

# GEOGRAPHY

## UNIT – 1 Indian POSITION AND EXTENTION Location and Extent of India

### I. Fill in the blanks with suitable answers.

1. The total area of India is Sq km----- ( 32,87,263)
2. The country to the south - east of India is----- (Sri Lanka)
3. The latitude passes through the middle of India.-----( $23 \frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  )
4. The newly formed state of India is----- (Telangana)

### II. Answers the following questions in one sentence each:

1. Give the latitudinal and longitudinal extent of India.
  - $8^{\circ} 4'$  to  $37^{\circ} 6'$  North latitude
  - $68^{\circ} 7'$  to  $97^{\circ} 3'$  East longitude
2. Which is the southern most point of India?
  - The Indira Point, the southern most point
3. Name India's neighbouring countries situated in north west.
  - Pakistan and Afghanistan
4. Write a short note on the frontiers of India.
  - India has both land and water frontiers.
  - The land frontiers of the country is about 15,200 km.
  - The Arabian Sea in the west, the Indian Ocean in the south and the Bay of Bengal in the east form the water frontiers.
  - They are also natural frontiers.
5. Where is India located?
  - Geographically India is located in the Northern Hemisphere and is at the centre of the Eastern Hemisphere
6. Where is Indira Point is located?
  - Indira Point, is located in the Nicobar island

7. Which is the the northern tip of India?
  - The northern tip of India is Indiracol
  
8. Name India's neighbouring countries.
  - India has 7 neighbouring countries.
  - Pakistan and Afghanistan are to the north-west
  - Nepal, Bhutan and China are to the north
  - Bangladesh and Myanmar are to the east
  - To the southeast is Sri Lanka
  
9. Write a short note on the Administrative Divisions of India.
  - India is a Democratic Republic, keeping in views the primacy of regional languages and the administrative exitency India is divided into 29 states and 7 Union Territories
  - which includes the National Capital Territory of Delhi
  
10. Which is the new state of India?
  - Telangana is the new state
  
11. Which is the largest state?
  - Rajasthan is the largest state
  
12. Which is the smallest state?
  - Goa is the smallest state

## UNIT – 2

# INDIAN PHYSIOGRAPHY

### I. Fill in the blanks with suitable answers.

1. The Greater Himalayas are also known as----- (Himadri)
2. The lesser Himalaya are also known as -----(Himachal)
3. In south India is the heighest peak----- (Anamudi)
4. The Eastern Ghats meet the Western Ghats in the hills----- (Nilgiri)
5. The Northern Great plain is made up of soil---- (alluvial soil)

### II. Answer the following questions in one sentence each:

1. Mention the Physiographic Divisions of India.
  - The Northern Mountains
  - The Northern Greatplains
  - The Peninsular Plateau
  - The Coastal Plains and Islands
2. Write the extent of The Northern Mountains
  - In India they extend from the Indus gorge in the west to the Brahmaputra gorge in the east
3. Mention the three parallel ranges the Himalayas.
  - Greater Himalayas
  - Lesser Himalayas
  - Siwalik hills
4. Which are the the inner most, continuous and highest ranges of Himalayas?
  - The Greater Himalayas are the inner most, continuous and highest ranges.
5. Which is the is the highest peak in the world?
  - Mt. Everest (8848mts) is the highest peak in the world.

6. Mention the peaks of The Greater Himalayas.

- Mt. Everest
- Kanchanjunga
- Makulu
- Dhaulagiri
- Manaslu
- Nandadevi

7. Why is the Greater Himalayas are called 'Himadri'?

- As the Greater Himalayas are covered with snow throughout the year, these ranges are called 'Himadri'.

8. Mention the glaciers of The Greater Himalayas

- Gangotri
- Yamunotri

9. Mention the Peaks of The Greater Himalayas

- Burzil
- Lozi-la
- Shipkila

10. What are Trans-Himalayas?

- The mountains lying to the north west of the Himadri are called Trans- Himalayas

11. Which is the highest peak in India?

- K2 or Mt. Godwin Austin is the highest peak in India.

12. What is the other name of The Lesser Himalayas?

- Himachal

13. Mention the parallel ranges in the lesser Himalayas.

- Pirpanjal
- the Dhauladhar
- the Naga Tibba
- the Mussorie
- the Mahabharat
- the Darjeeling

14. Mention the valleys of the lesser Himalayas.

- Kashmir valley
- Kangra valley
- Kulu valley

15. Mention hill stations of the lesser Himalayas.

- Shimla
- Ranikhet
- Mussorie
- Nainital
- Darjeeling

16. Which are the outer most ranges or foot hills of the main Himalayas?

- The Siwalik Hills are the outer most ranges or foot hills of the main Himalayas.

17. What is the other name of the The Siwalik Hills?

- The other name of the The Siwalik Hills Outer Himalayas.

18. What are Doons ? Give example.

- The Siwalik Hills have flat-bottom, structured valleys, which are known as Doons. eg. Dehradun.

19. Which is the largest physical divisions of India ?

- The Peninsular Plateau is the largest physical divisions of India.

20. Which is the oldest fold mountain?

- The Aravalli range is the oldest fold mountain

21. Which is the highest peak on the Abu hills of the Aravalli range?

- Guru Shikhar is the highest peak on the Abu hills of the Aravalli range

23. What is the other name of The Western Ghats?

- Sahyadri

24. Which is the highest peak in South India?

- Anamudi is the highest peak in South India

25. Which is the highest peak in the Eastern Ghats?

- The highest peak in the Eastern Ghats is Arma-konda.

26. Where does The Eastern Ghats join the the Western Ghats?

- The Eastern Ghats joins the the Western Ghats at Niligiri hills

27. How are The Lakshadweep islands formed?

- The Lakshadweep islands are formed by corals

28. Mention the two parts of The Eastern Coastal Plain.

- Northern Circar
- Coromandal coast

29. Mention three parts of The Western Coastal Plain.

- The Konkan coast
- The Karnataka coast
- The Malabar coast

### III. Answer the following questions.

1. Which are the main physiographic divisions of India?

- The Northern Mountains.
- The Northern Great plains.
- The Peninsular Plateau.
- The Coastal Plains and Islands

2. State how the Northern Great Plains were formed?

- It is formed by the depositional work of three river systems namely the Sutluj, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra.
- It is the largest alluvial soil tract in the world,

3. Write briefly about the Siwalik hills.

- They are the outer most ranges or foot hills located to the south of the main Himalayas.
- Therefore they are also known as 'Outer Himalaya.' They are the lowest range of the Himalayas,

- They extend from Jammu and Kashmir in the west to Arunachal Pradesh in the east.
- They have flat-bottom, structured valleys, which are known as 'Doons' eg. Dehradun.

4. Distinguish between the Eastern Ghats and the Western Ghats.

<b>The Eastern Ghats</b>	<b>The Western Ghats</b>
The Eastern Ghats run almost parallel to the east coast of India	The Western Ghats are a continuous range running parallel to the west coast of India
They are lower than the Western Ghats and are not continuous.	They are higher than the Eastern Ghats and are continuous.
The highest peak in the Eastern Ghats is 'Arnakonda'	'Anamudi' is the highest peak in South India
They extend from the Mahanadi Valley in the north	They extend from the Tapi valley to Kanyakumari

5. State the importance of the Northern mountains

- The Himalayas act as natural frontiers and prevent foreign invasion, they prevent the cold winds from central Asia.
- They obstruct the rain bearing winds and this causes heavy rainfall.
- Their slopes have thick forests and are ideal for plantation crops. eg. Tea in Assam.
- They are a store house of minerals and the birthplace of many rivers and water falls which are used to generate hydro-electric power

6. Explain the importance of The Peninsular Plateau.

- Peninsular plateau is rich in minerals, thick forests and bio-diversity.
- It has influence on southwest monsoons, and it is covered with black soil which is useful for agriculture.
- The western ghats are the birth place of many south Indian rivers, which are useful for the generation of hydro-electricity.
- It is also well known for hill stations. Such as Ooty.

7. Distinguish between the The Western Coastal Plain and The Eastern Coastal Plain

<b>The Western Coastal Plain</b>	<b>The Eastern Coastal Plain</b>
It lies between the Western Ghats and the Arabian sea.	It lies between the Eastern Ghats and the Bay of Bengal
It extends from the Rann of Kutch to Kanyakumari	This extend from the north of river Subarnarekha to Kanyakumari.
It is narrow, steep and rocky.	It is broader than the western coastal plain
Its divisions are The Konkan coast, The Karnataka Coast, The Malabar coast	Its divisions are The Northern Circar and Coromandal coast

8. Explain the importance of The Coastal Plains

- The Coastal plains of India provide some natural harbours which help in carrying on foreign trade.
- The coastal plain are useful for fishing, shipbuilding, agriculture and production of salt.
- Many beaches are found along the coast and they attract tourists.
- The backwaters are useful for navigation.

9. Write a short note on the Islands of India

- There are about 247 islands in India.
- Of these, 204 are in the Bay of Bengal and 43 are in the Arabian sea.
- The Andaman and Nicobar islands are in the Bay of Bengal.
- The Lakshadweep islands are in the Arabian sea and are formed by corals.

10. Explain the importance of The Northern Great Plain

- The Northern Great plain is very suitable for irrigation and agriculture as it has perennial rivers and vast fertile alluvial soil.
- Its level land supports a network of roads, railways and means of communication.
- They are useful for industrialization, urbanization and trade.
- A number of pilgrim centres are located here

## UNIT – 3 INDIAN CLIMATE

### I. Fill in the blanks with suitable answers.

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

### II. Answer the following questions in one sentence each:

1. Which type of climate India has?
  - India has 'Tropical Monsoon' type of climate
2. Why India has 'Tropical Monsoon' type of climate?
  - This is because a greater part of India lies in the tropical zone and its climate is greater influenced by the monsoon winds.
3. What are the main factors which influence on the climate of India?
  - location
  - water bodies
  - relief features
  - monsoon winds
4. Mention the Climatic Seasons of India.
  - The Winter Season
  - The Summer Season
  - The Rainy Season
  - The Retreating Monsoon Season
5. During The Winter Season India gets oblique rays of the Sun. Why?
  - During this season the rays of the Sun fall vertically over the Southern Hemisphere, India gets oblique rays of the Sun.
6. Which has recorded the lowest temperature in India?
  - The Dras near Kargil has recorded the lowest temperature (-40°C)

7. During The Summer Season the temperature is high in India. Why?

- During this season the Sun's rays fall vertically over the Northern Hemisphere. Hence the temperature is high in India.

8. Which is the The highest recorded temperature in India?

- The highest recorded temperature is 49.40C at Ganganagar

9. What is the name of Convectional rain in Uttar Pradesh?

- Andhis

10. What is the name of Convectional rain in West Bengal?

- Kalabaisakhis

11. What are Mango showers?

- Convectional rain in Kerala help the mango crop. It is known as 'Mango showers'

12. What are coffee blossoms?

- Convectional rain in Karnataka is beneficial to the coffee crop. It is known as coffee blossom

13. Which is the another name of The Rainy Season?

- the South West Monsoon

14. During The Rainy Season the moisture laden winds blow from the south-west towards India. Why?

- Since the temperature rises by the end of summer season, a low pressure area is developed over central India. On the other hand there is high pressure over the Indian Ocean.

15. Mention the two branches of the South - West Monsoons.

- The Arabian Sea branch and the Bay of Bengal branch.

16. How South - West Monsoons bring heavy rain fall?

- The Arabian Sea branch strikes the western Ghats and causes heavy rainfall to the western side of the Western Ghats.

17. The south west monsoon starts to retreating in early October. Why?

- In early October due to decrease of temperature low pressure area is gradually replaced by high pressure over the land mass. A low pressure area is developed over the Bay of Bengal.

18. Why The Retreating Monsoon season is also known as 'North-East Monsoon Season'?

- In early October due to decrease of temperature low pressure area the south west monsoon starts to retreating and it blowing from North - East. Hence this season is also known as 'North-East Monsoon Season'.

19. Which is the driest place in India?

- Ruyly in Jaisalmar of Rajasthan is receives least amount of rainfall (8.3 cm) and is the driest place in India.

20. Which place gets the heaviest rainfall?

- Mawsynram gets the heaviest rainfall

## II. Answer the following.

1. Explain the process of the south-west monsoons.

- There are two branches of the South - West Monsoons: the Arabian Sea branch and the Bay of Bengal branch.
- The Arabian Sea branch strikes the western Ghats and causes heavy rainfall to the western side of the Western Ghats.
- The rain fall decreases towards the eastern slopes of Western Ghats, as it lies in the 'rain - shadow area'.
- The Bay of Bengal branch causes heavy rainfall, when it strikes against the hills of Meghalaya and Assam.

4. Explain the weather condition in the summer season.

- During this season the Sun's rays fall vertically over the Northern Hemisphere.
- Hence the temperature is high in India.
- It is hot, dry and sultry.

- The highest recorded temperature is 49.40C at Ganganagar in Rajasthan. Convectional rain occurs locally in some parts of the country.
- India receives only 10% of its annual rainfall during summer

5. Mention the areas with low rainfall in India

- Western Kutch
- The Thar desert
- western Punjab, Haryana and Gujarat
- north of Zaskar range
- the rain shadow areas of Western Ghats

## UNIT – 4 INDIAN SOILS

### I. Fill in the blanks with suitable answers.

1. The soils that are formed from the sediments deposited by the rivers is called -----soils. **(Alluvial soil )**
2. The Black soils are also known as -----and-----soils. are **(Regur soil and black cotton soil)**
3. Under the conditions of high temperature and rainfall-----soils are formed in tropical areas. **(Laterite Soils)**
4. Mountain soils are suitable for -----crops. **(plantation)**

### II. Answer the following questions in one sentences each:

1. What is soil?
  - Soil is the thin surface layer of the earth comprising of closely intermixed mineral and organic substances.
2. Why there is a wide variety of soils in India?
  - Soil formation of India is mainly related to the parent rock, relief, climate and natural vegetation. So there is a wide variety of soils in India.
3. What is alluvial soil?
  - The soil that are composed of alluvium are called alluvial soil.
4. How are Alluvial soil formed?
  - Alluvial soil are formed from the sediments deposited by the rivers as in the Indo-Gangetic plain and by the sea waves in coastal plain.
5. What are the other names of Black soil?
  - The other names of Black soil are Regur soil and black cotton soil
6. Why black soil are black in colour?
  - Black soils are derived from the basalt rock. So they are dark grey to black in colour.

7. How Red soils are formed?

- Red soils are formed from the weathering of granite, gneiss and other crystalline rocks.

8. Red soils do not retain moisture. Why?

- They are more sandy and less clayey. So they do not retain moisture.

9. How are Laterite Soils formed?

- Laterite Soils are formed in tropical areas under the conditions of high temperature and rainfall.

10. Laterite Soils are of limited use for agriculture. Why?

- They are leached soils, not fertile and are of limited use for agriculture.

11. Desert Soils are not suitable for the cultivation of many crops. Why?

- They are fairly friable, have a high content of soluble salt. They are sandy and low in moisture and humus. These are not suitable for the cultivation of many crops.

12. Mountain Soils are rich in humus and are fertile. Why?

- They are mostly formed due to the decomposition of organic matter. Hence they are rich in humus and are fertile.

13. What is the meaning of soil erosion?

- Soil erosion refers to the removal of top soil by natural agents.

14. What are the agents of soil erosion?

- The rivers
- glaciers
- winds
- sea waves

### III. Answer the following questions:

1. Which are the major types of soils in India?
  - Alluvial soil
  - Black soil
  - Red soil
  - Laterite soil
  - Desert soil
  - Mountain soil
2. Explain the distribution of Black soil in India.
  - Black soils are largely found in the Deccan basalt trap region including Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Parts of Telangana, Northern part of Karnataka, parts of Gujarat and Tamil Nadu.
  - They occupy about 5.46 lakh km<sup>2</sup> in India.
3. What are the characteristics of Red soils?
  - They are formed from the weathering of granite, gneiss and other crystalline rocks.
  - The colour of these soils is generally red or redishbrown.
  - They are more sandy and less clayey.
  - So, they do not retain moisture
4. What is soil erosion and soil conservation?
  - Soil erosion refers to the removal of top soil by natural agents
  - Protection of soil from erosion and preservation of fertility of the soil is called 'soil conservation'
5. Mention the main causes of soil erosion.
  - deforestation
  - overgrazing
  - shifting cultivation
  - faulty methods of cultivation
  - use of top soil for making bricks, tiles
6. What are the major effects of soil erosion?
  - Loss of soil fertility and fall in agricultural productivity.
  - It leads to silting and floods, change of the course of rivers, and reduction of capacity of the reservoirs.

- Ground water level is lowered and there is decrease in soil moisture.
- Vegetation covers dries up and drought increase.
- Economy as a whole suffers a great set back.

7. Mention the measures adopted for conserving soil.

- Afforestation and reforestation.
- Controlled over grazing.
- Contour farming.
- Construction of check dams.
- Contour bunding.
- Gully control and bench terracing.

8. What are the characteristics of alluvial soil?

- The soil that are composed of alluvium are called alluvial soil.
- They are formed from the sediments deposited by the rivers as in the Indo-Gangetic plain and by the sea waves in coastal plain.
- Alluvial soil the very extensive and very important in India

9. What are the characteristics of Black soil?

- This soil is also known as 'Regur' and black cotton soil as they are best suited for cotton cultivation.
- They are derived from the basalt rock.
- So they are dark grey to black in colour, with high clay content.
- They are highly retentive of moisture and extremely compact

10. What are the characteristics of Laterite Soils?

- These soils are formed in tropical areas under the conditions of high temperature and rainfall.
- These soils are cover an area of 2.48 lakh km<sup>2</sup>.
- They are leached soils, not fertile and are of limited use for agriculture.
- Crops like cashew, rubber, tea, coffee and paddy can be grown in this soils

11. What are the characteristics of Desert Soils.

- These soils are formed under desert and semi desert, conditions.
- They are largely found and in the north-western part of India.
- They are fairly friable, have a high content of soluble salt.
- They are sandy and low in moisture and humus.
- These are not suitable for the cultivation of many crops

12. What are the characteristics of Mountain Soils.

- These soils are mainly found on the slopes of mountains and hills covered by forests.
- They are mostly formed due to the decomposition of organic matter.
- Hence they are rich in humus and are fertile.
- They are useful for plantation crops. eg. tea, coffee and fruits

## UNIT – 5

# INDIAN FOREST RESOURCES

### I. Fill in the blanks with suitable answers.

1. The -----forests do not shed their leaves all at the same time in the year.  
(**The Tropical Evergreen Forests**)
2. Monsoon forests are also known as-----  
(**The Tropical Deciduous Forests**)
3. The Himalayas have -----type of forests.  
(**The Tropical Deciduous Forests**)
4. The -----forests are mainly found in the deltas of rivers.  
(**Mangrove Forests**)
5. The Nagarjuna sagar wild life sanctuary is in----- state.  
(**Telangana**)

### II. Answer the following questions:

1. What is forest?
  - A large area of land covered with trees and undergrowth is called forests.
2. Why the Tropical Evergreen Forests are evergreen?
  - The trees and plants of the Tropical Evergreen Forests do not shed their leaves during the year at the same time. Hence they are evergreen.
3. The Tropical Deciduous Forests are also known as Monsoon Forests. Why?
  - The trees in these forests shed their leaves during spring and early summer. Hence they are also known as Monsoon Forests.
4. What are 'mountain forests'?
  - The trees and plants which grow on the slopes of the mountain are called 'mountain forests'.
5. What are Mangrove Forests?
  - These forests which are found in wet marshy areas, in river deltas and along the sea coast washed by tides.

6. Which state has the largest area under forests?
  - Madhya Pradesh has the largest area under forests
7. Which state has the least area under forests?
  - Goa has the least area under forests.
8. what is Wild life sanctuary?
  - Wild life sanctuary (WLS) refers to a place meant for providing protection to wild life
9. What is National park?
  - An extensive area which is specially protected to preserve its natural beauty, wild life and forests for public recreation and scientific interests is called National park.
10. What is Biosphere Reserve?
  - The Biosphere reserves are a special category of protected area of land or coastal environments

### **III. Answer the following questions:**

1. Name the area where desert vegetation is found in India?
  - Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and Deccan plateau.
2. Mention the measures for the conservation of forests?
  - Control of deforestation
  - Restriction on grazing
  - Control of forest fires
  - Prevention of encroachment on forests
  - Control of forest insects and diseases
  - Controlling illegal cutting of trees,
  - Scientific cutting of trees
  - Legislation to check deforestation
  - Encourage afforestation.

4. Name the National Parks of Karnataka.

- Bandipur
- Banerghatta
- Nagara Hole

5. Mention the main objectives of Biosphere reserves.

- The main objectives of Biosphere reserves are conservation, research, education and local involvement.

6. What are the uses of forests?

- Directly, they provide a large variety of woods which are used as fuel, timber and industrial raw materials.
- Forests provide fodder for livestock and employment opportunities for the people.
- Indirectly forests preserve the physical features, check soil erosion, control floods and regulate the flow of rivers.
- Forests prevent desertification, help to improve soil fertility, make the climate equable and help to maintain ecological balance.
- They provide shelter to wildlife

7. What are the types of forests found in India?

- The Tropical evergreen forests
- The tropical deciduous forests
- Scrub forests and grass land
- Desert vegetation
- Mountain forests
- Mangrove forests

8. Explain the features of The Tropical Evergreen Forests

- These forests are found in areas of heavy annual rainfall exceeding 250 cm.
- These forests are dense and the trees grow to a great height.
- The trees and plants do not shed their leaves during the year at the same time. Hence they are evergreen.
- The important trees are Teak, Rosewood, Ebony, Mahogany, Gurjan and Champa

9. Explain the features of The Tropical Deciduous Forests.

- These forests are found in areas with an annual rainfall of 100-200 cm.
- They are occupied a wide area largely on the eastern slopes
- The trees in these forests shed their leaves during spring and early summer. Hence they are also known as 'Monsoon Forests'.
- The important trees are teak, sandalwood, Kusum, Kanju, Myrobalan, Siris, Mango, Neem, Tamrind etc

10. Explain the features of Scrub Forests and Grassland.

- These are found in areas having 60 to 100 cm of rainfall.
- The scrub with short coarse grass, thorny trees and bushes are found scattered in Kutch and the fringes of the Thar desert

11. Explain the features of Desert Vegetation.

- These are found in areas with annual rainfall of 10-50 cms, ie, the Thar desert including parts of Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and Deccan plateau.
- On account of scanty, rainfall vegetation consists of scattered trees and thorny bushes.
- Jhand, Khair, Kolko, Babul, Cacti and Khejra trees are found here.

12. Explain the features of Mountain Forests.

- The trees and plants which grow on the slopes of the mountain are called 'mountain forests'.
- In India, they occur in the Himalayas and to a small extent in the Nilgiri hills.
- The plants and trees are vary with increasing altitude.
- The important trees are Oak, Chestnut, Ash, Beech, Pine, Cedar, Spruce, Fir, Deodar and Walnut.

13. Explain the features of Mangrove Forests

- These forests are found in wet marshy areas, in river deltas and along the sea coast washed by tides.
- They are mainly found in the deltas of rivers on the eastern coast and in pockets on the western coast of India.

- The important trees are Rhizophora, Canes, Screw pipe, Palms, Sundari etc.
- The tree trunks are supported by a number of stilt-like roots which are submerged under water

14. What are the causes for the destruction for forests?

- The expansion of agricultural land
- construction of roads and railway
- irrigation projects
- industrialization
- urbanization
- over grazing
- forest fires etc

15. Mention an important Wild Life Sanctuaries of India.

- Annamalai and Madumalai
- Dandeli, Bhadra, Talakaveri, B.R. Hills
- Periyar
- Nagarjunasagar
- Bharathpur and Rathambor
- Manas
- Jaldapara

16. Mention the National Parks of India.

- Kaziranga
- Sundarban
- Corbett
- Gir
- Kanha
- Bandipur, Banerghatta and Nagara Hole
- Sariska
- Dhudhawa
- Todoba

17. Mention important Biosphere Reserves of India

- Niligiri
- Nandadevi

- Nokrek
- Manas
- Great Nicobar
- Gulf of Mannar
- Sundarban
- Similipal
- Kanchenjunga
- Pachmari
- Agasthyamalai
- Dibru
- Saikhowa
- Dihang
- Dibang

## UNIT – 6

# INDIAN WATER RESOURCES

### I. Fill in the blanks with suitable answers.

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

### II. Answer the following questions in one sentence each:

1. Mention the divisions of Water resources.
  - Water resource can be divided into surface water and ground water Resources.
2. Give examples for the surface water resources.
  - The surface water resources are rainfall, rivers, lakes, tanks and springs.
3. What are the uses of water?
  - The rivers are useful for irrigation, generation of hydel power, inland water ways, fishing etc.
4. What are the the important rivers of North India?
  - The important rivers of North India are the Indus, the Ganges and the Brahmaputra.
5. Where does the River Indus or Sindhu rise?
  - The River Indus or Sindhu rises near Mt. Kailash
6. Mention the tributaries of the River Indus.
  - Jhelum, Chenab, Beas, Ravi and Sutluj.
7. Which is the largest river of India?
  - The Ganga river is the largest river of India.
8. Where does the Ganga river rise?
  - The Ganga rises in the Gangothri glacier.

9. Mention the tributaries of the River Ganga.

- The tributaries of the River Ganga are Yamuna, Ghaghara, Gandak, Ramaganga, Gomati, Sarada, Son and Kosi.

10. Where does the Brahmaputra rise?

- The Brahmaputra rises near lake Manasa sarovar

11. Mention the important rivers of south India.

- The important rivers of south India are Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna, Kaveri, Narmada, Tapi.

12. Where does the Mahanadi river rise?

- The Mahanadi rises in 'Sihawa' range

13. Which is the largest river in South India?

- The Godavari is the largest river in South India

14. Where does the Godavari river rise?

- The Godavari river rises in 'Triambaka'

15. Where does the River Krishna rise?

- River Krishna rises near Mahabaleswara

16. Mention the tributaries of River Krishna.

- Its main tributaries are Bhima, Tungabhadra, Koyna, Ghataprabha and Malaprabha.

17. Where does the River Kaveri rise?

- River Kaveri rises at Talakaveri.

18. Mention the tributaries of River Kaveri.

- The Hemavathi, Simsha, Kapila, Arkavathi, Lakshmanathirtha, Suvarnavathi and Bhavani are the main tributaries of Kaveri

19. What are the the important west flowing rivers of south India?

- The Narmada and Tapi are the important west flowing rivers of south India.

20. Where does the River Narmada rise?

- River Narmada rises in Amarakantak hills

21. Where does the River Tapi rise?

- The Tapi rises near Multai

22. What is irrigation?

- The artificial supply of water for the purpose of agriculture is called irrigation.

23. What are the types of Irrigations?

- Well Irrigation
- Canal Irrigation
- Tank Irrigation

24. Which types of irrigations have been recently introduced?  
sprinkler and drip irrigation

25. What are the types wells?

- The types wells are open wells and tube wells

26. What are the two types of canals?

- The two types of canals are inundation canals and perennial canals

27. What is Tank?

- A tank is a natural or man-made hollow on the earth's surface into which rain-water is collected.

28. What are "Multipurpose river valley projects?"

- The river valley projects which provide multiple benefits are called Multipurpose river valley projects.

29. Which is the first multipurpose river valley project of the country?

- Damodar Valley Project is the first multipurpose river valley project of the country.

30. Which River was called ‘Sorrow of Bengal’?

- River Damodar was called ‘Sorrow of Bengal’

31. Why River Damodar was called ‘Sorrow of Bengal’?

- River Damodar was called ‘Sorrow of Bengal’, because it was causing devastating floods during the rainy seasons and damaged crops and human settlements

32. Mention the states which started Bhakra-Nangal Project?

- Bhakra-Nangal Project is a joint venture of the states of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan.

33. Name the reservoir created by the Bhakra-Nangal dam.

- The reservoir created by the Bhakra-Nangal dam is called “Gobind Sagar”.

34. Which is the most important multipurpose project of Odisha?

- The most important multipurpose project of Odisha is Hirakud Project

35. Which is the longest dam in India?

- Hirakud is the longest dam in India

36. Which states started Tungabhadra Project?

- Tungabhadra Project is a joint venture of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh

37. Name the reservoir created by the Tungabhadra dam?

- The reservoir created by this Tungabhadra dam is called “Pampa Sagara”.

38. Name an international project and a joint venture of India and Nepal?

- The Kosi Project

39. Which is the most important multipurpose river valley project of Uttar Pradesh?

- The Rihand Valley Project is the most important multipurpose river valley project of Uttar Pradesh

40. Name the reservoir created by the The Rihand Valley Project.

- The reservoir created by this The Rihand Valley Project is called "Gobind Ballabh Pant Sagar.

41. Across which river The Nagarjuna Sagar Project started?

- Across Krishna river The Nagarjuna Sagar Project started.

42. Mention the East flowing rivers of India.

- Mahanadi
- Godavari
- Krishna
- Kaveri

43. What is Marble Gorge?

- River Narmada rises in Amarakantak hills and flows westward ) through a narrow gorge called 'Marble Gorge'.

### **III. Answer the following questions:**

1. Explain the Brahmaputra river system?

- The Brahmaputra rises near lake Manasa sarovar (Tibet) and flows towards the east.
- It enters India through a narrow gorge in Arunachal Pradesh.
- Then it flows to the west and turns to the south in Bangladesh. Where it joins the Ganga.
- Its length is 2580kms.

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

- The artificial supply of water for the purpose of agriculture is called irrigation.

- wells, canals and tanks are the types of irrigation.

### 3. Why is irrigation important in India?

- India is an agricultural country. Therefore it needs a regular and sufficient supply of water.
- Agriculture in India depends mainly on monsoon rainfall.
- It is seasonal, uncertain and unevenly distributed. There are certain crops which require a larger and regular water supply,
- Besides to increase the yield and production of crops required regular supply of water.

### 4. What is Multi Purpose River Valley Project?

- The river valley projects which provide multiple benefits are called “Multipurpose river valley projects.

### 5. Write a note on Almatti River Valley Project.

- The Almatti dam is constructed near Almatti village in Basavana Bagewadi taluk and the Narayanapura dam is located near iddapur village in Muddebihal taluk of Vijayapura district.
- Bagalkot, Vijayapura, Kalburgi, Yadgir and parts of Belagavi districts benefit from this project.

### 6. Explain the importance and distribution of well irrigation

- It is the most important type of irrigation in India.
- Nearly 60.7% of the total irrigated area is from well irrigation.
- Well irrigation is possible even in areas of low rainfall, it is cheap and easy to dig wells and they do not required superior technology.
- It is easy even for small farmers to dig wells small farmers to dig wells.
- Well irrigation is largely practiced in the Ganga plains including Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal.

### 7. Explain the objectives of Multipurpose River Valley Projects.

- to provide water for irrigation
- to control the floods

- to generate hydro-electricity
- to prevent soil erosion
- to develop inland waterways and fishing
- to provide recreation facilities
- to provide water for domestic purposes and industries
- to reclaim land for agriculture

8. Write a short note on the Ganga river.

- The Ganga river is the largest river of India. Its total length is 2525km.
- It rises in the Gangothri glacier.
- It flows towards the south and south-east, then enters Bangladesh where it joins the Brahmaputra.
- After it joins the Brahmaputra it continues as Padma and finally flows into the Bay of Bengal.
- Its major tributaries are Yamuna, Ghaghara, Gandak, Ramaganga, Gomati, Sarada, Son and kosi.

9. What are the difference between inundation canals and perennial canals?

- In inundation canals, water is drawn directly from the river without building dam.
- In perennial canals, dams are constructed across the rivers and water is stored in the reservoirs and used for agriculture through canals

10. Write a short note on Tank Irrigation.

- A tank is a natural or man-made hollow on the earth's surface into which rain-water is collected.
- This water is used for irrigations.
- Most of the tanks are non-perennial.
- In recent years the area under tank irrigation has been decreased.
- Now only 3% of the total irrigated area is under tank irrigation in India.

## UNIT – 7

### INDIAN LAND RESOURCES

#### I. Fill in the blanks with suitable answers.

1. The land which is not used for cultivation is called \_\_\_\_\_  
(Fallow Land)
2. A system of farming involving both crops and livestock is known as -----farming. (Mixed Farming)
3. The crops grown in between the Kharif and Rabi season are called -----crops. (Zaid Crop Season)
4. The largest rice producing state in India is---- (West Bengal)

#### II. Answer the following questions in one sentence each:

1. What is land use?
  - The distribution of land for different uses such as forestry, cultivation, pastures etc is called 'Land use'.
2. Mention the factors which affect the land use?
  - relief features
  - climate
  - soil
  - population density,
  - socio-economic and technical factors.
3. What is Fallow Land?
  - Fallow Land refers to the land which is not used for cultivation
4. What is agriculture?
  - Tilling of the soil for raising food crops and raw materials needed by human beings is called Agriculture
5. What is Subsistence Farming?
  - A type of farming in which the production of crops is consumed almost by the farmer and his family, leaving only a small portion for sale.

6. What are the types of Subsistence Farming?

- Shifting subsistence farming
- Sedentary subsistence farming

7. What is Shifting Farming?

- It is a type of agriculture in which a patch of forest is cleared and burnt to be cultivated for a few years until the fertility of the soil is reduced.

8. What is Sedentary Farming?

- It is cultivation of land at a fixed location instead of shifting from one place to another

9. What is Intensive Farming?

- A method of farming in which a large amount of capital and labour are applied per unit of land is called 'Intensive farming'

10. What is "commercial farming"?

- A system of farming in which crops are grown for the market is called "commercial farming."

11. what is Mixed Farming?

- Agriculture involving the cultivation of crops and livestock rearing is called 'mixed farming'

12. What is Plantation Farming?

- It refers to the cultivation of single crop on large estates for the market.

13. What is dry farming?

- A method of farming carried on in areas which receives scanty rainfall and where irrigation is either absent or limited is called 'dry farming'.

14. What is Humid Farming?

- It refers to the cultivation of crops in areas which receives sufficient rainfall, crops are grown without the help of irrigation

15. What is Irrigation Farming?

- A method of farming under which crops are grown with the help of irrigation is called Irrigation farming

16. What is crop season?

- The proportion of area under different crops at a particular period of time is called Crop season

17. Mention the cropping seasons of India?

- The Kharif, the Rabi and Zaid Crop Season

18. What is The Kharif Crop Season?

- The crops grown during the rainy season are called Kharif crops.

19. What is The Rabi Crop Season?

- The sowing takes place in October- November when the North-East Monsoon begins and are harvested in February-March. This is known as Rabi season.

20. What is Zaid Crop Season?

- The crops are grown in between the Kharif and the Rabi crops are known as zaid crops.

21. Give examples for The Kharif Crop Season.

- Rice, jowar, ragi, cotton, groundnuts, tobacco etc. are the main kharif crops

22. Give examples for The Rabi Crop Season.

- Wheat, barley, gram, linseed

23. Give examples for Zaid Crop Season.

- water melon, cucumber, oilseeds, some pulses, vegetables

24. What are food crops? Give examples.

- The crops which are grown to provide food for people are called 'food crops', for example : Rice, wheat, jowar pulses etc.

25. What are Commercial crops? Give examples.

- A crop that is grown for sale is called 'Commercial crop'. i.e. Sugarcane, cotton, tobacco, oil seeds etc.

26. Which is the most important food crop of India?

- Rice is the most important food crop of India

27. Which is the largest producer of rice in the country?

- West Bengal is the largest producer of rice in the country

28. Which is the largest producer of wheat in the world?

- The largest producer of wheat in the world is China.

29. Which is the largest producer of sugarcane in the world?

- The largest producer of sugarcane in the world is Brazil.

30. What is Fibre Crop?

- The crops which provide raw materials for textiles industry are called "fibre crops".

31. Which are the most important fibre crops of India?

- Cotton and jute are the most important fibre crops of India

32. What are the 'beverage crops'?

- The crops which are used to produce stimulating drinks are called beverage crops.

33. Which are the most important beverage crops of India?

- Coffee and tea are the most important beverage crops of India.

34. Which is the largest producer of tea in the world?

- China is the largest producer of tea in the world.

35. What is Horticulture?

- The intensive cultivation of fruit, vegetables, flower, medicinal and aromatic plants is called Horticulture.

36. What is Floriculture?

- The cultivation of flowers for commercial purpose is called Floriculture.

**II. Answer the following questions.**

1. What is meant by land use pattern?

- The distribution of land for different uses such as forestry, cultivation, pastures etc is called 'Land use' or "Land utilization."

2. What is plantation farming? Give examples.

- It refers to the cultivation of single crop on large estates for the market. Tea, coffee, rubber and coconut are the important plantation crops of India.

3. Distinguish between the Kharif and Rabi crop season.

<b>The Kharif Crop Season</b>	<b>The Rabi Crop Season</b>
The crops grown during the rainy season are called Kharif crops.	The sowing takes place in October-November when the North-East Monsoon begins and are harvested in February-March. This is known as Rabi season
Rice, jowar, ragi, cotton, groundnuts, tobacco etc., are the main kharif crops.	Wheat, barley, gram, linseed etc

4. What are the conditions required for sugarcane cultivations?

- Sugarcane is an annual crop and it is grown in irrigated areas.
- It requires high temperature of 210 to 260 c and heavy rainfall ranging from 100 to 150cm per annum.
- It thrives best in alluvial and loamy soils.

5. What are the beverage crops? Give examples.

- The crops which are used to produce stimulating drinks are called 'beverage crops'.
- Coffee and tea are the most important beverage crops of India.

6. Explain the role of Horticulture in India.

- The intensive cultivation of fruit, vegetables, flower, medicinal and aromatic plants is called Horticulture.
- In India horticulture provides an incentive for making agriculture more profitable through efficient land-use, optimum utilization of natural resources and generating skilled employment for the rural masses.
- It enhances exports and provides nutritional security.

7. Mention the Classification of land use.

- Net area sown
- Forest area
- Land not available for cultivation
- Fallow land
- Cultivable waste
- Permanent pasture and other grazing land
- Land under miscellaneous uses

8. Explain the importance of agriculture in India.

- India is a country known for agriculture.
- Nearly 65 percent of the people depend on agriculture.
- The economic progress of the country depends on the progress of agriculture.
- Agriculture in India is the main source of livelihood.
- It is the main source of food for the people and fodder for domestic animals. It is a source of national income and revenue.
- Agriculture supports tertiary sectors like trade, transport, banking, insurance etc.
- It also has influence on the political and social situation of the country.
- It supports many industries.i.e. cotton and jute textiles, sugar industry

9. Mention the types of agriculture.

- Subsistence Farming
- Intensive Farming
- Commercial Farming
- Mixed Farming
- Plantation Farming
- Dry Farming
- Humid Farming
- Irrigation Farming

10. What are the types of crops seasons of India?

- The Kharif
- The Rabi
- Zaid Crop Season

11. Mention the factors which effects Cropping pattern?

- relief features
- soil
- climate
- size of farms
- water supply
- income of farmers
- technology etc.

12. What are the conditions required for Rice cultivations?

- It is primarily tropical crop, it requires high temperature of 180 to 250 c and heavy rainfall of 100- 200cm per year.
- Alluvial, and clayey loam soils are best suited for its cultivation.
- Rice needs standing water and it needs level land.
- Irrigation is necessary wherever rainfall is less.

13. What are the conditions required for Wheat cultivations?

- It is a crop of temperate regions.
- It requires moderate temperature of 100 to 150c and annual rainfall of 50 to 70 cm per year.
- Heavy loams and black soils are best suited for wheat cultivation.

14. What are the conditions required for Tobacco cultivations?

- It is a tropical crop which requires high temperature of 210 to 270 c and moderate rainfall of 50 to 100cm a year.
- Sandy loamy soil is the best suited for it.
- It requires chemical fertilisers.

15. What are the conditions required for Cotton cultivations?

- Cotton is a tropical and sub-tropical crop.
- It requires 210 to 240c temperature and rainfall of 50-100cm in a year.
- Black cotton soil is the best suited for its growth.
- It is grown as a Kharif crop.

16. What are the conditions required for Tea cultivations?

- It is a tropical and sub-tropical crop.
- It requires a temperature of 210-300c and heavy rainfall of 150-250 cm in a year.
- It grows best in deep and fertile soil, rich in humus.
- It require hill slopes with an altitude of 1200 to 2400 mts above sea level.

## UNIT – 8

# INDIAN MINERAL AND POWER RESOURCES

### I. Fill in the blanks with suitable answers.

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 in one sentence each:

1. What is mineral?
  - Mineral is a natural inorganic substance that possesses a definite chemical composition and physical properties
2. What is mining?
  - The process of extracting minerals from the Earth is called 'Mining'.
3. Which state is the largest producer of iron ore in India?
  - Odisha is the largest producer of iron ore in India
4. Which is the biggest producer of bauxite ore in India?
  - Odisha is the biggest producer of bauxite ore in India
5. What is the meaning of power resources?
  - The resources which are necessary for the generation of energy are called 'power resources'
6. What is the meaning of nuclear power?
  - The energy generated from the atomic minerals is called 'nuclear power'.
7. Which has the highest production of crude oil in India?
  - Bombay High

8. Where was Petroleum first discovered in India ?

- Petroleum was first discovered in India at Makum

9. Where was the first hydro-electricity power plant in India was installed?

- The first hydro-electricity power plant in India was installed at Darjeeling

10. Where was the first nuclear power plant was set up ?

- The first nuclear power plant was set up at Tarapur

11. Give examples for Conventional power resources.

- Conventional power resources includes coal, petroleum, natural gas etc.

12. Give examples for Non-conventional power resources

- solar, wind, tidal, geo-thermal power, biogas

### III. Answer the following questions:

1. Define the terms Mineral and Mining.

- Mineral is a natural inorganic substance that possesses a definite chemical composition and physical properties
- The process of extracting minerals from the Earth is called 'Mining'.

2. What are the main uses of Manganese ore?

- Manganese is the most important ferro-alloy metal.
- It is used for the manufacture of steel.
- It is also in the manufacture of dry batteries, paints, glass, pottery and calico printing.

3. Mention the major states producing Bauxite in India

- Odisha, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, Tamil Nadu and Madhya Pradesh.

4. Explain the meaning and importance of power resources in India.

- The resources which are necessary for the generation of energy are called 'power resources'

- Power resources are essential for economic development and improving the standard of living of the people in a country.
- They play a major role in the development of industry, agriculture, commerce, transport and communications etc

5. Explain the distribution of Petroleum in India.

- Bombay High oil field extend in Arabian Sea near to Mumbai has the largest reserves of petroleum and has the highest production of crude oil in India.
- Gujarat is the second leading oil producing area in India.
- Its important oil fields are Ankaleswar, Cambay, Mehsena.
- Petroleum was first discovered in India at Makum in Assam

6. Mention the Nuclear power stations in India.

- Tarapur
- Ranapratapsagar
- Kalpakam
- Narora
- Kakrapara
- Kaiga
- Kundan Kulam

7. Mention the main hydal power plants of Tamil Nadu.

- Mettur, Pykara, Papanasum, Periyar, Moyar Kundah, Suruliyar, Kodayar, Solayar

8. What are the uses of Minerals?

- Minerals are the gift of nature.
- They contribute to the prosperity of a country.
- They are useful for industrial development, construction purpose, progress of transport and communication, trade and commerce.
- Some minerals have great economic value. eg; gold, diamond etc.

**8. What are the uses of Mica?**

- It is important non-metallic mineral.
- It can be easily split into very thin, transparent sheets and is heat resistant.
- Mica sheets are used in electrical industry, telephone, aeroplanes, automobiles and wireless communications.

**9. What are the uses of Petroleum?**

- It is an important fuel as well as raw material for many industries.
- It is an important source of commercial energy and is largely used for transport.
- It provides raw materials for various petro-chemical industries such as synthetic rubber, synthetic fibre, drugs, fertilizers, dye stuffs etc.

**10. Mention the main hydal power plants of Karnataka.**

- Shivanasamudram, Shimsa, Sharavathi, Linganamakki, Alamatti, Varahi, Kali and Bhadra

**11. What are the need for Non-conventional power resources?**

- In India non-conventional power resources are found in abundance.
- They are renewable, pollution free and eco-friendly.
- They can be conveniently supplied to urban as well as rural areas.
- They are capable of meeting the requirements of power in India, In recent years rate of energy consumption has increased.
- Thus there is urgent need to develop of alternative power resources in India.

**12. What are the reasons for energy crisis?**

- meager deposits and shortage of petroleum.
- poor quality of coal.
- erratic rainfall, hence shortage of water for the generation of hydro-electricity.
- loss of power in the process of transmission and

- limited use of non-conventional energy resources.

13. What are the remedies to solve the energy crisis?

- increase the production of petroleum and coal.
- steps to be taken to have substitutes for oil and coal.
- importance must be given to increase water power generation.
- greater use of non-conventional sources of energy.

**UNIT - 9**  
**INDIAN TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION**

**I. Fill in the blanks with suitable answers.**

1. For the development of villages and agriculture in India \_\_\_\_\_ means of transport is essential. (Road)
2. The first railway line in India was laid between \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ (Bombay and Thane)
3. Mumbai port is called as \_\_\_\_\_ (Gateway of India)
4. Bengaluru International Air port is called \_\_\_\_\_ (Kempegowda International Airport )
5. The newspaper Bombay Samachar was started in \_\_\_\_\_(1822)

**II. Answer the following questions in one sentence each:**

1. What is transport?
  - Transport means movement of goods, service and passengers from one place to another
2. Mention the types of roads on the basis of physical structure .
  - Metalled roads which are constructed with cement concrete or asphalt
  - Unmetalled roads which are common in rural areas
3. Mention the types of roads On the basis of construction and maintenance.
  - Golden Quadrilateral and Super Highways.
  - National Highways.
  - District Roads.
  - State Highways.
  - Village Roads
4. what is Golden Quadrilateral and Super Highways?
  - The Golden quadrilateral is a project with 4 to 6 lane roads
5. Mention the the Super Highways.
  - The North- south corridor which runs from Srinagar to Kanyakumari

- The East-West corridor which runs from Silchar in Assam to Porbandar in Gujarat
6. Who maintains Golden Quadrilateral and Super Highways?
    - National Highways Authority of India
  7. Who maintains National Highways?
    - The Central Public Works Department
  8. Who is incharge of District Roads?
    - Zilla panchayat is incharge of these roads
  9. What is Border Roads?
    - Roads in border areas, which are especially used for defence purpose, are called 'Border Roads
  10. Who maintains Border Roads?
    - Border Roads Development Authority.
  11. During the British Why the railways were constructed In India?
    - The railways were constructed during the British period for convenient transport of raw materials and the movement of army from one place to another.
  12. Between which cities the first railway line was laid?
    - The first railway line was laid between Bombay and Thane
  13. Which is the largest public sector undertaking in India?
    - Railways form the largest public sector undertaking in India
  14. Which are a new mode of land transport?
    - Pipelines are a new mode of land transport
  15. Mention two types of Waterways
    - Inland waterways
    - Ocean waterways

16. Which is the biggest, most spacious and well sheltered port?

- Mumbai port

17. Which port is called the Gateway of India?

- Mumbai port is called the Gateway of India

18. What is the new name of Nhava Sheva port?

- The new name of Nhava Sheva port is Jawaharlal Neharu Port

19. Which port has been built for the release of pressure on the Mumbai port?

- Jawaharlal Neharu Port has been built for the release of pressure on the Mumbai port

20. Which port is known as “The Gateway of Karnataka”?

- New Mangaluru is known as “The Gateway of Karnataka.

21. Which port is known as “the Queen of the Arabian Sea”?

- Kochi port is known as “the Queen of the Arabian Sea”.

22. Which port has an artificial harbor?

- Chennai port

23. Which port has been developed to reduce the pressure of traffic on Chennai port?

- Ennore port

24. Which port is the deepest land locked and protected port?

- Visakhapatnam port is the deepest land locked and protected port

25. Which is the second biggest port in India and largest terminal port in southeast Asia?

- Kolkata

26. Who manages these airports in India?

- The Airport Authority of India manages these airports.

27. Where is Indira Gandhi International Airport ?

- Delhi

28. Where is Chatrapathi Shivaji International Airport ?

- Mumbai

29. Where is Netaji Subash Chandra Bose International Airport ?

- Kolkata

30. Where is Anna International Airport ?

- Chennai

31. Where is Kempegowda International Airport ?

- Bengaluru

32. What is communication?

- Conveyance of messages from one person to another or from one place to another is called 'communication'

33. Mention modes of communication.

- Personal
- Mass communication

34. When was All India Radio (AIR) coined?

- 1936

35. When did All India Radio come to be known as 'Akashvani' ?

- 1957

36. Which is the oldest and still existing newspaper of India ?

- "Bambay Samachar"

37. What is GIS?

- GIS is a computer based system which can accumulate and internet data on the Earth's surface

38. What is GPS?

- The GPS indicates the location of a stationary or moving object or person through pointing out the latitude and longitude and height above sea level

39. What is The Remote sensing Technology?

- It gathers information about the distance between two objects without touching the objects

40. What are the Modes of Transport?

- Land transport ,Water transport and Airways

41. What is the aim of Grama Sadak Yojana?

- to convert mudroades into matalled roads

42. Now Inland Waterways play a limited role.Why?

- Now Inland Waterways play a limited role due to the development of roads and railways.

### **III. Answer the following questions:**

1. Define Transport and Communication.

- Transport means movement of goods, service and passengers from one place to another
- Conveyance of messages from one person to another or from one place to another is called 'communication'

2. Explain Golden Quadrilateral and Super Highways.

- The Golden quadrilateral is a project with 4 to 6 lane roads.
- It was started in 1999.
- This highway network connect major cities as well as cultural and industrial centres of the country.
- It links Delhi - Jaipur - Ahmedabad - Surat - Mumbai - Pune - Bengaluru - Chennai - Visakhapatnam - Bhubaneswar - Kolkata - Allahabad - Kanpur - Delhi.

3. Give an account of Railways in India.

- In India the railways were constructed during the British period for convenient transport of raw materials and the movement of army from one place to another.
- The first railway line was laid between Bombay and Thane in 1853, followed by Kolkata to Raniganj , Chennai to Arkonam .
- Then gradually developed in other parts of the country
- Railways form the largest public sector undertaking in India

4. Explain briefly the importance of Transport in India.

- For the development of agriculture and village industries, roads are essential, because they are very convenient to connect isolated villages.
- Roads can be constructed in forests and hilly regions.
- They connect remote places with towns and cities, provide Door to Door service. They are the feeders to railways, sea ports and airports.
- They play a very important role in tourism, trade and commerce, and industries.
- They create employment opportunities and are most useful for defence, especially in border areas.

5. Write a note on Airways in India.

- Air India International which provides services between India and various other countries.
- Indian Airlines which operates within the country and also connects neighbouring countries.
- Untill recently Air transport was in the public sector.
- But now there are private air transport companies holding permits for non-scheduled services. i.e Jet Airways, Sahara Air lines, Paramount Air ways etc
- There are 141 airports in India The Airport Authority of India manages these airports

6. Mention the different types of communication in India.

- Personal communication. Letters (Post), Telephone, Telegram, Fax, E-mail, Internet, Seminar, Conference etc; are personal communications.

- Mass communication :Newspaper, Radio, Television, Magzines and Books are come under mass media.

7. Explain the imortance of transport.

- Transport plays a very important roles in the development of all factors of human activities namely the primary sector, the secondary sector and the tertiary sector
- Efficient and cheap means of transport helps to develop resources, agriculture, promotes industrial progress
- widen the market, increases internal and external trade, provides employment,
- raises the income and standard of living of the people, encourages tourism and helps defence.

8. Explain the importance of Railway Transport

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

9. Mention the ports on the west coast.

- Kandla
- Mumbai
- Jawaharlal Neharu Port
- Mormugoa
- New Mangaluru
- Kochi

10. Mention the ports on the east coast.

- Tuticorin
- Chennai
- Ennore
- Visakhapatnam
- Paradip
- Haldia
- Kolkata

- Port Blair

11. What are the importance of Air Transport

- Air transport is the quickest means of transport.
- It is a very efficient to carry passengers and mail.
- On the times of emergencies like war, floods, earthquakes, air transport is very useful.
- India is a vast country and has all the favourable factors for the development of air transport.

12. Mention important International Airports of India.

- Indira Gandhi International Airport
- Chatrapathi Shivaji International Airport
- Netaji Subash Chandra Bose International Airport
- Anna International Airport
- Kempegowda International Airport
- Rajeev Gandhi International Airport
- Sri Guru Ramdas Jee International Airport
- Lokpriya Gopinath Bordoloi International Airport

13. What are the importance of communication?

- It helps in quick transmission and discrimination of ideas, information and messages from person to person and place to place.
- Communication helps in creating awareness among the people about government policies and programmes of development.
- It enables us to know about natural hazards and disasters, weather forecasting etc. It helps in the progress of trade, industry, agriculture etc.
- It provides entertainment, day to day information of the world. Helps to maintain unity and integrity of the country

14. What are the uses of Postal Service?

- This is one of the most important communication system that existed since a long time in India.
- Post office provide many services such as carrying letters, packets, parcels, money order etc, from one place to another.

- They also provides savings bank facilities, issuing National Savings Certificates etc.

15. What are the uses of Radio and Television

- This play a very important role in mass communication.
- Even in remote places of India the people can hear radio messages and watch TV.
- They are very useful to our several areas, because our farmers get upto date informations about the agricultural problems, farm commodity prices, weather forecast, modern methods of cultivation etc.
- They provide a variety of programmes such as educational and informative news, entertainment.

## UNIT – 10

### INDIAN INDUSTRIES

#### **I Fill in the blanks with suitable answers.**

1. Jindal Vijayanagar Steel Ltd is located in \_\_\_\_\_ state.  
(Karnataka)
2. Bauxite is the main rawmaterial for \_\_\_\_\_ industry.  
(Aluminium)
3. The Paper industry is a \_\_\_\_\_ based industry. (forest)
4. The first modern paper mill was set up in 1932 at \_\_\_\_\_.  
(Serampur)

#### **II. Answer the following questions in one sentence each:**

1. What is manufacturing industries?
  - The conversion of raw materials into usable products is known as 'manufacturing industries'
2. Which is best example for the art of smelting iron ore?
  - Iron Pillar in Delhi
3. Where is the modern iron and steel industry in India started?
  - The modern iron and steel industry in India was started at Kulti
4. Where is the first modern paper mill set up?
  - The first modern paper mill was set up at Serampur
5. What is Knowledge-based Industries?
  - The term "Knowledge based industries" usually refer to those industries which are relatively intensive in their inputs of technology and human education.
6. Bengaluru is called "Silicon Valley of India". Why?
  - Bengaluru is the most important centre for Indian software industry and it is called "Silicon Valley of India".

7. Mumbai is known as 'Cottonopolis of India' and Manchester of India. Why?

- Mumbai is the most popular centre for cotton textile industry. It is known as 'Cottonopolis of India' and Manchester of India.

### III. 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'
- Supply of raw materials
- Supply of power
- Transport and communication facilities
- Market facilities
- Capital
- Labour and water supply
- Ideal climate
- Government policies

2. List out the major Industrial Regions in India?

- The Hooghly - Kolkata region.
- The Mumbai - Pune region,
- The Ahmedabad - Vadodara region,
- The Madurai - Coimbatore region,
- The Delhi - Meerut region,
- Visakhapatnam \_ Guntur region
- The Kolkata - Thiruvananthapuram region.

3. Give an account of Aluminium industry in India?

- The aluminium industry is the second important metal based industry in India.
- It was started at Jayakaynagar in West Bengal.
- Now there are nine major aluminium plants in the country.
- They are at Jayakayanagar in West Bengal, Alumpuram in Kerala, Mettur in Tamil Nadu, Belagavi in Karnataka.

4. Describe the distribution of Cotton textile industry in India?

- Cotton textile industry is widely distributed over more than 76 towns and cities of India.
- However it is concentrated mainly in the cotton growing states. i.e Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka,
- Maharashtra and Gujarat are the leading manufacturers of cotton textiles.
- Mumbai is the most popular centre for cotton textile industry. It is known as 'Cottonopolis of India' and Manchester of India.

5. Write the importance of Knowledge - based industry in India?

- The development of knowledge based industry has become a powerful tool of socio - economic change.
- India has the potential to become a leading knowledge based industry with its young population and growing information technology.
- So, at present it is very rapidly developing industry in the country.
- Information Technology (IT) is a key knowledge based industry. Its main components are software and hardware

6. What are the factors of location of Iron and Steel industry ?

- Supply of basic raw material of iron ore
- Coking coal as a main source of power and hydel power
- Railway transport and port facilities
- Plenty of water supply
- Cheap labour
- Capital and local market

7. Mention the Private sector Iron and Steel Industry

- The Tata Iron and Steel co (TISCO) at (Sakchi) Jamshedpur in Jharkhand.
- Jindal Vijayanagar Steel Ltd (JVSL) at Torangallu, Ballari district in Karnataka.
- Ispat Iron and Steel Ltd. at Dolvi, Rathnagiri distict in Maharashtra
- Dubari Steel plant at Gopalpur in Odisha

8. Mention the Public sector Iron and Steel Industry

- Indian Iron and Steel Co. (IISCO) at Burnpur in West Bengal.
- Vishweshwaraiah Iron and Steel Ltd. (VISL) at Bhadravathi in Karnataka.
- Hindustan Steel Ltd at Bhilai, Durg district in Chhattisgarh
- Hindustan Steel Ltd at Rourkela, Sundargarh district in Odisha.
- Hindustan Steel Ltd. at Durgapur in West Bengal.
- Bokaro Steel Plant at Bokaro in Jharkhand.
- The Salem Steel Plant at Salem in Tamil Nadu.
- The Visakhapatnam Steel Plant (VSP) at Visakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh

9. What are the importance of Aluminium Industry?

- Aluminium is the most important non - ferrous metal.
- It has a wide range of uses.
- It is used in manufacturing aeroplanes, automobiles, railways, ships, household appliances, electrical cables and its foils are used as packing materials, for paint industry etc.
- It is a good substitute for steel and copper.

10. What are the main factors for the location of sugar industry?

- Supply of sugarcane
- cheap and efficient transport facilities,
- government encouragement,
- market
- capital

11. What are the importance of Paper Industry?

- Paper is an indispensable and useful product.
- It is used for many purposes such as writing, wrapping, packing, printing etc.
- Education and literacy level in a country are measured by the consumption of paper in that country

12. What are the rawmaterials used in Paper Industry industry?

- soft wood like bamboo and cellulosic pulp
- grasses like Sabai and Babha

13. Write a note about Information Technology (IT).

- Information Technology (IT) is a key knowledge based industry.
- Its main components are software and hardware.
- The software is supported by both state and central Government of India.
- To encouraging the industry many software technology parks were established in different parts of the country.
- However the industry is mainly developed in southern states such as Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu
- Karnataka has achived a great name in software industry.
- Several Information Technology Institutions have been established and concentrated in Bengaluru, Mumbai

**IV. Match the following.**

**A**

1. Bengaluru
2. Mumbai
3. Bhadravathi
4. Renukoot

**B**

- a. VISL (3)
- b. Cottonopolis of India (2)
- c. Aluminium industry (4)
- d. Silicon Valley of India(1)

## UNIT – 11

# INDIAN NATURAL DISASTERS

### I. Fill in the blanks with suitable answers.

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

### II. Answer the following questions in one sentence each:

1. What is natural disasters?
  - The natural hazards which create widespread destruction are known as natural disasters.
2. What is Flood?
  - Flood refer to the inundation of land by river water
3. What is landslides?
  - The sliding of land mass along steep slopes of hills or mountains is called landslides
4. What is earthquake?
  - An earthquake is a violent vibration in the Earth's crust
5. Which zone is called "The zone of moderative intensity"?
  - The Indo - Gangetic Zone is called "The zone of moderative intensity"
6. Which zone is called "Zone of minimum intensity"?
  - The peninsular zone is called "Zone of minimum intensity."
7. The peninsular zone is called "Zone of minimum intensity".Why?
  - Only a few earthquakes have been occured in this zone mostly in recent years. Therefore it is known as "Zone of minimum intensity".

8. What was the main reason for the earthquake that occurs in India?

- In India most of the earthquakes that have occurred earlier were due to plate movement

### III. Answer the following questions:

1. What are natural disasters? Give example.

- The natural hazards which create widespread destruction are known as natural disasters
- Examples: earthquakes, volcanoes, tsunamis, landslides and avalanches.

2. What are floods? Mention the natural causes of floods?

- Floods refer to the inundation of land by river water.

Causes:

- Floods are caused by both natural and man-made factors.
- The natural factors include heavy rainfall, melting of snow, tropical cyclones, cloud burst, blockage of the free flow of river water and silting river beds etc.
- The man-made causes are deforestation, faulty irrigation and agricultural practices, breaching of barrages and rapid urbanization.

3. What is a cyclone? Mention their major effects.

- In a cyclone the wind blows spirally inwards towards the centre of low pressure

Effects:

- loss of life and property
- damage to buildings
- transports and communication system
- disrupt power supply
- destroy crops, vegetation, animals

4. Explain the causes and effects of landslides.

Causes:

- Under cutting of the slope as in sea wave erosion of a sea cliff, earthquakes and heavy rainfall

- Deforestation, construction of roads, railway lines, dams and reservoirs, hydel power projects, mining, quarrying

Effects:

- blocking of roads,
- railway lines,
- burrying of human settlements and vegetation,
- loss of life and property etc.

5. Write about causes and distribution of coastal erosion in India.

Causes:

- Monsoon winds
- Tropical cyclones
- Tsunamis.

Distribution:

- During The South West Monsoon season the coasts of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu are largely affected by coastal erosion.
- Andaman - Nicobar Islands and east coast of India have been affected by Tsunamis

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

- Avoid the human settlements in the earthquake prone zones.
- Follow earthquake resistant designs for the construction of buildings.
- Use building materials of high quality and avoid high rise buildings.
- Restrict the over groundwater mining.
- Restrict urban growth in the hilly areas with high seismic vulnerability.
- Avoid the construction of large dams and reservoirs.
- Stop deforestation and heavy quarrying activities

7. What are the causes for Cyclones?

- high temperature
- calm air and
- highly saturated air

- These conditions result in the development of low pressure centre

8. What are the effects of Cyclones?

- Tropical cyclones are very destructive to causes loss of life and property
- damage to buildings
- damage to transports and communication system
- disrupt power supply
- destroy crops, vegetation, animals etc.

9. What are the Preventive Measures of Cyclones?

- Cyclones are natural phenomenon. We cannot prevent them.
- But people can pay heed to the warnings.
- They should keep in touch with radio, television and other communicative lines.
- Temporary shelters should be provided during cyclones.
- Cyclone proof structures can be constructed.
- Mangrove forests and other deep rooted trees can be grown along the coastline to check the impact of cyclonic winds and the soil erosion

10. What are the effects of floods?

- Floods causes loss of life and property
- Damage to crops, vegetation
- Breakdown of communication and power system.
- Dislocation of transport system.
- Soil erosion
- disruption of essential services

11. Explain Flood control measures.

- Afforestation in the catchment area which helps in the reduction of run off.
- Construction of dams across the rivers and storing of water in reservoirs.
- It reduce the volume of water and helps to provide water for irrigation etc.

- Construction of embankments for protection against inundation of the inhabited areas and agricultural land.
- Flood forecasting and early warnings. This is essential for taking timely action to prevent loss of human life, livestock and property.

12. Explain the effects of coastal erosion.

- Coastal areas including trees and building can be washed away.
- The roads, railway lines, bridges etc., along the coast can be damaged.
- Coastal areas can remain flooded over a long period of time requiring resettlement of people

13. What are the Preventive Measures of Coastal Erosion?

- Constructing Sea Walls, Groins and Break waters to protect the coastal areas from wave erosion.
- Restrict sand mining in coastal areas.
- Planting of trees to stabilise the beaches and coastal dunes

14. What are the reasons for earthquakes?

- plate movements
- volcanic eruption
- faulting and folding
- landslides
- collapse of underground cave roofs
- hydrostatic pressure of man made water bodies like reservoirs

15. Explain the effects of earthquakes.

- cracking of ground surface,
- damage and destruction of buildings, rails, roads, power lines, telecom lines, bridges, dams, factories,
- loss of human and animal lives and property.
- fires
- landslides
- disturbance in ground water level
- blockage and diversion of river course
- destruction of forests due to fires

## UNIT – 12

### INDIAN POPULATION

#### **I. Fill in the blanks with suitable answers:**

1. As per 2011 Census the total population of India was \_\_\_\_\_ crores. (121.01 )
2. The total population of India accounts for \_\_\_\_\_ percent of the world's population. (17.5%)
3. The most populous state in India is \_\_\_\_\_. (Uttar Pradesh)
4. Among the Union Territories \_\_\_\_\_ has the smallest population. (Lakshadweep)
5. In India \_\_\_\_\_ state has the lowest density of population. (Arunachal Pradesh)

#### **II. Answer the following questions in one sentence each:**

1. What is population?
  - The total number of people living in a particular area is called “population”.
2. During 1901 - 1921, population growth was slow. Why?
  - The main reason was high death rates due to diseases, epidemics and lack of medical care
3. During 1921 to 1951 was considered as a period of moderate growth. Why?
  - The main reason was decline in death rate due to control of epidemics, better health and sanitation facilities.
4. Which is the most populous state?
  - Uttar Pradesh is the most populous state
5. Which state has the smallest population?
  - Sikkim has the smallest population
6. What is density of population?
  - The number of people per sq km is called density of population

7. Which state has highest density?

- Bihar has the highest density

8. Which state has lowest density?

- Arunachal Pradesh has the lowest density

### III. Answer the following questions:

1. What is meant by population?

- The total number of people living in a particular area is called “population”.

2. Define the term ‘density of population’?

- The number of people per sq km is called density of population.

3. What are the main causes for the growth of population in India?

- High birth rate
- Low death rate

4. What is the impact of population growth in India?

- Unemployment
- shortage of food and malnutrition
- burden on civic and social amenities
- low percapita income
- slow economic development
- political unrest
- poverty
- low standard of living
- environmental pollution

5. Mention the main factors influencing the distribution of population in India.

- Physical features
- Climate
- Soils
- Soils
- Industries and commerce

6. Explain the reasons for low density of population in India in some areas.

- The mountain and hilly terrains
- low temperature or semi arid climate

7. Explain the reasons for High density of population in India in some areas.

- fertile soil,
- transport and communication facilities

8. What are the reasons for High birth rate?

- marriage
- religious and social attitudes
- polygamy
- poverty
- illiteracy
- tropical climate

9. What are the reasons for Low death rate?

- improved medical facilities
- control of epidemics
- lower infant mortality
- spread of education

# ECONOMICS

## UNIT - 1 DEVELOPMENT

### I. Fill in the blanks with suitable answers

1. Economic development is a \_\_\_\_\_. (process)
2. Development occurs when \_\_\_\_\_ income increases.  
(national income)
3. In an underdeveloped country, basically the \_\_\_\_\_ is lower.  
(per capita income)
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Human development \_\_\_\_\_ indicates \_\_\_\_\_ expansion \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_.(HDI)
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ is responsible for publishing global Human Development Reports.  
(The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP))
6. India ranked \_\_\_\_\_ in HDI in 2014. (135)
7. India ranked \_\_\_\_\_ in GII in 2015. (130)
8. Sex ratio was \_\_\_\_\_ in India in 2011. (945)

### II. Answer the following questions:

1. What is development?
  - The process of enhancing society's capacity to satisfy its needs on a larger scale is referred to as development.
2. What is economic development?
  - Economic development refers to increase in a country's capacity to serve the economic interests of its citizens and overcoming economic problems such as poverty, unemployment, inequality, inflation, etc.
3. What did Prof. Meier and Baldwin say about economic development?
  - According to Prof. Meier and Baldwin, "economic development is a process whereby an economy's real national income increases over a long period of time".

4. What is process?

- The term 'process' refers to the operation of the forces that bring about changes in supply of factors of production and, in the structure of demand for the products.

5. What is National income?

- National income is the total value of all goods and services produced in a country during one year.

6. What is Underdevelopment?

- The word 'underdevelopment' denotes a backward and stagnant situation where levels of living of people are low due to lower level of per capita income and lower productivity levels, apart from high population growth.

7. What is developing countries?

- All countries with 'middle' and low income are referred to as developing countries.

8. What does the United Nations say about an underdeveloped country?

- According to the United Nations, an underdeveloped country is one whose real per capita income is lower than that of the USA, Canada, Australia and Western Europe.

9. What is per capita income?

- It is the average income of each individual in the country, which is calculated as national income divided by total population, in a given year.

10. How is per capita income calculated?

- Per capita income is calculated as national income divided by total population, in a given year.

11. What is Human Development Index?

- The average of three indicators such as life expectancy of the people, educational achievements and per capita income is called Human Development Index.

12. What is Sex ratio?

- Sex ratio means the number of females for every 1000 males

13. What was the sex ratio in 2011?

- The sex ratio in 2011 was 945

14. Mention the literacy rate of men and women in 2011.

- Women-65.46% Men- 82.14%

15. Why sex ratio is declining in the country ?

- An evil practice of detecting the gender of the foetus and destroying it if found to be a female one, is growing. So sex ratio is declining in the country.

16. Why self help groups are being formed?

- In order to promote participation of women in economic activities and thereby achieve economic empowerment, self help groups are being formed.

17. The dignity and autonomy of women has increased.why?

- self help groups have been instrumental in helping women to earn, save and spend at their willingness. so the dignity and autonomy of women has increased.

18. What is women Empowerment?

- Women Empowerment may be described as the expansion in womens ability to make strategic life choices in a context where this ability was previously denied to them.

## **II. Answer the following questions :**

1. Define development and explain the process of development.

- The process of enhancing society's capacity to satisfy its needs on a larger scale is referred to as development.
- Changes in factor supply take place due to discovery of additional resources, education and skill development, capital accumulation, population growth, adoption of better techniques of production, etc.

- Demand for products changes due to change in size and composition of population; level and distribution of income; tastes etc.
- These changes contribute to an increase in national income.

2. What do you mean by underdevelopment? What are its causes?

- The word 'underdevelopment' denotes a backward and stagnant situation where levels of living of people are low due to lower level of per capita income and lower productivity levels, apart from high population growth

Causes for underdevelopment:

- Lower national income
- inequality
- poverty
- unemployment
- inequality
- non conservation of resources

3. What is HDI? How is it calculated?

- The average of three indicators such as life expectancy of the people, educational achievements and per capita income is called Human Development Index.
- HDI is calculated with the help of life expectancy ,literacy attainments and per capita income.

4. Examine the causes for low HDI of India.

- Lack of food
- Lack of shelter
- Lack of clothing
- Lack of education
- Lack of health
- Lack of social security
- Lack of clean water
- impure air
- polluted environment.

5. How to achieve gender equality?

- empowerment of women
- laws should be enacted to curb violence against women at home and at work places
- to guarantee equal wages
- providing reservation of seats in elected bodies

6. Explain the importance of women self help groups.

- A women self help group is a group of women (usually 20) who come together to share their meagre resources, obtain external support, undertake business jointly and earn income.
- They are trained in managing accounts, handling bank transactions and skills to take up remunerative income generating activities.
- SHGs have been instrumental in helping women to earn, save and spend at their willingness.
- Their dignity and autonomy has increased.

7. Comparison of economic development between countries with different levels of population will not be correct. Why?

- levels of population will not be correct. Economic progress in a country will be slower, if the population expands along with the increase in national income. Therefore, comparison of economic development between countries with different

8. Percapita income is not true Indicators of Development. Why?

- Percapita income does not consider the distribution of income among people as well as the availability of basic amenities like food, shelter, education, health or other similar social factors. So Percapita income is not true Indicators of Development.

## UNIT – 2

# RURAL DEVELOPMENT

### I. Fill in the blanks with suitable answers:

1. The true development of India is the development of its villages'. This was told by \_\_\_\_\_. (Mahatma Gandhiji)
2. After the 73rd Amendment to the Constitution, \_\_\_\_\_ levels of panchayat institutions have come into existence. (a three-tier)
3. Panchayat institutions operate under \_\_\_\_\_ principles. (Decentralization)
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ have been brought into existence in order to bring together poor rural women and make them financially independent. (Women Self-Help Groups)

### II. Answer the following questions in one sentence each:

1. What is the Village population ratio as per 2011 census report?
  - 68.84%
2. "Development of its villages is the true development of India". Who said this?
  - Mahatma Gandhiji said that development of its villages is the true development of India
3. The rural industries further disintegrated .why?
  - The rural industries further disintegrated due to the competition from modern industries.
4. The rural people continued to migrate to cities. Why?
  - The rural people continued to migrate to cities because agriculture being non-remunerative and employment not being regular.
5. What is the Meaning of Rural Development?
  - Rural development means a process of economic and social upliftment of rural areas.

6. What is the prime reason for rural backwardness?

- Stagnation and slow growth of agriculture is the prime reason for rural Backwardness.

7. What is Decentralization?

- Providing administrative power and the responsibility of developing the village to people themselves is called decentralization.

8. What was called as 'Grama Swarajya' by Mahatma Gandhi?

- Decentralization is also a process that aims at planning and development from below. This process of Decentralization was called as 'Grama Swarajya' by Mahatma Gandhi.

9. Why The Panchayat Raj system has been rejuvenated in India ?

- The Panchayat Raj system has been rejuvenated in India in order to promote decentralization.

10. When was The Panchayat Raj system established?

- The Panchayat Raj system was established in 1993.

11. By which Constitutional Amendment The Panchayat Raj system was established?

- By the 73<sup>rd</sup> Constitutional Amendment The Panchayat Raj system was established.

12. How many Zilla Panchayats, Taluk Panchayats, and Gram Panchayats are there in Karnataka?

- In Karnataka there are 30 Zilla Panchayats, 176 Taluk Panchayats, and 6,022 Gram Panchayats.

13. Mention three important Housing programmes.

- Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana
- Ambedkar-Valmiki Housing Programme
- Ashraya Yojana

14. Why Women Self-Help Groups' have been created in all villages?

- Women Self-Help Groups have been created in all villages to organize poor rural women and making them financially independent.

15. Name the three levels of panchayat raj institutions.

- district, taluk and village panchayats

**III. Answer the following questions in five to six sentences each:**

1. How is the economic situation in the rural areas of India?

- Poverty has increased among the rural people who depend mainly on agriculture.
- Though 60% of the people work in the primary sector, the contribution from this sector to the national income is very less.
- The gap between urban and rural areas is widening.

2. Explain briefly the significance of rural development.

- Since rural development includes agricultural and non-agricultural development it contributes not only to rural but also to the overall development of the country.
- Increased farm incomes will create greater demand for industrial products and services, thereby generating additional employment and leading to an expansion of those sectors also.
- With increased literacy and skill levels higher productivity could be achieved.
- Better health also results in higher work participation by the people and increased output.
- Agro-processing, small scale and cottage industries will develop leading to gradual transformation of the villages. With this, migration to cities will be reduced.
- All these contribute toward reduction of poverty.

3. Explain Gandhiji's concept of 'grama swarajya' in the light of decentralization.

- Providing administrative power and the responsibility of developing the village to people themselves is called decentralization.
- It is a process through which power sharing occurs and people participate in decision making.
- It is also a process that aims at planning and development from below. This process was called as 'Grama Swarajya' by Mahatma Gandhi.
- Decentralization reduces various kinds of exploitation, upholds human independence and dignity

4. What is the role of panchayat raj institutions in rural development?

- Panchayat raj institutions play key role in enabling the rural people to participate in rural development.
- They are responsible for implementing various schemes related to poverty alleviation and livelihood security, besides providing public amenities.
- They provide the rural community with basic facilities of roads, drains, drinking water, street lights, toilets, school and hospital buildings, market-yards etc.
- Through encouragement of primary and middle school education, adult education, technical and vocational training, and expansion of health and hygiene facilities, panchayats have also attempted to develop human resources.
- The generation of employment and alleviation of poverty can be implemented effectively through panchayat institutions.
- The public distribution system in villages is strengthened and poor people are provided with the essential food grains.

5. Mention the list of activities that are essential for rural development.

- Development of human resources
- Land reforms
- Development of the productive resources of each locality
- Infrastructure development like electricity, irrigation, credit

- marketing,
- transport facilities
- Specific programmes of alleviation of poverty

6. Mention the Key features of the Panchayat Raj system adopted in India.

- a three-tier structure of district, taluk and village panchayats with the Gram Sabha as foundation direct and periodic elections
- reservation of seats for scheduled castes (SCs) and scheduled tribes (STs), backward classes and women
- provision of major financial and administrative responsibilities, budget and audit requirements
- provision for executive/support staff
- a strict procedure for dissolution/ suppression of panchayats and mandatory elections within six months of dissolution

- 7. Explain the role of Women Self-Help Groups in rural development?
- Women Self-Help Groups have been created in all villages in the rural sector.
- These have been playing a significant role in organizing poor rural women and making them financially independent.
- Members of these groups can avail of loans easily and engage in productive activities.
- These associations have been successful in mobilizing savings and in repayment of loans.
- Through the self-help groups, alert women are able to get rid of social evils like child marriage, dowry, caste system, superstitions, exploitation of women and children.
- They are able to contribute towards building a clean and progressive society.

8. The gap between urban and rural areas is widening. Why?

- Poverty has increased among the rural people who depend mainly on agriculture.

- Though 60% of the people work in the primary sector, the contribution from this sector to the national income is very less, and is declining over the years.
- Due to this, the gap between urban and rural areas is widening.

## UNIT 3

# MONEY AND CREDIT

### I. Fill in the blanks with suitable answers.

1. Barter is exchange of goods for \_\_\_\_\_. (goods)
2. Cheque is a \_\_\_\_\_ form of money. (Bank money)
3. The Reserve Bank of India was established in the year \_\_\_\_\_. (1935)
4. The currency of Japan is \_\_\_\_\_. (Yen)
5. Government of India nationalized 14 commercial Banks in \_\_\_\_\_. (1969)
6. Narrow money comprises of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. (M1 and M2)
7. Inflation occurs when supply of money is \_\_\_\_\_ than the availability of goods and services in a country. (more)

### II. Answer the following questions in one sentence each:

1. What is money?
  - ‘Money is anything which is widely accepted in payment for goods or in discharge of other business obligations’.
2. What is Barter system ?
  - Exchange of goods for goods without the use of money.
3. Give examples for Commodity money.
  - cattle in Greece, sheep in Rome, teeth in China
4. Give examples for Metallic money.
  - Gold, Silver, Bronze
5. Give examples for Paper money.
  - Rupee in India; Dollar in the USA; Pound in England; Euro in Europe; Yen in Japan; Yuan in China
6. Give examples for Bank money.
  - Cheques, drafts, deposit (credit) receipts

7. What is “banking”?

- “Accepting, for the purpose of lending or investment, of deposits of money from the public, repayable on demand or otherwise withdrawable by cheque, draft, order or otherwise”.

8. Which is the central bank of India?

- Reserve bank of India

9. When was RBI established?

- 1st April 1935

10. who issue One Rupee?

- One Rupee is issued and circulated by RBI on behalf of the Central Government.

11. What is M1?

- $M1 = \text{currency notes and coins} + \text{net demand deposits held in commercial banks}$

12. What is M2?

- $M2 = M1 + \text{Savings deposits with Post Office savings banks}$

13. What is M3?

- $M3 = M1 + \text{Net time deposits of commercial banks}$

14. What is M4?

- $M4 = M3 + \text{Total deposits with Post Office savings banks.}$

15. What is Open Market Operations ?

- Open market operations is the buying and selling of government securities by the central bank from and to the banks.

16. What is Bank Rate?

- The bank rate is the rate at which the RBI lends funds to banks.

17. What is Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR)?

- The ratio of their deposits, which the banks are required to keep with RBI, is the CRR

18. What is Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR)?

- The minimum cash which the banks have to keep with themselves as a ratio of their deposits is the SLR

### III. Answer the following questions :

1. What is Barter system?

- Exchange of goods for goods without the use of money is called Barter system

2. Explain the meaning and functions of money.

- 'Money is anything which is widely accepted in payment for goods or in discharge of other business obligations'.

Functions of money:

- Medium of exchange or means of payment
- Measure of Value
- Standard of deferred payments
- Store of value
- Transfer of value:

3. Explain the functions of RBI.

- Monopoly of Note issue
- Banker to Government
- Bankers' bank
- National Clearing House
- Controller of credit
- Custodian of Foreign Exchange Reserves
- Promotion of Banking Habits

4. Explain the various concepts of money supply used in India.

- $M1 = \text{currency notes and coins} + \text{net demand deposits held in commercial banks}$ ;
- $M2 = M1 + \text{Savings deposits with Post Office savings banks}$ ;
- $M3 = M1 + \text{Net time deposits of commercial banks}$ ; and
- $M4 = M3 + \text{Total deposits with Post Office savings banks}$

5. Discuss the various credit control methods adopted by RBI.

#### Quantitative Credit Control Measures

- Bank Rate Policy
- Open Market Operations
- Varying Reserve Requirements

#### Qualitative Credit Control Measures

- Change in lending margins
- Ceiling on credit or credit rationing
- Moral suasion
- Direct Action

#### **6.Explain the** Importance of banks

- Banks play an important role in economic development.
- They mobilize the savings of the public and make these available for investors, thereby helping the process of capital formation.
- Banks provide a convenient way of remittance (transfer) of money through the accounts of the customers.
- Banks offer higher rates of interest on fixed deposits.
- They give loans to the borrowers at lower rates of interest.
- They also discount the bills of exchange.
- They lend money to agriculture, industry and service activities for their development.
- They issue demand drafts, credit cards, debit cards. The banks also invest the funds on securities of the government.

7. Menton the different stages of evolution of money.

- Barter system
- Commodity money
- Metallic money
- Paper money
- Paper money
- Plastic money

## UNIT - 4

# PUBLIC FINANCE AND BUDGET

### I. Fill in the blanks with suitable answers.

1. The government manages the public finance through \_\_\_\_\_ policy. (fiscal )
2. When the government's revenue is more than its expenditure, it is called \_\_\_\_\_ budget (surplus)
3. The person who presents the Central Government Budget in the Lok Sabha is \_\_\_\_\_. (the finance minister)
4. GST came into effect from \_\_\_\_\_. (1st July 2017)

### II. Answer the following questions in one sentence each:

1. What is the meaning of Public Finance?
  - Public finance deals with how a Government raises revenues to meet its expenditure
2. When does the financial year start in India?
  - In India, the financial year starts from April 1 and ends on 31 March
3. What is Budget?
  - The statement of estimated income and expenditure of a year prepared by the government is called budget.
4. Who presents the Central budget in the Lok Sabha ?
  - the finance minister presents the Central budget in the Lok Sabha
5. Mention three types of Budget.
  - surplus, deficit and balanced budgets
6. What is surplus budget?
  - If the budget shows excess revenue as compared to expenditure, it is called as surplus budget.

7. What is deficit budget?

- If the expenditure is more than the revenue, it is called as deficit budget.

8. What is balanced budget?

- If both income and expenditure are equal, it is called as balanced budget.

9. What is Public Expenditure?

- The expenditure incurred by public authorities like central, state and local governments to satisfy the collective social wants of the people is known as public expenditure

10. what is Public revenue?

- Public revenue is the income mobilized by the government for purposes of financing the government's activities

11. What is Revenue Receipts?

- The revenue generated by the government through taxes and non-tax sources is called revenue receipts.

12. What is direct taxes?

- When the tax is paid by an individual on whom it is levied, it is called direct tax.

13. What is indirect taxes

- If the burden of tax imposed by the government is transferable to others, it is called Indirect Tax

14. Give examples for direct taxes.

- The important direct taxes are: personal income tax, corporate tax, wealth tax, stamp duty etc

15. Give examples for indirect taxes

- The main forms of indirect taxes are central excise duty, value added tax (VAT), import-export taxes and service tax etc

16. When has goods and service tax (GST) been introduced?
- 1st July 2017
17. What is Capital Revenue?
- Capital revenue refers to those receipts which either create a liability or cause a reduction in the assets of the government
18. What is internal debt?
- The loan obtained from citizens of the country, banks, financial institutions and industries is called internal debt.
19. What is foreign or external debt?
- The loan obtained from foreign governments, foreign financial institutions and international financial institutions is called foreign or external debt.
20. What is the fiscal deficit?
- The excess of government's expenditure over its revenue receipts and non-debt capital receipts is the fiscal deficit
21. How Fiscal Deficit is calculated?
- Fiscal deficit = (Revenue receipts + Non-debt Capital Receipts) – Total Expenditure
22. What is the Revenue deficit?
- Revenue deficit is excess of total revenue expenditure of the government over its total revenue receipts
23. How Revenue Deficit is calculated?
- Revenue Deficit = Revenue receipt – Revenue Expenditure
24. What is Primary deficit?
- Primary deficit is defined as fiscal deficit of current year minus interest payments on previous borrowings
25. How Primary deficit is calculated?
- Primary Deficit = Fiscal Deficit – Interest Payment

26. What is Budget deficit?

- Budget deficit is the overall gap between revenue and expenditure during a given year

27. How Budget deficit is calculated?

- Budget Deficit = Total Revenue – Total Expenditure

### **III. Answer the following questions:**

1. Explain the reasons for increase in public expenditure.

- In the 20th century the role and scope of the governments has expanded and public expenditure also increased.
- Public expenditure has to create and maintain conditions conducive to economic development.
- It has to improve the climate for investment.
- It should provide incentives to save, invest and innovate.
- It should also help in acceleration of economic growth and ensure economic stability

2. What types of taxes are imposed by the government?

- Direct Taxes
- Indirect Taxes

3. What is the per cent expenditure on interest payments in 2017-18 budget?

- 24.36%

4. Explain the aspects of non-tax revenue of the central government.

- profit earned by the Reserve Bank of India;
- profit generated by the Indian Railways;
- revenue generated by the Departments of Post and Telecommunications;
- revenue generated by the public sector industries;
- revenue generated by the coins and mints;
- Various types of fees and penalties; etc.

5. What is deficit? Mention the types of deficits.

- Financing the budgetary deficit through loans from RBI and creation of new money is called deficit.
- The types of deficits are
- Fiscal Deficit
- Revenue deficit
- Primary deficit
- Budget deficit

6. Explain the Importance of Public Finance.

- The government usually spends the revenue collected through taxes or the money raised through borrowings for development activities.
- This increases the growth rate of the economy and benefits everyone.
- Similarly, by spending more during recession and controlling expenditure during inflation, the government tries to regulate the economic activities.
- Since all these are part of the annual budget prepared by the government, the study of public finance also helps in analysis and evaluation of budgets

7. What are the goals of public expenditure?

- promote faster economic development.
- promote industry, trade and commerce.
- promote agricultural and rural development
- promote balanced regional growth
- build socio-economic overheads e.g., roadways, railways, dams, power etc.
- promote full – employment, and
- maximize social welfare.

# BUSINESS STUDIES

## UNIT – 1 BANKING TRANSACTIONS

### I. Fill in the blanks with suitable answers:

1. The word 'Bank' has been derived from the French word \_\_\_\_\_ ("Banque")
2. The Banker's Bank is \_\_\_\_\_  
(The Reserve Bank of India (RBI))
3. An example for Nationalised bank is \_\_\_\_\_.(SBI)
4. The National saving certificates are issued by \_\_\_\_\_  
(Post Offices)
5. The type of account where any number of transactions can be made in a day with Bank is \_\_\_\_\_(Savings Bank Account)
6. The deposits for a fixed term can be deposited in \_\_\_\_\_  
account. (Term or Fixed Deposit Account)

### II. Answer the following questions in one sentence each:

1. How the term bank is derived?
  - The term bank is derived from Italian word "Banco" or from a French word "Banque", both mean a "Bench" or money exchange table.
2. What is a Bank?
  - A banking company may be defined as a company which transacts the business with finance
3. what is Banking?
  - The services of banks are called Banking
4. What is bank transaction?
  - Any sort of activity involving in money or exchange of money in an account is viewed as bank transaction.

5. Which Bank is known as Mother of Banks or Bankers Bank or Central Bank of India?

- The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is known as Mother of Banks or Bankers Bank or Central Bank of India.

6. Why The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is known as Mother of Banks or Bankers Bank or Central Bank of India?

- All the banking transactions in India are controlled by The Reserve Bank of India (RBI). So it is known as Mother of Banks or Bankers Bank or Central Bank of India.

7. Which is the the recent development in banking industry?

- The recent development in banking industry is the inclusion of Post Offices into its fold.

8. Which type of account is generally opened in banks by salaried persons or by the persons who have a fixed regular income?

- Savings Bank Account

9. In which type of bank accounts there is no restriction on the number and amount of deposits?

- Savings Bank Account

10. Which type of bank account is opened by businessmen who have a large number of regular transactions with the Bank?

- Current Account

11. In which type of bank accounts Generally banks do not give any interest on these deposits but collect service charges or bank charges on such account?

- Current Account

12. Which type of bank accounts are generally opened for a purpose to be saved for a future date?

- Recurring Deposit Account

13. Which type of bank accounts are used for the purposes of Wedding expenses of children to buy costly items like land, car etc?

- Recurring Deposit Account

14. In which type of bank accounts the Deposit amount cannot be withdrawn before the expiry of the term?

- Term or Fixed Deposit Account

### **III. Answer the following questions :**

1. List out the characteristics relating to bank transactions.

- Dealing with Money
- Individual/Firm/Company
- Acceptance of Deposits
- Lending Loans
- Payment and Withdrawal
- Agency and Utility Services
- Profit and Service Orientation
- Ever Increasing Functions
- Connecting Link
- Banking Business
- Name Identity

2. What are the functions of a bank?

Accepting deposits from public and others.

- Lending money to public (Loans) and other institutions.
- Transferring money from one place to another (Remittances)
- Collecting money on cheques, drafts and bills.
- Discounting of bills.
- Hiring safe deposit lockers.
- Conducting foreign exchange transactions.
- Keeping valuables in safe custody.
- Issuing letters of credit and guarantee.
- Conducting government transactions (State & Central

3. Explain the relationship between the banker and its customers.

#### **1. General relationship :**

- Primary Relationship
- Subsidiary Relationship

- Agent and Principal Relationship.

## **2. Special relationship**

- Obligation to honour cheques.
- Obligation to maintain secrecy of accounts.

### 4. What are the Services Offered by Banks ?

- Debit Card and Credit Cards
- Safe Deposit Lockers
- Personal Loans
- Trust Services
- Home and Vehicle Loans
- Signature Guarantees
- Mutual Funds
- E – Banking

### 5. What are the services rendered by the Post office?

- Issue of National Savings Certificate
- KissanVikasPatra
- Monthly Recurring deposits
- Postal Life Insurance
- Pension payment
- Money transfer

### 6. What are the Types of Bank?

- Central Bank or Reserve Bank of India
- Commercial Banks
- Industrial Development Banks
- Land Development Banks
- Indigenous Banks (Money lenders or Sahukars)
- Co-operative Banks

### 7. Mention the Types of Bank Accounts

- Savings Bank Account
- Current Account
- Recurring Deposit Account
- Term or Fixed Deposit Account

8. "The number of saving bank account holders is increasing" - Give reasons.

- This type of account is generally opened in banks by salaried persons or by the persons who have a fixed regular income.
- This facility is also given to the students, senior citizens, pensioners etc., Savings accounts are opened to encourage people to save money and pool their savings.
- There is no restriction on the number and amount of deposits.
- The money can be withdrawn either by cheque or through a withdrawal slip available in the respective bank

9. Explain the Procedures to Open a Bank Account.

- Decide the type of account which you want to open
- Approach the bank of your choice and meet its office
- Fill up the Bank account form or proposal form
- Give reference for opening your Bank account
- Submit the Bank account form duly filled
- The officer will verify all the particulars submitted
- Initial Deposit

10. What are the advantages of opening a bank account?

- Bank account facilitates safe custody of money.
- Bank account helps in making payments.
- Bank account helps in collection of money.
- Bank account holders get advances and loans.
- Bank account helps in smooth financial transactions.
- Bank account holders can get safe deposit locker facility

11. Explain the differences between Savings Bank Account and Current Account

<b>Savings Bank Account</b>	<b>Current Bank Account</b>
This type of account is generally opened in banks by salaried persons or by the persons who have a fixed regular income.	Current account is opened by businessmen who have a large number of regular transactions with the Bank
There is no restriction on the number and amount of deposits.	In current account, amount can be deposited or withdrawn any number of times in a day

Generally banks give interest on these deposits

Generally banks do not give any interest on these deposits but collect service charges or bank charges on such account.

7.Explain the differences between Recurring Deposit Account and Fixed Deposit Account

<b>Recurring Deposit Account</b>	<b>Term or Fixed Deposit Account</b>
These deposit accounts are generally opened for a purpose to be saved for a future date	This type of account is opened for a fixed period by depositing a particular sum of money
For future requirements deposits are made regularly on monthly basis	The Deposit amount cannot be withdrawn before the expiry of the term
After the period is over the total amount is repaid with interest.	The Rate of interest is more depending upon the term in this deposit account

## UNIT - 2

# ENTREPRENEURSHIP

### I. Fill in the blanks with suitable answers:

1. The word entrepreneur has come from the French word \_\_\_\_\_. (Entreprendre)
2. The process of action, an entrepreneur undertakes to establish an enterprise is called \_\_\_\_\_. (Entrepreneurship)
3. The person who developed Apollo Group of hospitals was \_\_\_\_\_. (Dr. Pratap Reddy)
4. The Chairperson of Wipro is \_\_\_\_\_. (Azim Premji)

### II. Answer the following questions:

1. How is the the word entrepreneur derived ?
  - The word entrepreneur is derived from the French word 'Entreprendre', which means to undertake some activity
2. Who is an Entrepreneur?
  - Entrepreneur is an innovator of new ideas and business processes.
3. What is Entrepreneurship?
  - Entrepreneurship is a process of an action of an entrepreneur who undertakes to establish his enterprise
4. Which is India's first Hospital group?
  - India's first Hospital group is "The Apollo Hospitals".
5. Who developed India's first Hospital group, "The Apollo Hospitals" .?
  - Dr. Pratap Reddy
6. Which is India's largest domestic airlines under private sector?
  - "Jet Airways" is largest domestic airlines under private sector.
7. Who is the founder and chairman of "Jet Airways"?
  - Naresh Goyal is the founder and chairman of "Jet Airways"

8. Who is one of the founders of “Infosys Technologies Ltd.”?
- Narayan Murthy is one of the founders of “Infosys Technologies Ltd.”
9. When was “Infosys Technologies Ltd. Started?
- “Infosys Technologies Ltd. was Started in 1999
10. Which company became the first Indian company to be listed on NASDAQ?
- Infosys became the first Indian company to be listed on NASDAQ
11. What is NASDAQ?
- National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotations.
12. Who “Father of the White Revolution”?
- Varghese Kurien is the Father of the White Revolution.
13. Why Varghese Kurien is called the Father of the White Revolution ?
- Varghese Kurien is called the “Father of the White Revolution” for his millions of liters of milk flow
14. Who started Amul milk?
- Varghese Kurien started Amul milk
15. Who is remembered as the one who rewrote Indian corporate History and build a truly global corporate group?
- Dhirubai Ambani is remembered as the one who rewrote Indian corporate History and build a truly global corporate group
16. Who started The Reliance Company?
- Dhirubai Ambani started The Reliance Company

17. Which is which is one of the largest software companies in India?

- Wipro Technologies is one of the largest software companies in India

18. Who is the chairman of Wipro Technologies?

- Azim Premji is the chairman of Wipro Technologies

19. To-day Which is is the largest independent Research and Development (R.D) provider?

- Wipro Technologies

20. Who is known as the Queen of Indian Television sector?

- Ekta Kpoor

21. Who is the creative Director of “Balaji Tele Films”?

- Ekta Kpoor

22. Who was awarded the best entrepreneur of the year 2001 by the Ernest Young?

- Ekta Kpoor was awarded the best entrepreneur of the year 2001 by the Ernest Young

23. Which is the largest Biotechnology company in India?

- Biocon Ltd is the largest Biotechnology company in India

24. Who is the Chairman and Managing Director of Biocon Ltd?

- Kiran Mazumdar Shah is the Chairman and Managing Director of Biocon Ltd.

### **III. Answer the following questions:**

1. “Entrepreneurship is a creative activity”. How?

- Entrepreneurship is a creative activity.
- It is the ability to create and build something.
- It is a knack of sensing the opportunity where others see chaos, contradiction and confusion.

- Entrepreneurship is the attitude of mind to seek opportunities, take
- calculated risks and derive benefits

## 2. What are the characteristics of Entrepreneurship?

- Creativity
- Innovation
- Dynamism
- Leadership
- Team building
- Achievement motivation
- Problem solving
- Goal orientation
- Risk taking
- Decision making
- Commitment
- Self Confidence

## 3. Explain the importance of an Entrepreneur

- Entrepreneurs promote capital formation by mobilizing the idle savings of the citizens.
- They employ resources for setting up their enterprises.
- Entrepreneurs provide large scale employment to artisans, technically qualified persons and professionals.
- Entrepreneurs help the country to increase the Gross Domestic product (GDP) and Per Capita Income.
- Entrepreneurs promote development of Industries.
- Entrepreneurs contribute towards the development of society by reducing concentration of income and wealth.
- Entrepreneurs promote country's export trade.
- Entrepreneurs work in an environment of changing technology and try to maximise profits by innovations.

## 4. What are the Functions of Entrepreneur?

- Entrepreneur starts business activity by preparing various plans
- relating to business
- He organises factors of production.

- He takes decisions about product, technology, marketing, employment etc.,
- He co-ordinates things effectively.
- He introduces new methods into practice.
- He handles budget of his concern
- He bears risk and uncertainty.
- He gives directions to the business firm and ensures its effective operation.

5. Mention the financial institutions which help small scale industries

- Industrial Development Bank of India
- National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development
- Export and Import Bank
- Small Industries Development Bank of India
- Industrial Finance Corporation of India
- Industrial Credit & Government Corporation of India
- Industrial Re-construction Bank of India.
- Commercial & other Banks

6. Mention promotional institutions which have been setup to help emerging entrepreneurs ?

- District Industrial Centres
- Small Industries Development Corporation Ltd
- National Small Industries Corporation
- Small Scale Industries Board
- Small Industries Service Institutions
- Industrial Estates
- Khadi & Village Industries Corporation
- Technical Consultancy Organisations

7. What are the Self-Employment Opportunities for Entrepreneur?

- Advertising Agencies
- Marketing Consultancy
- Industrial Consultancy
- Equipment Rental and Leasing
- Photo copying centres

- Industrial Research and Development
- Industrial Testing Labs.
- Internet Browsing/Setting up of Cyber Cafe
- Installation and Operation of Cable and T.V Network
- Beauty Parlours

**UNIT - 3**  
**GLOBALIZATION OF BUSINESS**

**I. Answer the following questions in one sentence each:**

1. What is globalization?
  - Globalization is the increasing cross-border movement of goods and services
2. When was World Trade Organization (WTO) started?
  - World Trade Organization (WTO) was started in 1995
3. Where is WTO office located?
  - WTO office is located at Geneva

**II. Answer the following questions.**

1. What is Globalization? Explain.
  - Globalization is the increasing cross-border movement of goods and services
  - International flow of capital, technology and information
  - Formation of one worldwide market by obtaining raw materials and other resources from cheap market
  - Production of goods in any region of the world at cheaper cost
2. “Globalization is the worldwide economic movement” substantiate your answer.
  - Globalization encourages international capital and trade overcoming the political barriers among the countries
  - Globalization creates free trade zone by removing the import and export duties
  - Through container service in shipping, globalization reduces the transportation expenses
  - Globalization helps to reduce the restrictions on capital investment or fully removes the barriers on capital flow.
3. What are the advantages of Globalization?
  - Globalization promotes economic growth and generates a wider range of products and services.

- Globalization helps to Increase the standard of living of the people.
- Globalization has made the availability of the similar type of products all over the world.
- Globalization increases the GDP of a country.
- Globalization has helped in increasing the income of the people
- By buying the products from other countries, customers are offered a much wider choice of goods and services.
- Globalization creates competition for local firms and thus keeps the costs down.
- Globalization promotes specialization. Countries can begin to specialist in those products that are best at making.
- Economic interdependence among different countries can build improved political and social links.

4. Make a list of the characteristics of Globalization.

- Increases international trade at a faster rate for the growth of world economy.
- Increases the international flow of capital including foreign investment.
- Globalization creates international agreements leading to organisations like the WTO and OPEC (Oil Producing and Exporting Countries)
- Development of global financial syste
- Increases economic practices like outsourcing by multinational corporations.
- Creates international cultural exchange

5. Explain the negative aspects of Globalization with examples.

- Globalization has resulted in a fiercely- competitive global market with the embarrassment of unethical practices in business dealings.
- It is also observed that globalization helped terrorists and criminals.
- Globalization has expanded the growth and development of cities which has been reduced to garbage-dumps where all the

industrial waste is accumulated and pollution levels are sky-high

- Some of the deadly viral diseases such as AIDS and CANCER, Dengue fever etc., Spread all over the world.
- Globalization has led to environmental degradation

6. What are the aims of World Trade Organisation?

- Bring into force the trade agreements throughout the world.
- Administering the world trade agreements as a mediator.
- Stress for free and independent trade throughout the world.
- Solving trade disputes that arise among the nations.
- Striving to reduce the Taxes in international trade.
- Bringing the international trade under legal framework.
- Assistance to under developed nations to get more facilities in international trade.
- Bringing efficiency in production and trade by utilising resources effectively.

7. Globalization has led to environmental degradation. Why?

- The amount of raw materials needed to run industries and factories is taking a heavy toll on the natural reserves of planet earth and pollution has severely impacted the quality of air that we need so much for our survival

8. The traditional family attached food habits are being slowly disappearing due to globalization. why?

- Fast food chains like McDonalds and KFC are spreading fast in the developing world.
- People have started consuming more junk food.
- This results in the degradation of health and spread of diseases.
- The traditional family attached food habits are being slowly disappearing

## UNIT – 4

# CONSUMER EDUCATION AND PROTECTION

### **I. Fill in the blanks with suitable answers:**

1. The other name of the Consumer is ..... (the king of market)
2. Person giving goods or services for money is called ..... (Consumer )
3. The Consumer Day is observed on .....every year. (March 15)
4. In the case of compensation exceeding Rs. one crore, the complaint has to be submitted to the ..... . (The National Commission)
5. In the case of compensation exceeding 5.00 lakhs, the complaint has to be submitted to the---- (District Forum)

### **II. Answer the following questions in one word or sentence each:**

1. Who is called a consumer?
  - Consumer is a person who buys goods or hires or avails services for a consideration called Price or Wages
2. What is the main aim of Consumer Movement?
  - The Consumer Movements were started by a few people who suffered on account of continuous exploitation by the traders
3. What is the Right of every Consumer?
  - The Right to Protect against the marketing of goods which are hazardous to life and property of the consumers.
4. When did Consumer Protection Act come into force in India?
  - 1986
5. Who appoints the President of the District Consumer Forum?
  - state government
6. When is the World Consumers' Day celebrated?

- March 15 every year is celebrated as the World Consumers' Day.

7. Who started a movement called AWARE (The Association of Women Against Rising Expenses)?

- Some women of Mumbai started a movement called AWARE

**III. Answer the following questions in two or three sentences each:**

1. What are the problems faced by consumer?

- Charging excess to the commodities
- False weight and measures
- Selling of adulterated commodities
- Creation of artificial scarcity of commodities by Illegal hoarding

2. What are the causes for consumer exploitation?

- The direct transaction between the producer and consumer has almost stopped. The Price Fixation of the goods and services was done mainly by the middle men.
- It led to many hindrances.
- Consumers had to undergo various difficulties and problems.
- They incurred many losses.
- The development of information technology has led to Tele shopping.
- Through Tele shopping the consumer can sit at home and directly buy the goods from the traders.

3. Mention the four important aims of the Consumer Protection Act

- The Act accords importance for safety and quality.
- Avoiding production and sale of dangerous goods.
- Prevention of Trade Malpractices in the market.
- Supervision on Quality, Weights, Measures and Price.
- Compensating the Consumers in case of any problem arising as a result of trade.
- Creating awareness to the consumers through Consumer Education.

4. What are the major functions of the Consumer Protection Council?

- The Consumer Movements were started by a few people who suffered on account of continuous exploitation by the traders (a few are give in the first paragraph of this chapter).
- Such movements brought pressure on the government and alerted it to formulate new acts to safeguard the interests of the consumers.
- In the last five decades, more than 30 Acts have been implemented.
- E.g. Essential Commodities Act, Weights and Measures Act, Act against Adulteration of Food Articles etc., the Government of India Act 1986 is a significant step in this direction.

5. Mention three stages of Consumer Courts.

- District Forum.
- State Commission.
- National Commission

6. What are the methods to follow to file a complaint in consumer court?

- There is no prescribed proforma to file a case.
- The complaint may be typed one or hand written.
- The complaint should include the name of the person (complainter), Full address and Telephone Number.
- The person or organisation against whom the complaint is made should be, mentioned clearly with address.
- The particulars of the goods by which the loss has incurred and the amont of loss should be specified clearly. The bill or receipt should be enclosed.
- There is no fees or stamp duty for the complaint
- No advocate or lawyer is required. The cosumer himself/herself can argue.

7. What are the rights of Consumer?

- The Right to Protect against the marketing of goods which are hazardous to life and property of the consumers.
- The Right to Information.

- Right to Choice
- Right to be Heard
- Right to seek Redressal against the unfair trade practices or unscrupulous exploitation.
- Right to Consumer Education
- Right to stop exploitation.