

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE  
GEOGRAPHY

## CHAPTER'S NAME: RESOURCE AND DEVELOPMENT

1. Define Resource.
2. 'Resources are a function of human activities'. Justify the statement.
3. What are the different bases of classification of resources?
4. What are the characteristics of resources?
5. Differentiate between renewable and non renewable resources?
6. How will you classify resources on the basis of ownership?
7. Differentiate between a) Potential and Developed Resources.  
b) Stock and a Reserve.
8. Why are resources necessary for human beings?
9. How are human beings responsible for the depletion of Resources?

OR

List the problems caused due to indiscriminate use of resources by human beings.

10. What is Resource development?
11. What is sustainable development of resources?
12. Why is resource planning essential?
13. How does resource planning help people?
14. What is resource planning? What are the various stages of resource planning?
15. Explain the term 'conservation of resources'.
16. Why do we need to conserve our resources?
17. Why was the Earth summit held?
18. What does Agenda 21 aim at?
19. What are the various uses of land?

OR

- How is land an important resource?
20. In India how will you classify land under important relief features?
  21. Mention the economic importance of each relief feature.

OR

State the diverse relief features of India and mention one significance of each.

22. What type of land is included under land not available for cultivation?
23. Define the term land use.
24. What are the factors which determine Land use?
25. A comparative study of the land use pattern of 60-61 and 2003-04.
26. Mention the positive and negative aspect of Land use in India.
27. What is the difference between net sown area and gross sown or cropped area?
28. Explain the term fallow land.
29. What does wasteland include?
30. What is land degradation?
31. What are the various causes of land degradation?
32. What are the various measures adopted to control land degradation?

33. Define soil.
34. Explain the various factors responsible for soil formation.
35. Classify the various types of soil found in India. (Tabular study of various soil type done)
36. Why are desert soils less fertile?
37. Define soil erosion.
38. What is gully erosion?
39. How can we check soil erosion?
40. How can we conserve soil? Explain the various methods.

#### **CHAPTER'S NAME: FOREST AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES**

1. Why are forests important?
2. What is biodiversity?
3. How many species of flora and fauna are found in India?
4. Define the following:
  - a) Critical species
  - b) Normal species
  - c) Endangered species
  - d) Vulnerable species
  - e) Rare species
  - f) Endemic species
  - g) Extinct species
5. What is meant by 'enrichment plantation'?
6. When and how did forests suffer the most?
7. How can we claim that we ourselves have depleted our forests and wildlife?
8. What problems have been caused due to dolomite mining?
9. How is Himalayan Yew helpful?
10. Which factors have led to decline in India's biodiversity?
11. What are the major threats to tiger population?
12. List some tiger reserves in India.
13. Who owns the forests and wildlife resources in India?
14. What are conservation projects focusing on?
15. Which type of forests is called Permanent Forests?
16. Why has conservation become essential?
17. What steps have been taken by the government for the conservation of wildlife?
18. Write a short note on Project Tiger.
19. 'The biological loss is strongly correlated with the loss of cultural diversity.' Justify.
20. What are sacred grooves/
21. Write how communities can help towards conservation of flora and fauna.
22. Write a short note on JFM (Joint Forest Management).
23. Write about reserved forest, protected forest and unclassed forest.



## CHAPTER'S NAME: WATER RESOURCES.

1. Explain the hydrological cycle in detail.
2. What are the different sources of fresh water?
3. Explain how water becomes a renewable source.
4. Why in some areas water is sufficiently available yet the area suffers from water scarcity?
5. What information do we get from the Citizen's Fifth Report 1999?
6. Why do we need to conserve water?
7. What is water scarcity and what are its main causes?
8. What are dams?
9. What do you understand by the term 'Multi-purpose projects'? Explain
10. Why are Multi-Purpose Projects called 'Temples of modern India'?
11. Give examples of hydraulic structures in India developed in ancient times.
12. What are the disadvantages of the Multi-purpose River valley projects?
13. Explain the measures adopted for conservation of water resources.
14. Define a spillway.
15. How are dams classified?
16. What is Rain Water Harvesting?
17. What are the objectives of rainwater harvesting?
18. Discuss how rainwater harvesting in semi arid regions of Rajasthan is carried out.
19. Write a note on Narmada Bachao Andolan.
20. How is rooftop rain water harvesting done?
21. Write about the bamboo drip irrigation system prevalent in the hilly regions.
22. What is unique about Tamilnadu and its rainwater harvesting methods?
23. 'An area or region may have ample water resources but still face water scarcity'. Explain.
24. Explain the quantitative and qualitative aspect of water scarcity in India.
25. 'In recent years, multipurpose projects and large dams have come under great scrutiny and opposition for a variety of reasons'. Explain.
26. What changes have occurred due to irrigation?
27. Mapwork on major dams.

## CHAPTER'S NAME: AGRICULTURE.

1. What is agriculture? Why is agriculture important in India?  
OR  
What is agriculture? What is its significance?
2. What is Slash and Burn agriculture?
3. Where is 'jhumming' practiced in India?
4. What is 'jhumming' called in different parts of India?
5. What is the difference between dry land farming and wet land farming?
6. What are the characteristics of commercial farming?
7. Describe Plantation agriculture and name some important plantation crops.

8. Distinguish between a) Intensive and Extensive agriculture.  
b) Kharif and Rabi crops.  
c) Subsistence agriculture and Commercial agriculture.
9. What are the main features of Indian agriculture?
10. Mention three functions of Indian agriculture?
11. 'From agricultural point of view, India is a unique country'. Explain.
12. What are the main features of Green Revolution?
13. Tabular study of the major crops.
14. Which technological reforms led to the Green Revolution?
15. What are the negative aspects of green revolution?
16. Enlist the various institutional reform programmes introduced by the government in the interest of farmers.
17. What has been done to modernise agriculture in India?
18. How have the technological and institutional reforms been able to improve the condition of Indian agriculture? Explain with suitable examples
19. Why has Indian agriculture shown a declining trend in food production?
20. Suggest the initiative taken by the government to ensure the increase in agricultural production.

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QUESTION BANK

MINERALS AND ENERGY RESOURCES

1. Why are minerals an indispensable part of our lives?
2. Differentiate between rocks and minerals.
3. How do geographers and geologists study minerals?
4. How does mineral deposit or reserve turn into a mine?
5. How do minerals occur in igneous and metamorphic rocks?
6. How do minerals occur in sedimentary rocks?
7. What are placer deposits?
8. What is rat hole mining? Where is it practised in India?
9. 'Mineral resources in India are unevenly distributed'. Justify the statement.
10. What are the factors responsible for the uneven distribution of minerals?
11. Differentiate between ferrous and non ferrous minerals.
12. Name the finest variety of iron ore. Mention two characteristics of this variety.
13. Give the distribution of the iron ore belts in India.
14. Which state is the largest producer of bauxite in India? Give the distribution of bauxite in India.
15. What are the hazards of mining? How can we prevent mining from being a killer industry?
16. Why do we need to conserve minerals?
17. What steps can be taken to conserve minerals for the future?
18. Differentiate between conventional and non-conventional sources of energy.
19. Give the distribution of coal in India on the basis of their geological age?
20. Explain petroleum under the headings – a) importance b) formation c) distribution.
21. Give the difference between hydro electricity and thermal electricity.
22. Why do we think that solar energy has a bright future in India?
23. What is geo thermal energy? How is it produced? Where is it developed in India?
24. Why do we need to conserve energy resources?
25. What steps are to be taken to conserve energy resources?

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GLOBALISATION AND THE INDIAN ECONOMY

1. What were the channels connecting countries in the past? How is it different now?
2. What do you understand by MNCs?
3. How do MNCs contribute to the growth of local companies?
4. What is investment? How does it differ from foreign investment?
5. Mention the ways in which MNCs make investment and control production globally?
6. 'Production in widely dispersed locations is getting interlinked' Justify the statement.
7. Distinguish between foreign trade and foreign investment.
8. Define Globalisation.

Globalisation means integrating the economy of a country with the economies of other countries under conditions of free flow of trade, capital and movement of people across borders.

9. What is the role of MNCs in the globalisation process?
10. Explain how rapid improvement in technology has been a major factor. Write the full form of WTO. When was it set up?
11. What is the aim of WTO?
  - The aim was to liberalise international trade. It was set up to promote international trade among countries of the world in an open, uniform and non-discriminatory manner.
12. Explain the positive effect of globalisation on the lives of the people.
13. Explain the negative effect of globalisation on the lives of the people.
14. How would flexibility of labour laws help MNCs or large companies?
15. 'The impact of globalisation is not uniform'. Explain this statement.
16. What are the steps taken by the government to attract foreign investment?
17. What should be the role of the government to ensure fair globalisation?
18. Write a short note on SEZs or Special Economic Zones.
19. How has increased competition helped top Indian companies and the people?
20. What were the reasons for putting barriers to foreign trade and foreign investments by the Indian government? Why did it wish to remove these barriers?

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QUESTION BANK

GEOGRAPHY

NAME OF THE CHAPTER: MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

1. What are manufacturing industries?

Manufacturing industries are the organized human efforts to convert a primary product into secondary one and make it more useful and value – added.

2. What is the importance of manufacturing?

- Industries convert raw materials into finished goods and add value to raw materials.
- The prosperity of a nation lies in increasing and diversifying its manufacturing industries as quickly as possible.
- They generate large scale employment and eradicate poverty from our country.
- Export of manufactured goods provides value addition to the economy by earning foreign exchange.

3. Explain how industry and agriculture go hand in hand with each other.

- Industry and agriculture are inter- dependent on each other.
- The development of agro –based industries has contributed to the modernisation of agriculture.
- The development of chemical industries (fertilisers, insecticides and pesticides) and machine tool industry has produced tractors, combine harvesters etc. to increase the agricultural production.
- This has helped India not only to be self sufficient in food grains but also to compete with other nations of the world.
- The growth and diversification of industry has helped in modernisation of Indian agriculture and so it is said that they go hand in hand with each other.

4. In the present day world of globalization what conditions are necessary for our industries to compete in the international market?

- Industries need to be more efficient and competitive in nature.
- Self-sufficiency alone is not enough our manufactured goods must be at par in quality with those in the international market.

5. 'Industrialisation and urbanization go hand in hand'. Explain.

- As industrial activities starts, urbanization follows.
- Sometimes industries are located in or near the cities.
- Cities provide market and services like banking, insurance, transport , labour etc to the industries
- Many industries tend to come together to make use of the advantages offered by the urban centre known as agglomeration economies. Thus industries and urbanization go hand in hand.

Factors affecting industrial location:

- a) Physical factors – availability of raw materials, power, water and climate.
- b) Human factors – Skilled labour, capital, Market, Development of science and technology. (discuss)

6. Differentiate between the following:

a) Large scale industries and small scale industries.

Large scale industries	Small Scale Industries
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• These industries employ a large number of labourers.</li> <li>• These are usually capital intensive industries.</li> <li>• Manufacturing of cotton textile is a large scale industry.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• These industries are owned and run by an individual with the help of a small number of people.</li> <li>• Less capital is invested in these industries.</li> <li>• Preparation of gur is a small scale industry.</li> </ul>

7. How will you classify industries? Explain each basis of classification with suitable examples.

8. What are agro based industries? Give examples.

9. What are the factors which have contributed to the concentration of cotton textile mills in the states of Maharashtra and Gujarat?

10. Give reasons for the decentralisation of cotton textile mills?

11. What is agglomeration of economies?

12. What are the problems faced by the cotton textile industry?

- Scarcity of good quality cotton. (long staple variety grown less in India)
- Obsolete machineries – set up during the British period- not upgraded.
- Erratic power supply.
- Low productivity of labour.
- Competition with synthetic fibre industry.

13. 'Cotton textile industry is distributed all over the country, while iron and steel industry is confined to peninsular India' Support this statement with three distinctive features of each.

14. The economic strength of a country is measured by the development of manufacturing industries. Explain the statement.

- Ind. Create a variety of jobs- reduce the dependence on agriculture and contribute to modernisation of our agriculture.
- Industrial development helped in the eradication of poverty and unemployment.
- Export of manufactured goods adds value to the economy.
- Industries help in improving the public services like transport, communication, banking, administration etc. It helps in raising the standard of living of the people.

15. Name the important centres of the cotton textile industries in India.

16. 'The textile industry occupies an unique position in the Indian economy'. Justify.

17. What are the factors responsible for the concentration of jute mills in the Hugli basin?



- ✓ 18. What are the two major problems faced by the Jute industry in India? Name any two buyers of our jute products.
19. Why are sugar industries located close to the sugarcane producing areas?
- ✓ 20. Why have sugar mills been shifting and concentrating in the southern and western states?
- ✓ 21. Why is sugar industry in the co-operative sector?
22. What was the objective of the National Jute Policy?
23. Why iron and steel industry is called the basic industry?
- ✓ 24. Give reasons for the concentration of the iron and steel plants in the Chotta Nagpur region.
- ✓ 25. Differentiate between mini steel plants and integrated steel plants.
26. Why is iron and steel called a heavy industry?
27. How is steel marketed?
28. Why is it that India does not perform to its potential in the field of steel?
29. What are the uses of aluminium?
- ✓ 30. Which factors influence the location of aluminium smelting industry?
31. How can you say that chemical industry is its own largest consumer?
32. Name the important raw materials used in the manufacturing of cement?
- ✓ 33. What has led to the progress in cement industry/
34. What made the automobile industry develop rapidly in the last 15 years?
35. What are the different types of fertilizers produced in India?
36. How has the IT industry benefitted in the last two or three years?
37. How is air pollution caused by industries?
38. How is water pollution caused by industries? Name the industries those who are the main culprits of water pollution.
39. Explain the term thermal pollution.
40. How soil and water pollution closely related?
41. What are the effects of noise pollution?
42. Discuss the steps to be taken to minimise environmental degradation by industry.
43. How can the industrial pollution of fresh water be reduced?
44. What steps did NTPC take to protect and preserve the environment ?

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