

# CHRIST KING HR.SEC SCHOOL KOHIMA

## Subject: Social Science

Class: 8

3<sup>rd</sup> Term

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### Chapter 9

#### The Life Of Nagas After Indian Independence

##### **A Fill in the blanks**

1. Assam
2. Sanitation
3. Tribal cultural traditions
4. World War 2 Cemetery
5. Kohima

##### **B Answer the following**

1. **a)** A very significant name in the restoration of peace in Nagaland is the Baptist Church Convention or the NBCC. In the third convention, the NBCC took the decision to usher in peace in the state. This convention was held between the 31<sup>st</sup> January and the 2<sup>nd</sup> February in the year 1964. On the basis of this convention the well-known 'Peace Mission' was established.  
**b)** Nagaland society and culture comprises the tribal and sub-tribal communities, their living patterns, festivals and beliefs. The people of Nagaland are divided into several tribes. These tribes have again many sub-sections. The local inhabitants of Nagaland are said to belong to Indo-Mongoloid class.  
**c)** Economy of Nagaland presents a host of sectors that collectively generate revenue for this north eastern state of India. The water supply industry of Nagaland is a major segment of the state which contributes significantly towards the growth of the economy. Livestock is another key economic factor of Nagaland. The state of Nagaland boasts huge stock minerals too like that of coal, natural gas, decorative stones, petroleum, marble, nickel, cobalt-chromium bearing magnetic and so on. The tourism industry is also counted as one of the prime contributors of economic enhancement of the place.  
**d)** Agriculture in Nagaland is considered a prime source of revenue of the state. Terrace and jhum cultivation are widely practised by the tribal communities of Nagaland. Rice, tobacco, oilseeds, pulses, fibers, potato and sugarcane are some high yielding crops of the state. One of the major reasons behind the flourishing agricultural economy of Nagaland is the developed state of irrigation in the place.  
**e)** The development of industry in Nagaland has provided an impetus to the economic growth of north eastern state of India. The proliferation of large scale and medium scale industries has helped to raise the standard of living of the local inhabitants of Nagaland. Bamboo related industries like paper mills, plywood factories, cottage industries like spinning, weaving, cane works, sugar mills, oil factories are some well known industries of the north eastern state of Nagaland.
2. The water supply in Nagaland plays a pivotal role in encouraging its economic state by providing regularized services to every part of the place. This is because from the industrial units and individual households to the agricultural fields, each and every corner needs unhindered supply of water. Sanitation is another area where the water supply department of Nagaland has a prime role to play. As a whole the water supply in Nagaland accelerates the pace of economic growth in the place.

3. The tourism industry in Nagaland has immensely contributed to the economic strength of the north eastern state of India. Blessed with natural scenic beauty and unique cultural ancestry, Nagaland draws several tourists from far and wide. Some of the notable tourist destinations of Nagaland are;
  - Japfu Peak at an altitude of 130ft.
  - World War II Cemetery
  - Kohima Village.
4. Some of the industries of Nagaland that are based on the vast amount of mineral reserves of the north eastern state are;
  - Extraction of petroleum and natural gas industries.
  - Extraction of molybdenum, copper, gold and silver metals.
  - Limestone industries.

## **Chapter 10**

### **Ahom Kingdom**

#### **A Fill in the blanks**

1. Chao Chang Nyeu and Nang Mong Blak Kham Sen
2. Chaolung Sukapha
3. Charaideo
4. Wet rice cultivation and statecraft
5. Pragjyotishpur
6. Bar Gohain and Burah Gohain

#### **B Answer in brief**

1. Since 1996, December 2, has been celebrated in Assam as the Sukapha Divas, to commemorate the advent of the first king of the Ahom kingdom in Assam after his journey over the Patkai Hills.
2. Pao Meo Pung, who ruled Mong Mao had no male heir and so Sukapha, his nephew was nominated to succeed him.
3. Pao Meo Pung, who ruled Mong Moe, had no male heir and so Sukapha, was nominated to succeed him. However a son was born later to Pao Meo Pung's queen. So according to tradition, his grandmother advised him that, "no two tigers live in the same jungle, no two kings sit on the same throne", accordingly Sukapha is said to have left Mong Mao in 1215 AD.
4. The main racial groups that settled in Brahmaputra valley and the North Eastern Region are the Negrito, the Australoid, the Mongloid, the Mediterranean, the Aryan, the Scythian and the Caucasoid etc.
5. Sukapha was accompanied by his three queens, two sons, several nobles and their families, other officials and families and soldiers totalling more than 9000 persons. He also took with him two elephants and 300 mules. The two councillors called Bar Gohain and Burah Gohain also went with him.
6. The steps taken by Sukapha, which helped him to complete the process of Ahomization are;
  - His approach to the population in Assam was conciliatory and non-confrontational.
  - He married the daughters of Badaucha, the Matak Chief and Thakumatha, the Barahi Chief and established cordial relations with them.
  - He encouraged his soldiers as well as members of the Ahom elite to marry local people.

## Chapter 15

### Human Settlement

#### **A Answer the following**

1. Settlement is defined as a place inhabited more or less permanently. It includes buildings in which they live or use and the paths and streets over which they travel.
2. Rural settlements are chiefly concerned with primary activities such as agriculture mining, fishing, forestry etc.
3. Four important functions of urban centres are:
  - Trade and commerce
  - Transport and communication
  - Mining and manufacturing
  - Defence, administration, cultural and recreational activities.
4. The two different types of human settlements classified on the basis of size and function are urban settlement and rural settlement.
5. Settlements are classified into urban and rural, but there is no consensus because;
  - Population is small in rural than in urban settlements but it is not universally applied as many village of India have a population exceeding that of some towns.
  - Petrol pumps are considered as a rural function in USA which it is an urban function in India.
6. Settlements classified on the basis of shape are:
  - Linear pattern: In such settlements houses are located along a road, railway line, river, canal edge of a village.
  - Rectangular pattern: Such patterns of rural settlements are found in plain areas or wide inter-mountain valleys.
7. Factors influencing rural settlements are;
  - Water supply: Water supply the main factor, which is used for drinking, cooking, washing and apart from that water is needed to irrigate farm land and for navigable purpose.
  - Land: People chose to settle near fertile land suitable for agriculture, as village economy depends on agriculture.
  - Building materials: Availability of building materials such as wood, stone near the settlements is another factor.
8. Different types of rural settlement patterns are:
  - Linear pattern: In such settlements houses are located along a road, railway line, river, canal edge of a village.
  - Rectangular pattern: Such patterns of rural settlements are found in plain areas or wide inter-mountain valleys.
  - Star like pattern: Where several roads converge, star shaped settlements develop by the houses built along the roads.
  - Double village: These settlements extend on both sides of a river where there is a bridge or a ferry.
9. The major problems of rural settlements in developing countries are;
  - Poor infrastructure facilities
  - Supply of water is not adequate.
  - Villages are adversely affected by the conditions of drought and flood.
  - Absence of toilet and garbage disposal facilities.
  - Most houses have no proper ventilation.

- 10.** Urban settlements are classified around the world on the basis of;
- **Population size**: In India, a settlement having population more than 5000 persons is called urban.
  - **Occupational structure**: In India, if more than 75% of workforce is engaged in non-agricultural activities than the settlement is called as urban.
  - **Administrative structure**: In India a settlement is classified as urban if it has a municipality, cantonment board or a notified area.
- 11.** Five functional classifications of towns in the world are;
- i) **Administrative towns**: National capitals, which have headquarters of the administrative offices of central government, are called administrative towns such as New Delhi.
  - ii) **Defence towns**: Centres of military activities are known as defence towns. They are of three types- Fort towns, Garrison towns and Naval bases.
  - iii) **Cultural towns**: Towns famous for religious, educational or recreational functions are called cultural towns.
  - iv) **Industrial towns**: Towns which have developed due to setting up of industries such as Jamshedpur.
  - v) **Trading and Commercial towns**: Many old towns were famous as trade centres such as Lahore in Pakistan and transport towns such as Rotterdam in the Netherlands.
- 12.** The four types of urban settlements on the basis of its size, service and function are;
- i) **Town**: Population size in town is higher than village. Functions, such as manufacturing, retail wholesale etc.
  - ii) **City**: A city may be regarded as a leading town. Cities are much larger than towns with a greater number of economic functions.
  - iii) **Conurbation**: The term conurbation is applied to a large area of urban development that results from the merging of originally separate towns and cities such as greater Mumbai.
  - iv) **Megalopolis**: Signifies super-metropolitan region extending as union of conurbations.
- 13.** Urbanization is the process of change from rural to urban population.
- 14.** Five major problems associated with urban settlements in developing countries are;
- Over urbanization due to large scale migration.
  - Shortage of housing, transport, health and civic amenities.
  - Lack of financial resources for social infrastructure and basic facilities.
  - Minimum distribution of required quantity of drinkable water and also water for domestic and industrial sector.
  - Improper sewage, massive use of fuel domestic and industrial wastes and huge concrete structures create a pitiable condition in the cities.
- 15.** Some of the measures that can be taken to ease the problems of urban areas in developing countries are;
- Government should pass laws that plan and provide environmentally sound cities and smart growth techniques, considering that people should not reside in unsafe and polluted areas.
  - Urban stakeholders must ensure all populations within the urban areas have access to adequate essential social services namely education, health, sanitation and clean water, technology, electricity and food.
  - To lessen the negative effects of rapid urbanization while at the same time conserving natural ecosystems, private investments should be encouraged so as to utilize natural resources and create more job opportunities.
  - Control the high rates of population growth by providing campaigns and counselling.

## Chapter 18

### The Parliamentary System

#### **A Give short answers in 50-70 words.**

1. India chose parliamentary system of government because being a British colony, India was influenced by British parliamentary system of governance and to give equal representation to multiple religious and linguistic groups so that they could elect their representatives.
2. There can be a maximum of 250 members in the Rajya Sabha, out of which 238 members represent the states and the Union Territories. Its members re-elected by the members of State Legislative Assemblies. The Vice President is the Presiding officer or Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.
3. Lok Sabha is called the house of the people. It cannot have more than 552 members and its members are elected directly by the people for 5 years term.  
Rajya Sabha or the Council of States is the upper house of the parliament. It can have a maximum of 250 members and its members are elected by the members of the state Legislative Assemblies for 6 years term.
4. Collective responsibility of the Council of Ministers means that they are collectively responsible and answerable to the parliament for any decision taken by it. The Council of Ministers together have the right to resign, if a vote of no confidence is passed against the government.

#### **B Give long answers in 80-100 words.**

1. The functions of the parliament are;
  - Introduction of new laws: the parliament can introduce new laws and change the old ones. A new law is first introduced in the form of a bill.
  - Financial control over the government's income: The parliament provides ways and means to raise the revenue required, and also ensure that the money so granted has been spent for authorised purposes.
  - Control over the executive: The parliament keeps a check on the ministers and their work. Members of parliament have the right to question the ministers about the policies and programs of the government.
  - Organ of information: The parliament works as an organ of information. Members of parliament can call for any information except that which may threaten the security of the country.
2. In simple plurality, single winner is chosen in a given constituency by virtue of his/her getting more votes than any other individual representative.  
In a majority voting system, the person or the party that receives more than half of the total votes cast, is declared the winner.
3. A constituency is a geographical area represented by a Member of the Parliament.  
The period during which the House meets to conduct its business is called a session.  
The period in which Members of Parliament have the right to question the ministers about the policies and programs of the government is called question hour.  
The period during which the members can raise issues of public interest is called zero hour.  
When a state faces the breakdown of constitutional machinery, the President takes over the rule of the state. This is called President's Rule.
4. Executive powers of the President:  
The President has the power to appoint-
  - Leader of the majority party as the Prime Minister
  - The Governors of states
  - The Chief Justice and other judges of the Supreme Court and the High Court
  - The Chairman and the members of the UPSC
  - The Attorney General.

Emergency powers of the President:

- He can impose emergency in case of an external aggression or an armed rebellion.
  - If the constitutional machinery of a state breaks down.
  - If there is a threat to the financial stability of the country.
5. People cast their vote through a secret ballot so that the other people would not be able to see to whom the person has voted.

**Chapter 19**  
**India and her neighbours**

**A Answer the following questions briefly**

1. The foreign policy of India seeks to promote an environment of peace and stability in our region and in the world, to enable India's accelerated socio-economic development and safeguard our national security.
2. The Kargil War was a war which took place between May and July 1999 in the Kargil district of Kashmir. The cause of the war was the infiltration of Pakistani soldiers or militants into positions on the Indian side of the Line of Control (LOC).
3. Bangladesh.
4. Panchsheel is an agreement signed between India and China.
5. Two principles of Panchsheel are;
  - Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty.
  - Peaceful co-existence.
6. a) China.  
b) Nepal.  
c) Myanmar.
7. South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) is an economic and political organization of eight countries in Southern Asia.
8. The member countries of SAARC are; India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Maldives, Bhutan and Afghanistan.
9. Two factors which led to the formation of SAARC are;
  - All members of the region are facing the problem of poverty, unemployment, hunger and illiteracy.
  - These countries have a common cultural heritage and the same type of economic system.
10. Nepal.

**B Answer the following questions in detail.**

1. The birth of Pakistan is the outcome of anti-India and anti-Hindu sentiments created by the Muslim League and Mr. Jinnah. India has always tried her best to have most cordial good-neighbourly relations with Pakistan. Accordingly, the refugee problem, the evacuee property issue and the river water disputes were settled amicably through negotiations. But Kashmir has been a constant irritant between India and Pakistan.
2. India has helped Bhutan in telecommunication, road building, geological exploration, irrigation work. It gave Rs400 crores help to Bhutan during 1985-90. The ambitious 1020 MW Tala project being built under Indian assistance is progressing satisfactorily. India also allows 16 entry and exit

points for Bhutanese trade with other countries, and has agreed to import a minimum of 5,000 megawatts of electricity from Bhutan by 2020.

3. Since ancient times, India has friendly relations with Sri Lanka. Our relations with Sri Lanka are based on mutual help, cooperation and peaceful co-existence. The relationship between India and Sri Lanka has undergone a period of significant recuperation since the Indian Peace Keeping Force (IPKF) withdrew from Sri Lanka in 1990.
  
4. India's relationship with Bangladesh:
  - India played a central role in the independence of Bangladesh.
  - Indo-Bangladesh relations would be guided by principles of democracy, socialism, nonalignment and opposition to colonialism and racism.
  - In 1972, both the countries signed a 'treaty of friendship and peace'. An Indo-Bangladesh Trade Pact was also signed.
  - Bangladesh is an important trading partner for India.
  
5. India's role in promoting the working of SAARC are:
  - India has hosted about 45 activities out of more than 100 activities organised by SAARC.
  - Under the Male (Maldives) Declaration of 1989 the regional Documentation Centre was established in New Delhi.
  - India hosted the first SAARC Trade Fair at New Delhi in 1996 to promote economic, social and cultural relationship among the member countries.
  - Under SAPTA agreement, India agreed to give tariff concession on more than hundred items and commodities.

**C Match the contents of column A with those of column B**

1. (c)
2. (d)
3. (a)
4. (e)
5. (b)

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