

RESOURCE WEALTH OF INDIA

1] write the geographical features are favourable for the cultivation of diverse crops in India.

Diverse topography

Suitable agriculture Climate

Extent and flat agriculture land

Diverse fertility of soil

Monsoon and irrigation facilities

2] On the basis of the period of cultivation, In India three distinct cropping seasons. What are they write the feature?

- Kharif Rabi Zaid

NAME cropping seasons	SOWING PERIOD(cultivation started)	HARVESTING PERIOD	MAJOR CROPS
Kharif	BEGININ OF MANSOON JUNE	END OF MANSOON 1 st WEAK OF NOVEMBER	Rice,MAIZE,COTTON,MILLETS , SUGARCANE,GROUNDNUT,JUTE
Rabi	BEGINING OF WINTER SEASON NOVEMBER	BEGINNING OF SUMMER MARCH	WHEAT,TOBACCO,MUSTARD, BARLEY , pulses
Zaid	BEGINNING OF SUMMER MARCH	BEGINNING OF MANSOON June	VEGETABLES,FRUITS

3] Food crops- the crops which can directly be consumed as food are called food crops

- Example : RICE MILLETS [JOWER BAJRA RAGi] PULSES MAIZE BARLEY Cotton Jute
- cash crops are those having industrial and commercial significance
- Example : Cotton Jute Sugarecane

4] Write the geographical features required for rice cultivation and major producing states?

- Alluvial soil is most suitable for rice cultivation
- Rice require high temperature [above 24*c]
- Rice require good amount of rainfall [more than 150 cm]

With the aid of irrigation, Rice cultivated in regions with less rainfall.

Major producing states - WEST BENGAL,PUNJAB Utharpardesh Andrapradesh
Tamilnadu , Kerala , Bihar , Assam.

Minor producing states : Maharashtra Utharakand Hariyana.

5] Write the geographical features required for wheat cultivation and major producing states?

It is the second major food crop in India

Well drained alluvial soil is ideal for wheat cultivation

It requires 10°C to 26°C temperature and 75cm of rainfall

Wheat cultivation in India is mainly dependant on irrigation as it is a winter crop

States : punjab hariyana uttaragand h p ,utharpradesh, mandhyapradesh, bihar, rajastan.

Wheat and rice cultivation states : northern part of rajastan, punjab hariyana, up bihar ,mp Gujarat.

6] Maize

- Third position in food crops
- The Portuguese are the first to bring maize to India in the 17th century.
- In India , Maize is cultivated in both summer and winter.

Geographical requirements

- Temperature : 20*c to 25*c during summer and 8*c to 15*c during winter
- Annual rainfall : 75 cm
- Soil : well drained and fertile soil most suitable
- States : MandyaPrades, ANdraPradesh, UtharPradesh, KARNATAKA, RAJASTAN HimachalPradesh Maharastra JammuKasmir West Bengal Gujarath Bihar Punjab Orrisa.

7] Cotton textile industrial centre

- Maharastra - mumbai pune soalapur kalampur ourangabad
- Gujarath - Ahammadbad Rajkottu Vadodhara Porbanthar Soorat

- AN Pradesh - Hyderabad warankal gundur
- M.pradesh - Ujjain Devas Indore Gwaliyor
- Karnataka - Banglur Mysoor Bellari
- T Nadu - Chennai selam Koyambathur Madurai
- Utharppradesh - Laknow Kanpur Varanasi Agra Aligard
- Delhi

8] write the short note on cotton textile industry

Cotton textile industry is the largest agro-based industry in India

- The first cotton textile mill was established at Fort Glastor near Kolkata in 1818
- The most important textile industrial centre in India is Mumbai So Mumbai known as Cottonopolis.
- Mubai , Ahammadabad major cotton textile centre.

9] What are the factors helped Mumbai to become the most important cotton textile centre?

- Easy availability of raw materials from neighbouring regions.
- Cheap availability of power
- Export and import possibilities of the Mumbai port
- Fresh water availability.
- Human resource availability.

10] JUTE

- Jute is a fibre crop in India.
- Hot and humid climate is highly essential for jute
- Jute is the basic raw materials of jute industry
- Ganga brahmaputhra delta in west bengal is the major jute producing region in India.
- India second rank in the position of jute production in world.

Geographical requirements

- Temperature : 24*c to 35*c
- Annual rainfall : more than 150 c m

- Soil : well drained alluvial soil
- **State:** westbengal, bihar ,Orissa

11] Tea

- COMMERCIAL TEA PLANTATIONS WERE STARTED IN WEST BENGAL AND ASSAM IN 1840
- It requires lot of labour for the cultivation of tea
- India is the leading producer of tea in the world
- Tea is the major exporting commodity of India

Geographical requirements

- TEMPERATURE : 25°C TO 30°C
- ANNUAL RAINFALL : 200-250 CM
- SOIL: WELL drained soils rich in humus content is required
- STATES: west bengal , assam keralam tamilnad

12] COFEE

- It is a tropical plantation crop.
- India stands sixth position in the production of coffee.
- Moderate temperature and high rainfall are required.
- India mainly produces the high quality coffee seed namely ARABICA which has greatest demand in the International market.
- Two third of total production is from Karnataka.

13] Sugarcane

- It is a tropical crop
- Hot and humid climate is suitable for sugarcane.
- Black soil and Alluvial soil are ideal for sugarcane cultivation.
- India has the second position in the production of sugarcane
- India is known as the birth place of sugarcane.
- Uttar Pradesh is the leading producer in both sugarcane and cane sugar.
- Sugar , jaggery is produced from sugarcane

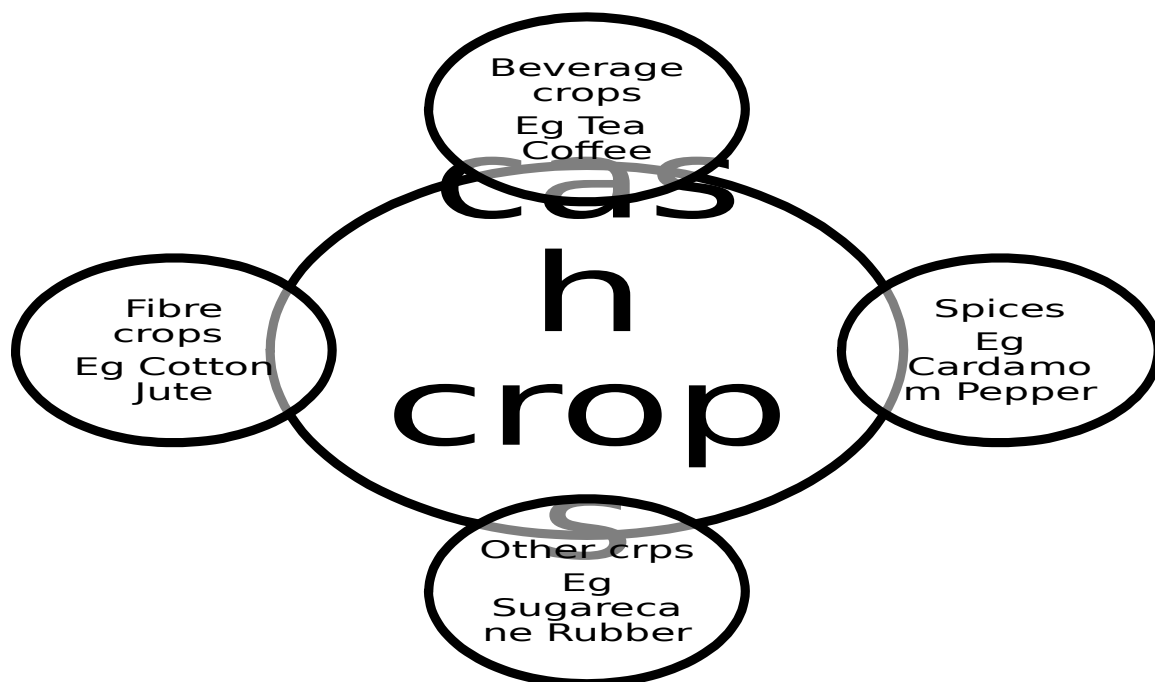
14] Sugar mills are confined to sugarcane producing regions. Why?

The juice is to be extracted immediately after the harvest of sugarcane .otherwise the quantity of the juice and the amount of sucrose in the juice will be less so sugarcane industries or mills concentrated in their respective producing centres

15] RUBBER

- **Kerala is the leading producer of rubber in India**
- **It is a major source of income in Kerala.**
- **Geographical requirements**
- TEMPERATURE : above 25*c
- Annual rainfall : above 150 cm
- Soil :laterite soils
- States :kerala , tamilnadu andaman nicobar

15] complete



16] In India four type iron ore found What are they?

Haematite , Magnetite Limonite and siderite.

17] Write the raw materials required for iron and steel industry ?

Iron ore, coal, manganese, limestone & dolomite

18] What are the factors determine the site of the iron & steel industries

Or

What are the reasons for the concentration of industries in certain region

- AVAILABILITY OF RAW METATERIALS
- WATER AVAILABLITY
- TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES
- AVAILABLITY OF ENERGY(AVAILABILITY OF ELECTRICITY AT CHEAPER RATES
- NEARNESS TO HARBOUR
- AVAILABLITY OF HUMAN RESOURCES.

19] Important Iron mining centres in India and states

state	Major mining centre
Odisha	Sundargarh , Mayurbhanji Jhar
Jharkand	Singhbhum , Durg
Karnataka	Bellari Chikmagalur Shimoga Chithradurga
Goa	Marmagao
Tamilnadu	Salem Nilagiri

20]

Iron and steel industry	Place of location and state	Features
Tata Iron and steel company [TISCO]	Jamshedpur [Jharkand]	Largest private sector iron and steel plant
Indian Iron and steel company [IISCO]	Kulti Burnpur Hirapur [West Bengal]	First iron and steel industry in public sectir
Visweswarayya Iron and steel LTD [VISL]	Badravathi {Karnataka}	First iron and steel industry in South India
Bhilai Steel Plant	Durg [Chathisgarh]	1959 established with the aid of Russia
Rourkela steel plant	Sundargarh [Odisha]	1959. established with

		the aid of Germany
Durgapur Steel plant	Durgapur [West Bengal]	1962. established with the aid of England {UK}
Bokaro steel plant	Bokaro [Jharkand]	1964. established with the aid of Russia

21] Write a note on Manganese?

- Manganese is a metallic element used in the iron and steel industry.
- Manganese deposits are generally found near iron ore mines.
- Odisha Karnataka Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh are the Manganese production states.
- Manganese is used to make ferroalloys.

22] Other minerals and features

Minerals	Uses	Major producing states
Gold	For making jewellery	karnataka
SILVER	For making jewellery In electro plating , in photography	R stan Jharkand Karnataka
COPPER	conductor in electrical goods industries	R stan Jharkand MP
BAUXITE	Ore of Aluminium used for making aircrafts electronics equipment's domestic utensils	Jharkand MP odisha chhathisgarh
MICA	Used as insulator in electrical industries	An P R stan Jharkand Bihar

23] which are the important fossil fuel?

- Coal , petroleum and natural gas are major energy resources. These are called fossil fuel.

24] Write the short note on the mineral fuels?

Coal :

- It is the major source of thermal power in India
- It is used as industrial fuel

- Most of the coal found in India is of medium grade of bituminous type
- The largest coal field in India is **Jharia** in Jharkhand
- The less energy efficient coal namely lignite is found in **Neyveli in Tamil Nadu**.
- **West Bengal Jharkhand Odisha and Chattisgarh** are the producing states.

Petroleum & Natural Gas

- Petroleum is the chief energy source of transportation
- Numerous by-products are obtained from petroleum such as chemical fertilizers, artificial rubber, artificial fibres and Vaseline.
- Petroleum mining in India started at Digboi in Assam
- Largest of the mines is the Mumbai High in Maharashtra
- ,Gujarat and Maharashtra are the major producers
- **Natural gas** is the fuel obtained along with Petroleum. Exclusive reserves are exist along the coasts of Tamil Nadu & Andhra Pradesh

25] Nuclear minerals

- Uranium and thorium are major nuclear minerals.
- Uranium -Jharkhand Rajasthan maharashtra
- Thorium is produced from ilmenite and monazite . It largely found in the coastal sands of Kerala and Tamilnadu.

Major nuclear power plants in India

- Tharapur (Maha Rastra) Narora (UtharPradesh)
- Rawatbhata (Rajasthan) Kaiga (Karnataka)
- Kakapara (Gujarat)
- Kalpakkam and Koodamkulam (Tamilnadu).

27] Difference between Conventional energy source and Non-Conventional energy source?

Conventional energy source	Non-Conventional energy source
Coal , Petroleum are the example. Non renewable Burning of these minerals create large scale environment pollution.	Solar energy , Wind energy, wave energy , tidal energy , biogas . These are renewable environment -friendly energy source

High expense	Low expense
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28] Golden Quadrangle Super Highway?

- The six – lane super highways connecting the metropolitan cities in India such as Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata are together named as the Golden Quadrangle Super Highway. The National Highway authority of India is responsible for such roads.

29] Which are the factors influence road transport in India

- Topography and economic development of the region are the important factors influencing road transport in India
- The influence of topography is decisive role in the building and development of roads.
- Road network mainly found in Plains [Flat] but it is comparatively less in Himalayan region and in the north eastern states.[hilly regions are not flat]
- Flat topography is suitable for road transport.

30] Roads in India are classified in to four based on the construction and management. What are they?

National Highways	Linking the state capitals, major cities, ports etc. The union ministry is responsible for the construction and management of these roads
State highway	Connecting state capital with the district head quarters. State govt is responsible for the construction and maintenance of such roads
District Roads	Connecting the district head quarters with the important places within the district. These roads are built & maintained by the district panchayaths
Village Roads	Ensuring the domestic movements within the village construction & maintenance are done by local self governments. More than 80% of the roads in India are village roads.

31] Indian Railway

- The largest public sector
- The largest railway network of Asia
- It important for Cargo as well as passenger transport.
- Rail transport is very less in the north eastern states of india .
- In kerala ,idukki wayanad no railway line
- Railways were first introduced to India in the year 1853 from [Mumbai](#) to [Thane](#).
- Indian Railways is divided into 16 zones

32] Rail transport is very less in the north eastern states of india or In kerala ,idukki wayanad no railway line Why?

Flat topography is suitable for railway transport but these place are hill resorts and it is difficult to construct railway lines in the region because of the irregular topography.

33] Indian railway classified in to three on the basis of Gauge width of rails what are they?

Rail gauge	Width between the rail	Proportionate rail length in INDIA
BROAD GAUGE	1.676 Meter	74%
METRE GAUGE	1 Meter	21%
NARROW GAUGE	0.762 Meter/ 0.610 Meter	3%

34] Reforms have been implemented in India Railway. Write any two examples?

Complete Rail track are being converted to broad gauge

The steam Engines have given way to diesel and electronic locomotives

Metro rail projects in big cities.

35] Write any two advantages of Water transport over road and railway transport?

Construction and maintenance cost is less.

Less air pollution and sound pollution

Suitable for large scale cargo transport.

Most suited for international trade

36] Water transport

- It classified in to two 1]Inland water transport 2]Marine transport
- Water bodies like rivers lakes canals are used for Inland water transport.
- It utilised not only for passenger and cargo transport but also for fishing and tourism.
- Inland water transport used regions
- Gang Brahmaputra rivers and their tributaries
- Godavari Krishna rivers and their tributaries
- Buckingham canal of Andhra -Tamilnadu region
- Mandovi and Zuvari rivers of Goa
- Back waters of Kerala

37] National water ways

NW 1	ALLAHABAD TO HALDIA - RIVER GANGA
NW 2	SADIA TO DUBRI - BRAHMAPUTHRA
NW 3	THE WEST COASTAL CANAL IN KERALA FROM KOLLAM TOKATTAPPURAM
NW 4	CANAL FROM KAKINADA TO PUDUCHERI LINKING GADAVARI AND KRISHNA
NW 5	BRAHMANI - MAHANADI DELTA RIVER SYSEM LINKED TO EAST COST CANAL

38] Ports in India

Ports - west coast - State	Ports East coast - State
KANDLA Gujarat	TUTICORIN T NADU
Mumbai Maharastra	CHENNAI T NADU
NEHASHEVA M RASHTRA	VISHAKAPATANAM ANDHRA

MARMAGOA GOA	PARADIP ORISSA
MANGLORE KARNATAKA	HALDIA W BENGAL
KOCHI KERALA	KOLKATA W BENGAL

39] Air transport

The air traffic in India is under the control of Airport Authority of India. There are 126 airports including 11 International airports under this establishment. The international and domestic flight services are handled by the corporations Air India and Indian Airlines

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