

## 1

## Field Visit

*Points to Remember:*

- An important study method in Geography Field visit
- Geographical concepts can be directly experienced through Field visit
- Material to be carried during a field Notebook, Pen, Pencil, Scale, tape, compass,  
binoculars, bag, first aid kit, camera, specimen, questionnaire etc.
- Field visit helps us to get information of a place through Observation
- The information collected during field visit is compiled together a Field report
- Traditional houses built by a specific method using mud and wood Dhabyaach Ghare
- A large reservoir of fresh water Lakes
- A barrier constructed to hold back water and raise its level, forming a reservoir Dam
- Meaning of words Vanrai and Devrai Woodlands and Sacred groves,
- A dense well managed plantation generally on the outskirts of village Devrai
- The alternate rising and falling of the sea usually twice in each lunar day at a particular place, due to attraction of moon and sun Tides
- The application of controlled amounts of water to plants at needed intervals Irrigation
- The plantation of trees to increase rainfall specially in mountainous regions Vanrai
- Exploration of relationships and connections between Geographical Concept  
people and both natural and cultural environment

**MASTER KEY QUESTION SET – 1**

(1) What was the intention behind arranging a field visit?

**Ans.** The main intention of arranging a field visit was to experience the changes occurring in the soil, vegetation and human settlements as we travel.

**\* (2) If you were a part of field visit, what preparations would you make ?**

*(Textbook Page No. 1)*

**Ans.** One needs to understand the current climatic conditions, it is especially important to plan carefully for all contingencies.

- (i) Decide where you are going and why.
- (ii) Search on the internet for details as to how to reach, time required etc. Gather all the information as to what can be seen.

(iii) Ask Your Administrator about the budget.

(iv) Arrange for Transportation.

(v) Decide On a Food Plan.

(vi) Plan the day's Schedule.

(vii) Take necessary permissions in case of visit to factory or dam.

(viii) Make a list of items required. e.g. Water bottle, book, pen, binoculars, compass, map, camera, cap etc.

**\* (3) What precautions will you take continuously during the field visit? (Textbook Page No. 2)**

**Ans.**

- (i) Depending on our goals, we may want to share some highlights or activities from our chosen destination's website, create a partial bulletin board.

- (ii) If the students will be viewing an exhibit, provision of clear and familiar protocols for observation need to be given.
- (iii) Make a questionnaire. The travel time can also be structured so as to facilitate better learning.
- (iv) Ensure that the students are engaged so as to prevent any mishaps.
- \* (4) Collect more information about mud and wood houses. (Dhabyachee ghare) (Textbook Page No. 2)**

**Ans.**

- (i) Dhabyachee ghare or mud and wood houses are made of earth mixed with water and an organic material such as straw or dung. The roof is made up of wood.
- (ii) The soil composition typically contains sand, silt and clay. Straw is useful in binding the brick together and allowing the brick to dry evenly, thereby preventing cracking due to uneven shrinkage through the brick. Dung offers the same advantage.

**\* (5) What are multi purpose projects? (Textbook Page No. 3)**

**Ans.**

- (i) Projects which serve more than one purpose are called as Multipurpose projects.
- (ii) Multi Purpose projects are planned for various purpose like irrigation and hydro power generation, water supply for drinking and industrial purpose, flood control, navigation etc.

**\* (6) How will the terrain below appear to the birds in the sky? (Textbook Page No. 4)**

**Ans.**

The terrain will be visible as undulating plains that have turned into rugged topography with hills.

**\* (7) Guess which season of the year is the field visit being undertaken? (Textbook Page No. 6)**

**Ans.** The following points tell us that the field visit had been undertaken in the rainy season.

- (i) Paddy fields were visible.
- (ii) The waterfalls in the Sahyadris.

**\* (8) What is the simplest method of understanding the timings of tides? (Textbook Page No. 7)**

**Ans.**

- (i) Tides are defined as the rise and fall of sea levels, caused by the combined effects of gravitational forces of the Moon, the Sun and the rotation of Earth.
- (ii) The difference between the high and low tides determines the "tidal range", the depth of water in any one spot throughout the day.
- (iii) This tidal range typically changes twice daily, since the lunar high tides occur every 12 hours and 25 minutes, which means that it takes six hours and 12.5 minutes to go from high tide to low tide or vice versa.

**\* (9) On the basis of which points will you write the tour report? (Textbook Page No. 8)**

**Ans.** The report is written on the basis of following points:

Place of visit, Time of visit, Objective of visit, Observations, Note taking, Photography, Conclusions.

**\* (10) How will you manage litter during the field visit? (Textbook Page No. 8)**

**Ans.** We would segregate the litters into mixed papers (Wrappers of eatables) and papers (notepad papers), collect them in a huge bag and bring it for recycling. This will keep the place free of litters and help recycling.

**\* (11) What is the concept of Devrai?**

(Textbook Page No. 7)

**Ans.** Nature worship is an age old tribal belief. It is based on the understanding that all creations of nature have to be protected. Such beliefs have preserved several virgin forests in pristine form called Devrai or Sacred Groves.

These patches of forests or parts of large forests have been left untouched by the local people and any interference with them is banned.

**Q.4. (A) 1. Statistical data:**

Sahyadri Devrai Locations	
(1) Village	Wagholi
Taluka	Chalisgaon
District	Jalgaon
Number of trees planted	18,000
(2) Village	Mhaskewadi
Taluka	Parner

District	Ahmednagar
Number of trees planted	10,000
(3) Village	Ekburji Waghhalgaon
Taluka	Gangapur
District	Aurangabad
Number of trees planted	20,000
(4) Village	Diwadi
Taluka	Maan
District	Satara
Number of trees planted	15,000

**Q.4. (A) With the help of given statistical data, answer the following questions:**

(1) **What is the information about?**

**Ans.** The information shows the statistical data of the plantation in villages, i.e. – Devrai

(2) **Names the villages mentioned.**

**Ans.** The villages mentioned are Wagholi, Mhaskewadi, Ekburji, Waghhalgaon and Diwadi

(3) **Which district has planted maximum number of trees?**

**Ans.** Ekburji, Waghhalgaon village in Aurangabad district has planted the maximum number of trees.

**Q.5. Explain the following terms:**

(1) **Devrai**

**Ans.** Devrai is a dense but well managed plantation, generally on the outskirts of villages. Devrai is a pretty old concept and references can be found in old literatures.

The famous Devrai of Maharashtra is Sahyadri Devrai.

(2) **Tides**

**Ans.** The alternate rising and falling of the sea, usually twice in each lunar day at a particular place, due to the attraction of the moon and sun are called tides.

(3) **Irrigation**

**Ans.** The application of controlled amounts of water to plants at needed intervals is called as irrigation. Irrigation helps grow agricultural crops, maintain landscapes and revegetate disturbed soils in dry areas and during periods of less than average rainfall.

(4) **Geographical Concept**

**Ans.** It helps the exploration of relationships and connections between people and both natural and cultural environment. It provides a frame work that geographers use to interpret and represent information.

(5) **Vanrais**

**Ans.** The plantation of trees to increase rainfall specially in mountainous regions is called a Vanrai.

Van-means forest.

**Q.5. (B) Give Reasons:**

**\*(1) Pulses grow well in places where there is less rainfall. (Textbook Page No. 2)**

**Ans.**

(i) Extreme weather events during growing and harvesting seasons can cause serious damage to crops.

(ii) Pulses are very sensitive to torrential rain, especially in the early vegetative stage and at flowering. A high quantity of rainfall can cause disease infestation in crops.

(iii) Hence, pulses are grown in places where there is less to moderate rainfall.

**\*(2) The regions and necessities influence the difference in the means of livelihood. (Textbook Page No. 6)**

**Ans.**

(i) A person's livelihood refers to their "means of securing the basic necessities-food, water, shelter and clothing - of life."

(ii) To acquire above necessities, people work either individually or as a group by using skills (both human and material) for meeting the requirements of the self. The activities are usually carried out repeatedly. For instance, a fisherman's livelihood depends on the availability and accessibility of fish.

(iii) So, definitely the regions and necessities influence the difference in the means of livelihood.

**Q.6. Answer in Detail:**

**\*(1) 'Vegetation is an indicator of difference in precipitation'. What are the other indicators of difference in precipitation? (Textbook Page No. 3)**

**Ans.**

- (i) Crops grown in a particular region can be one of the indicators of precipitation.
- (ii) As plant species can only grow within a specific range of temperature and moisture conditions, it follows that those conditions must be present if the plants grow better in that location.
- (iii) Rising temperature, increasing droughts, the amount of water in lakes, rivers and streams also is a result of precipitation.
- (iv) As temperatures rise, more people will need to keep cool by using air conditioning, which uses a lot of electricity. So, consumption of energy is another indicator of precipitation.
- (v) Animal life can also be affected. If the climate is not suitable -too wet, too dry, or too cold in winter, - (plants and the animals that depend upon them for food or habitat) will struggle or die.

**\*(2) Gather information about forts. Consider the following points for it. (Textbook Page No. 5)**

Determination of location, period of construction, construction style and security mechanism.

**Ans.**

Sr. No	Name of Fort	Determination of location	Period of construction	Construction style and security
1.	<b>Jala-durga (Water fort)</b>	<i>Antardvipa-durga</i> (island fortress): surrounded by natural (sea or river) water bodies. E.g. <u>Murud-Janjira</u> .	<b>12<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> century</b>	Since these forts are surrounded by water it can not be easily invaded
		<i>Sthaladurga</i> (plain fortress): surrounded by artificial moats or irrigated by a river	<b>Late Medieval period</b>	
2.	<b>Dhanvana or Maru-durga (Desert Fort)</b>	Surrounded by an arid area of at least <i>5 yojanas</i> (area span of 73 km)	<b>1156 AD</b>	These forts have thicker outer boundaries as compared to other forts
3.	<b>Giri-durga (Hill fort)</b>	(I) Located on a flat hill summit. E.g. forts such as Chittor, Gwalior and Ranthambore.	<b>Medieval Period</b>	These forts are located on a hilly terrain surrounded by valleys.
		<i>Giri-parshva-durga</i> : The fortifications and civilian structures extend down to the hill slope (not just the summit).		
		<i>Guha-durga</i> : Located in a valley surrounded by hills, where the outposts and the signal towers are located.		
4.	<b>Vanadurga (Forest fort)</b>	Surrounded by a dense forest over a distance of at least 4 kroshas (14.6 km).	<b>11<sup>th</sup> Century</b>	These forts are located in dense forest.
		Khanjana-durga, built on a <u>fen</u> surrounded by thorny forests.		
		Sthambha-durga, built in the forest among tall trees; lacks sufficient water sources.		

5.	<b>Mahidurga (Earthen fort)</b>	<i>Mrid-durga</i> : surrounded by earthen walls.	<b>17<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> Century</b>	These forts were erected at the junction or on the bank of rivers. Canals, large tanks (dighis), moats (nalas) and ditches were provided to strengthen the defence system in keeping with the physiography and topography of the land.
		<i>Parigha-durga</i> : Surrounded by earthen walls, as well as stone or brick walls. The walls are atleast 5.4 m high and their width is half of their height.		
		<i>Panka-durga</i> : Surrounded by fens or quicksand		
6.	<b>Nridurga (Human fort)</b>	Defended by a large number of loyal and experienced warriors. Usually a city fortress, populated by a substantial garrison.	<b>16<sup>th</sup> Century</b>	Defended by a large number of loyal and experienced warriors.

**\*(3) What precautions have to be taken while going to the sea coast? (Textbook Page No. 7)**

**Ans.** The following precautions must be taken while going to the sea coast:

- (i) Sun exposure at the sea is quite high. So, bring sunglasses and a hat to beat the sun's rays as it can cause Sunburn.
- (ii) Do not wear expensive watches and jewellery when going to the sea coast.
- (iii) If you want to avoid traveller's diarrhoea then avoid sea food if you think it's not hygienically prepared.
- (iv) Do not drink tap water and drinks with ice. Use only bottled water.
- (v) Avoid foods and beverages from street vendors.
- (vi) Do not eat undercooked food or meat or fish. Moreover, avoid food that is left at room temperature.

**\*(4) Out of which process has the plateau of Maharashtra formed? What is the main type of rock seen here? (Textbook Page No. 4)**

**Ans.**

- (i) Maharashtra consists of two major relief divisions. The plateau is a part of the Deccan

tableland and the Konkan coastal strip abutting on the Arabian Sea.

- (ii) The Deccan plateau was formed due to the volcanic eruptions.
- (iii) The Deccan Plateau is made up of basalt extending up to Bhor Ghats near Karjat. This is an extrusive igneous rock. Also in certain sections of the region, we can find granite, which is an intrusive igneous rock.
- (iv) The difference between these two rock types is: basalt rock forms on eruption of lava, that is, on the surface (either out of a volcano, or through massive fissures - as in the Deccan basalts - in the ground), while granite forms deep within the Earth.

**\*(5) Prepare a questionnaire for a field visit to a factory. (Textbook Page No. 8)**

**Ans.** Let's say you went to a plant as a group of students who want to pursue Industrial Engineering and want to witness the entire manufacturing processes.

- (i) Can you take us through the material (manufacturing supply chain from Raw material to dispatch) and information flow (guardians of decision systems that enable the material flow) of the organization?

- (ii) How many departments does your company have?
- (iii) What is the employee strength of the company?
- (iv) What is the biggest challenge for the factory today? What's the biggest challenge for the functional area today?
- (v) What are the different software's that you use in the company and why?
- (vi) List the hazards that your factory employees face.
- (vii) What is the per hour / per day product output?

**\*(6) Make a report on your field visit.**

(Textbook Page No. 8)

**Ans.** Place of visit: Tamil Nadu and Kerala

Date of Visit: 11<sup>th</sup> August 2018

Purpose: To interact, learn and understand the traditional cultures and lifestyle of South India especially the Fort and its ancient temple which stands for vernacular architecture. To study the effect of climatic change and sea level rise in the coastal regions of Tamilnadu and Kerala,

Type of Visit: Field Visit

**Sit Description (Rock Fort):** Tiruchirappalli Rockfort is a historic fortification and temple complex built on an ancient rock. It is constructed on a 83 metres (272 ft) high rock. There are two Hindu temples inside, the Ucchi Pillayar Temple, Rockfort and the Thayumanaswami Temple, Rockfort. The architecture of the whole fort and temple was complex and everybody was enthusiastic to understand its design. The full top view of Tiruchirapilli city can be seen from the upper portion of fort.

**Outcome of the Rock fort Temple Visit:** Panoramic view of entire city of Trichy can be seen from the top of the fort. Tried to understand the ancient 7th century rock architecture. Experienced the thermal comfort irrespective of outside conditions along with the natural daylight usage inside temple.

**Site Description (Ramakkalmedu Wind Farm)** is situated in Ramakalmedu which is a hill station and a hamlet in Idukki district in the

Indian state of Kerala. It is located about 15 km from Nedumkandam on the Munnar-Thekkady route. V. S. Achuthanandan inaugurated the first wind [11] farm in Idukki, Kerala set up at Ramakkalmedu with private participation on 27th April 2008. It is the Second most suitable place in the country for setting up wind farms. The total production of wind energy would reach 50 MW. Till now, 20 turbines have been installed.

**Outcome of the Ramakkalmedu Wind Farm Visit:** Amazed by seeing the exact size and scale of wind generation system. Had a real time experience of wind turbine and its accessories. Learned the importance of wind farm site assessment. The size and scale of wind turbine was analysed.

**Site Description (Idukki Hydro Reservoir and dam):** Our next destination was Idukki Hydro Power Project, which is biggest power generating plant in Kerala. At 167.68 metres, it is one of the highest arch dams in Asia. It was constructed and is owned by the Kerala State Electricity Board. It supports a 780 MW hydroelectric power station in Moolamattom, which started generating power on 4<sup>th</sup> October 1975. At 167.68 metres, it is one of the highest arch dams in Asia. It was constructed and is owned by the Kerala State Electricity Board. It supports a 780 MW hydroelectric power station in Moolamattom, which started generating power on 4 October 1975. This dam was constructed along with two other dams at Cheruthoni and Kulamavu. Together, the three dams have created an artificial lake that is 60 km<sup>2</sup> in area. The view of the whole reservoir is mind blowing and amazing. We walked around the dam including two rock tunnels.

**Outcome of the Idukki dam and Reservoir visit:** Analysed the environmental and ecological impacts of the Idukki water reservoir. Security concerns of these dams are very high. Understood the design and construction of huge hydro power plants across the dam. Importance of dam construction and operation was analysed.

**\*(7) Outline the importance of field visit.**

(Textbook Page No. 8)

**Ans.**

- (i) Field trips help students interact with what they are learning. The experience goes beyond reading about a concept; students are able to see it, manipulate it or participate in it physically.
- (ii) Students are able to see elements with their eyes rather than reading about it and believing what they are told because it's in print.
- (iii) Field trips provide entertainment for students. They often serve as a powerful motivator for students, stirring up excitement as the trip nears.
- (iv) Breaking away from the routine provides students with a refresher that might make them more focused back in the classroom.
- (v) There are also plenty of opportunities to incorporate the field trip experience back into classroom activity after returning to school. Through presentations, slide shows and answering questions, the kids can instill the lessons garnered on the field trip.
- (vi) Leaving the classroom for a field trip places the students in a different social environment.
- (vii) They encounter a new set of adults and possibly other children during the course of the average field trip. These interactions teach them how to behave in different settings.
- (viii) They employ more self-control because it is a less contained environment than the classroom. It fosters a sense of teamwork and community among the students as they experience a field trip together.

**ASSIGNMENT - 1****Time : 1 Hr.****Marks : 10****Q.1. Explain the following terms:****(4)**

- (1) Devrai
- (2) Vanrais

**Q.2. Give Reasons:****(4)**

- (1) Pulses grow well in places where there is less rainfall.

**Q.3. Answer in Detail:****(2)**

- (1) Outline the importance of field visit.

