

# 1. India: Relief Features

## HALF and ONE Mark Questions:

1. Which Indian Islands are volcanic origin?
2. Which is the highest peak in south India?
3. What is the difference between GMT and IST?
4. What is a Doab?
5. Where is Chilka lake situated?
6. Which longitude is taken as Standard Meridian of India?
7. What is a Dun?
8. Name the two ranges of Lesser Himalayas?
9. Which plateau is rich in minerals?
10. Where do the Nilgiris join the Western Ghats?

## TWO Mark Questions:

1. "The Indo-Gangetic Plains have high density of population." Illustrate with your reasons.
2. How were Lakshadweep formed?
3. What is the importance of Indira Gandhi Canal?
4. What is Bhabar? Why is it porous?
5. Give the examples of Himalayan Hill Stations.

## FOUR Mark Questions:

1. Which are the major physiographic divisions of India? Contrast the relief of the Himalayan region with that of the peninsular plateau.
2. If the Himalayas would have not been in its present position, how would be the Indian agriculture?

## MAP

1. Study the following map and answer the questions given below. (MAP in page no.3 in Text Book)
  - a) With which country India shares longest border?
  - b) Between which longitudes is India located?
  - c) What is the distance between eastern and western most points of India?
  - d) What is the distance between southern and northern most points of India?
2. Study the following map and answer the questions given below. (MAP in page no.10 in Text Book)
  - a) What is the northern boundary of Deccan Plateau?
  - b) Name two plateaus that are part of Central high lands.
  - c) Name the mountain ranges that are in the north west of the Peninsular Plateau.
  - d) Which mountain ranges lie to south of the Narmada river?

# 2. Ideas of Development

## HALF and ONE Mark Questions:

1. State reason for protesting against the establishment of Kudakulam Nuclear Power Project in Tamilnadu.
2. What is the importance of Right to Education Act, 2009?
3. What is Human Development?
4. What are public facilities?
5. What is per capita income?
6. What are the development goals other than income?
7. What are the health indicators??
8. What are the education indicators?
9. Which organization published Human Development Report 2013?
10. In which state the schooling revolution occurred?

### TWO Mark Questions:

1. What are the factors that help to achieve the high literacy in Himachal Pradesh?
2. Classify the countries based on World Development Report, 2012 of World Bank.
3. What main criterion is used by the World Bank in classifying different countries? What are the limitations of the above criterion, if any?
4. In what respect is the criterion used by the UNDP for measuring development different from the one used by the World Bank?

### FOUR Mark Questions:

1. Why do you think parents accord less priority to girls education as compared to boys? Discuss in class.
2. What is the relationship between women's work outside their homes and gender bias?

### TABLES & GRAPHS

1. Plot the below information on a bar graph.

Sl. No.	State	Literacy rate
1	Punjab	77
2	Himachal Pradesh	84
3	Bihar	64

2. Study the following table and answer the questions that given below.

Some comparative data of Selected States

State	IMR per 1000 (2006)	Literacy rate (%) (2011)	Net Attendance Rate (2006)
Punjab	42	77	76
Himachal Pradesh	36	84	90
Bihar	62	64	56

- a) What do you mean by IMR?
  - b) What is Literacy rate?
  - c) What could be the reason for the lowest IMR in Himachal Pradesh?
  - d) In your opinion which state is best and why?
3. Study the following table and answer the questions that given below.  
(See the table given in the page No.23)
    - (a) Which country is ahead of India in development?
    - (b) Which countries are have same HDI Rank?
    - (c) In which aspects India is behind compared to Sri Lanka?

## 3. Production and Employment

### HALF and ONE Mark Questions:

1. What is underemployment or disguised unemployment?
2. What is the difference between Primary Sector and Tertiary Sector?
3. What is GDP?
4. What do you understand by intermediate goods?
5. How much percentage of workers are engaged in unorganised sector?
6. Mention the shares of three sectors in percentage in GDP in 2009-2010?
6. Mention the shares of three sectors in percentage in Employment in 2009-2010?
7. In which sector highest rural workers are engaged?
8. Which sector is growing rapidly in India?
9. The share of agriculture sector in GDP is decreasing but its share remains high in employment. Why?
10. Which type of transactions remain outside the GDP measure?

### **TWO Mark Questions:**

1. Is the classification of economic activities into primary, secondary and tertiary useful? Explain how.
2. Which measures do you suggest to improve the employment opportunities in rural areas?
3. How is the service sector different from other sectors? Illustrate with few examples.

### **FOUR Mark Questions:**

1. What is GDP? How do we estimate GDP?
2. What are the differences between Organised Sector and Unorganised Sector?

### **Tables and Graphs**

1. Study the following graph and answer the questions given below.  
Page No. 30 in Text Book – “Graph -1 Agriculture, Industry and Service Sectors”
  - a) What is the GDP during the year 2009-2010?
  - b) Which sector's share is very low during the year 1972-73?
2. Study the following pie-charts and answer the questions given below.  
Page No. 34 in Text Book – “Graph -2 Share of different sectors in Gross Domestic Product”
  - a) What is the share of Service sector in GDP in 1972 – 73?
  - b) Name the three types of service sector.
3. Study the table and answer the questions given below:  
Page No.35 in Text Book – Table 1: Distribution of Workers in India, 2009-2010 (%)
  - a) Which sector plays key role in providing employment in rural areas?
  - b) How much percentage of urban male workers are engaged in Service Sector?
  - c) Which sector provides highest employment in urban areas?
  - d) In which sector rural many female workers are engaged?
4. Study the following pie-charts and answer the questions given below.  
Page No. 36 in Text Book – “Graph -3 Sectoral shares of employment”
  - a) The share of Agriculture in Employment is reduced from 1972-73 to 2009-2010. Why?
  - b) Give any one example that comes under the Service Sector?
5. Study the following pie-charts and make a table.  
Page No. 37 in Text Book – “Graph -4 Shares of three sectors in GDP”

## **4. Climate of India**

### **HALF and ONE Mark Questions:**

1. State any two human activities which contribute to Global Warming.
2. Why is weather very oppressive in October-November?
3. What is the difference between climate and weather?
4. What are Climographs?
5. What do you mean by Jet Streams?
6. Expand IPCC.
7. What is Loo?
8. What are the two branches of Southwest monsoon?
9. In which state pre-monsoon showers are known as mango showers?
10. Where was IPCC conference held in 2013?

### **TWO Mark Questions:**

1. Why do you think that, the effects of climate change may be felt by all countries?
2. What are the disagreements between developed and developing countries about AGW?

### **FOUR Mark Questions:**

1. Describe India's climate controls
2. How is climate change causing global warming? Suggest measures to minimize the influence of the global warming.

## MAP

1. Study the following map and answer the questions given below? (Map-3 in page no.49 in Text Book)
  - (a) Close to the line showing places where average temperature is  $25^{\circ}\text{C}$ , there's a small circle of places on  $20^{\circ}\text{C}$ . How is this possible?
  - (b) What is the average temperature in Himachal Pradesh in January?
  - (c) Which states have  $20^{\circ}\text{C}$  average temperature during the month of January?
  - (d) Why is Jammu and Kashmir colder than Kerala in the month of January?
2. Study the following map and answer the questions given below? (Map-3 in page no.50 in Text Book)
  - (a) Which states have  $30^{\circ}\text{C}$  average temperature during the month of May?
  - (b) Why does average temperature decrease as we move from southern to northern part of the country in May?
  - (c) Which state has  $20^{\circ}\text{C}$  average temperature during the month of May?
  - (d) What is the average temperature of Andhra Pradesh?
3. Study the following map and answer the questions given below? (Map-3 in page no.52 in Text Book)
  - (a) Which coast does not receive rainfall from Southwest monsoons?
  - (b) When do the south-west monsoons reach Maharashtra?
4. Study the following map and answer the questions given below? (Map-4 in page no.52 in Text Book)
  - (a) When does south-west monsoon withdraw?
  - (b) When do the south-west monsoons reach Maharashtra?

## TABLES AND GRAPHS

1. Study the graph about Delhi in page No. 45 in text book and answer the following questions.
  - (a) What is the location of Delhi?
  - (b) Which month is hottest in Delhi?
  - (c) Which month is coldest in Delhi?
  - (d) Which monsoons give rainfall to Delhi?
2. Study the graph about Chennai in page No. 45 in text book and answer the following questions.
  - (a) What is the location of Chennai?
  - (b) In which month Chennai receives highest rainfall?
  - (c) Why is climate moderate in Chennai?
  - (d) Which monsoons give rainfall to Chennai?
3. Study the graph in page No. 57 in text book and answer the following questions.
  - (a) Which month received highest rainfall?
  - (b) Which months experience highest and lowest temperature?
  - (c) Why is the maximum amount of rainfall between June and October?
  - (d) Why is the temperature high between March and May?

## 5. Indian Rivers and water resources

### HALF and ONE Mark Questions:

1. What are the twin sources of Ganga?
2. Deforestation happens in all areas in India. Suggest two remedies to stop deforestation.
3. What are the tributaries of Indus River?
4. What are the characteristics of Peninsular rivers?
5. What are the four bandis implemented in Ralegaon Siddhi?
6. Into how many categories the drainage system in India can be broadly divided? What are they?
7. Where does the Brahmaputra river originate?
8. Which peninsular rivers belong to the Ganga river system?
9. Which is the largest peninsular river and where does it originate?
10. How much is the catchment area of Tungabhadra river?

### **TWO Mark Questions:**

1. In what ways is water bought and sold in your area and for what purposes? Do you think there should be some checks and balances for this?
2. Which aspects of farming practices were regulated in the context of Hiware Bazar to improve the water conversation?
3. Should groundwater be considered a common poor resource? Explain your view.
4. Should groundwater regulation be primarily community-led, as in the case of Hiware Bazar?

### **FOUR Mark Questions:**

1. What are the different inflow and outflow processes in the context of water resources?
2. How does WALTA Act support in increasing ground water levels?

### **MAP**

1. Observe the map and answer the following questions.(Map in page no.60 in the text book)
  - (a) What is the River Ganga called in Bangladesh?
  - (b) On the banks of which River is Kolkata situated?
  - (c) Write any two tributaries of Yamuna river?
  - (d) Name any two Himalayan rivers that are tributaries of the Ganga River.

## **6. The People**

### **HALF and ONE Mark Questions:**

1. How is sex-ratio calculated?
2. When the fertility rate is near 2, what does this imply?
3. As 2011 Census, the population has increased to 121 crores approximately in India. Write any two reasons for it.
4. What is Gender bias?
5. What is population density?
6. Mention the states which have highest and lowest population density.
7. What is the working age group?
8. What are the three factors that affect population change?
9. What is the literacy rate according to 2011 census?
10. What is the population according to 2011 census?

### **TWO Mark Questions:**

1. List out the impacts on society if sex ratio is too low or too high.
2. What are the reasons for high population density in Bihar and low population density in Arunachala Pradesh?
3. Distinguish between population growth and population change.

### **Graphs and Tables**

1. Observe the graph given below and answer the following questions. (Graph-1 in page no.74 in text book)
  - (a) From the age pyramid above identify a rough estimate of the percentage of children in the population.
  - (b) Which age group of population is considered as children?
2. Observe the graph given below and answer the following questions. (Graph-2 in page no.75 in text book)
  - (a) What does the above graph explain?
  - (b) In which year, the least sex ratio is recorded?
  - (c) How is the sex ratio calculated?
  - (d) How many times the female number is recorded more than 935?
  - (e) sex-ratio In which year, the highest was recorded?
  - (f) Identify the reasons for low sex-ratio in India.
3. Observe the graph given below and answer the following questions. (Graph-2 in page no.75 in text book)
  - (a) How many times census was taken up after independence?
  - (b) What do you mean by sex ratio?
  - (c) Give two reasons for low sex ratio?
  - (d) In which year the sex ratio is better?

4. Study the graph and answer the following questions Page No. 78 – Graph-3 in text book
  - (1) In which year, did the population decrease?
  - (2) For how many years, census have been held regularly?
  - (3) Why was the population of India increasing after independence?
  - (4) What problems would arise with population explosion?
5. Study the graph and answer the following questions Page No. 80 – Graph-4 in text book
  - (a) What is fertility rate?
  - (b) What is the fertility rate of India in 2011?
  - (c) What is the trend of fertility rate in India?
  - (d) Why is fertility rate decreasing?

## 7. People and Settlement

### HALF and ONE Mark Questions:

1. Why do certain places attract more people as settlements? Mention the reasons.
2. What are called Mega Cities?
3. What is called a Metropolitan city? Give examples.
4. What are Aerotropolis?
5. Why many people prefer to live in Visakhapatnam?
6. What do you understand by Juggi Jhopdi?
7. What is the primary reason for growing urban population?
8. Write three important aerotropolises that are emerging in India?
9. Write three important aerotropolises that are emerging in the world?
10. Write any two urbanization problems?

### TWO Mark Questions:

1. How did human life style change with settlement?
2. Describe the adverse impacts of urbanization on environment.

### FOUR Mark Questions:

1. Increasing urbanization is not just about greater opportunities for people and economy. It also results in many problems.
  - Express your attitude on the consequences of urbanization.
2. Define site features and situation features. Give one example for each from the place you live in.

### GRAPHS AND TABLES

1. Observe the table and answer the questions (Table 1 in page No.90)
  - (a) How much percentage of population is living in planned colonies in Delhi?
  - (b) In which type of settlements same number of population is living?
  - (c) What do you meant by Slum designated areas?
  - (d) How much percentage of population is living in Juggi Jhopdi clusters?
2. Answer the questions by studying the data given below.

#### Population of Visakapatnam

Year	Population	%change
1951	1,08,042	+53.8%
1961	2,11,190	+95.5%
1971	3,63,467	+72.1%
1981	6,03,630	+66.1%
1991	7,52,031	+24.6%
2001	13,45,938	+78.97%
2011	20,35,690	+51.2%

- (i) In which decade, the change in the population percentage is less?
- (ii) What are the reasons for increasing population in Visakhapatnam?

## 8. People and Migration

### HALF and ONE Mark Questions:

1. What is Kapi?
2. Why are contacts and networks essential for getting jobs in urban areas?
3. Why was Emigration Act, 183 made?
4. How many cooperative sugar factories are there in Maharashtra?
5. Which districts come under the sugar belt in Maharashtra?
6. Where is Koina Dam?
7. Which tribals migrate to work in Assam plantations?
8. Which tribals migrate to work in mining sites in Odisha?
9. Women from which state migrate annually to work in fish processing industries of Maharashtra?
10. Expand UAE.

### TWO Mark Questions:

1. Do you think migrants are trouble makers? Justify your answer.
2. 'Most children of migrant families become drop-outs.' Do you agree with this statement? Justify your answer.
3. People migrate from rural areas mainly due to insufficient employment opportunities and inadequate income available in rural employment. People also migrate with the expectation of higher incomes.  
Q. In urban areas, what are the common sectors of the economy in which migrants from the rural areas find employment? Give examples.
4. What are the problems faced by migrant labourers from villages to cities?
5. Why only professionals are able to go to developed countries? Why cannot unskilled workers migrate to these countries?

### FOUR Mark Questions:

1. What is the meaning of international migration? Identify the reason and consequences of it
2. Describe the similarities and differences between the impacts of internal and International migration.

### TABLES AND GRAPHS

1. Observe the graph given below and answer the following questions. (Graph-1 in page no.107 in text book)
  - (a) What is your observation regarding natural increase?
  - (b) How many people were migrated to urban area during 2001-2011?
  - (c) How many people were added in the urban population during 2001-2011?
  - (d) What was the percentage of increase in urban population during 2001 – 2011 due to declaration of rural areas as urban areas and expansion of urban areas?
2. Observe the pie-chart and make a table. (Graph-2: in page no.110 in text book)

## 9. Rampur: A Village Economy

### HALF and ONE Mark Questions:

1. What do the large and medium farmers do to get labour for their farms in Rampur?
2. Why were usually men paid more wages than women for the same work?
3. What are called factors of production?
4. What is fixed capital?
5. What is working capital?
6. Who fixes a common minimum wage to be paid by all employers (private and public) within the state?
7. Expand MGNREGA.
8. How much percentage of rural people are engaging in non-farm activities during 2009-2010?
9. Write some non-farm activities.
10. What is multiple cropping?

### TWO Mark Questions:

1. Water, a natural resource for production, particularly agricultural production, now requires greater capital for its use. Can you explain the statement.
2. Land is also required for production of goods in an urban area. In what ways is the use of land different from a rural area?

3. What are different ways of increasing production on the same piece of land? Use examples to explain.

**FOUR Mark Questions:**

1. How do the medium and large farmers obtain capital for farming? How is different from the small farmers?
2. What are the min non-farm production activities taking place in your region? Write a brief report on any one such activity.

**TABLES AND GRAPHS**

1. Observe the table given in the page no.117 and make a bar graph.
2. Observe the table given in the page no. 119 and make pie-charsts.
3. Observe the following table and answer the questions given below.

Types of farmers	Size of plots	Percentage of farmers	Percentage of cultivated area
Small farmers	Less than 2 hectares	87%	48%
Medium and Large farmers	More than 2 hectages	13%	52%

(a) Who are called small farmers?

(b) Would you agree that the distribution of cultivated land is unequal in India? Explain.

2. Read the table given below and answer the following questions.

Workers	Plou- -ghing	Sowing	Weeding	Trans- -planting	Harvesting	Winn- -owing	Thre- -shing	Picking Cotton
Male	214	197	215	----	164	168	152	---
Female	---	152	130	143	126	124	118	136

Q. (a) What are the works done only by male workers?

(b) What are the works done only by female workers?

(c) In which works, the wages are different for male and female?

(d) What are the reasons for paying less wages to female workers than male workers?

## 10. Globalisation

**HALF and ONE Mark Questions:**

1. What is Arab Spring?
2. Why do governments try to attract more foreign investment?
3. What is the aim of WTO?
4. What is World Bank?
5. Give an example for joint venture in India?
6. Write two countries in which Arab Spring occurred?
7. In which city Ford Motors established a large plant in 1995 in India to produce cars?
8. Which Indian companies emerged as Multi National Companies and what they produce?
9. Expand IBRD.
10. What do you understand by fair Globalisation?

**TWO Mark Questions:**

1. What are the various ways in which M.N.C.s set up or control, production in other countries?
2. How would flexibility in labour laws help companies?
3. Do you support or oppose the setting up of the Special Economic Zones? Why?
4. Distinguish between foreign trade and foreign investment.
5. How does foreign trade lead to integration of markets across countries? Explain with an example.

**FOUR Mark Questions:**

1. What are the advantages and disadvantages of Multi National Companies?
2. "Among producers and workers, the impact of globalisation has not been uniform."  
Write your opinion on it.

## 11. Food Security

### HALF and ONE Mark Questions:

1. What is meant by minimum support price?
2. How is BMI calculated?
3. How is yielding per hectare increased?
4. Give two examples which give carbohydrates.
5. What is the aim of National Food Security Act?
6. Where is National Institute of Nutrition located?
7. What are the standard kilocalories for rural areas and urban areas?
8. Expand ICDS
9. What does Food Corporation of India do?
10. Which type of cardholders are entitled to get 35 kgs of food grains per month per family?

### TWO Mark Questions:

1. If the food grain production is affected in a particular year, because of a natural calamity. In what ways can the government ensure higher availability of food grains?
2. Prepare a pamphlet on better implementation of Mid-day-meal programme.

### FOUR Mark Questions:

1. Describe the relationship between increase in food production and food security.
2. In what ways, agricultural bio-diversification is useful to Indian farmers? Explain.
3. Give reasons to argue for the following statement "Public Distribution System can ensure better food security for people.

### TABLES AND GRAPHS

1. Observe the graph given in the page no.146 and answer the questions.
  - (a) How much paddy was produced during 2010-2011?
  - (b) Which crop's production is least among the crops shown in the graph?
  - (c) Which crop's production is almost same during 1990-91 and 200-01?
  - (d) What are the main food grains in India?
2. Observe the graph given in the page no.147 and answer the questions
  - (a) What is yield of Paddy during 2010-11?
  - (b) Which crop's yield is least during 1980-81?
  - (c) What is yield of wheat during 1970-71?
  - (d) Write any one method to increase crop yield?
3. Observe the graph given in the page no.151 and answer the questions
  - a) What is the reason for less Kilocalorie intake than recommended in rural India?
  - b) What percent of people in rural India take less calories food than recommended?
4. Observe the graph given in the page no.152 and answer the questions
  - a) In which states Public Distribution System functions well?
  - b) How much percentage of peoples' total consumption of wheat is purchased from the ration shops?
  - c) How many kilograms of rice per month are provided to the family having Antyodaya Card through ration shops?
  - d) In which state nutrition status of people likely to be low?

## 12. Sustainable Development with Equity

### ONE Mark Questions:

1. What is meant by sustainable development?
2. What is organic farming?
3. What is environment's source function?
4. What is environment's sink function?
5. What is the aim of Chipko Movement?
6. What is the main theme of Silent Spring?

7. Which article gives us Right to life?
8. Which state planned to shift completely to organic farming by 2015?
9. Write any two damages caused by the Sardar Sarovar Dam.
10. Who was the author of Silent Spring?

**TWO Mark Questions:**

1. What are the aims of Narmada Valley Development Project?
2. Why did the people of Jalsindhi village refuse to move out of the village?

**FOUR Mark Questions:**

1. What are the lessons to be drawn from the alternate PDS initiative at Zaheerabad?
2. "Rapid extraction of minerals and other natural resources would adversely impact the future Development prospects. Do you agree?"

**TABLES AND GRAPHS**

1. Observe the graph in page no. 159 and write a brief note on the inequality in India .
2. Observe the graph 2 in page no.160 and answer the questions.
  - (a) How much wealth was held by Billionaires in the year 2011?
  - (b) What might be the reason for rapid increase in the wealth held by Billionaires?
3. Observe the graph 3 in page No.160 and make a table.
4. Observe the table in the page no.169 and answer the questions?
  - (a) What do the particulars of above table tell about?
  - (b) In comparison to other minerals, which one is not being extracted more than double in 2008-2009?
  - (c) What might be the reasons for increase in mining?
  - (d) What do you think would be the environmental and human costs of such rapid growth in mining?

**MAP POINTING**

1. Mark the following places on the given outline map of India.
  1. Sircar coast – The coast of Andhra Pradesh
  2. Mizoram
  3. Nainital
  4. Narmada River - The river which flows in the depression between the Vindhya and Satpura Ranges.  
- The river which originates at Amarkantak
  5. Aravali ranges - The mountain ranges which caused for the formation of Thar Desert
  6. Nilgiri Hills - The mountains which meet western ghats at Gudalur  
The southern boundary of the Deccan Plateau
  7. Andaman, Nicobar Islands - The Islands which are volcanic origin  
- The Islands in Bay of Bengal belongs to India
  8. Malwa Plateau - The major plateau in Central High Lands  
The plateau in the west of the Central High Lands
  9. Punjab State - The State which has Chandigarh as capital and shares boundary with Pakistan
  10. Allahabad – The city of Uttar Pradesh near which Indian Standard Meridian passes
  11. Ooty (Udagamandalam) - The famous hill station located in Nilgiris
  12. Chotanagapur plateau - The plateau which is rich in minerals
  13. River Luni - The river doesn't meet the sea  
The river which flows in the Thar desert
  14. Delhi - The Capital of India or The city in which Supreme Court located
  15. Lakshadweep – The islands which are of coral origin  
The islands in the Arabina sea and belongs to India  
The Indian Islands which are famous for great variety of flora and faouna
  16. Kashmir
  17. Himalayan mountains - The northern boundary of India  
The youngest folded mountains
  18. River Tapati – The river originates at Multai and flows towards westward
  19. Canara coast - The sea coast of Karnataka
  20. Indira Point – The extreme southern point of India
  21. Rann of Kutch – The salt desert in India

22. Bay of Bengal – The Eastern boundary of India
23. River Krishna – The river having Tungabhadra as tributary  
The second largest peninsular river  
The river on which Nagarjuna Dam was constructed
24. Arunachal Pradesh - The state having lowest population density  
- The state which has Itanagar as capital
25. Bihar - The state which has Patna as Capital  
The most densely populated state
26. Eastern Ghats – The Eastern boundary of Deccan Plateau
27. Kodaikanal
28. Deccan Plateau - The triangular plateau  
The plateau lying to the south of Narmada
29. Godavari - The largest peninsular river
30. The capital of Meghalaya - Shillong
31. The Prime Meridian of India -  $82\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$
32. Konkan coast – the sea coast of Maharashtra and Goa
33. The Tropic of Cancer
34. The strait that separates Sri Lanka from India – Palk Strait
35. Western Ghats - The mountains lie along west coast of India
36. Thar Desert :- The Indian desert mainly located in Rajasthan
37. Himachal Pradesh - The state which has Simla as Capital  
The state in which Schooling Revolution occurred
38. River Tungabhadra – The tributary of Krishna and flows in the Karnataka and flows along the border of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana
39. Highest peak in India - K2
40. Saltwater lake in Andhra Pradesh - Pulicat
41. The union territory located in Bay of Bengal - Pondicherry
42. The highest peak in South India – Anaimudi
42. The union territory that formed in 2019 and shares boundary with China – Ladakh
43. Malbar Coast - The sea coast of Kerala
44.  $82\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  Eastern Longitude – The Indian Standard Meridian
45. Kanyakumari – The place situated on the confluence of three seas
46. Hyderabad – The city at which National Institute of Nutrition is located
47. Indian Standard Meridian
48. Satpura Range
49. Palk Strait – The Strait that separates Sri Lanka from India
50. Indo-Gangetic Plain
51. The latitude that divides India into two halves
52. The Kerala – The state which is first hit by South West Monsoon
53. A river which originates in Manasarovar – The river Indus or the river Brahmaputra or the river Sutlej

**Prepared by: Sri. K.Venkata Rao, S.A.(S.S.) M.C.H. SCHOOL, KASPA,  
Vizianagaram Municipal Corporation, Ph. No. 9247166939**

**Verified by: Sri. K K.Srinivasulu SAC, (Social) DMA office, Guntur - Ph: 7989790891**