<u>ASSIGNMENT</u> <u>Sub-Geography Class-X(2012-13)</u>

Chapter-[(3) Water Resource; (4) Agriculture]

Q1: What are the sources of the fresh water? Explain, how water is a renewable resource?

Q2: Why is it predicted that by 2025, nearly two billion people will live in absolute water scarcity?

Q3: Explain the different amount of fresh water present in various sources in the world. What is the ranking of India in terms of water availability?

Q4: "By 2025, it is predicted that large parts of India will join countries or regions having absolute water scarcity", why?

Q5: What is water scarcity? What are the causes of water scarcity?

Q6: Is it possible that an area or region may have ample water resources but is still facing water scarcity? If yes, how?

Q7: How MNCs and urban lifestyles are responsible for water scarcity?

Q8: What is water pollution? What are the causes of water pollution? Why water conservation is necessary?

Q9: What is a multipurpose river project? What are the different purposes fulfilled by the multipurpose river projects?

Q10: What is a dam? Classify the dam on different basis? Why dams are called multipurpose projects?

Q11: Jawaharlal Nehru proudly proclaimed the dams as the "temples of modern India"; explain.

Q12: What are the advantages and drawbacks of multipurpose projects? Why multipurpose projects are being opposed by different social groups?

Q13: What is the Narmada Bachao Andolan? Write in brief.

Q14: What are the causes of inter-state water disputes? Name some of those disputes.

Q15: Why most of the objections arose to the multipurpose projects?

Q16: What is rainwater harvesting? Which are the different methods of rainwater harvesting practiced in different parts of India?

Q17: What are tankas? Write the short description of it.

Q18: Why Rajasthan is losing the importance of Roof top Rainwater Harvesting?

Q19: Describe the rainwater harvesting method in Gendathur village of Karnataka.

Q20: What is bamboo drip irrigation system? How it is practiced?

Q21: Describe how modern adaptations of traditional rainwater harvesting methods are being carried out to conserve and store water?

Q22: What is agriculture? What are the different types of agriculture practiced in India?

Q23: Write the meaning and the features of the following types of farming:

- a. primitive subsistence farming b. slash and burn agriculture c. intensive subsistence farming
- d. commercial farming e. plantation agriculture

Q24: Write a short note on the cropping pattern in India?

Q25: Write the geographical condition and distribution of the following crop:

a. rice b. wheat c. maize d. sugarcane e. tea f. cotton g. rubber

Q26: What is millet? What are the crops coming under this category?

Q27: What are the major pulses grown in India? What does it mean by leguminous crops?

Q28: Name the different types of oil seeds produced in India and its uses?

Q29: Where is the coffee produced in India? Which variety of coffee is produced in India?

Q30: What is horticulture? Name the different types of fruits produced in India along with its distribution?

Q31: What are the vegetables produced in India? What amount of the total vegetable production of the world is shared by India?

Q32: What are the major fibre crops grown in India? What is sericulture?

Q33: What are the geographical condition, distribution, uses and the challenges before the Jute?

Q34: What are the technological and institutional reforms made by the government for the improvement of agriculture?

Q35: Write a short note on the Bhoodan and Gramdan.

Q36: What is the contribution of agriculture to the national economy?

Q37: What are the efforts made by the government to modernise the agriculture?

Q38: What are the challenges faced by agriculture in India? Why farmers are committing suicides in several states of the country?

Q39: The land under cultivation has got reduced day by day. Can you imagine its consequences?

Q40: Locate/ideantify/label the following on the political outline map of India:

- (i) Dams: a.Salal b. Bhakra Nangal c. Tehri d. Rana Pratap Sagar e. Sardar Sarovar f. Hirakud g. Nagarjun Sagar h. Tungabhadra.
- (ii) Major areas of rice and wheat.
- (iii) Major producer states of: sugarcane, tea, coffee, rubber, cotton, jute, millets and maize.
