

The pull factors are:

- (i) Better job opportunities.
- (ii) Better living conditions.

The mortality rate of a region is affected by the availability of medical and health facilities, sanitation and provision of nutritious food.

10. Describe any three characteristics of the first stage of 'Demographic Transition Theory'. Delhi 2014

Ans. Characteristics of first stage of Demographic Transition Theory are as follows:

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

11. Describe any three characteristics of the last stage of 'Demographic Transition Theory'. All India 2014

Ans. Characteristics of last stage of Demographic Transition Theory are as follows:

- (i) In this stage both fertility and mortality decline.
- (ii) The population is either stable or grows slowly.
- (iii) The population becomes urbanised, literate and has high technical know-how.

12. Explain with example any three geographical factors which influence the distribution of population in the world. Delhi 2008

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

Availability of Water It is essential component for life. The region with fresh water is most preferred place to live.

That's why places near river valleys are densely populated.

Landforms The region with fertile plain are most populated as compared to mountainous and hilly areas because these hinder the agricultural and industrial development.

Climate It plays very important role in the population concentration. This is because areas having moderate climate with moderate rainfall have more population whereas areas with heavy rainfall and harsh climate have low population.

5 Marks Questions

13. "90 per cent of the world population lives in about 10 per cent of its total land area, whereas remaining 10 per cent population resides in the 90 per cent of its land area". Support the statement with suitable examples.

Delhi 2017

Ans. It is true that 90 per cent of the world population lives in about 10 per cent of its total land area, whereas remaining 10 per cent population resides in the 90 per cent of its land area. The factor which affect the distribution of population in the world are:

Cultural Factors Traditions and culture of a place includes the distribution of population. People like to migrate in areas where common tradition and culture are found.

Physical Factors Relief, climate, soil and mineral are the physical factors which determine the population of any place. Tibet is the region of very less population, whereas Indo-Gangetic plain is over populated.

Means of Transport Regions with better facilities of means of transport lead to better economic condition. This lead to thick population. Mumbai-Pune Industrial region is the best example.

Economic Condition Industrial and agriculture regions of the world are thickly populated. Industrial region of India, USA, Japan, UK are the examples.

14. What i
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14. What is the meaning of density of population? Examine the four geographical factors that influence the distribution of population in the world with suitable examples. Delhi 2017

Ans. Population density refers to a ratio between the total population and the total land area in a country. Density of population is an important measure to analyse population distribution. Geographical factors that influence the distribution of population in the world are:

Relief Features Relief is the most important physical factor influencing the distribution of population. High mountains, rugged terrain and some of the plateaus restrict human settlements.

Plains River valley have fertile soil. Plain area provide better living condition. The nature of surface permits wider scope for agriculture industries, transport and urbanisation.

Climate It has a direct influence on human beings. Man refers to live in normal conditions of temperature and rainfall. Excessive heat, cold, dryness or wetness restrict the human population. Apart from human health, climate affects agriculture also. Asia, North-West Europe and North America are areas of dense population.

Soil It is important factor for the survival of human. Fertile soil support agriculture. High degree of population concentration in South-East Asia is primarily due to fertile soil. Most of the world's fertile soil are found in river valley of Ganga, Indus, Huang Ho, Mississippi, etc.

15. What is 'demographic cycle'? Describe three stages of Demographic Transition Theory? Delhi 2016

Ans. Demographic cycle represent the changes in the population of a region as it moves from high births and high deaths to low births and low deaths as that region/society progresses from rural, agrarian and illiterate to urban, industrial and literate society.

These changes occur in three stages that is collectively called Demographic Transition Theory.

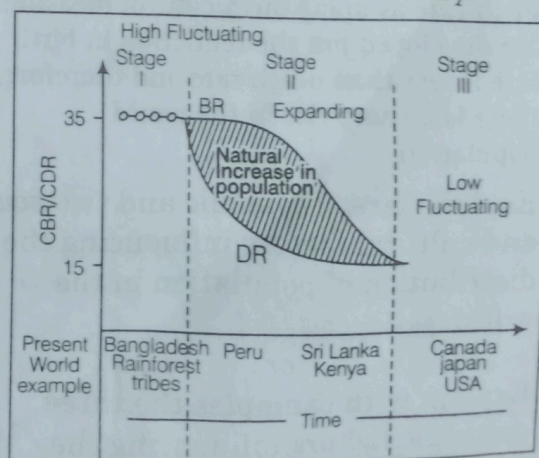
The three stages are as follows:

First Stage This stage is marked by high fertility and high mortality. The death rate is also high due to epidemics and variable food supply. Therefore, the population growth is slow and life expectancy is low. People are mostly illiterate and engaged in agriculture due to which large families are preferred. Level of technology is also low.

Second Stage In this stage, the expansion of population remains high because the death rate reduces due to the improvement in sanitation and health conditions but the fertility rate remains high. Though at the later stage it declines with time. The mortality rate also decreases. The net addition to population in this stage is high.

Third Stage In the last stage, both fertility and mortality declines considerably and population either stabilises or grows slowly. The family size is deliberately controlled as the population becomes urbanised and literate. There is high level of technical know-how in this stage. High technical knowledge contributes deliberately in controlling the family size.

Demographic Transition Theory



16. When does positive population growth takes place? Explain the geographical factors that influence the distribution of population in the world.

HOTS; Delhi 2015

Ans. When the birth rate is more than death rate between the two points of time or when people from other countries migrate permanently to a region is called positive growth of population.

For geographical factors, refer to Q. No. 12.

17. Explain the trends in population growth of the world with special reference to the help of science and technology. **HOTS; All India 2015**

Ans. The trends in population growth shows that from the sixteenth and seventeenth century there had been a considerable rise in population. World population exploded in eighteenth century after the advancement of science and technology brought changes like industrial revolution, better means of transportation and improvement in agriculture. Advancement in science and technology reduced the death rate as the spread of epidemics could be controlled and diseases could be cured.

Therefore, within a span of every 12 years, one billion population is added to the existing number. Improvement in science and technology also helped in lowering the birth rate as many birth control measures are developed but the reduction in birth rate is less than death rate and therefore, there is a sharp rise in the world population.

18. Explain three economic and two social and cultural factors influencing the distribution of population in the world. **All India 2015**

or

Explain with examples the three economic factors influencing the population distribution in the world.

All India 2011, Delhi 2008

Ans. The three economic factors influencing the distribution of population are as follows:

Minerals Areas with mineral deposits attract not only industries, but also skilled and semi-skilled workers as they generate huge employment.

Urbanisation Urban centres offer better employment opportunities, education and medical facilities, better means of communication which attract people.

Industrialisation Industrial belts provide job opportunities which attract not only factory workers, but also transport operators, shopkeepers, bank employees, doctors, teachers and other service providers. **20.**

Two social and cultural factors influencing the distribution of population are as follows:

Religious and cultural

significance Places having religious importance and cultural significance tend to attract number of people due to which they are densely populated. **21.**

Social and political unrest Places where there is political turmoil and social unrest are not fit for living and people tend to move away from those areas. This makes it sparsely populated.

19. Explain the three components of population change in the world. Analyse the impacts of population change. **Delhi 2014**

Ans. The three components of population change in the world are:

- (i) **Crude Birth Rate** It is referred to as a number of live births in a year per thousand of population. It increases the population.
- (ii) **Crude Death Rate** It is referred to as a number of deaths in a particular year per thousand of population in a particular region. It decreases the population.
- (iii) **Migration** It is a displacement of people from place of origin to place of destination. In-migration increases the population. Out-migration decreases the population.

Impacts of population change are as follows:

- (i) If the population change results in high population growth then it puts pressure on the resources leading to scarcity and other problems.
 - (ii) Population change resulting in decline of population shows that the available resources are not sufficient to maintain the population.
- 20.** Describe in brief the different trends of population growth in the world from early period to the present day. **HOTS; Delhi 2009**
- Ans.** The trends of population growth are as follows:
- (i) In the early periods of history i.e. 8000 to 12000 years ago the populations grows at a slow rate. The population of the era was 8 million.
 - (ii) The count of population in the first century was below 300 million.
 - (iii) By 1600 AD world population increased to 0.5 billion as expansion in trade and industrial revolution increased settlements.
 - (iv) World population touched 1 billion in 1830 due to advancement in the field of science and technology.
 - (v) In next 100 years i.e. 1930, population doubled to 2 billion due to improved medical, health and sanitation facilities.
 - (vi) In 1960, population was 3 billion, in 1975, it was 4 billion after that one billion is added in every 12 years.
 - (vii) There is a great variation among regions in doubling their population.

- (iv) Construction
- (v) Electricity
- (vi) Unclassified occupations
- (vii) Commerce
- (viii) Transportation and Communication

There is another group which is not engaged in any economic activity and is also not the part of active population i.e. children below the working age, old people, housewives and students. There is another classification of occupational structure which is divided into following four major groups:

- (i) Primary activities such as hunting and agriculture.
- (ii) Secondary activities such as manufacturing.
- (iii) Tertiary activities such as service sector i.e. transport, communication, etc.
- (iv) Quaternary activities such as intellectual tasks i.e. research and development activities.

14. Why is sex ratio unfavourable to women in the world? Explain any three reasons. HOTS; All India 2011

Ans. The sex ratio is an important information about the status of women in a country in region where gender discrimination is rampant. The sex ratio is bound to be unfavourable to women.

Reason for unfavourable sex ratio for women are as follows:

- (i) Sex ratio is always unfavourable to women in those countries where gender discrimination is rampant.
- (ii) In such countries or areas, the practice of female foeticide, female infanticide and domestic violence against women are common practices.
- (iii) The main reason for such practices is that women suffer from lower socio-economic status in general and societies are male-dominating in particular.

5 Marks Questions

15. What is sex ratio? Explain the world pattern of sex ratio with suitable examples. All India 2015

Ans. The ratio between the number of women and men in the population is called the sex ratio.

The world pattern of sex ratio is described as under:

- (i) On an average, the world population reflects a sex ratio of 990 females per 1000 males. Highest sex ratio is recorded in Latvia i.e. 1187 females per 1000 males while lowest is recorded in UAE i.e. 468 females per 1000 males.
- (ii) The pattern of sex ratio does not exhibit variation in the developed region of the world. It is favourable for females in 139 countries and unfavourable in remaining 72 countries.
- (iii) Many Asian countries have low sex ratio like China, India, Saudi Arabia, Pakistan and Afghanistan that points to low socio-economic status and lower sex ratio of women.
- (iv) Many European countries have a high sex ratio where females outnumber males. This deficit is attributed to better status of women and excessively male dominated out-migration to different parts of the world in the past.

16. What is sex ratio? Why is sex ratio unfavourable to women in some countries of the world? Explain any four reasons. All India 2010

Ans. For sex ratio, refer to Q. No. 15.

Sex ratio is unfavourable to women in some countries due to the following reasons:

Gender discrimination In many countries of the world, there is widespread gender discrimination. Males are given more preference than females and enjoy greater rights and privileges.

Female foeticide Due to gender discrimination, females are not preferred. This results in evil practices like female foeticide, females infanticide, etc which causes unfavourable sex ratio.

Low socio-economic status Females have to face social discriminations due to which they are not economically independent or are paid less as compared to males. This lowers their status in society.

Domestic violence Low social status also leads to domestic violence like mental and physical tortures. This also leads to unfavourable sex ratio in many countries.

- 17.** Describe rural and urban population composition of the world with examples. Delhi 2009

Ans. The division of rural and urban population is based on the occupational structure, socio-economic level and level of development. The figure below presents the rural-urban composition of the population:

- (i) The population composition of rural and urban areas of developed and developing countries are different.
- (ii) In developed countries like Canada, Finland, New Zealand and other West European countries females outnumber males in urban areas. Females settle in urban areas to avail the vast job opportunities and as farming is highly mechanised, it remains largely a male occupation in rural areas.
- (iii) In developing countries like Pakistan, Nepal and other Asian countries, urban areas remain male dominated due to predominance of male migration. Also female participation in agriculture is fairly high in these countries. Shortage of jobs, housing and lack of security in cities discourage women to migrate from rural to urban areas.

Value Based Questions

- 18.** "Population ageing is the process by which the share of the older population becomes proportionally larger. This is a new phenomenon of the 20th century."

In most of the developed countries of the world, population in higher age groups has increased due to increased life expectancy. With a reduction in birth rates, the proportion of children in the population has declined."

- (i) What lead to population ageing?
- (ii) Which value are required while taking care of ageing population?

Ans. (i) Increased life expectancy lead to population ageing.
(ii) Values which are required to take care of ageing population are:
(a) Nursing spirit
(b) Dedication
(c) Sacrifice

- 19.** "Proportion of literate population of a country is an indicator of its socio-economic development as it reveals the standard of living, social status of females, availability of educational facilities and policies of government. Level of economic development is both a cause and consequence of literacy".

- (i) What a literate population indicate
- (ii) Which value you have learnt from the given statement?

Ans. (i) Literate population of a country indicate its socio-economic development.
(ii) Following values can be learnt from the statement:
(a) Right to Education
(b) Nation/Pride

5 Marks Questions

15. "The size of a territory and per capita income are not directly related to human development." Support the statement with examples. **HOTS; All India 2017**

Ans. Human Development is the process of widening people's choices and the level of well being they achieve. According to United National Development Programme, long and healthy life, education and decent standard of life are most important elements of human development.

The indicators of human development are:

Health Indicators Health is major component of human development. It is measured in terms of birth rate and death rate.

Economic Indicators An essential part of the human development is economic productivity. Growth in economy and economic productivity can be assessed with the help of gross national product and per capita income.

Life Expectancy With the declining vital rates life expectancy of birth has gone up as it was only 37.1 for male and 36.2 years for female in 1951. It went up to 62.30 year and 65.27% years respectively during 1996.

Social Indicators Education is universally recognised as a major component of human development. As such a minimum level of literacy sums to be essential for a population to break out of the union circle of poverty.

The Economic structure of a country is the most important indicator of human development. The size of a territory does not play any role in it. The advanced countries have higher level of economic prosperity while the less developed and backward countries are at lower level of economic growth.

The developed countries per capita income is indirectly related to economic structure and overall all these indicators make Human Development Index of a country. The size of a territory and per capita income are not directly related to human development but it do play some role.

16. What is human development?
Analyse the four pillars of human development. **All India 2017**

or

What is 'human development'?
Explain the four pillars of human development. **Delhi 2015**

Ans. For definition of human development, refer to Q. No. 2.

Human development have four concepts such as equity, sustainability, productivity and empowerment. These concepts are based on human development and are called as pillars of human development such as:

Equity It means availability of equal opportunities to an individual. The available opportunities have equal access without any discrimination on the ground of gender, race, income and caste. A quality life is possible if access to resources is provided on the basis of being a human.

Sustainability It refers to continuity in availability of opportunities. Human development is possible when opportunities are available to the present and future of a country. It must be ensured that equal access to resource should be available to next generation.

Productivity Human labour productivity or productivity in context of human work refers to productivity regarding human development. A nation should invest in its productive labour by providing them better healthcare facilities, education and training. Healthy and educated people can contribute more than unhealthy and illiterate people in development.

Empowerment It refers to having power of making choices. Freedom and capabilities can enhance the power and capacity to make choice. Government can enhance empowerment by good governance and people oriented policies.

5 Marks Questions

13. Describe the way of life of nomadic herders in the world. All India, 2017

or

Define the term nomadic herding?
Explain its any four characteristics.

Delhi 2015

or

Explain any five features of nomadic herding in the world. All India 2012

Ans. Nomadic herding is also called pastoral nomadism. It is basically primitive subsistence activity, in which herders depend upon animals for food, clothing, shelter, tools and transport. Characteristics of nomadic herding are as follows:

- (i) They move from one place to other place with their livestock for quality of pastures and water. Each nomadic community occupies a well identified territory as a matter of traditions.
- (ii) The variety of animals reared in different regions of the world, e.g. in tropical Africa, cattle are most important livestock; in the hilly areas of Tibet and Andes yak and lamas in Arctic and sub-Arctic areas, reindeer is the most important livestock.
- (iii) Movement in search of pastures is undertaken either over vast grassland or mountainous regions.
- (iv) Now-a-days number of pastoral nomads has been limited and their areas are also decreased due to imposition of political boundaries and new settlement plans by different countries.

14. Review any five measures adopted to solve the problems of Indian Agriculture. HOTS; All India 2017

Ans. Main measures adopted to solve the problems of Indian agriculture are:

Irrigation System Earlier Indian agriculture was totally depended on rain fall. But now canals, wells, tubewells were made to decrease the dependence of agriculture on rainfall.

Improvement of Credit Facilities Banks are giving easy credit to the farmer at very low interest rate.

Land Reforms It had changed the distribution of cultivable land and helps in agricultural development.

Commercialisation This help in increase in the per hectre production increase and also per person production increases.

High yield variety seeds The HYV Seeds greatly helps Indian agriculture as it require less water and fertilizer. This increase the production.

15. Classify intensive subsistence agriculture into two categories practised in the world. How are they different from each other? Explain.

HOTS; All India 2017

Ans. Intensive subsistence agriculture is largely found in densely populated regions of monsoon Asia. There are two categories practiced in the world:

- (i) Intensive subsistence agriculture dominated by wet paddy cultivation.
- (ii) Intensive subsistence agriculture dominated by crops other than paddy.

Characteristics of intensive subsistence dominated by wet paddy cultivation are:

- (i) It is characterised by dominance of rice crop. Land holding are very small due to the high density of population.
- (ii) Use of machinery is limited and most of the agricultural operations are done by manual labour.

Characteristics of intensive subsistence dominated by crops other than paddy are:

- (i) Wheat, soybean, barley and sorghum are grown in Northern China Manchuria, North Korea and North Japan. In India, wheat is grown in western parts of the Indo-Gangetic Plains and millets are grown in dry parts of Western and Southern India.
- (ii) Irrigation systems are used frequently as this type of agriculture is practiced in dry areas.

16. Differentiate between nomadic herding and commercial livestock rearing, stating any five points of distinction. Delhi 2016

Ans.

Nomadic Herding	Commercial livestock rearing
Nomadic herding is a primitive subsistence activity where herders move from one place to another along with their livestock.	Commercial livestock rearing is an organised activity that is practised on permanent ranches.
In nomadic herding, a wide variety of animals are reared.	In commercial livestock only one type of animal is reared.
Nomads heavily rely on their animals for food, clothing, shelter, tools and transport. Here local needs are fulfilled.	In commercial livestock rearing, animal products like meat, wool, hides, skin are processed, packed scientifically and exported to different world markets.
Nomadic herding is done in open pastures over vast horizontal distances or vertical elevations in hilly areas and mountains using primitive techniques.	Commercial livestock rearing is done on permanent ranches using latest scientific technology.
Nomadic herding is practised in areas of extreme climatic conditions like in tropical Africa, Asiatic deserts, mountainous regions of Tibet, Arctic and Sub-Arctic areas.	Commercial livestock rearing is associated with Western culture and practised where large areas are available. New Zealand, Australia, Argentina, Uruguay and United States are important countries where it is practised.

17. Differentiate between co-operative farming and collective farming, stating five points of distinction. Delhi 2016

Ans.

Co-operative Farming	Collective Farming
Cooperative farming takes place when farmers pool their resources voluntarily for efficient and profitable farming.	Collective farming takes place when there is collective labour and there is social ownership of means of production.
In co-operative farming, farmers have individual ownership of the resources.	In collective farming, farmers pool all their resources though they are allowed to keep very small plot of land for their own use.
Co-operative societies help farmers in buying farm inputs on favorable terms.	In collective farming all farm inputs are provided by the government.
Co-operative societies also help the farmers in selling the farm products profitably.	Collective farming, farm products are sold to the state at a fixed price.
Co-operative farming has been successful in many European countries and that is why it is practised in many other countries of the world.	Collective farming was introduced in former Soviet Union but after its disintegration, the system of farming has been modified.

18. Describe any five characteristics of plantation agriculture in the world.

All India 2016, 2009

or

Name any six crops of plantation agriculture of the world. Describe any four characteristics of plantation agriculture. All India 2008

Ans. Six crops of plantation agriculture are tea, coffee, rubber, cotton, sugarcane and bananas.

Characteristics of plantation agriculture are as follows:

- This kind of agriculture was introduced by Europeans in colonies situated in tropics, e.g. the French established cocoa and coffee plantation in West Africa. British set up large tea gardens in India and Sri Lanka and rubber plantations in Malaysia and banana plantations in West Indies.

- (ii) It needs large estates of plantations; large investment and managerial support.
- (iii) Technical support and scientific methods of cultivation are required.
- (iv) It needs single crop specialisation, cheap, labour and good system of transportation which connects plantations to factories and factories to markets.

19. Define the term commercial livestock rearing. Explain any four characteristics. All India 2015

or

Describe any five characteristics of 'commercial livestock rearing' practised in the world. Delhi 2014, 2012

Ans. Commercial livestock rearing is a system in which animals are reared on extensive grasslands with modern scientific methods. This kind of rearing fulfils the demands of milk, meat, wool, etc. worldwide. Animal products are traded at national and international level to earn money.

The characteristics of commercial livestock rearing are as follows:

- (i) Commercial livestock rearing is totally opposite to the nomadic herding. It is more organised and capital intensive, the commercial livestock rearing is practised on permanent ranches.
- (ii) These ranches are of large size and are divided into parcels which are fenced to regulate the grazing. When one parcel is grazed then animals are moved to another parcel. All animals are kept according to the carrying capacity of pasture.
- (iii) In the pasture, only one type of animals are reared. Some important animals are sheep, goats, horses, etc. They produce meat, wool, hides and skin. These products are processed and packed scientifically and exported to different world markets.

- (iv) Ranches are managed scientifically and they emphasise on breeding, genetic improvement, disease control and health care on the livestock.
- (v) USA, Argentina, New Zealand, Australia and Uruguay are important countries where commercial livestock rearing is practised.

20. Define the term 'mixed farming'. Explain any four characteristics of mixed farming practised in the world. All India 2014

Ans. Mixed farming is a type of agricultural farming in which farmers cultivate crops and also rear animals on farm. The four characteristics of mixed farming are as follows:

- (i) This kind of agriculture is practised in developed parts of the world viz. North-Western Europe, Eastern-North America and parts of Eurasia.
- (ii) Mixed farms are moderate in size and usually the crops associated with it are wheat, barley, rye, maize, fodder and root crops. Fodder crops are an important component of mixed farming.
- (iii) The rotation and inter-cropping play an important role in maintaining soil fertility, chemical fertilizers and green manures are used extensively to achieve more output.
- (iv) Equal emphasis is laid on crop cultivation and animal husbandry so that farm animals like cattle, sheep, pigs, poultry provide income along with crops.

21. Explain any five characteristics of extensive commercial grain cultivation practised in the world. All India 2014

Ans. The five characteristics of extensive commercial grain cultivation are as follows:

- (i) Commercial grain cultivation is practised in the interior parts of semi-arid lands of the mid-latitudes.
- (ii) Wheat is the principal crop, though other crops like corn, barley, oats and rye are also grown.

- (iii) The size of the farm is very large and often run into hundreds of hectares.
- (iv) This is highly mechanised agriculture in which all operations from ploughing to harvesting are done by machines.
- (v) Yield per acre is low, but yield per person is high because farms are mechanised and population is sparse.

22. Explain any five characteristics of dairy farming practised in the world.

Delhi 2013

Ans. The five characteristics of dairy farming practised in the world are as follows:

- (i) This kind of agriculture is the most advanced and efficient type of rearing of milch animals.
- (ii) It requires huge investment of capital. Animal sheds, storage facilities for fodder, feeding and milching machines add to the cost of dairy farming.
- (iii) Focus on health care, cattle breeding and veterinary services.
- (iv) Here, labour requirement is high as it is involved in rigorous care in feeding and milching.
- (v) It is practised near urban and industrial regions because these places provide market for milk and dairy products.

23. Describe any five characteristics of the economic activities of hunting and gathering practised in the world.

Delhi 2012

Ans. Characteristics of hunting and gathering practised in the world are as follows:

- (i) Gathering and hunting are the well-known oldest economic activities. These are carried out at different levels with different orientations.
- (ii) Gathering is practised in region with harsh climate conditions. It often involves primitive societies, which extract both plants and animals for food, shelter and clothing.

- (iii) The early man used stone, tools, twigs or arrows, so animals were hunted in limited number only but now due to excessive and illegal hunting (poaching) many species have become extinct or endangered.

- (iv) Gathering leads to collect valuable plant leaves, bark of trees, gatherers also plant the medicinal trees. After simple processing, they sell the products in the markets.

- (v) Gathering requires a small amount of capital investment and operates at a very low and little bit technology.

24. Where is intensive subsistence agriculture practised in the world? What are its two types? Describe any two characteristics of each types.

All India 2012

Ans. Refer to Q. No. 15.

25. What is the importance of dairy farming? Why is it mainly practised near urban and industrial centers of the world? Explain two reasons. Delhi 2011

Ans. The importance of dairy farming is as follows:

- (i) It provides fresh milk and dairy products to us.
- (ii) Due to its labour intensiveness, it provides employment to many people as high labour is involved in rigorous care in feeding and milching.
- (iii) It provides employment throughout the year, as there is no off season during the year as in the case of crop cultivation.

Dairy farming is mainly practised near urban and industrial centres because of following reasons:

- (i) These regions provide neighbourhood markets for fresh milk and dairy products.
- (ii) Milk and dairy products are perishable goods and need to be transported soon, so to reduce the time of transportation the farms are located near urban centers.

- 26.** What is subsistence agriculture? Mention any four characteristics of primitive subsistence agriculture.

All India 2011

Ans. It means an agriculture in which farmer and his family consume all or nearly all the locally grown products. It can be divided into two categories i.e. primitive subsistence and intensive subsistence agriculture. Characteristics of primitive subsistence agriculture are as follows:

- (i) This kind of cultivation is practised by many tribes in tropics.
- (ii) Vegetation is cleared by fire and ashes used in fertility of soil.
- (iii) Cultivated fields are small so that people use only primitive tools such as sticks and hoes.
- (iv) After 3 to 5 years when the soil loses its fertility, then farmers clear another patch of forest land for cultivation.

- 27.** '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.

HOTS; Delhi 2009

Ans. The interior parts of semi-arid lands of the mid latitudes in the world are the areas where extensive commercial grain cultivation takes place.

Here the size of farms is very large and population is in small number. That is why entire operations of cultivation right from ploughing to harvesting is mechanised. Therefore, yield per person is high as the number of people working in farms is less and lot of machines are used. However, the size of the farms are very large due to which per acre production or yield is low even though the total production is high.

This type of agriculture is practised in Eurasian Steppes, Canadian and American Prairies, Pampas of Argentina, Velds of South Africa, Australian Downs and the Canterbury plains of New Zealand. Wheat is the principal crop and other crops are corn, barley, oats and rye.

- 28.** What is subsistence agriculture? Name its two categories. State three main features of each category. **All India 2008**

Ans. Refer to Q. No 15 and 26.

- 29.** What is the meaning of market gardening and horticulture. Describe any four characteristics of this type of agriculture of the world. **All India 2008**

Ans. This type of agriculture specialise in the production of high value crops such as vegetables, fruits and flowers, solely devoted to the urban markets. These farms are located near urban areas.

Features of market gardening and horticulture are as follows:

- (i) Farms are small in size and located near urban centers where good transportation facilities are available.
- (ii) It is both labour and capital intensive and lays emphasis on the use of irrigation, HYV seeds, fertilizers, insecticides, greenhouses and artificial heating systems in colder regions.
- (iii) The regions where farmers specialise in cultivation of vegetables only is known as truck farming as the distance between the urban market and farms can be covered overnight by trucks.
- (iv) This type of agriculture is practised in well developed and densely populated regions of North-West Europe, North-Eastern USA and the Mediterranean regions. The Netherlands is specialised in growing flower and horticultural crops, especially tulips.

5 Marks Questions

19. Explain five factors that influence the industrial location in the world.

Delhi 2015, 2010

Ans. Factors influencing the industrial location in the world are as follows:

Access to Market Market refers to the people for whom goods are manufactured. Market affects the location of an industry. A manufacturing unit is established near the market area. Areas having more population are big markets for manufactured goods, as compared to areas having less population. Apart from it, areas having population with more purchasing power also have a big market.

Access to Raw Material Industries that use heavy, bulky and weight-losing raw materials are established near the source of raw material. For e.g. in sugar industries, sugarcane is a perishable and weight-losing raw material. To reduce the transport cost, industries are located near source of raw material.

Access to Sources of Energy Industries using more power and energy are established near the source of energy, e.g. aluminium industry.

Access to Transportation and Communication Industries are located in areas that have efficient transport network to get raw material from various regions and supply manufactured goods to market. Communication network is also needed to communicate with the consumers. Thus, transport and communication are important factors that affect the location of an industry.

Government Policies Favourable government policies that promote industrialisation is also important in deciding the location of an industry.

20. Define the term manufacturing. Explain any four features of small scale manufacturing. Delhi 2014

Ans. Manufacturing 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 for higher value for sale in local or distant markets.

The four features of small scale manufacturing are as follows:

- (i) It differs from household industries and large scale industries by its production techniques and place.
- (ii) This type of manufacturing uses local raw material, simple power driven machines and semi-skilled labour.
- (iii) It provides employment and raises local purchasing power.
- (iv) These manufacturing units have developed labour intensive techniques in order to provide employment to their population.

21. Define manufacturing. Classify manufacturing industries on the basis of size into three categories and explain the important characteristics of each type. Delhi 2013

Ans. For definition and characteristics of manufacturing industries, refer to Q. No. 20. On the basis of their size, industries are classified into the following:

Cottage Manufacturing

- (a) It is the smallest manufacturing unit.
- (b) The artisans use local raw materials.
- (c) Part time labour or artisan's family members produce everyday goods in their homes with the help of simple tools.
- (d) Finished goods may be used for consumption in the same household or for sale in the local market.

Large Scale Manufacturing

- (a) It requires a large market.
- (b) It needs enormous energy and various raw materials.
- (c) It also requires specialised workers, advanced technology, assembly line mass production and huge capital.
- (d) Now, it has diffused to almost all over the world.

22. Explain the role of power and raw material in the location of heavy industries in India. HOTS; Delhi 2013

Ans. Power All the Industries require energy as they are run by energy such as cotton textile and Iron and steel Industries. Role of power is as follows:

- (i) Power provides the motive force for machines.
- (ii) Its supply has to be ensured before the location of any Industry.
- (iii) Certain Industries like aluminum and synthetic nitrogen manufacturing industries tend to be located near sources of power.

Raw material Industries are located in those areas where raw material is available near to the industry. Role of raw material is as follows:

- (i) Industries using weight-losing raw materials are located in the regions where raw material is located.
- (ii) Sugar mills, pulp industries, copper smelting and pig iron industries are located near their raw material.
- (iii) Most of the iron and steel industries are located near coal fields or near sources of iron ore.

23. Explain the significance of iron and steel industry of India giving three points. Delhi 2012

Ans. Iron and steel industry is basic to the industrial development of the country.

The development of the iron and steel industry opened the doors to the rapid industrial development in India. The main significance of iron and steel industry are:

- (i) Almost all sectors of the Indian Industry depends heavily on the iron and steel industry for their basic infrastructure.
- (ii) It provides raw material for other industries such as machine tools used for further production.
- (iii) Iron and steel provide base for all other industries, so it is called a basic industry.

24. Describe any five factors influencing industrial location in the world?

Delhi 2010

Ans. Refer to Q. No. 19.

Value Based Questions

25. "Africa has immense natural resources and yet it is industrially the most backward continent." Lack of which value leads to this backwardness in Africa.

Ans. Lack of following values leads to the backwardness of Africa:

- (i) Nationalism
- (ii) Social welfare
- (iii) Caring attitude towards people.

26. "It is the smallest manufacturing unit. The artisans use local raw material and simple tools to produce every day goods in their homes with the help of their family members or part time labour." Explain the value which can be seen in these industry.

Ans. The household Industries shows following values:

- (i) Participation of community.
- (ii) Caring attitude towards people.
- (iii) Economic welfare of people.

5 Marks Questions

15. What is tourism? Analyse any four tourist attractions in the world.

Delhi 2016

or

Define the term tourism. Explain any four factors which attract tourists in the world. Delhi 2013

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. The four factors which attract tourists in the world are as follows:

Climate The climatic conditions of any region decide the demand for tourism. People from colder places want to visit warm places and *vice versa*. People from hilly terrain want to visit beaches and people living around sea-shore wish to visit hilly areas, e.g. the Mediterranean lands and Southern Europe, due to their considerable higher temperature during winters attract tourists from Europe.

Landscape Attractive environment like mountains, lakes, spectacular sea coasts and landscapes not completely altered by man are important tourist destinations.

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.

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.

16. What is medical tourism? Explain the scope of medical services for overseas patients in India. All India 2015

Ans. When medical treatment is combined with international tourism activity, it leads itself to what is commonly known as medical tourism. The scope of medical tourism for overseas patients in India is as follows:

- (i) In 2005, about 55,000 patients from USA visited India for treatment. In this way, India has emerged as the leading country of medical tourism in the world.
- (ii) It brings foreign currency to India.
- (iii) World class hospitals with latest technology are located in metropolitan cities of India. These hospitals cater to patients all over the world.
- (iv) This kind of tourism brings abundant benefits to developing countries like India.

Therefore, medical tourism has wide scope in India.

17. 'Services are very important aspect for economic development of a country.' Analyse the statement by explaining five components of a service sector.

HOTS: Delhi 2011

Ans. Service sector is very important for the development of economy in the world. It is related to all kinds of services like education, health, welfare, business services, etc in

exchange of payments. This sector also provides employment to a large number of people. The major components of services are:

- (i) Business services like advertising, legal services, public relations and counselling.
- (ii) Finance, insurance and real estate includes banking services.
- (iii) Wholesale and retail trading with the producers and consumers.
- (iv) Transport and communication such as railway, roadway, shipping, airline services, etc.
- (v) Entertainment and mass media such as television, radio, films, magazines and newspapers.

☑ Value Based Questions

18. Cities of developed and developing countries reflect marked differences in their planning and development. Which values lead to development of these cities?

Ans. The values which lead to development of these cities are:

- (i) Patriotism
- (ii) Mass-Centric policy
- (iii) Democratic principles

19. "Tertiary activities include both production and exchange. The production involves the provision of services that are consumed. The output is indirectly measured in terms of wages and salaries. Exchange involves trade, transport and communication facilities that are used to overcome distance. Tertiary activities therefore involve the commercial output of services rather than the production of tangible goods." What values can be learnt from above passage?

Ans. The passage shows us the values of:

- (i) Participation of community
- (ii) Public welfare
- (iii) Economic development

21. Why is Rhine the world's most heavily used waterway? Explain any three reasons. Delhi 2013

Ans. Rhine is the world's most heavily used waterway due to following reasons:

- (i) It is world's heavily used waterway with more than 20,000 ocean going ships and 200,000 inland vessels exchange their cargo in this route.
- (ii) Huge tonnage moves along this stretch of the waterway.
- (iii) The river Rhine is navigable for 700 km from Rotterdam in Netherlands to Basel in Switzerland.

22. Mention the famous oil pipeline of the USA. How are pipelines one of the most convenient modes of transport?

Delhi 2011

Ans. There is a dense network of oil pipelines in USA which run from the producing areas to consuming areas. One such famous pipeline called Big Inch carries petroleum from the oil wells of the Gulf of Mexico to the North-Eastern states.

Pipelines are one of the most convenient modes of transport as they are used extensively to transport liquids and gases such as water, petroleum, oil and natural gas. They can carry liquid and gaseous materials for a long distance without any interruption or delays. The pipelines directly link the producing areas to the consuming areas. So they are one of the most convenient modes of transport.

5 Marks Questions

23. Classify means of communication on the basis of scale and quality into two categories. Explain any two characteristics of each category.

HOTS; All India 2017

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

It means conveyance of information from the place of origin to the place of destination through a channel. On the basis of scale and quality communication services can be divided into following types:

Personal Communication Personal means of communication convey information between two people only. For example, postal services, telephone, telegraph and fax services, internet, etc. Its major characteristics are:

- (i) It convey information between two people only.
- (ii) It is very fast and efficient way of communication.

Mass Communication Radio and television help to relay news, pictures and information to vast audiences around the world and hence they are termed as mass media. Its major characteristics are:

- (i) It convey information to large audiences.
- (ii) They are vital for advertising and entertainment.

24. 'The Suez and the Panama Canal are two vital man-made navigation canals which serve as the gateways of commerce for both the Eastern and Western worlds.' In the light of this statement, explain the economic significance of these two canals.

HOTS; Delhi 2016

or

Name the vital man-made shipping canal linking the Mediterranean sea and the Red sea. Write any four characteristics of this canal. All India 2010

Ans. The Suez and the Panama Canal are the two vital man-made navigation canals.

Suez canal links Mediterranean sea and the Red sea. It was constructed in 1869. It is the vital man-made shipping canal which acts as a linkage between Eastern and Western world.

For characteristics of Suez Canal, refer to Q. No. 42.

Panama canal connects the Atlantic ocean with the Pacific. It is an artificial 48 mile waterway. Following are the main Characteristics of Panama Canal:

- (i) Panama canal links Colon on the Atlantic ocean to the Panama in the Pacific ocean.
- (ii) It shortens the distance between New York and San Francisco by 13,000 km by sea. The distance between Western Europe and West coast of USA is also shortened.
- (iii) This canal is about 72 km long and involves a deep cutting for a length of 12 km.
- (iv) It has six lock systems and ships cross the different level through these lock systems.

Both the canals are economically significant as they have cut down the sea route by many thousand kilometres. The ships can now reach faster and hence more trade is possible. Though, the economic significance of Panama canal is less than Suez canal.

25. 'Trans- Canadian railway line is considered as the economic artery of Canada.' Support the statement with suitable examples. **HOTS; All India 2016**

Ans. The Trans-Canadian railway line is considered the economic artery of Canada due to the following reasons:

- (i) This railway line covers a distance of 7,050 km running from Halifax in the East to Vancouver on the Pacific coast.
- (ii) It connects important cities of Montreal, Ottawa, Winnipeg and Calgary.
- (iii) It connects the Quebec-Montreal industrial region with the wheat belt of the Prairie region, thus gaining economic significance.
- (iv) This line also connects the coniferous forest region in the North to Quebec-Montreal and the Prairies. All these regions have become complementary to each other.

- (v) A loop line from Winnipeg to Thunder Bay (Lake Superior) connects this rail line with one of the important waterways in the world.

26. "The Rhine water ways is the world's most heavily used inland waterway". "In the light of this statement, examine the significance of the water way.

HOTS; All India 2016

Ans. The Rhine water ways is significant in the following ways:

- (i) It is world's heavily used waterway with more than 20,000 ocean going ships and 200,000 inland vessels exchange their cargo in this route.
- (ii) Huge tonnage moves along this stretch of the waterway.
- (iii) The river Rhine is navigable for 700 km from Rotterdam in Netherlands to Basel in Switzerland.
- (iv) It flows through a rich coal field which has made the whole region prosperous manufacturing area.
- (v) The waterway links the industrial areas of Germany, France, Switzerland, Belgium, Netherlands with North Atlantic sea routes.

27. Explain the importance of 'communication services' in the world. **All India 2016**

Ans. The importance of communication services in the world is as follows:

- (i) Communication connects the people living in different parts of the world, due to which trade is possible.
- (ii) Communication through Optic Fibre Cables allows large quantities of data to be transmitted rapidly, securely and are virtually error free.
- (iii) Communication through satellites has connected around 1000 million people in more than 100 countries.
- (iv) Cyber space or Internet is the latest technology for accessing information over computer networks.
- (v) New technologies have connected people and it is very easy to send or receive messages, information. This has made the concept of global village a reality.

- 28.** Which means of transport is extensively used for carrying water, petroleum, natural gas and other liquids? Describe the network of this means of transport in the world.

Delhi 2015

Ans. The means of transport used extensively for carrying water, petroleum, natural gas and other liquids is pipeline transport. There is a dense network of pipelines in USA which runs from the producing areas to the consuming areas. One such famous pipeline is Big Inch.

Pipelines are used extensively to connect oil wells to ports and the refineries or domestic markets. The longest proposed international oil and natural gas pipeline will pass through Iran, India and Pakistan.

In New Zealand, milk is being supplied through pipelines from farms to factories. In Europe, Russia and West Asia, oil wells are linked to refineries through pipelines. Turkmenistan in Central Asia has extended pipelines to Iran and also to parts of India.

- 29.** Describe the journey of development of land transport from the days of humans as carriers and the cable ways of today. **HOTS; Delhi 2015**

Ans. Land transport refers to the movement of goods and services that takes place over land by way of road or rails.

In earlier days, humans themselves were carriers. People were carried on palanquin (palki/doli). Later animals were used as beasts of burden as on mules, horses and camels. With the invention of wheel, carts and wagons were made that facilitated land transport.

The revolution in transport came about only after the invention of steam engine. The first railway line was started in 1825 in Northern England and railways became the most popular and fastest mode of transportation.

The invention of internal combustion engine revolutionised road transport in terms of road quality and vehicles playing over them. Among the newer development in land transportation are pipelines, ropeways and cableways.

- 30.** Name the longest Trans-Continental railway of the world. Describe its any four features. **Delhi 2015**

Ans. The longest Trans-Continental railway of the world is Trans-Siberian railway.

Four features of Trans-Siberian railways are as follows:

- (i) The Trans-Siberian railways runs from St Petersburg in the West to Vladivostok on the Pacific coast in the East. It is Asia's most important route.
- (ii) It links the Asian region with the West European market.
- (iii) It runs across the Ural mountains where Chita is an agro centre and Irkutsk, a fur centre.
- (iv) There are several connecting links to the South.

- 31.** Which shipping canal links the Atlantic ocean and the Pacific ocean? Explain its any four characteristics. **All India 2015**

Ans. The canal that links the Atlantic and Pacific ocean is Panama Canal.

For the characteristics of Panama Canal refer to Q. No. 24.

- 32.** What is the importance of railways as a mode of land transport? Explain any four main features of the railway network in Europe. **All India 2015**

or

Explain any five characteristics of rail transport in Europe. **All India 2012**

Ans. Railways cover long distances and they are ideal for the transportation of bulky goods. Large number of people also travel by railways. They also form the connecting link between the ocean vessels, barges, boats, motor trucks and pipelines.

Following are the characteristics of rail transport in Europe:

- (i) Most of the railways in Europe is double or multiple tracked.
- (ii) Total length of railway line in Europe is 440,000 km.
- (iii) Belgium has highest railway density of 1 km of railway for every 6.5 sq km area.
- (iv) In many countries of Europe, passenger transport is more important than freight.
- (v) After the development of more flexible system of roadways and airways. The trans-continental railway line has become less important.

33. Which is the longest trans-continental railway of North America? Describe its any four features. All India 2015

Ans. The longest trans-continental railway of North America is Trans-Canadian railway. For the features of Trans-Canadian railway, refer to Q. No. 25.

34. State any three characteristics of water transport. Why is traffic far less on the Cape of Good Hope route? Delhi 2012

Ans. Three characteristics of water transport are as follows:

- (i) Water transportation does not require route construction. The oceans are linked with each other and offer smooth routes travelable in all directions with less maintenance costs.
- (ii) It is cheaper means of transportation because the friction of water is less than that of the land and energy cost is lower.
- (iii) Very heavy cargo like coal, cement, timber and metallic ores can be transported through inland water ways.

The reasons for the less traffic on the Cape of Good Hope route are as follows:

- (i) There is limited development and population in South America and Africa, so demand is less.

- (ii) Both South America and Africa have similar products and resources.
- (iii) Large scale industries are only present in South-Eastern Brazil and Plata estuary.
- (iv) There is little traffic on the route which links Rio-de Janeiro and Cape Town.

35. Which continent has the highest road density? Why do traffic congestions occur on road? Explain any three measures to solve the problem of traffic congestion. Delhi 2012

Ans. North America has the highest road density. About 33% of world's total motorable road length is present in North America. North America also accounts for the highest number of vehicles as compared to Europe.

There is a problem of chronic traffic congestion in most of the cities of the world. The congestion occurs because of the failure of the road networks in meeting the demands of traffic. In recent years, the traffic on roads has substantially increased. We can see peaks and troughs of traffic flow on roads at different times of the day.

The measures to solve the problem of traffic congestion are as follows:

- (i) The parking fee should be high.
- (ii) Mass Rapid Transit (MRT) system should be developed.
- (iii) The public bus services should be improved.
- (iv) Expressways should be developed to facilitate smooth traffic flow.

36. Explain the merits and demerits of road transport in the world. All India 2012

Ans. Merits of road transport are:

- (i) It is the most economical mode for short distances as compared to railways.
- (ii) It offers door-to-door services.
- (iii) It is best suited for the transportation of perishable and breakable goods.
- (iv) Construction of road is comparatively cheaper and easy.
- (v) In road transport, it is very easy to monitor vehicles and goods.

Following are the demerits of road transport:

- (i) Road transport is not sustainable in all seasons.
- (ii) Unmetalled roads become unmotorable during rainy season. Metalled ones are also damaged by floods.
- (iii) Road construction is very difficult in mountainous or desert areas.
- (iv) The maintenance of roads requires heavy expenditure.
- (v) Goods are susceptible to damage through careless driving.
- (vi) Transport is subject to traffic delay in case of road transport.

37. Explain the significance of each of the transport and communication services available in the world. Delhi 2010

Ans. Significance of various transport services are as follows:

Road Transport It is cheaper and faster mode of transport over short distances and for door-to-door services.

Railways It is best suited for bulky goods and passengers for long distances.

Water Transport It is the cheapest mode of transport because of less friction of water. Ocean routes are cheaper for carrying of bulky material from one continent to another.

Air Transport It is the fastest means of transportation. It is best suited for long distance travel and worldwide transportation of valuable cargo.

Pipelines It is used to carry liquids and gases from the producing areas to the consuming areas.

Significance of various communication services are as follows:

Satellite Communication In contemporary time, satellites communication has become very important with Internet as the largest electronic network on the planet connecting about 1000 million people in more than 100 countries.

Cyber Space-Internet This electronic network has spread unprecedently the number of users from 400 million in AD 2000 to over two billion in 2010. It has brought people from different parts of world closer to each other.

38. 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. Delhi Board 2010

Ans. The principal mode used for carrying liquid and gaseous material is pipeline transport. For the characteristics of pipeline, refer to Q. No. 28.

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

All India 2010

Ans. Inland waterways consist of rivers, lakes, canals and streams linking the coastal areas. They have been used as waterways from time immemorial. Inland waterways are important for domestic and international transport and trade. Many rivers are modified to make inland waterways possible in different developed countries. The significance of inland waterways has been rising.

The three factors responsible for the development of inland waterways in the world are:

Navigability This means width and depth of the channel that makes navigation possible.

Water Flow Another factor is continuous flow of water throughout the year so that ships, boats can easily move in the waterways.

Transport Technology Development of proper technology so that very heavy cargo like coal, timber, metallic ores can also be easily transported through inland waterways.

40. What are highways? Explain the significance of highways with examples from different continents. All India 2009

Ans. Highways are metalled roads constructed for uninterrupted vehicular movement. Highways link even city and port town in developed countries.

The significance of highways can be explained through the following examples:

North America Highways link the cities located on the Pacific coast with those of the Atlantic coast. Highway density is very high in North America, about 0.65 km per sq km. The Pan-American Highway connects the countries of South America, Central America and USA.

Europe In Europe, there is a well developed network of highways, but faces competition from railways and waterways.

Russia In Russia, important industrial regions are linked through highways. The Moscow-Vladivostok highway serves the region and it is one of the important highways of Russia.

China All the major cities in China are linked through the highways.

India In India, highways are connecting the major towns and cities. NH7 is the longest in the country which connects Varanasi and Kanyakumari.

Africa In Africa, Algiers in the North is connected to Conakry in Guinea and Cairo is connected to Capetown through highways.

41. What is the importance of roads? Explain any three reasons for the existence of good quality roads in the developed countries. All India 2009

Ans. Roads are an integral part of the transport system of a country. They play a significant role in achieving national development and contributing to the overall performance and social functioning of the community.

Freight transport by road is gaining importance because it offers door-to-door service. Road plays a very important role in the socio-economic development of the country and become the backbone of strong economies and dynamic societies.

Therefore, it is legitimate and indispensable to safeguard an industry and plays a crucial role in everyone's life by meeting the demand for the sustainable mobility of both people and goods.

The reasons for the existence of good quality roads in the developed countries are as follows:

- (i) Road construction and its maintenance requires heavy expenditure. The developed countries have resources to meet this kind of expenditure.
- (ii) Developed countries need good quality roads due to their constant requirement of linking long distance transportation in the form of motorways, autobahans, inter-state highways, etc.
- (iii) There is greater intensity and need for speedy movement of vehicular traffic.

42. Write any six characteristics of the Suez Canal. Delhi 2009

Ans. Following are the main characteristics of Suez Canal:

- (i) Suez canal links Port Said in the North and Port Suez in the South connecting the Mediterranean sea and Red sea.
- (ii) It reduced the sea route distance between Liverpool and Colombo as compared to the Cape of Good Hope route.
- (iii) It opens a new route to the Indian ocean for the Europeans.
- (iv) It has no locks.
- (v) It is 160 km long.
- (vi) The depth of Suez Canal is 10 to 15 m deep.

43. Mention any six advantages of oceanic routes. Delhi 2009

Ans. Advantages of water transport/oceanic routes are as follows:

- (i) There is no need to construct ocean routes so that cost is saved.
- (ii) Because of the less friction of water as compared to land, it is much cheaper mode of transport.
- (iii) Compared to land and air, ocean transport is a cheaper means for carrying of bulky materials over long distances.
- (iv) It does not require maintenance.
- (v) Oceans are linked with each other and the ship and cargo of various sizes can easily traversable in all directions.

44. Which is the busiest sea route in the world? Describe its four characteristics. Delhi 2008

Ans. The Northern Atlantic sea route or Big Trunk route is the busiest sea route in the world. Four important characteristics of this route are as follows:

- (i) It connects the two industrially developed regions of the world which are North-Eastern USA and North-Western Europe.
- (ii) It accounts for one-fourth of the world's foreign trade.
- (iii) Ports on this route are highly advanced and equipped with the modern facilities.
- (iv) This route exhibits highly advanced ports and harbour facilities.

45. Define the term 'Trans-Continental railways.' Write four characteristics each of Trans-Siberian railways and Trans-Canadian railways. Delhi 2008

Ans. Trans-continental railways connect the two ends of a continent while running across it. For the features of Trans-Siberian railway, refer to Q. No. 30.

For the features of Trans-Canadian railways, refer to Q. No. 25

46. Define the term 'transport'. Describe any four features of highways of North America. Delhi 2008

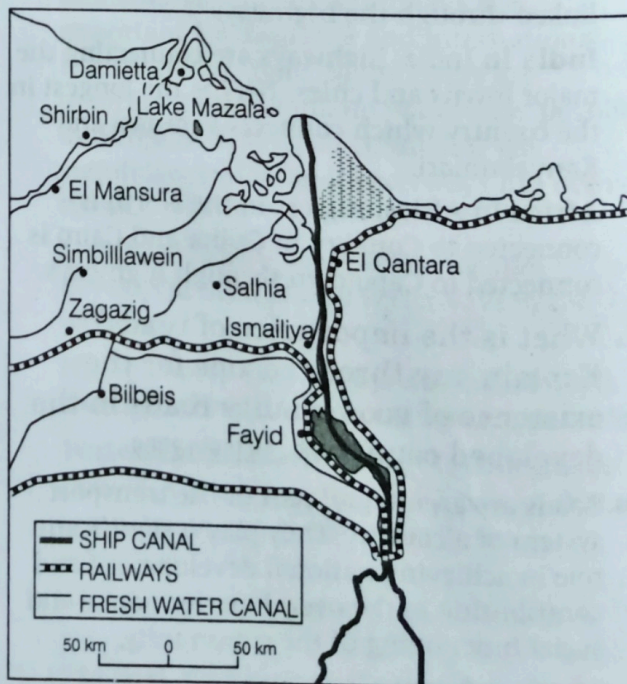
Ans. Transport is a service or facility for the carriage of persons and goods from one place to the other using different modes. Four features of highways of North America are as follows:

- (i) There is high density of highways in North America.
- (ii) Every place in North America is within a distance of 20 km.
- (iii) Cities located on the Pacific coast (West) are well connected with those of the Atlantic coast (East).
- (iv) Likewise the cities of Canada in the North are linked with those of Mexico in the South.

Map Based Questions

47. Study the map given below carefully and answer the questions that follow.

All India 2017



agricultural activity is more in lowland areas, mountains are good for tourism, etc.

Mineral Resources Different regions of the world have different proportion of mineral resources and these mineral resources provide the basis for the development of industries.

Climate It influences flora and fauna of a particular region. It ensures the diversity in the range of various products, e.g. wool production in colder regions, certain cash crops like cocoa, coffee in tropical regions.

5 Marks Questions

19. “In modern times international trade is the basis of the world economy.”

Support the statement with example.

HOTS; All India 2017

Ans. International trade is the base of the world economy in the modern times. The exchange of surplus goods between different countries is called International trade. It is basis of the world economy because:

- (i) The resources are unevenly distributed. International trade help in removing these differences.

- (ii) International trade lead to foreign investment in developing countries which lack in capital required for the development.
- (iii) Export and import help countries to gain foreign exchanges.
- (iv) Trade also help to raise the standard of living of the people of the developing countries.
- (v) International trade is the index of economic development of a country.

20. Differentiate between bilateral trade and multilateral trade. Explain how ports are helpful in trade. Delhi 2014

Ans.

Basis	Bilateral Trade	Multilateral Trade
Involvement of countries	It is the trade between two countries.	It is the trade among different trading partners.
Complementary or Supplementary	In this type of trade, commodities of two countries are complementary.	The trade is not complementary but supplementary.
Variation in Commodities	This type of trade is limited to certain commodities.	This type of trade includes exchange of various types of goods and services.

Ports are helpful in trade because:

- (i) Ports are gateways of international trade.
- (ii) They promote international trade.
- (iii) Ports provide facilities of docking, loading, unloading and storage facilities for cargo.
- (iv) Large amount of goods can be taken in by ships.
- (v) The quantity of cargo handled by a port is an indicator of the level of development of its hinterland.

21. Why are ports known as 'gateways of international trade'? Explain any three characteristics of inland ports.

All India 2014

Ans. Ports are the chief gateways of the world of international trade. They are called so due to the following reasons:

- (i) These ports facilitate the passage of cargos and travellers from one country to another.
- (ii) These ports provide facilities of docking, loading, unloading and storage facilities for cargo, which are meant to export or import. In order to provide these facilities, the port authorities make arrangements for maintaining navigable channels, arranging tugs and barges and providing labour and managerial services.
- (iii) Large ports offer particularly attractive locations for lead industries and distribution-intensive enterprises.

Important characteristics of the inland ports are as follows:

- (i) Inland ports are located away from the sea coast.
- (ii) They are linked to the sea through a river or a canal, e.g. Manchester is linked with a canal.
- (iii) Such ports are accessible to flat bottom ships or barges.

22. What is the role of 'World Trade Organisation' as an international organisation? Why has the World Trade Organisation been criticised by some countries? Explain the role of World Trade Organisation. Delhi 2014

or

Explain any two functions of WTO. Why has this organisation been criticised? Give three arguments in this regard. **All India 2011**

Ans. World Trade Organisation was set-up on 1st January, 1995 after transformation of GATT (General Agreement for Tariffs and Trade).

The two functions of WTO are as follows:

- (i) It sets the rules for the global trading system.
- (ii) It promotes free and fair trade amongst different countries of the world.

WTO or World Trade Organisation has always been criticised by those who are worried about the effects of free trade and economic globalisation. The critique of WTO is based on an argument that free trade is not beneficial to the ordinary people as it is widening the gulf between rich and poor by making rich countries more rich. This is because the influential nations try to satisfy their commercial interests through WTO.

In addition, these countries have not fully opened their markets to developing countries. Critics also argue that important issues like health, workers' rights, child labour and environment have been ignored by WTO.

On 1st January, 1995, the GATT was transformed into the World Trade Organisation to set-up an institution for the promotion of free and fair trade amongst different countries of the world. The WTO sets the rules for the global trading system. This system also covers trade in services, such as telecommunication and banking and other issues including intellectual rights.

23. Explain the two types of international trade. Examine any three possible negative impacts of globalisation alongwith free trade in the world. Delhi 2013

Ans. International trade is the exchange of capital, goods and services across international borders or territories.

There are two types of international trade:

Bilateral Trade It refers to the trade between two countries. The two countries are specialised in certain commodities and hence, they enter into an agreement to trade specified commodities between them.

Multilateral Trade It is conducted with many trading countries. The same country can trade with a large number of other countries. The status of the Most Favoured Nation (MFN) can be granted by such country to some of the trading partners.

Three possible negative impacts of globalisation alongwith free trade in the world are as follows:

- (i) It does not provide level playing field by imposing unfavourable conditions hence, retard the growth of trade for developing countries.
- (ii) Cheaper goods from foreign countries may harm the sell of domestic goods.
- (iii) The phenomena of dumping may be visible in the markets of developing countries.

24. Explain any five bases of international trade. Delhi 2012, 08, All India 2012

or

Examine the five bases of international trade which are responsible for promoting international trade. All India 2011

Ans. Five bases of international trade are as follows:

Difference in National Resources The distribution of world's national resources is uneven due to different physical make ups like geology, relief, soil and climate.

Population Factors Type and volume of goods traded between different regions of world are affected by the size, distribution and diversity of people. It includes cultural factors and size of population.

Stage of Economic Development The nature of commodities traded changes with the change in stage of economic development of countries. In less developed countries, agriculture is the most important sector. These countries export agro products to the industrialised nations and import machinery and finished products from them.

Extent of Foreign Investment

Developing countries lack in capital which is required for the development of mining, oil drilling, heavy engineering, lumbering and plantation agriculture.

Transport With the development of modern means of transport and the expansion of rail, ocean and air transport, trade has expanded spatially. In early time, only high value items, e.g. gems, silk and spices were traded over long distances because of the lack of efficient means of transport.

- 25.** Why are ports called gateways of international trade? Explain any three facilities provided by them.

All India 2008

Ans. The word 'port' is derived from the Latin word 'porta' which means door or gateway. It play an important role in international trade. Therefore they are called gateways of International trade. cargos and travellers pass from one port of the world to another through there ports.

They act as collection centres of commodities from their hinter land for further shipment to foreign destinations on one hand. On the other hand, they act as receiving centres of foreign consignment. International trade on large scale is possible only through these ports.

Ports are helpful in trade by:

- (i) Promoting international trade.
- (ii) Provide facilities of docking.
- (iii) Storage facilities of cargo.
- (iv) Maintain Navigable channels.
- (v) Arrange tugs and barges.

Value Based Questions

- 26.** "Fifteenth century onwards, the European colonialism began and along with trade of exotic commodities, a new form of trade emerged which was called slave trade. The Portuguese, Dutch, Spaniards, and British captured African natives and forcefully transported them to the newly discovered Americas for their labour in the plantations. Slave trade was a lucrative business for more than two hundred years till it was abolished in Denmark in 1792, Great Britain in 1807 and United States in 1808."

Which value leads to abolition of slave trade?

Ans. Slave trade was abolished due to following values:

- (i) Racism towards Black people.
- (ii) Freedom
- (iii) Dignity of Black people.

- 27.** "International trade is the result of specialisation in production. It benefits the world economy if different countries practice specialisation and division of labour in the production of commodities or provision of services. Each kind of specialisation can give rise to trade. Thus, international trade is based on the principle of comparative advantage. complementarity and transferability of goods and services and in principle, should be mutually beneficial to the trading partners."

Which value is benefitted by international trade?

Ans. International trade benefits following values:

- (i) Globalisation
- (ii) Liberalisation
- (iii) National Pride

uplands which are not prone to flooding and in terraces and levees which are dry point, e.g. in tropical countries people built houses on stilts near marshy lands to protect themselves from floods, insects and pests.

5 Marks Questions

14. Describe any five patterns of rural settlements in the world on the basis of forms and shapes. Delhi 2014

or

Explain any five patterns of rural settlements in the world with the help of suitable diagrams. Delhi 2013

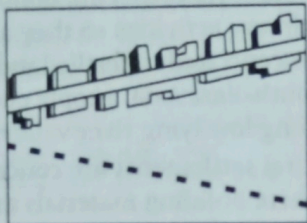
or

Name five patterns of rural settlements on the basis of forms or shapes developed in different regions of the world. Write one characteristic of each. Delhi 2011

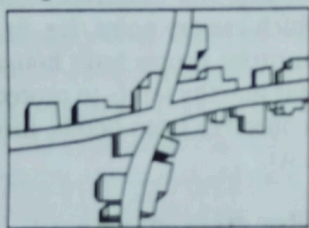
Ans. Patterns of rural settlements reflect the way the houses are sited in relation to each other. The site of the village, the surrounding topography and terrain influence the size and shape of a village.

The patterns of rural settlements on the basis of forms and shapes are:

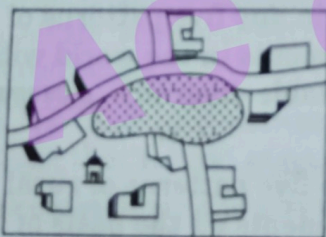
Linear Pattern In such settlements, houses are located along a road, river, canal edge of a valley or along a levee.



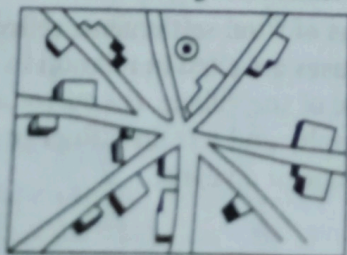
Rectangular/ Cross-shape Pattern Such patterns of rural settlements are found in the plain areas or wide inter montane valleys. The roads are rectangular and cut each other at right angles.



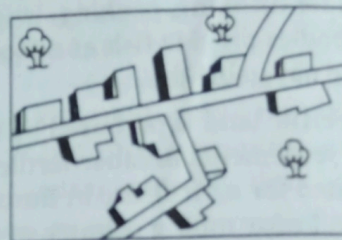
Circular Pattern Circular villages develop around lakes, tanks and some times the village is planned in such a way that the central part remains open and is used for keeping the animals to protect them from wild animals.



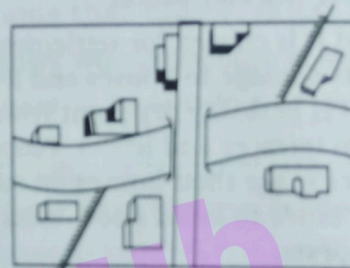
Star-like Pattern Where several roads converge, star shaped settlements develop by the houses built along the roads.



T-Shaped, Y-shaped, Cross-Shaped or Cruciform Settlements T-shaped settlements develop at tri-junctions of the roads while Y-shaped settlements emerge as the places where two roads converge on the third-one and houses are built along these roads. Cruciform settlements develop on the cross roads and houses extend in all the four directions.



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



15. Explain any five major problems of the rural settlements in the developing countries of the world.

All India 2014, 2012, Delhi 2012

OR

Explain the meaning of rural settlements. Describe any four problems related to rural settlements of the world. All India 2010

Ans. Rural settlements are closely and directly related settlements to land. The primary occupation of these settlements is dominated by agriculture, animal husbandry, fishing, etc.

Rural settlements are now facing various problems which are as follows:

Scarcity of Water The villages of developing countries lack proper water supply.

Particularly, people from mountainous area have to bring drinking water from long distances. Water borne diseases like cholera and jaundice are prevalent in the villages of developing countries.

Improper Housing Facilities Houses in the rural areas of the developing countries are not properly ventilated. They are designed in such a way that animal sheds along with its fodder are kept within the houses.

Pattern design and building materials are not according to ecological requirement. For instance, houses in areas prone to heavy rainfalls and flood are made up of mud, wood and thatch.

Lack of General Facilities Lack of sanitation facilities (i.e. toilet facilities garbage disposal facilities, etc) which cause health related problems.

Lack of Connectivity Road networks are very primitive because roads are unmetalled and lack in modern communication network. Due to lack of road network, rainy season cuts off the settlement and causes difficulties in providing emergency services.

Lack of Infrastructure Most of the villages have to face serious problems due to poor villagisation and extension of villages over a large area, but in scattered manner. South Asian villages face the situation like flood and drought which also affect the crop cultivation due to lack of irrigation facilities. In the developing countries, rural settlements lack proper infrastructure which causes great challenge and opportunity for planners.

6. Explain any five factors that affect the location of rural settlements of the world. Delhi 2013, 12, 08

Ans. The location of rural settlements is affected by the following factors:

Water Supply Generally, settlements are founded near water bodies like rivers, lakes and springs for water availability as water is needed for drinking, cooking, irrigation, etc. Water bodies provide fish as a food source and they are navigable too.

Land Fertile land is preferred by the people for the settlements because fertile lands are best suited for agriculture in Europe. Villages are found near rolling country, avoiding swampy, low lying land whereas in South-East Asia, people are located near low lying river valleys and coastal plains, best suited for rice cultivation.

Upland It is chosen for settlement because it prevents damage to houses and loss of life by flood. It is basically dry point which prefer to settle on terraces and levees. People in tropical countries make their houses on stilts near marshy lands to avoid flood, insects and animal pests.

Building Material Wood and stone used as building material possess another advantage of settlements. Earlier, these villages grew after forest clearing. For instance, cave dwelling were important in loess (sediment) areas of China. Houses in Africa are made up of mud bricks. Similarly, polar regions have Eskimos who build their houses by ice blocks i.e. igloos.

Defence At the time of political instability, war, hostility of neighbouring groups, villages were built on hills and island for adherence of defence, e.g. upstanding inselbergs in Nigeria formed good defensive sites. Most of the forts in India are located on highland or hills.

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

or

Name the five types of urban settlements in the world. Write one main feature of each type. All India 2008

Ans. Urban centres are chosen as town, city, conurbation, megalopolis, million city on the basis of size, availability of services and functions. These are the features of the urban centres too.

The five types of urban settlements in the world and their main features are as follows:

Town The concept of 'town' can be understood with the act of looking at village. They specialised in functions such as manufacturing, retail, whole sale, trade and professional services.

City A leading town which has transformed multi-functions regarded as a city which has become better, greater or larger than local or regional rivals. They foster to have transport terminals, major financial institutions and regional administration offices.

Conurbation In 1915, Patrick Geddes coined the term conurbation which means separated large area or urban development joining towns or cities. For instance, Greater London Manchester, Chicago and Tokyo.

Megalopolis In 1957, Jean Gottman popularised the term megalopolis which is a Greek word meaning great city. The term shows the extension of super metropolitan region as union of conurbation. For instance, an urban landscape which is stretching from Boston in the North to South of Washington in USA is the best example of a megalopolis.

Million City The cities in the world are moving and growing day-by-day as never before. For instance in 1800, London reached the million mark, Paris in 1850, New York in 1860 and in 1950 there were number of cities crossing the million mark (i.e. 80 such cities). The number of million cities growing with the rate of increase which has been seen in three fold in every three decades.

- 18.** Classify human settlements of the world into two types by their shapes. Explain any two features of each.

HOTS; All India 2012

or

What is settlement? Classify settlements of the world on the basis of their shape into two categories. Mention any three characteristics of each. **HOTS; All India 2011**

Ans. Human settlement refers to the cluster or group of human houses. These houses may vary from a small hut to a large house of any type or size.

They can be temporary or permanent inhabited place which might be designed or redesigned. Every settlement is different from other in size, type and function but settlements are moving in continuity with time and space.

Settlements can be divided into two types on the basis of shape:

Compact/Nucleated Settlements

Characteristics of nucleated/compact settlement are:

- (a) In this type of settlement, houses are built very close to each other.
- (b) It is found along river valleys and in fertile plains.
- (c) People in communities are tied or linked together and share their common occupations.

Dispersed Settlements

Characteristics of dispersed settlements are:

- (a) Houses in this settlement are spaced far apart and often interspersed with fields.
- (b) These are dispersed, but binds the settlement together through cultural feature such as a place of worship or a market.
- (c) The dispersed settlements are found in the form of few huts in remote jungles, hills with farms or pastures.

19. What are rural settlements? What are the two types of rural settlements in the world? How are they different from each other? Give three points of distinction. Delhi 2011

Ans. Rural settlements consist of villages in which most of the people are closely and directly related to land. They are dominated by primary activities. The two types of rural settlements in the world are compact or nucleated settlement and dispersed settlement.

Differences between compact settlements and dispersed settlements are as follows:

Compact Settlements	Dispersed Settlements
Spacing between houses is less as compared to dispersed settlements.	Spacing between houses is more as compared to compact settlements.
Fertile plains and river valleys are ideal for the development of this type of settlements.	Forested areas and areas having extreme temperature are ideal for the development of this type of settlements.
Compact and congested houses with narrow street pattern are some features of this type of settlements.	Houses can be seen as isolated huts in remote jungle and hills with large farm and pastures.
Usually people practise cultivation.	Usually, people rear their animals.
Population is more and it creates a high pressure on available cultivable land.	Population is less and their pressure on land is negligible.

20. Explain any five major environmental problems related to urban settlements in the developing countries. Delhi 2009

Ans. Environmental problems related to urban settlements are as follows:

- (i) The large urban population in developing countries not only uses but also disposes off a huge quantity of water and all types of waste materials.

- (ii) Massive use of traditional fuel in domestic and industrial sectors severely pollutes the air.
- (iii) An improper sewerage system creates unhealthy conditions.
- (iv) The domestic and industrial wastes are either let into the general sewerage or dumped without treatment at unspecified locations.
- (v) Huge concrete structures created to accommodate the population also generate lot of heat, thus creating environmental problems.

21. Classify human settlements of the world into two categories. Mention four characteristics of each category. All India 2009

Ans. There are two categories of human settlement, which are described below:

Rural Settlements They are close to land and have direct contact with natural environment. Dwellers are mostly engaged in primary activities such as agriculture, fishing and mining. Pressure of population on land is less.

Characteristics of rural settlements are as follows:

- (i) The main economic activities of dwellers are cultivation, fishing, animal husbandry, forestry and other primary activities.
- (ii) Houses are built far from each other i.e. spacing between the houses is more.
- (iii) Agriculture and other production in rural area support industries of urban areas. Rural area not only supports its population but also of urban areas in terms of food requirement.
- (vi) Social bonds in rural areas are strong and life is simple.

Urban Settlements Urban settlements are centres of industries and services. Most of the dwellers i.e. about 75% are engaged in these activities. Pressure of population is more on land as they have high density of population. Towns, cities, etc are examples of urban settlements. Characteristics of urban settlements are as follows:

- (i) Unlike rural dwellers, urban people are engaged in secondary, tertiary and quaternary activities such as manufacturing, trade, transport, services, research and development.
- (ii) Industries in urban areas are run by the raw material provided by rural areas and in return they provide finished products and their services to rural people.
- (iii) Houses are closely built to each other i.e. spacing between the houses is less.
- (iv) Social bonds in urban areas are formal and life is complex, fast and surrounded with various problems.