Q.1 How is human geography related to other social sciences? 1
Q.2 “Dairy farming has developed due to urbanization”. Evaluate. 1
Q.3 Which states large rural population in India? Give one reason for such large rural population. 1
Q.4 Why the CIS countries, African and some of the Asiatic countries have high death rate? 1
Q.5 “Life expectancy has increased remarkably in India? Explain. 1
Q.6 What are Garrison cantonment towns? 1
Q.7 Which activity does transportation convey? Name three major modes of transportation. 1
Q.8 What is Pastoral Nomadism? State its characteristics. 3
Q.9 ‘Land degradation caused by human made processes are more harmful than natural processes in India.’ Evaluate the statement with suitable examples. 3
Q.10 ‘India’s foreign trade is continuously increasing’. Evaluate. 3
Q.11 Mining requires large areas that need to be cleaved prior to mining activities. Large scale deforestation results in the loss of oxygen producing plants, destruction of vital habitats of wildlife and disruption of an area’s ecosystem. Deforestation also lead to extinction of indigenous animals, plants and organisms, which can leak into nearby water supplies of evaporate into the air, bringing them into contact with humans wildlife. 3
Q.12 Compare growth with development in modern society. 3
Q.13 Common Property Resources (CPRs) are a means of welfare of the weaker sections in rural areas. Bring out the significance of CPRs for marginalized and deprived section of rural society. 3
Q.14 Define the term manufacturing. Explain any four features of small scale manufacturing. 5
Q.15 What are the important strategies for agricultural development followed in the post-independent India? 5
Q.16 Give a brief account of the distribution of cotton textile industry in India. 5
Q.17 “Transport is an organized service industry”. Explain it with suitable examples. 5
Q.18 Write a comparative account of subsistence agriculture and commercial agriculture. 5
Q.19 “Tertiary activities include both production and exchange”. Explain this statement by giving examples. 5
Q.20 How the small size of land holding and degradation of cultivable land are the two major problems of Indian agriculture? Explain both these problems with examples. 5
Q.21 Study the given map carefully below and answer the questions that follow.

i. Name the two terminal stations located at A and B. 2
ii. Which two seas lie at each of this railway line? 1
iii. State the economic importance of Trans-Siberian Railways. 2
Q.22 Locate and label the following on the given outline political map of India.

   i. The state having the lowest density of population.
   ii. The state leading in rice production.
   iii. A coal mine in Jharkhand.
   iv. Eastern terminal of East to West corridor.
   v. State with lowest sex ratio.

Q.23 Which is the Asia’s largest slum and where it is located?

Q.24 When was India’s first radio broadcasting started?

Q.25 How, today’s city life is unpleasant?

Q.26 Human development index is not a reliable measure due to various shortfalls. Evaluate.

Q.27 Classify manufacturing industries on the basis of size into three categories.

Q.28 Differentiate between KPOs and BPOs.

Q.29 How is productive irrigation different from protective irrigation?

Q.30 ‘There is a direct dependence of human brings on nature for resources which sustain them’. Justify this statement by giving any three points in the light of environmental determinism.

Q.31 Automotive transport can be seen as a tragedy of the commons where the flexibility and comfort for the individual deteriorate the natural and urban environment for all. Density of development depends on mode of transport, with public transport allowing for better spatial utilization.

   a) Do you agree that for the sake of comfort and flexibility we should allow the natural and urban environment to deteriorate?
   b) Highlight the values needed to improve the natural and the urban environment.

Q.32 Compare between dry land and wetland farming in India.

Q.33 Why density of roads in Punjab and Kerala are very high?

Q.34 Write any three sources which are responsible for water pollution of India.

Q.35 Evaluate the changing pattern of the composition of India’s exports.

Q.36 ‘There is wide regional variations in literacy in India’. Explain the statement with five suitable examples.

Q.37 Despite the major setback caused by partition, Indian ports continued to grow after the Independence. Analyse the statement with examples.
Q.38 In spite of significant development, Indian agriculture suffers from some problems. Analyse the statement.

Q.39 What geographical conditions are necessary for the development of inland waterways? Write any three advantages of inland waterways.

Q.40 Discuss the factors responsible for imbalances in the age-sex structure found in different parts of the world and occupational structure?

Q.41 Explain the socio-demographic consequences of migration.

Q.42 Why there is low yield per area, but high yield per person in the interior parts of semi-arid lands of the mid latitudes in the world?

Q.43 On the map of India, identify the following features marked as A, B, C, D and E.
   A. A major sea port.
   B. A major airport.
   C. State having lowest population density.
   D. A major tea growing area.
   E. State having highest literacy rate.

Q.44 Study the given map carefully and answer the questions that follow.
   i. Name the Inland waterway shown in the given map.
   ii. How was this Inland waterway been a boon in the development of the countries through which it passes? Explain.
Q.45 Give some examples of mining towns in India.
Q.46 What are the three components of population change?
Q.47 How are countries classified on the basis of Human Development Index?
Q.48 Future of the shifting cultivation is bleak. Discuss.
Q.49 Differentiate between life time migrant by last residence.
Q.50 Name the ports of India located on the East coast.
Q.51 Define human geography.
Q.52 Explain any six features of Indian railways.
Q.53 Write a comparative account of the Panama Canal and Suez Canal.
Q.54 ‘Both physical and human phenomena are described in metaphors’. Give some examples.
Q.55 Why there is increase in demand of irrigation in India?
Q.56 The challenges of sustainable development requires integration, of quest for economic development with environment concerns. Traditional methods of resource use result in to generating enormous quantity of waste as well as create other environment problems. Hence, sustainable development calls for protection of resources for futures generations.
Read the above paragraph and analyse the following.
  i. What values are associated with the environmental concerns of today in sustainable development.
  ii. Why the traditional methods of using resources is not fit for today? Explain in terms of human values.
Q.57 ‘Scope for bringing in additional land under net sown area in India is limited’. Justify the statement and give measures to increase the cultivable land.
Q.58 What is a town? Classify towns according to urban historians and describe their evolution.
Q.59 Explain the geographical conditions of growth, production and major areas of cultivation of rice in India.
Q.60 Write a note on demographic transition theory.
Q.61 Analyse the factors that have caused spatial variations in the level of human development among the 15 major states in India.
Q.62 Describe rural and urban population composition of the world with example.
Q.63 Discuss the important characteristic features of plantation agriculture. Give examples of a few important plantation crops from different countries.
Q.64 ‘The modern economic development in the world is mainly the result of the development of quaternary services’. Analyse the statement.
Q.65 Study the given map carefully and answer the questions that follow.
  i. Which isohyets forms the limit for cultivation of rice?
  ii. Why states of Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra do not have rice cultivation?
  iii. Name two states of Northern India which receive less than 100 cm of rainfall but grow rice.
  Why?
Q.66 Study the given map carefully and answer the questions that follow.
   i. Identify the canal shown in the map.
   ii. Which ports in the North and South connect this canal?
   iii. In which way Europe got benefitted from this canal?

Q.67 What is trans-continental railways?

Q.68 Write down any two limitations of shifting cultivation.

Q.69 Write down the names of some diseases caused by air pollution.

Q.70 “The population of the world is unevenly distributed.” Justify this statement with suitable examples.

Q.71 Write down any two features of quaternary activities.

Q.72 “The development is a mixed bag of opportunities as well as deprivations for India.” Analyse the statement.

Q.73 “The rural and urban settlements differ in their way of life, attitude and outlook.”

Q.74 Why are the ports called ‘gateway of international trade’?

Q.75 Electricity is one of the greatest inventions of all times. It is mostly generated by using coal, natural gas and petroleum, which all are exhaustible resources. Can you imagine the human society without electricity. This may happen in future, when all energy resources will be exhausted. Explain the values that can changes this possible dark scenario.

Q.76 “Land use in a region, to a large extent, is influenced by the nature of economic activities carried out in that region.” Justify the statement with suitable examples in relation to India.

Q.77 Study the graph given below carefully and answer the following questions
   a) Name two states having highest percentage of cultivators.
   b) Name two states having highest percentage of agricultural labourers.
   c) In which two States/UTs most workers are engaged in other activities? Describe two characteristics of these States/UTs.
Q.78 “Rice and wheat producing traditional areas presently overlap each other.” Justify this statement with three suitable examples.

Q.79 “Mineral distribution in India is mainly confined in the three major belts of peninsular plateaus.” Support this statement with suitable examples of minerals from each belt.

Q.80 Explain the locational factors of industries in India with the help of suitable examples.

Q.81 Suggest the measures for promotion of sustainability in Indira Gandhi Canal

Q.82 Enumerate the land-use categories as maintained in the Land Revenue Records.

Q.83 “Cities of developed and developing countries reflect marked differences in their planning and development and development.” Support the statement.

Q.84 “Globalization along with free trade can adversely affect the economics of the developing counties.” Support the statement.

Q.85 See the following table carefully and answer the questions that follow.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Name of the City</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Population (in millions)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Tokyo</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>34.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Mexico city</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>22.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Seoul</td>
<td>South Korea</td>
<td>22.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>21.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Sao Paulo</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>20.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Mumbai</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>19.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Delhi</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>19.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Shanghai</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>18.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Los Angeles</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>18.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Osaka</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>16.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Jakarta</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>16.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Kolkata</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>15.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Cairo</td>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>15.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Manila</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>15.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Karachi</td>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>14.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Moscow</td>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>13.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Buenos Aires</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>13.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Dhaka</td>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>13.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Rio de Janeiro</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>12.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Beijing</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>12.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>London</td>
<td>G Britain</td>
<td>12.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Tehran</td>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>11.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>Istanbul</td>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>11.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>Lagos</td>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>11.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>Shenzhen</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>10.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

i. Name the countries which have the maximum mega cities. Give one reason also.

ii. How many mega cities are from Africa?

iii. How many mega cities are from South America?

iv. Name the Mega city which has the maximum population.

v. Name the million cities of India.

Q.86 Define the term ‘occupational structure’. Describe the main characteristics of each of the fair major groups of human occupations in the world.
Q.87 In the given outline map of the world five features are shown by 1,2,3,4 and 5. Identify the features with the help of the information given below and write their correct names on the lines and marked in the map.

a. The country having the lowest density of population in Africa.  
1
b. Country having highest growth rate of population in Asia.  
1
c. A shipping canal  
1
d. A strait  
1
e. An airport  
1

Q.88 Study the map given below and answer the questions that follow.

i. The two districts marked by A and B come under which stage of the command area?  
2

ii. What is the difference between the two areas shown as ‘Under Flow’ and ‘Under Lift’ System of irrigation?  
3

Q.89 Which continent has the highest growth rate of population?  
1

Q.90 What are the natural sources of water pollution?  
1

Q.91 Where are the headquarters of South Central and South-Eastern railway zones located?  
1

Q.92 What do you understand by crude birth rate?  
1

Q.93 ‘Equity refers to making equal access to opportunities available to everybody’. Explain.  
1

Q.94 How does the Government of India minimize the effects of regional distortions and social disparities?  
1

Q.95 In intra state migration, from rural to urban areas males have the larger share. Why?  
1
Q.96 Study the table given below carefully and answer the following questions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Religious Groups</th>
<th>2011 Population (in million)</th>
<th>% Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hindus</td>
<td>827.6</td>
<td>80.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muslims</td>
<td>138.2</td>
<td>13.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christians</td>
<td>24.1</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sikhs</td>
<td>19.2</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buddhists</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jains</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a) Which religious community forms the majority in India? What is its percentage share in total population?

b) Which religious community is the largest minority in India? What percentage it shares in total population of India?

c) Who are other religious communities in India?

Q.97 Explain any three types of ports on the basis of specialized functions.

Q.98 ‘Indian railways network facilitates the movement of both freight and passengers and contributes to the growth of Indian economy.’ Justify the development by citing the improvements made by the Indian railways so far.

Q.99 Examine any three factors that influence tourist attractions.

Q.100 What are the different types of environmental problems of land resources in India?

Q.101 “The basic goal of development is to create conditions where people can live meaningful lives.” In Light of this statement, what values should be kept in mind, while formulating development policies, apart from economic aspects?

Q.102 Explain three main approaches of human-environment interactions which are studied in human geography.

Q.103 Classify the industries based on inputs/raw materials with at least one example of each. Explain in detail.

Q.104 “Development in general and human development in particular is a complex concept”. Analyse the statement.

Q.105 Explain the geographical conditions of growth, production and major areas of cultivation of cotton in India.

Q.106 Explain the growing importance of regional trade blocs in international trade with special reference to EU and OPEC.

Q.107 Explain cities based on functions by giving special example from India.

Q.108 Why is human development necessary in India? Explain any five reasons.

Q.109 Study the given map carefully and answer the questions that follow.

i. Name the two important sea ports of India, one from the West coast and the other from the East coast and also name the states in which these ports are located.

ii. Name the port located on the Hugli river.

iii. Which sea port is connected to Andaman and Nicobar Islands?
Q.110 Five geographical features are shown on the outline political map of the world. Identify these and write their names on the dotted lines in the map.

i. One of the busiest airport.  
ii. A member country of OPEC.  
iii. The country which has lowest HDI.  
iv. A global city.  
v. A railway in Australia.

Q.111 Name the trade organization which emerged from GATT. How India is related to it?

Q.112 What was the initial form of trade in the primitive society?

Q.113 How the actual growth of population is calculated?

Q.114 What is the population size of class-I towns in India?

Q.115 Development is class biased in India. Discuss.

Q.116 How the Planning Commission of India prepared HDI report?

Q.117 What are the functions of Airport Authority of India?

Q.118 ‘Tourism is a highly labour intensive activity of a unique kind in the world.’ Evaluate your answer with examples.

Q.119 Explain the social and economic benefits of ITDP in Bharmour region.

Q.120 Apart from crating shortage of civic amenities, the huge urban population of developing countries is also creating an environmental crisis. Give an account of the environmental implications of rising urban population in developing countries.

Q.121 Write down any six characteristics of Panama Shipping Canal.

Q.122 Why is conservation of minerals essential in India? How can we conserve them? Explain it with the help of two examples.

Q.123 Manufacturing industries have led to environmental degradation. Industries produce several undesirable products including industrial wastes, polluted waste water, poisonous gases, chemical residuals, dust, smoke etc. What values should be portrayed by owners of various industries in order to save environment?

Q.124 Explain the geographical conditions of growth, production and major areas of cultivation of tea in India.

Q.125 Define market gardening and horticulture. Describe any four characteristics with example.

Q.126 What do you mean by Quinary activities? Discuss the new trends in Quinary services.

Q.127 The assessment, efficient use and conservation of water become necessary to water development. Discuss it in Indian perspective.

Q.128 Give three characteristics of distribution of minerals and explain the distribution in India with major regions and examples.
Q. 129 ‘Globalisation means integrating the economy of the country with the world economy’. Discuss it in Indian context, giving five points.

Q. 130 What is pipeline transport? Discuss it in global context with examples.

Q. 131 In the given outline map of the world five features are shown by 1,2,3,4 and 5. Identify the features with the help of the information given below and write their correct names on the lines as marked in the map.

i. An oil exporting country.
ii. A major international airport.
iii. A sea port in Canada.
iv. An area of extensive commercial grain farming.
v. An island where population density is less than 1.

Q. 132 Study the given map carefully and answer the questions that follow.

i. How many software technology parks are there in India?

ii. Name the three states which have two software technology parks each.

iii. Name any two states which do not have any such parks.

iv. Name three main products of these centres.

v. Name the states which have both electronic goods and software technology parks.
Q.133 Why do push factors compel people to migrate from one region to another?
Q.134 What do you mean by density of population?
Q.135 Define the term tourism.
Q.136 Name the railway line that was constructed between Roha in Maharashtra and Mangalore in Karnataka.
Q.137 Explain the term ‘Golden Quadrilateral’.
Q.138 The physical environment for some societies becomes the mother nature. Evaluate.
Q.139 Explain one reason for Kerala’s highest value in HDI.
Q.140 Migration affects the society in a number of ways, both positively and negatively. Discuss the consequences of migration in its social context.
Q.141 Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

The proportion of boys in Asia’s population of children started to rise during the late 1970s, a trend that was not identified immediately for lack of proper data. Initially, the huge gap observed between the number of men and women represented, to a large extent, the legacy of mortality conditions that had been unfavourable to women during the past century. But it emerged that a new, unexpected phenomenon was also underway; sex ratio at birth was tiling forwards boys, in a way that had never before been recorded in demographic history.

i. What do you feel about the declining sex ratio?
ii. What values are needed to overcome this situation?
Q.142 Explain the concept of possibilism with three suitable examples.
Q.143 Explain any three points of economic significance of Trans-Siberian Railway.
Q.144 Explain with examples any three environmental consequences of migration of people in India.
Q.145 The occupational composition of India’s population shows a large population of primary sector workers compared to secondary and tertiary sectors. Analyse the statement.
Q.146 Describe any five characteristics of highways of the world with examples.
Q.147 Analyse any five problems of rural settlements of developing countries in the world.
Q.148 Explain any five characteristics of rail transport in Europe.
Q.149 ‘Development must be woven around people, not the people around development’. Analyse the statement in Indian context.
Q.150 Challenge of sustainable development requires integration of quest for economic development with environmental concerns. Analyse the statement in the light of conservation of resources.
Q.151 Cotton textile industry in India is a boom. Interpret the statement with examples.
Q.152 Human beings have evolved different methods of communication over time. Elaborate the statement with examples.
Q.153 In the given outline map of the world five features are shown by 1,2,3,4 and 5. Identify the features with the help of the information given below and write their correct names on the lines and marked in the map.

i. Areas of commercial extensive grain farming
ii. A trans-continental railway
iii. A sea port
iv. A major airport
v. Largest city of India
Q.154 Study the map given below and answer the following questions.
   i. Give the name of three regions which are main producers of cotton.  
   ii. Mention the soils associated with each region.  
   iii. Name two states which are main producers of jute and which type of soils are found there.  

Q.155 What are four main indicators of human development?  

Q.156 What do you mean by the term ‘Big Inch’?  

Q.157 Explain retail trading Service.  

Q.158 What do you mean by human settlement?  

Q.159 Very hot and dry, and very cold and wet regions of India have low density of population. In this light, explain the role of climate on the distribution of population.  

Q.160 Analyse why the literacy rate is higher in Southern states than in Northern states?  

Q.161 What do you mean by Mumbai High?  

Q.162 ‘Land resources are more crucial to the livelihood of the people depending on agriculture’. Analyse the statement.  

Q.163 Explain three difference between clustered rural settlements and dispersed rural settlements in India.  

Q.164 What are the three problems of slums in India?  

Q.165 The differentiation in terms of socio-economic and politico-cultural and other indicators of development is more pronounced in urban centres than in the rural areas. How these class differences among human brings (high income group and low income group) are manifested in urban centres?  

Q.166 ‘Development is a qualitative change, which is always value positive’. Evaluate this statement.  

Q.167 In developing countries, waste management is a neglected sector and on an average 50% of the generated waste is not collected and remains lying in the low income areas. Collected waste is disposed-off in an uncontrolled manner, often creating adverse impact on water resource and land degradation. What values are needed to make people more sensitive towards the issue?  

Q.168 The depleting water resources may lead to social conflicts and disputes. Elaborate it with suitable examples.  

Q.169 Explain the geographical conditions of growth, production and major area of cultivation of wheat in India.  

Q.170 The expansion of the means of transport and communication is shrinking the world. Discuss.  

Q.171 Where iron ore mines are located in India? Discuss the production and distribution of iron ore in India.  

Q.172 ‘The availability of surplus resource in different countries forms the basis of international trade’. Elaborate the statement.
Q.173 Name any five types of rural settlement pattern developed in different parts of the world and provides an example of each with its features. 5

Q.174 Compare mixed farming with dairy farming in five points. 5

Q.175 In the given outline map of the world five features are shown by 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. Identify the features with the help of the information given below and write their correct names of the lines and marked in the map.

1. An island where population density is more than 200 persons per sq. km. 1
2. A copper exporting country in Africa. 1
3. A major airport in South America. 1
4. A major sea port in North America. 1
5. An area of extensive commercial grain farming. 1

Q.176 Study the given map carefully and answer the questions that follow.

1. Name the major tea producing areas of India. 1
2. Why is tea grown only in some particular areas of India? 1
3. Name three states where coffee is cultivated. 2
Q.177 Enumerate two factors responsible for the slow growth rate of population in India since 1981.

Q.178 Mention two factors which have adversely influenced Bharmour tribal region of Himachal Pradesh.

Q.179 Why India has a larger proportion of dependent population?

Q.180 What is the main objective of development according to Professor Amartya Sen?

Q.181 What are the two source of sustenance of earliest man?

Q.182 “Secondary activities add value of natural resource.” How?

Q.183 Compare between pollution and pollutants.

Q.184 Neo-determinism presents an alternative approach between the two streams of environmental determinism and possibilism. Explain how does it show that human being can live in harmony with their environment.

Q.185 What is the meaning of high tech industry? State any two characteristics of this industry.

Q.186 “Iron and steel industry is base to industrial development of the country.” Support the statement with three suitable examples.

Q.187 “India is a land of linguistic diversity.” Substantiate.

Q.188 India is indicating a sectoral shift in the economy. Evaluate the statement in the light of composition of working population.

Q.189 Water covers over 70% of the Earth’s surface and is a very important resource for people and environment. Water pollution affects drinking water, river, lakes and oceans all over the world. This consequently harms human health and natural environment. How do you feel when you find that such an important resource such as water is being polluted? What kind of values are needed to check water pollution?

Q.190 Where is intensive subsistence agriculture practiced in the world? What are its two types? Describe any two characteristics of each type.

Q.191 Explain the merits and demerits of road transport in the world.

Q.192 Differentiate between bilateral trade and multilateral trade. Explain how ports are helpful in trade.

Q.193 The decades 1921-1951 are referred to as the period of steady population growth whereas the decades 1951-1981 are referred to as the period of steady population growth whereas the decades 1951-1981 are referred to as the period of population explosion in India. Compare by giving reasons.

Q.194 Development is a multi-dimensional concept and signifies the positive irreversible transformation of the economy, society and environment. Discuss.

Q.195 “Development is freedom”. Analyse the statement in the light of social empowerment in India. Give examples of freedom from illiteracy.

Q.196 Rural and urban areas have also emerged into two separate cultural, social, political, economic and technological divide. Explain the statement with examples.

Q.197 In the given outline map of the world five features are shown by 1,2,3,4 and 5. Identify the features with the help of the information given below and write their correct names on the lines and marked in the map.

1. A shipping canal
2. An ocean route
3. Name the international airport
4. Major area of subsistence gathering
5. Coffee exporting country
Study the given map carefully and answer the questions that follow.

1. How many million towns are there in India?
2. Name a state which has six million towns. Name these towns.
3. Name the three cities with more than 10 million populations.
4. Name the million town which has a largest slum.
5. What is the difference between metropolitan and mega cities?

What is the main function of national Highway Authority of India?

How has the Gaddi tribal community of Bharmour region maintained a distinct identity?

What do you understand by negative growth of population?

Why air services are limited between 10-35° latitudes in the Southern hemisphere?

Why is it detrimental for a nation to have negative balance of payments?

How far have the trends in birth and death rates in India determined the growth of population?

“Increasing cropping intensity is important in a country like India”. Evaluate the validity of this statement.

Give three reasons for low human development index value among many countries of the world.

Explain the bases on which the idea of human development has acquired a much broader perspective. Support your answer with the edifice of human development.

How the density of population is not a true reflection of pressure of population on land?

Population distribution in India suggests a close relationship between population and physical, socio-economic and historical factors. Evaluate.

Distinguish between cottage industries and small scale industries.

Briefly describe consumer cooperatives, departmental stores and chain of stores.

Name the four language families in India and describe them in brief.

What is human development? Explain the four main approaches to human development.

How are ports helpful for trade? Give a classification of ports on the basis of their location.

“Asia has many places where people are few place where people are very many.”

“The distribution of opportunities of development in different sections of society in India is not even.” Explain with examples.

Punjab and Harayana states have adequate water resources, but groundwater table gone lower. Analyse this statement.

India’s international trade has changed in recent years in terms of volume, composition and direction. Support the statement with examples.
Q.219 Study the map given below and answer the questions that follow.

1. In which climatic zones, extensive commercial grain farming is practiced?  
2. Name the areas in each continent.  
3. Why yield per hectare is low here?  
4. Why there is high production in total?  
5. What is the principal crop here?

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Q.220 Study the given diagram showing the location of a major steel plant of India and answer the question that follow.

1. Name the state in which this steel plant is located.  
2. What is the source of iron ore for this plant?  
3. Name the two sources which provide water and power to this steel plant.  
4. Name any one adjacent state which have one iron and steel plant.  
5. Explain the main reason responsible for the concentration of the iron and steel plants in this region.

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Q.221 Write down the name of the national waterway route number 1 and also write down its total length.  
Q.222 Name the tunnel which join London with Paris.  
Q.223 Write down any two local name of the ‘hamleted settlement’.  
Q.224 State one reason for increase in the share of petroleum and crude products in India’s international trade.  
Q.225 Compare between protective irrigation and productive irrigation.  
Q.226 “Water resources in India have been depleting very fast”. Evaluate.  
Q.227 Pittsburgh is called rust bowl of USA. Why?  
Q.228 What is road density? Describe any three factors with examples that affect the density of roads in India.
Q.229 Explain any three factors affecting literacy rate in the world.

Q.230 Why are service sectors known as productive sectors in the world? How is it different from primary and secondary sectors?

Q.231 A meaningful life is not just a long one. It must be a life with some purpose. This means that people must be healthy, be able to develop their talents, participate in society and be free to achieve their goals. Discuss the values on which human life is based.

Q.232 Traffic is far less on the cap of good hopeful route. Justify the statement.

Q.233 Sustainable development takes into account the development of whole human kind. Discuss.

Q.234 Distinguish between arithmetical, physiological, and agricultural density of population.

Q.235 Answer the following question with the help of figure given below.

a) What type of pattern of settlement shown in fig 1?

b) Define pattern of settlement shown in fig 3?

c) Which figure shows the double pattern of settlements?

d) What type of settlement shown in fig 4?

e) What do you mean by pattern of settlement?

Q.236 Watershed management can play an important role in sustainable development. Explain.

Q.237 What is the importance of satellite system? Describe in brief the two groups of satellite system used in India.

Q.238 ‘Hill area development programmes in India were drawn keeping in view of their topographical, ecological, social and economic conditions.’ Support this statement with suitable examples.

Q.239 The restoration of ecological balance between water, soil plants, human and animal population should be a basic consideration in the strategy of development of drought-prone area in India. Explain the statement with suitable facts.

Q.240 What is the use of manganese? Describe the state wise distribution of manganese in India.

Q.241 In the given outline political map of the world five geographical of manganese in India.

1. Area of Nomadic herding in Madagascar.
2. A country where population doubling time is between 41 to 100 years.
3. A major airport in Europe.
4. A major sea port in USA.
5. A city which was planned as the capital of Australia in 1912 by American landscape architect.
Q.242 Study the given map carefully and answer the questions that follow.

1. What is the approximate latitudinal and longitudinal extent of the area shown in this map?
2. Tundahen river and Budhil river are the tributaries of which river?
3. Physiographic divisions marked by A and B is more developed than other areas why?
4. Physiographic divisions marked by C and D still lack in infrastructure why?
5. Bharmaur tribal region comprises which tehsils?

Q.243 Name any two mining methods.
Q.244 What is common property resource?
Q.245 Name the longest pipeline, which carries petroleum from the oil wells of the Gulf of Mexico to the NE states of USA.
Q.246 Write down the only landlocked harbor of India.
Q.247 Why is the rate of urbanization accelerating in developing countries significantly?
Q.248 Pyramid with narrow base is associated with declining population. Analyse the statement.
Q.249 “The distribution of Lignite is not uniform across India”. Evaluate this statement.
Q.250 Write the names of two major language families in India with at least one characteristic of each.
Q.251 Which are the main ferrous minerals found in India? Describe two characteristics of each.
Q.252 “Poverty is a state of deprivation. In absolute terms it reflects the inability of an individual the context of above statement answer the following questions.
1. Why few people in India are even unable to satisfy their basic needs?
2. What human values are required to get rid of this inability of poor people?
Q.253 How literacy, economic development and social disparities have resulted in state level variation in human development in India?
Q.254 ‘Technological innovation become essential in modern manufacturing industry’. Justify the statement.
Q.255 Why does particular region of the world keep reporting high or low levels of human development? Explain by giving suitable examples.
Q.256 ‘Services are very important aspect for economic development of a country’. Analyse the statement with five suitable examples.
Q.257 ‘The distribution of rural population is not uniform throughout India’. Support this statement with five suitable examples.
Q.258 Discuss the features of different types of rural settlements. What are the factors responsible for different settlement patterns in different physical environment?
Q.259 Discuss the availability of water resource in India and factors that determine its spatial distribution.
Q.260 ‘The spatial distribution of religious communities in India is quite uneven’. Support the statement with examples of different religious communities.

Q.261 ‘The modern economic development in the world is mainly the result of the development of quaternary service’. Justify the statement with five suitable arguments.

Q.262 What are the importance of roads? Explain any three reasons for the existence of good quality roads in the developed countries.

Q.263 In the given outline map of the world five features are shown by 1,2,3,4 and 5. Identify the features with the help of the information given below and write their correct names on the lines as marked in the map.

A major coal field and industrial region of Germany.
1. A region in North America that specializes in advanced electronics and information technology.
2. A major conurbation along east coast of USA.
3. A major industrial region of India.

Q.264 Study the given diagram showing the location of a major steel plant of India and answer the questions that follow.
1. Name the state in which this steel plant is located.
2. What is the source of iron ore for this plant?
3. Name the two sources which provide water and power to this steel plant.
4. Name any one adjacent states which has one iron and steel plant.
5. Explain the main reason responsible for the concentration of the iron and steel plants in this region.
Q.265 Which type of road constitute only 2 per cent of the total road length in India but carry 40 per cent of the road traffic? 1

Q.266 Name the India’s largest trading partner of export. 1

Q.267 Name the world’s highest altitudinally located road constructed by the BRO. 1

Q.268 Write down any two ways through which messages were delivered in ancient times. 1

Q.269 How does technology loosen the shackles of environment on human beings? 1

Q.270 Pyramid with bell shape that tapers towards top is associated with constant population. Explain with example. 1

Q.271 “Different states of India should discourage the use of plastic”. Evaluate the importance of this concern and values associated. 1

Q.272 Write down any six problems of Indian railways. 3

Q.273 Describe any three problems of urban waste disposal with reference to the urban centres. 3

Q.274 Write in brief about the mineral belts of India with the examples of minerals extract. 3

Q.275 Why is agricultural productivity still low in India? Write three factors responsible for it. 3

Q.276 Evaluate how culture and economy, history and art, and landscape and climate influences tourist attractions. 3

Q.277 Equity is one of the most important pillars of human development. Explain any three human values that are required to give equal access to opportunities to everybody. 3

Q.278 Describe five physical factors responsible for the localization of an industry in India. Support your answer with examples. 5

Q.279 Explain the two types of international trade. Examine any three possible negative impacts of globalization along with free trade. 5

Q.280 Describe in brief the different trends of population growth in the world from early period to the present day. 5

Q.281 Africa has immense natural resources and yet it is industrially the most backward continent. Comment. 5

Q.282 ‘Outsourcing has resulted in opening up a large number of job opportunities in several countries’. Analyse the statement with five suitable examples. 5

Q.283 Write a brief account of growth of adolescent population and mention the problems of this population. What steps have been taken by the government of India to solve these problems? 5

Q.284 ‘Development and environmental degradation are two faces of the same coin.’ How far is it correct in India perspective? 5

Q.285 In the given outline map of the world five feature are shown by 1,2,3,4 and 5. Identify the features with the help of the information given below and write their correct names on the lines as marked in the map.

1. An island that practices primitive subsistence agriculture.
2. An area where population doubling-time is over 100 years.
3. A major airport in Canada.
4. A major sea port in New Zealand.
5. A temple town of India.

![Map of the World](image)
Q.286 Study the given map carefully and answer the questions that follow.
1. Name the express national highway that will join A, B, C and D stations.
2. Name the cities related to C and D.
3. Name the EF Highway.
4. Name the GH Highway.
5. Name the starting and ending point of East-West Corridor.

Q.287 How environment is polluted?
Q.288 “Water pollution is a source of various water borne diseases”. Evaluate this statement.
Q.289 How the level of steady noise is measured?
Q.290 What do you mean by urban smog?
Q.291 Name any four member nations of SAFTA.
Q.292 How the knowledge of nature is important to develop technology? Explain with suitable example.
Q.293 Pyramid with wide base is associated with expanding population. Explain.
Q.294 Explain cruciform settlements, double village and star like pattern settlements with the help of examples.
Q.295 Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow.
The design and use of building materials of houses vary from one ecological region to another. The houses made up of mud, wood and thatch, remain susceptible to damage during heavy rains and floods, and require proper maintenance every year. Most house designs are typically deficient in proper ventilation.
Unmetalled roads and lack of modern communication network creates or unique problems. During rainy season, the settlements remain cut off and pose serious difficulties in providing emergency services. It is also difficult to provide adequate health and educational infrastructure for their large rural population. The problem is particularly serious where proper villagisation has not taken place and houses are scattered over a large area.”
1. Justify the statement, “The problem is particularly serious where proper villagisation has not taken place and houses are scattered over a large area.”
2. Find out the values associated with it.
Q.296 “Indian railways contributes to the growth of Indian economy”. Justify the statement.
Q.297 What is rainwater harvesting? Write down the main objectives of rain water harvesting.
### Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Share</th>
<th>Annual Percentage Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural Products</td>
<td>1362</td>
<td>9.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuels and Mining Products</td>
<td>3026</td>
<td>20.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuels</td>
<td>2348</td>
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<tr>
<td>Manufactures</td>
<td>9962</td>
<td>67.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Iron and Steel</td>
<td>421</td>
<td>2.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chemicals</td>
<td>1705</td>
<td>11.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office and Telecom Products</td>
<td>1603</td>
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<td>Automotive Products</td>
<td>1092</td>
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<tr>
<td>Textiles</td>
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<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothing</td>
<td>351</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Which sector has highest share in the total world merchandise trade?
2. In which year the export of iron and steel shows maximum annual percentage increase?
3. What was the annual percentage change in export of agricultural products in 2005-10?

**Q.299** The conditions prevalent in slums are a glaring example of living in environmentally incompatible and degraded areas. To what factors can it be attributed?

**Q.300** Describe the watershed development and management programmes initiated by the Central and State Governments in India. Explain with five points.

**Q.301** Explain any five causes of deterioration in the quality of soil in India.

**Q.302** Describe any five features of India’s ‘National Water Policy’ 2002.

**Q.303** What do you understand by naturalization of humans? How is it different from humanization of nature?

**Q.304** ‘People prefer to live in certain regions of the world and not in others.’ Support the statements with suitable arguments.

**Q.305** What do you mean by sex ratio? Why is sex ratio unfavourable to women in urban areas of developing countries of Asia and Africa? Explain any four reasons.

**Q.306** Discuss the major trends of modern industrial activities both in the developing and developed counties of the world.

**Q.307** Five geographical features are shown on the outline political map of the world. Identify these.

1. An area of Australia where population density is 1 to 10 persons per sq. km.
2. A major airport in Asia.
3. A major sea port in North America.
4. An area of mixed farming in Mexico.
5. An oil exporting country.
Q.308 Locate and label the following features on the given map of India.
1. An import port of Tamil Nadu.
2. Any three states having largest density of road.
3. Any two iron and steel plants in West Bengal

Q.309 What do you understand by ‘Physiological density’?

Q.310 What do you mean by population composition?

Q.311 Which is the most important riverine inland waterway of Russia?

Q.312 How growth rate of population will be negative?

Q.313 Why self purifying capacity of water is unable to purify the water?

Q.314 Noise pollution is location specific. Justify with examples.

Q.315 “Environmental pollution by solid wastes has now assumed significance”. Judge the validity of this statement.

Q.316 Study the table given below carefully and answer the following questions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Export total Merchandise</td>
<td>95000</td>
<td>190000</td>
<td>1954000</td>
<td>5162000</td>
<td>10393000</td>
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<td>Imports total Merchandise</td>
<td>99000</td>
<td>199000</td>
<td>2015000</td>
<td>5292000</td>
<td>10753000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Which decade shows the highest increase of total value of imports and exports of goods and services?
2. How much is the increase in total value of exports during 1955 to 2005?
3. Why does the need for trade arise?

Q.317 Explain port of call, packet stations and entrepot ports on the basis of their specialized functions.

Q.318 Explain the contribution of sugar industry in India’s economic development.

Q.319 Explain three main factors responsible for dispersal of cotton textile industry in India.

Q.320 Explain any three human values which are required to empower socially and economically disadvantage people in India.

Q.321 Evaluate abolition of Zamindari system, ceiling on land holdings and consolidation of landholding as major steps taken by Government of India after Independence to improve the state of agriculture.

Q.322 Describe any five salient features of ‘dairy farming’ practiced in the world keeping the following given points in view.
1. Meaning of dairy farming
2. Capital investment
3. Labour
4. Market
5. Main regions of dairy farming
Q.323 Explain the important measures initiated under the new industrial policy of India announced in 1991.

Q.324 Give a detailed account of the development of railways in India and highlight their importance.

Q.325 Define neo-determinism and support your answer with the concept of traffic signal.

Q.326 Discuss the factors responsible for imbalances in sex-age found in different parts of the world and occupational structure.

Q.327 Discuss the economic significance of Trans-Siberian and Canadian Pacific railways.

Q.328 Describe in brief the different trends of population growth in the world from early period to the present day with examples.

Q.329 In the given outline political map of the world five features are shown by 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. Identify these on the basis of information given below and write their correct names on the lines drawn on the map.

1. Areas of extensive commercial grain farming.
2. Ending point of Australian trans-continental railway and a major sea port.
3. A major airport in Japan.
4. A city established in 1578.
5. A country where population density is 51 to 200 persons per sq. km.

Q.330 Locate and label following on the given map of India.

1. A centre of steel plant in Chhattisgarh set-up with the help of the Soviet Union.
2. A port that developed soon after Independence.
3. A sea port situated at the Head of Vembanad Kayal.
4. Name two oil-refineries under construction.
5. Software Technology Park of West-Bengal.
Some more questions

Q.1 How can you say that both push and pull factors give birth to migration? (1)
Q.2 What do you mean by behavioural school of thought? (1)
Q.3 Give two cause of growing trend of sub-urbanisation. (1)
Q.4 Name any two famous bauxite mines of India. (1)
Q.5 What is a digital divide? (1)
Q.6 What are white collar workers? (1)
Q.7 Name any one national waterway of India. (1)
Q.8 Study the following table and answer the questions that follow: (3)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>HDI Value 2007-08</th>
<th>Rank 2007-08</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>0.790</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delhi</td>
<td>0.750</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td>0.652</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goa</td>
<td>0.617</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>0.605</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NE (excluding Assam)</td>
<td>0.573</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>0.572</td>
<td>7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
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<tr>
<td>Haryana</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jammu and Kashmir</td>
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<td>Gujarat</td>
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<td>Karnataka</td>
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<td>Chhattishgarh</td>
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<td>23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


I. Name any two sates with HDI value lower than 0.40.

II. What do you think how would thoughts of Dr. Mahbub-ul-Haq or Prof. Amartya Sen be helpful in raising the level of human development in these states of India?

Q.9 Study the diagram given below and answer the questions that follow: (3)

Pic. 12
(i) Name the transport line shown in the map.
(ii) Name two ocean/sea coasts which are being connected by this transport line.
(iii) Give any one point of significance of this transport line.

Q.10 Study the diagram given below and answer the questions: (3)

Pic. 13
(a) Identify the canal shown in the map.
(b) Name the two water bodies joined by the canal.
(c) What is the importance of this canal.

Q.11 Study the map given below and answer the questions that follow: (3)

Pic. 15
(i) Which economic activity is revealed in the shaded portion?
(ii) What are the products of primary activity in these regions?
(iii) Name any one region where it is best developed.

Q.12 Value-Based question
Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

“The design and use of building materials of houses vary from one ecological region to another. The houses made up of mud, wood and thatch, remain susceptible to damage during heavy rains and floods, and require proper maintenance every year. Most house designs are typically deficient in proper ventilation. Besides, the design of a house includes the animal shed along with its fodder-store within it. This is purposely done to keep the domestic animals and their food properly protected from wild animals.

Unmetalled roads and lack of modern communication network creates a unique problem. During rainy season, the settlements remain cut off and pose serious difficulties in providing emergency services. It is also difficult to provide adequate health and educational infrastructure for their large rural population. The problem is particularly serious where proper, villagisation has not taken place and houses are scattered over large area.”

(i) Justify the statement, “The problem is particularly serious where proper villagisation has not taken place and houses are scattered over a large area.”

(ii) Find out the values associate with it.

Q.13 Study the following map and answer the questions that follow:-

(i) Why do we have good quality river water near the mountains and poor quality in the lower plains?

(ii) What can be the role of each individual in controlling water pollution?

Q.14 “Nomadic herding and commercial livestock rearing are the two types of animal rearing.” Define them and give their important features.

Q.15 Find out the five major problems of agricultural sector in India.

Q.16 Describe the achievements and contribution of Indian railway in the economy.

Q.17 Discuss the five factors which favoured the concentration of Iron and steel industry in the Chhotanagpur region (comprising parts of Chhattisgarh, northern Odisha, Jharkhand and western West Bengal) in India.

Q.18 Which socio-economic benefits are being observed by implementation of integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP) in Bharmaur?

Q.19 “Mediterranean Agriculture is highly specialized commercial agriculture.” Discuss the statement by giving suitable arguments.

Q.20 Tourism has become an important activity but it is affected by many factors. Giving its importance explain the factors.

Q.21 Identify the five geographical feature shown on the World Map and write their correct names on the lines marked near each features:

Pic. 22

A. An industrial region
B. A major area of mixed farming
C. A major sea port in Asia
D. A mega city
E. An international airport in Australia

Q.22 Locate and label the following in the given outline political map of India:

Pic., 23

A. A highly urbanized state
B. A leading producing state of tea
C. A major sea port in Kerala
D. A cotton textile centre in Karnataka
E. Any one million plus city in Uttar Pradesh

Q.24 Which country has the lowest sex ratio in the world? What is its sex ratio?

Q.25 Name the country which has the highest human development index.

Q.26 Name the country where practically every farmer is a member of a cooperative society.

Q.27 Which stream of migration is dominated by male migrants in India?

Q.28 What is the rank of India in human development index among the countries of the world in 2005?
Q.29 What is the meaning of human settlement? (1)
Q.30 Which are the two main types of iron ore found in India? (1)
Q.31 What was the main aim behind establishing ‘Border Road organisation’ in India? (1)
Q.32 Name the biggest sea-port of India. (1)
Q.33 What is the main reason of degradation of the quality of water in India? (1)
Q.34 State the six approaches of human geography. (3)
Q.35 Explain with example any three geographical factors which influence the distribution of population in the world. (3)
Q.36 Study the diagram given below and answer the questions that follow: (3)
   Pic 3
   (i) Two types of mining are shown as A and B. Identify them and give the correct name of each.
   (ii) State two characteristics of each type of mining.
Q.37 Explain three characteristics of modern large scale manufacturing in the world. (3)
Q.38 Compare the features of rural and urban marketing centres of the world in three points. (3)
Q.39 Which are the three groups of Indian population according to their economic status? Explain main characteristic of each group. (3)
Q.40 Study the diagram carefully and answer the questions that follow: (3)
   Pic 5
   (i) Into how many classes are urban centres classified by the census of India?
   (ii) Which class of urban centres has the largest urban population?
   (iii) Which class of urban centres has the lowest urban population?
Q.41 Why is irrigation necessary in India? Explain any three reasons. (3)
Q.42 Why is conservation of minerals essential in India? How can we conserve them? Explain in two points. (3)
Q.43 State any two major sources of air pollution in India? How is air pollution harmful to human health? Explain. (3)
Q.44 Define the term ‘Transport.’ Describe any four features of highways of North America. (5)
Q.45 Analyse the five bases of international trade. (5)
Q.46 Explain any five factors which affect the location of rural settlements in the world. (5)
Q.47 Describe any five major problems of Indian agriculture. (5)
Q.48 Describe any five features of changing patterns of the composition of India’s import. (5)
Q.49 in the given political outline map of the world four features are shown as A, B, C and D. Identify them with the help of the map legend and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map. (2)
   Pic 9
Q.50 On the given political outline map of India provided to you, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols: (3)
   (i) The state having lowest literacy rate in India;
   (ii) The eastern most international airport.
   (iv) The software technology park in Gujarat State.
   Pic 10
Q.51 Describe in brief the humanization of nature in three points. (3)
Q.52 Explain with examples the three main economic factors which influence the distribution of population in the world. (3)
Q.53 Explain with examples any three environmental consequences of migration of people in India. (3)
Q.54 Study the diagram given below and answer the questions that follow: (3)
   Pic 12
   Indian: Class-wise distribution of urban population (%), 2001
   (i) Which class of cities has the highest percentage share in total urban population?
   (ii) Which class of cities has the second rank in the total urban population?
   (iii) What is type population size of the second (II) class of cities.
Q.55 Define the term ‘Transcontinental Railways’. Write four characteristics each of Trans-Siberian Railway and Trans-Canadian Railway.

Q.56 Describe any five factors with examples which affect the location of industries in a particular region of India.

Q.57 State six different fields of human geography.

Q.58 Explain with examples the three stages of demographic transition theory.

Q.59 Explain any three economic consequences of migration of people in India.

Q.60 Study the diagram given below and answer the questions that follow:

Pic.. 15
(i) Find out percentage share of urban population of class I cities from the diagram.
(ii) Which class of cities has the least percentage of total urban population?
(iii) What is the population size of class V cities?

Q.61 Which the busiest sea route in the world? Describe its four characteristics.

Q.62 Describe any five measure needed for the promotion of sustainable development in the Indira Gandhi Command Area.

Q.63 Define the term ‘Growth of population’.

Q.64 Which age group of population indicates the largest working population?

Q.65 Name the two activities on which the earliest human beings depended for their sustenance.

Q.66 Classify industries into two groups on the basis of metallic minerals.

Q.67 Which is the famous petroleum pipeline of U.S.A.?

Q.68 Name the international organisation dealing with the global rules of trade between nations.

Q.69 What is the meaning of ‘rural settlement’?

Q.70 Name the river valley where Gondwana coal-fields of India are located.

Q.71 Name the biggest seaport of India.

Q.72 Which are the two polluted stretches of river Ganga in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar?

Q.73 What is the new concept of Griffith Taylor in the field of human geography? Describe this new concept with examples.

Q.74 Explain the three main areas of measuring human development.

Q.75 On the basis of ownership classify industries of the world into three groups. Explain the main feature of each group.

Q.76 Study the map given below and answer the questions that follow:

Pic. 18
(i) Name the famous shipping canal shown in the map.
(ii) Which two oceans are connected by this shipping canal?
(iii) Name the terminal ports of this shipping canal.

Q.77 Distinguish between clustered and dispersed rural settlements of India by stating three points of distinction of each.

Q.78 Explain any three major problems related to water in India.

Q.79 Explain any three which have helped in the development of Hugli industrial region.

Q.80 What are three categories of Indian Railways on the basis of width of the track? Write main feature of each category.

Q.81 Explain, with examples, the changing pattern of the composition of India’s exports.

Q.82 Explain, with examples, any three major problems associated with urban waste disposal in India.

Q.83 What is subsistence agriculture? Name its two categories. State three main features of each category.

Q.84 Why are ports called gateways of international trade? Explain any three facilities provided by them.

Q.85 Name the five types of urban settlements in the world. Write one main feature of each type.

Q.86 Study the diagram given below and answer the questions that follow:

Pic. 23
(i) Which are the four streams of migration in India?
(ii) What is the common feature shown among all the migration streams?
(iii) In which stream is the number of female migrants the highest? Give the main reason for it.
Q.87 Describe five main points of the Integrated Tribal Development Project implemented in Bharmaur region. (5)

Q.88 In the given political outline map of the world, four features are shown as A, B, C and D. Identify them with the help of the map legend and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map. (2)

Pic. 24

Q.89 On the given political outline map of India provided to you, locate and label the following with appropriate symbols: (3)

Pic .25
(i) The state having the highest density of population.
(ii) The southernmost international airport.
(iii) The software technology part of Andhra Pradesh.

Q.90 State any six sub-fields of social geography. (3)

Q.91 Study the map given below and answer the questions that follow: (3)

Pic. 27
(i) Name the shipping canal shown in the map.
(ii) Name the country which has constructed this canal.
(iii) Why does this canal have lock system?

Q.92 Explain any three factors responsible for the development of Mumbai-Pune Region. (3)

Q.93 Which are the three national waterways of India? Write the main characteristic of each national waterway. (3)

Q.94 What is the meaning of market gardening and horticulture? Describe any four characteristics of this type of agriculture of the world. (5)

Q.95 Study the map given below and answer the questions that follow: (5)

Pic. 29
(i) Name the southern state which has the highest density of population. Give one reason for its highest density of population.
(ii) Name the two eastern states having the highest density of population. Give one reason for the highest density of population in these states.
(iii) Name the three northern states having density of population less than 200 persons per sq. km.

Q.96 Which are the six sub-fields of economic geography? (3)

Q.97 Study the map given below and answer the questions that follow: (3)

Pic. 30
(i) Name the shipping canal shown in the map.
(ii) Name the oceans linked by this canal.
(iii) Why is this canal mostly used by U.S.A.?

Q.98 Explain any three factors responsible for the development of Bangalore-Chennai industrial region. (3)

Q.99 Describe any three characteristics of State Highways of India. (3)

Q.100 Name any six crops of plantation agricultural of the world. Describe any four characteristics of plantation agriculture. (5)

Q.101 Study the data given below in the table and answer the questions that follow: (5)

Decadal Growth Rates in India, 1901-2001

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Census Year</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
<th>Growth Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Absolute Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1901</td>
<td>238396327</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1911</td>
<td>252093390</td>
<td>(+)13697063</td>
</tr>
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<td>1921</td>
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<td>1931</td>
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<td>(+)42420485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>439234771</td>
<td>(+)77682873</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1971 | 548159652 | (+)108924881 | (+)24.80
1981 | 683329097 | (+)135169445 | (+)24.66
1991 | 846302688 | (+)162973591 | (+)23.85
2001 | 1028610328 | (+)182307640 | (+)21.54

(i) Which decade shows minus growth rate? What is the main reason for the decline in the population of this decade?
(ii) Which decades are referred to as the period of steady population growth? Give one reason for it.
(iii) Why has the population growth declined in the last two decades?

Q.102 What is important secondary activities in the world? 
Q.103 Name the terminal stations of Australian Trans-continental Railway.
Q.104 Name the state of India having the highest density of population and also mention its density.
Q.105 Which state of India has the lowest literacy rate? Mention its literacy rate also.
Q.106 Name the largest metropolitan city of Uttar Pradesh. Write its population according to census 2001.
Q.107 Name any to sub-sectors of cotton textile industry in the world.
Q.108 How is the cropping intensity calculated in India?
Q.109 What is the main objective to implement the Fourth Five Year Plan for the people in drought prone areas.
Q.110 Mention any two cultural activities responsible for water pollution in India.
Q.111 Which one of the India see port provides port facilities to its land locked neighbouring countries? Name any one sack country.
Q.112 Mention any six advantages of Oceanic routes.
Q.113 Which are the two components of population growth in India? Describe the main feature of each component.
Q.114 State any six characteristics of road transport in India.
Q.115 Explain the concept of environmental determinism with suitable examples.
Q.116 Explain how the difference in natural resources become one of the bases of international trade.
Q.117 Which is the most effective and advanced personal communication system in India? Explain any four characteristics of it.
Q.118 “Outsourcing has resulted in opening up a large number of job opportunities in several countries.” Analyse the statement with three suitable examples.
Q.119 “Land degradation caused by human made processes are more harmful than natural processes in India”. Analyse the statement with three suitable examples.
Q.120 Study the map given below and answer the questions that. Pic. 37
(i) Name the trans-continental railway shown in the given map.
(ii) Name the terminal stations of this railway line.
(iii) Mention any two characteristics of this railway line.
Q.121 Study the given map and answer the question that follows Pic. 38
Name the northern most, southern most and western most metropolitan cities of the country and also name the states to which they belong.
Q.122 Describe in the brief the different trends of population growth in the world from early period to the present day.
Q.123 Classify minerals into two groups on the basis of chemical and physical properties and give one example of mineral of each group. Mention any two features of the three mineral belts of India.
Q.124 “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.
Q.125 Explain any five major environment problems related to urban settlements in the developing countries.
Q.126 How the small size of land holdings and degradation of cultivable land are the two major problems of Indian agriculture? Explain both these problems with examples.

Q.127 In the given political outline map of the world. The following four features are shown:
   a) The country having the lowest population growth rate in Africa.
   b) The important country of commercial livestock rearing.
   c) The important mega city of Pakistan.
   d) The important seaport of New Zealand.
   Indentify these features and write their correct names on the lines marked against each feature.

Pic. 41

Q.128 In the given political outline map of India. Locate and label the following with appreciate symbols:
   (i) The state having the highest percentage of urban population.
   (ii) An oil refinery located in Bihar.
   (iv) The major seaport located in Kerala.

Pic. 42

Q.129 Write any six characteristics of the Suez canal.

Q.130 Describe in brief the social consequence of migration in India.

Q.131 Analyse the three important aspects of international trade.

Q.132 Describe rural and urban population composition of the world with examples.

Q.133 Define the term ‘quaternary activity.’

Q.134 What was the initial form of trade in the primitive society?

Q.135 Name the urban agglomeration of India that has the highest number of intera-state migration.

Q.136 Name the two states of India which has less than five percent of the population below poverty line.

Q.137 In which Five Year Plan of India were Hill Area Development Programmes initiated?

Q.138 Name the terminal stations of longest railway route in the world.

Q.139 Name the largest metropolitan city of Madhya Pradesh. What was its population according to the census 2001?

Q.140 Name the oldest artificial sea-port of India.

Q.141 Which is the main source of water-borne diseases in India? Name any one water borne disease.

Q.142 How is the productive irrigation able to achieve high productivity in India?

Q.143 Mention any six characteristics of ‘Commercial livestock rearing’ in the world.

Q.144 Classify Indian towns on the basis of their evolution in three different periods. Name one town of each period. Name one town of each period.

Q.145 Describe in brief the changing nature of export items in the international trade of India.

Q.146 Explain the concept of possibilism with suitable examples.

Q.147 Distinguish between small scale and large scale industries by stating three points of each.

Q.148 “The density and the quality of roads are better in plains as compared to other regions in India”. Support the statement with examples.

Q.149 “Dairy farming is the most advanced and efficient type of rearing of milk animals in the world.” Analyse the statement with examples.

Q.150 Study the map given below and answer the questions that follow:
   Pic. 49
   (i) Name the inland waterway shown in the given map.
   (ii) How has this inland waterway been a boon in the development of the countries through which it passes? Explain.

Q.151 How has noise pollution become hazardous in many big cities of India? Explain with example.

Q.152 Classify human settlements of the world into two categories. Mention four characteristics of each category.

Q.153 Describe five points the watershed development and management programmes initiated by the central and state governments in India.

Q.154 What is density of population? Explain with examples the four physical factors influencing the distribution of population in the world.
Q.155 What is the importance of roads? Explain any three reasons for the existence of good quality roads in the developed countries. (5)

Q.156 Explain any five measures necessary for the promotion of sustainable development in ‘Indira Gandhi Canal Command Area.’ (5)

Q.157 Mention any six characteristics of plantation agriculture. (3)

Q.158 How does the climate of a region attract tourists? Explain with examples from different regions of the world. (3)

Q.159 Why is the Indian Railway system divided into sixteen zones? Name the headquarters of Eastern, Western, Northern and Southern zones. (3)

Q.160 What is the use of manganese? Describe the state wise distribution of manganese.