

SOCIAL STUDIES

REVISION and MODEL QUESTIONS

38) Who is he? What is his Contribution?



Ans:- Dr. B R Ambedkar. He was Chairman of the Constitution Draft Committee.

His Major Contributions

- 1) He fought against practice of untouchability
- 2) He published various newspapers like 'Prabuddha Bharata', 'Janata', 'Mukanyaka' and 'Bahishkruta Bharata'.
- 3) He played important role in making of Indian Constitution

39) Write a short note on Black soil.

Ans:- Black soil is also called 'Regur soil'. It is best suited for cotton cultivation. Therefore is also called 'Black Cotton Soil'. This type of soil is seen in about 5.46 lakh Km². The area of black cotton soil is also called Deccan Trap.

The soil is formed from the weathering of igneous rock. It contains more of clay particles. It is fertile and capable of retaining water.

This type of soil is seen in Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Western areas of Andhra Pradesh and North Karnataka. This soil contains more of lime and magnesium carbonates. It is highly suitable for dry farming.

Cotton, jowar, wheat, onion, chilli, tobacco, oil seeds, lemon and grapes are major crops growing in this soil.

40) What were the reasons to start Congress Socialist Party in India?

Ans:- The rise of Communism and Socialism in Europe influenced the Congress in India and led to certain changes. Socialist leftist ideology affected many people in the Congress too. In this backdrop, Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhash Chandra Bose established the Congress Socialist Party in 1934.

41) Explain the Drain Theory of Dadabhai Naoroji.

Ans:- Britisher's Policy of Encouraging imports and reducing exports created a situation unfavorable to India, leading to drain of wealth. Since India had to bear the burden of paying wages, pension and administrative expenses of British officials, a lot of wealth was flowing into England.

42) Write about Problem of Child Labour

Ans:- According to the Constitution, 'Child labourers are those who are aged below 14 years and

work in order to earn money'.

Normally, the labour undertaken by minor children is called 'Child Labour'. In many developing countries like India, exploitation and employment of children is a rampant social evil. It is assuming greater proportions year by year. Children below 14 years are being employed in various fields. Majority of the child labourers work in rural areas like fields, farms and plantations. The rest work in urban and industrial areas. Poverty, domestic conflicts, divorce, domestic violence, excessive control, greed of industrialists, illiteracy, kidnapping of children and pledging them etc. are the causes behind child labour and its increase. Child labour is the result of a serious lacuna in the social system. The people who extract work from children throughout the day, do not pay any attention to their mental, emotional, educational or medical needs. Instead, they harass them physically and mentally. Due to ill-health, lack of nutritious food and proper medical facilities, forced employment, economic and social exploitation, thousands of child labourers are suffering even today.

At an age when they should have been playing, day-dreaming or studying, their innocence has been snatched away from them by pushing them into employment. The government has decided to take certain measures to free children from employment and exploitation, and rehabilitate them. The Central government has launched a programme called 'Rehabilitation Welfare Fund of Child Labourers' through which their educational, medical and fundamental needs can be fulfilled, and their exploitation stopped. To prohibit appointment of child labourers, the 'Child Labour Prohibition and Control Act (1986)' has been enacted. Industrialists who violate this law, will have to mandatorily contribute Rs.20,000/- per child labourer to the Welfare Fund.

43) Draw an outline map of India and mark these:

- (A) Mumbai
- (B) North-Western neighbouring country
- (C) Hatti gold mine

Ans:

