

NATIONAL PRIMA TALENT OLYMPIAD EXAMINATIONS

GEOGRAPHY

CLASS X

POLLUTION

- Types – Air, water [fresh and marine], soil, radiation, and noise.
- Sources – Noise : Traffic, factories, construction sites, loudspeakers, airports.
- Air: vehicular, industrial, burning of garbage.
- Water : domestic and industrial waste.
- Soil : , bio-medical waste and pesticides.
- Radiation : X-rays, radioactive fallout from nuclear plants., effects – on the environment and human health.

CLIMATE OF INDIA

- Cycle of seasons, distribution of rainfall in India.

SOIL RESOURCES IN INDIA

- Importance of soil, soil resources of India, soil erosion, soil conservation.

NATURAL VEGETATION IN INDIA

- Importance of forests, types of vegetation [Tropical Evergreen, Tropical Deciduous, Tropical Desert, Littoral and Mountain]
- Distribution of natural vegetation and correlation with their environment, forest conservation.

AGRICULTURE – FOOD CROPS CASH CROPS IN INDIA

- Types of farming in India – Subsistence, Commercial , shifting, intensive, extensive, plantation and mixed farming.
- Importance of agriculture in India
- Problems in agriculture and reforms
- Agricultural seasons [Rabi, Kharif, Zayad]
- Climatic conditions, soil requirements, methods of cultivation, processing and distribution of the following crops- rice, wheat, millets, pulses, sugarcane, oilseeds [groundnut, mustard and soyabean]
- Cotton, jute, tea and coffee.

TRANSPORT

- Advantages, disadvantages, significance and development of railways, roadways, airways and waterways.

WASTE MANAGEMENT

- Impact of waste accumulation, need for waste management, methods of safe waste disposal, needs and methods for reducing, reusing and recycling waste.

MINERALS AND ENERGY RESOURCES

- Iron ore, manganese, copper, bauxite uses and distribution
- Conventional sources – coal, petroleum, natural gas distribution, advantages and disadvantages.

INDUSTRIES

- Importance and classification of industries – agro-based [sugar, cotton and silk textile], mineral -based industries [Iron and Steel- TISCO, Bhilai, Rourkela, Vishakhapatnam], Petrochemical and Electronics.

INTERPRETATION OF TOPOGRAPHICAL MAPS

- Locating features with the help of a four-figure or a six-figure grid reference; definition of contour and contour interval, identification of landforms marked by contours [steep slope, gentle slope, hill, valley, ridge, water divide, escarpment], triangular height, spot height, bench mark, relative height and depth.
- Interpretation of colour tints and conventional symbols used in topographical survey of India map
- Identification of and definition of types of scale given on the map.
- Measuring distances and calculating area using the scale given therein.
- Marking directions between different locations, using eight cardinal points.
- Identification of types of land-use, land cover and means of communication
- Identification of drainage [direction of flow and pattern]; settlement patterns.
- Identification of natural and man-made features.