

GEOGRAPHY
UNIT-1
INDIA'S POSITION AND EXTENSION

I. fill in the blanks with suitable answers

1. The total area of India is **32.87.263** sq km
2. The country to the South East of India is **Sri Lanka**
3. The **23 ½⁰** latitude passes through the middle of India
4. The newly formed state of India is **Telangana**

II. Answer the following questions

1. Give the latitudinal and longitudinal extent of India
The mainland of India extends from 8⁰.4' to 37⁰.6' North latitude and from 68⁰.7' to 97⁰.25' east longitude
2. Which is the southernmost point of India?
The Southernmost point of India is Indira Point
3. Name the neighbouring countries situated in North West the country
The neighbouring countries situated in the Northwest of India is Pakistan and Afghanistan
4. Write short notes on the frontiers of India
India has both land and water frontiers the land frontiers of the India is about 15.200 km and the water frontiers 7516.5 km including Andaman and Nicobar Islands

UNIT-2
INDIAN PHYSIOGRAPHY

I FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH SUITABLE WORDS

1. The Greater Himalaya is also known as **Himadri**
2. The lesser Himalaya are also known as **Himachal**
3. In South India **Anamudi** is the highest peak
4. The eastern Ghats meets the western Ghats in the **Niligiri** hills
5. The northern great plain is made up of **Alluvial soil**.

II Answer the following questions

1. What is the other name of outer Himalayas?
Siwalik range is the another name of outer Himalayas
2. What do you meant by Doons?
The flat bottom structured valleys of Siwalik ranges are known as Doons
3. Which is the highest mountain peak of India?
Mount Godwin Austin or K₂ is the highest mountain peak of India
4. Which is the most ancient land mass in India?
Peninsular plateau is the most ancient land mass in India
5. Which are the different names of western coast of India?
Malabar (kerala), Canara(Karnataka), Konkan(Goa, Maharashtra)
6. Which are the different names of eastern coast of India?

III ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

1. Which are the main physiographic divisions of India?

- The greater Himalayas
- The northern great plain
- The peninsular plateau
- The coastal plains

2. State how the northern Great plains were formed?

The northern plains are formed by the deposition of alluvial soil which brought down by the rivers which rise in the Himalayas.

3. Write briefly about Shiwalik range

The Shiwalik ranges are

- Lowest ranges of Himalayas
- They are known as outer Himalayas
- They extended from jammu and Kashmir to Arunachal Pradesh
- They have flat-bottom, structured valleys called Doons

4. Distinguish between the Western Ghats and the Eastern Ghats

Western Ghats	Eastern Ghats
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Near to Arabian sea• They have highest peaks• This is birth places of rivers of south• They are separated by west flowing rivers	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Away from Bay of Bengal• They have lowest peaks• It don't have the birth places of rivers• They are separated by river valleys

5. State the importance of the Northern mountains

- They act as natural frontiers
- They prevent foreign invasion
- They prevent cold winds from central Asia
- They obstruct rain bearing winds and causes heavy rain
- They have thick forests
- The mountains are ideal for plantation crops

6. What are the economic importance of Peninsular plateau?

The Peninsular plateau has a great economic importance because

- It has rich deposits of minerals
- It is the birth place of many south Indian rivers
- It has thick forests and bio-diversity
- It is suitable for generation of Hydro-electricity
- It has useful to agriculture
- They have hill stations

7. Write the difference between western coast and eastern coastal line

Western coast line	Eastern coast line
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Near to Arabian sea• Lies between Arabian sea and western Ghats• It had the name of konkan Coast, Karnataka Coast and Malabar coast	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Near to Bay of Bengal• Lies between Bay of Bengal and eastern Ghats• It had the name of Koramandal coast and Utakala coast

7. State the economic importance of northern great plain?

- They are suitable for irrigation
- They are suitable for agriculture
- It has vast fertile alluvial soil
- It supports to network of roads and railways and waterways
- They are useful for urbanization and trade
- A number of pilgrim centres located here

8. Explain the importance of coastal plains

- They provide natural harbours
- They are the gate way of foreign trade
- They are useful for fishing
- They useful for shipbuilding
- They also useful for production of salt

UNIT-03

INDIAN CLIMATE

I FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH SUITABLE WORDS

1. India has '**Tropical Monsoon**' type of climate
2. In India **Mawsynram of Meghalaya** is receives the highest rainfall
3. In India **Dras** has recorded the lowest temperature
4. The coldest month of India is **January**

II. Answer the following questions

1. What are Monsoon winds?

The winds which change their direction according to season are called monsoon winds

2. Which season is generally called the rainy season?

South-west monsoon season is generally called the rainy season

3. Name the Indian desert

Thar desert

4. Which are the factors that influence the climate of India?

- Latitude, height from the sea level,
- Distance from the sea,
- Direction of winds,
- Mountain ranges,

- Ocean currents

These are the factors that influence the climate of India

5. Which are the important seasons of Indian climate?
 - Summer season
 - South-west monsoon season
 - Retreating monsoon season
 - Winter season
6. Explain the process of the south-west monsoons
 - Because of high temperature low pressure area developed in central India
 - On other hand there is high pressure over Indian Ocean
 - Hence moisture laden winds blow from south-west towards India
 - They bring rainfall to different parts of India
7. Explain the weather condition in summer season
 - In this season Sun ray's fall vertically over the northern hemisphere
 - Hence India recorded highest temperature
 - The weather is hot, dry and sultry
 - Convectional rain occurs locally in some parts of country
8. Mention the areas with low rainfall in India
 - Western Kutch
 - Thar desert and adjoining areas like western Punjab, Haryana and Gujarat
 - North of Zaskar range
 - The rain shadow area of Western Ghats
 - Ruyly in Rajasthan

UNIT-04 SOILS OF INDIA

I FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH SUITABLE WORDS

1. The soil that are formed from the sediments deposited by rivers is called **Alluvial soil**
2. The Black soil are also Known as **Regur** and **Black cotton** soils
3. Under the condition of high temperature and rainfall **Laterite** soil are formed in tropical Areas
4. Mountain soils are suitable for **Plantation** crops

II. Answer the following questions

1. How did soil form?
Soil is formed by the weathering of rocks under different types of climate
2. Why black soil called as black cotton soil?
Because it is best suitable for cotton cultivation
3. Name the crops grown in laterite soil?
Coffee and Tea
4. What is Deccan basalt trap?
The area of black soil is called as Deccan basalt trap
5. Which are the major types of soils in India?
 - a. Alluvial soil
 - b. Black soil

- c. Red soil
 - d. Laterite soil
 - e. Desert soil
 - f. Mountain soil
6. Explain the distribution of Black soil in India
Black soils are largely distributed in Deccan Basalt Trap region including Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Telangana, Northern part of Karnataka, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu
7. What are the characteristics of Red soils?
- They formed from weathering of granite, gneiss and other crystalline stones
 - They are Red in colour
 - They are more sandy and less clayey
 - They do not retain moisture
8. What is soil erosion and soil conservation?
Transportation of surface soil by various natural forces (winds, waves) is called soil erosion
Prevention of soil from erosion and protecting of fertility of the soil is known as soil Conservation
9. Mention the main causes of soil erosion?
- Deforestation
 - Over grazing
 - faulty methods of cultivation
 - shifting cultivation
 - Over irrigation
 - Manufacturing of bricks, tiles and pots
10. Collect the information of its effects?
- It leads to accumulation of silt in the river beds and causing floods
 - With accumulation of silt in river, it changes the river course
 - Due to accumulation of silt, the storage capacity of reservoirs get reduced
 - Due to this the volume of water percolating down gets reduced
 - Due to this natural springs dry up
 - Due to the loss of fertility the agriculture production get reduced
11. List out the methods of soil conservation
- Contour bunding
 - Gully control and bench terracing
 - Contour farming
 - Encouragement of afforestation
 - Control of livestock grazing
 - Construction of check dams etc...

UNIT-05 INDIAN FOREST RESOURCES

I FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH SUITABLE WORDS

1. The **Tropical Evergreen** forests do not shed their leaves all at the same time in the

year

2. Monsoon forests are also known as **Tropical Deciduous forests**
3. The Himalayas have **Mountain** type of forest
4. The **Sunderbans** forests are mainly found in the deltas of rivers
5. The Nagarjuna sagar wildlife sanctuary is in **Telangana** state

II ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

1. What is meant by forest?

A large area of land covered with trees and undergrowth naturally is called forest

2. Name the area where Desert vegetation is found in India

The Desert vegetation founds in Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and Deccan plateau

3. Mention any four measures for conservation of forest ?

- Control of forest fire
- Control of deforestation
- Motivating public to plant saplings
- Control of forest insects and diseases

4. What is meant by wild life sanctuaries?

Wild life sanctuaries refers to a place meant for providing protection to wild life

5. Name the national parks of Karnataka

- Bandipur national park
- Nagar Hole national park
- Banerghatta national park

6. Mention the main objectives of Biosphere reserves

- Conservation
- Research
- Education
- Local involvement in natural environment

7. How many types of natural vegetation found in India? Which are they ?

Six types natural vegetation found in India. They are

- a. Tropical Evergreen forest
- b. Tropical Deciduous forest
- c. Scrub forests and Grasslands
- d. Mangrove forest
- e. Desert vegetation
- f. Mountain forest

8. Explain the characteristics of deciduous forest of India

- They are found in monsoon type of climate
- They require 100-200 cms of annual rain fall
- Sal, Sandalwood trees found in these forest
- The trees shed their leaves during Spring and early summer

9. What do you mean by forest conservation?

Protecting the forest from disease, human being, animals is known as forest conservation.

UNIT-06 WATER RESOURCES

I FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH SUITABLE WORDS

1. River Indus rises near **Mt. Kailash**
2. The longest river in South India is **Godavari**
3. Hirakud project is built across **Mahanadi** river
4. The longest tributary of the Ganga is **Yamuna**
5. The Kosi project is a joint venture of **India** and **Nepal**

II ANSWER FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

1. What do you mean by Inundation canals?

The canals directly constructed to rivers to draw water are called flood canals

2. Name the first multi-purpose river valley of India?

Damodar valley project is the first multi-purpose river valley of India

3. Which river is known as 'Sorrow of Bengal'?

Damodar river is known as 'Sorrow of Bengal'

4. Why did Damodar river is called as 'Sorrow of Bengal'?

It causes large scale destruction to life and property through floods in Bengal. So it was called as 'Sorrow of Bengal'

5. Which is the highest dam of India?

Bakra dam is the highest dam of India

6. Which is the reservoir constructed to Bhakra dam?

Gobind Sagar is the reservoir of Bhakra dam

7. Which river is known as 'Sorrow of Bihar'?

Kosi river is known as 'Sorrow of Bihar'

8. Why did Kosi river is called as 'Sorrow of Bihar'?

It causes large scale destruction to life and property through floods in Bihar. So it was called as 'Sorrow of Bihar'

9. Which river is known as 'Sorrow of Orissa'?

Mahanadi river is known as 'Sorrow of Orissa'

10. Which is the largest dam of India?

Hirakud dam is the largest dam of India

11. Where was Tungabhadra dam constructed?

Tungabhadra dam was constructed at Mallapur village near Hospet in Bellary District

12. What was the other name of Tungabhadra dam?

Pampa sagara

13. Which are the two dam constructed in Upper Krishna project?

Alamatti dam(Lal-bahadur-sharstri sagara) and Narayanapura dam(Basava sagara)

14. Where was Nagarjunasagara dam constructed?

Nagarjunasagara dam was constructed at Nandikonda village in Andra pradesh

III Answer the following questions

1. Explain the Brahmaputra river system?

- It rises near lake Manasa Sarovar
- It flows towards east
- It enter India through a narrow gorge in Arunachal Pradesh
- It joins Ganga

2. What is irrigation? Mention its main types in India?

The supply of water to agriculture from canals, wells and tanks artificially or manually is known as irrigation. The types of irrigation in India are

- a. Well irrigation
- b. Canal irrigation
- c. Tank irrigation

3. Why is irrigation important in India?

- India is a agriculture country
- Indian agriculture depends Monsoon rain
- Monsoon is uncertain, seasonal and unevenly distributed
- The certain crops requires regular supply of water

4. What is multi-purpose river valley projects? mention their objectives ?

The project which had many purposes along with providing water to agriculture is known as multi-purpose river valley projects

The objectives of multi-purpose river valley projects are

- Irrigation
- Fishery
- Domestic water supply
- Hydro-electric power generation
- Industrial water supply
- Recreation

5. Write a note on Almatti River Valley project

- This project is a part of Upper Krishna project
- The Dam is constructed on river Krishna
- It provides irrigation, Drinking water and generation of electricity
- It constructed near Almatti village

6. Explain importance and distribution of Well irrigation

Importance:-

- It is possible even in low rainfall area
- It is cheap and easy to dig

- It is even for small farmers

Distribution :- well irrigation is largely practised in Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Tamilnadu, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka

III Match the following

A	B
1. Nagarjuna Sagar	a. Karnataka
2. Bhakra-Nangal	b. Himachal Pradesh
3. Hirakud	c. Telangana
4. Tungabhadra	d. Odisha

UNIT-07 INDIAN LAND RESOURCES

I FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH SUITABLE WORDS

1. The land which not used for cultivation is called **Fallow land**
2. The system of farming involving both crops and livestock is known as **Mixed Farming**
3. The crops grown in between the kharif and Rabi season are called **Zaid** crops
4. The largest rice producing state in India **West Bengal**

II Answer the following questions

1. What do you mean by intensive farming?
Growing two or more crop on the same plot in a year is called intensive farming
2. What do you mean by subsistence farming?
Farmers growing crops for their own use is called subsistence farming
3. What do you mean by sedentary farming?
Farmer settled in a place and growing crops is called sedentary farming
4. What do you mean by shifting cultivation?
Without settling in a place farmer moves from one place to another place for cultivation is known as shifting cultivation
5. What do you mean by commercial farming?
Agriculture practised for commercial purpose is called commercial farming
6. What do you mean by mixed farming?
Mixed farming is raising of crops and cattle rearing, poultry, bee-keeping, pig-rearing, sericulture and aquaculture in one holding
7. What do you mean by plantation farming?
It refers to cultivation of single crop over a large area
8. What do you meant by Kharif crops?
The crop grown during south-west monsoon season are called Kharif crops
9. What do you meant by Rabi crops?
The crop grown during north-west monsoon season are called Rabi crops
10. What do you meant by Zade farming?
During period between kharif and rabi crops, crops are cultivated. This is called Zade farming
11. Which is main crop of Rabi crops season?
Wheat is the main crop of Rabi crops season

12. Which country has the largest paddy growing area in the world
India
13. Which is the largest Paddy-producing state in India?
West Bengal
14. Which crop required stagnation of water till harvest?
Paddy
15. Which state known as 'granary of wheat' in India?
Punjab state
16. Which country is the origin place of Sugarcane?
India
17. Which country is the largest producer of Tea in the World?
India
18. What do you mean by Floriculture?
Floriculture refers to the productions of flowers for marketing
19. What is Horticulture?
The intensive cultivation of fruit, vegetables, flower, medicinal and aromatic plants is called Horticulture

III ANSWER FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

1. What is meant by Land use pattern?
Utilising the land for a variety of purposes like cultivation, forestry and pastures is known as Land use
2. What is plantation farming? Give examples
It refers to the cultivation of single crop on large estates for market
Example : Tea, Coffee and Rubber
3. Distinguish between Kharif and Rabi crop season

Kharif season	Rabi season
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The crop grown in rainy season • The sowing takes place in June-July • Crop harvested in September • Paddy, Ragi, cotton are main crops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The crop grown in winter season • The sowing takes place in October-November • Crops harvested in Feb-March • Wheat, Barley, Gram are the main crops

4. What is 'kharif crop'?
The crop grown during the south-west monsoon season are called 'Kharif crop'
5. What is 'Rabi crop'?
The crop grown during the winter season are called 'Rabi crop'
6. What are the factors essential for growing cotton?
 - 20° c to 25° c of temperature
 - 75 cms to 150 cms of rain fall
 - Black and Loamy soil
7. What is Agriculture?
Agriculture has been described as the 'art of cultivating the land'. It is tilling the land, protecting the plants and growing crops for the benefit of people and cattle

8. What are the conditions required for Sugar cultivation?
 - 21^o to 26^o c of temperature
 - 100 to 150 cms annual rainfall
 - It needs Loamy and alluvial soil
 - Irrigation also required
9. What are the beverage crops? give examples
The crops which are used to produce stimulating drinks are called 'beverage crops'
Example :- Tea and coffee
10. Explain the role of Horticulture in India
 - It makes agriculture more profitable
 - The efficient use of land
 - Optimum utilization of natural resources
 - Generating skilled employment for the rural mass
 - It provides nutritional security
 - To earn foreign exchange

UNIT-08 INDIAN MINERAL AND POWER RESOURCES

I FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH SUITABLE WORDS

1. The most important ferro-alloy metal is **Manganese**
2. The main source of Aluminium is **Bauxite**
3. The important non-metallic mineral is **Mica**
4. A fuel substance of plant origin is **Coal**
5. Shivanasamudram hydal power station is in the state of **Karnataka**

II Answer the following questions

1. Which metal is called as wonder metal of 20th century?
Aluminium metal is called wonder metal of 20th century
2. Why was aluminium metal is called wonder metal of 20th century?
Aluminium is used in domestic purpose to satellite launching for various purposes.
Hence it is called wonder metal of 20th century
3. Which is the largest gold producer mine in India?
Hatti mine is the largest gold producer mine in India
4. In which mine gold is available in form of fine thread?
Kappatha gudda (Gadag district)
5. Name the 'Black Diamond'?
Coal is known as black diamond
6. Why did coal is called Black diamond?
Coal is used in manufacturing of fibre, fertilizer, explosives, rubber and other materials. hence it was called Black Diamond
7. Name the 'liquid gold'?
Petroleum

8. Which is the India's first petroleum well?
Digboi of Assam state
9. Which is the biggest oil deposit in India?
Bombay high is the biggest oil deposit in India

III ANSWER FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

1. Define the terms Mineral and Mining
Mineral is a compound of naturally available substance with specific chemical composition
Mining is a activity of excavating Minerals from mines
2. What are the main uses of Manganese ore
 - It is ferro-alloy metal
 - It is used in manufacturing steel and calico printing
 - It is used in manufacturing dry batteries
 - It is used in manufacturing paints and glass
3. Mention the major states producing Bauxite in India
Odisha, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Tamilnadu
4. Explain the meaning and importance of power resource in India?
The resources which are necessary for the generation of energy are called 'power resources'
 - Essential for economic development
 - Improving the standard of living of the people
 - Development of industry and agriculture
 - Development of commerce, transport and communication
5. Explain the distribution of petroleum in India?
petroleum reserves are found in Bombay high and the states of Gujarat, Assam, Andhra Pradesh and Tamilnadu
6. Mention the nuclear power stations in India
The nuclear power stations in India are
 - Tarapur
 - Ranapratapasagar
 - Kalpakam
 - Narora
 - kakrapara
 - kaiga
 - Kundan kulam
7. Mention the main hydal power plants of Tamilnadu
Mettur, Pykara, Papanasum, Periyar, Moyar Kundah, Kodayar, Solayar, Suruliyar
8. Which are the mineral resources available in India?
The mineral resources available in India are
 - Iron ore
 - Manganese ore
 - Bauxite ore
 - Mica

- Gold ore
9. Give suggestions to overcome energy crises
- Using of non- conventional energy resources
 - More importance to Hydro-electric power generation
 - Use of alternate local energy resource
 - Producing energy from solid waste
 - Educating the people to minimise the use of energy resource

CHAPTER-09 INDIAN TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

I FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH SUITABLE WORDS

1. For the development of villages and agriculture in India **Road transport** is essential
2. The first railway line in India was laid between Mumbai and Thane
3. Mumbai port is called '**Gateway of India**'
4. The Bangalore international airport is called **Kempegowda international airport**
5. The newspaper Bombay Samachar was started in 1822

II. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

1. Define Transport and Communication

Transport means movement of goods service and passengers from one place to another place

Communication conveyance of messages from one person to another or from one place to another place is called communication

2. Explain Golden Quadrilateral and super highways

Golden Quadrilateral Highway

- It is a project with four to six lane roads
- It was started in 1999
- This Highway network connect major cities as well as cultural and industrial centres of the country

The Super highways

- **North-South Corridor:** Srinagar to Kanyakumari
- **East-West corridor :** Silchar in Assam to Porbandar in Gujarat
- These Roads connect many important cities and industrial centres

3. Give an account of Railways in India

- Railways are the other important mode of land transport
- They are very useful to carry heavy goods and more number of passengers over a long distance
- They play a vital role in the development of agriculture, Industry and the economy India
- It helps to expand trade and tourism

4. Write a note on Airways in India

- Airways is quickest means of transport
- It is very efficient to carry passengers and mail
- On the times of emergency like your floods, earthquakes air transport

Was useful

- It is also useful to reach every corner of the nation

5. Mention the different types of Communications in India

- Postal service
- Telecommunication
- Radio and television
- News papers
- Satellite
- Computer network
- Internet and email

6. What are the advantages of transport?

- The role of transport in the economic development of our country is significant
- The development of agriculture, forestry, fisheries, dairy farming depends road transport
- The progress of industries and mining are also depends road transport
- For speedy economic development fast transport system are necessary
- Road transport are feeder to railways
- It also provides doorstep service

7. Make a list of major ports in India

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Kandla• Mumbai• Navasheva• Marmagoa• New Mangalore• Kochin	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Tuticorin• Chennai• Vishakapatnam• Paradeep• Kolkata• Haldia
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8. Mention the importance of Communication

The importance of Communication

- People can learn about the various incidents of different places.
- The people can aware of the policies of the government.
- By Educating people through mass India about agriculture and industry, a speedy developmental process is possible.
- It became the fundamental requirement of trade and commerce.
- It is effectively utilized to strengthen the unity integration and stability of our country.

UNIT-10 INDIAN INDUSTRIES

I FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH SUITABLE WORDS

1. Jindal Vijayanagar Steel Ltd is located in **Karnataka** state

2. Bauxite is the main raw material for **aluminium** industry
3. The paper industry is a **Forest** based industry
4. The first modern paper mill was set up in 1932 at **Serampur**

II. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

1. What is meant by manufacturing industries? Mention their factors of location
The conversion of raw materials into usable products is known as manufacturing industries

The factors of the location of industries

- Availability of raw material
 - Availability of energy resource
 - Availability of Labours
 - Good transport facility
 - Good market facility
 - Technology and government policies
 - Land Availability at low cost
 - Port facility
2. List out the major industrial regions of India
 - a. Hoogly-Kolkata region
 - b. Mumbai-Pune region
 - c. Ahmedabad-Vadodara region
 - d. The Madurai-Coimbatore region
 - e. The Delhi-Meerut region
 - f. Vishakapatnam-Guntur region
 - g. Kollam-Thirvananathapuram region
 3. Give an account of Aluminium industry in India
 - It is important second metal based industry in india
 - It has been started in 1942 at Jayakaynagar in West Bengal
 - It is used in manufacturing of Aeroplanes, automobiles, Railways, household things
 - It needs raw material, electricity and wide market
 4. Describe the distribution of Cotton textile industry in India?
 - It is widely distributed over 76 town and cities
 - It is concentrated mainly in Cotton growing areas
 - It is located in Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tamilnadu and Karnataka
 - Mumbai is known as ‘Manchester of India’ and ‘Cottonopolis of India’
 5. Write the importance of knowledge-based industry in India
 - It is a powerful tool of socio-economic change
 - It providing jobs
 - It develops the foreign trade
 - Earning large amount of foreign exchange
 6. Which are the public sector Iron and steel industries?
 - Tata steel plant – Kalinganagar in Odisha
 - Indian iron and steel company – Burnpur of West Bengal
 - Vishweshwaraiah iron and steel company – Bhadravathi of Karnataka
 - Hindustan Iron and steel Ltd – Bhilai of chattisgarh
 - Hindustan Iron and steel Ltd - Rourkela of Odisha

- Hindustan Iron and steel Ltd – Durgapur of West Bengal
 - Bokaro steel plant – Bokaro of Jharkhand
 - Salem steel plant – Salem of Tamilnadu
 - Vishakapatnam steel plant– Vishakapatnam of Andhra Pradesh
7. Sugar industries are located on the Ganga river region. Why?
Sugar industries are located on the Ganga river region because
- This is a high yield area of Sugarcane
 - Labours available at low cost
 - Good transport facility
 - Good market facility
 - Technology and government policies
 - Availability of energy resource
8. What are the raw materials used in paper industry?
The raw materials used in paper industries are
- Bamboo
 - Wood pulp
 - Grass
 - Chemicals
9. Match the following
- | | |
|----------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Bengaluru | a. VISL |
| 2. Mumbai | b. cottonopolis of India |
| 3. Bhadravathi | c. Aluminium industry |
| 4. Renukoot | d. Silicon valley of India |

UNIT-11 INDIAN NATURAL DISASTERS

I FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH SUITABLE WORDS

1. The most destructive atmospheric disaster is **Cyclones**
2. In India eastern coast is more prone to **Cyclones**
3. In peninsular India **Earthquakes** occur occasionally
4. In India **Landslides** occur very often in hilly states
5. Coastal erosion is mostly caused by **Sea waves** action

II. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

1. What are natural disasters? Give examples
Naturally-occurring destructive incidents resulting in loss of human life and property are called natural disasters
Examples :- Cyclones, Floods, Landslides, Coastal erosion and Earthquakes
2. What are floods? Mention the natural causes of floods.
Floods refers to inundation of land by river water. The natural causes are
 - Heavy rainfall

- Melting of snow
- Tropical cyclones
- Cloud burst

3. What are cyclones? Mention their major effects

The wind blows spirally inwards towards the centre of low pressure is called as cyclones

The effects of cyclones are

- It causes large scale deaths
- Crops get totally destroyed
- Transport links and electricity supply affected badly
- Ocean tides inundate the inland water bodies and make them salty

4. Explain the causes and effects of Landslides

Causes :

- Deforestation
- Earthquakes
- Mining

Effects :

- Loss of life
- Blocking roads
- Blocking railways

5. Write about causes and distribution of coastal erosion

- Monsoon winds : Karnataka , Kerala, Goa, Maharashtra
- Tropical cyclones : Tamilnadu, Andhra Pradesh and Odisha
- Tsunamis : Andaman-Nicobar islands, east coastline

6. What is coastal erosion? How can we manage the coastal erosion ?

The erosion of the land by sea waves in the coastal area is known as coastal erosion

Management of coastal erosion including

- Prohibiting sand mining
- Construction of retention walls across coast
- Stocking of large rocky boulders along the coast
- Growing of Mangrove trees along the coast

7. Write the effects of earthquakes?

- It causes large scale deaths
- Crops get totally destroyed
- Transport links and electricity supply affected badly
- Spread of infectious diseases

8. Mention the precautionary measures to be taken to reduce the effects of earthquakes?

- Restricting construction of multi-storied buildings
- Restricting construction of large Dams and reservoirs
- Restricting underground mining
- Restricting urban growth

UNIT-12 INDIAN POPULATION

I. Fill in the blanks

1. As per 2011 census the total population of India was **121** crores.
2. The total population of India accounts for **17.5** percent of the world's population
3. the most populous state in India is **Uttar Pradesh**
4. Among the union territories **Lakshadweep** has been smallest population
5. In India **Arunachal Pradesh** state has the lowest density of population

II. Answer the following questions

1. What is meant by Population?
The total number of people living in a particular area is called the population
2. Describe the term 'density of Population'?
Density of population is an indicator of total number of people living in per square kilometre area
3. What are the main causes for the growth of population in India?
 - High birth rate
 - Low death rate
 - Lack of education
 - Marriage is custom
4. What is the impact of population growth in India?
 - Unemployment
 - Shortage of food
 - Lack of nutrition
 - Low per capita income
 - Social problems
5. Mention the main factors influencing on distribution of population?
The factors influencing distribution of population are
 - Geographical
 - climate
 - Economic
 - Political and Social factors
6. Explain the reasons for low density of population in India in some area
 - Mountain and hilly terrains
 - Desert
 - Low temperature
 - Semi-arid climate