

SOCIAL STUDIES

REVISION and MODEL QUESTIONS

48) Who successfully discovered a new sea route to India?

Ans:- Vasco da Gama, a Portuguese sailor who left Lisbon and reached Kappadu near Calicut on the West coast of India in 1498. Thus he was successful in discovering a new sea route to India. This route continued to be the route of trade between India and Europe for many years. the Portuguese were thus the first to re-establish trade between India and Europe.

49) Write the main features of Regulating Act - 1773

Ans:- Main features of Regulating Act - 1773 :

1. Before the implementation of the act, there were three presidencies under British rule. They are: Bengal, Madras and Bombay. All these three were independent administrative units. Under Regulating Act, the Bengal Presidency gained control over the other two presidencies.
2. The Governor of Bengal became the Governor General of all the three presidencies.
3. The Governor General was authorized to direct, exercise control and to supervise over the other two presidencies.
4. The Bombay and Madras presidencies could not declare war on anyone or enter into peace agreements without prior approval of the Governor General of Bengal Presidency and the Board of Directors of the Company. Only during acute emergencies, they were entitled to act independently.
5. According to this Act, Supreme Court was established in Calcutta. In this central court, one Chief Justice and three ordinary judges were officiated.

50) State the Importance of the Himalayas.

Ans: Importance of the Himalaya:

- 1) The Himalayan mountains have influenced the life of Indians to a greater extent.
- 2) They provide protection to India, by obstructing the cold winds from the siberian regions.
- 3) They are the birth-place of many rivers. They facilitate hydro-electric power generation.
- 4) They are the home to many types of plants and animals.
- 5) They are a great treasure-house of minerals, and are also significant for tourism and religious centers

51) Write about Retreating Monsoons

Ans: By the end of October, because of the Wide-spread South-West Monsoon rains, there is a decrease in the temperature. Besides, during this season, the sun rays fall vertically on the Southern hemisphere. As a result, there is a drop in the

temperature in the Northern hemisphere. Hence this area becomes an area of high pressure and the South-West monsoon winds start receding. Slowly, they stop blowing by the end of November. This is called the Receding Monsoon Period. During this season, India receives about 13% of the annual rainfall. Tropical cyclones frequently occur in the Bay of Bengal during this season. They can widespread damage along their path, particularly along the coast.

52) Write about Conservation of Soil and Management:

Ans:- Prevention of soil erosion and protecting the fertility of the soil is known as Conservation of Soil. In addition to this, protecting the fertility of the soil and using the soil in a healthy way for increasing the agricultural produce is its management. The five-year plans have given a lot of importance to this aspect.

There are many ways of preventing soil erosion: (i) counter ploughing. (ii). construction of bunds around the agriculture land. (iii). development of terraced agricultural fields. (iv). prevention of deforestation and encouragement of afforestation. (v) control of livestock grazing. (vi) planned use of water. (vii) construction of check dams etc.

53) What is know as Green Revolution?

Ans:- The foodgrain production in India during 1967 was 74 million tonnes. Due to the initiatives of the government it increased to 108 million tonnes in 1970. The drastic increase in foodgrain production during the period is called as Green Revolution.

54) Write about Labour Discrimination .

Ans:- Inequality at work and in wages is called labour discrimination. Although both men and women are engaged in work, their jobs may not be the same. In most countries of the world including India, men are offered better jobs. Similarly, higher responsibilities and remuneration are also extended. Women get lesser responsibilities and remuneration. However, in the governmental sector, discrimination is rare. It is found more in unorganized sector. There is another form of discrimination as regards work of men and women. Nowadays, women are taking up employment in huge numbers. However, there is discrimination in the remuneration given to them. Though they do exactly the same kind of work as men, the fact that they are being paid less is nothing but exploitation. To put an end to this problem, the Central Government has enacted Equal Wages Act in 1976. In the organized sectors of major cities, this sort of discrimination is coming down. Even the agricultural sector practices discrimination based on gender, age and ability. Here too, there is inequality in the payment of wages. As literacy is slowly improving, this kind of discrimination is coming down.