

Geography

Chapter 1

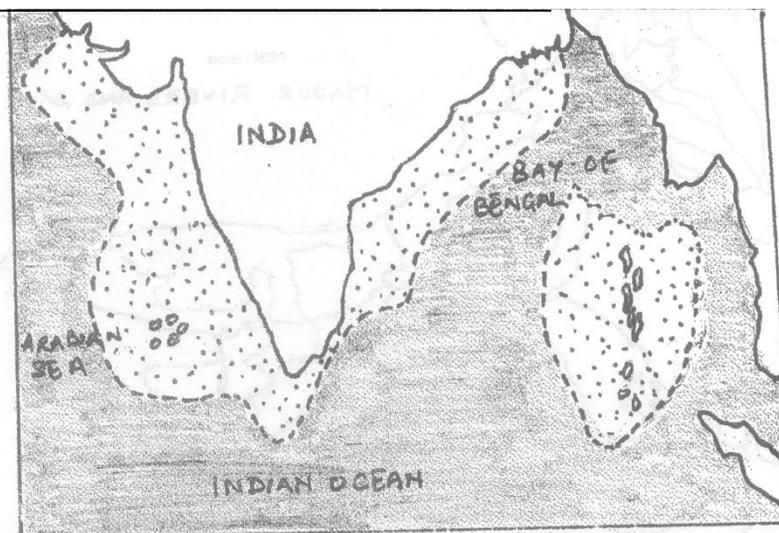
RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT

- Q1. What is a Resource?
 Q2. Classify resources on the basis of exhaustibility, ownership and status of development?
 Q3. What is Exclusive Economic Zone? How much is the Exclusive Economic Zone of India?
 Q4. What is meant by 'reserves'? How is it different from 'Stock'?
 Q5. List the problems caused by indiscriminate uses of resources?
 Q6. What is sustainable development?
 Q7. What is resource planning? What is the need for resource planning? Describe the three stages involved in resource planning.
 Q8. State the main aim of Agenda 21?
 Q9. Why is it necessary to conserve natural resources? Give two reasons.
 Q10. Study the following data carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Land features	Area covered (in %)
Plains	43
Mountains	30
Plateau	27

- Name the land feature, which occupies the highest surface area of India.
- Give two advantages of having the land feature you have mentioned in the previous question
- Why are mountains important for India .
- Of what economic importance is the plateau region to India?

Q11. The Exclusive Economic Zone



- Which lines mark the boundary of the Exclusive Economic Zone?
- Why is the Exclusive Economic Zone of India very narrow near the south-east coast?

- c) Name the mineral whose right of mining from the Zone of International Resources is being given to India.
- d) Name the zone marked in dark grey colour.

Q12. Define the term land use pattern. Mention the factors affecting it.

Q13. Compare the given data showing the land use pattern of India and answer the questions that follow

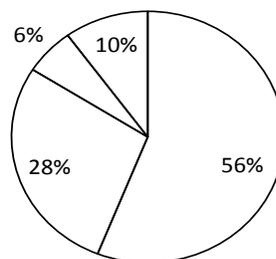
Categories of Use	General Land use Categories 1960-1961	General Land use Categories 2002-2003
Forest	18.11%	22.57%
Barren and Waste Land	12.01%	6.29%
Area under non-agricultural use	4.95%	7.92%
Permanent Pastures and Grazing Land	4.71%	3.45%
Area under Miscellaneous Tree Crops and Groves	1.50%	1.10%
Culturable Wasteland	6.23%	4.41%
Fallows other than Current Fallow	3.50%	3.82%
Current Fallow	3.73%	7.03%
Net Sown Area	45.26%	43.41%

- a) Name the two categories under which the area in use has increased/decreased .
- b) Which is the most satisfying feature of present land use pattern give one reason for it .
- c) Explain the term fallow land.
- d) What is fallowland other than current fallow?
- e) What does cultruable wasteland mean?
- f) What should be the desired percentage of forest in India and why?

Q14. Why is the net sown area over 80% in states like Punjab and Haryana and less than 10% in states like Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram?

Q 15.

India: Wasteland in 2000

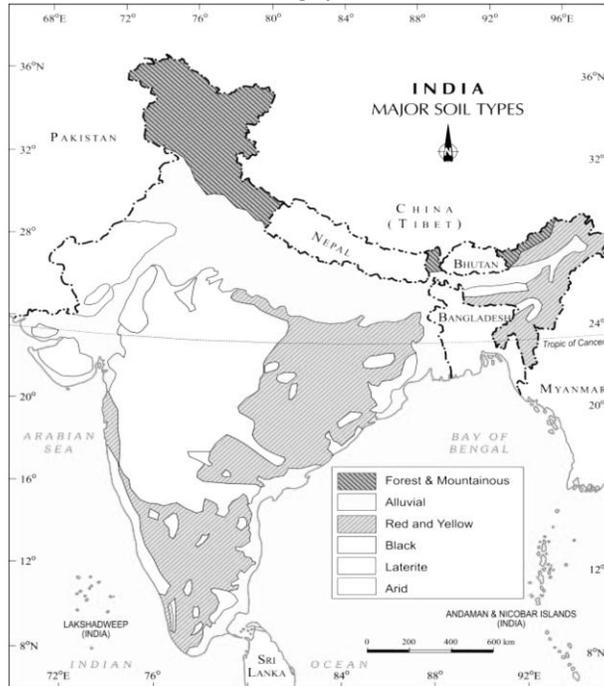


Study the above diagram and answer the following questions:

- a) How much is the area of wasteland in India? Calculate its % share in the total area of the country.

- b) Arrange the four types of wasteland according to their decreasing area percentages.
- c) Explain the human activities which are responsible for land degradation in India and also write against each activity the names of states where it is the main cause of land degradation.

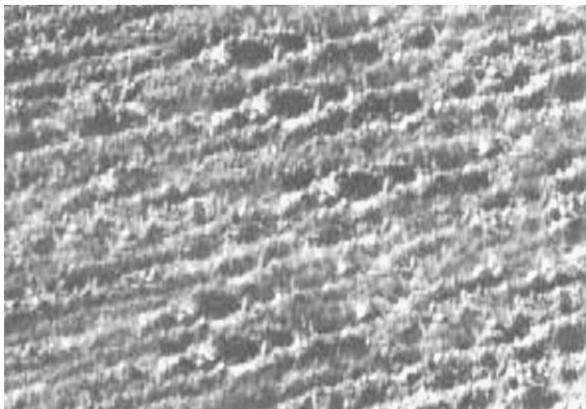
Q 16. Study the given map and answer the following questions:



- a) Which soil type covers the largest parts of the states of Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh?
- b) Name the crop with which the above soil type is related.
- c) Name the soil type which has a continuous spread in the east – west direction, covering larger areas of six states and also name the states.
- d) Which soil type has the maximum latitudinal extent and which one the minimum?
- e) Which soil type has the maximum longitudinal extent and which one the minimum?

Q17. Name the soil type shown in each of the two pictures 1 and 2 and also explain the basis of identifying each soil type.

1



2



Q18. Name the type of soil erosion shown in the given picture. How does it occur? Which region in India is known for this type of soil erosion?



Q19. Observe the given picture and answer the following questions:



- What does the given picture show?
- What effects would this activity have on land.
- Suggest a measure to control this problem.

Q20. The given pictures show a human induced land degrading activity. Answer the following questions:



- What is land degradation?
- What is the human activity shown in the given pictures?
- How does this activity cause degradation of land?

- Q21. What are some of the measures followed to control land degradation?
 Q22. What are some of the factors responsible for the formation of soil?
 Q23. On what basis are Indian soils classified?
 Q24. Write two characteristics of laterite soils.
 Q25. How are black soils formed? What are the main features of black soils? Name two states having large areas covered with black soils.
 Q26. What are badlands? Where are they commonly found in India?
 Q27. What is sheet erosion?
 Q28. What are the characteristics of khadar and bhangra soils?
 Q29. Name the methods of soil conservation shown in figures 1 and 2

Fig 1

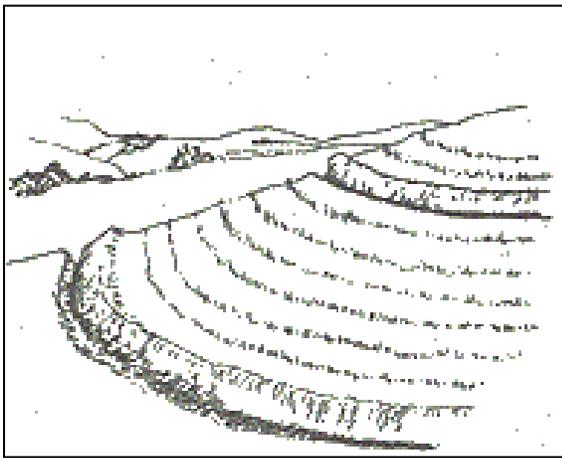
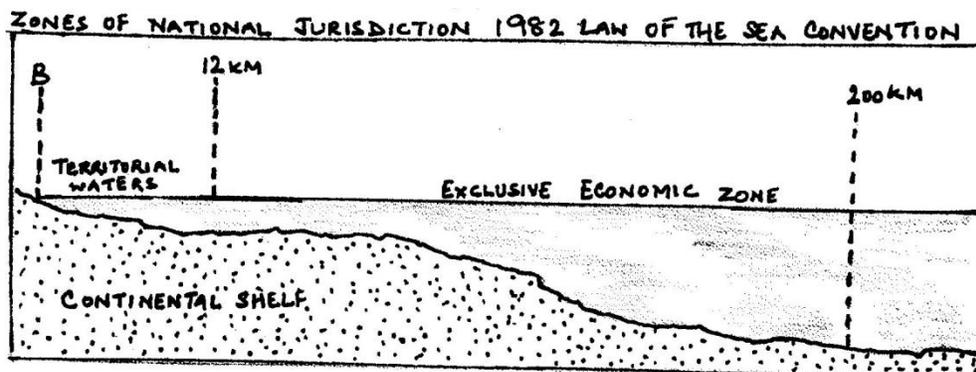


Fig 2



- Q30. Study the given diagram and answer the following questions



How do each of the following differ from each other

- a) Nautical mile b) Territorial waters c) Exclusive Economic Zone d) Zone of International Resources

Chapter 2

FOREST AND WILDLIFE

- Q1. What does biodiversity mean?
- Q2. How are Flora and Fauna interrelated to each other?
- Q3. What is biodiversity? Why is it important for humanity?
- Q4. What are endemic species? Give two examples to support your answer.
- Q5. Distinguish between the following:--
- a) endangered and extinct species
 - b) vulnerable and rare species
- Q6. What are the negative factors that cause such fearful depletion of flora and fauna?
- Q7. How have rural women suffered due to the depletion of forests in India?
- Q8. Forests and wildlife are vital to the quality of life and environment in the continent". Explain how.
- Q9. What were the provisions made by the Indian Wildlife Protection Act?
- Q10. What are the key aspects that Project Tiger touches upon? Why was this necessary?
- Q11. What is the difference between Reserved Forests and Protected Forests?
- Q12. What are unclassified forests? Where in India do we find them?
- Q13. With the help of some concrete examples show how local traditional communities have managed to conserve forests and wildlife in India.

Distinction Between National Park, Sanctuary and Biosphere Reserve		
National Park	Sanctuary	Biosphere Reserve
(i) Habitat for particular wild animal species.	Generally species-oriented such as citrus, pitcher plant, etc.	Hitched to the whole ecosystem, i.e., totality of all forms of life, i.e., ecosystem-oriented.
(ii) In India, most common average size is 100-500 sq km (in about 40 per cent cases) and 500-1000 sq km (about 15 per cent cases). The general size range is 0.04 to 3162 sq km.	Size range is 0.61 to 7818 sq km. Most common (in about 40 per cent) is 100-500 sq km. In 25 per cent, the size varies between 500 and 1000 sq km.	Size range over 5670 sq km.
(iii) Boundaries fixed by legislation.	Boundaries are not sacrosanct.	Fixed by legislation.
(iv) Except the buffer zone, no biotic interference.	Limited biotic interference.	Except the buffer zone, no biotic interference.
(v) Tourism permissible.	Permissible.	Normally not permissible.
(vi) Research and scientific management lacking.	Lacking.	Managed.
(vii) So far no attention to gene-pools and conservation.	So far no such attention.	Attention given.

Reserved Forests	Protected Forests	Unclassed Forests
(/) These are permanently earmarked either for production or other forest produce.	These are protected from any further depletion.	These consist of inaccessible forests or wastelands.
(//) More than 50% of the total forest land of India has been declared as reserved forests.	Almost 1 /3rd of the total forest area of India is called as the protected forest.	These consist of only 16% of the total forest areas of India.

(iii) These are controlled by the government.	These are controlled by the government.	These are owned by government and private individuals.
(/V) The forests of J & K, Andhra Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Maharashtra fall in this category.	The forests of Bihar, Haryana, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Odisha and Rajasthan fall under this category.	The forests of north-eastern states and parts of Gujarat fall under this category.

Chapter - 3

WATER RESOURCES

Q1. What is water scarcity and what are its main causes?

Q2. Observe the given pictures and answer the following questions:

1



2



- Scarcity of which resource is shown in Picture 1 and how is it shown? Suggest methods to reduce the scarcity of this resource.
- Name the Dam shown in Picture 2 and which feature of this dam is unique in the world?

Q3. What are dams and how do they help us in conserving and managing water?

Q4. Why have multipurpose projects and dams come under great opposition in recent years? Give six reasons.

Q5. Irrigation has changed the cropping pattern, ecological consequences, and social landscape of the country. Explain.

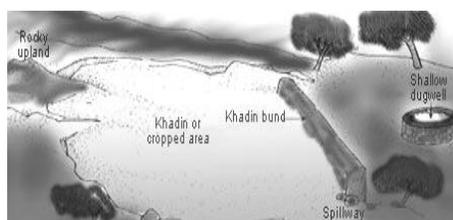
Q6. Discuss how rainwater harvesting in semi arid regions of Rajasthan is carried out?

These are pictures of some traditional methods of rainwater harvesting in India

Johads of Rajasthan



Khadins of Jaisalmer



Inundation canals



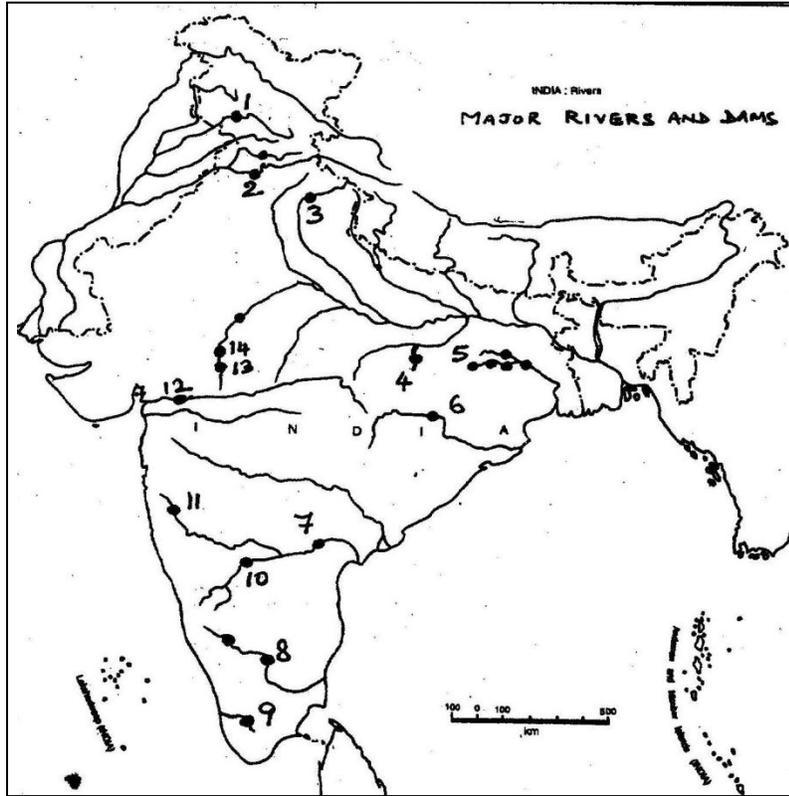
Q7. Define the following:-

- a) Palarpani. b) Guls and kuls. c) Tankas.

Q8. Discuss the qualitative aspect of water resources.

Q9. Why is it necessary to conserve and manage our water resources?

Q10. Name the dams numbered in the map and also write against each dam the name of the river on which it is built and the state where it is located.



Chapter 4

AGRICULTURE

The importance of agriculture to the country is best summed up by this statement: "If agriculture survives, India survives".



- Q1. "India is an agriculturally important country". Justify this statement.
- Q2. What is 'slash and burn' agriculture? Where in India is it still practiced? Name three primitive methods of cultivation practiced in this country. Name two crops grown with this method of farming.
- Q3. List two differences each between primitive subsistence farming and intensive subsistence farming.
- Q4. Why is commercial agriculture so called? Describe one type of commercial agriculture practiced in India.

Some facts you must know about the typical features related to Indian agriculture:

- a) *Indian agriculture is essentially monsoon based and not all agricultural areas have developed irrigation facilities.*
 - b) *Most of the Indian farmers are subsistence farmers, i.e they are poor and grow crops mainly for self sustenance. They rarely have any surplus to sell.*
 - c) *Most of the Indian farmers depend on animals to carry out agricultural activities and use old or primitive tools. Use of tractors and other mechanical implements are only used by rich farmers.*
 - d) *Most of the crops grown are food crops*
 - e) *Roads from villages (production areas) to urban areas (market) are not well developed and sometimes even cease to exist during the rains. In such cases there is heavy spoilage of perishable crops.*
 - f) *Storage facilities are also not well developed and often large quantities of crops get destroyed by pests and rodents or fungus.*
- Q5. What are the three cropping seasons in India? Name two crops that are grown in each of these seasons.

Q6. What are the climatic and soil conditions that are required for the cultivation of a) rice b) wheat?

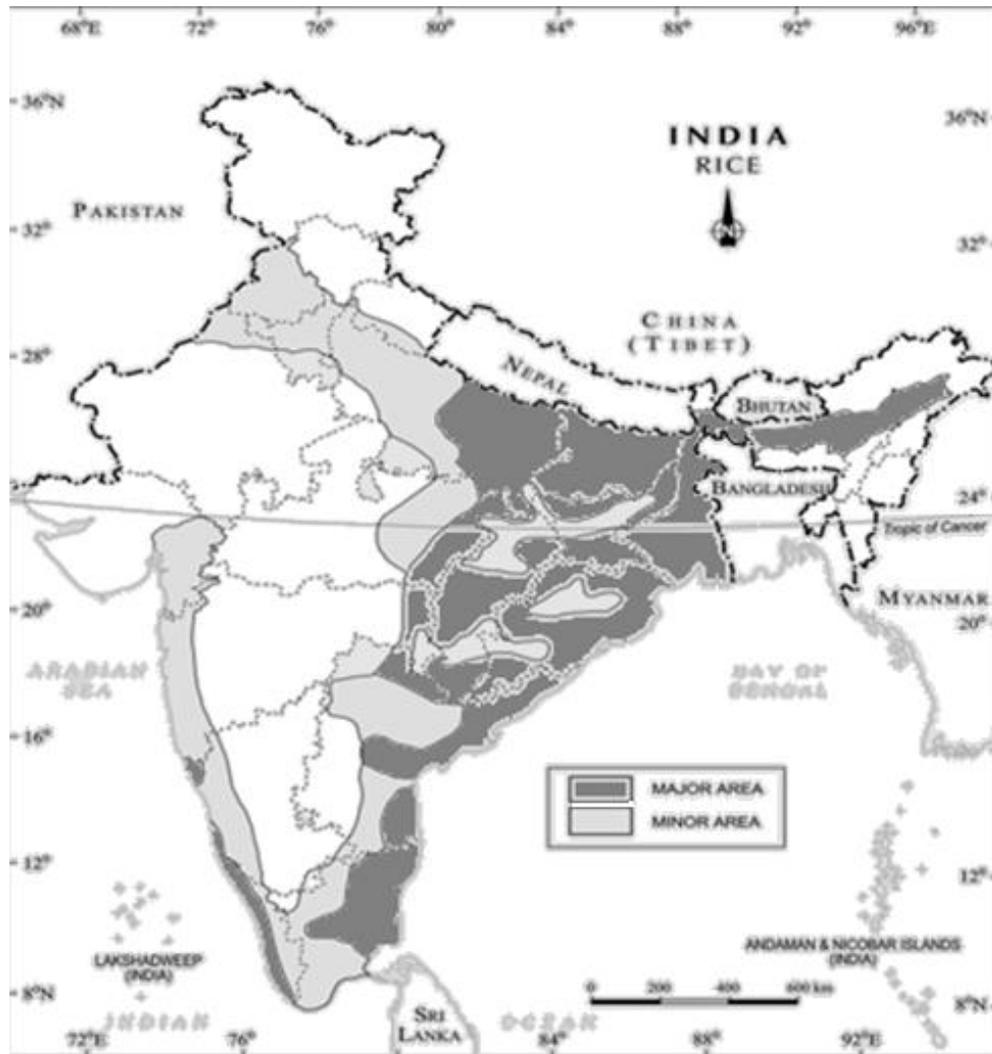
Name two states which are the largest producers of these crops.

Q7. What are the benefits of growing crops like jowar, bajra and ragi?

Q8. Why are pulses important?

Q9. Describe the growth conditions required for sugarcane. Other than sugar what are the other products of sugarcane?

Q10.



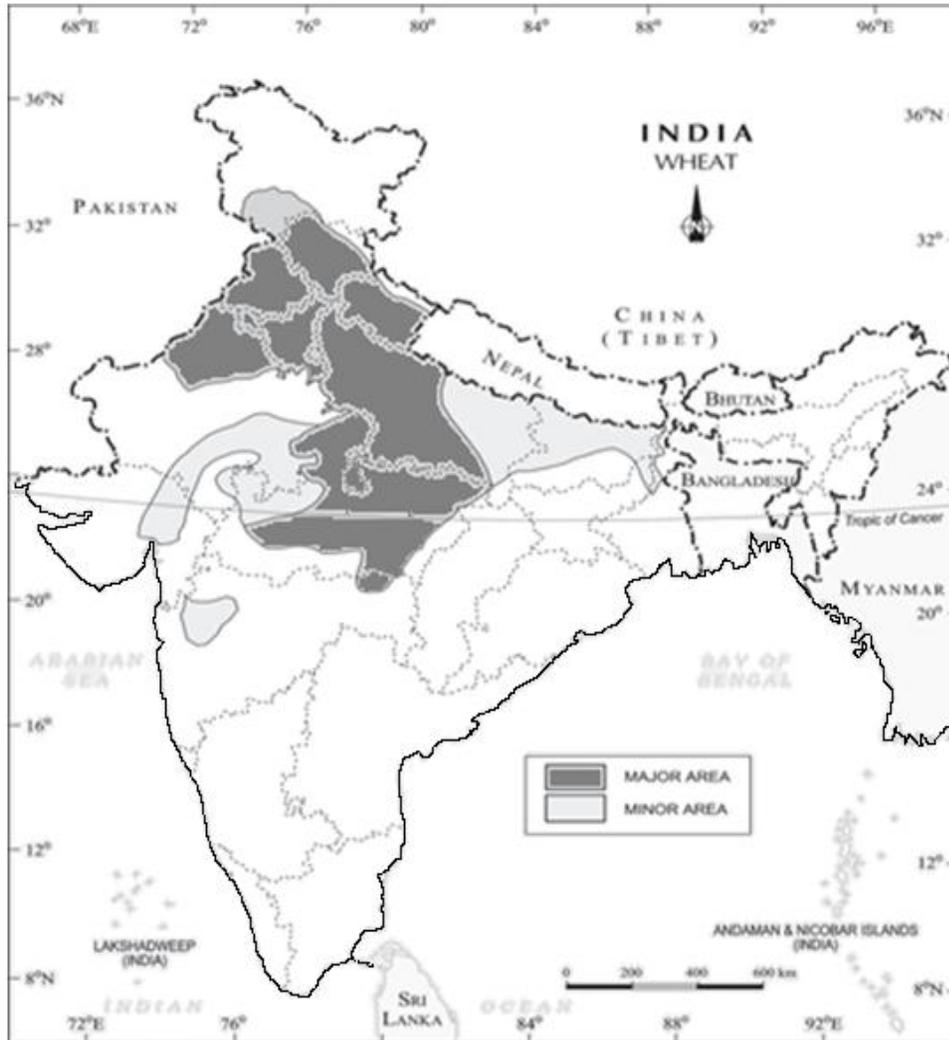
Share of States in Rice Production

Andhra Pradesh – 10%, Assam – 5%, Bihar – 7%, Orissa – 5%, Punjab – 12%, Tamil Nadu – 8%, Uttar Pradesh – 11%, West Bengal – 20%, Others – 22%

Explain the main features of the Crop shown in the above map, under the following heads or questions:

- Importance
- Cropping season
- Climatic requirements for its cultivation

- d. Three states whose entire parts are covered under Major Area and that of one state under Minor Area
- e. Why is the Major Area of the crop confined mainly in the eastern parts of the country, give reasons. Name five states in the decreasing order of their % share, which together contribute to 61% in the total crop production of the country.



Share of States in Wheat Production

Bihar	– 6%
Haryana	– 14%
Madhya Pradesh	– 7%
Punjab	– 22%
Rajasthan	– 8%
Uttar Pradesh	– 36%
Others	– 7%

Q11. Explain the main features of the crop (wheat) shown in the above map, under the following headings / questions:

- a. Importance
- b. Cropping season.
- c. Climatic requirements for its cultivation.
- d. Two states which are completely covered under Major Area
- e. Why are the major and minor areas of wheat mainly confined to the north-western parts of India? Give reasons.
- f. Name the four states in the decreasing order of their percentage shares which together contribute to 80% of the total wheat production of India.

Q12. Under which category of crops is 'Tea' listed? What are the conditions required for this crop to grow well? Tea bushes are kept to a height of 4ft by regular pruning of the bushes – why is this done?

Q13. Cotton cultivation in India has gained a lot of importance over the recent years. Why is this so? Which area in India grows maximum cotton?

Q14. These are some types of seeds India grows for oil. Answer the questions that follow:

Sunflower



Castor (Non edible)



Safflower



Soyabean



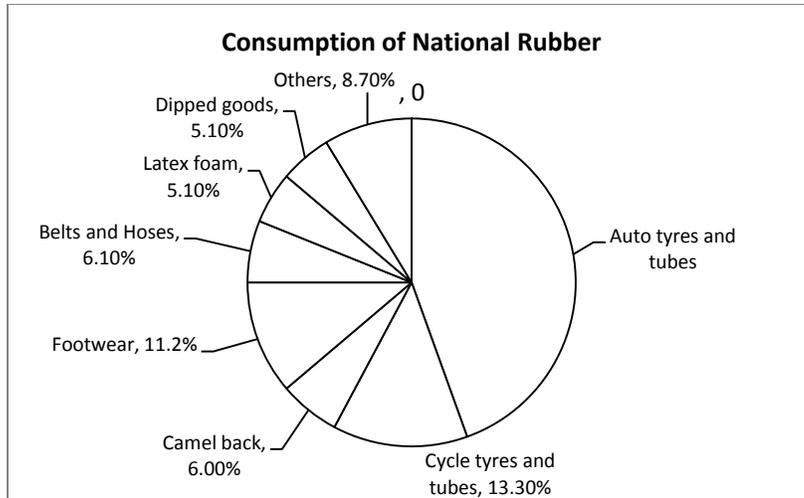
- What is India's position in the production of oilseeds?
- Other than cooking oil what are the other products obtained from oilseeds?
- Name four types of oilseeds grown in India.
- Name two states where oilseed production is the highest.

Q15. Study the following map and write against each crop, its category or type and name of the state which is its largest producer



Name of Crop	Category or type	Largest Producing State
Wheat		
Bajra		
Groundnut		
Rubber		
Jowar		
Sugarcane		
Cotton		
Rice		
Coffee		
Jute		
Ragi		

Q16. Study the given diagram and answer the following questions



- Which item consumes the largest part of natural rubber production and also find out its percentage share in the total consumption of natural rubber.
- Name the other two items which occupy second and third positions in the consumption of natural rubber.

Q17. "In India the right of inheritance has led to fragmentation of land holdings". What are the two most important problems associated with fragmentation?

Q18. What were the technical reforms introduced by the government in the field of agriculture?

Q19. What were the technical reforms introduced by the government for the benefit of farmers?

Q20. What are some of the imports made by the Government of India to modernize agriculture?

Q21. "Farmers are withdrawing their investment from agriculture causing a downfall in the employment in agriculture" - Why is this happening?

Q22. For a number of years now we have been reading about cases where farmers of different states have committed suicide. What do you think the reason could be? What kind of agriculture related alternative employment opportunities can you think about that could help farmers earn money?

MAJOR CROPS OF INDIA							
Sr No.	Name of Crop	Type of crop	Temperature requirements	Rainfall requirements	Soil requirements	Areas of Growth	Special Features
1.	Rice	Cereal crop (kharif – grows in the rainy season)	High above 25°C and high humidity	Above 100cms	Clayey, alluvial	West Bengal, North Eastern states specially Assam, coastal areas and in the deltas of rivers.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Staple food crop of a majority of Indians. 2. 2nd largest producer in the world. Largest producer state is West Bengal. 3. Needs plenty of water. 4. Grows with the help of irrigation in areas of less rainfall like Punjab.
2.	Wheat	Cereal crop (rabi – winter crop)	15 ^o C – 20 ^o C cool growing season with bright sunshine for ripening	50 – 75cms	Silt, clay and loamy soils	Main growing areas – Ganga - Satluj plains of North India and black soil regions of the Deccan. Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, MP and Maharashtra.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Second most important cereal crop 2. Largest producers are Punjab Haryana and Uttar Pradesh.
3.	Millets (jowar, bajra, ragi)	Cereal crop (kharif) Jowar Bajra Ragi	27 ^o C – 32 ^o C	50 – 75cms	Grows in poor quality alluvial or loamy soils Sandy soils and shallow black soils Red, black, sandy, loamy and shallow black soils	 Largest producer is Maharashtra Rajasthan is the largest producer, Uttar Pradesh Largest producer is Karnataka, Tamil Nadu	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Also known as "dry crops" or coarse grains. 2. No irrigation only rain water used. 3. Have very high nutritional value 4. India is first in the world in millets production. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Third most important cereal crop 2. Is mainly rain fed and hardly needs irrigation rich in iron, calcium, other micro nutrients and roughage.
4.	Maize	Cereal crop (Kharif)	21°C – 27°C		Old alluvial soils.	Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Bihar	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Is used both as food as well as fodder crop. 2. Also grown in Bihar as a rabi crop. 3. Increased production is due to use of HYV seeds increased fertilizers and irrigation.

Sr No.	Name of Crop	Type of crop	Temperature requirements	Rainfall requirements	Soil requirements	Areas of Growth	Special Features
5.	Pulses	Food crops (all kinds of dals – moong, masur, arhar, urad, gram, peas) – rabi and kharif		Mainly grows during the rainy season		Grows all over the country but major producers are Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. High in proteins 2. They are leguminous and give fertility to the soil therefore grown in rotation with other crops. 3. Need less moisture 4. Pulses are also imported to India
6.	Sugarcane	Cash crop	21°C – 27°C	75cms to 100cms. Irrigation needed in low rainfall areas.	Can be grown on a variety of soils	Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Haryana UP is the largest producer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Is a tropical as well as sub tropical crop. 2. Needs manual labour from sowing to harvesting. 3. India is the second largest producer in the world. 4. Is the main source of sugar. 5. Other products are jaggery (gur), khandsari and molasses.
7.	Oilseeds	Both Rabi and Kharif crop				Andhra Pradesh (groundnut), Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. India is the largest producer in the world. 2. Main oilseeds produced are – groundnut, mustard, soyabean, sesame, castor, linseed, sunflower. 3. Most are edible and produced for extracting cooking oil. 4. Some are also used for making soap, cosmetics and ointments
8.	Tea	Beverage crop			Deep fertile well drained soils rich in humus and organic matter	Hills of Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri districts of West Bengal, Assam, Tamil Nadu and Kerala.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Grown in plantations on slopes of hills. 2. Grows well both in tropical and sub tropical climates. Needs warm and moist but frost free climate throughout the year. 3. Frequent showers good for growth of new leaves. 4. Is a labour intensive industry and needs cheap and skilled labour. 5. Processing is done within the garden itself. 6. India is the largest producer and exporter of tea in the world.

Sr No.	Name of Crop	Type of crop	Temperature requirements	Rainfall requirements	Soil requirements	Areas of Growth	Special Features
9.	Coffee	Beverage Crop				In the Nilgiri and Baba Budan Hills in Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. known in the world for its good quality. 2. Arabica variety is produced here. 3. Grows on slopes.
10.	Cotton	Cash crop (kharif)	High temp and bright sunshine during growth	Light rainfall	Black soils	In the drier regions of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Punjab and Haryana, Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. India is the original home of the cotton plant. 2. One of the main raw materials for the cotton textile industry 3. Needs 210 frost free days and about 6 to 8 months to mature. 4. India is the third largest producer in the world. 5. Can also grow with irrigation.
11.	Jute	Fiber crop	High temperature for growth	170 – 250 cms	Well drained fertile soils of the flood plains where soil is renewed every year	West Bengal, Assam, Bihar and Orissa	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Also known as "Golden Fibre" because of its colour. 2. Used for making gunny bags, mats, ropes, yarn, carpets. 3. Cost of production is high hence is facing stiff competition from the synthetic fibre industry.
12.	Rubber	Cash crop	Above 25°C	More than 200cms		Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Is an equatorial crop. 2. Is an important industrial raw material. 3. India is 5th among natural rubber producers of the world.

CLASS X GEOGRAPHY PROJECT**TASK:**

Prepare a report on a resource exhibiting its importance and need for conservation. Out of the given resources pick up one resource of your choice water/mineral/forests/ wildlife. This report is an individual activity.

CONTENT:

- *Which resource am I?
- *Type of a resource
- *Importance of the resource
- *Availability of the resource
- *Area of depletion
- *Measures to conserve it

ASSESSMENT CRITERION:

- *Correction of information –
- *Identifying the importance of the resource –
- *Problem of resource depletion –
- *Means of conservation –
- *Overall presentation –

MARKS

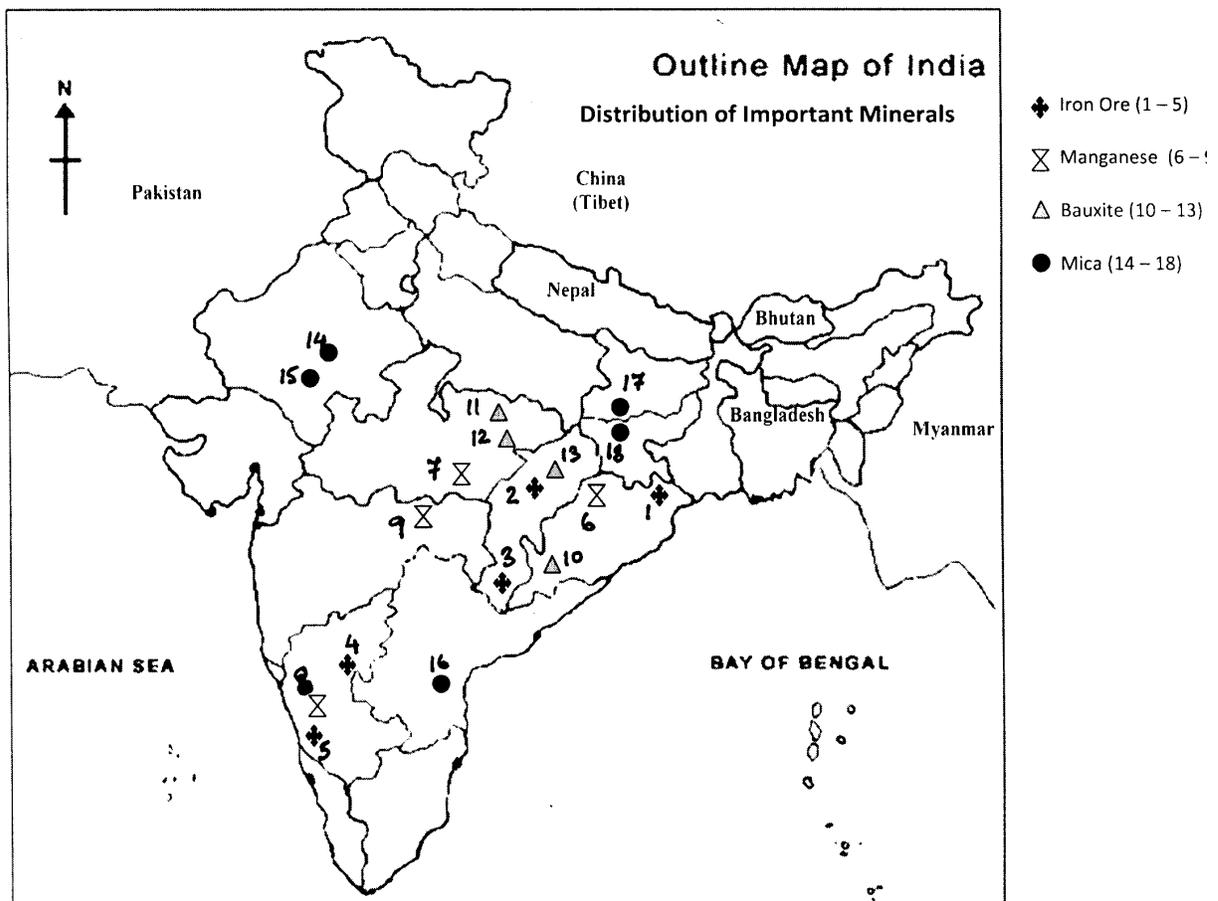
- 2 marks

REQUIREMENT-The total length of the project will not be more than **15-20 pages**. The project report should be on **A4** size sheets. The project report will be **handwritten** and credit will be awarded to original drawings, illustrations and creative use of material.

Chapter 5

MINERAL AND ENERGY RESOURCES

- Q1. What is a mineral?
- Q2. Why are minerals found in varied forms in nature?
- Q3. What are the different modes of occurrence of minerals?
- Q4. How are metallic minerals classified?
- Q5. What is Rat-Hole mining? What kind of mineral are obtained with the help of this type of mining? Where in India is it done?
- Q6. Identify the mining centres shown in the given map and complete the following table:

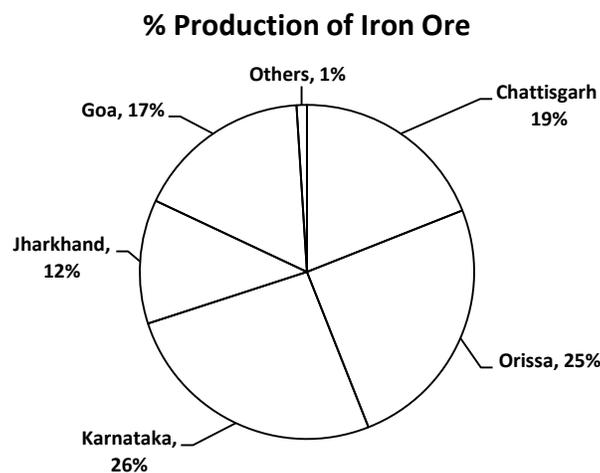


Mining Centre	State	Mining Centre	State	Mining Centre	State
Iron Ore		Manganese		Bauxite	
1.		6.		10.	
2.		7.		11.	
3.		8.		12.	
4.		9.		13.	
5.					

Mica	
14.	
15.	
16.	
17.	
18.	

Q7. Describe the distribution of iron ore in India.

Q8. The following diagram shows percentage distribution of iron ore in India. Observe the diagram carefully and answer the following questions:



- Which state has the maximum output of iron ore?
- What is the production of iron ore from Orissa? What quality of ore does it produce?
- Which region of Karnataka produces maximum ore?
- Which mine in Karnataka has the largest deposits of iron ore in the world?
- How is the ore from this mine transported to the port? Which port handles its export?

Q9. What are the uses of manganese. Which state is the largest producer of manganese ores in India?

Q10. What are the beneficial properties of copper? Name two copper producing areas of India.

Q11. What is alumina? Why is aluminium an important metal?

Q12. Why is mica said to be indispensable to the electrical and electronics industry? Which region in India is its leading producer?

Q13. Mining is said to be a hazardous both to humans and the environment. What are the reasons for this?

Q14. How is grading of coal done? What are the different types of coal. Name the major coal producing belts of India.

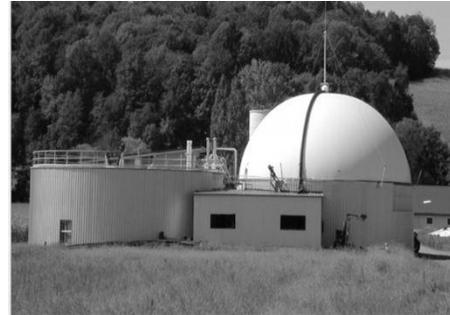
Q15. Why are heavy Industries and thermal power stations located on or near coalfields?

Q16. In what type of geological area are oilfields generally located? Which region of India produces maximum petroleum? Where is India's oldest oilfield located?

- Q17. Why is Natural Gas considered to be an environment friendly fuel? Which is India's longest gas pipeline? Which places does it connect? Which industries are key users of Natural Gas?
- Q18. What are the benefits of hydro electricity over thermal electricity?
- Q19. "Solar energy has a bright future in India". Justify the statement.
- Q20. What is a wind farm? Name two states where such farms are located.
- Q21. The following pictures show both traditional and modern biogas plants in India. Answer the questions that follow



A rural biogas plant



A modern biogas plant

- What is used to make this gas?
 - Who makes these plants?
 - How do these plants benefit the farmer?
 - Name one state where such plants are used extensively.
- Q22. As responsible citizens how can we do our bit to conserve energy?

Chapter 6

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

- Q1. What is manufacturing? Why is it considered the backbone of development in the country?
 Q2. "Agriculture and industry are not exclusive of each other. They move hand in hand". Explain
 Q3. What are "agglomeration economies"?
 Q4. Name various physical and human factors for the location of an industry.
 Q5. How are industries classified on the basis of source of raw material and on the basis of ownership?

Some important facts

1. Raw Cotton after picking



1. Raw Cotton after picking

2. Cotton put in bales for sending to the factory



2. Cotton put in bales for sending to the factory

3. Spinning mills where thread is made



3. Spinning mills where thread is made



4. A powerloom



5. A handloom

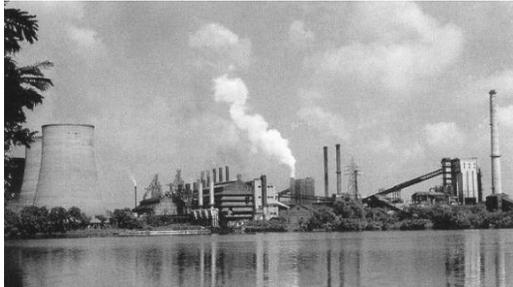
Cotton textile industry

There are several thousand factories which have five to ten looms. 90 % of the cotton cloth is produced in decentralized sector other than mills. It provides employment to thousands of workers all over the country. Cotton and other facilities are available everywhere. So to provide employment and make availability of cloth at all places, it is necessary to keep the mill sector loomage lower than powerloom and handloom.

- Q6. Discuss the factors that lead to the localization of cotton textile industry in Gujarat - Maharashtra belt.
 Q7. Why did our traditional cotton textile industry suffer a setback in the colonial period?
 Q8. Why do many of our spinners export cotton yarn while apparel / garment manufacturers import fabric?
 Q9. Why is it important for our country to keep the mill sector loomage lower than power loom and hand loom?
 Q10. Discuss the problems faced by cotton textile industry.

- Q12. What are the factors responsible for localization of jute mills around the Hugli basin?
 Q13. What are the various problems faced by jute textile industry?
 Q14. In recent years there is a tendency for the sugar mills to shift and concentrate in southern and western states. Give three reasons.

Iron and steel industry



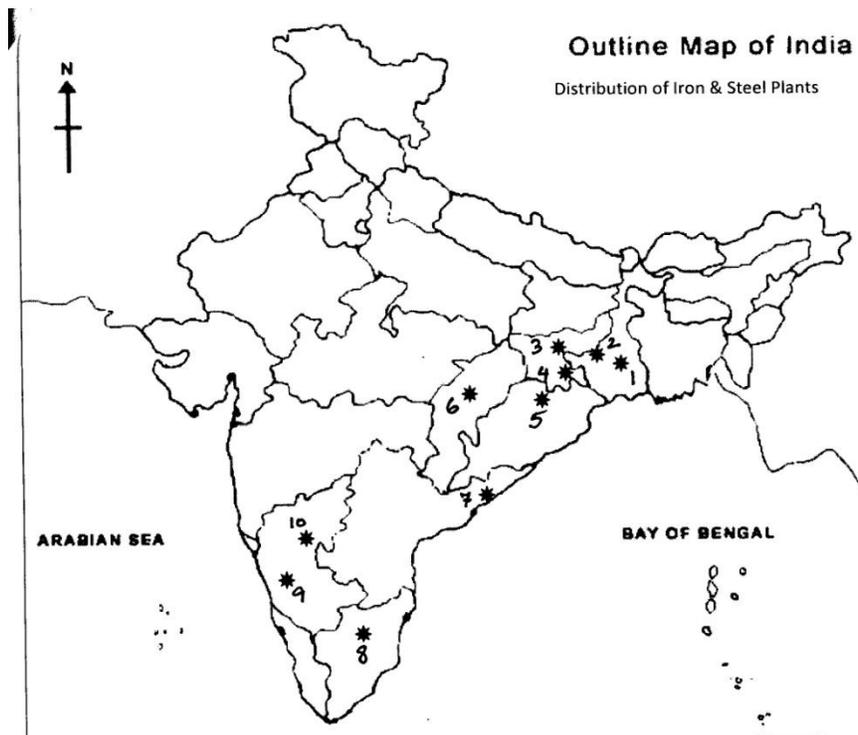
Indian Iron and Steel Co. Burnpur (West Bengal)



Jindal Steel – Hissar (Haryana)

Integrated steel plants are large. They handle everything in one complex – from putting together raw material to steel making, rolling and shaping. There are 10 primary integrated steel plants in India. A few are iron and steel company Burnpur, Bhilai, Raurkela, Durgapur etc. Mini steel plants are smaller, have electric furnaces, use steel scrap and sponge iron. They have re-rollers that use steel ingots as well. They produce mild and alloy steel. There are about 200 mini steel plants in India. Jindal Steel is one such example

- Q15. How are integrated steel plants different from mini steel plants?
 Q16. Chota Nagpur plateau region has the maximum concentration of iron and steel plants. Mention the factors that facilitated this.



Q17. Study the given map and answer the following questions:

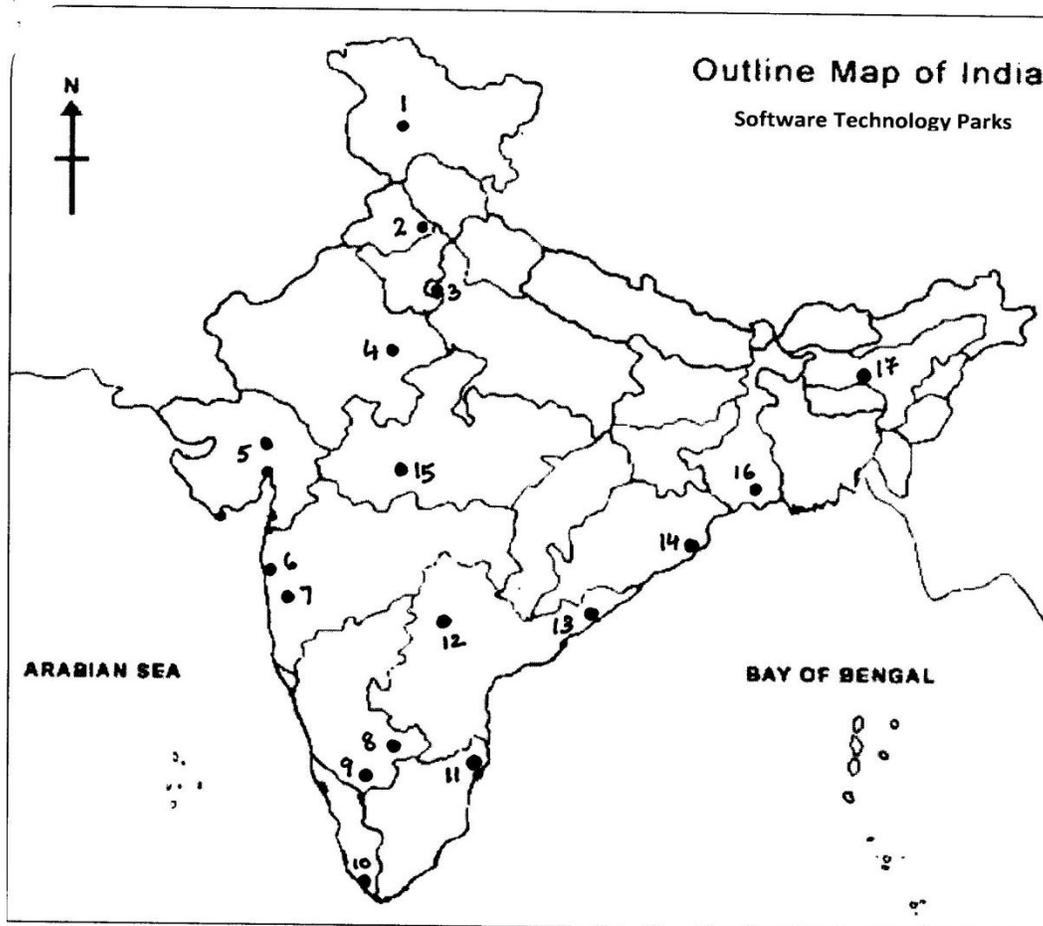
- Name the Iron and Steel plant and the state in which it is located as is marked from 1-10.
- Which Iron and Steel plant is in the Private Sector? Name the company which owns it.
- Name the Iron and Steel plants which have been set up in collaboration with the Soviet Union, Germany and UK separately.
- Explain the most important reasons for establishing the five Iron and Steel plants, SrNos 1-5 in close proximity to one another.

Q18. Give the properties and uses of aluminium.

Q19. Describe the main features of chemical industry.

Q20. How has green revolution helped in expansion of fertilizer plants?

Q21. Study the given map and answer the given questions:



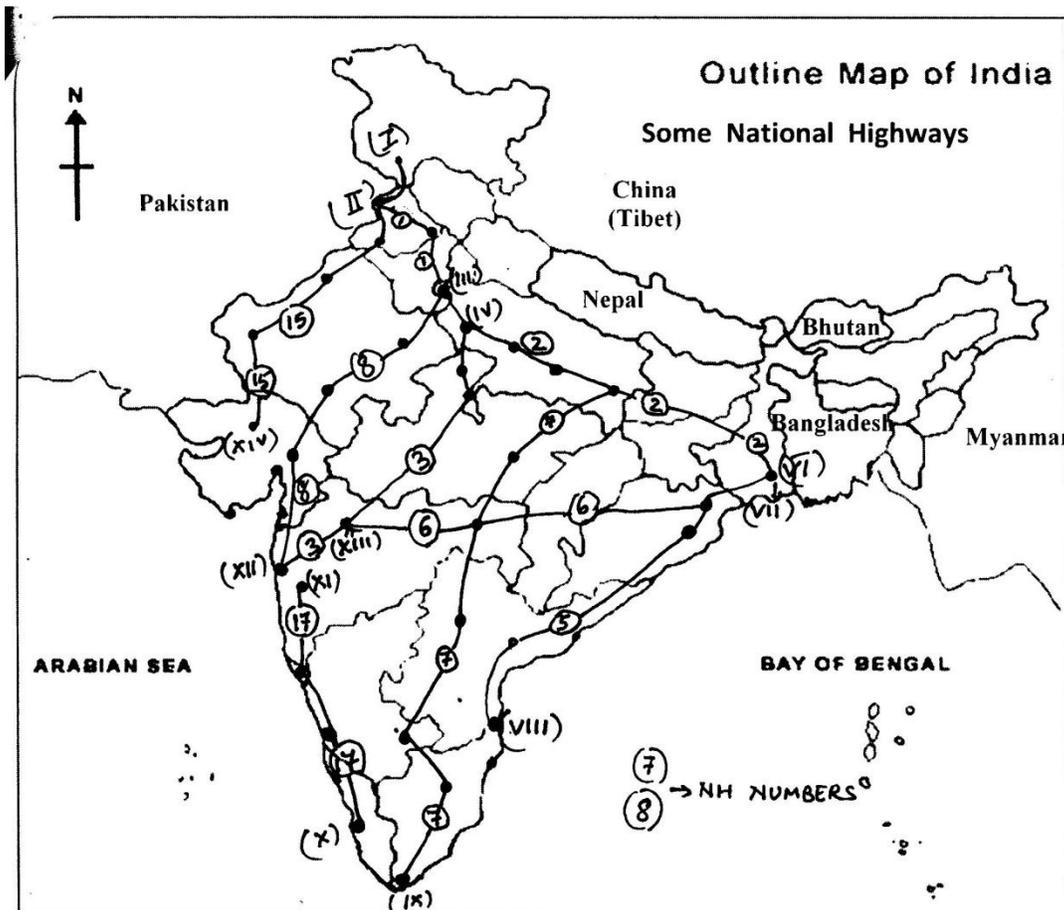
- According to their serial numbers name the software technology parks and the state in which they are located.
- Which city is known as the capital of electronic industry of India?
- Name the important products of the electronic industry, i.e Information Technology Industry.
- Explain the encouraging features of the IT industry of India.

Q22. How do industries pollute the environment? Describe the method of treatment of Industrial effluents?

Chapter 7

LIFELINES OF NATIONAL ECONOMY

- Q1. What is transport? What is the need for transport? What are the three modes of transport?
 Q2. How does road transport score over rail transport?
 Q3.

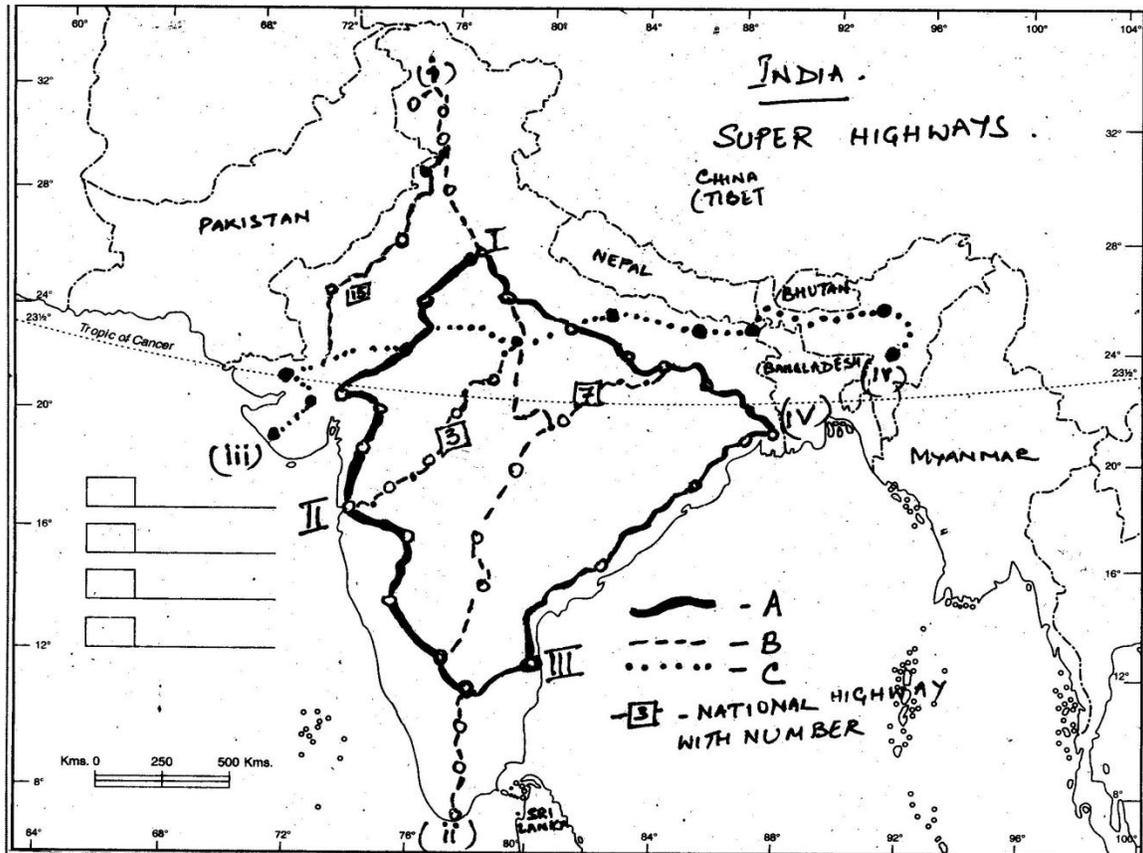


- a) Name the two National Highways which jointly were known as GT Road or Sher Shah Suri Marg in the past. Which of them passes through four states? Name these states
 b) Name the National Highway which has one of the following characteristics
 i) Located very near to the Pakistan border.
 ii) Longest in length
 iii) Runs parallel to the east coast.
 iv) Runs in the east – west direction through the middle of the country.
 v) Name the terminal cities given in Roman numbers through which these highways pass.

Q4. Name the places that are connected by a) The Golden Quadrilateral and b) North-South and East-West Corridor? What is the major objective of having these Super Highways?

Q5. What are the basic differences between National Highways and State Highways?

Q6.



- Name the three different Super Highways shown in the map by symbols A, B and C.
- Name the four mega cities I to IV linked by Highway A.
- Name the terminal cities of each of the Super Highways B and C.
- Explain the main features of these highways.

Q7. This picture shows roads in the mountains. Answer the questions that follow:



- Which organization is responsible for building roads in this kind of area?

- b) When was this organization established and why?
 c) Why are these roads so important to our Nation?

Q8. Define road density.

Q9. What are the problems faced by road transportation?

Some facts and terms you should know about the railways.

1. The term **gauge** is used to explain the distance between two rails on a railway track
2. Trains using the **narrow gauge** are no longer used for extensive passenger travel since they are slow and uncomfortable and prone to accidents. The only narrow gauge trains found in India are the Toy Train of Darjeeling, The train between Coimbatore to Ooty, and the Himalayan Queen to Shimla
3. **Metre gauges** are now being converted to broad gauge and most of the work has been completed to have a system of **uniguage** for railways.
4. **Broad gauges** can carry heavier load, ensures faster movement of rail traffic, are safer and less accident prone.

Q10. Study the data on India: Railway Track and answer the questions that follow:

Gauge in Metres	Route(Km)	Running Track (Km)	Total Track (Km)
Broad Gauge (1,676)	46,807	66,754	88,547
MetreGauge (1,000)	13,209	13,976	16,489
Narrow Gauge (0,762 & 0.610)	3,124	3,129	3,450
Total	63,221	83,859	1,08,486

- a) Which of the three gauges has the maximum total track length?
- b) Which of the three gauges has the least total track length?
- c) What is the distance between the rails of the broad gauge and the metre gauge?
- d) What do the following terms mean? A) Route length b) Running track

The following table gives you the 17 Railway zones of India along with their Headquarters

	Railway Zones	Headquarters
1	Northern Railway	Delhi
2	North Eastern Railway--	Gorakhpur
3	Northeast Frontier Railway--	Maligaon (Guahati)
4	Eastern Railway	Kolkata
5	South Eastern Railway	Kolkata
6	South Central Railway	Secundrabad
7	Southern Railway	Chennai
8	Central Railway	Mumbai
9	Western Railway	Mumbai

10	South Western Railway	Hubli
11	North Western Railway	Jaipur
12	West Central Railway	Jabalpur
13	North Central Railway	Allahabad
14	South East Central Railway--	Bilaspur
15	East Coast Railway--	Bhubaneshwar
16	East Central Railway	Hajipur
17	Konkan Railway	Navi Mumbai

Q11. What is the importance of railways in India?

Q12. Study the map given below and answer the following questions:



- Name six states, in a sequence from north to south, through which the railway route along the western coast passes and also name the stations of each state.
- Name the four cities (stations) in which the Headquarters of different Railway Zones, named after primary directions, lie. Mention the name of the Railway Zone.

Q13. "The northern plains have a larger network of railways than the mountain regions". Why?

Q14. Enumerate the problems faced by our railways.

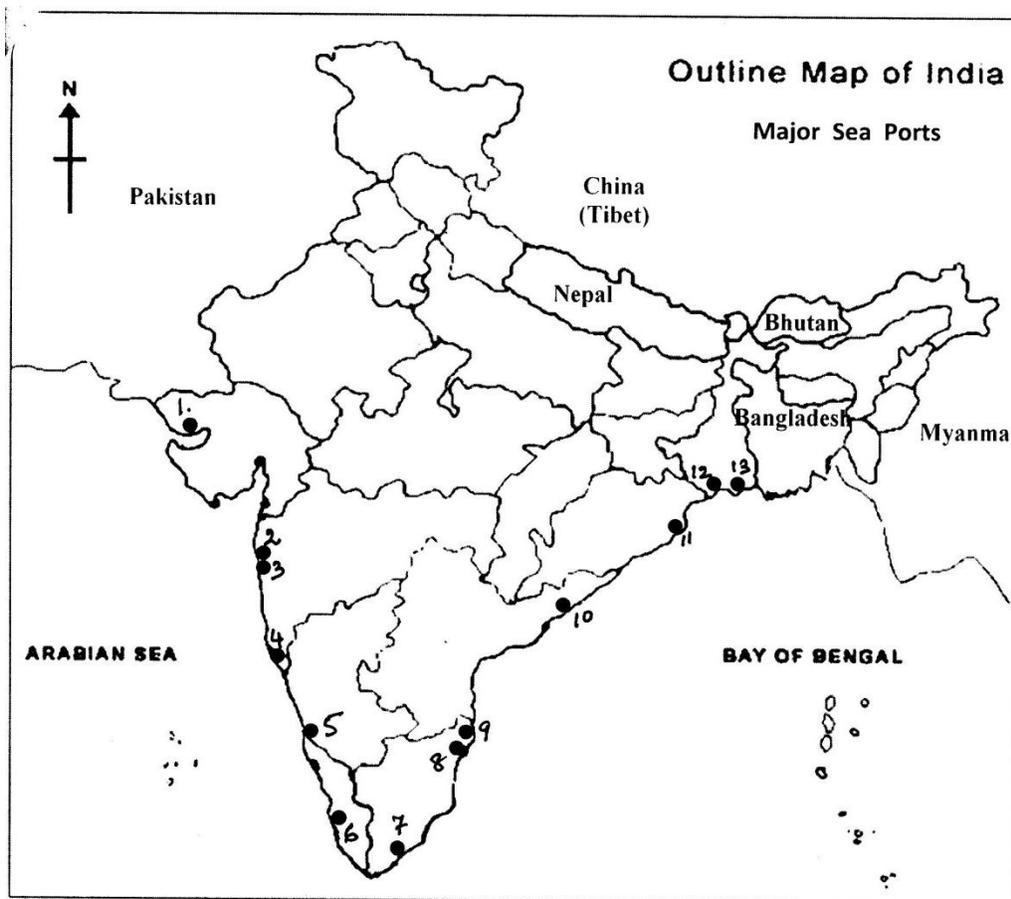
Q15. What are pipelines used for? What are the two main benefits of having pipelines? Name the longest pipeline of India and the major places it goes through.

Q16. Why should the use of inland waterways be encouraged? Give two reasons. Name two inland waterways of India

Q17. What are the important features of the following ports of India: Be very brief.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| a) Kandla port | b) Mumbai port | c) Jawaharlal Nehru Port | d) Marmagao |
| e) New Mangalore | f) Kochi | g) Tuticorin | h) Chennai |
| i) Vishakhapatnam | j) Paradip | k) Kolkata | l) Haldia |

Q18. Study the given map and answer the following questions:



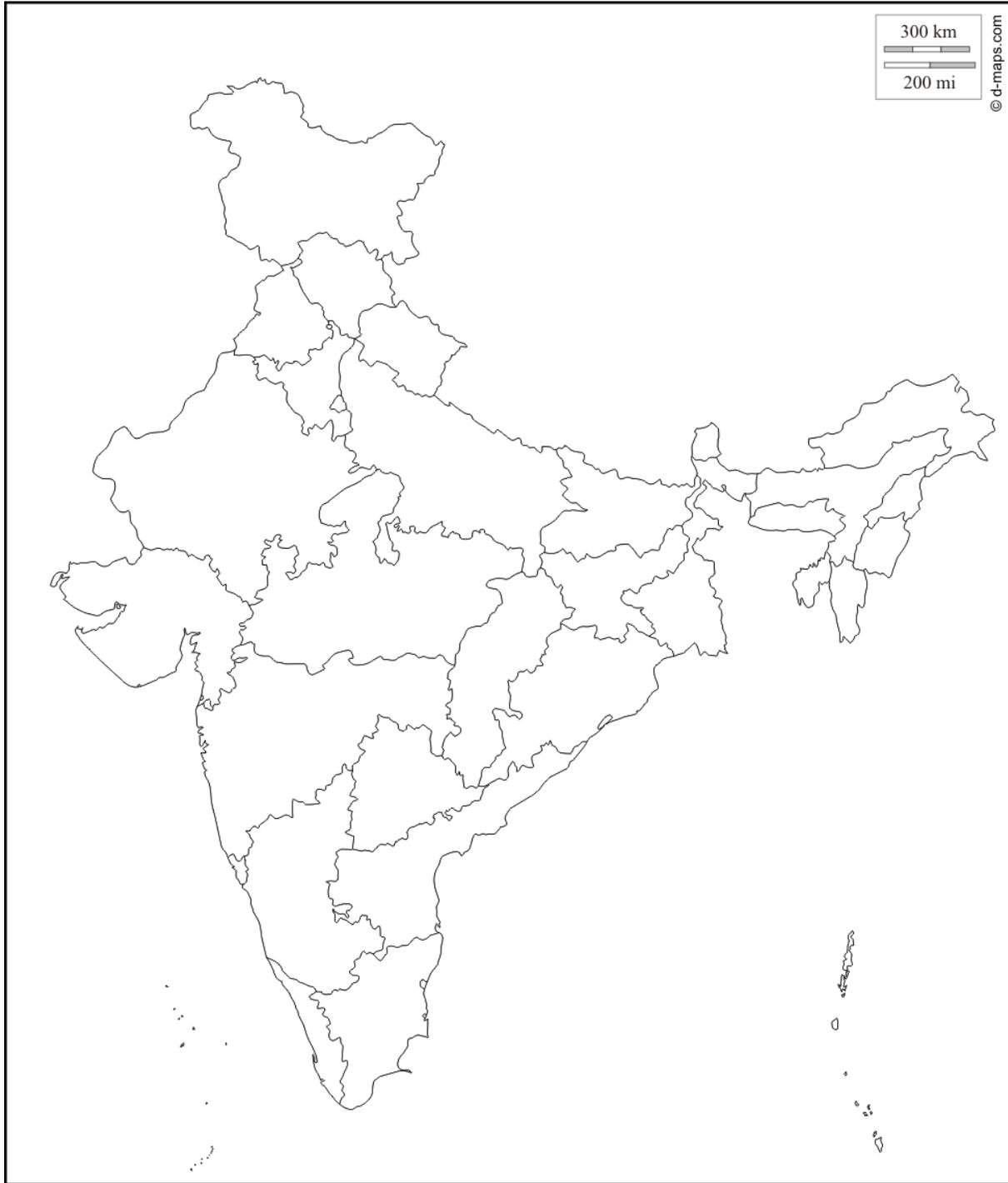
- Name the major sea ports and the state they are in.
- Name the sea ports which have been developed to ease the volume of trade on each of the following ports: Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata.
- Some characteristics of ports are given to you. Name the port to which the following characteristics are related.

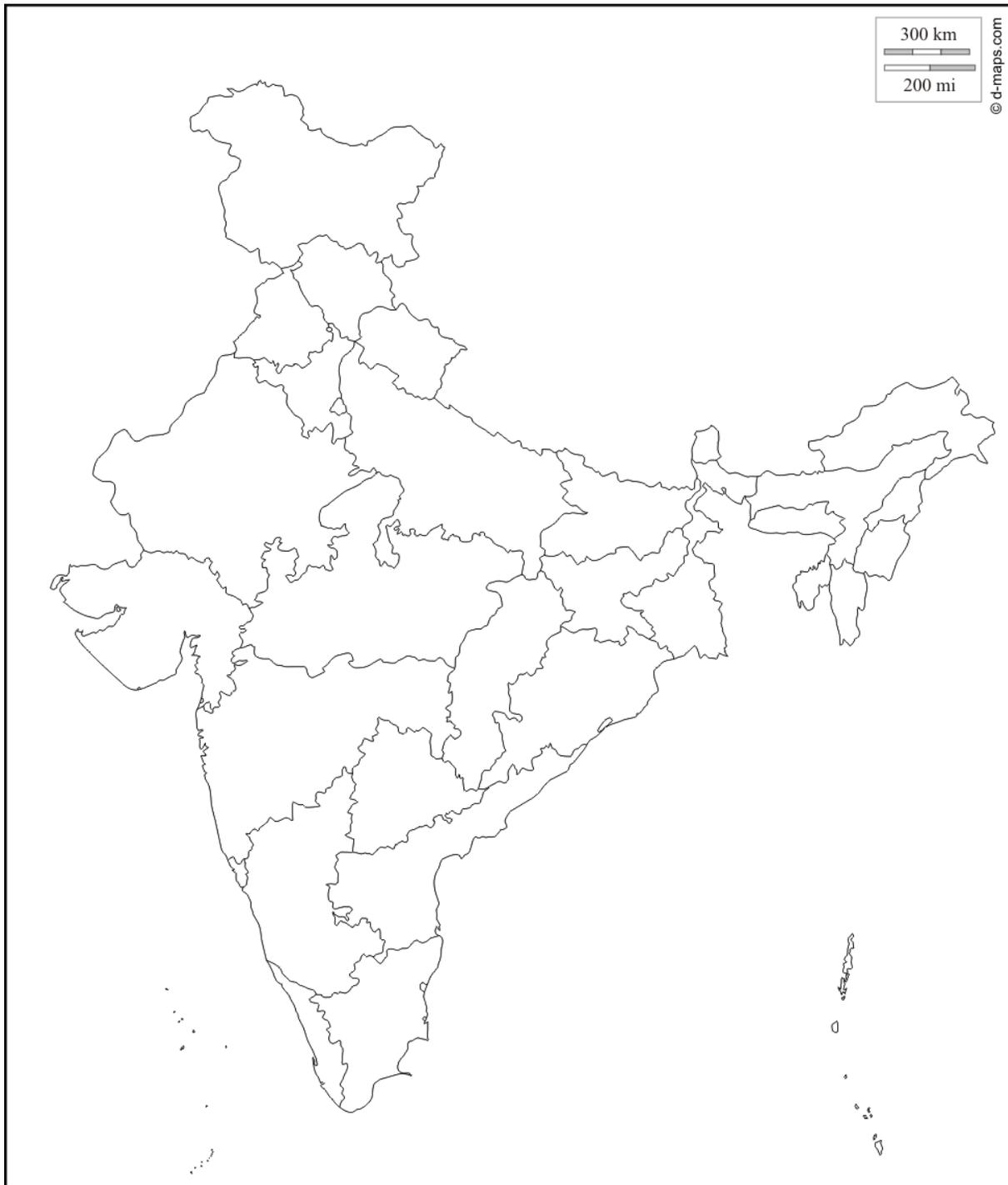
i) Tidal port	ii) Biggest port	iii) largest iron ore exporting port	iv) oldest artificial port
v) deepest land locked port	vi) inland river port.		

- Q22. Distinguish between personal communication and mass communication.
- Q23. Write a short note on the importance of the telecom network in India.
- Q24. What does STD facility mean? How is it useful?
- Q25. In how many dialects are newspapers published in India? What type of communication do they come under? In which languages are the largest number of newspapers published?
- Q26. What is trade? Which type of trade is considered to be an economic barometer and why?
- Q27. What is balance of trade? Distinguish between favourable and unfavourable balance of trade?
- Q28. Name the important commodities that India imports and exports?
- Q29. What is the importance of tourism to India?











Practice Paper for Term 1

Time: 3 Hrs.

Max.

Marks: 80

- ✘ This question paper has 4 printed sides.
✘ There are 29 questions in this question paper.

General Instructions

1. There are 29 questions in all. All questions are compulsory.
2. Marks for each question are indicated against the question.
3. Questions from serial number 1 to 10 are 1mark questions.
Answers of these questions may be from one word to one sentence each.
4. Questions from serial number 11 to18 are 3 marks questions.
Answers of these questions may be given in 60-80 words each.
5. Questions from serial number 19 to 28 are 4 marks questions.
Answer of these questions may be given in 80-100 words each.
6. Question No. 29 is on map work. Attach the map inside your answer book.

Q.1 Name any one novel written by MunshiPremchand and mention one striking feature of the novel. 1

OR

Q.2 Why did the rural folk readily accept jobs offered to them by the merchants?
Mention any 2 novels that promoted a pan Indian feeling. 1

OR

- Mention any 2 strategies adopted by publishing houses to popularise the novel.
- Q.3 What is Sericulture ? 1
- Q.4 What type of soil is found along the west coast ? Give a feature of this type of soil. 1
- Q.5 What are Vulnerable Species ? Give an example. 1
- Q.6 What is Gross Sown Area? 1
- Q.7 Name one state each formed on the basis of linguistic or ethnic composition in India. 1
- Q.8 What is meant by the sexual division of labour or define gender. 1
- Q.9 What do you understand by the term 'unemployment'? 1
- Q.10 What is Public distribution System? 1
- Q.11 TitashEkti Nadir Naam was an epic novel written in the 20th century. Who was its author?. How was the author able to give such a vivid account of the community? Mention any 2 features of the novel. 3

OR

- Classify novels giving examples.
- Q.12 What was the condition of the Indian weavers after 1850? 3
- Q.13 Differentiate between a gomastha and a jobber . 3

OR

- What were the different features of the Bengali novel that interested the common man?
- Q.14 Read the following passage and answer the questions given below it: 3

“Dear children , don’t read these novels , don’t even touch them. Your life will be ruined. You will suffer disease and ailments. Why did the good Lord make you? to wither away at a tender age? To suffer in disease? To be despised by your brothers, relatives and those around you? No. No. You must become mothers: you must lead happy lives; this is the divine purpose. You. Who were born to fulfil this sublime goal, should ruin your life by going crazy after the despicable novels.”

- a. Analyse the message given by the writer to children
- b. Name the woman novelist of the early nineteenth century who wrote against the traditional role of women as wives and mothers.
- Q.15 Differentiate between federal and unitary forms of government. Give examples. 3

OR

- How has the era of coalitions encouraged accommodation of diverse views?
- Q.16 Explain the 3 factors that are crucial in deciding the outcome of politics of social division. 3
- Q.17 Classify sectors of economy on the basis of nature of work done ? Give examples. 3
- Q.18 What is the main criterion used by the World bank in classifying different countries? Give any two limitations of this criterion . 1+2=3
- Q.19 Discuss the various reasons behind the availability of cheap labour in London in the 19th century. 4

OR

- How was the novel useful to the colonial masters? Was the novel in any way useful to the Indian community?
- Q.20 What are the problems faced by Indian farmers ? What are the initiatives taken by the government to ensure the increase in agricultural production ? 2+2=4
- Q.21 Describe how communities have conserved and protected forests and wildlife in India? 1x4=4
- Q.22 Compare the advantages and disadvantages of multi purpose river valley 2+2=4

	projects?	
Q.23	Do you think vote bank politics on the basis of caste exists in India? Give arguments either for or against it.	4
Q.24	How does communalism impact politics?	4
Q.25	Differentiate between overlapping and crosscutting differences. Illustrate your answer with examples	4
Q.26	Differentiate between organised and unorganised sectors of economy?	2+2=4
Q.27	Explain why tertiary sector is becoming so important in India?	1x4=4
Q.28	In what ways can employment be increased in rural areas ?	4
Q.29	Map	2+4

A. : On an outline map of India mark 2 ports that the Company merchants used for the purpose of trade and commerce.

B: On a political map of India mark the following:

- 1) Largest rubber producing state
- 2) Sardarsarovar dam
- 3) Jharkhand
- 4) Red soils in north east

OR

Identify the following

- 1) A dam
- 2) Soil type
- 3) The state
- 4) River

MAP WORK
INDIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT
(1885-1947)

