

There has been rapid increase in the extraction of minerals for domestic use and for exports to other countries since liberalisation and globalisation of Indian economy. Using figures from the table here substantiate the observation.

Growth in Extraction of Some key Minerals in India (in thousand tonnes)		
	1997-1998	2008-2009
Bauxite	6108	15250
Coal	297000	493000
Iron Ore	75723	225544
Chromite	1515	3976

Write a letter to the Tasildar about irregular functioning of ration shop in your area.

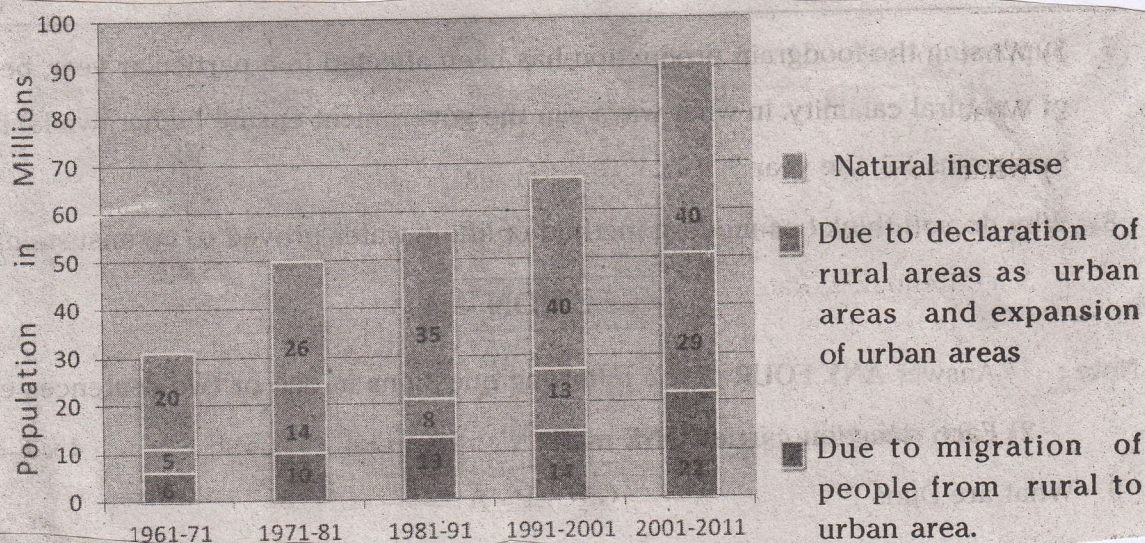
5. Read the paragraphs given below and answer the questions that follow.

### What happens when people migrate ?

Migrant labourers spend more on food as they cannot get food grains from fair price shops at their workplaces. As they live in harsh circumstances and in unhygienic conditions, they suffer from health problems and are prone to disease. Those working in quarries, brick kilns, construction sites and mines suffer from body ache, sunstroke, skin irritation and lung diseases. When employers do not follow safety measures, accidents in industrial areas and construction sites are also common. Migrants are not able to access various health and family care

programmes as they do not belong to the organised sector. In the case of women migrant workers, there is no maternity leave. This means they have to go back to work very soon after childbirth.

- 1) Why do migrant labourers spend more on food ?
- 2) Why do they suffer from health problems ?
- 3) Name some sufferers and their diseases.
- 4) Write about women migrant workers.



- 1) The graph gives us information about .....
- 2) In the decade of 1961-71 the urban population of India is .....
- 3) At the end of 2001-11 decade the urban population is .....
- 4) How many times did the urban population increase from 1961-71 decade to 2001-11 decade ?



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Read the table and answer the following questions.

- 1) What are the minerals given in the table ?
- 2) Which minerals were extracted more ?
- 3) Which minerals were extracted less ? Why ?
- 4) What are the environmental problems in extraction of these minerals ?

Read the paragraphs given below and answer the questions that follow.

In recent years, the central and state governments in India are taking special steps to attract foreign companies to invest in India. Industrial zones, called Special Economic Zones (SEZs), are being set up. SEZs are to have world class facilities: electricity, water, roads, transport, storage, recreational and educational facilities. Companies who set up production units in the SEZs do not have to pay taxes for an initial period of five years.

Government has also allowed flexibility in the labour laws to attract foreign investment. Instead of hiring workers on a regular basis, companies hire workers 'flexibly' for short periods when there is intense pressure of work. This is done to reduce the cost of labour for the company. However, foreign companies are demanding further flexibility in labour laws.

- 1) What are the state and central governments in India taking special steps for ?
- 2) What are world class facilities ?
- 3) Why did government allow flexibility in the labour laws ?
- 4) What are foreign companies demanding ?

22. The distribution of farmers in India and the amount of land they cultivate are in the following table.

Type of Farmers	Size of Plots	Percentage of Farmers	Percentage of Cultivated Area
Small farmers	Less than 2 ha.	87%	42%
Medium and Large farmers	More than 2 ha.	13%	58%

Read the above table and answer the following questions.

- 1) How many types of farmers are there ? Name them.
- 2) Which type of farmers are in high percentage ?
- 3) What is the difference between the percentage of cultivated area ?
- 4) What is the cause / reason for the high concentration of cultivated area in the hands of medium and large Farmers ?

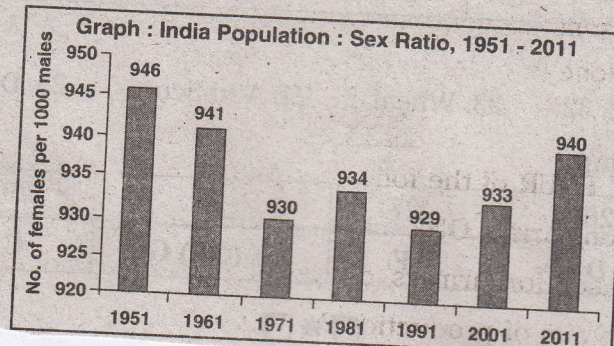


**Study the paragraph below and answer the question.**

You would have heard about several hill stations of the Himalayan region like Shimla, Gulmarg, Nainital and Darjeeling as places that have a cool climate even during the peak summer months. Similarly Kodaikanal and Udagamandalam (Ooty) have cooler climate, compared to places near the coast.

**Q.** Why does Darjeeling have pleasant weather as compared to Kolkata during summer season ?

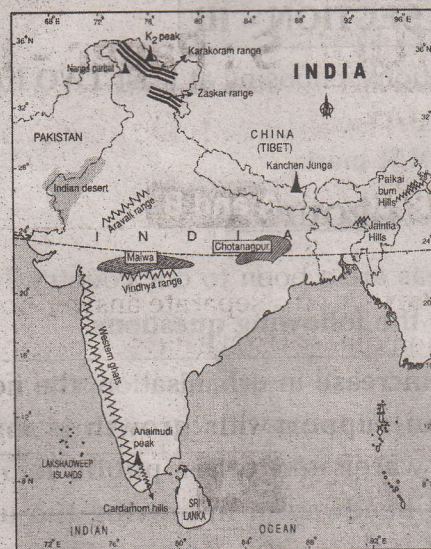
**3. Observe the following graph.**



**Now answer the following questions.**

- What is the graph about?
- The sex ratio is a cause of concern in India. Give reasons.

**Observe the map and answer the questions.**



- Name some Himalayan peaks.
- Name any two plateaus in the map.

**Read the paragraph and answer the question.**

In the past 50 years, there has been a further shift from industry to service sector for developed countries. The service sector has become the most important in terms of total production. Most of the working people have also shifted and are now employed in the service sector and most of the production activities are those of services and not manufactured goods. This is the general pattern observed for developed countries.

**Q.** Is a similar pattern observed for India ?



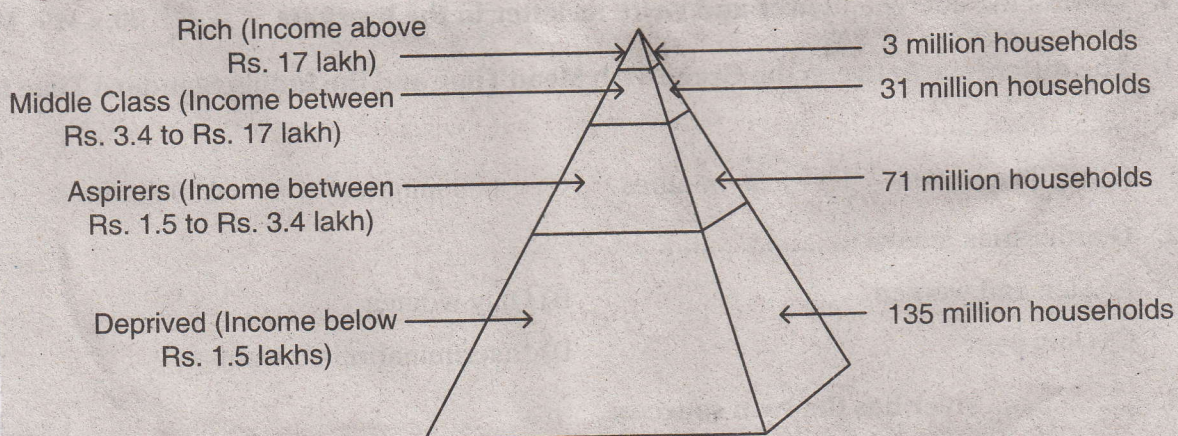
3. Based on the following table answer the questions below.

World Historical and Predicted population (in millions)

Region year	1500	1600	1700	1800	1900	1950	1999	2012	2050	2150
World	458	580	682	978	1,650	2,521	5,978	7,052	8,909	9,746
Africa	86	114	106	107	133	221	767	1,052	1,766	2,308
Asia	243	339	436	635	947	1,402	3,634	4,250	5,268	5,561
Europe	84	111	125	203	408	547	729	740	628	517
Latin America and the Caribbean	39	10	10	24	74	167	511	603	809	912
North America	3	3	2	7	82	172	307	351	392	398
Oceania	3	3	3	2	6	13	30	38	46	51

- Identify roughly how many centuries it took for the world population to double for the first time.
- In earlier classes you had studied about colonisation. Look at the table and identify in which of the continents the population decreased by 1800 S?
- Which continent has been most populous for long period of time?
- Is there any continent that is projected to show a significant decrease in population in future?

Observe the following Graph diagram.



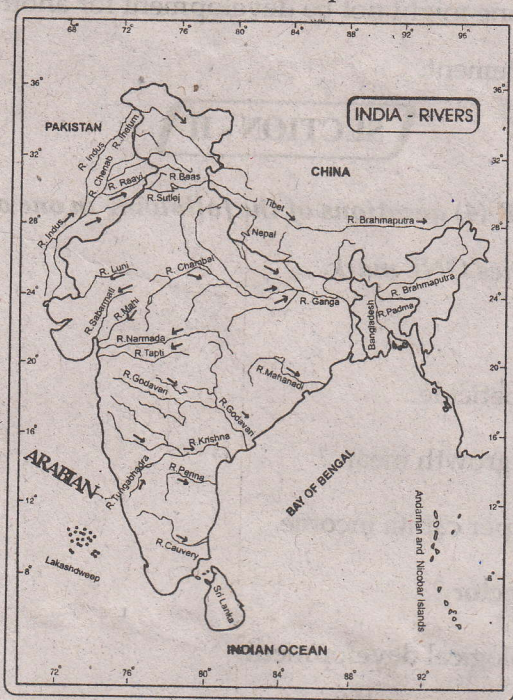
Write a brief note on the inequality in India based on the graph.

The ongoing protest over the Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project in the Tirunelveli district of Tamil Nadu is one such conflict. The government of India set up the nuclear power plant in this quiet coastal town of fisher folks. The aim is to generate nuclear power to meet the growing energy needs of the country. The people in the region have protested on the grounds of safety, security and livelihood.

- Who is building this project?
- What is the aim of this project?



Observe the map of India and answer the questions.



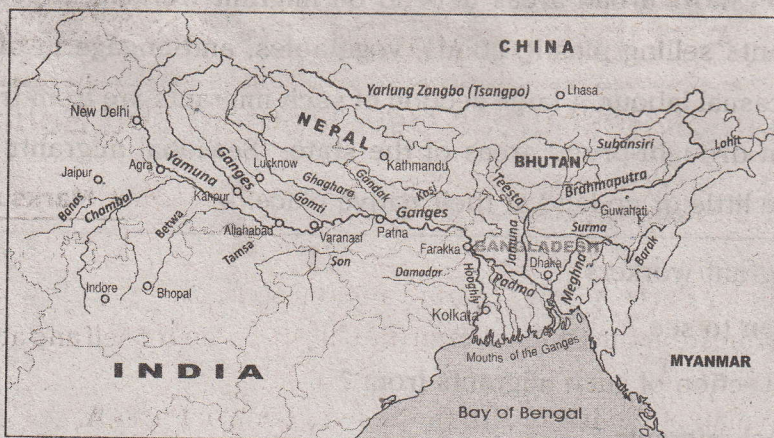
1. In which direction do the rivers Narmada and Tapti flow ?
2. In which sea/ocean do the peninsular rivers (except Narmada and Tapti) join ?
3. Beas is the tributary of which of the Himalayan rivers ?
4. Name the rivers which forms delta in Tamil Nadu.

Read the text (given) and answer the question.

*A distressing aspect of gender bias in India that shows little sign of going away is the preference for boys over girls. One of the worst manifestations of this pro-male bias is the relatively higher morality rates of girls compared with boys".*

Q) Why parents are giving more preference for boys over girls ? Give reasons.

Observe the map and answer the following questions.



- 1) Name any two tributaries of the Ganges.
- 2) What is the name of the Brahmaputra in Tibet ?



**Read the paragraphs given below and answer the questions that follow.**

Chinese manufacturers started exporting plastic toys to India. Buyers in India now have the option of choosing between Indian and the Chinese toys. Because of the cheaper prices and new designs, Chinese toys became popular in the Indian markets. Within a year, 70 to 80 percent of the toy shops have replaced Indian toys with Chinese toys. Toys are now cheaper in the Indian markets than earlier.

For the Chinese toy makers, this trade provided an opportunity to expand their business. The opposite is true for Indian toy makers. Competition has forced some of the Indian producers to innovate, whereas others have perished.

- 1) Who started exporting plastic toys to India ?
- 2) Why did the Chinese toys become popular ?
- 3) Why have the toy shops replaced Indian toys with Chinese toys ?
- 4) What is the opportunity for Chinese toy makers ?

**Study the paragraph below and answer the question.**

The formation of the Himalayas influences the climate in various ways. These act as barriers protecting the great plains of India from the cold winds of central Asia during severe winter. The Himalayas are reason for summer rains and monsoon type of climate in regions that are beyond the western ghats of India. In its absence this region would have remained drier. The Himalayan Rivers have a perennial flow since these are fed by the glaciers and bring a lot of silt, making these plains very fertile.

**Q:** What is the importance of the Himalayas?

**3. Study the paragraph below and answer the questions.**

Ford Motors, an American company, is one of the world's largest automobile manufacturers with production spread over 26 countries of the world. Ford Motors came to India in 1995 and spent Rs. 1700 crore to set up a large plant near Chennai. This was done in collaboration with Mahindra and Mahindra, a major Indian manufacturer of jeeps and trucks. By the year 2004, Ford Motors was selling 27,000 cars in the Indian markets, while 24,000 cars were exported from India to South Africa, Mexico and Brazil. The company wants to develop Ford India as a component supplying base for its other plants across the globe.

- 1) Would you say Ford Motors is an MNC? Why?
- 2) What is foreign investment? How much did Ford Motors invest in India?

**Read the paragraph below and answer the questions.**

The third component of population change is migration. Migration is the movement of people across regions and territories. Migration can be internal (within the country) or international (between the countries). Internal migration does not change the size of the population, but influences the distribution of population within the nation. Migration plays a very significant role in changing the composition and distribution of population.

- a) What is the third component of population change ?
- b) What is migration ?
- c) What are the kinds of migration ?
- d) Which kind of migration does not change the size of the population ?



**Read the paragraph given and answer the following question.**

As Earth started to take shape from a fire ball to a planet, many gases were released. These gases did not escape into outer space because of the Earth's gravitational pull. It still holds them back. The result ? A thin layer of gases surrounds Earth and provides us several important benefits. For example: the oxygen that we breathe, the ozone that protects us from harmful ultraviolet rays from the sun, the nitrogen that our plants use to make proteins that we need, the medium through which fresh water is circulated, and keep us warm.

**Q.** What is the earth's temperature without ozone layer ?

**3. Read the information given below and answer the questions that follow.**

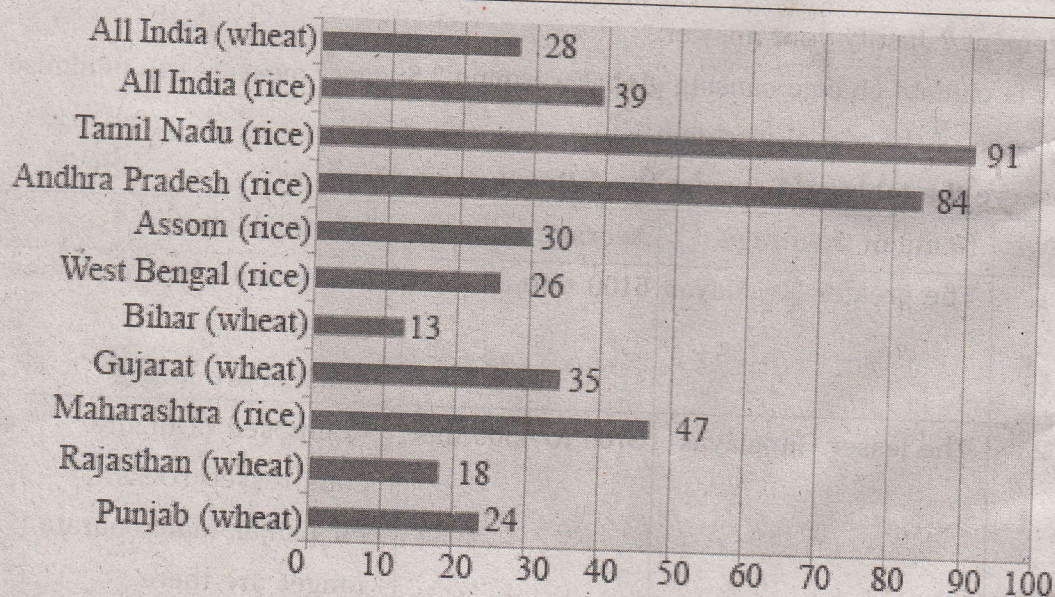
**Census in India :**

In India the first census was taken in 1872. The first complete census however was taken in 1881. Since then censuses have been held regularly every tenth year. India's population as of 2011 is 121,01,93,422. Out of these 1210 million people, 623,724,248 are men and 586,469,174 are women.

- When was the first census taken ?
- When was the first complete census taken ?
- What is India's population as of 2011 ?
- Write about the population distribution.

**Read the paragraph given below and answer the questions that follow.**

Ration shops are important means for people to access foodgrains in India. One survey was conducted in 2004-05 to know whether families in different states procure foodgrains from public distribution system fair price shops and how much they are part of the total foodgrain consumption. Look at the graph. This shows people's dependency on PDS for purchase of their staple foodgrains in different states of India.



- What are Ration shops important means for ?
- Expand PDS.
- Why was the survey conducted ?
- What does this show ?



**Read the paragraph below and answer the question.**

The current laws about groundwater in many states are both outdated and inappropriate. They were developed at a time when groundwater was a marginal source of water. Today shallow and deep tube wells have the potential to draw a lot of water.

**Q :** Is it judicious way of using this water ?

**Read the paragraph given below and answer the questions that follow.**

### **Rural-Urban Migration**

People migrate from rural areas mainly due to insufficient employment opportunities inadequate income available in rural employment. People also migrate with the expectation of higher incomes and more opportunities for family members and may be better services. Ramaiah was able to find work in the organised sector. However, most urban migrants have to work as labourers and find employment in the unorganised sector. They could be working as hawkers, painters, repair persons, rickshaw pullers, construction labour, etc.

- 1) Why do people migrate from rural areas ?
- 2) Who was able to find work in the organised sector ?
- 3) Where do most urban migrants have to work ?
- 4) How could they be working ?

**Read the paragraph given below and answer the questions that follow.**

While service sector has grown, all service sector activities are not growing equally well. Service sector in India employs many different kinds of people. At one end there are a limited number of services that employ highly skilled and educated workers. At the other end, there are a very large number of workers engaged in services such as small shopkeepers, repair persons, transport persons, etc. These people barely manage to earn a living and yet they perform these services because no alternative opportunities for work are available to them. Hence, only a part of this sector is growing in importance.

- 1) Write about the relation between service sector and its activities.
- 2) Who are there at one end ?
- 3) Who are there at the other end ?
- 4) Why do they perform these services ?



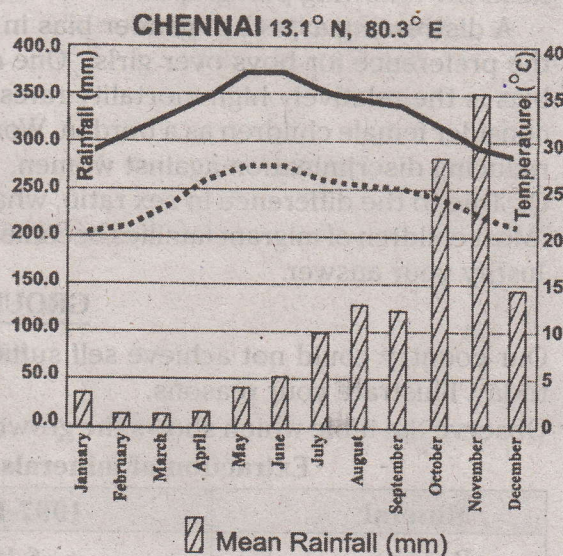
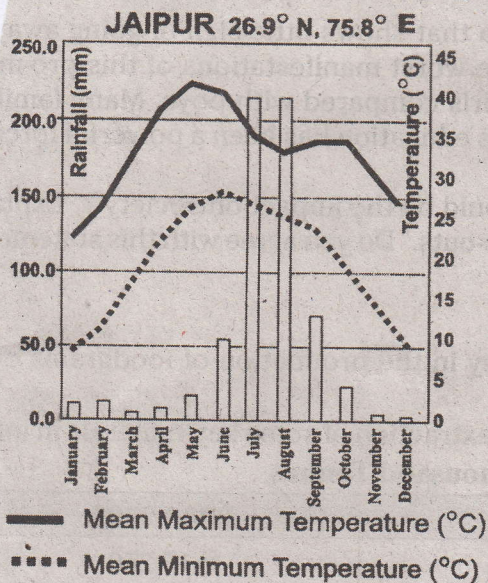
Read the table given and below and answer the following questions.

Some Comparative data of Selected States

State	IMR per 1000 (2006)	Literacy rate (%) (2011)	Net Attendance Rate (2006)
Punjab	42	77	76
Himachal Pradesh	36	84	90
Bihar	62	64	56

- 1) What does the table tell us?
- 2) What are the three states compared here?
- 3) What is the position of Punjab in 2011 with regard to literacy rate?
- 4) Why is the number of children below the age of 6 not considered for counting of Net Attendance Rate ?

Observe the following Climographs and answer.



- A) Why is there a difference between the rainy season of Chennai and Jaipur ?
- B) In which month is the highest temperature recorded in Jaipur ?
- C) Among these two, which area gets highest rainfall ?
- D) Both the areas are rain shadow regions. Is it ? How would you justify ?