
CBSE Test Paper 02
Ch-22 India Geographical Perspective

1. Mention any two sources of water pollutants created by humans.
2. Name the diseases caused by air pollution.
3. Name two diseases caused by use of contaminated water.
4. What percent of agricultural land in India is barren and uncultivable waste and degraded land?
5. Describe the nature of water pollution in India.
6. Describe the sources of air pollution in India.
7. Write any six problems of slums of metropolitan cities in India.
8. How is environment pollution caused? Mention four types of pollution responsible for the environmental degradation.
9. What are the sources of pollution in the Ganga and the Yamuna? Also give its polluted stretch.
10. Describe the effects and remedies for air pollution.

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Answer

1. Two sources of water pollutants created by humans are:
 - i. Sewage disposal
 - ii. Toxic effluents from industries
2. Long-term health effects can include chronic respiratory disease, lung cancer, heart disease, and even damage to the brain, nerves, liver, or kidneys. Continual exposure to air pollution affects the lungs of growing children and may aggravate or complicate medical conditions in the elders.
3. Contaminated water can cause many types of diarrheal diseases, including Cholera, and other serious illnesses such as Guinea worm disease, Typhoid, and Dysentery.
4. 17.89% of the total geographical area of land in India is barren and uncultivable waste and degraded land for which natural and human actions are responsible.
5. Degradation of the quality of water due to indiscriminate use of water is called water pollution. The water becomes unfit for use because of the high concentration of suspended particles, organic and inorganic substances. In such a situation, the self-purifying capacity of water is unable to purify the water.
Its nature is described as:
 - i. Industrial pollution from towns like Kanpur
 - ii. Domestic wastes from urban centres
 - iii. Dumping of carcasses in the river
 - iv. Extraction of water by Haryana and Uttar Pradesh for irrigation
 - v. Agricultural run off resulting in high levels of micro-pollutants in the Yamuna
 - vi. Domestic and industrial waste of Delhi flowing into the river
6. Air Pollution: Increased concentration of contaminants like dust, fumes, gas, odour and smoke in the air causes pollution. This concentration may be harmful to flora,

fauna and to property.

Sources of Air Pollution:

- i. Combustion of fossil fuels such as petroleum substances, coal, wood, dry grass burning and construction activities.
- ii. Motor vehicles produce excessive toxic gases such as carbon monoxide (CO) and hydrocarbons (HC) and nitrogen oxides (NO), which lead to air pollution.
- iii. Constructions of residential and commercial activities as well as road construction activities, etc. are also responsible for air pollution.
- iv. Smoke and carbon dioxide generated from fire in forests. Large amounts of smoke is produced by forest fires, which completely encircles the surrounding villages and cities and spread deadly pollution to humans and other living organisms.

7. Six problems of slums of metropolitan cities in India are:

- i. Lack of proper accommodation, light and sanitation facilities.
- ii. Lack of safety measures from fire and earthquake.
- iii. Overcrowded with a population.
- iv. Lack of medical facilities.
- v. Narrow streets and lack of proper ventilation.
- vi. Spread of epidemics in slums.

8. Pollution is the contamination of the environment by the introduction of contaminants that can cause damage to the environment and harm or discomfort to humans or other living species.

It is the addition of another form of any substance or form of energy to the environment at a faster rate than that the environment can accommodate it by dispersion, breakdown recycling or shortage in some harmless form.

The four types of pollution which are responsible for environmental degradation are as follows:

- i. Water pollution
- ii. Air pollution
- iii. Land pollution
- iv. Noise pollution

9. Sources of pollution in Ganga:

- i. The river flows through 29 cities with populations over 100,000; 23 cities with populations between 50,000 and 100,000, and about 48 towns. A large proportion of the sewage water with higher organic load in the Ganges is from this population through domestic water usage.
- ii. Because of the establishment of numerous industrial cities on the bank of the Ganges like Kanpur, Prayagraj, Varanasi and Patna, countless tanneries, chemical plants, textile mills, distilleries, slaughterhouses, and hospitals prosper and grow along this and contribute to the pollution of the Ganges by dumping untreated waste into it.
- iii. During festival seasons, over 70 million people bathe in the Ganges to clean themselves from their past sins. Some materials like food, waste or leaves are left in the Ganges which are responsible for its pollution.

Sources of pollution in Yamuna:

- i. Discharge of city effluents and wastes from the burgeoning urban population and from the industrial establishments located along its banks.
- ii. Thermal power stations and municipal sewerage systems add to the pollution levels. The present sewage treatment capacity of Delhi is about 120 mgd, but the actual volume of Delhi's sewage is just double of this. This means that some 120 mgd of sewage simply goes untreated into the Yamuna.
- iii. Some of the industries that add to the pollution of the Yamuna include printing, electroplating, soap manufacture, food processing, rubber, plastics, chemicals, and leather tanning.

The polluted stretch of the river Ganga: Downstream of Kanpur, Varanasi, Farakka barrage.

The polluted stretch of the river Yamuna: Delhi, Mathura and Agra.

10. Effects of Air Pollution:

- i. It causes various respiratory diseases like asthma, sore throat, sneezing, allergic

rhinitis, smoky fog over the cities commonly known as smog prevails which may lead to accidents.

- ii. Air pollution can directly contaminate the surface of bodies of water and soil. This can kill crops or reduce their yield.
- iii. Acid rain damages plants by changing soil composition; degrades water quality in rivers, lakes and streams; damages crops; and can cause buildings and monuments to decay.
- iv. Global warming is an environmental phenomenon caused by natural and anthropogenic air pollution. It refers to rising air and ocean temperatures around the world.
- v. It leads to global warming which creates variation in the rhythmic cycle of seasons.
- vi. Depletion of the ozone layer is the result of excessive chlorofluorocarbons and carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.

Measures to curb Air Pollution:

- i. Promote afforestation
- ii. Use electrical appliances with four star or five star ratings.
- iii. Use CFC
- iv. Proper chimney should be installed.
- v. By using eco- friendly products in our home.
- vi. Recycle and buy recycled products.
- vii. Support companies that are committed to sustainable manufacturing practices and reducing pollution in the air.
- viii. Support public policies and representative politicians who will work