

SOCIAL STUDIES

10th CLASS



K. SURESH

ZP High School (Boys),
Srikalahasti.
Phone: 9441775926

Foreword



K.S.V. Krishna Reddy,

M.A., (Eng), M.A., (Pol), M.L.I.Sc., B.Ed.,
S.A., Social Studies,
SVS ZPP Boys High School,
Ravulapalem, East Godavari Dist.
Phone: 9492146689.
kris689@gmail.com

We have made painstaking efforts in preparing this study material for class X students as a comprehensive one and student friendly.

The material has been prepared in such a way that it appeals to all students and develops in them a strong passion for Social Studies. Written in simple and plain English, it is accessible to all students and helps them in scoring the highest marks in Social Studies in the Public Examination. The illustrations on each page in the material make the topic being discussed easy for the students to understand and remember. It also inculcates a strong sense of patriotism, national integration, humanity, civic sense and secularism in the students. It motivates the teachers in content development, enhances their teaching abilities and improves the quality of teaching learning process. Reducing the burden of the teachers, the material makes their teaching more fruitful and enjoyable.

The physical, political and thematic maps, bar graphs, circle graphs, monuments, signs, symbols, logos, current affairs and traffic symbols facilitate better understanding of each topic. The images of great kings, leaders, reformers, freedom fighters and Indian freedom movement inspire the students and make them feel proud to belong to a great nation with its rich and diverse culture and civilization. Social Studies being a content subject, the students needn't worry too much about spelling mistakes and grammatical accuracy while presenting the answers.

Mr. KUNATI SURESH, S.A. Social Studies, who has devoted himself to the development of Social Studies materials, teaching aids and audio visual aids and done a meticulous job in the preparation of this material which will indubitably help the students pass the public exam with flying colours deserves huge accolades from all the teachers of Social Studies.

K. S. V. Krishna Reddy.
(K.S.V.KRISHNA REDDY)

About this book



A. Balaiah,
M.A., B.Ed.,
Head Master,
Z.P. High School (Boys),
Srikalahasti-517644.
PH: 9440343503.

Change is the symbol for progress. Not all the changes, but some changes in the educational field are being made for progress. It is natural to oppose the change. But on realising the benefits by change everyone welcomes it. The aim of education is to extract the talents and hidden abilities in student community. To achieve this one must learn experimental skills besides having perceptible comprehension, one must also improve logical view and scientific approach.

Mr. K. Suresh, S.A., Social Studies, ZP High School (Boys) Srikalahasti, is an innovative teacher. His study material for S.S.C. students is a welcome change in examination system according to this change an exhaustive study material is necessary for the students.

Keeping all these things in view, this study material has been brought out with meticulous care. Of late beyond the text book level, Higher order thinking questions are being given in examinations. Hence higher order thinking questions related to day-to-day life from textual lessons have been furnished with this book.

We fondly hope that the students will make proper use of this book and derive benefits from it.

About this book



M. Murali, s.A., s.S.,
Z.P. High School (Boys),
Srikalahasti-517644. PH: 9394840384



Y. Raghurama Reddy, s.A., s.S.,
Z.P. High School (Boys)
Srikalahasti-517644. PH: 9394840384

It's a great pleasure for us to share views regarding this study material prepared by our colleague Mr. K. Suresh.

The Material prepared by him is very useful to each and every student of 10th class. The illustrations and pictures on each topic are more useful. Each topic makes the students enthusiastic and secures them 100% marks in public examination. It inculcates the concepts of honesty, integrity, loyalty, patriotism, civic sense, and secularism among students. Regarding map pointing he has done a great job by preparing DVDs. He used animations in maps which makes the student memorise all the places in the maps while watching it.

Mr. Suresh, SA., SS., who totally dedicated his life and time to develop the Social material and audio visual aids. We whole heartedly bless him all success in his life and become a role model to Social Studies teachers.

Dear studentz.....!

I am your mobile to obtain civilize

I teach morals make you as corals

I teach how a human behave humanize

I give civic sense to my future citizens

that I am social...

Suresh decorate me so special

.... Shekar

K. Shekar,
S.A., Social Studies,
Yadagiri Gutta,
Nalgonda Dist.,
Ph: 9603903424,
8500172131.



Preface

K. SURESH,

M.A., B.Ed., D.C.J., D.C.P.,

S.A., Social Studies,

ZPHS, (Boys) Srikalahasti

kunaatisuresh@gmail.com

GURUDEVA.COM - NEW

PHONE : 9441775926.



This book is written for the students of Class-X as per the revised syllabus. We have carefully gone through not only the content but also the core elements of Social Studies.

Nearly 937 pictures are included in this study material for better understanding of all aspects in the content. The students can form their own idea about contemporary India. In addition to the content given in this book, reading news papers and using the news paper clippings in teaching learning process can help a lot in updating their knowledge and understanding the contemporary events and problems in the world.

My sincere thanks to :

1. Sri. **M. Murali**, S.A., S.S., ZPHS (Boys) Srikalahasti ,
2. Sri. **Y. Raghurama Reddy**, S.A., S.S., ZPHS (Boys) Srikalahasti,
3. Sri. **K. Sai Venkata Krishna Reddy**, S.A., S.S., S.V.S.Z.P.(Boys)H.S,
Ravulapalem, East Godavari District
4. Sri. **K. Shekar**, S.A., S.S., Yadagiri Gutta, Nalgonda Dist.Ph: 9603903424
5. Department of English ZPHS (Boys) Srikalahasti, Chittoor District.

Any suggestions for the improvement of this book mail to “**kunaatisuresh@gmail.com**” or **kunaatisuresh@yahoo.com**”.

You can download our audio visual material, lesson plans, Teaching aids and all the things related to Social Studies from our website. Visit “**gurudeva.com – new**” or “**sureshsrikalahasti.weebly.com**”

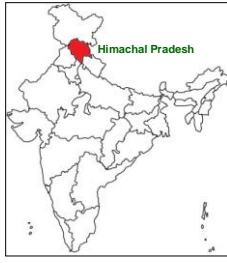
“SERVICE TO SOCIAL STUDIES IS OUR MOTTO”

All the best

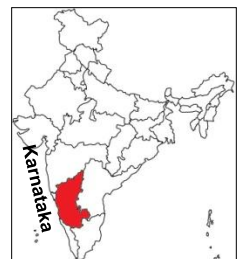
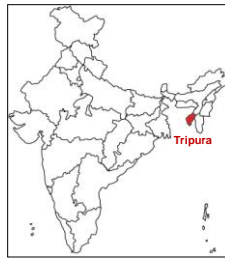
(K. SURESH)

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GEOGRAPHY

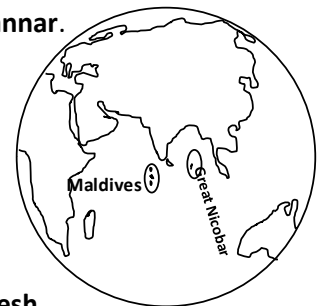
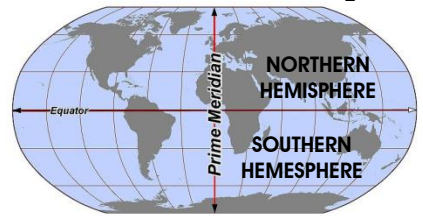


1. THE LOCATIONAL AND SPATIAL SETTING

2

BITS:

1. India is situated in **Northern and eastern hemispheres**.
2. **Jammu-Kashmir, Punjab, Rajasthan, Gujarat** States share boundary with Pakistan.
3. The difference between Greenwich mean (Standard) time and Indian standard time is **+ 5.30 hours**.
4. Greenwich town is near to **London**.
5. **Tamil nadu** state stands on three seas.
6. **Mac-Mohan** line is the dividing line between India and China.
7. If the time is 10.00 A.M. in Arunachal Pradesh, when does the sun rise at Gujarat **12.00 Noon**.
8. The Indian island closest to equator is **Great Nicobar**.
9. If the time is 10.00 A.M. in Greenwich, **3.30 P.M.** will be the time in India.
10. Andhra Pradesh has the coastal line of **972 K.M.s**.
11. The area of India is **3.28 million Sq. K.M.**
12. India is separated from Sri Lanka by **Palk Strait and the Gulf of Mannar**.
13. Pamban island is located between India and **Sri Lanka**.
14. **Tibet** is the roof of the world.
15. The southern most tip of Indian mainland is **Kanya Kumari**.
16. The country closest to Lakshadweep is **Maldives**.
17. **Tropic of Cancer 23.5°** North latitude goes across our country.
18. The name India is derived from the great river **Sindhu or Indus**.
19. IST means **Indian Standard Time**.
20. The state which receives the first sunrise in India is **Arunachal Pradesh**.
21. The state which receives the last sunrise in India is **Gujarat**.
22. The seven countries share common frontiers with India are **Pakistan, Afghanistan, China, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Myanmar.** (PAC NBBM)
23. **Nepal** is known as Himalayan Kingdom.
24. India contains **247** Islands. **223** in Bay of Bengal, and **24** in Arabian and Mannar Strait.
25. The nearest neighbour across the ocean waters is **Sri Lanka**.
26. **Great Nicobar** is the biggest Island of India.
27. **Lakshadweep** is known as Coral reefs.
28. The nearest country to Lakshadweep is **Maldives**.
29. Indian union consists of **28** States and **7** Union territories.
30. The biggest state in area is **Rajasthan**.
31. The smallest state in area is **Goa**.
32. The largest Union Territory in area is **Andaman & Nicobar** Islands. (volcanic origin)
33. The smallest Union Territory in area is **Lakshadweep**. (coral origin)
34. North to south, India covers a distance of **3214 K.M.**
36. The city which is the joint capital of two states and which is also called a Union territory is **Chandigarh**.
37. In terms of area **India** is the seventh largest country in the **World**.
38. **Bangladesh** shares longest boundary line with India. (**4906 kms**).
39. India's Land frontier **15,200kms**, India's Coastal line **7516.6 kms**



NEIGHBOUR COUNTRIES OF INDIA



QUESTION AND ANSWERS

1. What is a sub- continent? Explain how India can be called a sub-continent?

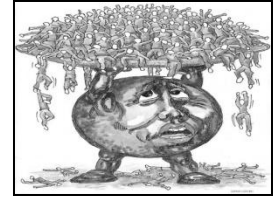
Sub-continent:

An area of great geographical size with distinct character of its own is a Sub- continent. India is called a sub-continent because :

- Great geographical size:** India has an area of great geographical size with a distinct character of its own.
India is a large country with an area of 3.28 million square kilometers.
India is the seventh largest country in the world.
- Large population:** With a population of 121 crores(2011), India stands second in the world.
- A large variety of climates:** There is a clear variation of climate in different parts of India. Southern India has tropical climate and the northern India has sub-tropical climate.
- Different Land forms:** India has variety of land forms like the Himalayas, Indo-Gangetic plain, desert, plateaus and coastal plains.
- Cultures:** India is a home of Aryan and Dravidian cultures. India has diversified social conditions with different races, tribes, castes, customs.
- Variety of Soils:** Variety of soils cause different vegetative conditions.
- Many Languages:** People speak different languages in India.
- Religions:** Many religions like Hindu, Muslim, Christian, Buddhist, Jain, Sikh etc., exist in India.
- Traditions and Customs:** There is difference in food habits, traditions and customs in India.
- Natural Boundaries:** India has got natural boundaries.
- Different geographical factors operate in India.
- India is by itself a part of the continent, Asia.



SUB-CONTINENT



LARGE POPULATION:



VARIETY OF SOILS



NATURAL BOUNDARIES

2. How can you say that India is a land marked by unity in diversity?

- Unity in Diversity:** India is a land of great physical and social-cultural contrasts marked by unity in diversity and diversity in unity.
- Varied graphical conditions:-** India is a country of great geographical conditions and distinctive character, often described as a sub-continent.
- Climatic conditions :-** India has a distinctive monsoon type of climate.
- Religions:-** Many religions like Hindu, Muslim, Christian, Buddhist, Jain, Sikh etc., exist in India. But still, all Indians show brotherhood.
- Social Conditions:-** India has diversified social conditions with different races, tribes, castes, customs. But we can find oneness in all these things.
- Diversity of culture:-** India has diversity of cultures under the influence of different races and religious groups of which Aryan and Dravidian cultures are distinctive one. Throughout India, we can find unity.



UNITY IN DIVERSITY

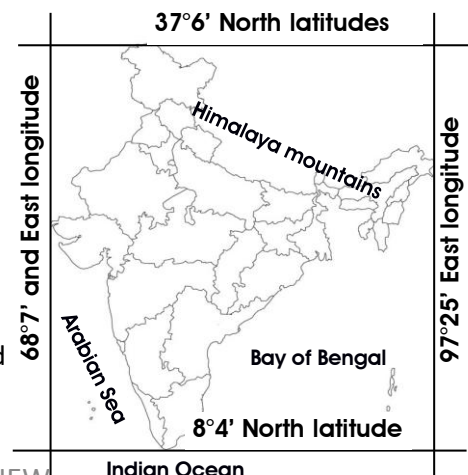
3. What are the boundaries to India?

The boundaries of India are as follows.

- North** : The Great Himalayan range.
- East** : Bay of Bengal.
- West** : Arabian Sea
- South** : Indian Ocean.

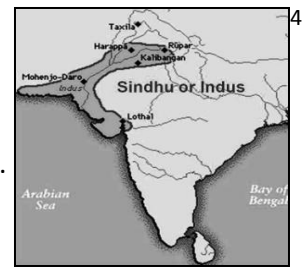
4. What is the geometrical location of India?

- India lies between $8^{\circ} 4'$ and $37^{\circ} 6'$ north latitudes and $68^{\circ} 7'$ and $97^{\circ} 25'$ east longitudes.
- India is the seventh largest country in the world.
- The area of India is 3.28 million square kilometers.



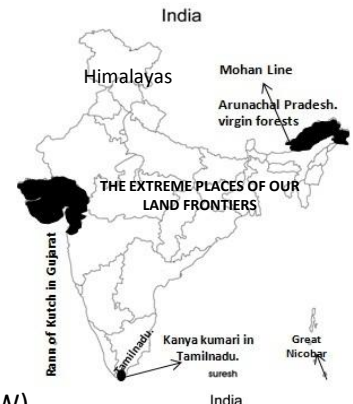
5. How is the name 'India' derived?

1. In the ancient times, our country was ruled by a great king named 'Bharatha'.
2. After the name of great king, our country is called as 'Bharat'.
3. Similarly, the Indus river located in the north-west part of the country.
4. In olden times the Greeks called the people living along the river Indus as 'Indoi'.
5. Later the Britishers called our country "India".



6. What are the Extreme places of our land frontiers?

1. Extreme places of Indian land frontiers are as follows:
1. **In the East** : The virgin forests and untrampled hills in Arunachal Pradesh.
2. **In the West** : The salty marshes of the Rann of Kutch in Gujarat.
3. **In the North**: The snowy mountain ranges of the Himalayas.
4. **In the South**: The hot and sunny Cape of Comorin or Kanya kumari in Tamilnadu.



7. How many coastal states are there in our country and what are they?

1. There are 9 coastal states in our country. They are (GMGKK TAOW)
- On West Coast:

1. Gujarat.
2. Maharashtra.
3. Goa
4. Karnataka.
5. Kerala.

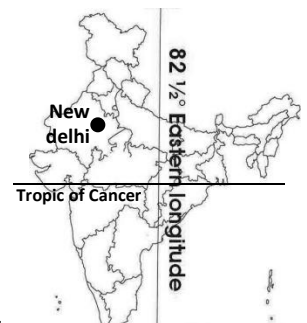
On East Coast:

1. Tamilnadu.
2. Andhra Pradesh.
3. Orissa.
4. West Bengal.



8. Which longitude is taken as standard Meridian of India? Why?

1. 82 ½° East longitude is taken as the Standard Meridian of India.
It passes through Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh.
2. It passes through the middle of the country from north to south.
3. To avoid confusion, the time on this 82 ½° East longitude is taken as the standard time of India.



9. Name the countries which share frontiers with India? (PAC NBBM)

1. Pakistan.
2. Afghanistan.
3. China.
4. Nepal.
5. Bhutan.
6. Bangladesh.
7. Myanmar.

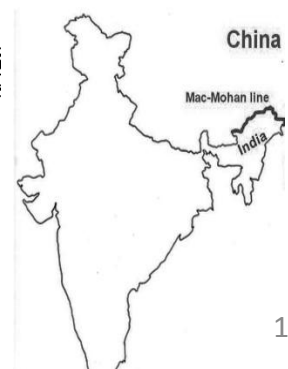


10. What is Mac Mohan Line?

1. The dividing line between China and India is called Mac Mohan line.
2. It borders Tibet also. But China has not accepted this line as an authoritative boundary line between India and China.

11. Which Indian states in our country shared with the boundary of Pakistan?

Gujarat, Rajasthan, Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir shares the north-western boundary with Pakistan.



State

Andhra Pradesh
Arunachal Pradesh
Assam (Assam)
Bihar
Chhattisgarh
Goa (smallest state)
Gujarat
Haryana
Himachal Pradesh
Jammu-Kashmir
Jharkhand
Karnataka
Kerala
Madhya Pradesh
Maharashtra
Manipur
Meghalaya
Mizoram
Nagaland
Odisha
Punjab
Rajasthan (largest state)
Sikkim
Tamilnadu
Tripura
Uttar Pradesh
Uttarakhand
West Bengal

Capital

-Hyderabad
-Itanagar
-Dispur
-Patna
-Raipur
-Panaji
-Gandhi nagar
-Chandigarh
-Simla
-Srinagar (Summer), Jammu (Winter)
-Ranchi
-Bengaluru (Bangalore)
-Trivandrum
-Bhopal
-Mumbai
-Imphal
-Shillong
-Aizwal
-Kohima
-Bhubaneswar
-Chandigarh
-Jaipur
-Gangtok
-Chennai
-Agartala
-Lucknow
-Dehradun
-Kolkatha

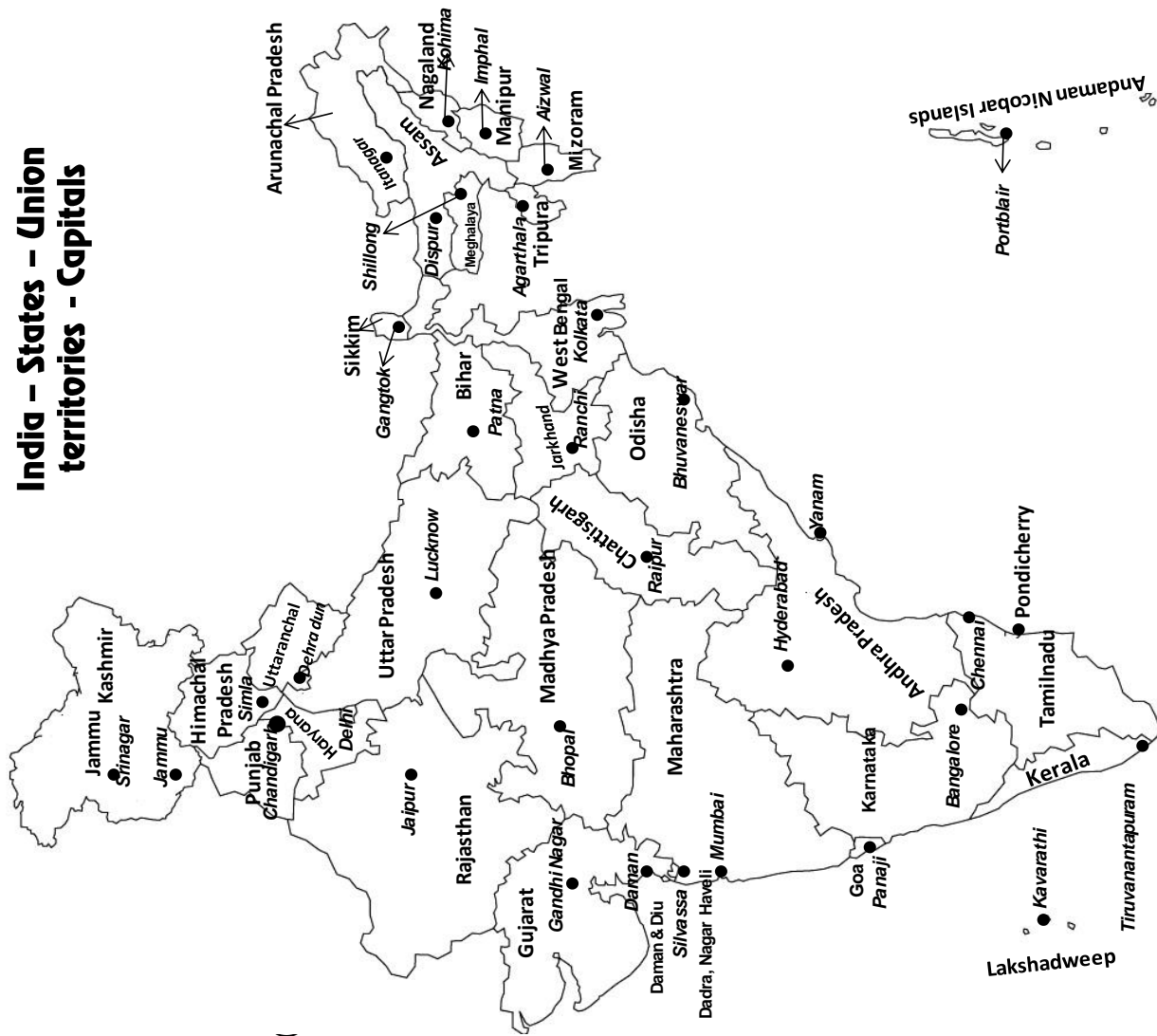
Union territories

Delhi
Andaman and Nicobar Islands
Chandigarh
Dadra, Nagar Haveli
Daman, Diu
Lakshadweep (smallest U.T)
Pondicherry

-Capital

-Delhi
-Port Blair (largest U.T)
-Chandigarh
-Silvassa
-Daman
-Kavaratti
-Pondicherry

India – States – Union territories – Capitals



2. PHYSICAL FEATURES RELIEF AND DRAINAGE

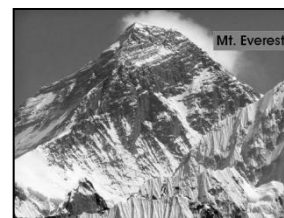
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BITS:

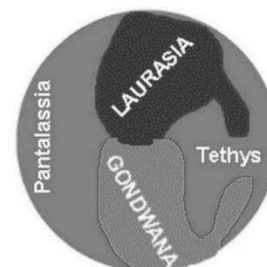
1. The Second largest peninsular river is **Godavari**.
2. The rivers belong to the Himalayan group **Ganges, Indus, Brahmaputra, Yamuna**.
3. The range south of Himadri is known as **Himachal**.
4. River which flows through a rift valley to the West **Narmada and Tapi**.
5. The unasserted sediments area which was located in the foot hills of Siwaliks are called **Bhabar**.
6. The older Alluvium flood plain is called **Bhangur**.
7. The new Alluvium flood plain is called **Khadar**.
8. The Highest peak in Himalayas is **Everest. 8848 Mts.**
9. The Highest peak in Nilgiris is **Dodabetta. 2637 mts.**
10. The Highest peak in Aravali mountains is **Gurusikhar**.
11. The Highest peak in peninsular India is **Anaimudi. 2635 mts**
12. The Sediments deposited in the **Tethys** Sea were folded and took the form of The **Himalayan Mountains**.
13. The wide marshy land is called **Terai**.
14. Greater Himalayas are also called as **Himadri**.
15. The Himalayas were once occupied by **Tethys sea**.
16. **The Himalayas** are the youngest folded mountains in the world.
17. River Ganges is called as Padma in **Bangladesh**.
18. Pamir plateau is located in **Trans Himalayas**.
19. Ancient folded mountains in India is **Aravali Mountains**.
(The oldest folded mountains in the world)
20. Mishmi hills are located in **Arunachal Pradesh**.
21. Manasa Sarovar is the place of origin for **river Ganges**.
22. Area of Himalayas occupied **5 lakh Sq. k.m.**
23. The length of Himalayas is **2400 k.m.**
24. The second highest mountain in the world is **K2**.
25. The salty and crystal unfertile soil is called **Reh or Kallar**.
26. The summer resort in Satpura Range is **Pachmarhi**
27. The western Ghats are also known as **Sahyadris**.
28. The desert located in North western side of India is **Great Indian Desert/ Thar desert**.
29. The Brahmaputra river is known as **Dihang** in Arunachal Pradesh.
30. Godavari, Krishna, Mahanadi, Cauvery, Narmada, Tapi, Mahi are the **Peninsular Rivers**.
31. The highest peak in India is **K2. 8611 mts..**
32. **Pamir** plateau is located in **trans Himalayas**.
33. K2 mountain peak is in **Karakoram range**.
34. The Siwalik range is also called as **Mishmi** hills in Arunachal Pradesh.
35. The land mass which was located north side of Himalayas known as **Trans Himalayas**.
36. The summer resorts in Himalayas are **Simla, Mussoorie, Nainital, Chakrata, Ranikhet**.
37. The birth place of river Ganges is **Gangothri**.
38. The birth place of river Indus is **Mount Kailash in Tibet**.
39. The river Brahmaputra originates from **Mansarovar** near Mount Kailash in the Himalayas.
40. The birth place of river Godavari is **Nasik** in Maharashtra in Western Ghats.
41. The birth place of river Krishna is **Mahabaleshwar** in Maharashtra in Western Ghats
42. The Birth place of **Mahanadi** is Bramhagiri hills of Coorg Dist. in Chhatisgarh.
43. **Narmada** Takes its origin near **Amarkantak** in Madhya Pradesh.
44. **Tapi** Takes its origin near Multai in Betul dist. of Madhya Pradesh.
45. The streams Alaknanda and Bhagirathi form as **the Ganges**.
46. **The river Narmada** separates Malwa and the Deccan Plateaus.



RIVER GODAVARI



Mt. Everest. 8848 Mts.



TETHYS SEA



WESTERN GHATS / SAHYADRIS.



K2 - KARAKORAM RANGE



RIVER KRISHNA

Question and Answers.

1. Name the geomorphological components of India.

India may be divided into four major geomorphology components.

- They are :
1. The Himalaya mountains.
 2. The Indo - Gangetic plains.
 3. The peninsular plateau. and
 4. The coastal plains.

2. What are the parallel ranges of the Himalayas? Explain.

The parallel ranges of the Himalayas are

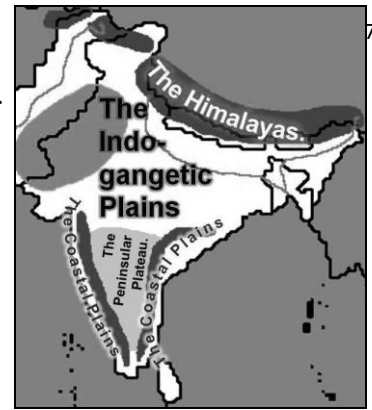
1. The Himadri. (Greater Himalayas.)
2. The Himachal. (Lesser Himalayas)
3. The Siwaliks. (Outer Himalayas)

3. Describe the importance of the Himalayas.

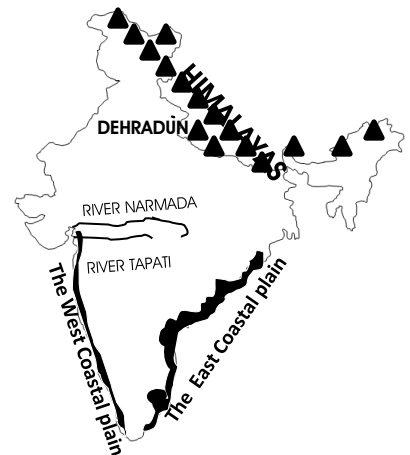
1. Natural Barriers: The Himalayas are natural barriers and they protect India from foreign invasion.
2. Obstructing cold winds: They protect India from a cold-winds of central Asia during winter.
3. The Himalayas are responsible for causing rainfall.
4. Without Himalayas India would have been a desert.
5. Himalayas are the birth places of the great perennial rivers, Indus, Ganga and Brahmaputra.
6. The Himalayas are also known for having beautiful valleys like Kashmir, Kulu, Katmandu.
7. The Alpine vegetation of the Himalayas is an important contribution to the forest economy.
8. The passes in Himalayas served as trade routes with neighbouring countries.
9. The beautiful valleys and hill stations have been attracting people from all over the world.
10. They produced large potential for hydro-electric power.
11. The Himalayan region contains many valuable minerals like mineral oil, coal, copper lead, zinc.
12. The Himalayas are the home for some hill tribes and variety of animals.
13. They provide an opportunity for the mountaineers to satisfy their sporting desire of climbing up mountains.

4. Name the important peaks of the Himalayas.

1. Mt. Everest (8848 mts)
2. Mt. K2.(8611 mts.)
3. Kanchenjunga.
4. Makalu.
5. Dhaulagiri.
6. Manaslu.
7. Cho Oyu.
8. Nanga Parbat.
9. Annapurna.
10. Nanda Devi.
11. Namcha Barwa.



THE GEOMORPHOLOGICAL COMPONENTS OF INDIA

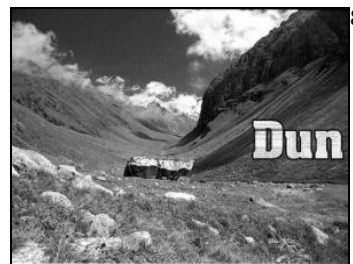


5. What is a Pass? Give examples.

1. A pass is a gap in the mountain ranges.
2. It provides a natural route across the mountains.
3. The important passes in Himalayas are Khyber, Bolan, Shipkila, Nathula and Bomidila.
4. There was a great exchange of culture and commerce through these passes in the ancient times.

6. What is a Dun? Give examples.

1. **Dun:** A narrow longitudinal flat-bottomed strike valley is called Dun.
2. They separate the Siwalik range from the Himachal.
3. For example:
 1. Dehra Dun {Uttarakhand}
 2. Patli Dun {Uttarakhand}
 3. Kotli Dun {Jammu and Kashmir}

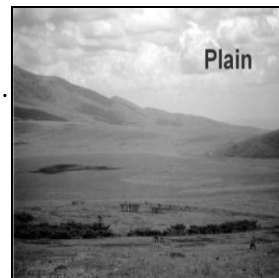


7. What is a plain? Describe the surface differences recognised with the geomorphology of Great plains.

Plain: Plain is an intervening level space between plateaus and rivers.

It is caused by the material which has been worn away due to friction.

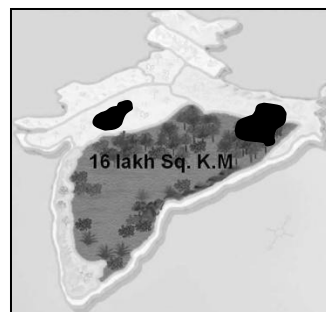
1. **Bhabar** : Pebble studded porous beds zone.
2. **Terai** : A wide marshy tract .
3. **Bhangur** : Older Alluvium flood plain .
4. **Khadar** : Newer or younger Alluvium flood plain.
5. **Reh or Kallar** : The salty and crystal infertile soil.



8. Discuss the structural characteristics of the Peninsular Plateau.

Structural Characteristics of the peninsular plateau:-

1. The peninsular plateau is situated to the south of the great plains of North India.
2. It covers an area 16 lakh Sq. kms.
3. Once it was a part of the Gondwana land.
4. It tilts towards east slightly.
5. It is divided into Malwa and Deccan plateau.
6. It is triangular in shape with an average height of 600-900mts.



**PENINSULAR PLATEAU
/ DECCAN PLATEAU**

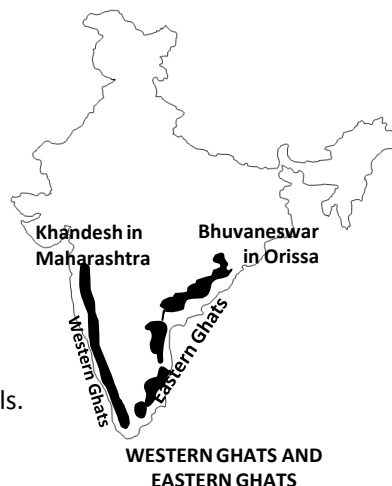
9. Distinguish the differences in physiography of Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats.

Western Ghats:

1. Western Ghats start from Khandesh in Maharashtra.
2. Western Ghats end at Kanya Kumari.
3. They run parallel to the West coast.
4. They are nearer to the Arabian sea.
5. These are strong and continuous ranges.
6. The West coastal plain is not broad.
7. These Ghats have dense forests.
8. The rivers Krishna and Godavari take origin in these Ghats.
9. They are less in wide.
10. They include the Annamalai hills, Palani hills and Cardamom hills.

Eastern Ghats:

1. Eastern Ghats start from Bhuvaneswar in Odisha (Odisha).
2. They end at Nilgiris in the south.
3. They run parallel to the East coast.
4. They are nearer to the Bay of Bengal.
5. These are not strong and continuous ranges.
6. The East coastal plain is broad.
7. There are no dense forests In the Eastern Ghats.
8. There are no rivers originating in these Ghats.
9. They are less in height.
10. They include the Nallamalas, Velikondas and Palakondas.



**WESTERN GHATS AND
EASTERN GHATS**

10. Name the three major river systems of the Great Plains.

The great plains consist of three major river systems. They are

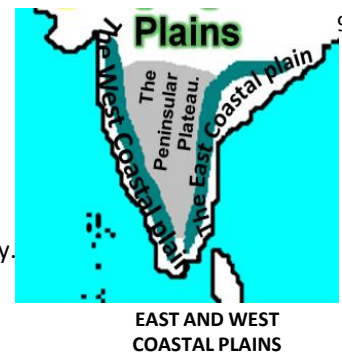
1. The Indus.
2. The Ganges.
3. The Brahmaputra.



11. Compare the coastal plains of East and West.

The East Coastal plain:

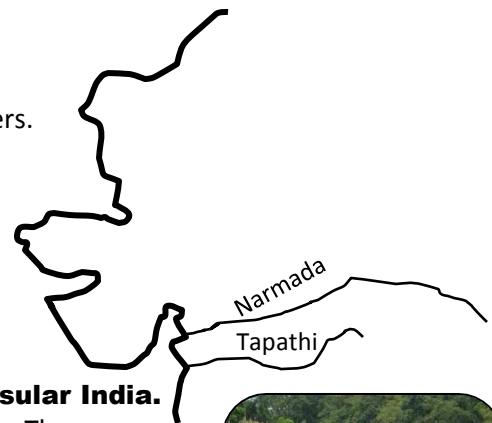
1. It is located between the Eastern ghats and the Bay of Bengal.
2. It extends from West Bengal to Kanyakumari.
3. It is divided into Bengal, Utkal, Circar and Coromandal coasts.
4. It is wider and flat.
5. It has deltas formed by the rivers Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna and Cauvery.
6. The East coastal plain is famous for food crops.
7. There are lakes like Chilka, Kolleru and Pulicat.
9. More irrigation facilities are in this plain.



The West Coastal plain:

1. It is located between the Western Ghats and the Arabian Sea.
2. It extends from Rann of Kutch to Kanyakumari.
3. It is divided into Gujarat, Konkan, Kanara and Malabar coasts.
4. It is narrow and uneven.
5. There are no deltas.
6. The West coastal plain is famous for cash crops.
7. The plain has no lakes but it has lagoons and back waters.
9. There are no irrigation facilities in this plain.

THE RIVERS FLOW TOWARDS WEST



12. Which rivers flow towards west?

The Rivers flow towards west are:

1. The Narmada river.
2. The Tapi river.

13. Name the important river systems of Peninsular India.

The peninsular India consists of two types of river systems. They are

1. East flowing rivers.
2. West flowing rivers.

I. East flowing rivers:-

These rivers flow eastwards and drain into the Bay of Bengal.

1. **The Godavari** :- The Birth place of Godavari is Nasik in Western Ghats.
The Second largest peninsular river is The Godavari.
2. **The Krishna** :- The Birth place of Krishna is Mahabaleshwar in Western Ghats.
3. **The Mahanadi** :- The Birth place of Mahanadi is Bramhagiri hills of Coorg Dist. in Karnataka.



II. West flowing rivers :-

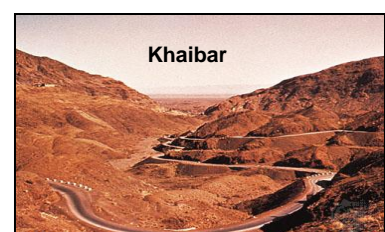
These rivers flow westwards and drain into the Arabian sea.

1. The Narmada:-

Narmada Takes its origin near Amarakantak in Madhya Pradesh.

2. The Tapi :-

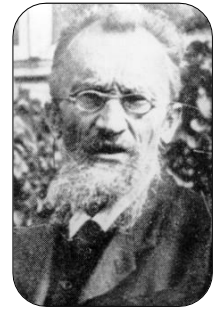
Tapi Takes its origin near Multai in Betul dist. of Madhya Pradesh.



3. CLIMATE

BITS

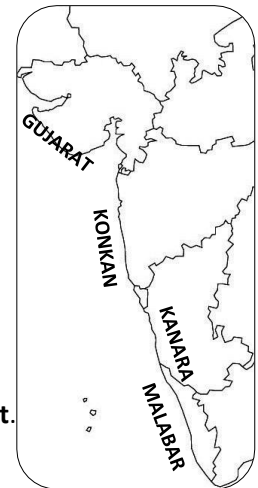
1. The word 'Monsoon' is derived from the **Arabic** word **mausam** which means the season of setting in rains.
2. India receives bulk of its rainfall from **The South-West monsoon**.
3. Broadly speaking the climate of India can be described as **Tropical monsoon type**.
4. Highest temperature recorded in India is **50° C** at **Jaisalmeer** (Rajasthan)
5. Lowest temperature recorded in India is **-40° C** at **Dras near Kargil** (Jammu and Kashmir)
6. Highest rainfall recorded in India is **Masynram 1141 cms** (**Meghalaya**)
7. Lowest rainfall recorded in India is **Jaisalmeer 12 cm** (**Rajasthan**)
8. The **South-West monsoon** season extends from **Mid-June to Mid-September**
9. The **Retreating (North-East) Monsoon** season extends from **Mid-September to Mid-December**.
10. The two important methods of climatic classification are **Koppen's method** and **Thornthwaite's method**.
11. **Koppen's** method is based on monthly values of temperature and precipitation.
12. **Thornthwaite's** method is based on water balance concept.
13. There are varied climatic conditions in India due to **Vast area and latitudinal differences**.
14. The **National Flood Control Programme (NFCP)** launched in the year **1954**.
15. The monsoon-burst first takes place in the coastal areas of **Kerala**.
16. The retreating monsoon gives abundant rainfall to **Tamilnadu or Coramadal coast**.
17. Cyclones normally occur in **Retreating or North-East monsoon (Cyclones month-October)**.
18. **D.P.A.P** means **Drought Prone Area Programme**.
19. The sudden onset of rain with violent thunders and lightnings is called **Monsoon burst or Break**.
20. If the rainfall is falling less than 75% of the normal rainfall known as **Drought**.
21. Rainfall is less than 50% of its normal rainfall is called **Severe Drought**.
22. Drought prone districts in India are **72**.
23. Drought prone states India are **13**.
24. India experienced a very serious famine (Drought) in the year **1987**.
25. The climate in the Central region of our country is called **Semi-arid climate**.
26. Severe flood prone zone is **Brahmaputra valley**.
27. **Arid** type of climate is in Western Rajasthan, Saurashtra.
28. Andhra Pradesh coastal line is called **Circar coast**.
29. Tamilnadu coastal line is called **Coramandal coast**.
30. Odisha coastal line is called **Utkal coast**.
31. West Bengal coastal line is called **Bengal/Vanga coast**.
32. Maharashtra and Goa coastal line is called **Konkan coast**.
33. Karnataka coastal line is called **Kanara coast**.
34. Kerala coastal line is called **Malabar coast**.
35. The interior parts of the country experience extreme weather conditions known as "**Continental climate**".
36. A place with continental type of climate is **Delhi**.
37. **Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Maharastra, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa** are the most drought affected states in India.



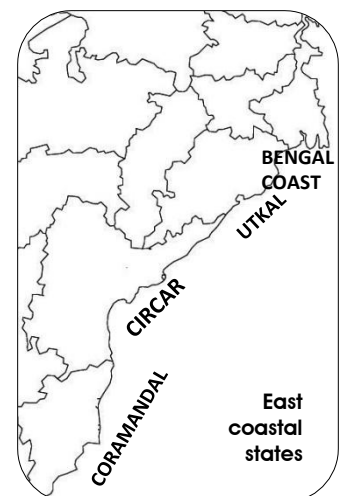
KOPPEN



THORNTHWAITE



West coastal states



East coastal states

1. What is Monsoon?

1. Originally, the word 'monsoon' is referred to the blowing of winds which reverse seasonally between the Indian sub- continent and the Indian Ocean.
2. The word 'monsoon' is derived from the Arabic word 'mausam' which means the season of setting in rains.
3. There are two types of monsoons in India.
 - I. The South-West monsoon. Mid-June to Mid-September
 - II. The North-East monsoon. Mid-September to Mid-December



MONSOON



MONSOON BURST

2. What is meant by monsoon burst or break?

- A. The sudden onset of rain with violent thunders and lightning is called Monsoon burst or Break.

3. Define "Drought"?

- A. A condition when the rainfall is less than 75 percent of the normal is called drought.



DROUGHT

4. Define "Severe Drought"?

- A. A condition when the rainfall is less than 50 percent of the normal is called severe drought.



SEVERE DROUGHT

5. Mention the causes of drought.

1. Inadequacy of rainfall.
2. Deficiency of soil moisture.
3. High temperature.

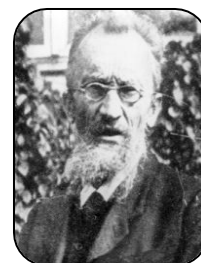


HIGHEST AND LOWEST TEMPERATURES RECORDED

6. How many seasons are recognised in India? What are they?

- A. Four seasons are recognised in India. They are

1. The Summer season	: March to June.
2. The South-West monsoon season	: June to September.
3. The North-East monsoon season	: Sept. to December.
4. The Winter season	: December to March.



Koppen

7. What is the highest and lowest temperature recorded in India and where?

1. The Highest temperature recorded in India is 50° C at Jaisalmeer (Rajasthan)
2. The Lowest temperature recorded in India is -40° C at Dras near Kargil (J&K)

8. What are the two important methods of climate classification?

- A. The two important methods of climatic classification are Koppen's method and Thornthwaite's method.
 1. Koppen's method is based on monthly values of temperature and precipitation.
 2. Thornthwaite's method is based on water balance concept.



Thornthwaite

9. Why is Indian agriculture called a gamble in the Monsoon?

1. Agriculture in India depends on monsoon rains.
2. These rains are uncertain.
3. Extreme amounts of rainfall give rise to floods.
4. monsoon hamper our agricultural development.
5. Low rainfall leads to droughts.
6. These calamities have an adverse effect on the economic development of India.
7. Thus Indian agriculture is referred to as a gamble in the monsoons.



FLOODS



4. NATURAL VEGETATION

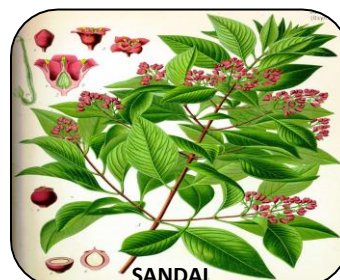
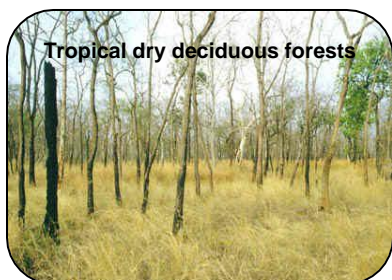
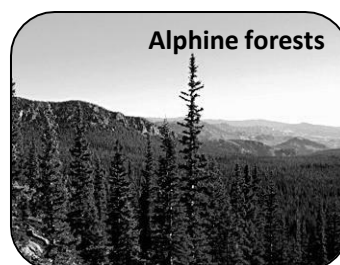
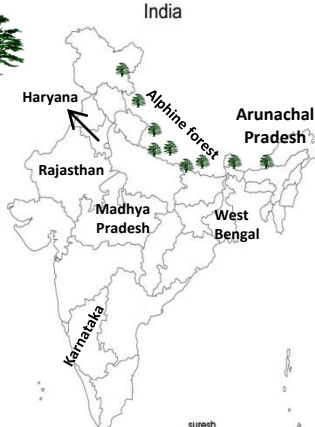


India

12

Bits

1. Total forest area is **6.75** lakh square kilo metres.
2. The percentage of land required to maintain ecological balance is **33.3%**.
3. The area under forest coverage in India at Present is **20.55%**.
4. National Forest Policy was proposed in the year **1952**.
5. The Tidal forests are also known as **Sundarbans** forest.
6. **Madhya Pradesh** state has the largest area under forests.
7. **Haryana** state has the lowest area under forests.
8. **Arunachal Pradesh** state has the highest density of forest in India with 62%.
9. **Haryana** state having the lowest density of forest in India with 4%.
10. Sundarbans are named after the **Sundari tree**.
11. Sandal wood is produced mainly in **Karnataka**.
12. Forest based Industries are **Paper Mills, Match, soaps, Plywood, Timber, Furniture Industries**.
13. Forest products are **Timber, Fire wood, Wood pulp, Matches, Rose wood, Sandal, Lac, Rubber, Gum, Kendu leaves**.
14. The forests which are located in seashores and rivers are known as **Tidal forest**. (west Bengal-Sundarbans)
15. Economically most important forests are **Tropical moist deciduous forests**.
16. The most important tree in Tidal forests is **Mangrove**.
17. Teak is abundantly grown in **Tropical moist deciduous forests**.
18. Alpine vegetation is found in **The Himalayas**.
19. Railway sleepers are made from the timber produced by alpinines in Himalayas
20. Thorn forests are in the state of **Rajasthan**.
21. Monsoon forests are in **Western Ghats**.
22. Tropical dry deciduous forests are in **Ganga plain**.
23. **NRSA** means **National Remote Sensing Agency**.



1. Describe the ecological and economic significance of forests.

Ecological significance:

1. Forests are one of the natural resources of the country.
2. They cause rainfall.
3. They improve moisture holding capacity of the soil.
4. They maintain the ecological balance.
5. They bring down air pollution in industrial areas.
6. Regulate runoff.

Economic significance:

1. Forests fetch revenue.
2. They are grazing areas for cattle.
3. They provide timber for housing, agriculture and industry.
4. Forests provide raw materials for many industries like Paper Mills, Match, Soaps, Plywood, Timber, and Furniture Industries.
5. Forests provide Timber, Fire wood, Wood pulp, Matches, Rose wood, Sandal, Lac, Rubber, Gum, Kendu leaves, resins.
6. Forests fetch foreign exchange.
7. They contain mineral wealth.
8. Many plants of medicinal value are available.



KENDU LEAF



RUBBER

TROPICAL MOIST
DECIDUOUS FOREST

2. Name the important forest based Industries.

A. Important forest-based Industries are:

1. Paper Industry.
2. Match Industry.
3. Plywood Industry.
4. Timber.
5. Furniture.
6. Soap.
7. Honey.
8. Medicines.
9. Rubber.



RESINS



BEEDI MAKING

3. What are the important forest products?

1. Timber.
2. Fire wood
3. Wood pulp.
4. Matches.
5. Rose wood
6. Sandal.
7. Lac.
8. Rubber.
9. Gum.
10. Kendu leaves.
11. Resins.



Fire wood



MATCH INDUSTRY



PAPER INDUSTRY



FURNITURE



MEDICINES



LAC

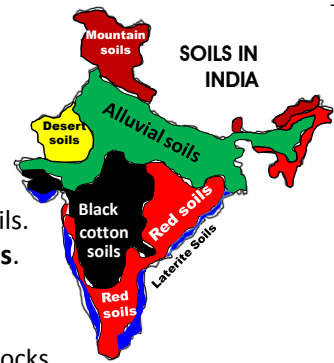


PLYWOOD INDUSTRY

5. SOILS

Bits:

1. The older alluvium soils are called as **Bhangar** in India.
2. The newer alluvium soils are known as **Khadar** in India.
3. The alluvial soils are rich in **Lime and Potash**.
4. The tropical chernozems in India are called as **Black Cotton / Rigur** soils.
5. The most clayey, darker and moisture retentive soils are **Black soils**.
6. Laterite soils are characterized by leaching away of **Silica**.
7. Immature soils are generally found in **mountains**.
8. **Red soils** derived from the weathering of crystalline and metamorphic rocks.
9. Alluvial soils developed due to the deposition of sediments.
10. The average annual removal of top soil per hectare in India through erosion process is **16.4 tonnes**.
11. **Gully** type of soil erosion is most prevalent over Chambal region.
12. The soils without free Carbonates are **Red soils**.
13. **Alluvial** soils occur in the Indo-Gangetic plains covering from Punjab to Assam.
14. **Black Cotton / Rugur** soils are ideal for dry farming due to their moisture retentive capacity.
15. **Alluvial** soils developed due to deposition on sediments.
16. Methods of soil conservation are **Contour bunding, Furrowing, Terracing, Afforestation, and Construction of check dams**.
17. Wind erosion cause **Sand dunes**.
18. The great civilisations flourished in the areas having **Alluvial** soils.
19. **Black** soils are suitable for Cotton.
20. Due to deficiency of **Nitrogen and Humus**, the alluvial soils require heavy fertilisation.
21. The thin mantle of top soil which is removed layer by layer is called **Sheet erosion**.
22. If the sheet erosion continuous, finger shaped grooves may develop. This type of erosion is known as **Rill erosion**.
23. The main characteristic features of the desert soil is **poor fertility and high salinity**.
24. Washing away of the fine and fertile top most layer of the soil is called **soil erosion**.



Sand Dunes



Black Cotton Soils



Red soils



Laterite Soils



Most Clayey



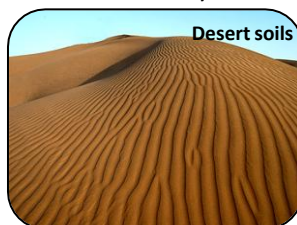
Alluvial soils

Questions and Answers.

1. How many types of soils are there in India? What are they?

Six types of soils are there in India. They are

1. Alluvial soils.
2. Black cotton soils.
3. Red soils.
4. Laterite Soils.
5. Mountain soils.
6. Desert soils.



2. What are the characteristics of alluvial soils?

1. Alluvial soils are formed by the sediments deposited by the rivers.
2. These soils are of two types.
 - i. The older alluvium soils are called Bhangar.
 - ii. The newer alluvium soils are called Khadar.
3. These soils are suitable to grow all types of crops.
4. Bhangar soils more clayey and darker colour.
5. Khadar soils are sandy and light coloured.
6. Alluvial soils are rich in Lime and Potash.
7. But they are deficient in Nitrogen and Organic content.

3. What is soil erosion? What are the agents of soil erosion?

Soil erosion:- Washing away of the fine and fertile top most layer of the soil cover is called soil erosion.

Agents of soil erosion:

1. Heavy rains.
2. Winds.
3. Human beings.
4. Animals.
5. Temperature.

4. How do you establish that soil erosion is man-made disaster?

1. Over grazing the cattle.
2. Deforestation.
3. Faulty agricultural practices.
4. Adopting shifting cultivation.
5. Road constructions in hilly areas.
6. So, soil erosion is called as man-made disaster.

5. What are the different forms of erosion and their occurrence in India?

The different forms of soil erosion are

1. Sheet erosion.
2. Rill erosion.
3. Gully erosion.

- i. Sheet erosion:-**
1. When the soil cover is directly exposed to rainfall and floods, the top of the soil will be removed.
 2. This type of erosion is known as sheet erosion.

Occurrence:-

1. Areas of Siwaliks.
2. Eastern Ghats.
3. Western Ghats.
4. Assam.
5. North-Eastern parts of peninsula.

- ii. Rill erosion:-**
1. If the sheet erosion continuous, finger shaped grooves may develop.
 2. This type of erosion is known as Rill erosion.

Occurrence:-

1. Uttar Pradesh.
2. Bihar.
3. Madhya Pradesh.
4. Andhra Pradesh.
5. Tamil Nadu.
6. Karnataka.
7. Maharashtra.

- iii. Gully erosion:-**
1. If the rill erosion continuous further the rills may deepen and enlarge into gullies.
 2. This type of erosion is known as gully erosion.

Occurrence:-

1. The river banks of the Yamuna.
2. The Chambal.
3. The Mahi.
4. River banks of Gujarat.

6. What are the important measures of soil conservation?

Important measures of soil conservation:

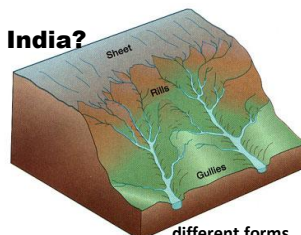
1. Contour bunding.
2. Furrowing.
3. Strip cropping.
4. Terracing.
5. Construction of bunds across gullies.
6. Leveling of uneven land.
7. Raising of grass along the steep slopes.
8. Construction of check dams.
9. Controlling of overgrazing of the cattle.
10. Afforestation.
11. Stopping shifting cultivation.
12. Creating awareness among farmers.



Over grazing the cattle



Road constructions in hilly areas



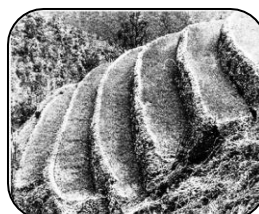
different forms of soil erosion



Sheet erosion



Rill erosion



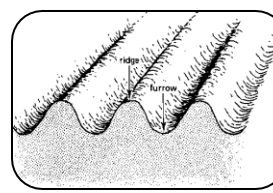
Terracing



Gully erosion



Contour Bunding



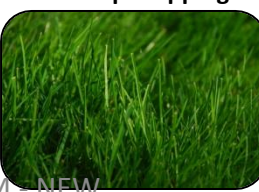
Furrowing



Strip cropping



Check Dams



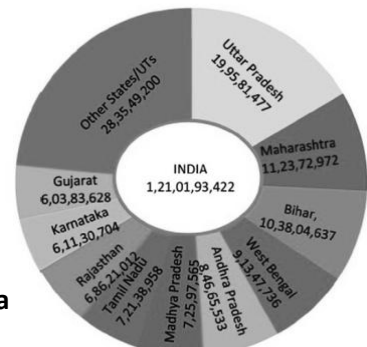
Raising of grass



Afforestation

**BITS**

1. **India** is the second most populous country in the world.
2. During 1991-2001 the highest growth rate was registered in **Nagaland** while the lowest is in **Kerala**.
3. As per the 2001 census, the density of population of Andhra Pradesh was **275**.
4. The average density of population in India in 2001 was **324**.
5. The average density of population in India in 2011 was **382**.
6. As per the 2011 census, the density of population of Andhra Pradesh is **308**.
7. The state with the lowest density of population is **Arunachal Pradesh** (17).
8. The state with the highest density of population is **West Bengal** (1029).
9. The union territory with the lowest density of population is **Andaman Nicobar** islands.
10. The union territory with the highest density of population is **Delhi**.
11. According to 2001 census, the total population of Andhra Pradesh is **7.57** crores.
12. According to 2011 census, the total population of Andhra Pradesh is **84,665,533** (8.46 crores).
13. According to 2001 census, the total population of India is **102.87** crores.
14. According to 2011 census, the total population of India is **1,210,193,422**.
15. The rank of Andhra Pradesh in the level of urbanization **Fifth**.
16. The state with maximum urban population is **Maharashtra**.
17. The state with highest population is **Uttar Pradesh**.
18. The state with lowest population is **Sikkim**.
19. The union territory with highest population is **Delhi**.
20. The union territory with highest population is **Lakshdweep**.
21. First place in population in the World is **China**.
22. India's population in the World population is **16.7%**.
23. Lowest growth rate of population is in the state of **Kerala**.
24. Highest growth rate of population is in the state of **Meghalaya** (as per 2011 census. But as per 2001 census Bihar).
25. People living per one square kilometre is called **density of population**.
26. Male, Female ratio in 2001 census: **933** females per every 1000 males. (In India)
27. Male, Female ratio in 2011 census: **940** females per every 1000 males. (In India)
28. Male, Female ratio in 2011 census: **992** females per every 1000 males. (In A.P.)
29. Highest female populated state is **Kerala**.
30. Lowest female populated state is **Haryana**.
31. Rural population is **72.22%**
32. Urban population is **27.78%**
33. The growth rate of population between 1991-2001 is **+21.34%**
34. The growth rate of population between 2001-2011 is **+17.64%**.
35. Literacy rate in India as per 2001 census : **65.38%**
36. Literacy rate in India as per 2011 census : **74.04%**.
37. Literacy rate in Andhra Pradesh as per 2011 census : **67.66%**.
38. Highest literacy rate is in Kerala **93.91%**.
39. Lowest literacy rate is in Bihar with **63.82%**.

**Over Population****Over Population****India -Population****Rural population****Question and answers:****1. What is density of population? What are the high rural and urban population areas?**

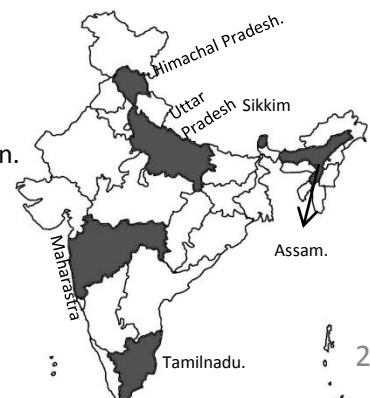
1. People living per one square kilometre is called density of population.
2. The average density of population in India in 2001 was 324.
3. The average density of population in India in 2011 was 382.
4. The average density of population in A.P. in 2011 was 308.

High rural populated areas are:

1. Himachal Pradesh.
2. Sikkim.
3. Assam.

High urban populated areas are: GURUDEVA.COM - NEW

1. Maharashtra.
2. Uttar Pradesh.
3. Tamilnadu.



2. What are the main causes for the rapid population growth in India?

- 1. Control of dangerous diseases:-** There was effective control of dangerous diseases because of rapid advances in medical science.
- 2. Droughts and floods were controlled:-** Droughts and floods were controlled by the Government.
- 3. Advanced Health care:-** Health care was also provided to many parts of the country.
- 4. Death rate has fallen:-** Due to the advanced health care, death rate in India has fallen.
- 5. High Birth rate:-** Due to illiteracy of the people, the high birth rates could not be controlled.
- 6. Employment opportunities:-** The development of secondary and tertiary sectors created more employment opportunities.
- 7. Family planning:-** The family planning programmes of the Government have not been very successful.
- 8. Early marriages:-** Early marriages are also caused to the rapid population growth in India.
- 9. Gap between birth rate and death rate:-**
The gap between the birth rate and death rate has widened.
- 10. Social customs:-** Due to the social attitude of the people, preference given to early marriages and linking to have a son could not be controlled.

3. What are the problems of 'Population explosion'?

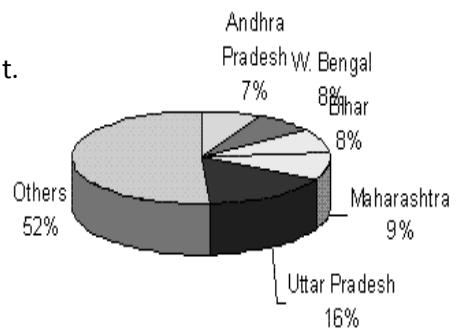
A. Population Explosion: The high growth of population within a short period time is called population explosion. There was a population explosion in our country.

Problems of population Explosion:

- 1. Economic problems:**
 1. Low standard of living.
 2. Food shortage.
 3. Energy crisis.
 4. Water scarcity.
 5. Shortage of resources.
- 2. Social Problems:**
 1. Urbanisation.
 2. Growth of slums.
 3. Shortage of housing.
 4. Traffic problems.
 5. Growth of unemployment.
 6. Mass poverty.
- 3. Ecological problems:**
 1. Depletion of the land.
 2. Depletion of the water.
 3. Ecological imbalance.
- 4. Environmental problems.**
 1. Air pollution.
 2. Water pollution.
 3. Sound pollution.
 4. Pollution of land.



Advanced Health care
Distribution of Population



4. Indicate the ways of population control.

A. The ways of population control are:

1. People should understand the advantages of small family.
2. People should recognise the need of small families.
3. People should implement family planning schemes.
4. Better publicity should be given in villages and tribal areas.
5. The practice of early marriages should be avoided.
6. The laws passed by the government in this regard should be strictly enforced.
7. More funds should be allotted for family planning.
8. Removing illiteracy and ignorance and superstition should be strengthened.
9. We should avoid child marriages.
10. We should cultivate the equality feeling at either male or female.
11. By eradication the illiteracy, people come to know the importance of small family.

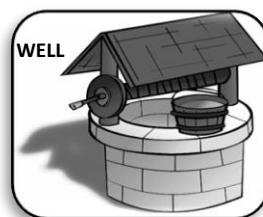


7. IRRIGATION AND POWER

18

Bits

1. Irrigation facilities are 3 types in India. They are **wells** (44%), **canals** (36%), and **tanks** (16%). Other (4%)
2. Wells are more in the state of **Uttar Pradesh**.
3. Canals are more in the state of **Uttar Pradesh**.
4. Maximum hectareage of canal irrigation is found in **Uttar Pradesh**.
5. **Perennial canals** draw their water from rivers, dams and barrages.
6. **Inundation canals** depend entirely upon flood water.
7. A large number of inundation canals are found in **Punjab**.
8. An **inundation** canal provide water only during rainy season.
9. Tanks are more in **Andhra Pradesh** (Deccan Plateau).
10. Tank irrigation is more prevalent in **Deccan Plateau**.
11. Most of the tanks in India are **seasonal and rainfed**.
12. The **Bakra-Nagpal** project is located in the state of **Himachal Pradesh** across **Sutlez river**.
13. The **Bakra-Nagpal** project is the biggest in India with **1204 M.W.** of power generation.
14. The Bakra-Nagpal project is the joint venture of **Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan**.
15. The **Beas Project**, link the **Beas and Sutlej** waters, is the joint venture of **Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan**.
16. **Damodar project** is administered by **Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC)**.
17. Damodar project is a series of dams on the tributaries of the Damodar river in **Jharkand**.
18. Damodar project is the joint project of the **West Bengal, Jharkand and Odisha**.
19. Haircud project constructed across the river **Mahanadi** in the state of Odisha.
20. Hirakud Project is one of the **longest dams** in the world.
21. Nagarjuna Sagar project is constructed across the **river Krishna near Nandikonda**.
22. The Tungabhadra project, built across Tungabadra, is a joint venture of **A. P. and Karnataka**.
23. The benefits of **Kosi Project** shared by **India and Nepal**.
24. The joint project of Bihar and Nepal is **Kosi project**.
25. Kosi project is an **international multi purpose project** built across Kosi river.
26. Ram Ganga project is in the state of **Uttar Pradesh** built across Ramganga river.
27. **Chambal Project** built across Chambal river.
28. Chambal Project is a joint venture of **Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan**.
29. The Gandak project built a barriage across Gandak river in **Bihar** (Bihar and Uttar Pradesh).
30. Highest intensity of Irrigation is in the state of **Punjab**.
31. Lowest intensity of Irrigation is in the state of **Mizoram**.
32. Hydro-electric power is also called as **white gold**.
33. The most important region for potential hydropower lies along the **Himalayas**.
34. The **Farakka Project** built across the **Ganga river**.
35. **CADP** means **Command Area Development Programme**.



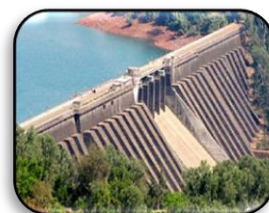
WELL



CANALS



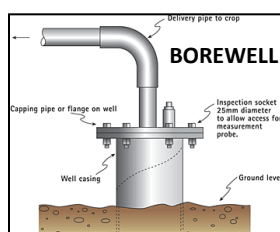
TANKS



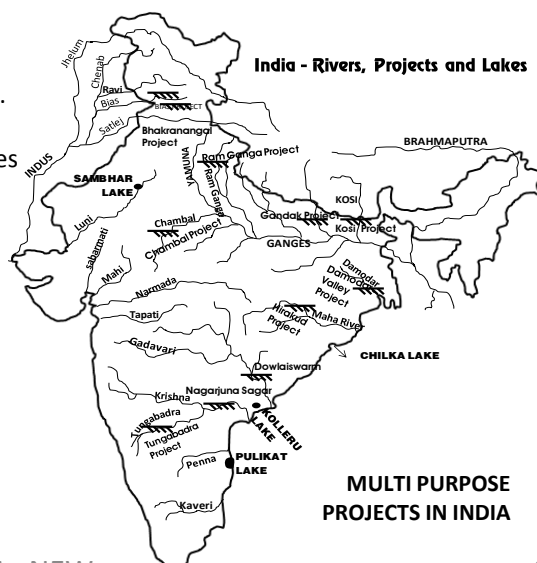
MULTI PURPOSE PROJECT



HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER



BOREWELL



India - Rivers, Projects and Lakes

MULTI PURPOSE PROJECTS IN INDIA

Question and Answers

1. What is the need for irrigation development in India?

A. Need for Irrigation in India:-

Irrigation considered as a decisive factor in agricultural development. The reasons are like

1. Rainfall in India is seasonal.
2. In India the rainfall is not sufficient for all crops.
3. Uncertain and uneven rainfall.
4. To safeguard against droughts.
5. Increase of agricultural production through multiple cropping systems.
6. For the practice of superior cropping pattern.
7. For the promotion of farming of hybrid crops.
8. For effective utilisation of follow lands.

So there is the need for irrigation facilities.

2. Distinguish between major, medium and minor irrigation projects.

A. I. Minor irrigation projects:-

1. Minor Irrigation Projects provide irrigation upto 2000 hectares of land.
2. These include wells, tanks, and lift irrigation.
3. These are constructed by the State Governments and Local bodies.

II Medium irrigation projects:-

1. Medium Irrigation Projects provide irrigation between 2,000 and 10,000 hectares of land.
2. These projects are constructed on small rivers and tributaries.
3. There are 226 medium irrigation projects in our country.
4. These are constructed by the State Governments.

III. Major irrigation projects:-

1. Major Irrigation Projects provide irrigation more than 10,000 hectares of land.
2. These projects are constructed on big rivers.
3. There are 158 major irrigation projects in our country.
4. These are constructed by the Central Government.

3. What do you mean by a multipurpose project? Mention its main objectives.

A. Multipurpose projects:

"The projects that serve a number of purposes simultaneously are called multi-purpose projects." Examples:

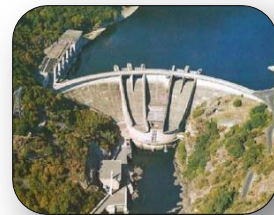
1. Bhakra Nangal project in Himachal Pradesh.
2. Nagarjuna Sagar Project in Andhra Praesh.

Main objectives of multipurpose projects:-

1. To provide better and extensive irrigation facilities for the increase of agricultural production.
2. To control the floods.
3. To produce a large quantity of Hydro-electric power.
4. To develop internal navigation.
5. To encourage fish culture.
6. To provide soil conservation.
7. To stop soil erosion.
8. To develop tourism.
9. To utilise the waste land.
10. To provide scope for afforestation.



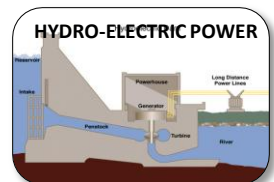
Tungabhadra Project



Medium irrigation projects



Major irrigation projects



HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER STATION



Ramganga Project



Kosi Project



Gandak Project

4. Explain any four important multi-purpose projects in India.

A. Multipurpose projects:

1. Bhakra – Nangal Project:

1. The Bakra-Nangal project is located in the state of Himachal Pradesh across Sutlej river.
2. The Bakra-Nangal project is the biggest in India with 1204 M.W. of power generation.
3. The Bakra-Nangal project is the joint venture of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan.
4. Irrigation and power generation are the main purposes.

2. Damodar Project:

1. Damodar project is administered by Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC).
2. Damodar project is a series of dams on the tributaries of the Damodar river in Jharkhand.
3. Damodar project is the joint project of the West Bengal and Jharkhand and Odisha.
4. Irrigation, power generation, navigation and flood control are the main purposes.

3. Hirakud Project:

1. Hairkud project constructed across the river Mahanadi in the state of Orissa.
2. Hirakud Project is one of the longest dams in the world.
3. Irrigation, power generation and flood control are the main purposes.

4. Nagarjuna sagar Project:

1. Nagarjuna sagar project is constructed across the river Krishna near Nandikonda.
2. Irrigation and power generation are the main purposes.
3. The Nagarjuna Sagar project is located in the sates of Andhra Pradesh.

5. Tungabhadra Project :

1. The Tungabhadra project, built across Tungabadra, is a joint venture of A. P. and Karnataka.
2. Irrigation and power generation are the main purposes.

6. Kosi Project:

1. The benefits of Kosi Project shared by India and Nepal.
2. The joint project of Bihar and Nepal is Kosi project.
3. Kosi project is an international multi purpose project built across Kosi river.
4. Irrigation and power generation are the main purposes.

7. Ram Ganga Project:

1. Ram Ganga project is in the state of Uttar Pradesh.
2. Ram Ganga project built across Ramganga river.
3. Irrigation, power generation and flood control are the main purposes.

8. Chambal Project:

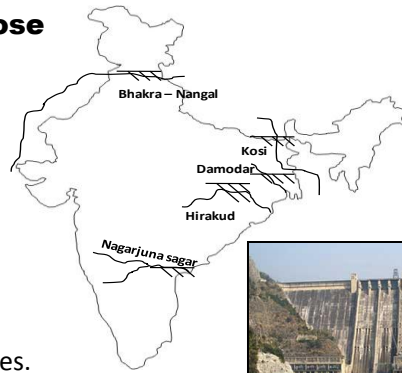
1. Chambal Project built across Chambal river.
2. Chambal Project is a joint venture of Madhya pradesh and Rajasthan.
3. Irrigation and power generation are the main purposes.

9. Gandak Project:

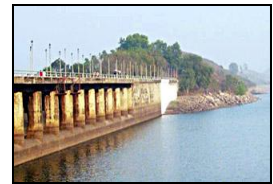
1. The Gandak project built a barrage across Gandak river in Bihar.
2. This Project is a joint venture of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh.
3. Irrigation and power generation are the main purposes.
4. Nepal also derive some benefits from this project.

10. Beas Project:

1. The Beas Project links the Beas and Sutlej waters.
2. The dam constructed across the Beas.
3. It is the joint venture of Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan.
4. Irrigation and power generation are the main purposes.



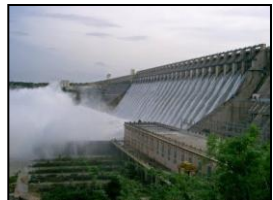
Bhakra Nangal Project



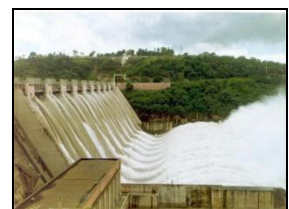
Damodar Project



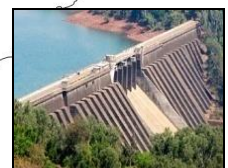
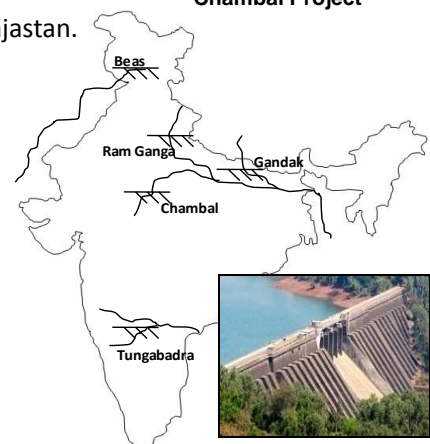
Hirakud Project



Nagarjuna sagar Project



Chambal Project



Beas Project 26



8. AGRICULTURE



BITS

- There are 3 crop seasons in India **1. Kharif, 2. Rabi, 3. Zayad.**
- West Bengal** State is famous for Jute.
- Karif** crop season is June to October.
- Rabi** crop season is November to March.
- Zayad** crop season is April to June.
- The major Kharif crop is **Rice**.
- The major Rabi crop is **Wheat**.
- The winter crop season is known as **Rabi**.
- During south-west monsoon the crop season is known as **Kharif season**.
- The largest cultivated area found in **Paddy** cultivation.
- The major Zayad crop is **Sunflower**.
- Examples for Cereals **Paddy, Wheat, Barley, Oats**.
- Examples for millets are **Jowar, Ragi, Bajra and Maize**.
- Examples for pulses and grams are redgram, blackgram, greengram, horse gram, bengal gram.
- Fibre crops are **Cotton, Jute**.
- Plantation crops are **Tea, coffee, sugar cane, and rubber**.
- Narcotics crop is **Tobacco**.
- Paddy** is predominantly grown in deltas and rivers valleys.
- Green revolution** refers to increase of food grains.
- Growing of prawns and fishes in Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, West Bengal is called **Shrimp culture**.
- Increasing of agricultural production and producing high yielding varieties is called **Green revolution**.
- Utilisation of New fertilisers, pesticides HYV seeds and proper water resource management is called **Green revolution**.
- The yield per acre of **Cotton** has not increased considerably because of the **Green Revolution**.
- The modernisation of agriculture refers to **Hybrid**.
- The new agricultural strategy for the increase of food grain production is called to **Green Revolution**.
- The crops which are used for inter-culture is **pulses**.
- Black** soils are favourable for the cultivation of cotton
- West Bengal** state is leading in cultivation of paddy.
- Uttar Pradesh** state is leading in cultivation of Wheat and Sugar cane.
- Gujarat** state is leading in cultivation of cotton.
- Assam** state is leading in cultivation of Tea.
- Karnataka** state is leading in cultivation of Coffee.
- Kerala** state is leading in cultivation of Rubber.
- Andhra Pradesh** state stands first in the production of tobacco.
- The largest rice growing state other than Andhra Pradesh is **West Bengal**.
- Operation flood project refers to increase of **milk production**.
- White revolution** refers to increase of milk production.
- Blue revolution** refers to increase of fish production.
- Asom (Assam)** has the largest number of tea plantations.
- Agriculture** is the main stay of economy in India.
- The backbone of India's economy is **agriculture**.
- Agriculture is 3 types. They are **Intensive, Extensive and Shifting**
- The tribal agriculture is called as **Jhumming or shifting of cultivation**.
- Tea cultivation requires **warm and moist tropical climate**.
- Coffee cultivation requires **hot and humid tropical climate**.



Rice



Wheat



Sunflower



Paddy



Cotton



Green revolution



MILK

White revolution



Blue revolution

46. Agriculture share in Gross National Product is **30%**.
 47. The average land holding in India is **1.7** hectares.
 48. The development of both crop farming and livestock on equal planes is called **Mixed farming**.
 49. The Green revolution in Cereals – **1960**.
 50. The Green revolution in Wheat – **1963-64**.
 51. The Green revolution in Rice – **1965**.
 52. The hybrid farming – **1965-66**.
 53. Operation flood project - **1970**
 54. NDDDB means **National Dairy Development Board**.
 55. SFDA means **Small Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Scheme**.
 56. MFALS means **Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Scheme**.
 57. The nature of cropping in India is pre-dominantly **food grain** oriented one.
 58. **Estuarine** fisheries are a part of Inland fisheries.



Question and Answers

1. How can you say that India is essentially an agricultural country in the world?

A. Reasons for to say India is essentially an agricultural country:

1. The backbone of India's economy is agriculture.
2. Agriculture is the major source of income.
3. Agriculture share in Gross National Product is 30%.
4. Two – thirds of our work force derive their livelihood from agriculture.
5. That's why we can say India is essentially an agricultural country in the world.



2. Describe the importance of agriculture in India.

A. Importance of Agriculture in India:

1. Agriculture is the predominant occupation in India.
2. Two thirds of working population in India depend upon agriculture.
3. Agriculture is the major source of National income.
4. Agriculture contributes about 30% of the Gross Domestic Product.
5. Agriculture provides food to the growing population of the country.
6. Agriculture supplies raw materials for Industries.
7. Agriculture is also earning foreign exchange through the exports of tea, coffee, tobacco, spices etc.
8. Agriculture is a way of life and culture of Indians.
9. Most of the Indian customs and festivals are associated with agriculture
10. Agriculture provides food for millions of our people.

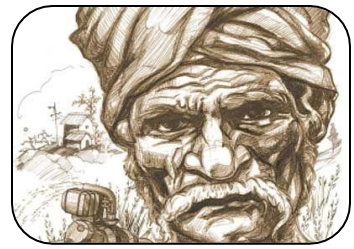


3. Explain the important characteristic features of Indian agriculture.

A. Important characteristic features of Indian agriculture:

1. Indian agriculture depends upon monsoon rains.
2. The average size of land holding in India is only 1.7 hectares.
3. About one third of the total cropped area is cultivated with irrigation water.
4. Indian agriculture is highly intensive where two or three crops are grown on the same piece of land.
5. There are two main crop seasons in the year, Kharif and Rabi crop seasons.
6. Indian farmers grow both food crops and industrial crops.
7. Indian agriculture is highly traditional and less mechanised.
8. The average productivity of crops in India is very low.
9. Plantation crops like tea, coffee, rubber, coconut and sugarcane are grown in our agriculture.
10. Cash crops like cotton, tobacco and jute are grown in our agriculture sector.



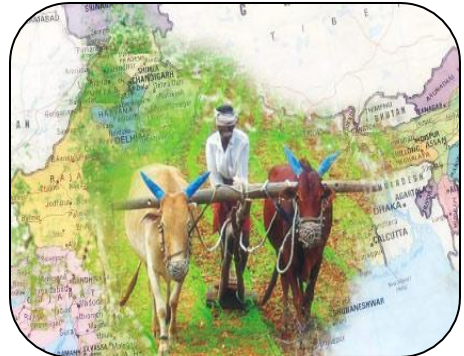


4. What are the problems of Indian agriculture?

A. Problems of Indian Agriculture:

The following are the main Problems faced by Indian agriculture:

1. In India, monsoon rainfall is very uncertain and cannot be depended upon.
2. There is a lot of Soil erosion.
3. Fragmentation of land holdings.
4. The majority of our farmers are illiterate.
5. Jhumming cultivation.
6. Improper manuring.
7. Low application of fertilizers.
8. Non – mechanised and out – dated farm implements.
9. Inadequate irrigation facilities.
10. Lack of capital.
11. Lack of proper marketing system.



5. What is green revolution? Explain the objectives of Green Revolution?

A. **Green Revolution**:- “Utilisation of New fertilisers, pesticides HYV seeds and proper water resource management is called Green revolution.”

objectives of Green Revolution:

1. To overcome the problem of food shortage.
2. To overcome malnutrition.
3. To raise two or three crops.
4. To utilise resources effectively
5. To introduce new methods in agriculture.
6. To eliminate agricultural poverty in rural areas.
7. Using high yielding varieties of seeds.



6. How many crop seasons are there in India? What are they?

A. Crop seasons of India:

There are 3 important crop seasons in india.

They are

I. Kharif season.

II. Rabi season.

III. Zayad season.

June						
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		

October						
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
30	31					1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29



Kharif season

Paddy

1. Kharif season:

1. This period is from June to October.
2. It is during south-west monsoon season.
3. The main crop of this season is Paddy.

2. Rabi season:

1. This period is from November to March.
2. It is during North-east monsoon season.
3. The main crop of this season is Wheat.

NOVEMBER						
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30				

MARCH						
SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT
	1	2	3	4	5	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		



Rabi season

Wheat

3. Zayad season:

1. This period is from April to June.
2. It is during summer season.
3. The main crop of this season is Sunflower.

April						
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

June						
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30



Zayad season

Sunflower

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FOR COPIES CONTACT:

K. SURESH

ZP High School (Boys), Srikalahasti.

Phone: 9441775926

Mail: kunaatisuresh@gmail.com

K.S.V. Krishna Reddy,

M.A., (Eng), M.A., (Pol), M.L.I.Sc., B.Ed.,

S.A., Social Studies,

SVS ZPP Boys High School,

Ravulapalem, East Godavari Dist.

Phone: 9492146689.

kris689@gmail.com