

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN RANCHI REGION



XII

STUDENT STUDY MATERIAL

GEOGRAPHY

SESSION
2022-23

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SYLLABUS

Geography is introduced as an elective subject at the senior secondary stage. After ten years of general education, students branch out at the beginning of this stage and are exposed to the rigors of the discipline for the first time. Being an entry point for the higher education, students choose Geography for pursuing their academic interest and, therefore, need a broader and deeper understanding of the subject. For others, geographical knowledge is useful in daily lives because it is a valuable medium for the education of young people. Its contribution lies in the content, cognitive processes, skills and values that Geography promotes and thus helps the students explore, understand and evaluate the environmental and social dimensions of the world in a better manner.

Since Geography explores the relationship between people and their environment, it includes studies of physical and human environments and their interactions at different scales-local, state/region, nation and the world. The fundamental principles responsible for the varieties in the distributional pattern of physical and human features and phenomena over the earth's surface need to be understood properly. Application of these principles would be taken up through selected case studies from the world and India. Thus, the physical and human environment of India and study of some issues from a geographical point of view will be covered in greater detail. Students will be exposed to different methods used in geographical investigations.

Objectives:

The course in Geography will help learners to:

- Familiarize with key concepts, terminology and core principles of Geography.
- Describe locations and correlate with Geographical Perspectives.
- List/describe what students might see, hear, and smell at a place.
- List/describe ways a place is linked with other places.
- Compare conditions and connections in one place to another.
- Analyze/describe how conditions in one place can affect nearby places.
- Identify regions as places that are similar or connected.
- Describe and interpret the spatial pattern features on a thematic map.
- Search for, recognize and understand the processes and patterns of the spatial arrangement of the natural features as well as human aspects and phenomena on the earth's surface.
- Understand and analyze the inter-relationship between physical and human environments and utilize such knowledge in reflecting on issues related to community.
- Apply geographical knowledge and methods of inquiry to emerging situations or problems at different levels-local, regional, national and global.
- Develop geographical skills, relating to collection, processing and analysis of spatial data/ information and preparation of report including maps and graphs and use of computers where ever possible; and to be sensitive to issues.
- The child will develop the competency to analyze, evaluate, interpret and apply the acquired knowledge to determine the environmental issues effectively.

COURSE STRUCTURE Class XII (2023-24)**One Theory Paper****3 Hours
70 Marks**

Part	Units	No. of Periods	Marks
A	Fundamentals of Human Geography	90	35 Marks
	Unit 1: Human Geography	07	30
	Unit 2: People	20	
	Unit 3: Human Activities	32	
	Unit 4: Transport, Communication and Trade	26	
	Map Work	05	5
B	India: People and Economy	90	35 Marks
	Unit 6: People	15	30
	Unit 7: Human Settlements	10	
	Unit 8: Resources and Development	30	
	Unit 9: Transport, Communication and International Trade	15	
	Unit 10: Geographical Perspective on selected issues and problems	15	
	Map Work	05	5
	Total	180	70 Marks
C	Practical Work in Geography Part II	40	30 Marks
	Unit 1: Processing of Data and Thematic Mapping	25	15
	Unit 2: Spatial Information Technology	15	10
	Practical Record Book and Viva Voce		5

COURSE CONTENT

Part A:	Fundamentals of Human Geography	90 Periods
Unit 1:	Human Geography: Nature and Scope	07 Periods
Unit 2:	People <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The World Population- distribution, density and growth ▪ Population change - Components of population change, Demographic Transition ▪ Human development - concept; selected indicators, international comparisons 	20 Periods
Unit 3:	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 ▪ Secondary activities- concept; manufacturing: types - household, small scale, large scale; agrobased and mineral based industries; ▪ Tertiary activities - concept; trade, transport and tourism; services; people engaged in tertiary activities ▪ Quaternary activities- concept; people engaged in quaternary activities - case study from selected countries 	32 Periods
Unit 4:	Transport, Communication and Trade <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Land transport - roads, railways; trans-continental railways Water transport- inland waterways; major ocean routes ▪ Air transport- Intercontinental air routes Oil and gas pipelines ▪ Satellite communication and cyber space- importance and usage for geographical information; use of GPS ▪ International trade- bases and changing patterns; ports as gateways of international trade; role of WTO in international trade 	26 Periods
Map Work on identification of features based on 1-5 units on the outline Physical/Political map of World.		05 Periods

Part B:	India: People and Economy	90 Periods
Unit 6:	People <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Population: distribution, density and growth; composition of population - linguistic, religious; sex, rural-urban and occupational-regional variations in growth of population 	15 Periods
Unit 7:	Human Settlements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rural settlements - types and distribution ▪ Urban settlements - types, distribution and functional classification 	10 Periods
Unit 8:	Resources and Development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Land resources- general land use; agricultural land use; geographical conditions and distribution of major crops (Wheat, Rice, Tea, Coffee, Cotton, Jute, Sugarcane and Rubber); agricultural development and problems ▪ Water resources-availability and utilization-irrigation, domestic, industrial and other uses; scarcity of water and conservation methods-rain water harvesting and watershed management ▪ Mineral and energy resources- distribution of metallic (Iron ore, Copper, Bauxite, Manganese); non-metallic (Mica, Salt) minerals; conventional (Coal, Petroleum, Natural gas and Hydroelectricity) and non-conventional energy sources (solar, wind, biogas) and conservation ▪ Planning in India- target group area planning (case study); idea of sustainable development (case study) 	30 Periods
Unit 9:	Transport, Communication and International Trade <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Transport and communication-roads, railways, waterways and airways: oil and gas pipelines; Geographical information and communication network works ▪ International trade- changing pattern of India's foreign trade; sea ports and their hinterland and airports 	15 Periods

Unit 10:	Geographical Perspective on selected issues and problems <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Environmental pollution; urban-waste disposal ▪ Urbanization, rural-urban migration; problems of slums ▪ Land degradation 	15 Periods
Map work on locating and labeling of features based on above units on outline map of India.		05 Periods
Part C:	Practical Work in Geography Part II	40 Periods
Unit 1:	Processing of Data and Thematic Mapping <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Type and Sources of data: Primary, Secondary and other sources ▪ Tabulating and processing of data; calculation of averages, measures of central tendency ▪ Representation of data- construction of diagrams: bars, circles and flowchart; thematic maps; construction of dot; choropleth and isopleths maps 	25 Periods
Unit 2:	Spatial Information Technology <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Introduction to GIS; hardware requirements and software modules; data formats; raster and vector data, data input, editing and topology building; data analysis; overlay and buffer. 	15 Periods

Prescribed Books:

1. Fundamentals of Human Geography, Class XII, Published by NCERT
2. India - People and Economy, Class XII, Published by NCERT
3. Practical Work in Geography Part II, Class XII, Published by NCERT

Note:

1. The above textbooks are also available in Hindi medium.
2. Kindly refer to the latest editions of all NCERT Textbooks.

QUESTION PAPER DESIGN GEOGRAPHY THEORY CLASS XI & XII

COMPETENCIES	Total Marks and % 70 Marks
DEMONSTRATE	29 marks- 41%
APPLICATION	26 marks - 37%
FORMULATE	15 marks - 22%
TOTAL	70 marks - 100%

Fundamentals of Human Geography
Class XII - Textbook I (NCERT)

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

Unit-1	Ch.-1	Nil	
Unit-2	Ch. 2 to 4	1	The largest country in each continent in terms of area
Unit-3	Ch. 5 to 7 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
Unit - 4	Ch. 8 to 9	2	Transcontinental Railways: Terminal Stations of transcontinental railways– Trans Siberian, Trans Canadian, Trans-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 and Cape Town Asia: Yokohama, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Aden, Karachi, Kolkata Australia: Perth, Sydney, Melbourne
		4.	Inland Waterways: Suez canal, Panama canal, Rhine waterway and St. Lawrence Seaway
		5.	Major Airports: Asia: Tokyo, Beijing, Mumbai, Jeddah, Aden Africa: Johannesburg & Nairobi Europe: Moscow, London, Paris, Berlin and Rome North America: Chicago, New Orleans, Mexico City South America: Buenos Aires, Santiago Australia: Darwin and Wellington

India - People and Economy Class XII- Textbook II

(NCERT)

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

Units - 6 &7

Ch. 1 to 4 • 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 (2011)
- Any city with more than 10 million population – Greater Mumbai, Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai, Bengaluru

Unit - 8 Ch. 5 to 9

Leading producing states of the following crops:

(a)Rice (b) Wheat (c) Cotton (d) Jute (e) Sugarcane (f) Tea and (g) Coffee

Mines:

- Iron-ore mines: Mayurbhanj, Bailadila, Ratnagiri, Bellary
- Manganese mines: Balaghat, Shimoga
- Copper mines: Hazaribagh, Singhbhum, Khetari
- Bauxite mines: Katni, Bilaspur and Koraput
- Coal mines: Jharia, Bokaro, Raniganj, Neyveli
- Oil Refineries: Mathura, Jamnager, Barauni

Unit - 9 Ch. 10 - 11

Transport:

- Important nodes on north south corridor, East west corridor & golden quadrilateral
- Major Sea Ports: Kandla, Mumbai, Marmagao, Kochi, Mangalore, Tuticorin, Chennai, Vishakhapatnam, Paradwip, Haldia
- International Air ports: Ahmedabad, Mumbai, Bengaluru, Chennai, Kolkata, Guwahati, Delhi, Amritsar, Thiruvananthapuram & Hyderabad

Unit-10 Ch.12

NIL

SAMPLE PAPER
CBSE
SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER
GEOGRAPHY (029)
Class: XII 2023–24

Time allowed: 3 Hours

Maximum marks: 70

General Instructions:

1. This question paper contains **30** questions. **All** questions are **compulsory**.
2. This question paper is divided into **five** sections. **Sections-A, B, C, D and E.**
3. **Section A** - Question number **1 to 17** are Multiple Choice type questions carrying 1 markeach.
4. **Section B**- Question number **18 and 19** are Source based questions carrying 3 marks each.
5. **Section C**- Question number **20 to 23** are Short Answer type questions carrying 3 markseach. Answer to these questions shall be written in 80 to 100 words.
6. **Section D** Question number **24 to 28** are Long Answer type questions carrying 5 markseach. Answer to these questions shall be written in 120 to 150 words.
7. **Section E** Question number 29 and 30 are Map based questions.

SECTION A				
S. No.	Questions	Marks		
Q.1	<p>There are two statements marked as Assertion(A) and Reason(R).Mark your answer as per the codes provided below.</p> <p>Assertion: High level of human development group has 53 countries.</p> <p>Reason: A higher investment in people and good governance has setthis group apart from others.</p> <p>Options:</p> <p>A. Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of(A)</p> <p>B. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)</p> <p>C. Both (A) and (R) are incorrect.</p> <p>D. (A) is correct but (R) is incorrect.</p>	1		
Q.2	<p>Consider the following and choose the correct answer with the help of given codes-</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">STAGES OF POPULATION</td> <td style="text-align: center;">GROWTH FEATURES</td> </tr> </table>	STAGES OF POPULATION	GROWTH FEATURES	1
STAGES OF POPULATION	GROWTH FEATURES			

I Period between 1901 to 1921	1. Period of steady growth
II Period between 1921 to 1951	2. Phase of stagnant growth of Population
III Period between 1951 to 1981	3. High but decreasing growth rate
IV After 1981 till present	4. Period of population explosion

Options:

	I	II	III	IV
A.	1	2	3	4
B.	2	1	4	3
C.	4	3	2	1
D.	2	1	3	4

Q.3	<p>Maracaibo, Esskhira and Tripoli ports are classified as ---</p> <p>A. Ports of Call B. Naval Ports C. Oil Ports D. Entrepot ports</p>	1
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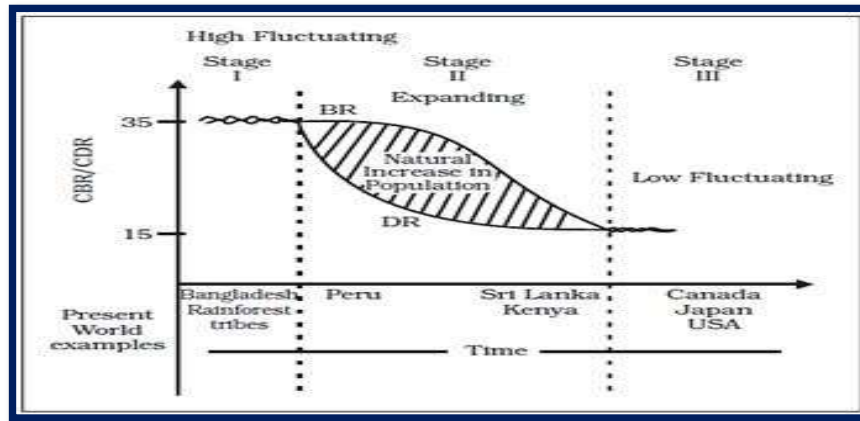
Q.4	<p>Consider the following statements and choose the correct answer with the help of given Option:</p> <p>I. The resource intensive approach of modern expensive agriculture has become unmanageable for marginal and small farmers due to very meager or no saving to invest in agriculture.</p> <p>II. Most of such farmers have resorted to availing credit from various institutions and money lenders but crop failures and low returns from agriculture have forced them to fall in the trap of indebtedness.</p> <p>Options</p> <p>A. Both the statements are true. B. Only statement I is true. C. Only statement II is true D. Both the statements are wrong.</p>	1
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Q.5	<p>Given below is a list of pillars of human development and its indicators. Which of the following pair is NOT correctly matched?</p>	1
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	<p>A. Equity -Making equal access to opportunities available to everybody</p> <p>B. Sustainability - Continuity in the availability of opportunities</p> <p>C. Productivity - Resources must be used keeping in mind the future</p> <p>D. Empowerment- To have the power to make choices</p>	
Q.6	<p>Which one of the following is the largest linguistic group of India?</p> <p>A. Sino – Tibetan</p> <p>B. Austric</p> <p>C. Indo – Aryan</p> <p>D. Dravidian</p>	1
Q.7	<p>Which of the followings is not a function of World Trade Organization(WTO)?</p> <p>A. WTO is the only international organization dealing with the globalrules of trade between nations.</p> <p>B. WTO resolves disputes between its member nations.</p> <p>C. WTO covers trade in services, such as telecommunication and banking.</p> <p>D. WTO provides funding to the global economies.</p>	1
Q.8	<p>Which of the following is an example of low order service?</p> <p>A. Teacher</p> <p>B. Gardener</p> <p>C. Lawyer</p> <p>D. Musician</p>	1
Q.9	<p>In which of the following group of countries of the world, HYV of Wheat and Rice were developed?</p> <p>A. Japan and Australia</p> <p>B. Mexico and Philippines</p> <p>C. USA and Japan</p> <p>D. Mexico and Singapore</p>	1
Q.10	<p>Consider the following statements and choose the correct answer with the help of given options.</p> <p>Statement I: In recent years- ropeways, cableways and pipelines were developed as a means of transport.</p> <p>Statement II: They were developed to cater to the demands of transporting specific goods under special circumstances.</p> <p>A. Only statement I is correct</p>	1

	<p>B. Only statement II is correct</p> <p>C. Both the statements are correct, and statement II correctly explains statement I</p> <p>D. Both the statements are true but not related with each other</p>	
Q.11	<p>Given below are the steps to generate geothermal energy. Arrange the following in correct sequence:</p> <p>i. It is so hot that when it rises to the earth's surface, it turns into steam.</p> <p>ii. Groundwater in such areas (where the geothermal gradient is high) absorbs heat from the rocks and becomes hot.</p> <p>iii. This steam is used to drive turbines and generate electricity.</p> <p>iv. Geothermal energy exists because the earth grows progressively hotter with increasing depth.</p> <p>A. (iv) - (ii) - (i) - (iii)</p> <p>B. (ii) - (i) - (iv) - (iii)</p> <p>C. (i) - (iv) - (iii) - (ii)</p> <p>D. (iii) - (ii) - (iv) - (i)</p>	1
Q.12	<p>Which of the following is NOT the benefit of rainwater harvesting?</p> <p>A. It increases water availability.</p> <p>B. It checks the declining groundwater table.</p> <p>C. It improves the quality of ground water through dilution of contaminants like fluoride and nitrates.</p> <p>D. Helpful in production of hydroelectricity.</p>	1
Q.13	<p>Which of the following plan was introduced to improve the conditions of roads in India after independence?</p> <p>A. Five Year Road Plan</p> <p>B. Nagpur Plan</p> <p>C. Ten Years Road Plan</p> <p>D. Twenty Years Road Plan</p>	1
Q.14	<p>If you are asked to formulate the National Water Policy, what will be the utmost important priority for you.</p> <p>A. To provide water for generation of hydroelectricity</p> <p>B. Availability of water for industries</p> <p>C. To provide drinking water</p> <p>D. Availability of water for navigation</p>	1

Read the following graph and answer question no 15 to 17.



Q.15	<p>How does the natural increase in population occur, as per the graph?</p> <p>A. Birth Rate – Death Rate B. Death Rate + Birth Rate C. Growth Rate - Birth Rate D. Birth Rate + Migration</p>	1
Q.16	<p>What does the transition from high fluctuating stage to low fluctuating stage indicate?</p> <p>A. Shift from Urban Industrial economy to Rural Agrarian economy B. Shift from Rural Agrarian economy to Urban Industrial economy C. Low Birth and Death Rate to High Birth and Death Rate D. Migration from Urban to Rural areas</p>	1
Q.17	<p>From the given graph, what condition can you infer about the least developed countries?</p> <p>A. High Birth Rate and High Death Rate B. Low Birth rate and Low Death rate C. High Birth Rate and Low Death Rate D. Low Birth Rate and High Death Rate</p>	1
<p>The following questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 15,16 &17.</p> <p>Que.15.1 How is natural growth of population calculated?</p> <p>A. Birth Rate – Death Rate B. Death Rate + Birth Rate C. Growth Rate - Birth Rate D. Birth Rate + Migration</p>		

Que.16.1 What does the transition from high fluctuating stage of birth and death rate to low fluctuating stage indicate?

- A. Shift from Urban Industrial economy to Rural Agrarian economy
- B. Shift from Rural Agrarian economy to Urban Industrial economy
- C. Low Birth and Death Rate to High Birth and Death Rate
- D. Migration from Urban to Rural areas

Que.17.1 What conditions of birth rate and death rate are generally seen in least developed countries?

- A. High Birth Rate and High Death Rate
- B. Low Birth rate and Low Death rate
- C. High Birth Rate and Low Death Rate
- D. Low Birth Rate and High Death Rate

SECTION B

Question 18 & 19 are Source based questions.

Q.18


Read the given Passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Settlements vary in size and type. They range from a hamlet to metropolitan cities. With size, the economic character and social structure of settlements changes and so do its ecology and technology. Settlements could be small and sparsely spaced; they may also be large and closely spaced. The sparsely located small settlements are called villages, specializing in agriculture or other primary activities. On the other hand, there are fewer but larger settlements which are termed as urban settlements specializing in secondary and tertiary activities. The basic differences between rural and urban settlements are as follows:

- The rural settlements derive their life support or basic economic needs from land based primary economic activities, whereas, urban settlements, depend on processing of raw materials and manufacturing of finished goods on the one hand and a variety of services on the other.
- Cities act as nodes of economic growth, provide goods and services not only to urban dwellers but also to the people of the rural settlements in their hinterlands in return for food and raw materials. This functional relationship between the urban and rural settlements takes place through transport and communication network.
- Rural and urban settlements differ in terms of social relationship, attitude and outlook. Rural people are less mobile and therefore, social relations among them are intimate. In urban areas, on the other hand,

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	<p>way of life is complex and fast, and social relations are formal.</p> <p>a. How is rural settlement different from urban settlement?</p> <p>b. ‘Towns act as nodes of economic growth.’ Justify the statement.</p> <p>c. Social relationships are more intimate in rural areas in comparison tourban areas. Give one reason for the same.</p>	
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Q.19	<p>Observe the given map and answer the following questions:</p>  <p>a. Name the Railway line and the country where it lies.</p> <p>b. Name the stations marked as ‘A’ and ‘B’.</p> <p>c. State two reasons why it is the most important route in Asia?</p> <p>The following questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates Only In lieu of Question No. 19</p> <p>Name the longest railway line of Asia and the country where it lies.</p> <p>Name the capital city and an important agro centre located on this route.</p> <p>Why is it the most important route in Asia? State two reasons.</p>	1+1+1 = 3
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SECTION-C

Question numbers 20 to 23 are Short Answer type questions.

Q.20	<p>A. “The basic goal of development is to create conditions where the people can live a meaningful life” – What do you mean by meaningful life?</p> <p align="center">OR</p> <p>B. How do people’s choices get affected in different aspects of life due to lack of human development?</p>	3
Q.21	What are the features of National Youth Policy?	3
Q.22	A. How is ‘Naturalisation of Humans’ different from ‘Humanisation of Nature’?	3

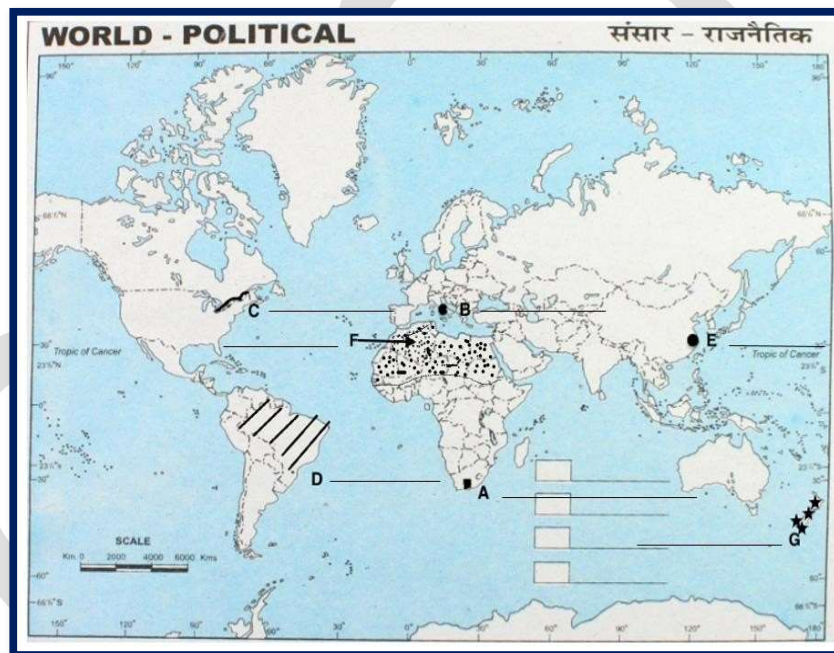
	OR	
	B. Evaluate the dualisms that exist in Geography.	
Q.23	“Quaternary activities centre around research and development.” Examine the statement.	3
SECTION D		
Question numbers 24 to 28 are Long Answer Type questions.		
Q.24	"There is low yield per acre but high yield per person in the interior parts of semi-arid lands of the mid-latitudes in the world." Support the statement with suitable examples from different parts of the world.	5
Q.25	Formulate the guidelines to promote sustainability in the Indira Gandhi Canal Command area.	5
Q.26	A. Land degradation in India is caused by human made processes that are more harmful than natural processes. Explain the statement with suitable examples. OR B. How has noise pollution become a serious problem in recent years in India? Explain.	5
Q.27	A. How technological innovations are important aspect of modern manufacturing industries? Explain any five aspects. OR B. “High technology, or simply high-tech, is the latest generation of manufacturing activities”. Justify the statement with suitable arguments.	5
Q.28	A. What are the advantages of sea ports for India? OR B. Why is seaport termed as gateway of international trade?	5
SECTION E		
Question numbers 29 & 30 are Map based questions having 5 sub-parts each.		
Q.29	On the given political map of the World, seven geographical features have been marked as A, B, C, D, E, F and G. Identify any five with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines drawn near each feature. a. A major seaport. b. An international airport. c. An important Seaway d. An area of subsistence gathering in South America. e. An important seaport of Asia. f. An area of Nomadic Herding	5

- g. Region of extensive commercial grain agriculture
- h. Region of extensive commercial grain agriculture

The following questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Question No.29.

Answer any five questions out of the following:

- a. Name a major seaport situated at the southernmost tip of Africa.
- b. Name an important international airport of Italy.
- c. Which river in North America connects the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean.
- d. Name an area of subsistence gathering in South America.
- e. Name an important seaport of China.
- f. Mention an area of nomadic herding in North Africa.
- g. Name the area of extensive commercial grain agriculture in New Zealand.



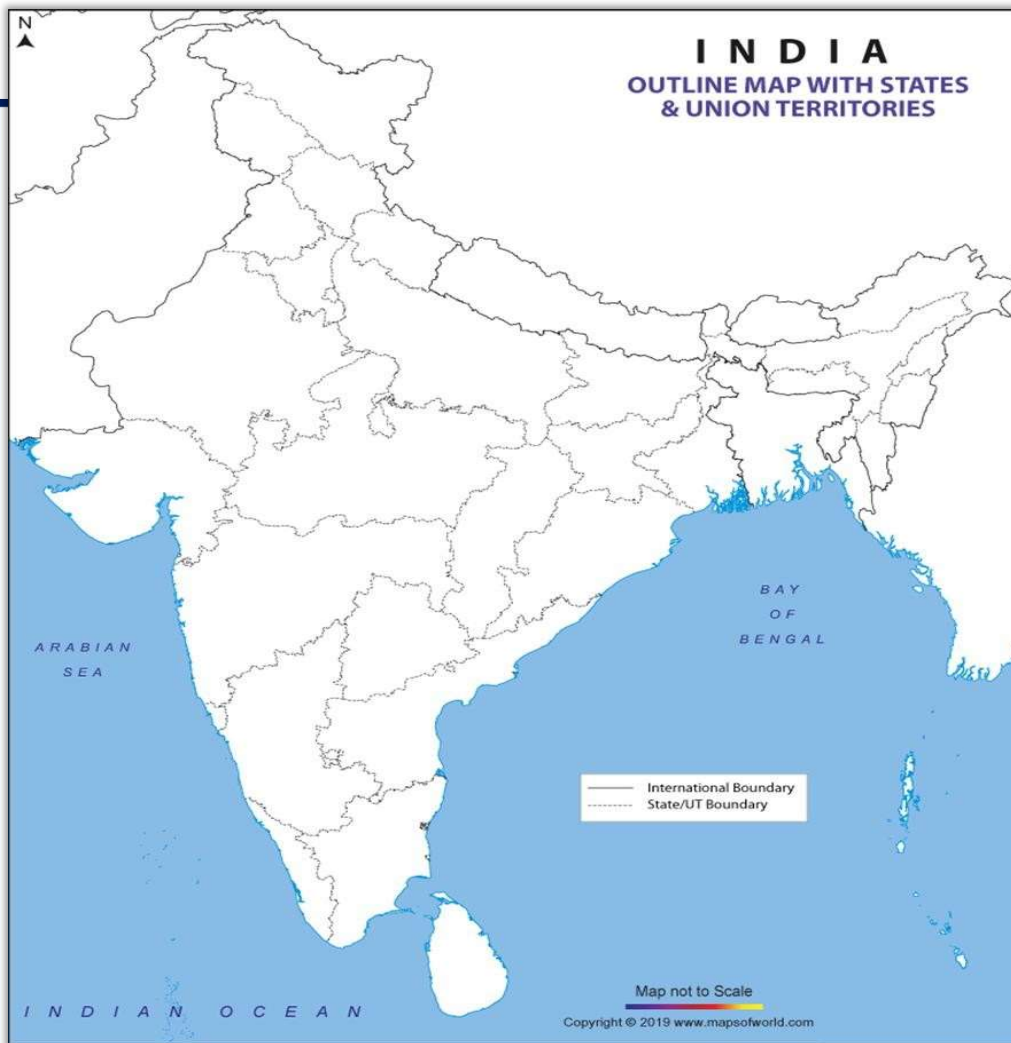
Q.30

Locate and label any five of the following geographical features on the Political Outline map of India with appropriate symbols:

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- a. An important seaport in Andhra Pradesh.
- b. An important coal mine in Tamil Nadu.
- c. Ratnagiri - iron ore mines.
- d. An oil refinery in Gujarat.
- e. The state with highest population density.
- f. The state leading in the production of jute.

g. An international airport in Kerala.



The following questions are for visually impaired students in lieu of Question No.30. Attempt any five.

Name an important seaport in Andhra Pradesh.

Name an important coal mine in Tamil Nadu.

In which state are Ratnagiri iron ore mines located?

Name an oil refinery in Gujarat.

Name the state with highest population density.

Name the state leading in the production of jute.

Name the international airport in Kerala.

Unit – I
(Chapter-I)
Nature and Scope of Human Geography

GIST OF THE LESSON

- Definition of Human Geography
- Environmental determinism (Naturalisation of the Human)
- Possibilism: (Humanisation of the Nature)
- Neo-determinism or Stop and Go determinism
- Dualism in Human Geography
- Nature of Human Geography
- Schools of human geography

Human Geography studies the inter-relationship between the physical environment and sociocultural environment created by human beings through mutual interaction with each other. Human geography deals with the relationship between the physical/natural and the human worlds, the spatial distribution of human phenomena and how they come about, and the social and economic differences between different parts of the world.

Definition of Human Geography:

- “Human geography is the synthetic study of relationship between human societies and earth’s surface” Ratzel
- “Human geography is the study of –the changing relationship between the unresting man and the unstable earth.” Ellen C. Semple”
- “Human Geography offers a new conception of the interrelationships between earth and human beings.” Paul Vidal de la Blache.
- It also takes into account the mosaic of culture, language, religion, customs, traditions, types, and patterns of rural settlements, and the functional classification of towns.
- With the help of technology, human beings interact with the physical environment.

Environmental determinism (Naturalisation of the Human)

- Environmental determinism is also known as climatic/environmental/geographical determinism
- The interaction between primitive human society (with less knowledge of technology) and strong forces of nature was termed environmental determinism.
- Human being was directly dependent on nature for his survival and called it –mother naturel
- Nature gives an opportunity and man sustains it.
- In this way, gradually humanisation of nature takes place and imprints of humanactivities become visible.
- The story of Benda can be referred to understand the impact of nature on humans in those early days.

Possibilism: (Humanisation of the Nature)

- With social and cultural development, humans developed better and more efficient technology.
- They created possibilities with the resources obtained from the environment.
- With the development of technology people understood the nature well
- They move from state of necessity to state of possibilities
- Human activities created cultural landscape
- Therefore it is called as possibilism
- The story of Kari can be cited as an example to understand the man – environment interaction developed over the time.

Neo-determinism or Stop and Go determinism:

- Griffith Taylor introduced another concept that reflects a middle path between the two ideas of environmental determinism and possibilism.
- He termed it Neo-determinism or stop-and-go determinism.
- The concept shows that neither is there a situation of absolute necessity i.e. environmental determinism nor a condition of complete freedom i.e. possibilism.
- It means the possibilities can be created within the limits which do not damage the environment and there is no free run without accidents.
- For example, the free run that the developed economy attempted to take already resulted in the greenhouse effect, ozone layer depletion, global warming, receding of glaciers, and degrading Iceland.
- The illustration of controlling traffic using light signals (red- stop, orange- get ready and green – move ahead) reflects the need of coordination between man and environment to have sustainability.

Dualism in Human Geography:

- There is dualism in Human Geography like Nomothetic (law making) vs Idiographic (descriptive), Physical Geography vs Human Geography, etc.
- In fact, dualism is academic in nature and makes Human Geography more comprehensive.
- Both physical and human phenomena have been described using metaphors, like- face of the earth, eye of the storm, snout of the glacier, profile of the soil, etc.

Nature of Human Geography:

- Human geography is the inter-relationship between physical and socio-cultural environment.
- Human being has modified the physical environment over the time and has created a realm of cultural landscape.
- It is integrated some way or the other with each and every branch of knowledge, however, it is methodology that makes it different from other subjects.
- Why, how, where, areal differentiation, spatial organisation, regional analysis, post modernism, etc are the concern of Human Geography.

Schools of human geography:

- **Welfare School:** it is associated with social well-being of the people, like- housing, health, education, etc.
- **Radical School:** according to this school of thought poverty, deprivation and social inequality outcome of capitalism which may be addressed applying Marxist theory
- **Behavioural School:** it gives importance to lived experience, perception of space by various social factors like ethnicity, religion, etc.

Questions and Answers

Multiple choice questions:

Choose the right answers from the four alternatives given below:

Q1. Which one of the following statements does not describe geography?

- (a) An integrative discipline.
- (b) Study of the inter-relationship between humans and environment.
- (c) Subjected to dualism
- (d) Not relevant in the present time due to the development of technology.

Ans: - d

Q2. Which one of the following is not a source of geographical information?

- a) Traveller's accounts
- b) Old maps
- c) Samples of rock materials from the moon.
- d) Ancient epic.

Ans: - c

Q3. Which one of the following is the most important factor in the interaction between people and environment?

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

Ans: -a

Q4. Consider the following statements regarding nature and scope of human geography.

- I. Human geography is the study of inter relationship between the physical environment and cultural pattern.
- II. Human geography helps us to understand the symbiotic relationship between social groups and their natural environment.

Select the correct using the codes given below.

- a Only 1
- b Only 2
- c Both 1 & 2
- d Neither 1 nor 2

Ans: - C

Q5. Which school of thought in human geography laid emphasis on the live experience.

Ans: - Ans. Behavioral School

Q6. Consider the following statements regarding the approaches of the human geography.

- I. Systematic approach focuses on the systematic and comparative analysis of two or more regions
- II. Regional approach is the study of specific natural or human phenomenon which resulting into certain spatial pattern.

Select the correct using the codes given below.

- a. I is true and II is wrong
- b. II is true and I is wrong
- c. Both I and II are true.
- d. Neither I nor II are true

Ans:- d

Q.7. **Assertion(A):** Physical elements includes mostly natural phenomenon.

Reason(R): Social and cultural environment includes networks of transportation.

- a. Both A and R are true and R explains A
- b. Both A and R are true, but R does not explain A
- c. A is true, but R is false

A is false, but R is true.

Ans:- b

Q.7. **Assertion(A):** Neo – Determinism based on middle path approach.

Reason(R): There is no possibility of absolutism in this world.

- a. Both A and R are true and R explains A
- b. Both A and R are true, but R does not explain A
- c. A is true, but R is false

d. A is false, but R is true.

Ans:- a

Q.8. Which one of the following is not an approach in human geography?

- (a) Area differentiation
- (b) Spatial organization
- (c) Quantitative revolution.
- (d) Exploration and description

Ans: - c

Source based question

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 a paper as 'Geography of Social well-being in the Post Graduate curriculum'. 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. Behavioural school of thought laid great emphasis on lived experience and also on the perception of space by social categories based on ethnicity, race and religion, etc. The process of adaptation, adjustment with and modification of the environment started with the appearance of human beings over the surface of the earth in different ecological niches. Thus, if we imagine the beginning of human geography with the interaction of environment and human beings, it has its roots deep in history. Thus, the concerns of human geography have a long temporal continuum though the approaches to articulate them have changed over time. This dynamism in approaches and thrusts shows the vibrant nature of the discipline. Earlier there was little interaction between different societies and the knowledge about each other was limited. Travellers and explorers used to disseminate information about the areas of their visits. Navigational skills were not developed and voyages were fraught with dangers. The late fifteenth century witnessed attempts of explorations in Europe and slowly the myths and mysteries about countries and people started to open up. The colonial period provided impetus to further explorations in order to access the resources of the regions and to obtain inventorised information. The intention here is not to present an in-depth historical account but to make you aware of the processes of steady development of human geography.

I. Radical school of thought did not laid emphasis on _____.

- a. Poverty
- b. Deprivation
- c. Housing
- d. Social inequality

Ans:- c

II. Which school of thought laid emphasis on lived experiences?

- a. Radical
- b. Behavioural
- c. Welfare
- d. None of the above

Ans:- b

III. Which of the following statement is NOT correct?

- a. The concerns of human geography have a long temporal continuum though the approaches to articulate

them have changed over time. This dynamism in approaches and thrusts shows the vibrant nature of the discipline.

- b. Earlier there was little interaction between different societies and the knowledge about each other was limited.
- c. Travellers and explorers used to disseminate information about the areas of their visits. Navigational skills were not developed and voyages were fraught with dangers.
- d. The late nineteenth century witnessed attempts of explorations in Europe and slowly the myths and mysteries about countries and people started to open up.

Ans: - d

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS: (3 Marks)

Q.1. Give Ratzel's and Semple's definition of human geography.

Ans: Friedrich Ratzel (1844 – 1904) is well known all over the world for his most outstanding work called *Anthropogeographie*, completed between 1872 and 1899.

It is considered as a landmark in history for giving human-centric orientation to geography.

The main focus of this monumental work is on the effects of different physical features and location on the style of life of the people.

He is also known as the father of modern human geography.

He defined human geography "as the synthetic study of relationship between human societies and the earth's surface."

Miss Ellen Semple (1863 – 1932)- According to her, "*Human geography is a study of changing relationship between unarresting man and unstable earth.*"

Q. 2 Explain the concept of environmental determinism with suitable examples.

Answer:

- It refers to the point of view supporting environmental control on human action.
- Human listened to Nature, was afraid of its fury and worshipped the natural forces.
- Many of primitive societies live in complete harmony with their natural environment.
- The physical environment for such societies becomes the -Mother Nature.

Q. 3 Explain the concept of possibilism?

Ans:

- With social and cultural Development, humans develop better and more efficient technology.
- They move from a state of Necessity to a state of freedom.
- They create Possibilities with the resources obtained from the environment.
- Human has modified their surroundings according to their needs.
- Imprints of human may be seen everywhere on the earth.

Q. 4. Explain the Neo Determinism?

Ans:

- Griffith Taylor introduced Neo- determinism.
- It reflects a middle path (Madhyam Marg) between the two ideas of Environmental determinism and possibilism.
- It is also termed as 'Stop and Go' determinism.
- The concept shows that neither is there a situation of Absolute necessity (environmental determinism)

nor is there a condition of absolute freedom (possibilism)

LONG ANSWER QUESTION (5 MARKS)

Q.1. Explain naturalization of humans.

Ans. Naturalization of humans.

- Ever since the man took birth, he has been constantly interacting with his physical environment.
- Human beings interact with physical environment with the help of technology development by them.
- In early stages of human civilization, technological development was at very low level and human activities were greatly influenced by natural environment. Human activities were dictated by forces of nature. Thus, the primitive man was almost completely controlled by the forces of natural environment. This type of situation in which natural forces are more powerful than the human endeavor is termed as environmental determinism.
- In this situation i.e. in early stage of man's evolution, technological development was at a low level. Man listened to dictates of nature, obeyed her, was afraid of her fury and worshipped her.
- The situation of environmental determinism can be seen in several tribal areas in India. In these areas, human beings depend on nature for resources which sustain them.
- The physical environment for such societies becomes the "Mother Nature". A situation in which man is influenced by natural forces to a great deal is called naturalization of humans.

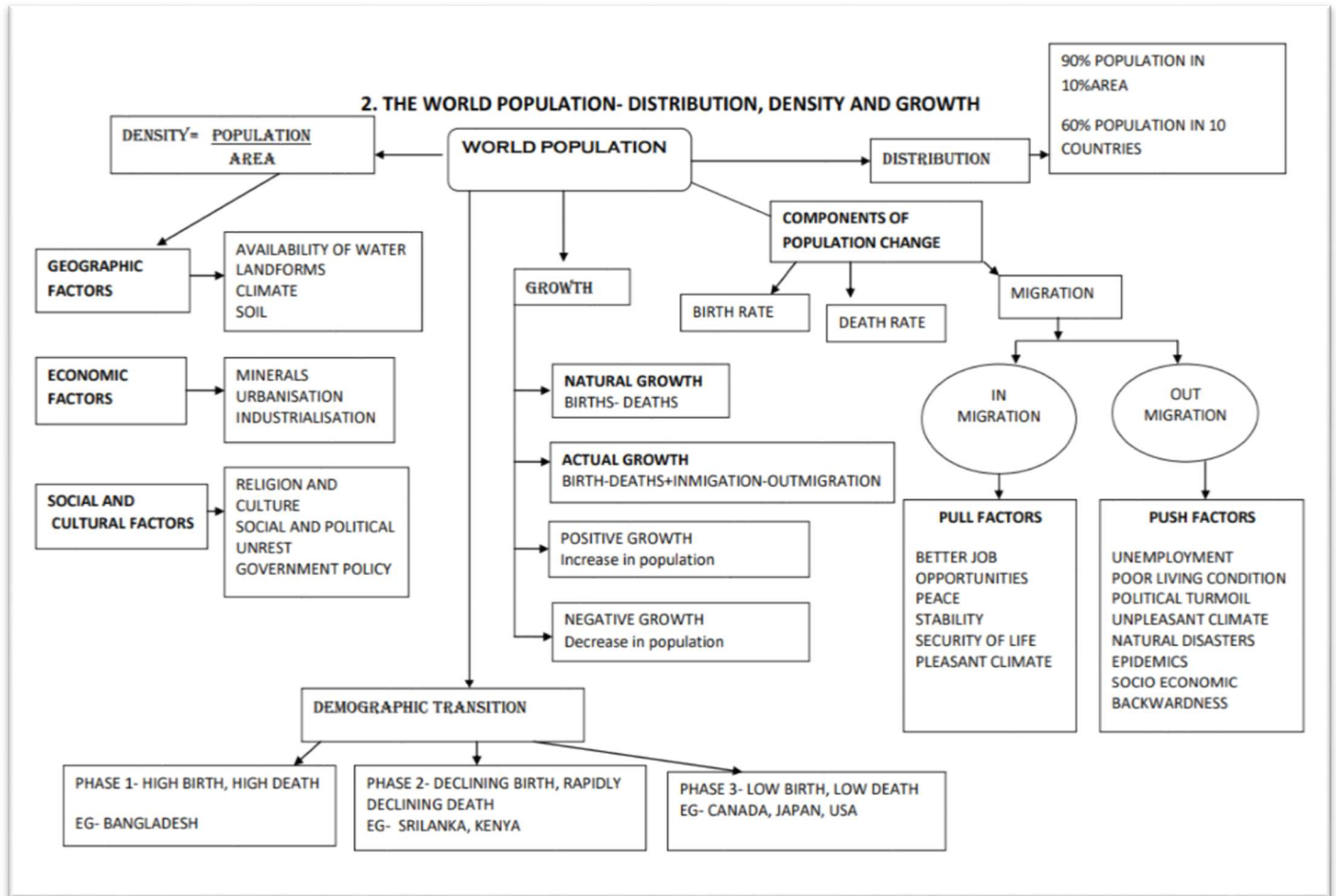
Q2. Write a note on the scope of human geography.

Ans.: Scope of Human Geography.

- Human geography is a very important branch of geography which studies the distribution of human race on the earth and activities of mankind.
- This branch of geography studies inter-relationship between the physical geography and socio-cultural environment created by human beings through mutual interaction with each other.
- Elements of physical environment are landforms, soils, climate, water, natural vegetation, rivers, fauna and flora etc.
- The main theme of human geography is the study of location and distributional aspects of cultural phenomena, resulting from ever changing human nature interactions.
- Man-made features include houses, villages, cities, road-rail networks, industries, farms, and ports, items of our daily use and all other elements of material culture which have been created by human beings using the resources provided by the physical environment.
- Man has modified his physical environment to a great extent and at the same time, he has modified his lifestyle according to the limits set by physical environment.

Chapter 2

WORLD POPULATION-DISTRIBUTION, DENSITY AND GROWTH



Gist of the Chapter

- The people of a country is its real wealth. A country is known by its people.
- The world at the beginning of 21st century recorded the presence of over 6 billion population.
- According to George B. Cressey about the population of Asia that “Asia has many places where people are few and few place where people are very many”.
- The term **population distribution** refers to the way **people are spaced over the earth’s surface**. Broadly, **90 per cent of the world population lives in about 10 per cent of its land area**.
- The 10 most populous countries of the **world (China, India, USA, Indonesia, Brazil, Pakistan, CIS, Bangladesh, Japan and Nigeria)** contribute about 60 per cent of the world’s population. Of these 10 countries, 6 are located in Asia.
- Migration is movement of people from one place to another for different purposes. It may be permanent, temporary or seasonal.
- Unemployment, poor living conditions, political turmoil, unpleasant climate, natural disasters, epidemics and socio- economic backwardness are termed as push factors. These make place less attractive to live in.
- Better job opportunities and living conditions, peace and stability, security of life and property and

pleasant climate, make a place more attractive to live in. These are termed as Pull factors.

- The expanding world trade during the 16th and 17th century, rapid population growth experienced.
- Around 1750, at the dawn of the Industrial Revolution, the world population was 550million.
- World population exploded in the 18th century after Industrial revolution.
- Change in technology yields in increased agricultural and industrial production, inoculation technique, improved medical facilities and sanitation contributed to a rapid decline in death rates throughout the world.
- Disproportionate increase or decline in population has serious repercussion. Decline in population leads to improper use of resources while uncontrolled population growth may lead to HIV/AIDS and other deadly diseases and overall decline in living standard and life expectancy.
- Access to family planning, free availability of contraceptives, improving women's health, creating awareness, etc. Are the measures to control population, however, natural spacing, increased age at marriage may be some natural measures to address population growth.\
- Thomas Malthus in his theory rightly pointed out that preventive checks(as stated above) are appreciable than the physical check like, famine, diseases, war, etc.

DENSITY OF POPULATION

- Density of population is usually measured in **persons per sq km**

$$\text{Population Density of Population} = \text{Population} / \text{Area}$$

- Densely populated parts of the world are the: -
 1. North Eastern part of USA,
 2. NorthWestern part of Europe,
 3. South- Eastern and East Asia.
 4. South ASIA

First Two Regions have high population density due to Industrial Growth ; Last two areas have high population density due to agricultural development.

- Sparsely populated regions of the world are North and South Poles, the hot and the cold deserts and high rain fall zones near the Equator.
- Western China Southern India, Norway, Sweden are some medium populated areas of the world.

FACTORS INFLUENCING THE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

1. Geographical Factors:

- **Availability of water-** River valleys are among the most densely populated areas of the world.
- **Climate-** areas with a comfortable climate, where there is not much seasonal variation attract more people .Areas with very heavy rainfall or extreme and harsh climates have low population.
- **Soils:** areas which have fertile loamy soils have more people living there as these can support intensive agriculture.

2. Economic Factors:

- **Minerals:** Areas with mineral deposits attract industries. Mining and industrial activities generate employment. So, skilled and semi-skilled workers move to these areas and make them densely populated. **Katanga Zambia** copper belt in Africa is one such good example.
- **Urbanization:** Good civic amenities and the attraction of city life draw people to the cities. It leads to rural to urban migration and cities grow in size.
- **Industrialization:** Industrial belts provide job opportunities and attract large numbers of people. The

Kobe-Osaka region of Japan is thickly populated because of the presence of a number of industries.

3. Social and Cultural Factors:

Some places attract more people because they have religious or cultural significance. In the same way – people tend to move away from places where there is social and political unrest.

POPULATION GROWTH:

- The population growth or population change refers to the **change in number of inhabitants of a territory during a specific period of time**
- This change may be positive as well as negative.
- Difference of Births and Deaths gives natural growth while sum total of difference of Births and deaths and that of in migrants and out migrants is termed as actual growth.
- Positive growth of population takes place if the no. of People increases between two points of time. It happens when birth is more than the deaths and out-migrants are less than in-migrants.
- Negative growth of population takes place if the no. of People decreases between two points of time. It happens when death is more than the birth and out-migrants are more than in-migrants.

Components of Population Change:

- There are three components of population change – births, deaths and migration.
- **The crude birth rate (CBR)** is expressed as number of live births in a year per thousand of population.

It is calculated as: $CBR = \frac{Bi}{p} \times 1000$

Here, CBR = Crude Birth Rate; Bi = live births during the year; P = Mid-year population of the Area.

- **Crude Death Rate (CDR)** is a simple method of measuring mortality of any area. CDR is expressed in terms of number of deaths in a particular year per thousand of Population in a particular region.

CDR is calculated as: $CDR = \frac{D}{P} \times 1000$

Here, CDR = Crude Death Rate; D = Number of deaths; P = Estimated mid-year population of that year.

SPATIAL PATTERN OF POPULATION CHANGE:

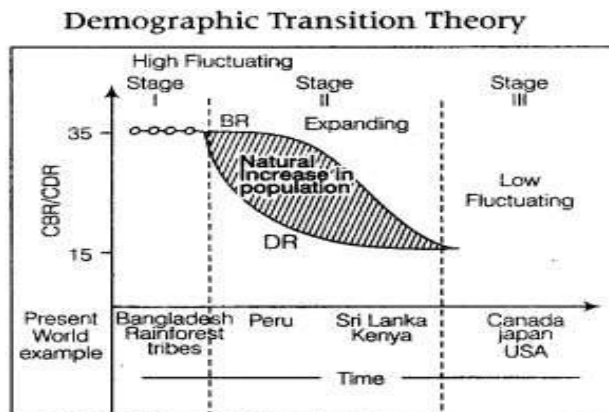
- The growth of population is low in developed countries as compared to developing countries. There is negative correlation between economic development and population growth.
- Although the annual rates of population change (1.4 per cent) seems to be low, it is actually not so.
- When a small annual rate is applied to a very large population, it will lead to a large population change.
- Even if the growth rate continues to decline, the total population grows each year. The infant mortality rate may have increased as has the death rate during childbirth.

DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION THEORY/MODEL:

- Demographic transition theory can be used to describe and predict the future population of any area. The theory tells us that **population of any region changes from high births and high deaths to low births and low deaths as society progresses from rural agrarian and illiterate to urban industrial**

and literate society. These changes occur in stages which are collectively known as the **demographic cycle.**

- 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. Two hundred years ago all the countries of the world were in this stage.
- Fertility remains high in the beginning of second stage but it declines with time. This is accompanied by reduced mortality rate. Improvements in sanitation and health conditions lead to decline in mortality. Because of this gap the net addition to population is high.
- In the last stage, both fertility and mortality decline considerably. The population is either stable or grows slowly. The population becomes urbanized, literate and has high technical knowledge and deliberately controls the family size
- In the present day, different countries are at different stages of demographic transition



IMPORTANT QUESTIONS

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (1 MARK)

Q1. What is density of population?

Ans. The ratio between the numbers of people to the size of land. This ratio is the density of population. It is usually measured in persons per sq.km

Q.2. How is the actual growth of population calculated?

Ans: Actual growth of population is calculated as;

$$\text{Birth rate} - \text{Death rate} + \text{in migration} - \text{out migration}$$

Q.3 Define the term population distribution.

Ans: The term population distribution refers to the way people are spaced over the earth's surface.

Q.4 Which areas of the world have high density of population?

Ans: Fertile plains with favorable climate and highly industrialized and urbanized are densely populated. Example North Eastern part of USA, North Western part of Europe, South- Eastern and East Asia.

Q.5 Which is measured in terms of person's per sq km.?

- Growth of population
- Immigration of population
- Density of population
- Emigration of population

Ans- .c

Q.6. What is the age group of the working population in the world?

Ans: 15 to 59 years

Q.7. Assertion: The annual population growth rate in India is 1.6 % .

Reason: Some developed countries will take 318 years to double their population.

a. Assertion (A) correct and reason (R) is incorrect.

b. Assertion (A) is incorrect and reason (R) is correct

c. Assertion is correct and reason is also correct but it is not the right reason for the Assertion (A)

None of these is correct".

Ans. C

Q.8. Who stated "Asia has many places where people are few and few places where people are very many"?

a. Hartshorne

b. George B Cressey

c. Malthus

d. None of them

Ans. b

Q.9. Which region were inhabited from early periods in history due to the present climate?

a. Savannah region

b. Pampas

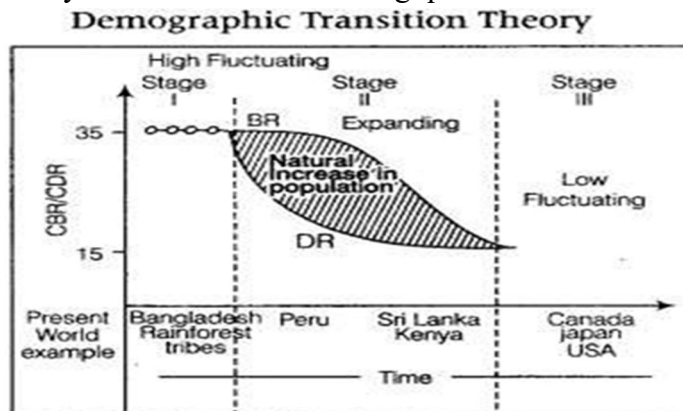
c. Prairie

d. Mediterranean region

Ans. D

Q. 10. SOURCE/GRAPH BASED QUESTION

Study the given graph carefully and answer the following questions:



Q.1. What does the transition from high fluctuating stage to low fluctuating stage indicate?

Ans: Shift from Rural Agrarian economy to Urban Industrial economy

Q.2. From the given graph, what condition can you infer about the developing countries?

Ans: High Birth Rate and High Death Rate

Q.3. In which stage of Demographic Transition, population explosion took place:

Ans: Stage II (Birth rate is more than death rate)

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (3 MARKS)

Q.1. What is population growth? What does population change indicate for an area?

Ans:

- Population growth and population change refer to the change in the number of inhabitants of a territory during the specific area of time.
- It is an important indicator of economic development and historical background of the region.

Q.2. What are the components of population change?

Ans:

- There are three components of population change:
 - Crude Birth Rate – It is referred to as number of live birth in a year per thousand of the population. It increases the population.
 - Crude Death Rate -- It is referred to as number of death in a particular year per thousands of the population in a particular region.
 - Migration - It is a displacement of people from a place of origin to the place of destination. In migration increases the population. Out migration decreases the population.

Q.3. How did science and technology help in population growth? Ans:

- The Steam engine replaced human and animal energy and also provided mechanised energy from other sources and helped in increasing agricultural and industrial production.
- Improvement in medical facilities, inoculation against epidemics and sanitation helped in the decline in death rate.

Q.4. Describe any three characteristics of the first stage of „Demographic Transition theory“ Ans:

Characteristics of the first stage of Demographic Transition Theory are as follows:

- 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.
- Most of the people are engaged in agriculture where large families are an asset.
- The population growth is slow

Q.5. Explain with example any three geographical factors which influence the distribution of the population in the world.

Ans: The three geographical factors which influence the distribution of the population in the World are as follows:

- **Availability of Water-** it is an essential component for life. The region with fresh water is the most preferred place to live in. That's why places near river valleys are densely populated.
- **Landforms-** the region with fertile plain is most populated as compared to mountainous and hilly areas because these hinder the agricultural and industrial development.
- **Climate-** it plays a very important role in population concentration. This is because area having a moderate climate with moderate rainfall has more population whereas area with heavy rainfall and harsh climate has low population.

Q.6. “The population of the world is unevenly distributed“. Explain with two examples. Ans:

The population of the world has an uneven pattern of distribution.

- About 90% of the world population live in 10% area of the world
- 10 most populous countries have about 60% of world population. Like G.B. Cressey, we can say „world has many places where people are few and few places where people are very many“.

Q.7. What is Crude Death Rate? What are its effects?

Ans:

Crude death rate (CDR) is expressed as number of deaths in a year per thousand of population.

CDR is calculated as $CDR = \frac{D}{P} \times 1000$ CDR = Crude Death Rate

D = Number of deaths

P = Mid-year population

Effects: It affects mortality rates, and level of economic development. An increasing death rate shows a negative growth of population.

Q.8. How much density of population is found in densely populated areas, moderately populated areas and sparsely populated areas? Give two examples of each type.

Ans: The distribution of population is uneven on the earth. Some areas are crowded and some areas are empty.

- Densely Populated areas. In these areas density of population is more than 200 persons per sq. km. These are N.E. part of U.S.A, N.W. part, of Europe, South, South-East and East Asia.
- Moderately populated areas. These areas have density of population of 11 to 50 persons per sq. km. These areas are Western China, Southern, India, Norway, Sweden, etc.
- Sparsely populated areas. These areas have density of 1-10 person per sq. km. These areas are Tundra, hot and cold deserts, dense forests.

Q.9. Divide in three areas of the world population on the basis of population density.

- High density of population?
Fertile plains with favorable climate and highly industrialized and urbanized areas are densely populated. There are four areas where density is more than 200 persons per sq. km.
- Medium density of population? There are four areas where density is from 11 to 50 persons per sq. km
- Low density areas with <1 person/sq. km.
North and South Poles and hot and cold deserts of the world

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (5 MARKS)

Q.1. Define the density of population? Explain with example the physical factors influencing the population distribution in the world.

Ans: -The ratio between the numbers of people to the size of land. This ratio is the density of population. It is usually measured in **persons per sq km.**

- Availability of water: It is the most important factor of life. People prefer to live in areas where fresh water is readily available. Water is essential in development of agriculture and carrying out day-to-day activities.
- Land forms: People prefer to live in flat plains and gentle slopes as they are favorable for the production of crops and in building roads and industries.
- Climate: People prefer living in areas that do not have extreme climatic conditions that is areas that do not have high diurnal and annual range of temperature and also which have adequate rainfall.
- Soils: Fertile soils are important for agricultural and allied activities. Therefore, areas which have fertile loamy soils, have more people living on them as they can support intensive agriculture

Q. 2. The people of a country are its real wealth why?

Ans: The people of a country are its real wealth because -

- The intellectual people of country make use of its resources
- They are capable to develop science & technology through their acquired knowledge.
- They play an important role in economic development of country and in providing strength to its economy.
- Economy development is extremely important for socio cultural development.
- People of a country exhibit their efficiency in maintaining political stability in the country.
- They make efficient policies through their efficient leadership for welfare of one and all

Q.3. Explain with examples economic factor that affect the population distribution.

Ans: Following factor that affect the population distribution of India;

Economic Factors:

- **Minerals:** Areas with mineral deposits attract industries. Mining and industrial activities generate employment. So, skilled and semi-skilled workers move to these areas and make them densely populated.
- **Katanga Zambia** copper belt in Africa is one such good example.
- **Urbanisation:** Good civic amenities and the attraction of city life draw people to the cities.
- It leads to rural to urban migration and cities grow in size.
- **Industrialisation:** Industrial belts provide job opportunities and attract large numbers of people.
- The **Kobe-Osaka** region of Japan is thickly populated because of the presence of a number of industries.

Q.4. What are the factors responsible for migration? Explain.

People migrate from one place to another place for better social and economic development. Both push and pull factors are responsible to migration.

Push factors

- Unemployment
- Poor living conditions
- Political unrest
- Natural disasters
- Social- economic backwardness

Pull factors

- Better job opportunities
- Peace and stability
- Security of life
- Less risk of natural disaster
- Greater wealth

Q.5 What are the negative effects of population change?

Negative Effects of Decreasing Population Change:

1. Reduced use of resources
2. Aging population put pressure on the economy
3. Deterioration of working population, economy, technology development

Negative effects of increasing population change:

1. Pressure on the ground
2. When the population below 18 years is more, the pressure on the facilities of health, education increases.
3. Increase in poverty, unemployment
4. Environmental degradation

CHAPTER 3 – HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

Main Points of the Chapter

1. Economic growth and development are different.
2. Improving the quality of life is the basic objective of human development.
3. Human development index was developed first by **Dr. Mahboob-Ul-Haq**, a Pakistani scholar.
4. **Dr. Amartya Sen**, a scholar of Indian origin also contributed to this.
5. Equity, sustainability, productivity and empowerment are the four pillars of human development.
6. Human poverty index inspires for development after evaluating poverty in life.
7. According to human development index, all 22 countries of low HDI group are from Africa.

What is meant by human development?

- . It is described as the development that enlarges people's choices and improve their life.
- . People are in centre to all the development under this concept.

Difference between growth and development: Both refer to changes over period of time

Growth	Development
Quantitative change and value neutral	Qualitative change and value positive
May have positive or negative sign	It occurs when there is positive change/growth in quality
If the population of a city grows from 1 lakhs to 2 lakhs over a period of time, we say that city has grown.	If facilities like housing, basic services and employment etc. also increased with the population then it will be Development of that city.

History of Measurement of Human Development

Up to a few decades back, a countries level of development was measured only in terms of its economic growth.

The bigger the economy of the country, the more developed it was considered.

Today it is suggested that besides economic factors, development should also consider

Cultural development, Social welfare and Political rights.

The definition of development is now based on quality of life.

Human Development Index

This index was first used in **1990**.

UNDP considered three important aspects of human development as the basis for the measurement of human development.

- Life expectancy (Long life)
- Literacy (Educational achievement)
- Income (Purchasing power)

Famous economists **Dr. Mahboob-Ul-Haq** of Pakistan and **Dr. Amartya Sen**, a scholar of Indian origin have been important contributors to the development of this index.

Development related views of Dr. Amartya Sen and Mahboob-Ul-Haq

According to Dr. Amartya Sen, development means **an increase in freedom and decrease in restrictions.**

According to **Haq**, **development extends the choice of the people and makes their life better.**

All development should be centred on human beings.

What is important for life?

- Only a long life is not enough, life should be healthy too.
- There should be some aims of life and people should get enough opportunity to develop their skills.

- They should be free to pursue their aims in life.

Most Important Aspects of Human Development

A long and healthy life

Freedom and ability to get knowledge

Easy availability of means of leading a better life.

Four Pillars of Human Development

- Equity
- Sustainability
- Productivity
- Empowerment

Equity

It refers to make equal access to the opportunities available to everyone

It should be irrespective of their gender, race, income and caste

Sustainability

It refers to the continuity in the availability of opportunities

It means each generation must have a small opportunity

All the resources must be used keeping in mind the future

Misuse of any resources will create a serious problem in future

Productivity

It refers human work

People must be enriched by building capabilities

Because human resources are the ultimate resource to develop all other resources

Therefore, efforts are taken to increase their knowledge, providing better health facilities and better work efficiency

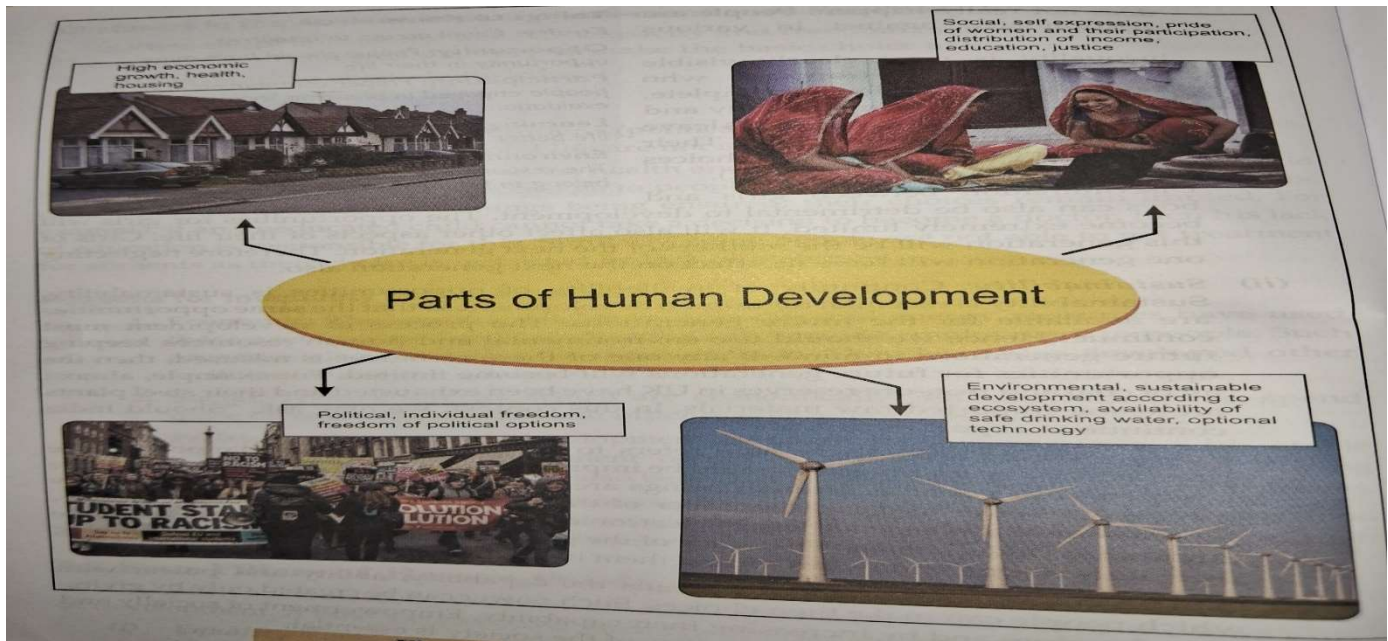
Empowerment

It is to make choices in power

Power comes from increasing freedom and providing opportunities

The policies should be framed for the empowerment of the people

The weaker section of the society should be focused



Approaches to the Human Development

1. The income approach
2. The welfare approach
3. Basic needs approach
4. Capabilities approach

Income approach

It is one of the oldest approaches
 The level of income reflects in the section of society
 Higher level of income the higher level of human development

Welfare approach

It refers the targets of all developmental activities
 The government expenditure goes higher on education, health and social amenities
 People are not participants in the development

Basic needs approach

Six basic needs are proposed by International Labour Organisation
 Health, education, food, water supply, sanitation and housing
 These basic facilities are assessed to measure the human development

Capability approach

It is associated with Professor Amartya Sen
 Building human capabilities in the areas of health, education
 Access to resources is the key to increase the human development

International comparison

Often smaller countries have better than larger ones in human development. Such as Sri Lanka, Trinidad and Tobago have a higher rank in comparison to India.
 Norway (number one), Australia, Switzerland etc. are at top of this rank. India's HDI is 131 places.
 Many countries of Europe have high score on HDI.
 The countries which have been recorded low in HDI suffer through political turmoil, social instability,

Civil war and famine.

Level of Human Development	Score in Development Index	Number of Countries
Very High	Above 0.800	59
High	Between 0.701 up to 0.799	53
Medium	Between 0.550 up to 0.700	39
Low	Below 0.549	38

Human Development Report, 2018



Rank	Country	Rank	Country
1	Norway	6	Iceland
2	Switzerland	7	Hong Kong
3	Australia	8	Sweden
4	Ireland	9	Singapore
5	Germany	10	Netherlands

Human Development Report, 2018

Countries with Very High Index Value – Norway, Australia, USA, Netherland, Germany, New Zealand, Ireland, Sweden, Switzerland and Japan etc. are included in this category. Norway occupies the top rank with 0.955 HDI value.

Countries with High Index Value – Bahrain, Bahamas, Belarus, Uruguay, Montenegro, Kuwait, Russia, Romania and Bulgaria.

Countries with Medium Index Value – Tonga, Belis, Fizi, Samoa, Zordan, China, Thailand, Maldives, Surinam and India also are in this category.

Countries with Low Index Value – According to the report of 2012, 46 countries were included in the low level of human development. Niger with 0.304 value ranking lowest (186th) in term of HDI.

Reasons for Very High and High Index Value

These countries give **more importance to improvement of education and health services**. The administration is efficient and the benefits of public expenditure reach all the people. Many of these countries have developed economies and have enough resources to invest in the social welfare schemes.

Reasons for Medium HDI

Many of these countries were parts of the old colonial empires and became independent around or after Second World War. The former rulers did not give importance to public welfare. Many of them are developing economies

and the process of human development has just started. These countries also have a greater social variety in population. Hence there are social obstacles to development. Political instability has also been a reason for lack of development in some countries.

Causes for Low HDI

This category includes some very small countries having very few resources. Many of the countries in this category are facing problems like **political instability, famines, social strife, civil wars and epidemics**. Hence the level of development in these countries is lower.

MCQs (1 Marks)

- Which one of the following describes development best?
(a) Increase in size (b) Political stability (c) Positive change in quality (d) Ordinary change in quality
- Which among the following was the first to suggest a Human Development Index?
(a) Dr. Amartya Sen (b) Allen c. Sample (c) Dr. Mahboob-Ul-Haq (d) Ratzel
- Which among the following countries does not have a high Human Development Index?
(a) Norway (b) Japan (c) Argentina (d) Egypt
- 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.
- Which of the following is not one of the four pillars of Human Development?
(a) Equity (b) Sustainability (c) Accessibility (d) Productivity
- What is the rank of India in the Human Development Report 2020?
(a) 125 (b) 135 (c) 129 (d) 131
- Which of the following steps can be taken to improve the level of human development?
(a) Increase Literacy levels (b) Providing health facilities
(c) Having more enrolment ratio (d) All of these.
- Which of the following indicators is not used to measure Human Development in HDI?
(a) Purchasing Power (b) Gross Enrolment (c) Vaccination (d) Life Expectency.
- Development means –
(a) Improvement in quality (b) Always positive (c) Value added (d) All of the above
- Which country have introduced the Gross National Happiness Index first?
(a) Nepal (b) Bhutan (c) Bangladesh (d) Sri Lanka
- Arrange the following according to their rank in HDR 2020 (Highest to Lowest).
1. Norway 2. Australia 3. Germany 4. Iceland

Codes

- (a) 1,4,3,2 (b) 3,4,2,1 (c) 3,2,1,4 (d) 2,4,1,3

12. Match the following.

Countries	H.D.I. Ranking (2020)
A. Norway	1. 1 st
B. Ireland	2. 2 nd
C. Switzerland	3. 3 rd
D. Hong Kong (China) SAR	4. 4 th
E. Iceland	5. 5 th
F. Germany	6. 6 th

Codes

- A B C D E F
(a) 1 2 3 4 5 6
(b) 3 4 5 2 1 6

- A B C D E F
(a) 6 5 4 3 2 1
(b) 2 3 6 5 4 1

13. **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.
14. Consider the following statements and choose the correct answer.

1. Productivity must be continuously enriched by building capabilities in people, as people are considered the real wealth of nations.

2. For better work efficiency, it is important to put efforts to increase their knowledge or provide better health facilities.

Options

- (a) Only statement 1 is correct. (b) Only statement 2 is correct.
(c) Both the statements are correct and statement 2 correctly explains statement 1.
(d) Both the statements are incorrect.

15. Consider the following statements and choose the correct as statement 1 answer.

1. According to Prof. Amartya Sen, the main objective of development is to increase freedom.

2. Increasing freedom is one of the most effective ways of bringing about development.

Options

- (a) Only statement 1 is correct (b) Only statement 2 is correct
(c) Both the statements are correct and statement 2 correctly explain 1
(d) Both the statements are incorrect.

Important Question as Homework (3 and 5 Marks)

1. Differentiate between growth and development.
2. What do you know about human development? How is it measured?
3. Explain all the pillars of Human Development.
4. Discuss the reasons of inequality in development.
5. Evaluate the history of human index.
6. Define the term human development index? Examine the merits and demerits of human development index.

Map Questions

1. Show four countries in each of four groups of HDI on a map in different colours.
2. Locate six countries of Europe which are included in the group of HDI.

ANSWERS

MCO

1. (c) positive change in quality.
2. (c) Dr. Mahboob-Ul-Haq
3. (d) Egypt

4. (d) Social Status of the people.
5. (e) Accessibility
6. (d) 131
7. (d) All of these
8. (c) Vaccination
9. (d) All of the above
10. (b) Bhutan
11. (a) 1,4,3,2
12. (a) 1, 2, 3,4,5,6
13. (a) Both Assertion and Reason are correct and Reason is the correct explanation for Assertion
14. (c) Both the statements are correct and statement 2 correctly explains statement 1.
15. (c) Both the statements are correct and statement 2 correctly explains statement 1.

Short Answer Type Questions (3 Marks)

Q.1 Differentiate between growth and development.

Growth	Development
1. Qualitative change is not necessary in this.	1. The measuring of development is qualitative change.
2. Growth is also negative. The loss in industry is negative growth.	2. It is always positive from the point of view of value.
3. It is not necessary to add something in growth. Negative population growth is in fact declining of population.	3. Development cannot take place unless something is not added to the existing conditions of the earlier period.
4. Positive growth does not lead to the development.	4. Positive growth does leads to the development.
5. It is not necessary that quality will follow growth.	5. Positive change in quality will lead to development.

Q.2 What do you know about human development? How is it measured?

Ans: Human development is the development that enlarges people's choice and improves their lives so that they can lead a healthy meaningful, purposeful life with dignity.

It is measured by human development index. The criteria to measure level of human development claims that people must be healthy and educated, be able to develop their talents, participate in society and be free to achieve their goals.

Q3. Explain all the pillars of Human Development.

Ans. There are four pillars of human development- Equity, Sustainability, Productivity and Empowerment.

Equity- It refers to making equal access to opportunities available to everybody.

Sustainability- It means continuity in the availability of opportunities.

Productivity- It means human labour productivity or productivity in terms of human work.

Empowerment- It means to have the power to make choices.

Long Answer Type Questions (5 marks)

Q4. Discuss the reasons of inequality in development.

Ans: (i) **Economy-** The countries richer in minerals and energy resources have used these resources to develop industries and provide employment to people. Such countries also draw benefits through trade. They have also developed other facilities for a better quality of life.

(ii) **Social-** Those countries which are economically well developed can spend more on education. Health and other means to improve quality of life.

(iii) **Political-** The rate of development is faster in the countries with stable government. More investment occurs on the economy. Countries having colonial empires in the past also benefitted from the resources of their colonies.

(iv) **Environmental-** Countries that are safe from natural disasters have developed more as they do not have to spend their resources for facing these calamities.

Q5. Evaluate the history of human index.

Ans. The human development index was first used in 1990. UNDP considered three important aspects of human development life expectancy, literacy and income as the basis for the measurement of human development. Earlier enough money, comfort and luxuries were considered to be at the top in terms of level of development. Per capita income of a country was considered as an indicator of the level of development.

Q6. Define the term human development index? Examine the merits and demerits of human development index.

Ans. Human development index is an indicator that tells you the countries social and economic development. It considers three dimensions namely health, education and living standards.

Merits: It studies a broader measure of development as the standard of living does not depend only on the income of the person or per capita GDP but it depends on other social factors such as health and education.

Demerits: Human development index does not consider the correlation between education and GDP & health and GDP. This means higher education will lead to higher income also when a person lives for one more year, the income will increase.

CHAPTER 4 – PRIMARY ACTIVITIES

Main Points of the Chapter

1. Early man was completely dependent on his environment.
2. Farming originated in the valleys of Tigris-Euphrates and Indus about 10,000 years ago.
3. Human activities are grouped into- primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary activities.
4. Hunting and gathering, mining, animal husbandry and farming are primary activities.
5. Very few people are engaged in hunting and food gathering these days.
6. Pastoral farming can be of either subsistence or commercial type.
7. Agriculture employs about 49 percent of the global manpower.
8. Different types of farming are common in different parts of the world.
9. Minerals can be metallic and non-metallic.
10. Mining can be of open cast and shaft mining type.

Human activities which generate income are known as economic activities. Broadly they are divided into **Primary, Secondary, Tertiary, Quaternary and Quinary activities.**

Primary activities—

Primary activities utilize Earth's resources such as land, water, vegetation, building material and minerals etc. means the products of primary activities, we get from nature.

It includes hunting and gathering, pastoral activities, fishing, forestry, agriculture and mining etc.

1. Hunting and Gathering

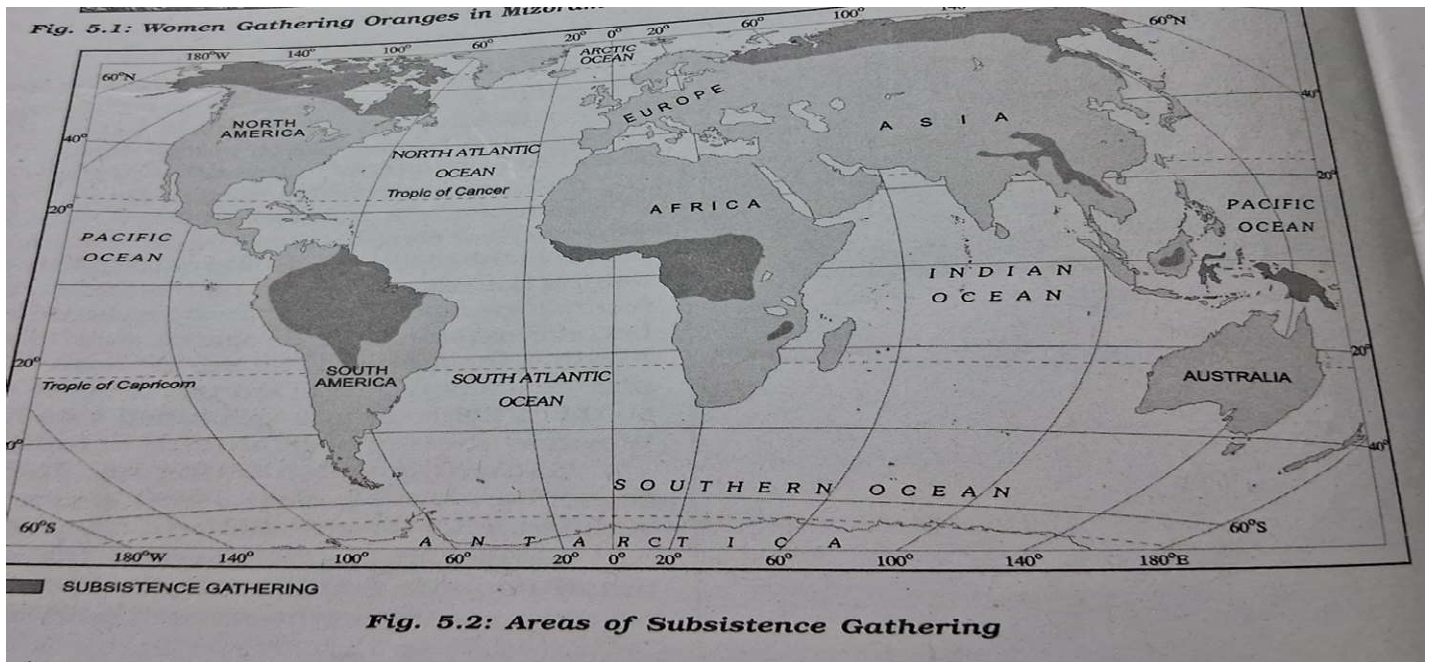
The earliest human beings depended on their immediate environment for their sustenance. They subsisted on the following

- (i) Animals which they hunted and
- (ii) The edible plants which they gathered from forests in the vicinity.

People located in very cold and extremely hot climates survived on hunting. People in the coastal areas still catch fish.

Gathering is practiced in regions with harsh climatic conditions. People extract both plants and animals to satisfy their needs for food, shelter and clothing. Gathering is practiced in high zones and low latitude zones such as Amazon basin, tropical Africa etc.

In modern times some gathering is market oriented. People gather quinine, tannin, leaves, cosmetics, fibre, nuts, rubber, balata, gums and resins etc. For example, areas of subsistence gathering.



2. Pastoralism--

Hunting was an unsustainable activity, due to that human began to domesticate animals.

It is done by two ways – Nomadic herding and Commercial livestock rearing.

Nomadic Herding

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

Pastoral nomadism is associated with three important regions, which are as follows

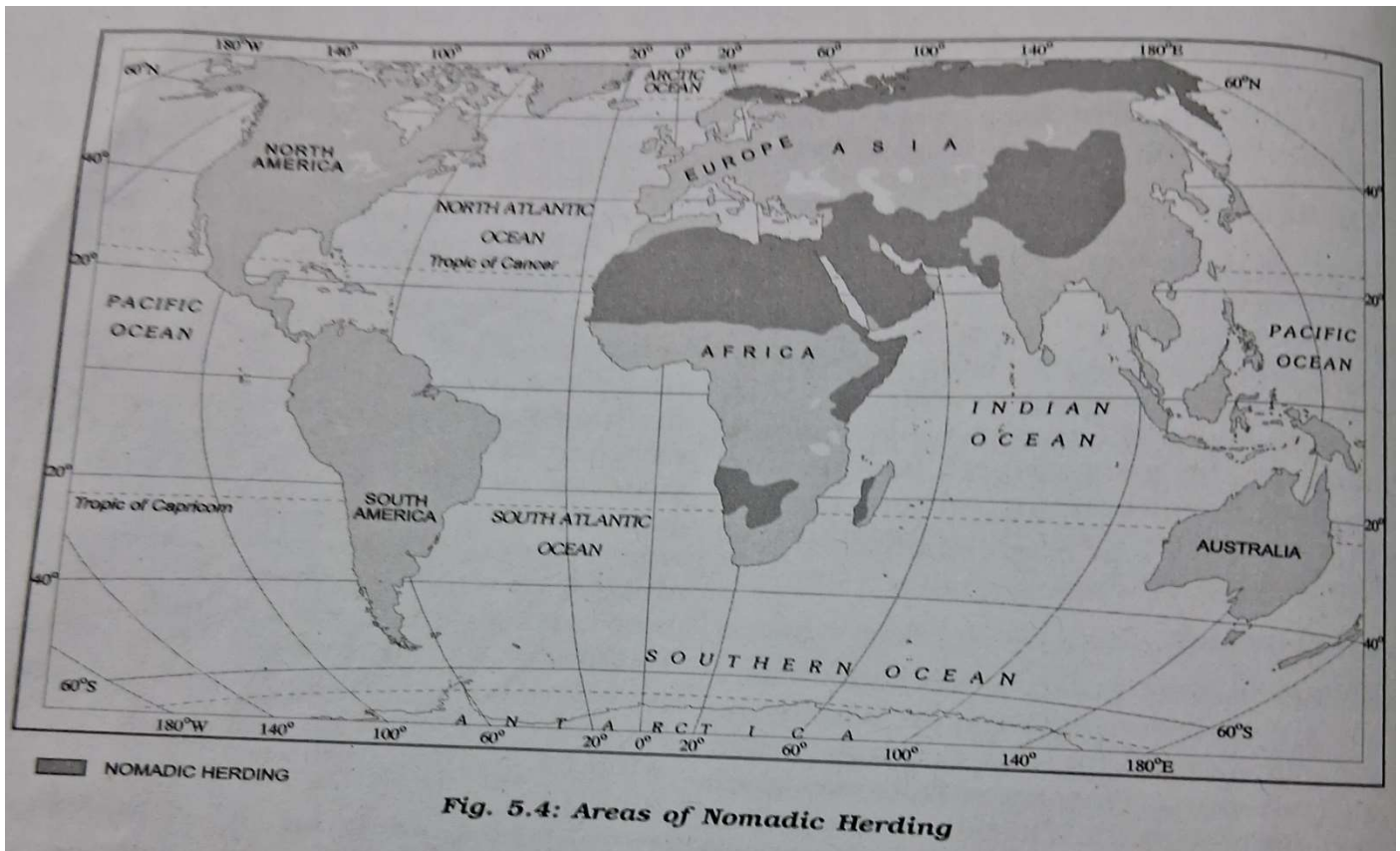
- (i) The core region extends from the Atlantic shores of North Africa Eastwards across the Arabian Peninsula into Mongolia and Central China.
- (ii) Second region extends over the Tundra region of Eurasia.
- (iii) In the Southern hemisphere there are small areas in South-West Africa and on the island of Madagascar.

The process of migration from plain areas to pastures on mountains during summers and again from mountain pastures to plain areas during winters is known as **transhumance**.

Similarly, in the Tundra regions, the nomadic herders move from South to North in summers and from North to South in winters.

The number of pastoral nomads has been decreasing and the areas operated by them shrinking. This is due to

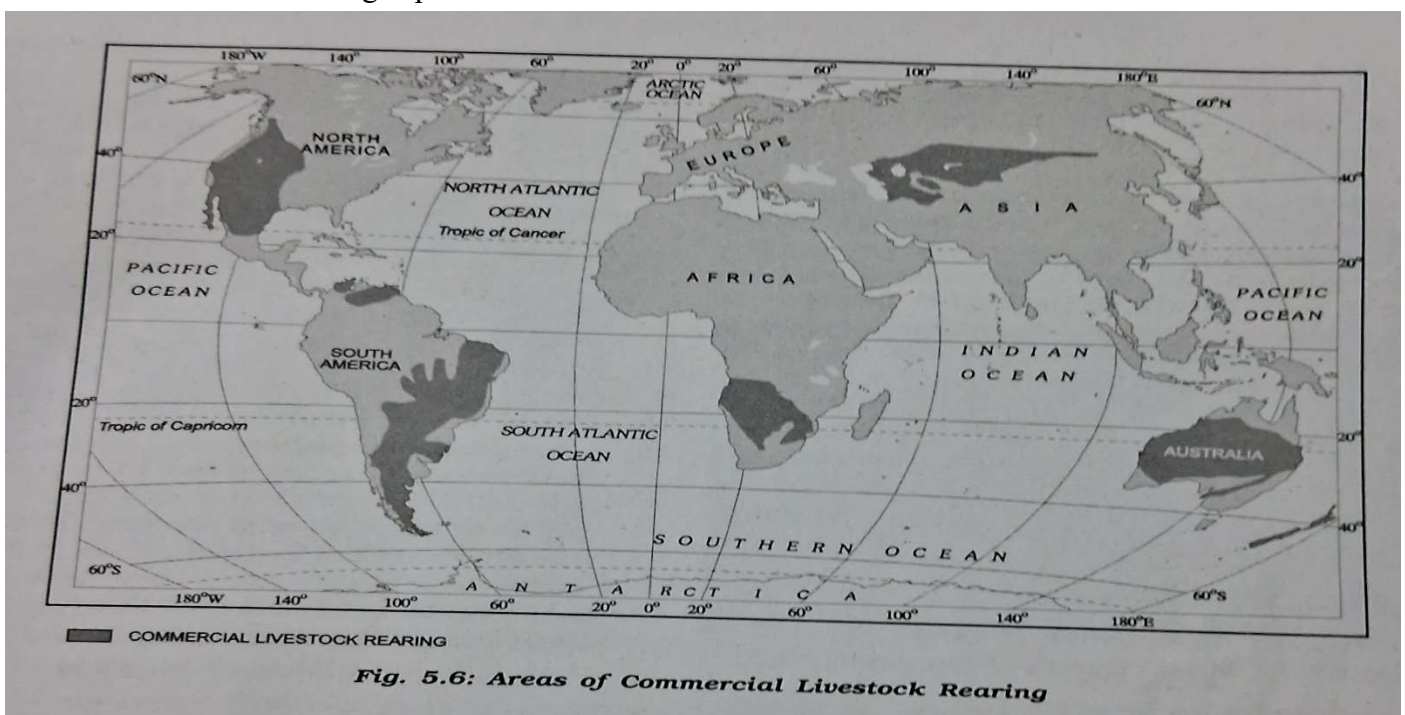
- (i) Imposition of political boundaries.
- (ii) New settlement plans by different countries.



Commercial Livestock Rearing-

Unlike nomadic herding, commercial livestock rearing is more organized, scientific and capital intensive. In this only one type of important animal such as sheep, cattle, goats and horses are reared. Products such as meat, wool, hides and skin are processed and packed scientifically and exported to different world markets.

The main emphasis is on breeding, genetic improvement, disease control and health care of the animals. New Zealand, Australia, Argentina, Uruguay and United States of America are important countries where commercial livestock rearing is practiced.



Agriculture

Based on different methods of farming, different types of crops are grown and livestock raised.

The following are the main agricultural systems.

1. **Subsistence agriculture:** is done for consumption purpose only, is of two types

I- Primitive subsistence agriculture or shifting cultivation or Slash and burn agriculture

is widely practised by many tribes.

In it the vegetation is usually cleared by fire, the ashes become fertilizers. Cultivated by primitive Techniques using old unsophisticated instruments and seeds.

When the fertility of the soil decrease and production decrease they shift some other place and repeat the same.

It is called differently on different places on the world. In North East India – **Jhuming**, in central America (Mexico) - **Milpa**, In Indonesia and Malaysia – **Ladang** etc.

II. Intensive subsistence agriculture –

Largely found in densely populated areas of monsoon Asia. It is of two types.

A- Intensive Subsistence Agriculture dominated by Wet paddy cultivation.

- Characterised by Rice crop.
- Land holding are very small
- High density of population
- Mostly done by human labour
- Use of machinery is limited
- **The yield per unit area is high but per labour productivity is low**
- Farm yard manure is used to maintain fertility.

B- Intensive subsistence agriculture dominated by crops other than paddy.

. Due to difference in relief, climate, soil and other factors, it is not practical to grow paddy in many part of monsoon area.

. Wheat, soya bean, barley etc. are grown in China, North Korea, Japan and India.

2. Plantation agriculture –

. Plantation agriculture introduced by European in colonies. Some important crops are tea, coffee, cocoa, rubber, cotton, oil palm, sugarcane, bananas, and pineapples.

- Farming occurs in large estates
- Large capital investment is required
- Managerial and technical support is required
- Scientific method of cultivation
- Single crop specification
- Good transport and communication is required
- Skilled and cheap labour is required

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.

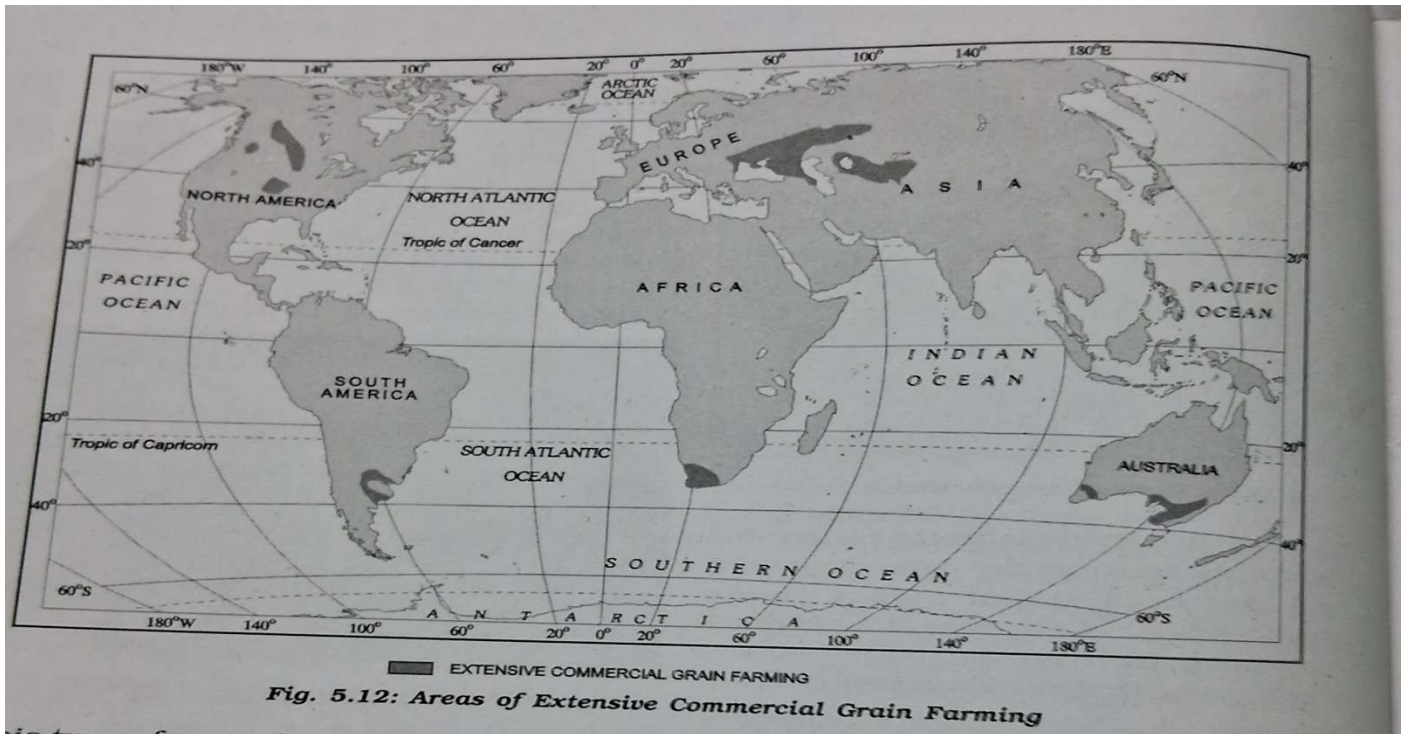
Coffee fazendas (large plantation) in Brazil are managed by Europeans.

3. Extensive Commercial Grain Cultivation –

Commercial grain cultivation is practiced in the interior parts of semi-arid lands of the mid latitudes.

Wheat is the principal crop, though other crops like corn, barley, oats and rye are also grown.

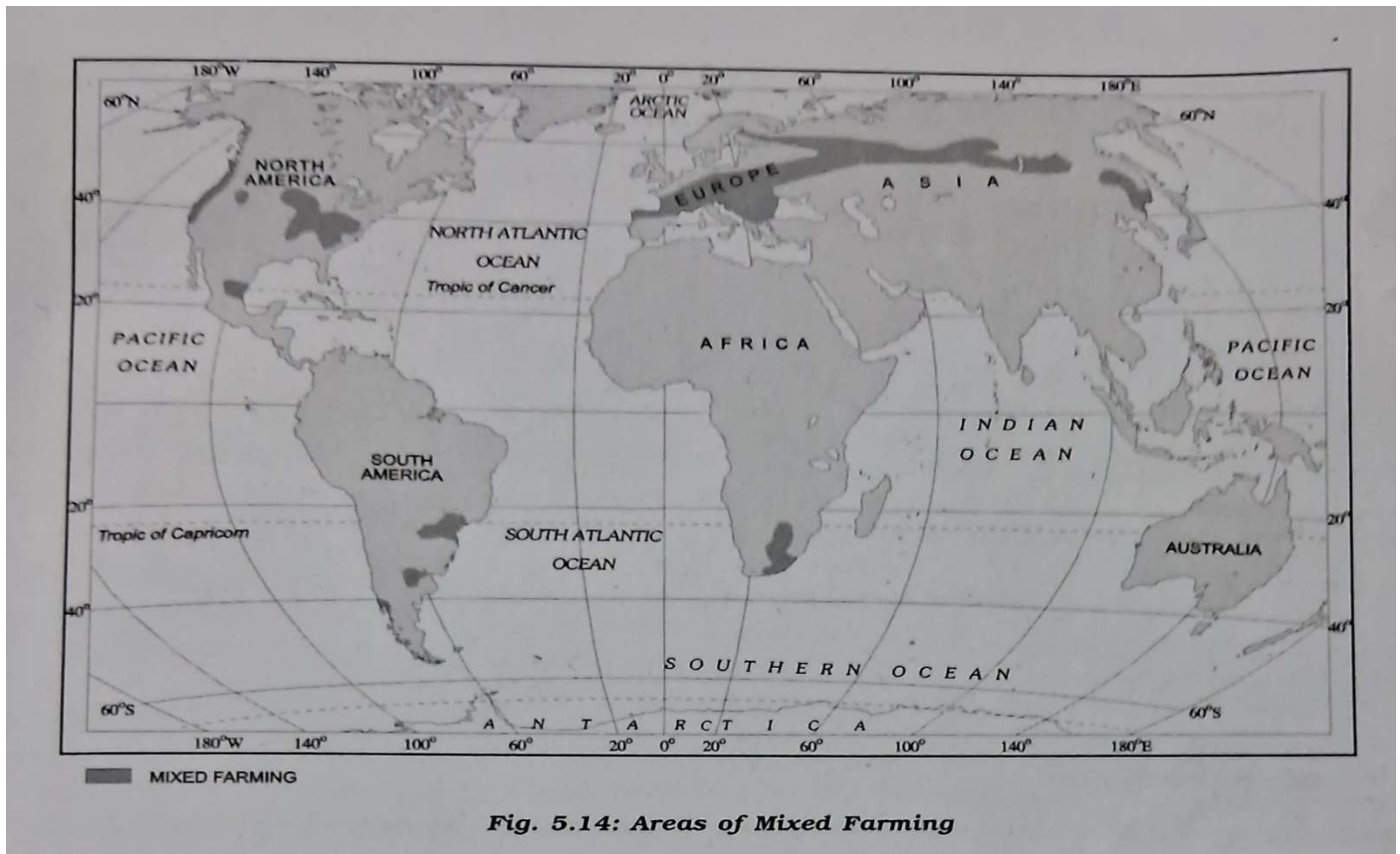
- The size of farms are very large
- Entire operation of cultivation is mechanized
- Low yield per acre but high yield per person
- Fully developed in Eurasian Steppes, Prairies in North America, Pampasin, Argentina, Velds in South Africa, Downs in Australia and Canterbury plains in New Zealand.



4. Mixed farming

. Found in highly developed part of the world. eg North- Western Europe, Eastern North America, parts of Eurasia and the temperate latitudes of Southern continents.

- Farms are moderate in size
- Usually crops associated with it are wheat, barley, oats, rye, maize and fodder and root crops
- Crop rotation and intercropping play important role for maintaining fertility
- Equal emphasis on Crop cultivation and Animal husbandry
- Animals like cattle, sheep, pigs and poultry etc. provide main income along with crops.
- Extensive use of chemical fertilizers
- Green manures also important
- Skilled and expert farmers do.



5. Dairy farming

- Highly capital intensive
- Animal sheds, storage facilities for fodder
- Special emphasis is laid on cattle breeding, health care and veterinary services
- Highly labour intensive
- There is no off season
- Practiced near urban and industrial centres for fulfilling demand
- Refrigeration, Pasteurisation and Preservation process are required
- Transportation and communication also require.
- Rigorously done in North-West Europe, Canada, South East Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania.

6. Mediterranean Agriculture

- This commercial agriculture is practiced surrounding to Mediterranean Sea in Europe, Southern California, Central Chile and western part of South Africa
- Viticulture (Grapes cultivation) is specialty
- Best quality wines are prepared by Grapes
- Also produce Fig and Olives
- Fruits and vegetables are grown in winter so highly demand in Europe and North America.

7. Market Gardening and Horticulture

- Cultivation of high value crops such as vegetables, fruits, and flowers.
- Good transportation links with urban centres.
- Emphasis on the use of irrigation, HYV seeds, fertilizers, insecticides, green house for colder regions
- Developed in densely populated regions such of northwest Europe, north eastern USA and the Mediterranean regions. Netherland specialises in growing flowers, especially Tulips.
- 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**.

8. Co-operative Farming

A group of farmers form a co-operative society by pooling in their resources voluntarily for more efficient and profitable farming.

Co- operative societies help farmers

Farmers sell the products at the most favourable terms

Products are available at cheaper rates.

Successful in many western European countries like Denmark, Netherland, Belgium, Sweden and Italy etc.

In Denmark, practically every farmer is a member of a co- operative.

9. Collective farming

It is based on social ownership by the means of production and collective labour.

The farmers used to pool in all their resources like land, livestock and labour. However, they were allowed to retain very small plots to grow crops in order to meet their daily requirements.

Kolkhoz was introduced in erstwhile Soviet Union to boost agricultural production for self- sufficiency.

Government fixes target to the crop and purchase it on predefined price.

10. Mining-

Factors Affecting Mining Activity depends on profitability of mining operations which includes

- Physical factors (Size, grade and mode of occurrence of deposits)
- Economic factors (Demand for mineral and technology available.)

Methods of mining- . Mining is of two types-

(i) **Open cast mining** is easiest and cheapest way of mining minerals that occur close to Surface.

(ii) **Shaft method** (Underground mining method) when the ore lies deep below the surface, it is used. In it vertical shafts have to be sunk. It requires specially designed lifts, drills, haulage vehicles and ventilation system for safety.

Several countries of Africa and few of South America and Asia have over fifty percent of the earnings from minerals alone.

MCOs (1 Marks)

1. Which of the following is not a characteristic of dairy farming practiced in the world?

- (a) Veterinary (b) Labour intensive (c) Cattle breeding (d) Practised near rural areas

2. Which of the following is not a feature of plantation agriculture?

- (a) Large estates (b) Crop specialization (c) Heavy capital investment (d) Highly skilled labour

3. Which country has specialisation in growing tulips?

- (a) England (b) New Zealand (c) Denmark (d) Netherland

4. Ladang is the name of which of the following agriculture systems?

- (a) Plantation Agriculture
(b) Primitive Subsistence Agriculture
(c) Mixed Farming
(d) Dairy Farming

5. Due to which reason Mediterranean region has remained one of the favourable places to live since human history?

- (a) Industrial development (b) Fertile soil (c) Transport facilities (d) Pleasant climate

6. Identify the activities which are directly related to the environment.
 (a) Secondary activities (b) Primary activities (c) Tertiary activities (d) Quaternary activities
7. Seasonal migration of herders from plains to mountains and vice-versa is known by which of the following names?
 (a) Transhumance (b) Pastoral grazing (c) Nomadic herding (d) Livestock rearing
8. Arrange the following regions of commercial dairy farming in sequence as per their importance.
 1. North Western Europe 2. Canada 3. South Eastern Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania

Codes

- (a) 1, 2, 3 (b) 3, 1, 2 (c) 2, 1, 3 (d) 1, 3, 2

9. Match the following.

Column I (Type of Agriculture)	Column II (Region)
Mediterranean Agriculture	Tunisia
Co-operative Farming	Netherlands
Market Gardening and Horticulture	N-E USA
Collective Farming	USSR
Dairy Farming	Canada
Mixed Farming	N-W Europe

Codes

- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|---|---|---|---|---|-------|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | B | C | D | E | F | A | B | C | D | E | F |
| (a) 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | (b) 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| (c) 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 2 | (d) 3 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 5 |

10. Consider the following statements and choose the correct answer:

- In commercial livestock only one type of animal is reared on a large scale.
- Commercial livestock rearing is more organised and requires large capital.

Options:

- (a) Only statement 1 is correct.
 (b) Only statement 2 is correct.
 (c) Both the statements are correct and statement 2 correctly explains statement 1.
 (d) Both the statements are incorrect.

11. Consider the following statements and choose the correct answer:

- In commercial livestock rearing scientific methods such as breeding, genetic improvements, disease control and health care of animals are used to improve production.
- It is practiced in New Zealand, Australia, Argentina, Uruguay and USA.

Options:

- (a) Only statement 1 is correct. (b) Only statement 2 is correct.
 (c) Both the statements are correct. (d) Both the statements are incorrect.

12. **Case Study:**

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

Market Gardening and Horticulture specialise in the cultivation of high value crops such as vegetables, fruits and flowers solely for the urban markets. Farms are small and are located where there are good transportation links with the urban centre where high income group of consumers is located. It is both labour and capital intensive and lays emphasis in the use of irrigation, HYV seeds, fertilisers, insecticides, green houses and artificial heating in colder regions.

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. The Netherlands specialises in growing flowers and horticulture crops specially Tulips, which are flown to all major cities of Europe. 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.

Answer the following questions:

- (i) Which country has specialisation in growing Tulips?
(a) England (b) New Zealand (c) Denmark (d) Netherland
- (ii) What is the meaning of truck farming?
(a) The distance that is covered by truck to transport grains.
(b) The distance from rural areas to urban areas.
(c) The distance that a truck can cover overnight.
(d) The time taken by truck for transportation of raw material.
- (iii) Where horticulture market gardening cultivation is practiced?
(a) Industrial districts of Australia (b) North-eastern USA
(c) North-East Asia (d) North-East Europe
- (iv) Which crops are cultivated in horticulture market gardening?
(a) Vegetables, fruits and flowers (b) wheat and mustard
(c) Banana and apple (d) rice and maize

Important Questions for Home work (3 and 5 marks)

1. What do you know about primary activities?
2. Briefly explain about transhumance?
3. What is slash and burn agriculture? What is it called on various place of the world?
4. "Mediterranean Agriculture is very important for valuable crops." Explain it.
5. Distinguish between cooperative agriculture and collective agriculture.
6. Explain the factors which affects the mining activities and types of mining.

Map Questions

1. Locate the following in the outline map of the world:
(a) Distribution of commercial livestock herding.
(b) Areas of Mediterranean Agriculture, extensive commercial grain farming and nomadic herding.
(c) Areas of market gardening and cooperative farming.

ANSWERS

MCQ

1. (d) Practised near rural areas
2. (d) Highly skilled labour
3. (d) Netherland
4. (b) Primitive Subsistence Agriculture
5. (d) Pleasant climate
6. (b) Primary activities
7. (a) Transhumance

8. (a) 1, 2, 3

9. (a) 1 2 3 4 5 6

10. (c) Both the statements are correct and statement 2 correctly explains statement 1.

11. (c) Both the statements are correct.

12. **Case Study:**

(i) (d) Netherland

(ii) (c) The distance that a truck can cover overnight.

(iii) (b) North-eastern USA

(iv) (a) Vegetables, fruits and flowers

Short Answer Type Questions (3 Marks)

Q1. What do you know about primary activities?

1. **Ans:** It refers to extraction/utilization of raw materials from the earth's surface.

2. These include hunting, gathering, pastoralism, fishing, forestry, mining and agriculture.

Q2. Briefly explain about transhumance?

Ans. In some regions of the world animal herders move from one area to another along with their animals with the change of seasons. This change of place with change of season along with their animals is called transhumance.

Q3. What is slash and burn agriculture? What is it called on various place of the world?

Ans. Sometimes farming the farmer clears a patch of forest land using simple tools like an axe and a sickle. This type of agriculture is slash and burn agriculture. Example: Main crops are Tapioca, Yam etc.

Shifting cultivation is known by different names in different parts of world. For example: Jhoom in India, Ladang in Malaysia, Milpa in central America etc.

Long Answer Type Questions (5 Marks)

Q4. "Mediterranean Agriculture is very important for valuable crops." Explain it.

Ans. Mediterranean agriculture is a unique agriculture system based on productions of grains and fruits, plantations, garden agriculture and floriculture. This type of farming is a result of the unique climate of the areas of Mediterranean climate. This region receives precipitation in winter season and summers remain dry. Average rainfall is 50cm. Citrus fruits grow well in these areas.

Q5. Distinguish between cooperative agriculture and collective agriculture

Ans. Cooperative farming:

(i) A group of farmers form a cooperative society by pooling in their resources voluntarily for more efficient and profitable farming.

(ii) Individual farms remain intact and farming is a matter of cooperative initiatives.

Collective farming:

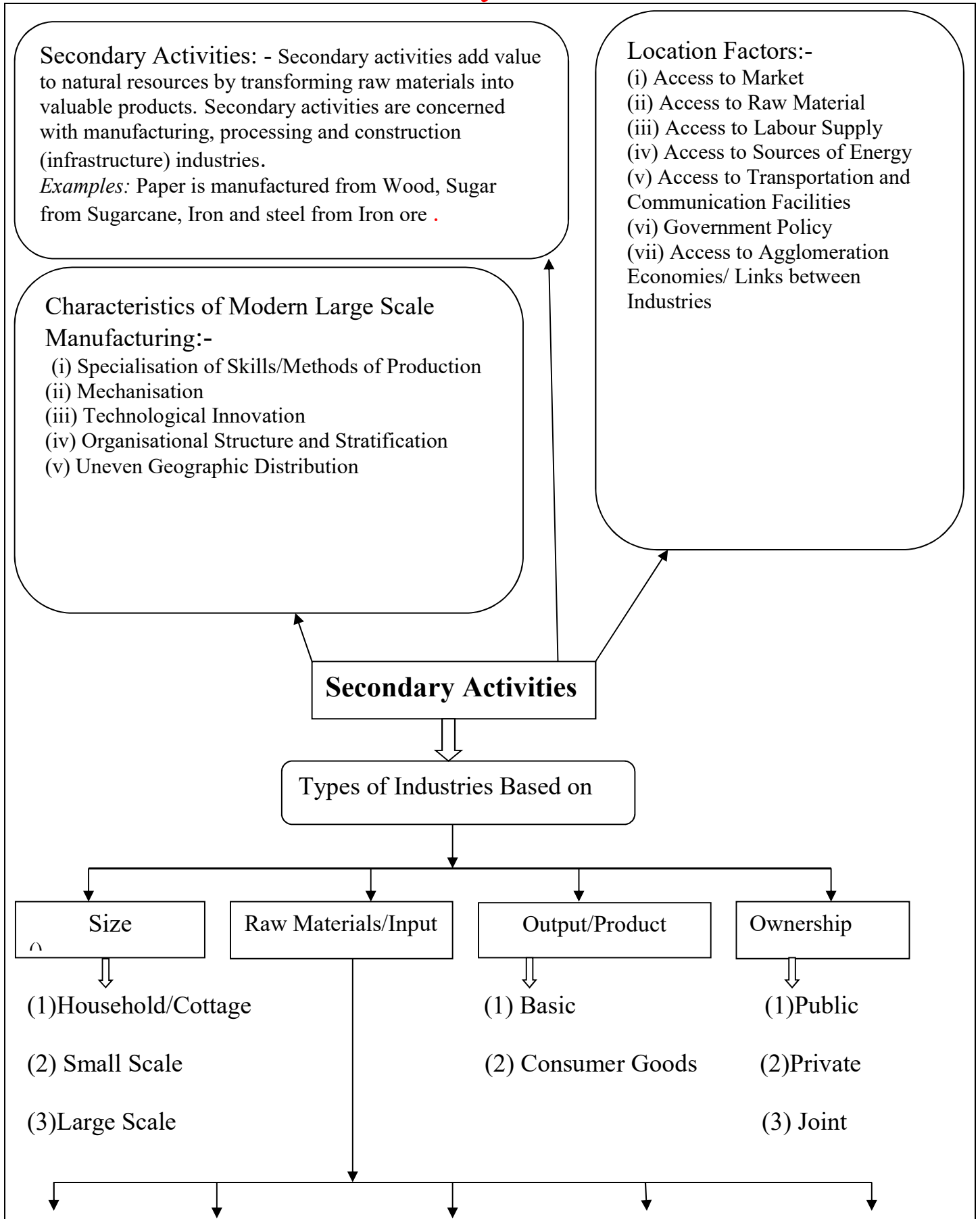
(i) The basic principle behind this type of farming is based on social ownership of the means of production and collective labour.

(ii) The farmers used to pool in all their resources like land, livestock and labour.

Q6. Explain the factors which affects the mining activities and types of mining.

Ans. Only large deposits of minerals are not enough to start mining operation. Backwardness, scarcity of capital, lack of industrial ability etc. are main causes responsible for non-utilisation of many mineral deposits in Africa.

Chapter-5 Secondary Activities



(1)Agro Based (2)Chemical Based (3)Mineral Based (4) forest (5)Animal Based

Gist of the Lesson

***MANUFACTURING**

****Characteristics of Modern Large Scale Manufacturing***

- (i)Specialisation of Skills/Methods of Production
- (ii) Mechanisation
- (iii) Technological Innovation
- (iv) Organisational Structure and Stratification
- (v) Uneven Geographic Distribution

**** Factors influencing industrial locations***

- (i)Access to Market
- (ii) Access to Raw Material
- (iii) Access to Labour Supply
- (iv) Access to Sources of Energy
- (v) Access to Transportation and Communication Facilities
- (vi) Government Policy
- (vii) Access to Agglomeration Economies/ Links between Industries

**** Foot Loose Industries***

****Classification of Manufacturing Industries***

A. Industries Based on Size

- (a)Household Industries OR Cottage Industries
- (b)Small Scale Manufacturing
- (c) Large Scale Manufacturing

B. Industries Based on Inputs/Raw Materials

- (a) Agro based Industries
- (b) Mineral based Industries
- (c) Chemical based Industries
- (d) Forest based Raw Material using Industries
- (e) Animal based Industries

C. Industries Based On Output/Product

- (a)Basic industries
- (b)Consumer goods industries

D. Industries Based On Ownership

- (a)Public Sector Industries
- (b)Private Sector Industries
- (c)Joint Sector Industries

- * Concept of High Technology Industry
- Technopolies

Secondary Activities :-

Secondary activities add value to natural resources by transforming raw materials into valuable products. Secondary activities are concerned with manufacturing, processing and construction (infrastructure) industries.

Examples: Paper is manufactured from Wood, Sugar from Sugarcane, Iron and steel from Iron ore and Aluminium from Bauxite.

MANUFACTURING: -

Manufacturing involves a full array of production from handicrafts to moulding iron and steel and stamping out plastic toys to assembling delicate computer components or space vehicles. Examples- Iron and steel, textiles, automobiles, petrochemicals and electronics

Manufacturing literally means 'to make by hand'. However, now it includes goods 'made by machines'. It is essentially a process which involves transforming raw materials into finished goods of higher value for sale in local or distant markets.

Characteristics of Modern Large Scale Manufacturing: -

- (i) **Specialisation of Skills/Methods of Production**-It involves the production of large quantities of standardised parts by each worker performing only one task repeatedly,
- (ii) **Mechanisation**-Mechanisation refers to using gadgets which accomplish tasks. Automation (without aid of human thinking during the manufacturing process) is the advanced stage of mechanisation.
- (iii) **Technological Innovation**-Technological innovations through research and development strategy are an important aspect of modern manufacturing for quality control, eliminating waste and inefficiency, and combating pollution.
- (iv) **Organisational Structure and Stratification**-Modern manufacturing is characterised by a complex machine technology, extreme specialisation and division of labour for producing more goods with less effort, and low costs, vast capital, large organizations, executive bureaucracy.,
- (v) **Uneven Geographic Distribution**-Major concentrations of modern manufacturing have flourished in a few numbers of places. These cover less than 10 per cent of the world's land area.

Factors influencing industrial locations :-

- (i) **Access to Market**-The existence of a market for manufactured goods is the most important factor in the location of industries
- (ii) **Access to Raw Material**—Raw material used by industries should be cheap and easy to transport. Industries based on cheap, bulky and weight-losing material (ores) are located close to the sources of raw material such as steel, sugar, and cement industries.
- (iii) **Access to Labour Supply**-Labour supply is an important factor in the location of industries.
- (iv) **Access to Sources of Energy**-Industries which use more power are located close to the source of the energy supply such as the aluminium industry.

(v) **Access to Transportation and Communication Facilities**-Speedy and efficient transport facilities to carry raw materials to the factory and to move finished goods to the market are essential for the development of industries.

(vi) **Government Policy**-Governments adopt 'regional policies' to promote 'balanced' economic development and hence set up industries in particular areas.

(vii) **Access to Agglomeration Economies/ Links between Industries**-Many industries benefit from nearness to a leader-industry and other industries. These benefits are termed as agglomeration economies.

Foot Loose Industries:

Footloose industry refers to an industry that can be located at any place without effect from factors of production such as resources, land, labour, and capital. Examples: Computer chip, Mobile manufacturing, Hosiery etc.

They are not dependent on any specific raw material, weight losing or otherwise. They largely depend on component parts which can be obtained anywhere. They produce in small quantity and also employ a small labour force. These are generally not polluting industries. The important factor in their location is accessibility by road network

Classification of Manufacturing Industries

A. Industries based on Size-

(i) **Household or cottage** -It is the smallest manufacturing unit. The artisans use local raw materials and simple tools to produce everyday goods in their homes with the help of their family members or part time labour.

(ii) **Small-scale** -This type of manufacturing uses local raw material, simple power-driven machines and semi-skilled labour. It provides employment and raises local purchasing power.

(iii) **Large-scale** -Large scale manufacturing involves a large market, various raw materials, enormous energy, specialised workers, advanced technology, assembly-line mass production and large capital.

B. Industries based on Inputs/Raw Materials:

(i) **Agro based Industries** -Agro processing involves the processing of raw materials from the field and the farm into finished products for rural and urban markets.

(ii) **Mineral based Industries** -These industries use minerals as a raw material. Some industries use ferrous metallic minerals, some use non-ferrous metallic minerals and Many industries use non-metallic minerals.

(iii) **Chemical based Industries** -Such industries use natural chemical minerals, e.g. mineral-oil (petroleum) is used in petrochemical industry. Chemical industries are also based on raw materials obtained from wood and coal.

(iv) **Forest based Raw Material** using Industries -The forests provide many major and minor products which are used as raw material.

(v) **Animal based Industries** -Industries which are based on products obtained from animals.(Animal products include leather, woolen, textile and ivory)

C. Industries Based On Output/Product

(i) **Basic industries** -The industry whose products are used to make other goods by using them as raw materials are basic industries.

(ii) **Consumer goods industries** -The consumer goods industries produced goods which are consumed by consumers directly.

D. Industries Based On Ownership

(i) **Public Sector Industries** -Public Sector Industries are owned and managed by governments.

(ii) **Private Sector Industries** -Private Sector Industries are owned by individual investors.

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

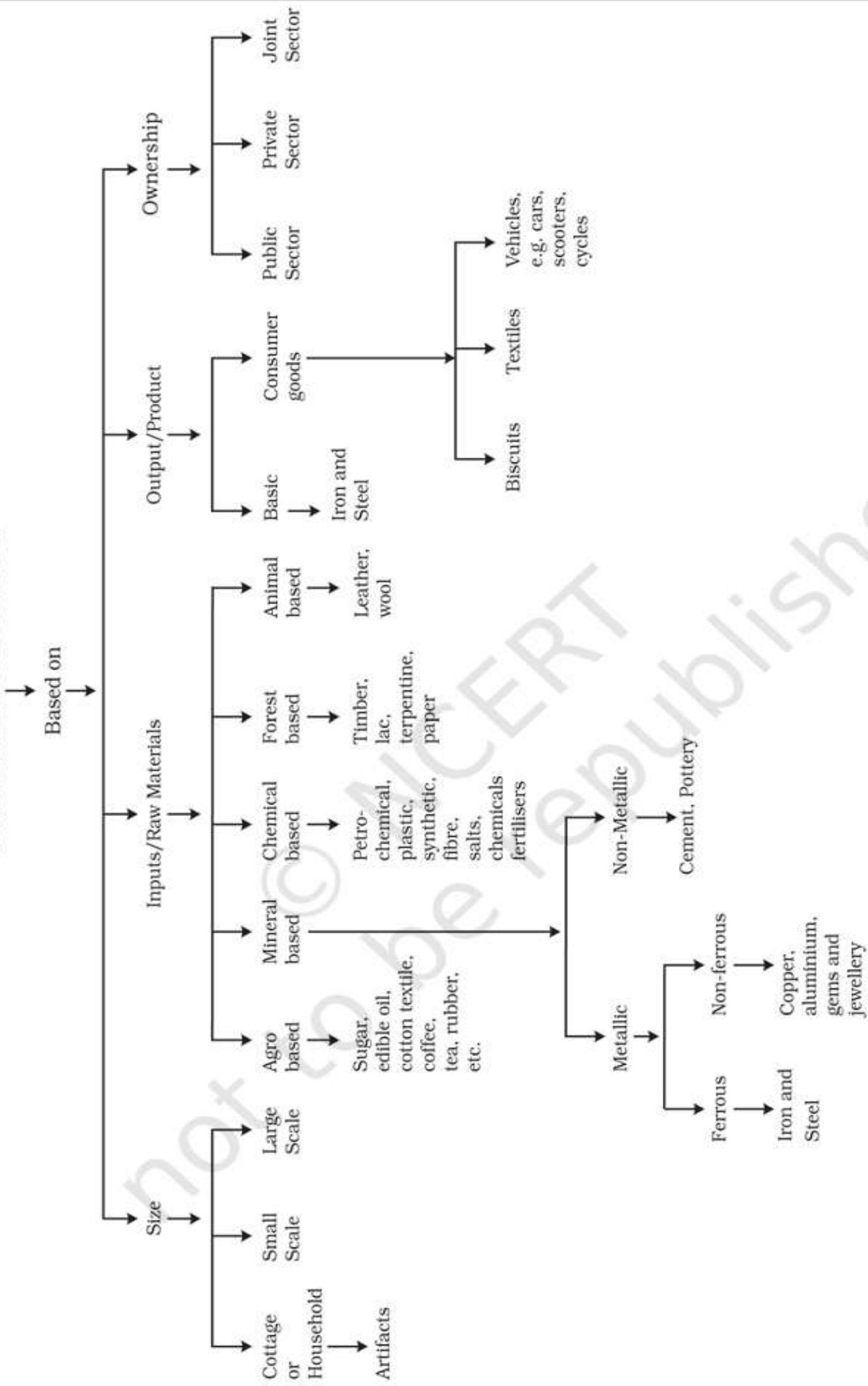
Concept of High Technology Industry: -

High technology, or simply high-tech, is the latest generation of manufacturing activities. It is best understood as the application of intensive research and development (R and D) efforts leading to the manufacture of products of an advanced scientific and engineering character.

Robotics on the assembly line, computer-aided design (CAD) and manufacturing, electronic controls of smelting and refining processes, and the constant development of new chemical and pharmaceutical products are notable examples of a high-tech industry.

Technopolies: High-tech industries which are regionally concentrated, self-sustained and highly specialised are called technopolies. Example- *The Silicon Valley*

Classification of Industries



	<p>Options: A. Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A) B. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A) C. Both (A) and (R) are incorrect. D. (A) is correct but (R) is incorrect.</p> <p>Ans:B</p>
Q9	<p>Assertion (A): The consumer goods industries are important for the economy because they provide jobs and generate income. Reason(R) : This is because the consumer goods industries are typically labor-intensive, which means that they create a lot of jobs</p> <p>Options: A. Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A) B. Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A) C. Both (A) and (R) are incorrect. D. (A) is correct but (R) is incorrect.</p> <p>Ans:B</p>
Q10	<p>Which types of countries have both public and private sector enterprises?</p> <p>Ans: Mixed economies.</p>
Q11	<p>Which type of industries are owned and managed by governments?</p> <p>Ans: Public sector industries.</p>
Q12	<p>Which of the following industries is NOT considered a high-tech industry?</p> <p>(a)Software development (b)Pharmaceutical manufacturing (c)Automobile manufacturing (d)Steel manufacturing</p> <p>Ans: (d)Steel manufacturing</p>
Source based questions	
	<p>Read the given Passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p>All economic activities namely primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary, revolve around obtaining and utilizing resources necessary for survival. Secondary activities add value to natural resources by transforming raw materials into valuable products. Cotton in the boll has limited use but after it is transformed into yarn, becomes more valuable and can be used for making clothes. 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. The same is true of most of the materials from the farm, forest, mine and the sea. Secondary activities, therefore, are concerned with manufacturing, processing and construction (infrastructure) industries.</p> <p>Manufacturing involves a full array of production from handicrafts to moulding iron and steel and stamping out plastic toys to assembling delicate computer components or space vehicles. In</p>

each of these processes, the common characteristics are the application of power, mass production of identical products and specialised labour in factory settings for the production of standardised commodities. Manufacturing may be done with modern power and machinery or it may still be very primitive. Most of the Third World countries still ‘manufacture’ in the literal sense of the term. It is difficult to present a full picture of all the manufacturers in these countries. More emphasis is given to the kind of ‘industrial’ activity which involves less complicated systems of production.

Q1. Which of the following is NOT a secondary economic activity?

- (a) Manufacturing (b) Processing
(c) Construction (d) Agriculture

Answer: (d) Agriculture

Q2. Which of the following countries still manufactures in the literal sense of the term?

- (a) The United States (b) China
(c) India (d) Most Third World countries

Ans: (d) Most Third World countries

Q3. What is the common characteristic of all secondary economic activities?

- (a) They transform raw materials into valuable products.
(b) They are concerned with manufacturing, processing, and construction.
(c) They use power, mass production, and specialized labor.
(d) All of the above.

Ans: (d) All of the above.

Short Answer type questions

Q1 **What do you mean by Agri - business?**

Ans:-

Agri-business is commercial farming on an industrial scale often financed by business whose main interests lie outside agriculture, for example, large corporations in tea plantation business. Agri-business farms are mechanised, large in size, highly structured, reliant on chemicals, and may be described as ‘agro-factories’.

Q2

Differentiate between small scale manufacturing and large scale manufacturing.

Ans:

small scale manufacturing - This type of manufacturing uses local raw material, simple power-driven machines and semi-skilled labour. It provides employment and raises local purchasing power.

	<p>large scale manufacturing.-Large scale manufacturing involves a large market, various raw materials, enormous energy, specialised workers, advanced technology, assembly-line mass production and large capital.</p>
Q3	<p>How do secondary activities add value to natural resources? Explain with three examples. Ans: Secondary activities add value to natural resources by transforming raw materials into valuable products. By various processes, secondary activities add value to natural products.</p> <p>The examples are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cotton in the boll has limited use, but after transforming into yarn, it becomes more valuable and can be used for making clothes. 2. 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. 3. Materials from the farms, forest products and resources of the sea can be put into greater use by secondary activities.
Q4	<p>Give the meaning of the high-tech industry. State any two characteristics of this industry. Ans: High tech industry is the latest generation of manufacturing activities. It is best understood as the application of intensive research and development efforts leading to the manufacturing products of an advanced scientific and engineering character.</p> <p>Characteristics of the High-tech Industry are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Professional (white collar) workers make-up a large share of the total workforce and greatly outnumber the actual production (blue collar) workers. 2. These industries are neatly spaced, low, modern, dispersed, office plant lab buildings rather than massive assembly structures.
Long Answer type questions	
Q1	<p>How are technological innovations an important aspect of modern manufacturing industries? Explain any three aspects in this regard. Ans: Technological innovations through research and development strategies are an important aspect of modern manufacturing for quality control, eliminating waste and inefficiency and combating pollution.</p> <p>Three aspects in this regard are as under:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complex machine technology is needed so that high quality goods are produced at less time. • It requires vast capital so that machines with the latest technology can be used in manufacturing. • Extreme specialisation and division of labour is required, that can work efficiently on the machines.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The industries use machines for the production processes. Automation is the advanced stage of mechanization wherein, human thinking during the manufacturing process is not required. <p>□</p>
Q2	<p>Write the main characteristics of High-tech industries?</p> <p>(i)High level of innovation: High-tech industries are constantly developing new products and services, and they are often at the forefront of technological advancement.</p> <p>(ii)Knowledge-intensive: High-tech industries require a highly skilled workforce, and they often rely on cutting-edge research and development.</p> <p>(iii)Footloose: High-tech industries are often footloose, meaning that they can be located anywhere in the world. They are not tied to specific resources or markets, and they can often be moved to take advantage of lower costs or better infrastructure.</p> <p>(iv)Impact on the economy: High-tech industries can have a significant impact on the economy. They can create jobs, generate income, and boost exports. They can also help to attract foreign investment and promote economic growth.</p> <p>(v)Regional concentration: High-tech industries are often concentrated in specific regions, known as technopolies. Technopolies are often located in areas with a strong academic and research base, and they typically benefit from government support and investment.</p>
Q3	<p>“High technology is the latest generation of manufacturing industries across the globe.” Support the statement.</p> <p>Ans:</p> <p>High technology or high-tech is the latest generation of industries which has grown at a rapid pace during the last few decades.</p> <p>The following features are as follows: -</p> <p>(i)High-Tech industries require great deal of scientific research and development (R&D) and produce highly sophisticated products. These Industries improve their products very fast to meet the growing market demands.</p> <p>(ii)As their products are highly sophisticated therefore it requires highly skilled labour.</p> <p>(iii)Professional (White Collar) workers are main work force.</p> <p>(iv)Robotics on the assembly line, computer-aided design (CAD) and manufacturing, electronic controls of smelting and refining process are notable examples of high-tech industry.</p> <p>(v) Neatly spaced, low, modern, dispersed, office-plant-lab buildings rather than massive assembly structures, factories and storage are mark the high-tech industrial landscape</p>
Q4	<p>“Locations of large scale industries in the world are determined by several factors.” Support the statement. .</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Analyse five main factors affecting location of industries in the world.</p>

Ans :

Factors influencing industrial locations :-

- (i) **Access to Market**-The existence of a market for manufactured goods is the most important factor in the location of industries
- (ii) **Access to Raw Material**—Raw material used by industries should be cheap and easy to transport. Industries based on cheap, bulky and weight-losing material (ores) are located close to the sources of raw material such as steel, sugar, and cement industries.
- (iii) **Access to Labour Supply**-Labour supply is an important factor in the location of industries.
- (iv) **Access to Sources of Energy**-Industries which use more power are located close to the source of the energy supply such as the aluminium industry.
- (v) **Access to Transportation and Communication Facilities**-Speedy and efficient transport facilities to carry raw materials to the factory and to move finished goods to the market are essential for the development of industries.
- (vi) **Government Policy**-Governments adopt ‘regional policies’ to promote ‘balanced’ economic development and hence set up industries in particular areas.
- (vii) **Access to Agglomeration Economies/ Links between Industries**-Many industries benefit from nearness to a leader-industry and other industries. These benefits are termed as agglomeration economies.

Q5

Analyse the classification of industries on the basis of raw materials into five heads.

Ans:

. Industries based on Raw Materials(Inputs):

(i) **Agro based Industries** -Agro processing involves the processing of raw materials from the field and the farm into finished products for rural and urban markets.

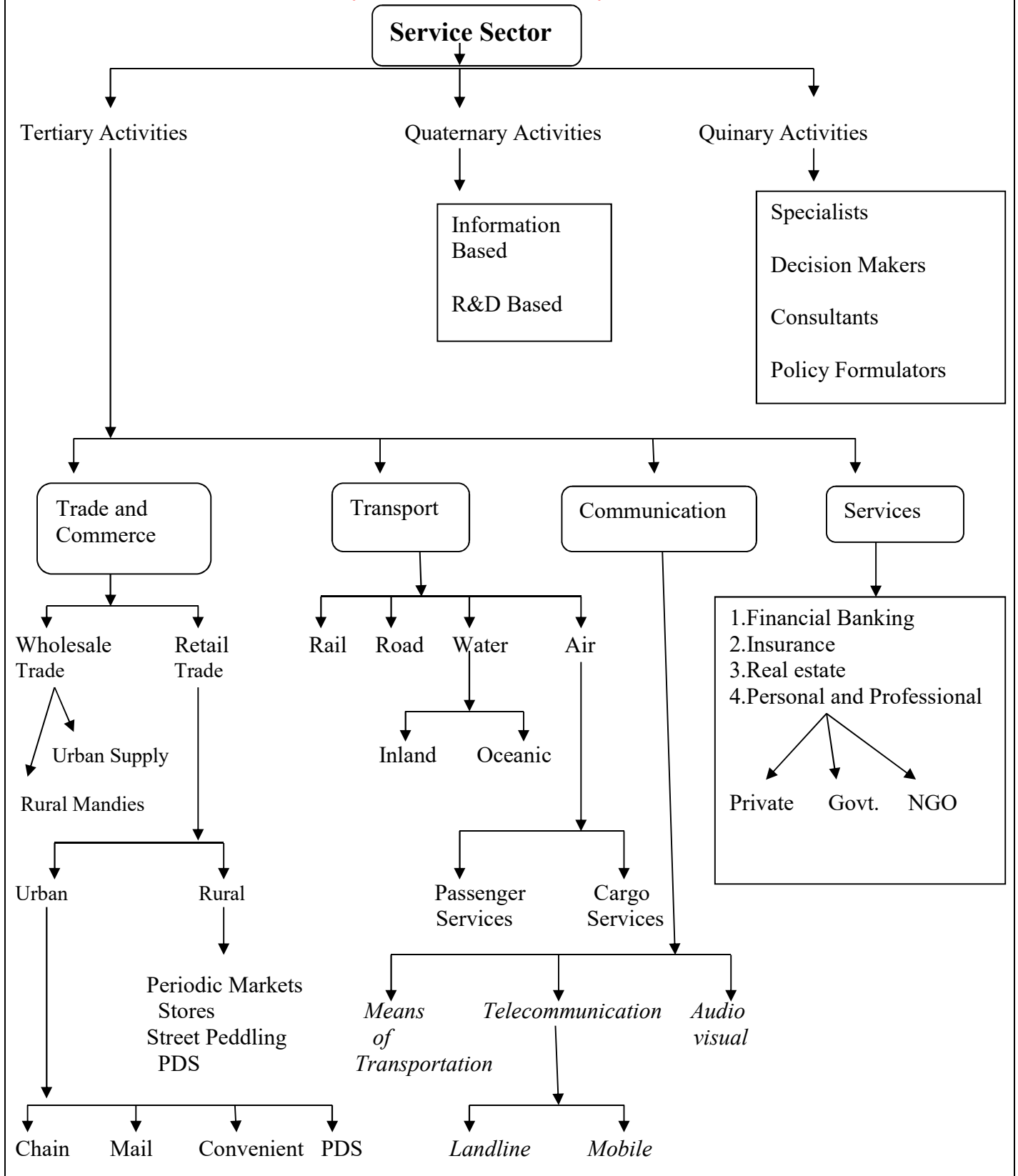
(ii) **Mineral based Industries** -These industries use minerals as a raw material. Some industries use ferrous metallic minerals, some use non-ferrous metallic minerals and Many industries use non-metallic minerals.

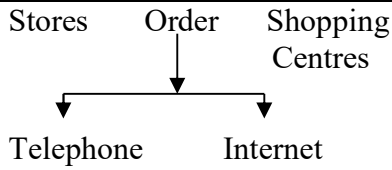
(iii) **Chemical based Industries** -Such industries use natural chemical minerals, e.g. mineral-oil (petroleum) is used in petrochemical industry. Chemical industries are also based on raw materials obtained from wood and coal.

(iv) **Forest based Raw Material using Industries** -The forests provide many major and minor products which are used as raw material.

	(v) Animal based Industries -Industries which are based on products obtained from animals.(Animal products include leather, woolen, textile and ivory)	

Chapter-6 Tertiary and Quaternary Activities





Gist of the Lesson

Tertiary and Quaternary Activities

TYPES OF TERTIARY ACTIVITIES

1) Trade and commerce

- Rural marketing centres
- Urban marketing centres
 - (i) Retail Trading
 - (ii) Wholesale Trading
 - (iii) Consumer cooperatives
 - (iv) Departmental stores
 - (v) Chain stores

2) Transport

- Transport distance
- Isochrone lines
- Network:-
- Node:-
- Link:-

Factors Affecting Transport

3) Communication

- Personal communication
- Mass communication
- Telecommunications

4) Services

- Financial Banking
- Insurance
- Real estate
- Personal and Professional

Tourism:

- **Tourist Regions:**
- **Medical Tourism:-**
- **Tourist Attractions**
- **Medical Services for Overseas Patients in India**

***Quaternary Activities:**

***Quinary Activities:**

- Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) :-
- Knowledge Processing Outsourcing (KPO):-
- Outsourcing
- THE DIGITAL DIVIDE:

Tertiary activities:

Tertiary activities are related to the service sector.

Tertiary activities include both production and exchange. The production involves the 'provision' of services that are 'consumed'. Exchange, involves trade, transport and communication facilities that are used to overcome distance.

TYPES OF TERTIARY ACTIVITIES:

1. Trade and commerce
2. Transport
3. Communication
4. Services

1. Trade and commerce

- (i) Trade is essentially buying and selling of items produced elsewhere. All the services in retail and wholesale trading or commerce are specifically intended for profit.
- (ii) Trading centres may be divided into rural and urban marketing centres)
- (iii) Rural marketing centres cater to nearby settlements.
- (iv) Urban marketing centres have more widely specialised urban services. They provide ordinary goods and services as well as many of the specialised goods and services required by people.

***Retail Trading:-** This is the business activity concerned with the sale of goods directly to the consumers.

***Wholesale Trading:-** Wholesale trading constitutes bulk business through numerous intermediary merchants and supply houses and not through retail stores.

Consumer cooperatives:- A consumer co-operative is a retail business which is owned by the consumers themselves.

Departmental stores:- A departmental store is a retail establishment offering a wide range of consumer goods in different areas of the store, each area specializing in a product category.

Chain stores:- Chain stores are defined as a type of retail organisation that is composed of more than one retail store, and it is owned and operated by a single management company.

2. Transport

Transport is a service or facility by which people, materials and manufactured goods are physically carried from one location to another.

Transport distance can be measured as:

- km distance** or actual distance
- time distance** or the time taken
- cost distance**

Isochrone lines are drawn on a map to join places equal in terms of the time taken to reach them.

Network:-As transport systems develop, different places are linked together to form a **network**. Networks are made up of nodes and links.

Node:-A **node** is the meeting point of two or more routes, a point of origin, a point of destination or any sizeable town along a route,

Link:-Every road that joins two nodes is called a **link**.

Factors Affecting Transport

(i) **Demand** for transport is influenced by the size of population.

(ii) **Routes** depend on: location of cities, towns, villages, industrial centres and raw materials, pattern of trade between them, nature of the landscape between them

3. Communication

Communication services involve the transmission of words and messages, facts and ideas.

Personal communication means a communication between two persons either through oral letter or through telephone or any other means.

Mass communication is the process of imparting and exchanging information through mass media to large population segments. TV, Radio, Internet etc

Telecommunications: The technology of sending signals, images and messages over long distances by radio, telephone, television, internet etc.

4. Services

(i) Services occur at many different levels. Some are geared to industry, some to people, and some to both industry and people, e.g. the transport systems.

(ii) Low-order services, such as grocery shops and laundries, are more common and widespread than high-order services or more specialised ones like those of accountants, consultants and physicians

(iii) Professional services are primarily health care, engineering, law and management.

(iv) Personal services are made available to the people to facilitate their work in daily life

(v) Making and maintaining highways and bridges, maintaining fire fighting departments and supplying or supervising education and customer-care are among the important services most often supervised or performed by governments or companies.

PEOPLE ENGAGED IN TERTIARY ACTIVITIES

Today most people are service workers. Services are provided in all societies.

SOME SELECTED EXAMPLES

Tourism:

Tourism is travel undertaken for purposes of recreation rather than business.

- (i) It has become the world's single largest tertiary activity in total registered jobs (250 million) and total revenue (40 per cent of the total GDP).
- (ii) Besides, many local persons, are employed to provide services like accommodation, meals, transport, entertainment and special shops serving the tourists.
- (iii) Tourism fosters the growth of infrastructure industries, retail trading, and craft industries (souvenirs).
- (iv) In some regions, tourism is seasonal because the vacation period is dependent on favourable weather conditions, but many regions attract visitors all the year round

Tourist Regions:

The warmer places around the Mediterranean Coast
West Coast of India
mountainous areas, and
Various scenic landscapes and national parks,
Historic towns

Tourist Attractions:

Climate: Most people from colder regions expect to have warm, sunny weather for beach holidays.

Landscape: Many people like to spend their holidays in an attractive environment, which often means mountains, lakes, spectacular sea coasts and landscapes

History and Art: The history and art of an area have potential attractiveness.

Culture and Economy: These attract tourists with a penchant for experiencing ethnic and local customs

Cheap Cost : A region provides for the needs of tourists at a cheap cost

Medical Tourism:-

When medical treatment is combined with international tourism activity, it lends itself to what is commonly known as medical tourism.

Quaternary ACTIVITIES:

Quaternary activities involve some of the following: the collection, production and dissemination of information or even the production of information. Quaternary activities centre around research, development and may be seen as an advanced form of services involving specialised knowledge and technical skills.

QUINARARY ACTIVITIES:

The highest level of decision makers or policy makers perform quinary activities. Quinary activities are services that focus on the creation, re-arrangement and interpretation of new and existing ideas; data interpretation and the use and evaluation of new technologies.

Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) :-

Business process outsourcing (BPO) is a business practice in which an organization contracts with an external service provider to perform an essential business function or task. Example: information technology (IT), human resources, customer support and call centres.

Knowledge Processing Outsourcing (KPO):-

The KPO industry is distinct from Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) as it involves highly skilled workers. It is information driven knowledge outsourcing. KPO enables companies to create additional business opportunities. Examples- (R and D) activities, e-learning, business research, intellectual property (IP) research, legal profession and the banking sector.

Outsourcing

Outsourcing or contracting out is giving work to an outside agency to improve efficiency and to reduce costs.

THE DIGITAL DIVIDE:

A division between Developed and Developing countries in terms of Economic, Social and Political aspects due to opportunities emerging from the Information and Communication Technology is known as Digital divide. Digital divides also exist within counties.

Colour of the Collar	Nature of Work
Red	Government workers
Gold	special and highly paid skills of senior business executives
White	Professional workers, clerical, administrative
Grey	Beyond Age(healthcare workers, teachers)
Blue	Production workers. Manual
Pink	Nursing, Baby sitter

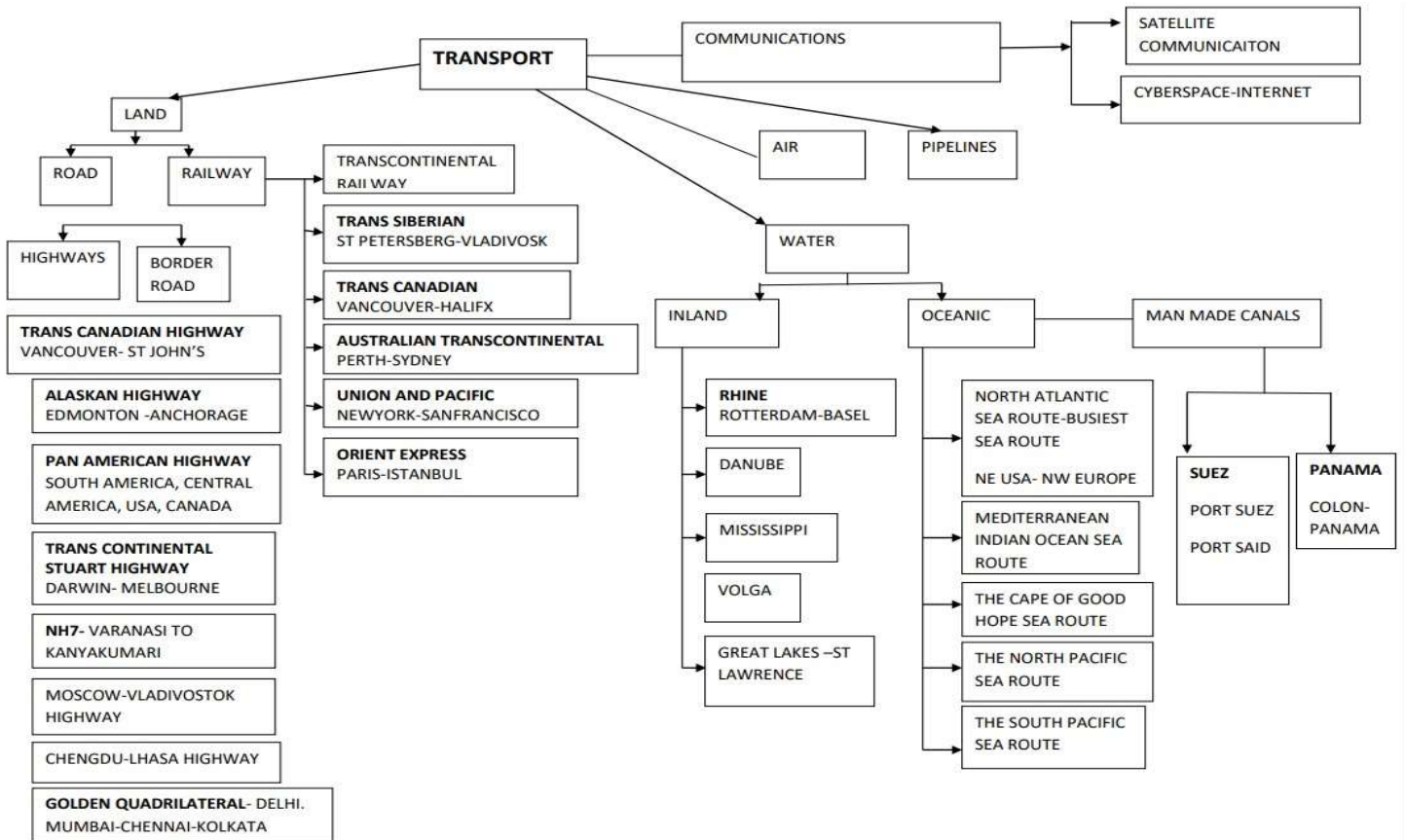
Multiple Choice type questions		
Q1	<p>Which of the following is an example of low order service?</p> <p>A. Teacher B. Gardener C. Lawyer D. Musician</p> <p>Ans: B. Gardener</p>	
Q2	<p>Which one of the following is a tertiary activity?</p> <p>A. Farming B. Weaving C. Trading D. Hunting</p> <p>Ans: C. Trading</p>	
Q3	<p>Giving work to an outside agency to improve efficiency is known as</p> <p>A. BPO service B. Outsourcing C. Data processing D.IT service</p> <p>Ans: B. Outsourcing</p>	
Q4	<p>Which one of the following sectors provides most of the employment in Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata?</p> <p>A. Primary B. Secondary C. Quaternary D. Service</p> <p>Ans: D. Service</p>	
Q5	<p>Jobs that involve high degrees and level of innovations are known as:</p> <p>A. Secondary activities B. Quinary activities C. Quaternary activities D. Primary activities</p> <p>Ans: B. Quinary activities</p>	
Q6	<p>Door – to –door service is provided by.</p> <p>A. Retail trading B. Wholesale trading C. Mandis D. Bi – weekly markets</p> <p>Ans: A. Retail trading</p>	
Q7	<p>CBD stands for</p> <p>A. Commercial Business District B. Central Business District C. Central Business Department D. None of the above</p> <p>Ans: B. Central Business District</p>	
Q8	<p>Which is not included in Exchange?</p>	

	<p>Q1 Which of the following is NOT a Quinary activity?</p> <p>A. Research B. Data interpretation</p> <p>C. Policy making D. Manufacturing</p> <p>Ans: D. Manufacturing</p> <p>Q2 Which of the following is NOT a benefit of outsourcing?</p> <p>A. Improved efficiency B. Reduced costs</p> <p>C. Increased flexibility D. Increased national security</p> <p>Ans: D. Increased national security</p> <p>Q3 Why is most of the services outsourced to Asian countries?</p> <p>A. Availability of cheap IT staff</p> <p>B. Low taxes in Asia</p> <p>C. Large number of customers in Asia</p> <p>D. None of the above</p> <p>Ans: A. Availability of cheap IT staff</p>	
Short Answer type questions		
Q1	<p>Evaluate the importance of ‘Quaternary Activities’.</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p>i. Quaternary activities Centre around research and development.</p> <p>ii. It is an advanced form of services.</p> <p>iii. It involves specialised knowledge and technical skill.</p> <p>iv. It involves- Collection of information, Production of information, Dissemination of information</p>	
Q2	<p>Describe any three characteristics of chain stores in the world.</p> <p>Ans:</p> <p>The three characteristics of chain stores in the world are:</p> <p>Centralized management. Chain stores are typically owned and operated by a single company, which means that they have a centralized management structure</p> <p>Standardized operating procedures. Chain stores typically have standardized operating procedures (SOPs) that all of their stores are required to follow.</p> <p>Economies of scale. Chain stores can benefit from economies of scale, which means that they can buy products in bulk and negotiate lower prices with suppliers</p>	
Q3	<p>Write the main characteristics of Personal Services?</p> <p>Ans:</p> <p>Personal services are made available to the people to facilitate their work in daily life. The workers migrate from rural areas in search of employment and are unskilled. They are employed in domestic services as housekeepers, cooks, and gardeners. This segment of workers is generally unorganised. One such example in India is Mumbai’s dabbawala (Tiffin) service provided to about 1,75,000 customers all over the city.</p>	

Q4	<p>‘Tertiary activities include both production and exchange.’ Explain with examples.</p> <p>Answer: Tertiary activities include both production and exchange.</p> <p>(a) The term production involves the provision of services that are consumed. The output is indirectly measured in terms of wages and salaries.</p> <p>(b) The term exchange involves trade, transport and communication. These overcome distance. Tertiary activities involve the commercial output of services. These are not directly involved in the processing of physical raw materials.</p> <p>Example :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The work of a plumber. • The work of an electrician and technician. • The work of a launderer, barber, shopkeeper. • The work of a driver, cashier • The work of a teacher, doctor, lawyer and a publisher. 	
Long Answer type questions 5 (Marks)		
Q1	<p>What are the differences between secondary activities and tertiary activities?</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secondary activities are those that transform raw materials into finished products. They are also known as <i>manufacturing</i> activities. Examples of secondary activities include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Manufacturing: This involves assembling raw materials into finished products, such as by making a car from steel, plastic, and glass. ○ Construction: This involves building structures from raw materials, such as by constructing a house from wood, concrete, and bricks. ○ Processing: This involves changing the physical form of a natural resource, such as by milling wheat into flour or refining crude oil into gasoline. ○ • Tertiary activities are those that provide services to people or businesses. They are also known as <i>service</i> activities. Examples of tertiary activities include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Transportation: This involves moving people and goods from one place to another. ○ Communication: This involves transmitting information, such as by sending letters, making phone calls, or using the internet. ○ Wholesale and retail trade: This involve buying and selling goods to consumers and businesses. ○ Finance and insurance: This involve providing financial services, such as loans, investments, and insurance. ○ Business services: This involves providing services to businesses, such as accounting, legal, and consulting services. 	
Q2	<p>Explain the importance of service sector in the development of a country.</p> <p>Or</p> <p>“Services occur at different levels throughout the world” Support the statement with examples.</p>	

	<p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service sector is very important for the development of economy in the world. Services occur at many different levels. Some are geared to industry, some to people, and some to both industry and people, e.g. the transport systems. • Low-order services, such as grocery shops and laundries. • High-order services like those of accountants, consultants and physicians. • Services are provided to individual consumers who can afford to pay for them. Such as Physical labour like gardener, launderers and barber. • Mental labour like Teacher, lawyers, physicians, musicians. • This sector provides employment to a large number of people. • Service sector facilitates the flow of money in an economy. For example, buying and selling of items. Trading helps in the exchange of money and commodities among different regions. • In a developed economy, the majority of workers get employment in tertiary activity and a moderate proportion is employed in the secondary sector. • Making and maintaining highways and bridges, maintaining firefighting departments and supplying or supervising education and customer -care are among the important services most often supervised or performed by governments or companies 	
Q3	<p>What is medical tourism? Explain the scope of medical services for the overseas patients in India.</p> <p>Ans:</p> <p>When medical treatment is combined with international tourism activity, it lends itself to what is commonly known as medical tourism.</p> <p>India, Thailand, Singapore and Malaysia are the fast-emerging countries of medical tourism in the world. The reasons responsible for this are as follows-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World class hospitals located in metropolitan cities cater to patients all over the world. • It brings the trend of outsourcing of medical tests and data interpretation. • Hospitals in India, Switzerland and Australia have been performing certain medical services – ranging from reading radiology images, to interpreting Magnetic Resonance Images (MRIs) and ultrasound tests. • Outsourcing holds tremendous advantages for patients, if it is focused on improving quality or providing specialised care. 	
Q4	<p>What is tourism? Analyse any four tourist attractions in the world.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Define the term tourism. Explain any four factors which attract tourists in the world.</p> <p>Ans: Tourism is travel which is done for the purpose of recreation rather than business. It is one of the largest sectors of tertiary activities in terms of providing employment. It also generates the largest revenue.</p> <p>The four factors which attract tourists in the world are as follows:</p> <p>Climate The climatic conditions of any region decide the demand for tourism. People from colder places want to visit warm places and vice versa</p> <p>Landscape Attractive environment like mountains, lakes, spectacular sea coasts and landscapes not completely altered by man are important tourist destinations.</p> <p>History and Art The archaeological site attracts more people because of its rich past. The area with historical remains like castles, forts, battle fields, palaces, religious monuments, excavation sites are tourist attractions.</p> <p>Culture and Economy For experiencing ethnic and local customs, tourists like to visit a place. Besides, if a region provides the needs of tourists at a cheap cost, it is likely to become very popular.</p>	

CHAPTER 7 – TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION



GIST OF THE LESSON

LAND TRANSPORT ROADS

- ~ Economical for short distance
- ~ Offer door to door service
- ~ Unmetalled roads not effective and serviceable for all seasons
- ~ Worlds total motorable road length-15 million km [33% north America]
- ~ Highest road density-North America[continent] Japan[country]
- ~ Highest number of vehicles-north America

SOLUTIONS OF URBAN TRANSPORT PROBLEMS

- ~ Higher parking fee
- ~ Improved public bus service
- ~ Mass rapid transit
- ~ Express ways

Highways

- ~ Metalled roads connecting distant places
- ~ Constructed for unobstructed vehicular movement
- ~ Highway density is high in North America [0.65 km per sq km]
- ~ Every place is within 20 km distance from a highway.

~ 80m wide with separate traffic lanes

Trans Canadian high way

○ Vancouver to St John's

Alaskan highway

Edmonton [Canada] to Anchorage [Alaska]

Pan American highway

Will connect south America, central America, USA and Canada

Transcontinental Stuart highway Australia

Darwin-Melbourne

Trans Canadian Highway

Russia

Moscow -Vladivostok high way

India

NH-7 Varanasi-Kanyakumari is the longest highway

(Now NH 44 covers 4112 km from Srinagar to Kanyakumari. Hence it longest National Highway in India.)

Golden quadrilateral [super Expressway]- connects Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata

Africa

Algiers to Conakry in Guinea

Cairo- Cape town

Border roads

Roads laid along international boundaries

Connects remote areas with major cities

Important for defence-connects military camps

RAILWAYS

Transport bulky goods

Passenger over long distances

Railway gauges

○ Broad gauge[greater than 1.5m]

○ Standard[1.44m]

○ Meter gauge[1m]

○ Narrow gauge[less than 1m]

Commuter trains-

○ Trains that carry passengers to and from the cities

○ Popular in UK, USA, Japan and India

~ Europe has most dense rail network in the world

~ Highest rail density- Belgium 1km/6.5km²

~ Underground railway important in London and Paris

~ Channel tunnel connects London with Paris

Transcontinental railways

Railways that run across the continent and link its two ends

Trans-Siberian railway

- In Russia
- Longest-9332km
- Double tracked
- St Petersburg to Vladivostok
- Electrified
- Chita-agro centre
- Irkutsk- fur centre

- Connects Asian region to west European market
- Connection with Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Mongolia, china

Trans Canadian railway (7050km)

- Connect Halifax to Vancouver
- Connects Quebec Montreal industrial region with the wheat belt of the Prairie region and the coniferous forest region in the north
- Loop line-Winnipeg-thunder Bay- connect with great lakes waterway
- Called economic artery of Canada
- Wheat and meat are the important exports on this route
- Constructed for political reason

The Australian Trans Continental railway

- From Perth to Sydney[runs east west]
- North south line-Adelaide-Alice spring to Darwin- Birdum

The Union and Pacific Railway

- Connects New York [Atlantic coast] to San Francisco[Pacific coast]
- Exports- ores, grain, paper, chemicals, machineryOrient Express
- From Paris to Istanbul
- The journey time from London to Istanbul reduced to 96 hours against 10 days by sea route
- Exports- cheese, bacon, oats, wine, fruits, machineryTrans Asiatic Railway [proposed]
- Istanbul to Bangkok[Iran, Pakistan, India, Bangladesh, Myanmar]

WATER TRANSPORT

Advantages of water transport

1. *There is no maintenance cost*
2. *Does not require route construction*
3. *The energy cost is lower*
4. *Environment friendly*
5. *Provide smooth highway traversable in all directions*
6. *It is much cheaper because the friction of water is less than that of land*
7. *Ideal for carrying bulky goods over long distances from one continent to other.*

Water transport is divided into:-

1. *Ocean routes*
2. *Inland waterways*

Improvements in water transport

- Ships equipped with radar, wireless and other navigation aids
- Refrigerated chambers for perishable goods

- Tankers
- Use of containers [cargo handling easier]

Important ocean routes

1. *The north Atlantic Sea Route*
2. *The south Atlantic sea route*
3. *The North Pacific Sea Route*
4. *The South Pacific Sea Route*
5. *The Cape of Good Hope Sea Route*
6. *The Mediterranean-Indian Ocean route*

MAJOR OCEAN TRADE ROUTES

THE NORTH ATLANTIC SEA ROUTE

- ☒ This links north eastern USA and north western Europe[industrially developed regions of the world]
- ☒ The foreign trade over this route is greater than that of the rest of the world combined
- ☒ One fourth of the world's foreign trade moves on this route
- ☒ It is the busiest ocean trade route of the world
- ☒ It is called the Big Trunk Route
- ☒ Both the coasts have highly advanced ports and harbour facilities

THE SOUTH ATLANTIC SEA ROUTE

- Connects west European and west African countries with Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay
- The traffic is less compared to north Atlantic sea route because

THE MEDITERRANEAN –INDIAN OCEAN ROUTE

- This route connects the developed countries of the Europe in the west with developing countries of east Africa, south Asia and south east Asia through the Mediterranean sea, the red sea and the Indian ocean
- Important ports- port Said, Aden, Mumbai, Colombo, Singapore

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE SEA ROUTE

- This route connects Western European region with west Africa, south Africa, south east Asia and Australia and new Zealand
- This is 6400km longer than the Suez canal route[Liverpool and Colombo]
- The volume of trade from both east and west Africa is on the increase due to the development of the rich natural resource[gold, diamond, oil palm, copper]

THE NORTH PACIFIC ROUTE

- Trade across north pacific ocean moves by several routes which converge at Honolulu
- This sea route links the ports on the west coast of North America with those of Asia
- Important ports are Vancouver, San Francisco, Yokohama, Manila and Singapore

THE SOUTH PACIFIC SEA ROUTE

- Connects western Europe and north America with Australia, new Zealand and the scattered Pacific islands via the Panama canal
- This route is also used for reaching Hong Kong, Philippines and Indonesia
- ☒ Honolulu is an important port on this route

Coastal shipping

- Convenient mode of transportation in countries with long coastlines

- Eg- USA, china, India
- Shenshen states in Europe are most suitably placed for coastal shipping
- Can reduce congestion on the land route

Shipping canals

- The Suez and the Panama canals are two vital man made navigation canals or waterways

The Suez Canal

- Connects Red Sea and Mediterranean Sea.
- About 160 kms long, 11 to 15m deep
- Terminal ports are Port Said[north] and Port Suez [south]
- Reduces distance between Europe and S.E.Asia
- About 100 ships travel daily and each ship takes 10-12 hours to cross this canal
- The tolls are high so some ship use the longer cape route whenever consequent delay is not important
- A navigable fresh water canal from the Nile also joins the suez canal in Ismailia.
- A railway line follows the canal to suez and from Ismailia there is a branch line to Cairo
- A sea level canal without locks
- Constructed in 1869 in Egypt

The Panama Canal -

- Connects Atlantic ocean[east] and Pacific ocean [west]
- 72 kms long
- It shortens the distance between New York and San Francisco by 13000 km by sea
- Constructed by US government across the Panama Isthmus
- Terminal ports are panama and Colon
- US government purchased 8 km of area on either side and name it the canal zone
- Panama handles 5 % of worlds shipping
- It has 6 lock systems

Inland waterways

Rivers, canals, lakes, coastal areas Development of inland waterways dependent on

- Navigability [width, depth] of the channel
- Continuity in water flow
- Transport technology in use

Lost importance-Reasons

- Competition from railways
- Lack of water due to diversion for irrigation
- Poor maintenance

Measures for development

1. Enhance navigability by dredging
2. Stabilizing river banks
3. Building dams/barrages for regulating the flow of water

Rhine waterway

- From Basel[Switzerland]to Rotterdam[Netherlands]-700 km
- World's most heavily used waterway
- Connects the industrial area of Switzerland, Germany, France, Belgium and Netherlands with the north Atlantic sea route

Danube waterway

- Serves eastern Europe
- From black forest in Germany to Black sea

The Great Lakes-St Lawrence seaway

- Lakes- Superior, Huron, Erie, Ontario are connected by So canal and Wetland canal
- Commercial waterway in the northern part of north America

- The ports on this route equipped with all facilities of ocean ports
- Large ocean vessels are navigable in this route[up to Montreal]
- canals constructed to avoid rapids

The Mississippi waterway

- Mississippi-Ohio waterway connects interior USA with gulf of Mexico
- Up to Minneapolis large streams are navigable

AIR TRANSPORT

Advantages

- Fastest
- Can reach inaccessible areas
- Strategically important

Disadvantages

- Costly
- Manufacturing of air crafts and its operations require elaborate infrastructure
- Construction of airport very expensive
- Intercontinental air routes
- Dense network in eastern USA, west Europe, SE Asia
- USA accounts for 60% of airways of the world
- Africa, Asiatic part of Russia and South America lack air services
- Limited air services between 10°-35 ° S latitudes- reasons
- Sparse population
- 1. Limited land mass
- 2. Low economic development

Pipelines

- For transport of liquids and gases-water, petroleum and natural gas
- Also used to transport liquefied coal
- USA has dense network of pipelines
- Eg- Big Inch-carries petroleum from gulf of Mexico to NE states of USA

Communications

- Communication involves transfer of ideas, thoughts and conversation from one person to another or to a mass.
- Telephones-use of optic fiber cables instead of copper cables

Advantages

Allows transmission of large quantity of data, Rapid and secure transmission of data
Error free transmission

Satellite communication

- Emergence due to space research of USA and USSR
- Unit cost and time is less invariant in terms of distance
- India-use for long distance communication, television and radio, weather forecasting
- Cyber space
- It is the electronic digital world for communicating or accessing information over computer network without physical movement of the sender and the receiver
- Major internet users- USA, UK, Germany, Japan, China and India

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (1 Marks)

1. Which of the following mean of transportation is not suitable to carry peoples from one placeto another place?
a. Railways **b.** Pipelines **c.** Airplane **d.** Ropeway
2. The first public railway line was opened in 1825 in northern England between which of the following places?
a. Between Stockton and Darlington **c.** Between Darlington and Dortmund
b. Between Stockton and Birmingham **d.** Between Darlington and Birmingham
3. In which of the following continent highest road density and highest number of vehicles are registered?
a. Western Europe **c.** Australia
b. Africa **d.** Northern America
4. Which of the following highway links Edmonton in Canada to Anchorage in Alaska?
a. Alaskan Highway **c.** Pan American Highway
b. Trans Canadian Highway **d.** None of the above
5. Which of the following is the longest highway of India?
a. National Highway No. 4 **c.** National Highway No. 9
b. National Highway No. 7 **d.** National Highway No. 15
6. Which of the following factor is responsible for the low traffic on the south Atlantic sea routeas compared to the South Atlantic Ocean sea route?
a. Low population and limited development in South America and Africa
b. Production of same commodities and availability of same resources as well in South America and Africa
c. Low level of technology
d. Both (a) and (b)

Answers

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| 1. Pipelines | 2. Between Stockton and Darlington |
| 3. Northern America | |
| 4. Alaskan Highway | |

5. National Highway No. 7

6. Both (a) and (b)

Assertion – Reason

17. **Assertion:** Freight transport by road is gaining importance.

Reason: it offers door-to-door service.

Options:

(A) Only assertion is correct

(B) Only reason is correct

(C) Both statements are correct. Statement II correctly explains statement I.

(D) Both are correct but not related to each other

Ans. - C

18. **Assertion:** The quality of the roads varies greatly between developed and developing countries

Reason: road construction and maintenance require heavy expenditure.

Options:

(A) Only assertion is correct

(B) Only reason is correct

(C) Both statements are correct. Statement II correctly explains statement I.

(D) Both are correct but not related to each other

Ans. - C

Case study-based question

Rivers, canals, lakes and coastal areas have been important waterways since time immemorial. Boats and steamers are used as means of transport for cargo and passengers. The development of inland waterways is dependent on the navigability width and depth of the channel, continuity in the water flow, and transport technology in use. Rivers are the only means of transport in dense forests. Very heavy cargo like coal, cement, timber and metallic ores can be transported through inland waterways. In ancient times, river ways were the main highways of transportation as in the case of India. But they lost importance because of competition from railways, lack of water due to diversion for irrigation, and their poor maintenance. Fig. 8.12: Inland waterways are a major source of transport wherever the river is wide, deep and free of silt. The significance of rivers as inland water ways for domestic and international. Fig. 8.11 : The Panama Canal Can you think of the impact on traffic in Panama canal after the Nicaraguan canal opens up?

1. What is the main means of transport in dense forest?

Ans. Rivers

2. Mention the factors controlling the development of inland water way?

Ans. Navigability, width and depth of the channel, continuity in water flow etc.

3. Why did river ways loose their importance?

Ans. Due to competition from railways, lack of water, poor maintenance.

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. What is a transport network?

Ans: Several places [nodes] joined together by a series of routes [links] to form a pattern

2. When and where was the first public railway line opened?

Ans: Between Stockton and Darling ton in 1825

3. Which country has the highest road density in the world?

Ans: Japan

4. Name the tunnel which joins London with Paris.

Channel Tunnel

5. What are commuter trains?

Ans: Trains- that carry passengers to and from the cities

6. What is transcontinental railway?

Ans: Railways that run across the continent and link its two ends

7. Name the places connected by the union and pacific railway line.

Ans: Connects New York [Atlantic coast] to San Francisco [Pacific coast]

8. Name the terminal stations of the orient express railway

Ans: From Paris to Istanbul

9. Why is the traffic less on the Cape of Good Hope sea route? Give two reasons

Ans: The traffic is far less on the Cape of Good Hope Route because of -

i) Limited development of this route. *ii)* More time consuming

10. How much percentage of world shipping is handled by the Panama Canal?

Ans: 5%

11. Which is the most important riverine inland waterway of Russia?

Ans: The Volga waterway

12. Which is the famous petroleum pipeline of USA?

Ans: Big Inch

13. What is internet? Or what is cyber space

Ans: It is the electronic digital world for communicating or accessing information over computer network without physical movement of the sender and the receiver

14. Name the countries having majority of internet users.

Ans: Major internet users- USA, UK, Germany, Japan, China and India

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (3 Marks)

1. Explain the merits and demerits of road transport in the world

Ans:

Merits of road transport:

- i)* Road transport is the most economical for short distances.
- ii)* It offers door-to-door service.
- iii)* It plays a vital role in a nation's trade and commerce and for promoting tourism.

Demerits of road transport:

- i)* During rainy season, un-metalled roads become un-motorable.
- ii)* Even the metalled roads are seriously handicapped during heavy rains and floods. City roads suffer from chronic traffic congestions.
- iii)* The quality of roads varies greatly between developed and developing countries because road construction and maintenance require heavy expenditure.

2. Classify roads into two categories. Explain any four significant features of the road transport of developed countries of the world

Ans: Highways and border roads

- a. Developed countries have resources to construct and maintain good quality roads
- b. The intensity of vehicular traffic is more

c. In developed countries good quality roads are universal and provide long distance links in the form of motorways, autobahns [Germany] and interstate highways for speedy movement

d. Lorries of increasing size and power to carry heavy loads are common.

3. What are the three major types of inland waterways of the world? State three factors on which the development of inland waterways depends.

Ans: Types of inland water ways: Rivers, canals, lakes

Factors on which the development of inland waterways depend

- Navigability width and depth of the channel
- Continuity of water flow
- Transport technology in use

4. What is the significance of inland waterways? explain the three factors responsible for the development of inland waterways in the world

Ans:

* Rivers, canals, lakes and coastal areas have been important inland waterways

* Boats and steamers are used as means of transport for cargo and passengers

* Rivers are the only means of transport in dense forests

* Very heavy cargo like coal cement timber and metallic ores can be transported through inland waterways

Factors for development

- Navigability width and depth of the channel
- Continuity in the water flow
- Transport technology in use

5. Why have inland waterways lost their significance?

Ans:

- Competition from railways
- Poor maintenance
- Lack of water due to diversion for irrigation

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (5 marks)

1. Define the term 'transport' describe any four features of highways of North America.

Ans: Transport is a service or facility for the carriage of persons and goods from one place to the other using humans, animals and different kinds of vehicles

Features of highways of North America

- Highway density is high, about 0.65 km per sq km
- Every place is within 20km distance from a highway
- Cities located on the Pacific coast are well connected with those of the Atlantic coast
- The cities of Canada in the north are linked with those of Mexico in the south

2. Suggest any five measures to overcome urban transport problem

Ans:

- Improved public bus service
- Higher parking fee
- Mass rapid transit
- Express ways
- Car pooling

3. What is the importance of roads? Explain any three reasons for the existence of good quality roads in the developed countries?

Ans:

- Road transport is the most economical for short distances as compared to railways
- Freight transport by road is gaining importance because it offers door to door service

- cost of construction is cheap
- *they can negotiate steep gradient*

Reasons

Developed countries have resources to construct and maintain good quality roads

The intensity of vehicular traffic is more

High capacity vehicles which are common need good roads

In developed countries good quality roads are universal and provide long distance links in the form of motorways, autobahns [Germany] and interstate highways for speedy movement

4. Which is the busiest sea route in the world? Describe its four characteristics. The north Atlantic sea route

Ans:

- *This links north eastern USA and north western Europe [industrially developed regions of the world]*
- *The foreign trade over this route is greater than that of the rest of the world combined*
- *One fourth of the world's foreign trade moves on this route*
- *It is the busiest ocean trade route of the world*
- *It is called the Big Trunk Route*
- *Both the coasts have highly advanced ports and harbour facilities*

5. Name the principal mode of transportation in the world which is used for carrying liquid and gaseous materials only. Mention any four characteristics of this mode of transportation Principal mode of transporting liquid and gaseous materials

Ans: Pipeline

Characteristics of pipeline transportation

- Used extensively to transport liquid and gases
- Pipelines can also be used to transport liquefied coal
- Water, petroleum, natural gas and milk are supplied through pipelines from producing areas to consuming areas
- About 17 per cent of all freight per ton-km is carried through pipelines in USA
- In Europe Russia, West Asia and India pipelines are used to connect oil wells to refineries and to ports and domestic markets

○ Pipelines are the most convenient and efficient mode

6. Describe any five achievements of satellite communication in the world (CBSE2009)

- Artificial satellites connect even the remote corners of the globe with limited onsite verification
- These have rendered the unit cost and time of communication invariant in terms of distance
- It has made long distance communication, television and radio very effective
- Weather forecasting through television is boon.
- It connects about 1000 million people in more than 100 countries.

7. What is satellite communication? How has it brought revolutionary changes in the field of communication in the world? Explain

Ans:

Communication through the use of satellite.

- Artificial satellites connect even the remote corners of the globe with limited onsite verification
- These have rendered the unit cost and time of communication invariant in terms of distance

- It has made long distance communication, television and radio very effective
 - Weather forecasting through television is boon.
 - It connects about 1000 million people in more than 100 countries.
8. Explain the significance of each of the transport and communication services available in the world

Significance of transport and communication services

Ans

Transport

- * Transport is a service by which persons and goods are physically carried from one location to another
- * It is an organised industry created to satisfy man's basic needs of mobility
- * Modern society requires speedy and efficient transport system to assist in the production, distribution and consumption of goods
- * The value of the material is significantly enhanced by transportation
- * Development directly or indirectly depends on transport services
- * In selecting the mode of transport the distance in terms of time or cost is taken into consideration

Communication services

- * It involves the transmission of ideas and messages
- * Initially communications were sent through persons animals and by different means of transport
- * The modern development in communication such as mobiles telephones and satellites etc have made communication independent of transport
- * The use of telecommunications has revolutionized communications because of their speed with which messages are sent
- * Radio and television helped to relay news and pictures to vast audiences around the world
- * Newspapers cover events around the world
- * Satellite relays the information of the earth from space
- * The internet has revolutionized global communications

DIAGRAM/MAP BASED QUESTIONS



1. Name the trans-continental railway showing the given map

Ans: Trans-Siberian railway

2. Mention the terminal stations of this railway line

Ans: It runs from St Petersburg in the west to Vladivostok on the Pacific coast in the east

3. Write any four characteristics of this transcontinental railway line.

Ans:

a. It is a major rail route of Russia

b. It runs from St Petersburg in the west to Vladivostok on the Pacific coast in the east

c. It passes through Moscow, Ufa, Novosibirsk, Irkutsk, Chita and Khabarovsk

d. It is the most important route in Asia and the largest [9332km] double tracked and electrified transcontinental railway in the world

e. It has helped in opening up its Asian region with west European markets

f. It runs across Ural mountains, Ob and Yenisei rivers,

g. Chita is an important Agro centre and Irkutsk fur centre

h. These are connecting links to the south namely to Odessa, Ukraine-Baku on the Caspian coast, Tashkent [Uzbekistan], Ulan Bator [Mongolia] and Shenyang [Mukden] and Beijing in china

4. In which country does this railway line lie?

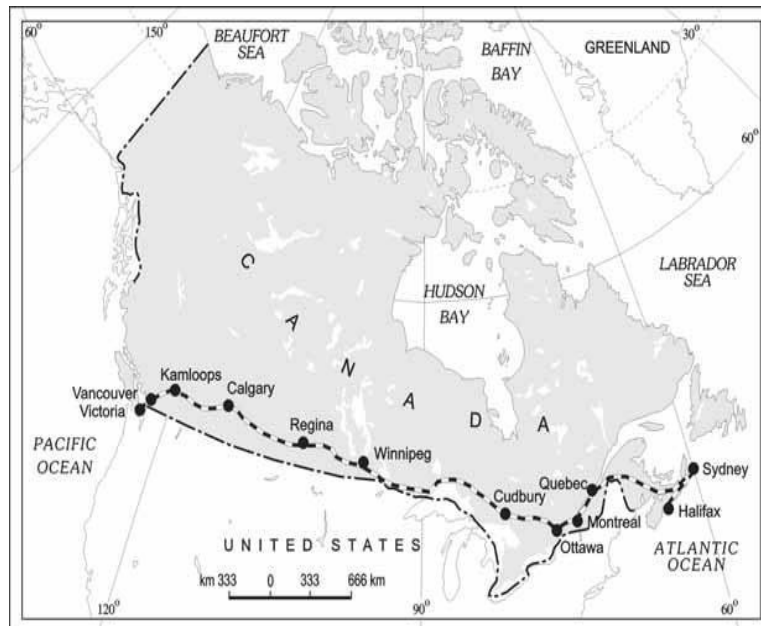
Ans: Russia

5. What is the total length of this railway line?

Ans: 9332km

6. Write down any one significance of this railway line.

Ans: It has helped in opening up Russia's Asian region with west European markets



1. In which country does this railway line lie?

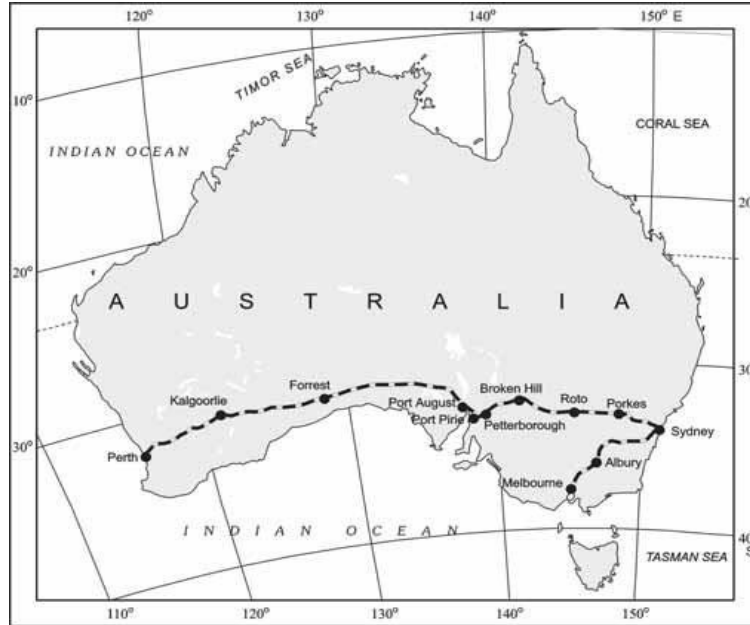
Ans: Canada

2. Name the two ocean coasts which are linked by this railway line.

Ans: Atlantic and Pacific

3. Name the trans-continental railway of North America constructed in 1886.

Ans:Trans Canadian railway



1. Name the railway line shown in the given map

Ans: Australian Trans Continental Railway

2. Name the terminal stations of Australian trans-continent railway

Ans: Perth and Sydney

3. In which country this railway line lies?

Ans: Australia

4. Name the two ocean coasts which are linked by this railway line.

Ans: Indian ocean and Pacific Ocean

5. Name the ports located on the coast of Spencer Gulf through which this railway line passes

Ans: Port August and Port Pirie



1. Name the shipping canal shown in the map

Ans: Suez canal

2. How did relief help in reducing the cost of construction of this shipping canal?

Ans: The cost got reduced as the canal does not require lock system

3. Which one of the following waterways has drastically reduced the oceanic distance between India and Europe.

(1) the Rhine waterway canal and (2) the Cape of Good Hope sea route
(3) Suez canal and (4) the Panama Canal.

(3) Suez

Ans: Suez canal

4. Name the country through which this canal passes

Ans: Egypt

5. Which two seas are connected by this canal

Ans: Red sea and Mediterranean sea

6. Write two points of importance of this canal.

Ans: Connects Red Sea and Mediterranean Sea. Reduces distance between Europe and S.E. Asia

7. Name the two ports located at the ends of Suez Canal

Ans: Port Said and port Suez

8. Name any two lakes through which Suez Canal passes
Ans: Bitter lake and Little Bitter lake



1. Name the shipping canal shown in the map

Ans: The Panama Canal

2. Name the two oceans connected by Panama Canal.

Ans: Atlantic Ocean and Pacific Ocean

3. Name the terminal ports of this shipping canal.

Ans: Colon and Panama City

4. Name the country which has constructed this canal USA

5. Why does this canal have lock system?

Ans: For maintaining the water level required for the ship to cross the canal

6. Why is this canal mostly used by USA

Ans: It shortens the distance between New York and San Francisco. So the panama canal was constructed by the US government

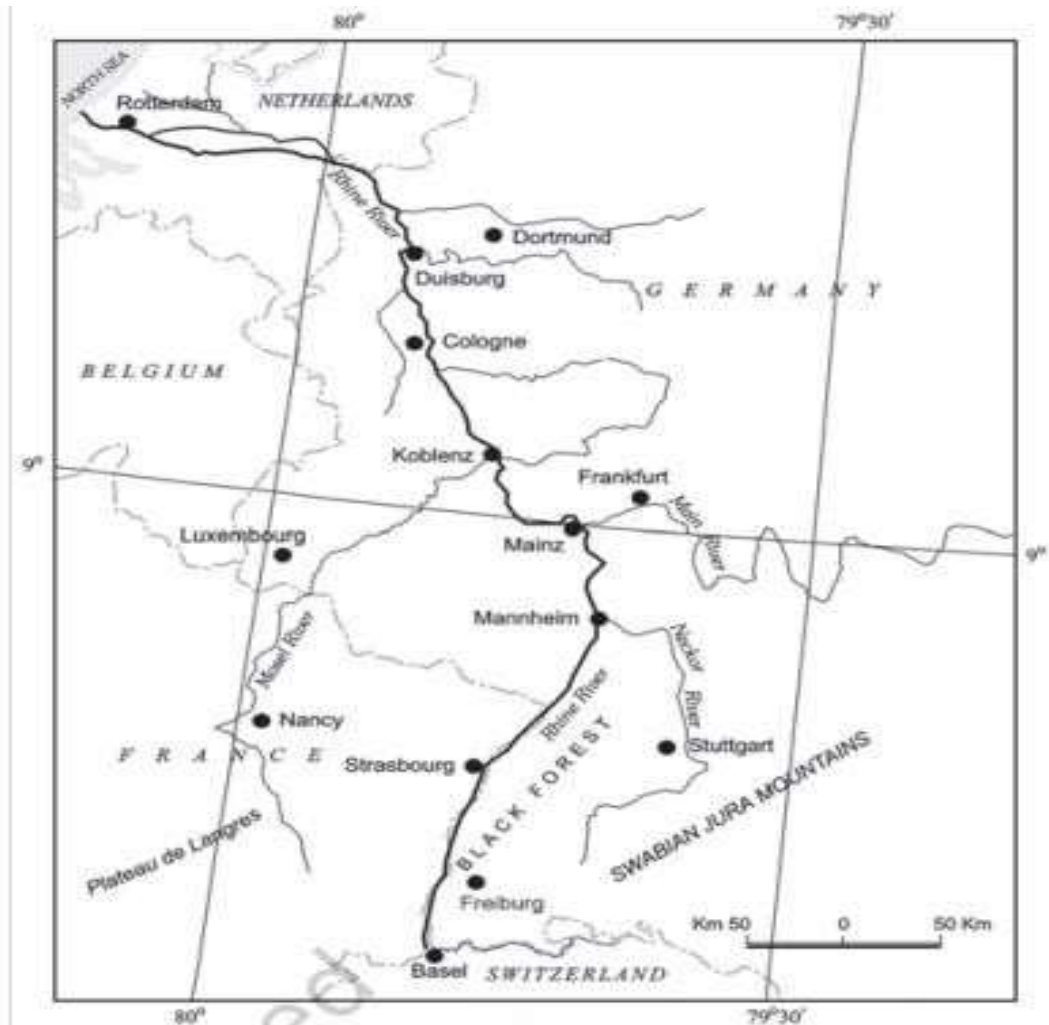
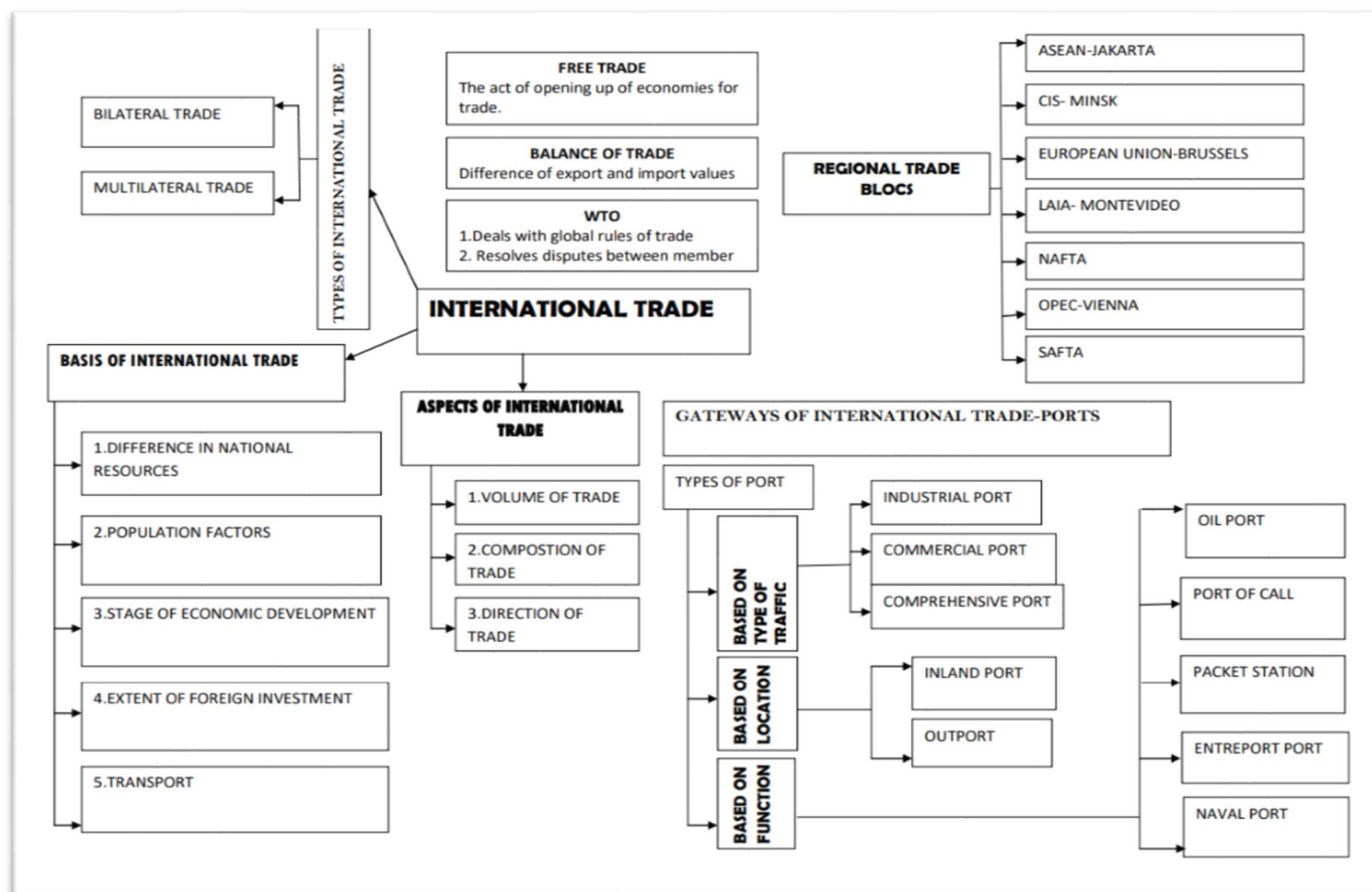


Fig. 8.14 : Rhine Waterway

1. Name the inland waterway of Europe shown in the photograph.
Rhine waterway
2. How has this inland waterway been a boon in the development of the countries
 1. It is navigable for 700km from Rotterdam to Basel in Switzerland.
 2. Ocean going vessels can reach upto Cologne
 3. River Ruhr flows through rich coal files and joins river Rhine thus making the wholebasin prosperous manufacturing area
 4. It connects the industrial areas of Switzerland, Germany, France Belgium and theNetherlands with the north Atlantic sea routes
 5. It is the world’s busiest waterway

CHAPTER 8 – INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Main Points of the Chapter



Gist of the lesson

- History of international trade
- Basis of international trade
- Important aspects of international trade
- Types of international trade
- Free Trade
- Dumping
- World trade organization
- Regional trade blocs
- Gateways of international trade
- Types of port

* **Exchange of goods and services** among countries across national boundaries is international trade

* Initial form of trade is **barter system**

History of international trade

~ In ancient times-trade was restricted to **local markets** [transporting goods over long distances was risky]

~ **Silk route- Rome** to china-transport of Chinese silk, roman wool and precious metals. Goods also collected from India, Persia and central Asia

- ~ 15th century- European colonialism gave a new form of trade- slave trade
- ~ After industrial revolution-industrialized nations imported raw materials and exported finished products to on industrialized nations
- ~ Later half of 19 century-industrial nations became each other's principal customers Why does international trade exists?
- ~ Result of specialization in production

Basis of international trade

1. Difference in national resources

- ~ National resources are unevenly distributed because of differences in geology, relief, soil and climate
- ~ Geology determines the mineral resource base and topographical differences ensure diversity of crops and animals raised
- ~ Climate influences the type of flora and fauna in a given region

2. Population factors

- ~ Distinctive forms of art and craft develop in certain cultures which are valued world over
- ~ Eg. porcelains from china, carpets of Iran
- ~ Densely populated countries have large volume of internal trade but little external trade
- ~ Standard of living of the population determines the demand for better quality imported products

3. Stage of economic development

- ~ Stage of economic development influence the nature of items traded
- ~ In agriculturally important countries agro products are exchanged for manufactured goods
- ~ Industrialized nations export machinery and finished products and import food grains and other raw materials

4. Extent of foreign investment

- ~ It boost trade in developing countries which lack in capital
- ~ They develop capital intensive industries like mining, oil drilling, plantation agriculture etc.
- ~ The industrial nations ensure import of food stuffs and minerals and create markets for their finished products

5. Transport

Expansion of rail, ocean and air transport, better means of refrigeration and preservation trade has experienced spatial expansion

Important aspects of international trade

1. Volume of trade

- * The total value of goods and services traded is called the volume of trade

2. Composition of trade

- * The nature of goods and services imported and exported by countries have undergone changes
- * Beginning of last century- trade of primary products was predominant
- * Later manufactured goods gained prominence
- * Currently services have been showing an upward trend

3. Direction of trade

- * The developing countries of the present used to export valuable goods and artefacts etc. to European countries

- * 19th century-reversal in the direction of trade
- * European countries started exporting manufactured goods for exchange of food stuffs and raw materials from their colonies. Europe and USA emerged as major trade partners. The third important trading country was Japan
- * Second half of 20th century-drastic change in trade pattern
- * Europe lost its colonies, while India china and other developing countries started competing with developed countries

Balance of trade

- The difference between the volume of goods and services imported as well as exported by a country to other countries
- Negative/ unfavorable balance of trade= import value > export value
- Positive/favorable= export value > import value
- Negative balance- country spends more on buying goods than it can earn by selling its goods. This would ultimately lead to exhaustion of its financial reserves

Types of international trade 2 types

Bilateral trade

Trade done by two countries with each other. The countries enter into agreement to trade specified commodities amongst them

Multilateral trade

Trade conducted with many trading countries. The same country can trade with a number of other countries

Free Trade

§ The act of opening up economies for trading is known as free trade or trade liberalization

§ The trade barriers like tariffs is brought down for free trade

§ Trade liberalization allows goods and services from everywhere to compete with domestic products and services

Dumping

The practice of selling a commodity in two countries at a price that differs for reasons not related to costs is called dumping

World trade organization

- ✓ 1948- GATT [General Agreement for Tariffs and Trade] formed
- ✓ Aim- to liberalize the world from high customs tariff and various other types of restrictions
- ✓ 1994- decision to set up a permanent institution for looking after the promotion of free and fair trade amongst nation
- ✓ GATT- transformed to WTO-on 1st January 1995

World Trade Organization

- * It is the only international organization dealing with the global rules of trade between nations
- * It sets the rules for the global trading system
- * It resolves disputes between its member nations
- * It also covers trade in services such as telecommunication and banking and issues like intellectual rights

WTO-Criticisms

§ Free trade widening the gulf between rich and poor[influential nations in the WTO focus on their own commercial interests]

§ Developed countries have not fully opened their markets to products from developing countries

§ Issues of health, worker's rights child labour and environment are ignored

Regional trade blocs

✓ Emergence of trade blocs- reasons

a. Failure of the global organizations to speed up intra-regional trade

b. To encourage trade between countries with geographical proximity, similarity and complementarities in trading items

c. To curb restrictions on trade of the developing world

✓ 120 regional trade blocs generate 52% of the world trade

International trade-advantages

1. Regional specialization

2. Higher level of production

3. Equalization of prices and wages

4. Diffusion of knowledge and culture

5. Better standard of living

6. World wide availability of goods and services

International trade-disadvantages

1. Dependence on other countries

2. Uneven levels of development

5. Create more pollution

3. Exploitation of resources

4. Commercial rivalry leading to wars

6. Health concerns not addressed

Gateways of international trade

Cargoes and travelers pass from one part of the world to another through **ports**. So they are called *gateways of international trade*

Facilities provided by ports

1. Docking[structure for handling ships]

2. Loading and unloading

5. Arranging tugs[*a boat that move vessels that cannot move themselves alone*] and barges[*flatbottom boat built mainly for river and canal transport of heavy goods*]

6. Labour and managerial

3. Storage facilities for cargo

4. Maintenance of navigable channels

ServicesTypes of port

1. On the basis of the type of traffic handled- 3 types

§ Industrial ports

✓ These ports specialize in bulk cargo[transported unpacked in large quantities]

✓ Eg- grains, ore

§ Commercial ports

✓ Handle general cargo, packaged products and manufactured good[boxes, bales, barrels]

✓ Also handle passenger traffic

§ Comprehensive ports

✓ Handle bulk and general cargo

2. On the basis of location- 2 types

§ Inland ports

✓ Located away from sea coast

✓ Linked to the sea through a river or canal

✓ Eg-Kolkata on river Hugli

§ Outports

✓ These are deep water ports built away from the actual ports

✓ Serve parent ports by receiving large sized ships unable to reach them

✓ Eg- Athens- outport- Piraeus

3. On the basis of functions-5 types

§ **Oil ports**

✓ Deal in the processing and shipping of oil

✓ Some are tanker ports and some are refinery ports

§ **Ports of call**

✓ These are ports which originally developed as calling points on main sea routes for refueling, watering and taking food item. Eg Singapore

§ **Packet station**

✓ Also called ferry ports

✓ Concerned with the transportation of passengers and mail across water bodies covering short distances

✓ Eg-Dover in England and Calais in France across English channel

§ **Entrepot ports**

✓ These are collection centres where the goods are brought from different countries for export

✓ Eg Singapore

§ **Naval ports**

✓ These are ports which have only strategic importance

✓ These ports serve warships and have repair workshops for them

✓ Eg Kochi

MCQ (1 Marks)

Q1. Which is the only fair in India where **barter system** is practiced till date?

- (a) Kumbh mela (b) Sonapur mela
(c) Jon Beel mela (d) Tarnetar mela

Ans: (c) Jon Beel mela

Q2. The Silk Route is connecting----

- (a) Moscow to Athens (b) Rome to India
(c) Rome to China (d) Beijing to Iran

Ans: (c) Rome to China

Q3. Match the following countries and years of abolition of the slave trade and choose the correct answer:

<u>Country</u>	<u>Year of Abolition</u>
(A) Denmark	(i) 1808
(B) Britain	(ii) 1807
(C) USA	(iii) 1792

Codes:

- (a) A-i, B-ii, C-iii (b) A-ii, B-i, C-iii
(c) A-iii, B-i, C-ii (d) A-iii, B-ii, C-i

Ans: (d) A-iii, B-ii, C-i

Q4. When a country/nation becomes most successful in trade among the member nations, it is called-----

- (a) MEN (b) MFN (c) MSN (d) MCN

Ans: (b) MFN

Q5. What is the full form of GATT?

- (a) General Assessment for Tariffs and Trade (c) General Agreement for Tariffs and Trade
(b) General Agreement for Tariffs and Tax (d) Gross Assessment in tax and Tariffs

Ans: (c) General Agreement for Tariffs and Trade

Q6. When was the GATT transformed into World Trade Organization (WTO)?

- (a) 1st January 1994 (b) 1st July 1994
(c) 1st January 1995 (d) 1st July 1995

Ans: (c) 1st January 1995

Q7. Where is the Headquarter of WTO located?

- (a) Geneva (b) Moscow
(c) New York (d) Rome

Ans: (a) Geneva

Assertion – Reason

Q8. Consider the following statements and choose the correct option from the given options

I. The WTO however has been criticized and opposed by those who are worried about the effects of Free trade and economic globalization.

II. Free trade does not make ordinary people's lives more prosperous.

Options-

- (a) Only statement I is correct
(b) Both the statements are true and statement II correctly present the reason for statement I
(c) Only Statement II is correct
(d) Both the statements I and II are incorrect

Ans: (b) Both the statements are true and statement II correctly present the reason for statement I

Q9. When the international trade is not be mutually beneficial for nations?

- (a) if it leads to regional specialization
(b) if it leads to higher level of production
(c) if it leads to worldwide availability of goods and services
(d) if it leads to concentration of knowledge and culture.

Ans: (d) if it leads to concentration of knowledge and culture.

Q10. Which one of the following is considered as the gateways of international trade?

- (a) Sea ports (b) Air ports (c) Railways (d) Roadways

Ans: (a) Sea ports

Q11. In which type most of the world's great ports are classified as?

- (a) Industrial port (c) Comprehensive port
(b) Commercial port (d) Naval ports

Ans: (c) Comprehensive port

Q12. Which one of the following is an example of inland port?

- (a) Manchester (b) Athens (c) Mumbai (d) Aden

Ans: (a) Manchester

Q13. Maracaibo, Esskhira and Tripoli ports are classified as ---

- (a) Ports of Call (b) Naval Ports (c) Oil Ports (d) Entrepot ports

Ans: (c) Oil Ports

Q14. Match the following:

<u>Entrepot Ports</u>	<u>Area of Service</u>
(A) Singapore	(i) Europe
(B) Rotterdam	(ii) Baltic Region
(C) Copenhagen	(iii) AsiaCodes:
(a) A-i, B-ii, C-iii	(b) A-iii, B-i, C-ii
(c) A-iii, B-ii, C-i	(d) A-i, B-iii, C-ii

Ans: (b) A-iii, B-i, C-ii

Q15. Which of the following ports is an example of Naval port in India?

- (a) Vizag (b) Kochi (c) Ennore (d) Kolkata

Ans: (b) Kochi

CASE BASED QUESTION:-

WTO is the only international organization dealing with the global rules of trade between nations. It sets the rules for the global trading system and resolves disputes between its member nations. WTO also covers trade in services, such as telecommunication and banking, and others issues such as intellectual rights. The WTO has however been criticized and opposed by those who are worried about the effects of free trade and economic globalization. It is argued that free trade does not make ordinary people's lives more prosperous. It is actually widening the gulf between rich and poor by making rich countries richer. This is because the influential nations in the WTO focus on their own commercial interests. Moreover, many developed countries have not fully opened their markets to products from developing countries. It is also argued that issues of health, worker's rights, child labour and environment are ignored.

1. Which organization does set the rules for the global trading system and resolve disputes between the member countries?

Ans. WTO


2. Why the WTO has been criticized?

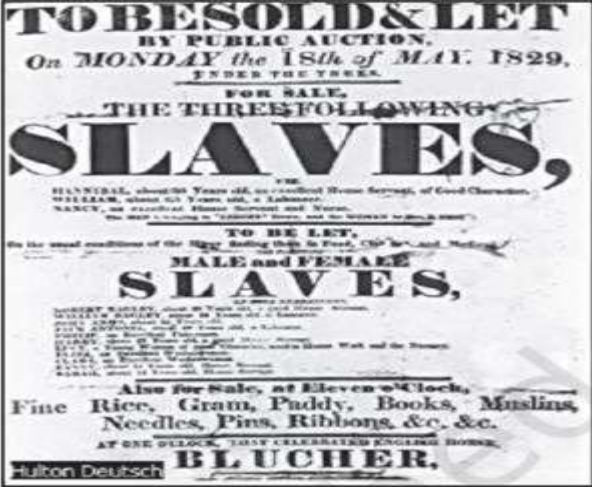
Ans. Free trade does not make ordinary people's lives more prosperous.

3. Why the gulf between rich and poor countries is widening?

Ans. The influential nations in the WTO focus on their own commercial interests.

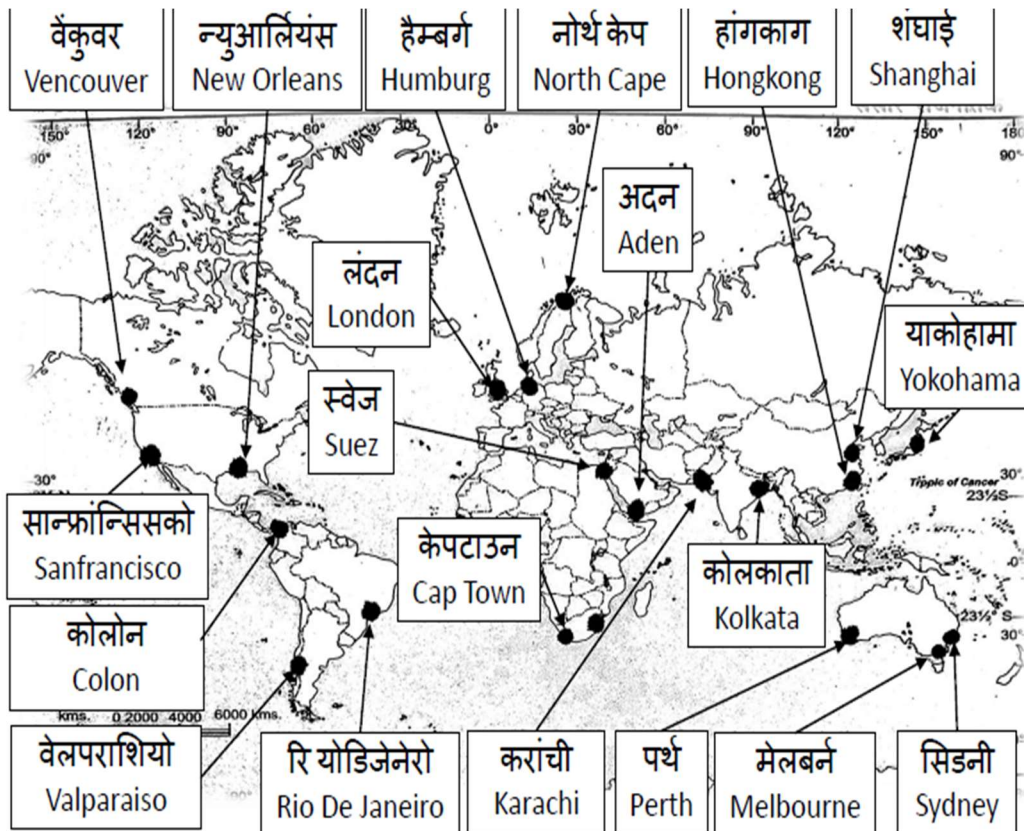
Answer the following questions:

1	What is barter system?
Ans	Initial form of trade is barter system. A commodity is exchanged for another commodity
2	What is international trade?
Ans	Exchange of goods and services among countries across national boundaries is international trade
3	What was the initial form of trade in the primitive society?
Ans	Initial form of trade is barter system
4	
Ans	1. What form of trade is depicted in the figure? Barter
Ans	2. Where does this mela take place? Jagirod 35 km from Guwahati

<p>5</p> <p>Ans</p> <p>Ans</p> <p>Ans</p>	 <p>1. Name the type of trade shown in the above advertisement. Also write the name of the continent where it was prevalent.</p> <p>2. When did slave trade emerge in the world?</p> <p>3. In which year slave trade was abolished in Denmark, Great Britain and USA</p>
<p>Ans</p>	<p>Slave trade. It was prevalent in Africa</p> <p>15th century</p> <p>It was abolished in Denmark in 1792, Great Britain in 1807 and United States in 1808.</p>
<p>6</p> <p>Ans</p>	<p>How is the difference in national resources a basis of international trade? Explain with three examples.</p> <p><u>Difference in national resources</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> National resources are unevenly distributed because of differences in geology, relief, soil and climate <input type="checkbox"/> Geology determines the mineral resource base <input type="checkbox"/> topographical differences ensure diversity of crops and animals raised <input type="checkbox"/> Climate influences the type of flora and fauna in a given region
<p>7</p> <p>Ans</p>	<p>What are the important aspects of international trade?</p> <p>Volume of trade</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The total value of goods and services traded is called the volume of trade • The nature of goods and services imported and exported by countries have undergone changes • Beginning of last century- trade of primary products was predominant • Later manufactured goods gained prominence • Currently services have been showing an upward trend • The developing countries of the present used to export valuable goods and artefacts etc to European countries • 19th century-reversal in the direction of trade • European countries started exporting manufactured goods for exchange of food stuffs and raw materials from their colonies. Europe and USA emerged as major trade partners. The third important trading country was Japan • Second half of 20th century-drastic change in trade pattern • Europe lost its colonies, while India china and other developing countries started competing with developed countries

8	What is it detrimental for a nation to have negative balance of payments?																
Ans	Negative balance- country spends more on buying goods than it can earn by selling its goods. This would ultimately lead to exhaustion of its financial reserves																
9	What is free trade?																
Ans	The act of opening up economies for trading is known as free trade or trade liberalization																
10	What is dumping?																
Ans	The practice of selling a commodity in two countries at a price that differs for reasons not related to costs is called dumping																
11	Where is the headquarters of WTO located?																
Ans	Geneva Switzerland																
12	W.T.O. is often criticized for widening the Gap between developed and developing countries. Examine critically.																
Ans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> § Free trade widening the gap between rich and poor [influential nations in the WTO focus on their own commercial interests] § Developed countries have not fully opened their markets to products from developing countries § Issues of health, worker's rights, child labour and environment are ignored 																
13	Name the regional trade block of which India is a member.																
Ans	SAFTA																
14	Where is the headquarters of ASEAN situated?																
Ans	Jakarta, Indonesia																
15	Which are the two types of ports based on location? Write any two features of each type of port.																
Ans	<p>On the basis of location- 2 types Inland ports</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> § Located away from sea coast § Linked to the sea through a river or canal § Eg- Kolkata on river Hugli § These are deep water ports built away from the actual ports § Serve parent ports by receiving large sized ships unable to reach them § Eg- Athens- outport- Piraeus 																
16	Match the following																
Ans	<p>List I- inland ports, out ports, oil ports, ports of call, packet stations, entrepot ports, naval ports</p> <p>List II- Kochi, Rotterdam, Calais, Aden, Tripoli, Athens, Memphis</p> <table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th>List I</th> <th>List II</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Inland ports</td> <td>Memphis</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Out ports</td> <td>Athens</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Oil ports</td> <td>Tripoli</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ports of call</td> <td>Aden</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Packet station</td> <td>Calais</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Entrepot ports</td> <td>Rotterdam</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Naval ports</td> <td>Kochi</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	List I	List II	Inland ports	Memphis	Out ports	Athens	Oil ports	Tripoli	Ports of call	Aden	Packet station	Calais	Entrepot ports	Rotterdam	Naval ports	Kochi
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MAJOR SEA PORTS OF THE WORLD :-



1. **Europe** - North Cape, London, Humburg
2. **N. America** - Vencouver, New Orleans, Sanfransिसको
3. **S. America** - Rio De Janeiro, Colon, Valparaiso
4. **Africa** - Suez, Cap Town
5. **Asia** - Karachi, Kolkata, Aden, Shanghai, Hongkong, Yokohama
6. **Australia** - Sydney, Melbourne, Perth

MAJOR AIRPORT OF THE WORLD:

1. **Asia** - Tokyo, Beijing, Mumbai, Jeddah, Aden
2. **Africa** - Johannesburg, Nairobi
3. **Europe** - London, Moscow, Paris, Berlin, Rome
4. **N. America** - Chicago, New Orleans, Mexico City
5. **S. America** - Santiago, Buenos Aires
6. **Australia** - Darwin, Wellington

THE END