

CBSE Test Paper 04
Ch-22 India Geographical Perspective

1. Which are the two polluted stretches of the river Ganga in U.P. and Bihar?
2. Name two metropolitan cities which are the main polluters of river Ganga before it reaches Varanasi.
3. Name the river-valley where Gondwana coal fields of India are located.
4. Name any two natural sources of water pollution.
5. Why has the oceanic noise increased in the last forty years? Give reasons.
6. Urban waste disposal is a serious problem in India. Why?
7. Examine the success of Watershed management Programme implemented in Jhabua district of Madhya Pradesh.
8. In how many categories is pollution divided on the basis of pollutants?
9. What measures will you suggest for controlling pollution in your area?
10. Explain the causes of land pollution and suggest ways to control it.

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Answer

1. The two polluted stretches of the river Ganga in U.P. and Bihar are:
 - i. Downstream of Kanpur
 - ii. Downstream of Varanasi
2. Kanpur and Allahabad are the two metropolitan cities which are the main polluters of river Ganga before it reaches Varanasi.
3. Gondwana coal-fields are located in Damodar Valley.
4. Landslides and decay and decomposition of plants and animals are natural sources of water pollution.
5. A study by Scripps Institute of Oceanography has revealed that oceanic noise has increased tenfold since the 1960s. The reasons are as:-
 - i. It is due to the vast increase in the volume of global shipping trade. 90% of globally traded goods are transported by ships which are generating an ever-present and constantly rising acoustic “fog” that masks natural sounds.
 - ii. Construction works in harbours as well as pile-driving for offshore wind farms and oilrigs are generating intensive noise emissions, too.
 - iii. Increase in marine activity (exploration of petroleum and natural gas etc.; collection of marine food).
 - iv. Increase in naval activities.
6.
 - i. Solid wastes cause health hazard through creation of obnoxious smell and harbouring of flies and rodents, which act as carriers of diseases like typhoid, diphtheria, diarrhoea, malaria and cholera, etc.
 - ii. These wastes cause a frequent nuisance as and when these are carelessly handled, spread by wind and splattered through water.
 - iii. The dumping of industrial waste into river leads to water pollution. River pollution from city-based industries and untreated sewage leads to serious health problems.
7. The success of the Watershed Management programme in Jhabua district can be examined through the following points:

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- i. Through watershed management programme the degradation of land in Jhabua district has controlled in a significant manner.
 - ii. This programme also helped to improve soil quality in the district.
 - iii. About 20% of the total area under Jhabua district has treated by the watershed programmes.
 - iv. They planted fodder grass on the pasture land and adopted social fencing of these lands for at least two years.
 8. There are many types of pollution on the basis of medium through which pollutants are transported and diffused:
 - i. **Air pollution**- source of air pollution are burning of fossil fuels, vehicle and factory emissions.
 - ii. **Water pollution**- source of water pollution is runoff from agricultural fields, industrial sites, or urban areas.
 - iii. **Land pollution**- sources of land pollution are hazardous waste and sewage spills, inorganic pesticides, household dumping and littering.
 - iv. **Noise pollution**- sources of noise pollution are industrial source, transport vehicles, household, Public Address System, Agricultural Machines, Defense Equipment.
 9. Keeping in view, my locality, I can suggest the following measures for controlling pollution.

If you are a resident of a village:

 - i. Use LPG and go-bar gas in rural areas in place of wood, dungcake or other biomass.
 - ii. Windmills can be installed in villages as there is good space over there for generating electricity.
 - iii. We should make use of traditional knowledge and practices in agriculture, health, housing and transport which were environment friendly.
 - iv. Bio-pest control should be used in place of chemical pesticides.
 - v. We can make use of bio-compost in place of chemical fertiliser.

If you are a resident of an urban area:

 - i. Use unleaded gasoline in your cars.
 - ii. Keep your car properly maintained to keep it in good running condition to avoid smoke emissions.
 - iii. Share a ride or engage in car pooling.

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- iv. Adopt the 3Rs of solid waste management: reduce, reuse and recycle.
 - v. Use eco-friendly or biodegradable materials instead of plastic which are made up of highly toxic substances injurious to your health.
 - vi. Never throw, run or drain or dispose into the water, air, or land any substance in solid, liquid or gaseous form that shall cause pollution.
 - vii. Do not cause loud noises and unwanted sounds to avoid noise pollution.
 - viii. Do not litter in public places. Anti-litter campaigns can educate the populace.

10. The causes of land pollution are as follows:

- i. The high state of soil erosion.
- ii. Excessive use of chemical fertilizers, biocides, pesticides, insecticides and herbicides.
- iii. Forest fires, water-logging and related capillary process leading drought, etc.
- iv. Unwanted plants and microorganisms result in land pollution.
- v. Some of the air-born pollutants from the industries are deposited on the land surface and pollute it.
- vi. Solid particles from mining areas pollute the neighbouring land to a great extent. Soils near copper smelting units are so polluted that no plants growth is possible there.
- vii. Accelerated use of chemical fertilizers and biocides in agriculture is the major cause of land pollution.

Measures of controlling land pollution are as under:

- i. Judicious use of chemicals in farming activities should be done.
- ii. Industrial waste-water should be recycled after proper treatment.
- iii. Waste vegetables, fruits, leaves and human waste can be converted into useful manure.
- iv. Slum-dwellers should be provided to the facilities of Sulabh Shauchalaya.
- v. Use of plastic should be restricted.