



SOCIAL SCIENCE PART - 2

# GEOGRAPHY AND ECONOMICS

BASED ON MAHARASHTRA STATE BOARD SYLLABUS



**STD. X**  
(ENG. MED.)

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Social Sciences – Part II  
**Geography and  
Economics**  
Std. X

**Fifth Edition: March 2016**

**Salient Features**

- Exhaustive coverage of syllabus in Question Answer Format.
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## ***Preface***

*In the case of good books, the point is not how many of them you can get through, but rather how many can get through to you.*

“**Std. X: Geography and Economics**” is a complete and thorough guide extensively drafted to boost the student’s confidence. The book covers the entire syllabus in question answer format. Each and every topic is divided into subtopics for better understanding of concepts. The format of this book not only helps the student to understand the concepts but also helps to write the answers based on the concepts. The book includes neat and authentic Maps and Charts to support the answers where required. Questions on Map reading and Mapping are also provided to the student for better preparation. Separate sections of Quick Review at the end of every chapter and Key Terms for all chapters of Economics have been provided to enable quick and easy revision. Additionally, we have provided Question Papers at the end of each chapter [20 Marks for Geography and 10 Marks for Economics] which will facilitate revision and practice for the student. The book also includes two Model Question Papers as per the latest paper pattern of State Board.

The journey to create a complete book is strewn with triumphs, failures and near misses. If you think we’ve nearly missed something or want to applaud us for our triumphs, we’d love to hear from you.

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***Best of luck to all the aspirants!***

Yours faithfully,  
Publisher

# Paper Pattern

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## Geography

- Q.1. (A)** Choose the correct alternatives from the brackets and rewrite the statements fully in your answer-book.  
(3 sentences will be given with 4 options each) (1 mark each) **(3)**
- (B)** Match the Column 'A' with the Column 'B'.  
(3 correct pairs need to be matched) (1 mark each) **(3)**
- Q.2. (A)** Give geographical reasons (any two).  
(4 statements will be given. Answer any 2) (2 marks each) **(4)**
- (B)** Write short notes on (any two).  
(3 questions will be given. Answer any 2) (2 marks each) **(4)**
- Q.3. (A)** Draw a graph/diagram with the help of following statistical data.  
Compulsory question (2 marks). **(2)**
- (B)** Observe the following map and answer the questions given below it (any two).  
(4 questions will be given. Answer any 2) (1 mark each) **(2)**
- (C)** Show the following in the outline map of India supplied to you. Write the names and give index (any two).  
(4 locations will be given. Show any 2 on the map) (1 mark each) **(2)**
- Q.4.** Answer the following questions in detail (any two).  
(3 questions will be given. Answer any 2) (4 marks each)  
[Points – 3 marks, To show location in map – 1 mark] **(8)**

## Economics

- Q.5.** Fill in the blanks by choosing the correct alternatives from those given in the brackets.  
(2 sentences will be given with 3 options each) (1 mark each) **(2)**
- Q.6.** Answer the following questions in one or two sentences each (any three).  
(5 questions will be given. Answer any 3) (2 marks each) **(6)**
- Q.7.** Answer any one of the following questions in five or six sentences.  
(2 questions will be given. Answer any 1) (4 marks) **(4)**

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**Total Marks** **40**

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# Chapterwise Distribution of Marks

## Geography

No.	Title	Marks	Marks with options
1.	The Physical Divisions of India	03	04
2.	The Northern Mountain Region	04	06
3.	The Northern Plain Region	07	11
4.	The Peninsular Plateau Region	04	06
5.	The Ghats, Coastal Plains and Islands	06	09
6.	Practical Geography	04	06
	<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>42</b>

## Economics

No.	Title	Marks	Marks with options
1.	Introduction of an Economy	02	02
2.	The Basic Problems of an Economy and Solutions	02	02
3.	Inflation	04	08
4.	The Public Distribution System and Consumer Protection	04	08
	<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>20</b>

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*Note: Textual questions are represented by \* mark.*

# 01 The Physical Divisions of India

**Q.1.A. Complete the following sentences by choosing the appropriate alternatives from those given in the brackets.**

## 1.1 Introduction

1. Aryans and \_\_\_\_\_ inhabitants have formed the classical Indian culture.  
(Arabs, Turks, **Dravidians**, Europeans)
2. \_\_\_\_\_ came to India in the 8<sup>th</sup> century.  
(Aryans, Turks, **Arabs**, Europeans)
3. European traders came to India in the late \_\_\_\_\_ century.  
(6<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, 13<sup>th</sup>, **15<sup>th</sup>**)
4. India spreads from \_\_\_\_\_ in the north to \_\_\_\_\_ in the south.  
(**Himalaya, Kanyakumari**; Aravalli, Sri Lanka; Punjab, Kerala; Gujrat, Assam)
5. The name \_\_\_\_\_ is accepted by the constitution of India as the official name for India.  
(Hindustan, Saurashtra, **Bharat**, Hind)
6. India is a \_\_\_\_\_ country.  
(socialist, capitalist, **democratic**, communist)
7. India has \_\_\_\_\_ states and \_\_\_\_\_ union territories.  
(18, 7; **28, 7**; 25, 10; 35, 10)

**Note:**

[Currently, India has 29 states]

- \*8. Area wise, \_\_\_\_\_ is the largest state of India.  
(Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, **Rajasthan**)
9. Area wise \_\_\_\_\_ is the smallest state of India.  
(Mizoram, **Goa**, Tripura, Assam)

## 1.2 Location and Extent

10. India has a \_\_\_\_\_ position in the southern part of the Asian continent.  
(right, left, **central**, higher)

11. The tropic of \_\_\_\_\_ passes through the central part of India.  
(Capricorn, **Cancer**, Aries, Sagittarius)
12. The difference between the longest and shortest day near \_\_\_\_\_ is about 45 minutes.  
(Leh, Ladakh, **Kanyakumari**, Kibithu)
13. The meridian of longitude 82°30' East, that passes through \_\_\_\_\_ is taken as Indian standard meridian.  
(Hyderabad, **Allahabad**, Gujarat, Kolkata)
- \*14. Area wise India is the \_\_\_\_\_ largest country in the world.  
[Oct 14, Mar 15]  
(fifth, sixth, **seventh**, fourth)
15. India has land frontier of about \_\_\_\_\_.  
(**15,200 km**, 7,517 km, 7,200 km, 18,200 km)
16. India has a coastline of about \_\_\_\_\_.  
(9,000 km, **7,517 km**, 6,517 km, 9,517 km)

## 1.3 Surrounding Nations

17. \_\_\_\_\_ state of India shares its land boundary with Afghanistan.  
(**Jammu and Kashmir**, Punjab, Gujarat, Rajasthan)
18. Sikkim, West Bengal, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh share their land boundaries with \_\_\_\_\_ country.  
(Myanmar, **Bhutan**, Bangladesh, China)
- \*19. \_\_\_\_\_ is the southernmost tip of the Indian peninsula.  
[Mar 14]  
(Chennai, Thiruvananthapuram, **Kanyakumari**, Madurai)
20. Sri Lanka is separated from India by the \_\_\_\_\_ and the narrow channel of Palk strait.  
(**Gulf of Mannar**, Gulf of Ladakh, Gulf of Leh, Gulf of Kachchh)
21. The present physical structure of India is the result of a long \_\_\_\_\_ process.  
(physiological, physical, **geological**, geographical)



22. In the initial stages, all the major landmasses were together known as \_\_\_\_\_.  
(Laurasia, Gondwana, **Pangaea**, Tethys)
23. Pangaea probably split into a northern Laurasia and southern \_\_\_\_\_.  
(Asia, **Gondwana**, Antarctica, Africa)
24. \_\_\_\_\_ split the Gondwana land into a number of pieces.  
(**Convectional currents**, Conventional currents, Erosion, Weathering)
25. The Indo-Australian plate drifted towards the \_\_\_\_\_ after being separated from Gondwana land.  
(east, west, **north**, south)
26. Geologically \_\_\_\_\_ is one of the oldest landmass and is also the centre of all geological activities.  
(Himalayan mountains, Gangetic plain, **Peninsular plateau**, Indo-Tibetian region)
27. The northward movement of the \_\_\_\_\_ plate have changed the location of Indian sub-continent over millions of years.  
(**Indo-Australian**, Eurasian, Laurasian, Indo-Gangetic)
28. Aravalli mountains were a part of \_\_\_\_\_ till it broke and drifted from southern landmass.  
(Africa, South America, Laurasia, **Gondwana land**)

#### 1.4 Process of Identification of a Region

29. \_\_\_\_\_ is the foundation of regional approach.  
(Unequality, **Homogeneity**, Heterogeneity, Versatility)
30. \_\_\_\_\_ factors are relatively static as compared to other factors.  
(**Physical**, Chemical, Biological, Physiochemical)
31. \_\_\_\_\_ factors are fundamental for regional planning and development.  
(**Physical**, Chemical, Biological, Physiochemical)

#### 1.5 Physical Divisions

- \*32. A large area of India is covered by the \_\_\_\_\_.  
(mountains, plains, **old plateaus**, deserts)
33. The \_\_\_\_\_ are young folded mountains which have highest relief in the world.  
(Aravallis, Satpudas, Sahyadris, **Himalayas**)

34. \_\_\_\_\_ have a granitic core and are flanked by metamorphosed sedimentary rocks.  
(North Indian plains, **Himalayas**, Indian plateau, Western coastal lowland of India)
35. \_\_\_\_\_ form an unbroken belt of alluvial soil, which increases in thickness from west to east.  
(Himalayas, **Northern plains**, Indian plateau, Islands)
36. \_\_\_\_\_ region is agriculturally very important for India.  
(Himalayas, Islands, **Northern plains**, Indian plateau)
37. \_\_\_\_\_ have a very high population density.  
(Himalayas, Islands, **Northern plains**, Indian plateau)
38. \_\_\_\_\_ region is stable and one of the oldest landmasses in the world.  
(Himalaya, Northern plain, Island, **Peninsular plateau**)
39. The Peninsular Plateau is \_\_\_\_\_ in shape.  
(**triangular**, square, hexagonal, pentagonal)
40. \_\_\_\_\_ is characterized by horizontally layered lava.  
(Coastal lowlands, Himalaya, **Peninsular plateau**, North Indian plain)
41. Arabian sea islands are located \_\_\_\_\_ km off the south western coast of India.  
(300 to 550, 100 to 150, **200 to 440**, 500 to 750)
42. \_\_\_\_\_ form the smallest union Territory of India.  
(Himalaya, North Indian plains, **Arabian Sea Islands**, Bay of Bengal Islands)
43. Total surface area of Arabian sea islands is \_\_\_\_\_ sq. km.  
(20, 60, **32**, 42)
44. \_\_\_\_\_ serves as the capital of the Arabian Sea Islands.  
(Mumbai, Thiruvananthapuram, **Kavaratti**, Ernakulum)
45. \_\_\_\_\_ is almost flat except northern hilly track.  
(North Andaman, Himalayas, **Little Andaman**, Northern plain)

**B. Match the following Column 'A' with Column 'B'**

1.

	Column 'A'		Column 'B'
i.	Agricultural region	a.	Taluka
ii.	Administrative region	b.	Population
iii.	Economic region	c.	Crops
iv.	Social region	d.	Climate
		e.	Industries

Ans: (i – c), (ii – a), (iii – e), (iv – b)

\*2.

	Column 'A'		Column 'B'
i.	Goa	a.	Godavari Delta
ii.	Lakshadweep	b.	Smallest state
iii.	Oldest landmasses	c.	Southernmost tip of India
iv.	Eastern coastal plain	d.	Largest state
v.	Indira Point	e.	Peninsular plateau
		f.	Union Territory

Ans: (i – b), (ii – f), (iii – e), (iv – a), (v – c)

3.

	Column 'A'		Column 'B'
i.	Peninsular plateau	a.	Arunachal Pradesh
ii.	Northern plains	b.	Largest physical division of India
iii.	Kibithu	c.	Belt of alluvial soil
iv.	Ghuar Mota	d.	City of Chandigarh
		e.	Gujarat

Ans: (i – b), (ii – c), (iii – a), (iv – e)

**Q.2. Answer in Brief (Questions for self study)****1.1 Introduction****1. When did Turks come to India?**Ans: Turks came to India in the 12<sup>th</sup> century.**2. List the natural factors that contribute to the progress of India.**

Ans: India has plenty of natural resources like sunshine, fertile soil, water, minerals, vegetation, animal life etc. that contribute to its progress.

**3. Name the three largest states in India in terms of area.**

Ans: Rajasthan is the largest state in terms of area followed by Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra.

**1.2 Location and Extent****4. In which hemispheres does India lie?**

Ans: India lies in the Northern and Eastern hemispheres.

**5. On what factors does the latitudinal extent have an impact?**

Ans: Latitudinal extent has an impact on rainfall, temperature and duration of days and nights.

**6. Which factors are determined by the longitudinal extent?**

Ans: Local time, sunrise, sunset, etc. are determined by the longitudinal extent.

**7. What is the time difference between the longest and shortest day at Leh located in Ladakh?**

Ans: The time difference between the longest and shortest day at Leh is 4 hours.

**8. What is the time difference between the sunrise at Kibithu village (Arunachal Pradesh) and Ghuar Mota (Gujarat)?**

Ans: The time difference in the sunrise at Kibithu village (Arunachal Pradesh) and Ghuar Mota (Gujarat) is about 116 minutes.

**9. Which longitudinal meridian is considered as standard meridian of India for time?**

Ans: The meridian of longitude 82° 30' East, which passes through Allahabad is considered as the standard meridian of India for time.

**10. How much total land area is covered by India?**

Ans: India has a total land area of 32,87,263 square kilometres.

**11. What is the distance from the westernmost point in Gujarat to the easternmost point in Arunachal Pradesh?**

Ans: The distance from the westernmost point in Gujarat (Ghuar Mota) to the easternmost point in Arunachal Pradesh (Kibithu Village) is about 2,993 kilometres.

**12. What is the distance between northernmost point in Kashmir to the southernmost mainland point, Kanyakumari?**

Ans: The distance between northernmost point in Kashmir to the southernmost mainland point i.e. Kanyakumari is about 3,214 kilometres.





### 1.3 Surrounding Nations

**13. Name the countries with which India shares its maritime boundaries.**

**Ans:** India shares its maritime boundaries with Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Maldives, Indonesia, Bangladesh and Myanmar.

**14. Name the three geological units of India.**

**Ans:** India is composed of three geological units:

- i. Himalayan Mountains
- ii. Northern Plains
- iii. Peninsular Plateaus

**15. Previously which regions were the part of Gondwana land?**

**Ans:** The Gondwana land was a single landmass that included South America, Africa, India, Australia and Antarctica.

**16. Which processes are responsible for the formation of present India?**

**Ans:** Geological formations, processes such as weathering, erosion and deposition are responsible for the formation of present India.

**17. Which collision in the past led to the formation of Himalayan mountain system?**

**Ans:** The collision between the Indo-Australian plate and Eurasian Plate folded the sedimentary rocks formed at the bottom of sea of Tethys.

This resulted in the formation of Himalayan mountain system.

**18. List the major physical features of earth that are found in India.**

**Ans:** The major physical features of earth that are found in India are mountains, plains, deserts, plateaus and islands.

**19. Why is the height of Himalayas still increasing?**

**Ans:** The height of Himalayas is still increasing due to continued convergence.

**20. Which kind of rocks are found in Aravalli mountains?**

**Ans:** The oldest gneisses and granites are found in Aravalli mountains.

### 1.4 Process of Identification of a Region

**21. How can the physical regions be identified?**

**Ans:** Physical regions can be identified on the basis of physical factors like origin, location, relief, rock types, landforms, climate, soils, forests etc.

**22. What difference is seen in the representation of boundaries of geographical regions to that of administrative or political regions on the maps?**

**Ans:** Boundaries of geographical regions are drawn roughly on maps as these are mostly in the form of transitional zones whereas boundaries of political or administrative regions are well demarcated and are shown accurately on the map.

**23. What is regionalization?**

**Ans:** The process of segregating an area into smaller segments is called regionalization.

**24. In which divisions can the administrative regions be classified?**

**Ans:** Administrative regions can be classified as, a country or a state. State can be further divided into district, taluka or block.

### 1.5 Physical Divisions

**25. How are the divisions of India other than the old plateau characterised?**

**Ans:** The divisions of India other than the old plateau are characterized by very high relief, low lying plains, hot and cold climate, dry and wet conditions, fertile and infertile soils, heavy to low rainfall etc.

**26. On the basis of which factors can India be grouped into five major divisions?**

**Ans:** India can be grouped into five major divisions on the basis of structure, land forms, climate, soils, natural vegetation, population and settlement pattern, cultural aspects, economic development etc.

**27. Which kind of rocks are found in Indian plateau?**

**Ans:** Very old igneous and metamorphic rocks are found in Indian plateau.

**28. What kind of topography is found in the Peninsular plateau?**

**Ans:** Peninsular plateau has rocky hills, plateaus, detached low hills and several faults.

**29. What is the characteristic feature of eastern coastal region?**

**Ans:** Eastern coastal region is characterised by deltaic plains. Extensive deltas of Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri rivers are some of the deltas in the region.



**30. Which islands are found in Arabian sea?**

**Ans:** Lakshadweep, Minicoy and Amindivi islands are a group of islands that are found in the Arabian sea.

**31. Name the physical divisions of India.**

**Ans:** Physical divisions of India are:

- i. The Northern Mountain Region
- ii. The Northern Plain
- iii. The Peninsular Plateau
- iv. The Coastal Plains
- v. The Islands.

**32. State the physiographic regions and subregions in India.**

**Ans:** Following are the regions and sub-regions in India.

	Regions	Sub-regions
i.	The Northern mountain region	The Western Himalayas, Central Himalaya, Eastern Himalayas.
ii.	The Northern plain region	The Deserts, The Western plains, Central plains, Delta and Eastern plains
iii.	The Peninsular plateau	The Central highland, The Deccan Plateaus
iv.	Ghats and Coastal plains	The Western Ghats, Eastern Ghats, Western coastal plains, The Eastern coastal plain
v.	The Islands	The Arabian Sea Islands, Bay of Bengal Islands

**33. Give the percentagewise distribution of physiographic regions of India.**

**Ans:** Percentagewise distribution of physiographic regions of India:

- i. The Northern Mountain region – 15%
- ii. The Northern Plain region – 32%
- iii. The Peninsular plateau, Ghats, costal plains and islands – 53%

**Q.3. Write short notes on**

**1.2 Location and Extent**

**1. Location and Extent of India:**

**Ans:** i. India lies in the northern and eastern hemispheres.  
 ii. It has a central position in the southern part of the Asian continent.  
 iii. The Tropic of Cancer passes through the central part of India (23 ½ °N).

- iv. The latitudinal extent of mainland India is from 8°4'28" to 37°6'53" North. Thus its latitudinal extent is 29°2'25".
- v. Away from the mainland, the southernmost tip of India is Indira point, located at 6°45' north latitude.
- vi. India's longitudinal extent is from 68°7'33" east to 97°24'47" east. Thus its longitudinal extent is 29°17'14".
- vii. The rainfall, temperature and duration of days and nights is determined by the Latitudinal extent and the Longitudinal extent determines the local time, sunrise, sunset etc.

**1.3 Surrounding Nations**

**\*2. India's Land and Frontier:**

**Ans:** i. India has a land frontier of about 15,200 km.  
 ii. Pakistan, Afghanistan, China, Nepal, Bhutan, Myanmar and Bangladesh are the neighbouring countries of India who share their land boundaries with Indian states.  
 iii. Pakistan shares its land boundary with Gujarat, Rajasthan, Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir.  
 iv. Afghanistan shares its land boundary with Jammu and Kashmir.  
 v. China shares its land boundary with Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh.  
 vi. Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Sikkim share their land boundaries with Nepal.  
 vii. Border of Bhutan is shared by Sikkim, West Bengal, Assam and Arunachal Pradesh.  
 viii. Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur and Mizoram share their land borders with Myanmar.  
 ix. Bangladesh is surrounded by Indian states of West Bengal, Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram.

**3. Water Frontiers of India: [Oct 14]**

**Ans:** i. India has a coastline of about 7,517 km.  
 ii. India is bounded by Arabian sea in the west and southwest.  
 iii. Bay of Bengal is present in the east and southeast of India.  
 iv. Indian ocean is present in the south.



- v. Sri Lanka is separated from India by the Gulf of Mannar and narrow channel of the Palk strait.
- vi. India shares its maritime boundary with Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Maldives, Indonesia, Bangladesh and Myanmar.

#### 1.4 Process of Identification of a Region

##### 4. Region:

- Ans:**
- i. Regions are identified on the basis of common characteristics, contiguity and similarity. Region is a specific area which can be small or a large geographic area.
  - ii. In each region, there may be one or more than one core areas. In the core areas geographical pattern is well developed and with the increasing distance, the uniqueness becomes less transparent. However, they never lose the main regional characteristic.
  - iii. A region can be a mountainous or plain area. It can be an urban or a rural area.
  - iv. Region may be nodal, distinct by the association of activity about some central place. For example: a town and its surroundings.
  - v. Region may be the homogeneous distribution of some phenomena within it. For example: coniferous forests, tropical forests etc.

#### 1.5 Physical Divisions

##### \*5. Characteristics of the Northern Plain:

- Ans:**
- i. Northern plains form an unbroken belt of alluvial soil, which increases in thickness from west to east.
  - ii. It has very gently sloping landscape.
  - iii. The rivers flow slowly and form alluvial plains.
  - iv. Therefore, the soil here is very fertile and the region is agriculturally very important for India.
  - v. The population density in these plains is very high and infrastructure is also well developed here, except the desert of Rajasthan.

##### 6. Peninsular Plateau:

- Ans:**
- i. The Peninsular plateau region is stable compared to other physical divisions and it is one of the oldest landmasses in the world.

- ii. It is largest physical division of India and is triangular in shape.
- iii. It is composed of very old igneous and metamorphic rocks.
- iv. The numerous landform features are associated with faulting and volcanic activities.
- v. It is characterised by horizontally layered lava.
- vi. Rocky hills, plateaus, detached hills and several faults are found here.
- vii. This region has fertile black soil and is rich in mineral resources.
- viii. The distribution of human settlements on this plateau is uneven.

##### \*7. The Islands:

**Ans:** There are two groups of Islands

- i. The Arabian Sea Islands
- ii. Bay of Bengal Islands

##### i. The Arabian Sea Islands:

Lakshadweep, Minicoy and Amindivi islands are a group of islands in the Arabian Sea.

These are located 200 to 440 km off the southwestern coast of India.

These islands form the smallest Union Territory of India.

Kavaratti is the capital of this union Territory.

##### ii. Bay of Bengal Islands:

Bay of Bengal islands include Andaman and Nicobar islands.

The North Andaman Islands are physically characterized by a central range and number of narrow valleys.

The little Andaman is almost flat except the northern hilly tract.

The Nicobars, forming the summit of the submarine mountain range, are hilly in character.

The surface of Nicobars has been highly cut up by small streams.

The depressions are filled up to form alluvial plain.

#### Q.4. Give Geographical Reasons

##### 1.1 Introduction

##### 1. India is a land of great diversity.

- Ans:**
- i. India has a large extent and geographical variations which are reflected by variety of natural resources.



- ii. It spreads from the snowy ranges of the Himalayas in the north to Kanyakumari in the South.
  - iii. India has plenty of natural resources
  - iv. E.g. sunshine, fertile soil, water, minerals, vegetation, animal life etc.
- Hence, India is a land of great diversity.

#### 1.4 Process of Identification of a Region

**\*2. Regional approach to geographic studies is very important. [Mar 15]**

**Ans:** Regional approach to geographic studies is very important as it helps:

- i. to focus on a particular area.
- ii. in studying various physical as well as human aspects, which interact with each other and work in unison.
- iii. to provide relative homogeneity to the region. Such homogeneity is the foundation of regional approach.
- iv. to give an organised study of various phenomena that are related to each other in a region.

**\*3. Regionalization is very essential. [Mar 14, Jul 15]**

- Ans:**
- i. The process of segregating an area into smaller segments is called regionalization.
  - ii. E.g. Division of a nation into states and states into districts etc.
  - iii. Regionalization is a base for economic development. It is necessary to have small regions to solve various problems.
  - iv. Regionalization is very important for many historical, political, economical and sociological analysis.
- Hence, regionalization is very essential.

#### Q.5. Answer the following questions in detail

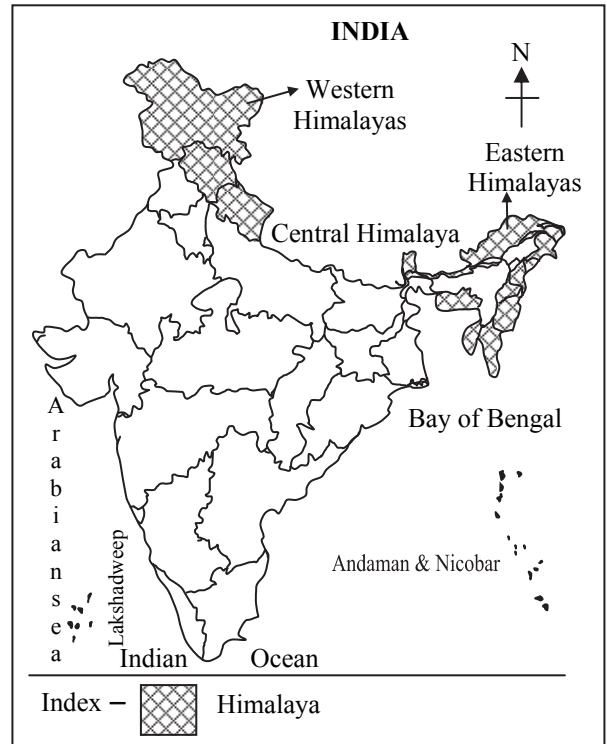
##### 1.3 Surrounding Nations

**1. How was the Himalayan mountain system formed?**

**Ans:** The Himalayan mountain are a young and unstable zone that consists of high peaks, deep valleys and swift flowing rivers. The process of the formation of these mountains is as stated below:

- i. The Gondwana land split into a number of pieces due to the convectional currents.

- ii. The Indo-Australian plate drifted towards the north after being separated from Gondwana land.
- iii. The northward drift further resulted in the collision of this plate with the much larger Eurasian Plate.
- iv. Due to this collision, the sedimentary rocks which were formed at the bottom of the sea of Tethys, were folded to form the Himalayan mountain system.

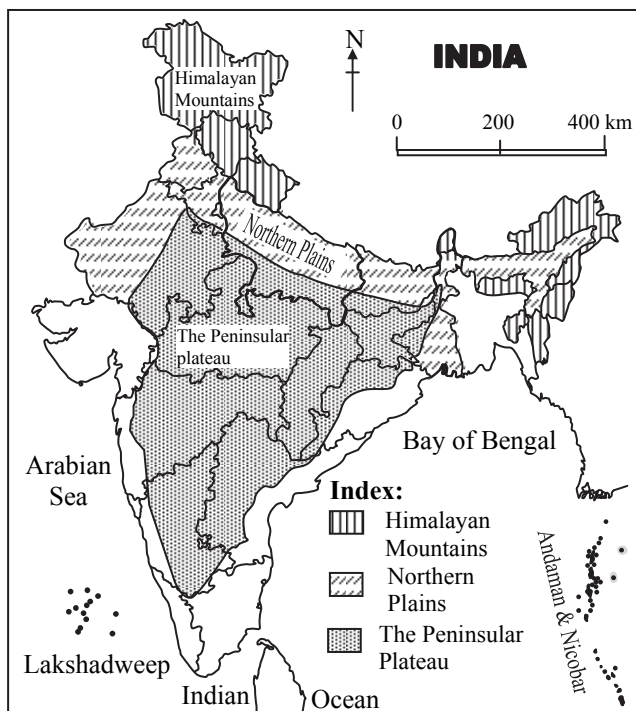


**2. Explain in detail geology of India.**

- Ans:**
- i. A long geological process has resulted in the formation of the present physical structure of India.
  - ii. India is mainly composed of three geological units:
    - a. The Himalayan Mountains
    - b. The Northern Plains
    - c. The Peninsular Plateaus
  - iii. After being separated from the Gondwana land, the Indo-Australian plate drifted northwards, which resulted in the collision of the plate with the much larger Eurasian Plate.
  - iv. Due to this collision, the sedimentary rocks which were formed at the bottom of the sea of Tethys, were folded to form the Himalayan mountain system.



- v. The movement of the Indo-Australian plate also led to stresses in the crust, leading to folding, faulting and volcanic activity, resulting in the formation of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands along with the Himalayas.
- vi. In due course of time, the depression between uplifted young Himalayas and old peninsular plateau were gradually filled with sediment deposits by the rivers flowing from the Himalayas in the north and peninsular plateau in the south.
- vii. Extensive alluvial deposits led to the formation of northern plains of India.
- viii. The Peninsular Plateau is mainly covered by igneous and metamorphic rocks with smoothly rising hills and broad valleys.
- ix. India has all major physical features of the earth i.e. Mountains, Plains, Deserts, Plateaus and Islands.
- x. Besides geological formation, number of processes such as weathering, erosion and deposition have created and modified the relief to its present form.



#### 1.4 Process of Identification of a Region

##### \*3. What is the process for the identification of a region?

**Ans:** i. The process of dividing an area into smaller segments is known as regionalization.

- ii. Regions are identified on the basis of common characteristics, contiguity and similarity.
- iii. The basis of regionalization differs, therefore different regions may be divided according to the criteria used.
- iv. Regions can also be identified on the basis of any one or multiple factors such as:
  - a. **Economic Regions:** based on economic factors like industries, transportation, level of development etc.
  - b. **Agricultural Regions:** formed according to crops, crop-combination etc.
  - c. **Social and Cultural Regions:** depending on factors like population, sex ratio, language etc.
  - d. **Physical Regions:** based on physical factors like origin, location, relief, rock types, landforms, climate, forests, soils, etc.
  - e. **Political and Administrative Regions:** formed in a country, according to states, districts, talukas and blocks.

#### 1.5 Physical Divisions

##### \*4. Discuss the characteristics of the Himalayas.

- Ans:**
- i. Himalayas are one of the young folded mountains which have highest relief in the world.
  - ii. This range has a granitic core surrounded with a border of metamorphosed sedimentary rocks.
  - iii. This region has very uneven topography with steep slopes, lofty snow covered peaks, cold climate, narrow deep valleys, swift flowing rivers.
  - iv. There are few roads, scattered small and terraced agricultural patches, extensive uninhabited natural landscape etc.
  - v. The eastern parts of the region have heavy rain, thick growth of natural vegetation and numerous isolated cultural groups who live in scattered settlements.

[Refer map of Q.5(1)]

**\*5. Discuss the characteristics of coastal plains.**

**Ans:** Coastal plains can be divided into two divisions on the basis of their location:

- i. The Western Coastal Plains
- ii. The Eastern Coastal Plains

**i. The Western Coastal Plain:**

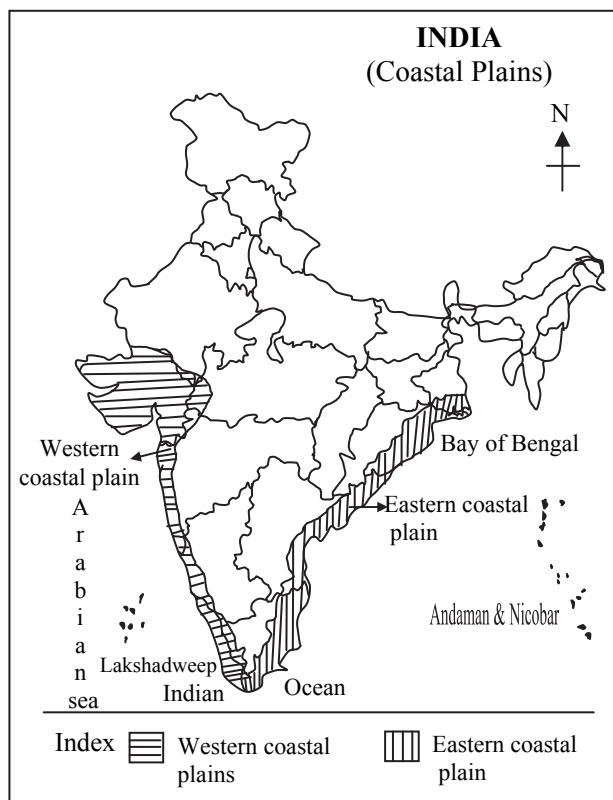
It is characterised by seasonal rivers, high relief, dissected terrain, faulted structures, indented coastline, rias and cliffs etc.

The coast has a number of bays and headlands, estuaries, backwater lagoons, swamps, salt marshes, mangrove forests, clean and beautiful beaches etc.

**ii. The Eastern Coastal Plain:**

It is characterised by deltaic plains. These deltas are formed due to deposition work of rivers.

Extensive deltas of Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri rivers etc. are characteristic features of this coastal region.

**Q.6. Map Reading**

**A. By referring figure 1.2 on page 3 of your textbook answer the following questions.**

**1. Name the Lowest point below sea level in India.**

**Ans:** Kuttanad is the lowest point below sea level in India.

**2. Name the highest peak in India.**

**Ans:** K2 is the highest peak in India.

**3. Name the eastern most village of India.**

**Ans:** Kibithu is the eastern most village of India.

**4. Name the western most village of India.**

**Ans:** Ghuar mota is the western most village of India.

**5. Name the northern most village of India.**

**Ans:** Dafdar is the northern most village of India.

**6. Name the southern most part of Indian mainland.**

**Ans:** Kanyakumari is the southern most part of Indian mainland.

**B. By referring figure 1.3 on page 4 of your textbook answer the following questions.**

**1. Name two countries which are surrounded by India on three sides.**

**Ans:** Nepal and Bangladesh are the two countries surrounded by India on three sides.

**2. Name the country at the north west of India.**

**Ans:** Pakistan is present at the north west of India.

**3. Name the water body at the east of India.**

**Ans:** Bay of Bengal is present at the east of India.

**4. Name the foreign country located at the south east of India.**

**Ans:** Sri Lanka is the foreign country located at the south east of India.

**5. Name the country which shares the least boundary with India.**

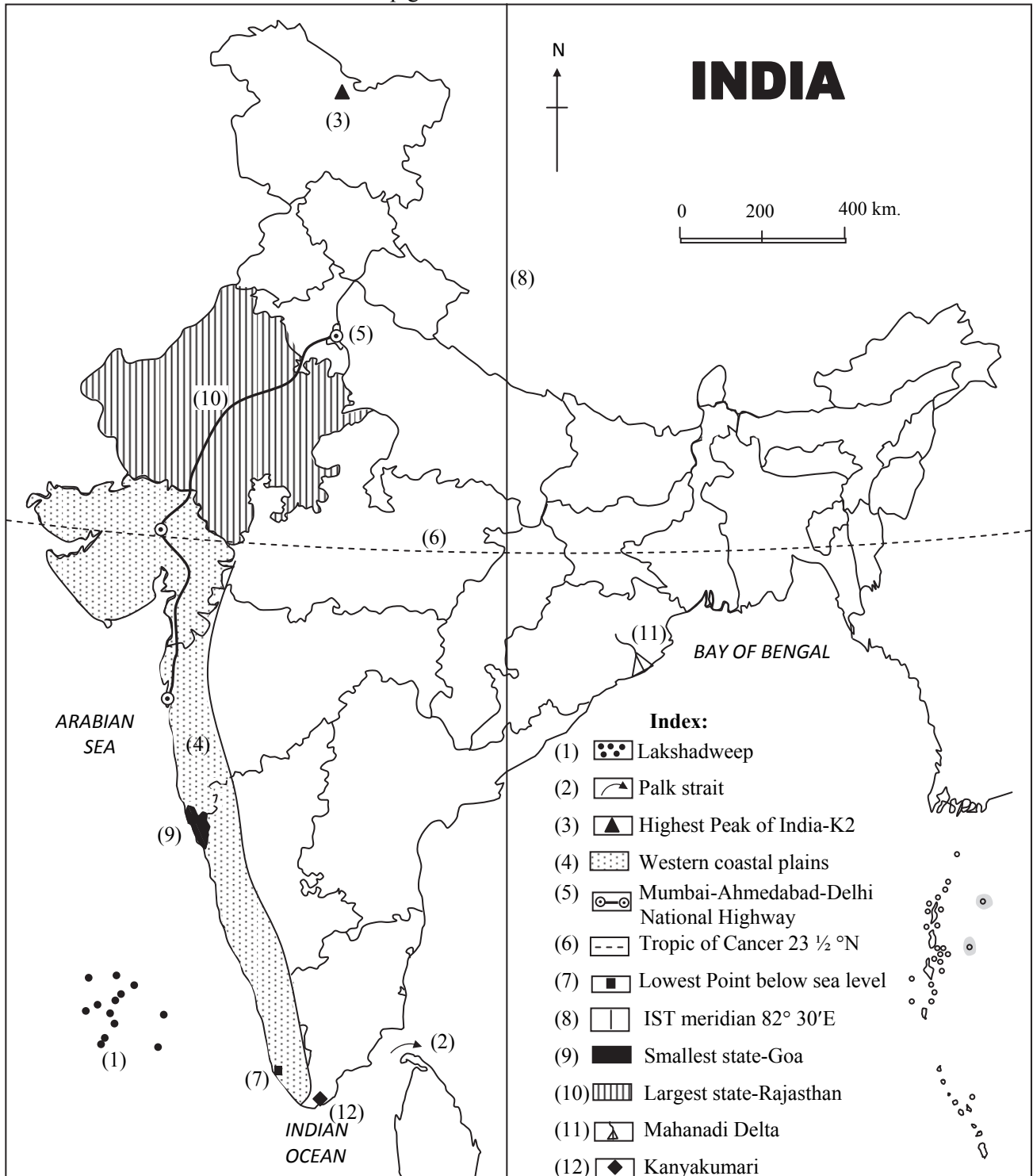
**Ans:** Afghanistan is the nation which shares the least boundary with India.



**Q.7. Mark and name the following on the outline map of India with a suitable index.**

- |   |                                  |
|---|----------------------------------|
| A. *1. Lakshadweep [Mar 14]                           | *2. Palk Strait [Mar 14]         |
| *3. Highest Peak of India [Oct 14, Jul 15]            | *4. Western coastal plains       |
| 5. National Highway : Mumbai-Ahmedabad-Delhi [Oct 14] |                                  |
| *6. Tropic of Cancer                                  | *7. Lowest Point below sea level |
| *8. IST meridian 82° 30'E                             | 9. Smallest state-Goa            |
| 11. Mahanadi Delta                                    | 10. Largest state-Rajasthan      |
| 12. Kanyakumari [Jul 15]                              |                                  |

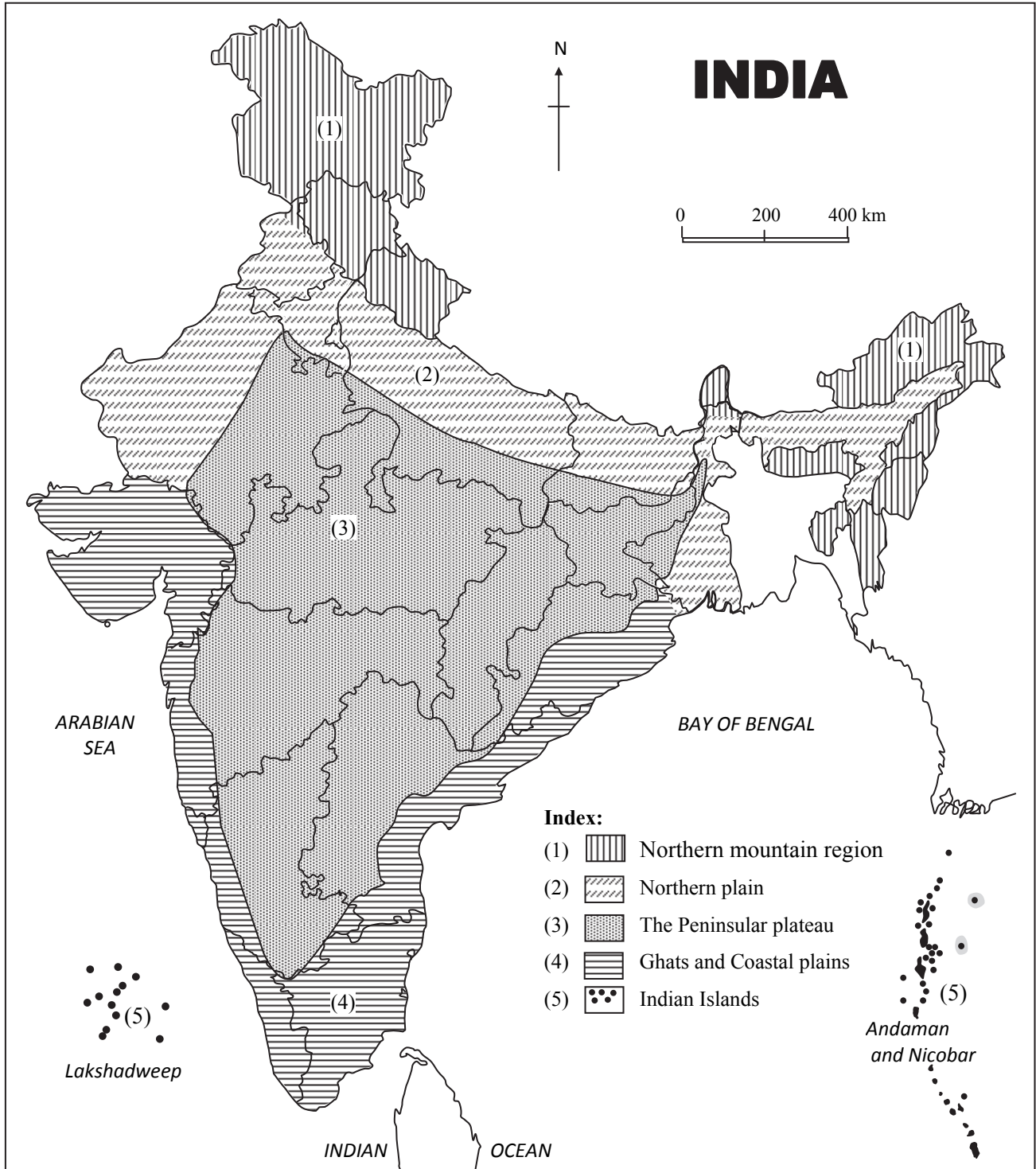
Ans: The above details are shown in the map given below:





- B. 1. Northern Mountain Region  
2. Northern Plains  
3. The Peninsular Plateau  
4. Ghats and Coastal Plains  
5. Indian Islands

Ans: The above details are shown in the map given below:







## Quick Review

### India

**Official Name:** Bharat

**Number of States and Union Territories:** 29 and 7 respectively

**Location:**

- Northern and Eastern Hemispheres.
- Central position in the southernmost part of the Asian Continent.
- Tropic of Cancer passes through the Central Part.

**Extent:**

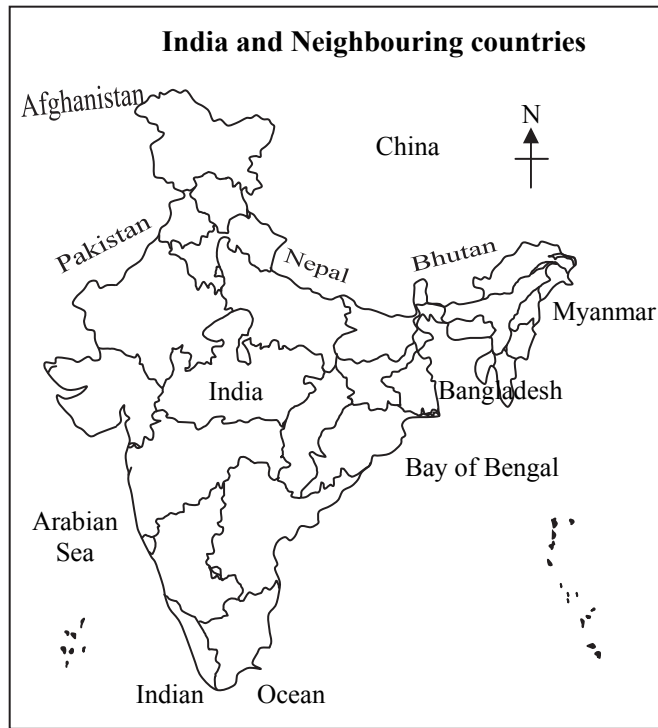
- Latitudinal Extent:  $8^{\circ}4'28''$  to  $37^{\circ}6'53''$  North i.e.  $29^{\circ}2'25''$  (in Total).
- Longitudinal Extent:  $68^{\circ}7'33''$  to  $97^{\circ}24'47''$  East i.e.  $29^{\circ}17'14''$  (in Total).
- Total land area: 32,87,263 square kilometres.
- Land frontier: 15,200 km, Coastline: 7,517 km.

**Facts and Features:**

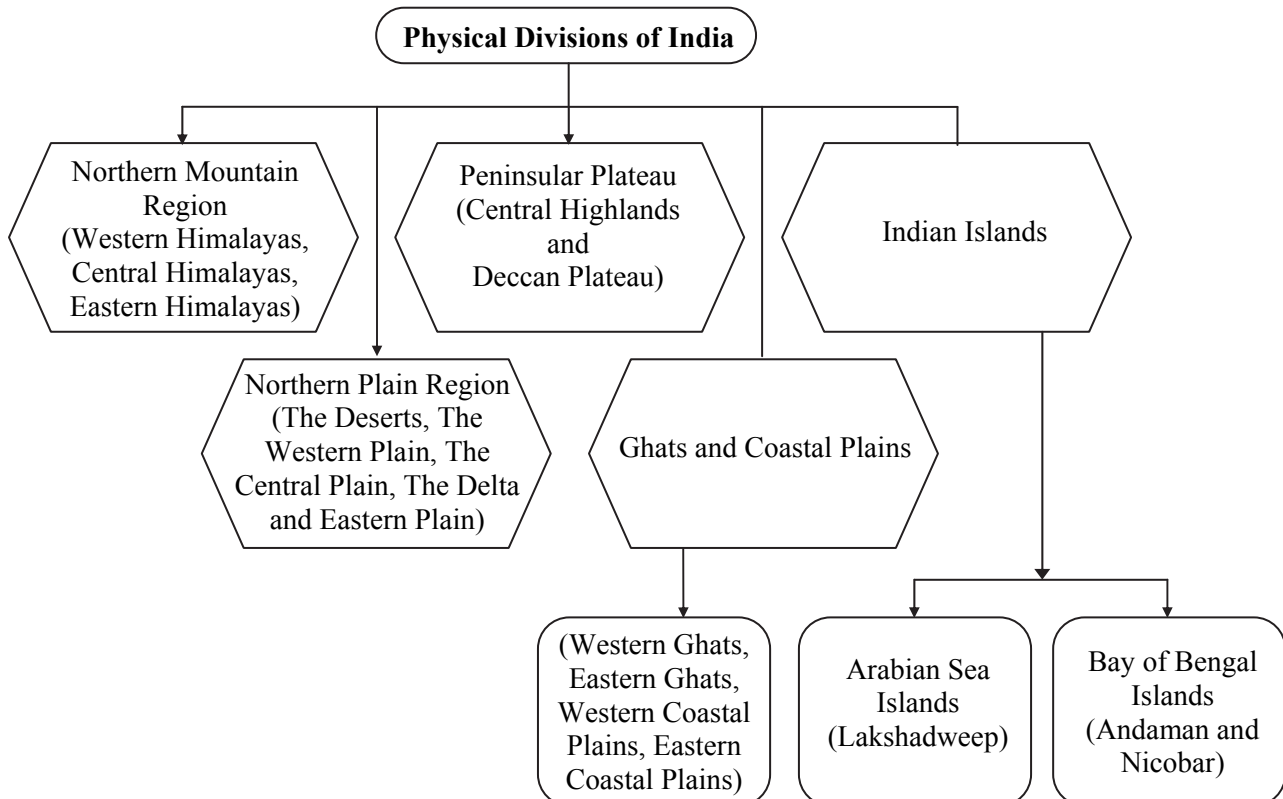
- **In terms of Area:**  
Seventh largest in the world.  
Largest state : Rajasthan (followed by Madhya Pradesh & Maharashtra)  
Smallest state: Goa.
- **In terms of Distance:**  
Westernmost point in Gujarat (Ghuar Mota) → Easternmost point in Arunachal Pradesh (Kibithu village), Distance → 2993 km.  
Northernmost point in Kashmir (Dafdar) → Southernmost mainland (Kanyakumari), Distance: 3214 km
- **In terms of Geology:**  
3 geological units → The Himalayan Mountains, the Northern Plains and the Peninsular Plateaus.  
Southernmost tip (of Indian Peninsula): Kanyakumari in Tamil Nadu.  
Southernmost tip (India): Indira Point in Nicobar.  
The Lowest point (below sea level): Kuttanad (-2.2 m) in Kerala.
- **India's Standard Time (IST):**  
Determined by the standard meridian of longitude  $82^{\circ}30'$  East passing through Allahabad.  
Time Difference (Longest and Shortest day):  
Near Leh in Ladakh: 4 Hours  
Near Kanyakumari: 45 minutes  
Time Difference (Sunrise):  
Between Kibithu village (Arunachal Pradesh) in the east → Ghuar Mota (near Sir Creek, Gujarat) in the west: 116 minutes.
- **Surrounding Land Frontiers (with percentage of boundary shared):**  
Pakistan (22%), Afghanistan (0.7%), China (23%), Nepal (12%), Bhutan (4.5%), Myanmar (10.8%), Bangladesh (27%).
- **Surrounding Water Frontiers:**  
Arabian Sea (in the West and Southwest), Bay of Bengal (in the East and Southeast) and Indian Ocean (to the South).



- **Maritime boundaries shared with:**  
Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Maldives, Indonesia, Bangladesh and Myanmar.



- **Identification of a region:**  
The process of segregating an area into smaller segments is called regionalization. Homogeneity is the foundation of regional approach.





### Question Paper

Total Marks: 20

**Q.1. Complete the following sentences by choosing the appropriate alternatives from those given in the brackets:** [3]

- i. Area wise, \_\_\_\_\_ is the smallest state of India.  
(Mizoram, Goa, Tripura, Assam)
- ii. The northward movement of the \_\_\_\_\_ plate have changed the location of Indian sub-continent over millions of years.  
(Indo-Australian, Eurasian, Laurasian, Indo-Gangetic)
- iii. \_\_\_\_\_ have a very high population density.  
(Himalayas, Islands, Northern Plains, Indian Plateau)

**Q.2. Match the following column 'A' with column 'B':** [3]

	Column 'A'		Column 'B'
i.	Economic Region	a.	Population
ii.	Northern Plains	b.	Industries
iii.	Ghuar Mota	c.	Arunachal Pradesh
		d.	Belt of alluvial soil
		e.	Gujarat

**Q.3. Given Geographical Reasons: (Any 2)** [4]

- i. India is a land of great diversity.
- ii. Regional approach to geographic studies is very important.
- iii. Regionalization is very essential.

**Q.4. Write short Notes on: (Any 1)** [2]

- i. Water Frontiers of Inida.
- ii. Penninsular Plateau.

**Q.5. Answer in Detail: (Any 1)** [4]

- i. What is the process for the identification of a region?
- ii. Discuss the characteristics of Coastal Plains.

**Q.6. Answer the following questions by referring the map figure 1.2 on Page 3 of your textbook:** [4]

- i. Name the lowest point below sea level in India.
- ii. Name the highest peak in India.
- iii. Name the eastern most village of India.
- iv. Name the southern most part of India mainland.

**BOARD QUESTION PAPER : MARCH 2016****Time: 2 Hours****Total Marks: 40****Note:**

- i. All questions are compulsory.
- ii. Figures to the right indicate full marks.
- iii. For Q. No.3 (A), use the graph paper supplied to you and attach it to your answer-book.
- iv. Use supplied outline map of India for Q. No 3 (C) and tie it to your answer-book tightly.
- v. Use of stencil is allowed for drawing map.
- vi. Question No. 1 to 4 are based on Geography and Q. No. 5 to 7 are based on Economics.
- vii. Draw neat diagrams and sketches wherever necessary.

**Q.1. (A) Complete the following statements by choosing the appropriate alternatives from those given in the brackets and rewrite the sentences in your answer book: [3]**

- i. Areawise, \_\_\_\_\_ is the largest state.  
(Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan)
- ii. Punjab and Haryana plain is the leading producer of \_\_\_\_\_.  
(bajara, wheat, oil-seeds, sugarcane)
- iii. The highest peak in the Western Ghats is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(Anaimudi, Dodabetta, Annamalai, K-2)

**(B) Match the items in Column 'A' with those in Column 'B' : [3]**

	<b>Column 'A'</b>		<b>Column 'B'</b>
i.	Babul	a.	Religious town
ii.	Varanasi	b.	Famous hill station
iii.	Mahabaleshwar	c.	Best fodder
		d.	IT hubs

**Q.2. (A) Give geographical reasons for the following statements (any two): [4]**

- i. Regionalization is very essential.
- ii. Most of the Himalayan rivers are perennial in nature.
- iii. Rajasthan desert is the most populated desert in the world.
- iv. Mining activities are well developed on the Chota Nagpur Plateau.

**(B) Write short notes on (any two): [4]**

- i. Industries in the Andaman and Nicobar groups of islands
- ii. Transportation in Ganga Plain (Central)
- iii. The Western Himalayas

**Q.3. (A) With the help of given statistical data prepare a simple bar graph: [2]**

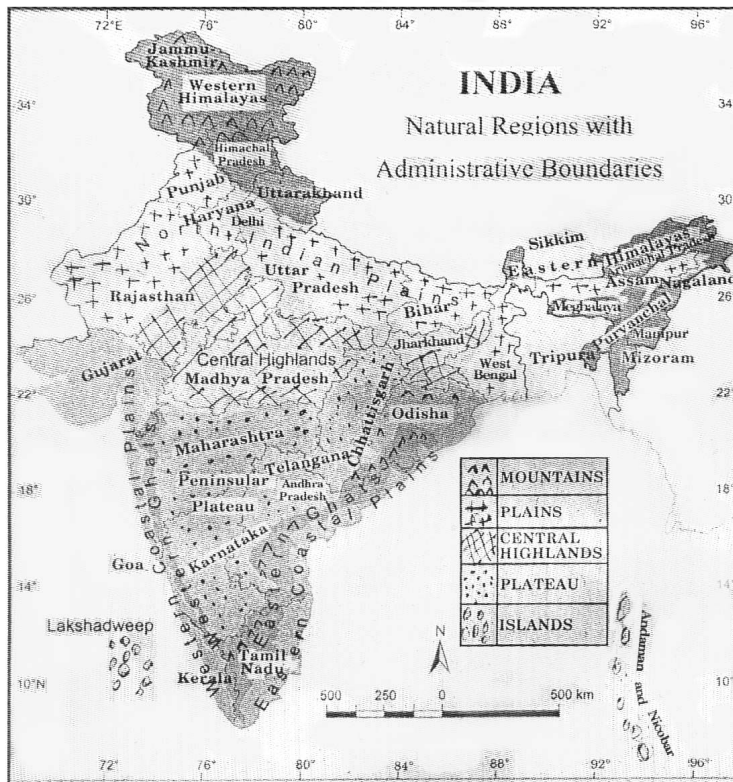
**India : Population**

<b>Years</b>	<b>Population (in crores)</b>
1971	55
1981	68
1991	85
2001	103
2011	121 (Provisional)



(B) Observe the following map and answer the questions given below it (any two):

[2]



**Questions:**

- i. Name the states in the Peninsular Plateau.
- ii. Name the Ghats to the coasts.
- iii. Which plains lie in the state of Assam?
- iv. Name the islands to the Bay of Bengal.

(C) Mark the following in the outline map of India supplied to you. Write the names. Give index (any two):

[2]

- i. Tropic of Cancer
- ii. K-2
- iii. Amritsar
- iv. Chilka Lake

**Q.4. Answer the following questions in detail (any two):**

[8]

- i. Describe the industrial development of Punjab-Haryana Plain.
- ii. Write in detail about the natural vegetation and animals of Peninsular (Deccan) Plateau.
- iii. What are the factors that make the Western Ghats and Western Coast the favored destination of tourists?

**Q.5. Fill in the blanks by choosing the correct alternatives from those given in the brackets:**

[2]

- i. Tertiary sector is also known as \_\_\_\_\_ sector.  
(agricultural, industrial, service)
- ii. The main motive of producers is to maximize profit in \_\_\_\_\_ economy.  
(socialist, capitalist, mixed)

**Q.6. Answer the following questions in one or two sentences each (any three):**

[6]

- i. Explain the problem of 'for whom to produce'.
- ii. What is meant by 'Cash Reserve Ratio'?
- iii. What is meant by 'Deficit Financing'?
- iv. What is meant by Food Adulteration?
- v. What are the main objectives of Public Distribution System?

**Q.7. Answer any one of the following questions in five or six sentences:**

[4]

- i. Explain the rights of consumers.
- ii. What are the causes of decrease in supply of goods and services?