

Social - Studies

1

1. ~~Sedimentary rocks~~
2. ~~Rayon~~
3. ~~Bengluru~~
4. ~~Monsoon Region~~
5. ~~Shimla~~
6. ~~All people living in India~~
7. ~~Sabarnati~~
8. ~~She/he should be a member of either house of the Parliament~~
9. ~~A Criminal Court~~
10. ~~Twenty-nine~~

11. Agriculture is defined as a practice of cultivation of land. It is also known as the science and art of raising crops, rearing livestock for food and fodder. Agriculture has become important in recent times, because:

- (i) Most of the population of developing countries have practice agriculture as a major population.
- (ii) It provides huge market for combine, thresher, harvesters, fertilisers and pesticides.
- (iii) It helps in providing employment and eradicating poverty.
- (iv) It also helps in strengthening global relations through national and international trade.

12. Cereal crops of India : Rice and wheat

(i) Rice :-

(a) Soil : Rice can be grown in alluvial, loamy and clayey soils.

(b) Rainfall : Rice grows well in regions where the annual rainfall is above 100cm.

(ii) Wheat :-

(a) Soil : Wheat grows well in loamy soil

(b) Rainfall : Wheat grows well in regions where the annual rainfall is between 75cm to 100cm.

13. Ahmedabad used to be called as 'Manchester of India' because of the following reasons :-

(i) It is the second largest textile ~~and~~ industry after Mumbai. It has large concentration of textile industrial units.

(ii) ~~The river~~ It is situated on the banks of River Sabarmati. ^{Abundant supply} Water from river Sabarmati. Abundant water supply from this river helps the textile industries to fulfil its need of water.

(iii) The city is located in the heart of the cotton growing belt.

(iv) The city has hot and humid climate which is favourable for ~~the~~ spinning and weaving

14. Industries are set up in regions where the favourable factors over-weigh the unfavourable factors. Some of the factors are; sound infrastructure, means of transport, strong financial banking and proximity to market. Many industries are set up in these areas making it a cluster of industrial units. This is called as industrial region.

The factors are:

- (a) sound infrastructure
- (b) Availability of raw materials
- (c) favourable climatic conditions
- (d) Strong financial banking
- (e) Means of transport
- (f) Proximity to market

15. "De-urbanisation" was a significant development during the British rule in India.

- (i) De-urbanisation means the destruction of old cities and towns.
- (ii) The practice of De-urbanisation started with the British rule in India. Many ancient cities and towns were destroyed or abandoned.
- (iii) The old cities like Surat, Malulipatnam and Srirangapatnam were famous for their specialised goods. These cities

