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ICSE

GEOGRAPHY

Based on the latest ICSE syllabus

— R K JAIN —

Includes
latest toposheets
G43S7 and
G43S10
issued by the
Survey of India

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for ICSE updates and
more Study material
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ICSE GEOGRAPHY

Class 10

**Chapter 2: Study of Topographical
Sheet No. G43S7**

GENERAL INFORMATION:

- ❖ Topo Sheet no. G43S7 is the Educational (OSM) sheet with UTM grid.
- ❖ It shows the western part of India along the border of Rajasthan and Gujarat.
- ❖ It covers part of Sirohi district in Rajasthan and Banas Kantha district in Gujarat.
- ❖ The latitudinal extent of this region is from $24^{\circ} 15' N$ in the south to $24^{\circ} 30' N$ in the north.
- ❖ The longitudinal extent of this region is from $72^{\circ} 15' E$ in the west to $72^{\circ} 30' E$ in the east.
- ❖ The total area covered by this topo sheet is about $51 \text{ cm} \times 56 \text{ cm} = 714 \text{ Sq km}$.
- ❖ The scale is 1 : 50,000; i.e. 2 cm : 1 km and the contour interval is 20 metres. Every fifth contour is shown by a comparatively thicker line and is called as the index contour.
- ❖ The magnetic variation from True North was about $\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ in 2015. It increases by about 3' East annually.
- ❖ The heights are in metres and above Indian mean sea level.
- ❖ The UTM grid is drawn in red colour at an interval of one kilometre (ground distance). The Eastings and Northings are drawn 2 cm apart (map distance) on the map.

PHYSICAL FEATURES:

Except some hilly areas in the Banas Kantha district, most of the area is a gently sloping plain. There are some undulations due to sand dunes in the west, which merge into the marshy region of the Rann of Kachchh.

The eastern hilly areas have rocky highlands, which are the extension of Aravalli hills.

The hilly areas are dissected by many streams. At many places, the hill slopes have rock outcrops.

The general slope of the land is from northeast to southwest in the northern part and from east to west in the southern part. This can be verified by the direction of the flow of rivers and nalas.

Towards the south of Banas river and west of the Balaram nadi, there is saline area. The height of the sand-hills range from 9 to 14 metres.

DRAINAGE PATTERN:

Banas is the main river in this region, which flows from east to west. It enters the swampland of Little Rann, which is towards the northeast of the Gulf of Kachchh. It has many tributaries on its right and left banks. The dry part of Banas river has enough water in the rainy season.

Sipu Nadi in the northwestern part is the most important tributary of Banas river. Varka Nala and Mahadeviyo Nala are the main tributaries of Sipu Nadi on the left bank. The Sipu Nadi flows from northeast to southwest. The Balram Nadi, coming from the southeast is the main tributary on the left bank.

CLIMATE AND NATURAL VEGETATION:

This region mainly experiences summer, rainy and winter seasons. The summers are very hot and dry. The rainfall is less due to the location of the region in the western part of India.

In the hilly areas, dry deciduous trees are common, while in the plain areas semi-desert vegetation (scrub and thorny trees) are found. Many parts have soft and loose soil. The broken ground near water courses indicate excessive erosion due to water and wind.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES:

A very large area is under farming. There are no permanent sources of irrigation except a few wells and tanks. The main occupation of the people is probably rain-fed agriculture. Sheep and goats are reared in some of the hilly areas. Some quarrying is possibly done in few lime kilns.

SETTLEMENTS AND TRANSPORTATION:

Most of the settlements are small and scattered. They are located in plain areas that are drained by rivers. Chitrasani in the southeast corner is a small town, which is also a rail and road centre. Some settlements have grown around temples. Most of the villages are small and are connected by cart or pack tracks.

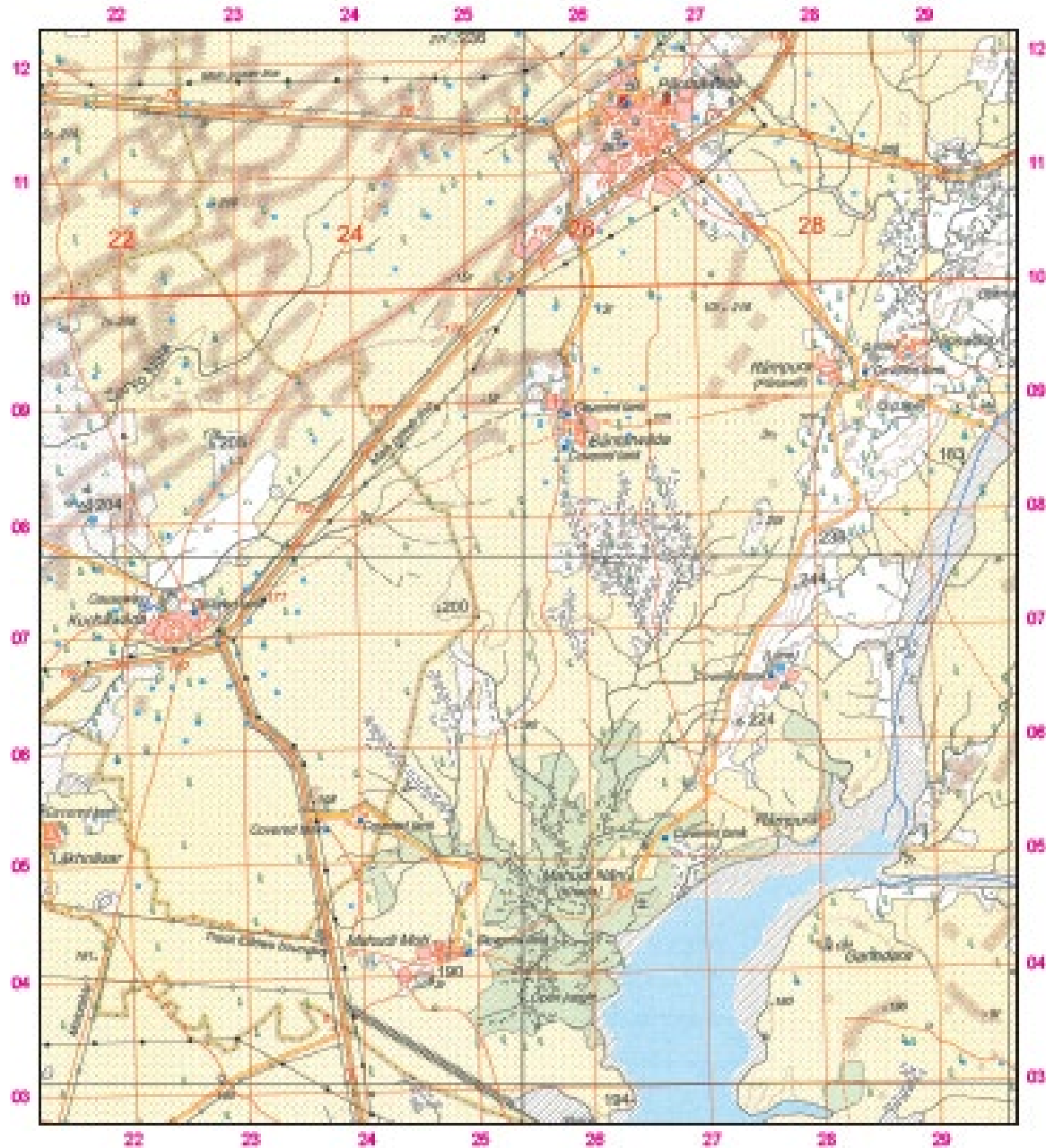
Most of the rivers and nalas get enough water in the rainy season only. Thus, causeways have been built across the rivers and streams. Recently some metalled roads have been built to provide connectivity. The network of power lines provides electricity to the villages.

I. Study the extract of the Survey of India Topographical Sheet (Educational Sheet with UTM Grid) No. G43S7, (given on the facing page) extending from Eastings 22 to 29 and Northings 03 to 12. Now answer the following questions.

1. Find out the four-figure grid reference for each of the following:

- a. Village Mahudi Nani
- b. Police station in the northern part
- c. Kuchawada settlement
- d. Lime kiln east of Rampura

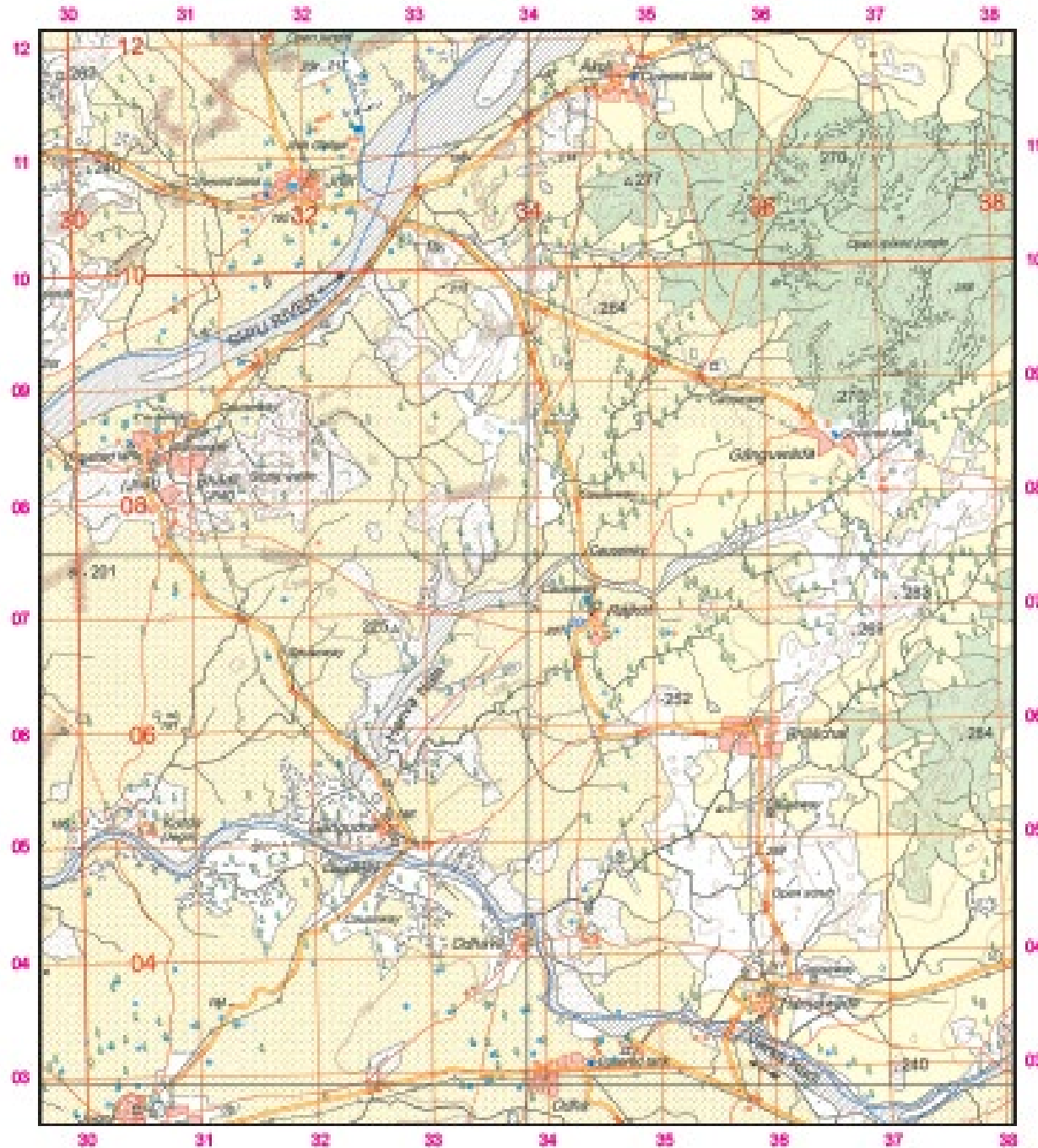
Extract of the Survey of India Topo Sheet no. G43S7 (Eastings 22 to 29 and Northings 03 to 12)



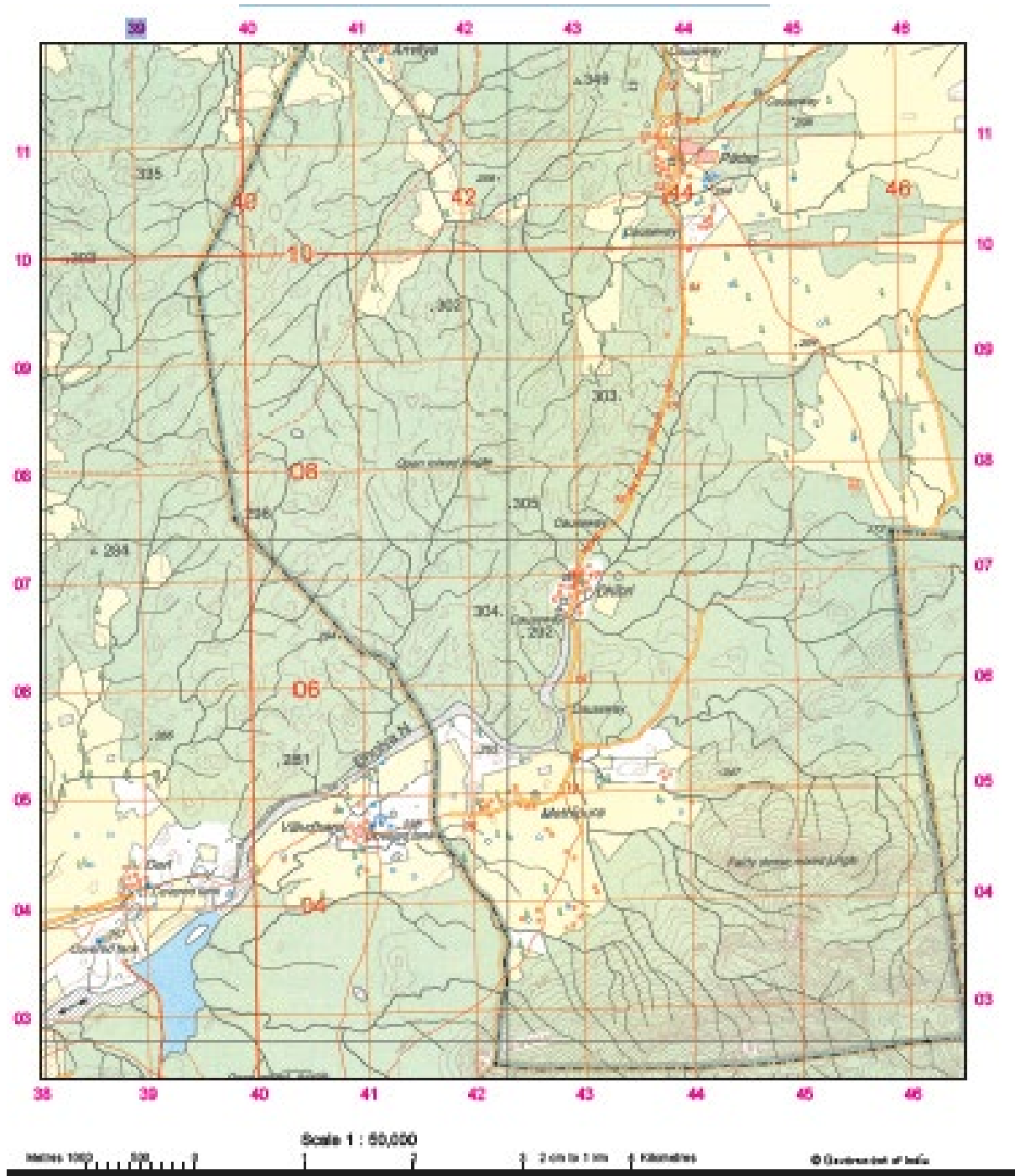
The responsibility for the correctness of internal details rests with the Publisher.

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REGIONS & COUNTRIES BOUNDARY
0.5 METRES
CONTOUR INTERVAL = 20 METRES

Extract of the Survey of India Topo Sheet no. G43S7 (Eastings 30 to 38 and Northings 03 to 12)



Extract of the Survey of India Topo Sheet no. G43S7 (Eastings 38 to 46 and Northings 03 to 11)



THANK
YOU