

**NORTH MAHARASHTRA UNIVERISTY,
JALGAON**

GEOGRAPHY

S.Y.B.A. & B.Sc.

QUESTION BANK

(W.e.f.June 2008)

NORTH MAHARASHTRA UNIVERSITY, JALGAON

BOARD OF STUDIES IN GEOGRAPHY,

S.Y.B.A./BSc. GEOGRAPHY QUESTION BANK

Board of studies in Geography in its meeting held on 4th Aug.2008, has unanimously accepted the question banks prepared by subcommittees appointed by board as per its earlier resolution. Following members were present.

1. Prof.D.P.Bhatewal (Chairman)
2. Prof.R.R.Bhalsing Member
3. Prof.R.B.Patil “
4. Prof.P.P.Ladhe “
5. Prof.Dr.M.D.Patil “
6. Prof.M.M.Saindane “
7. Prof.B.A.Sandanshiv “
8. Prof.Dr.A.T.Patil “
9. Prin.Dr.S.R.Chaudhari “

As per one of the resolution of meeting of BOS (Geography) dated 4th Aug..2008 the following pattern of question paper is finalized.

Pattern of Question Paper SY/TYBA

Time : 3 hours

Total Marks:80

Note : 1. All questions are compulsory.

2. Draw the diagram where necessary
3. Use proper tensile and map are allowed

Q. 1. A. Choose the appropriate alternative from those given below and rewrite the correct sentence. **4 Marks**

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

B. Write True or false, if false rewrite the correct sentence. **4 Marks**

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

C. Write answer in one sentence. **4 Marks**

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

D. Give correct geographical terms for the following sentence **4 Marks**

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

Q.2. Write short answer **any four** of the following : **16 Marks**

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.

Q.3. Give the answer in brief

A OR A on the first term **6 Marks**

B OR B on the second term **6 Marks**

C OR C on any part **4 Marks**

Q.4. Explain / Describe in brief

A OR A on the first term **8 Marks**

B OR B on the second term **8 Marks**

Q.5. Write short notes **any four** of the following **16 Marks**

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.

Note : Minimum 70% less weight is to be given in from the question bank.

**Subcommittee appointed for preparation of question bank
S.Y.B.A. : ECONOMIC & HUMAN GEOGRAPHY (G2)**

- 1) **Dr. V. J. Patil** : Chairman, Dr. A. G. Bendale Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Jalgaon
- 2) **Prof. C. D. Ahire** : Member, Dr. P. R. Ghogare Science College, Dhule
- 3) **Prof. Shivaji B.Patil** : Member, Arts / Science / Commerce College, Mhasadi

S.Y.B.A. : GEOGRAPHY OF MAHARASHTRA (G2)

1. Prof.V.K.Pawar : Chairman, V.W.S.College, Dhule
2. Prof.R.K.Patil : Member, V.N.College, Shahada

S.Y.B.A. : AGRICULTURAL GEOGRAPHY (S1)

1. Prof.S.V.Dhake, Chairman : Dr. A.G.D.Bendale,
Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Jalgaon
2. Prof.B.D.Patil, Member : R.C.Patel, A.S.C.College, Shirpur

S.Y.B.A. : GEOGRAPHY OF TOURISM (S1)

- 1.Prof.L.V.Pathak :Chairman, B.P.Arts,S.M.A.Sci. & K.K.C.Com. College,
Chalisgaon
- 2.Prof.S.D.Bhaise : Member, A.S.C.College, Bhadgaon
- 3.Prof.S.B.Patil : Member, A.S.C.College, Jamner

S.Y.B.Sc. : SEMISTER-I

Paper-I : POPULATION GEOGRAPHY

1. Prof.N.S.Pawar : Chairman, G.T.P.College, Nandurbar

2. Prof.Dr.S.M.Lawande : Member, Rashtriya College, Chalisgaon
3. Prof.L.P.Sandanshiv : Member, S.V.S.College, Dondaicha

Paper-II : ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE

1. Prof.P.R.Salunkhe : Chairman, A.S.C.College, Navapur
2. Prof.Satish Patil : Member, S.V.S.College, Dondaicha

S.Y.B.Sc. : SEMISTER-II

Paper-I : GEOGRAPHY OF MAHARASHTRA

1. Prof.Dr.D.S.Kumbhar : Chairman, Z.B.Patil College, Dhule
2. Prof.Dr.S.K.Shelar : Member, A.S.C.College, Nagaon

Paper-II : ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE

1. Prof.P.R.Salunkhe : Chairman, A.S.C.College, Navapur
2. Prof.Satish Patil : Member, S.V.S.College, Dondaicha

QUESTION BANK

S.Y.B.A. : ECONOMIC & HUMAN GEOGRAPHY (G2)

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION TO ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY

Q 1 A) Choose the appropriate alternative from those given below and rewrites the correct sentence

- 1) The Economic Geography is a branch of
 - a) Geomorphology, b) Climatology, c) Human Geography,
 - d) Political Geography
- 2) Economic Geography is not
 - a) static, b) reliable, c) unstable, d) mobile
- 3) The approach which is related to the production, distribution & use of commodity is known as
 - a) commodity approach b) regional approach,
 - c) principle approach d) dynamic approach.

B) Write true or false

- 1) Economic Geography is a branch of physical geography.
- 2) Physical environment and social environment are the types of environment.
- 3) Economic Geography is a dynamic science.
- 4) Economic Geography is the study of human activities as affected by the earth surface.

C) Write answer in one sentence.

- 1) What is environment ?
- 2) Define Economic Geography ?
- 3) What are the approaches to study the Economic Geography ?

D) Give correct geographical terms for the following statements

- 1) Production, distribution and use of any commodity is studied in an approach which is known as
- 2) A branch of geography in which the study of human activities as affected by the earth surface is included is known as

Q 2 Write Short Answer

- 1) Define Commodity Approach
- 2) Define Regional Approach

3) Define Principle Approach

Q 3 Write the answer in brief

- 1) Write an account on Commodity Approach
- 2) Write an account on Regional Approach
- 3) Write an account on Principle Approach

Q 4 Explain / Describe in brief

- 1) Describe the nature of Economic Geography
- 2) Describe the scope of Economic Geography
- 3) Explain any two approaches to study the Economic Geography

5 Write short notes on

- 1) Commodity Approach
- 2) Regional Approach
- 3) Principle Approach
- 4) Dynamic nature of Economic Geography
- 5) Scope of Economic Geography

CHAPTER II ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Q 1 A) Choose the appropriate alternative from those given below and rewrites the correct sentence

- 1) The activities which extract natural resources from the earth are known as activities.
a) primacy, b) secondary, c) tertiary, d) quaternary
- 2) is a secondary activity of man.
a) Manufacturing, b) Hunting, c) Fishing, d) Mining
- 3) Environment which is created by human activities is known as environment.
a) physical, b) cultural, c) global, d) world
- 4) is a quaternary activity.
a) Fishing, b) Banking through internet, c) Trade, d) Gathering of food & fruits from forest.

B) Write true or false

- 1) Railway Reservation through internet is a secondary activity of man.
- 2) Hunting is a tertiary activity of man.
- 3) Trading is a primary activity of man.
- 4) E-magazine service is a secondary activity of man.
- 5) Industrialization is a primary activity of man.

C) Write answer in one sentence.

- 1) Define secondary activities ?
- 2) What are quaternary activities ?
- 3) What do you mean by tertiary activities ?
- 4) Name any five quaternary activities of man.
- 5) Name the factors of natural environment influencing economic activities of man.

D) Give correct geographical terms for the following statements

- 1) Manufacturing and Construction forms the
- 2) Activities which are professionals and administrators render their specialized and skilled services such as 'e' banking, internet services etc. are known as.....
- 3) Activities which involve services to production and exchange are known as.....

Q 2 Write Short Answer

- 1) What are the types of quaternary activities ?
- 2) Explain with example primary activities.
- 3) What are secondary activities ?
- 4) Which are the different factors of natural environment which influencing the economic activities of man ?

Q 3 Write the answer in brief

- 1) What do we mean by tertiary and quaternary activities ?
- 2) How geographical location is influenced on economic activities of man ?
- 3) How the population is influenced on human occupation as a cultural factor ?
- 4) Explain in brief hunting is a primary activities of man.
- 5) List the characteristics of primary economic activities.
- 6) Explain in brief any four characteristics of secondary activities of man.

7) Explain in brief any four characteristics of tertiary activities of man

Q 4 Explain / Describe in brief

- 1) Explain in brief the characteristics of quaternary activities of man.
- 2) What do we mean by primary and secondary activities ?
- 3) Explain in brief the relationship between cultural environment and human occupation.

Q. 5 Write short notes on

- 1) Characteristics of primary activities.
- 2) Characteristics of secondary activities.
- 3) Characteristics of tertiary activities.
- 4) Animal life and human occupation
- 5) Tertiary Activities
- 6) Quaternary Activities

CHAPTER III POWER RESOURCES

Q 1 A) Choose the appropriate alternative from those given below and rewrites the correct sentence

- 1) Resources like wind & solar energy are resources.
 - a) inexhaustible, b) Exhaustible,
 - c) wide, d) unusable
- 2) Electricity generated by water is known as
 - a) hydroelectricity, b) Nuclear energy,
 - c) thermal energy, d) tidal energy
- 3) Which is the world's leading producer of hydro electricity ?
 - a) U.S.A., b) Brazil, c) China, d) Japan
- 4) Solar energy is used for curation of liver diseases of rats. This biological practical is done in
 - a) Israel, b) India, c) China, d) Russia.
- 5) Solar energy is converted into electric energy with the help of
 - a) Carbon paper, b) Lead, c) Solar Power Tower, d) Nuclear Power Tower.
- 6) PENCH hydro-electrical project is located in..... district.

a) Pune, b) Nagpur, c) Vardha, d) Amaravati

B) Write true or false

- 1) Wind power is non-renewable energy resource.
- 2) Solar energy is inexhaustible energy resource.
- 3) Wind power is exhaustible energy resource.
- 4) Water is a clean resource while coal, petroleum etc. pollute the atmosphere.
- 5) Brazil is the World's leading producer of hydro-electricity.

C) Write answer in one sentence.

- 1) Which is the World's leading producer of hydro-electricity ?
- 2) Which are the non-conventional energy resources ?
- 3) Define Inexhaustible resources.
- 4) What is solar energy ?
- 5) Name the countries which are producer of hydro-electricity.
- 6) Name the countries where solar energy is used for various purposes.
- 7) Name the countries which are the producer of electricity from wind power.

D) Give correct geographical terms for the following statements

- 1) Energy which is produced to use the wind is known as
- 2) Energy which is received from sun is known as
- 3) Energy which is produced with the help of water is known as
- 4) The energy resources which are renewable are known as

Q 2 Write Short Answer

- 1) What is inexhaustible energy resources ?
- 2) What is solar energy ?
- 3) What is hydro-electricity ?
- 4) What is wind-energy ?

Q 3 Write the answer in brief

- 1) Give an account of distribution and production of hydro-electricity in U.S.A.
- 2) Give an account of distribution and production of hydro-electricity in Marathawada.
- 3) Give an account of use of wind power in India.
- 4) State any five uses of solar energy in various fields.

Q 4 Explain / Describe in brief

- 1) Explain in brief use of solar energy in Israel.
- 2) Explain in brief the production and use of solar energy in India.
- 3) Explain in brief the production and distribution of hydal power in Maharashtra.
- 4) Explain in brief the production and use of wind power in Maharashtra.

Q. 5 Write short notes on

- 1) Solar energy in India.
- 2) Uses of solar energy.
- 3) Production of wind power in Maharashtra.
- 4) Production of hydal power in Europe.
- 5) Production of hydal power in Maharashtra.

CHAPTER IV

INDUSTIRES, TRADE AND TRANSPORTATION

Q 1 A) Choose the appropriate alternative from those given below and rewrites the correct sentence

- 1) The cotton textile industry is generally located near
a) market, b) source of power, c) sea coast, d) raw materials.
- 2)is called the Manchester of Maharashtra.
a) Nagpur, b) Mumbai, c) Vardha, d) Nasik.
- 3) The first sugar industry in India was established at in Uttar Pradesh.
a) Ghughali, b) Allahabad, c) Gorakhpur, d) Varanasi.

B) Write true or false

- 1) Nagpur is popularly known as Manchester of Maharashtra.
- 2) If there is no loss of weight of raw material in the process of manufacturing it is known as weight losing raw material.
- 3) The canal that connects Mediterranean sea and Red Sea is named as Panama Canal.

C) Write answer in one sentence.

- 1) State the names of centers of location of Engineering Industry in Japan.

- 2) State the regions in Great Britain where Engineering Industries are located.
- 3) State the names of centers in India where air-craft building industries are located.
- 4) Which city in India is popularly known as Manchester of India.
- 5) State the names of centers in Maharashtra where cotton-textile industries are located.
- 6) Which is the main centre of cotton textile industry in Tamilnadu.
- 7) Where the first sugar industry was started in India.
- 8) Which is a district in Maharashtra where highest no. of sugar industries are located ?
- 9) State the names of I.T.Park in Maharashtra.
- 10) Which are the four main cities are joined by Golden Quadrangle Highway?
- 11) State the name of that canal which connects Mediterranean sea and Red Sea.

D) Give correct geographical terms for the following statements

- 1) Raw material like ginned cotton that does not lose its weight in the manufacturing process is known as

Q 2 Write Short Answer

- 1) Explain 'climate is one of the physical factors which affects the location of industries'
- 2) Explain how the transportation and communication facilities affecting the location of industries.
- 3) Give an account of distribution of engineering industry in India.
- 4) State any four factors which are responsible for development of cotton textile industry in Japan.
- 5) State any two factors how they are responsible for cotton textile industry in India.
- 6) State any four reasons which are responsible for development of cotton textile industry in South India.
- 7) State any four merits of road transportation.
- 8) State the importance of Golden Quadrangle Highway Project.

Q 3 Write the answer in brief

- 1) Give an account of engineering industry in U.K.
- 2) Give an account of cotton textile industry in Japan.

- 3) Give an account of development of information technology industry in India.
- 4) Give an account of distribution and production of sugar industry in U.P.

Q 4 Explain / Describe in brief

- 1) Discuss the relative advantages of railways, waterways and roadways.
- 2) Describe the importance of Suez Canal route to India.
- 3) Describe the problems of sugar industry in India.
- 4) Describe the characteristics of import and export trades of India.
- 5) Describe any two factors affecting the international trade.

Q. 5 Write short notes on

- 1) Development of engineering industry in India.
- 2) Problems of cotton textile industries in India.
- 3) International trade of India.
- 4) Information Technology industry in U.S.A.
- 5) Demerits of road transportation.
- 6) Merits of rail transportation.
- 7) Benefits of air transportation.
- 8) Drawbacks of air transportation.

CHAPTER V

THEORY AND MODELS IN ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY

Q 1 A) Choose the appropriate alternative from those given below and rewrites the correct sentence

- 1) Von Thunen's Theory was put fourth by
a) Webar, b) Von Thunen, c) Makinder, d) Rostow
- 2) Von Thunen's Theory was put fourth in
a) 1826, b) 1830, c) 1835, d) 1842
- 3) The Von Thunen's theory states that.....
1) type of land use changes with the distance,
2) Economic rent decreases away from the core towards periphery,
3) the intensity of land use changes away from the core.

- 4) The fertility of the land is the sole determinant of the agricultural zonation
- a) 1 and 2 are correct, b) 2 and 3 are correct,
c) 1, 2 and 3 are correct, d) 1 and 3 are correct
- 5) The boundary between two zones of land use in Von Thunen theory is called.....
- a) Margin of transference, b) Margin of overlap, c) Margin of rent,
d) Margin of cultivation.
- 5) Proceeding from the central city, Von Thunen's theory of agricultural location visualises production of fuelwood in
- a) first ring, b) second ring, c) third ring, d) fourth ring
- 6) The geographer who believed that cost of raw material, transport and labour affect the location of industries was.....
- a) Losch, b) Weber, c) Smith, d) Allen Pred.
- 7) The geographer who identified the role of agglomeration in location of industries was
- a) Allen Pred, b) Hoover, c) Smith, d) Weber.
- 8) Model of Economic Development was put fourth by.....
- a) Rostow, b) Weber, c) Smith, d) Losch

B) Write true or false

- 1) Model of Economic Development was put fourth by Losch.
- 2) Weber identified the role of agglomeration in location of industries.
- 3) Proceeding from the central city, Von Thunen's theory of agricultural location visualises production of fuelwood in third ring.
- 4) In agricultural location theory, the concept of an 'isolated estate' was propounded by Whittlesey.

C) Write answer in one sentence.

- 1) Who formulated a 'Theory of the location of Industries' in 1909 ?
- 2) Who was the first to propose the theory of agricultural location in 1826 ?
- 3) Who suggested a Model of Economic Development with five stages of Development ?

D) Give correct geographical terms for the following statements

- 1) The measure of the level of return that the market would expect a particular piece of land to produce known as
- 2) According to Weber, the raw materials that are found only in some specific locations are known as
- 3) According to Weber, the raw materials that are available in everywhere are known as

Q 2 Write Short Answer

- 1) What is the role of agglomeration in industrial location ?
- 2) What is the role of availability of labour in industrial location ?
- 3) What is a 'Primary Stage' described by Rostov in Model of Economic Development ?

Q 3 Write the answer in brief

- 1) What is the role of raw material in industrial location described by Weber ?
- 2) What are the various criticism on Von Thunen's Model of Agricultural location ?
- 3) What are the various criticism on Rostow's Model of Economic Development ?

Q 4 Explain / Describe in brief

- 1) Explain Weber's theory of location of industries.
- 2) Explain the Von Thunen's Model of Agricultural location.
- 3) Give an account of Rostow's Model of Economic Development.

Q. 5 Write short notes on

- 1) Criticism on Rostow's Model of Economic Development.
- 2) Criticism on Weber's Theory of industrial location.
- 3) Criticism on Von Thunen's Model of Agricultural location.

CHAPTER VI

INTRODUCTION TO HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

Q 1 A) Choose the appropriate alternative from those given below and rewrites the correct sentence

- 1) Who is regarded as the father of human geography ?
a) Varenius, b) Jean Brunhes, c) Carl D. Sauer, d) Friedrich Ratzel.
- 2) The impact of environment on man and his adaptation to physical environment have been emphasized by-
a) The Greek Scholars, b) The Roman Scholars, c) The Arab
- 3) Who among the following defined human geography as the "Study of changing - relationship between the unresting man and the unstable earth ?"
a) Miss Semple, b) Griffith Taylor, c) Huntington, d) Ratzel.
- 4) Who among the following defined human geography as the "Study of the nature and distribution of the relationship between geographical environment, human activities and qualities ?"
a) Griffith Taylor, b) Semple, c) Ratzel, d) Huntington.
- 5) Who among the following is known as the founder of modern human geography ?
a) Ratzel, b) Vidal-de-la-Blache, c) Griffith Taylor, d) Huntington.
- 6) Who among the following defined human geography as the "Synthetic study of the relationship between human societies and the earth's surface ?"
a) Miss Semple, b) Ratzel, c) Vidal-de-la-Blache, d) Huntington
- 7) Human Geography got increasing importance in :
a) 15th & 16th Century, b) 16th & 17th Century,
c) 17th & 18th Century, d) 18th & 19th Century.
- 8) The view that there is close relationship between man and his physical environment was emphasized by the :
a) Greeks, b) Romans, c) Both (a) & (b), d) None of these.

B) Write true or false

- 1) Ellen Semple traced on possibilism
- 2) School of Possibilism was established by Blash.
- 3) Stop and Go Determinism concept is put fourth by Griffith Taylor.
- 4) According to Semple man is the product of nature.

C) Write answer in one sentence.

- 1) What is environmental Determinism ?
- 2) What is Possibilism ?

- 3) What is environment ?
- 4) What are the types of environment ?
- 5) Define Human Geography.

D) Give correct geographical terms for the following statements

- 1) The concept in which nature is given importance rather than man is known as
- 2) The concept in which man is given importance rather than nature is known as
- 3) A branch in which a study of human groups and societies in their relationship to the physical environment is included is known as....

Q 2 Write Short Answer

- 1) Explain the concept of Determinism.
- 2) Explain the concept of Possibilism.
- 3) Explain the concept of Stop and Go Determinism.

Q 3 Write the answer in brief

- 1) Discuss the scope of Human Geography.
- 2) Discuss the nature of Human Geography.

Q 4 Explain / Describe in brief

- 1) Explain the relationship between the man and environment
- 2) Explain the impact of environment on human life.

Q. 5 Write short notes on

- 1) Determinism
- 2) Possibilism
- 3) Stop & Go Determinism
- 4) Cultural Environment.

CHAPTER VII

RACES OF MANKIND

Q 1 A) Choose the appropriate alternative from those given below and rewrites the correct sentence

- 1) According to whom the religion and racial character are the products of climate ?
a) Semple, b) Ratzel, c) Huntington, d) Montesqueu
- 2) In India, Negroids are found in
a) Northern India, b) Southern India, c) Andaman and Nicobar, d) Lokshdweep
- 3) The tribes of Southern India and Central India are mainly of :
a) Proto-Australoid, b) Negroid, c) Mongoloid, d) Mediterranean
- 4) In which of the following races, blood group 'B' is most dominant ?
a) Negroes, b) Mongoloids, c) Caucasoids, d) Australoids
- 5) Ethnic group is generally based on differences in
a) Social elements, b) The elements of physical structure, c) Cultural elements, d) All of these.
- 6) Which of the following races is concentrate to the south of sahara desert in Africa, also found in Indonesia and New Guinea.
a) Negroids, b) Australoids, c) Caucasoids, d) Mongoloids.
- 7) Which of the following races has pale reddish white to olive brown colour ?
a) Mongoloid, b) Caucasoid, c) Negroid, d) Australoid
- 8) Which of the following races has yellow colour ?
a) Negroid, b) Caucasoid, c) Australoid, d) Mongoloid.
- 9) Classification of human races are determined by
a) Colour, b) Physique
c) Physiological traits, d) Face Structure.
- 10) Mongoloids are distributed mainly in
a) Africa, b) Asia, c) Europe, d) Australia.
- 11) According to whom the races of the world are classified into caucasoid, Mongoloid and Negroid ?
a) Krober, b) Griffith Taylor, c) Hadon and Krogman, d) Osborn.

B) Write true or false

- 1) Originally Mongoloids are from Africa
- 2) The highest population of Negroids is observed in Africa.

- 3) The tribal community lived in dry climatic region of Australia is known as Caucasoids.

C) Write answer in one sentence.

- 1) Define a term 'Indefinite Traits'
- 2) Define a term 'Race'
- 3) How the cephalic index is to be calculated ?
- 4) How the Nasal index is to be calculated ?
- 5) Define a term 'Definite Traits'
- 6) What is 'climatic Thrust' ?
- 7) Which are the major races identified by Griffith Taylor.
- 8) What are the three major races in world ?
- 9) Which people have short statured, flat-nose, wooly hair and black skin ?
- 10) What are the three sub-types of race Caucasoids ?

D) Give correct geographical terms for the following statements

- 1) One type of hereditary characteristic uniquely is known as.....
- 2) The tribal community lived in dry climatic region of Australia is known as.....

Q 2 Write Short Answer

- 1) Give the characteristics of Caucasoid race.
- 2) Give the characteristics of Mongoloid race.
- 3) Give the characteristics of Negroid race.

Q 3 Write the answer in brief

- 1) Explain the physical traits as basis of Racial classification.
- 2) Explain the racial groups in India.

Q 4 Explain / Describe in brief

- 1) Discuss the Griffith Taylor's classification of Human races.
- 2) State and describe the Ethenic groups in the world.
- 3) State and describe the Ethenic groups in India.

Q. 5 Write short notes on

- 1) Distribution of Caucasoid in world.
- 2) Characteristic of Negroids.
- 3) Subgroups of Mongoloids.
- 4) Subgroups of Mediterranean Race.

CHAPTER VIII

FORM OF ADAPTATION TO THE ENVIRONMENT

Q 1 A) Choose the appropriate alternative from those given below and rewrites the correct sentence

- 1) In Tundra Region, the snow house of Eskimo is known as.....
 - a) Igloo, b) Kayak, c) Tupik, d) Hell
- 2) The Eskimos live in
 - a) Canada, b) Scandinavia, c) Siberia, d) Antarctica
- 3) In the Tundra region water stagnates on the ground to form swamps and marshes mainly because.....
 - a) the sub-soil is always frozen
 - b) there are depressions on the ground,
 - c) there is heavy rainfall,
 - d) there is less evaporation.
- 4) The is the most important animal of the Tundra region
 - a) Reindeer, b) Lion, c) tiger, d) Elephant
- 5) The Eskimos use simple tool for fishing in winter is known as.....
 - a) Harpoon, b) axes, c) bows, d) Knife
- 6) The Pygmies are the tribal people who live in
 - a) Congo basin, b) Malaysia, c) Zaire basin, d) Indonesia.

B) Write true or false

- 1) Eskimos are lived in Igloo in winter.
- 2) In summer Eskimos are lived in Igloo.
- 3) In winter Eskimos are lived in Tupic.
- 4) The dense forest in Amazon basin is known Green Hell.

C) Write answer in one sentence.

- 1) Define 'Adoptation to the Environment'
- 2) Name the regions of cold climatic zone.
- 3) Give the location of 'Tundra Region'
- 4) What is 'Tupik' ?
- 5) What is 'Iglu' ?
- 6) Name the animals and birds in cold climatic region.
- 7) What is 'Kayak' and 'Umaiak' ?

- 8) Define a term 'Transhumance' ?
- 9) Which birds and animals are observed in mountainous region ?
- 10) Which animals are observed in monsoon climatic region ?
- 11) What is Green Hell ?
- 12) Which areas are found in Equatorial climatic region ?
- 13) Name the chief animals of tropics.

D) Give correct geographical terms for the following statements

- 1) The dense forest in Amazon is known as
- 2) The Boat which is made up of Bones of fish by Eskimos is known as
- 3) The home which is made up of ice in winter by Eskimos is known as

Q 2 Write Short Answer

- 1) Explain the "Sill Culture" of Eskimos.
- 2) Explain the cloths' and weapons used by Eskimos.
- 3) Describe the human occupation in mountainous region.

Q 3 Write the answer in brief

- 1) Describe the mode of life of the Eskimos.
- 2) Explain in short the human life in mountainous region.

Q 4 Explain / Describe in brief

- 1) Give an account on the physical environment in cold climatic region.
- 2) Explain the human life in Tropics.
- 3) Explain the human life in Mountainous region.
- 4) Who are Eskimos ? Where do they live ? Give an account of food habits of Eskimos.
- 5) Describe the natural vegetation and animal life in tropics.
- 6) Give an account of socio-cultural life in cold climatic region.

Q. 5 Write short notes on

- 1) Festivals of Eskimos.
- 2) Economic life of Eskimos.
- 3) Natural vegetation in tropics.
- 4) Transhumance.

CHAPTER IX
STUDY OF INDIAN TRIBES

Q 1 A) Choose the appropriate alternative from those given below and rewrites the correct sentence

- 1) The concentration of in India is found in four states namely Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan.
a) Bhils, b) Nagas, c) Santhals, d) Gonds
- 2) Madia is a sub-tribal community of.....
a) Bhils, b) Nagas, c) Donds, d) Santhals.
- 3) Bedroom of Gonds is known as.....
a) Narmolon, b) Vijjalan, c) Koitor, d) Bhatara
- 4) Youthhouse of Gonda is known as.....
a) Narmolon, b) Gotul, c) Koitor, d) Vijjalan
- 5) The youthhouse of Naga is known as
a) Morung, b) Gotul, c) Koitor, d) Vijjalan
- 6) is the main festival of Naga.
a) Holi, b) Motsu, c) Diwali, d) Ragi.
- 7) the rectangular houses of Santhal are called.....
a) Bangal Orak, b) Macha, c) Kenchu, d) Saka.
- 8) The huts with rounded roof of Santhal are called.....
a) Katom orak, b) Bangol orak, c) Inuak, d) Bandaj.
- 9) In every village of Santhal, a place fixed for the founder of the village is known as
a) Manjhisthan, b) Zatherthan, c) Sal, d) Grove.
- 10) The marriages in Santhal are called the
a) Bapla, b) Hembrom, c) Sanga, d) Grove.

B) Write true or false

- 1) Gond is the race of Dravidiant.
- 2) The word Bhils is comming from the word Billa.
- 3) Naga is the hunting community.
- 4) The cake which is made up of from Rice and Fish is known as 'Jelpeetha'.

C) Write answer in one sentence.

- 1) What is Vijjalan ?
- 2) What is Narmalon ?
- 3) What is Pari Kapta ?
- 4) What is Khaja Khopra marming ?
- 5) What is Gotul ?

- 6) What is Vasavo ?
- 7) What is Morung ?
- 8) What is Gavang ?
- 9) What is Bangal Orak ?
- 10) What is Bapla ?
- 11) What is Katom Orak ?
- 12) What is Motsu ?
- 13) What is Bichouli ?
- 14) What are the types of Bhils ?
- 15) What is Koitor ?

D) Give correct geographical terms for the following statements

- 1) The cake which is made up of from rice and fish is known as
- 2) The youth house of Gond is known as
- 3) The head of the Naga community is called
- 4) The separate youth houses for young Girls and Boys in Naga community is known as

Q 2 Write Short Answer

- 1) Write short account on habitat and life of Bhils.
- 2) Write an account on food and tools of Naga.
- 3) Write a short account on social structure of Santhal.
- 4) Discuss in brief the socio-economic life of the Gonds.

Q 3 Write the answer in brief

- 1) Discuss the socio-culture life of Bhills.
- 2) Explain the economic activities of Santhal.
- 3) Write an account on Economic life of Naga.

Q 4 Explain / Describe in brief

- 1) Discuss in brief the habitat economy and social structure of Santhal.
- 2) Discuss in brief the socio-economic life of the Gonds.
- 3) Discuss the origin of Bhils in India and write an account on life of Bhils.

Q. 5 Write short notes on

- 1) Social life of Bhils.
- 2) Economy of Esmimos

- 3) Food habits of Naga.
- 4) Marriage system in Naga.
- 5) House system and human settlement in Santhal.

Paper : G2 – Geography of Maharashtra

Chapter- I

Geographical Personality

Q.1. (A) choose the appropriate alternative from those given below and rewrite the correct sentence. (1 Marks Each)

- 1) Maharashtra state occupies _____ of the total land area of the country.
 a) 10.36% b) 11.36% c) 9.36% d) 8.36%
- 2) According to the area, Maharashtra state is the _____ largest state in the country.
 a) First b) Second c) Third d) Fourth
- 3) _____ state lies of the north of Maharashtra.
 a) Goa b) Gujarat c) Madhya Pradesh d) Karnataka.
- 4) The total length of the coast line of the state is about _____ km.
 a) 700 b) 720 c) 800 d) 750
- 5) Maharashtra state is divided in to _____ administrative divisions.
 a) Four b) Five c) Six d) Seven
- 6) Andhra Pradesh lies to the _____ of Maharashtra State.
 a) South-East b) East c) North-West d) West
- 7) Dhule district is included in the _____ administrative Division.
 a) Pune b) Nagpur c) Aurangabad d) Nasik

(B) Write true or false, If it is false rewrite the correct answer.

(1Marks Each)

- 1) Maharashtra State is a prominent state in west central India.
- 2) The present state of Maharashtra was born on 15th August, 1947.
- 3) Area wise, Maharashtra ranks second largest state in the country.
- 4) Maharashtra state is divided in to seven administrative divisions.
- 5) Recently there are 32 districts in Maharashtra state.
- 6) Maharashtra state is bounded by the Arabian sea in the west.

(C) Write the answer in one sentence. (1 Marks Each)

- 1) What is latitudinal extent of Maharashtra.
- 2) What is longitudinal extent of Maharashtra.
- 3) Which state lies to the south of Maharashtra.
- 4) Where is the headquarter of Nasik administrative division.
- 5) Which districts included in khandesh.
- 6) Name the two districts of the state lie on the coast.

(D) Give the correct geographical terms of the following statements.

(1 Marks Each)

- 1) Amravati and Nagpur administrative divisions are together known as _____.
- 2) Aurangabad administrative division is called _____.
- 3) Mumbai formerly known as _____.

Q.2. Write the short answer. (4 Marks Each)

- 1) Mention in brief the administrative divisions of Maharashtra.
- 2) Give the location & extent of Maharashtra.
- 3) Name the administrative divisions of Maharashtra.

Q.3. Give the answer in brief. (6 Marks Each)

- 1) Write about the administrative divisions of Maharashtra.
- 2) Write about the location, extent and area of Maharashtra.

Q.4. Explain / Describe in brief. (8 Marks Each)

- 1) Write a Geographical essay on "The location of Maharashtra in India".

Q.5. Write short notes. (4 Marks Each)

- 1) Location and extent of Maharashtra.
- 2) Administrative divisions of Maharashtra.

Chapter II

Physiography

Q.1. (A) choose the appropriate alternative from those given below and rewrite the correct sentence. (1 Marks Each)

- 1) Maharashtra state has _____ broad physical divisions.

a) Two b) Three c) Four d) Five

- 2) Maharashtra plateau lies to the _____ of sahyadri mountain.

- a) West b) North c) East d) South
- 3) The mountain ranges of Satpuda run _____ in Maharashtra.
 a) North to South b) North-East to South-West
 c) South-East to North-West d) West to East
- 4) The hills of Satpuda mountain ranges in Nandurbar district are known as _____.
 a) Satmala hills b) Toranmal hills
 c) Verul hills d) Mahadeo hills
- 5) _____ Separates the part of peninsula into the coastal region (Konkan) and the Deccan upland Plateau (Desh).
 a) The Western Ghat b) The Tapi river
 c) Satpuda range d) The Godavari river
- 6) The river Krishna originates from _____.
 a) Bhimashankar b) Trimbakeshwar
 c) Satpuda ranges d) Mahabaleshwar
- 7) The source of Tapi river is from the _____.
 a) Satpuda ranges b) Trimbakeshwar
 c) Mahabaleshwar d) Bhimashankar
- 8) The rivers in Konkan flow into the _____.
 a) Bay of Bengal b) Gulf of Cambay c) Indian ocean d) Arabian Sea
- 9) the river Pranhita is tributary of _____ river.
 a) Godavari b) Tapi c) Krishna d) Ulhas
- 10) The Konkan has coastline of _____ kms long.
 a) 720 b) 800 c) 820 d) 620
- 11) The Konkan extends from Damanganga river in the north to the _____ river in the south.
 a) Ulhas b) Terekhol c) Shastri d) Savitri
- 12) The Konkan coastlands are extensively covered, especially in the south by _____.
 a) Basalt b) Laterites c) Metamorphic rocks d) Sedimentary rocks
- 13) _____ is the highest peak of the Sahyadris in Maharashtra.
 a) Kalsubai b) Mahabaleshwar c) Trimbakeshwar d) Salher
- 14) _____ trough is known as rift valley in Maharashtra.
 a) Godavari b) Tapi c) Aner d) Panjhara.
- 15) The Maharashtra plateau occupies about _____ of the state area.

- a) 90% b) 60% c) 80% d) 70%
- 16) The _____ range separates waters of Tapi basin from that of Godavari basin.
a) Satpuda b) Ajantha c) Balaghat d) melghats
- 17) _____ rises near Trimbakeshwar in Nasik district.
a) Godavari b) Tapi c) Girna d) panjhara
- 18) The _____ river rises in Mahabaleshwar plateau.
a) Krishna b) Godavari c) Bhima d) Mula
- 19) The Bhima is the tributary of river _____.
a) Koyna b) Krishna c) Mula d) Mutha
- 20) The Bhima river rises at _____.
a) Bhimashankar b) trimbakeshwar
c) Mahabaleshwar d) Kalsubai.

(B) Write true or false, If it false rewrite the correct sentence.

(1 Marks Each)

- 1) Ulhas and Savitri are the west flowing rivers in konkan.
- 2) The krishna river basin is the largest river basin in Maharashtra.
- 3) The source of Tapi river is from the satpuda mountain ranges.
- 4) The area to the north of Ajanta range is occupied by Tapi System.
- 5) The Maharashtra plateau lies to the east of the Sahyadris.

(C) write answer in one sentence.

(1 Marks Each)

- 1) Name the physical divisions of Maharashtra.
- 2) What do you mean by Maharashtra plateau ?
- 3) Which is the highest peak in the sahyadri range ?
- 4) Name any two important rivers in konkan.
- 5) Which is the main tributary of Tapi river ?
- 6) Which is the largest river basin in Maharashtra ?
- 7) Which is the largest west flowing river of Maharashtra ?
- 8) Which part of Maharashtra is known as Konkan ?
- 9) Which are the two important passes that connect the Desh with the Konkan ?
- 10) Which is the highest peak of Satpuda ranges in Maharashtra ?

(D) Write correct geographical terms for the following statements(1Marks)

- 1) The Sahyadri ranges are also known as -----.
- 2) The region that lies to the east of Sahyadri ranges is called-----.

- 3) Satpuda mountain ranges in Nandurbar district are known as -----.
- 4) The narrow strip of land lying between the Arabian sea and the Sahyadris is called _____.
- 5) The area of the Western Ghats lies in Maharashtra is known as _____.
- 6) The Wardha river joins the Wainganga and their unite flow is known as _____.

Q.2. Write short answers. (4 Marks Each)

- 1) Mention the physical divisions of Maharashtra and write about the konkan region.
- 2) Give an account of the Godavari river.
- 3) Mention the rivers of Maharashtra plateau.
- 4) Write any two characteristics of Maharashtra plateau.

Q.3. Give the answer in brief. (6 Marks Each)

- 1) Mention the physical divisions of Maharashtra and describe the Maharashtra plateau.
- 2) Give the salient features of Sahyadri Mountain.
- 3) State the main characteristics of Maharashtra plateau.
- 4) Give the geographical account of river Godavari.

Q.4. Explain / Describe in brief. (8 Marks Each)

- 1) Explain the main physiographic divisions of Maharashtra.
- 2) Explain the drainage pattern of Godavari river.
- 3) Explain in brief different characteristics of Sahyadris.

Q.5. Write short notes. (4 Marks Each)

- 1) Tapi-Purna basin.
- 2) Satpuda mountain ranges.
- 3) Satmala Ajanta hills.
- 4) Drainage pattern of Krishna river.

Chapter III

Climate

Q.1. (A) choose appropriate alternative from those given below and rewrite the correct sentence. (1 Marks Each)

- 1) _____ receives more rainfall in Maharashtra.
 - a) Nasik
 - b) Amboli
 - c) Nagpur
 - d) Pune
- 2) Diurnal range of of temperature in summer is more at _____.
 - a) Mumbai
 - b) Ratnagiri
 - c) Pune
 - d) Nagpur.
- 3) The climate of Maharashtra is mainly influenced by _____.

- a) Deccan plateau b) Sahyadri mountain
c) Satpuda mountain d) Konkan.
- 4) The _____ form an important climatic divide in Maharashtra.
a) Satpuda b) Sahyadris
c) Balaghat d) Ajantha ranges
- 5) The _____ enjoys land and sea breezes throughout the year.
a) Desh b) Konkan c) Sahyadris d) Ajantha hills
- 6) 'Mango Showers' occur in _____ season.
a) Post-monsoon b) Pre-monsoon
c) during south-west monsoon d) Retreating monsoon
- 7) A large part of _____ Maharashtra lies in the rainshadow area.
a) Southern b) Central c) Western d) Eastern.
- 8) _____ season starts in late September and ends in mid-December.
a) Summer b) Winter c) Retreating monsoon d) Rainy.
- 9) The range of temperature increasing from, the konkan to the _____ part of Maharashtra.
a) Eastern b) Northern c) Southern d) Western.

(B) Write true or false, if false rewrite the correct sentence. (1 Marks Each)

- 1) The climate of Maharashtra is of temperate type.
- 2) The climate of konkan region is generally hot and humid.
- 3) Diurnal range of temperature in summer is more at Nagpur.
- 4) The climate of Maharashtra is mainly influenced by Sahyadri ranges.

(C) Write answer in one sentence. (1 Marks Each)

- 1) Which is the period of monsoon rains in Maharashtra ?
- 2) Which is the period of winter season in Maharashtra ?
- 3) Which type of climate experiences the konkan coast ?
- 4) Name the areas receiving heavy rainfall in Maharashtra.
- 5) Name any two areas receiving moderate rainfall
- 6) Give only two characteristics of rainfall in Maharashtra.

Q.2. Write short answer. (4 Marks Each)

- 1) Describe the climate condition of summer season in Maharashtra.
- 2) Mention the climatic divisions of Maharashtra and give characteristics of any one of them.
- 3) How do the Sahyadris influence the rainfall in Maharashtra.
- 4) Explain the weather conditions during the hot season in Maharashtra.
- 5) Explain the weather conditions during the cold season in Maharashtra.

6) Explain the areas receiving low to very low rainfall in Maharashtra.

Q.3. Give the answer in brief. (6 Marks Each)

1) Describe the climatic condition of Maharashtra in the period of south-west monsoon.

2) Give an account of distribution of rainfall in Maharashtra.

Q.4. Explain / Describe in brief. (8 Marks Each)

1) Describe the climatic divisions of Maharashtra and give an account of rainy season in Maharashtra.

2) Give the salient features of the climate of Maharashtra.

3) Give an account about uneven distribution of rainfall in Maharashtra.

4) What are the factors that influence the climate of Maharashtra states.

Q.5. Write short notes. (4 Marks Each)

1) Characteristics of climate in Maharashtra.

2) Rainfall distribution in Maharashtra.

3) Characteristics of South-west monsoon in Maharashtra.

Chapter IV

Soil & Natural Vegetation

Q.1. (A) choose appropriate alternative from those given below and rewrite the correct sentence. (1 Marks Each)

1) Decomposed organic matter is known as _____.

- a) Humus b) Pollution
c) Nitrogen cycle d) Environment

2) Laterite soils are found in _____ districts.

- a) Chandrapur and Nagpur b) Aurangabad and Jalna
c) Jalgaon and Dhule d) Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg.

3) black soils are also known as _____ .

- a) Red soils b) Regur soils c) Laterite soils d) Alluvial soils

4) _____ forests are found in the areas of high rainfall in Maharashtra.

- a) Thorn b) Dry deciduous
c) tropical evergreen d) Deciduous

5) Regur soil is formed by the weathering of _____ rocks.

- a) Basalt b) Granite c) Marble d) Limestone

6) _____ soils are found along the shores of the Arabian sea in

Maharashtra.

- a) Deep black b) Saline c) Red d) Regur

(B) Write true or false, if false rewrite the correct sentence. (1 Marks Each)

- 1) Tropical evergreen forests are found in the areas of high rainfall.
- 2) Laterite soils are found in the districts of Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg.
- 3) Dry Deciduous forests are found in the regions of high rainfall.

(C) Write answer in one sentence. (1 Marks Each)

- 1) Which soils are also called as regur soils ?
- 2) What is meant by soil erosion ?
- 3) Name the areas where tropical evergreen forests are found in Maharashtra ?
- 4) Which types of forests are found in Maharashtra ?
- 5) What is meant by deciduous forest ?
- 6) Which trees are found in the tropical evergreen forests in Maharashtra?
- 7) Name the soils types found in Konkan coast lands.
- 8) Which soil is formed on Maharashtra plateau.
- 9) State any two major soil types found in Maharashtra.

(D) Write correct geographical terms for the following statements.(1Marks)

- 1) Black soils are also called as -----.

Q.2. Write short answer. (4 Marks Each)

- 1) What is meant by soil conservation? State the remedies of soil conservation.
- 2) Where do we find tropical evergreen forests and moist deciduous forests in Maharashtra ?

Q.3. Give the answer in brief. (6 Marks Each)

- 1) Mention various soil types in Maharashtra and describe any one of them.
- 2) Mention the forest types in Maharashtra and describe any one of them.
- 3) Write the characteristics of regur soils found in Eastern Maharashtra.

Q.4. Explain / Describe in brief. (8 Marks Each)

- 1) Mention various types of soils in Maharashtra and write any two of them.
- 2) Mention the natural vegetation types in Maharashtra and describe any two of them.

Q.5. Write short notes. (4 Marks Each)

- 1) Black soils in Maharashtra.
- 2) Laterite soils in Maharashtra.
- 3) Remedies for soil conservation
- 4) Soil erosion in Maharashtra.
- 5) Deciduous forests in Maharashtra.

6) Evergreen forests in Maharashtra.

Chapter V

Agriculture

Q.1. (A) choose appropriate alternative from those given below and rewrite the correct sentence.

(1 Marks Each)

- 1) Rice crop requires _____
 - a) High rainfall
 - b) Low rainfall
 - c) Moderate rainfall
 - d) Very low rainfall.
- 2) Wheat is grown in _____ season.
 - a) Kharif
 - b) Rabi
 - c) Both
 - d) Odd.
- 3) Cotton crop needs a _____ climate.
 - a) Cold
 - b) Wet
 - c) Dry
 - d) Hot
- 4) _____ is a famous district for bananas.
 - a) Nasik
 - b) Jalgaon
 - c) Aurangabad
 - d) Amravati
- 5) Highest number of sprinkler units are found in _____ district in Maharashtra.
 - a) Nasik
 - b) Buldhana
 - c) Jalgaon
 - d) Pune
- 6) _____ project is the largest major irrigation project of Maharashtra.
 - a) Jaikwadi
 - b) Manjra
 - c) Ujani
 - d) Girna
- 7) _____ is an important cash crop in Khandesh, Western Vidarbha and Parts of Marathwada.
 - a) Sugarcane
 - b) Cotton
 - c) Soya bean
 - d) Banana
- 8) Jawar is mainly grown in areas of _____ rainfall.
 - a) heavy
 - b) moderate
 - c) scanty
 - d) heaviest
- 9) _____ is a major cash crop in Western Maharashtra.
 - a) Sugarcane
 - b) Groundnut
 - c) Cotton
 - d) Banana
- 10) _____ district has the largest proportion of its net sown area under sugarcane.
 - a) Satara
 - b) Kolhapur
 - c) Ahmednagar
 - d) Jalgaon
- 11) _____ district is the leading producer of Jawar in Maharashtra.
 - a) Kolhapur
 - b) Nandurbar
 - c) Solapur
 - d) Nasik
- 12) _____ district ranks first in the production of Banana in Maharashtra.
 - a) Dhule
 - b) Jalgaon
 - c) Ahmenagar
 - d) Nasik

13) _____ agriculture is prevalent in the high population density regions of Maharashtra.

- a) Extensive b) Intensive c) Horticulture d) Livestock

14) In intensive agriculture the average size of farms is _____.

- a) very large b) large c) small d) moderately large

15) _____ farming is a new form of agriculture where dairy cattle are reared for milk.

- a) Intensive b) Dairy c) Livestock d) Subsistence

16) _____ is well known for grape cultivation in Maharashtra.

- a) Nasik b) Dhule c) Pune d) Kolhapur

17) _____ is the leading producer of oranges in Maharashtra.

- a) Nasik b) Jalgaon c) Dhule d) Nagpur

18) Hatnur dam is constructed on river Tapi in _____ district.

- a) Dhule b) Nandurbar c) Jalgaon d) Nasik

19) The Girna dam is constructed on river _____ in North Maharashtra.

- a) Tapi b) Girna c) Panjhara d) Bori

(B) Write true or false, if false rewrite the correct sentence. (1 Marks Each)

- 1) Rice is grown in the areas of more than 150 cms rainfall.
- 2) Rice research centre is located at Radhanagari in kolhapur district.
- 3) wheat research centre is located at Nasik.
- 4) Cotton is a tropical crop.
- 5) Bananas are widely grown in the Tapi Valley.
- 6) Ujani dam is constructed on Godavari river.

(C) Write answer in one sentence. (1 Marks Each)

- 1) Name any two districts where rice is mainly cultivated in Maharashtra.
- 2) What is meant by drip irrigation ?
- 3) What is meant by sprinkle irrigation ?
- 4) Name the river where Jaikwadi project is constructed ?
- 5) Name the leading producer of banana in North Maharashtra.
- 6) Give the Name of the two medium irrigation projects in North Maharashtra.
- 7) Name the two barrages constructed recently on river Tapi.
- 8) Which cereal crop is mainly grown in Konkan and Eastern Vidarbha region of Maharashtra ?
- 9) Which district is the leading producer of Jawar in Maharashtra.
- 10) Which district ranks first in the production of Banana in Maharashtra.

(D) Write correct geographical terms for the following statements-1Marks

- 1) The water is lifted with the help of pumps is called _____ irrigation.
- 2) to provide drop water at the root of the plants, this method of irrigation is called _____ .
- 3) The Ujani project is constructed on _____ river.

Q.2. Write short answer.

(4 Marks Each)

- 1) Give the brief account of cotton grown in Maharashtra.
- 2) Which are the main cash crops grown in Maharashtra.
- 3) Describe the development of canal irrigation in Maharashtra.
- 4) Write about the sprinkle irrigation in Maharashtra.
- 5) State the importance of dairy farming in Maharashtra.
- 6) State the new trends in agriculture in Maharashtra.
- 7) State the major cotton producing areas of Maharashtra Plateau.
- 8) State the areas of livestock farming in Maharashtra.

Q.3. Give the answer in brief.

(6 Marks Each)

- 1) Explain the relationship between rice producing regions and rainfall distribution in Maharashtra.
- 2) What are the geographical conditions for the production of sugarcane ?
- 3) Describe the development of drip irrigation in Maharashtra.
- 4) Give an account of lift irrigation in Maharashtra.
- 5) Describe the importance of sprinkle irrigation in Maharashtra.
- 6) Explain in brief interlinking of rivers in Khandesh.
- 7) Write new trends in agriculture of Maharashtra.

Q.4. Explain / Describe in brief.

(8 Marks Each)

- 1) What are the geographical conditions for the production of rice ? Mention the rice producing regions of Maharashtra.
- 2) Mention the wheat producing regions in Maharashtra ? explain the geographical conditions for the production of wheat.
- 3) Give an account of sugarcane production in Maharashtra.
- 4) Explain the geographical conditions for the production of cotton and give its distribution in Maharashtra.
- 5) Describe the various methods of irrigation in Maharashtra and explain any one of them.
- 6) Describe the major irrigation project in Maharashtra.

Q.5. Write short notes.

(4 Marks Each)

- 1) Jaikwadi project

- 2) Ujani Project.
- 3) Economic importance of livestock in Maharashtra.
- 4) Natural problems of agriculture in Maharashtra.
- 5) River linking project in Khandesh.
- 6) Dairy farming in Maharashtra.
- 7) Ground water table in Khandesh

Chapter VI

Minerals & Power Resources

Q.1 (A) Choose appropriate alternative from those' given below and rewrite the correct sentence. (1 Marks Each)

- 1) Major field of mineral resources in Maharashtra is in _____
 a) Vidarbha b) Khandesh c) Marathwada d) Western Maharashtra
- 2) The rich deposits of Manganese are found in the districts of _____ and _____ in Maharashtra
 a) Ratnagiri and Raigadh b) Kolhapur and Sangali
 c) Aurangabad and Jalna d) Nagapur and Bhandara
- 3) The rich deposit of bauxite is found in _____ district in Maharashtra
 a) Nashik b) Kolhapur c) Pune d) Solapur
- 4) _____ deposits are found in eastern Vidarbha
 a) Natural gas b) Petroleum c) Coal d) Uranium
- 5) A thermal power station is present at _____ in Khandesh.
 a) Jalgaon b) Phefari c) Dhule d) Nandurbar

(B) Write true or false, if false rewrite the correct sentence. (1 Marks Each)

- 1) Hematite is a type of iron ore
- 2) Maharashtra ranks first in the production of Manganese in India .
- 3) The deposits of Bauxite are mainly found in eastern Vidarbha .
- 4) Coal is non-Conventional energy resource .
- 5) Petroleum is Conventional energy resource .

(C) Write answer in one sentence. (1 Marks Each)

- 1) In which area of Maharashtra deposits of Iron ore is located ?
- 2) Where are the important mines of manganese in Maharashtra ?
- 3) In which area bauxite is found in Maharashtra ?
- 4) Name the region for iron mining in Maharashtra
- 5) Name the any two bauxite mining districts in Maharashtra.

6) Name any two districts of Maharashtra where coal mines are located.

7) Name any two thermal power station of Maharashtra

D) Write correct geographical terms for the following statements.

(1 Marks Each)

1) Aluminum oxides are known as _____

2) The resources which can not be used again and again are called ____

3) The resources which can not be used again and again are called ____

Q.2. Write short answer.

(4 Marks Each)

1) Describe the iron ore mining areas in Maharashtra.

2) State the distribution of bauxite in Maharashtra.

3) Give the brief account of manganese in Maharashtra.

4) State the regions of coal in Maharashtra.

Q.3. Give the answer in brief.

(6 Marks Each)

1) Give brief account of development of thermal power in Maharashtra.

2) Describe the non-conventional energy resources of Maharashtra.

3) Give an importance of iron ore and mention its deposition in Maharashtra.

4) Give brief account of development of wind energy in Maharashtra.

5) State the importance of bio-gas.

6) Mention the types of iron ore and their distribution in Maharashtra.

Q.4. Explain / Describe in brief.

(8 Marks Each)

1) Write a geographical essay on the mineral resources of Maharashtra.

2) Mention the Various types of iron ore & give the distribution of iron ore in Maharashtra.

3) Write a geographical essay on the power resources of Maharashtra.

4) Mention the Conventional energy resources and describe any two of them of Maharashtra .

Q.5. Write short notes.

(4 Marks Each)

1) Iron ore distribution in Maharashtra.

2) Distribution of bauxite in Maharashtra.

3) Wind energy in Maharashtra.

4) Classification of energy resources.

5) Non conventional energy resources in Maharashtra.

6) Solar energy in Maharashtra.

Chapter VII

Transportation & Industries.

Q.1 (A) Choose appropriate alternative from those' given below and rewrite the correct sentence. (1 Marks Each)

- 1) Pune is on national Highway no. _____.
 a) NH-4 b) NH-6 c) NH-8 d) NH-9
- 2) National Highway no. 6 Starts from _____ and Passes through northern Maharashtra.
 a) Jalgaon b) Dhule c) Nasik d) Amravati
- 3) The first cotton industry was opened at _____ in Maharashtra.
 a) Nagpur b) Nasik c) Mumbai d) Pune
- 4) There are maximum sugar factories in _____ district in Maharashtra.
 a) Mumbai b) Ahmadnagar c) Kolhapur d) Pune
- 5) National Highways are maintained by the _____.
 a) Zilha Parishad b) State Government
 c) Village Panchayat d) Central Government
- 6) _____ starts from Mumbai and passes through Nasik, Dhule right upto Agra.
 a) NH-3 b) NH-4 c) NH-6 d) NH-7
- 7) The State Highways are managed by _____.
 a) Zilha Parishad b) State Government
 c) Village Panchayat d) Central Government
- 8) _____ join the important cities in the state.
 a) National Highways b) State Highways
 c) District Roads d) Other district Roads
- 9) _____ connect the important towns and cities within the district.
 a) Village roads b) District roads
 c) State Highways d) National Highways
- 10) The _____ of Maharashtra has affected the distribution on railways.
 a) Vegetative cover b) Topography
 c) Alluvial plain d) Plateau
- 11) ___ is the headquarters of divisions of the Central and Western railway.
 a) Pune b) Nasik c) Mumbai d) Nagpur
- 12) _____ is an inter-state railway, opened in 1990 with the agreement

between Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka and the Kerala.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| a) Southern railway | b) Central railway |
| c) South-central railway | d) Konkan railway |

13) _____ is called the 'Manchester of Maharashtra.'

- | | |
|-----------------|------------|
| a) Ichalkaranji | b) Solapur |
| c) Dhule | d) Jalgaon |

14) The first co-operative Sugar factory was established in 1948 at _____ by Padmashri Vikhe Patil in Maharashtra.

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| a) Ahmednagar | b) Pravaranagar |
| c) Kolhapur | d) Satara |

15) The highest concentration of sugar factories is observed in _____ district of Maharashtra.

- | | | | |
|---------|---------------|-----------|---------------|
| a) Pune | b) Ahmednagar | c) Satara | d) Aurangabad |
|---------|---------------|-----------|---------------|

(B) Write true or false, if false rewrite the correct sentence. (1 Marks Each)

- 1) Most of the national Highways radiate from Mumbai in Maharashtra.
- 2) Konkan railway runs parallel to the west coast of India.
- 3) Vidarbha has good network of railways than western Maharashtra.
- 4) The first cotton textile industry was opened at solapur in 1854 in Maharashtra.
- 5) There are maximum sugar factories in kolhapur district.
- 6) Ichalkaranji is known as Sari producing centre in Maharashtra.
- 7) Mumbai is the only one international airport in Maharashtra.

(C) Write answer in one sentence. (1 Marks Each)

- 1) Mention any two industrial divisions of Maharashtra.
- 2) Name the any two national highways in Maharashtra.
- 3) Where is the headquarter of konkan railway ?
- 4) Name the two important centres of cotton industry in Maharashtra.
- 5) Name the any two industrial divisions of Maharashtra.
- 6) Name any one important centre of engineering industry in Maharashtra.

(D) Write correct geographical terms for the following statements.

(1 Marks Each)

- 1) The roads which are constructed and maintained by state Government are called _____ .
- 2) The railway line which runs parallel to the west coast of India from Mumbai and enters to the south is known as _____ railway.
- 3) Sugar is manufactured mainly from _____ crop.

Q.2. Write short answer. (4 Marks Each)

- 1) Describe the major ports of Maharashtra.
- 2) Give brief account of development of Mumbai industrial region.
- 3) Write about the Petro-chemical industries in Maharashtra.

Q.3. Give the answer in brief. (6 Marks Each)

- 1) Describe the major ports of Maharashtra.
- 2) Explain in brief about the concentration of railways and roads in Mumbai.
- 3) Mention various types of roads in Maharashtra and write any two types of them.
- 4) Write about the industrial regions of Maharashtra.
- 5) Write about the uses of express highways ?
- 6) State the importance of Konkan railway.
- 7) Describe the importance of seaports in Maharashtra.
- 8) State the importance of road transports in Maharashtra.
- 9) State the problem faced by cotton textile industries in Maharashtra.
- 10) Why do the rivers of Maharashtra are not used for navigation.
- 11) Describe the distribution of cotton textile industries of Maharashtra.

Q.4. Explain / Describe in brief. (8 Marks Each)

- 1) Give an account of various types of roads in Maharashtra.
- 2) Explain the factors that influence the location of cotton textile industries and give an account of cotton textile industries in Maharashtra.
- 3) Write a geographical essay on 'Sugar Industry' in Maharashtra.
- 4) Explain in brief the problems faced by sugar factories in Maharashtra.
- 5) Describe the spatial distribution of sugar factories in Maharashtra.

Q.5. Write short notes. (4 Marks Each)

- 1) Road network in western Maharashtra.
- 2) Air port in Maharashtra.
- 3) Engineering industries in Maharashtra.
- 4) Sugar industries in Maharashtra.
- 5) Megha Express highways
- 6) Important of Konkan railway.
- 7) Special Economic Zone (SEZ).

Chapter VIII

Population

Q.1 (A) Choose appropriate alternative from those' given below and rewrite the correct sentence. (1 Marks Each)

- 1) The highest population density is in _____ district in Maharashtra.
 a) Mumbai b) Nagpur c) Pune d) Nasik
- 2) The hilly areas of Gadchiroli district have _____ density of population.
 a) High b) Moderate c) Low d) Very high.
- 3) Maharashtra ranks _____ in population in the country.
 a) First b) Second c) Thured d) Fourth
- 4) the lowest urban population is in _____ district of Maharashtra.
 a) Nanded b) Chandrapur c) Sindhudurg d) Ratnagiri

(B) Write true or false, if false rewrite the correct sentence. (1 Marks Each)

- 1) Maharashtra ranks first in population in the country.
- 2) The percentage of urban population in Maharashtra is higher than the country.
- 3) The density of population is higher in hilly areas of Maharashtra.
- 4) The distribution of population is uneven in Maharashtra.
- 5) Mumbai city and suburb districts have very high density of population.
- 6) The western Ghat and Satpuda hills have high density of population.
- 7) The Proportion of urban population in the state is higher than country.

(C) Write answer in one sentence. (1 Marks Each)

- 1) Name the two areas of low density of population of Maharashtra.
- 2) Define the term urbanization.
- 3) Name the two cities of high density of population of Maharashtra.
- 4) Name any two physical factor which causes low density of population in Maharashtra.

(D) Write correct geographical terms for the following statements.

(1 Marks Each)

- 1) The region has population density below 200 persons per sq. km. is called _____ density area.
- 2) The region has population density between 200 to 400 persons per sq.km. is called _____ density area.

Q.2. Write short answer. (4 Marks Each)

- 1) Which are the densely populated areas in Maharashtra ?
- 2) State the low density areas of Maharashtra.
- 3) Give an account of urbanization in Maharashtra.

Q.3. Give the answer in brief. (6 Marks Each)

- 1) Describe the population growth in Maharashtra.
- 2) State the characteristics of population density of Maharashtra.
- 3) What is meant by urbanization ? Write about the urbanization in Maharashtra.
- 4) Describe the densely populated areas in Maharashtra.
- 5) Explain the importance of topography which affects the distribution of population in Maharashtra.
- 6) Explain the physical factors which affect the distribution of population in Maharashtra.

Q.4. Explain / Describe in brief. (8 Marks Each)

- 1) Explain the characteristics of population growth in Maharashtra.
- 2) Population distribution is uneven in Maharashtra. Explain.
- 3) Explain the nature of urbanization in Maharashtra.
- 4) Explain the importance of economic factors which influence the population density in Maharashtra.

Q.5. Write short notes. (4 Marks Each)

- 1) Population growth in Maharashtra.
- 2) Population density in Maharashtra.
- 3) Distribution of population in Maharashtra.
- 4) Urbanization in Maharashtra.

S.Y.B.A. Geography

S-1 Agricultural Geography

Chapter – I

Introduction to Agricultural Geography

Q.1.A. Chose the appropriate alternative from those given below and rewrite the Correct sentence.

1. The term agriculture comes from the Latin word
 - a) Ager
 - b) Agercultura
 - c) Culture
 - d) Cultivate
2. The word 'agriculture' comes from a :

- a) Greek term b) Latin term
c) Arabic term d) None of these

3. Agricultural Geography is

- a) The study of agricultural activities of people.
b) The study of crops
c) The study of soils
d) None of these

B. Write true or false. If its false rewrite the correct answer :

- 1) According to Hillman, Agricultural Geography, constitutes a comparatively study of the agriculture of countries and continents.
- 2) Agricultural geography is the study of agricultural activities of people.
- 3) Agricultural geography is not related to agricultural activities of people.
- 4) The study of agricultural geography is very significant because it evaluates secondary activities is very significant because it evaluates secondary activities scientifically.
- 5) The study of agricultural geography based on commodities is called the commodity approach.
- 6) The systematic approach takes into account the various aspects of the region as a whole.
- 7) The economic approach is related to the economic activities of the human.

C. Answer in one sentence :

1. The term agriculture derived from which Latin word ?
2. Names an approaches to the study of agriculture geography.
3. Define commodity approach.
4. Define agricultural geography.
5. Define agricultural geography.
6. Define commodity approach to the study of agricultural geography.
7. What do you meant systematic approach ?

Q.2. Answer in brief

1. Explain the nature of agricultural geography.
2. Wrote in brief, the scope of agricultural geography.
3. Write any two approaches to the study of agricultural

geography.

4. Discuss the nature of agricultural geography.
5. Explain the scope of agricultural geography.
6. Describe any two approaches to the study of agricultural geography.

Q.4. Long Answer

1. Define agricultural geography. Explain its nature.
2. Explain the scope of agricultural geography.
3. Give an account of the stages of the development of agricultural geography.
4. Describe the approaches to the study of agricultural geography.
5. Explain the following approaches to the study of agricultural geography commodity approach and systematic approach.

Q.5. Write short notes :-

1. Scope of agricultural geography.
2. Development of agricultural geography.
3. Commodity approach.
4. Systematic approach.
5. Nature of agricultural geography.

Chapter – II

Introduction to Agricultural Geography

Q.1.A. Chose the appropriate alternative from -----

1. Which type of slope provides ideal conditions for any type of farming -

a) 3° to 6°	b) 0° to 0.5°
c) 6.5° to 13°	d) 1° to 2.5°
2. Which of the following physical factor affect agriculture -

a) Irrigation	b) Government Policy
c) Topography	d) Land Fragmentation
3. Soil erosion is caused by

a) Intensity of rain	b) Slope
c) Land slides	d) all above
4. Which of the following type of climatic factor affect

agriculture-

- a) Irrigation b) Slope e) Temperature d) Soil
5. Due to over irrigation soil becomes
 a) Acidic b) Saline
 c) Alkali d) None of these
6. Which of the following social factor affect agriculture
 a) Climate b) Soil
 c) Land ownership d) None of these

B. True or False if false rewrite the correct sentence.

1. Climate is a unavailable physical factor influence the agriculture.
2. Mountain's are not suitable for the development of agriculture.
3. Plains are most suitable for the development of agriculture.
4. Over irrigation is useful for the more production from the agriculture.
5. Chemical fertilizers are most useful for the agricultural development.
6. Excess use of chemical fertilizers affect the soil.
7. Availability of good transport network is necessary for the perishable goods.

C. Answer in one sentence –

1. Write any two types of climatic factors which affect the agriculture.
2. Mention any two physical factors affecting agriculture.
3. Write any two types of Land ownership.
4. What is Biotechnology.
5. Which type of soil is most suitable for the agricultural activities ?
6. Which type of slope is suitable for the farming ?
7. Names any four factors affecting agriculture.
8. Mention any four social factors affecting agriculture.

D. Give correct geographical terms for the following statements

1. The shape and form of the earth's surface is known as --
2. A dynamic natural body made up of fine materials covering earth's surface is known as ----
3. The long-term average of weather in an area is called----

Q.2. Write short answer :

1. State the influence of topography on agriculture.
2. Write the impact of climate on agriculture.
3. State any two social and economic factors affecting agriculture.
4. How biotechnology affects the agricultural practices.
5. Explain in brief the impact of irrigation on agriculture.
6. State the importance of transportation and capital in agriculture.
7. Write the importance of soil in agriculture.

Q.3. Give the answer in brief.

1. Explain the influence of climate on agriculture.
2. Explain the impact of topography on agriculture.
3. Describe the importance of climate and soil in agriculture.
4. Explain the impact of any two social and economic factors on agriculture.
5. Describe the importance of transportation in agriculture.
6. Describe the importance of biotechnological use in agriculture.
7. Discussion Excess use of chemical fertilizers is harmful to the soil composition ?

Q.4. Explain / Describe in brief-

1. Describe in brief, the influence of physical factors on the agricultural activities.
2. Explain with the examples, the influence of topography and climate on the agriculture.
3. Explain in brief influence of any four social and economic factors on agriculture.
4. Describe the impact of any two factors of the following on agriculture –
 - a) Topography b) Soil c) Capital
5. Explain the impact of the following factors on agriculture –
 - a) Irrigation b) Marketing
6. More irrigation is responsible to the degradation of soil quality collaborate.

Q.5. Write short notes :

1. Influence of climate on agriculture.
2. Impact of Land ownership and labour on agriculture.
3. Importance of irrigation in the agriculture.
4. Importance of biotechnology in the agriculture.

Chapter III

Soils

Q.1. A. Choose the appropriate alternative from those given below and rewrite the correct sentence.

1. A dynamic natural body made up of fine materials covering earth's surface is known as –
a) Soil b) Rocks c) Land d) None of these
2. Which of the following is a passive soil former ?
a) Parent material b) Organisms
c) Presence of colloids d) Temperature
3. Soils develop darker coloration because of
a) Intense leaching b) loose structure
c) Presence of colloids d) humus accumulation.
4. pH of a soil indicates
a) Its maturity b) Its chemical reaction
c) Its age d) None of these
5. Alluvial soils are usually fertile because
a) They receive fresh deposits regularly
b) They are heavily leached
c) Usually rich in organic matter
d) All of the above
6. The colour of the soil does NOT depend on
a) Composition b) Drainage system and age
c) Mineral content d) Vegetation of that area
7. Literate soil found in
a) Kerala b) Meghalaya
c) Assam d) All of the above
8. Lateral soil develops in a climate that is
a) Hot-Humid b) Cold-humid
c) Hot-dry d) None of these
9. The colour of the chestnut soil is

- a) Black
 - b) Light yellow
 - c) Red
 - d) Shining Black
10. Podzols refer to
- a) A very fertile river alluvium
 - b) Soils found in dry regions
 - c) Soils of coniferous forest
 - d) Soils with very fertile A-Horizon
11. Which of the following is NOT a soil type
- a) Chernozem
 - b) Lemonites
 - c) Regur
 - d) Chestnut
12. The soils of the tropical rainy land are known as-
- a) Pedalfers
 - b) Laterites
 - c) Podzols
 - d) Chernozem
13. Texture of the soil implies
- a) Particle size
 - b) Colour of the soil
 - c) Arrangement of particles
 - d) Moisture content of soil
14. Humus can best be defined as
- a) Fully decomposed organic matter
 - b) Living organic matter
 - c) Partly decomposed organic matter
 - d) Leaves and twigs of plants

B. Write true or false. If it is false rewrite the correct statement

1. Soil refers to the loose surface of the earth as distinguished from soiled rock.
2. Parent rocks is a passive soil former.
3. pH of a soil indicates soils fertility.
4. Humus can be defined as fully decomposed organic matter present in the soil.
5. Alluvial soils form in areas of stream deposition.
6. The depth of soil depends upon slope of land.
7. Organic matter in soil is important because ti provides nutrients for further plant growth.
9. Time factor helps in soil formation.

10. Topography of the region is not an important factor in the soil formation.
11. Climatic factor helps in soil formation.
12. The ability of rock to allow liquids to enter is called porosity.
13. Pedalfers are generally acidic in characteristics.
14. Pedocals are alkaline.

C. Write answer in one sentence

1. What is soil
2. Give the important factors of soil formation.
3. Mention the types of pedalfers group of soil.
4. What do you mean by pedalfers soil.
5. What do you mean by pedocal soil.
6. What is the pH value of neutral soil.
7. Mention the types of humus.
8. Which factors are important in the soil formation ?
9. What is humus.

D. Give correct geographical terms for the following statements-

1. A dynamic natural body made up of fine materials covering earth's surface in which plants grow known as-
2. A measure of acidity or alkalinity of a solution is called----
3. Fully decomposed organic matter in soil is called.

Q.2. Write short answer

1. Explain any two factors of soil formation.
2. Describe in brief, the importance of climate and biotic processes in soil formation.
3. Write any two types of pedalfers soils.
4. Soil Texture explain in brief.
5. Write any four characteristics of soil.

Q.3. Give the answer in brief

1. Describe the soil Formation
2. What is soil ? Write about the podzol soils.
3. How climate and biotic processes play an important role in soil Formation ?
4. Describe the pedocal soils.
5. What is the role of passive factors in soil formation ?

Q.4. Explain / Describe in brief

1. What is soil ? Explain the pedalfer type of soils
2. Classify and describe the types of soil.
3. Explain the soil texture.
4. Describe the soil formation.
5. Write short note on pedalfer and pedocal soils.
6. Explain the characteristics of Black or chernozem soils
7. Write short note on Podzol and Laterite soils

Q.5. Short notes

1. Soil formation
2. Active factors in soil formation
3. Any two passive factors of soil formation
4. Soil Texture
5. Soil Structure
6. pH value
7. Laterite soil
8. Prairie soil
9. Black soil or chernozem soil
10. Chestnut soil
11. Pedalfer soil
12. Pedocal soil
13. Topography in soil formation

Chapter IV

Types of Agriculture

Q.1. A) Choose the appropriate alternatives from those given below and rewrite the correct sentence-

1. Intensive subsistence agriculture refers to
 - a. Land is cultivated intensively
 - b. Cultivate crops with modern techniques
 - c. Cultivated crops of commercial basis
 - d. None of these
2. Intensive subsistence agriculture mostly practiced in the region where-
 - a. Agricultural land is limited and density of population is very high.

- b. Agricultural land is more and density of population is low.
 - c. Agricultural land is more and density of population is also more.
 - d. None of these.
3. Which of the following statements is NOT correct about Intensive subsistence agriculture.
- a. The farm size is small
 - b. Rice is the major crop
 - c. Cultivated intensively
 - d. Cultivation is mechanized
4. Intensive subsistence agriculture is also known as-
- a. Western agriculture
 - b. Oriental agriculture
 - c. Mixed farming
 - d. Truck farming
5. Which is the chief crop in the intensive subsistence agriculture.
- a. Wheat
 - b. Jawar
 - c. Rice
 - d. Maize
6. Which of the following is the chief character of the intensive subsistence agriculture-
- a. high yield per hectare
 - b. high yield per man
 - c. large area per farm
 - d. none of these
7. Intensive subsistence agriculture is practiced in
- a. Monsoon Asia
 - b. Tropical region
 - c. Mediterranean region
 - d. Mountainous Area
8. Mixed farming refers to –
- a. Cultivate crops and keep livestock on the same farm.
 - b. Cultivate cereals and horticulture on the same farm.
 - c. Cultivation with modern techniques.
 - d. Cultivation of two or more crops together on the same.
9. Extensive farming is characteristic of
- a. Pamas
 - b. Ganga basin
 - c. Volga plain
 - d. Nile basin
10. Which one of the following elements does not hold for

extensive farming.

- a. high yield per man b. high yield per hectare
- c. Volga plain d. Nile basin

11. The characteristic which is not of plantation cultivation.
- a. It is a tropical cultivation
 - b. It is a subsistence cultivation
 - c. It is a mono-cultivation
 - d. It is a commercial cultivation
12. Plantation agriculture is most widespread in
- a. California b. Caribbean's
 - c. Mississippi Valley d. Nile valley
13. Mediterranean agriculture is chiefly characterized by-
- a. Wheat cultivation b. Market gardening
 - c. Horticulture d. Orchard farming
14. The most important problem of plantation agriculture is
- a. It is affected by diseases
 - b. There are frequent labour unrests
 - c. There are law and order problems
 - d. The technological know-how is lacking
15. Livestock rearing occupies a significant place in
- a. Plantation agriculture b. Mixed farming
 - c. Shifting cultivation d. Intensive subsistence farming.
16. Extensive farming is characteristic of one of the following-
- a. Western Europe b. Great plains of U.S.A.
 - c. Monsoon Asia d. Mediterranean region
17. Extensive agriculture is an example of
- a. Low yield per hectare but high yield per man.
 - b. High yield per hectare but low yield per man.
 - c. High yield per hectare and high yield per man
 - d. The yield varies every year.
18. Plantation agriculture is carried out in the
- a. Equatorial climate b. Sub-tropical climate
 - c. Mediterranean regions d. None of these.
19. Plantation agriculture is characterized by

- a. Monoculture production b. Growing of fruit trees
 - c. Variety of plants grown in clusters
 - d. None of these
20. Which among the following is not an important characteristics of plantation Agriculture ?
- a. Animal rearing is done along with plantation.
 - b. Estate farming
 - c. Scientific management
 - d. Monoculture production
21. Which one of the following elements does not hold for extensive agriculture.
- a. high income per farm b. high yield per hectare
 - c. high yield per man d. large area per farm
22. In Monsoon Asia the type of agriculture practiced is-
- a. Intensive subsistence b. Extensive farming
 - c. Mechanized farming d. commercial farming

B. Write true or false. If it is false rewrite the correct answer.

1. Intensive subsistence agriculture is also known as oriental agriculture.
2. Intensive subsistence agriculture is practiced mainly monsoon Climatic region.
3. Wheat is the major crop in intensive subsistence agriculture.
4. High yield per capita is the chief characteristics of the intensive subsistence agriculture.
6. Intensive subsistence farming is highly mechanized farming.
7. In extensive agriculture the farm size is very large.
8. Rice is the major crop in extensive farming.
9. Extensive agriculture is high mechanized farming.
10. Extensive agriculture is practiced in the region.
11. Monoculture is the chief character of plantation agriculture.
12. Various plant diseases is the major problem of plantation agriculture.
13. Plantation agriculture is well organized and properly managed by trained officers.
14. Mediterranean agriculture is practiced in areas experiencing the Mediterranean climate.

15. Mixed farming means growing various crops together on the same farm.
16. Mixed farming is refers to growing of crop and rearing of animal on the same form.
17. Mixed farming is not carried out on a commercial scale.
18. Rearing animals is an important characteristic of mixed farming.

c. Write answer in one sentence.

1. Which is the major crop in the intensive subsistence agriculture ?
2. What is intensive subsistence agriculture ?
3. Give any two characters of the intensive subsistence agriculture.
4. In which region intensive subsistence agriculture is practiced ?
5. Mention the regions where extensive agriculture is carried out.
6. Which is the major crop that grown in extensive agriculture ?
7. How do you define plantation agriculture ?
8. In which regions plantation agriculture is done ?
9. Write any two chief characters of plantation agriculture.
10. Write any two problems of plantation agriculture.
11. Give an areas where Mediterranean agriculture is practiced.
12. What do you meant by mixed farming ?
13. In which areas mixed farming is carried out ?
14. Write any two chief characters of the mixed farming ?
15. What is Transhumance ?

D. Give correct geographical terms for the following statements.

1. Cultivate crops and keep livestock on the same form is called.
2. Type of agriculture which is well organized and properly managed trained officers known as-
3. Rearing animals is an important characteristic of ----

Q.2. Write short answer :

1. Write any four chief characteristic of intensive subsistence farming ?
2. Give an important characteristics of plantation agriculture.
3. What is the chief difference between Intensive subsistence agriculture and extensive agriculture ?

4. What is mixed farming ? Give an areas where mixed farming is practiced.
5. What are the major problems of plantation agriculture ?
6. Describe in brief, peculiarities of the plantation agriculture.
7. Write any four peculiarities of the Mediterranean agriculture.
8. Write an areas in which extensive agriculture is experienced.
9. Give any four chief characteristics of the extensive agriculture.

Q.3. Give the answer in brief.

1. What is intensive subsistence agriculture ?
2. Distinguish between intensive subsistence farming and extensive farming.
3. Discuss the problems of plantation agriculture.
4. Write any three characteristics intensive subsistence farming.
5. Write any three chief characteristics of extensive farming.
6. Discuss the peculiarities of mixed farming.
7. Explain any three of plantation agriculture.
8. Describe in brief, Mediterranean agriculture.

Q.4. Explain / Describe in brief –

1. What do you meant by intensive subsistence agriculture ? Write Any four characteristic of it.
2. Give an account of Mediterranean agriculture.
3. Define mixed farming. Explain it chief characteristics.
4. Describe any four characteristics of extensive agriculture.
5. Discuss the various problems of plantation agriculture.
6. Explain any four characteristics of the plantation agriculture.
7. Distinguish between intensive subsistence agriculture and extensive agriculture.
8. Give an account of the mixed farming.

Q.5. Write short Notes –

1. Problems of plantation agriculture.
2. Mixed farming
3. Any two peculiarities of plantation agriculture.
4. Any two characteristics of intensive subsistence agriculture.
5. Extensive agriculture.

Irrigation

Q. 1. B) Write true or false if false rewrite the correct sentence.

1. Availability of irrigation facility is an important factor in Indian agriculture.
2. Flood irrigation is one of the means of irrigation.
3. Canal is one of the methods of irrigation.
4. Drip irrigation is a traditional method of irrigation.
5. Due to excess irrigation soil becomes saline

C) Write answer in one sentence-

1. What is irrigation ?
2. What are the means of irrigation ?
3. State the different methods of irrigation.
4. Why irrigation is needful in Indian agriculture ?
5. Define drip irrigation.
6. Mention the traditional methods of irrigation.

Q.2. Write short answer :

1. Describe the need of irrigation for agriculture.
2. Give an importance of irrigation.
3. Describe the merits and demerits of irrigation.
4. Describe the merits of sprinkler irrigation.
5. Explain the merits of drip irrigation.
6. Write the limitations of sprinkler irrigation.
7. State the limitations of drip irrigation.
8. Describe the merits of canal irrigation.

Q.3. Give the answer in brief.

1. Explain the need of irrigation in Indian agriculture.
2. Describe the various means of irrigation.
3. Explain the traditional methods of irrigation applied in Indian agriculture.
4. Give an account of Drip irrigation.
5. Explain the merits of sprinkler irrigation.

Q.4. Explain / Describe in brief

1. Describe the need and importance of irrigation in Indian agriculture.
2. Explain the various means of irrigation.
3. Explain any four methods of irrigation.
4. Describe the merits and limitations of sprinkler irrigation.
5. Explain the merits and limitations of drip irrigation.
6. Compare the traditional and non-traditional methods of irrigation.
7. Discuss over irrigation is harmful to soil quality.

Q.5. Write short notes-

1. Need of irrigation.
2. Importance of irrigation.
3. Merits of canal irrigation.
4. Tank – a means of irrigation
5. Traditional methods of irrigation
6. Drip irrigation.
7. Sprinkler irrigation
8. Problems of over irrigation.

Chapter VI

Research Technique in Agriculture

1. A. Choose the appropriate alternative from those given below and rewrite the correct sentence.

1. The minimum positive deviation method of crop combination was suggested by ----- in 1954.
a) Weaver b) Doi's c) Jasbir singe d) Ruffulla
2. The following formula of crop combination was suggested by—
$$d = \frac{\sum d^2}{n}$$

a) Weaver b) Thomas c) Doi d) Ruffulla
3. The index of crop diversification in which harvested area is taken five percent or above fine percent is calculated by----
a) Bhatia b) Martin c) Gibs d) Jasbir singh
4. Which is one of the following formula suggested by Bhatia in 1965 for crop diversification.

$$a = 1 - \frac{\sum x^2}{\sum (x)^2}$$

$$b = \frac{\text{Percent of sown area under 'A' crops}}{\text{No. of 'A' crops}}$$

$$c = \frac{\sum d^2}{n}$$

$$d = \frac{\text{Percentage of total harvested area under 'A' crops}}{\text{No. of 'A' crops}}$$

5. Raising variety of crops for a areable land is known as ---
 - a. crop combination
 - b. Crop diversification
 - c. cropping pattern
 - d. Crop concentration
6. The Van Thunen's theory states that
 - a. Type of land use changes with the distance.
 - b. Economic rent increases away from the core towards periphery.
 - c. The intensity of land use changes away from the core.
 - d. The fertility of the land is the sole determinant of the agricultural zonation.
7. In agricultural location theory, the concept of an isolated estate was propounded by
 - a. Whittlesey
 - b. Smith
 - c. Von Thunen
 - d. Wegener
8. The boundary between two zones of land use in Von Thunen's theory is called.
 - a. Margin of overlap
 - b. Margin of rent
 - c. Margin of transference
 - d. Margin of cultivation.
9. Von Thunen's theory is mainly criticized on the ground that
 - a. The concentric zonation pattern is not found around the cities
 - b. It has not taken the technological developments into account.
 - c. The concept of economic rent was erroneous.
 - d. The locational rent does not remain uniform.
10. The aim of Van Thunen's theory was.
 - a. To show that economic rent determines land use.
 - b. To show that the land use changes with distance from the market.
 - c. To prove that rational human beings are associated with a particular type of land use
 - d. To show that the intensity of land use increases away from the market.
11. The aim of Von Thunen's theory was
 - a. To show that the intensity of land use decreases away from the

market.

- b. To show that economic rent determines land use.
- c. To show that the land use changes with increasing economic rent from the market
- d. The intensity of land use changes away from the core.

B. Write true or false if false rewrite the correct sentence.

1. $d = \frac{\sum d^2}{n}$ is a formula of crop combination suggested by Thomas.
2. Index = % of sown area under 'A' crops is a

$$\frac{\text{No. of 'A' crops}}{\text{Total No. of crops}}$$
 formula for determine the crop combination of region.
3. Index of = $1 - \frac{\sum x^2}{n} / (\sum x)^2$ is a formula suggested by Gibs for calculate the index of crop diversification
4. Van Thunen's theory states that economic rent decreases away from the core towards periphery
5. The aim of Van Thunen's theory was to show that the intensity of land use decreases away from the market.

C. Write answer in one sentence

1. What is crop combination ?
2. Write a formula for crop combination suggested by Weaver.
3. What is mean by crop diversification ?
4. Write a Bhatia's formula for 'crop diversification Index'
5. What is aim of Von Thunen's theory ?
6. Write a Giv Martin's formula for crop
7. What is mean by 'Agro-climatic zone' ?
8. Mention the agro-climatic zones in India Suggested by Sengupta and Dashyuk.
9. Mention the major agro-climatic zones.

Q.2. Write short answer.

1. What do you mean by crop combination ? criticize the Weaver's method of crop combination.
2. What is crop diversification ? Mention any two formulas for determine the crop diversification.
3. Write note on Gibs-Martin's Index of crop diversification'
4. Criticise the Von Thunen's theory.
5. What is agro-climatic zone ? Write on any two climatic zones in India ?
6. Write on agro-climatic zone suggested by K.Willyam Ester.

7. Write on agricultural belts mention by Von Thunen in his theory.

Q.3. Give the answer in brief.

1. Give a critical account of Von Thunen's theory of agricultural location.
2. What is crop combination ? Discuss the Wear's Weaver's Minimum Positive Deviation method of crop combination.
3. What is crop diversification ? Discuss the Bhatia's method of crop Diversification
4. Discuss the methods of determining crop diversification by Bhatia and Jasbir Singh.
5. Explain the agro-climatic zones by Sengupta.

Q.4. Explain / Describe in brief.

1. Discus Von Thuen's theory of agriculture location.
2. Give a critical account of Von Thunen's theory of agriculture location.
3. Describe the various rings of land use around a city as suggested by Von Thunens.
4. What is crop combination ? Discuss the Weaver's method of crop combination with criticize.
5. What is crop diversification ? Explain the method's suggested by Bhatia and Gib's-Martin's to determined the 'Index of crop diversification.
6. What is agro-climatic zones ? Explain the agro-climatic zones ? Explain the agro-climatic zone's suggested by Sengupta.
7. Discuss the theme of Von Thunen's theory of agriculture location with diagram.
8. What is crop diversification ? Explain the various methods of measurement of crop diversification.

Q.5. Write short notes.

1. Methods of crop combination.
2. Methods of crop diversification.
3. Criticism on Von Thunen's theory
4. Agro-climatic zones in India
5. Cricisms on Weaver's method of crop combination.
6. Agro-climatic zones in India by K.Willyam Ester.

7. Agricultural belts suggested by Von Thunen in his theory of

agricultural location.

8. Draw a neat & labeled diagram of agricultural belts suggested by Van Thunen.

Chapter VII

Agricultural Development

Q.1. A choose the appropriate alternative from those given below and rewrite the correct sentence.

1. The term 'Green Revolution' was first used by.
 - a) Dr. Wilyam God
 - b) Dr.Sword
 - c) Dr.Weber
 - d) Dr.Smith
2. Biotechnological department in India was first established ----- in 1985.
 - a) Mumbai
 - b) Banglore
 - c) Simla
 - d) New Delhi
3. Polyhouse is built up by using—
 - a) Cotton cloth sheet
 - b) Polythein cloth sheet
 - c) Tar cloth sheet
 - d) Nylons cloth sheet
4. ----- is one of the main aspect of biotechnology.
 - a) Tissue culture
 - b) Budding
 - c) Use of chemical insecticides
 - d) None of those
5. The pH of soil for polyhouse is -----
 - a) 5.5 to 6.5
 - b) 2.5 to 3.5
 - c) 10.5 to 11.5
 - d) Above 12
6. Polyhouse should be created in north south with its opening toward the ----- .
 - a) East
 - b) West
 - c) South
 - d) North

B. Write true of false. If it is false correct and rewrite then.

1. Polyhouse technique is a traditional technique.
2. Biotechnology is recently developed science.
3. Large capital investment is required for implementation of Green Revolution.
4. The opening of polyhouse should be towards south.
5. The ideal soil should have pH between 5.5 to 6.5 for polyhouse.

C. Write answer in one sentence.

1. What is sustainable agriculture ?

2. What is Tissue culture ?
3. What is Biotechnology ?
4. What is Green Revolution ?
5. What is polyhouse ?
6. Who is the father of Green
7. What is organic farming ?

D. Give correct geographical terms for the following statements –

1. The increased production of food grains due to introduction of new varieties coupled with higher inputs of fertilizers, irrigation and pesticides is known as ----
2. The technique in which one of the piece of part of plant is put artificially controlled -----
3. The technique in which various living things are used for growth of agricultural crops, qualitative production and control on diseases, pests and insects is known as ----
4. The houses are built up by using polythein sheet where in crops are grown under a favorable artificially controlled environment is known as ----

Q.2. Write short answer –

- 1 . What are the advantages of polyhouse ?
2. Which is an ideal site for orientation of polyhouse ?
3. What are the benefits of Green house ?
4. What do you meant organic farming ?
5. How green revolution play an important role in Indian agricultural sector ?
6. What are the advantages of organic farming ?

Q.3. Give the answer in brief :

1. Explain the objectives of sustainable agriculture.
2. Describe the benefits of Green revolution in India.
3. Explain the drawbacks of Green revolution in India.
4. Use of biotechnology in agriculture is a need of an hour' Explain in brief.
5. Give the importance of Tissue culture.

Q.4. Explain / Describe in brief :

1. What is organic farming ? Describe the benefits of organic farming.

2. Explain the types in agricultural biotechnology.
3. Explain the positive impact of green revolution on Indian agriculture.
4. Give an account of polyhouse.
5. Give an account of development of Tissue culture technique in India.
6. Describe the objectives of organic farming.
7. What is Tissue culture ? Give the benefits of Tissue culture.
8. What are the sustainable agriculture ? What are the objectives of sustainable agriculture ?

Q.5. Write short Notes :

1. Biopesticides
2. Tissue culture
3. Sustainable agriculture
4. Organic farming
5. Green Revolution in India.
6. Benefits of polyhouse.
7. Ideal site for orientation of polyhouse.
8. Objects of organic farming.
9. Benefits of organic farming.

Chapter VIII

Problems of Agriculture in India

Q.1. A. Choose the appropriate alternative from those given below and rewrite the correct sentence-

1. According to Rama Rao (1962) ----- is the creeping death of soil.

a) Soil erosion	b) Soil degradation
c) Soil pollution	d) None of these
2. Formation of soil is a -----process.

a) Short	b) natural
c) rock decomposition	d) chemical
3. The major cause of loss in agriculture in North-east India is flood of-----
4. Proportion of salts is increased in soil due to -----

a) Over use of fertilizers	b) Over use of irrigation
----------------------------	---------------------------

c) Over of insecticides d) Over use of irrigation.

5. Green Revolution was occurred in India -----

a) Before 1905 b) Before 1965.

c) from 1905 d) Since 1965

B. Write true or false. If it is false correct and rewrite them.

1. Flood of river Narmada is responsible for the major loss in agriculture in North-east India.
2. Soil erosion is the creeping death of soil.
3. Green revolution was occurred in India before independence of India.
4. Formation of soil is a natural process.

C. Write answer in one sentence-

1. What is soil erosion ?
2. State the natural problem of agriculture in India.
3. What is over irrigation ?
4. What is land fragmentation ?
5. When green revolution was occurred in India.
6. Mention the natural calamities as a problems of Indian agriculture.

D. Give correct geographical terms for the following statements --

1. Accumulation of salts in soil can eventually make the soil incapable of supporting plant growth is called-----
2. Saturation of water in soil by irrigation is known as.
3. The removed of top soil from its place by various agencies is called---

Q.2. Write short answer :

1. Explain the problems of land fragmentation.
2. Explain the causes of soil erosion.
3. Explain over irrigation is one of the problem of Indian agriculture
4. Describe the impact of over use of chemical fertilizers in agriculture.

Q.3. Answer in brief

1. Give an account of soil erosion.
2. Explain the agricultural problem related to market availability.
3. Explain any two problems of agriculture in India.

Q.4. Explain / Describe in brief

1. Describe the solutions of the problems of agriculture in India.
2. Explain any two problems of Indian agriculture.
3. Describe the following problems of agriculture in India –
 - a) Natural calamities.
 - b) Soil erosion

Q.5. Write notes on :

1. Over Irrigation.
2. Fragmentation of land
3. Soil erosion
4. Excess use of chemical fertilizers
5. Natural calamities – a problem of agriculture

GEOGRAPHYH OF TOURISM (S1)

Chapter I

Nature and scope

Q. 1. C. Define Tourism

2 Marks

Short Answer

6 Marks

1. Explain in brief the role of geography in tourism
2. Explain in brief the importance of tourism
3. Give in detail the scope of tourism
4. 'Travel & Tourism as basic needs of Man'—Explain
5. Explain the nature of Tourism

Chapter II

Factors affecting Tourism (Tourist Attractions)

Q.1.Choose correct alternative & fill in the gap

1 Marks

1. Balewadi sports complex is situated at ----
 - a. Nagpur, b. Pune, c. Kolhapur, d.Mumbai
2. 'House-Boat' accommodation is a specialty of --- state
 - a. Kerala, b. Rajasthan, c. Jammu & Kashmir, d.Maharashtra

3. Corbet National park is situated in ----- state
a.Uttaranchal, b. M.P. c. Bihar, d.Assam
4. Colungute is a famous beach in ----- state
a. Kerala, b. Tamilnadu, c. Goa, d.Orisa

Question for**2 Marks**

1. Give name of any two famous waterfalls in India.
2. Give name of any two famous beaches of Goa.
3. Give name of any two famous hill stations of Maharashtra.
4. Give name of famous Bird sanctuary in Rajasthan.
5. Give name of any two National parks of India.
6. Give name of any two famous pilgrimages of India.
7. Give name of any two famous archaeological sites of India.

Question for**4 Marks**

1. State the importance of geographical factors in the development of tourism.
2. State the importance of wildlife & forests in the development of tourism.
3. Describe the relationship between waterbodies & Tourism.

Question for**6 Marks**

- 1) Explain the importance of cultural factors in tourism.
- 2) Describe the relationship of any two physical factors with tourism.

Chapter III**Role of Accommodation****Choose correct alternative****For 1 Marks**

- Q. The concept of motel is originated in -----
a. England, b.France, c.America, d.Australia
- a) Youth Hostel concept is started from -----
a. Germany, b.France, c.England, d.America

Q. Write note on**For 4 Marks**

1. Motels
2. Youth Hostels
3. Rail Yatri Bhavan
4. House Boats
5. Dharmashala

6. Circuit Houses

Question for**6 Marks**

1. Explain the importance of accommodation in tourism industry.
2. Explain the various types of Hotels.

Chapter IV**Travel Agency****Q. Complete the following sentence by choosing correct alternative.**

1. Development of Travel Agency is of ----- period
(Ancient, Medieval, Modern, Historic)
2. The emergence of Travel Agency was after----- period.
(Industrial, Ancient, Historical, Modern)
3. First ravel agency in the world was established in -----
(India, England, America, France)
4. -----is known as the Father (Pioneer) of Travel Agency in the world.
(Thomas Kook, Hambolt, Peater, Oberai,
5. ----- is the First Tour operator in the world.
(Thomas kook, Hambolt, Peater, Oberoi)
6. ----- is the First travel Agent & tour operator in the world.
(John kook, Peater, Thomas kook, Hambolt)
7. ----- is the hare of Thamas kook
(John kook, Frank kook, Peater, Karl Riter)
8. ----- is the main function of travel Agency.
(Planning of scenery, Lunch, Accommodation, Tramsprtation)
9. In -----'s opinion travel Agent is a seller of Retail Goods.
(Peater, Luisa, Harris, Thamas kook)
10. ----- saves Money and time of Tourist.
(Police, Owner, Travel Agent, Receptionist)
11. ----- must have latest Information about the Tourist centre.
(Travel Agent, Police , Tourist, Owner)
12. ----- is the temporary Permission letter to live in foreign country.
(visa , passport , Permit, Permission)
13. Professional personnel in sale Department is-----
(Sall Officer, CEO, Register, Account Officer)
14. There are ----- kinds of visa.
(One, Four, Seven, Three)

Q. Answer the following in one Sentence

1. What is travel Agency ?
2. What is travel Agent ?
3. What is Visa ?
4. What is Passport
5. How much are types of travel Agency ?
6. Which are types of travel Agencies ?
7. State Any two types of Travel Agency ?
8. Who is the father of Travel Agency ?
9. In which era travel Agency get developed ?
10. Who is the first tour operator in the world ?
11. Where is emerged the first travel Agency in the world ?
12. How much are the types of travel Agent ?
13. State Any two types of Travel Agent ?
14. State Any two functions of Travel Agent ?
15. State Any two Responsibilities of Travel Agent ?
16. State the types of Visa based on period ?
17. What is needed to enter in any foreign country ?
18. State the types of visa based on nature ?
19. Who provides tourist to the wholesale travel Agent ?
20. Which is the main function or tour operator section ?

Q. Define the following :

1. Travel Agency
2. Travel Agent
3. Visa
4. Passport

Q. Answer the following in near about 25 to 30 lines 8 Marks

1. Account the History of Travel Agency.
2. What is Travel Agency ? State the History of Travel Agency.
3. Describe the various functions of Travel Agency.
4. Explain the organizational structure of the Travel Agency.
5. Explain the importance of travel Agency in tourism Development.
6. What is Travel Agent ? Explain the types of Travel Agent.
7. Explain the various function of Travel Agent.

Q. Write short notes :

1. History of Travel Agency.
2. Types of Travel Agency.
3. Function of Travel Agency
4. Travel Agent
5. Tour operator
6. Types of Travel Agent
7. General Travel Agency
8. Special Travel Agency
9. Visa section
10. Document section
11. Sale section.

Chapter V

Impact of Tourism

1. Tourism is one of the Important ----- in the world.
a. Industry, b. Sport, c. Element d. Components
2. Tourism is a ----- Business.
a. Export b. Invisible, c. Visible d. Import
3. Tourism and ----- are in closed relation.
a. Atmosphere, b. Lithosphere, c. Environment d. Troposphere
4. Tourism is one -----Business
a. Social, b. Economic, c. Geographical d. Political
5. Tourism is as ----- called.
a. Neo colonialism, b. Naturalism, c. Determinism d. Possibilism
6. Tourism creates -----.
a. Social Interrogation, b. Explosion, c. War d. Peace
7. Getting foreign currency is a ----- kind of Impact of Tourism.
a. Social, b. Economical, c. Cultural d. Historical
8. ----- is exchanged due to Tourism.
a. Money, b. language, c. Goods d. Transport
9. Exchange of language in tourism is a ----- impact.
a. Economic, b. Cultural, c. Environmental d. Political
10. ----- is one kind of tourism.
a. Pilgrimage, b. tracking, c. Swimming d. Adventure

Q. Answer the following one sentence ?

1. State any two Impact of Tourism.

2. What is production of Tourism ?
3. What is meant by Neocolonialism ?
4. State any two Economic Impact of Tourism
5. State any two social Impact of Tourism
6. State any two cultural Impact of Tourism
7. Gambling is which type of Impact of Tourism
8. Employment opportunity is which types of Impact of tourism
9. Social integrity is which types of Impact of tourism
10. State any two places of pilgrimage

Q. Answer the following Questions. 4 Marks

1. Explain Economic Impact of Tourism.
2. Explain social Impact of Tourism.
3. Explain cultural Impact of Tourism.
4. Explain the Growth of commercial activities because / by Tourism.
5. Explain the Growth of land value by tourism.
6. Explain Economic multiplier concept.
7. State the cultural change by the tourism.

Q Answer following in near about 25-30 lines 8 Marks

1. Account the economical social Impact of tourism.
2. Explain social and cultural Impact of tourism.
3. Explain Tourism is an Economic Activity.
4. Explain "Tourism is Blessings for Economic Activity"
5. State Impact of Tourism and Explain one of them.

Q. Write short notes :

1. Economic Impact of Tourism.
2. Social Impact of Tourism.
3. Cultural Impact of Tourism.
4. Tourism and employment opportunities
5. Tourism and foreign exchange
6. Tourism and Religion and language
7. Tourism and cultural change
8. Tourism and Gambling
9. Neo colonialism.

Chapter VI

Role of Indian Railway and Indian Airlines in the

growth of Tourism business

1. In----- period Horse, Camel, Elephant, ox etc. Animals are used for transportation.
 - a) Historical b) Modern c) Developed d) Ancient
2. Tourist come in----- state to see the boat competition.
 - a) Kashmir b) Kerala c) Karnataka d) Maharashtra
3. ----- put the mile stone of railway in England in 1841.
 - a) Peater b) Thamas kook c) John kook d) Oberoy
4. Thomas kook took his First Tourist group by----- way.
 - a) Water b) Road c) Air d) Railway
5. Railways started in ----- in the world First.
 - a) 1803 b) 1911 c) 1971 d) 1947
6. Railways started the ----- country in the world first.
 - a) America b) England c) India d) Japan
7. First railway run in India in 1853 between-----
 - a) Thane-Mumbai b) Mumbai-Pune
 - c) Thane-Pune d) Thane-Kalyan
8. Central Railway Head office in India is at----- .
 - a) Church gate Mumbai b) Bhusawal c) Nagpur d) C.S.T.Mumbai
9. Air way Head office of air India is at -----
 - a) Nariman Point Mumbai b) Kolkatta c) Delhi d) Bangalore
10. ----- Travel performs big share in the development of tourism.
 - a) Air b) land c) Water d) None of these
11. ----- transport has bring miracles change in Tourism Business.
 - a) Air b) Motor c) Water d) Railway
12. World has Geographically Come closed due to ----- service.
 - a) Air b) Water c) Motar d) Railway
13. Domestic air service in India ----- provide.
 - a) Indian Airline b) Air India c) Rajdoot d) Jet Air
14. ----- provides Air service in India during the Disaster.
 - a) Vayudoot b) Rajdoot c) Meghadoot d) Varundoot

15. ----- is international airport in India.

- a) Mumbai b) Jalgaon c) Dhule d) Pune

Q. Answer in one sentence :

1. When first railway was run in India.
2. Who discovered railways steam engine.
3. How much are Divisions of Indian railway.
4. State the any two division of Indian railway.
5. Which state take place boat competition.

Q. Write Short Answer

1. State Importance of transport in tourism.
2. State Importance of Vayudoot air service
3. Give an State role of transport in tourism.
4. Account on Railway divisions in India.
5. Account on Railway coach tour in India.
6. Give an account on Domastic Air transport.
7. What is Railway travel Reservation.
8. State Importance of Road transport in Tourism

Q. Write Answer in 25-30 sentences.

1. State the role of Indian Airlines in the growth of travel Agency.
2. Give the importance of air transport and Roadways in tourism.
3. State the importance of Vaydoot in the Growth of Tourism development.
4. Explain the role of Indian Railway in the Growth of Tourism development.
5. Explain the various services given by railway for Tourism development.
6. Explain the various coach tours provided by railway travel Agencies.
7. Explain the characteristics of Indian Railway and Air transport in Tourism.
8. State the Importance of Indian railway Transport of Tourism.

Q. Short Notes :

1. Importance of Transport in Tourism.
2. Importance of Air transport in Tourism.
3. Importance of Railway transport in Tourism.
4. Characteristics of Air transport.

5. Domestic Air line.
6. Air India.
7. Rail travel Reservation.
8. Vayudoot Air service
9. Indian Air line.

Chapter VII

Tourism Planning

Q.1 A) Choose the appropriate alternative from those given below and rewrite the correct sentence (4 Marks)

1. Tourism planning depend----- Factors.
a) Five b) Three c) One d) Six
2. National Tourism organization work related.
a) Transport b) Construction c) Tourism d) Railway
3. How many functions of Marketing.
a) Two b) One c) Three d) Ten
4. Package Tourism a part of -----.
a) M.T.D.C. b) N.T.O. c) Tourism Marketing d) None of These
5. Which is the apex Tourism Organisation in India.
a) I.T.D.C. b) M.T.D.C. c) I.N.T.D.C. d) U.T.D.C.

B) Write true False if False rewrite the Correct sentence. (4 Marks)

1. Tourism Planning is very important in Tourism development on National Regional and Local level-----
2. Tourism Planning Depends on six factors-----
3. Tourism Planning means evaluation of demand and supply.
4. The aim of National Tourism Organization get a Maximum forgian Currency.
5. National Tourism organization fix a Tourism Policy.
6. Tourism Planning a complexive process

C. Write answer in one sentence.

1. Define the National Tourism Organization.
2. What is Tourism Planning.
3. Which is the main function of national Tourism Organization.
4. How many components of Tourism planning.

Q.2. Write short answer (any four) (4 Marks)

1. Explain brief programme Implementation in Tourism Planning.

2. Define Tourism Planning and explain Evaluation of National Tourism attraction.
3. Explain in brief the model of Tourism Planning.
4. How many components of Tourism Planning and Explain one of them.

Q.3. Give the answer in brief (6 Marks)

1. Explain in brief any two components of Tourism Planning.
2. Draw a diagram of modal of Tourism Planning and Explain it.
3. Explain in brief the Tourism Planning in developed Countries.
4. Explain in brief the Tourism Planning in developing Countries.
5. How many components of Tourism Planning and Explain any two components.
6. Distinguish between Tourism Planning in developed and developing Countries.

Q.4. Explain Describe in brief (8 Marks)

1. Describe in brief the Tourism Components.
2. Explain in detail the model of Tourism Planning.
3. Explain in detail Tourism Planning in developed and developing Countries.

Q.5. Write short Notes (Any four) (4 Marks)

1. Programme Implementation
2. Evaluation of National Tourism Planning.
3. Infrastructural facilities.
4. Model of Tourism Planning.

Chapter VIII

Tourism Planning

Q.1 A) Choose the appropriate alternative from those given below and rewrite the correct sentence (4 Marks)

1. Tourism Marketing is one of -----
 - a) Scientific occupation b) Internal occupation
 - c) Attraction occupation d) Individual occupation.

2. Tourism is a Consumer of -----
 - a) Product Marketing b) Shop Marketing

c) Tourism Marketing d) Railway

B) Write true or False rewrite the Correct sentence (4 Marks)

1. Tourism Marketing is man is Activity.
2. Tourism Centers is the base of Tourism Marketing
3. Package Tourism is not Planning Tourism.
4. Olympic games festivals is the Types of Business Tourism.
5. Tourism Product is the related to Various Producer
6. Influences of Intermediators in Tourism Marketing.
7. Accessibility is the main Characteristics of Advertisement.

C) Write answer in one sentence (2 Marks)

1. Define the Marketing.
2. What is the Product of Tourism Industries.
3. Define package Tourism
4. Define Brochures
5. Define Folders.
6. Define Sales Letters.
7. Define Display Materials

Q. Write short answer (Any four) (4 Marks)

1. What is the Tourism Marketing concept.
2. What is the Characteristics of Tourism Marketing concept.
3. What is the Tourism Attraction.
4. What is the Tourism Facilities.
5. What is the Tourism Accessibility
6. Explain the Types of Tourism Marketing
7. What is the Desk Research in Tourism.
8. What is the Sample Survey in Tourism.

Q.3. Give the Answer in brief (6 Marks)

1. Explain in brief Marketing Concept.
2. Explain the Tourism Product.
3. Classification of Tourism Product & Explain in brief.
4. Explain the Three types of Market segments.
5. Explain the types of Tourism Marketing Research.
6. Explain the public relation in Tourism Industry.
7. Explain the types of Tourism Publication

Q.4 Explain / Describe in brief (8 Marks)

1. Give the Classification of Tourism

2. Explain in brief Tourism Marketing Concept.
3. Explain in brief system of Tourism Marketing.
4. Give in detail account of Characteristics of Tourism Marketing.
5. Explain the function of Tourism Marketing.
6. Explain the Types of Tourism Marketing.

Q.5. Write short notes (Any four)

(4 Marks)

1. Vocational Tourism
2. Business Tourism.
3. Common Interest Tourism.
4. Desk Research
5. Advertisement in Tourism
6. Sale Support
7. Public Relations.
8. Types of Tourism Publication.
9. Tourism Publication's

Pattern of Question Paper S.Y./T.Y.B.Sc.

Time : 2 hours

Total Marks:40

Note : 1. All questions are compulsory.

2. Draw the diagram where necessary

3. Use proper tensile and map are allowed

Q. 1. A. Choose the appropriate alternative from those given below and rewrite the correct sentence. **(Any four) 4 Marks**

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

B. Write answer in one sentence. (Any two) 4 Marks

1.

2.

3

Q.2. Write short answer any four of the following :(Any two) 8 Marks

1.

2.

3.

Q.3.A. Write short answer any four of the following :(Any two) 6 Marks

1.

2.

3.

B. Compulsory question 2 Marks

Q.4. Write short answer any four of the following :(Any two) 8 Marks

1.

2.

3.

Q.5. Descriptive type question 6 Marks

A OR A

B. Compulsory question 2 Marks

Note : Minimum 70% less weight is to be given in from the question bank.

S.Y.Bsc.**Paper- I : POPULATION GEOGRAPHY****Gg211****Chapter I****Introduction to Population Geography****Q.1. Choose appropriate from the following and rewrite the answer(1mark)**

- i] is also known as father of population Geography.
a) Melzin b) Zellinski c) G.T. Triwartha d) Heben.
- ii] Population geography has emerged as special branch of Geography in
a) 1953 b) 1853 c) 1967 d) 1920
- iii] Population geography is a branch of
a) Physical geography b) Human geography
c) Bio-geography d) Economic geography
- iv] Is a nodal point of the study of population geography.
a) Man b) animal c) Plant d) None or these

Q.2 Write the answer in one sentence [Two marks]

- i] What is meant by population Geography?
- ii] How population geography is defined.
- iii] Give the definition of population geography.
- iv] How the nature of geography can be defined in one sentence.

Q.3 Write the answer in brief [Four marks]

- i] Explain the nature of population geography.
- ii] Explain the scope of population geography.
- iv] Describe in brief the nature of population geography.
- v] Discuss the nature and scope of population geography in brief.

Q.4 Write the answer in short [Six Marks]

- i] Define the population geography and explain its nature.
- ii] Describe the scope of population geography.
- iii] Explain with example the nature and scope of population geography.

Chapter II

Population Data

Q.1 Choose appropriate from the following and rewrite the answer. [1 mark]

- i] Census of India has began in
a) 1862 b) 1872 c) 1953 d) 1972
- ii]Census was conducted the first census in independent India.
a) 1951 b) 1948 c) 1961 d) 1971
- iii] In India, the enumerator system is probably used to carry out the census because of
a) Impact of urbanization
b) Impact of education
c) Impact of illiteracy
d) High growth rate of population
- iv] When national sample survey organization was organized in India.....
a) in 1948 b) in 1950 c) in 1958 d) in 1952
- v] is the source of population data
a) Population survey b) Survey of mortality
c) Sample Survey e) Birth and death rate

Q.2 Write the answer in one sentence [Two marks]

- i] What is vital registration system?
- ii] Name the methods by which census is carried out.
- iii] Describe the data.
- iv] Define the data.
- v] How sample Survey is useful?
- vi] Define the census.
- vii] Give the major sources of population data.
- viii] Why enumerator system is used to carry out the census.
- ix] Which are the major miscellaneous sources of population data?
- x] define vital event.
- xi] Explain the vital statistics.

Q.3 Write the answer in brief [Four marks]

- i] Account for the deficiencies in the census data.
- ii] What is dual report system?
- iii] Describe the methods of collecting the population data.
- iv] What is meant by vital data, vital event, vital registration and vital statistics?
- v] Differentiate the vital data and vital statistics.
- vi] Why the census is important?
- vii] Give the importance of sample survey.
- viii] Give in detail the census as a source of population data.

Q.4 Write the answer in short. [Six marks]

- i] Explain in brief the statistical data as a source of population data.
- ii] Discuss the various sources of population data.
- iii] How sources of data play an important role in the study of population geography.

Chapter III**Growth of Population****Q.1. Choose appropriate from the following and rewrite the answer [1 mark]**

- i] Which of the following is the constituent of the population growth.....
a) Birth rate b) Death rate c) migration d) All of the above.
- ii] The growth of population in India was negative in the year of
a) 1911 b) 1921 c) 1931 d) 1951
- iii] Fertility refers to
a) occurrence of death b) occurrence of both
c) occurrence of birth d) birth and death none of the above.
- iv] Growth of the human population in a particular area during a specific period is called...
a) Economic growth b) Social growth
c) The growth of children's women d) Population growth.

Q.2 Write the answer in one sentence [Two marks]

- i] What is period rates?
- ii] Which are the major components of population growth

- iii] Give the measures of fertility
- iv] Explain the crude Birth rate.
- v] Define the fertility
- vi] Which are the major factors affecting the fertility.
- vii] Explain the term mortality
- viii] How mortality can be defined?
- ix] Which are the measures of mortality?
- x] Give any two reasons of higher mortality rate.
- xi] How crude death rate is calculated?
- xii] Give an equation to calculate the infant mortality rate.

Q.3 Write the answer in brief. [Four marks]

- i] Describe any two components of population growth.
- ii] Discuss the fertility with example.
- iii] Differentiate the Age specific Birth rate and total birth rate.
- iv] Which are the major cultural factors affecting the fertility.
- v] What is total birth rate?
- vi] Explain the crude birth rate with example.
- vii] How Infant mortality is calculated.
- viii] Describe the age specific mortality.
- ix] How Biological factors influence the fertility.
- x] Give the reasons of the reduction in mortality rate.

Q.4 Write the answer in short [Six marks]

- i] Discuss the components of population in brief.
- ii] Define fertility and explain its measures in detail.
- iii] Explain the reasons of the reduction in mortality rate.
- iv] What is the mortality rate? Explain the measures of mortality in detail.
- v] Give the major socio-economic reasons for infant mortality rate.

Chapter IV

Distribution of Population

Q.1 Choose appropriate from the following and rewrite the answer [1mark]

- i] Which of the following has lowest population density.....
 - a) Greenland b) Mongolia c) Nepal d) Iceland

Q.2 Write the answer in one sentence [Two marks]

- i] Name the types of density.
- ii] Explain the 'Agricultural density'.
- iii] Give any two political factors affecting the distribution of Population.
- iv] What is 'Critical density'.
- v] What is meant by 'Agricultural density'.
- vi] Define 'Economic density'.
- vii] How to calculate the arithmetic density.
- viii] Give an equation to calculate the Agricultural density.
- ix] Explain the term 'Nutritional density'.
- x] What is meant by 'Critical density'.
- xi] Describe the 'Arithmetic density'.
- xii] Give an equation of 'Population density'.
- xiii] Name the cultural factors affecting the population distribution.
- xiv] Mention the types of population density.
- xv] Give an equation to calculate the critical density?

Q.3 Write the answer in short [Four marks]

- i] How physical factors influence the distribution of population?
- ii] What is population density? Describe any two types of density.
- iii] Differentiate the Agricultural and Economical density.
- iv] Describe with example the influence of economic factor on the world population distribution.
- v] Illustrate the Critical and Nutritional density.
- vi] How various cultural factors influence the world population distribution.

Q.3 Write the answer in brief. [Six marks]

- i] Explain with example the population density.
- ii] Give the types of population density and explain any one of them.
- iii] Describe the Agricultural density with example.
- iv] Discuss the Critical and Nutritional density.
- v] Illustrate the Arithmetic density.
- vi] Give the importance of Population density.
- vii] Explain the influence of relief on the distribution of population.

- viii] Name the sparsely populated regions of the world.
- ix] Explain the 'Economic density'.
- x] How political factor influence on the distribution of population.

Chapter V

Migration

- Q.1 Choose appropriate from the following and rewrite the answer [1mark]
- i] Migration affects on the population structure of the.....
 - a) Receiving country b) Home countries and emigrants.
 - c) Both of the countries d) None of the above.
 - ii] Which of the following type of migration is depend upon mutual understanding.....
 - a) Brain drain b) Brain overflow
 - c) Brain export d) Brain exchange
 - iii] the movement of people from one place to another is known as ...
 - a) Human movement b) Migration
 - c) Transhumans d) change in the region.
 - iv] Brain migration means
 - a) Migration from rural to urban
 - b) Migration from urban to urban
 - c) Migration of talents from one country to another
 - d) Migration from one state to another
 - v] 'Push and pull' theory is related with.....
 - a) social change b) environmental change
 - c) economic development d) migration
 - vi] Daily movement of people is called.....
 - a) Annual migration b) Seasonal migration
 - c) Temporary migration d) Diurnal migration
 - vii] Migration from one state to another is known as.....
 - a) Interstate migration b) Internal migration
 - c) National migration d) All of the above.
 - viii] Migration from one country to another is known as.....
 - a) Brain migration b) Internal migration
 - c) Brain drain d) International migration.

Q.2 Write the answer in one sentence [Two marks]

- i) What is migration?
- ii) Give any two types of migration.
- iii) Give any two type of brain migration.
- iv) Which are the economic factors of migration.
- v) Explain the brain export.
- vi) Define the internal migration.
- vii) Explain the international migration.
- viii) What is meant by Brain Export?
- ix) Explain the term Brain overflow.

Q.3 Write the answer in short. [Four marks]

- i) Define migration and explain various types of internal migration.
- ii) What is brain migration? Explain any two types of brain migration.
- iii) Describe the concept of brain exchange and brain export.
- iv) Describe the types of migration in detail.

Q.4 Write the answer in brief. [Six marks]

- i) Explain the relationship in between migration and population growth.
- ii) Describe the trend of International migration.
- iii) Describe the trend of National migration.
- iv) Define the concept of Brain exchange.
- v) Give the importance of migration.
- vi) Name the types of brain migration.
- vii) Differentiate the internal and external migration and explain with example.

Chapter VI**Characteristics of Indian Population****Q.1 Choose appropriate from the following and rewrite the answer. 1mark**

- i] is the main characteristic of the Indian population growth.
 - a) High death rate b) Migration
 - c) High birth rate d) Immigration
- ii] is the remedy of declining population in India.
 - a) Standard of living b) Migration
 - c) Education d) Cultural pattern

- iii] Due tothe birth rate is high in India.
 a) Low age limit of marriage b) Food supply
 c) Urbanization d) Natural calamities
- iv]is the reason of declining 'Death rate' in India.
 a) Literacy b) Poverty
 c) Migration d) Improvement in medical facilities

Q.2 Write the answer in one sentence. [Two marks]

- i) Give any two causes of high 'Birth rate' in India.
 ii) Define the term 'Overpopulation'.
 iii) Suggest any two remedies to reduce the problem of overpopulation in India.
 iv) Give the causes of declining death rate in India.

Q.3 Write the answer in short. [Four marks]

- i] Why Death rate is declining in India?
 ii] Illustrate the reasons of 'High birth rate' in India.
 iii] Describe the problems of overpopulation in India.
 iv] Discuss the remedies on overpopulation in India.

Q.4 Write the answer in brief. [Six marks]

- i] Explain the consequences of overpopulation.
 ii] Discuss the causes of 'High birth rate' in India.
 iii] Describe the remedies to reduce the overgrowing population in India.
 iv] Explain in detail the causes of declining 'Death rate' in India.

Chapter VII

Population and Resources

Q.1 Choose appropriate from the following and rewrite the answer.

[1mark]

- i] Increase in population with Geometric rate and food production with arithmetic rate is the theory put forward by
 a) Karl mark b) Malthus c) Ricardo d) G. Triwartha.
- ii] According to demographic transition model low birth rate and low death rate is called.....
 a) Early transitional b) mid-transitional
 c) Late transitional d) Transitional
- iii] Who propounded the theory of demographic transition.....
 a) Zelinsky b) Whitlesey c) Malthus d) Notestain

- iv] Demographic transition defines.....
- The trend in the mortality rate only.
 - The trends in the mortality, fertility and natural increase.
 - The trend in natural increase only.
 - None of the above.
- v] Which of the following is a characteristic of first stage of demographic cycle.
- Birth rate is stable
 - High birth and low death rate
 - High birth and high birth rate
 - Low birth and low death rate.
- vi] Which country have passed through the first three stages of demographic cycle and now in fourth stage.
- Asian
 - African
 - European
 - South American
- vii] An essay on 'Principles of population' is written by.....
- Karl marks
 - Robert Malthus
 - Saufler
 - Zelinsky
- viii] India is passing through which of the following stage of demographic transition.
- High stationary
 - Early expanding
 - Late expanding
 - Low stationary
- ix] 'Good is necessary for man for survival' is a principle of... theory.
- Robert Malthus
 - W.S. Thomson.
 - Karl Marks
 - Recardian

Q.2 Write the answer in one sentence. [Two marks]

- Give the major principles of Malthusian theory.
- Explain the quality of population.
- Give any two natural controls on population growth.
- Which are the major two characteristics of transition stage of demographic cycle.

Q.3 Write the answer the short. [Four marks]

- Discuss the objection against the theory of Malthus.
- Explain the theory of 'Demographic transition' in detail.
- How quality of population has importance?
- Define population and explain its importance in detail.

Q.4 Write the answer in brief. [Six marks]

- a) Describe Malthusian Human control for population growth.
- b) Explain post transitional balance of demographic cycle.
- c) Describe demographic transition in India.

S. Y. B. Sc.

Paper-II

Gg212

Environmental science

CHAPTER No.1

Environmental Nature and Scope

Q.1. Choose the correct option for the following. 1 mark

- 1)-----is the central force of cultural environment.
A) Tree B) Animal C) Man D) Plant
- 2) The nature of environmental science is -----
A) magic B) dynamic C) logic D) terrific
- 3) Environmental science is a ----- science.
A) interdisciplinary B) social C) political D) basic

Q.2. 2 mark

- 1) What is 'Environmental science'?
- 2) Define 'Environmental science'.

Q.3. 4 mark

- 1) What are the types of Environment?
- 2) What are the elements of Environment?

Q.4 6 mark.

- 1) How the Environmental science is dynamic in nature?
- 2) What is meant by the interdisciplinary nature of environmental science?
- 3) Describe with suitable example the importance of the study of environmental science.
- 4) Describe importance of public awareness towards environment.

Chapter II

ECOSYSTEM

Q.1. Choose the correct option for the following. 1 mark

1. There are basically ----- cardinal principles of ecosystem.
A) four B) two C) three D) five
2. All animals are depend upon ----for their fundamental need of food.
A) man B) green plants C) birds D) oxygen
3. Green plants are the ----- of an ecosystem.
A) producers B) consumers C) decomposers D) non of these
4. Nitrogen is present in the atmosphere, it is about ----- % by volume.
A) 18 B) 58l C) 78 D) 98
5. The flow of food energy in an ecosystem progress through a -----
A) channel B) pipe line C) step wise D) food chain
6. All energy of an ecosystem comes from the -----.
A) earth B) moon C) sun D) planet
7. ----- is a natural function followed by natural law.
A) Succession B) Fixation C) Transportation D) Transformation
8. Energy is the ----- to do work.
A) intensity B) capacity C) productivity D) quality
9. There are ----- types of ecological pyramids.
A) Three B) two C) four D) five
10. An ecosystem consists of-----
A) Green Plants and decomposers.
B) Green plants and animals.
C) Green plants, animals, decomposers and abiotic components.
D) Producers and consumers.
11. In a food chain animals constitutes-----
A) First trophic level. B) Second trophic level.
C) Intermediate trophic level. D) Ultimate trophic level.

12. A community that starts the process of succession in a habitat is called -

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| A) Biotic community. | B) Abiotic community. |
| C) Pioneer community. | D) Artificial community. |
13. A primary succession in newly formed pond or lake starts from-
- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| A) Submerged staged. | B) Phytoplankton stage. |
| C) Reed swamp stage. | D) Woodland stage. |

Question for 2 mark.

- 1) Define 'Ecosystem'.
- 2) Define producers/ consumers/decomposers.
- 3) What are the abiotic factors of ecosystem?
- 4) What are the biotic factors of ecosystem?
- 5) What are nutrients?
- 6) Explain the term 'Food chain'.
- 7) What is an ecological pyramid?

Question for 4 mark

- 1) What is 'Carbon cycle'?
- 2) What is 'Biomass pyramid'?
- 3) Pyramid of Energy.
- 4) Pyramid of Numbers.
- 5) Food Web.
- 6) Meaning and concept of ecosystem.
- 7) What is 'Predators'?
- 8) What are Biotic components of ecosystem?
- 9) What are abiotic components of ecosystem?

Question for 6 mark.

- 1) Explain the structure of ecosystem.
- 2) What is ecological succession? Describe the process of ecological succession.
- 3) Explain with suitable example "Aquatic ecosystem".
- 4) Explain "Grassland ecosystem" with suitable example.
- 5) How energy flow works in ecosystem?
- 6) What is ecological pyramid? Explain different types of ecological pyramid?
- 7) Describe marine ecosystem.

Chapter III

BIODIVERSITY

Choose the correct option for the following.

1 mark

- 1) The word biodiversity was coined by -----
A) Walter Rosen B) Dr. Caster C) Jutro D) A. G. Tansley
- 2) The -----of organisms conveys the idea of biodiversity.
A) quality B) quantity C) variety D) intensity
- 3) ----- diversity refers to the variation of genes within species.
A) Genetic B) Population C) species D) Ecosystem
- 4) Amongst the 25 hot spots of the world-----are found in India.
A) three B) four C) five D) two

Question for 2 mark

- 1) What is biodiversity?
- 2) What is genetic diversity?
- 3) What is Species diversity?
- 4) What is Ecosystem diversity?
- 5) Name the hot spot regions of India.

Question for 4 mark

- 1) Explain in brief the levels of biodiversity.
- 2) Explain 'Threats of biodiversity'.
- 3) Explain the causes of loss of biodiversity.
- 4) How can we conserve the biodiversity?
- 5) Why are hotspots threatened?

Question for 6 mark

- 1) What is biodiversity? Describe different levels of biodiversity.
- 2) Write an account of values of biodiversity.
- 3) Describe the biodiversity at Global & National level.
- 4) What are hotspots? Explain values of biodiversity.

Chapter IV

ENERGEY RESOURCES

Choose the correct option for the following.

1 mark

- 1) Solar energy is ----- type of energy resources.
A) Non Conventional B) Conventional C) Cheep D) Hot

- 2) Coal is-----type of energy source.
 A) non conventional B) Conventional C) Cheep D) Cold
- 3) From the following ----- is the example of renewable energy source.
 A) hydal B) coal C) petrol D) diesel

Question for 2 mark

- 1) Define energy resources
- 2) What is a conventional energy resource?
- 3) What are non-conventional energy resources?
- 4) Name the different types of coal.
- 5) What do resources mean?

Question for 4 mark

- 1) Explain with suitable example the conventional energy source (coal)?
- 2) Explain Solar thermal tower.
- 3) Explain Solar water heating system.
- 4) Explain Photovoltaic cell.
- 5) What is wind energy.
- 6) Hydal energy.
- 7) What are the problems with use of conventional energy resources?

Question for 6 marks

- 1) What is the importance of use of non-conventional energy resources?
- 2) What are the non-conventional energy resources? Give their significance.
- 3) What are the benefits and drawbacks of use of solar energy?
- 4) Compare between conventional and non-conventional energy sources.

Semester – II

Paper – I GEOGRAPHY OF MAHARASHTRA

Gg211

Chapter – I

Introduction & Physiography, Drainage

Q.1. (a) Multiple Choice Questions. (ONE mark each)

- 1) The state of Maharashtra came into existence on _____
 a) 1st May 1960 b) 15th August 1947
 c) 26th January 1950 d) 1st May 1951

- 2) Maharashtra occupies _____ of the total area of India
a) 9.45% b) 10.36% c) 8.36% d) 9.36%
- 3) Area wise, Maharashtra is the _____ largest state in India
a) First b) Second c) Fourth d) Fifth
- 4) Maharashtra is bordered by the Arabian Sea in the _____
a) West b) East c) South d) North
- 5) The shape of Maharashtra is an irregular _____
a) Square b) Triangle c) Hexagon d) Pentagon
- 6) There are _____ administrative divisions in Maharashtra
a) Four b) Five c) Six d) Eight
- 7) Aurangabad division is also known as _____
a) Marathwada b) Vidarbha c) Khandesh d) Konkan
- 8) Amravati & Nagpur divisions are together known as _____
a) Konkan b) Khandesh c) Vidarbha d) Marathwada
- 9) Jalgaon, _____ and Nandurbar districts are known as Khandesh
a) Buldhana b) Dhule c) Aurangabad d) Amravati
- 10) Andhra Pradesh lies to the _____ of Maharashtra State.
a) South-East b) East c) North d) North-West
- 11) Recently there are _____ districts in Maharashtra
a) 40 b) 35 c) 26 d) 31
- 12) On the basis of relief, the state of Maharashtra can be divided into _____ major physiographic divisions.
a) three b) four c) six d) seven
- 13) The Konkan has coastline of _____ kms long.
a) 720 b) 800 c) 820 d) 620
- 14) The Konkan extends from Damanganga river in the north to the _____ river in the south.
a) Ulhas b) Terekhol c) Shastri d) Savitri
- 15) Konkan is made up of _____ districts.
a) Four b) Five c) Seven d) Six
- 16) The Konkan coastlands are extensively covered, especially in the south by _____ .
a) Basalt b) Laterites c) Metamorphic rocks d) Sedimentary rocks.
- 17) The narrow strip of land lying between the Arabian sea and the Sahyadris is called _____ in Maharashtra.
a) Desh b) Konkan c) Vidarbha d) Marathwada

- 18) _____ is the highest peak of the Sahyadris in Maharashtra.
 a) Kalsubai b) Mahabaleshwar c) Trimbakeshwar d) Salher
- 19) The _____ divide two major morphogenetic zones viz. the Konkan and the plateau (Desh)
 a) Satpuda b) Sahyadris c) Ajantha range d) Balaghat
- 20) The area to the north of _____ range is occupied by Tapi System.
 a) Ajantha b) Satpuda c) Balaghat d) Mahadeo Hills.
- 21) _____ is the second largest plateau in Asia.
 a) Toranmal b) Panchganic c) Mahabaleshwar d) Buldana
- 22) The Maharashtra plateau lies to the _____ of the Sahyadris.
 a) East b) West c) South d) North
- 23) The area of the Western Ghats lies in Maharashtra is known as _____.
 a) Satpuda b) Sahyadris c) Ajantha Range d) Balaghat
- 24) The Maharashtra plateau occupies about _____ of the state area.
 a) 90% b) 60% c) 80% d) 70%
- 25) _____ is the largest west flowing river of Maharashtra.
 a) Tapi b) Purna c) Tansa d) Savitri
- 26) _____ trough is known as rift valley in Maharashtra
 a) Godavari b) Tapi c) Aner d) Panjhara.
- 27) The _____ range separates waters of Tapi basin from that of Godavari basin.
 a) Satpuda b) Ajantha c) Balaghat d) Melghats.
- 28) The _____ is the largest river in Maharashtra.
 a) Tapi b) Godavari c) Krishna d) Bhima
- 29) _____ rises near Trimbakeshwar in Nashik district.
 a) Tapi b) Panjhara c) Godavari d) Koyna
- 30) _____ river drains the largest area of the Maharashtra State.
 a) Tapi b) Godavari c) Krishna d) Girna
- 31) The Wardha river joins the Wainganga and their unite flow is known as the _____.
 a) Godavari b) Pranhita c) Purna d) Penganga.
- 32) The river Wardha emerges from the _____ Plateau on the southern slope of Satpura ranges.
 a) Toranmal b) Seoni c) Betul d) Buldhana
- 33) The _____ river rises in Mahabaleshwar plateau.
 a) Krishna b) Godavari c) Bhima d) Mula

34) The Bhima is the tributary of river _____
 a) Koyna b) Krishna c) Mula d) Mutha.

35) The Bhima river rises at _____
 a) Bhimashankar b) Trimbakeshwar
 c) Mahabaleshwar d) Kalsubai.

Q.1 OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

(TWO marks)

- 1) Name the boundaries of Maharashtra.
- 2) Name the six administrative divisions of Maharashtra.
- 3) What is Watershed ?
- 4) Name the main physiographic divisions of Maharashtra.
- 5) Write any two characteristics of Maharashtra plateau.
- 6) When did the state of Maharashtra come into existence.
- 7) Name the states that surround Maharashtra.
- 8) Which part of Maharashtra is known as Konkan ?
- 9) Which part of Maharashtra is known as Desh ?
- 10) Name two main rivers of Maharashtra which flow through Andhra Pradesh.
- 11) Name the highest peak of the Sahyadris in Maharashtra
- 12) Which are the two important passes that connect the Desh with the Konkan ?
- 13) Which parts of Maharashtra are called Marathwada ?
- 14) Which parts of Maharashtra are called Vidarbha ?
- 15) Name the two districts of the state lie on the coast.
- 16) Which is the highest peak of Satpuda ranges in Maharashtra.
- 17) Which is the largest river in Maharashtra ?
- 18) Which river rises near Trimbakeshwar in Nashik District ?
- 19) Name the west flowing river in North Maharashtra.
- 20) Write only two physical features of the Konkan.
- 21) Write only two important characteristics of the Sahyadris.
- 22) Where is the Maharashtra plateau located ?
- 23) Give only two left bank tributaries of river Tapi.
- 24) Which is the major tributary of river Krishna in Maharashtra ?
- 25) Name any two rivers flowing on Maharashtra plateau having dendritic drainage pattern.

Q.2 & Q.3 Short Answer Questions. (FOUR marks)

- 1) Differentiate between the west-facing slopes and the east facing slopes of the Sahyadris.
- 2) Differentiate the Characteristics of plateau and Konkan flowing rivers.
- 3) Give the salient features of Sahyadri mountain.
- 4) State the main characteristics of Maharashtra plateau.
- 5) Give the location, extension and physical divisions of Konkan region.
- 6) Write the physical aspects of the river Godavari in Maharashtra.
- 7) Give the geographical account of river Krishna.

Q. 4 and Q.5. Long Answer Questions (Six marks)

- 1) Explain in brief main physiographic divisions of Maharashtra.
- 2) Describe the important physical features of the Konkan region.
- 3) Why is Maharashtra known as the 'Plateau of plateaus' ?
- 4) What are the general characteristics of Maharashtra plateau ?
- 5) Explain in brief different characteristics of Sahyadris.
- 6) Describe the physical characteristics of Tapi-Purna Valley.
- 7) Explain the importance of river Krishna in Maharashtra.
- 8) Describe the geographical personality of Maharashtra.

Chapter II**CLIMATE****Q.1. (a) Multiple Choice Questions. (ONE mark)**

- 1) Maharashtra experiences _____ type of climate.
 - a) Continental
 - b) Tropical monsoon
 - c) Maritime
 - d) Mediterranean
- 2) The _____ form an important climatic divide in Maharashtra.
 - a) Satpuda
 - b) Sahyadris
 - c) Balaghat
 - d) Ajantha ranges.
- 3) The _____ enjoys land and sea breezes throughout the year.
 - a) Desh
 - b) Konkan
 - c) Sahyadris
 - d) Ajantha Hills.
- 4) 'Mango Showers' occur in _____ season.
 - a) Post-monsoon
 - b) Pre-monsoon
 - c) during south-west monsoon.
 - d) retreating monsoon
- 5) A large part of _____ Maharashtra lies in the rainshadow area.
 - a) Southern
 - b) Central
 - c) Western
 - d) Eastern.
- 6) _____ season starts in late September and ends in mid-December.
 - a) Summer
 - b) Winter
 - c) Retreating monsoon
 - d) Rainy.

7) The range of temperature increasing from, the Konkan to the _____ part of Maharashtra.

- a) Eastern b) Northern c) Southern d) Western.

Q.1. (b). Objective Questions

(TWO marks)

- 1) Name the areas receiving heavy rainfall in Maharashtra.
- 2) What are the factors affecting on climate in Maharashtra ?
- 3) State any two districts which are recognised drought prone area in the state.
- 4) Which type of climate experiences the land and sea breezes ?
- 5) Which mountain forms an important climatic divide ?
- 6) Which region of Maharashtra experiences the Konkan coast ?
- 7) Name any two important factors influence the distribution of temperature in Maharashtra.
- 8) Which region receives the orographic type of rainfall in Maharashtra ?
- 9) Name any two areas receiving moderate rainfall.
- 10) Give only two characteristics of rainfall in Maharashtra ?

Q.2 & Q. 3 Short Answer Questions

(FOUR marks)

- 1) How do the Sahyadris influence the rainfall in Maharashtra ?
- 2) Explain the weather conditions during the hot season in Maharashtra.
- 3) Explain the temperature conditions during the cold season in Maharashtra.
- 4) Describe the areas receiving heavy rainfall in Maharashtra.
- 5) Explain the areas receiving low to very low rainfall in Maharashtra.

Q.4 & Q 5 – Long Answer Questions (Six marks)

- 1) Give an account about uneven distribution of rainfall in Maharashtra.
- 2) Explain in brief weather conditions during the rainy season in Maharashtra.
- 3) How do the Arabian Sea and the Sahyadris affect the rainfall in Maharashtra?
- 4) What are the important characteristics of climate in Maharashtra ?
- 5) Explain in brief the characteristics of rainfall in Maharashtra.
- 6) What are the factors that influence the climate of Maharashtra State.

Chapter III

AGRICULTURE

Q.1 a] Multiple Choice Questions.

(ONE mark)

1) Agriculture is an important economic activity, employing _____ of the total workers in Maharashtra.

- a) 80% b) 70% c) 55% d) 40%

- 2) Maharashtra accounts for _____ of the country's net sown area.
 a) 20% b) 30% c) 22.6% d) 12.6%
- 3) About _____ of the total geographical area of Maharashtra is under cultivation.
 a) 60% b) 70% c) 80% d) 40%
- 4) _____ covers only 1/5th of the total cropped area in Maharashtra.
 a) Bajra b) Jawar c) Rice d) Wheat
- 5) _____ occupies around 7% of the total cropped area in the state.
 a) Rice b) Wheat c) Jawar d) Tur
- 6) _____ is an important cash crop occupied about 15% of the Gross cropped area in Maharashtra.
 a) Cotton b) Sugarcane c) Groundnut d) Banana
- 7) _____ is an important cash crop in Khandesh, Western Vidarbha and parts of Marathwada.
 a) Sugarcane b) Cotton c) Soya bean d) Banana
- 8) Jawar is mainly grown in areas of _____ rainfall.
 a) heavy b) moderate c) scanty d) heaviest
- 9) _____ is mainly grown in Konkan, Maval and the Eastern Vidarbha region of Maharashtra.
 a) Cotton b) Rice c) Sugarcane d) Jawar
- 10) _____ is a major cash crop in Western Maharashtra.
 a) Sugarcane b) Groundnut c) Cotton d) Banana
- 11) _____ district has the largest proportion of its net sown area under sugarcane.
 a) Satara b) Kolhapur c) Ahmednagar d) Jalgaon
- 12) _____ district is the leading producer of Jawar in Maharashtra.
 a) Kolhapur b) Nandurbar c) Solapur d) Nasik
- 13) _____ district ranks first in the production of Banana in Maharashtra.
 a) Dhule b) Jalgaon c) Ahmednagar d) Nasik
- 14) _____ agriculture is prevalent in the high population density regions of Maharashtra.
 a) Extensive b) Intensive c) Horticulture d) Livestock
- 15) In intensive agriculture the average size of farms is _____
 a) very large b) large c) small d) moderately large
- 16) _____ farming is a new form of agriculture where dairy cattle are reared for milk.
 a) Intensive b) Dairy c) Livestock d) Subsistence

- 17) _____ is well known for grape cultivation in Maharashtra.
 a) Nasik b) Dhule c) Pune d) Kolhapur
- 18) _____ is the leading producer of oranges in Maharashtra
 a) Nasik b) Jalgaon c) Dhule d) Nagpur
- 19) Hatnur dam is constructed on river Tapi in _____ district
 a) Dhule b) Nandurbar c) Jalgaon d) Nasik
- 20) The Girna dam is constructed on river _____ in North Maharashtra.
 a) Tapi b) Girna c) Panjhara d) Bori
- 21) _____ soils are mainly found in Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg districts.
 a) Deep black b) Laterite c) Alluvial d) Regur
- 22) Regur soil is formed by the weathering of _____ rocks
 a) Basalt b) Granite c) Marble d) Limestone
- 23) _____ soils are found along the shores of the Arabian sea in Maharashtra.
 a) Deep black b) Saline c) Red d) Regur
- 24) Medium black soils are also known as _____
 a) Laterite b) Regur c) Saline d) Alluvial

Q.1. b) Objective Questions (TWO marks)

- 1) Name the leading producer of banana in North Maharashtra .
- 2) Give the name of the two medium irrigation projects in North Maharashtra.
- 3) State the two barrages constructed recently on river Tapi.
- 4) Define intensive agriculture.
- 5) What is horticulture?
- 6) What do you mean by dairy farming ?
- 7) State the areas of livestock farming in Maharashtra.
- 8) Which rivers are interlinked recently by the state government in Khandesh .
- 9) Name the soil types found in Konkan coast lands.
- 10) Which soil is formed on Maharashtra plateau ?
- 11) State any two major soil types found in Maharashtra
- 12) Give the name of the two barrages constructed downward on river Girna.
- 13) State the name of left bank canal of Girna project in Jalgaon district.
- 14) Which cereal crop is mainly grown in Konkan and the Eastern Vidarbha region of Maharashtra?
- 15) Which district has the largest proportion of its net sown area under sugarcane?
- 16) Which district is the leading producer of Jawar in Maharashtra.
- 17) Which district ranks first in the production of Banana in Maharashtra.

Q. 2 & Q. 3 Short Answer Questions. (FOUR marks)

- 1) State any four characteristics of agriculture in Maharashtra
- 2) Give the name of any four irrigation projects in North Maharashtra.
- 3) Explain any four major characteristics of intensive agriculture in Maharashtra
- 4) State the importance of dairy farming in Maharashtra.
- 5) What are the favorable geographical factors for the growth of cotton in Maharashtra?
- 6) State the major cotton producing areas of Maharashtra plateau?
- 7) What are the favorable geographical conditions for the growth of Banana in East Khandesh?
- 8) State the new trends in agriculture in Maharashtra ?
- 9) Write any four major problems of agriculture in Maharashtra?
- 10) What are the factors favorable for the cultivation of sugarcane in Western Maharashtra?
- 11) Explain in short interlinking of rivers in Jalgaon district.
- 12) Write the characteristics of regur soils found in Eastern Maharashtra ?
- 13) Explain the types of soils found in Eastern Maharashtra.
- 14) Laterite soils are mainly developed in the tropical humid climatic conditions. Why ?
- 15) Write short note on horticulture in Maharashtra.

Q.4 & Q. 5 Long Answer Questions (Six marks)

- 1) Explain in brief the irrigation project in Dhule district.
- 2) Write note on Tapi Valley Development Corporation
- 3) Explain in brief the characteristics of intensive agriculture in Maharashtra.
- 4) Write note on dairy farming in North Maharashtra.
- 5) Give the importance of livestock farming in Maharashtra.
- 6) Describe the characteristics and problems of horticulture in Maharashtra.
- 7) Describe the salient features of regur and alluvial soils.
- 8) State the relationship between different types of soils and crops in Maharashtra.
- 9) Describe the distribution of major soil types in Maharashtra.
- 10) Explain in brief interlinking of rivers in Khandesh.
- 11) Write new trends in agriculture of Maharashtra.
- 12) Explain in brief the major problems of agriculture in Maharashtra.
- 13) Give the importance of interlinking of rivers in Khandesh.

Chapter IV

TRANSPORT AND INDUSTRIES

Q.1. (a) Multiple Choice Questions. (ONE mark)

- 1) National Highways are maintained by the _____
 a) Zilla Parishad b) State Government
 c) Village Panchayat. d) Central Government.
- 2) ____ starts from Mumbai and passes through Nasik, Dhule right upto Agra.
 a) NH-3 b) NH-4 c) NH-6 d) NH-7
- 3) ____ starts from Mumbai and passes through Pune, Kolhapur upto Banglore.
 a) NH-3 b) NH-4 c) NH-6 d) NH-9
- 4) The State Highways are managed by _____.
 a) Central Government b) State Government
 c) Zilla Parishad d) Local administration.
- 5) _____ join the important cities in the state.
 a) National Highways b) State Highways
 c) District Roads. d) Other District Roads.
- 6) __ starts from Pune and passes through Solapur, Hyderabad upto Vijaywada.
 a) NH-8 b) NH-9 c) NH-7 d) NH-6
- 7) _____ connect the important towns & cities within the district
 a) Village roads b) District roads
 c) State Highways d) National Highways
- 8) The Maharashtra State Road Development Corporation (MSRDC) was established in _____ for road development through private participation .
 a)1990 b)1947 c)1950 d)1996
- 9) The _____ of Maharashtra has affected the distribution of railways .
 a) vegetative cover b) topography c) alluvial plain d) plateau
- 10) _____ is the headquarters of divisions of the Central & Western railway.
 a) Pune b) Nasik c) Mumbai d) Nagpur
- 11) _____ is an inter-state railway, opened in 1990 with the agreement between Maharashtra , Goa , Karnataka & the Kerala.
 a) Southern railway b) Central railway
 c) South-central railway d) Konkan railway
- 12) The first track of railways was opened for traffic in ____ between Mumbai & Thane.
 a) 1853 b) 1953 c) 1753 d) 1947

- 13) There are _____ notified minor ports for handling passengers and cargo traffic in Maharashtra.
a) 48 b) 40 c) 30 d) 38
- 14) _____ is the only one international airport in Maharashtra.
a) Mumbai b) Nagpur c) Aurangabad d) Pune
- 15) Maharashtra has _____ % of the cotton textile mills in India .
a) 20% b) 10% c) 15% d) 30%
- 16) _____ is called the 'Manchester of Maharashtra.'
a) Ichalkaranji b) Solapur c) Dhule d) Jalgaon
- 17) Maharashtra accounts for _____ % of India's sugar production.
a) 55% b) 35% c) 10% d) 5%
- 18) The first co-operative sugar factory was established in 1948 at _____ by Padmashri Vikhe Patil in Maharashtra .
a) Ahmednagar b) Pravaranagar c) Kolhapur d) Satara
- 19) The highest concentration of sugar factories is observed in _____ district of Maharashtra.
a) Pune b) Ahmednagar c) Satara d) Aurangabad.
- 20) The new port is developed at _____ for reducing burden on transportation in Mumbai port.
a) Ratnagiri b) Nhava-Shewa c) Shrivardhan d) Devgad.
- 21) A Special Economic Zone is a _____ region that has economic laws that are more liberal than a country's typical economic laws.
a) economic b) political c) geographical d) socio-economic.
- 22) In 2001, the first SEZ was built at _____ by the CIDCO.
a) Pune b) Nasik c) Navi Mumbai d) Aurangabad.

Q.1.b) Objective Questions. (TWO marks)

- 1) Name any two important express highways in Maharashtra.
- 2) Which highways are maintained by the Central Government ?
- 3) When was the Maharashtra State Road Development Corporation established ?
- 4) Name the two National Highways passing through Maharashtra
- 5) Which highways are managed by the State Government ?
- 6) Name the two district through which the Konkan Railway passes ?
- 7) What are the two important domestic airports in Maharashtra ?
- 8) Which place is called as the 'Manchester of Maharashtra' ?
- 9) Which is the leading district in sugar factories in Maharashtra ?

10) How many Special Economic Zones are proposed in Maharashtra ?

Q.2 & Q3 Short Answer Questions. (FOUR marks)

- 1) What are the uses of express highways ?
- 2) Why is there no railway in Gadchiroli district ?
- 3) State the importance of Konkan railway.
- 4) Why do the rivers of Maharashtra not used for navigation ?
- 5) Describe the importance of seaports in Maharashtra.
- 6) State the importance of road transport in Maharashtra.
- 7) State the problems faced by cotton textile industries in Maharashtra.
- 8) What is the purpose lying behind the establishment of SEZ in Maharashtra?

Q.4 & Q. 5 Long Answer Questions. (Six marks)

- 1) Explain in brief the problems faced by sugar factories in Maharashtra.
- 2) Describe the spatial distribution of sugar factories in Maharashtra.
- 3) What are the factors responsible for the dispersal of cotton textile industry in Maharashtra ?
- 4) Explain with the suitable examples, the concentration & dispersion of cotton textile mills in Maharashtra.
- 5) Explain in detail an importance of SEZ in Maharashtra.

S. Y. B. Sc.

Paper-II, Gg222

Environmental science

Chapter I

Environmental Pollution

Choose the correct option for the following.

1 mark

- 1) ----- changes in the environment is known as environmental pollution.
A) Favorable B) Unfavorable C) Positive D) Negative
- 2) Air pollution due to industrial and auto exhaust is adding more ----- in the air.
A) CO_2 B) O_2 C) H_2O D) H_2SO_4
- 3) Acidity of rain water is mainly depend upon compounds of -----.
a) oxygen b) carbon c) sulfur d) hydrogen
- 4) About --- % of global water has been locked in to the oceans as salty water.
a) 7 b) 57 c) 87 d) 97

- 5) ----- is the most polluted river in India.
 a) Ganga b) Yamuna c) Tapi d) Kosi
- 6) Acid rain affects on ----- contents of plants.
 a) chlorophyll b) leaves c) flowers d) fruits
- 7) The intensity of sound is measured in -----.
 a) degree b) volume c) decibel d) frequency
- 8) When the pH of rainwater lower than ----- it causes acid rain.
 a) 5.7 b) 7.5 c) 8.5 d) 8.7
- 9) Depletion of ozone layer will cause-----
 a) increase in ice burgs. b) increase in skin cancer.
 c) global warming. d) increase in population.
- 10)Automobiles are the largest source of-----
 a) noise pollution. b) air pollution.
 c) global warming. d) thermal population.

Question for 2 mark

- 1) What is pollution?
- 2) Define pollutants.
- 3) What is meant by unfavorable changes?
- 4) What is Noise pollution?
- 5) What is Air pollution?
- 6) What is Water pollution?
- 7) What is smog?
- 8) Define control of pollution.
- 9) What is fresh water?
- 10)Define ground water.
- 11)Explain Sewage.
- 12)What is Sanitation?

Question for 4 mark

- 1) List the five primary air pollutants.
- 2) What is meant by the environmental pollution? Give their types.
- 3) How can we control water pollution?
- 4) What is oxidation?
- 5) What are the causes of increased CO₂ concentration in atmosphere?
- 6) What is CFC, BOD and COD?

Question for 6 mark

- 1) What are the effects of noise pollution on human health?
- 2) What are the harmful effects of air pollution on biomass?
- 3) Describe the actions that can be taken to control air pollution.
- 4) Which are the common air pollutants? How can you control it?
- 5) How do industries pollute our environment?
- 6) How the water pollution related to agricultural activities ?
- 7) What are the types of wastes associated with agriculture?
- 8) Give general guidelines to excreta disposal methods in rural areas.
- 9) Explain disposal of dry refuses & animal dung.
- 10) Noise a "Salient Killer" Explain.

Chapter II**Environmental hazards and disasters****Choose the correct option for the following. 1 mark**

- 1) Natural hazards are mainly caused by ----- forces
A) man made B) environmental C) Cultural D) Industrial
- 2) Minimum distance on the earth surface from the focus of the earthquake is -
-----.
A) center B) corner C) volcano D) epicenter
- 3) Cyclones are centers of ----- pressure.
A) high B) medium C) low D) moderate
- 4) Tsunamis are the sea waves of great height that are created due to -----.
A) earthquake B) volcanoes C) floods D) sun & moon
- 5) Drought implies the time span of water -----.
A) availability B) flood C) supply D) deficiency
- 6) River overflows due to excess supply of water is termed as -----
A) flood B) load C) cloud D) flow
- 7) The intensity of earthquake is measured in ----- scale.
A) graphical B) Richter C) doctor D) flat

Question for 2 marks.

- 1) What is earthquake?
- 2) What is hazard?
- 3) What is flood?
- 4) Define Tsunami.

- 5) Define drought
- 6) Define disaster.
- 7) Define epicenter.
- 8) Define focus of earthquake.

Question for 4 marks.

- 1) What is meant by environmental hazards? Give their types.
- 2) Explain the term 'Tsunami'.
- 3) Explain the 'Earthquake'.
- 4) What are the hydrological hazards?
- 5) What is mean by the terrestrial hazards.
- 6) What are biological hazards.
- 7) Explain atmospheric hazards & disasters.

Question for 6 marks.

- 1) Explain the causes and effects of flood.
- 2) What are the terrestrial hazards? Give their types?
- 3) Explain with suitable diagram the cyclones and their types?
- 4) Distinguish between floods and droughts.
- 5) Explain a role of disaster manage meant.

Chapter III

Global Environmental Issues

Choose the correct option for the following. 1 mark

- 1) EL Nino, in Spanish is known as -----.
A) the child B) the baby C) the Christ D) the Christ child
- 2) The green house effect is caused mainly by -----.
A) CO₂ B) O₂ C) C D) H₂O
- 3) The natural trapping heat in the troposphere is called the----- effect.
A) Coiling B) Chilling C) warming D) green house
- 4) According to present information, the overall average temperature is rising by -----.
A) 5⁰ C B) 0.05⁰C C) 0.5⁰C D) 0.250⁰C
- 5) Most incoming infuriated radiation is completely absorbed by ----- layer.
A) ozone B) cloud C) troposphere D) stratosphere.

Question for 2 marks.

- 1) What is deforestation?
- 2) What is mean by pesticides?

- 3) Define insecticides.
- 4) What is the green house gases?
- 5) What is meant by cfc ?

Question for 4 marks.

- 1) What is mean of depletion of ozone?
- 2) Which are the reasons behind the deforestation?
- 3) How the uses of fossil fuels are responsible for green house effect?
- 4) Define the El Nino phenomenon.
- 5) How the use of pesticides adversely effects to environment?
- 6) What are the major functions of forest?

Question for 6 marks.

- 1) Explain in detail the effects of ozone depletion.
- 2) Define global warming & explain how it affects the sea level changes.
- 3) What is deforestation? Explain the problems associated with deforestation?
- 4) Why carbon dioxide is called as green house gas?

Chapter IV

Environmental Impact Assessment and Management

Choose the correct option for the following.

1 mark

- 1) Scientific study of human impacts on environment and its effects is known as Environmental Impact -----
A) Assessment B) statement C) settlement D) management

Question for 2 marks

- 1) Environmental Impact Assessment.
- 2) Define disaster management.
- 3) What is mean by pre & post disaster period?
- 4) Define conservation.

Question for 4 marks.

- 1) What is the importance of the water Act 1974?
- 2) How do you conserve the forest Explain?
- 3) How is Air pollution defined under the air pollution act 1981?
- 4) What is meaning by the conservation of water and air?
- 5) Explain Conservation of soil.

Question for 6 marks.

- 1) How the disaster management works in pre, during and post flood?
- 2) Explain the significance of Environmental Impact Assessment.
- 3) How can you conserve the forest /soil?
- 4) Compare the conservation of soil and forest.
- 5) Explain with a proper diagram the method of Environmental Impact Assessment.
