

CHRIST KING HR. SEC. SCHOOL KOHIMA
CLASS - 11
E.E

UNIT-II

CHAPTER-6

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL NEEDS AND MAJOR SECTORS OF DEVELOPMENT

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS:

1. Ans: (c) double counting
2. Ans: (d) Nagaland
3. Ans: (b) public sector industry
4. Ans: (d) Both (a) and (c)
5. Ans: (b) Health and happiness

TOPIC RELATED QUESTIONS:

1. Define development.

Ans: Development is a set of desirable results like higher income, more education and better health services etc.

2. State the basic aim of development.

Ans: The basic aim of development is to meet the economic and social needs of man.

3. Write the relationship between development and economic growth.

Ans: The development and the economic growth are closely related to each other. All developments are expressed in terms of the economic growth. In a developed society, people earn higher income and fulfill all their economic needs and requirements.

4. List down factors which determine social values.

Ans: The factors which determine social values are physical survival, security, economic needs and comfort. As society prospers by its economic growth, the vital urge for excitement, enjoyment, adventure, changing experience and self-expression become more important factors for social development.

5. What has been done to remove shortage of food in the world?

Ans: In order to remove the shortage of food in the world, improved methods of farming are being adopted. The attempts are taken to increase the production of food grains all over the world through advanced technological applications.

6. What does industry mean?

Ans: Industry consists of a group of firms or productive units which produce similar goods or services for a particular market. E.g. The car industry consists of all firms producing cars.

7. Write two different methods of cultivation among the Naga tribes.

Ans: Shifting (Jhum cultivation), Terrace cultivation

8. Differentiate between:

(a) GDP and GNP

(b) Standard of life and quality of life

(c) Private sector and public sector.

Ans: (a) GDP and GNP: - GDP means the Gross Domestic Product. It is the total output of goods and services produced in a year within the country. Goods and services produced include all types of agricultural industrial and commercial goods.

GNP is the total value of all final goods and services produced by the nationals of the country, within the country as well as outside the country. E.g.-The value of the goods and services produced by the Indian nationals within the country as well as outside of the country are calculated under Gross National Product of India.

(b) Standard of life and quality of life: -Standard of life refers to the consumption of goods and services which may or may not make us happier or healthier. Quality of life refers to our health and happiness.

The standard of life and the quality of life depends on development of the economy of a nation or society through economic activities.

(c) Private sector and public sector: - Private sector refers to the units or firms owned and managed by a private individual or a group of individuals. E.g. - Tata Iron and Steel Industries

Public sector units are owned and managed by the state or its agencies like Durgapur Steel Plant, Bharat Heavy Electricals etc.

9. Explain briefly the significance of agriculture for Indian economy.

Ans: Agriculture has been the most important sector in India since traditional period. It is the backbone of Indian's economy. It forms the basis of many premier industries of India including cotton, textile, jute, sugar industries and food processing units. Agriculture in India is the largest source of employment. It has provided basic income to millions of people. Even it has also allowed to exist a vast market for our industrial products. In this way agriculture has played a vital role in Indian economy. Though after the Industrial Revolution, industry and commerce emerged as alternative sectors of economic growth, yet agriculture has still its importance in providing employment and other amenities. It is because of this paramount significance of agriculture in Indian economy that this sector has been accepted to be the main aspect in India's plans for economic development.

CHAPTER-7

SOCIAL FACTORS AFFECTING DEVELOPMENT

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS:

1. Ans: (d) All of these
2. Ans: (b) Japan
3. Ans: (b) Both (a) and (b)
4. Ans: (b) Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa
5. Ans: (d) Uttar Pradesh

TOPIC RELATED QUESTIONS:

1. What do you understand by development?

Ans: Development refers to a gradual and continuous growth to attain the desirable result. In terms of society or nation the development helps it to become advanced and strong. In other words, a developed country is one that has high level of wealth and high standard of living.

2. What are the three facets of poverty?

Ans: The three facets of poverty are: (i) Personal poverty (ii) National poverty (iii) Mental poverty.

3. Write the minimum marriageable ages for girls and boys respectively in India now.

Ans: The minimum marriageable ages for girls and boys are 18 and 21 respectively in India now.

4. Give the full form of AIDS and HIV.

Ans: AIDS= Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome

HIV = Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus

5. When was the Child Labour (Abolition and Rehabilitation) Act enacted?

Ans: The Child Labour Act was enacted in the year 1986.

6. Write any six factors for development of a country.

Ans: The six factors for development of a country are:

- (i) Self-sufficiency in case of food production.
- (ii) Industries producing a wide variety of goods and services.
- (iii) Well-developed and sophisticated infrastructure facilities.
- (iv) Availability of capital and capital goods.
- (v) Healthy and educated population.
- (vi) Scientific and industrial advancement.

7. Write six social factors that affect the development.

Ans: Six several factors which affect the development are:

- (i) Poverty.
- (ii) Affluence.
- (iii) Education.
- (iv) Child Marriage and Child Labour.
- (v) Human health.

8. Poverty influence development". Elaborate the statement with examples.

Ans: Poverty is the one of the major obstructions in achieving development. It is of different types such as personal poverty, national poverty and mental poverty. Any one of these or the combination of these will always block the road to prosperity. Poor people can hardly contribute towards economic development because they lack resources for development. The migration of poor people from rural to urban areas in search of job causes another problem. The cities cannot absorb the ever-increasing migrants in terms of housing, sanitation, transport and other infrastructural facilities. So these migrant people create slums in cities. As a result, the rural poverty changes into urban poverty and the government has to spend a substantial amount of national resource for the welfare of these people. Apart from that poor people usually depend on environmental resources for their survival. E.g. They cut trees for their fuel requirements. Even poor and illiterate people contribute largely for population growth. All these aspects clearly show that poverty is a great obstruction in the process of development.

9. Explain briefly the basic requirements of self-employment.

Ans: Self-employment is a major sector that contributes to the development of a society. The basic requirements of self-employment are:

- (i) Education.
- (ii) Training.
- (iii) Retraining.
- (iv) Credit and market facilities.
- (v) Investing capital.

Without availability of these facilities, the self-employment sector cannot achieve the desired result.

CHAPTER-8

IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT ON THE ENVIRONMENT

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS:

1. Ans: (a) 92% of the land is unclassified and is under the community ownership.
2. Ans: (d) Constructing residential buildings.
3. Ans: (d) Both (b) and (c)
4. Ans: (c) Earthquake
5. Ans:(c) Ranch

TOPIC RELATED QUESTIONS:

1. What is the basic measurement of development?

Ans: Economic growth is the basic measurement of development. So, the richer countries are called developed countries and poorer countries are referred as developing or underdeveloped countries.

2. Define land reclamation.

Ans: Land reclamation is the process of restoring land to its natural setting after industrial and commercial activities are over.

3. What is deforestation?

Ans: The complete or partial removal of trees and vegetation from an area of forest land is called deforestation.

4. Differentiate between 'environment pollution' and 'environment degradation'.

Ans: Environmental pollution affects the quality of environment at a local level due to the human activities. But the environmental degradation affects the environment at local, regional and global level due to both natural processes and human activities. E.g. volcanic eruptions, earthquake, cyclones, forest fire, lightning, hailstorm, landslides etc. are the natural factors which cause destabilization of ecosystem and ultimately cause environmental degradation. On the other hand, lowering of environmental quality caused by human activities at local level like release of solid, liquid and gaseous pollutants from industries, homes etc. into the environment is environmental pollution.

5. Explain how a brick kiln has caused environmental pollution.

Ans: Brick kilns cause environmental pollution by polluting both air and soil. Brick Kilns are usually established on cultivable lands which turn the crop lands into wastelands making it unable for further cultivation. It has been estimated that one brick kiln converts about 5 hectares of land into uncultivated land including shallow and deep depressions which are always left unused and uncared for. In the process of brick making, the top fertile solid with important microbial zone of the land also gets lost. Apart from the soil degradation, the air also gets polluted by the smoke from the brick kiln. In this way, a brick kiln creates environmental problems.

6. Write any four effects of deforestation.

Ans: Four effects of deforestation are:

- (i) It destroys the habitats of many animals and plant species.
- (ii) It causes soil degradation and soil erosion.
- (iii) It leads to severe drought and desertification.
- (iv) It affects in the elimination of many valuable and medicinal plants.

CHAPTER-10

ROLE OF SOCIETY IN DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENT

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS:

1. Ans: (d) Functional capital
2. Ans: (a) Stockholm conference 1972
3. Ans:(c) Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
4. Ans: (d) All of these
5. Ans: (d) United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation

TOPIC RELATED QUESTIONS:

1. How are society and development interrelated?

Ans: Society and development are closely inter related. No development can take place without society because the society is both promoter as well as beneficiary of development. In other words, society allows the developmental work to go ahead and at the sametime, it enjoys the fruits of development.

2. Mention the three kinds of capital required for the developmental activities.

Ans: The three kinds of capital required for the developmental activities are:

- (i) Financial Capital
- (ii) Human Capital
- (iii) Nature Capital

3. Define Sustainable Development.

Ans: Sustainable development is the development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of the future generations to meet their own needs.

4. What is the main aim of environmental education?

Ans: The main aim of environmental education is to ensure that developmental activities should not harm the environment. It also aims at teaching society about the responsibility towards achieving sustainable development without much affecting the environment. In short, the main aim of environmental education is to prepare our citizens who are environment centric in their thought and actions.

5. What is Eco-Club?

Ans: Eco-club or Greenclub is a voluntary group which promotes the participation of the people in learning about and improving their environment.

6. Mention the factors that determine the content of a population education programme.

Ans: The factors that determine the content of a population education programme are national, political as well as educational goals.

7. Write four aims of Eco-Clubs.

Ans: Four aims of Eco-Club are:

- (i) Creating awareness and sensitivity among individuals and social groups about the environment and its problems created by the developmental activities.
- (ii) Imparting knowledge to help individuals and social groups gain variety of experiences in and acquire a basic understanding of the environment and its associated problems.
- (iii) Building attitudes to help individuals and social groups acquire a set of values and feelings of concern for the environment and the motivation for actively participating in environmental improvement and protection.
- (iv) Imparting skills to help individuals and social groups to identify and solve environmental problems.

8. Write four methods through which a campaign programme can be launched.

Ans: The campaign programme can be launched through:

- (i) Formal and informal meetings.
- (ii) Group discussions.
- (iii) Printmedia and electronic media.
- (iv) Films and documentaries etc.

9. Explain briefly why public participation in decision making is significant for development.

Ans: People's participation in decision making is useful on several counts. Firstly, through it, they will have a chance to voice their concerns that should be addressed in the implementation of a decision. Given such a chance, they will accept a programme willingly and extend their help in the execution of the decision. Generally, whenever a development project is initiated, some agricultural or forest land is requisitioned for it. The population living there is displaced. The affected persons have to leave their homes and professions and look for new jobs and a place to live on. This brings vast changes in living conditions, employment pattern and social organizations of a large population. In such a case, people's participation in decision making will remove many misgivings about the project and their willing cooperation will be available. Such cooperation goes a long way to make the project a success. Thus, we can say that people's participation in a decision making process must be ensured to the maximum extent possible. Then the role of the society in development and environment will be positive, constructive and fruitful.

UNIT-III

CHAPTER-11

POLLUTANTS AND POLLUTION

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS:

1. Ans: (c) Paper
2. Ans: (d) Carbon monoxide
3. Ans: (b) records of atmospheric pollution levels
4. Ans: (b) Hydrogen chloride
5. Ans: (d) Fly ash

TOPIC RELATED QUESTIONS:

1. Define pollution.

Ans: Pollution is an undesirable change in the physical, chemical and biological characteristics of air, water and land that adversely affects human life and other living species.

2. Name the five types of pollution.

Ans: The five types of pollution are air, soil, water, noise and radiation pollution.

3. Give the full form of CPCB.

Ans: CPCB = Central Pollution Control Board.

4. Explain briefly any four sources of water pollution?

Ans: Four sources of water pollution are:

- (i) Domestic wastes.
- (ii) Industrial wastes.
- (iii) Agricultural wastes.
- (iv) Radioactive substances.

Domestic wastes are pumped into water bodies through different sewages which contaminates the water. Disease causing agents like bacteria, viruses and parasitic worms enter into water through domestic sewages. The urban wastes are usually drained into water bodies from which drinking water supply is taken. This sewage mixed water sources cause serious health problems like cholera, typhoid, jaundice etc.

Industrial wastes also cause serious water pollution. The wastes like oil, plastics, metallic, various chemicals etc. coming out of industries are dumped in the water bodies leading to a severe contamination.

Similarly, agricultural wastes like fertilizers and pesticides pollute soil and water and adversely affect humans and animals. Fertilizers and pesticides used in agricultural fields enter into water bodies through run off and pollute the water.

The Radioactive wastes are also causing water pollution. They are generated from wastes of uranium and thorium mining and from the nuclear power plants. The radioactive wastes mixed in water cause serious health hazards. In this way the water is polluted by these various means.

5. Explain briefly the major sources of soil pollution.

Ans: The major sources of soil pollution can be categorized as:

- (i) Domestic and commercial wastes.
- (ii) Modern agriculture.
- (iii) Smelting and mining complexes.
- (iv) Industrial wastes.

The domestic and commercial wastes like foods scraps, food residues, vegetable remains, packing materials, cans, rags, paper, plastics, broken gadgets, worn-out, furniture, metals, polythene bags, glass, rubber, leather etc. are non-biodegradable in nature. So they remain in the soil for a long time by making it non-productive.

The excessive use of fertilizers and pesticides in modern agriculture harms the soil by making it polluted. Smelting and mining complexes are another significant sources of soil pollution. The areas around these complexes are usually found to be contaminated with heavy metals like cadmium, zinc, lead, copper, arsenic and nickel.

The major source of soil pollution is industrial units. The industries like paper and pulp mills, sugar mills, chemical and fertilizer manufacturing units, iron and steel plants, plastic and rubber producing units etc greatly pollute the soil. These industries produce large amounts of solid wastes which are dumped on the soil as a means of disposal. But unfortunately they affect the soil quality and the life in it.

6. Explain how modern agriculture is a source of soil pollution.

Ans: Modern agriculture is responsible for polluting the soil through the non-judicious use of chemical fertilizers, pesticides, insecticides, herbicides, fungicides etc. Most of these chemicals are stable and remain in the soil for long periods of time without degradation. Therefore, they show a multiple adverse effects. At present, around 600 different chemical compounds are being used for pest control which affects the land and subsequently, the human beings and other creations. This pesticide has been found to be a cause of serious eye, kidney and liver disorders.

The government of India has already banned the use of 12 pesticides and imposed restrictions on many others to prevent environmental degradation. Even the improved ploughing machines used in modern farming are also affecting the soil. They are tilling deeply by making the soil loose. As a result, the soil becomes vulnerable to wind. The upper layer of the soil which is the most fertile part of the soil gets lost by being blown away by the wind. Thus, the modern agriculture is contributing greatly towards soil pollution.
