

# Assignment class-VI sub-SSt (Geography)

## Ch-18 (Globe - A Model of the Earth) Book Exercise

### Q I MCQ's

- 1 The heat zones that lies between the Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn is the - Torrid zone
- 2 The Tropic of Capricorn is situated at an angular distance of -  $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  S
- 3 Longitudes help us to find the - time
- 4 The Frigid zone lies near the - Poles

### Q II Fill in the blanks :-

- 1 The Parallels of latitude are 180 in number.
- 2 The Meridians of longitude are 360 in number.
- 3 The Standard Meridian of India is  $82\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  E
- 4 It takes 4 minutes to pass through  $1^{\circ}$  Longitude

### Q III Match the following :-

A

- 1 The two basic points of reference on the surface of the earth
- 2 Angular distance of a place from the equator
- 3 Angular distance of a place from the Prime meridian
- 4 The local time of this meridian is treated as the Indian Standard Time
- 5 The Meridian that passes through Greenwich in England
- 6 The Parallel of Latitude that passes almost midway through India

B

- a) Tropic of Cancer (6)
- b) Longitude (3)
- c)  $82^{\circ}30' E$  (4)
- d) Latitude (2)
- e) North & South Pole (1)
- f) Prime Meridian (5)

### Q IV Answer the following questions :-

1 What is a globe?

Ans The model showing the accurate shape of the earth is called a Globe. The shape and size of the continents and oceans, distances and directions etc. are correctly represented on it.

2 What is Prime Meridian?

Ans It is the first Meridian, also called  $0^{\circ}$  longitude which passes through Greenwich in England.

3 What is the standard Meridian of India?

Ans The local time at the  $82\frac{1}{2}^{\circ} E$  meridian which is taken as the standard time for the whole of India.

4 What is a standard time? How is it useful?

Ans In India, the local time of  $82\frac{1}{2}^{\circ} E$  longitude is used as the standard time for the whole country. It is called the Indian Standard time.  $82\frac{1}{2}^{\circ} E$  is thus the standard meridian of India. It is useful as if in large countries we follow different time for

different regions. If there is no standard time then it will confuse when the people travel from one place to another in their country.

5 How do the parallels of latitude and the meridians of longitude help us in locating a place on the globe?

Ans We can very easily calculate the local time of a place without the help of longitudes. We can easily find out the location of any particular place or city on the globe or a map.

6 Why is it 5:30 P.m. in India when it is 12:00 noon in the United Kingdom?

Ans The Indian standard Time is  $82\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{E} \times 4 \text{ minutes} = 330 \text{ minutes}$  or 5 hours and 30 minutes ahead of the Greenwich time. Thus, the watches in India will show 5:30 P.m. when it is noon in England.

Q V Define :-

- 1 Latitude :- Angular distance of a place north or south of the equator along a meridian.
- 2 Longitude :- Angular distance of a place east or west of the Prime Meridian.
- 3 Poles :- The two ends of the axis or the imaginary line on which the earth rotates.
- 4 Greenwich :- Greenwich means Time or GMT.
- 5 Globe :- The model showing the accurate shape of the earth is called a globe.

Q VI Distinguish between

- 1 Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn.

Ans Tropic of Cancer - An imaginary line which is situated at an angular distance of  $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{N}$  in the northern hemisphere.

Tropic of Capricorn - An imaginary line which is situated at an angular distance of  $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}\text{S}$  in the southern hemisphere.

- 2 Parallels of Latitude and Meridians of longitude

Parallels of Latitude

Meridians of Longitude

- |                                                                          |                                                              |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1) They are drawn in between the two poles and parallels to the equator. | 1) They are drawn joining the north pole and the south pole. |
| 2) They are drawn in east-west direction.                                | 2) They are drawn in north-south direction.                  |
| 3) They are not equal in size.                                           | 3) They are always equal in size.                            |
| 4) They are 180 in numbers.                                              | 4) They are 360 in numbers.                                  |

ch-24 (Pg 160) ( Understanding Diversity)

Q I Fill in the blanks : (Exercise)

1. Where only father, mother and their children live together, that family is called a nuclear family.
2. Teaching, banking etc. are called tertiary activities.
3. In our country there are 22 official language.
4. Bihu is the harvest festival of Assam.

Q II Write True / False :-

1. A joint family is called a nuclear family. (F)
2. Farming is a primary activity. (T)
3. Persian is a national language of India. (F)
4. A Chakravarti ruler performed an Ashvamedha Yajna. (T)

Q III Answer the following questions :-

1. What diversity do you find in the arena of family?

Ans The diversity we see among the type of relation among parents, couple, siblings etc. their education and interaction with other people. This diversity occurs when members are from different time period so their experiences and point of views varies.

2. What are the various diversities in the area of economic activities.

Ans There are various diversities in case of economic activities :-

1. cultural diversity of a nation can lead to societal instability.
2. linguistic diversity also affect the economy.

3. How can the diversities in caste and religion harm us?

Ans Diversities in caste and religion can harm us by creating a sense of inferiority and superiority among the people of a society or by simply creating a feeling of discrimination and prejudice among one another. Also, differences in faiths and beliefs can cause discomfort among the citizens of a country.

4. What is the need of diversity?

Ans It means having or belonging to different religions, cultures, having variety of food habit, celebrating different festivals, speaking variety of languages.

5. How can we begin to recognise these diversities as strengths?

Ans We can be well aware of all the diversities and by the use of our intellect utilise them as our strength. Just as different types of flowers add to the beauty of our culture. The various

diversities in different spheres of Indian life, there is a bond of unity which binds the people closely as one well marked unit.

These differences and inequalities are more seeming than real.

QIV Give Reason :-

1 We can say that India has possessed, for many centuries, a political unity.

Ans Politically too, India as a whole had been considered as one unit. In ancient time ~~there~~ people of many religion lived together without any complaint that's why India considered as the unity in diversity and India's main power is unity.

2 India is a country which is a perfect example of unity in diversity.

Ans because unity in diversity makes India an example of a cultural society. Each region of the country from Jammu and Kashmir to Kanyakumari presents different customs and traditions. Since ancient times, the people of India live together and respect all religions and cultures.

Ch-25 (Diversity : Prejudice , Discrimination and Inequality)  
(Book Exercise)

Q1 MCQ's

- 1 Discrimination on the basis of skin's colour is known as —  
apartheid.
- 2 There are — official languages in our country — 22
- 3 The article of the constitution says that the state shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections — Article 46

Q11 Fill in the blanks :-

- 1 Prejudice may be felt or expressed.
- 2 Discrimination refers to an unfavourable treatment.
- 3 Legislation can also help in reducing prejudice and discrimination.

Q12 Complete the sentences :-

- 1 Prejudice and discrimination are against the spirit of democracy.
- 2 Prejudice and discrimination are the result of social bias.
- 3 Prejudice and discrimination may lead to ethnic hostilities.
- 4 Indian constitution accepts diversity in language, religion, social field etc.

Q IV Ans What are the prejudice and discrimination? Distinguish between the two.

Ans Prejudice is an antipathy based on family and inflexible generalisation. It may be felt or expressed. On the other hand discrimination refers to an unfavourable action, behaviour, outcome or treatment. The distinguish between the two is — Prejudice is a thought or attitude where as discrimination is the expression of that thought or attitude.

2 What causes give rise to prejudice and discrimination?

Ans Prejudice and discrimination are due to various causes :-

- 1 They are the result of social bias.
- 2 Differences between the majority and minority communities rise to prejudice and discrimination.
- 3 Sometimes religious diversity also give rise to prejudice and discrimination.

4 Sometimes ignorance, general social forces and apathy also rise to prejudice and discrimination.

3 Mention any three baneful effects of prejudice and discrimination.

Ans: Prejudice and discrimination lead to ethnic hostilities which constitute a major danger to peace.

2) They lead to disunity which results in dissolving the society through strife and war.

3) They lead to a deep-rooted mistrust, suspicion and bitterness in the society.

4 How can you say that our constitution encourages us to respect diversity?

Ans: Diversity is a national phenomena. That is why ~~the~~ our constitution has accepted diversity in its various forms. ① The Indian constitution accepts that there are many dialects and languages used in different parts of the country.

2 Indian constitution accepts diversity in the religious field. All religions have been given full freedom to flourish.

3 The Indian constitution accepts diversity in the social field too. It has taken reasonable steps for the uplift of the weaker sections of the society like SC, ST and OBC.

5 Why were the words 'Secular and Socialist' later on added to the preamble to the constitution of India?

Ans: The word 'Secular' was inserted in the preamble to the constitution simply to refirm the faith of the nation in taking the Indian body-politic above petty religious considerations while showing due respect to all religions.

The word 'Socialist' was added to the preamble later on to lay stress on the equitable distribution of national income among all sections of the people.

Q.7 Give reason :-

1 Prejudice harms our society.

Ans: Prejudice leads to ethnic hostilities, disunity, racial arrogance, mistrust which constitute a major danger to peace in the society.

2 Inequality leads to discrimination.

Ans: When people are not treated equally on the basis of economic and social conditions and opportunities available to them. This is the reason that inequality leads to discrimination.

ch-26 (The Government) (Book Exercise)

Q I MCQ's (Pg 171)

- 1 Opening of schools and hospitals, digging canals etc are — of the government. — Welfare functions
- 2 Universal Adult Franchise allows all Indians above — to vote — 18 years
- 3 Policy of racial discrimination is called — apartheid
- 4 The organ of the government which makes law is called the — legislature

Q II Fill the blanks :-

- 1 The Executive is the administrative organ of the state.
- 2 Opening of schools is a welfare function of the state
- 3 The legislature makes the laws.
- 4 Maintenance of order is a primary function of the executive.

Q III write True/False :-

- 1 The Parliament can not amend the constitution. (F)
- 2 Without the assent of the President a bill can not become a law. (T)
- 3 In a democratic government people can express their opinion freely. (T)
- 4 Maintenance of law is the police function of the government. (T)

Q IV Answer these questions :-

1 Define Government

Ans Government is the administrative organ of the state. The government can change but not the state.

2 Why do we need a government?

Ans: The government has to do a lot of police functions such as maintaining peace and order, controlling traffic and protecting the country from foreign invaders. It also performs many welfare functions as well such as opening schools and colleges, building roads and bridges, digging canals, setting up different industries, opening hospitals, giving old age pensions etc.

3 What do you mean by Universal Adult Franchise? what are its merits?

Ans Right to express one's choice by vote is called franchise. When the right to vote is given to every adult is called the Universal Adult Franchise.

### Merits of Universal Adult Franchise :-

1. It is based on political equality - One person - one vote is now the accepted principle in all democratic countries. This principle is based on political equality.
  2. It establishes a true Democratic Government; - If by democracy we mean the government of the people, by the people and for the people, then every citizens must have the right to vote.
  3. It makes the Government Responsible to All :- Since government affects all, it must be responsible to all.
- Q What do you know about the anti-apartheid struggle? What was its importance?

Ans The policy of racial discrimination is called apartheid. In South Africa the anti-apartheid struggle was started by Nelson Mandela and his party, the African National Congress. This movement had to support non white population who were persecuted by the policies of apartheid in South Africa.

5. Narrate any three key elements that influence the working of a government  
Ans (i) Concern for Equality :- Equality before law is an important element of a democratic government. All citizens irrespective of their caste, creed, colour or faith must have equal chances to live and make progress.

(ii) Concern for Justice :- Justice is an important key element of a democratic government. All should be given justice. All should be equal before law.

(iii) Dignity :- If we want a person to be loyal to the country he should be given all opportunities to live with dignity. An insulted person can go to any extent to take revenge.

### QV Give reason :-

1. Making collective decisions by the participation of all the elected members in a government is very important.

Ans because collective decisions are very foundation of a democratic government. Collective decisions means a decision taken after a debate or discussion, by the majority which everyone accepts.

2. The government is considered an important organ of the state.

Ans 2 because without a government the population would be like a disorganised mass with no means of collective actions.

3 Universal Adult Franchise is important.

Ans because it gives equal voting rights to every adult citizens and does not discriminate on the basis of caste, religion, colour etc.

4 We say that in a dictatorship there is no freedom.

Ans In dictatorship, there is no freedom. The people cannot express their opinions as they like. In a dictatorship, the people are not free to elect their government or change it according to their desire.

Q Extra of Ans

1 Name the organs of the government.

Ans The three organs of the government are Legislature, Executive and Judiciary.

2 Who started the Anti-Apartheid struggle?

Ans Nelson Mandela