ART

INTEGRATED PROJECT

CLASS ⇨ VIII

SEC ⇨ C

SESSION ⇨ 2025 - 2026

GROUP : 02

(ROLL NO. : 07 - 12)

Smarty by Designer Sheets

GROUP MEMBERS

1> ARNAB PAUL (Roll No. 7)
↳ Helping for binding and printing photoes

2> ARNAV AKSHAT SINGH (Roll No. 8)
↳ Science

3> ARNAV KUMAR (Roll No. 9)
↳ Social Science

4> ARPITA HANSDA (Roll No. 10)
↳ Mathematics

5> ARYAN KUMAR (Roll No. 11)
↳ English

6> CHITRA SINGH (Roll No. 12)
↳ Hindi

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(35 days)

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Date:

Acknowledgement :

We, the students of class 8, would like to express our heartfelt gratitude to our respected Principal Mam and our subject teachers for giving us the opportunity to work on this Art Integration Project.

We are especially thankful to our teacher for guiding us at every step and helping us understand how to connect art with our subject in a creative and meaningful way.

This project was a great learning experience for all six of us, and it helped us to improve our teamwork, creativity and knowledge.

Submitted by:
Students of Group II
Class 8

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Introduction :

This Art Integrated Project has been prepared by our group of five students of class 8. The main objective of this project is to compare the natural and human resources of West Bengal and Tamil Nadu. Both states are rich in resources, yet they differ in their geographical features, industries, agriculture and cultural heritage.

Through this project, we have studied how each state utilizes its resources for development, and how geography and climate influence their economy and lifestyle. By integrating art, we have presented our findings creatively through maps, charts and illustrations.

This project has helped us understand the importance of resources in shaping a state's growth and has deepened our appreciation of India's diversity and richness.

ENGLISH

Rivers of West Bengal and Tamil Nadu.

Introduction :-

The river of West Bengal and Tamil Nadu are lifelines that shape culture, agriculture, and everyday life.

In West Bengal, the Ganga River flows majestically creating fertile plains, The Hooghly river nourishes towns and ports, the Mahananda River supports agriculture in northern Bengal, and the Damodar River brings rich minerals and irrigation.

In Tamil Nadu, Cauvery River nourishes the delta region, the Palar River flows through dry zones supporting irrigation, the Vaigai River sustains Madurai's agriculture, and the Thamirabarani River in the south fosters lush farmlands and traditions.

Together, these rivers are symbols of prosperity, festivals, and the deep bond between nature and people, connecting hearts across India.

River of West Bengal

1. Ganga (Hooghly) River :-

The Ganga, known as the hooghly River in West Bengal, flows through the heart of the states before entering the Bay of Bengal. It supports transport, industries, and agriculture, while also holding great religious and cultural importance for the people.

2. Damodar River :-

The Damodar River flows through Jharkhand and West Bengal into the Hugli. Once known as the "Sorrow of Bengal" due to floods, it is now controlled by dams. It provides water for irrigation, industries, and hydroelectric power in the Damodar Valley.

3. Teesta River :-

The teesta River originates in the Himalyas, flows through Sikkim and North Bengal, and joins the Brahmaputra. It is important for irrigation and hydroelectric projects. The tees Barrage Project helps farmers by providing water to cultivate rice and other crops.

4. Mahananda River :-

The Mahananda River rises in the Darjeeling Hills and flows through North Bengal into Bangladesh, joing the Ganga. It provides water for agriculture and helps maintain fertile soil. It is a vital river for tea and paddy-growing regions.

5. Subarnarekha River :-

The Subarnarekha River flows through Jharkhand, West Bengal, and Odisha before reaching the Bay of Bengal. It passes through mineral-rich

areas and supports irrigation and industries. The river also helps in agriculture in the western part of West Bengal.

The Rivers of Tamil Nadu

1) Cauvery River :-

The Cauvery River is Tamil Nadu's most important river. It starts from the Brahmagiri Hills in Karnataka and flows through Tamil Nadu to the Bay of Bengal. It provides water for irigation drinking, and power generation, making the land fertile and prosperous.

2) Vaigai River :-

The Vaigai River originated from the Varushanadu Hills and flows through Madurai before joining the Palk Strait. It is the lifeline Southern Tamil Nadu, supplying water for agriculture, drinking, and daily use. The Vaigai Dam supports many nearby villages and farms.

3) Palar River :-

The Palar River rises in Karnataka and flows throught Vallore and Kanchipuram districts in Tamil Nadu before reaching the Bay of Bengal. It is mainly used fore irigation and drinking water. However, it is a seasonal river dependent on monsoon rains.

4) Tamiraparani River :-

The Tamiraparani River originates in the western Ghats near Pothigai Hills in Tirunelveli district. It is one of Tamil Nadu's few perennial rivers. It provides water throught the year for farming, hydroelectric projects, and suphorts diverse ecosystem in southern Tamil Nadu.

5) Bhavani River :-

The Bhavani River begins it the Nilgiri Hills and is a tributary of the Cauvery River. It flows through Coimbatore and Erode districts. The Bhavanisagar Dam built on it helps

in irrigation and power supply, supporting agriculture and rural livelihood.

Conclusion :-

The rivers of Tamil Nadu and West Bengal are vital for the people, agriculture, and economic of both states. Tamil Nadu's rivers are mostly seasonal, while west Bengal's rivers are fed by the Himalayas. Protecting these rivers ensures a prosperous future for all.

Bibliography :-

1) https://en.wikipedia.org
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Title: Comparative study of Mineral resources of West Bengal and Tamil Nadu

Class: 8

Subject: Science

Student: Aravv Akshat Singh
Roll no.: 8

Index:

i) Introduction
ii) Objectives
iii) Locational and Geographical background
iv) Major Minerals - West Bengal
v) Major Minerals - Tamil Nadu
vi) Conclusion.

i) Introduction: Mineral resources are natura substances found in the Earth that humans extract and use for many purposes - energy, bui manufacturing, and art. This project compares the mineral wealth of West Bengal and Tamil Nadu describes how minerals are extracted and used.

ii) Objectives:
- To identify important minerals fou in West Bengal.
- To identify important minerals fo in Tamil Nadu.
- To understand the types, locations and uses of minerals in the two sta
- To create a project that express learning.

iii) Locational and geographical background:
- West Bengal: Located in eastern India with Bengal Basin, chotanagpur Plateau to the west (border area with Jharkhand), and coastal plains The state contains coal feilds (Raniganj, Bardhaman areas), limestone, china clay (Kaolin) deposits and some iron ore near the western plateaus fringes.

- Tamil Nadu: Located in southern India, sits over parts of the Cauvery Basin, Eastern and Western Ghats and coastal plains. It has a varied geology with deposits of lignite (Tirumelveli, Neyveli), garnet, ilmenite, monazite, rutile along the coast, limestone and minor iron ore and bauxite.

iv) Major minerals - West Bengal:
Key minerals and brief notes:

- Coal: Most important - Raniganj and Bardhaman regions (used for power, industries).
- Limestone: Used in cement and construction. Found in parts of Purulia and Bankura.
- China Clay: Used in ceramics, paper, paints; found in some pockets.
- Iron ore (limited): Small deposits near western borders.
- Garnet and Mica (minor): Used in polishing and electrical industries.

v) Major Mimerals - Tamil Nadu:
Key mimerals and brief notes:

- Lignite (brown coal): Tamil Nadu is famous for lignite - Neyveli mines (used for electricity, power plants.)
- Ilmenite, Rutile, Monazite (heavy mimerals: Coastal sands (e.g. around Pulicat, Chemmai, Thoothukudi) - used for titanium, thorium, and in pigments.
- Garnet: Beach and river deposits - used as abrasives.
- Limestone and cement grade rock: Widespread; used for construction.
- Bauxite and Graphite (minor pockets):

vi) Conclusion: Both West Bengal and Tamil Nadu are rich in mimerals resources but differ in the types and economical uses: West Bengal is historically a coal producing state supporting heavy industry, while Tamil Nadu has important lignite deposits for power and extensive coastal heavy mineral sands that feed the titanium and abrasive industries. This project helped me to remember facts visually and develop envirnorment awarness through creative work.

Nisha

MATHEMATICES

By: Arpita Mondal

The double bar graph below shows rice production in West Bengal and Tamil Nadu from 2020 to 2023 (in thousand tonnes) and key characteristics of good data quality are also listed below:-

Year	West Bengal (000 tonnes)	Tamil Nadu (000 tonnes)
2020	15,050	7,310
2021	15,910	7,800
2022	16,730	7,910
2023	15,480	7,560

Good Data Quality Characteristics

- **Accuracy :-**
Information correctly reflects the real value or state.

- **Completeness :-**
No essential data is missing; all necessary items are captured.

- **Consistency :-**
Data remains uniform when viewed across platforms or over time.

- Timeliness :-

Data is current and updated regularly.

- Validity :-

Entries conform to expected formats and rules.

- Uniqueness :-

Each record is distinctive, with no duplication.

- Reliability :-

Information can be trusted for decision-making purposes.

These qualities ensure that data is useful, credible and effective for analysis and reporting in any context, including agriculture production tracking.

S.S.C. Project

Topic:- Comparative Study of Resources and Major Industries of West Bengal and Tamil Nadu.

Introduction:-

India has many states, each rich in its own way. Out of 24 States in India, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu are two such states known for their natural resources and industries.

Both the states immensely helped India grow by producing goods, crops, and providing jobs, which is remarkable achievement.

1. Natural Resources

West Bengal:

- The fertile alluvial soil of the region supports dense agriculture.

- The rivers Granga, Teesta and Mahanandi aids the irrigation and transport.
- Forest and fishery resources in the Sundarbans and coastal belts.
- Coal (found in Raniganj and Asansol), china clay, and limestone are major minerals in the state

Tamil Nadu:

- The fertile deltas of rivers Cauvery, Vaigai, and Palar support agriculture in the state.
- The state has a high potential for solar and wind energy
- The state's long coastline encourages fishing and port-based trade.
- The state is rich in minerals like lignite, granite, garnet and limestone.

2. Agriculture:

West Bengal:

- Major crops like rice, jute, tea, potato, and sugarcane are grown in the state.

- In the state, Darjeeling and Doors produce world-famous tea.

- West Bengal is known as India's largest producer of jute and a major rice-producing state

Tamil Nadu:

- Major crops like rice, banana, sugarcane, millets, cotton and coconut are grown in the State.

- Highly irrigated agriculture using tanks and canals.

- Tamil Nadu is the leading producer of cotton and sugarcane in Southern part of India.

3. Major Industries:

West Bengal:

- Jute Industry: Kolkata and Hooghly are world-famous for jute products.
- Tea Industry: Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri regions export premium tea.
- Steel and Engineering: Durgapur and Burnpur industrial belts.
- Leather, Petrochemical, and Shipbuilding: Haldia and Kolkata areas.
- IT and Services: Growing around Kolkata.

Tamil Nadu:

- Automobile Industry: Chennai, Hosur, and Sriperumbudr - known as "Detroit of India".
- Textiles and Garments: Coimbatore and Tirupur - India's textile hubs.
- Electronics & IT: Chennai and Hosur electronics parks.
- Leather and Chemicals: Vellore and Tuticorin
- Ports and Exports: Chennai, Ennore, and Tuticorin facilitate international trade.

Economic Importance:

West Bengal:

- Provides employment to millions in jute, tea, and agriculture sectors.

Tamil Nadu:

- Automobile Industry: Chennai, Hosur, and Sriperumbudr - known as "Detroit of India".
- Textiles and Garments: Coimbatore and Tirpur - India's textile hubs.
- Electronics & IT: Chennai and Hosur electronics parks.
- Leather and Chemicals: Vellore and Tuticorin
- Ports and Exports: Chennai, Ennore, and Tuticorin facilitate international trade.

Economic Importance:

West Bengal:

- Provides employment to millions in jute, tea, and agriculture sectors.

- Supplies jute goods, coal, and tea to domestic and global markets.
- Kolkata Port and Haldia support eastern India's trade.
- Contributes significantly to India's energy and steel production.

Tamil Nadu:

- One of India's most industrialized states contributing over 8% to national
- Major exporter of automobiles, textiles, leather goods, and electronics.
- High literacy and skilled workforce drive IT and service industries.
- Ports boost India's foreign trade and economic growth.

Comparison Table:

Category	West Bengal	Tamil Nadu
Geographical Location	Eastern India, Bay of Bengal	Southern India, along Bay of Bengal and Indian Ocean
Major Rivers	Ganga (Hooghly), Teesta, Mahananda	Cauvery, Vaigai, Palar, Thamirabarani
Soil Types	Fertile alluvial plains	Red, black and alluvial soil
Mineral Resources	Coal, China clay, limestone, iron ore	Lignite, granite, garnet, limeston
Forest Resources	Sundarbans mangroves, Sal and Teak forests	Western Ghats forests, Sandalwood, bamboo
Agricultural Resources	Rice, jute, tea, sugarcane, potato	Rice, cotton, Sugarcan banana, coconut, millets
Energy Resources	Coal and hydropower	Solar, wind, hydropower

Major Traditional Industries	Jute, tea, handloom, paper, food processing	Textiles, handloom, leather, handicrafts
Modern Industries	Steel, engineering, petrochemicals	Automobiles, electronics, cement, chemicals
Industrial Hubs	Kolkata-Howrah, Haldia, Durgapur-Asansol, Siliguri	Chennai, Coimbatore, Tirupur, Hosur, Tuticorin
Port Facilities	Kolkata Port, Haldia Port	Chennai, Ennore, Tuticorin
Export Goods	Tea, jute products, leather, coal, iron goods	Automobiles, textiles, leather goods, electronics
Economic Focus	Agriculture and traditional industries	Modern manufacturing and technology industries

Conclusion:-

West Bengal and Tamil Nadu both hold great economic significance for India but in different ways. Together, they represent the balance between traditional and modern economies in India

Conclusion:

Through this Art integration project, we have gained a clear understanding of how the resources of West Bengal and Tamil Nadu play a vital role in the development of these two states. Both states are blessed with abudant natural and human resources, but they differ in the way these resources are used according to their geography, climate and culture.

West Bengal is rich in fertile soil, rivers, and minerals, while Tamil Nadu has made great progress in industries, agriculture, and coastal trade. Despite their differences both states contribute significantly to India's economy and agricultural heritage.

This project has helped us realize the importance of using resources wisely and developing every region according to its strengths. It also taught us teamwork, creativity and the value of integrating art with learning to make studies more enjoyable and meaningful.

12/11/25