

## **Chapter 4 : HUMAN SETTLEMENTS**

- Q1. Differentiate between rural and urban settlements .
- Q2. Discuss the types of rural settlements found in India .
- Q3. Classify towns on the basis of their function and give one example of each .
- Q4. Why are settlements in Uttaranchal and Meghalaya extremely fragmented ?
- Q5 Distinguish between clustered and dispersed settlements .
- Q6. What are hamleted settlements ? Give examples .
- Q7. Give an account on the evolution of towns in India .
- Q8. Census of India classifies urban centers into six classes on the basis of population size . Explain .
- Q9. Classify Indian cities on the basis of dominant function .
- Q10. What are hamleted settlements locally called ?
- Q11. What are satellite towns ? Name any two .
- Q12. What are garrison towns ?
- Q13. Where are dispersed settlements common in India ?
- Q14. Which modern towns were built in British style ?
- Q15. On the basis of the period of evolution , classify towns .
- Q16. What is an urban agglomeration ? Which combinations make an urban agglomeration ?

### **Chapter3 : HUMAN DEVELOPMENT**

- Q1. "For India development is a mixed bag of opportunities as well as neglect and deprivations". Elaborate the statement .
- Q2. What is human development ? State the important aspects of human development . What is the most important of all these aspects ?
- Q3. What are indicators of economic attainments ?
- Q4. Which state has the highest literacy rate in India ? Why is the female literacy higher than the national average in most of the southern states ?
- Q5. What were the concerns of Sir Robert Malthus on increasing development and population ?
- Q6. "Development is freedom". Justify the statement with the help of the indicators of social empowerment .
- Q7. What is the relevance of Mahatma Gandhi in terms of human development in present time?
- Q8. Name the author of "Small is beautiful".
- Q9. What are the major indicators of the healthy life ?
- Q10. Examine Human Development Index in India .
- Q11. Give reasons why Kerala is placed at top rank in terms of HDI
- Q12. "Development and environment degradation are two faces of same coin". Explain the statement .
- Q13. Discuss the economic and social indicators of human development .
- Q14. Do you agree that "Development must be woven around people , not the people around development ." Illustrate .
- Q15. Why do the Neo- Malthusians and radical ecologists believe about development and population ?

## Chapter : WATER RESOURCES

- Q1. What is the importance of water resources ? Name of sources of surface and groundwater resources .
- Q2. What are lagoons and what is there water used for ?
- Q3. Why are wells and tube well the most important means of irrigation ? What are the implications of using ground water in drought prone areas / states ?
- Q4. Name the two most important polluted rivers of the country . What are the sources of water pollution ?
- Q5. Why is there a need to conserve and manage water ?
- Q6. Discuss the availability of water resources in the country and factors that determine its spatial distribution .
- Q7.What are the various initiatives by the government for watershed management ?
- Q8. Suggest five measures to prevent water pollution .
- Q9. How Ralegan Siddhi became an example for watershed development throughout the country ?
- Q10. Explain the key features of India's water policy , 2002
- Q11.Which states se only a small portion of their groundwater potentials ?
- Q12. Which are the two watershed management programmes in India ?
- Q13. Why has demand of water for irrigation increased ?
- Q14. Which are the major emerging water problems ?
- Q15. Discuss the various ways to prevent deterioration of water quality .
- Q16. What is rain water harvesting . State its process and and its objectives .

## **Chapter : TERTIARY AND QUATERNARY ACTIVITIES**

- Q1. Differentiate between secondary and tertiary activities and write their examples.
- Q2. Define the terms – Trade , Trading partners , Retail trade , Wholesale trade , The Digital Divide .
- Q3. What is the importance of transport services ? Differentiate between time and cost distance .
- Q4. What is difference in occupation service in developed and developing countries ?
- Q5. Discuss the significance of growth of service sector in modern economic development .
- Q6. Which is the single largest tertiary activity ? What is its importance ?
- Q7. Write a short note on out sourcing .
- Q8. “India has emerged as the leading country of medical tourism of the world”. Elaborate the statement .
- Q9. What is Digital Divide ? Which factors have led to the emergence of Digital Divide ?
- Q10. What is a global city ? Name three global cities .
- Q11. Explain the differences in retail and wholesale trading services .
- Q12. Explain the factors which serve as the basis of tourist attraction .
- Q13. Discuss the significance and growth of the service sector in modern economic development .
- Q14. Explain how outsourcing has opened up more job opportunities in several nations .
- Q15. Who are empowered workers ?

## **Chapter : MINERAL AND ENERGY RESOURCES**

- Q1. What are minerals ? Classify minerals on the basis of chemical and physical properties .
- Q2. Discuss the major characteristics of minerals .
- Q3. Name the agencies involved in systematic surveying prospecting and exploration for minerals in India .
- Q4. Name the three broad belts of mineral occurrence in India .
- Q5. Describe the formation and occurrence of iron ore in India .
- Q6. Why is it essential for India to develop the non conventional energy resources sector ?
- Q7. What are the uses of bauxite ? State its distribution in India .
- Q8. Discuss the future prospects of non conventional sources of energy in India .
- Q9. What is geo – thermal energy ?
- Q10. In which different parts of the country are the minerals located ?
- Q11. Which mineral is known as liquid gold and why ?
- Q12. Differentiate between the conventional and non conventional sources of energy .
- Q13. “Nuclear energy has emerged as a viable source of energy in recent times” . Elaborate
- Q14. Why is hydro power generation far below its potential in India ? Explain three reasons for it ?
- Q15. Suggest measures for the conservation of mineral resources .

## Chapter : HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

- Q1. The form of settlement in any particular region reflects human relationship with the environment . Discuss .
- Q2. Distinguish between urban and rural settlements in five points .
- Q3. What are suburbs ? Discuss the new trend of sub urbanization and its causes .
- Q4. Rural settlements in the developing countries are large in number and poorly equipped with infrastructure . They represent a great challenge and opportunity for planners . What are the major challenges of rural settlements in India ?
- Q5. Which are the criteria used for classifying rural settlements ? Classify rural settlements on the basis of forms or shapes of the settlements.
- Q6. Discuss the problems faced by rural settlements .
- Q7. Compare the features of rural and urban settlements .
- Q8. State the features of planned cities –“Addis Ababa” and “Canberra”
- Q9. Compare compact and dispersed settlements and write their differences .
- Q10. Which factors affect the growth or distribution of rural settlements ?
- Q11. Classify rural settlements on the basis of setting , functions and forms or shapes of the settlements .
- Q12. Which was the first million plus city of the world ? What are the common basis for classifying urban areas ?
- Q13. How can be the urban settlements be classified on the basis of their dominant function ? Give one example for each .
- Q14. Define the terms – Conurbation , megalopolis , cosmopolitan
- Q15. Discuss the problems of urban settlements in developing countries .
- Q16. Which city is a healthy city as defined by the World Health Organization

## **Chapter 1 : POPULATION – DISTRIBUTION , DENSITY , GROWTH AND COMPOSITION**

Q1. Distinguish between physiological and agricultural density .

Q2. What is population doubling time ?

Q3. An uneven spatial distribution of population in India suggests a close relationship between population and physical , socioeconomic and historical factors .Elaborate these factors with examples .

Q4. Which factors affect the uneven spatial distribution of population in India ?

Q5. What is the importance of adolescent population in the population growth ?

Q6. Discuss the rural urban composition of population in India .

Q7. Which are the main linguistic groups in India ?

Q8. Differentiate between the main and marginal workers .

Q9. “The proportion of workers in agricultural sector has shown a decline in India”. What does this indicate ?

Q10. Give reasons for poor female work participation in rate in India .

Q11. Briefly bring about the aims and objectives of the National Youth Policy .

Q12. Discuss the spatial variation of work participation in different sectors of the country .

Q13. Elaborately discuss the religious composition of India .

Q14. Is the growth of population and population change different ? What are the two components of population growth ?

Q15. What are the features of population growth categorized in four phases in last century in India ?

## **Chapter 2 : MIGRATION – TYPES ,CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES**

- Q1. Define migration . How is the migration enumerated in India ? Enlist the factors which cause migration .
- Q2. What are the main reasons for male/female selective migration ? What is the difference in selective migration in developing and developed countries ?
- Q3. Enumerate the economic , demographic , social and environmental consequences of migration .
- Q4. Name the neighbouring countries from where largest number of immigrants have entered India .Give reasons .
- Q5.In which state of the India is the female marriage migration law different and what is its outcome ?
- Q6.Mention the three waves of migration in India .
- Q7.Disucss the pull and push factors of migration in context of India .
- Q8. “Migrants acts as agent of social change” . How ?
- Q9. What is Indian diaspora ?
- Q10. Explain how migration affect the environment ?
- Q11.Disucss the streams of migration . Also state examples of each .



## Chapter : PRIMARY ACTIVITIES

- Q1. Which is the oldest known economic activity ? State its features . What trend do we observe in this activity ?
- Q2. What are the features of nomadic herding ? Which regions are important for this ? What are the new trends ?
- Q3. Discuss the features plantation agriculture and name the countries where it is practiced .
- Q4. Which type of farming is practiced in temperate grasslands of the world ? Write its features.
- Q5. Which factors affect mining ? Explain the types of mining methods .
- Q6. Differentiate between primitive subsistence agriculture and intensive subsistence agriculture .
- Q7. How has dairy farming benefited from the development of transportation and refrigeration?
- Q8. Differentiate between co-operative and collective farming .
- Q9. Compare the features of Nomadic Herding and commercial Livestock Rearing .
- Q10. Bring out the features of Dairy farming .
- Q11. What is the difference between mixed and dairy farming ?
- Q12. Compare and contrast cooperative and collective farming .
- Q13. Describe any three characteristics features of Mediterranean agriculture .
- Q14. Distinguish between surface and underground mining .
- Q15. What is the other name of Jhuming ? Why this type of agriculture is harmful for environment ?
- Q16. How livestock rearing is different from nomadic herding ?
- Q17. Explain gathering as an economic activity and mention the areas where it is being practiced . How changes have taken place in this activity ?

Q18. What is the basis of primary activities ? Give examples of primary activity.