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Success Key Test Series

SUCCESS KEY TEST SERIES

Class : 10 (Maharashtra Board) | Subject : Geography

Chapter 1

FIELD VISIT

CHAPTER OVERVIEW

- Meaning and importance of field visit
- Necessity of field visit
- Preparations for field visit
- Observations during the journey
- Important outputs of field visit
- Project report writing



DEFINITION BOX



Field Visit

A field visit is a study tour undertaken to observe geographical features and collect information directly from the field.

NECESSITY OF FIELD VISIT

- To understand geographical concepts through direct observation.
- To study changes in relief, vegetation, settlements and agriculture.
- To collect information from local people and offices.
- To develop observation, recording and reporting skills.
- To relate textbook knowledge with real-life situations.



ITEMS REQUIRED FOR FIELD VISIT



(Based on Figure 1.2 – Items required for field visit)

IMPORTANT OUTPUTS OF FIELD VISIT

- Record observations systematically.
- Collect photographs and information.
- Compare different geographical regions.
- Analyse the collected data.
- Prepare a field visit report.



EXAMPLE OF FIELD VISIT PROJECT REPORT



Project Title :
Field Visit from Naldurg to Alibag

Contents

- Objectives of the visit
- Route and places visited
- Observations made
- Information collected
- Photographs / Sketches
- Findings and conclusions
- Suggestions and precautions



EXAM-ORIENTED POINTS

- Direct learning experience.
- Better understanding of geographical features.
- Development of observation skills.
- Improvement in report writing and analytical abilities.
- Useful for future studies and careers.

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Chapter 1

FIELD VISIT

AGRICULTURAL CHANGES OBSERVED

Naldurg Region	• Cultivation of moog, urad and other pulses was observed. • Shrub crops were seen. • Semi-arid conditions prevailed.	
Solapur–Indapur Region	• Sugarcane cultivation was predominant. • Irrigation facilities were available. • Presence of canals and reservoirs supported agriculture.	
Coastal Region (Alibag)	• Paddy cultivation was observed. • High rainfall favoured rice cultivation.	

TYPES OF FORTS OBSERVED

Fort	Type	Characteristic
Naldurg 	Land Fort	Built on plain land
Sinhagad 	Hill Fort	Built on a hill
Kolaba (Alibag) 	Sea Fort	Built on a wave-cut platform

QUESTIONARY FOR VISIT TO FACTORY

1. What is the name of the factory?
2. What type of raw materials are used?
3. From where are the raw materials obtained?
4. What is the process of production?
5. What type of machines are used?
6. How many workers are employed?
7. What type of energy is used?
8. What are the finished products?
9. How are the products packed?
10. What are the problems faced by the factory?



IMPORTANT POINTS OF FORT CONSTRUCTION

- Forts were built for security and protection.
- Forts are constructed on hills, plains or in the sea.
- Hill forts are difficult to access.
- Forts have strong walls and gateways.
- Water storage tanks were built inside the fort.
- Watch-towers were constructed for surveillance.
- Forts were built using locally available rocks.
- Forts were designed according to the landforms.



CARE POINTS AT THE TIME OF FIELD VISIT

- Follow the instructions of teachers and guides.
- Maintain discipline and behave properly.
- Do not harm plants, animals or natural features.
- Do not write or damage walls, monuments or rocks.
- Keep the surroundings clean.
- Stay together with the group.
- Do not take risks while climbing hills or near water bodies.
- Collect information carefully and accurately.



IMPORTANT PHOTOS AT THE TIME OF FIELD VISIT


Relief Features


Waterfalls and Cliffs


Rivers / Water Bodies


Vegetation


Human Settlements


Agriculture

(Take clear and proper photos for your report.)

FIELD VISIT REPORT – IMPORTANT POINTS

A good field visit report should include the following points:

- Objectives of the visit
- Route followed
- Places visited
- Observations made
- Information collected
- Photographs / Sketches
- Analysis and findings
- Conclusions
- Suggestions
- Precautions taken during the visit

