CBSE NCERT · Class 10 · Geography

Geography

PADIKAM LEARNING CONTENT
PADIKAM
Geography
Contemporary India - II
Class 10 Study Notes
7 chapters
Seven chapters with map-based recall prompts.
Padikam explanations are independently written. The NCERT book is used only for chapter order, standard terminology and coverage.

Contents
01 Resources and Development
02 Forest and Wildlife Resources
03 Water Resources
04 Agriculture
05 Minerals and Energy Resources
06 Manufacturing Industries
07 Lifelines of National Economy
How to use this note
Read the quick understanding first, recall the key points aloud, then answer the exam prompts without looking back.
Official book source
https://ncert.nic.in/textbook.php?jess1=0-7

LESSON 1
Resources and Development
Quick understanding
Treat resources as products of nature, technology and institutions, and plan their use sustainably.
Must remember Exam practice
Classify resources by origin, exhaustibility, ownership Compare renewable and replenishable and development status. resources.
Resource planning links identification, technology, Explain three soil-conservation methods. institutions and national goals.
Land degradation and soil erosion require location- specific conservation.
Map focus
Major soil types: alluvial, black, red and yellow, laterite, arid, forest and mountain.
One-line recall Classify resources by origin, exhaustibility, ownership and development status.

LESSON 2
Forest and Wildlife Resources
Quick understanding
Connect biodiversity loss with habitat change, exploitation and unequal control over resources.
Must remember Exam practice
Species may be normal, endangered, vulnerable, Distinguish reserved, protected and

rare, endemic or extinct. unclassed forests.
Conservation protects ecological diversity and local Explain one community conservation
livelihoods. example.
Community participation can make protection more
durable and fair.
Map focus
Locate major biosphere-reserve regions and forest belts from the textbook map.
One-line recall Species may be normal, endangered, vulnerable, rare, endemic or extinct.
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LESSON 3
Water Resources
Quick understanding
Examine scarcity, multipurpose projects, conflict and rainwater harvesting.
Must remember Exam practice
Water scarcity results from population, irrigation, Evaluate one benefit and one cost of
industry, urbanisation and unequal access. multipurpose projects.
Large dams offer benefits but may displace people Describe rooftop rainwater harvesting.
and alter ecosystems.
Traditional and modern harvesting can recharge
local supplies.
Map focus
Practise major dams and river-valley projects prescribed by the school.
One-line recall Water scarcity results from population, irrigation, industry, urbanisation and unequal access.
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LESSON 4
Agriculture
Quick understanding
Relate crop patterns to seasons, soils, rainfall, technology and markets.
Must remember Exam practice
Kharif, rabi and zaid are the main cropping seasons. Compare rice and wheat conditions.
Subsistence, intensive and commercial farming differ Explain challenges faced by Indian
in inputs and market orientation. agriculture.
Institutional and technological reforms influence
productivity and equity.
Map focus
Practise major areas for rice, wheat, millets, cotton, jute, tea, coffee and rubber.
One-line recall Kharif, rabi and zaid are the main cropping seasons.
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LESSON 5
Minerals and Energy Resources
Quick understanding
Understand uneven mineral occurrence, extraction, use and conservation.
Must remember Exam practice
Minerals form in veins, beds, layers, residual Why must minerals be conserved?
deposits and alluvial deposits.
Compare conventional and non-
Conventional energy includes coal, petroleum, conventional energy.
natural gas and hydel power.
Renewable options reduce depletion but need
suitable technology and sites.
Map focus
Locate major coalfields, oilfields, iron-ore belts and power stations in the prescribed list.

One-line recall Minerals form in veins, beds, layers, residual deposits and alluvial deposits.
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LESSON 6
Manufacturing Industries
Quick understanding
Link manufacturing with value addition, jobs, regional development and environmental responsibility.
Must remember Exam practice
Location depends on raw material, labour, power, capital, transport and market.
Agro-based and mineral-based industries create linked production chains.
Industrial pollution affects air, water, land and noise levels.
Map focus
Practise cotton textile, iron and steel, software-technology and major industrial centres.
Exam practice
Explain factors locating the iron and steel industry.
Suggest measures to control industrial pollution.
One-line recall Location depends on raw material, labour, power, capital, transport and market.
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LESSON 7
Lifelines of National Economy
Quick understanding
See transport, communication and trade as networks that integrate producers, consumers and regions.
Must remember Exam practice
Road, rail, pipeline, water and air transport suit different loads and distances.
Explain trade as an economic barometer.
Mass communication circulates information at national scale.
International trade and tourism generate exchange, jobs and connections.
Map focus
Practise major ports, international airports and transport corridors required by the course.
Exam practice
Why is road transport important in India?
One-line recall Road, rail, pipeline, water and air transport suit different loads and distances.
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