

# APPENDIX-I

## Websites you can see

Bombay Natural History Society: <http://www.bnhs.org/>

Birding in India and South Asia: <http://www.birding.in/>

Website of Project Tiger: <http://projecttiger.nic.in/>

Nature Conservation Foundation: <http://www.ncf-india.org/>

Wildlife Conservation Society of India: <http://www.wildlife.in/>

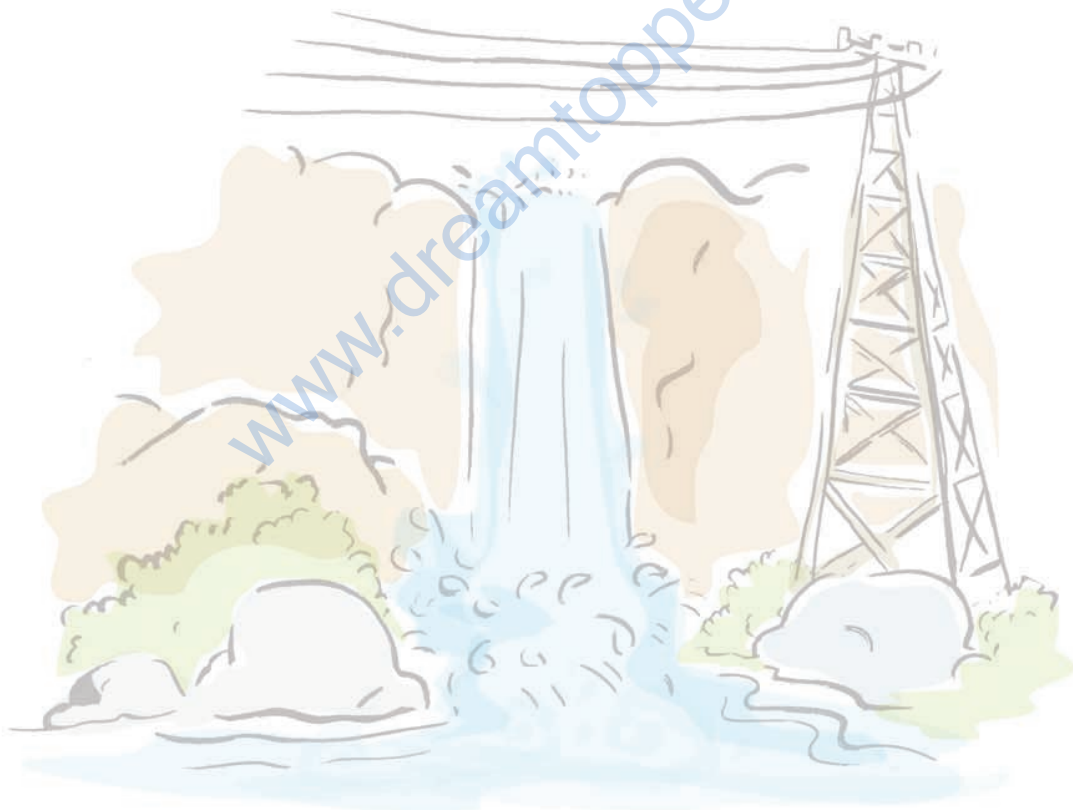
Wildlife Trust of India: <http://www.wildlifetrustofindia.org/>

Kalpavriksh Environment Action Group: <http://www.kalpavriksh.org/>

Down to Earth Magazine: <http://www.downtoearth.org.in/>

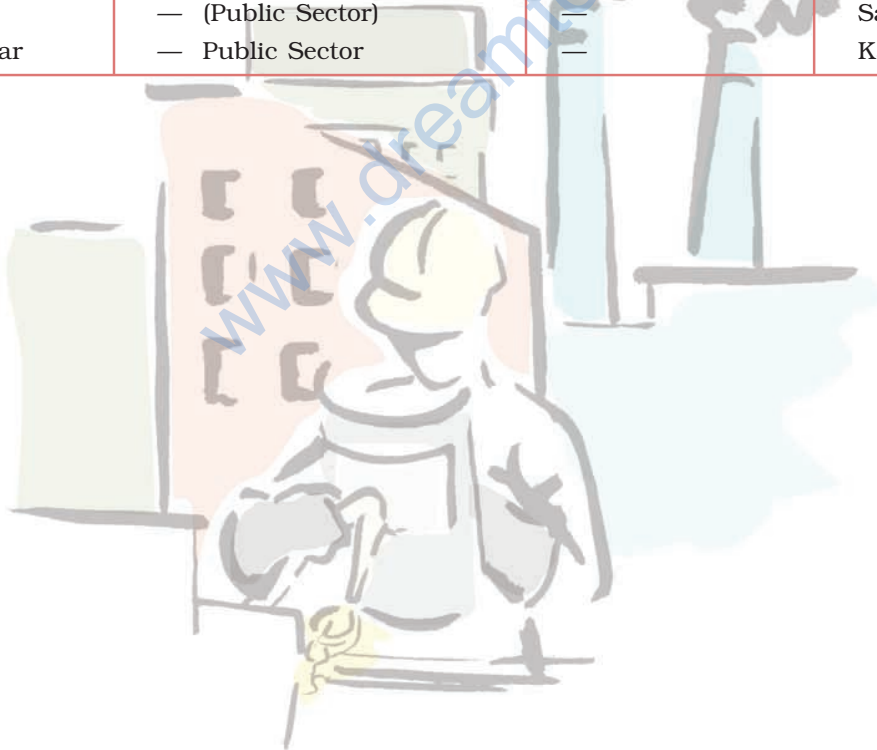
Centre for Environment Education, India: <http://www.ceeindia.org/cee/index.html>

World Steel Association : <http://www.worldsteel.org>



## APPENDIX-II

Steel Plants	Year of Establishment	Collaborating Country	Location
IISCO	1870-1913 (Private initially)	(Nationalised in 1972)	Kulti and Burnpur (W.B.)
TISCO	1907 (Private ownership)	Jamshedji Tata	Jamshedpur (Jharkhand)
VISL	1923 Private as MISCO	Nationalised later	Bhadravati (Karnataka)
Bhilai	1959 (Public Sector)	Soviet Union	Bhilai (M.P.)
Bokaro	1972 (Public Sector)	Soviet Union	Bokaro (Jharkhand)
Durgapur	1959 (Public Sector)	U.K.	Durgapur (W.B.)
Rourkela	— (Public Sector)	Germany	Rourkela (Odisha)
Vishakhapatnam	— (Public Sector)	—	Vishakhapatnam Andhra Pradesh
Salem	— (Public Sector)	—	Salem (T. Nadu)
Vijay Nagar	— Public Sector	—	Karnataka



# GLOSSARY

**Anticline:** A fold in sedimentary strata that resembles an arch.

**Gross Domestic Product:** It is a monetary measure of the value of goods and services produced within a national economy at a given period of time. Normally it is one year.

**Gross Value Added (GVA):** The GVA is estimated from GDP by adding subsidies on production and subtracting indirect taxes.

**Geologist:** A scientist who studies the composition, structure and history of the earth.

**Geothermal Gradient:** The gradual increase in temperature with depth in the crust. The average is 30°C per kilometer in the upper crust.

**Humus:** Dead and decayed organic matter adds to the fertility of the top soil.

**Igneous Rocks:** Rocks which have solidified from molten magma.

**Manganese Nodules:** A type of sediment scattered on the ocean floor, consisting mainly of manganese and iron, and usually containing small amounts of copper, nickel and cobalt.

**Metamorphic Rocks:** Rocks which were originally igneous or sedimentary, but have changed in character and appearance.

**Oil Trap:** A geological structure that allows for significant amounts of oil and gas to accumulate.

**Rock:** A consolidated mixture of minerals

**Sedimentary Rocks:** Rocks which have been deposited as beds and layers of sediments.

# NOTES

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