

**BUDHA DAL PUBLIC SCHOOL
PATIALA
LESSON PLAN
GEOGRAPHY CLASS - 10th
(2020-2021)**

SYLLABUS MONTH WISE

Class – X

APRIL

CHAPTER – I

Resources and Development map work related to chapter

MAY

CHAPTER – 3

Water as a resources map work only.

Chapter 4 Agriculture

Meaning of Agriculture, Types of Agriculture, cropping patterns.

Revision of Chapter I

JULY

CHAPTER – 4 Continue

Major crops – Food crops other than grains, Non-food crops. Technological/Institutional Reforms.

AUGUST

Revision of Chapter I and 4 and Periodic Test I.

SEPTEMBER

Term I

OCTOBER

CHAPTER – 6

Manufacturing Industries.

NOVEMBER

CHAPTER – 5 Map

CHAPTER – 7 Lifelines of National Economy

DECEMBER

Revision of whole Syllabus

JANUARY

Revision of maps

**BUDHA DAL PUBLIC SCHOOL
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SOCOAL SCIENCE GEOGRAPHY (2020-21)
CLASS 10th**

TOPIC RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT

P.K. Testing

1. What do you mean by the term resources?
2. Are they free gifts of nature?
3. Can a country development without the development of resources?
4. What is the need to develop a resource?
5. Importance of development?
6. Planning for development?
7. Which are the most important resources?

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

Students will able to define natural resources, distinguish b\w different types of natural resources. Create a personal inventory of consumption of natural resources.

VOCABULARY

Natural resources, biotic resources, Fossil Fuels, Abiotic resources. Renewable resources. Non renewable resources. Afforestation, Stock, potential land and Soil.

AIDS/INNOVATIVE METHODS

Book, Atlas, Map. Diagram, flow chart.

LESSON

1) Resources and its Classification

- Everything available in our environment which is technologically accessible, economically feasible and culturally acceptable and can satisfy over needs is known as resources. Example; human beings, plants, animals, etc.
- Resources can be classified on the basis of origin, exhaustibility, ownership and the status of development.
- Origin – Biotic and Abiotic.
- Exhaustibility – Renewable and Non-renewable.

- Ownership – Individual, community, National, and International.
- Status of development – Potential, Developed, Stock and Reserves.

2) DEVELOPMENT OF RESOURCES

- Sustainable Development means development should take place without damaging the environment and development in the present should not compromise with the needs of the future generations.
- Agenda 21 is the declaration signed by the world leaders of the countries in 1992 at the Rio Earth Summit. It is an agenda to combat environmental damage, poverty, disease through global co-operation on common interests, mutual needs and shared responsibilities.

3) RESOURCE PLANNING

- Resource Planning is the widely accepted strategy for judicious use of resources. It is a complex process which involves three steps. Resource are important for any developmental activity. India has made enormous efforts for conservation of resources.

4) LAND REFORMS, LAND UTILIZATION, LAND USE PATTERN IN INDIA

- We live on land. It is a natural resource of utmost importance. It supports natural vegetation, wildlife, human life, economic activities, transport and communication systems.
- Area sown only once in any agricultural year is known as net sown area.
- Area sown more than once in an agricultural year plus net sown area is known as gross cropped area.
- Land use Pattern is determined both by physical factors like topography, climate, soil types as well as human factors like population density, technological capability and culture and traditions, etc.

5) SOIL AS A RESOURCE, IT CLASSIFICATION OF SOILS, SOIL EROSION AND SOIL CONSERVATION

- Soil is the most significant renewable natural resource.
- India has varied relief features, landforms, climatic realms and vegetation types. These have contributed in the development of various types of soils.
- Soil is uppermost layer of the earth's crust which is loose and fragmented. The denudation of the top soil cover and its washing down is described as soil erosion. The running water cuts through the clayey soils and makes deep channels as gullies, it is known as gully erosion.
- When the top soil is washed away due to heavy flow of water over large areas down a slope, it is known as sheet erosion.
- When the top fertile soil blows off due to wind it is known as wind erosion.
- Ploughing along the contour lines can decelerate the flow of water down the slopes. This is called contour ploughing.
- Planting lines of trees to create shelter to break up the force of the wind is known as shelter belts.

STUDENTS PARTICIPATION

Open discussion regarding consumption and conservation of resources. By drawing layers of the soil and by map activity.

RECAPITULATION

- 1) Resources and its Classification** - Everything available in our environment which is technologically accessible, economically feasible and culturally acceptable and can satisfy over needs is known as resources. Example; human beings, plants, animals, etc.
- 2) DEVELOPMENT OF RESOURCES** - Sustainable Development means development should take place without damaging the environment and development in the present should not compromise with the needs of the future generations.
- 3) RESOURCE PLANNING** - Resource Planning is the widely accepted strategy for judicious use of resources.

4) LAND RESOURCES, LAND UTILIZATION, LAND USE PATTERN IN INDIA - We live on land. It is a natural resource of utmost importance. It supports natural vegetation, wildlife, human life, economic activities, transport and communication systems.

5) SOIL AS A RESOURCE, ITS CLASSIFICATION OF SOILS, SOIL EROSION AND SOIL CONSERVATION - Soil is the most significant renewable natural resource.

ASSIGNMENTS

Q1) What do resources mean?

Q2) Give two importance of resources.

Q3) What is resources planning?

Q4) What are the basis classification of soils of India?

Q5) What is Bangar?

Q6) Differentiate between individual and community - owned resources.

Q7) What is the objective of the Agenda 21?

Q8) What are the causes of soil erosion?

Q9) Differentiate between national and international resources.

Q10) Explain the three major problems that has resulted due to the indiscriminate use of resources by human beings.

Q11) What is resources planning a complex process? Explain.

Q12) Classify resources on the basis of the status of development and explain them with the help of suitable examples.

Q13) Define resource planning. Why is balance resources planning necessary in India? Explain with examples.

Q14) Land resources are used for different purposes.

Q15) Explain some factors responsible for soil formation.

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TOPIC Agriculture

P.K. testing

- 1) How many from you are coming from villages?
- 2) What do you mean by the term Agriculture?
- 3) Difference b/w farming and agriculture.
- 4) What do you mean by cash crops?
- 5) How agriculture play an important role in the Economic development of the country.

Vocabulary + Important Spellings

Primitive, Subsistence, Intensive, Commercial, Plantation, Rabi, Kharif, Zaid, Cropping patterns.

Aids/Methods

Book, Atlas Book, chart. By showing different types of seeds to explain different crops.

Lesson

Important Point To Remember

- Two-thirds of India's population is engaged in agricultural activities.
- Agriculture is a primary activity, which produces food grains and raw material or various Industries.
- 'Slash and burn' is a primitive subsistence farming. Which is practiced on small patches of land with the help of primitive tools.
- 'Slash and burn' agriculture is known as Milpa in Mexico and Central America, conuco in Venezuela, Roca in Brazil, Masole in Central Africa, Ladang in Indonesia and Ray in Vietnam.

Types Of Farming

- Primitive Subsistence Farming is a ‘slash and burn’ agriculture in which farmers clear a patch of land and grow crops with the help of primitive tools to sustain their family.
- ‘Slash and burn’ agriculture is known as Jhuming in north-eastern states, Dipa in Bastar district of Chhattisgarh, and in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
- Intensive subsistence farming is practiced in areas of high population pressure on land, where high doses of biochemical inputs and irrigation are used for obtaining higher production.

Cropping Pattern

- **Cropping Season:** Season in which some particular crops are grown. India has three cropping season-rabi, kharif and zaid.
- **Rabi crops:** These crops are grown in winter between October to December and harvested in summer between April to June.
- **Kharif crops:** These crops are sown with the onset of monsoon in different parts of the country and harvested in September-October.
- **Zaid crops:** In between the Rabi and the Kharif seasons, there is a short season during the summer months known as the Zaid season.

Food Crops Other Than Grains

- India is the second largest producer of sugarcane only after Brazil.
- India was the second largest producer of groundnut in the world after China.
- India was the third largest producer rapeseed in the world after Canada and China.
- Main oilseeds produced in India are groundnut, coconut, sesamum (til), soyabean, castor seeds, cotton seeds, linseed and sunflower.

Students Participation

Children will draw table to show different types of each/food crops with their names and areas where they are growing. Climatic conditions, soil type and their characteristics.

Recapitulation

Important Point To Remember

- Two-thirds of India’s population is engaged in agricultural activities.

Types Of Farming

- Primitive Subsistence Farming is a 'slash and burn' agriculture in which farmers clear a patch of land and grow crops with the help of primitive tools to sustain their family.

Cropping Pattern

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Food Crops Other Than Grains

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Assignments

- Q1. What are the factors on which primitive subsistence farming depends?
- Q2. What is Aus, aman and Boro?
- Q3. What is India's position in the production of groundnut in the world?
- Q4. What replaced Jute in the market?
- Q5. What were the institutional reforms? Which were given priority after independence?
- Q6. Why is agriculture important for Indian economy?
- Q7. What are the main characteristics of pulses grown in our country?
- Q8. Give the description of horticulture crops produced in India.
- Q9. Describe the geographical conditions for the cultivation of jute. Also mention major jute producing states of India.
- Q10. Why technological and institutional reforms are essential for Indian Agriculture?
- Q11. The land under cultivation is reducing day by day. Describe its Consequence.
- Q12. Explain the term globalization associated with Indian agriculture.
- Q13. Describe the geographical condition for the cultivation of cotton.
- Q14. How many cropping seasons are found in India? Explain them in detail.
- Q15. Explain the main characteristics of the primitive subsistence farming.

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TOPIC Manufacturing Industries

P.K. testing

- 1) What do you mean by manufacturing Industry?
- 2) In which Sector it is?
- 3) Is Industry creating any pollution?

Learning objectives

Bring at the importance of industries in the national economy as well as understand the regional disparities which resulted due to concentration of industries in some areas. Need for planned Industrial development. Role of Govt. towards sustainable development.

Aids/Methods

Video clips maps and flow chart, Atlas book, NCERT book.

Art Integration

To paste photo of different Industries.

By making coloured flow chart.

By drawing different types of Industrial pollution.

Vocabulary +Important Spellings

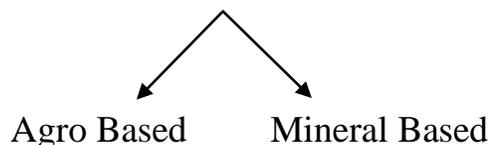
Manufacturing, Capital, Investment.

Large Scale, Small Scale. Raw Material.

Transport and Sustainable Development.

Lesson

- Basic concept of manufacturing.
- Importance of manufacturing.
- Classification of Industries



- Production of goods in large quantities after processing from raw materials to more valuable products is called manufacturing.
- The economic strength of a country is measured by the development of manufacturing industries.
- Manufacturing industries help in modernizing agriculture and reduce the dependence of people on agriculture by providing jobs.
- Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce, and disparities by establishing foreign exchange.
- Industrial locations are influenced by availability of raw material, labour, capital, power and market, etc.
- After an industrial activity starts, urbanization follows. Thus, industrialization and urbanization go hand in hand.
- High costs and limited availability of coking coal, lower productivity of labour, irregular supply of energy and poor infrastructure are the problems of iron & steel industry.
- Liberalisation and foreign Direct Investment (FDI) have given boost to the industry with the efforts of private entrepreneurs.



- Industries are responsible for four types of pollution: (a) air (b) water (c) land (d) noise.
- Air pollution adversely affects human health, animals, plants, buildings and atmosphere as a whole.
- NTPC has demonstrated how conservation of environment and natural resources can happen simultaneously with industrial growth.

Contribution of Industry to National Economy

- Over the last two decades, the share of manufacturing sector is much lower in comparison to some East Asian economies.
- With appropriate policy interventions by the government and renewed efforts by the industry to improve productivity, economists predict that manufacturing can achieve its target over the next decade.

Industrial Location

- Industrial location are influenced by availability of raw material, labour, capital, power and market etc.
- It is rarely possible to find all these factors available at one place.
- Many industries tend to come together to make use of the advantages offered by the urban centres known as agglomeration economies.

Students Participation

By reading Chapter. Asking questions, related to topic by making PPT on different topics from chapter.

Assignments

Q.1 What do you mean by manufacturing?

Q.2 Which Industry uses bauxite as a raw material?

Q3. What are basic Industries give two examples?

Q4. What efforts should be made to improve the steel production?

Q5. What role does the IT Industry play in the Indian economy?

Q6. In which sector does manufacturing industry fall?

Q7. Why has the National Manufacturing Competitiveness Council (NMCC) been set up?

Q8. Which type of services are provided by the cities to the industry?

Q9. What is agglomeration economies?

Q10. Define small scale industry.

Q11. What are public sector industries? Give an example.

Q12. Define joint sector industry and give an example.

Q13. "Agriculture and industry are not exclusive of each other." Justify the statement.

Q14. What are the contribution of industry to national economy?

Q15. What are cooperative sector industries? How do they work? Clarify.

Q16. "The economic strength of a country is measured by the development of manufacturing industry." Justify the statement.

Q17. What is manufacturing sector? Describe four types of manufacturing sector on the basis or ownership.

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TOPIC Lifelines of National Economy.

P.K. testing

By asking – What do you mean by lifelines?

- Why transport and communication are called lifelines of National Economy?
- Meaning of trade and why trade is important?

Learning objectives

- Explain the importance of transport and communication in the ever - shrinking world.
- Understand the role of Trade and tourism in the economic development of a country.

Vocabulary + Important Spellings

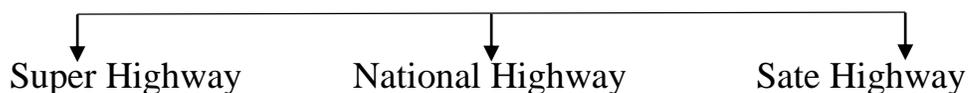
Lifelines, Transport. Domestic, International, Trade. Balance of Trade. Public and Private. Overseas.

Aids/Methods

Video clips Atlas Book, NCERT Book.

Lesson

- Need of Means of Transportation.
- Classification of Roads



District – Rural – Border Roads.

Important Ports Marmagao – Kolkata – Kandla.

Trade – Tourism as a Trade – Balance of Trade – International Trade – Local Trade.

- Movements of goods and services from one place to another is known as transportation
- The pace of development of Country depends upon the production of goods and services as well as their movement over space.
- Transport can be classified into land, water and air transport.
- Today, the world has been converted into a large village with the help of efficient and fast moving transport.
- Railways, airways, waterways, newspapers, radio, television, cinema and internet, etc. have been contributing to India's socio-economic progress in many ways.
- In India, roadways have an edge over railways in view of the ease with which they can be built and maintained.
- The length of road per 100 sq. km of area is known as road density.
- Average national road density in 2011 was 142.68 km.
- Initial cost of laying pipelines is high but subsequent running costs are minimal. It also rules out trans-shipment losses or delays.
- There are three important networks of pipeline in the country-from oilfield in upper Assam to Kanpur in Uttar Pradesh, from Salaya in Gujarat to Jalandhar in Punjab and Gas pipeline from Hazira in Gujarat to Jagdishpur in Uttar Pradesh.
- Waterways are the cheapest means of transport. It is a fuel-efficient and environment friendly mode of transport.
- At present, the air travel is the fastest, most comfortable and prestigious mode of transport.
- Mass communication provides entertainment and creates awareness among people about various national programmes and policies.
- Mass communication includes radio, television, internet, newspapers. Magazines, books and films.
- India publishes a large number of newspapers and periodicals annually. Newspapers are published in about 100 languages and dialects.
- India is the largest producer of feature films in the world. The Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC) is the authority to certify both Indian and foreign films.
- The exchange of goods between people, companies. States and countries is called trade.

Students Participation

By reading Chapter. Asking questions, related to topic by making PPT on different topics from chapter.

Art Integration

Paste photo of different means of Transportation.

Collage making. By drawing different goods of trade (Import and Export. Showing ports on the map.

Assignments

Q1. What is the important objective to develop Super highway?

Q2. What is communication?

Q3. What does favorable balance of trade refer to?

Q4. Write any three advantages of water ways?

Q5. Why tourism is considered as a trade as well as an Industry?

Q6. Which means of transport provides door-to-door service?

Q7. Write in brief about Golden Quadrilateral super Highways.

Q8. Name the North and South terminal of the North-South corridors.

Q9. What is the major objective to develop the Super Highways?

Q10. What are National Highways?

Q11. Which is the longest national highway of India?

Q12. What is the importance of transportation?

Q13. "Today, the world has been converted into a large village." Justify the statement.

Q14. State any three merits of roadways.

Q15. In how many categories roads are classified in India? Name them

Q16. What are border roads? What is their importance?

Q17. "In India, roadways have preceded railways and still have an edge over railways." Explain.

Q18. What problems does road transportation in India face?