

GVHSS Kaitharam
Social Science
Question Bank

1.MOVING FORWARD FROM THE STONE AGE

1.Note the features of the Palaeolithic centers

Chauvet - France - Illustration of animals

Lamsca - France - Illustration of animals

Cussac - France - Carved figures of animals and woman

Saraysk - Russia - Statue of Venus

La Garma - Spain - Carvings on bones

2.. What information could be gathered on human life from the tools and art (artifacts) of the Palaeolithic Age?

. Used rough stone tools. Lived in caves and open spaces. Hunting and gathering were the means of livelihood. Bands were the basic units of society.Men were engaged in hunting and women, in gathering.Food was not stored.Nomadic life prevailed

3.List out the Bronze Age civilisations?

Harappan Civilisations – India

Egyptian Civilisations – Egypt

Mesopotamian Civilisations - Iraq

Chinese Civilisations – China

4.

Neolithic centers	Country
Jericho	Palestine
Jarmo	Northern Iraq
Ali Kosh	Iran
Mehrgarh	Ancient India (now Pakistan)

5.Name the places where the presence of copper was found?

Catal Huyuk(Turkey), Cayonu (northern Syria) and Ali Kosh (Iran)

6.Examples for Mesolithic centres?

Star Carr - England

Fahien Cave - Sri Lanka

Sarai Nahar Rai - India (Uttar Pradesh)

7.Compare the life of the people in the early Vedic and the later Vedic periods?

Early Vedic Period	Later Vedic Period
Sapta Sindhu region Pastoral economy Semi nomads Comparatively higher social status for women The forest was cleared and burned for cultivation	Extended up to the Gangetic plain Agriculture was given importance Settled life The social status of women declined Use of iron The Varna system became stronger The Yagas became complicated and expensive.

8.What are the characteristics of Mesolithic Age

- Use of microliths or very small stone tools • Apart from hunting and gathering, fishing also became a means of livelihood • Indications of domestication of animals • Amusements

Division of labour based on gender

9. What are the advantages of copper tools over stone tools? Can be changed into suitable shape and form • Durability • Even if it is damaged, it can be brought back to its original state through processing • Can be reused • It will be easier to use

10. What are the characteristics of Neolithic tools and life?

. Devices of various shapes and sizes • Domestication of animals • Pottery making • Manufacture of clay bricks • Formation of occupational categories • Polished tools

11. The pictures are the artistic creations of primitive humans. What do you understand from Palaeolithic age pictures?

• Various communication techniques such as simple flowing lines, carved images and sculptures were employed • The carvings on bone are evidences of human artistic skills of that time. • pictures and sculptures are considered to be the evidence of the intellectual and technical skill attained by primitive humans • the depiction of animals, the carved figure of an animal and a woman and the Venus figurine are related to rituals or beliefs.

12. What are the factors that led humans to begin agriculture and domestication of animals?

• Population growth • An increase in the number of human settlements • Complex social organisation • Shortage of food products • Change in technology

13. Archaeologists point out that there were three main stages in the use of tools. Which are they?

1. Utilisation - using available stones without changing their shape

2. Fashioning - using available stones by changing the shape according to the need

3. Standardisation – making specific tools for each purpose

14. What were the activities that man engaged in to prepare for urban life?

• Using the power of the bull and the wind • Use of plow and wheel

• Development of metal working technology • Development of non-agricultural production

15. Why the Harappan civilization is called the 'first urbanisation' in Indian history?

• Well planned public buildings • Great Bath, houses, streets, drainage system granaries • The presence of various types of crafts and trade

16. Who is the archaeologist who described the modern era as Neolithic revolution?

• The Gordon Child

17. Examine the difference between Palaeolithic tools and Mesolithic tools?

• These are smaller tools than the ones used in the Palaeolithic Age.

• This is the period when microliths (very small tools) were used.

2. Ideas and Early States

1. Explain Athenian system of democracy? Or The system of government that prevailed in Athens 2500 years ago was different from the system of governance in other city-states. Justify

Resembled modern democracy. All males, over the age of 30, except slaves were considered as citizens. These citizens formed a committee and met four times a year to take decisions on important matters. Women, artisans and the foreigners who worked as traders were not considered as citizens.

2. Doctrines of Jainism

In this world, everything has life. Do not harm any living being. Birth and rebirth are determined on the basis of Karma

3. Principles of Buddha

Life is full of sorrows. Desire is the cause of sorrow. If desire is destroyed, sorrow will disappear. To achieve this, the Eight Fold Path (Ashtangamarga) should be followed

4. Do you think the activities of Buddhist monastic organisations were democratic?

Formed to propagate Buddhism. All people were admitted to the Sangha regardless of caste and gender. Women were known as 'Bhikshunis'. Men were called 'Bhikshus'. The working of the 'Sangha' helped to inculcate the sense of democracy and values in the society.

5. Write a short note on the growth of trade in Maurya kingdom?

Goods were transported through land, sea and rivers.

Grains, textiles, metal, etc. were the chief commodities of trade.

The words 'Setthis' and 'Sattvahakar' refer to traders.

Punch Marked Coins were used for trade

6. Do you think that the geographical features were the main reason for the growth of Magadha? Or The sixteen Mahajanapadas were constantly engaged in wars for dominance. Magadha was the ultimate winner. Justify with reasons

Magadha was a fertile region with good rainfall. Large deposits of iron ore. The iron needed for tools and weapons was readily available. Elephants were an important factor in wars in those days. Elephants were available in large numbers in the forests of Magadha. This ensured Magadhan victory in battles. The Ganga and its tributaries provided easy transportation of goods.

7. Write short note on Mahajanapadas and Administrative System in the Mahajanapadas?

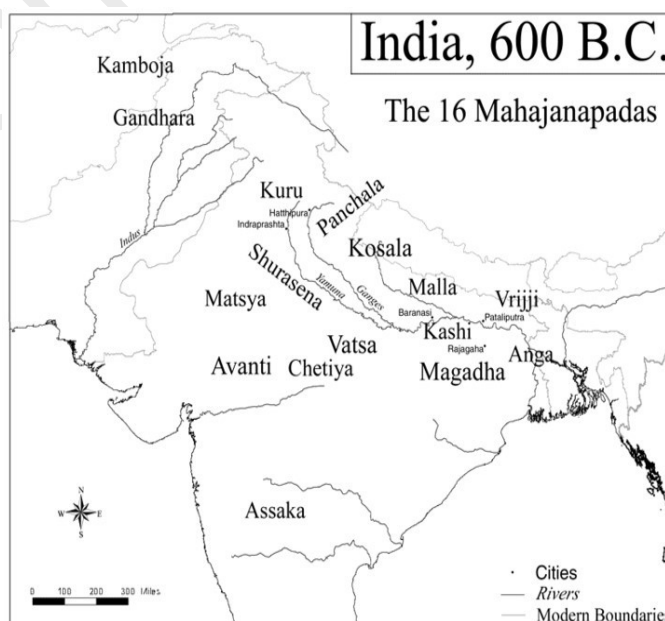
As agriculture became widespread, Jana began to settle down permanently in different places. These came to be known as "Janapadas." An efficient system of tax collection and a standing army developed during this time. 'Bali,' 'Bhaga' types of taxes introduced. Grains and cattle were mainly paid as tax. Those who lived in the forests paid forest produce as taxes. Artisans worked for the king on fixed days. The work Satapathabralumana mentions Senani, Purohita and Gramani who assisted the king. Mahajanapadas had forts and capital cities.

8. Arthashastra refers that a kingdom rests on seven components or Saptangas. Which were they?

Swami – king Amathya – ministers Janapada – land and people Durga - fortified and protected area Kosha – treasury Danda – justice Mitra - friendly countries

9. Write a short note on the growth of trade in Maurya kingdom? Goods were transported through land, sea and rivers. Grains, textiles, metal, etc. were the chief commodities of trade. The words 'Setthis' and 'Sattvahakar' refer to traders. Punch Marked Coins were used for trade

10. Name the 16 Mahajanapadas and locate it in the map.



11. Make a table on Dynasties and Prominent Kings of Magadha

Haryanka Dynasty - Bimbisara, Ajatashatru

Sishunaga Dynasty – Sishunaga

Nanda Dynasty – Mahapadmananda

12. Write down the factors that helped in the formation of the material conditions of the Ganga basin? Or Ideological revolution in the Ganga basin

Widespread use of iron tools. Increased agricultural production. Growth of trade and cities. Not in harmony with the Vedic practice which gave importance to rituals and animal sacrifices. Vedic practice which gave importance to rituals and animal sacrifices. Agriculture depending on cattle was adversely affected by the widely prevailed practice of animal sacrifice. Gahapathis were Rich classes emerged outside the existing Varna system. Engaged in trade and owned land. Financially higher position and gained better status in the society.

13. Mahavira proposed three principles for attaining 'Moksha' (salvation). Which were they?

They were 'Right Belief', 'Right Knowledge' and 'Right Action' known as the 'Triratnas'.

14. What are known as 'Asoka Dhamma' (Dharma)?

The ideas propagated by Emperor Asoka to maintain peace and coexistence among his subjects are known as 'Asoka Dhamma' (Dharma). Be tolerant to other religions. Respect elders and teachers

Be kind to slaves and the sick

15. Write the features of city-states in Greece?

* In Greece, villages stood together for the purpose of security and governance.

known as city-states. * A city-state consisted of a city and the surrounding agricultural villages. * Hills and mountains provided natural boundaries for these city-states.

* Some of the city states were islands. * The capitals of these city-states were located on high hills. * Athens, Sparta, Corinth, and Thebes were some of the major city-states of Greece.

3. Distribution of Power in Indian Constitution

1. Features of the Constitution

• largest written Constitution • Parliamentary Democracy

• Rigid and Flexible Structure • Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Duties • Directive Principles of State Policy

2. Features of Indian Federalism

Bicameralism. A written constitution. Independent and Integrated Judiciary. Sovereignty of the Constitution.

3. Find and list the reasons why India adopted the federal system

* Promotion of Democracy * Protection of Regional Interests * Administrative Efficiency * Unity in Diversity

4. Identify the ideas presented in the Objective Resolution that were included in the Preamble of the Constitution of India and compare them ?

• Sovereignty to people • Secularism • Social, economic and political justice

• freedom of speech, expression, belief, worship

5. In which the Schedule of the Constitution mentions the division of powers- Seventh Schedule

6. Explain Division of Powers in the Seventh Schedule?

. Union List - * List of subjects over which the Union Government has exclusive law-making powers. * When the constitution came into force, there were 97 subjects. * Example – Foreign Affairs, Defence, Railways, Banking, Citizenship, etc.

. State List - * List of subjects over which State governments have legislative powers in normal circumstances. * Initially, it had 66 subjects. * Example – Agriculture, Jails, Police, Local Government, etc.

Concurrent List - * List of subjects over which both the Central and the State Governments have legislative powers.

* Initially, it had 47 subjects. * Example – Education, Forestry, Trade Unions, Marriage, Birth and Death Registration, etc

1.ON THE ROOF OF THE WORLD

1.What are the features of Northern Mountain ranges?

⊙ The relatively young and lofty northern mountain ranges have been formed by the folding of rock layers. ⊙ The Northern mountain extends from River Indus in the west to River Brahmaputra in the east for nearly 2400 km and has a width ranging from 150 to 400 km.

⊙ The region has a peculiar landscape with several high peaks, glaciers and valleys.

2..What are the features of Himachal Himalaya?

⊙ The major share of Himachal Himalaya is the state of Himachal Pradesh.

⊙ Chenab, Ravi and Beas are the important rivers in this mountainous region

⊙ Dhauladhar and Pir Panjal are the mountain ranges in this region.

⊙ Several freshwater lakes like Chandratal and Surajtal are found in these mountain ranges.⊙

The Baralacha La Pass that connects Himachal Pradesh with Ladakh and Rohtang Pass that connects Kulu Valley with Lahul and Spiti Valleys are the important passes in Himachal Himalaya. ⊙ Beautiful valleys such as Kulu, Kangra and Lahul and tourist centres such as Shimla and Manali attract numerous tourists. ⊙ In these places where snowfall and mild winters are experienced, hot springs places can also be seen at a few places

⊙ In these places where snowfall and mild winters are experienced, hot springs places can also be seen at a few places

3.Indus,Ganga, and Brahmaputra rivers along with their tributaries, create the Himalaya drainage system.Justify

➤ Indus,Ganga, and Brahmaputra rivers along with their tributaries are rainfed and snow fed, they are perennial (water rich) throughout the year. ➤ These rivers have turbulent flow in their mountainous course. ➤ Flooding and channel deviation are common in the plains.➤ These rivers create land forms such as V-shaped valleys, gorges and waterfalls

4.Agriculture is sparse/less in the mountainous why?

Agriculture is sparse in the mountainous region due to the limitations of its terrain. Elevation, steepness of slope, immature soil, low temperature etc. are the adverse factors.

5.Describe the features of Kashmir Himalaya?

• The Kashmir Himalaya which extends over nearly 3.5 lakh sq.km in Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh region is roughly 700 km long and 500 km wide.

• The important mountain ranges of Kashmir Himalaya containing snow covered peaks, valley and hill ranges are Karakoram, Zaskar, Ladakh and Pir Panjal.

• Mount K2 (Godwin Austin-8611 metres), the second highest peak in the world, is situated in the Karakoram range. • Siachen, Boltoro etc. are the important glaciers of this region.

• These glaciers help the River Indus and its tributaries, such as Ravi, Jhelum and Chenab • The freight and passenger movement on either side of the mountains is made possible through the mountain passes. • Passes are the comparatively easier natural passages in the mountainous terrains. Banihal Pass across the Pir- Panjal Range that connects Jammu with the Kashmir Valley is an example. • There are numerous fresh water lakes in the Kashmir Himalaya and Dal Lake is important among them. Srinagar is situated on the banks of this lake. • Margs are meadows formed along the mountain slopes during the summer season.

• As these margs get covered under snow during winter, the region attracts tourists for winter games such as skiing, Sonmarg and Gulmarg are examples

6.What factors influence the different types of natural vegetation in the Himalayan terrain? Differences in factors like elevation, topography, soil type and climate lead to regional variations in natural vegetation in the Himalayan terrain.

7.Write the three regional divisions of the Himalayas and the rivers that separate them.

7.What factors influence the different types of natural vegetation in the Himalayan terrain? Differences in factors like elevation, topography, soil type and climate lead to regional variations in natural vegetation in the Himalayan terrain.

7.Write the three regional divisions of the Himalayas and the rivers that separate them.

Himalayan Zone	Separating Rivers
----------------	-------------------

Western Himalayas	Indus, Kali
Central Himalayas	Kali, Teesta
Eastern Himalayas	Teesta, Brahmaputra

8. Write a brief note on Trans Himalayas

• The northern most division of the Trans Himalayas is also known as the Tibetan Himalayas. • Having an average elevation of 3000 metres, the Trans Himalayas has an approximate width of 40 km and a length of 965 km. • The Karakoram range connects Himalayas with the Pamir Knot.

- Mountain ranges that originate from the Pamir Knot and list them.

• Kunlun • Tian Shan • Hindukush • Karakoram

9. Name the three Plate boundaries. In which plate boundary was the Himalayas formed? Explain Convergent Boundary, Divergent Boundary, Transform (Shear) Boundary?

• Convergent Boundary - Boundaries where plates move towards each other.

• Divergent Boundary - Boundaries where plates move away from each other

• Transform (Shear) Boundary - Boundaries where plates slide past each other. • In Convergent Boundary was the Himalayas formed

10. Three parallel mountain ranges together form the Himalayas. Which are they? Explain

• The Shiwalik Range, which is the southern most of the Himalayan ranges and forms the borders of the Ganga Plains, has a width ranging from an average of 60 to 150 km. • As it is the outer most part, this range is also known as the Outer Himalayas. The Himachal mountain range • To the north of the Shiwaliks, is the Himachal mountain range, with an average elevation ranging from 3500 to 4500 metres above the mean sea level. • This range is also known as the Lesser Himalayas and has a ranging from 60 to 80 km. And has a width from 60 to 80 km The Himadri • The Himadri, which is also known as the Greater Himalayas or the Inner Himalayas, is the mountain range that lies at an average elevation of about 6100 metres above the mean sea

level. • The width of the range is nearly 25 km. These are snow-clad mountains.

• Most of the world's highest peaks are situated in this range.

11. Indus, Ganga, and Brahmaputra rivers along with their tributaries, create the Himalaya drainage system. Justify

➤ Indus, Ganga, and Brahmaputra rivers along with their tributaries are rainfed and snow fed, they are perennial (water rich) throughout the year. ➤ These rivers have turbulent flow in their mountainous course. ➤ Flooding and channel deviation are common in the plains. ➤ These rivers create land forms such as V-shaped valleys, gorges and waterfalls

12. Brief description about natural vegetation in Himalayan region?

Differences in factors like elevation, topography, soil type and climate lead to regional variations in natural vegetation in the Himalayan terrain. As the average annual rainfall received is above 200 cm, more tropical evergreen vegetation is found in the Eastern Himalayas and the North Eastern Hills. Temperature decreases with altitude and the corresponding change is also visible in the natural vegetation of the Himalayan Mountain region. Depending on the changes in the altitude, a spectrum of natural vegetation from evergreen forests to the vegetation type of the cold climates such as Tundra can be found here. Semi-evergreen and deciduous forests are seen in the valleys and the lower mountain slopes. Moist deciduous forests are seen at altitudes ranging from 1000 to 2000 metres. Coniferous tree varieties such as pine and deodar grow more along the mountain slopes. Shrubs such as junipers and rhododendrons grow at higher altitudes whereas in the highest altitude, alpine meadows are seen.

13. What causes the formation of fold mountains?

⊙ Rock layers along the convergent boundary get folded due to the compression of lithosphere plates. ⊙ This leads to the formation of fold mountains.

14. What are Margs?

* Margs are meadows formed along the mountain slopes during the summer season. * As these margs get covered under snow during winter, the region attracts tourists for winter games such as skiing. Sonmarg and Gulmarg are examples

15. Write a brief note on the climate of the Himalayan mountain zone ?

⊙ The Himalayas, forming India's northern boundary along with the other continuous mountains together makes a climatic divide between the Indian Subcontinent and Central Asia. ⊙ The climate of the Himalayan mountain zone varies according to the elevation and the topography of the respective parts of the region. ⊙ Mild climate prevails along the lower mountain slopes and the Shiwalik foothills. ⊙ But at higher elevations, it will be considerably low temperature and winter climate conditions at extremely high altitudes and in the Ladakh region, Pole-like extreme winter climate is experienced. ⊙ South West Monsoon rains are received along the southern slopes of the Shiwalik ranges and the North Eastern India. Snowfall is common in the higher regions of the mountains. ⊙ The Monsoon winds blowing from the Bay of Bengal get trapped in between the Assam Himalayas and the Purvachal Hills. ⊙ As a result, most of its moisture reaches back to earth as rain. Hence, the North Eastern India, especially the Meghalaya Plateau, receives heavy rainfall

16. As the geographical conditions are favourable, the entire Himalayan region has become a zone with high economic potential for tourism. Justify

* Travels associated with pilgrimage were what initiated the development of tourism in these regions. * There are several pilgrim centres in this region such as Kailas, Manasarovar, Amarnath and Hema Kund Sahib. These places have been attracting travellers for centuries. * The second phase of tourism development in the Himalayan Mountain region began in the 19th century when the British identified the area's favourable climate. * The resort towns such as Shimla, Darjeeling, Shillong, Almora, Ranikhet, Mussoorie and Nainital are important tourist centres.

* The third stage of modern tourism development began in the Himalayan region after the conquest of Mount Everest by Sherpa Tenzing Norgay and Edmond Hillary on 29th May 1953. * Today the adventure tourism sector promoting Mountaineering, Paragliding, skiing etc. has developed significantly in this region

20. Define Karewas ? is the glacial sediment deposited in the Kashmir Valley. This humus-rich fine soil is ideal for saffron cultivation.

2. IN THE EXPANSIVE PLAIN

1. Write short note on the Indo-Gangetic-Brahmaputra Plain/ North Indian Plain?

Extending approximately over 3200 km from the mouth of River Indus to the mouth of River Ganga. One of the largest alluvial plain in the world. It spreads over around 2400 km in India. The plain widens from east to west, with the width varying between 150 km and 300 km. This plain is bordered by the Shiwalik ranges in the north and the irregular edges of the Peninsular Plateau in the south, Punjab-Haryana Plain is the western part and the Brahmaputra Plain in the East.

2. What makes this region suitable for agriculture?

Fertile soil, adequate water supply, favourable climate and flat topography

3. Find out the influence of the Aravali Mountain range in the climate of the Rajasthan Plain?

Rainfall is scarce/ Scanty in the Rajasthan region because the monsoon branch entering through Gujarat blows parallel to the Aravalli mountain ranges. The Aravalli Mountain range blocks the movement of monsoon clouds and rainfall is very limited in the plains of Rajasthan during the rainy season. It is a rain shadow region throughout the year. Western

Rajasthan remains a semi-arid region due to the landslide-like Aravalli range. The temperature is high.

4. What are ox-bow lakes?

Rivers that continue flowing through plains split into many channels.

As the river's velocity decreases, it starts flowing creating curves in the river course or in a sinuous manner. This eventually leads to the formation of ox-bow lakes

5. What are alluvial fans?

When rivers enter a plain from mountainous regions, their velocity decreases abruptly. The sediments (alluvium) carried by the rivers get deposited in the form of fans. Such depositional landform features are referred to as alluvial fans.

6. Describe river meandering ?

A river flowing in a sinuous manner is called river meandering

7. List the two branches of the southwest monsoon winds. Explain

As a result of the rapid increase in temperature over the North Indian Plain by the month of March, a low-pressure area is developed over this region. This low-pressure area attracts the southwest monsoon winds to the Indian subcontinent. The Arabian branch and The Bay of Bengal branch. The Arabian Sea branch that reaches the coast of Kerala by early June causes heavy rainfall here. Then it advances to the states of Karnataka, Goa, Maharashtra, and Gujarat and causes rainfall in the western parts. The Bay of Bengal branch, entering the land through the Sundarbans delta region, gets bifurcated into two sub-branches. One branch moves eastward and enters the Brahmaputra Plain, causing widespread rains. The other branch, moving westward along the Ganga Plain, causes rainfall in West Bengal, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, and proceeds further westward. Over the Punjab Plain this branch joins the Arabian branch which is moving parallel to the Aravali Mountains and then brings rain to the foothills of the Western Himalayas.

8. Prepare a table based on different cropping seasons in the North Indian Plain

Cropping seasons

Cropping seasons	Major crops	months	Season
Kharif	Tropical Crops- Rice, Cotton, Jute, Bajra, Tur etc	From June to September	Southwest monsoon
Rabi	Rabi Temperate -Subtropical Crops-Wheat, Mustard, Barley etc	From October to March	Cold season
Zaid	Vegetables, Fruits, Fodder etc.	From April to June	Summer

9. How alluvial plains are formed?

Rivers originating from high altitudes transport sediments down the stream and deposit them in low-lying areas creating depositional landforms, expansive alluvial plains. Eg: Indo-Gangetic-Brahmaputra plain

10. Explain Punjab-Haryana plain?

The Punjab-Haryana plain is situated to the east and northeast of the Rajasthan Plain. This plain is the western part of the North Indian Plain and extends upto the Yamuna River. The eastern border of this plain is defined by River Yamuna. The west of the Punjab-Haryana Plain is the Indo Plain

11. Write the features of The Ganga Plain?

Situated to the east of the Punjab - Haryana Plain Stretches from Bangladesh in the east to the Yamuna River in the west Covers the states of Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana,

Delhi, and parts of Jharkhand and West Bengal. An area of approximately 3.75 lakh sq.km. Formed through the depositional processes by River Ganga and its tributaries. Average elevation is around 200 metres above mean sea level. Exhibits a general slope towards the east and the southeast.

12. Bhabar – write short note?

Width approximately 8 to 10 km. Running parallel to the Shiwalik mountain range at the break-up of the slope. Situated to the south of the Shiwalik mountain range along its foothills. Formed by the deposition of rocks and boulders brought by rivers flowing from the mountains. The rivers flowing through this region are not visible as they flow beneath the rocks and boulders.

13. Explain the features of the Tarai?

Marshy and swampy tract. Approximately 10 to 20 km wide. Running parallel to the Bhabar belt. The rivers that disappear in the Bhabar region re-emerge in this area.

14. Why swamp forests are so important?

Natural vegetation found in the vast saline expanses of Rajasthan, freshwater lakes, the freshwater marshes of the Ganga Plain, the flood plains of the Brahmaputra, and in the deltaic region of Sundarbans. The marshy and expansive deltaic region of Ganga Plain in West Bengal is Sundarbans. The natural vegetation found luxuriously in this region is mangroves. Serves as a natural habitat for the Royal Bengal Tiger.

15. Write note on the Tropical thorn forests?

Prevalent in the semi-arid areas of southwest Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh. Consist of various grasses and shrubs, with important species such as babool, ber, wild date palm, khair, neem, khejri and palas. In certain regions Tussocky grass grows as undergrowth, reaching up to a height of 2 metres.

16. Human life in north Indian plains

The North Indian Plain plays a very significant role in building India's economic system based on the agricultural sector? * Wheat, rice, jute, and sugarcane are widely cultivated here. * Extensive cultivation, supported by irrigation, * The entire plain, except the Thar Desert, has a well-developed network of roads and railways. * This infrastructural development has facilitated large-scale industrialisation and urbanisation of the region. North Indian Plain is known as the granary of India

17. Point out the features of the Alluvial plain?

* To the south of the Tarai, the belt consisting of older and newer alluvial deposits forms the Alluvial plain. * The older alluvium deposits are called the Bhangar, and the newer ones are referred to as the Khadar. * Include depositional landforms such as riverine islands, sandbars, and deltas. Braided streams, meanders and ox-bow lake

18. The North Indian Plain can be divided into three zones from north to south based on its geomorphic features. Name them?

-Bhabar – Tarai - Alluvial plains

19. Why there is excessive cold weather in the North Indian Plain?

* The major portion of the North Indian Plain is located far away from the moderating influence of the oceans, resulting in a continental climate. * Snowfall in the nearby Himalayan ranges contributes to strong cold waves. * Cold winds from West Asia cause frost, fog and cold waves in the western part of the North Indian Plain. * The apparent movement of the sun from the northern hemisphere towards the southern hemisphere adds to the cold conditions

20. Write the distinctive features of the Sundarbans delta?

* The marshy and expansive deltaic region of Ganga Plain * Sundri, a type of mangrove, stands out as natural habitat for numerous aquatic species, including fishes. * Abode of varied species of birds. * Natural habitat for the Royal Bengal Tiger.

21. The tropical deciduous forests are further divided into two. Make a table about it?

Tropical deciduous forests	Rainfall	Regions
----------------------------	----------	---------

Dry deciduous forests	Between 70 cm and 100 cm	Uttar Pradesh and Bihar
Moist deciduous Forests.	From 100 cm to 200 cm	Along the strip of Shiwalik range including Tarai and Bhabar and in certain parts of Odisha and West Bengal

22. Based on the river system, direction of flow of rivers and topographical features, the plain can be divided into four regional divisions. Which are they?

* Rajasthan Plain * Punjab-Haryana Plain * The Ganga Plain * Brahmaputra Plain

23. Name the major tributaries of the Brahmaputra River?

Teesta, Manas, Lohit and Dibang

3. Human Resources for National Development

1. What is Barter System? List out the drawbacks of Barter System?

The goods were exchanged for goods. This is known as Barter System. What is Barter System? The system prevalent in olden days was that the goods were exchanged for goods is known as Barter System. Difficulty in determining the price of goods. The value of goods exchanged may vary. Lack of availability of goods to meet everyone's needs. Difficulty in exchanging goods

2. Human capital and Human capital formation

Human capital is the economic value of human resources.

Human capital formation is the additions made over periods of time to the stock of human capital

3. What are the factors influencing human capital formation?

• Education, healthcare, job training, migration, Access to Information

4. What are the healthcare measures to be taken to increase the productivity of human resources?

. Strengthen immune systems. Give importance to hygiene

. Ensure adequate availability of nutritious foods. Provide better medical facilities

. Ensure recreation and relaxation

5. What are the healthcare measures to be taken to increase the productivity of human resources? Give your suggestions.

> Strengthen immune systems > Give importance to hygiene > Ensure adequate availability of nutritious foods > Provide better medical facilities > Ensure recreation and relaxation

6. Define Labour?

Labour encompasses all intellectual or physical efforts done by people for reward

7. How can we strengthen the human capital?

> Provide better health facilities > Enable large scale investment in education > Emphasize skill development > Create an employee-friendly work environment > Better wages > Ensure job security

8. List out the Factors Influencing Human Capital Formation

. Education . Healthcare . Training . Migration

Prepared by

Vimal Vincent V

HST Social Science

GVHSS Kaitharam

9847452945