

Geography- 6

A. Mcqs

1. A. Subsistence agriculture 2.c. Double cropping 3.c. Cultivation of grapes
4.C. Plots of land are fragmented 5.a. France

B. Write (T) for the true and (F) for false.

- 1.True 2.false 3.true 4.true 5.true 6.true

D. Give reasons.

1. Agriculture is the base of Indian economy because more than 60 percent of Indians are engaged in this activity. Agriculture is the source of livelihood for major part of the country. Agriculture is also the primary economic activity.
2. Green revolution has revolutionised the Indian agriculture as it introduced many high yielding varieties of seeds, facilitated the use of fertilisers, and made it easier to take loans to invest in tube wells, pumps and tractors. All these efforts led to an increase in productivity and made India self-sufficient in food grains.
3. Coffee is grown on the hill slopes as it requires warm and wet climate and well drained loamy soil rich in humus, iron and calcium. At the time of ripening of berries, dry climate is needed.
4. Wheat is the staple food of temperate areas as it needs a cool, moist growing season but sunny weather at the time of harvest. It grows widely in well drained loamy soil. It needs adequate supply of chemical fertilizers and insecticides.
5. The better quality sugarcane comes from peninsular India, as the sucrose content is higher because of favourable climate conditions.

E. Short answers

1. Agriculture refers mainly to the tilling of the soil for growing crops and rearing of livestock. The factors affecting agriculture are-climate, type of soil, relief, topography and socio-economic conditions.
2. The nomadic people clear the land by cutting or burning trees. The ashes enrich the soil and insects and pests, and providing them with a clear patch of land to cultivate. They scatter the seeds and tend to the fields for a year or so. The soil loses its fertility owing to heavy rains. Weeds and unwanted vegetation encroaches the plots, so the tribals move out to clear a fresh patch of forested land, after one or two years. The yield of the crops is very low. This makes shifting agriculture a wasteful method of cultivation.
3. Crop rotation retains soil fertility as a variety of crops is grown in succession, alternated with legumes.
4. Agriculture is the most important in an economy. Economic activities are of three types. Agriculture is the primary activity. Agriculture is a source of livelihood for more than half of the world's population. More than 60

percent of indians are engaged in this activity.

5. Shifting agriculture is harmful for the environment. In this type of agriculture the farmer clears the land by cutting and burning trees. The cutting of the trees results in deforestation and makes this soil infertile. Soil erosion can also take place easily. Burning the trees causes air pollution. The yield of the crops is also very low.

6. The geographical requirements for cotton and jute are:

Cotton. It needs high temperature (21 degree Celsius to 30 degree Celsius) light rainfall (50 cm to 100 cm) and bright sunshine for its growth. It grows well in black soil that is water retentive, rich in lime and well-drained.

Jute. It grows well on light sandy or clayey loams and alluvial soil, and requires high temperature (24 degree Celsius to 35 degree Celsius) and heavy rainfall (120 cm to 150 cm annually). Rainfall should be evenly distributed during the growing seasons. It is a soil exhausting crop.

F. Long answers:

1. In intensive agriculture the land holdings are small. A large number of people depend on a limited area of land, so the land is cultivated intensely, mainly with human labour, high quality seeds, plenty of fertilizers and regulated supply of water for irrigation.

This type of farming is commonly practiced in the densely populated tropical monsoon regions of south and South-east Asia.

2. The features of commercial agriculture are:

A. Commercial agriculture involves the specialisation in farming with the aim of selling the produce in market to make profits.

B. Areas that practice commercial farming generally have large size of landholdings, dependence on machines and well developed transport facilities with access to the markets.

3. Money or capital is available to the farmers for purchasing machinery and arranging for transport of the produce.

3. **Rice- paddy (rice)** is one of the major food crops of the world. Asia accounts for 90% of the world's Rice production. It needs high temperature of 25 degree Celsius during growing season and heavy rainfall of over 100 cm. It grows well in Alluvial soil with clay subsoil. It is grown on terraces in hilly areas. Young plants need standing water.

Wheat - It requires temperatures of 15 degree Celsius to 25 degree Celsius and rainfall about 75 cm. It needs a cool moist growing the season but sunny weather at the time of harvest. It grows widely in well drained loamy soil. It needs adequate supply of chemical fertilizers and insecticides.

Maize- It is an important food as well as a fodder crop. It requires moderate temperature of about 21 degree Celsius to 27 degree Celsius 50 to 75 cm of rainfall and plenty of sunshine for grow. It cannot with stand frost (needs four and a half Frost free months and rain of no more than 100 cm). The soil should be fertile alluvium or red loam which is well drained.

Millets- Coarse food grains like jowar, Bajra and Ragi are called millets. They are generally short duration warm weather grasses grown on less fertile and Sandy soils(where we wheat and rice cannot be grown). Millets need moderate to low rainfall and high temperature for growth.

Tea- Tea is a beverage and a plantation crop. It grows in well drained Loamy soils. It requires fairly high temperature 20 degree Celsius to 30 degree Celsius and heavy rainfall, well distributed over the year 150 to

300 CM annually. It grows on hill slopes, as stagnant water harms the crop and it requires a lot of manual labour.

Cotton - It is a fibre crop. It needs high temperature 21 degree Celsius to 30 degree Celsius, light rainfall 50-100 cm and bright sunshine for its growth. It grows well in black soil that is water and retentive, rich in lime and well drained.

4. The method of cooperative farming is becoming popular. In this type of farming the farmers pool in their resources and share the benefits accordingly. Land is also tilled collectively, so that the modern machines can be used effectively. Sale of products is made through a Cooperative shop or sale outlet. Agriculture is carried out on farms owned and operated by the government in Russia. This type of farming is successful in some part of Peninsular India.

5. The two beverage crops are:

Tea- Tea is a beverage and a plantation crop. It grows in well drained Loamy soils. It requires fairly high temperature 20 degree Celsius to 30 degree Celsius and heavy rainfall, well distributed over the year 150 to 300 CM annually. It grows on hill slopes, as stagnant water harms the crop and it requires a lot of manual labour.

World distribution- Kenya, Sri Lanka and China produce the best quality tea in the world.

Distribution in India- Tea is grown on the mountain or hill slopes and rolling Plains of Assam, West Bengal, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

Coffee -it requires warm 15 degree Celsius to 28 degree Celsius and wet 150 cm to 250 CM rain annually ,climate and well-drained Loamy soil rich in humus, Iron and Calcium. At the time of ripeing off berries, dry climate is needed. Hill slopes are more suitable for growth of coffee.

World distribution: Brazil is the leading producer and is called the 'Coffee pot of the World'. Other major producers are Vietnam, Columbia, Mexico , Indonesia and East Africa.

Distribution in India: Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu grow over 92% of the coffee produced in India with Karnataka producing almost 70%.

6. Plantation agriculture is mostly practised in the tropical and subtropical areas. It is a commercial form of agriculture that was introduced by the Europeans, nearly two centuries ago. In such farming, one crop is produced on a large scale. Large estates are managed scientifically and efficiently like industrial units. Huge capital is invested for hiring cheap , skilled and local or imported labour that specialises in production of the crop and arranging transport facilities to carry the partially or wholly proceeds crop to the markets or ports. Rubber, tea , coffee , sugar cane and spices are the main crops grown on plantations. The produce is sold in the national as well as international market.

Transport facility is an important requirement for plantation agriculture because the partly or processed crop needs to be transported to the markets or ports.

Geography- 7

A. Mcq

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|-------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. D. Iron | 2. C. Public sector | 3. C. Gujarat region |
| 4. B. Automoblies | 5. D. Bengaluru | 6. B. Sundergarh |

B. Match the following:

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. Iron ore | c. Singhbhum |
| 2. Coal | e. Raniganj |
| 3. Limestone | d. Sundergarh |
| 4. Water | b. Subarnarekha |
| 5. Labour | a. Odisha |

C. True or False:

1. True 2. True 3. True 4. True 5. False

D. Give the locational advantage with respect to the IT industry of the following.

Bengaluru

1. Largest number of educational institutions
2. Climate is moderate.
3. Good transport sector
4. suitable conditions for research and development.
5. Trained workers are easily available

Silicon Valley USA

1. Mediterranean type of climate
2. Space for future expansion
3. Availability of trained graduates
4. located close to major roads and airport
5. Interaction between companies

E. Short answers:

1. Manufacturing is process of converting raw material into finished goods. Economic growth and development largely depend on the country's ability to manufacture goods. USA , China , Germany, Japan and Korea are the world's leading industrial Nations.

2. Major industrial regions of the world are:

- A. Eastern part of North America
- B. Western and Central Europe- UK , France , Germany , Italy and Sweden
- C. Eastern Europe- Russia and Ukraine
- D. Eastern Asia including Japan , South Korea , Taiwan, Malaysia, China and India

3. Bengaluru , the capital of Karnataka is often referred to as the Silicon Valley of India, as it is a major industrial centre of information technology with the highest number of software companies and a major share of Software export from India. The climate of Bengaluru is moderate and this attracts foreign companies who prefer to places with a hot tropical climate. This city has the existing infrastructure of a good transport network .

Suitable conditions for research and development exists as Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO),Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) and Indian Institute of Science were already well established here.

Software development and Technology parks of India STP with infrastructure facilities like satellite communication services have helped young entrepreneurs and promoted the growth of IT companies in the City.

Karnataka has the highest number of Engineering College besides numerous software training centres. so trained workers are available easily. The Karnataka state government took measures to attract IT companies as it announced its IT policy in 1992.

4. The development of Steel industry is an index for measuring the level of a country's development as it is the basic Industry. This industry produces Steel which is used as raw material in many Other industries like the Machines and machine tools , shipbuilding and automobiles.

5. Region that have conditions favourable for the establishment and growth of industries develop into large industrial areas. some important factors that influence the location of most industries are:

- availability of raw material
- availability of skilled And unskilled Labour and suitable managerial staff
- an uninterrupted power supply at reasonable cost and suitable infrastructure including good communication network
- easy access to market
- location of a good rail head ,Road head or seaport is necessary for all Industries . They need to be supported by a good transport network
- availability of capital investment for purchase of Machines, power, labour, paying for transport and raw material
- suitable government policies and political consideration also play an important role in the location of industries.

6. Silicon Valley is the southern part of the San Francisco Bay area in Northern California in the United States. It is known as Silicon Valley because most of the devices built there are made up of silicon.

F. Long answers:

1. Industries need to be supported by a good transport network because perishable and fragile goods in particular require transportation without delay or damage.

The efficient working of textile industry in Ahmedabad is because of transport of rail and Road network that ensure the easy delivery of raw material and finished cotton fabric.

Derroit became a very strong manufacturing area because an efficient rail and water transport system compete with each other, connecting the production centres with market areas.

2. Most governments need to provide certain incentives in the form of infrastructure facilities like industrial sheds and subsidies on transport, water and electricity , so that industrialists establish industries in certain

regions.

3. Computers , satellites and other modern means of communication have helped in the development of Information Technology. It allows the ability to store, process and distribute

information at a great speed. All computer machines are referred to as hardware and the programmes used are called softwares.

4. Many factors influence the localisation of textile industry of Maharashtra and Gujarat. An efficient transport of a rail and Road network ensure the easy delivery of raw material and finished cotton fabric. Nearest to Mumbai Port makes it easy for Ahmedabad to import high quality long staple cotton, whenever it is required. As Ahmedabad is not very far from the Sea, it has a reasonably moist climate suitable for spinning of yarn. The threads do not break easily. River Sabarmati supplies water to the mills in the city. Cheap Hydel power is supplied from the Hydel power plants in the Western Ghats.

Nearest to Mumbai and Kandla ports gave Ahmedabad access to International markets. A lot of yarn is exported to Japan. The climate of Maharashtra , Gujarat and other neighbouring States, creates the demand for cotton, so there is a very large domestic market.

The dense population of region i.e., Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan is a source of skilled labour. There was a need for Decentralising the weaving section of cotton textile industry in later years. Most Mills have old and outdated machinery. They lack the latest technology and are thus, unable to compete with the market prices of the world . Decentralization of the weaving sector, led to setting up of new mills in other centres in the country.

5. Jamshedpur is located at the Confluence of Subarnarekha and Kharkai rivers. It is situated on a trunk railway route that connects Kolkata with Mumbai and Chennai.

A similar connectivity is available by road. It is only 32 kilometre by road from Kalimati station on the Bengal - Nagpur railway route. Kolkata, a metropolis and a big river port of international importance is just 250 km away. Cheap transport was a major factor considering the heavy nature of raw material and finished products. Raw material for the steel industry at Jamshedpur is available from nearby areas. Iron ore is brought from the Singhbhum district Jharkhand , Mayurbhanj (Odisha) and Bonai (Orissa), all within a radius of 75 -100 kilometre.

Good quality coking coal is obtained from the coal mines of Jharia and Raniganj. Limestone and dolomite are produced as fluxing materials from the Sundargarh district in Odisha . Water needed for cooling pipes is obtained in plenty from the Subarnarekha and Kharkai rivers. The Iron and Steel industry is labour- intensive. It demands a large number of skilled workers. This being a densely populated region , plenty of labour is available from the neighbouring states of Bihar , Jharkhand , West Bengal, Orissa and East Uttar Pradesh.

Geography- 8.

A. Mcq

1. B. Asia 2. A. The extreme climate 3. A. Densely populated
4. D. Death rate 5. B. Increase

B. True or False-

1. False 2. True 3. False 4. False 5. False 6. True

C. Give one word-

1. Death rate 2. Census 3. Average density of population
4. Natural growth rate 5. Working population 6. Migration

D. Short answers-

1. The all round development of a country, its progress and optimum utilisation of resources determines the quality of population.
2. The population increase in the world is mainly due to Rapid increase in the natural growth rate. In the past, the difference between birth rate and death rate was low. As a result the population change was very slow. After the industrial revolution , improved production lead to trade and an improved that standard of living. This resulted in an increase in the natural growth rate. Migration also determines the change in population size of a region .
3. People below 15 years and more than 65 years are considered to be dependent population. India has more than 50% of its population below the age of 25 and more than 65% below the age of 35.
4. A population pyramid tells us about the percentage of people males and females living in that particular country. People below 15 years and more than 65 was considered to be dependent population. The developed nations of the world have less percentage of dependent population. The developing Nations have more percentage of dependent population.
6. The factors determining the ability of people in contributing to their country's progress are:
 - A. They must get balanced and nutritious food.
 - B. They should be literate with technical, vocational and professional skills.
 - C. They should be hardworking and understand the dignity of manual labour.
 - D. They must be provided with suitable technology and machines to increase production.
 - E. They should have sufficient employment opportunities for the population.

E. Long answers-

1. Density of population is the number of people living in 1 square metre of an area.

Densely populated areas are in East Asia and West Asia where there are fertile river valleys and Plains with a large agricultural population. Western Europe and Central North America support a large urban and industrial population. Practically, even region of the world has some pockets of dense population due to concentration of economic , industrial or administrative activities in Metropolitan urban areas.

sparsely populated areas have unsuitable physical and climatic conditions. The hot deserts , cold deserts and high mountain areas of the world , the polar lands of Antarctica in the south and the Tundra region in the north are sparsely populated. The high mountains of America's, mid -world mountain Chains of Europe and Asia also have spares population. The thickly forested Amazon basin , Zaire and Congo river basins are also not suited to settlement except by a few tribes.

2. The factors that affect the distribution of population of a country are:

A. Relief and topography are important factors, people prefer to live in the plains and on gentle slopes because they are well suited to construction of roads , canals , Railway lines and buildings.

- B. People generally avoid Harsh climate, be it very hot or very cold. Regions of moderate climate and abundant rainfall are densely populated.
- C. Soil quality determines the success rate of Agricultural production.
- D. Water resources are most essential in the formation of settlements.
- E. Urbanization of growth of an area attracts people for jobs , medical facilities, a better living standard and trade .
- F. developed transport and communication network attracts industry and trade.

3. Birth rate is the number of live births for every 1000 persons in year. Death rate is the number of death per thousand persons in a year . The difference between birth rate and death rate is known as the natural growth rate.

A country's population is officially counted by a process known as census. In India , it is undertaken every 10 years . Since 1901, our country's population has grown four times. Death rate has declined due to improved medical facilities and better average life expectancy . That is the average number of years a person is expected to live after birth. Even though there has been a fall in the death rate , birth rate has not declined in India. As a result, our population is increasing. It is estimated that by 2050 we will surpass China's population.

4. People aged between 15 and sixty-five years comprise the working population. People below 15 and more than 65 are considered to be dependent population . India has more than 50% of its population below the age of 25 and more than 65% below the age of 35. It is expected that, in 2020 , the average age of an Indian will be 29 compared to 37 for China and 48 for Japan; and by 2030 India's dependency ratio should be just over 0.4 .

5. The population of a country is its greatest source. The people of a country are its real well because it is they who make use of available resources, add value, make policies and implement them . The all round development of a country ,its progress and optimum utilisation of resource depends more on the quality of its population, than the size of its population. It also depends on the physical and mental health of the people , their skills, awareness and technical knowledge. A country can utilise its resources more efficiently if its people are educated, trained, innovative and patriotic. They should be able to face challenges. The investment made to educate and train people for productivity is for human capital. The capacity of the people to use their ability in the best manner for their country's progress depends on certain conditions:

- A. They must get balanced and nutritious food.
- B. They should be literate with technical, vocational and professional skills.
- C. They should be hardworking and understand the dignity of manual labour.
- D. They must be provided with suitable technology and machines to increase production.
- E. They should have sufficient employment opportunities for the population.

