

SBOA. SCHOOL AND JUNIOR COLLEGE, CHENNAI -101

STD: X

ASSIGNMENT (GEOGRAPHY & ECONOMICS)

“Consumption of energy in all forms has been rising all over the country. There is an urgent need to develop a sustainable path of energy development and energy saving.” Suggest and explain any three measures to solve this burning problem.

- 1. Write a note on the four major iron ore belts of India.**
- 2. What are the two main ways of generating electricity? How are they different from each other? Explain.**
- 3. Name the Non-metallic mineral which can split easily into thin sheets. Mention its uses.**
- 4. Why there is a pressing need for using renewable energy sources in India? Explain any five reasons.**
- 5. Classify energy resources into two categories. Give two examples of each category and explain.**
- 6. Which is the abundantly available fossil fuel in India? Mention its different forms and its distribution in India.**
- 7. Which are the potential sources of biogas? State any four benefits of biogas.**
- 8. “Mining affects health and environment both”. Comment.**
- 9. Explain three factors that make mineral extraction commercially viable.**
- 10. “Mineral resources in India are unevenly distributed”. Support the statement with three suitable examples.**
- 11. Define the term mineral. Differentiate between metallic and non-metallic minerals, ferrous and non-ferrous minerals.**

GEOGRAPHY 6. MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

- 1. Suggest any three steps to minimize the environmental degradation resulted by the industrial development in India.**
- 2. Explain any three factors responsible for the concentration of jute industry in Hugli Basin.**
- 3. Classify industries on the basis of source of raw material. How are they different from each other?**
- 4. What had been the problems associated with the cotton textile industry in India?**
- 5. Why is it important for us to improve our weaving sector instead of exporting yarn in large quantities?**
- 6. Why is iron and steel industry called a heavy industry? Give three reasons.**
- 7. Explain any three factors affecting the localization of industries with suitable examples.**
- 8. Differentiate between agro-based and mineral-based industries. Also give two examples of each.**
- 9. Why is there a tendency for the sugar mills to concentrate in southern states of India in recent years? Give three reasons.**
- 10. Mention the various measures taken by the Indian government to boost the production of jute goods and mention the main objectives of National Jute Policy, 2005.**
- 11. "Agriculture and industry are not exclusive of each other, they move hand in hand". Support the statement with three arguments.**
- 12. How does the cotton textile industry occupy a unique position in the Indian economy? Explain with any three examples.**

GEOGRAPHY 7. LIFELINES OF NATIONAL ECONOMY

- 1. What are Golden Quadrilateral Super Highways? Mention any two objectives of this project. The North-South and East-West corridors join which terminal cities?**
- 2. “Roadways still have an edge over railways in India”. Support the statement with arguments.**
- 3. Why are efficient means of transport pre-requisites for the fast development of the country? Explain.**
- 4. Explain any five major problems faced by road transport in India.**
- 5. Explain any three reasons for dense railway network in the North Indian Plains.**
- 6. Mention any four merits and any two demerits of air transport.**
- 7. Why is the distribution of roads not uniform in India? Explain with examples.**
- 8. How are means of transport and communication complementary to each other? Explain with three examples.**
- 9. “No country can survive without international trade in the present global world”. Explain the statement.**
- 10. “Pipeline transport network is a new arrival on the transportation map of India”. Explain.**
- 11. Classify roads into six classes according to their capacity. What are the salient features of “National Highway”? What is the role of National Highway Authority of India?**
- 12. Why is air transport an important means of transport in the north eastern parts of our country? Explain any four reasons.**

ECONOMICS 3. MONEY AND CREDIT

- 1. Why is the supervision of the functioning of formal source of loans necessary?**
- 2. “Deposits with the banks are beneficial to the depositors as well as to the nation”. Examine the statement.**
- 3. Explain the differences between formal and informal sources of credit. How can the formal sector loans be made beneficial for poor farmers and workers? Suggest any five measures.**
- 4. “Cheap and affordable credit crucial for the country’s development”. Explain the statement with five points.**
- 5. What are the two major sources of formal sector credit in India? Why are the most of the poor households deprived from the formal sector of loans?**
- 6. Which government body supervises the functioning of formal sources of loans in India? Explain its functioning.**
- 7. Prove with an argument that there is a great need to expand formal sources of credit in rural areas.**
- 8. Why is money transaction system better than barter system? Explain with examples.**
- 9. “Most of the poor households are still dependent on informal sources of credit”. Explain the statement.**
- 10. What is the basic idea behind the SHG’s for the poor? Explain.**
- 11. What is an appropriate meaning of collateral?**
- 12. How do banks mediate between those who have surplus money and those who need money?**

ECONOMICS 4. GLOBALISATION AND THE INDIAN ECONOMY

- 1. How Multi-National Corporations (MNC) spreading their products? Explain with examples.**
- 2. How has foreign trade been integrating markets of different countries in the world? Explain with examples.**
- 3. Explain the visible impacts of globalisation of Indian economy with two examples.**
- 4. What are Special Economic Zones (SEZ'S)? Why is the government setting up SEZ's ?**
- 5. "Advancement of international trade of a country is an index to its prosperity". Support the statement with suitable examples.**
- 6. "Globalisation has been advantageous to consumers as well as to producers". Support the statement with suitable examples.**
- 7. Why did the Indian government put trade barriers to foreign trade and investment after Independence? Why did it wish to remove these barriers?**
- 8. How do the MNC's help in the growth of local companies?**
- 9. What was the main aim to form "World Trade Organisation"?**
- 10. "Information and communication technology has played a major role in spreading out production of services across countries". Support the statement with suitable examples.**
- 11. Why do Wipro, Infosys are called Indian MNC's?**
- 12. What is tax barrier?**

ECONOMICS 5. CONSUMER RIGHTS

- 1. “Rules and regulations are required for the protection of the consumers in a market place’. Justify the statement with arguments.**
- 2. How are consumers exploited in the market place? Explain.**
- 3. “The consumer movement arose out of dissatisfaction of the consumer”. Justify the statement with arguments.**
- 4. How have markets been transformed in recent years? Explain with examples.**
- 5. How is the consumer redressal process becoming cumbersome, expensive and time-consuming? Explain.**
- 6. “There is a great need for acquiring the knowledge and skill to become a well informed consumer”. Explain this statement.**
- 7. How did consumer movement originate as a ‘social force’ in India?**
- 8. Explain any three factors which gave birth to the ‘Consumer Movement’ in India.**
- 9. Analyse with a suitable example the meaning of “The Right to choose” provided under the Consumer Protection Act.**
- 10. “After twenty years of the enactment of COPRA, consumer awareness in India is spreading but slowly”. Give reasons.**
- 11. Where can a consumer go to get justice against unfair trade practices? Explain.**
- 12. What is the Right to Information Act 2005? How does it help the consumers?**