

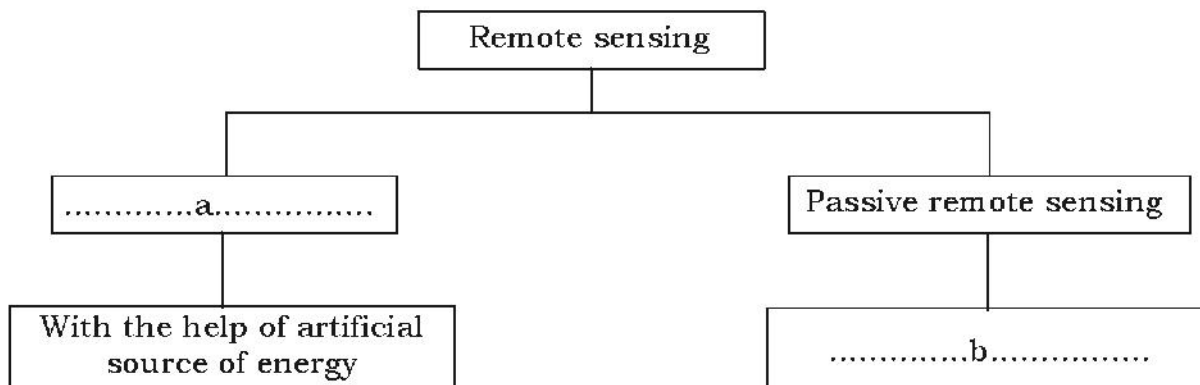
EYES IN THE SKY & DATA ANALYSIS



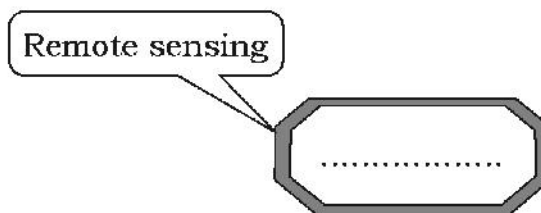
To Remember

To understand the features of the Earth's surface, information on topography is to be gathered and analysed. The conventional, modern techniques, instruments and technology used for this. Let's know more about remote sensing, Geographical Information System (GIS), Satellite based Navigation System etc in this chapter.

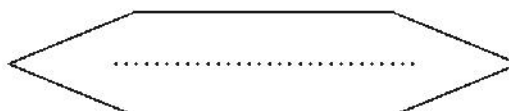
1. Complete the flow chart.



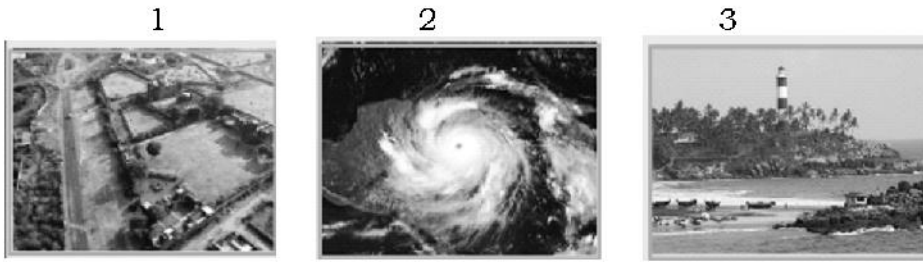
2. Complete the column based on the hint.



3. The devices used for data collection in remote sensing are known as

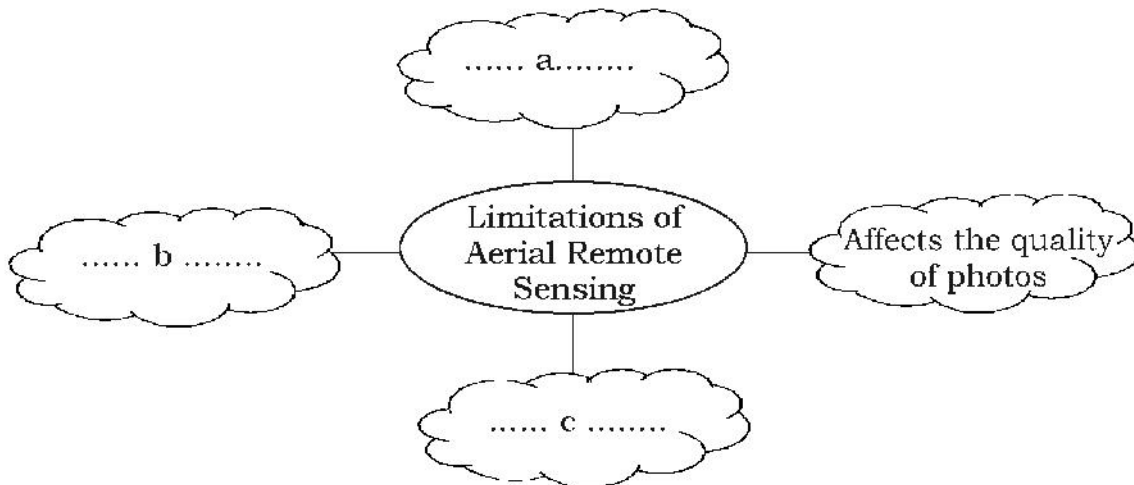


4. Analysing the pictures and complete the table.



Pic.No.	Technology	Platform	Sensor	Peculiarity
1	Aerial remote sensing	.....a.....	Camera	Covers smaller area
2	.....b.....	Satellites	.....c.....	Cover very large area
3	Terrestrial photography	.....d.....	Camera	.....e.....

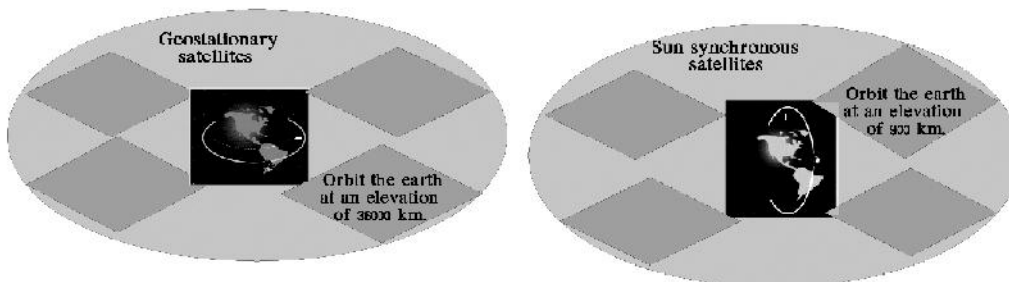
5. Complete the word web.



6. Complete the table.

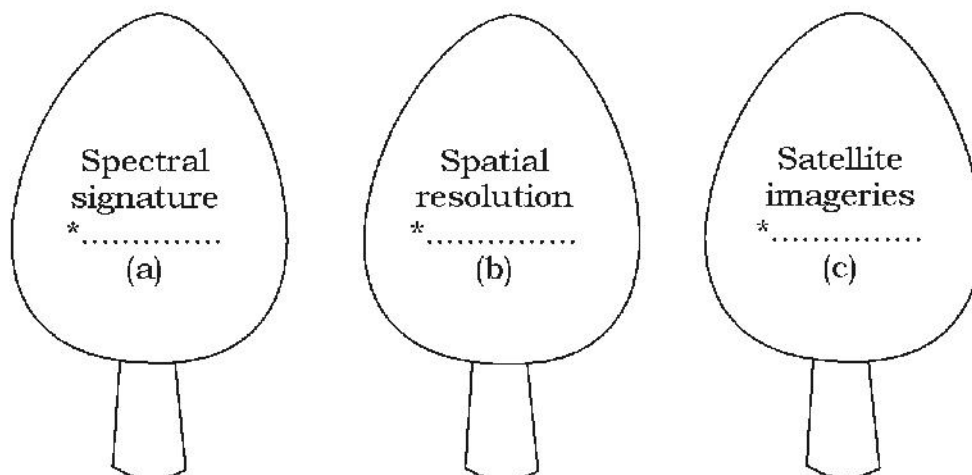
A	B
A pair of aerial photograph with an overlap	.....a.....
.....b.....	Stereoscope
The three dimensional view obtained through a stereoscope	.....c.....

7. Complete the diagram.

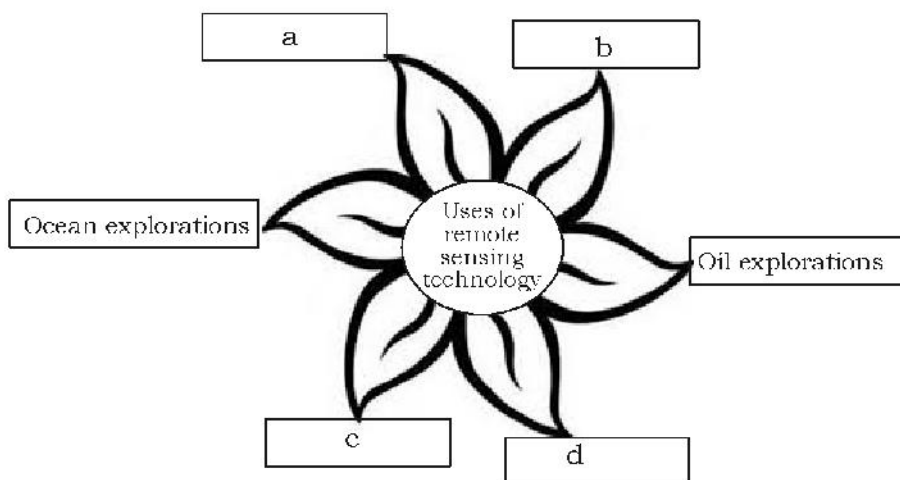


SOCIAL SCIENCE II

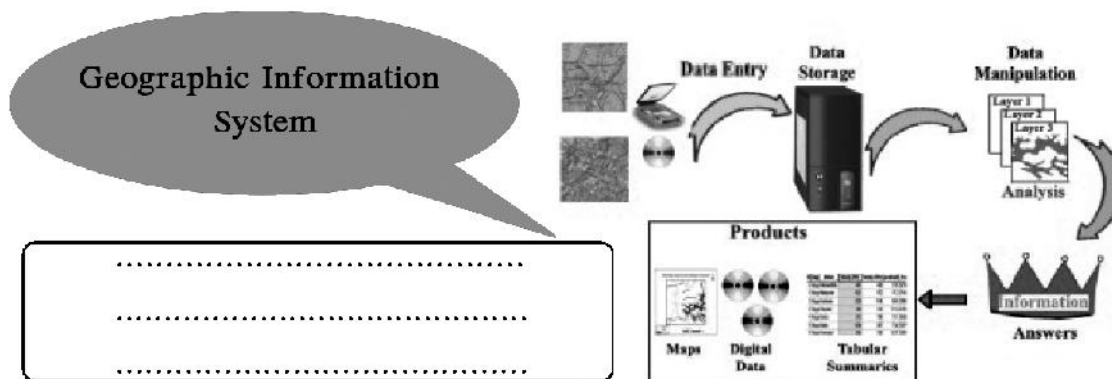
8. Write short notes on the following.



9. Complete the diagram.



10. Complete the column based on the given hint.

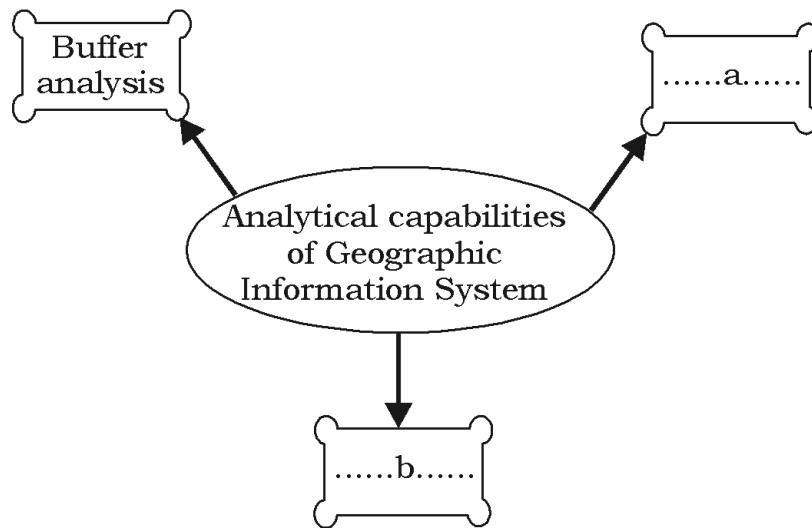


11. Name the two kinds of data used for the analysis of Geographic Information System.

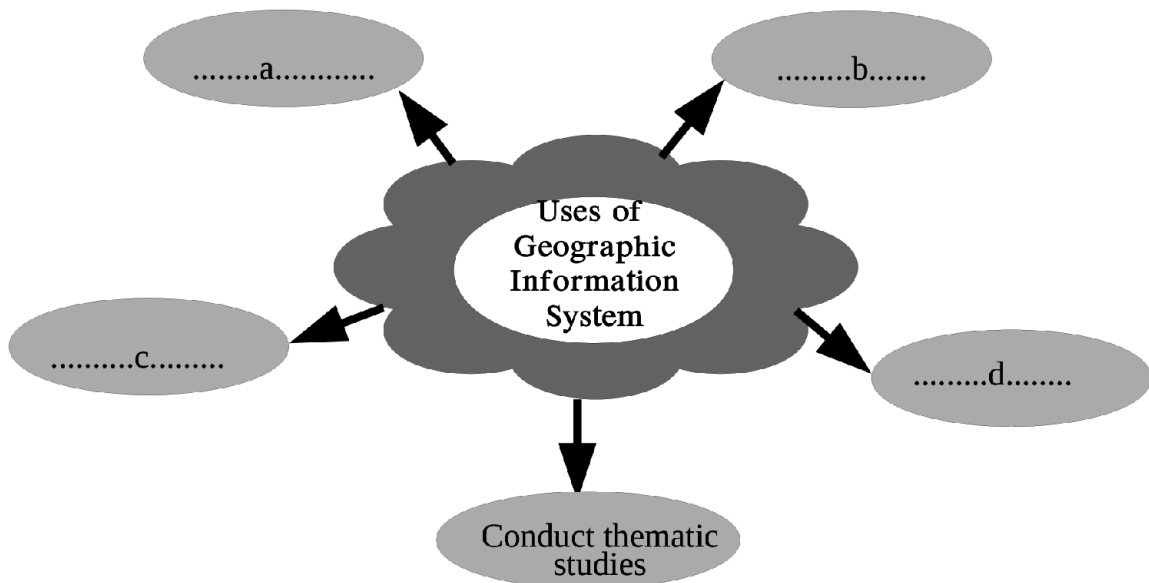
➔

➔

12. Complete the word web.



13. Complete the diagram.



14. Complete the table.

Buffer analysis	●a.....	Network analysis
●b.....	It is used for understanding the mutual relationship of the various surface features on earth and the periodic changes undergone by them.	●c.....

15. The system which helps sensing the latitudinal and longitudinal location and elevation of the objects on the earth surface along with the corresponding time.



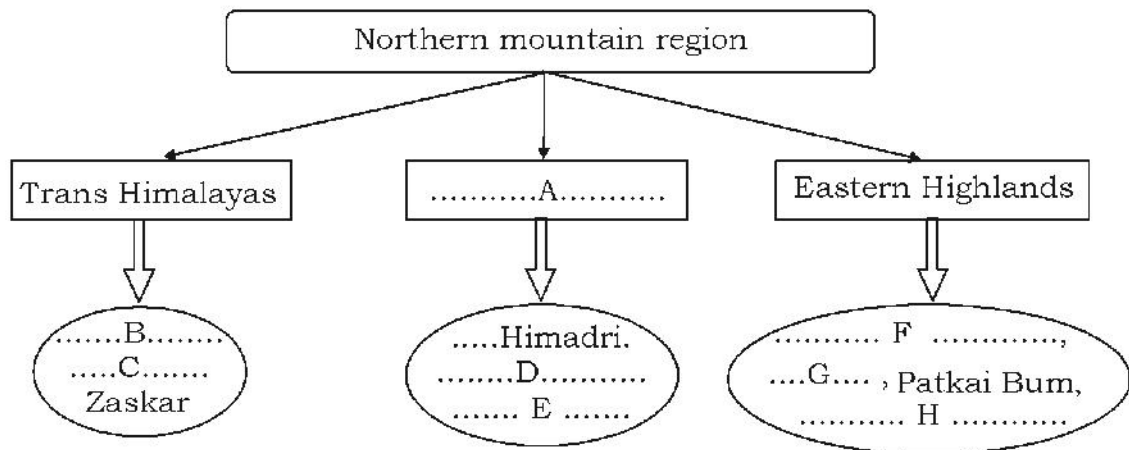
INDIA - THE LAND OF DIVERSITY



To Remember

In this chapter we are going to discuss India's diverse physiographic features, latitudinal and longitudinal extensions, mountain ranges, classification of rivers, monsoon winds and climate, characteristics of seasons, soil type and vegetations etc. Let's discuss one by one in detail.

1. Complete the flow chart.



2. Complete the chart: Features of Trans Himalayas.

- Trans Himalayas include Karakoram, Ladakh, and Zaskar mountain ranges.
- .
- .

3. Complete the table.

Mountain ranges in the Himalayas		
Himadri	Himachal	Siwaliks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The highest mountain range. ● ● ● ● 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Situated to the south of the Himadri ● ● 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Situated to the south of the Himachal. ● ●

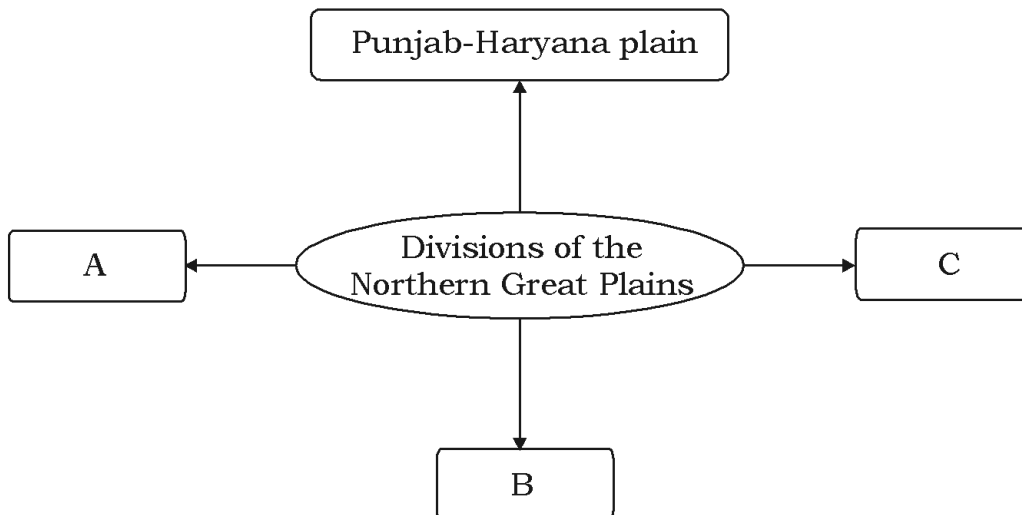
4. 'The Northern mountain ranges played a vital role in moulding the climate and human life of India.' Substantiate.

- Have been protecting us from foreign invasions from the north since ancient times
-
-
-
-

5. Complete the table based on the Himalayan rivers.

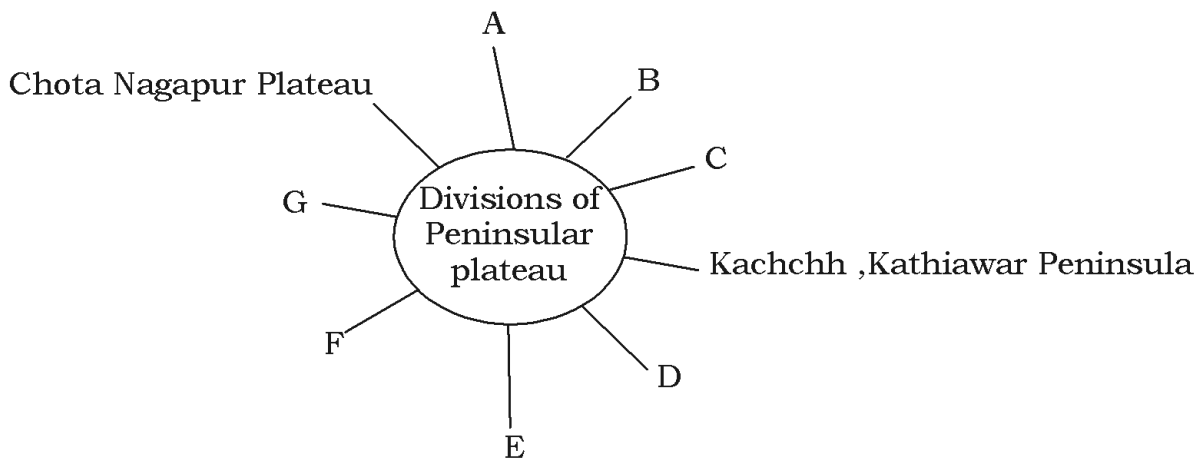
Himalayan rivers	Indus	Ganga	.....(h).....
Origin	.....(a) .....	.....(e).....	Chema-yungdung glacier
Tributaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Jhelum ● (b) ● (c) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Yamuna ● (f) ● (g) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tista ● Manas ● (i)
Sea which it joins	..... (d)	Bay of Bengal	.....(j)

6. Complete the diagram.



SOCIAL SCIENCE II

7. Complete the word web.



8. Complete the table.

Physiographic divisions	Soils
Northern Mountains	Mountain soil
Great Northern Plains	a
Peninsular Plateau	b
Coastal Plains	c

9. Complete the table related to major peninsular rivers

River	Origin	Major tributaries	Sea which it joins
Mahanadi	.....(a).....	Ib, Tel	.....(b).....
(c)	Western Ghats(Nasik district of Maharashtra)	Indravathi .....(d).....	.....(e).....
Krishna	.....(f).....	Bhima, Thungabhadra	Arabian sea
Kaveri	.....(g).....	.....(h).....	Bay of bengal
(i)	Maikala Ranges (Chhattisgarh)	Hiran, Banjar	.....(i)
Tapti	.....(k).....	Anar, Girna	Bay of bengal

10. Complete the table based on the hints.

Hints	Himalayan rivers	Peninsular rivers
● Origin	Originate from the Himalayan mountain ranges	(d)
● Catchment area	Extensive catchment area	(e)
● Erosion	(a)	(f)
● Irrigation	(b)	Less irrigation
● Navigation	(c)	(g)

11. Classify the following statements suitably.

- Between the Arabian Sea and the Western Ghats
- From the Sundarban delta region to Kanyakumari.
- Between the Bay of Bengal and the Eastern Ghats
- From the Rann of Kutchh to Kanyakumari.
- Comparatively wide
- Can be divided into north Zircar plain and Coromandal coast
- Can be divided into Gujarat coast, Konkan coast, and Malabar coast
- Backwaters and esturies are seen.
- Delta formation takes place.
- Comparatively narrow.

Western coastal plain	Eastern coastal plain
● Between the Arabian Sea and the Western Ghats	● Between the Bay of Bengal and the Eastern Ghats
●	●
●	●
●	●
●	●

12. Mention the features of Eastern Highlands.

Features.

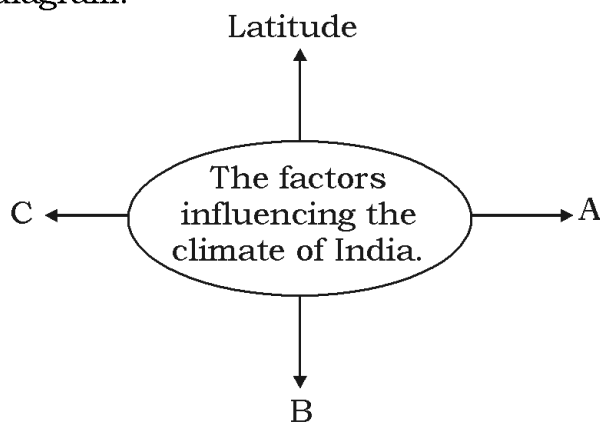
- Also known as Purvachal.
- Divisions-Naga, Mizo, Khasi, Garo hills etc.
-
-
-

13. Classify the following statements suitably.

- Situated in the Arabian Sea.
- The Indira Point is considered as the southern end of India.
- There are 36 islands in this island group, of which only 11 are inhabited.
- Situated in the Bay of Bengal.
- The capital is Kavarathi.
- The capital is Port Blair.
- Most of these islands are not inhabited.
- Lagoons, sandy beaches and coral reefs are the specialities.
- The only volcano in India is situated in the Barren Island
- Fishing and tourism are the major sources of income.

Lakshadweep island	The Andaman and Nicobar islands
● Situated in the Arabian Sea	● Situated in the Bay of Bengal
●	●
●	●
●	●
●	●

14. Complete the diagram.



15. Complete the chart based on 'The seasons in India'.

Seasons	Features
Cold weather season	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Experienced during the months of December, January and February ● ● ●
Hot weather season	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Experienced during the months of March, April and May ● ● ●
South west monsoon season	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Experienced during the months of June, July, August and September ● ● ●
Retreating monsoon season	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Experienced during the months of October and November. ● ● ●

16. Classify the following indicators and complete the table suitably.

- The oldest and the most extensive physical division of India
- The Indus-Ganga-Brahmaputra plain.
- Laterite soil, Red soil, Black soil
- The highest peak in this region is the Anamudi (2695 m- Idukki)
- Granary of India.
- Thar Desert.
- The store house of minerals.
- Extensive alluvial plain
- Area is about 15 lakh square kilometres.
- One of the most densely populated regions in the world.
- Source region of many rivers (peninsular rivers).
- Alluvial soil and desert soil

Northern Great Plains	Peninsular Plateau
● Extensive alluvial plain	● The oldest and the most extensive physical division of India
●	●
●	●
●	●
●	●
●	●

17. Complete the columns with suitable indicators.

(Mount K2, Indira Point, Barren Island, Godavari, Anamudi, Jog Falls, Cherrapunji)

- a) Highest peak in India
- b) Highest rainfall region in the world
- c) Highest peak in the Peninsular Plateau.
- d) Longest peninsular river
- e) Highest waterfall in Sharavathi River in Karnataka.
- f) The only volcano in India is situated
- g) The southern end of India.



RESOURCE WEALTH OF INDIA



To Remember

India is blessed with diverse natural resources. Physiographic characteristics, climate, soil types etc form the basis of our resource potential. The geographical characteristics of different sectors such as agriculture, mining, industry, transport etc that influence the economy of India. Let's know more about agriculture and agro - based industries, minerals and mineral based industries, Non conventional sources of energy, varied means of transport etc in this chapter.

1. Arrange the column B and C in accordance with the column A.

A	B	C
Cropping Seasons	Sowing period	Harvesting period
(i) Kharif	November (Beginning of winter)	June (Beginning of Monsoon)
(ii) Rabi	March (Beginning of Summer)	Early November (End of monsoon)
(iii) Zaid	June (Onset of monsoon)	March (Beginning of summer)

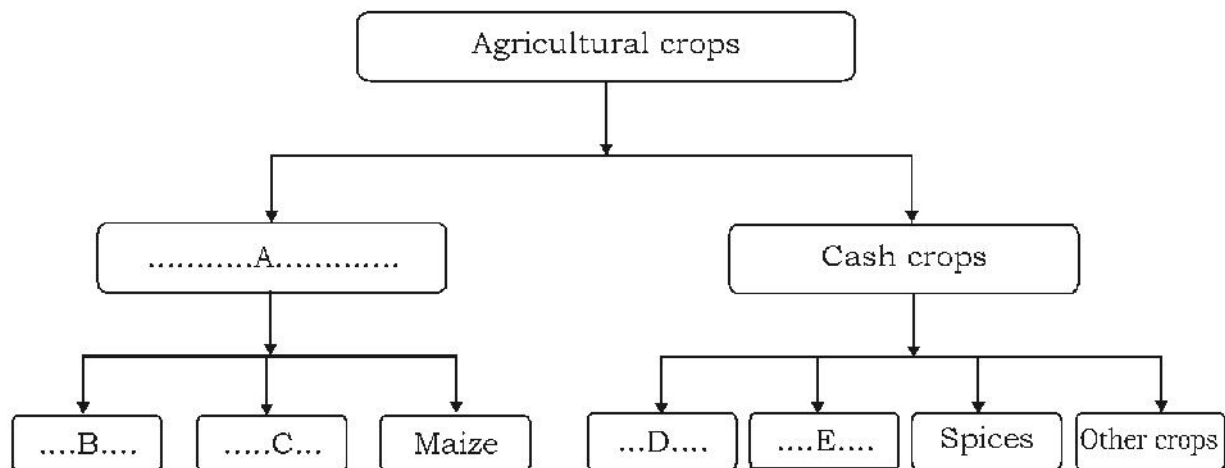
2. Classify the crops given in the box and complete the table suitably.

wheat, tobacco, jute, pulses, fruits, rice, millets, vegetables, mustard, maize, cotton

Kharif crops	Rabi crops	Zaid crops
• Rice	• Wheat	• Fruits
•	•	•
•	•	
•	•	

SOCIAL SCIENCE II

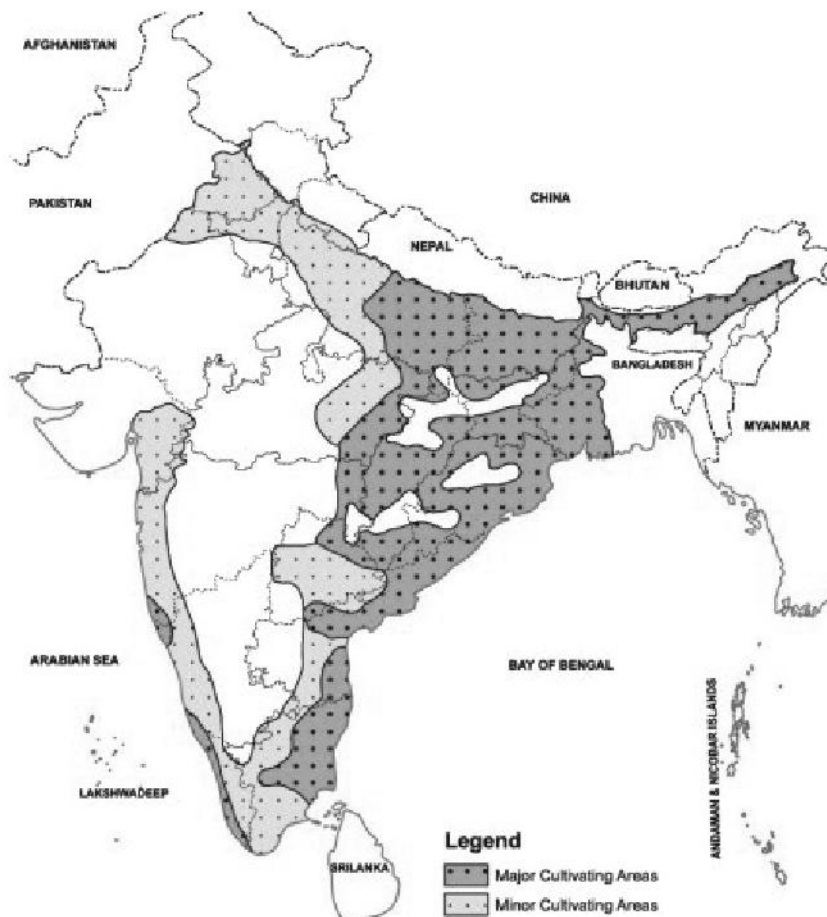
3. Complete the flowchart.





4. Findout the relation and fill up suitably.

- a. Fibre crops: cotton, jute; Beverage crops:,
- b. Rice : Kharif crop ; Wheat :
- c. Jamshedpur : Jharkhand ; Bhadravati:
- d. Haematite : Iron ; Bauxite :
- e. Gold : For making jewellery; Mica:

5. Observe the map and answer the following.



- (i) Identify the food crop located in the map.
 - (ii) Mention the soil suitable for its cultivation.
 - (iii) Write the temperature and rainfall required for its growth.
 - (iv) State the major cultivating areas of this crop.
6. Statements related to the food crops of India like wheat and maize are given below. Arrange them suitably in the following table.
- a. Well drained alluvial soil is ideal
 - b. Well drained fertile soil is ideal.
 - c. The third major food crop
 - d. The second major food crop
 - e. Mostly cultivated in Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Rajasthan and Uttarpradesh
 - f. Mostly cultivated in Gujarat, Uttarpradesh, Punjab, Haryana etc.

 Wheat	 Maize
●	●
●	●
●	●

7. Choose the correct answer from the box and fill in the columns suitably.

Kerala, Mumbai, coal, Arabica, Uttarpradesh, Airport Authority of India, water transport, The Indian Railways, cotton textile industry, Mumbai High in Maharashtra,


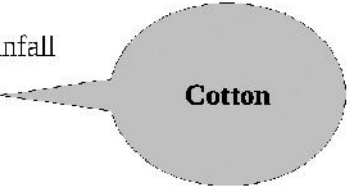
- a. The city in India which is termed as Cottonopolis. a
- b. The authority responsible for the air traffic in india. b
- c. The high quality coffee seed produced in India. c
- d. The leading producer in both sugarcane and cane sugar in India. d
- e. The cheapest means of transport. e
- f. The largest agro-based industry in India. f
- g. The largest public sector undertaking in India. g
- h. The leading producer of rubber in India h
- i. The major source of Thermal power in India. i
- j. The largest oil fields in India. J


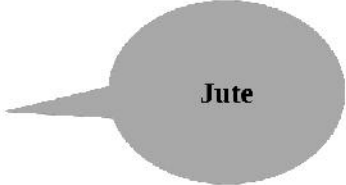
SOCIAL SCIENCE II


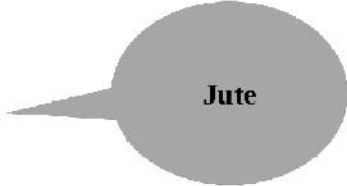
8. Find out the reasons for the following.
- (i) Cotton is known as ‘Universal Fibre’.
.....
 - (ii) Jute and jute products from India are significant in the international trade.
.....
 - (iii) Sugar mills are concentrated in sugarcane producing regions.
.....
9. Point out the favourable factors that helped Mumbai to become the most important cotton textile centre.


- a. Easy availability of raw materials.
- b. Cheap availability of power.
- c.
- d.
- e.

10. Complete the table on the geographical factors suitable for the cultivation of major cash crops in India.

	Temperature : -..... Rainfall : small amount of rainfall Soil :	
---	---	---


	Temperature : High temperature. Rainfall : Soil :	
---	---	---

	Temperature : High temperature. Rainfall : Soil :	
---	---	---




Type of crop : A tropical plantation crop
 Rainfall :
 Temperature :

Coffee




Type of crop : Tropical crop
 Climate :
 Soil :

Sugarcane



Climate : Tropical climate
 Soil :
 Rainfall:

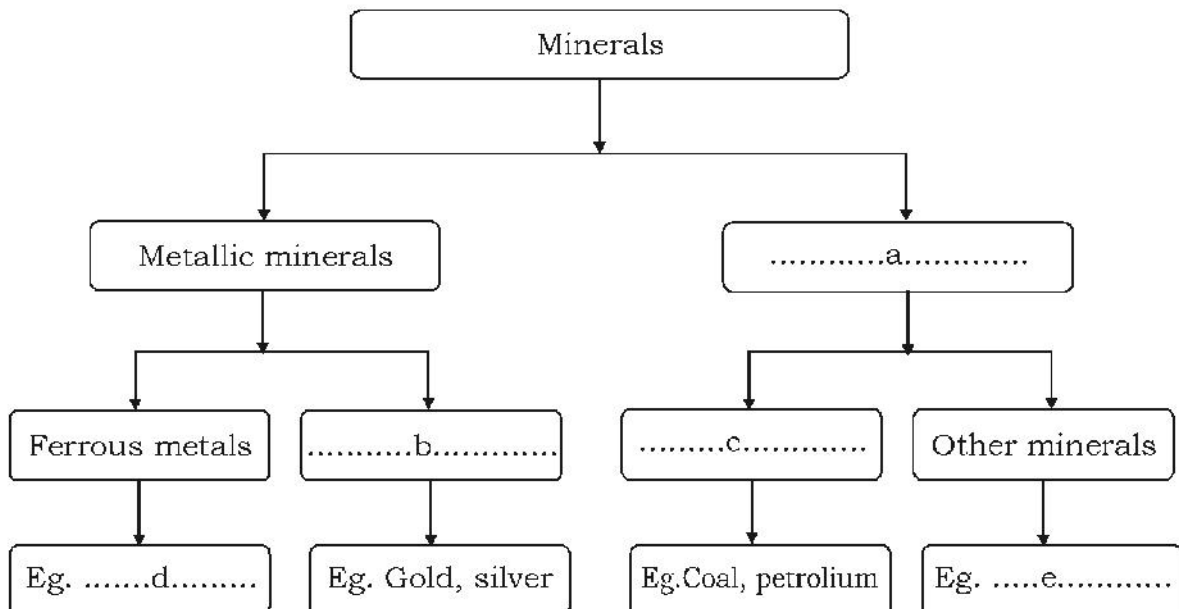
Spices



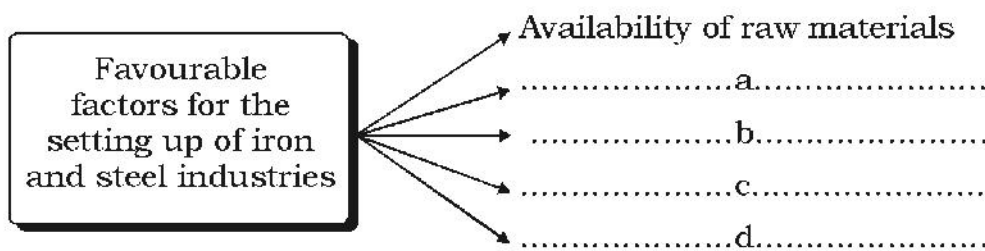
Temperature :
 Rainfall :
 Soil :

Rubber

11. Complete the flow chart.





12. Complete the chart.



13. Arrange the given statements in the following table.

- The major source of thermal power in India.
- Mining in India started at Digboi in Assam.
- A major industrial fuel
- The chief energy source for transportation through road, rail or air.
- Medium grade of bituminous type found in India.
- Natural gas is the fuel obtained along with it.
- Numerous by-products are also obtained from it such as chemical fertilisers, artificial rubber, artificial fibres, vaseline etc.
- Largest field is located at Jharia in Jharkhand.
- Assam, Gujarat, and Maharashtra are the major producing states in India

	
Coal	Petroleum and natural gas
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The major source of thermal power in India 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The chief energy source for transportation through road, rail or air.
●	●
●	●
●	●
●	●

14. Identify the iron and steel plants in India from the given hints and fill the boxes.

First iron and steel plant in South India	.....a.....
First public sector iron and steel Company	.....b.....
Established in collaboration with the UK in 1962.	.....c.....
Established in collaboration with Germany in 1959	.....d.....
Established in collaboration with Russia in 1964.	.....e.....
The largest private sector iron and steel plant in India	.....f.....
Established in collaboration with Russia in 1959	.....g.....

15. Compare the features of conventional and non-conventional sources of energy and complete the given chart.

<p>Conventional sources of energy * Non- renewable</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>Non-Conventional sources of energy * Renewable</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
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16. List out the major nuclear power plants in India.

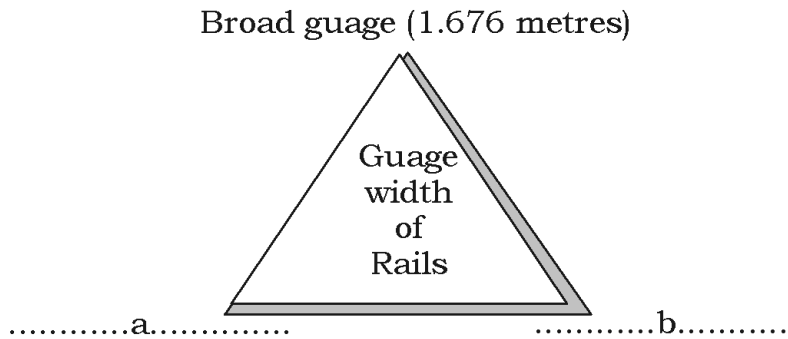
- Tarapur (Maharashtra)
-
-
-
-
-
-

SOCIAL SCIENCE II

17. Write down the common advantages of water transport.

- The cheapest means of transport.
-
-
-

18. Complete the chart based on the width between rails.



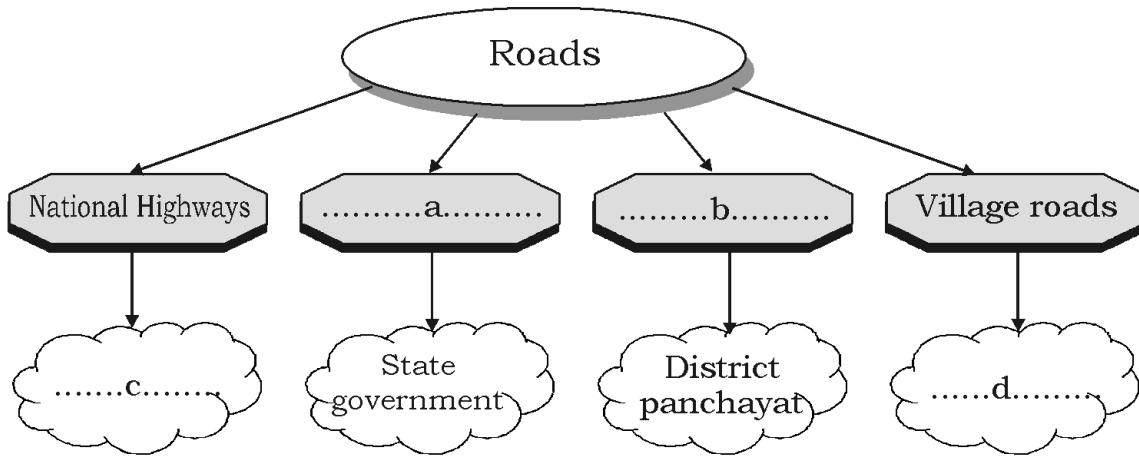
19. Match the column B with column A.

A	B
(i) National Waterway 1 (NW 1)	The west coastal canal in Kerala from Kollam to Kottappuram (205 Km)
(ii) National Waterway 2 (NW 2)	Canal from Kakinada to Puducherry linking Godavari and Krishna (1095 Km)
(iii) National Waterway 3 (NW 3)	Brahmani - Mahanadi delta river system linked to east cost canal (623 Km)
(iv) National Waterway 4 (NW 4)	Sadia to Dubri in the river Brahmaputhra(891 Km)
(v) National Waterway 5 (NW 5)	Allahabad to Haldia in the river Ganga(1620 Km)

20. Prepare a list of the waterbodies largely used for inland water transport in India.

- Ganga-Brahmaputra rivers and their tributaries
-
-
-
-
-

21. Complete the chart on the classification of roads based on the construction and management.





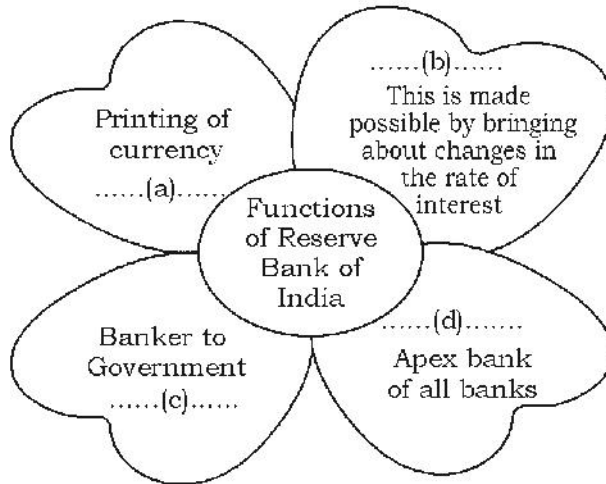
FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND SERVICES



To Remember

This unit familiarize the banking institutions and its services and discuss about how it affect our day to day life. We may analyse the working of RBI as India’s central Bank and also the possibilities of microfinance. Informations given through this unit helpful to the students to make interest to functions of the banks and financial exchange.

1. Fill the petals.

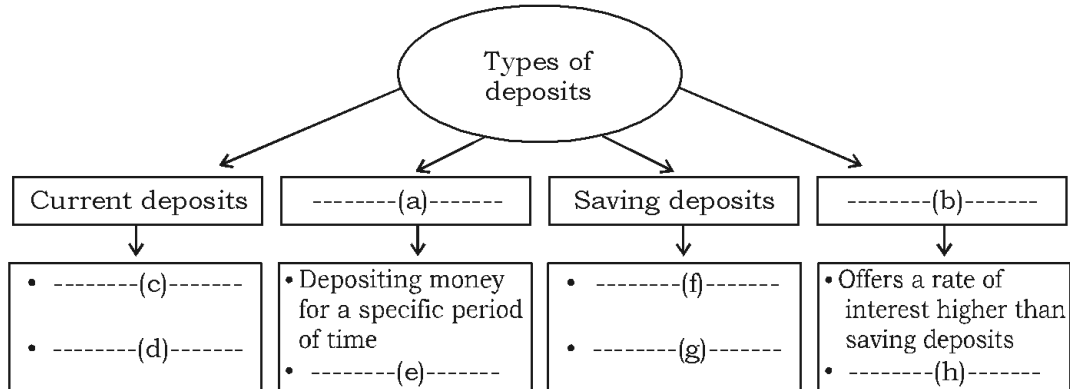


2. Classify the following suitably and complete the table.

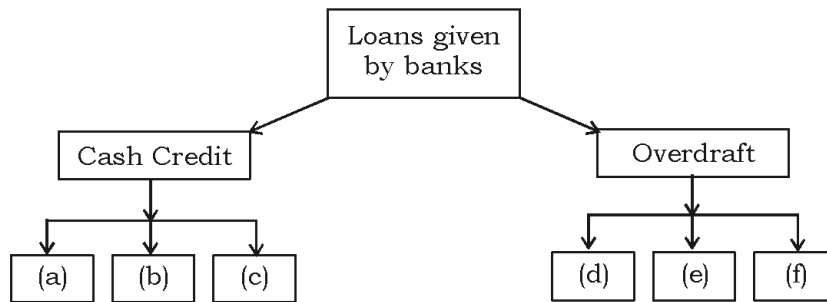
- Non banking financial companies
- Commercial banks
- Co-operative banks
- Mutual fund Institutions
- Insurance companies
- Specialised banks
- Development banks

Banks	Nonbanking Financial Institutions
• • • •	• • • •

3. One of the primary functions of the bank is accepting deposits. Complete the given chart showing the types of deposits and its features.



4. Complete the chart based on the given hints.



Hints:

- Loans given to individuals and institutions by accepting collaterals.
- An opportunity for a customer to withdraw money over and above the balance in their account.
- Provided to individuals who maintain current deposits.
- For commercial and industrial purposes.
- Bank charges interest for the additional amount.
- Accepting physical assets as collaterals.

5. Compare the features of Electronic banking and core banking and complete the table.

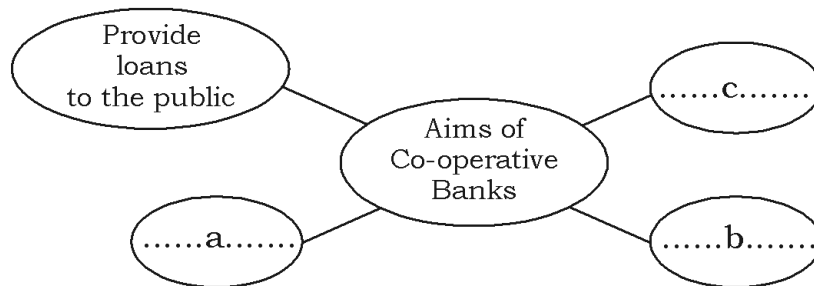
SOCIAL SCIENCE II

Electronic Banking	Core Banking
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The assistance of the bank employees and banking equipments are not required • _____(a)_____ • _____(b)_____ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Simple procedure • _____(c)_____ • _____(d)_____

6. Write down the common features of Electronic banking and core banking.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It operates with the help of internet • _____ • _____

7. Complete the chart with the aims of co-operative banks.



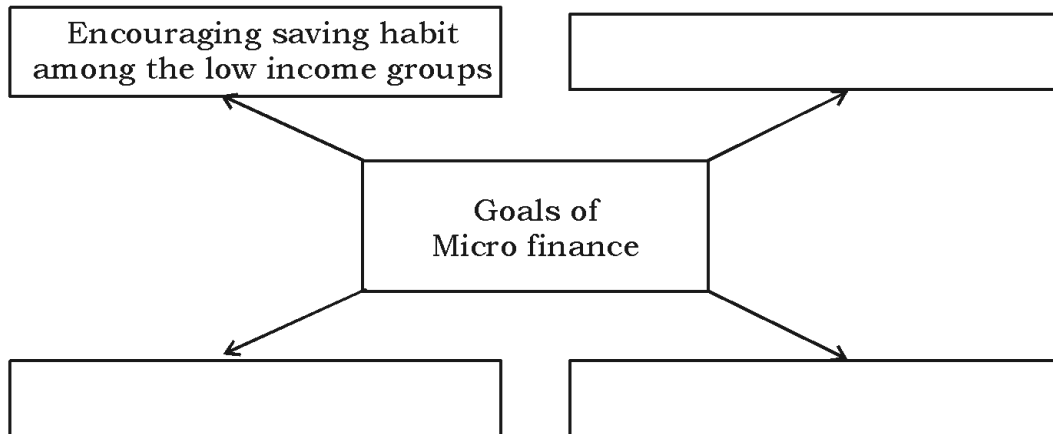
8. Mention the features of Development banks and fill the table.

Features of Development Banks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide long term loans for various needs such as modernisation of industries. • _____ • _____
--	--

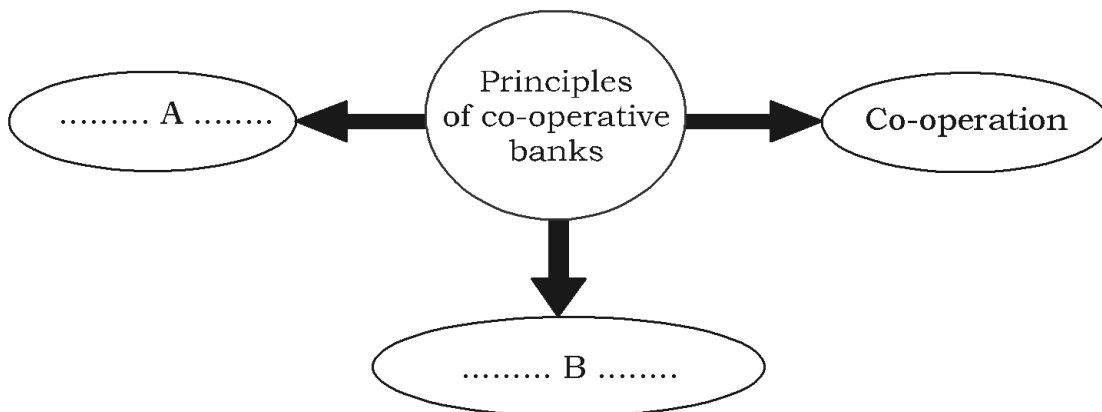
9. Identify the banking institution based on the given hints.

- Aim is to vitalize village industries. (a)
- Provides loans for exporting and importing products. (b)
- Unites all the banks which operate for the development of villages. (c)
- The slogan is “ Women empowerment is India’s empowerment”. (d)
- Provides financial help to small scale entrepreneurs and micro finances. (e)

10. Complete the chart.



11. Complete the word web.



12. Complete the list related to features of payment banks.

- Do not provide loans.
-
-
-
-
-



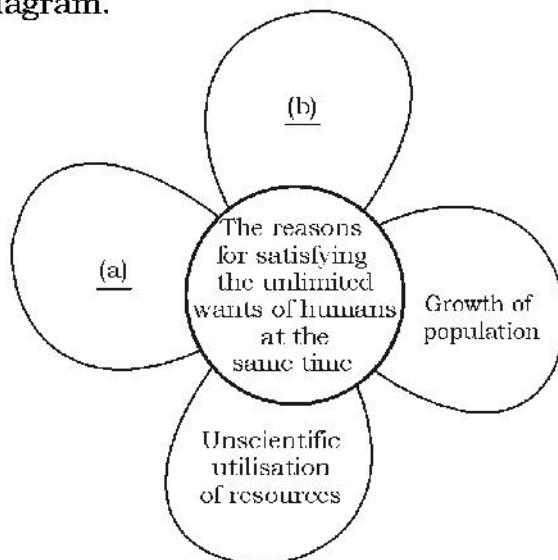
CONSUMER: SATISFACTION AND PROTECTION



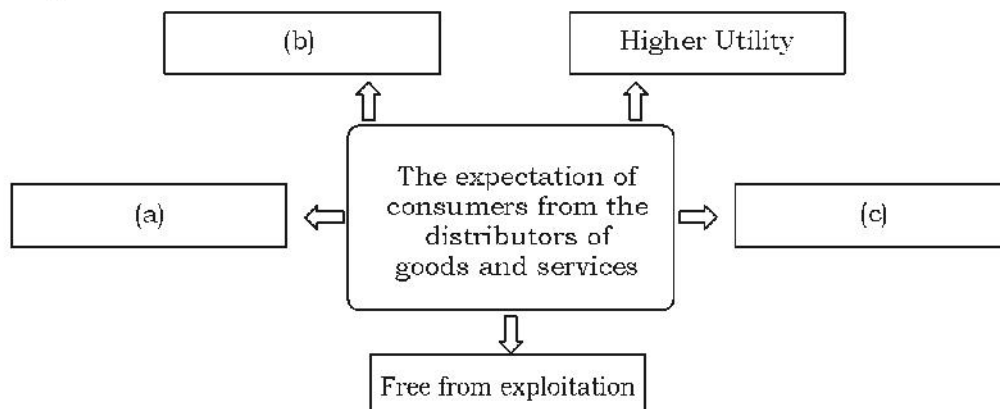
To Remember

Consumer's satisfaction is the main objective of all economic activities in our country. The ultimate aim of production and distribution of goods and services produced in an economy for satisfying consumer's wants. Through the economic activities like production, distribution and consumption to ensure consumer's satisfaction and protection.

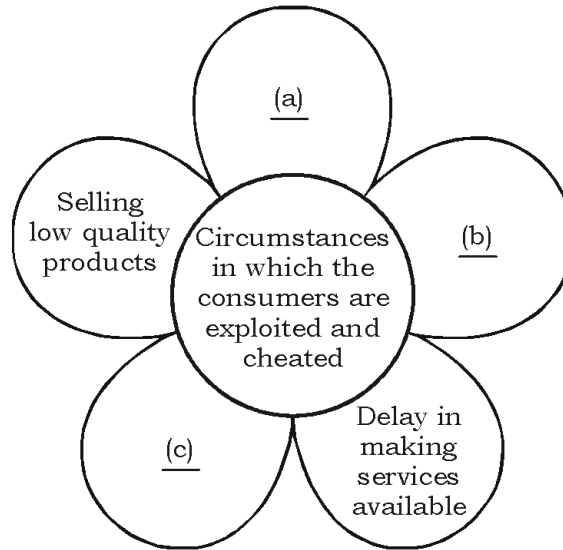
1. Complete the diagram.



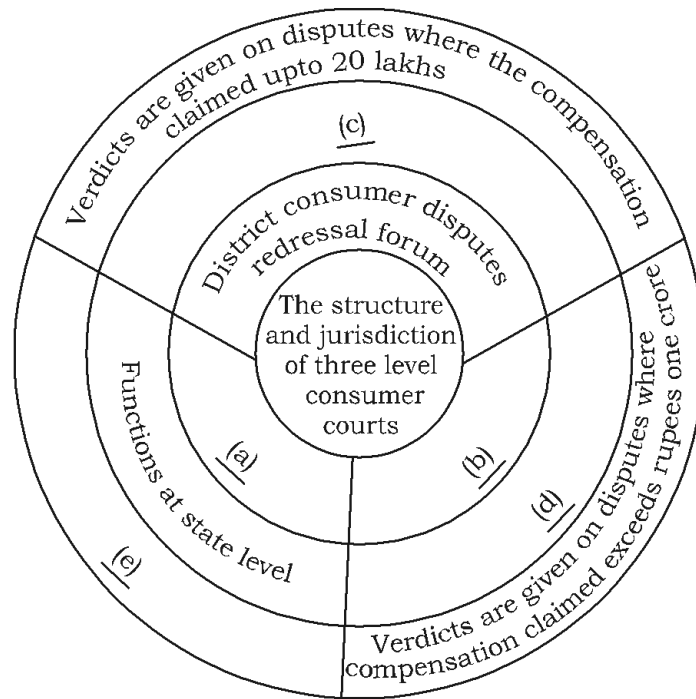
2. Complete the chart.



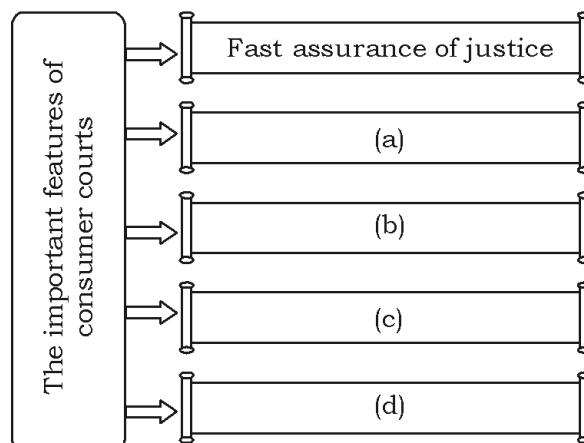
3. Complete the diagram.



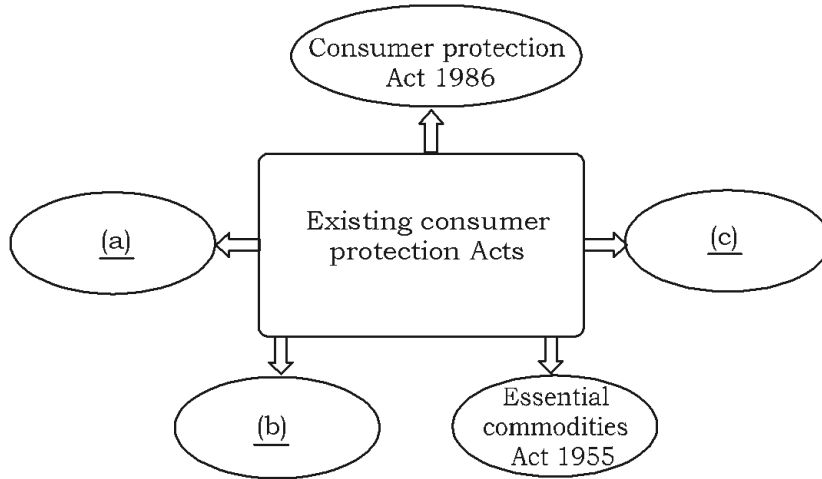
4. Complete the diagram.



5. Complete the chart.






6. Complete the chart.



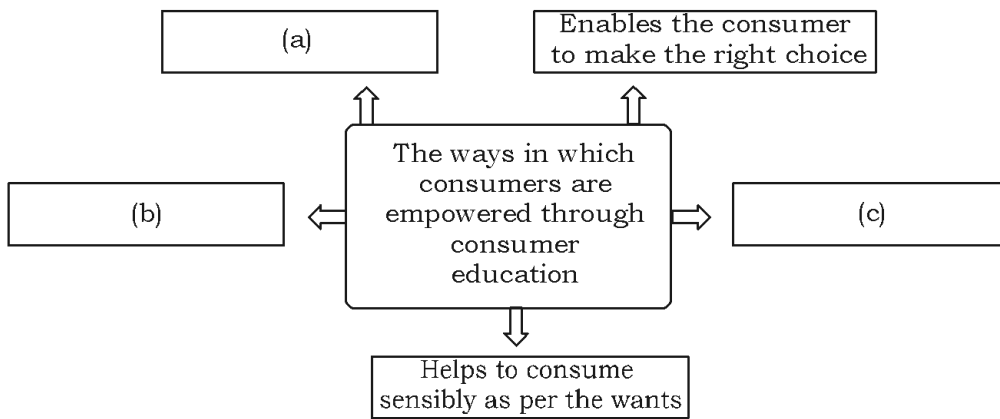
7. Complete the table.

Institutions/ Departments	Functions
Legal Metrology Department	Ensures the weights and measures standards
_____ (a) _____	Ensures the quality of food products
Central Drugs price Control committee	_____ (b) _____
_____ (c) _____	Ensures the quality and safety of medicines
Food safety and standard Authority of India	_____ (d) _____

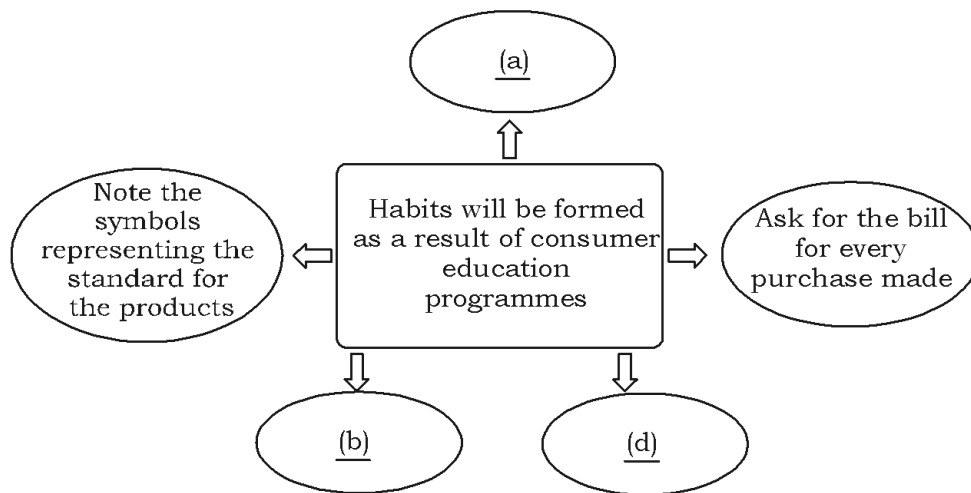
8. Complete the table.

The symbols help the consumers in ascertaining the quality of products and institutions	Functions
	It certifies the safety and quality of products processed from Fruits and Vegetables. FPO is the short form of Food Products Order
	_____ (a) _____
 BIS 100% hall marked jewellery	_____ (b) _____

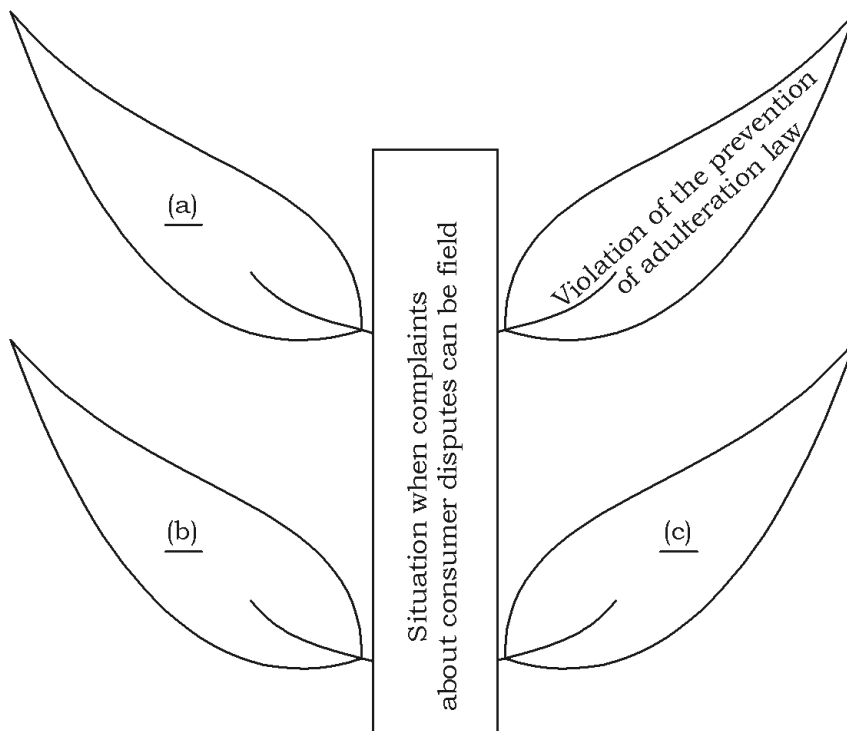
9. Complete the diagram.



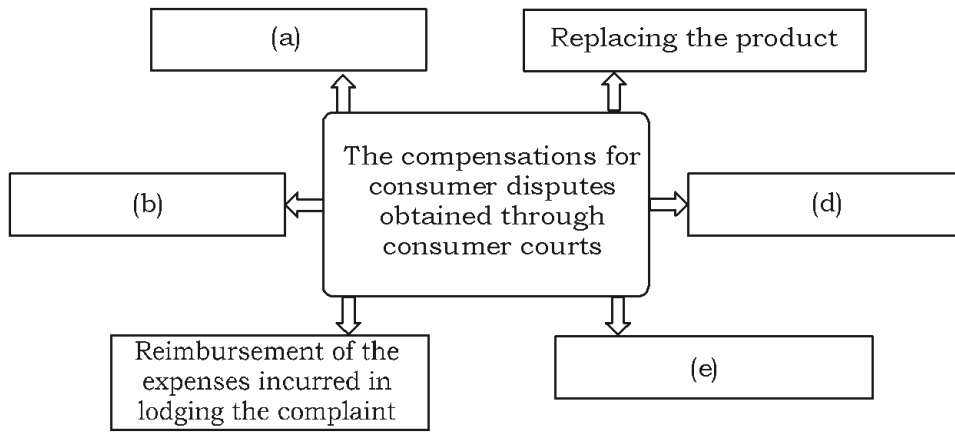
10. Complete the diagram.



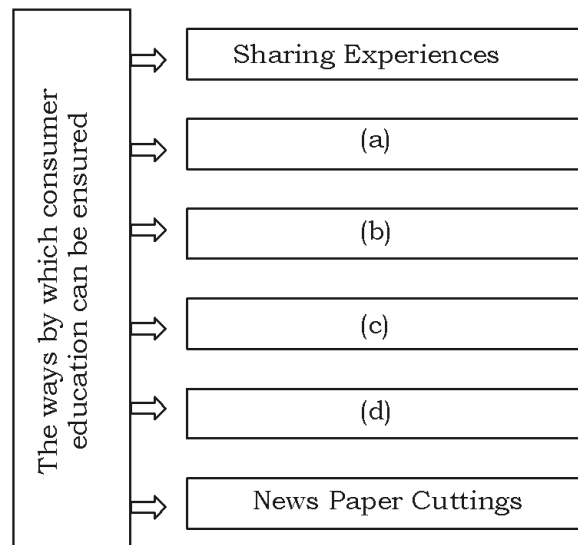
11. Complete the diagram.



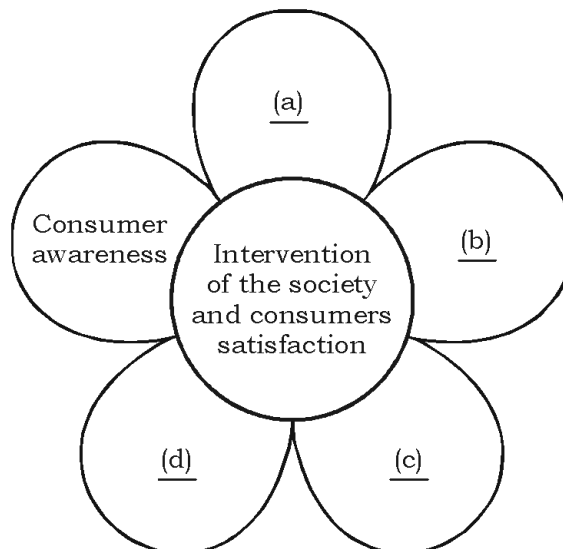
12 Complete the diagram.



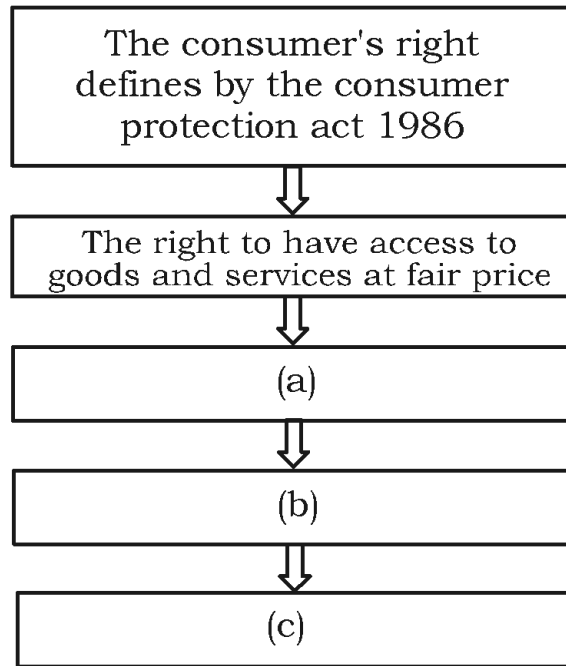
13. Complete the chart.



14. Complete the diagram.



15. Complete the chart.





6 EYES IN THE SKY & DATA ANALYSIS

1.
 - a) Active remote sensing.
 - b) Remote sensing is carried out with the help of solar energy.
2. The method of collecting information about an object, place or phenomenon with out actual physical contact is Remote Sensing.
3. Sensors
4.
 - a) Aircraft
 - b) Satellite remote sensing
 - c) Sensor
 - d) Surface of the earth
 - e) Covers small areas
5.
 - a) It is not practical to take photographs of vast and extensive regions.
 - b) The aircraft require open space for take off and landing.
 - c) Landing the air crafts frequently for refuelling increases the cost.
6.
 - a) Stereo pair
 - b) The instrument which is used to obtain three dimensional view from the stereo pairs.
 - c) Stereoscopic vision
7. **Geostationary satellites**
 - One third of the earth comes under its field of view.
 - The movement of these satellites corresponds to the speed of rotation of the earth.
 - It is used in telecommunication and for weather studies.
- Sun Synchronous satellites**
 - The surveillance area is less than that of the Geostationary satellites.
 - It passes around the earth along the Poles.
 - These satellites are mainly used for remote sensing purposes.
8.
 - a) The amount of reflected energy by each object is called the spectral signature of that object.

- b) The size of the smallest object on the earth's surface that a satellite sensor can distinguish is called the spatial resolution of the sensor.
- c) The sensors on artificial satellites distinguish objects on the earth's surface based on their spectral signature and transmit the information in digital format to the terrestrial stations. This is interpreted with the help of computers and converted into picture formats. These are called satellite imageries.
9. a) For the assessment of weather and its observation.
b) For the monitoring of flood and drought
c) To understand the land use of an area.
d) To collect data regarding the extent of crops and spread of pest attack
10. ● Geographic Information System is a computer based information management system by which the data collected from the sources of information like maps, aerial photographs, satellite imageries, tables, surveys etc. are incorporated in to the computer using soft wares, which are retrieved, analyzed and displayed in the form of maps, tables and graph.
11. ● Spatial data
● Attributes
12. a) Overlay analysis
b) Network analysis
13. a) Compile data from different sources
b) Update and incorporate data easily.
c) Represent geographic features spatially
d) Prepare maps, tables, and graph.
14. a) Overlay analysis
b) A circular zone created around a point feature or a parallel zone created aside a linear feature in buffer analysis is called buffer zone.
c) A linear features on the map such as road, railway, rivers etc. are subjected to network analysis.
15. ● Global Positioning System.

7 INDIA - THE LAND OF DIVERSITY

1. A. Himalayas
 B. Karakoram
 C. Ladakh
 D. Himachal
 E. Siwaliks
 F. Naga hills
 G. Garo, Khasi and Jaintia hills
 H. Mizo hills

2.
 - Mount K2 (Godwin Austin), the highest peak in India, is in the Karakoram range.
 - Average height is 6000 metres.

3. **Mountain ranges in Himalayas**

Himadri	Himachal	Siwaliks
● The highest mountain range	● Situated to the south of the Himadri	● Situated to the south of the Himachal
● Average altitude is 6000 metres.	● Average altitude is 3000 metres	● Average altitude is 1220 metres.
● Origin of the rivers Ganga and Brahmaputra.	● The hill stations like Shimla, Darjeeling, etc. are situated here	● As the Himalayan rivers cut across this range, its continuity breaks at many places.
● Has a number of peaks Eg. Kanchenjunga, Nandadevi		● Broad flat valleys called Duns . Eg: Dehradun

4.
 - Block the monsoon winds and cause rainfall throughout North India.
 - Prevent the dry cold winds blowing from the north during winter.
 - Caused the emergence of diverse flora and fauna
 - Source region of rivers.
5.
 - a) Manasarovar lake in Tibet
 - b) Chenab
 - c) Ravi
 - d) Arabian Sea
 - e) Gaumugh caves in the Gangothri glacier

- f) Gomathy
 - g) Son
 - h) Brahmaputra
 - i) Luhith
 - j) Bay of Bengal
6. A. Marusthali -Baagar plain of Rajasthan
 B. Ganga plain
 C. Brahmaputra plains of Assam
7. A. Aravalli Ranges
 B. Malwa Plateau
 C. Vindhya Ranges
 D. Satpura Ranges
 E. Deccan Plateau
 F. Western Ghats
 G. Eastern Ghats
8. a. Alluvial soil and desert soil
 b. Laterite soil, Red soil and Black soil
 c. Alluvial soil
9. a) Maikala Ranges
 b) Bay of bengal
 c) Godavari
 d) Sabari
 e) Bay of bengal
 f) Mahabaleswar hills
 g) Brahmagiri Ranges
 h) Kabani
 i) Narmada
 j) Arabian Sea
 k) Muntai plateau
 l) Arabian sea
10. A) Intensive erosion
 B) High irrigation potential
 C) Navigable along the plains
 D) Originate from the mountain ranges in the peninsular plateau.

SOCIAL SCIENCE II

- E) Smaller catchment area
- F) Erosion is less
- G) Navigation is low

11.

Western coastal plain	Eastern coastal plain
● Between the Arabian Sea and the Western Ghats	● Between the Bay of Bengal and the Eastern Ghats
● From the Rann of Kutchh to Kanyakumari.	● From the Sundarban delta region to Kanyakumari.
● Comparatively narrow	● Comparatively wide
● Can be divided into Gujarat coast, Konkan coast, and Malabar coast	● Can be divided into north Zircar plain and Coromandal coast
● Backwaters and estuaries are seen	● Delta formation.

12.

<p>Features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Altitude is about 500 to 3000metres ● Cherrapunji, the highest rainfall region in the world situated here. ● Covered by dense tropical rainforests.

13.

The Lakshadweep island	The Andaman and Nicobar islands
● The capital is Kavarathi.	● The capital is Port Blair.
● There are 36 islands in this island group, of which only 11 are inhabited.	● Most of these islands are not inhabited.
● Lagoons, sandy beaches and coral reefs are the specialities.	● The Indira Point is considered as the southern end of India.
● Fishing and tourism are the major sources of income	● The only volcano in India is situated in the Barren Island here.

14.

- A. Physiography
- B. Nearness to sea
- C. Altitude

15.

Seasons	Features
Cold weather season	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Fog and snowfall occurs in the valleys of the Himalayas ● The temperature decrease from south to north ● Days are generally warm and nights are severely cold. ● Snowfall in the hill stations like Manali and Shimla ● Western disturbance.
Hot weather season	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● High temperature ● Highest temperature is felt in Barmer in Rajasthan. ● When the sun is over the northern hemisphere ● Loo, mangoshowers, etc. are some local winds experienced in India.
South west monsoon season	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Highest rainfall season of India ● Bifurcate into two branches ● Arabian Sea branch and Bay of Bengal branch ● Rainfall is scarce in the Rajasthan region ● Heavy rainfall along the foothills of the Himalayas.
Retreating monsoon season	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Known as north east monsoon winds ● Transition period between the rainy season and winter. ● Experience October heat. ● Main rainy season of Tamil Nadu, Kerala etc

16.

Northern Great Plains	Peninsular Plateau
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Extensive alluvial plain 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The oldest and the most extensive physical division of India
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Thar Desert. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Area is about 15 lakh square kilometres.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● One of the most densely populated regions in the world. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The store house of minerals.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Granary of India. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Source region of many rivers (peninsular rivers).

SOCIAL SCIENCE II

● The Indus-Ganga-Brahmaputra plain.	● The highest peak in this region is the Anamudi (2695 m- Idukki)
● Alluvial soil and desert soil	● Laterite soil, Red soil, Black soil

17. a) Mount K2
b) Cherrapunji
c) Anamudi
d) Godavari
e) Jog Falls
f) Barren Island
g) Indira Point .

8

RESOURCE WEALTH OF INDIA

1.

Seasons	Sowing period	Harvesting period
(i) Kharif	June (Onset of monsoon)	Early November (End of monsoon)
(ii) Rabi	November (Beginning of winter)	March (Beginning of summer)
(iii) Zaid	March (Beginning of summer)	June (Beginning of monsoon)

2.

Kharif crops	Rabi crops	Zaid crops
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Jute ● Maize ● Millets ● Cotton 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tobacco ● Mustard ● Pulses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Vegetables

3. A. Food crops B. Rice C. Wheat D. Fibre crops E. Beverage crops

4. a. Tea, coffee

b. Rabi

c. Karnataka

d. Aluminium

e. Used as insulator in electrical industries.

5. (i) Rice

(ii) Alluvial soil

(iii) Temperature: above 24° C , Rainfall : more than 150cm

(iv) ● River basins and coastal plains.

● The slopes of Siwaliks.

6.

Wheat	Maize
● The second major food crop	● The third major food crop
● Well drained alluvial soil is ideal	● Well drained fertile soil is ideal
● Mostly cultivated in Gujarat, Uttarparadesh, Punjab, Haryana etc.	● Mostly cultivated in Madhya - pradesh, Karnataka, Rajasthan and Uttar pradesh

SOCIAL SCIENCE II

7. a. Mumbai
b. Airport Authority of India
c. Arabica
d. Uttarpradesh
e. Water transport
f. Cotton textile industry
g. The Indian Railways
h. Kerala
i. Coal
j. Mumbai High in Maharashtra
8. (i) Cotton is known as 'universal fibre', as it is used worldwide in the textile sector
(ii) Jute and jute products from India are really significant in the international trade due to its low cost.
(iii) The sugarcane harvested must be immediately brought to the factories so as to extract the juice out of it. Otherwise the amount of sucrose in the sugarcane might decrease.
9. ● Export and import possibilities of the Mumbai port.
● Fresh water availability.
● Human resource availability.

10. **Cotton :**

Temperature: 20°C -30° C

Soil : Black Soil, Alluvial soil

Jute : Rainfall : Above 150 cm

Soil : Well drained alluvial soil

Tea : Temperature: 25°C - 30°C

Rainfall : 200 cm – 250 cm

Soil : Well drained soil rich in humus content

Coffee : Temperature : moderate temperature.

Rainfall : High rainfall

Sugarcane :

Climate : Hot and humid climate.

Soil : Black soil and Alluvial soil

Spices :

Soil : Well drained forest soil or sandy soil

Rainfall: Large amount of rainfall.

Rubber :

Temperature : Above 25° C
 Rainfall : More than 150 cm
 Soil : Laterite soil

- 11. a. Non- metallic minerals
- b. Non- ferrous metals
- c. Mineral fuels
- d. Iron ore, manganese
- e. Mica
- 12. a. The availability of water
- b. Transportation facilities
- c. Export facilities
- d. Availability of labour

13.

Coal	Petroleum and natural gas
● A major industrial fuel	● Assam, Gujarat, and Maharashtra are the major producing states in India
● Medium grade of bituminous type found in India.	● Mining in India started at Digboi in Assam.
● Largest field is located at Jharia in Jharkhand.	● Natural gas is the fuel obtained along with it.
	● Numerous by-products are also obtained from it such as chemical fertilisers, artificial rubber, artificial fibres, vaseline etc.

- 14. a. Viswesarayya Iron and Steel Ltd, Bhadravathi (Karnataka)
- b. Indian Iron and Steel company, Kulti, Burnpur, Hirapur (West Bengal)
- c. Hindustan Steel limited, Durgapur (West Bengal)
- d. Hindustan Steel Limited, Rourkela, Sundargarh (Odisha)
- e. Hindustan steel limited, Bokaro (Jharkhand)
- f. Tata Iron and Steel Company Ltd, Jamshedpur (Jharkhand)
- g. Hindustan Steel Limited, Bhilai, Durg (Chhattisgarh)

15.

Conventional Sources of energy	Non - Conventional Sources of energy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The burning of these minerals creates large scale environmental pollution. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Cheap, renewable, and environment - friendly
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Coal, petroleum etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Solar energy, wind energy, wave energy, tidal energy, biogas, etc.

16. ● Rawatbhata (Rajasthan)
 ● Kalpakkam (Tamil Nadu)
 ● Kaiga (Karnataka)
 ● Kakrapaara (Gujarat)
 ● Koodamkulam nuclear power plant (Tamil Nadu)
 ● Narora (Uttar Pradesh)

17. ● Does not cause environmental pollution.
 ● Most suited for international trade.
 ● Suitable for large scale cargo transport.

18. a. Metre guage (1m)
 b. Narrow guage (0.762 metre / 0.610 metre)

19.

National Waterway 1 (NW 1)	Allahabad to Haldia in the river Ganga (1620 Km)
National Waterway 2 (NW 2)	Sadia to Dubri in the river Brahmaputhra (891 Km)
National Waterway 3 (NW 3)	The west coastal canal in Kerala from Kollam to Kottappuram (205 Km)
National Waterway 4 (NW 4)	Canal from Kakinada to Puducherry linking Godavari and Krishna (1095 Km)
National Waterway 5 (NW 5)	Brahmani - Mahanadi delta river system linked to east cost canal (623 Km)

20. ● Ganga-Brahmaputra rivers and their tributaries
 ● Godavari-Krishna rivers and their tributaries
 ● Buckingham canal of Andhra -Tamil Nadu region
 ● Mandovi and Zuvari rivers of Goa
 ● Back waters of Kerala

21. a. State Highways
 b. District roads
 c. The union ministry
 d. The local self governments

9

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND SERVICES

1. (a) All currencies except one rupee note are printed by the RBI.
 (b) Controlling credit.
 (c) Reserve Bank of India is to serve as the banker and adviser to the central and state governments.
 (d) Banker's bank
2. **Banks:** Commercial Banks, Co-operative Banks, Development Banks, Specialised Banks
Non banking Financial Institutions : Non banking Financial companies, Mutual Fund institutions, Insurance companies.
3. (a) Fixed Deposit
 (b) Recurring Deposits
 (c) Depositing and withdrawing money in an account at any time in a day.
 (d) Does not receive interest.
 (e) Get more interest rate than any other deposits
 (f) Encourages saving habits
 (g) Low interest rate for deposits
 (h) Receive a specific amount every month for a specified period of time.
4. (a) Loans given to individuals and institutions by accepting collaterals.
 (b) For commercial and industrial purposes.
 (c) Accepting physical assets as collaterals.
 (d) An opportunity for customer to withdraw money over and above the balance in their account.
 (e) This opportunity is provided to individuals who maintain current deposits.
 (f) Bank charges interest for the additional amount.
5. (a) It is a method by which all transactions can be carried out through net banking and tele banking.
 (b) Money can be sent and bills can be paid anywhere in the world from home.
 (c) This system allows a branch to provide services to its customers of any branch of the same bank through interconnecting bank branches.
 (d) An individual can send money from his bank account to others account elsewhere.

SOCIAL SCIENCE II

6.
 - Time saving
 - Less expensive
7.
 - Protect the villagers from private money lenders.
 - Provide loans at low interest rate.
 - Encourage saving habits among people.
8.
 - Work as an agent that helps in the development of different sectors like agriculture industry, trade etc.
 - Provide loans for construction of houses, small scale industry and basic infrastructure development.
9.
 - (a) Small Industries Development Bank of India.
 - (b) Exim Bank of India
 - (c) NABARD
 - (d) Mahila Banks
 - (e) Mudra Bank
10.
 - Provides different financial services including micro credit to common people.
 - Helps to seek self employment.
 - Helps to increase the standard of living of the people.
11.
 - A. Self help
 - B. Mutual help
12.
 - Accept deposits upto only one lakh rupees from individuals.
 - Provide interest on deposits as specified by the Reserve Bank of India.
 - Charge a specific fee as commission for bank transactions.
 - Only debit cards will be provided. Not provide credit cards.

10**CONSUMER:
SATISFACTION AND PROTECTION**

1. (a) Lack of the availability of resources
(b) Increase of wants.
2. (a) Quality
(b) Reliability
(c) After sale services
3. (a) Manipulation in weights and measures.
(b) Adulteration
(c) Charging excess price
4. (a) State consumer disputes redressal commission
(b) National consumer disputes redressal commission
(c) Functions at district level
(d) Functions at national level
(e) Verdicts are given on consumer disputes where compensation claimed is above Rs.20 Lakhs upto Rs.One Crore.
5. (a) Less Court expenses
(b) Simple procedures
(c) It is sufficient to submit before the court a written petition about the loss and damages faced by the consumer.
(d) A nominal Fee is charged on the basis of the value of the compensation.
6. (a) Sale of Goods Act,1930
(b) Weights and measures Act, 1976
(c) Agriculture produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937
7. (a) Food safety department
(b) Control price of medicines
(c) Drugs control department
(d) Ensures the quality of food products at various stages like production distribution, storage, sale and import.
8. (a) ISI stamp is given by the Bureau of Indian Standard (BIS) to ensure a fixed quality of products. This symbol can be seen in products such as electrical appliances, cement, paper, paint and gas cylinder.
(b) It indicates the purity of gold jewellery.
9. (a) Helps to acquire information regarding products and services.
(b) Makes the consumer aware of his/her rights.

SOCIAL SCIENCE II

- (c) Makes capable of intervening in consumer disputes.
10. (a) Make sure that the weights and measures are accurate.
- (b) Understand how to use and operate the products purchased.
 - (c) Make sure, while purchasing packed items, that the name of the product, date of packing expiry date, weight price.
11. (a) When the purchased product is damaged or defective.
- (b) Sale of products which are harmful to life and safety.
 - (c) Giving misleading advertisement for increasing sales.
12. (a) Repayment of cash paid or excess amount appropriated.
- (b) Prohibition of the sale of harmful food items.
 - (c) Monetary compensation for the loss.
 - (d) Stopping harmful trade practices.
13. (a) Awareness programmes.
- (b) Inclusion in the curriculum
 - (c) Observance of the National Consumer day.
 - (d) News related to verdicts on consumer courts
14. (a) Functioning of consumer organisations.
- (b) public interest litigation
 - (c) Official mechanisms
 - (d) Laws
15. (a) The right to consumer education
- (b) The right to be informed about the quality related aspects of goods and services.
 - (c) The right to be protected against the marketing of goods and services which are hazardous to life and property.