

ASSIGNMENT Sub- Geography Class- X(2012-13)

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/identify/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.
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