

अंतरी पेटवू ज्ञानज्योत



NORTH MAHARASHTRA UNIVERISTY,

JALGAON

GEOGRAPHY

T.Y.B.A.

QUESTION BANK

(W.e.f. June 2009)

Sub-committee appointed for preparation of Question Bank

T.Y.B.A. : Population Geography (G3)

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- 3) Prof . Dr. R.V.Bhole : Member , Aainpur College

T.Y.B.A. : Geography of Health (G3)

1. Prof. Dr D.S. Surywanshi : Chairman, V.W.S. College, Dhule
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3. Prof. Dr. M.V. Vaishampain : Member, A.S.C. College, Nagaon

T.Y.B.A. : Geography of Disaster Management (S3)

1. Prof. Dr. V.J. Patil , :Chairman, Dr. A.G.D.Bendale, Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Jalgaon
2. Prof. Mrs. P.P. Jangale : Member, M.J. College Jalgaon
3. Prof .S.N.Patil : Member, Smt. G. G. Khadase College Mukatainagar

T.Y.B.A. : Monsoon Asia (S4)

- 1Prof. Dr. A.T.Patil : Chairman , Kisan College Parola
2. Prof . A.S.Mahale : Member , R.L. College Parola

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

QUESTION BANK

T.Y.B.A. : Population Geography (G3)

CHAPTER I

Introduction to Population Geography

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

- i) Population geography is a sub branch of
 - a) Economic geography
 - b) Cultural geography
 - c) Human geography
 - d) Physical geography
- ii) Population geography as an independent sub-field of
 - a) Human geography
 - b) Physical geography
 - c) Historical geography
 - d) Agriculture geography
- iii) is also known as father of population geography
 - a) G. T. Trewartha
 - b) Clarke
 - c) Melzin
 - d) Woods
- iv) is a nodal point of the study of population geography
 - a) Man
 - b) Animal
 - c) Plant
 - d) None of these
- v) The man focus of study in population geography is.....
 - a) Human Population
 - b) Animal Population
 - c) Male Population
 - d) All the above
- vi) The central theme of the science of population geography is

- a) Location of man
 - b) Area differentiation
 - c) Settlement
 - d) None of these

- vii) Population geography is a systematic branch of
- a) Pure Geography
 - b) Geography
 - c) Pure Geology
 - d) Zoology

- viii) The objective of population geography is an understanding of the
- a) Regional differences in the people
 - b) Differences in the male and female
 - c) Physical characteristics of man
 - d) None of the above

- ix) The nature of population geography is
- a) Dynamic
 - b) Static
 - c) Movable
 - d) None of these

- x) The scope of population geography can be categories simply as the study of
- a) Social and cultural features of population
 - b) Economic characteristics
 - c) Biological attributes of population
 - d) All of the above

- xi) A book, a prologue to population geography is written by
- a) Melezin
 - b) J. I. Clarke
 - c) Willbur Zelinsky
 - d) Beaujeu-Garnier

- xii) is an approach to the study of population geography which is helpful in understanding the spatial patterns of population

- a) Systematic Approach b) Quantitative Approach
- c) Historical Approach d) Behavioral Approach
- xiii) In behavioral approach, the most importance is given to.....
- a) Human character b) Human behavior
- c) Human culture d) None of these
- xiv) The data collected by the investigator himself called as.....
- a) Primary data b) Secondary data
- c) Cross-section data d) Time-series data
- xv) The data collected by somebody else and is available in published form called as
- a) Primary data b) Secondary data
- c) Time-series data d) Cross-section data
- xvi) The data collected by the investigator through questionnaires or personal interview is called
- a) Secondary data b) Published data
- c) Primary data d) None of these
- xvii) The data collected from published sources like books, reports, journals etc. is called
- a) Primary data b) Published data
- c) Secondary data d) All of the above
- xviii) Sample survey is a source of collection of population data belongs to
- a) Primary data b) Secondary data

- c) Cross-section data d) All of the above
- xix) Census report is a source of population data belongs to
- a) Primary data b) Secondary data
- c) Cross-section data d) All of the above
- xx) Census of India has began in
- a) 1972 b) 1872 c) 1862 d) 1772
- xxi) The first census of independent India was conducted in
- a) 1961 b) 1971 c) 1951 d) 1950
- xxii) The organization of National Sample Survey was organized in India in
- a) 1950 b) 1952 c) 1951 d) 1971
- xxiii) The enumerator system is probably used to carry out the census in India because of
- a) Impact of illiteracy b) Impact of religion
- c) Impact of urbanization d) All of the above
- xxiv) In India, census is conducted after every
- a) 10 Years b) 15 Years c) 12 Years d) 20 Years

B) Write true or false. If false correct them and rewrite the correct sentence

- i) Population Geography is a sub-branch of Human Geography
- ii) Population Geography is a sub-field of Physical Geography
- iii) G. T. Trewartha is known as father of Population Geography
- iv) Man is a nodale point of the study of Population Geography

- v) Clarke is a father of Population Geography
- vi) Population Geography is static in nature
- vii) Population Geography is a dynamic in nature
- viii) Secondary data is collected by investigator himself
- ix) Data collected by investigator himself called primary data
- x) Data collected through questionnaire is called primary data
- xi) Data is available in published form called as secondary data
- xii) Census report is a type of secondary data
- xiii) The first census of independent India was conducted in 1971
- xiv) Census are not free from defects
- xv) Census years are usually ten years apart
- xvi) Population Geography is a systematic branch of Human Geography

C) Write answer in one sentence

- i) What is Population Geography?
- ii) How do you define Population Geography?
- iii) Define the Population Geography
- iv) Name the types of Population data
- v) Give the methods and sources of collection of primary data
- vi) Give the sources of collection of secondary data
- vii) What is vital registration system?
- viii) What is primary data of population?
- ix) What is secondary data of population?
- x) What is difference between the primary data and secondary data of population?
- xi) What is meant by population census?
- xii) Define the census

- xiii) Give the major sources of secondary data
- xiv) Why enumerator system is used to carry out the census in India?
- xv) Name the International publications for the collection of population data
- xvi) Give the problems related to collection of population data
- xvii) Name the types of census according to the methods of census
- xviii) Differentiate between enumerator system and householder system as the methods of census
- xix) What is enumerator system of census?
- xx) What is Door-Report system?

D) Give correct geographical terms for the following statements

- i) The study of population, its characteristics and distribution is known as
- ii) The data personally collected by the investigator through questionnaires, personal interview methods known as
- iii) Statistical data collected from published sources is known as
- iv) The total process of collecting compiling and publishing demographic, economic and social data pertaining, at a specified time or times, to all persons in a country or delimited territory is called as
- v) The process of data collection at the time of census operation
- vi) The registration of vital events occurring in a population
- vii) A person appointed for the data collection at the time of census operation

Que 2: Write short answer of the following

- i) Explain the nature of population geography
- ii) Describe the scope of Population Geography
- iii) Describe in brief the nature of Population Geography
- iv) What is meant by Population Geography?
- v) Explain regional approach to the study of Population Geography
- vi) Explain the systematic approach to the study of Population Geography
- vii) Discuss the needs of Population data
- viii) Describe the types of Population data
- ix) What are the problems related to utilization of population data?
- x) Differentiate primary and secondary data
- xi) Write in brief sample survey
- xii) Write in brief registration records

Que 3: Give the answer in brief

- i) Define Population Geography and explain the nature of it
- ii) Write any two approaches of Population Geography
- iii) Describe the Systematic and behavioral approaches of Population Geography
- iv) Explain the needs of Population Geography
- v) Describe the Indian census
- vi) What are problems related to collection of Population data
- vii) Write the characteristics of census
- viii) Give an importance of census
- ix) Write major sample survey in India
- x) Explain the survey by questionnaires and survey by local reports

- xi) Describe the national sample survey

Que 4: Explain / Describe in brief

- i) Describe the nature and scope of Population Geography
- ii) Explain the nature and scope of Population Geography
- iii) Define Population Geography, Explain the nature of it
- iv) Explain in brief the approaches of Population Geography
- v) Explain the needs and types of Population data
- vi) Describe the methods and sources of collection of primary data of population
- vii) Describe the Indian census
- viii) Explain the problems related to collection and utilization of population data

Que 5: Write short notes

- i) Nature of Population Geography
- ii) Scope of Population Geography
- iii) System approach
- iv) Systematic approach
- v) Regional approach
- vi) Needs of population data
- vii) Types of population data
- viii) Sample survey
- ix) Registration record
- x) National sample survey
- xi) International publications
- xii) Problems related to population data

Chapter-II

Distribution and Density of Population

Que 1: A) Choose the appropriate alternative those given below and rewrite the current sentence

- i) Distribution of population over the earth is very
a) Even b) Uneven c) Sparsely d) All of the above
- ii) Determines the population distribution
a) Climate b) Fertility c) Birth rate d) All of the above
- iii) Is one of the physical factor influencing the distribution of population
a) Relief / Topography b) Transportation
c) Agricultural system d) Economic development
- iv) Distribution of population refers to the way people are
a) Engaged in agriculture b) Engaged in services
c) Engaged in transportation d) Spaced over the surface of the earth
- v) Nearly 80% of the world's population lives in
a) Northern hemisphere b) Southern hemisphere
c) Asian countries d) None of these
- vi) More than half of the world's population lives in
a) India b) China c) Asia d) America
- vii) More than 60% of the world population lives in
a) Developed countries b) Developing countries

- c) Under developed countries d) Under developed and developing countries

viii) The cold regions have

- a) Dense Population b) Medium Population
c) Sparse Population d) None of the above

ix) Regions of alluvial soil are the

- a) Densely populated b) Sparsely populated
c) Sparse population d) None of these

x) About three forth's of India's population lives in

- a) The plains b) The plateau
c) Hilly regions d) None of these

xi) is the first largest population country

- a) India b) China c) Pakistan d) America

xii) is the second largest population country

- a) India b) China c) Pakistan d) Bangladesh

xiii) is the most important factor influence population distribution

- a) Climate b) Religion c) River d) Soil

xiv) The Indo-Gangetic area has

- a) Dense population b) Medium population
c) Sparse population d) All of the above

xv) Density of population indicates the

- a) Man-agriculture ratio b) Man-land ratio

- c) Male-female ratio d) Dependency ratio

xvi) The number of persons of a country or region divided by the total land area is indicating

- a) Low b) High c) Medium d) Small

xvii) In case the land area is small for a given population, the density will be.....

- a) Low b) High c) Medium d) Small

xviii) In case the land area is large for a given population, the density will be

- a) Low b) High c) Medium d) Small

xix) The number of persons per square mile or kilometer is known as

- a) Arithmetic density b) Agriculture density
c) Economic density d) Nutritional density

xx) The number of agricultural people per unit of cultivable land indicates the

- a) Agricultural density b) Nutritional density
c) Critical density d) Economic density

xxi) Critical density is proposed by

- a) Allan b) Adam Smith c) Malthus d) G. T. Trewartha

xxii) The human carrying capacity of an area in relation to a given land-use system, expressed in term of population per square unit of area is called

- a) Arithmetic density b) Critical density
c) Economic density d) Agricultural density

- xxiii) Density of population gives an idea about the
- a) Human resources
 - b) Natural resources
 - c) Physical resources
 - d) None of the above

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

- i) China stood rank first in relation to the population of the world.
- ii) India is the second largest populous country in the world.
- iii) The population is very unevenly distributed in the world.
- iv) Asia is a less populated continent in the world.
- v) The cold regions have the lowest population density.
- vi) An extremely hot climate is harmful for the human settlement.
- vii) The higher the fertility of the soil, the lighter the density of the population.
- viii) The higher the supporting capacity of a region, the higher is the density of population.
- ix) The term 'Density of population' refers to the number of persons per square mile or kilometer.
- x) Density of population indicates the man-land ratio.
- xi) Arithmetic density is nothing but the man-land ratio.
- xii) Agricultural density means the number people per unit of cultivable land.
- xiii) Economic density is proposed by Allan.
- xiv) Climate is a most important social factor influence the distribution of population.
- xv) Relief feature is one of the important physical factors influencing the population distribution.

C) Write answer in one sentence

- i) Name the densely populated regions in the world.
- ii) Name the sparsely populated regions in the world.
- iii) Which physical factors influenced the distribution of population?
- iv) Name the cultural factors influencing distribution of population.
- v) Name the types of density of population.
- vi) What is mean by arithmetic density of population?
- vii) Who proposed the critical density of population?
- viii) What is mean by agricultural density of population?
- ix) Give the definition of density of population.
- x) Define the critical density of population.
- xi) Mention the types of population density.
- xii) How you calculate the arithmetic density of a region?
- xiii) How you calculate the agricultural density of a country?

D) Give correct geographical terms for the following statements-

- i) The numbers of persons per square kilometer is known as
- ii) The man-land ratio indicates
- iii) The number of persons of a country divided by the total land area
- iv) The number of agricultural people per unit of cultivable land
- v) The carrying capacity of an area in relation to a given land-use system, expressed in term of population per square unit of area is called

Que 2: Write short answer of the following

- i) How topography of a region influence the distribution of population?
- ii) How climate is playing an important role in the distribution of population?
- iii) Give in brief the general distribution of world population.
- iv) Describe the arithmetic density.
- v) Describe any two types of density of population.
- vi) Explain any two cultural factors influence the distribution of population.
- vii) Give an account of densely population regions of the world.
- viii) Give the salient features of population distribution in the world.
- ix) Give an account of sparsely populated regions of the world.
- x) Describe the economic density of population.

Que 3: Give the answer in brief.

- i) What is population density? Describe any two types of density.
- ii) Give an account of general distribution of world population.
- iii) Describe the following physical factors affecting the distribution of world population –
 - a) Relief / Topography
 - b) Climate
- iv) Explain any two cultural factors influencing the distribution of population.
- v) Name and explain any two physical factors affecting the distribution of world population.
- vi) Name and explain any two cultural factors affecting the distribution of world population.

- vii) Describe the arithmetic density and agricultural density of population.
- viii) What is population density? Explain the economic density of population.

Que 4: Explain / Describe in brief.

- i) Give an account of general distribution of world population.
- ii) Explain the physical factors affecting the distribution of world population.
- iii) Describe in brief cultural factors affecting the distribution of world population.
- iv) “Physical factors play an important role in the distribution of population” Discuss.
- v) “Climate affects population distribution both directly as well as indirectly” Elaborate.
- vi) Define density of population. Explain the arithmetic density of population.
- vii) What do you mean by density of population? Explain the agricultural density of population.
- viii) Describe the economic and critical density of population.
- ix) Discuss the physical factors responsible for distribution of world population.

Que 5: Write short notes.

- i) Densely populated regions in the world
- ii) Sparsely populated regions in the world
- iii) Climate as a factor affecting distribution of population

- iv) Density of population
- v) Arithmetic density
- vi) Economic density
- vii) Agricultural density
- viii) Critical density

Chapter-III

Population Change

Que 1: A) Choose the appropriate alternative those given below and rewrite the correct sentence.

- i) Population size of any region is depending on
a) Births b) Deaths c) Migration d) All of the above
- ii) If the total population of base year is less than the total population of terminal year, the population change called.....
a) Positive b) Negative c) Zero d) None of these
- iii) If the total population of base year is more than the total population of terminal year, the population change called
a) Positive b) Negative c) Zero d) None of these
- iv) The components of population change are
a) Fertility b) Mortality and Fertility
c) Fertility and Mobility d) Fertility, Mortality and Migration

- v) The difference between birth and death rates and expressed in percentage is known as
- a) Rate of natural increase b) Rate of compound change
- c) Rate of fertility d) None of these

B) Write true or false, if false rewrite the correct sentence-

- i) Fertility is one of the component of population change
- ii) Mortality is one of the component of population change
- iii) Migration is one of the component of population change
- iv) Fertility, Mortality and Migration are the major components of population change
- v) Absolute change in population will be positive or negative
- vi) Population size of a region is a result of fertility, mortality and mobility of that region
- vii) Fertility means reproductive capacity of a woman
- viii) Fertility is the occurrence of the live births
- ix) Fecundity means the ability of a woman to have children
- x) The positive difference between the number of birth and deaths is known as natural increase of population.

C) Write answer in one sentence

- i) Name the measures of population change
- ii) Name the major types of population growth
- iii) Name the components of population change
- iv) Define fertility?
- v) Define mortality?

- vi) What is meant by fecundity?
- vii) What is natural increase of population?

D) Give correct geographical terms for the following statements-

- i) The reproductive capacity of a women.....
- ii) The occurrence of the live births.....
- iii) The physiological capacity of a woman to produce children.....
- iv) The actual reproductive performance.....
- v) The childbearing performance of a woman.....
- vi) The process whereby deaths occur in a population
- vii) Movement of individual or individuals from one place to another with either permanent or semi-permanent change in the place of usual residence.....

Que 2: Write short answer of the following

- i) Define population change. Give the measures of population changes
- ii) Describe fertility as a component of population change
- iii) Explain in brief the types of population growth
- iv) Describe any two components of population change
- v) Describe the arithmetic change in population
- vi) What is relative change of population?

Que 3: Give the answer in brief

- i) What is population change? Describe the measures of population change

- ii) Describe the methods of measuring the rate of population growth
- iii) Distinguish between the natural growth and actual growth of population

Que 4: Explain / Describe in brief

- i) What meant by population change? Describe the measures of population changes
- ii) Describe the methods of measuring the rate of population growth
- iii) Describe in brief the various components of population change

Que 5: Write short notes

- i) Absolute change and relative change of population
- ii) Natural growth and actual growth of population
- iii) Arithmetic change of population
- iv) Geometric change of population
- v) Fertility
- vi) Mortality
- vii) Migration as a component of population change

Chapter-IV

Fertility and Mortality

Que 1: A) Choose the appropriate alternative from those given below and rewrite the correct sentence

- i) Fertility indicates

viii) The number of deaths per 1000 of the population is called.....

- a) Crude death rate
- b) Total death rate
- c) Morbidity
- d) Natality

ix) $(\text{Total number of deaths} / \text{Total number of population}) * 1000 =$
.....

- a) Crude death rate
- b) Natality
- c) Total death rate
- d) None of these

x) $(\text{Total number of births} / \text{Total number of population}) * 1000 =$
.....

- a) Crude birth rate
- b) General fertility rate
- c) Total fertility rate
- d) None of these

B) Write true or false, if false rewrite the correct sentence

- i) The basic index of mortality is the crude death rate
- ii) Fertility indicates the ability to bear a child of a woman
- iii) Fertility indicates the actual reproductive performance of a woman
- iv) All births are recorded properly
- v) Increase in population depends on birth rate
- vi) Increase in population depends both on birth rate and death rate
- vii) Permanent disappearance of all symptoms of life, at any time after the live birth of an individual is called death
- viii) Death of a live born baby who has not yet completed his / her year of life is called infant mortality

- ix) The process whereby deaths occur in a population is called mortality rate
- x) The standard of living influences fertility to a great extent
- xi) The death rate indirectly affects fertility
- xii) Climate is non an important factor affecting fertility
- xiii) Marriage at late age leads to lower fertility
- xiv) Rural communities have generally lower death rates than urban communities
- xv) Married persons generally have lower death rates than unmarried persons of the same age

C) Write answer in one sentence

- i) What is fertility?
- ii) What do you meant by Crude birth rate?
- iii) What is fecundity?
- iv) Name the biological determinants of fertility
- v) What is mean by death of a person?
- vi) Define crude death rate
- vii) How fertility rate can be defined?
- viii) How mortality rate is calculated?
- ix) What is infant mortality?
- x) Give an equation to calculate the infant mortality rate
- xi) Name the demographic determinants of fertility
- xii) Give an equation to calculate the general fertility rate

D) Give correct geographical terms for the following statements-

- i) The occurrence of the live births.....

- ii) Reproductive capacity of a woman
- iii) The capacity of a woman to bear children.....
- iv) The actual reproductive performance of a woman.....
- v) The number of children born every year to 1000 women of child bearing ages.....
- xi) The number of total births during a year divided by total population of the region.....
- xii) The average number of future mothers born to a mother of today.....
- xiii) The process whereby deaths occur in a population
- xiv) The number of deaths per 1000 of the population.....
- xv) Permanent disappearance of all symptoms of life after the live birth of an individual.....

Que 2: Write short answer of the following

- i) What do you meant fertility?
- ii) Explain any two measures of fertility
- iii) Explain the term mortality
- iv) Explain the crude birth rate
- v) Explain the crude death rate
- vi) Describe any two biological determinants of fertility
- vii) Describe the demographic factors influencing fertility
- viii) How education and age at marriage influence fertility?
- ix) ‘The standard of living affects the fertility rate’ – Discuss
- x) Explain any one demographic factor influence mortality

Que 3: Give the answer in brief

- i) Define fertility. Explain General fertility rate
- ii) Describe any two measures of fertility
- iii) Explain the following measures of fertility- a) Crude birth rate
b) Age specific birth rate
- iv) Describe in brief the biological determinants of fertility
- v) Explain any three determinants of fertility
- vi) How education, religion and family organization affects the fertility?
- vii) Explain the economic determinants of fertility
- viii) Define mortality. Explain the infant mortality rate
- ix) Describe Crude death rate and age specific mortality rate
- x) Describe the demographic factors affects mortality
- xi) Describe in brief economic determinants of mortality
- xii) Explain any two social factors affecting mortality

Que 4: Explain / Describe in brief

- i) What is fertility? Explain any two measures of fertility
- ii) What are the measures of fertility? Explain any two of them
- iii) Explain the biological determinants of fertility
- iv) Describe the socio-cultural determinants of fertility
- v) Explain the economic determinants of fertility
- vi) How demographic factors affect the fertility?
- vii) What is mortality? State the various measures of mortality
- viii) Describe the demographic determinants of mortality
- ix) Explain the social factors affecting mortality

- x) What is mortality? Explain the economic determinants of mortality

Que 5: Short notes

- i) Meaning of fertility
- ii) Crude birth rate
- iii) General fertility rate
- iv) Age specific birth rate
- v) Total fertility rate
- vi) Biological determinants of fertility
- vii) Demographic determinants of fertility
- viii) Economic factors and fertility
- ix) Measures of mortality
- x) Crude death rate
- xi) Age specific death rate
- xii) Infant mortality rate
- xiii) Demographic determinants of mortality
- xiv) Economic determinants of mortality
- xv) The standard of living and fertility

Chapter-V

Movement or Migration of population

Que 1: A) Choose the appropriate alternative those given below and rewrite the correct sentence.

- viii) Migration from one country to another is called.....
- a) International migration b) Internal migration
- c) Intrastate migration d) None of these
- ix) The factors those which motivate going outside from place of origin are known as.....
- a) Pull factors b) Push factors
- c) Attractive d) None of these
- x) Factors are those pull or attract the migratory population from outside called.....
- a) Pull factors b) Push factors
- c) Transhumance d) None of these
- xi) Migration will reduce the pressure of population of the area.....
- a) From which the migration takes place
- b) From where people have migrated
- c) From both the areas of origin and the new
- d) None of these
- xii) Generally, migration is dominated by.....
- a) Male b) Female c) Animals d) All of the above
- xiii) What is likely to happen when immigration takes place in a region.....
- 1) There will be supply of cheap labour
- 2) Demographic imbalance due to preponderance of male population
- 3) Increasing conflict with the native population
- 4) Erosion of service infrastructure

- a) 1 and 2 b) 2 and 3 c) 1, 2 and 3 d) 2, 3 and 4

xiv) When migration takes place on a very large scale is called.....

- a) Migration stream b) Emigration
c) Immigration d) All of the above

xv) Which of following is an unlikely impact on the area of origin of migrants.....

- a) Depopulation
b) Loss of agricultural productivity
c) Age-sex imbalance
d) Increase of pressure on the environment

B) Write true or false, if false rewrite the correct sentence-

- i) The change of place of living for almost a long stable period is called migration
ii) Immigration refers to going out of a country
iii) Emigration refers to going out of a country
iv) Immigration refers coming into a country
v) Emigration refers coming into a country
vi) Migration affects the population structure
vii) Internal migration is migration from one political boundary to another political boundary of a country
viii) Migration from one country to another country known as international migration

- ix) Migration from one place to another within the same country is called internal migration
- x) Generally, migration is male dominated
- xi) The economic motive is the dominant motive for migration
- xii) The factors which motivates going outside from place of origin are called pull factors
- xiii) The factors which motivates going outside from place of origin are called push factors
- xiv) The factors which attracts the migratory population from outside called pull factors
- xv) The number of migrants to a place increases as the distance increases
- xvi) The number of migrants to a place decreases as the distance increases
- xvii) Ravenstein formulated certain laws regarding migration
- xviii) Brain drain has become a problem in less-developed countries
- xix) Emigration of highly skilled persons, often professionals from the less developed country to the developed countries is known as brain drain
- xx) The brain receiving country become the gainers while the brain sending country remain the net losers

C) Write answer in one sentence

- i) What is migration?
- ii) What is emigration?
- iii) What is immigration?
- iv) What are the major types of migration?
- v) What do you mean internal migration?

- vi) Define international migration
- vii) What do you mean brain drain?
- viii) What are the determinants of migration?
- ix) Who formulated laws of migration?
- x) How migration affects the fertility?

D) Give correct geographical terms for the following sentence-

- i) Change of place of living for almost a long, stable period.....
- ii) To going out of a country for a long, stable period.....
- iii) To coming into a country for a long, stable period.....
- iv) Migration from one country to another.....
- v) Migration from one place to another within the country.....
- vi) Migration of talents on a massive scale in a systematic manner.....
- vii) Place from where migrants going out.....
- viii) Place which where migrant coming into.....
- ix) Migration from one place to another within the state.....
- x) Migration from one state to another within the country.....

Que 2: Write short answer of the following

- i) Define migration. Explain the internal migration
- ii) Distinguish between internal migration and international migration
- iii) Define immigration and emigration
- iv) What do you mean brain drain?

- v) Give any four laws of migration
- vi) Explain in brief interstate migration

Que 3: Give the answer in brief

- i) Define migration. Explain the internal migration
- ii) Explain the International migration
- iii) Describe the laws of migration
- iv) Explain in brief the causes of migration
- v) Describe the effects of migration
- vi) Define migration. State the forms of migration

Que 4: Explain / Describe in brief

- i) What is migration? Explain any one type of migration
- ii) Describe in brief the types of migration
- iii) Describe the laws of migration formulated by Ravenstein
- iv) Define migration and explain its causes
- v) What is migration? Describe the effects of migration
- vi) Describe the Internal migration

Que 5: Write short notes

- i) Forms of migration
- ii) Laws of migration
- iii) Internal migration
- iv) International migration
- v) Causes of migration
- vi) Effects of migration

- vii) Which attributes of population are included in biological composition?
- viii) Which attributes of population are included in biological composition?
- ix) Which attributes of population are included in cultural composition?

D) Give correct geographical terms for the following sentence

- i) The usual procedure for graphically representation of age structure is known as.....
- ii) The age group of population up to 14 years of age is called.....
- iii) Number of females per thousands of males is known as.....
- iv) Population composition based on sex is called.....

Que 2: Write short answer

- i) Define sex composition and explain how war is responsible to change the sex composition?
- ii) Define literacy and explain how literacy plays an important role in overall development of nation?
- iii) Why the age pyramid of India has a wide base?
- iv) Give the importance of construction of age pyramid

Que 3: Give the answer in brief

- i) State the importance of sex composition

- ii) State the importance of age indices
- iii) How the different types of age indices are to be calculated?

Que 4: Explain / Describe in brief

- i) What is age composition? Explain the determinants of age composition
- ii) What is sex composition? Explain the determinants of sex composition
- iii) Explain the religious composition in world
- iv) Explain the religious composition in India

Que 5: Write short notes on

- i) Importance of sex composition
- ii) Migration is one of the determinant of age composition
- iii) Age groups
- iv) Marital status
- v) Literacy

Chapter-VII

Population and Resource

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

- i) The population which produces maximum economic welfare is known as.....

- a) Under population b) Over population
- c) Optimum population d) Over population
- ii) The theory of Demographic Transition was put fourth by
.....
- a) Zelinsky b) Notestein c) Malthus d) Mark
- iii) In Demographic Transition Model, the birth and death rates have
equally come down and population remains almost unchanged is
described in Stage
- a) First b) Second c) Third d) Fourth
- iv) Passion between sexes is necessary and unavoidable is one of the
assumption of theory of population growth
- a) Karl Mark b) Notestein
- c) Malthus d) Ricardo
- v) According to Malthus population was growing
by.....
- a) Arithmetical ratio b) Geometrical ratio
- c) Constantly ration d) None of these
- vi) According to Malthus, food was growing by.....
- a) Geometrical ration b) Arithmetical ratio
- c) Statistical ratio d) Probability
- vii) According to Malthus, the checks of population are in the form of
diseases, starvation, floods etc are known as.....
- a) Positive checks b) Preventive checks
- c) Disaster checks d) None of these

B) Write true or false

- i) Per head income of any country is very low then this country is known as under populated country
- ii) Demographic transition theory is put fourth by Malthus
- iii) Malthus suggested the use of contraception devices to check the population growth
- iv) Malthus suggested the use of contraceptive devices to check the population growth
- v) Resources are not but becomes
- vi) The population at which the standard of life is a maximum is called over population

C) Write answer in one sentence

- i) Define over population?
- ii) What is optimum population?
- iii) What is under population?
- iv) Which are the positive checks?
- v) Which are the preventive checks?
- vi) Who suggested the positive and preventive checks to control the population growth?
- vii) Name the stages of Demographic Transition Theory

D) Give correct geographical terms for the following sentence

- i) The population which produces maximum economic welfare is known as.....
- ii) When any country has low proportion of resources in terms of its total population, the country is known as.....

- iii) When per head income of any country is very low then this country is known as.....
- iv) The country, in which limitations occurs on use of available resources because of less population is known as.....

Que 2: Write short answer

- i) Define over population and name the three countries in Asia which suffered from over population?
- ii) Write the situation of birth rate, death rate and population growth rate in first stage of demographic transition theory
- iii) Explain why population growth rate is high in first stage of Demographic Transition Model?
- iv) Explain why birth rate is high in first stage of Demographic Transition Theory?
- v) Define natural resources and human resources with examples

Que 3: Give the answer in brief

- i) Define over population and explain the any four problems of over population
- ii) Define under population and explain the characteristics of under populated country
- iii) Define optimum population and explain how optimum population is baneful
- iv) Explain in brief population resource relation with natural resources

Que 4: Explain / Describe in brief

- i) Define over population and explain the drawbacks of over population
- ii) Explain the drawbacks and benefits of under population
- iii) Critically examine the Malthusian theory of population
- iv) Explain with diagram the Theory of Optimum Population
- v) Explain the Theory of Demographic Transition

Que 5: Write short notes on

- i) Importance of Malthus Theory
- ii) Situation of birth rate and death rate and population growth rate in third stage of Demographic Transition Theory
- iii) Optimum Population
- iv) Criticize the Demographic Transition Theory
- v) Natural Resources and Human Resources
- vi) Criticize the Optimum Population Theory

Chapter-VIII

Population of India

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

- i) Population regions of India is depends upon.....
 - a) Availability of resources and economic development in India
 - b) Availability of population resources
 - c) Availability of space resources
 - d) None on these

- iii) The Mumbai and Pune in Maharashtra are included in Dynamic Region
- iv) The slogan 'We two and ours two' was famous in National Population Policy-2000

C) Write answer in one sentence

- i) Define the term 'Population Policy'
- ii) Give the names of population resource regions of India
- iii) What is Dynamic Regions?
- iv) What is Prospective Regions?
- v) What is Problematic Regions?

D) Give correct geographical terms for the following sentence

- i) The region where scarcity of natural resources with high population is known as.....
- ii) The region which have abundant resources but there are no industrial progress due to some geographical, social and economic factors is known as.....
- iii) The region which fulfill with natural resources, availability of hydel power and this region is industrially developed region is known as.....

Que 2: Write short answer

- i) Write the characteristics of Dynamic Regions
- ii) Write the characteristics of Prospective Regions
- iii) Write the characteristics of Problematic regions

- iv) Define population policy and explain the aims of population policy

Que 3: Give the answer in brief

- i) Explain the problems of population growth in India
- ii) Explain the objectives of National Population Policy-1976
- iii) Explain the objectives of National Population Policy-2000
- iv) Explain in brief Dynamic Regions of India

Que 4: Explain / Describe in brief

- i) Explain the causes and problems of rapid population growth in India
- ii) Explain the remedial measures over rapid population growth in India
- iii) Describe comparatively the Dynamic Regions and problematic regions in India

Que 5: Write notes on

- i) National Population Policy-2000
- ii) National Population Policy-1976
- iii) Need of population policy
- iv) Dynamic Regions
- v) Prospective Regions
- vi) Problematic Regions

T.Y.B.A. Geography of Health (G3)

Chapter I Introduction

Que: 1. Objective type question

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

1.is the International organization of health.
a) FAO b) WHO c) World Bank d) WTO.
2. In the past Geography of Health was known asgeography.
a) Nutrition b) Healthcare c) Medical d) Pathology.
3. In Indiadid pioneering work in medical geography.
a) Learmonth b) Misra c) May d) Akhatar.

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

1. May has produce the model of Malaria.

C) Write the answer in one sentence.

1. Who was the founder geographer of geography of health.
2. How many approaches of health geography.
3. Who is the modern medical geographer.

D) Give correct geographical terms for the following Statement.

- i) Health.
- ii) Holistic health.

- iii) Geography of health.
- iv) Disease.

Que. 2. Write short answer of following questions.

- i) Social health.
- ii) Physical health.
- iii) Life style of human health.

Que. 3. Give the answer in brief.

- i) Which are the dimensions of health.
- ii) Relationship between geography & health.
- iii) Nature of geography of health.

Que.: 4) Explain / describe in brief.

1. Explain the factors of holistic health.
2. Describe the approaches of geography of health.

Que.: 5) Write short Notes.

1. Mental health.
2. Health is wealth.

Chapter II

Factors affecting on Human Health

Que.: 1. Objective type question.

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

1.is main immunization programme for Tuberculosis.

- a) B.C.G. b) WHO c) Immunization d) FAO.
2. Swine flue isdisease.
- a) Non-communicable b) communicable c) water born d) nutritional.
3.% diseases are transmitted due to water.
- a) 5 b) 60 c) 20 d) 10
4. Square meter area is required for per man to living.
- a) 8 b) 12 c) 25 d) 40

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

1. Swine flue is pandemic disease.
2. Cholera is pandemic disease.

C) Write Answer in one sentence.

1. State any two factors affecting on human health.
2. Which year was declared by WHO for clean water year.
3. How much percent population living in rural India.
4. How many hours are important for adult sleeping.
5. Which factors are including in Geo genes.

Que.: 2. Write short Answer.

1. State the environment factors affecting on human body.
2. Relief & Health.
3. Customs tradition & Health.
4. Climatic condition & Health.

Que. 3. Give the answer in brief.

1. What are the economic factors affecting on human body ?

Que.: 4. Explain / describe in brief.

1. State the physical factors affecting on human body.
2. Write the elements of disease genesis.

Que.: 5. Write short Notes.

1. Urbanization & Health.
2. Crops & food cultural.
3. Occupational health.

Chapter III
Nutrition and Food

Que.: 1. Objective type question.

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

1.is the major center for research in food.
a) Mumbai b) Madras c) Hyderabad d) Kolkata
2.% aminoacid is essential for man.
a) 22 b) 8 c) 30 d) 40
3. 1 gram carbohydrate produce calories energy.
a) 2 b) 1 c) 5 d) 4

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

1. Magnesium helps to the development of human bones.
2. Calcium is not essential for human body.

C) Write Answer in one sentence.

1. How many proteins are essential to man.

2. How many fruits essential to man per day.
3. How many percentage proteins accrued in pulses.
4. Give an example of water born disease.

D) Give correct geographical terms for the following Statement.

1. Food
2. Diet
3. Epidemic
4. Endemic
5. Nutrition

Que.: 2. Write short Answer.

- 1.Importance of nutrition in diet.
- 2.Deficiency diseases.

Que.: 3. Give the answer in brief.

1. Give an account on purposes of balanced diet.

Que.: 4. Explain / describe in brief.

1. Give an account of major nutritive elements of food.
2. Writer the responsible factors for balanced diet.

Que.: 5. Write short Notes.

1. Population and human health.
2. Meaning of balance diet.

Chapter IV
Geographical Epidemiology

Que.: 1. Objective type question.

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

1. is main immunization programme for Tuberculosis .
a) B.C.G. b) WHO c) Immunization d) FAO.
2. region is dominant for Malaria in the world.
a) Indian ocean b) Austria c) Mediterian sea d) Pacific.
3. The first AIDS patient was noted in continent.
a) Africa b) America c) Asia d) Europe.

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

1. Malaria is originated due to protozal.
2. The first AIDS patient was reported in North India.
3. Tuberculosis is new diseases in the world.
4. Andhra Pradesh is dominated state for Florosis patients.
5. Diseases are classified on the basis of blood.
6. Orissa Gujarat are not prevalence state of Malaria .
7. From 1997 world bank has not support the malaria
8. HIV is the first steps of AIDS.
9. 1 Dec is not the international AIDS day

C) Write Answer in one sentence.

1. How many types of hepatitis
2. Which year was the eradication programme of T.B. started.
3. State any two causes of AIDS.
4. Who was search the virus of Malaria

5. Which disease are accursed due to deficiency.
6. Which are the two types of diseases on the basis of virus.

D) Give correct geographical terms for the following Statement.

1. Epidemiology.
2. Communicable disease.
3. AIDS.
4. Hydrolysis.

Que.: 2 Write short Answer.

1. Geographical distribution of AIDS.
2. Prevention of Malaria.
3. Geo-ecology of Tuberculosis.
4. Transmission of Hepatitis.
5. Types of Malaria.
6. Communicable diseases.
7. Meaning of AIDS.
8. Give the list of major diseases occurred in tribal community.

Que.: 3. Give the answer in brief.

1. Symptoms of Malaria.
2. Causes of AIDS.
3. Geographical distribution of Hepatitis.
4. Non- communicable diseases.
5. Write the precautions and safety measured of AIDS.

Que.: 4. Explain / describe in brief.

1. Explain the geo-ecology & types of malaria.
2. Describe the remedies & eradication programmes of AIDS.

3. Give an account on causes & remedies of hepatitis.
4. Write the cause & distribution of malaria.
5. Explain the cause & effects of malnutrition.

Que. : 5. Write short notes.

1. Classification of diseases.
2. Eradication programmes of malaria
3. Geo-ecology of AIDS.
4. Causes of Tuberculosis.
5. Types of hepatitis.
6. Eradication programmes of malnutrition.
7. Types of malaria.

Chapter V

Epidemiology of Non-communicable diseases

Que.: 1. Objective type question.

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

1. Incomplete diet or shortage of food causes
a) Hypertension b) Malnutrition c) Cancer d) All of the above.
2. Consumption of Tobacco products (Smoking) causes diseases .
a) Malnutrition b) Mouth & lung cancer c) Anemia d) Hypertension
3. In India the National cancer control programme was started in

- a) 1975 b) 1980 c) 1947 d) 1950
4. Hypertension or high blood pressure diseases is related with system.
- a) Respiratory b) Digestive c) Nervous d) Circulatory
5. On an average energy requirement of young man iscalories in addition to various other nutrients.
- a) 1600 to 1800 b) 1800 to 2000 c) 2400 to 2600 d) 3000 to 3200
6. Night blindness causes due to deficiency of vitamin
- a) A b) D c) B d) C.
7. Deficiency of vitamin C leads to With symptoms of swollen & bleeding gums delayed health of wounds & general weakness.
- a) Ricket b) night blindness c) headache d) scurvy
8. Is the main thiamine (Vitamin B) deficiency diseases.
- a) Beriberi b) Scurvy c) Ricket d) Night blindness
9. Anemia is caused by deficiency .
- a) Iodine b) fluorine c) Vitamin A d) Iron.
10. Cancer may be regarded as a group of diseases characterized by an
- a) Normal growth of cells b) anemia c) abnormal growth of cells d) all of the above.
11. Hypertension in adults is arbitrarily defined as a systolic pressure equal to or greater than mm Hg & or a diastolic pressure equal to or greater than mm Hg .
- a) 120 , 80 b) 160, 95 c) 95 , 160 d) 80 , 120
12. is the non-communicable diseases .
- a) Cancer b) STD c) Tuberculosis d) HIV-AIDS

13. is the man made diseases .
a) Malnutrition b) Malaria c) Tuberculosis d) Hepatitis
14. Goiter is noted due to deficiency.
a) Iodine b) Calcium c) Water d) Soil

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

1. About 30 % of all cancer are related to smoking.
2. Obesity is the major cause of heart problems.
3. Obesity is the major cause of malnutrition .
4. Ricket is the most important Vitamin D deficiency diseases.
5. Iodine deficiency can result in a number of other disabilities including physical & mental retardation.
6. Iron deficiency leads to anemia.
7. Immunity power of anemic persons is very good.
8. About 20 % of all child birth & pregnancy related deaths in India are caused by anemia.
9. Deficiency of iron is common among Indian women.
10. Only old age people can be died by cancer.

C) Write Answer in one sentence.

4. What is meant by malnutrition ?
5. What is meant by hypertension ?
6. What is meant by anemia ?
7. Which is the main cause of anemia ?
8. State the most common non-communicable diseases observed in different parts of the world.
9. State the symptoms of vitamin C deficiency.

10. Hypertension or high blood pressure leads to which diseases .
11. State the names of most common cancer observed in human being.
12. What do you mean by balanced diet ?
13. What type of cancer causes maximum deaths in the world ?
14. Which state in India is highly dominant in hypertension .
15. What is non-communicable diseases ?

D) Give correct geographical terms for the following Statement.

1. Breast cancer is mainly observed in
2. Most types of cancer are curable atstage.
3. The main cause of oral & lung cancer is ...
4. Iron deficiency leads to
5. In adults, when systolic pressure crosses the mark of 160 mm Hg & or diastolic pressure crosses the mark of 95 mm Hg is called

Que.: 2. Write short Answer.

1. Risk factors of hypertension.
2. Prevention of hypertension.
3. Causes of cancer.
4. Effects of malnutrition on health.
5. Causes & effects of anemia.
6. Prevention of cancer.
7. Epidemiology of oral cancer.
8. Concepts of malnutrition & under nutrition.
9. Vitamin deficiency diseases.
10. Causes of hypertension.

Que.: 3. Give the answer in brief.

1. Government efforts to control malnutrition & under nutrition problems in India.
2. Distribution of malnutrition & under nutrition victims in India.
3. Explain in brief the various diseases caused by vitamin deficiency.
4. Explain in brief the relationship between lifestyle & hypertension or high blood pressure.
5. Explain in brief types of malnutrition.

Que.: 4. Explain / describe in brief.

1. Explain in brief the epidemiology of main types of cancer.
 2. Explain in brief the causes & distribution of malnutrition & under nutrition.
 3. Give an account of prevention of hypertension .
 4. Causes & impacts of malnutrition & under nutrition.
 5. Describe the remedies & geographical distribution of hypertension .
 6. Explain the cancer & remedies of cancer.
-
-

T.Y.B.A. : Geography of Disaster Management (S3)

CHAPTER - I INTRODUCTION

Que. 1. Objective type question

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

1. An occurrence or events that causes sudden great loss is known as.....
(a) disaster (b) great events
(c) danger (d) evil
2. occur due to natural geological and environmental phenomena
(a) Man-made disaster (b) Natural disaster
(c) Huge disaster (d) Restrict disaster
3.occur due to causes that are purely attributable to human actions.
(a) Man-made disaster (b) Space disaster
(c) Natural disaster (d) Geological disaster

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

- 1) Volcanic eruption is a man made disaster.
- 2) Anthrax is a bacteria causes fever is a biological disaster.
- 3) Occurrence of Tsunami is natural disaster.
- 4) Natural disaster occur due to causes that are purely attributable to human actions.

C) Write Answer in one sentence.

- 1) What is disaster ?
- 2) What is natural disaster ?
- 3) What is man-made disaster ?
- 4) What is biological disaster ?
- 5) What is nuclear disaster ?
- 6) What is chemical disaster ?

D) Give correct geographical terms for the following statements.

- 1) Disasters are categorized into
- 2) The occurrence of disasters due to natural geological and environmental phenomena is known as
- 3) The occurrence of disasters due to causes that are purely attributable to human actions is known as
- 4) The energy is released by fission of an atom or fusion of more atoms is known as

Q. 2 Write Short Answer

- 1) What is disaster and give its categories ?
- 2) What is the aim of study of disaster ?
- 3) What are the objectives of study of disaster ?

Q. 3 Write the answer in brief.

- 1) Write the importance of disaster studies.
- 2) Write the aims and objectives of disaster studies.

Q. 4 Explain/Describe in brief.

- 1) Explain in brief the causes of biological disaster ?
- 2) Define disaster and explain the importance of disaster studies.

Q. 5 Write Short notes on

- 1) Importance of disaster studies.
- 2) Objectives of disaster studies.
- 3) Categories of disaster.
- 4) Natural disaster.
- 5) Man-made disaster.

CHAPTER - II
NATURAL DISASTER

Que. 1. Objective type question

A) Choose the appropriate from those given below and rewrites the correct sentence.

- 1) Earthquake is a disaster.
(a) Physical (b) atmospheric (c) Space d) hydrological
- 2) Volcano is a disaster.
(a) Physical (b) Biological (c) Chemical (d) atmospherical
- 3) Earthquake and volcano are the disasters.
(a) Physical (b) Biological (c) Chemical (d) atmospherical
- 4) Cyclone is a disaster.
(a) Physical (b) atmospherical (c) Chemical (d) biological
- 5) Cyclone and drought are thedisasters.
(a) biological (b) chemical (c) atmospherical (d) physical

B) Write true or false.

- 1) Earthquake is a atmospheric disaster.
- 2) Cyclone is a physical disaster.
- 3) Landslides is a physical disaster.

- 4) Tsunami is a space disaster.
- 5) Flood is a chemical disaster.
- 6) Drought is a atmospherical disaster.
- 7) Volcano is a physical disaster.

C) Write answer in one sentence.

- 1) What is physical disaster ?
- 2) What is atomospheric disaster ?
- 3) What is the meaning of management ?
- 4) What is the meaning of 'Post disaster Management' ?
- 5) What is the meaning of 'Pre-disaster Management' ?
- 6) What is the meaning of 'During disaster Management' ?

D) Give correct geographical terms for the following statements.

- 1) A giant wave (or even a series of waves) that originates because of the earthquake on sea or oceans is known as
- 2) When pressure develops over the molten magma under the earth's crust emissions occur to release the pressure through the cracks in the earth's crust is known as
- 3) In America, the cyclones are called

Q.2: Write Short Answer

- 1) Write the four causes of occurrence of earthquake.
- 2) Write the four causes of volcano.
- 3) What are the causes of occurrence of Tsunami ?
- 4) What are the causes of origine of cyclone ?
- 5) Why drought occurs ?

Q.3: Write the answer in brief.

- 1) What is the post management in the earthquake disaster?
- 2) What is the management when earthquake occurs?
- 3) What is the management during flood time?
- 4) What is the management when landslide occurs?
- 5) What is the post management in cyclonic disaster?

Q.4: Explain/Describe in brief.

- 1) What is the management during and post earthquake disaster?
- 2) What is the management during and post Tsunami disaster?
- 3) What is the management during and post flood disaster?
- 4) What is drought? and explain the management during drought?
- 5) What is earthquake? and explain the management after earthquake disaster.
- 6) What is atmospheric disaster? Explain the causes of occurrence of cyclone and flood.
- 7) What is physical disaster? Explain the causes of occurrence of earthquake and volcano.

Q.5: Write short notes on

- 1) Causes of Tsunami waves.
- 2) Causes of landslide
- 3) Causes of cyclone.
- 4) Management during flood.
- 5) Pre-management about drought.

- 3) What is noise pollution?
- 4) What is solid waste pollution?
- 5) Which is the unit of measurement of intensity of sound?
- 6) Give any two famous examples of air pollution.

D) Give correct geographical terms for the following statements.

- 1) The disequilibrium condition of the air caused due to natural causes as well as human activities is known as
- 2) Alteration in physical, chemical and biological characteristics of water which may cause harmful effects on human and other biotic components is known as
- 3) The state of discomfort and restlessness caused to humans by unwanted high intensity sound is known as
- 4) The pollution which is occurs due to those materials which become useless and hence after short period of their use, is known as.....
- 5) The unit of measurement of intensity of sound is
- 6) The disasters occur due to causes that are purely attributable to human actions are known as

Q. 2: Write Short Answer

- 1) What are the causes of food poisoning?
- 2) What are the causes of strike and lockouts?
- 3) What are the managemental solution to control the terrorism?
- 4) What are the management measures to control on forest fire?
- 5) How to control the noise pollution during festival of Diwali?

Q. 3: Write the answer in brief.

- 1) Describe the managemental actions that can be taken to control air pollution.

- 2) Describe the managerial actions to control the solid waste.
- 3) Describe the managerial actions to control the water pollution due to industries.
- 4) State the managerial actions to control the noise pollution due to transportation and traffic on road.

Q. 4: Explain/Describe in brief.

- 1) What are the causes of air pollution?
- 2) What are the causes of water pollution?
- 3) What are causes of accident and what are the managerial solution to control the accidents on road?

Q. 5: Write short notes on.

- 1) Causes of Terrorism
- 2) Causes of food poisoning.
- 3) Managerial actions on Terrorism.
- 4) Managerial measures to avoid the disaster during fair.

**CHAPTER - IV
WAR DISASTER**

Que. 1. Objective type question

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

- 1) Biological war is fought by
(a) biological weapons (b) chemical weapons
(c) atomic bomb (d) satellite.
- 2) Anthrax is a bacteria causes fever and result in difficulty in

breathing is a weapon.

- (a) biological
- (b) chemical
- (c) nuclear
- (d) hydrological

3) Hitler killed thousands in gas chambers is one of the example of.....

- (a) chemical war
- (b) biological war
- (c) nuclear war
- (d) physical war

4) The first nuclear bomb dropped on Hiroshima on 6th August 1945 is an example of

- (a) chemical war
- (b) biological war
- (c) hydel war
- (d) atomic war

B) Write true or false

- 1) First nuclear bomb dropped on India on 6th August 1945 by America
- 2) Chemicals are used in biological war.
- 3) Disease spread by bacteria is an example of biological war.
- 4) Hitler killed thousands in gas chambers is one of the example of use of chemical weapon.

C) Write answer in one sentence.

- 1) What is atomic war?
- 2) Define chemical war?
- 3) What is biological war?
- 4) Give an example of atomic war in world?
- 5) Give an example of chemical war in world.

D) Give correct geographical terms for the following statement.

- 1) War in which biological weapons are used to destroy crops, economic resources as well as kill the human being and other biotic components is known as

- 2) War in which harmful and poisonous chemicals are used against enemy is known as
- 3) War in which nuclear weapons are used against enemy is known as.....

Q. 2: Write short answer.

- 1) What is atomic war and state the effects of atomic war on biotic components?
- 2) What is biological war and state the effects of biological war on human being?
- 3) What is chemical war and explain how chemical war is fought?
- 4) What is atomic war and state how atomic war is fought?

Q. 3: Write the answer in brief.

- 1) Which is the proper managerial strategy used after the end of atomic war ?
- 2) Describe the managerial actions that can be taken to reduce the effects of biological war.

Q. 4: Explain/Describe in brief.

- 1) Describe the effects of biological war and state the managerial action to reduce the effects of biological war.
- 2) Describe the effects of atomic war and state the managerial actions after the end of atomic war.
- 3) Describe the effects of chemical war and state the managerial actions to reduce the effects of chemical war.

Q. 5 Write short notes on.

- 1) Effects of chemical war on human beings.

- 2) Management after atomic war.
- 3) Management when biological war is fought.
- 4) Effects of atomic war on abiotic components.
- 5) Effects of biological war on human being.

CHAPTER - V

EMERGING ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

Que. 1. Objective type question

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

- 1) What cause maximum damage to the ozone layer?
(a) Forest fires (b) Supersonic aircraft and rockets.
(c) Volcanic corruption (d) deforestation.
- 2) Which compound of gases damages the ozone layer?
(a) carbon dioxide (b) chlorofluorocarbons
(c) hydrocarbons (d) all of the above.
- 3) Which of the following would reduce ozone pollution?
(a) Carpool or use of public transportation
(b) Limit your speed to 55 m.p.h. on highways.
(c) Have your car tuned and inspected regularly.
(d) all of the above.
- 4) The presence of excessive acids in the rain is known as
(a) air pollution (b) desertification
(c) depletion of ozone (d) acid rain

B) Write true or false.

- 1) Population explosion is an alarming problem in India.
- 2) Ozone is found in Ionosphere

- 3) Nitrogen is responsible for depletion of ozone.
- 4) Acid rain moves through the soils, it can strip away vital plant nutrients through chemical reactions, thus posing a potential threat to future forest productivity.
- 5) The unprecedented growth of human population at an alarming rate is referred to as population explosion.

C) Write answer in one sentence.

- 1) What is population explosion?
- 2) What is depletion of ozone?
- 3) What is global warming?
- 4) What is desertification?

D) Give the correct geographical term for the following statement.

- 1) The unprecedented growth of human population at an alarming rate is referred to as
- 2) The process of desert formation is called
- 3) The presence of excessive acids in the rain is called as
- 4) The stratospheric pool of ozone is continually destroyed is known as

Q. 2: Write short answer.

- 1) State the four causes of global warming.
- 2) What is population explosion? How it affects an economic structure of any country ?
- 3) State the four causes of desertification.

Q. 3: Write answer in brief.

- 1) What is acid rain? Explain the effects of acid rain.
- 2) What is depletion of ozone and explain the effects of depletion of ozone ?

3) What is population explosion? Give its effects on climate.

Q.4: Describe/Explain in brief.

1) What is desertification? Explain the measures to control it.

2) What is desertification? Describe the causes and effects of desertification.

3) What is population explosion? Describe the measures of control the population growth.

Q.5: Write short notes on.

1) Effects of desertification.

2) Causes of depletion of ozone.

3) Causes of acid rain.

4) Effects of acid rain on water ecosystem.

CHAPTER - VI
PREPAREDNESS AND MITIGATION

Que. 1. Objective type question

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

1) At the district level, controls the home guards.

(a) District Collector

(b) Police Inspector

(c) Tahsildar

(d) District Judge.

2) Armed forces are controlled by

(a) Home Ministry

(b) Defense Ministry

(c) SDMA

(d) DDMA

3) Home Guards is organization.

- (a) Non-government
- (b) International
- (c) Government
- (d) UNO

4) Following organization is Government organization.

- (a) DiMaRF in Nashik
- (b) BJS
- (c) Police
- (d) Rotary

B) Write true or false.

- 1) Home guard is government organization.
- 2) Armed forces is non-government organization.
- 3) Rotary Club is non-government organization
- 4) Bartiya Jain Samaj organization is non-government organization.

C) Write answer in one sentence.

- 1) State the two names of non-government organization who are plays an IMP role in disaster management.
- 2) State the two names of government organization who works in disaster management.
- 3) State the two non-government organization played an important role in earthquake disaster management in Bhuj (Gujarat).

Q. 2: Write short answer.

- 1) What is First Aid?
- 2) What is NGOs?
- 3) What is Home guard?
- 4) State managemental functions done by Armed forces in Natural calamities.

Q. 3: Write answer in brief.

- 1) What is the role of civilians in natural calamities?
- 2) What is the role of Para-military forces in natural calamities?

Q. 4: Describe/Explain in brief.

- 1) What is NGOs and explain the role of NGOs in natural calamities ?
- 2) Explain the role of police in natural calamities.
- 3) Explain the importance of first aid in road accident when any person have bleeding wounds.

Q. 5: Write short notes on.

- 1) Role of Civilians in natural calamities
- 2) Role of Police Force when road accident is done.
- 3) Role of armed forces in flood disaster.
- 4) Role of Para-military forces in earthquake disaster.

CHAPTER - VII
MANIFESTING THE MITIGATION

Que. 1. Objective type question

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

1) During disasters,.....serve the purpose of nodal centers for command, control, co-ordination and information management regarding all mitigation efforts.

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------|
| (a) Dak Bungalow | (b) inspection house |
| (c) Forest house | (d) Control centers. |

2) When a disaster strikes, rescue, relief and debris clearance work starts at many places in the affected areas is known as organizing activities at

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| (a) affected area | (b) ground zero |
| (c) disaster region | (d) creation centre |

B) Write true or false.

- 1) It is important for the officer in charge to deploy security forces in disaster suffering areas and prevent access of any unauthorized persons.
- 2) All government and other agencies authorized to work in rescue and relief operations must issue identity cards to all workers.
- 3) During disasters, control centers serve the purpose of nodal centers for command, control, co-ordination and information management regarding all mitigation efforts.

C) Write answer in one sentence.

- 1) What is the use of immediate survival kit?
- 2) Explain the need of establishing a control centre.
- 3) Define organizing activities at 'Ground Zero'.
- 4) Why Disposal of dead is essential?

D) Give correct geographical terms for the following statement.

- 1) When a disaster strikes, rescue, relief and debris clearance work starts at many places in the affected areas is known as organizing activities at
- 2) Depending upon the type of disasters expected, some essential equipments have to be arranged are known as

Q. 2: Write Short Answer.

- 1) What are the essential equipments that a rescue team must have while rescoring people from floods?
- 2) What are the essential equipments a rescue team must have while rescoring people from fire?

3) Which equipments are included in medical kit to provide for injuries?

4) Why Government security forces are essential in disaster affected area?

Q. 3: Write answer in brief.

1) State the importance of Records which maintain by Government during active disaster period.

2) Explain the need of casualty Evaluation.

3) Explain in brief the identification and disposal of the dead is very important responsibility.

Q. 4: Describe/Explain in brief

1) Describe the schematic layout of a control centre.

2) Explain the functions of control centre.

Q. 5 Write short notes on.

1) Survival kit.

2) Medical Kit to provide for injuries.

3) Functions of security forces in disaster affected area.

4) Essentiality of disposal of dead.

5) Financial resources.

T. Y. B. A. : Monsoon Asia (S3)

Chapter I

Introduction

Que.: 1. Objective type question.

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

- 1) is the largest continent in the world.
a) Europe b) Asia c) N. America d) Africa
- 2) The monsoon Asia lies in the part of the oldest continent Asia.
a) Northern b) Southern c) Western d) Eastern
- 3) In monsoon Asia are the highest in the world.
a) Mountains b) Plains c) deserts d) Plateaus
- 4) India's gross National Product per capita of 100 dollars is the same as that of and Laos.
a) Nepal b) Bhutan c) Pakistan d) Sri Lanka
- 5) Geographically the countries of Monsoon Asia fall in to..... macro region.
a) One b) Two c) Three d) Four
- 6) Monsoon Asia is one land but not one race.
a) Climatically b) Geologically c) Religion d) Topographically

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

- 1) The whole of Monsoon Asia is now generally called Asia.
- 2) In Monsoon Asia are the highest mountains in the world.

- 3) Monsoon Asia is the birth place of all the great religious.
- 4) In SAARC countries eight nations are involved.
- 5) South East Asia lies between India and China.

C) Write Answer in one sentence.

- 1) Write the names of SAARC countries.
- 2) Explain long form of SAARC?
- 3) Where monsoon Asia lies in the world?
- 4) Explain shape of monsoon Asia.
- 5) Explain two names of big peninsulas land in monsoon Asia.

D) Give correct geographical terms for the following Statement.

- 1) Which wind flowing from Arabian sea to India ?
- 2) Which is the highest mountain in Monsoon Asia ?

Que.: 2. Write short Answer.

- 1) Interpret the Inlands of monsoon Asia?
- 2) Describe the Tibet plateau?
- 3) Explain Location of monsoon Asia in the world?
- 4) Describe regions of monsoon Asia?
- 5) Explain monsoon Asia in the modern world?
- 6) Explain size and shape of monsoon Asia?

Que.: 3. Give the Answer In Brief.

- 1) Explain geographical Importance of monsoon Asia?
- 2) Explain location, size & shape of monsoon Asia?
- 3) Explain location and Area of monsoon Asia?
- 4) Explain monsoon Asia in the modern world in detail?
- 5) Give the Introduction of monsoon region in short?

Que.: 4. Explain / describe in brief.

- 1) Explain location, size, shape and Area of monsoon Asia?
- 2) Explain geographical importance of SAARC countries in monsoon Asia?
- 3) Explain Indian sub continent in the modern world?
- 4) Explain geographical importance of southern monsoon Asia?
- 5) Explain southern monsoon Asia in the modern world?

Que.: 5. Write short Notes.

- 1) Introduction to monsoon Asia.
- 2) Region of monsoon Asia.
- 3) Location of monsoon Asia.
- 4) Area of monsoon Asia.
- 5) Size and shape of monsoon Asia.

Chapter II
Physiography

Que.: 1. Objective type question.

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

- 1) The great rivers and Brahmaputra rise in the most northerly longitudinal valley of the Himalaya.
 - a) Yamuna
 - b) Sabarmati
 - c) Indus
 - d) Mahanadi
- 2) The YangtzeKiang rise close to the river.
 - a) Black
 - b) Ho-Hang-Ho
 - c) Yellow
 - d) Indus.

D) Give correct geographical terms for the following statement.

- 1) Flat Plain land in higher Altitude.
- 2) Give the name of highest peak in Nepal ?
- 3) Give the name of highest peak in India ?

Que.:2. Write short Answer.

- 1) Describe the Indian Triangle?
- 2) Describe the arrangement of Himalaya mountain ranges?
- 3) Explain Northern plain of India?
- 4) Explain peninsular Tablelands?
- 5) Describe the physiography of Himalaya?
- 6) Describe the alluvial plains of monsoon Asia?

Que.: 3. Give the Answer In Brief.

- 1) Explain physical background of south East Asia in short?
- 2) Write the physical characteristics of Pamir knot?
- 3) Monsoon Asia is land of diversity Explain?
- 4) Describe the rivers fed to Bay of Bengal?
- 5) Describe the mountain ranges found in the North of India?
- 6) Describe the Himalayas Rivers?
- 7) Describe the rivers fed to Arabian Sea?

Que.:4).Explain / describe in brief.

- 1) Interpret the plain region of south East Asia?
- 2) Divide Monsoon Asia in to different physiographic unites?
- 3) Monsoon Asia is unique continent of the world, Explain?
- 4) Interpret the plain region of monsoon Asia?
- 5) Describe the significant mountain ranges of monsoon Asia?
- 6) Explain plain areas in monsoon Asia?

- 7) Explain coastal drainage system in India?
- 8) Explain drainages system in Deccan plateau of Indian subcontinent?

Que.: 5. Write short Notes.

- 1) Alluvial plains in India.
- 2) Plateaus in monsoon Asia.
- 3) Shivalic Himalaya.
- 4) Physiography of Western Ghat.
- 5) Mountains in Monsoon Asia.
- 6) Culture of Asia.
- 7) Korat Plateau.

Chapter III

Climate

Que.: 1. Objective type question.

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

- 1) The Term 'Monsoon Asia' implies a region ofClimate.
a) Temperate b) Hot c) Monsoon d) Cold.
- 2) In Monsoon Asia..... broad temperature regions may be distinguished.
a) Two b) Three c) one d) Four
- 3) Precipitation in the monsoon region is characteristically..... in its amount.
a) Regular b) Variable c) Low d) High.

- 4) Climatic regions types are influenced to a greater or lesser extent, by the.....
- a) Monsoons b) Wind c) Cyclone d) None of these.
- 5) The word Monsoon derives from the Arabic mausin meaning a.....wind
- a) Regular b) Irregular c) High pressure d) Seasonal

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

- 1) The Word monsoon derives from the Arabic mausin meaning a Seasonal Wind.
- 2) Precipitation in the monsoon region is Characteristically Regular in nature.
- 3) Precipitation in the monsoon region is Characteristically Seasonal in its incidence.
- 4) The bulk of the rainfall however, is usually associated with in the Summer Season.
- 5) South – West monsoon wind is not flowing regularly.

C) Answer In one Sentence.

- 1) The word monsoon derives from which Arabic word?
- 2) The term monsoon implies which type of wind?
- 3) Thar Desert in India is involved in which type of climate region?
- 4) Tropical monsoon type climate is characterized by?
- 5) How many types of climatic regions may be recognized in monsoon Asia?
- 6) Precipitation in the monsoon region in Characterized?
- 7) Which is the two principal component of climate?
- 8) In which period South-West monsoon developed?

D) Give correct geographical terms for the following statement.

- 1) The long – term average of weather in an area is Called.....
- 2) A type of wind, a kind of heavy rain a season means.....
- 3) The wind which is flowing regularly south west direction is known as....

Que.: 2. Write Short Answer.

- 1) Explain the term monsoon?
- 2) Explain Tropical monsoon?
- 3) Explain Tropical desert climate?
- 4) Describe major characteristics of precipitation in the monsoon region?
- 5) Describes the pressure & winds conditions in summer season shortly?
- 6) Describes wind pressure belt in winter season?

Que.:3. Answer In brief -

- 1) Describes Characteristics of winter monsoon climate?
- 2) Describes Characteristics of Summer Monsoon Climate?
- 3) Explain wind pressure belt in Summer Season?
- 4) Describe Hot-Desert of monsoon Climate?
- 5) Explain monsoon region?
- 6) Explain any one climatic region in monsoon Asia?

Que.: 4. Long Answer.

- 1) What is monsoon? Explain the major Characteristics of monsoon climate?
- 2) Describes any two climatic region in monsoon Asia?
- 3) Explain influence of pressure belts on monsoon region?

- 4) Explain Temperature and Rainfall condition in summer season shortly?
- 5) Explain climatic region in monsoon Asia Shortly

Que.: 5. Short Notes.

- 1) Monsoon
- 2) Tropical Monsoon
- 3) Characteristics of summer climate.
- 4) Tropical desert
- 5) Characteristics of winter climate.

Chapter IV
Soil and Natural Vegetation

Que.: 1. Objective type question.

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

- 1) Which of the Following is the principal factor of soil formation?
a) Climate b) Human c) Rainfall d) Erosion
- 2) Soil is the product of mineral matter derived from rotted rock.
a) Organic b) Inorganic c) Chemical d) Plutonic.
- 3) Soils in low and near low latitudes exhibits a condition which is known as.....

- a) Red tropical b) Chestnut & brown c) Laterisation
d) none of these.
- 4) Podzols occur in latitude coniferous forest areas.
a) Low b) High. c) very high d) very low
- 5)and soil conditions have a powerful effect on forest distribution in monsoon Asia?
a) Rock b) Rainfall c) Geology d) Temperature.
- 6) The..... forms one of the most important articles of export from monsoon Asia.
a) Bamboos b) Oak c) Pinus d) Betula alba.

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

- 1) Out of five principal factors of soil formation climate is most important.
- 2) The great lava flows which by far the chief part of this formation may constitute the plateau of Deccan.
- 3) Laterite Soil is extensively distributed in Monsoon Asia?
- 4) Red-Brown soils found in plain region and Black in color.
- 5) The bamboo farms one of the most important articles of export from Monsoon Asia?
- 6) Time factor helps in soil formation.
- 7) Alluvial soils forms in areas of stream deposition.

C) Answer In one Sentence.

- 1) Give any two principal factors of soil formation?
- 2) Which factor influences on soil formation both directly & indirectly?
- 3) Explain any two types of soil?
- 4) Explain formation of alluvium soils?

- 5) Red – Brown soils found in which region?
- 6) Explain any two types of vegetation cover in Monsoon Asia?
- 7) Give the names of trees in tropical forest region?
- 8) Explain dominant species in subtropical forests?
- 9) Explain the areas of tropical desert forest in Monsoon Asia?

D) Give correct geographical terms for the following statement.

- 1) Fully decomposed organic matter in soil called.

Que.: 2 . Write Short Answer.

- 1) Explain Importance of soils?
- 2) Explain any-two types of soils in Monsoon Asia?
- 3) Describe major characteristics of Monsoon Asia's soil?
- 4) Describe Podzol soils?
- 5) Explain Red-Tropical soil?
- 6) Explain Tropical forest region in Monsoon Asia?
- 7) Explain Desert forest region in Monsoon Asia?
- 8) Explain major plant species in sub tropical forest region?

Que.:3. Give the answer In Brief

- 1) What is a soil? Write about the alluvium soil in Monsoon Asia?
- 2) Describes volcanic soil region in Monsoon Asia?
- 3) Explain Laterite soil region in Monsoon Asia?
- 4) Explain any two types of forest in Monsoon Asia?
- 5) Explain Tropical desert forest region in Monsoon Asia?

Que.: 4. Explain / Describe in brief

- 1) What is soil? Explain major types of soils?
- 2) Give the classification of vegetation cover of Monsoon Asia?
- 3) Explain Distribution of soil in Monsoon Asia?
- 4) Explain Vegetation cover in Monsoon Asia shortly?
- 5) Describe alluvium & volcanic soils formation in Monsoon Asia?

Que.: 5. Short Notes.

- 1) Alluvium soil
- 2) Volcanic soil.
- 3) Laterite soil
- 4) Characteristic of soil
- 5) Tropical forest
- 6) Sub-tropical forest
- 7) Tropical desert forest

Chapter V
Agriculture and Crops

Que.: 1. Objective type question.

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

1) Most of the land in monsoon lands of Asia is devoted to the cultivation of

- | | |
|----------------|----------------------|
| a) Cash crops | b) Commercial |
| c) Food grains | d) plantation crops. |

- 2) are mostly used in agricultural operations.
- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| a) Machines | b) Animals |
| c) Tractors | d) Technology |
- 3) are by far the most important food resources in monsoon lands of Asia.
- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| a) Rice | b) Wheat |
| c) Jowar | d) Pulses |
- 4) Monsoon Asia is the largest producer of in the world.
- | | |
|----------|---------------|
| a) Jowar | b) sugar cane |
| c) Jute | d) Rice |
- 5) Intensive subsistence agriculture is practiced in
- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|
| a) Mediterranean Region | b) Monsoon Asia |
| c) mountainous area | d) Tropical desert |
- 6) Which is the chief crop in the intensive subsistence agriculture.....?
- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| a) Wheat | b) Jowar |
| c) Rice | d) Maize. |
- 7) Sugar Cane is Crop.
- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| a) Food crop | b) cash crop |
| c) fiber crop | d) None of these. |
- 8) In monsoon lands of Asia the use of is very scanty and haphazard.
- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| a) Manures. | b) Fertilizers |
| c) Animals | d) pesticides. |

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

1. Wheat is the major crop in monsoon Asia.
2. Irrigation facilities in monsoon Asia are adequate.

3. The productivity of different crops is very high in monsoon lands of Asia.
4. Rice is a special crop of the monsoon land.
5. Intensive subsistence agriculture is practiced mainly in monsoon climatic region.
6. Climate of Southern portion of monsoon region does not favour the cultivation maize to any large extent.
7. Sugar cane grows well in alluvium and light clay soil
8. Wheat is practically absent from the red and yellow soils.
9. Cultivation of Jute was prevalent in the Indo-Pak sub continent.

C) Write Answer in one sentence.

- 1) Explain major food crops in monsoon Asia?
- 2) Explain major cash crops in monsoon Asia?
- 3) Explain favorable climatic conditions for Jute crop cultivation?
- 4) Explain any two types of agriculture in Monsoon Asia?
- 5) What is intensive subsistence agriculture?
- 6) Write any two problems of Monsoon Asia's Agriculture?
- 7) What is a food crop?
- 8) What is a cash crop?

D) Give correct geographical terms for the following statement.

- 1) Rearing animals is an important characteristic of.....
- 2) Type of agriculture which is well organized and properly managed trained officers known as.

Que.: 2. Write Short Answer.

- 1) What are the major problems of monsoon Asia's Agriculture?
- 2) Give any four chief characteristics of agriculture in Monsoon Asia?
- 3) Explain which steps should be taken for agricultural prospect in Monsoon Asia?
- 4) For sustainable agricultural development which steps should be taken?
- 5) Explain difference between food crops & cash crops?
- 6) Explain in brief intensive subsistence agriculture?
- 7) Write any one type of agriculture in Monsoon Asia?

Que.:3. Give the answer In Brief

- 1) Distinguish between intensive subsistence farming and extensive subsistence farming?
- 2) Discuss the major problem of Agriculture in Monsoon Asia?
- 3) Explain geographical condition for Rice crop?
- 4) Explain cotton growing areas in Monsoon Asia?
- 5) Explain major areas of Jowar and Bajara production?
- 6) Explain Ideal condition for wheat crop?

Que.: 4. Explain / Describe in brief

- 1) Explain major characteristics of agriculture in Monsoon Asia?
- 2) Explain any two major food grains in Monsoon Asia region?
- 3) Explain Jute cultivation region in Monsoon Asia?
- 4) What is cash crop? Explain sugarcane crop in detail?
- 5) What is cash crop? Describe cotton production region in Monsoon Asia?
- 6) What is food crop? Explain Rice crop in detail?

- 7) Explain types of agriculture in monsoon Asia? Explain any one of them?
- 8) Explain agricultural problems and give some remedies for agricultural development in Monsoon Asia?

Que.: 5. Write Short Notes.

- 1) Agricultural problems in Monsoon Asia
- 2) Remedies for agricultural prospect.
- 3) Characteristic of agriculture in Monsoon Asia?
- 4) Geographical condition for Jowar & Bajara.
- 5) Explain Intensive subsistence Agriculture.
- 6) Explain Extensive subsistence Agriculture.
- 7) Tropical desert forest.

Chapter VI

Industries and Transportations

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

- i) Industries are required materials.
 - a) Manufactured
 - b) Raw
 - c) Goods
 - d) Processed
- ii) is the main raw material for Iron & steel industry.
 - a) Iron
 - b) Cotton
 - c) Electricity
 - d) Petroleum
- iii) In SAARC is the most industrialized country.
 - a) Bangladesh
 - b) Sri Lanka
 - c) India
 - d) Maldives

- iii) Sugar industry is weight reducing industry.
- iv) India is considered to have the longest railway route in monsoon Asia (SAARC countries)
- v) In India the Iron and steel industries are attracted towards coal producer areas.
- vi) West Bengal produced higher raw jute in India.

C) Write answer in one sentence.

- i) Which is the main centre of jute industry in west Bengal?
- ii) Which city in India is popularly known as Manchester of India?
- iii) Which is the main centre of cotton textile industry in Tamil Nadu.
- iv) Which is a district in Maharashtra, where higher no. of sugar industries is located?
- v) State the name of centers in Pakistan, where Iron-steel industries are located.
- vi) State the name of canal, which connects SAARC countries to Europe.
- vii) State any two names of centers in Bangladesh, where jute industries are located.
- viii) Which are the four main cities are joined by Delhi – Lahore road transport.
- ix) Which are the four main cities are joined by Air-way in SAARC countries.

D) Give correct geographical terms for the following statement.

- i) Raw material like ginned cotton that does not loss its weight in the manufacturing process is known as ...
- ii) Give the long farm of TISCO ?
- iii) Give the long farm of DISCO ?

Q. 2. Write short answer.

- i) Define SEZ?
- ii) Explain how the raw material affecting the location of industries.
- iii) Explain the effect of SEZ on industrial development.
- iv) Give an account of distribution of petro – chemical industry in India.
- v) Explain four main cotton textile areas in India.
- vi) Explain ‘climate’ is one of the physical factors which affect the location of industries.
- vii) State any two factors, how they are responsible for jute industry in India & Bangladesh.
- viii) Explain the waterways are cheapest in the transportation.
- ix) State any two factors, how they are responsible of cotton textile industry in India.
- x) How the water way are important for development of Maldives.

Q. 3. Write the answer in brief.

- i) Give an account of cotton textile industry in Pakistan.
- ii) Give an account of Jute industry in Bengal.
- iii) Give an account of petro chemical industry in India.
- iv) Write in brief of sugar industry in India.
- v) Give an account of distribution and production of sugar industry in Maharashtra.
- vi) Merits and demerits of rail transportation.
- vii) Explain the role of road transposition in the development of Pakistan.
- viii) Give an account of Suez Canal route for development of monsoon Asia countries.

Q. 4. Explain/describe in brief.

- i) Discuss the relative advantage of railways, waterways and roadways.
- ii) Describe the importance of Suez Canal route in India.
- iii) Describe the problems of jute industry in India and Bangladesh.
- iv) Describe the problems of sugar industry in India.

Q. 5. Write short notes on.

- i) Water transportation in Bangladesh.
- ii) Merits of Road transportation.
- iii) Iron and Steel production areas in India.
- iv) Development of Petro – Chemical industry in India.
- v) Problems of industries in Maldives.
- vi) Drawbacks of Air transportation.
- vii) Merits of rail transportation.
- viii) Mumbai – Ahmadabad cotton textile area in India.

Chapter :VII

Minerals and power Resources.

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

- i) is the monsoon Asia's leading producer country of Iron ore.
 - a) Bangladesh
 - b) India
 - c) Nepal
 - d) Sri Lanka.
- ii) is the India's leading state producer of manganese.
 - a) U.P.
 - b) Andhra Pradesh
 - c) M.P.
 - d) Himachal Pradesh.

iii) and are the best known states for coal production in India.

- a) West Bengal and Bihar
- b) Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh
- c) Maharashtra and Goa
- d) Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh.

iv) Electricity generated by water is known as

- a) Hydel power
- b) Nuclear power
- c) Tidal energy
- d) Thermal energy.

v) Which is the India's leading producer state of mineral oil?

- a) Assam
- b) Arunachal Pradesh
- c) Goa
- d) Karnataka

vi) Resource like coal and mineral oil are

- a) Wide
- b) unusable
- c) Exhaustible
- d) Inexhaustible resource

vii) Electricity generated by coal and mineral oil is known as

- a) Hydel power
- b) Thermal power
- c) Tidal energy
- d) Wind energy

B) Write true or false.

- i) Water is a clean energy resource, while coal, petroleum etc. Pollute the atmosphere,
- ii) Nepal is the south Asia leading producer of Atomic energy.
- iii) Mineral oil is inexhaustible resource.
- iv) Bituminous is the type of iron – ore resource.
- v) Magnetite is the type of coal mineral.
- vi) Raniganj is the coal product area of India.

C) Write answer in one sentence.

- i) Name the areas where iron – ore minerals are produced in India.
- ii) Define inexhaustible resources.
- iii) Which is the monsoon Asia is leading Producer of Hydro – electricity?
- iv) Which is the leading producer countries of atomic energy in SAARC countries.

D) Give correct geographical terms for the following statements.

- i) Energy which is produced to use coal is known as
- ii) Energy which is produced with the help of water is known as
- iii) Aluminum is extracted from the mineral is known as
- iv) The power of coal is known as

Q.2 Write short answer.

- i) What is thermal power?
- ii) What is Hydel power?
- iii) What is Atomic power?
- iv) Explain the types of coal?
- v) Explain the types of Iron – ore?
- vi) How the aluminum extracted from the mineral of Bauxite.
- vii) Iron – ore producing areas in M.P.
- viii) Distribution & production of manganese in India.
- ix) Distribution & production of Atomic energy in Pakistan.

Q.3 Write the answer in brief.

- i) Give an account of distribution and production of Hydel power in monsoon Asia?
- ii) Give an account of distribution and production of mineral oil in India.

- iii) Give an account of thermal power stations located in India.
- iv) Give an account of distribution and production of Hydel power in monsoon Asia.
- v) Give an account of distribution and production of Atomic energy in India & Pakistan.

Q.4 Explain / Describe in brief.

- i) Explain in brief the distribution of iron – ore producing areas in monsoon Asia.
- ii) Explain the production and use of thermal power energy in India.
- iii) Describe the distribution of manganese producing areas in India.
- iv) Describe the production and use of Hydel power energy in SAARC countries.
- v) Describe the production of coal in Bihar.
- vi) Explain in brief the production and distribution of mineral oil in India and Pakistan.

Q.5 Write shorts notes on.

- i) Manganese producing areas in India.
- ii) Bauxite producing areas in India & Bangladesh.
- iii) Iron – ore producing areas in Madhya Pradesh.
- iv) Production of Atomic energy in India.
- vi) Production of Hydel power in Maharashtra.
- vi) Production of thermal power in Pakistan.
- vii) Production of coal in Bihar & West Bengal.
- viii) Production of Hydel power in Nepal & Bhutan.

Chapter :VIII

Population

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

i) Man moving from one place to another place is known as

.....

- | | |
|----------------|---------------------|
| a) Immigration | b) in – migration |
| c) Migration | d) out – migration. |

ii) is the capital of Bangladesh.

- | | |
|-----------|---------------|
| a) Dhaka | b) Chittagong |
| c) Khulna | d) Karachi. |

iii) is the economic capital of India.

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| a) Delhi | b) Chennai |
| c) Mumbai | d) Kolkata |

iv) is the well-known navigation centre of Sri Lanka.

- | | | | |
|------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| a) Karachi | b) Mumbai | c) Jaffna | d) Colombo. |
|------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|

v) is the well-known navigation centre of Pakistan.

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| a) Lahore | b) Karachi |
| c) Islamabad | d) Rawalpindi. |

b) Write true or false, rewrite the correct sentence.

- i) Mumbai is the capital of India.
- ii) Karachi is located on the Bay of Bengal sea.
- iii) Dhaka city is located near Padma River in Bangladesh.
- iv) Colombo is located on the East coast of Sri Lanka.
- v) Mumbai's population decreases in every decade.
- vi) Mumbai and Karachi are connected by rail route.
- vii) Mumbai and Colombo cities are connected by ocean route.
- viii) Mumbai is popularly known as Manchester of Maharashtra

ix) The ocean that connects Mumbai and Karachi is named as Arabian Sea.

c) Write answer in one sentence.

- i) What is migration?
- ii) What is a migrant?
- iii) Define international migration.
- iv) What is SAARC?
- v) Name the two districts of Mumbai?
- vi) State the name of economic capital centre in India.

d) Give correct geographical terms for the following statements.

- i) People move from one country to another country is known as
- ii) The economic capital of India is known as.....
- iii) Colombo city located on the ocean.
- vi) Karachi city located near the river.....

Q. 2. Write short Answer.

- i) The problem of Indo – Pak migration explains.
- ii) Give an account of migration of population in Indo – Bangladesh.
- iii) Explain the characteristic of population.
- iv) Give a geographical account of Dhaka city.
- v) State any four merits of Mumbai location
- vi) State the importance of Karachi – Mumbai – Colombo ocean route.
- vii) State any two factors how they are responsible for jute industry in Dhaka.
- vii) Give an account of Indo – Sri Lankan migration.

Q. 3. Write the answer in brief.

- i) Give an account of population migration in SAARC countries.
- ii) Explain the problems of migration in SAARC countries.
- iii) Explain how the population increases in Mumbai from last four decades.
- iv) Give an account of geographical situation for development of Karachi city.
- v) Explain how the transportation affecting the distribution of population in Mumbai.
- vi) State any four merits of Colombo.

Q. 4. Explain / describe in brief.

- i) Describe any two factors affecting the international migration between Indo – Pak.
- ii) Describe the importance of Arabian Sea to the development of Mumbai.
- iii) Describe the importance of Padma River to the development of Dhaka.
- iv) Discuss the relative advantages of Arabian Sea to Karachi, Mumbai and Colombo.
- v) Discuss any two factors affecting the international migration between Indo- Bangladesh.
- vi) Describe the characteristics of population in SAARC countries.

Q. 5. Write short notes on.

- i) Indo – Pak migration
- ii) Indo – Bangla migration
- iii) Indo – Sri Lanka migration
- iv) Mumbai – a geographical study.

- v) Karachi – a geographical study.
- vi) Dhaka – a geographical study.
- vii) Colombo – a geographical study.
- viii) Problems of international migration.
