



**BAL BHARATI PUBLIC SCHOOL, PITAMPURA, DELHI – 110034**

**CLASS X**  
**GEOGRAPHY**

*TOPIC – REVISION ASSIGNMENT (THROUGH CASE STUDIES)*

*NUMBER OF BLOCKS: 1*

*WEEK: 30 November – 4 December, 2020*

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES: Each student will be able to:*

- a. *recapitulate the concept through the questions of case studies*
- b. *enumerate answers to the questions on the basis of correct reasoning*

*INSTRUCTIONAL AID: Revision worksheet*

**CASE STUDIES**

**CASE STUDY 1**

The first Industrial Policy for Delhi was introduced in 1982. Subsequently, a second Industrial policy (2010–2021) was issued by the Department of Industries, Government of Delhi. It is a comprehensive document envisioning higher industrial development in Delhi, with one of its mandates being to develop clean and non-polluting industries and details of steps to be undertaken in this direction have been described.

There are many other organizations that work synergistically with the government efforts to reduce air pollution. These include the Centre for Science and Environment and The Energy and Resources Institute, and the Indian Association for Air Pollution Control. Representatives of the industries include Confederation of Indian Industry and Society of Indian Automobile Manufacturers. Government agencies like Factories Inspectorate are also involved in the control of pollution. Research and academic institutions include National Environmental Engineering Research Institute, Indian Institute of Technology, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research institutions, Indian Agricultural Research Institute and various other academic institutions in and around Delhi. Professional organizations like the Indian National Science Academy, the Indian Institute of Chemical Engineers and the Indian Institute of Engineers are also involved in pollution control.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

1. Which of the following is not a need for controlling air pollution?
  - a. Change in world climate
  - b. To avoid air borne diseases
  - c. For a clean environment
  - d. For increasing industrialization

2. State whether True or False

Increasing air pollution is a big reason for melting glaciers and increasing sea level.

## CASE STUDY 2

Digital India was decided to launch by the Honourable Premier of India, Mr. Narendra Modi, on 1 July 2015. It was initiated for easily accessible government services. The Digital India mission focuses mainly on developing India as a digital country and offering Internet services rapidly and stronger, as it provided the world wide web to rural areas where the network has also been a problem for a long time.

Digital India wants to enlighten all types of people in India digitally and to provide the citizens with the best public services. The commercial broadband and IT Indian companies also supported it. It also helps bridge the gap in the employment of youth between developed and underdeveloped areas.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

1. Which of the following industry is not directly associated with the programme of Digital India?
  - a. IT industry
  - b. Fertilizer Industry
  - c. Electronics Industry
  - d. Hydroelectric Power Plant
  
2. Which of the following statement is untrue about the growth of IT industry in India?
  - a. Helps to bridge the gap of developed and underdeveloped areas
  - b. Increased the women employment ratio in the country
  - c. Major foreign exchange has been earned in the country
  - d. Helped in bringing the Green Revolution in the country

## CASE STUDY 3

The first major change in the Indian steel industry came during the first three Five-Year Plans (1952-1970) when iron and steel industry was earmarked for the public sector. From the mid-1950s to the early 1970s, the Government of India set up several large integrated steel plants in the public sector at Bhilai, Durgapur, Rourkela and Bokaro. The policy regime during this period involved licensing of capacity, capacity control, reservation of large-scale capacity creation for the public sector units, pricing controls, quantitative restrictions and high-tariff barriers, controls on imports of inputs, including technology, capital goods and exports. Due to the large-scale capacity creation in the

public sector during the above period, crude steel production grew to nearly 15 million tonnes in the span of a decade from the one million tonne output at the time of independence.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

1. Iron and steel industries were largely managed by the government in order to:
  - a. Control prices
  - b. Avail technology
  - c. Manage large investments
  - d. Produce hydroelectricity
  
2. Match the following:

IRON AND STEEL PLANTS	STATES
A. Bhilai	1. West Bengal
B. Durgapur	2. Chattisgarh
C. Rourkela	3. Jharkhand
D. Bokaro	4. Odisha

#### CASE STUDY 4

The Indian Railways (IR) also operate a number of luxury trains which cater to various tourist circuits. For instance, the [Palace on Wheels](#) serves the Rajasthan circuit and [The Golden Chariot](#) serves the Karnataka and Goa circuits. There are two UNESCO [World Heritage Sites](#) on IR, the [Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Terminus](#) and the [Mountain railways of India](#). The latter consists of three separate railway lines located in different parts of India, the [Darjeeling Himalayan Railway](#), a 610 mm (2 ft) [narrow gauge railway](#) in [Lesser Himalayas](#) in West Bengal, the [Nilgiri Mountain Railway](#), a 1,000 mm (3 ft 3 <sup>3</sup>/<sub>8</sub> in) [metre gauge rack railway](#) in the [Nilgiri Hills](#) in Tamil Nadu and the [Kalka-Shimla Railway](#), a 762 mm (2 ft 6 in) [narrow gauge railway](#) in the [Siwalik Hills](#) in Himachal Pradesh.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

1. Change in gauge from broad to narrow primarily results into:
  - a. Shipment delay
  - b. Damage of railway property
  - c. Financial loss
  - d. Pulling the train chain

2. The prime reason behind different gauges in India is:
  - a. Large size of the rivers
  - b. Varied topography
  - c. Different soil types
  - d. Extensive vegetation cover

## CASE STUDY 5

Manufacturing industries not only help in modernising agriculture, which forms the backbone of our economy, they also reduce the heavy dependence of people on agricultural income by providing them jobs in secondary and tertiary sectors. Industrial development is a precondition for eradication of unemployment and poverty from our country. This was the main philosophy behind public sector industries and joint sector ventures in India. It was also aimed at bringing down regional disparities by establishing industries in tribal and backward areas. Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce, and brings in much needed foreign exchange. Countries that transform their raw materials into a wide variety of finished goods of higher value are prosperous. India's prosperity lies in increasing and diversifying its manufacturing industries as quickly as possible. Agriculture and industry are not exclusive of each other. They move hand in hand. For instance, the agro-industries in India have given a major boost to agriculture by raising its productivity.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

1. Manufacturing industries fall in \_\_\_\_\_ and agriculture in \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Primary, Secondary Sector
- B. Secondary, Tertiary Sector
- C. Primary, Tertiary Sector
- D. Secondary, Primary Sector

2. Manufacturing provides job opportunities to reduce dependence on agriculture. Identify which sector the following jobs belong to?

<b>JOBS CREATED OR PROMOTED BY MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES</b>	<b>SECTOR</b>
a. Garment production	1. Primary
b. Research and Development	2. Tertiary
c. Banking	3. Secondary
d. Mining	4. Quaternary

Choose the correct option –

A. a-1, b-2, c-3, d-4

B. a-3, b-4, c-2, d-1

C. a-2, b-3, c-1, d-2

D. a-4, b-1, c-4, d-3

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