

Economics class 10

Ch-4 theory of supply:

Answer the following questions:

Q1: What is a supply?

Q2: What is an individual supply?

Q3: What is a market supply?

Q4: What is a supply schedule?

Q5: What is market supply schedule?

Q6: What is an individual supply schedule?

Q7: What are the factors that effect the supply ?

(Mon), CI- X, EVS,

Ch-4Topic (Integrated Rural Development and Role of Women in Conservation of Soil)

Home Assignment.....

- 1) What is the meaning of IRDP?
- 2) What is Integrated Rural Poverty?
- 3) What is the aim of IRDP?
- 4) Who launched IRDP?
- 5) What is the role of women in land management and conservation?

.....(To be continued next class.....)

class X

ଅକ୍ଷରମାନଙ୍କ
ବ୍ୟବହାରର ସମୀକ୍ଷା
(ପଠନ)

* 'ଅକ୍ଷର' ଅକ୍ଷରମାନଙ୍କର ବ୍ୟବହାରର ସମୀକ୍ଷା, ଏବଂ ଅକ୍ଷରମାନଙ୍କର ବ୍ୟବହାର

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(ପଠନ)

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H.W

ଅକ୍ଷରମାନଙ୍କ
ବ୍ୟବହାରର ସମୀକ୍ଷା

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“नेता जी का चश्मा” ■ कहानी का परिचय ■

‘नेता जी का चश्मा’ शीर्षक कहानी के कहानीकार श्री स्वयं प्रकाश जी हैं। उन्होंने एक सामान्य नागरिक ‘कैप्टन चश्मे वाले’ के माध्यम से देश के करोड़ों देशभक्तों (स्त्री-पुरुष तथा बच्चों) के योगदान की चर्चा की है। देश के सभी छोटे-बड़े व्यक्ति तथा बच्चे भी देश भक्ति की भावना से ओत-प्रोत होते हैं। हमें किसी भी व्यक्ति के छोटे-से-छोटे योगदान का उपहास नहीं करना चाहिए।

कहानी के आधार पर हालदार साहिब कंपनी के काम से एक छोट-से कस्बे से प्रायः गुजरते रहते हैं। कस्बे के चौराहे पर नेता सुभाष चंद्र बोस की संगमरमर की मूर्ति लगी होती है। उस मूर्ति की आँखों का चश्मा ओरिजिनल कैप्टन चश्मे वाले के द्वारा प्रायः बदल-बदलकर लगाया जाता है, जिसे देखकर हालदार साहिब को आश्चर्य होता है। वे इस विषय में एक पानवाले से चर्चा करते हैं, वह मनमौजी प्रवृत्ति का व्यक्ति होता है, वह सारी बात बताता है। कुछ समय पश्चात् कैप्टन चश्मेवाला मर जाता है और नेता जी की मूर्ति बिना चश्मे के हो जाती है। एक दिन हालदार साहब उस मूर्ति की आँखों पर बच्चों का बताया हुआ जैसा सरकंडे का बना हुआ छोटा-सा चश्मा देखते हैं। उसे देखकर हालदार साहब अत्यन्त दुखी होते हैं क्योंकि वे इसमें एक देशभक्त का अपमान समझते हैं। वे अपने मन में गंभीरता से विचार करते हैं कि ऐसे लोगों का क्या होगा जो अपने देश की खातिर घर-गृहस्थी जवानी-जिंदगी सब कुछ होम कर देने वालों पर हँसते हैं।

■ कहानी का उद्देश्य ■

‘नेता जी का चश्मा’ कहानी में कहानीकार ने एक देशभक्त कैप्टन चश्मे वाले की चर्चा की है जो बेहद बूढ़ा-सा लँगड़ा आदमी है। वह सिर पर गाँधी टोपी, आँखों में चश्मा लगाये, एक हाथ में छोटी-सी संदूकची और दूसरे हाथ में एक बाँस पर बहुत-से चश्मे लिए गली-गली बेचता फिरता है।

कहानीकार ने एक सामान्य नागरिक के माध्यम से देश के करोड़ों नागरिकों के योगदान की चर्चा की है। उन करोड़ों नागरिकों में छोटे-बड़े यहाँ तक कि बच्चे भी देश-भक्ति की भावना से ओत-प्रोत होते हैं। वे सभी अपने-अपने तरीके तथा सामर्थ्य के आधार पर देश के निर्माण में योगदान देते हैं और देश के प्रति अपनी भक्ति प्रदर्शित करते हैं जिस तरह कैप्टन चश्मे वाला अपने चश्मे के फ्रेमों में से एक फ्रेम उस मूर्ति पर लगाकर नेता जी के प्रति अपना आदर प्रकट करता है। इस कहानी के माध्यम से कहानीकार का यह उद्देश्य है कि हमें किसी के तुच्छ से तुच्छ देश के प्रति योगदान का उपहास नहीं करना चाहिए जिस प्रकार पान वाले ने कैप्टन चश्मे वाले का उपहास किया।

(v) कहानी के आधार पर पान वाले के चश्मे वाले के प्रति व्यंग्यात्मक हावभाव उदाहरण सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए।

उत्तर—पान वाला एक काला मोटा और खुरशामिजाज आदमी है। वह हर समय पान खाता रहता है और कैप्टन चश्मे वाले का उपहास किया करता है। हालदार साहब के प्रश्न को सुनकर वह आँखों ही आँखों में हैमता है और अपनी बड़ी हुई तोंद को धिरकाता है। इसके पश्चात् पीछे घूमकर वह अपनी दुकान के नीचे मुँह में टुँसा हुआ पान थूकता है और अपनी लाल-काली बत्तीसी दिखाकर बात करता है। जब हालदार साहब नेता जी का चश्मा हर बार बदलने की बात उससे कहते हैं, तो वह बताता है कि यह काम कैप्टन चश्मे वाला करता है। “कोई गिराक आ गया समझो। उसको चौड़ा चौखट चाहिए, तो कैप्टन किरर से लायेगा? तो उसको मूर्तिवाला दे दिया। उदर दृसा बिटा दिया।”

जब हालदार साहब पान वाले से पूछते हैं कि “क्या कैप्टन चश्मे वाला नेता जी का साथी है या आजाद हिंद फ़ौज का भूतपूर्व सिपाही?” उस समय पान वाला अपनी लाल-काली बत्तीसी दिखाकर हैसता हुआ कहता है कि “नहीं साब! वो लँगड़ा क्या जायेगा फ़ौज में? पागल है पागल।”

इस तरह पान वाला, हालदार साहब से कैप्टन चश्मे वाले के लिए व्यंग्यात्मक हावभाव से बातचीत करता है।

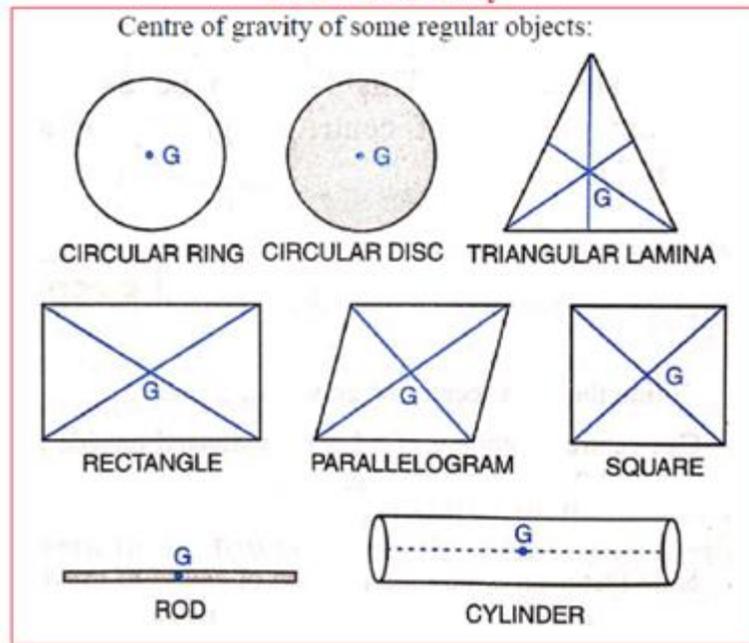
(vi) हालदार साहब किस तरह के व्यक्ति हैं? उनके चरित्र की विशेषताएँ संक्षेप में लिखिए।

उत्तर—हालदार साहब एक सज्जन, भावुक और संवेदनशील व्यक्ति हैं। उनके मन-मस्तिष्क में देशभक्ति कूट-कूटकर भरी है। पान वाले द्वारा देशभक्त कैप्टन चश्मे वाले का मजाक उड़ाया जाना उन्हें अच्छा नहीं लगता है। वे अपने मन में विचार करते हैं कि उस कौम का क्या होगा जो देश की खातिर घर-गृहस्थी-जिंदगी सब कुछ होम कर देने वालों पर हैसती है और अपने लिए बिकने के मौके ढूँढती है। उनके हृदय में कैप्टन चश्मे वाले के प्रति पूरी हमदर्दी, सहानुभूति और सम्मान की भावना है। पान वाले के पास जाकर जब हालदार साहब कैप्टन चश्मे वाले से पूछते हैं कि “कैप्टन चश्मे वाला नेता जी का साथी है या आजाद हिंद फ़ौज का भूतपूर्व सिपाही?” उस समय पान वाला लाल-काली बत्तीसी निकालकर व्यंग्य भाव में कहता है—“नहीं साब! वो लँगड़ा क्या जायेगा फ़ौज में? पागल है पागल।”

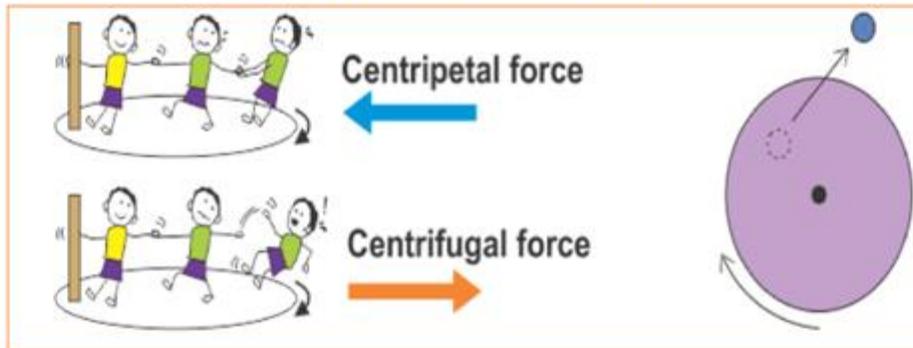
इस बात को सुनकर हालदार साहब दुःखी होते हैं। उन्हें एक देशभक्त का मजाक उड़ाया जाना अच्छा नहीं लगता है। कैप्टन चश्मे वाले की मृत्यु के पश्चात् नेता जी की आँखों पर कोई चश्मा नहीं लगाया जाता है। चश्मा विहीन मूर्ति का रहना, वे एक देशभक्त का अपमान समझते हैं। एक सच्चा देशभक्त होने के कारण वे मूर्ति की ओर देखना नहीं चाहते हैं, किन्तु एकाएक जब वे मूर्ति पर सरकंडे से बना हुआ छोटा-सा चश्मा रखा हुआ देखते हैं, जिसे बच्चे बना लेते हैं, तो हालदार साहब भावुक होकर शांत रह जाते हैं।

DATE-27.04.2020 (MONDAY)
CLASS-X
SUBJECT-PHYSICS
CHAPTER-1: FORCE (2nd CLASS)

Centre of Gravity



Centripetal & Centrifugal force



A force directing towards to centre of circular path of a body is called the centripetal force

A force acting on a body away from the centre of circular path is called the centrifugal force.

- Centrifugal force describes the tendency of an object following a curved path to fly away from the center of curvature.
- Centrifugal force is not a true force; it is a form of inertia (the tendency of objects that are moving in a straight line to continue moving in a straight line).
- Centrifugal force is referred to as a force for convenience - because it balances centripetal force, which is a true force.
e.g. If a ball is swung on the end of a string, the string exerts centripetal force on the ball and causes it to follow a curved path. The ball is said to exert centrifugal force on the string, tending to break the string and fly off on a tangent.

DATE-27.04.2020 (MONDAY)
CLASS-X
SUBJECT-PHYSICS
ASSIGNMENT-6
CHAPTER-1: FORCE (2nd CLASS)
(F.M.-10)

Answer the following questions

(Question No-1 carries 1 mark, 2 carries 2 marks, 3 carries 3 marks, 4 carries 4 marks)

1. Centre of gravity of a solid cone is of height h is at a distance x from its vertex where the value of x is
 2. Differentiate between centripetal force and centrifugal force.
 3. (i) Why uniform circular motion has accelerated motion even it has constant speed?
(ii) Why centrifugal force is called virtual force?
 4. (i) Define centre of gravity.
(ii) 'The position of centre of gravity of a body of given mass depends on its shape'-Give an example which support this statement.
(iii) 'It is not necessary that the centre of gravity always be within the material of the body' - Give an example which support this statement.
(iv) What is the difference between centre of gravity and centre of mass?
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Mathematics:-Class-X
Assignment:- Date:-27.04.20
G.S.T

Question-1

A manufacture sells a T.V to a dealer for Rs.18000 and the dealer sells it to a consumer at a profit of Rs 1500. If the sales are intra state and the rate of G.S.T is 12 %, Find:

- (i) the amount of GST paid by the dealer to the State Government.
- (ii) the amount of GST received by the Central Government.
- (iii) the amount of GST' received by the State Government.

Answer 1

∵ Since, it is a case of intra-state transaction of goods and services.

$$\therefore \text{SGST} = \text{CGST} = \frac{1}{2} \text{GST}$$

Given as manufacturer sells T.V. to a dealer = ₹18000

Amount of GST collected by manufacturer from Dealer

$$\text{CGST} = \text{SGST} = 6\% \text{ of } ₹18000 = \frac{6}{100} \times 18000 = ₹1080$$

∴ Manufacturer will pay ₹1080 as CGST and ₹1080 as SGST

Amount of input GST of dealer = Input CGST = ₹1080 and Input SGST = ₹1080

∴ C.P. of a T.V. for dealer = ₹18000

Profit = ₹1500

Selling price of a TV for dealer to customer = C.P. + Profit = ₹18000 + ₹1500 = ₹19500

Amount of GST collected by dealer from customer:

$$\text{CGST} = \text{SGST} = 6\% \text{ of } ₹19500 = \frac{6}{100} \times 19500 = ₹1170 \text{ and}$$

∴ Amount of output GST of dealer : Output CGST = ₹1170 and Output SGST = ₹1170

(i) Amount of GST paid by the dealer to the State Government = output CGST - Input CGST
= ₹1170 - ₹1080 = ₹90

(ii) Amount of CGST paid by the dealer = Output CGST - Input CGST = ₹1170 - ₹1080 = ₹90

∴ Amount of CGST received by Central Govt. = CGST paid by manufacturer + CGST paid by dealer
= ₹1080 + ₹90 = ₹1170

(iii) Amount of SGST paid by dealer = Output SGST - Input SGST = ₹1170 - ₹1080 = ₹90

∴ Amount of SGST received by State Govt. = SGST paid by manufacturer + SGST paid by dealer
= ₹1080 + ₹90 = ₹1170

Question 2

A shopkeeper buys a camera at a discount of 20% from a wholesaler. the printed price

of the camera being Rs 1600. The shopkeeper tells it to a consumer at the printed price.

If the sales are intra-state and the rate of GST is 12%, find:

(i) GST paid by the shopkeeper to the Central Government

(ii) GST received by the Central Government.

Answer 2

Sol. Since, it is a case of intra-state transaction of goods and services.

$$\therefore \text{SGST} = \text{CGST} = \frac{1}{2} \text{GST}$$

Given, printed price of a camera = ₹1600 ; Rate of discount = 20%

C.P. of a camera for shopkeeper = Printed price – Discount = ₹1600 – 20% of ₹1600

$$= ₹1600 - \frac{20}{100} \times 1600 = ₹1600 - ₹320 = ₹1280$$

Given, rate of GST = 12%

Amount of GST paid by the shopkeeper to the wholesaler;

$$\text{CGST} = \text{SGST} = 6\% \text{ of } ₹1280 = \frac{6}{100} \times 1280 = ₹76.80$$

(i) Amount of input GST of the shopkeeper : CGST = ₹76.80 and SGST = ₹76.80

Selling price of a camera by the shopkeeper to a consumer = ₹1600

Amount of GST paid by the consumer to shopkeeper :

$$\text{CGST} = \text{SGST} = 6\% \text{ of } ₹1600 = \frac{6}{100} \times 1600 = ₹96$$

Amount of output GST of the shopkeeper : Output CGST = ₹96 and Output SGST = ₹96

Amount of GST paid by the shopkeeper to the Central Govt. = Output CGST – Input CGST

$$= ₹96 - ₹76.80 = ₹19.20$$

(ii) Amount of CGST paid by the shopkeeper = Output CGST – Input CGST = ₹96 – ₹76.80 = ₹19.20

\therefore Amount of GST received by the Central Government = CGST paid by the wholesaler + CGST paid by the shopkeeper = ₹76.80 + ₹19.20 = ₹96

Home Work

Question 1

Kiran purchases an article for Rs 5310 which includes 10% rebate on the marked price and 18% tax (under GST) on the remaining price. Find the marked price of the article.

Question 2

A Shopkeeper buy an article whose list price is Rs 8000 at some rate of discount from the wholesaler. He sells the article to a consumer at the list price The sales are intra-state and the rate of GST is 18%. If the shopkeeper pay a tax (under GST) of 72 to the State Government, find the rate of discount at which he bought the article from the wholesaler.

DREAMLAND SCHOOL
CLASS X
ENGLISH LANGUAGE
ASSIGNMENT -V
ACADEMIC YEAR-2020-21

DATE- 27th April 2020

I. READ THE FOLLOWING PASSAGE AND ANSWER AS PER DIRECTION:

A poor woman once came to Buddha to ask him whether he could give her any medicine to restore her dead child to life. The holy man was full of compassion. He told her that there was one medicine to bring her son back to life. He bade her bring him a handful of mustard seeds from a house where death had never entered. The sorrowing mother was full of hope and joy. She went from door to door seeking the mustard seeds, but at every door she met with sad replies. One said, "Our child died last year". She moved from door to door throughout the day. At last she returned to the teacher and told him the result of her quest. Then Buddha told her tenderly not to think much of her own grief, since sorrow and death are common to all.

a. Write the meaning of the following words and phrases:

- i. Restore-
- ii. Compassion-
- iii. Seeking-
- iv. Quest-

B. Prepare a summary of the passage in about 50 words.

:ACTIVE VOICE AND PASSIVE VOICE:

The Voice of a verb indicates whether its subject is the *doer* or *the receiver of the action*.

A. Sumit repaired the car.

B. The car was repaired by Sumit.

Both the sentences express the same meaning. But in sentence A, the subject (Sumit) is the doer of the action; so the verb (repaired) is said to be in the ACTIVE VOICE .

In sentence B, the subject(the car) is the receiver of the action; so the verb (was repaired) is said to be in the PASSIVE VOICE.

SOME RULES FOR CHANGING ACTIVE VOICE TO PASSIVE VOICE---

1. For the simple present tense use 'am/is/are' with a past participle to form the passive voice.

ACTIVE VOICE

PASSIVE VOICE

The guard locks the doors.

The doors are locked by the guard.

2. For the simple past tense, use 'was/were' with a past participle to form the passive voice.

ACTIVE VOICE

PASSIVE VOICE

He caught the thief.

The thief was caught by him.

3. For the present continuous tense, use 'am/is/are' with 'being' followed by a past participle, to form the passive voice.

ACTIVE VOICE

PASSIVE VOICE

She is working on the computer.

The computer is being worked on by her.

4. For the past continuous tense, use 'was,/were' with 'being' , followed by a past participle, to form the passive voice.

ACTIVE VOICE

PASSIVE VOICE

She was reading a book.

A book was being read by her.

5. For the future tense, use 'shall/ will' with 'be' followed by a past participle, to form the passive voice.

ACTIVE VOICE

PASSIVE VOICE

Jaya will sing the next song.

The next song will be sung by Jaya.

6. For the present perfect tense, use 'have /has' with 'been' , followed by a past participle, to form the passive voice.

ACTIVE VOICE

PASSIVE VOICE

I have seen that movie.

That movie has been seen by me.

II. : REWRITE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES FROM ACTIVE VOICE TO PASSIVE VOICE:

1. I taught her cooking.
2. They laughed at a poor man.
3. Mona can do this sum.
4. The boy carries the bags.

5. The driver drove us home.
 6. The rains are washing away the dirt sand.
 7. The tailor was making our dresses.
 8. Do it just now.
 9. The labourers are cutting the grass.
 10. Did they solve the puzzle?
-

CLASS-X

SUBJECT – GEOGRAPHY

CHAPTER-MINERAL AND ENERGY RESOURCES -I

ASSESSMENT-6

Mineral-

A mineral is a natural organic or inorganic substance possessing a definite chemical composition. Minerals are extracted from ores.

Types of mineral-

1. **Metallic mineral-**These minerals contain metals, and are found in igneous rock, e.g. - iron ore, manganese, nickel and copper.
2. **Non metallic minerals-** They do not contain metals, and are found in sedimentary rocks e.g. - mica, limestone, gypsum.

Distribution and uses of minerals

Iron ore-

It is the most important mineral resource of our country. Iron is the backbone of our modern industries. The economic growth depends on the consumption of iron ore.

Types-

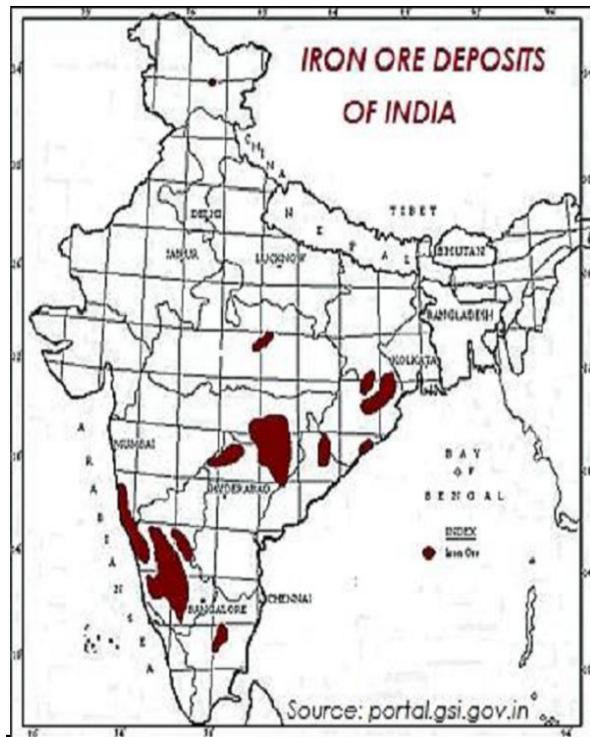
Types of ore	Ore contain	Color	Area	Quality
Magnetite	72%	Blackish	Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Kerala, Tamil Nadu	Best
Hematite	60-70%	Reddish	Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Jharkhand, Orissa, Chhattisgarh.	Modera te
Limonite	40-60%	yellowish	Raniganj(W.B), U.P, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh(Kangra valley)	Inferior
Siderite	10-40%		Gujrat, Karnataka, Himachal Pradesh.	Inferior

Uses

1. Iron is used mainly for making of pig iron, sponge, iron and steel.
2. It is widely used in construction of roads, railways, appliances, buildings, machines, automobiles.
3. Steel is used in construction of other materials like bolts, nails and screws.
4. It is allowed with other elements to make it strong.
5. Other applications are ship building, pipelines transport, mining, furniture and armor.

Distribution of iron ore in India (According to current data)

India ranks fourth in the production of iron ore.



States	Mining Centers
Orissa	Sundergarh, Mayurbhaj, Keonjhar, Cuttak and Koraput districts
Karnataka	Kemmangundi (Baba-Budan hills, Chikmagalur districts), Sandur, Haspet, Chitra durga, Kudre mukh, Dharwar.
Chhattisgarh	Bailadila, Dalli-Rajhara, (durg), Bilaspur, Jagdalpur, Raigarh.
Goa	Bicholim, Sanquelim, Netarlim.
Jharkhand	Singhbhum, Santhal Pargana, Hazaribagh.

Manganese-

India ranks sixth in the world.

Distribution of Manganese (According to current data)



States	Mining Centers
Orissa	Bolangir, Kalahandi, Koraput, Sambalpur, Sundergarh
Karnataka	Chitradurga, Shivamogga, Tumkur.
Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat, Chhindwara.
Maharashtra	Bhandara, Nagpur, Ratnagiri.
Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah, Guntur, SriKakulam, Vishakhapatnam

Uses-

1. It is the most important mineral for making iron and steel.
2. It is also used in the manufacturing of Ferro alloys.
3. It is used in a wide variety of industries such as glass, chemicals, batteries, plastics, bleaching powder etc.
4. It makes steel stronger, removes impurities.
5. It is used in paints, pigments and ceramics.

Bauxite-

India ranks fifth in Bauxite production in the world.

Uses-

1. Bauxite is the ore from which Aluminum is extracted
2. It is used for making aircrafts, ships and utensils etc.
3. It is used in electric industries for its good conductivity.
4. It is also used for making headlights, reflectors, mirrors and telescope.
5. It is used in cement, chemicals, soda can.

Distribution of Bauxite – (According to current data)



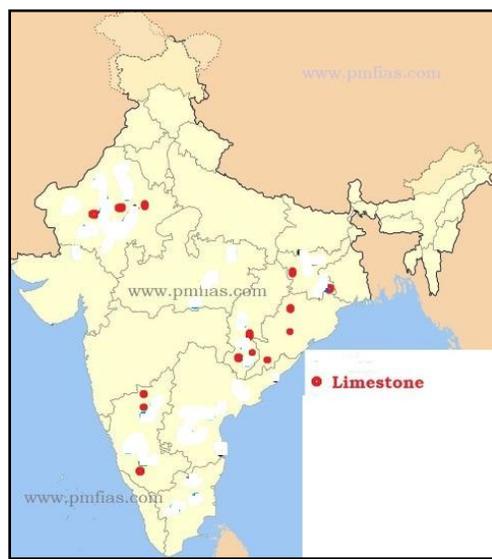
States	Mining Centers
Orissa	Bolangir, Kalahandi, Koraput, Sundergarh, Sambalpur.
Gujrat	Amreli, Bhavagar, Jamnagar, Junagarh, Kachchh.
Jharkhand	Palmu, Ranchi.
Chhattisgarh	Amarkantak, Bilaspur, Durg, Raigarh, Sarguja.

Limestone-

Uses-

1. Limestone is an important raw material for a wide variety of industries.
2. Almost 94% of the total limestone produced in India is used in cement industry.
3. 5% of it is used in iron and steel industry for smelting in blast furnaces.
4. It is widely used to make wall and floor tiles.
5. It is used in industries like chemicals, sugar, glass and fertilizers.

Distribution of Limestone – (According to current data)



States	Mining Centers
Rajasthan	Ajmer, Jodhpur, Jaisalmer, Dungarpur, Kota, Alwar, Tonk.
Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur, Rewa, Satna, Damoh
Telangana	Adilabad, Hyderabad, Karimnagar, Mehboobnagar, Nalgonda,
Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur, Cuddarah, East Godavari, West Godavari, Guntur, Krishna, Nellore, Kurnool.
Gujrat	Amreli, Jamnagar, Porbandar, Kachchh, Janagarh, Surat.

Assignment Questions

1. Write the name of main iron-ore producing states in India.
2. Write two uses of iron-ore.
3. Name the different types of iron-ore found in India. Which is the best quality iron-ore?
4. Name the leading producer of Manganese in India. Name two industrial uses of manganese.
5. Name the ore of aluminum. Describe two main uses of aluminum.
6. Name any two industrial products for which limestone is used as a source of raw material.

Pranamita Majumder