



पुर्णिमा International School

Shree Swaminarayan Gurukul, Zundal

SUMMATIVE ASSIGNMENT -2 2022-23

Grade – 8

Subject- SST

Q. Choose the correct option

1. According to the Sachar Committee report what was the percentage of Muslim children studying in Madarasas?

- (a) 4 percent (b) 6% (c) 30% (d) 66%

Answer: (a) 4 percent

2. A person who does not get adequate nutrition or food is:

- (a) Militarised (b) Displaced (c) Ghetto (d) Malnourished

Answer: (d) Malnourished

3. Which religious group has the highest literacy rate during 2001?

- (a) Hindu (b) Muslims (c) Buddhists (d) Jains

Answer: (d) Jains

4. According to which census it was Stated that Muslims are only 13.4% in India's population?

- (a) According to 1991 census (b) 2001 census
(c) 1981 census (d) None of the above

Answer: (b) 2001 census

5. How many wildlife sanctuaries are there in India.

- (a) 372 (b) 382 (c) 394 (d) 397

Answer: (a) 372

6. How many percent of Muslim children in the 6 – 14 year of age group have never been enrolled in schools & dropped out?

- (a) 70% (b) 30% (c) 25% (d) 56%

Answer: (c) 25%

7. _____ are the important part of the women's movement in India?

- (a) Religious Women (b) Common people (c) Muslim women (d) None of these

Answer: (c) Muslim women

8. Which term is meant 'broken' and is used deliberately and actively by groups to highlight the centuries of discrimination they have experienced within the caste system.

- (a) Ostracise (b) Dalit (c) Assertive (d) Confront

Answer: (b) Dalit

9. Who, being an adivasis, activist, has also pointed out that one of the violators of Constitutional rights guaranteed to tribal people are governments in the various States of India?

- (a) C.K. Janu (b) Rathnam (c) Kabir (d) Soyrabai

Answer: (a) C.K. Janu

10. In which year did the government passed the Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act.

- (a) In 1991 (b) In 1992 (c) In 1993 (d) In 1990

Answer: (c) In 1993

11. When was the Act framed in response to demands made by Dalits and others that the government must take seriously the ill treatment and humiliation Dalits and tribal groups face in everyday life?

- (a) In 1989 (b) In 1970 (c) In 1980 (d) In 2003

Answer: (a) In 1989

12. Which article of the Indian Constitution States that untouchability has been abolished.

- (a) Article 18 (b) Article 19 (c) Article 16 (d) Article 17

Answer: (d) Article 17

13. What do you mean by Ostracise?

- (a) Banish Individual or group (b) Banish Caste
(c) Banish religion (d) None of these

Answer: (a) Banish Individual or group

14. What is meant by the term 'Assertive'?

- (a) Those never express themselves (b) Those oppose every concept
(c) Those express themselves strongly (d) None of these

Answer: (c) Those express themselves strongly

15. Which is one of the major reasons Siva can't bring his family to Chennai.

- (a) Shortage of money (b) Shortage of living facilities
(c) Unemployment (d) Shortage of water

Answer: (d) Shortage of water

16. Which companies provide public facilities but at price that only some people can afford.

- (a) Private companies (b) Public companies
(c) Semi-government companies (d) None of the above

Answer: (a) Private companies

17. Porto Alegre is a city in

- (a) Australia (b) Bangladesh (c) Brazil (d) India

Answer: (c) Brazil

18. The census 2001 put rural household electrification at.

- (a) 44% (b) 78% (c) 49% (d) 52%

Answer: (a) 44%

19. Mumbai suburban is well functioning public transport system.

- (a) Roadways (b) Waterways (c) Railways (d) None of the above

Answer: (c) Railways

20. Under which Article of our Constitution, Right to Water gets recognition?

- (a) Article 20 (b) Article 21 (c) Article 22 (d) Article 23

Answer: (b) Article 21

21. For what purpose bore well water is not used?

- (a) Toilets (b) Washing
(c) Gardening (d) Cooking and drinking purposes

Answer: (d) Cooking and drinking purposes

22. According to census over 12 million children in India aged between 5 and 14 work in various occupations including hazardous ones.

- (a) 2002 (b) 2001 (c) 2011 (d) None of the above

Answer: (b) 2001

23. Which gas has been leaked from UC plant in Bhopal gas tragedy.

- (a) Nitrogen oxide (b) Methyl – isocyanite
(c) Carbon dioxide (d) Carbon monooxide

Answer: (b) Methyl – isocyanite

24. In which years did the Bhopal gas tragedy happen?

- (a) 1984 (b) 1994 (c) 1992 (d) 1985

Answer: (a) 1984

25. Right to Life is under which Article of the Constitution?

- (a) Art 22 (b) Art 25 (c) Art 23 (d) None of the above

Answer: (d) None of the above

26. Emissions from vehicles are a major cause of

- (a) Environmental pollution (b) Air pollution
(c) soil pollution (d) All of the above

Answer: (a) Environmental pollution

27. What are Power looms?

- (a) Small units with 4 – 6 looms (b) Workers of textile mile
(c) Both (a) & (b) (d) None of these

Answer: (c) Both (a) & (b)

28. The government of India gives what status to deny workers from their wages?

- (a) legal (b) Justice (c) Illegal (d) All of above

Answer: (c) Illegal

29. What is the cultivation of grapes called'?

- (a) Sericulture (b) Viticulture (c) Floriculture (d) Horticulture

Answer: (b) Viticulture

30. The important inputs like seeds, fertilizers machinery, etc form a system called a....

- (a) Barter system (b) Water system (c) Farm system (d) All of these

Answer: (c) Farm system

31. Which of these is not commercial farming?

- (a) Commercial Grain (b) Mixed (c) Organic (d) Plantation

Answer: (c) Organic

32..... is also known as a paddy

- (a) Wheat (b) Jowar (c) Rice (d) Bajra

Answer: (c) Rice

33. Rubber plantation is famous in:

- (a) Sri Lanka (b) Brazil (c) Malaysia (d) USA

Answer: (c) Malaysia

34. Which of the following country is a leading producer of rice?

- (a) China (b) Pakistan (c) Malaysia (d) Egypt

Answer: (a) China

35. Which type of soil is good for growing wheat?

- (a) Desert (b) Loamy (c) Sandy (d) None of these

Answer: (b) Loamy

36. Marine-based industries are based on

- (a) minerals (b) forest products
(c) agricultural products (d) oceanic products

Answer: (d) oceanic products

37. Basket weaving falls in the category of

- (a) small-scale industry (b) cottage industry
(c) large-scale industry (d) none of these

Answer: (b) cottage industry

38. Which of the following is a private sector industry?

- (a) Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (b) Tata Iron and Steel Industry
(c) Steel Authority of India (d) National Thermal Power Corporation

Answer: (b) Tata Iron and Steel Industry

39. Which factors affect the location of the industry?

- (a) Land (b) Labour (c) Capital (d) All of these

Answer: (d) All of these

40. Industrialisation often leads to:

- (a) Poverty (b) Population (c) Development (d) None of these

Answer: (c) Development

41. Major industrial regions are located near:

- (a) Deserts (b) Sea Ports (c) Glaciers (d) Mountains

Answer: (b) Sea Ports

42. Which metal is often called the backbone of the modern industry?

- (a) Steel (b) Gold (c) Silver (d) Aluminium

Answer: (a) Steel

43. The population of the world is

- (a) 77 billions (b) 7.0 billions (c) 0.77 billions (d) 0.077 billions

Answer: (b) 7.0 billions

44. Movement of people in. and out of an area is called

- (a) migration (b) death rate (c) birth rate (d) growth rate

Answer: (a) migration

45. Which of the following countries has slow growth rate of population?

- (a) India (b) Pakistan (c) United Kingdom (d) Brazil

Answer: (c) United Kingdom

46. Which country has high population growth rate?

- (a) Pakistan (b) Kenya (c) India (d) China

Answer: (b) Kenya

47. Human resources differ from one another in respect of

- (a) educational level (b) age (c) sex (d) all of these

Answer: (d) all of these

48. The Brahmo Samaj was founded by

- (a) Dayanand Saraswati (b) Raja Rammohun Roy
(c) Vivekananda (d) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar

Answer: (b) Raja Rammohun Roy

49. The practice of Sati was banned in the year

- (a) 1800 (b) 1821 (c) 1827 (d) 1829

Answer: (d) . 1829

50. A widow home was established at Poona by

- (a) Tarabai Shinde (b) Pandita Ramabai
(c) Mumtaz Ali (d) Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain

Answer: (b) Pandita Ramabai

51. Peasants and artisans were referred to as

- (a) Vaishyas (b) Shudras (c) Untouchables (d) Kshatriyas

Answer: (b) Shudras

52. Periyar founded

- (a) Self Respect Movement (b) Temple Entry Movement
(c) Paramhans Mandali (d) Dalit Movement

Answer: (a) Self Respect Movement

53. The Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College was opened by

- (a) Khizr Khan (b) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
(c) Sayyid Ahmed Khan (d) Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan
- Answer:**

Answer: (c) Sayyid Ahmed Khan

54. . Lala Lajpat Rai was a nationalist from

- (a) Bengal (b) Bihar (c) Punjab (d) Haryana

Answer: (c) Punjab

55.The founder of Khudai Khidmatgars was

- (a) Mohammad Ali (b) Shaukat Ali
(c) Badshah Khan (d) None of these

Answer: (c) Badshah Khan

56.Hindustan Socialist Republic Association was related with the nationalist

- (a) Lala Lajpat Rai (b) Balgangadhar Tilak (c) Bhagat Singh (d) None of these

Answer: (c) Bhagat Singh

57.The Vernacular Press Act was enacted in

- (a) 1840 (b) 1857 (c) 1878 (d) 1870

Answer: (c) 1878

58.Naoroji was settled in London.

- (a) a businessman and publicist (b) an artist
(c) an educationist (d) none of these

Answer: (a) a businessman and publicist

59.The fight for Purna Swaraj was fought under the presidentship of

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
(c) C. Rajagopalachari (d) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

Answer: (b) Jawaharlal Nehru

60.Who was the first Indian Governor-General of free India?

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
(c) C. Rajagopalachari (d) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

Answer: (c) C. Rajagopalachari

61.The Bhilai steel plant was set up in the year

- (a) 1950 (b) 1952 (c) 1955 (d) 1959

Answer: (d) 1959

62. How many Indians formed the Constituent Assembly?

- (a) One hundred (b) Two hundred
(c) Three hundred (d) Four hundred

Answer: (c) Three hundred

63. New state of Andhra Pradesh came into being

- (a) on 1 October, 1953 (b) on 15 October, 1953
(c) on 1 May, 1953 (d) on 15 May, 1953

Answer: (a) on 1 October, 1953

64. Mukti Vahini was formed by the Bengali Population under the leadership of

- (a) Mira Behn (b) Muziburr Rehman
(c) Potti Sriramulu (d) None of these

Answer: (b) Muziburr Rehman

65. The United Nations was formed in

- (a) 1940 (b) 1945 (c) 1947 (d) 1950

Answer: (b) 1945

66. Pakistan was divided into two parts because of

- (a) imposition of Persian on the Bengali speaking of the east
(b) imposition of Islamic language on the Bengali speaking of the east
(c) imposition of Urdu on Bengali speaking population of the east
(d) none of the above

Answer: (c) imposition of Urdu on Bengali speaking population of the east

QII. Fill in the blanks

1. India has national parks.

Answer: 101

2. have migrated to cities in search of work where they are employed for very low wages.

Answer: Adivasis

3. Niyamgiri Hill is located in district of Orissa.

Answer: Kalahandi

4. are also referred to as Adivasis.

Answer: Tribals

5. There are over different Adivasis group in India.

Answer: 500

6. Article of the Constitution notes that no citizen of India shall be discriminated against on the basis of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.

Answer: Article 15

7. was the wife of well-known Bhakti poet Chokhamela.

Answer: Soyrabai

8 are exposed to subhuman conditions of work and face serious health hazards.

Answer: Manual Scavengers

9. In the Safai Karamchari Andolan and 13 other organisations and individuals filed a PIL in the Supreme Court.

Answer: 2003

10. Constitution guarantees right of to re-possess their lands.

Answer: tribal.

11. and are travelling through Chennai in Bus.

Answer: Amu, Kumar

12. Senior government officials like Mr. Ramagopal live in Chennai.

Answer: Anna Nagar

13. is essential for life and for good health.

Answer: Water

14. Every year the government budget is being presented in the

Answer: Parliament

15. The government needs to play an active role in providing adequate access to proper facilities.

Answer: health

16..... countries – particularly India, Bangladesh and Pakistan – play hosts for industries producing pesticides, asbestos or processing zinc and lead

Answer: South Asian

17. The government has to make and also has to enforce them.

Answer: appropriate laws

18. The Supreme Court had ordered all public transport vehicle using diesel to switch to

Answer: Compressed Natural Gas (CNG)

19. In, there were very few laws protecting the environment in India

Answer: 1984

20. of fish in specially constructed tanks and ponds is termed as Pisciculture.

Answer: Breeding

21. Cultivation of grapes is termed as

Answer: viticulture

22. In farming crops are grown and animals are reared for sale in market.

Answer: commercial

23. Tea is a crop grown on plantations.

Answer: beverage

24. Maize is also known as

Answer: corn

25..... activities change raw materials into products of more value to people.

Answer: Secondary

26. based industries use products from sea and oceans as raw materials.

Answer: Marine

27. sector industries are owned and operated by the state and individual or group of

Answer: Joint, individuals

28. Before iron and steel industry was located where raw materials, power supply and running water were easily available.

Answer: 1800 A.D.

29. In, several other industrial plants were set up after TISCO.

Answer: Jamshedpur

30. The abrupt and sharp increase in population is known as population

Answer: explosion

31 The difference between birth rate and death rate is termed as

Answer: natural growth rate

32. Topography is the cause of uneven distribution of the population in the world.

Answer: geographical

33. The greatest resource of a nation is

Answer: people

34..... countries developed economically and industrially.

Answer: Developed

35 Nearly of the world's population live in Asia and Africa.

Answer: three quarters

36. The Child Marriage Restraint Act was passed in _____

Answer : 1929

37. In 1873, Phule wrote

Answer : Gulamgiri

38. The knowledge of _____ texts helps the reformers promote new laws.

Answer : ancient

39. Periyar was an outspoken critic of _____

Answer: Hindu scriptures.

40. In _____ the Muslim league demanded an 'Independent State' for Muslims.

Answer : **1940**

41. The Arms Act Indians from having arms.

Answer: disallowed

42. Gandhiji and his followers marched from to Dandi.

Answer: Sabarmati

43. 16 August 1946 was announced as by the Muslim League.

Answer: "Direct Action Day"

44. is popularly known as Rajaji.

Answer: C. Rajagopalachari

45..... assassinated Gandhiji.

Answer: Nathurain Godse

46. On 26 January 1950 our was adopted.

Answer: Constitution

47..Subjects that were placed on the Union List were,, and

Answer: Taxes, defense, foreign affairs

48.Subjects on the Concurrent List were and

Answer: Forests, agriculture

49. Economic planning by which both the state and the private sector played a role in development was called a model.

Answer: 'mixed economy'

Q.III. True or False

1. Constitution provides safeguards to religious and linguistic minorities as part of our Fundamental Rights.

Answer: True

2. The 52 national parks in India.

Answer: False

3. There 372 wildlife sanctuaries.

Answer: True

4. Size can be a disadvantage and leads to the marginalisation of the relatively smaller communities.

Answer: True

5. Muslims have the highest literacy rate according to data of 2011.

Answer: **False**

6. The choice of struggle has depended on the circumstances that the marginalised found themselves in.

Answer: **True**

7. Art 15 of the Constitution States that untouchability has been abolished.

Answer: **False**

8. Art 17 of the Constitution notes that no citizen of India shall be discriminated against on the basis of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.

Answer: **False**

9. Governments across India have their own list of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and backward and most backward castes.

Answer: **True**

10. Rathnam was written about as symbol of Dalit action.

Answer: **True**

11. The Constitution of India recognises the right to water as being a part of the Right to Life under Art

Answer: **True**

12. Shortage of water is the major reason why Mr. Ramagopal can't bring his family to Chennai.

Answer: **False**

13. In budget, the government announces the various ways in which it plans to meet the expenses.

Answer: **True**

14. The shortage of water has opened up opportunities for private companies in a big way.

Answer: **True**

15. Railways are the most important form of public transport over short distances.

Answer: **False**

16. With the law on minimum wages which is meant to protect workers, there are also laws that protect the interests of producers and consumers in the market.

Answer: **True**

17. Power looms are small units with 4-6 looms.

Answer: **True**

18. Right against Exploitation says that no one can be forced to work for low wages or under bondage.

Answer: **True**

19. Methyl – isocyanite (MIC) – a highly poisonous gas – started leaking from this U.C plant.

Answer: **True**

20. Between 1980 and 1984, the crew for the MIC plant was increased from 6 to 12 workers.

Answer: **False**

21. Extraction is an example of tertiary activity.

Answer: **False**

22. Cash crops are grown in subsistence farming.

Answer: **False**

23. Gathering is a primary activity.

Answer: **True**

24. Beverages are labour-intensive crops.

Answer: **True**

25. Shifting agriculture is shifting crops after a few years.

Answer: **False**

26. Manufacturing is a tertiary activity.

Answer: **False**

27. Industrialisation has led to the growth of towns and cities.

Answer: **True**

28. First cotton textile mill was established in 1857.

Answer: **False**

29. Paper industry is the example of agro-industry.

Answer: **True**

30. Handloom textile industry is a labour-intensive industry.

Answer: **True**

31. Distribution of the population in the world is uneven.

Answer: **True**

32. North Hemisphere is less populated.

Answer: **False**

33. Capital is the major resource of a nation.

Answer: **False**

34. Population density is high in rural areas.

Answer: **False**

35. People turn nature's bounty into resources with their demands and abilities.

Answer: **True**

36. When the British captured Bengal they framed many new laws to regulate the rules regarding marriage, adoption, the inheritance of property, etc.

Ans. **True**

37. Social reformers had to discard the ancient texts in order to argue for reform in social practices.

Ans. **False**

38, Reformers got full support from all sections of the people of the country.

Ans. **False**

39. The Child Marriage Restraint Act was passed in 1929.

Ans. **True**

40. When the British captured Bengal they framed many new laws to regulate the rules regarding marriage, adoption, the inheritance of property, etc.

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Ans. **False**

43. The Child Marriage Restraint Act was passed in 1929.

Ans. **True**

44. People were satisfied with British rule in the 1870s and 1880s.

Answer: False

45. The Arms Act was passed in 1875.

Answer: False

46. A.O. Hume was a Chinese educationist.

Answer: False

47. Muslim League demanded “Independent States” for Muslims in 1940.

Answer: True

48. In 1930, Gandhiji led a march to break the salt law.

Answer: True

49. At Independence, the majority of Indians lived in cities.

Answer: False

50. The Constituent Assembly was made up of members of Muslim League.

Answer: False

51. In the first national election, only men of age 30 was allowed to vote.

Answer: False

52. The second Five Year Plan focussed on the development of agriculture.

Answer: False

53. The second Five Year Plan was formulated in 1952.

Answer: False

Q.1V Match the following

1. Niyamgiri Hill	(a) Adivasis
2. Jati-varna	(b) Largest number of speakers
3. Tribals	(c) One of the mainstream language
4. Santhali	(d) Orissa
5. Bengali	(e) Principle of caste
Answer: 1 - (d), 2 - (e), 3 - (a), 4 - (b), 5 - (c)	
6. Mumbai	(a) Parliament
7. Porto Alegre	(b) Children between the ages of 6 – 14 ages
8. Government Budget being presented in the	(c) Suburban Railway
9. Article 21	(d) Right to life
10. Right to Education	(e) Brazil
Answer: 6 - (c), 7 - (e), 8 - (a), 9 - (d), 10 - (b)	
11. Installation of an MIC Production unit	(a) Cut in half from 12 to 6.
12. Methyl – isocyanite (MIC)	(b) Compressed Natural Gas.
13. Aziza Sultan	(c) Survivor of Bhopal gas tragedy
14. C.N.G	(d) A highly poisonous gas started leaking from U.C plant
15. Between 1980 and 1984 the work crew for the MIC plant	(e) 1978
Answer: 11 - (e), 12 - (d), 13 - (b), 14 - (b), 15 - (a)	
16. Organic farming	(a) The practice of ploughing against the slopes of the hill
17. Mixed farming	(b) In which organic materials and natural pesticides are used
18. Contour ploughing	(c) In which herdsmen move place to place with their livestock
19. Nomadic herding	(d) Farms, farms animals and farmers together
20. Farming ecosystem	(e) in which crops are raised and livestock are kept on the farm to have animal products
Answer: 16 - (b), 17 - (e), 18 - (a), 19 - (c), 20 - (d)	
21. Immigration	(a) The tapering figure of people based on age, sex

22. Migration	(b) Number of years for which an average man is expected to live
23. Emigration	(c) In which people come and settle in a country
24. Population Pyramid	(d) The movement of people in and out of area
25. Life expectancy	(e) Movement of the people to other countries
26. Emigrants	(f) People coming into a country
27. Immigrants	(g) People leaving the country
Answer: 21 - (c), 22 - (d), 23 - (e), 24 - (a), 25 - (b), 26 - (g), 27 - (f)	
28. Private Sector Industries	(a) Maruti Udyog Ltd.
29. Public Sector Industries	(b) Anand Milk Union Ltd.
30. Joint Sector Industries	(c) Basket-weaving
31. Co-operative Sector Industries	(d) Tata Iron and Steel Industry
32. Cottage Industries	(e) Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.
Answer: 28 - (d), 29 - (e), 30 - (a), 31 - (b), 32 - (c)	
33. C.K.Janu	(a) The Safai karamchari andolan filed a PII
34. Rathnam	(b) Social boycott of an individual and his family
35. In 2003	(c) the prohibition of employment as manual scavengers and their rehabilitation act
36. Ostracise	(d) An Adivasi activist
37. 6 December 2013	(e) A symbol of dalit action
Answer: 33 - (d), 34 - (e), 35 - (a), 36 - (b), 37 - (c)	
38. Paramhans Mandali	(a) Allen
39. The Coolie ship	(b) Ghasida
40. Gulamgiri	(c) Periyar
41. Satnami Movement	(d) Jyotirao Phule
42. E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker	(e) 1840 for the abolition of caste.
Answer: 43 - (e), 44 - (a), 45 - (d), 46 - (b), 47 - (c)	
43. Knighthood	(a) The religious functionaries of Sikh gurudwaras
44. Picket	(b) The capacity to act independently without interference from outside
45. Mahants	(c) The protest of the people outside a building to prevent others /owners from entering it

46. Publicist	(d) An honour granted by the British Crown for exceptional personal achievement
47. Provincial autonomy	(e) A person who publishes an idea by circulating information, writing reports and speaking at meetings
48. Sovereign	(f) A capacity of the province to make relatively independent decisions while remaining within federation
Answer: 43 - (d), 44 - (c), 45 - (a), 46 - (e), 47 - (f), 48. (b)	
49. Hindu Pakistan	(a) Which both private and public sectors take part in the production of industries and other spheres
50. Gandhian	b) The period of power rivalries and ideological conflicts between U.S.A. and U.S.S.R.
51. Franchise	c) Not to side any world power
52. Mixed Economy	d) A right to vote
53. Cold War	e) A partition of India on the basis of religion and dominated by Hindus called by Nehru
54. Non-alignment	f) Followers of Gandhiji's ideas and actions
Answer: 49 - (e), 50 - (f), 51 - (d), 52 - (a), 53 - (b), 54 - (c)	

QV. Answer in Short

1. What was the lifestyle of Adivasis like in pre-colonial India?

Ans. In pre-colonial India, Adivasis were traditionally ranged hunter-gatherers and nomads.

2. What are Madarsas?

Ans. Madarsas are institutions which provide education to Muslim children.

3. What is the population of Adivasis in Assam?

Ans. There are 70 lakh Adivasis in Assam.

4. Which states do the Shakti and Tantric traditions belong to?

Ans. The Shakti and Tantric traditions belong to the states of West Bengal and Assam.

5. Name the tribal community which dwells in the Niyamgiri Hill of Orissa.

Ans. The Niyamgiri Hill of Orissa is inhabited by Dongarria Konds.

6. Which principles are ensured by our Constitution?

Ans. Our Constitution ensures democratic principles which are defined in and through the list of the Fundamental Rights.

7. What does the government do to promote social justice?

Ans. The government provides reservations for weaker sections to promote social justice.

8. Name two distinct cultural and religious groups in the country.

Ans. Two distinct cultural and religious groups in the country are Parsis and Muslims.

9. What does a manual scavenger do?

Ans. A manual scavenger does the work of carrying human and animal waste/excreta.

10. Which articles of the Constitution have been used by Dalits to seek equality in society?

Ans. Article 15 and 17 of the Indian Constitution have been used by Dalits to seek equality in society.

11. What are the sources of water in rural areas?

Ans. In rural areas the sources of water are-wells, handpumps, ponds and sometimes borewells.

12. What are the main sources of water in urban areas?

Ans. The main sources of water in urban areas are municipal water, borewells, packaged water, tankers, etc.

13. What is the most important characteristic of public facilities?

Ans. The most important characteristic of a public facility is that once it is provided, its benefits can be shared by many people.

14. Name the Article number under which Right to

Ans. Water is included. Ans. The Right to Water is included in the Right to life under Article 21.

15. Who bears the maximum burden of shortage in water supply?

Ans. Poor people bear the maximum burden of shortage in water supply.

16. What is the full form of CNG?

Ans. The full form of CNG is Compressed Natural Gas.

17. What does the Fundamental Right "Right against Exploitation" state?

Ans. The Fundamental Right "Right against Exploitation" says that no one can be forced to work for low wages or under bondage.

18. Name the company which was involved in the Bhopal gas tragedy.

Ans. Union Carbide was the company responsible for the Bhopal gas tragedy.

19. Whose responsibility is it to enforce safety laws?

Ans. It is the responsibility of the government of the country to enforce safety laws.

20. Under which Article of Indian Constitution the Right to Life is a Fundamental Right?

Ans. Under Article 21 of Indian Constitution, the Right to Life is a Fundamental Right.

21. What is meant by Horticulture?

Answer: Horticulture is the growing of vegetables, flowers, and fruits for commercial use

21. What type of climate and soil are required by coffee in its growth?

Answer: Coffee requires a warm and wet climate and well-drained loamy soil.

22. What is Agricultural Development?

Answer: Agricultural development refers to efforts made to increase farm production in order to meet the growing demand of the increasing population.

23. What is Agriculture ?

Answer: Agriculture is the science and art of cultivation on the soil, raising crops, and rearing livestock. It is also called farming.

24. What is commercial farming?

Answer: In commercial farming, crops are grown and animals are reared for sale in the market.

25. How does an industrial region emerge?

Answer: Industrial region emerges when a number of industries are located close to each other and share the benefits of their closeness.

26. What is meant by industrial disaster?

Answer: In industries, accidents/disasters mainly occur due to technical failure or irresponsible handling of hazardous material. This is known as industrial disaster.

27. What is the process 'smelting'?

Answer: It is the process in which metals are extracted from their ores by heating beyond the melting point.

28. What may be the inputs in case of textile industry?

Answer: In case of textile industry, the inputs may be cotton, human labour, factory and transport cost.

29. Which is the major IT hub of India?

Answer: Bengaluru.

30. In which part of the world is silicon valley located?

Answer: It is located next to the rocky mountains of North America.

31. What is population study known as?

Answer: Population study is known as demography.

32. Why is population study essential?

Answer: Population studies are essential for the government to plan areas such as health, education, housing, social security, employment, and environmental preservation.

33. Differentiate between 'emigrants' and 'immigrants'.

Answer: Emigrants are people who leave a country; Immigrants are those who arrive in a country.

34. Why is population growth slowing in United Kingdoms?

Answer: Population growth is slowing in United Kingdoms because of both low death and low birth rates.

35. What is population density?

Answer: Population density refers to the number of people per square kilometer of land area.

36. Why are social reformers described so?

Answer: Social reformers are described so because they felt that some changes were essential in society and unjust practices needed to be rooted out.

37. Who was known as Vaishyas?

Answer: Traders and moneylenders were known as Vaishyas.

38. Who was Mumtaz Ali?

Answer: Mumtaz Ali was a social reformer who reinterpreted verses from the Koran to argue for the education of women.

39. Who published the book named Stripurushtulna? What is it about?

Answer: Tarabai Shinde published Stripuru-shtulna. It is about the social differences between men and women.

40. What was the Satyashodhak Samaj? Who founded it?

Answer: The Satyashodhak Samaj was an association that propagated caste equality. It was founded by Jyotirao Phule.

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46. What was the role played by A.O. Hume?

Answer: A retired British official A.O. Hume played an important role by bringing Indians from the various regions together

47. What were the means of spreading awareness adopted by the Moderates?

Answer:

The Moderates published newspapers wrote articles for spreading awareness.

48. Mention the slogan raised by Tilak.

Answer: Tilak raised the slogan "Freedom is my birthright and I shall have it!"

49. How was the first year spent by Mahatma Gandhi in India?

Answer: His first year in India was spent travelling throughout the country, understanding the people, their needs and situations.

50. When was the Khilafat issue got introduced in front of the world?

Answer:

In 1920 Khilafat issue got in front of the world.

51. Which step has been described as revolutionary?

Answer. All Indians above the age of 21 would be allowed to vote in state and national elections.

52. On what point did Nathuram Godse disagree with Gandhiji?

Answer. Nathuram Godse disagreed with Gandhiji's conviction that Hindus and Muslims should live together in harmony.

53. When did the new state of Andhra Pradesh come into existence?

Answer. The new state of Andhra Pradesh came into existence on 1 October 1953.

54. What were the points of focus of the Second Five Year Plan?

Answer. Development of heavy industries. The building of large dams.

55. What was the basic objective of the foreign policy of Independent India?

Answer. The basic objective of the foreign policy of Independent India was non-alignment, i.e. the American and Soviet alliances.

Q. Answer in brief

1. Who headed the Committee set up by the government to look into the social, economic and educational status of the Muslim Community in India?

Ans: Justice Rajindar Sachar headed the Committee set up by the government to look into the social, economic and educational status of the Muslim Community in India.

2. What was the conclusion reached by the Justice Rajindar Sachar Committee?

Ans: The committee came to the conclusion that on a range of social, economic and educational indicators the situation of the Muslim community is comparable to that of other marginalised communities like Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

3. List two reasons why Adivasis are becoming increasingly marginalised.

Ans:

1. The development of forests robbed the Adivasis of their natural territory and livelihood and turned them into marginal and powerless communities.
2. The Adivasis are portrayed negatively as exotic, primitive and backward people and are represented through colourful costumes and headgears. This has led to the marginalization of this community in modern India.

4. What are the seven rights stated in the Indian constitution?

Ans: The seven fundamental rights are:

1. Right to equality
2. Right to freedom
3. Right against exploitation
4. Right to freedom of religion
5. Cultural and educational rights
6. Right to constitutional remedies
7. Right to Life and personal liberty.

5. What are the ways in which marginalized communities tried to overcome the discriminations they faced?

Ans: The marginalized communities tried many ways to overcome the discrimination they faced. They are:-

1. Religious solace
2. Armed struggle
3. Self improvement
4. Education
5. Economic progress.

6. What is the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006?

Ans: The central government passed the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006. The Act states that the injustice meted out to the Adivasis must be undone. This Act recognises their right to their homestead, cultivable and grazing land and to non-timber forest produce. It points out that the rights of forest dwellers include conservation of forests and bio-diversity.

7. . What is a Government Budget?

Ans: The government plans its expenditure, making a clear statement on the amount of money it is going to spend on each facility. This statement is called the 'Government Budget' and is presented in the Parliament and Legislature every year in the month February / March.

8. Mention some public facilities that only the government can provide and maintain.

Ans:

1. Roads
2. Railways
3. Sanitation
4. Water supply
5. Electricity

9. What is Universal Access to water?

Ans: Every person, rich or poor, has the right to sufficient amount of water to meet their daily needs, at a price they can afford. This is known as Universal Access to water.

10. What are the advantages to foreign companies in setting up production in India?

Solution: India provides cheap labour compared to some other countries. Wages paid to workers in foreign countries are much higher than in India. For lower pay, foreign companies can get long hours of work. Additional expenses such as housing facilities for workers are also fewer in India. Thus, foreign companies can save costs and earn higher profits.

11. What do we mean when we speak of law enforcement? Who is responsible for enforcement? Why is enforcement so important?

Solution: When we speak of law enforcement, we mean that the provisions of the law must be applied to all and sundry without discrimination.

1. Government is responsible for law enforcement.
2. Rights of workers and citizens to be protected.
3. With more industries being set up by both Indians and foreign businesses, there is a greater need for stronger laws.

It is all the more important to safeguard our environment.

12. How can laws ensure that markets work in a manner that is fair? Give two examples to support your answer.

Solution: Law can ensure that markets work in a manner that is fair by ensuring the enforcement of the law in letter and spirit.

1. Law against hoarding and black marketing must be enforced in such a way that stringent punishment is given to the violators of the law and the hoarded goods must be forfeited.

13. Anti Child Labour Act must be enforced, not a single child must be allowed to work in shops, tea stalls, and created earlier? What has been the change in perception?

Solution: In 1984, there were very few laws to protect the environment in India. These few laws were not enforced strictly by the government. Industries discharged their waste into water bodies and made it unfit for consumption. The air was polluted with smoke that belled from the factories.

This pollution proved to be a health hazard for the people. The Bhopal disaster brought the issue of environmental pollution into focus.

The existing laws did not protect the common man from industrial disasters. Environmental activists insisted on new laws which will protect all the citizens from hazardous pollution of the environment. In response to the demand by the activists and the public, the government introduced new laws on environmental safety.

14. Explain shifting cultivation.

Answer: Shifting cultivation is a class of primitive subsistence agriculture. In this, a plot of land is cleared by the farmer. This is done by felling the trees and burning them. The ashes are then mixed with soil and crops are grown. After some time, the land is abandoned and the farmer moves to a different place. This type of farming is common in the thickly forested areas of the Amazon basin, tropical Africa, parts of southeast Asia, and northeast India.

15. What do you understand by agricultural development?

Answer: Agricultural development refers to efforts made to increase production in farms so as to meet the ever-growing demand of the population. The activities that come under this development are increasing the cropped area, growing more crops, improving irrigation, using fertilizers, sowing, and promoting mechanization.

16. How is the steel used by other industries as raw materials?

Answer:

Steel is used by other industries as raw material in many ways.

1. Steel is tough and it can be easily shaped, cut, or made into wire.
2. Special alloys of steel can be made by adding small amount of other metals such as aluminium, nickel and copper.
3. Alloys give steel unusual hardness, toughness or ability to resist rust.
4. Steel is often called the backbone of modern industry.

17. Define the concept of industrial system briefly.

Answer:

An industrial system consists of inputs, processes and outputs. The inputs are the raw materials, labour and cost of land, transport, power and other infrastructure. The processes include a wide range of activities that convert the raw material into finished products. The outputs are the end products and the income earned from it.

18. How does topography affect the distribution of the population?

Answer: People always prefer to live on plains rather than mountains and plateaus, because plains are suitable for farming, manufacturing and service activities. The Ganga plains are the most densely populated areas of the world while mountains like Andes, Alps and Himalayas are sparsely populated.

19. How does topography affect distribution of population?

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20. What are the different characteristics of population composition?

Answer

- Population Composition of age and gender.
- Population composition of Primary School Age children going to school.
- Population composition of Primary School Age children not going to school.
- Population composition of Occupation.

21. How did the knowledge of ancient texts help the reformers promote new laws?

Answer: The reformers tried to convince people that widow burning, caste distinctions, child marriage, etc had no sanction in ancient texts. Their knowledge of ancient texts gave them immense confidence and moral support which they utilised in promoting new laws. They did not get feared when people raised voice against the reforms they had brought.

22. What were the different reasons people had for not sending girls to school?

Answer: Vidyasagar in Calcutta (now Kolkata) and many other reformers in Bombay. (now Mumbai) set up schools for girls.

1. When the first schools were opened in the mid-nineteenth century, many people were afraid of them.
2. They feared that schools would take girls away from home. They would prevent them from doing their domestic duties.
3. Girls had to travel through public places in order to reach school. This would have a corrupting influence on them.

23. Why were Christian missionaries attacked by many people in the country? Would some people have supported them too? If so, for what reasons?

Answer: Christian Missionaries were attacked in the country by many people because they suspected that they were involved in forced conversion and conversion using money power of poor and tribal people from Hinduism to Christianity. If some people supported them, that was because they felt this might improve the economical condition and education of the poor and tribals.

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27. Why did Gandhiji choose to break the salt law?

Answer:

Gandhiji's Choice to Break Salt Law

- In 1930, Gandhiji led a march to break the salt law.
- According to this law, the state had a monopoly on the manufacture and sale of salt.
- Mahatma Gandhi along with other nationalists reasoned that it was sinful to tax salt since it is such an essential item of our food.

28. What did the Muslim League re Solution of 1940 ask for?

Answer

In 1940 the Muslim League passed a re Solution demanding "Independent States" for Muslims in the north-western and eastern areas of the country. The re Solution did not mention partition or Pakistan.

29. What economic impact did the First World War have on India?

Answer

The First World War changed the economic and political situation in India. There was a huge rise in the defence expenditure of the Government of India. The government increased taxes on individuals and businesses. The price of all commodities increased putting the common man into a lot of hardship. There was a great demand for industrial goods due to the war and this resulted in the decline of European goods being imported into India. This in turn gave the Indian industrialists a chance to expand their production.

30. What created problems in unifying the people of India after it got independence?

Answer.

The points that created problems were:

1. At the time of independence, India's population was large. It was divided too. There were divisions between high castes and low castes, between the majority Hindu community and Indians who practiced other faiths.
2. The citizen of this country spoke different languages, wore different kinds of dresses, ate different kinds of foods, and practiced different professions.

31. What special privileges were offered for the poorest and most disadvantaged Indians by the constitution?

Answer.

First of all the practice of untouchability was abolished. Hindu temples were thrown open to all including the former untouchables.

- A certain percentage of seats in legislatures as well as jobs in government were reserved for members of the lowest castes.
- Along with the former untouchables, the Adivasis also known as the Scheduled Tribes were also granted reservations in seats and jobs. They too had been deprived and discriminated against like the Scheduled Castes.

Q. Draw the classification of factors affecting location of Industries