establish and manage the industries.

One Time Question

Q. Define the term ‘manufacturing’. Explain any four features of ‘small scale manufacturing’.

(1+4=5)  
(2014)
Ans: Manufacturing literally means ‘to make by hand’. However, now it includes goods ‘made by machines’. Manufacturing is essentially a process which involves transforming raw materials into finished goods of higher value for sale in local or distant markets.

Four features of small scale manufacturing are:

a. Small scale manufacturing is a workshop outside the home/cottage of the producer.

b. This type of manufacturing uses local raw material, simple power-driven machines.

c. It requires semi-skilled labour. Labour-intensive small scale manufacturing units have been developed in India, China, Indonesia and Brazil in order to provide employment to their population.

d. It provides employment and raises local purchasing power.

Q. How do secondary activities add to natural resources? Explain with three examples. (3) (2012)

Ans: Secondary activities add values to natural resources by transforming raw materials into valuable products. Three examples are:

a. Cotton in the boll has limited use but after it is transformed into yarn, becomes more valuable and can be used for making clothes.

b. Iron ore, cannot be used; directly from the mines, but after being converted into steel it gets its value and can be used for making many valuable machines, tools, etc.

c. Most of the materials from the farm, forest, mine and the sea are processed into various valuable items.

Q. How are technological innovations an important aspects of modern manufacturing industries? Explain any three aspects in this regard. (3) (2011)
**Ans:** Technological innovations through research and development strategy are an important aspect of modern manufacturing.

a. It is essential for quality control,

b. Technological innovations required for eliminating waste and inefficiency,

c. In the modern days it is highly essential for combating pollution.

Q. Distinguish between the small scale industries and large scale industries in the world, by stating three points of distinction of each. (3) (2008)

**Ans:** Three points of distinction between small and large scale industries are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Small Scale Manufacturing</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- The place of manufacture is a workshop outside the home or cottage of the producer.</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Capital investment is little.</td>
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<tr>
<td>- This type of manufacturing uses local raw material,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- It requires simple power-driven machines and semi-skilled labour.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- It provides employment and raises local purchasing power</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Countries like India, China, Indonesia and Brazil, etc. have developed labour-intensive small scale manufacturing in order to provide employment to their population.</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Large Scale manufacturing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- The place of manufacture is a huge industry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- It requires large capital investment.</td>
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<tr>
<td>- This type of manufacturing uses various raw materials and large market for the products.</td>
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<tr>
<td>- It needs enormous energy, specialised workers, advanced technology, assembly-line mass production.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- This kind of manufacturing developed in the last 200 years, in the United Kingdom, north-eastern U.S.A. and Europe</td>
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7. Tertiary and Quaternary Activities

1. Define the term 'Information Technology'. How it has helped in the development of quaternary activities? Explain any three points. (2006, 2007) 1marks and 3 marks

Ans- Information technology is the synthesis of computer and telecommunication. Transmission of stored and processed information.

The information technology acts as a boon in the development of quaternary activities in the following ways-

- Information technology brought the major breakthrough in genetic engineering which can be applied in various field such as energy, medicines, healthcare and manufacturing.

- One of the most important repercussions of the information technology is the global cities to act as the control and command centers of the world system.

- The digitalization of information technology has merged with telecommunication to form integrated network through internet.

2. Explain the importance of service sector in the economic development of a country by giving three suitable examples from the parts of the word. (2004, 2005, 2006, 2007) 1 marks and 3 marks

Ans- Tertiary or service sector is more developed in developed countries. It includes both production and exchange. The service sector is gaining importance all round the world. The employment in this sector is increasing steadily.

- Rising aged population in Japan and North America has led to the increase in employment and development of medical services.

- New York, Tokyo and London together cover the world for the purpose of financial trading.

- In developing country like India, the service sector is growing faster than the manufacturing sector.

3. State three characteristics each of the tertiary and quaternary activities. (2005, 2006,) 1 marks and 3 marks

Ans: The three characteristics of tertiary activities are:

1. A tertiary activity is concerned with intangible output and includes a large diversity of services.

2. Tertiary activities are not involved in material production and stand in contrast to manufacturing industries which produce goods are different varieties.

3. It is very difficult to measure the output of tertiary activity though they can be measured indirectly in terms of wages and salaries.
The three characteristics of quaternary activities are as follows:

1. This is a specialized and complex category of activities which is mainly concerned with knowledge such as education, information, and development.

2. Quaternary activities basically refer to the more intellectual occupations, whose task is to think, research and development.

3. In most of the advanced countries, the quaternary activities engage a small but growing proportion of population.


Ans: Quaternary activities are developed form of services. These include specific knowledge, technical skills and competence of communication. These are intellectual occupations whose task is to think research and develop ideas.

The three advantages are as follows—

1. The activities are characterized by the highest income.

2. People in these activities are most mobile in the process of career development.

3. Due to these activities, the economic activities have stretched over larger distances across continents.

5. How is tertiary occupation helpful in promoting the economic development of a country? Explain it with four suitable examples. (2004, 2005, 2013) 1marks and 5marks

Ans: Tertiary activities include all kinds of services provided to people such as education, health, trade and transport.

1. Tertiary occupation important in modern economic development of the country. Advertising, recruitment and personnel training enhance the productivity and efficiency of the other activities and help them to maintain their significance role.

2. Advanced services like finance, insurance, information gathering, management of information services, research and development now form the core of all economic activities.

3. Modern means of transportation system has given free choice of location to industries. Quick and well developed means of transport have enabled industries to be located in any corner of the country.

4. Advanced medical sciences have increased the life span of humans. They will long and healthy life which form the most important resources for the economic development of any country.
6. What is medical tourism? Explain the scope of medical services for the overseas patients in India. (2014, 2015) 1marks and 5marks

Ans: India, Thailand, Singapore and Malaysia are the fast emerging countries of medical tourism in the world. When medical treatment is associated with international tourism activities, it lends itself to what is commonly stated as medical tourism. The reasons responsible for this are as follows-

1. The world class hospital located in the metropolitan cities cater not patient all over the world.
2. The trend of out sourcing of medical tests and data interpretation.
3. India has been performing certain medical services – ranging from reading radiology images, to interpreting magnetic resonance image (MRIs) and ultrasound tests.
4. Outsourcing holds tremendous advantage for patient and it is focused on improving quality.

8. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

1. Explain any four points of importance of pipelines in transporting fluid material for long distances with suitable examples from the different parts of the world.

Or

Which is the famous pipeline of the USA? State four advantages of pipeline transport. (2004, 05, 06, 08) 1marks, 3marks and 5marks.

Ans. The famous pipeline transport of USA is Big Inch which carries mineral oil from the wells of Gulf of Mexico to the north eastern part.

Following are the advantages of the pipeline transport-

1. It is a cheap means of transport as once constructed it has a very low operational cost.
2. It saves the problem of loading and unloading of the raw materials and finished products.
3. It involves use of some energy for pumping only, which is small.
4. It is a fast means of transport and it ensures uninterrupted supply of raw material to the refineries and finished products to the consumers.
2. What are the advantages of rail transport? Write four main features of Trans-Siberian Railway. (2004, 2006, 2014) 1marks 3marks and 5marks

Ans. Advantages of rail transport are as follows-

1. It is a cheap means of transport for long distance journey of people and goods.
2. Due to development of new technology in railway lines, wagons and coaches, engines and operation system, the speed of trains has became more than 300 km per hour.
3. Railways are the largest carriers of raw materials to the industries and finished products.
4. It also promotes social and cultural unity by bringing people of different parts of the country together.

Four features of Trans-Siberian Railways are-

1. It is a double track route, running for a distance of about 9332km.
2. It connects St. Petersburg in the west to Vladivostok in the east.
3. Several products like minerals wood pulp, agricultural and animals’ resources from Siberia are carried to European Russia.
4. Most of the finished products from Europe Russia are transported to eastern destination.

3. Explain three factors which are responsible for the development of inland waterways. (2004, 05, 2014) 3marks

Ans. Three factors which are responsible for the development of inland waterways are-

1. The river and canals should be perennial and have regular flow of water.
2. Salutation in the river bed, presence of waterfall or sharp bends in the course of the river hinders the use of rivers for navigation purposes.
3. There should be sufficient demand for waterways to develop them as an economic mode of transportation.


Ans. The five advantages of oceanic transport are as follows—

1. The oceanic transport offers a free highway traversable in all directions.
2. Though the initial cost is much higher for providing port and ships the ocean routes do not require any maintenance.

3. The introduction of refrigerated chambers for transporting perishable goods such as meats, fruits vegetable and dairy products, and the development of tankers and others specialized ships has greatly improved the efficiency of ocean transport.

4. There is no need for route construction.

5. Modern passenger lines and cargo ships are equipped with radar, wireless and others navigation aids.

5. Explain the merits and demerits of road transport in the world. (2005, 2012, 2013) 3marks and 5marks

Ans. The merits and demerits of the road transport are as-

i. Roads are the most economical means for relatively short distances.

ii. Freight transport by road is becoming increasingly important in comparison to rail transport.

iii. In developed countries goods quality roads are universal and they provide long distance link in the form of motor ways, autobahn and inter state highway.

iv. In developing countries, the lack of goods qualities roads adversely affects the flow of goods and services.

v. The quality of roads varies greatly between developed and developing countries because its construction and maintenance is very expensive.

6. Write five features of Panama Canal. (2004, 08, 14) 3marks and 5marks

Ans. The five features of Panama Canal are as –

1. The Panama Canal connects Atlantic Ocean in the east and Pacific Ocean in the west between the landmass of North America and South America.

2. It is 81km long, 91-305 meters wide and 12.5 to 26 meters deep.

3. It has helped in increasing trade between the countries of Atlantic and Pacific sea coast.

4. Panama canal has lock systems. Ships pass different levels through these locks.

5. It has reduced the distance by 4000km between New York and Auckland and by 8000km between Liverpool and San Francisco.
7. Describe the economic importance of Trans-Siberian and Canadian-Pacific railway. (2005, 2006, 2015) 1marks, 3mark and 5marks

Ans. Trans-Siberian Railway - This is the world’s longest railway line which joins St. Petersburg in the west to Vladivostok in the east. It covers a total distance of 9,332 km. Its construction started in 1891 and was completed in 1905 after fourteen years.

Economic importance of Trans-Siberian Railways as follow:

1. This railway line was constructed for administrative and military purposes.
2. Siberian had benefited a lot from this railway line; it is very rich in mineral, forest, agriculture and animal resources.
3. Product like coal, metals and wood pulp, fur, leather, milk product and wheat are carried from Siberian to Russia, and most of the finished goods are transported from European Russia to eastern destination.
4. This railway track crosses a number of navigable rivers like Volga, ob and Amur.

Canadian-Pacific Railways -- Canada has a large east and west extent. It covers mostly snow covered mountains, forest, lakes and high mountains. The Canadian-Pacific railway connects Vancouver on the west coast and Halifax on the east coast of North America. This rail route was constructed in 1886. Its total length is 7050 km.

Importance of Canadian-Pacific railways are as follow:

1. This rail route was built as a part of an agreement to make British Columbia join the federation of states.
2. This rail route connects Quebec-Montreal industrial region with the softwood forest region in the north and wheat region of the prairies. Thus both regions are complementary to each other.
3. A loop line from Winnipeg to Thunder Bay, located on the northern shores of Lake Superior, connects this railway line with the important waterways of North America.

8. Study the following map and answer the questions given below: (2013, 2014) 3marks
i. Name the railway line shown in this map.
   Ans. Trans-Siberian Railway.

ii. In which country does this railway line lie?
   Ans. Russia.

iii. Name the station marked in the map as A and B.
   Ans. Station A marked in map is Moscow and station B marked in the map is Chita.
i. Name the railway line shown in this map.
   Ans. Trans-Australian Railway

ii. In which country does this railway line lie?
   Ans. Australia

iii. Name the two ocean coasts which are linked by this railway line.
   Ans. Pacific and Indian Ocean are the two ocean coasts linked by this railway line.
Name the trans-continental railway shown in the given map.

Name the terminal stations of this railway line.

Mention any two characteristics of this railway line.

i. Name the trans-continental railway shown in the given map.

Ans. Trans Canadian Pacific Railway line.

ii. Name the terminal stations of this railway line.

Ans. Halifax in the east and Vancouver in the west.

iii. Mentioned any two characteristics of this railway line.

Ans. a. This rail route connects Quebec-Montreal industrial region with the softwood forest region in the north and wheat region of the prairies. Thus both regions are complementary to each other.

b. A loop line from Winnipeg to Thunder Bay, located on the northern shores of Lake Superior, connects this railway line with the important waterways of North America.
Ans. i. Suez canal

ii. North- Port Said

South- Port Suez

iii. Europe and Asia
Q. 1. Why ports are called gateways of international trade? 2008(OD I), 2014(OD I)

OR

Explain how ports are helpful in trade. 2014(DB I)

Ans. Ports are called gateways of international trade as they help in trade. They help in following ways:

1. Cargos and travelers pass from one port of the world to another through these ports.
2. They act as collection centers of good from their hinterland for further shipment to foreign destinations on one hand. On other hand, they act as receiving centers of foreign goods.
3. Ports provide facilities of loading, unloading, docking and storage.

Q. 1. Explain/analyse any five bases of international trade in the world. 2008(DB I), 2012(DB I), 2012(OD I)

OR

Examine the five bases of international trade which are responsible for promoting international trade. 2011(OD I)

Ans. 1. Difference in national resources: The world’s national resources are unevenly distributed because of differences in their physical make up i.e. geology, relief soil and climate.

1. Population factors: The size, distribution and diversity of people between countries affect the type and volume of goods. Two factors are main (i) Cultural factors (ii) Size of population
2. Stage of economic development: At different stages of economic development of countries, the nature of items traded undergoes changes.
3. **Extent of foreign investment**: Foreign investment can boost trade in developing countries which lack in capital required for the development of mining, oil drilling, heavy engineering, lumbering and plantation agriculture.

4. **Transport**: Lack of adequate and efficient means of transport restrict trade. With expansions of rail, ocean and air transport, better means of refrigeration and preservation, trade has experienced spatial expansion.

**QUESTIONS THAT HAVE BEEN REPEATED AT LEAST ONE OR TWO TIMES**

**TWO MARK**

Q. 1. **Explain the two types of international trade.**  

**OR**  

**Differentiate between bilateral trade and multilateral trade.**

Ans. Two types of international trade are-

(a) **Bilateral trade**- Bilateral trade is done by two countries with each other. They enter into agreement to trade specified commodities amongst them.

(b) **Multilateral trade**- is conducted with many trading countries. The same country can trade with a number of other countries. The country may also grant the status of the “Most Favoured Nation” (MFN) on some of the trading partners.

**THREE MARKS**

Q. 1. **Explain the three important aspects of international trade.**

Ans. International trade has following important aspects:

A. **Volume of trade**: (i) The actual tonnage of goods traded makes up the volume. (ii) Services traded cannot be measured in tonnage. (iii) So, the total value of goods and services traded is considered to be the volume of trade.
B. **Composition of trade:** (i) Trade of primary products was dominant in the beginning of the last century. (ii) Later, manufactured goods gained prominence and (iii) currently, service sector which includes travel, transportation and other commercial services have been showing an upward trend.

C. **Direction of trade:** (i) Historically, the developing countries of the present used to export valuable goods and artifacts (ii) During 19th century, European countries started exporting manufactured goods for exchange of foodstuffs and raw materials from their colonies (iii) The world trade pattern underwent a drastic change during the second half of the twentieth century. (iv) Europe lost its colonies while India, China and other developing countries started competing with developed countries.

Q. 2. **How is the difference in national resources a basis of international trade?**

Explain with three examples. 2010(OD I), 2009(DB I)

**Ans.** The world’s national resources are unevenly distributed because of differences in their physical make up.

1. **Geological structure** determines the mineral resource base and topographical differences ensure diversity of crops and animals raised, e.g. lowlands have greater agricultural potential.

2. **Mineral resources** are unevenly distributed the world over. The availability of mineral resources provides the basis for industrial development.

3. **Climate** influences the type of flora and fauna that can survive in a given region. It also ensures diversity in the range of various products, e.g. wool production can take place in cold regions.

FIVE MARKS

Q. 1. **Explain any two functions of WTO. Why has this organization been criticized?** Give three arguments in this regard. 2011(OD II)

OR
What is the role of world trade organization as an international organization? Why has the world trade organization been criticized by some countries? Explain of world trade organization. 2014(DB II)

Ans. Functions/roll

2. WTO is the only international organization dealing with the global rules of trade between nations.
3. It sets the rules for the global trading system.
4. It resolves disputes between its member nations.
5. WTO also covers trade in services, such as telecommunication and banking.

Criticism-The WTO has been criticised by those who are worried about the effects of free trade and economic globalisation.
1. It is argued that free trade does not make ordinary people's lives more prosperous.
2. It is actually widening the gulf between rich and poor by making rich countries richer.
3. This is because the influential nations in the WTO focus on their own commercial interests.
4. Many developed countries have not fully opened their markets to products from developing countries.
5. It is also argued that issues of health, worker's rights, child labour and environment are ignored.

CHAPTER-10 HUMAN SETTLEMENT

QUESTIONS THAT HAVE BEEN REPEATED AT LEAST THREE OR MORE TIMES

FIVE MARKS

Q. 1. Describe any three main rural settlement pattern based on structure found in different parts of the world. (three marks) 2006(DB I)
Name any five patterns of rural settlements on the basis of forms or shapes developed in different regions of the world. Write one characteristic of each.

OR

Describe any five patterns of rural settlements in the world on the basis of forms and shapes.

Ans.

1. Linear pattern: In these settlements houses are located along a road, railway line, river, canal edge.

2. Rectangular pattern: These patterns of rural settlements are found in plain areas or wide inter mountain valleys. The roads are rectangular and cut each other at right angles.

3. Circular pattern: These villages develop around lakes, tanks and sometimes the village is planned in such a way that the central part remains open and is used for keeping the animals to protect them from wild animals.

4. Star like pattern: Where several roads converge, star shaped settlements develop by the houses built along the roads.

5. T-shaped, Y-shaped settlements: T–shaped settlements develop at tri-junctions of the roads (T), while Y –shaped settlements emerge as the places where two roads converge on the third one and houses are built along these roads.

6. Double village: These settlements extend on both sides of a river where there is a bridge or a ferry.

Q. 2. Explain any five factors that affect the location of rural settlements of the world.

Ans. The following factors affect the location of rural settlements in the world:

1. Water Supply: Usually rural settlements are located near water bodies such as rivers, lakes, and springs where water can be easily obtained.
2. **Land:** People choose to settle near fertile lands suitable for agriculture. In Europe villages grew up near rolling country avoiding swampy, low lying land while people in South-East Asia chose to live near low lying river valleys and coastal plains suited for wet rice cultivation.

3. **Upland:** Upland which is not prone to flooding was chosen to prevent damage to houses and loss of life. In tropical countries people build their houses on stilts near marshy lands to protect themselves from flood, insects and animal pests.

4. **Building Material:** The availability of building materials- wood, stone near settlements is another advantage. Early villages were built in forest clearings where wood was plentiful.

5. **Defence:** During the times of political instability, war, hostility of neighboring groups villages were built on defensive hills and islands. In India most of the forts are located on higher grounds or hills.

Q. **3. Explain any four major problems of the rural settlements of the world.**

2010(OD I)

**OR**

**Explain any five major problems of the rural settlements in the developing countries of the world.** 2012(DB I), 2012(OD II), 2014(OD I)

**Ans:** 1. Rural settlements in the developing countries are large in number and poorly equipped with infrastructure.

3. Supply of water to rural settlements in developing countries is not adequate.

4. People in villages, particularly in mountainous and arid areas have to walk long distances to fetch drinking water.

5. Water borne diseases such as cholera and jaundice tend to be a common problem.

6. The countries of South Asia face conditions of drought and flood very often.

7. Crop cultivation sequences, in the absence of irrigation, also suffer.

8. The general absence of toilet and garbage disposal facilities cause health related problems.
9. The houses made up of mud, wood and thatch, remain susceptible to damage during heavy rains and floods, and require proper maintenance every year.

10. Unmetalled roads and lack of modern communication network creates a unique problem.

11. During rainy season, the settlements remain cut off and pose serious difficulties in providing emergency services.

12. It is also difficult to provide adequate health and educational infrastructure for their large rural population.

QUESTIONS THAT HAVE BEEN REPEATED AT ONE OR TWO TIMES

ONE MARK

Q. 1. What is the meaning of human settlement?  
OR

Give the meaning of human settlement?  

Ans. Human settlement means cluster of dwellings of any type or size where human beings live.

Q. 2. Explain the meaning of rural settlements.  
OR

What are rural settlements?  

Ans. Rural settlements are most closely and directly related to land. They are dominated by primary activities such as agriculture, animal husbandry, fishing etc. They are relatively small in size.

Q. 3. Mention any two characteristics of sub-urbanization.  

Ans. (i) People move away from congested urban areas to cleaner areas outside the city.

(ii) Everyday thousands of people commute from their homes in the suburbs to their workplaces in the city.
THREE MARKS

Q. 1. Explain with examples the ‘population size’ criteria used by most countries to define urban areas.  

Ans. The lower limit of the population size for the settlement to be designated as urban is:

(i) 1,500 in Colombia, 2,000 in Argentina and Portugal, 2,500 in USA and Thailand and 30,000 in Japan.

(ii) 5,000 in India. Besides the size of population, density of 400 persons per sq km and share of non-agricultural workers are taken into consideration in India.

(iii) Countries with low density of population may choose a lower number as the cut-off figure compared to densely populated countries.

(iv) In Denmark, Sweden and Finland all places with a population size of 250 persons are called urban.

(v) The minimum population for a city is 300 in Iceland, whereas in Canada and Venezuela, it is 1,000 persons.

FOUR MARKS

Q. 1. Classify settlements of the world on the basis of their shape in two categories. Mention any three characteristic of each.  

Ans. The following are the two major types of settlements:

(i) Compact or Nucleated Settlements

(ii) Dispersed Settlements

Features:

Compact Settlements:
In such type of settlements a large number of houses are built very close to each other.

Such settlements develop along river valleys and in fertile plains.

Communities are closely knit and share common occupations.

**Dispersed Settlements:**

(i) In these settlements, houses are spaced far apart.
(ii) They are often interspersed with fields.
(i) A cultural feature such as a place of worship or a market, binds the settlement together.

**FIVE MARKS**

Q. 1. Name the five types of urban settlements in the world. Write one main feature of each type. 2008(OD I)

OR

Classify urban settlements on the basis of size, functions and services available into five categories and explain an important characteristic of each type. 2013(DB I)

Ans. Types of urban settlements:

1. Town
2. City
3. Million City
4. Conurbation
5. Megalopolis

1. **Town:** Functional contrasts between towns and villages may not always be clear cut, but specific functions such as, manufacturing, retail and wholesale trade, and professional services exist in towns.

2. **City:** A city may be regarded as a leading town, which has outstripped its local or regional rivals. Cities are much larger than towns. They have a greater number of economic functions. They tend to have transport terminals.

3. **Million City:** These cities have 10,00,000 and more population. The number of million cities in the world has been increasing as never before.

4. **Conurbation:** It is a large area of urban development that resulted from the merging of originally separate towns or cities.
5. **Megalopolis** means, "great city." It signifies 'super- metropolitan' region extending, as union of conurbations.