

Social Studies - 1

Marks: 100.

Q1A a) Fill in the Blanks. (2).

(1) _____ invented steam engine.

(2) Chinese nationalists were known as _____.

b) Match the dates with events and draw (3)
a date line. (Scale 1cm = 5 yrs)

A

B.

(1) 1916 AD

a) League of Nations formed

(2) 1919 AD

b) Japan Captured Manchuria

(3) 1931 AD

c) Defeat of Romania

B Give historical reasons; any three. (6)

1) The middle ages of Europe were known as Dark ages.

2) England is considered to be the birth place of industrial revolution.

3) The colonist opposed the Stamp Act.

4) America did not give recognition to China for twenty years.

E)

C. Explain the following statements; any two: (3)

1) Necessity became the mother of invention.

2) The world wars were a product of imperialism.

3) Aggressive nationalism creates narrow-minded feelings.

D. Write short notes on; any two (6)

1) Results of geographical discoveries.

2) Contribution of thinkers in French Revolution.

3) Functions of the Security Council of UN.

2. A. a) Answer the following in one sentence: (6)

- 1) Mention some of the world famous plays of Shakespeare.
- 2) What slogan did Lenin give to the world.
- 3) When & where was the American Declaration of Independence made?
- 4) Why were labour unions formed?
- 5) What was the symbol of the Fascist Party?
- 6) What is meant by 'Cold War'?

b) Explain the terms:

- 1) Feudalism
- (2) CENTO.

B. Answer the following questions in detail (6)
(any three)

1. What were the causes of the French Revolution?
2. Which factors led to the First World War?
3. State the events of the Russian Revolution.
4. Which factors were responsible for the rise of Fascism in Italy?

C. Give reasons for the following statements (3)
(any two)

- 1) The governed classes could not enjoy its rights.
- 2) India has always opposed imperialism.
- 3) Literacy is necessary for a healthy human society.

D. Write a short note on: any one: (3)

- 1) The Principles of Panchasheel.
- 2) Importance of forest wealth in Environment.

Q3. A. Answer in one or two sentences; any four: (4)

- 1) What are the primary problems of the world?
- 2) When did the Constitution of India come into effect?
- 3) Which proposal of Pakistan was rejected by India?
- 4) Which two factors are important for maintaining a balance in the environment?
- 5) What has Gandhiji said about the preservation of environment.

B. Answer in detail; any three. (6)

- 1) What problems have arisen in the implementation of fundamental human rights?
- 2) What is meant by Disarmament?
- 3) In what different ways did India help in the development of Bhutan?
- 4) How does tourism affect environment?

C. Explain the following terms; any five: (5)

- 1) Monopoly
- 2) Export
- 3) Relative poverty
- 4) Budgetary Policy.
- 5) Division of labour.
- 6) Mixed Economy

D. Answer in one or two sentences; any five: (5)

- 1) Who is considered to be the father of Economics?

- 2) What is meant by visible export?
- 3) To whom does the International Finance Corporation give loan?
- 4) What is the main aim of the World Bank?
- 5) Who prepares the draft of the plan for the country?
- 6) When was the National Planning Commission constituted in India?

Q 4 A Give reasons for the following (any three) (6)

1. The government restricts its imports.
2. Foreign aid is like a chain to pull in times of calamity.
3. Today economy of no country is unplanned.
4. Underdeveloped countries must check the growth of population.

B a) Fill in the blanks. (2)

- (1) Wheat is the crop of the _____ zone.
- (2) Sikka and Dewarka are centres of _____.

b) Write a short note on (any one) (3)

- 1) Economic importance of fisheries in India.
- 2) The non-conventional sources of energy.

C. Answer the following in one or two sentences (5)

- 1) In what way does the government help the farmers?
- 2) What type of soil is required for the plantation of Tea?
- 3) Where is the largest mine of lignite situated in India?

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- 1) In what way does the government help the farmers?
- 2) What type of soil is required for the plantation of Tea?
- 3) Where is the largest mine of lignite situated in India?

4) In India, there is a scarcity of natural manure.

5) Free trade zones are established in India.

C. Show the following eight details in the (4) outline map of India:

(1) 82.5° E Longitude.

(2) Aravalli Range.

(3) Sardar Sarovar Project.

(4) One centre of machine tool industry.

(5) Chilka lake.

(6) One region producing sugarcane.

(7) One centre of silk textile.

(8) Vishakhapatnam.

QUESTION BANK PAPER -1

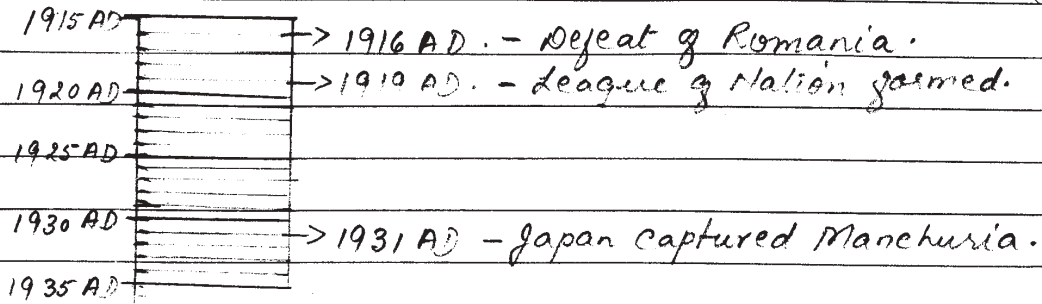
A 1. A) (a) Fill in the blanks: (2)

- (i) James Watt invented the steam engine.
- (2) Chinese nationalists were known as Boxers.

(b) Match the dates with events: (1/2)

A	B
(1) 1916 AD	Defeat of Romania
(2) 1919 AD	League of Nations formed.
(3) 1931 AD	Japan captures Manchuria.

Date line. (1/2)



(B) Give historical reasons: (any three) (6)

- (1) The middle ages of Europe are known as Dark ages because during this period,
 - Europe lost its wealth and its civilization degenerated by the invasion of Huns, Goths and Vandals.
 - Human life had become insecure and unstable.
 - Commerce and industry stagnated.
 - Stagnation had set in, also in the field of art, literature, science and technology.
 - There was chaos all around.

- (2) England is considered to be the birth place of Industrial Revolution because.
 - New machines which brought about the Industrial Revolution were invented in

→ A number of new capitalists were ready to invest their capital in the invention and buying of new machines as well as starting new industries.

→ England had abundance of iron for manufacturing machines and coal for the fuel.

→ Cotton needed for the textile industry was supplied by the colonies and the colonies provided a ready market for profitable sale of goods.

→ This policy of exploitation supported and strengthened industrial growth in England.

→ England had many natural harbours which facilitated foreign trade.

→ England had a stable government.

→ Hence England was ideally suited to nurse the Industrial Revolution.

(3) The colonist opposed the Stamp Act.

→ The Seven years wars were fought between the English and the French in all places between 1756 AD and 1768 AD.

→ The British government claimed that in America this war was fought for the protection of the colonies and imposed the 'Stamp Act' in 1756 AD in order to recover the expenses incurred on the war.

→ The colonist agreed to obey the law but demanded representation in the British Parliament.

→ The British government representation the demand of the colonist for representation.

→ So the colonists opposed the Stamp Act by raising the slogan 'No taxation without representation?'

(4) America did not give political recognition to China for twenty years because

- After the second world war, the internal struggle between the Kuomintang Party and the Communist Party for political supremacy in China became bitter.
- America supported the Kuomintang Party which was capitalistic, while Russia supported the Communist Party.
- The communist republic was established in China in 1949 AD and it came to power under the leadership of Mao-Tse-Tung. The victory of the communist regime in China was a defeat for American policies because America followed the democratic ideology which was different from communism.
- So America refused to give recognition to China.

C. Explain the following statements: (3)
(any two)

1. Necessity became the mother of invention.

A → Constantinople was captured by the Turkish Muslims in 1453 A.D.

→ The trade route of the European countries with the countries of the East was closed.

→ The Europeans could not do without the spices and condiments.

→ They were therefore compelled to find a new sea-route to the countries of the East.

2. The world wars were a product of imperialism.

→ The powerful and prosperous countries

of Europe were ~~ages~~ eager to establish their political power in the underdeveloped countries of Asia and Africa. So the imperialist countries began to struggle for supremacy.

→ Alliances and secret treaties that took place in the European politics became the cause of the First world war.

→ Italy and Germany followed the policy of imperialism. Japan also became imperialist.

→ Germany planned an aggressive scheme to get back the colonies which it had lost in the First world war.

→ This resulted in the Second world war. Thus both the wars ~~are~~ the product of imperialism.

3. Aggressive nationalism creates narrow-minded feelings!

→ Hitler declared that 'the Germans were the only pure Aryans in the world, and they were born to rule!'

→ 'Hitler is our leader and we love him. Long live Hitler!' was included in the curriculum and the school textbook.

→ Hitler spread aggressive or militant nationalism in Germany which created narrow minded feelings among the people of Germany.

D. Write short notes on: (any two) (6)

1. Results of Geographical Discoveries.

The sea voyages and the geographical discoveries had far-reaching effects on the Europeans who began to migrate

to the newly discovered lands. The countries of the world came closer to each other.

(1) Development of Trade and Commerce:

Merchants of Europe traded in items like tea, coffee, potatoes with countries of America, Asia and Africa. — Guns & gunpowder was sold to other countries. — Shipbuilding activities — book keeping and banking progressed — new maps and charts were made.

(2) Colonialism and Imperialism.

Europeans established their own colonies in newly discovered countries — Original inhabitants exploited — Europeans became rich — East India Co. was formed — it led to the two world wars.

(3) The Slave Trade:

Thousands of Negroes from Africa were taken to European countries to work as slaves.

(4) Propagation of Religion

Christian missionaries accompanied traders to preach and spread Christianity.

(5) Cultural Synthesis:

Different cultures of the western and Eastern civilization were brought together — this led to cultural synthesis.

(6) The massacre of Aborigines:

Original inhabitants were tortured & killed. The Spaniards massacred original inhabitants of America — destroyed Maya culture and Aztec Civilization.

Thus sea voyage & geographical discoveries ended Europe's isolation and developed a spirit of adventure among the people of Europe.

2. The Contribution of French thinkers in the French Revolution:

The French thinkers awakened the people to the various injustices. They made them conscious of their rights.

The chief among the thinkers of France were Montesque, Voltaire, Rousseau, Didero.

(i) Montesque: an expert in law & constitution
- opposed autocracy and the claim to the divine rights.

- He wrote a book 'Spirit of Law' - appreciating the English constitution and freedom enjoyed by the English people.

(ii) - Voltaire: looked upon the Church as an enemy of human society and freedom.

- His satirical tongue created a feeling of hatred in the minds of people.

(iii) Rousseau wrote the 'Social Contract' - it stated man was born free but was fettered.

- He advocated liberty & equality.

- He believed in the supremacy of the will of the people.

(iv) Didero: compiled a great encyclopedia - made an in-depth study on topics like absolute government, the feudal system, system of taxation, powers of the church, law and other subjects.

(v) Physiocrats - an Economist advocated a policy of free trade.

(vi) Quesnay gave the slogan 'Free trade and free distribution.'

3. Functions of the Security Council of UN:

- To maintain international peace and security
- Conducts negotiations with members of UN.
- If a dispute arises between member nations, by appointing a tribunal or inquiry commission.
- It ~~tries~~ to end war by negotiation - passes a resolution - brings political pressure or an economic blockade against erring nation.
- Makes recommendation for admission of new nations to UN.
- Recommends the name of a person for appointment as the Secretary General of UN.
- hold discussions to maintain peace & security - and passes a resolution with 9 members - including five permanent members.
- If any of the permanent members vetoes - resolution becomes invalid.

A2A(a) Answer the following questions in one sentence: (6)

1. Shakespeare's world famous dramatic works include Hamlet, Macbeth, Othello and The Merchant of Venice.

2. Lenin gave the people of Russia the slogan: 'Bread, Land and Peace.'

3. In 1776 AD at Philadelphia.

4. Labour unions were formed to protect their interest - for securing higher wages, reduction in hours of work, medical facilities.

5. The group adopted the symbol of the Fascis i.e. bundle of sticks and an axe.

6. The political tug of war between the two power blocks - America & Russia which cause an extremely tense situation in the world is called 'Cold war.'

b. Explain the terms:

(1) Feudalism:

A new political, social and economic system based on ownership of land is Feudalism.

(2) CENTO:

At the instance of England a group of the Arabian countries of Middle East Asia was formed, known as CENTO (Central Treaty Organization).

B. Answer the following questions in detail : (6)
(any three)

1. Causes of the French Revolution :

- a) Despotic Monarchy.
- b) Unjust Administration.
- c) Extravagance of Kings.
- d) Economic Exploitation of Common people.
- e) Social inequality.
- f) Religious condition.
- g) Inspiration of thinkers.
- h) Effects of American Revolution.

2. Factors leading to the First World War.

- Aggressive nationalism
- Imperialism
- Militarism
- Regional conflicts
- Secret Treaties
- Germany's Ambition
- Chaos and anarchy.
- Immediate cause.

3. Events of the Russian Revolution :

- The Revolution that failed - 1905 AD.
- The Spring Revolution - 1917
- Failure of the Provisional Government.
- The Bolshevik Revolution.

4. Factors responsible for Rise of Fascism in Italy :

- The unjust condition laid down by the Treaty of Versailles.
- The economic condition of Italy.
- Effects of the Russian Revolution.
- Benito Mussolini.

2. C Give reasons for the following statements (3)
(any two)

1. The governed class could not enjoy its rights as
 - The ruling class enjoyed certain privileges in administrative system - while the exploited classes did not enjoy fundamental rights -
 - ~~They~~ They used political power to rule over the majority and exploited them.
 - The capitalist class enjoys more rights than working class.
 - The capitalist class becomes richer crushing the working class.
 - Similar conditions prevailed in social & religious field.

2. India has always opposed imperialism.
 - India herself was a victim of imperialism.
 - After a long struggle, India had won freedom from the British.
 - Therefore, as a basic principle of its foreign policy, India has co-operated with the people and opposed imperialism.

3. Literacy is necessary for a healthy human society.
 - Literacy helps to discriminate between the good and the evil.
 - It creates awakening and gives him a new view of life.
 - It minimises social inequalities.
 - man will attain professional skills - training
 - He will face evils of poverty & unemployment.
 - Scientific attitude will develop.
 - Blind faith, superstition, ignorance & other evils will be removed.

- new concepts, values, ideals & capabilities will be produced in man and lead to a healthy human society.

D. Write a shortnote on any one of the following; (3)

1. The Principles of Panchasheel.

- Jawaharlal Nehru the then Prime Minister of India pronounced these principles.
- A friendship treaty was signed between India and China on the question of Tibet in 1954 AD.
- Mutual respect for each others territorial integrity and sovereignty.
- Mutual non-aggression.
- Non-interference in each others internal affairs.
- Mutual Benefit and equality.
- Peaceful Co-existence.

2. The Importance of forest wealth in environment;

- Forests are lungs of Nature - keeps atmosphere clean and maintains the balance of gases.
- Trees maintain right proportion of gases oxygen & carbon dioxide and keeps carbon cycle going.
- Decreases man made pollution.
- Trees help in stabilizing the water cycle.
- Trees bring rain & helps in irrigation.
- Trees help maintain temperature.
- Trees stop soil erosion.
- prevents expansion of deserts.
- products like lac, wax, resin, gum are available.
- Give livelihood to people.
- Forest based industries have developed as preparing baskets, mats, toys, furniture, paper etc.

Q.3 A Answer in one or two sentences any four: (4)

(1) ~~The~~ The main problems of the world today are human rights, colour-bar, disarmament, racial discrimination.

(2) The Constitution of India came into effect from 26th January, 1950.

(3) India rejected Pakistan's proposal of 'no war' and 'Friendship and co-operation'.

(4) The two factors for maintain balance in the environment are: (1) population control and (2) judicious use of modern technology.

(5) Gandhiji has said 'There is enough in the world to fulfil the need of everyone but not enough to satisfy the greed of anyone'.

B. Answer in detail : any three

1. The following problems have arisen in the implementation of fundamental human rights:

- Men find it difficult to secure a job or earn their living.
- Man has to suffer economic exploitation.
- Man becomes a victim of economic and social inequalities although he has been granted the Right to Equality.
- He has been given the Right to Freedom, yet he cannot enjoy his freedom of sect or religion.
- Due to the absence of suitable opportunities man cannot progress.

2. Disarmament means the policy under which nations restrict the numbers of their weapons or agree to keep them under the supervision of an international body.

→ All the countries of the world joined the race for rapid disarmament after world war I.

→ Destructive weapons were invented, which were used in second world war.

→ Some countries have built up stock of nuclear and chemical weapons. They claim these weapons guarantee peace.

→ The fear of ~~the~~ a third world war has created a war psychosis in the minds of men.

→ Production of arms weakens a country economically, increases poverty and fails to solve social problems. It leads a country to the path of starvation and ultimately to destruction.

→ So we should tread on the path of disarmament.

3 → India gave economic assistance to Bhutan for the development of its transport and communication.

→ In 1969 India helped Bhutan in joining the Universal Postal Union.

→ The king of Bhutan introduced constitutional reforms giving more powers to the people on the advice of India.

→ India helped Bhutan in becoming the member of the UN.

→ India has provided vehicular transport facilities to Bhutan for its economic development.

4. The influx of visitors at places of pilgrimage and tourist resorts has adversely affected the environmental balance.

→ Tourists leave the left over food, ~~used~~ ~~used~~ and unwanted articles.

→ Heaps of waste and rubbish ~~in~~ make the place filthy.

→ They pollute the environment and cause noise pollution.

→ Urination & excretion in open places, insufficient and improper drainage, negligence in the matter of maintaining sanitation in public places create the problem of pollution of air and water at places of pilgrimage and tourist interest.

C. Explain the following terms; (any five) (5)

1. Monopoly: In the absence of competition, when a particular firm controls the market such a state of affairs is called Monopoly.

2. Export: the sale of a country's own goods and services to another country is known as export.

There are two types of exports: (1) visible and (2) invisible

3. Relative poverty: A class having lower income in comparison to another class is considered as poor. This is called relative poverty.

4. Budgetary Policy: The policy of the government relating to income, expenditures and public debt during a financial year.

5. Division of labour: It means distribution

Q) Answer

(6) Mixed economy; The economic system in which both the government and the private sector have a share in making economic decisions and in the ownership of assets, is called, 'mixed economy'.

Q) Answer the following in one or two (5) sentences; (any five)

1. Adam Smith is considered to be the father of Economics.

2. The export of physical goods which are visible and tangible is called 'visible Exports'. eg machinery.

3. The International Financial Corporation gives long term loans to the firms in the private sectors of developing countries.

4. The main aim of the World Bank is to restabilize the economics of the countries which were impoverished during the Second world war. It also advances ~~loans~~ ^{long term} loans to developing countries like India.

5. The Planning Commission prepares the draft of the country's plan.

6. The National Planning Commission was formed on 15th March, 1950, India.

Q. A. Give reasons for the following: (any three) (6)

1. The government restricts its imports -
 - to create a suitable climate for the ~~devel~~ development of indigenous industries.
 - Government allows imports of raw material machinery & technical services.
 - It restricts sale of private imports of foreign goods and encourages the sale of indigenously produced goods to reduce ill effect on the production activity of the country.
 - To prevent the loss of valuable foreign exchange or gold.

2. Foreign aid is like a chain to pull in times of calamity.
 - Unforeseen reasons in developing countries cause shortage of foreign exchange.
 - To avoid crisis of foreign exchange, foreign aid proves to be a chain to be pulled in times of calamities.

3. Today economy of no country is unplanned;
 - Planning helps the proper use of physical resources, man-power and financial resources for the development of the entire country.
 - It helps to utilize the available resources judiciously and progress in the desired direction.
 - It decides the direction & speed of development.
 - Planning can remove the shortcomings of market economy.
 - Hence economic planning is a must for all countries.

A. Underdeveloped countries must check the growth of population.

- Population increases affects economic progress adversely.

- Many problems are created due to population increasing population as poverty, illiteracy, unemployment, scarcity of food.

- Per capita income is less.

- Standard of living is low.

- So underdeveloped countries should control population explosion.

B. (a) Fill in the blanks: (2)

- (1) wheat is a crop of the temperate zone.
- (2) Sikka and Duark are centres of Cement Industry in Gujarat.

b. Write a short on: (any one) (3)

1. Economic importance of fisheries in India:

- Fish is an important food item.
- Fishery provides employment. - it is the chief occupation of people living in coastal regions.
- Shark fish is used to obtain oil.
- Rotten & dry fish can be used as a fertilizer.
- Pearls are obtained from Kalu fish and pearl oyster shells.
- Efforts are being made for the development of this industry.
- Nylon nets and mechanised boats are now used by the fishermen of Kerala, Gujarat, Tamilnadu, Maharashtra and Goa.

2. The non-conventional sources of energy:

A. The non-conventional sources of energy are bio-gas, solar energy, wind energy, geo-thermal power & tidal power. Research is being carried out to produce electricity from Urban rubbish.

Bio-gas Plant: useful in rural areas.

- as fuel - for producing electricity.

It is pollution free.

Solar energy:

- It is permanently available - free from pollution.
- used for cooking & heating water.
- " in solar batteries for keeping spaceships and satellites going.

Wind energy:

- used to draw underground water with the help of windmills.
- to produce electricity.

Geo-thermal power:

- produced from the heat in the earth's bowels is used for operating machines and producing electricity.

Tidal energy:

- used for generating electricity.

C. Answer the following in 1 or 2 sentences (5)
(any five)

1. -The government offers financial assistance in the form of loans and subsidies, relief in buying good quality seeds, chemicals, fertilizers, pesticides, pumpsets & tractors.
2. Tea plantation requires mountainous sloping land having iron content.
3. The largest mine of lignite in India is situated at Neyveli in Tamilnadu.
4. In India, diamonds are found in the Panna.

district of Madhya Pradesh and at the Ramallakota and Bagampalle fields in Andhra Pradesh.

5. In India, Kerala has the highest rate of literacy. It is 90.92 per cent.

6. USA, Russia, Germany, Japan and UK are the major customers for Indian goods.

7. Explain the following terms; (Any four) (4)

(1) Mountain;

A. A land form which is about 900 meters above sea level, has mild slopes and narrow peaks is called a mountain.

2. Monsoon Climate;

The change in climate according to the seasons is called monsoon climate.

3. Natural Cultivation;

Cultivation which depends only on rain water is called natural climate. Only one crop can be obtained by this method.

4. A small road connecting a village with the main road (distance 3km) is called an 'Approach Road'.

5. STD - an abbreviation for Subscriber Trunk Dialling. It has a direct dialling system.

6. Cattle breeding -

Raising cattle, using scientific methods to

5.A Answer the following questions in detail: (8)
(any four)

1. Benefits of Himalayas.

- It serves as a natural wall protecting the northern border of India.
- ~~It~~ Obstructs cold winds blowing from central Asia into India.
- helps to bring rain by obstructing the moisture bearing winds.
- Many rivers originate from the Himalayas. Northern rivers have abundant water throughout the year - monsoon & melting snow in summer.
- Rivers have formed fertile plains.
- Many waterfalls - used for generating hydro power.
- Forests provide timber & medicinal herbs. Forest products like gum, wax, turpentine etc.
- Cattle breeding is done in lower regions.
- Yak and Musk deer are found on the slopes.

2. The East Coast Plain:

- Situated on the eastern coast of India - between Eastern Ghats & Bay of Bengal.
- Divided into two parts, the northern part known as Northern Circar & the southern part known as Karnataka Plain. (the Coromandal plain) situated in Tamilnadu.
- Northern Circar consists of parts of Andhra Pradesh & Orissa.
- Mahanadi, Godavari & Krishna have formed delta region - River Kaveri has formed a delta in Coromandal plains.

→ East coast plains are wider than the west coast.

→ Tuticorin, Chennai, Vishakhapatnam & Paradweep are big ports situated in this plain.

23 Efforts made for the development of Agriculture:

→ To reduce dependence on agriculture an Industrial Development Corporation has been established in all the states.

→ Completion of large & small irrigation in shorter duration & at low cost undertaken.

→ Cooperative societies for farming and irrigation have been formed by farmers.

→ Local marketing yards opened to get reasonable prices for agricultural products.

→ Government provides financial assistance in form of loans - Concession in the purchase of fertilizers, seeds, chemicals, pesticides, pumpsets & tractors provided.

→ Agricultural University established.

→ Research carried out for better quality seeds & better yield.

→ Newspapers, radio, TV programmes provide knowledge about scientific method of cultivation.

- At district levels Farmers Training Centres are established.

4. The mineral resources of major mineral zones in India are as below:

1) Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal & Orissa.

- Located in Chhota Nagpur Plateau.

- Iron, coal, bauxite, manganese, mica, copper etc. are found here.

2) Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra.

→ manganese, bauxite, coal & limestone.

→ mica, iron copper and graphite are found here.

3) Karnataka and Tamilnadu.

→ Iron, chromite, manganese, lignite, bauxite, gypsum and limestone are found in large quantities.

→ gold and copper are also found in small quantities.

4) Rajasthan and Gujarat :

→ Mineral oil reserves are found in Gujarat and extends upto Maharashtra.

→ Fluorspar, limestone, calcite, gypsum, clay, bauxite and lignite are found in large quantities.

→ Manganese, copper, lead and asbestos are also found.

5) Kerala :

→ Atomic minerals like ilmenite and monazite are found in the coastal areas of Kerala.

→ A hard mineral like titanium is obtained from ilmenite and a radioactive mineral like thorium is obtained from monazite.

5' Petrochemical Industry of India :

→ Petrochemicals are by-products obtained while refining mineral oil.

→ It is used in manufacture of detergents, chemical fertilizers, medicines, dyes, plastic, synthetic fibres and rubber.

→ Plastic use in place of wood, glass & metals

- IPCL. (Indian Petro-Chemicals Corporation Limited) - established in vadodara.
- It produces Polyester Filament yarn and Nylon Filament yarn.
- Gasoline, naphtha, high speed diesel, furnace oil, synthetic chemicals are also obtained.

B. Give geographical reasons for the following: (8)
(any four)

1. Mangalore gets more rains than Mumbai.

→ South-west monsoon winds from India ocean bring rain to the western coast of India in summer.

→ These winds blow towards north-east from the south-west bringing rain to the places in southern India.

→ Rainfall decreases as we move towards north - Mangalore gets 330 cms of rain, Konkan about 200 cm and by the time these winds reach Bombay, they give only 180 cm of rain.

→ So mangalore because it is situated to the south of Bombay receives more rain than Bombay.

2) Summer is comparatively mild in South India

→ South India is a peninsula - none of its places is far from the sea.

→ Its climate is affected by the sea.

→ It gets direct vertical rays of the sun in summer, but most of this region is a plateau.

→ Therefore the heat is less. Due to the closeness of the sea and altitude, the summer is mild in South India.

3) Wheat is considered as the king of foodgrains

1) Wheat is the most important food crop of the world.

2) Contains carbohydrates, proteins, fats & essential minerals as iron & phosphorus.

3) Used for making a variety of food articles like chapati, bread, biscuits, cake, macaroni etc.

4) It is a staple food of crores of people.

5) Wheat is considered as the 'king' of foodgrain.

4) In India, there is a scarcity of natural manure.

→ India has a large population.

→ Fuel is required in large quantities.

→ Cooking gas, kerosene, coal & fire wood are not produced sufficiently to meet our requirements of fuel.

→ In rural areas cowdung cakes are used as fuel.

→ Natural manure which is used as fuel (excreta of animals)

5. Free trade zones are established in India:

→ to meet competition in international trade Government of India encourages and offers tax-relief & octroi relief to the export-oriented trade & industry

→ to increase exports.

→ Kandla in Gujarat is one such Free Trade Zone.

C. Show the following eight details in the (4) outline map of India.

