

## **Humanities/Arts : Short Questions with Answers - Primary Activities**

**Q. 1. Name any one major area of subsistence gathering in the world.**

**Ans.** High latitude zones of Northern Canada, Northern Eurasia and Southern Chile.  
Low latitude zones such as the Amazon Basin, Tropical Africa, Northern fringe of Australia and interior parts of Southeast Asia.

**Q. 2. Who are called red collar workers?**

**OR**

**Who are red collar workers?**

**Ans.** People engaged in primary activities are called red collar workers.

**Q. 3. What is nomadic herding?**

**Ans.** Nomadic herding or pastoral nomadism is a primitive subsistence activity in which the herders rely on animals for food, clothing, shelter, tools and transport.

**Q. 4. What do you mean by Transhumance?**

**Ans.** The process of migration from plain areas to pastures or mountains during summers and again from mountain pastures to plain areas during winters is known as transhumance.

**Q. 5. Name any two areas of high latitudes where hunting and food gathering is practiced.**

**Ans.** Two areas of high latitudes where hunting and food gathering is practiced are : (a) Scandinavian countries (b) Siberian areas.

**Q. 6. Why products of gathering cannot compete in the world market?**

**Ans.** Products of gathering (an activity) cannot compete in the world market as synthetic products are of better quality and available in large quantities and are priced lower.

**Q. 7. Name the major country of South America where commercial livestock rearing is practised.**

**Ans.** Pampas.

**Q. 8. Name the two activities on which the earliest human beings were dependent for their sustenance.**

**Ans.** Gathering and hunting.

**Q. 9. Write any two primary activities.**

**Ans.** Hunting, agriculture, fishing and mining.

**Q. 10. Describe the way of life of nomadic herders.**

**Ans.** Way of life of nomadic herders :

(i) They depend on the primitive subsistence activity.

- (ii) Herders rely on animals for food, clothing, shelter, tools and transport.
- (iii) They move from one place to another with their livestock.
- (iv) They follow well-defined territory.
- (v) A wide variety of animals is kept in different regions.
- (vi) Nomadism is associated with three different regions.
- (vii) In mountainous regions, they practice transhumance.
- (viii) Their numbers are decreasing due to change in life style.

**Q. 11. Define 'dairy farming'.**

**Ans.** Dairy Farming is the most advanced and efficient type of rearing of milch animals. It is highly capital and labour intensive.

**Q. 12. Explain 'slash and burn agriculture'.**

**Ans.** The vegetation is usually cleared by fire, and the ashes add to the fertility of the soil. Shifting cultivation is thus, also called slash and burn agriculture.

**Q. 13. Explain the term market gardening.**

**Ans.** Market gardening specializes in the cultivation of high value crops such as vegetables, fruits and flowers, solely for the urban markets. Farms are small and are located where there are good transportation links with the urban centre where high income group of consumers is located.

**Q. 14. "Agri-business farm are mechanized and large in size". Examine the statement.**

**Ans.** This type of farming is a typical example of extensive commercial grain farming. Wheat is the main crop, other crops such as corn, barley, oats and rye are also grown. The farm size is also very large and big machines are used to cultivate plough and harvest the crops.

**Q. 15. Mention an area of extensive commercial grain farming in Africa.**

**Ans.** The Velds of South Africa.

**Q. 16. Future of shifting cultivation is bleak. Discuss.**

**Ans.** The future of shifting cultivation is bleak because :

- (i) Shifting cultivation is basically a primitive form of agriculture which is mostly popular only among the tribes who show acceptance towards the advancement of technology.
- (ii) One of the major problems due to which the future of shifting cultivation is bleak is the fact that the cycle of jhum becomes less and less due to loss of fertility in different parcels.

**Q. 17. Large scale dairy farming is the result of the development of transportation and refrigeration.**

**Ans.** (i) Dairy farming is highly labour intensive as it involves rigorous care of feeding and milching.

(ii) It is practised mainly near urban and industrial centres which provide neighbourhood

market for fresh milk and dairy products.

(iii) The development of transportation, refrigeration and pasteurisation and other preservation processes have increased the duration of storage of various dairy products and hence turned it into large scale dairy farming.

**Q. 18. What is truck farming? Mention any two features of truck farming.**

**Ans.** Truck farming is practiced in the peripheral areas of metropolitan cities where vegetables and milk are brought daily to the cities by truck by travelling overnight.

- (i) Farmers are engaged in growing of vegetables, fruits and flowers, etc.
- (ii) They use HYV seeds, chemicals and fertilizers.
- (iii) This farming requires a well developed network of roads connected with fields.

**Q. 19. Why Mediterranean agriculture is considered as one of the best and profitable type of agriculture?**

**Ans.** Mediterranean agriculture is considered as one of the best and profitable type of agriculture because :

- (i) It is highly specialised commercial agriculture.
- (ii) Viticulture is highly specialised commercial agriculture.
- (iii) Best quality wines in the world with distinctive flavours are produced from high quality grapes. Inferior grapes are dried into raisins and currents.
- (iv) Olives and figs are produced in this region.
- (v) More valuable crops such as fruits and vegetables are grown in winters when there is great demand in European and North American markets.

**Q. 20. What is subsistence agriculture? Mention any four characteristic of primitive subsistence agriculture.**

**Ans.** Subsistence agriculture is one in which the farming areas consume all , or nearly so, of the products locally grown.

Four Characteristics of Primitive Subsistence Agriculture are :

- (i) The cultivated patches are very small and cultivation is done with very primitive tools, such as sticks and hoes.
- (ii) After sometime ( 3 to 5 years) the soil loses its fertility and the farmer shifts to another part and clears another patch of the forest for cultivation.
- (iii) The farmer may return to the earlier patch after sometime.
- (iv) One of the features of this cultivation is that the cycle of Jhum becomes less and less due to loss of fertility in different parts.

**Q. 21. Mention the factors on which the profitability of mining depends on.**

**Ans.** Profitability of mining depends on :

- (i) Physical factors (ii) Economic factors

**Q. 22. What is the meaning of 'open-cast mining'?**

**Ans.** The surface mining is also known as open-cast mining. It is the easiest and the cheapest way of mining minerals that occur close to the surface.

**Q. 23. What are the features of open-cast mining?**

**Ans.** Features of open – cast mining :

- (i) The surface mining is also known as open-cast mining.
- (ii) It is the easiest way of mining.
- (iii) It is the cheapest way of mining minerals that occur close to the surface.
- (iv) Over-head costs such as safety precaution and equipment is relatively low.
- (v) The output is both large and rapid.

**Q. 24. Describe the two factors which affect the profitability of mining operations. Name the two most popular methods of mining.**

**OR**

**Explain two factors affecting the profitability of mining. Which are the two types of mining?**

**Ans.** The profitability of mining operations depends on two main factors :

- (i) Physical factors include the size, grade and the mode of occurrence of the deposits.
- (ii) Economic factors such as the demand for the mineral, technology available and used, capital to develop infrastructure, labour and transport costs. Names : Surface mining (open-cast mining) and underground mining method.

**Detailed Answer :** (i) Physical factors include the size, grade and the mode of occurrence of the deposits: Generally the higher-grade ores are more economic to work, not only because they yield large amount of metal but also because their higher metal content makes them easier and cheaper to smelt.

Minerals of high value such as gold, diamonds, copper can be mined at very high cost, because they are in great demand and fetch high prices.

(ii) Economics factors such as demand for the minerals, technology available and used, capital to develop infrastructure, labour and transport costs: The size of deposit is important because mining requires a large amount of expensive equipment.

Sometimes, small deposits may be worked out profitably where transport cost is low.

The method of mining depends on the mode of occurrence of the ores. The open-cast mining is the cheapest, while shaft mining is expensive. The accessibility of a region where the particular mineral deposit occurs is of great significance. For the success of mining, transportation facilities are very essential. Technological changes pertaining to mining methods, manufacturing processes also play an important role in turning worthless deposits into esteemed commercial ores.

**Names :** Surface mining/Open-cast mining and underground mining method.

**Q. 25. What are the two types of mining? Write two characteristics of each.**

**Ans.** The two types of mining are : underground mining and surface mining.

**Underground mining :**

- (i) They are more expensive.
- (ii) They are often used to reach deeper deposits.

**Surface mining or open cast mining:**

- (i) They are typically used for more shallow and less valuable deposits.
- (ii) It is easier way of mining.

## **Humanities/Arts : Long Questions with Answers - Primary Activities**

**Q. 1. Define the term 'commercial livestock rearing'. Explain any four characteristics.**

**OR**

**Describe any five characteristics of commercial livestock rearing practiced in the world.**

**Ans.** Commercial livestock rearing is the practice of nurturing the animals for food and for other human uses. The word 'livestock' applies to dairy cows, chickens, goats, pigs, horses and sheep. Today, even animals like donkeys, mules, rabbits and insects such as bees are being raised as part of commercial livestock rearing. Characteristics of commercial livestock rearing are :

- (i) Commercial livestock rearing is practiced in the western cultures.
- (ii) Ranches cover large areas and are divided into parcels.
- (iii) The number of animals in the pastures is kept according to the carrying capacity of the pasture.
- (iv) Rearing of animals in ranching is organised on the scientific basis.
- (v) It has emphasis on breeding, genetic improvement, disease control and health care of the animals.

**Q. 2. Define the term 'nomadic herding'. Explain its any four characteristics.**

**OR**

**Explain any five features of nomadic herding in the world.**

**Ans.** Nomadic herding can be defined as primitive subsistence activity in which the herders rely on animals for food, clothing, shelter, tools and transport. They move from one place to another along with their livestock.

**Characteristics :**

- (i) Simple form of pastoralism in which herds and flocks graze on natural vegetation called pastures.
- (ii) It is an ancient activity where each nomadic community occupies a well-defined territory as per their tradition and culture.
- (iii) Animals of the nomads differ according to the cultural and physical characteristics. The camel is the most desired animal in North Africa and the Middle-East followed by sheep and goats. Horses, yaks, reindeers and llamas are other important animals.
- (iv) The nomadic herders are very much dependent on their animals as they provide them with food, clothing, transport and for materials from which their houses can be made.
- (v) They move their herds from one place to another with change in seasons. This is known as transhumance. For example: Sheep or other animals may graze in Alpine meadows in the summers and be heralded back down into valleys for the winters.
- (vi) Nomadic herding as a way of life is declining because of natural disasters such as droughts, loss of land area due to urban development and pressure from government to lead a settled existence.

**Q. 3. Describe any five characteristics of the economic activities of hunting and gathering practised in the world.**

**Ans. Characteristics of hunting and gathering:**

- (i) These are carried out at different levels with different orientations.
- (ii) This is practised in regions with harsh climatic conditions.
- (iii) It often involves primitive societies, who extract both plants and animals to satisfy their needs for food, shelter and clothing.
- (iv) This type of activity requires a small amount of capital investment and operates at very low level of technology.
- (v) The yield per person is very low and little or no surplus is produced.
- (vi) In some regions gathering has become market- oriented.
- (vii) Gathering activity faces stiff competition from the synthetic products.

**Q. 4. Why is a wide variety of animals kept by pastoral nomads in different regions of the world? Explain the process of transhumance with an example.**

**Ans.** Pastoral nomadism is a primitive subsistence activity, in which the herders keep a large variety of animals as they rely on animals for food, clothing, shelter, tools and transport. Each nomadic community occupies a well-identified territory as a matter of tradition.

They move from one place to another along with their livestock, depending on the amount and quality of pastures and water.

Nomads living in different climatic conditions select and domesticate animals found in those regions.

The process of migration from plain areas to pastures on mountains during summers and again from mountain pastures to plain areas during winters is known as transhumance. For example: In mountain regions, such as Himalayas, Gujjars, Bakarwals, Gaddis and Bhotiyas migrate from plains to the mountains in summers and to the plains from the high altitude pastures in winters. Similarly, in the Tundra regions, the nomadic herders move from South to North in summers and from North to South in winters.

**Q. 5. Differentiate between nomadic herding and commercial livestock rearing, stating any five points of distinction.**

**OR**

**Differentiate between nomadic herding and commercial livestock rearing.**

**Ans.** Nomadic herding :

- (i) It is practiced by nomads who live a migratory life.
- (ii) They keep on moving from one place to another in search of pasture , food and water
- (iii) The animals that they rear are of poor quality and the produce meets the local requirements of the nomads.
- (iv) It is practised mostly in the tropical grasslands of Savannahs and the pastures are not permanent.

(v) Types of animals reared vary from region to region. In Tropical Africa, cattle are the most important livestock, while in Sahara and Asiatic deserts, sheep, goats and camel are reared. In the mountainous areas of Tibet and Andes, yak and llamas and in the Arctic and sub-Arctic areas, reindeer are the most important animals.

**Commercial livestock rearing :**

- (i) It is practiced by people who are well-settled.
- (ii) Ranches are built to rear animals. The animals are taken care of.
- (iii) The quality of animals is very good, the produce from the animals is large and the products are processed and exported.
- (iv) It is mostly practised in temperate grasslands Pampas, Prairies.
- (v) This type of activity is a specialised activity in which only one type of animal is reared. Important animals include sheep, cattle, goats and horses. Products such as meat, wool, hides and skin are processed and packed scientifically and exported to different world markets.

**Q. 6. Explain any three characteristics of hunting and gathering. Give two reasons why gathering has little chance to become important at global level.**

**OR**

**Describe any five characteristics of the economic activities of hunting and gathering practised in the world.**

**Ans.** Characteristics of hunting and gathering :

- (i) Gathering and hunting are the oldest economic activities known. These are carried out at different levels with different orientations.
- (ii) Gathering is practised in regions with harsh climatic conditions. It often involves primitive societies, who extract, both plants and animals to satisfy their needs for food, shelter and clothing.
- (iii) Gathering is practised in :
  - (a) high latitude zones which include northern Canada, northern Eurasia and southern Chile;
  - (b) Low latitude zones such as the Amazon Basin, tropical Africa, Northern fringe of Australia and the interior parts of Southeast Asia.
- (iv) Gathering has little chance of becoming important at global level because it operates at very low level of technology.
- (v) The yield per person is very low and little or no surplus is produced.

**Q. 7. What type of agriculture is mainly practised in the interior parts of semi-arid lands of the mid latitudes? Describe the main features of such type of agriculture.**

**OR**

**Where is extensive commercial grain cultivation practiced? Mention its main features.**

**OR**

**Explain any five characteristics of 'extensive commercial grain cultivation' practised in the world.**

**Ans.** Extensive commercial grain cultivation is practised in the interior parts of semi-arid lands of midlatitudes.

**Features :**

- (i) The size of farm is very large.
- (ii) Entire operations of cultivation from ploughing to harvesting is mechanized.
- (iii) There is low yield per acre but high yield per person.
- (iv) Wheat is the principal crop. Corn, oats, barley and rye are also grown.

**Q. 8. How many types of subsistence agriculture are practised in the world?**

**Mention the main features of each type.**

**Ans.** Two types of Subsistence Agriculture :

- (i) Primitive Subsistence agriculture
  - (ii) Intensive Subsistence agriculture
- (i) Main features of Primitive Subsistence Agriculture :
- (a) It is also called shifting agriculture /slash and burn / Jhuming / Milpa /Ladang.
  - (b) It is widely practised by tribes in tropics : Africa, South and Central America, Southeast Asia.
  - (c) Vegetation is cleared by fire and ashes add to soil fertility.
  - (d) Farms are small.
  - (e) They use primitive tools.
- (ii) Main features of Intensive Subsistence Agriculture :
- (a) It is practised in densely populated regions of monsoon Asia.
  - (b) Land holdings are small.
  - (c) Farmers work with family workers.
  - (d) Use of machinery is limited.
  - (e) Farm yard manure is used for soil fertility.

**Q. 9. What are the features of plantation agriculture?**

**OR**

**Describe any five characteristics of plantation agriculture in the world.**

**OR**

**Discuss the important characteristic features of plantation agriculture. Name a few important plantation crops from different countries.**

**Ans.** Features of Plantation Agriculture :

- (i) Introduced by Europeans in their colonies in tropics.
- (ii) Plantation crops are coffee, tea, banana, sugarcane, pineapples, etc.
- (iii) They are large estates.
- (iv) They require large capital investment.
- (v) Cheap labour.
- (vi) Single crop specialization.
- (vii) Good transport network.
- (viii) Scientific methods of cultivation are used.
- (ix) Tea, coffee, cocoa, cotton, sugarcane, etc., are the examples of plantation crops.



**Detailed Answer :**

- (i) Introduced by Europeans in their colonies in tropics : Plantation agriculture was introduced by Europeans which rapidly gained popularity and helped them gain profit due to increased international demand.
- (ii) They are large estates : Plantation agriculture is practised on large scale, it is highly capitalised and export oriented in its approach.
- (iii) They require large capital investment : Large capital investment is required to purchase the land, machinery involved and estates have to be scientifically managed.
- (iv) Cheap labour : This type of cultivation gives employment to locally available labour or immigrants who belong to economically lower strata of the society.
- (v) Single crop specialization : This type of agriculture is dedicated to single crop specialization as its main motive is large scale production in order to generate profit by selling the produce in the market.
- (vi) Good transport network : Plantation agriculture is done in places which have a good transport network in terms to road and rail transportation because this type of agriculture is done on commercial basis.
- (vii) Scientific methods of cultivation are used : In order to increase the produce and manage the cultivation on large scale, scientific method of cultivation are used.
- (viii) Tea, coffee, cocoa, cotton, sugarcane, etc., are the examples of plantation crops : These produces are cultivated in order to be sold in local as well as international market.

**Q. 10. Classify and differentiate between two types of intensive subsistence agriculture.**

**Ans.** Classification of intensive subsistence agriculture :

- (i) Intensive subsistence agriculture dominated by wet paddy cultivation.
- (ii) Intensive subsistence agriculture dominated by crops other than paddy.

**Q. 11. Differentiate between co-operative and collective farming, stating any five points of distinction.**

**Ans.** Differences :

- (i) In co-operative farming, the farmers pool their resources together voluntarily and practise farming whereas in collective farming, there is social ownership of production and collective labour.
- (ii) In case of co-operative farming individual ownership remains intact but in collective farming, farmers pool all their resources but they can keep a small portion of land.
- (iii) Co-operative societies help farmers to procure all inputs of farming but in collective farming, the government procures the inputs for them.
- (iv) Co-operative societies sell their products at favourable terms while in collective farming the product is sold at the price fixed by the state.
- (v) European countries like Denmark, Netherlands, Belgium, Sweden, etc. follow co-operative system but Russia follows collective farming.

**Q. 12. Explain how dairy farming is highly capital intensive and labour intensive.**

**Ans.** Dairy farming is highly capital intensive and labour intensive :

- (i) Animal sheds, storage facilities for fodder involve big capital investment.
- (ii) Feeding and milching machines add to the cost of dairy farming.
- (iii) Cattle breeding, health care and veterinary services also requires large sum of capital.
- (iv) It is highly labour intensive as it involves rigorous care in feeding and milching.
- (v) There is no off season for the workers during the year.
- (vi) The transportation/refrigeration/pasteurization and other preservation processes involve huge manpower.

**Q. 13. Why is dairy farming known as the most advanced and efficient type of farming in the world? Explain any five reasons.**

**Ans.** Dairy farming is the most advanced and efficient type of rearing of milch animals :

- (i) It is highly capital intensive. Animal sheds, storage facilities for fodder, feeding and milching machines add to the cost of dairy farming.
- (ii) Special emphasis is laid on cattle breeding, health care and veterinary services.
- (iii) It is highly labour intensive as it involves rigorous care in feeding and milching. There is no off season during the year as in the case of crop raising.
- (iv) Huge market for fresh milk and dairy products. The development of transportation, refrigeration, pasteurisation and other preservation processes have increased the duration of storage of various dairy products.
- (v) It is practised mainly near urban and industrial centres.

**Q. 14. Define the term 'mixed farming'. Explain any four characteristics of mixed farming practised in the world.**

**Ans.** Characteristics of mixed farming practised in the world :

- (i) This form of agriculture is found in the highly developed parts of the world, e.g. North-Western Europe, Eastern-North America, parts of Eurasia and the temperate latitudes of Southern continents.
- (ii) Mixed farms are moderate in size and usually the crops associated with it are wheat, barley, oats, rye, maize, fodder and root crops.
- (iii) Crop rotation and intercropping play an important role in maintaining soil fertility.
- (iv) Mixed farming is characterised by high capital expenditure on farm machinery and building, extensive use of chemical fertilisers and green manures and also by the skill and expertise of the farmers.
- (v) Equal emphasis is laid on crop cultivation and animal husbandry. Animals like cattle, sheep, pigs and poultry provide the main income along with crops.

**Q. 15. Explain any five characteristics of 'Market Gardening and Horticulture' practised in the world.**

**OR**

**What is the meaning of market gardening and horticulture? Describe any four characteristics of this type of agriculture in the world.**

**Ans.** Market gardening and horticulture specialize in the cultivation of high value crops such as vegetables, fruits and flowers solely for the urban markets. Characteristics of 'Market Gardening' and 'Horticulture':

(i) Market gardening and horticulture specialise in the cultivation of high value crops such as vegetables, fruits and flowers, solely for the urban markets.

(ii) It is both labour and capital intensive and lays emphasis on the use of irrigation, HYV seeds, fertilisers, insecticides, greenhouses and artificial heating in colder regions.

(iii) This type of agriculture is well developed in densely populated industrial districts of North West Europe, North Eastern United States of America and the Mediterranean regions.

(iv) Farms are small and are located where there are good transportation links with the urban centre where high income group of consumers is located.

(v) Netherlands specialises in growing flowers and horticultural crops especially tulips, which are flown to all major cities of Europe.

**Q. 16. Where is intensive subsistence agriculture practiced in the world? What are its two types? Describe any two characteristics of each type.**

**Ans.** Intensive subsistence agriculture is practiced mainly in densely populated regions of monsoon Asia. Basically, there are two types of intensive subsistence agriculture :

(i) Intensive subsistence agriculture dominated by wet paddy cultivation :

(a) This type of agriculture is characterised by dominance of the rice crop.

(b) Use of machinery is limited and most of the agricultural operations are done by manual labour. Farm yard manure is used to maintain the fertility of the soil.

(ii) Intensive subsistence agriculture dominated by crops other than paddy :

(a) Wheat, soyabean, barley and sorghum are grown.

(b) Yield per unit area is very high.

**Q. 17. What is subsistence agriculture? Describe four features of primitive subsistence agriculture.**

**Ans.** Subsistence agriculture refers to the type of farming in which farmers produce crops and rear animals to fulfil their needs and the requirements of their family only and not for the market.

Features of primitive subsistence agriculture :

(i) Primitive subsistence agriculture is also known as shifting agriculture.

(ii) This method involves the shifting of agricultural land from one part to the other by clearing forests which is done by felling of trees and burning them.

(iii) Cultivation is usually done by primitive implements without the aid of machine. Only manual labour is employed in clearing the forests.

(iv) Food crops such as yams, tapioca, maize, millets, beans, upland rice are the main crops grown by this method.

(v) This method results in deforestation and soil erosion.

**Q. 18. "Gathering and hunting are the primitive economic activities meant for the subsistence of tribal societies, but in modern times gathering is market oriented and has become commercial." Examine the statement.**

**Ans.** Gathering activities :Gatherers collect valuable plants, leaves, bark and medicinal herbs for different uses and sell in market. The barks are used for making quinine, tannin etc., in different ways; leaves for beverages, drugs, cosmetics, fibers, thatch, fabrics. Edible nuts and their oils are also collected. Tree trunks for latex, balata, gums and resins are used as raw materials in various industries.

**Q. 19. How did the Europeans introduce important plantation crops in the colonies situated in different parts of the tropics? Explain.**

**Ans.** Plantation agriculture was introduced by the Europeans in colonies situated in the tropics. Some of the important plantation crops are tea, coffee, cocoa, rubber, cotton, oil palm, sugarcane, bananas and pineapples. The characteristic features of this type of farming are large estates or plantations, large capital investment, managerial and technical support, scientific methods of cultivation, single crop specialisation, cheap labour, and a good system of transportation which links the estates to the factories and markets for the export of the products. The French established cocoa and coffee plantations in West Africa. The British set up large tea gardens in India and Sri Lanka, rubber plantations in Malaysia and sugarcane and banana plantations in West Indies. Spanish and Americans invested heavily in coconut and sugarcane plantations in the Philippines. The Dutch once had monopoly over sugarcane plantation in Indonesia. Some coffee fazendas (large plantations) in Brazil are still managed by Europeans. Today, ownership of the majority of plantations has passed into the hands of the government or the nationals of the countries concerned.

**Q. 20. Classify mining methods on the basis of mode of occurrence and the nature of the ore, into two categories. How are they different from each other? Explain with examples.**

**Ans.** Classification of mining :

(i) Surface Mining

**(ii) Underground Mining Differences :**

(i) Surface mining is known as open-cast mining whereas, underground mining is known as shaft method.

(ii) Surface mining is the cheapest way of mining, contrary to the underground mining which is expensive.

(iii) The former occurs close to the surface whereas, in the latter method vertical shafts have to be sunk, from where underground galleries radiate to reach the minerals.

(iv) Overhead cost for equipment is relatively low in open-cast, but for underground mining the equipment such as lifts, drills, etc. used are expensive.

(v) Open-cast mining is less risky than the underground mining which has more possibility of people becoming victim of poisonous gases, fire, floods, etc