Social Sciences – Part II

Geography and Economics

Std. X

Fourth Edition: March 2015

Salient Features

• Exhaustive coverage of syllabus in Question Answer Format.
• Covers answers to all Textual Questions.
• Self Evaluative in nature.
• Simple and lucid language.
• Neat and authentic Maps and Charts.
• Quick Review at the end of every chapter.
• Practice Question Paper at the end of every chapter.
• Model Question Papers according to the latest paper pattern of State Board.
• Includes Board Paper of March and October 2014 and March 2015.

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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 subdivided into subtopics for better understanding of concepts. The format of this book not only helps the student to understand the concepts but also helps the student 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. A separate section 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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A book affects eternity; one can never tell where its influence stops.

Best of luck to all the aspirants!

Yours faithfully,
Publisher
Paper Pattern

Geography

Q.1. (A) Complete the following sentences choosing the most appropriate alternative from the brackets. There will be 3 fill in the blanks, each carrying 1 mark.
(B) Match the words from Column ‘A’ with the Column ‘B’. 3 correct pairs, each carrying 1 mark.

Q.2. (A) Give geographical reasons (Any two). There will be 4 questions out of which 2 questions are to be answered, each carrying 2 marks.
(B) Write short notes (Any two) There will be 3 questions out of which 2 questions are to be answered, each carrying 2 marks.

Q.3. (A) Draw a graph/diagram with the help of following statistical data. This question is compulsory, carrying 2 marks.
(B) Read the map given below and answer the questions (Any two). There will be 4 questions out of which 2 questions are to be answered, each carrying 1 mark.
(C) Mark and name the following with a suitable Index on the outline map of India (Any two). There will be 4 locations out of which 2 should be shown in map, each carrying 1 mark.

Q.4. Answer the following questions in detail (Any two). There will be 3 questions out of which 2 questions are to be answered, each carrying 4 marks.
[Points – 3 marks, To show location in map – 1 mark]

Economics

Q.5. Complete the following sentences choosing the most appropriate alternative given below. There will be 2 fill in the blanks, each carrying 1 mark.

Q.6. Answer the following questions in one or two sentences (Any three). There will be 5 questions out of which 3 are to be answered, each carrying 2 marks.

Q.7. Answer any one of following questions in five to six sentences. There will be 2 questions out of which 1 question is to be answered, carrying 4 marks.

Total Marks 40
Chapterwise Distribution of Marks

### Geography

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*Note: Textual questions are represented by * mark.*
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 8th century.
   (Aryans, Turks, Arabs, Europeans)

3. European traders came to India in the late _____ century.
   (6th, 10th, 13th, 15th)

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, Maharashatra, 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.
    (Capricon, 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, Gujrat, Kolkata)

*14. Area wise India is the _____ largest country in the world.
    [Mar 15][Oct 14] (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, Gujrat, 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)
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.
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 continent, 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.

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

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%

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.
- 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 2014]

Ans: i. The process of segregating an area into smaller segments is called regionalization.
ii. E.g. Division of 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.
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.

tax. Besides geological formation, number of processes such as weathering, erosion and deposition have created and modified the relief to its present form.

ii. Regions are identified on the basis of common characteristics, contiguity and similarity.

iii. The basis of regionalization differ, 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.

**1.** Lakshadweep [Mar 14]  **2.** Palk Strait [Mar 14]

**3.** Highest Peak of India [Oct 14]  **4.** Western coastal plains [Oct 14]

**5.** National Highway : Mumbai-Ahmedabad-Delhi [Oct 14]

**6.** Tropic of Cancer [Oct 14]

**7.** Lowest Point below sea level [Oct 14]

**8.** IST meridian 82° 30'E

**9.** Smallest State-Goa

**10.** Largest State-Rajasthan

**11.** Mahanadi Delta

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

![Map of India with marked locations](image-url)
Q.8. Mark and name the following physical divisions on the outline map of India with a suitable index:

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:
India

Official Name: Bharat
Number of States and Union Territories: 28 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°4’28” to 37°6’53” North i.e. 29°2’25” (in Total).
- Longitudinal Extent: 68°7’33” to 97°24’47” East i.e. 29°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°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.
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]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column ‘A’</th>
<th>Column ‘B’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i. Economic Region</td>
<td>a. Population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii. Northern Plains</td>
<td>b. Industries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iii. Ghuar Mota</td>
<td>c. Arunachal Pradesh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>d. Belt of alluvial soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>e. Gujarat</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   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: (Any 1) [2]
   i. Water Frontiers of India.
   ii. Peninsular 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.