

## GEOGRAPHY

## RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT

1. What are resources? What are its characteristics?
2. Examine the interdependent relationship among nature, technology and institutions in the economic development.
3. Name the essential component of resources. What is its role in the resource transformation?
4. Distinguish between biotic and abiotic resources.
5. Distinguish between renewable and non-renewable resources.
6. How are resources classified on the basis of origin?
7. How are resources classified on the basis of exhaustibility?
8. How are resources classified on the basis of ownership?
9. How are resources classified based on the status of development?
10. What is meant by Exclusive Economic Zone?
11. What are the major problems developed out of exploiting resource indiscriminately? (State any to effects of indiscriminate exploitation of resources.)
12. What is sustainable development?
13. What is resource planning? Why is it essential? (Explain any three reasons responsible for making resource planning in India.)
14. Examine the diversity in the availability of resources in India. Give examples. Or Why is a balanced resource planning essential in India? (Why is it necessary for What are the processes (stages) involved in the resource planning?
15. 'Mere availability of resources will not bring economic development'. Give reasons.
16. What was Gandhiji's opinion about conservation (or over exploitation) of resources?
17. Why is it important to use the available land with careful planning?
18. Assess the land in India under important relief features.

19. Give two reasons why we are not able to utilize the total geographical area of India.
20. What is the land utilization pattern in India?
21. What are the most satisfying features of the land use pattern in India?
22. What is land degradation? Explain any three causes for land degradation.
23. State two natural and human activities that lead to land degradation.
24. How does surface mining and industry lead to land degradation?
25. How is man responsible for degradation of land?
26. What measures can be adopted for preventing land degradation?
27. What are soils? How are they formed? Or (Describe the factors that contribute to the formation and fertility to the soil.)
27. Describe the characteristics of alluvial soil. (What type of soil is found in the river deltas of the eastern coasts? Give three main features of this type of soil. Or Which is the most widely spread and important soil in India?)
28. Differentiate between Bhangar and Khadar.
29. What are the characteristics of Black soil? (Regur soil)
30. Describe the major features of Red soil. Where is it found?
31. What are Laterite soils? What are its features? (Why are laterite soil less fertile?)
32. Describe the characteristics of forest (mountain) soil.
33. What are arid (desert) soils?
34. What is meant by soil erosion? How is it caused?
35. What are ravines? Where is it found?
36. What is sheet erosion and contour ploughing?
37. Suggest a few measures of controlling soil erosion.
38. Explain the six major land use categories of our country along with the changes that have occurred recently.
39. How have technical and economic development led to more consumption of resources?

40. Prove by giving examples that the pattern of net sown area varies greatly from one state to another.
41. What is the importance of resources? Why is it necessary to conserve them?
42. Draw a neat diagram showing the soil profile.
43. On what grounds are soils classified?
44. What is the main purpose of resources?
45. Which mineral is mined in the Indian Ocean?
46. What is the ill effect of accumulation of resources in few hands?
47. What was the aim of Rio de Janeiro Summit?
48. Name four ecological crisis.
49. What were the two aims of first earth summit?
50. Name two river valleys in South India where black soil is found.
51. What do you mean by Deccan trap?
52. Why are yellow soils yellow in colour?
53. Despite enormous potential solar power is not developed in Rajasthan and Gujarat. Why?
54. When and where was the first international earth summit held? What is meant by Agenda 21?
55. Name any two books that advocate resource conservation.
56. Name any two types of piedmont plains where alluvial soil is found.
57. Whom did Gandhiji make responsible for depletion of resources at the global level? Explain any two reasons

## FORESTS AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES

1. What is bio diversity? Why is bio-diversity important for human lives?
2. What are the classifications of the plant and animal species done by International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources?
3. What are the negative factors that cause fearful depletion of flora and fauna? OR How have human activities affected the depletion of flora and fauna? Explain.
4. What are the effects of the destruction of bio-diversity in India?
5. Why do we need to conserve forests and wild life?
6. What are the measures taken to conserve wild life in India?
7. Mention some of the species of animals, which have been given full or partial legal protection against hunting and trade throughout India.
8. Mention some of the tiger reserves in India.
9. What are the recent developments in the conservation of wild life?
10. What are the different types of forests in India?
11. Describe the distribution of different types of forests in India.
12. Describe how communities have conserved and protected forests and wild life in India.
13. What is meant by Joint Forest Management?
14. Write a note on the good practices towards conserving forests and wild life in India.
15. 'The tree is a peculiar organism of unlimited kindness and benevolence and makes no demand for its sustenance, and extends generously the products of its life activity. It affords protection to all beings, offering shade even to the axe-men who destroy it'. Study the paragraph and answer the following questions:
  1. What is the nature of a tree?
  2. What is the moral value that we learn from the life of a tree?

## WATER RESOURCES

1. How does water become a renewable resource? Explain.
2. How does water threaten human welfare? Or Why is it necessary to conserve water resources? Give reasons.
3. What are the causes of growing water scarcity in India?
4. What are the quantitative and qualitative aspects of water scarcity in India?
5. Why did Jawaharlal Nehru proclaim the dams as the 'temples of modern India'?
6. Why dams are now referred as multipurpose projects?
7. Why do the dams in India come under great scrutiny and opposition? (What are the arguments against large dams?)
8. Compare the advantages and disadvantages of multipurpose river valley projects.
9. What is meant by rainwater harvesting? Mention a few traditional techniques of rain water harvesting. What value do you derive from this?
10. Discuss how rainwater harvesting is carried out in semi-arid regions of Rajasthan.
11. Describe how modern adaptations of traditional rainwater harvesting methods are being carried out to conserve and store water.
12. Name any two social movements against multipurpose river valley projects.
13. Who are the people benefited by multipurpose river valley projects?
14. How does a river valley project transform social landscape? Give an example.
15. What is the Krishna Godavari dispute raised by the Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh Governments?
16. Prove by giving examples that river valley projects fail to achieve the purpose for which they were built.
17. What is the ecological consequence of irrigation and changing of cropping pattern?
18. Name two structures built to harvest water in hilly areas.

19. Name two water harvesting system in Rajasthan.
20. What is meant by hydraulic cycle?
21. Define the term 'matkas'.
22. What is bamboo drip irrigation? Mention any two features of it.
23. Why did the Sabarmati basin farmers agitate and almost cause a riot in Gujarat?
24. Describe the procedure of roof top rainwater harvesting.
25. Water scarcity in most cases is caused by over exploitation, excessive use and unequal access to water among different social groups. Explain the meaning of the statement with the help of examples.

sonawan11jan@rediffmail.com

## AGRICULTURE

1. 'India is an agricultural country.' Comment. Or Why is agricultural development a precondition for our national prosperity? Or What is the importance of agriculture in India?
2. Define the term agriculture.
3. State any two reasons for the change in the methods of cultivation.
4. Differentiate between net sown area and gross cropped area.
5. Mention in brief, the various limitations from which the Indian agriculture suffers presently. (Drawback of Indian agriculture)
6. What is primitive subsistence farming? Why do majority of Indian farmers follow it?
7. Name any two local names of primitive subsistence farming.
8. What is shifting agriculture? What are its features?
9. What is intensive subsistence farming? Why do the farmers follow this type of farming?
10. What is commercial farming? What are its characteristics?
11. What are the features of plantation agriculture?
12. What are the factors that play an important role in the development of plantations?
13. Which are the different crop seasons in India?
14. State any two reasons for the success of Rabi crops in wheat producing areas.
15. Why is the extension of green revolution necessary in India?
16. Name an important staple crop of India and the regions where it is produced. Or Describe the temperature and rainfall conditions necessary for the growth of rice. Name the major areas of rice production. Or What are the features of rice cultivation in India?
17. Into how many heads can we group the varieties of crops conveniently?
18. Describe the temperature and rainfall conditions necessary for the growth of wheat. Name the major areas of wheat production.
19. What are millets? Why are millets a very important food crop in India?

20. State the importance of ragi crop in India.
21. Describe the characteristics of maize and its cultivation.
22. Describe the importance of pulses as a food crop and its cultivation. State any two important pulses and mention the states producing it.
23. What is the importance of oil seeds in India? Describe any one and its distribution.
24. Name an important beverage crop and specify the geographical conditions required for its growth.
25. What is the importance of rubber production as a cash crop?
26. Write the temperature and rainfall conditions required for rubber cultivation.
27. Which are the important fibre crops in India? Mention the major producing areas of any two crops.
28. How have the technological and institutional reforms been able to improve the conditions of Indian agriculture? Explain with suitable examples.
29. Point out the initiative taken by the Government to ensure the increase in the agricultural production.
30. The land under cultivation has been reduced day by day. What are its consequences?
31. Explain any four features of the comprehensive land development programmes initiated in our country during 1980s and 1990s.
32. Name a commercial crop of Punjab and Haryana, which is a subsistence crop in Odisha.
33. Name any two types of paddy grown in Assam, West Bengal and Odisha
34. Name the inputs in commercial farming.
35. What are the challenges faced by India farmers today?
36. Why is the declining share of agriculture in the GDP a matter of serious concern?
37. Wheat and rice farming in India are fairly different from each other. Justify the statement.

DEMOCRATIC POLITICS  
POWER SHARING

1. Describe the ethnic composition of the people in Belgium.
2. State the basic reason for the tension between the French speaking and Dutch speaking communities in Belgium.
3. Describe the ethnic diversity of the people in Sri Lanka.
4. State the basic reasons for the tension (Civil War ) between Sinhala and Tamil speaking people in Sri Lanka. Or Why do the Sri Lankan Tamils feel alienated in their country?
5. What were the majoritarian measures adopted by the Sri Lankan Government? Or Mention three steps taken by the Sri Lankan government to achieve majoritarianism. Or. What is the principle that is being followed by the government in Sri Lanka?
6. Define the term 'majoritarianism'.
7. How did the Belgian Government resolve the ethnic diversities and tension between them? Or How was power shared between the people in Belgium?
8. State the two sets of reasons in favour of power sharing. Or What are the prudential and moral reasons for power sharing?
9. Describe the horizontal distribution of power. What are its advantages?
10. Describe the vertical division of power. Or What is meant by federal division of power?
11. Describe the power sharing among different social groups.
12. Describe the power sharing among political parties, pressure groups and movements.
13. Describe the different forms of power sharing in democracies. Give examples.
14. Attempts at forced integration often sow the seeds of disintegration. Explain.

## FEDERALISM

1. What is federalism?
2. What are the objectives of federalism? What are the two aspects that are crucial in the practice of federalism?
3. What are the two kinds of routes through which federations have been formed? Or What are the two types of federations?
4. What are 'holding together and coming together federations'?
5. The exact balance of power between the central and state governments varies from one federation to another. Justify the statement in the context in which federations are formed.
6. Distinguish between federal and unitary governments.
7. What are the key features of federalism?
8. Describe the three fold distribution of legislative powers between the Union Government and State Government. Or How is the power sharing arrangement done in India?
9. What are the residuary powers of the Central Government?
10. Prove by giving examples that in India we have holding together type of federation. Or State an example to prove that in India equal power is not granted to its constituent units.
11. What are Union Territories?
12. Why is it difficult to make changes to the power sharing arrangement between the Union Government and State Governments? What is the amendment procedure?
13. What role does judiciary play in the implementation of the Constitutional provisions?
14. How is federalism practiced in India? Or Explain any three practices that have strengthened federalism in India.
15. Examine the language policy adopted by the Government of India.
16. What is meant by Coalition Governments?
17. State any two changes in the Central- State relationship after 1990 that strengthened power sharing effectively.

18. What are scheduled languages?
19. What is the rationale for the decentralization of power in India? Or What is the basic idea behind the decentralization of power?
20. What are the arguments in favour of local self-Government in India?
21. What were the drawbacks of the local Government bodies formed earlier?
22. What were the Constitutional provisions as per the Amendment in 1992 for setting up of Panchayati Raj in India?
23. What is Gram Sabha? What are its functions?
24. How is Panchayati Raj constituted?
25. What are the difficulties faced by local government bodies?
26. Point out one feature in the practice of federalism in India that is similar to and one feature that is different from that of Belgium.
27. State any two differences between the local government before and after the Constitutional amendment in 1992.
28. Describe any four measures taken to decentralize power in India.
29. Define the term jurisdiction.
30. Which features of the Panchayati Raj do you like the most and why?

## DEMOCRACY AND DIVERSITY

1. What was the Civil Rights Movement?
2. Who are the African Americans?
3. What was the Black Power Movement?
4. How do American athletes show their anger towards racism in 1968 Olympics?
5. How does social diversity take different forms in Belgium and Sri Lanka?
6. How do social differences originate?
7. Prove by giving examples that social differences are either based on accident of birth or choice
8. What are the overlapping and cross cutting differences?
9. Examine the overlapping and cross cutting differences of the people in Netherlands and Northern Ireland.
10. Overlapping social difference create possibilities of deep social divisions and tensions.
11. Explain-When does a social difference become a social division?
12. How do social differences affect politics?
13. Politics and social divisions must not be allowed to mix. Substantiate this statement. Or Examine with examples the impact of politics based on social differences.
14. What is communal politics? Explain the idea behind communal politics.
15. How can the relationship between politics and religion be beneficial and problematic at the same time? Explain.
16. What are the three determinants (factors) deciding the outcome of politics of social divisions?
17. How does social diversity strengthen democracy? OR In democracy political expression of social division is very normal and can be very healthy. Explain the statement.
18. Define the term 'homogenous society'.
19. We all are Indians. What message do you draw from this statement?

20. Highlight the positive and negative impact of casteism with regard to political expression.
21. Explain the basic features of caste system prevailing in India.
22. Why is it so that religious differences created social division in Northern Ireland and failed to do the same in Netherlands? Explain.

sonawan11jan@rediffmail.com

## GENDER, RELIGION AND CASTE

1. What are the feminist Movements?
2. Why do women lag much behind men?
3. What is meant by occupational mobility?
4. What do you mean by sexual division of labour?
5. Mention different aspects of life in which women are discriminated or disadvantaged in India. ('Women in India continue to be discriminated leading to their unequal position in the society'. Justify the statement with four suitable examples.)
6. What is the status of women's representation in India's legislative bodies?
7. What are Gandhiji's views on religion and politics?
8. State the different forms of communal politics with one example each. Or How does Communalism take various forms in politics?
9. How do political leaders make use of religion to win the election? Or How is politics mixed with religion?
10. Mention any two constitutional provisions that make India a secular state.(Or How is India a secular country? )
11. What are the causes for undergoing changes in the caste system in 'modern India'?
12. State how caste inequalities are still continuing in India. ( Examine some of the glimpses of caste system in modern India.)
13. 'There is a disproportionately large presence of upper caste among the urban middle class in our country'. State the reasons.
14. What are the various forms that caste can take in politics?
15. State any two reasons for economic inequality in India.
16. Why is caste an important source of economic inequality in India?
17. State two reasons to say that caste alone cannot determine election results in India. Or Prove by giving examples that it is not the caste, but other factors matter in electoral politics.
18. Prove by giving examples that it is not politics that gets caste ridden, but it is the caste that gets politicized.

19. What role does caste play in democracy?
20. Define the term patriarchy.
21. Prove by giving examples that religious differences are often, expressed in politics.
22. What are Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?
23. Describe the composition of religious diversity in India.
24. What is Sachar Committee?
25. Prove by giving examples that castes continue to be very strongly linked to economic status in many ways.
26. How can we use religion in politics in a positive way?
27. What do you mean by feminism?
28. Why do girls drop out from schools?
29. What do you mean by communal politics?
30. What are the disadvantages in using castes in politics?

sonawan11jan@rediffmail.com

## ECONOMICS

## DEVELOPMENT

1. What are the different questions that arise when we think about development of countries?
2. What would be the development goals or aspirations of the landless rural labourers?
3. Prove by giving examples that developmental aspirations are sometimes conflicting each other.
4. State any two concepts of development goals.
5. What are the two types of development goals? (What are the attributes that we consider when we look at individual aspirations and goals?)
6. Why do people have different notions of development?
7. Give two examples where factors other than income are important aspects of our lives.
8. Why is greater income to be considered as one of the important national goal of development?
9. What is per capita income?
10. How did World Bank classify countries? What criterion did they use? What are its limitations?
11. Give three examples where an average is used for comparing situations. Or Why do we use averages? What are the limitations to their use?
12. Why do you think average income is an important criterion for development? Explain.
13. Besides size of per capita income what other property of income is important in comparing two or more societies?
14. Prove by giving examples that income itself is not a completely adequate indicator of material goods and services that citizens were able to use.
15. In what respects is the criterion used by the UNDP for measuring development different from the one used by the World Bank?
16. What are the three components of Human Development Index? Or What are attributes of regional or national developmental aspirations or goals?
17. Find out the present source of energy used by the people in India. What could be the possibilities fifty years from now?

18. Why is the issue of sustainability important for development?
19. Why has Kerala a low infant mortality rate and a high literacy rate even though the per capita income is comparatively low?
20. How do public facilities stand as a clear indicator of development?
21. Why have the scientists of the 2nd half of the 20th century been warning that the present type and levels of development are not sustainable?
22. List a few examples of environmental degradation that you may have observed around you.
23. What should India do to achieve to become a developed country?
24. Give two examples to show that collective provision of goods and services is cheaper than individual provision.
25. 'The earth has the resources to meet the needs of all but not enough to satisfy the greed of one person'. How is this statement relevant to the discussion of development?

sonawan11jan@rediffmail.com

## SECTORS OF THE INDIAN ECONOMY

1. What are the different sectors of an economy? Or How are economic activities classified on the basis of the nature of the activity?
2. What is the secondary sector in an economy? Why do we call it industrial sector?
3. Why is agriculture - called a primary activity?
4. How is tertiary sector different from other sectors? Illustrate with a few examples.
5. What precaution should we take when we add the value of goods and services to calculate the G.D.P.?
6. What are intermediary goods? Why is its value not added to the G.D.P.?
7. What is G.D.P? How do we count the various goods and services for calculating GDP? Explain with examples.
8. Describe the transition of different sectors in the path of development of countries. Or What are the historical changes in the different sectors in the course of development? Or What is the general pattern of shift in the importance of sectors observed in developed countries?
9. How did secondary sector become important in the growth of economies?
10. Which is the largest producing sector in India? What is the scope for employment opportunities in this sector?
11. Why is the tertiary sector becoming so important in India?
12. How does the primary sector continue to be the largest employer in India while the tertiary sectors contribute the highest share in the G.D.P.?
13. What do you understand by under employment? Why is it called disguised unemployment? Explain with an example each from urban and rural areas.
14. Distinguish between open unemployment and disguised unemployment.
15. Service sector in India employs two different kinds of people. Who are these?
16. Suggest a few measures that can be adopted to tackle the problem of under employment. (Measures to solve problem of unemployment in rural areas)

17. What is the importance of National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005?
18. How are activities in an economy classified based on employment conditions?
19. Differentiate between Organized and Unorganized sectors. Or Compare the employment conditions prevailing in the organized and unorganized sectors.
20. What are the advantages enjoyed by the workers of the organized sector?
21. Who are the vulnerable people in the unorganized sector, who need protection?
22. Why is protection and support necessary to the workers of the unorganized sector?
23. Workers in the unorganized sector need protection on the following issues: wages safety and health. Explain with examples.
24. How are economic activities classified based on the ownership?
25. Why is Public Sector enterprises necessary? Or Explain how public sector contributes to the economic development of a nation. Or Modern government spent on a whole range of activities ..... Explain.
26. Explain the objectives of implementing the NREGA 2005.
27. Give examples of public sector activities and explain why the Government has taken them up.
28. What is the present status of school going age group children in India? Explain.

## Additional Questions Term 1

1. Why was the Smoke Abatement Act passed?
2. How did industrial cities pose a challenge to environment?
3. Examine the social change that occurred in urban families with the rise of industrial cities.
4. What type of soil is found in the river deltas of eastern coast? State its features in three points.
5. What is meant by potential resource? Give an example.
6. Why is extensive cultivation not popular in India? Name one country where it is common.
7. Give two examples to show that even small countries face fierce social divisions.
8. How does urban development affect the poor people already settled in big cities? Give two suggestions to rehabilitate them.
9. What were the main characteristics of cities in the modern period, which amazed and confused Indians?
10. How does availability of resources affect economic development? Show by appropriate examples that development is possible even when resources are scarce.
11. Give an example each of coalition government and community government. What are the merits of such arrangements?
12. What role does caste play in social integration? Suggest three measures that can help in minimizing the effects of caste distinctions in Indian society.
13. How did Indian political leaders avoid the kind of situation in Srilanka with respect to language policy?
14. What are Union territories? How are they administered?
15. What are the elements of Belgian model that have helped to avoid civic strife between different communities?
16. Name the type of soil, which develop on crystalline igneous rocks.
17. Briefly describe the local self-government at the urban level.

18. How important are public facilities in the economic development?
19. Differentiate between stock and reserve resources with examples.
20. Distinguish between union list and state list.
21. Name two attributes for comparing the degrees of development of different countries?
22. List any two items covered under concurrent list.
23. What is the threat faced by the Buxar Tiger Reserve recently?
24. Why is laterite soil low in humus content?
25. Describe briefly how JFM has conserved and protected forests and wild life in India.
26. How was water harvested in the following places during ancient times?
  - a. West Himalayas
  - b. Flood plains in Bengal
  - c. Arid and semi-arid regions in Jaisalmer
27. List any two examples of environmental degradation. What could be the consequences of the same on the development of a nation?
28. Name the soil found in Deccan plateau. Mention three characteristics.
29. Explain any three points to reveal the relationship between politics and religion.
30. Mention two points to show that multipurpose river valley projects have resulted in land degradation.
31. Explain the Centre-State relationship in India before 1990. How has it changed over time?
32. In what respect was the letterpress better than the wood-block printing?
33. Which factor besides per-capita income determines the physical quality of life?
34. How did modern cities encourage a new spirit of individualism? While democracy stands for social equality, caste prejudices and sex discrimination continue. What reasons accounts for these states of affairs.
35. What was the original basis for caste divisions in the early period? Are those considerations still valid?

36. By whom and in which country was the letterpress invented?
37. Give two examples each of resources that can be renewed and those that are exhaustible.
38. Mention two social factors that accounts for the preference of a male child in Indian society.
39. How were the opportunities for employment of women affected by technological development in London?
40. Where and why have the terrace farming become popular in India?
41. In what respect is the federalism practiced in Belgium different from that practiced in India?
42. Identify two factors that account for keeping women behind men in most Indian communities
43. What advantages do monarchy and dictatorship seem to have over democracy? Mention any two points.
44. Mention one count on which per capita income index is faulty.
45. Briefly describe the Bhakra Nangal Project with reference to location, uses and areas benefited.
46. State any two religious practices that involve discrimination based on gender.
47. How have Indian political leaders avoided the kind of situation in Srilanka with respect to language policy?
48. When and why was the international earth summit held in Rio de Janeiro?
49. How does development of suburbs helps to solve the problem of housing in metropolitan cities?
50. What advantage in the field of economic development can be reaped by resource planning?
51. What are the important factors for the formation of black soil?
52. What are the bases of social differences?
53. Which is the oldest Japanese book?
54. How was the family life transformed in the industrial city of London?
55. State any two salient features of laterite soils.

56. Name two Indian leaders who opposed the inhuman practice of Untouchability.
57. State two features of secular state.
58. Explain rainwater harvesting with a diagram.
59. When do social differences take forms of violent protests?
60. Why is unemployment most rampant among agricultural labourers?
61. Social divisions may or may not lead to disintegration. Establish by quoting an example each.
62. Mention any two provisions of the secularist ideals put forward by the constituent assembly.
63. Why is the bill for reservation of seats for women in legislatures being stalled repeatedly?
64. What in your opinion is the justification of such reservation?
65. Suggest three measures that would provide greater security of services to the people in the unorganized sector. Is such security desirable?
66. Explain any three ways to increase employment opportunities in a country.

**Map Questions for Term 1****List of Map Items****PT 1 - CLASS X****GEOGRAPHY**

For Identification/Location and labelling on the Outline Political Map of India

**Chapter 1: Resources and Development****Identification only:**

Major soil types.

**Areas and states of different types of soils like**

- a) Laterite soil
- b) Red and Yellow Soil
- c) Black Soil
- d) Alluvial Soil
- e) Forest or Mountain soil

**Chapter 2: Forest and Wildlife Resources****Identification only:**

Major areas of permanent, reserved and protected forests.

**Locating and labelling only:**

- a) Corbett National Park (Uttarkhand);
- b) Sunderban National Park (W. Bengal);
- c) Bandhavgarh N.P. (M.P.);
- d) Sariska Wildlife Sanctuary (Rajasthan);
- e) Manas Tiger Reserve (Assam)
- f) Periyar Tiger Reserve (Kerala)

**Chapter 3: Water Resources****Locating and Labelling;**

Dams:

- a) Salal
- b) Bhakra Nangal
- c) Tehri
- d) Rana Pratap Sagar
- e) Sardar Sarovar
- f) Hirakud
- g) Nagarjuna Sagar
- h) Tungabhadra

**Chapter 4: Agriculture**

**Identification and also for locating and labelling:**

- (a) Major areas of Rice and Wheat.
- (b) Major producer states of
  - a) Sugarcane;
  - b) Tea
  - c) Coffee
  - d) Rubber
  - e) Cotton
  - f) Jute
  - g) Millets
  - h) Maize.

sonawan11jan@rediffmail.com