

SBOA. SCHOOLAND JUNIOR COLLEGE, CHENNAI – 101

STD: IX

ASSIGNMENT (GEOGRAPHY & ECONOMICS)

GEOGRAPHY 1. INDIA – SIZE AND LOCATION

1. Name the group of islands lying in the Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal.
2. Name the countries which are larger than India.
3. Which island countries are our southern neighbours.
4. Name the Strait and Gulf that separates India from Srilanka.
5. What is the total area of India? Area-wise which are the smallest and the largest states?
6. Mention the Latitudinal and Longitudinal extension of India.
7. Name the states which the Tropic of Cancer passes through?
8. The sun rises two hours earlier in Arunachal Pradesh in the east as compared to Gujarat in the west but the watches show the same time. How does this happen?
9. How did the ancient and much older land routes contributed to the exchange of ideas and goods?
10. Why 82° 30' has been selected as the Standard Meridian of India?
11. Central location of India at the head of the Indian Ocean is considered of great significance. Why?
12. Why is the difference between the durations of day and night hardly felt at Kanyakumari but not so in Kashmir?

GEOGRAPHY 2. PHYSICAL FEATURES OF INDIA

1. Describe how the Himalayas were formed?
2. What are the major physiographic divisions of India? Contrast the relief of the Himalayan region with that of the Peninsular Plateau?
3. Distinguish between Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats.
4. Give an account of the Northern Plains of India.
5. Distinguish between Bhangar and Khadar.

6. Write short notes on the Indian Desert.
7. Write short notes on the Central Highlands.
8. Write short notes on the Island groups of India.
9. What are tectonic plates? Distinguish between converging and diverging tectonic plates.
10. What are Duns and where are they found?
11. What are Purvachal? Name the hills in Purvachal.
12. 'The physiographic divisions of India are complementary to each other.' Explain.

GEOGRAPHY 3. DRAINAGE

1. Why does the Brahmaputra in its Tibetan part have less silt, despite a longer course?
2. State some economic benefits of rivers and lakes. Why are rivers important for the country's economy?
3. Discuss the significant difference between the Himalayan Rivers and the Peninsular Rivers.
4. Compare the east flowing and the west flowing rivers of the Peninsular Plateau.
5. What is meant by a water divide? Give an example.
6. Where does the river Ganga have its origin? Name the two headstreams of the Ganga. Where do they meet to form the Ganga?
7. What are the different drainage patterns formed by the streams?

8. What is Indus Water Treaty?
9. Write a note on the Sunderban Delta.
10. Which river is often referred to as 'Dakshin ganga'? Where does it originate from? Name the tributaries of it.
11. Explain about National River Conservation plan (NRCP). What is the major concern of the Ganga Action Plan (GAP)?
12. Write the causes of pollution.

ECONOMICS 1. THE STORY OF VILLAGE PALAMPUR

1. 'Modern farming methods require more inputs which are manufactured in industry'. Do you agree?
2. How did the spread of electricity help farmers in Palampur?
3. Is it important to increase the area under irrigation? Why?
4. Why are the wages for farm labourers in Palampur less than minimum wages?
5. What are the different ways of increasing production on the same piece of land? Use examples to explain.
6. How do the medium and large farmers obtain capital for farming? How is it different from the small farmers?
7. On what terms did Savita get a loan from Tejpal Singh? Would Savita's condition be different if she could get a loan from the bank at a low rate of interest?
8. What are the non-farm production activities taking place in Palampur village? Explain.
9. What can be done so that more non-farm production activities can be started in villages?
10. Define Green Revolution. What are its advantages and disadvantages.
11. Explain the factors of production. (Land, labour, physical capital (fixed capital, working capital) and human capital)
12. Write a note on the harmful effects of chemical fertilizers.

ECONOMICS 2. PEOPLE AS RESOURCE

- 1. Which capital would you consider the best – land, labour, physical capital and human capital? Why?**
- 2. What do you understand by ‘people as resource’?**
- 3. What is the role of education in human capital formation?**
- 4. What is the role of health in human capital formation?**
- 5. What are the various activities undertaken in the primary sector, secondary sector and tertiary sector?**
- 6. What is the difference between economic activities and non-economic activities?**
- 7. Why are women employed in low paid work?**
- 8. How will you explain the term unemployment? How does unemployment affect the overall growth of any economy? Explain.**
- 9. What is the difference between disguised unemployment and seasonal unemployment?**
- 10. In which field do you think India can build the maximum employment opportunity?**
- 11. Can you suggest some measures in the education system to mitigate the problem of the educated unemployed?**
- 12. Define Birth Rate, Death Rate, Infant Mortality Rate and Literacy rate and how would you calculate literacy rate in India?**
- 13. Write a note on Sarva Siksha Abhiyan.**
- 14. Why was mid-day meal scheme launched by the government in the schools?**
- 15. Countries like Japan did not have any natural resources, still they are developed countries. Give Reasons.**

GEOGRAPHY 4. CLIMATE

- 1. What are Jet streams? How are Jet streams related with Western Cyclonic Disturbances?**
- 2. Differentiate between the Hot Weather Season and Cold Weather Season of India.**
- 3. Describe the mechanism of monsoon.**
- 4. Why is the distribution of rainfall in India not uniform? Give the reasons.**
- 5. "The monsoon is considered a unifying bond in India". What moral values can you derive from this statement? Explain with examples.**
- 6. Examine the regional variations in climatic conditions within the country with reference to temperature and precipitation.**
- 7. Explain the following terms: Weather, Climate, Coriolis Force or Ferrel's Law, El Nino, Southern Oscillation, Burst and Break of the monsoon, Mahawat, Loo, Kaal Baisakhi, Mango Showers and October Heat.**
- 8. Describe the climatic conditions of India during Retreating Monsoon.**
- 9. Explain the six climatic controls that influence the climate of India.**
- 10. Mention about the climatic conditions of India during Advancing Monsoon.**
- 11. Which part of India does experience the highest Diurnal Range of temperature and why?**
- 12. Define monsoon. Why does India have a monsoon type of climate?**

GEOGRAPHY 5. NATURAL VEGETATION AND WILDLIFE

- 1. How do human beings influence the ecology of a region? Explain with examples.**
- 2. Distinguish between Tropical Evergreen and Tropical Deciduous Forests.**
- 3. Why India has a rich heritage of Flora and Fauna?**
- 4. Explain the five main reasons for deforestation and Suggest five measures to conserve forests.**
- 5. Name any five medicinal plants found in India and give their uses.**
- 6. Explain the various measures undertaken by the government of India to protect and conserve the flora and fauna of our country.**
- 7. Describe the main features of Mangrove Forests and Montane Forests of India.**
- 8. Explain how forests play a major role to enhance the quality of our environment.**
- 9. What is the role of the various animal species found in the eco system? Discuss.**
- 10. "The distribution of flora and fauna is primarily determined by the climate". Justify the statement with relevant points.**
- 11. Describe the reasons for the creation of Bio-Reserves. Name some biosphere reserves in India which have been included in the world network of biosphere reserves.**
- 12. Define scientific Forestry, National Park, Wild life sanctuaries, Bio-Reserves and Zoological Gardens**

GEOGRAPHY 6. POPULATION

- 1. Categorise the population of a nation into three broad categories on the basis of age composition and explain it.**
- 2. How does migration play a significant role in changing composition and distribution of the population? Explain.**
- 3. What is occupational structure? Explain the three different types of occupational structure. How is it related to development?**
- 4. "Distribution of population in India is uneven". Prove this statement with examples.**
- 5. What is growth of population? Discuss the major components of population growth. Explain the ways by which we can express population change.**
- 6. What is sex ratio? Give the reasons responsible for unfavourable sex ratio in India.**
- 7. Mention the objectives of National Population Policy (NPP) 2000.**
- 8. Differentiate between absolute population growth and annual population growth rate? How is annual population growth rate calculated?**
- 9. Why is the rate of population growth in India declining since 1981? Give reasons.**
- 10. Define the following terms: Census, Sex Ratio, Birth Rate, Death Rate, Population Density, Annual Growth Rate, Age structure, Migration, Internal Migration, International Migration, Immigration and Emigration, Literacy, Infant Mortality Rate, Adolescence, Base Population, Dependency Ratio, Life Expectancy,**
- 11. What are the advantages of having a healthy population?**
- 12. Write about NPP 2000 and Adolescents.**

ECONOMICS 3. POVERTY AS A CHALLENGE

- 1. Describe the poverty trends in India since 1993. Give one reason each for decline in poverty in Kerala, West Bengal, Punjab, Haryana, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.**
- 2. Although there has been a substantial reduction in global poverty, it is marked with great regional differences. Explain with examples.**
- 3. Explain about the anti-poverty programmes launched by the government to eradicate poverty from India.**
- 4. There is a strong link between economic growth and poverty reduction. Explain. Why the results of the poverty Alleviation programmes have been less effective or mixed?**
- 5. Mention the major challenges before India with respect to poverty alleviation.**
- 6. Why does the poverty line vary with time and place? / Why do different countries use different poverty line?**
- 7. How is poverty line estimated in India? Do you think that present methodology of poverty estimation is appropriate? Explain.**
- 8. How are socio-cultural and economic factors responsible for poverty in India?**
- 9. Discuss the major reasons (causes) for poverty in India.**
- 10. Examine the vulnerability to poverty.**
- 11. What were the views of Mahatma Gandhi on the removal of poverty from India?**
- 12. What is the base for the current anti-poverty measures of the government?**

ECONOMICS 4. FOOD SECURITY

- 1. What is food security? Why do we need food security? What are the three dimensions of it? How is food security ensured in India?**
- 2. How is food security affected during a calamity? Which was the most devastating famine of India?**
- 3. Name the apex body of co-operative dairy sector. What are its aims?**
- 4. What are the various steps taken by the government towards Public Distribution System?**
- 5. Write about the various functions of Food Corporation of India (FCI).**
- 6. "PDS has proved to be the most effective instrument of government to ensure food security". Justify the statement with three arguments. What is the current status of PDS in India?**
- 7. Why were the FCI granaries overflowing with food grains and how the situation was controlled?**
- 8. How did India aim at self-sufficiency in food grains after Independence?**
- 9. Explain some important food intervention programmes.**
- 10. "Green Revolution has made India self-sufficient in food grains." Justify the statement.**
- 11. Differentiate between chronic hunger and seasonal hunger? How hunger is an important aspect of food insecurity?**
- 12. Define the following terms: Buffer Stock, Minimum Support Price (MSP), Issue Price and Fair Price Shops (Rationing).**