CBT OCTOBER SST ANSWER SHEET

I. Jhumming The 'slash and burn' agriculture is known as 'Milpa' in Mexico and Central America, 'Conuco' in Venezuela, 'Roca' in Brazil, 'Masole' in Central Africa. 'Ladang' in Indonesia, 'Ray' in Vietnam. In India, this primitive form of cultivation is called 'Bewar' or 'Dahiya' in Madhya Pradesh, 'Podu' or 'Penda' in Andhra Pradesh, 'PamaDabi' or 'Koman' or 'Bringa' in Odisha, 'Kumari' in Western Ghats, 'Valre' or 'Waltre' in South-Eastern Rajasthan, 'Khil' in the Himalayan belt, 'Kuruwa' in Jharkhand, and 'Jhumming' in the North-Eastern region.

Q.1 The 'slash and burn' agriculture is known as 'Conuco' in which one of the following countries? (a) Venezuela

- (b) Brazil
- (c) Indonesia
- (d) Mexico

1. Ans. (a) Venezuela

Because it is known as Milpa in Mexico, Roca in Brazil and Ladang in Indonesia

Q.2 The 'slash and burn' agriculture is known as 'Roca' in which one of the following countries?

- (a) Mexico
- (b) Indonesia
- (c) Brazil
- (d) Venezuela
- Ans. (c) Brazil

Because it is known as Milpa in Mexico, Conuco in Venezuela and Ladang in Indonesia

Q.3 In India 'slash and burn' agriculture is known as 'Bewar' in which one of the following states? (a) Andhra Pradesh

- (b) Madhya Pradesh
- (c) Rajasthan
- (d) Jharkhand

Ans. (b) Madhya Pradesh

'Bewar' or 'Dahiya' in Madhya Pradesh, 'Podu' or 'Penda' in Andhra Pradesh, 'PamaDabi' or 'Koman' or 'Bringa' in Odisha, 'Kumari' in Western Ghats, 'Valre' or 'Waltre' in South-Eastern Rajasthan, 'Khil' in the Himalayan belt, 'Kuruwa' in Jharkhand, and 'Jhumming' in the North-Eastern region.

Q.4 What is the term used to describe 'slash and burn' agriculture in the North-Eastern region of India? (a) Milpa

- (b) Conuco
- (c) Roca

(d) Jhumming

Ans. (d) Jhumming

'Bewar' or 'Dahiya' in Madhya Pradesh, 'Podu' or 'Penda' in Andhra Pradesh, 'PamaDabi' or 'Koman' or 'Bringa' in Odisha, 'Kumari' in Western Ghats, 'Valre' or 'Waltre' in South-Eastern Rajasthan, 'Khil' in the Himalayan belt, 'Kuruwa' in Jharkhand, and 'Jhumming' in the North-Eastern region.

Q.5 Which of the following is NOT a term used to describe 'slash and burn' agriculture in India?

- (a) Bewar
- (b) Podu
- (c) PamaDabi
- (d) Ray
- Ans. (d) Ray

'Bewar' or 'Dahiya' in Madhya Pradesh, 'Podu' or 'Penda' in Andhra Pradesh, 'PamaDabi' or 'Koman' or 'Bringa' in Odisha, 'Kumari' in Western Ghats, 'Valre' or 'Waltre' in South-Eastern Rajasthan, 'Khil' in the Himalayan belt, 'Kuruwa' in Jharkhand, and 'Jhumming' in the North-Eastern region.

- ।. झ्मिंग'काटोऔरजलाओ'
- कृषिकोमेक्सिकोऔरमध्यअमेरिकामें'मिल्पा',

वेनेजुएलामें'कोनुको', ब्राजीलमें'रोका',

मध्यअफ्रीकामें'मसोले'

केनामसेजानाजाताहै।इंडोनेशियामें'लदांग',

वियतनाममें'रे'।भारतमें,

खेतीकेइसआदिमरूपकोमध्यप्रदेशमें'बेवर' या'दहिया',

आंध्रप्रदेशमें'पोड्' या'पेंडा', ओडिशामें'पामाडाबी' या'कोमान'

या'बृंगा', 'कुमारी' कहाजाताहै।पश्चिमीघाटमें,

दक्षिण-पूर्वीराजस्थानमें'वाले' या'वाल्ट्रे',

हिमालयबेल्टमें'खिल', झारखंडमें'कुरुवा'

औरउत्तर-पूर्वीक्षेत्रमें'झुमिंग'।

Q.1निम्नलिखितमेंसेकिसदेशमें'काटकरजलाओ' कृषिको'कोन्को' केनामसेजानाजाताहै?

- (ए) वेनेज़्एला
- (बी) ब्राजील
- (सी) इंडोनेशिया
- (डी) मेक्सिको

Q.2निम्नलिखितमेंसेकिसदेशमें'काटनाऔरजलाना'

कृषिको'रोका' केनामसेजानाजाताहै?

(ए) मेक्सिको

(बी) इंडोनेशिया

(सी) ब्राजील

(डी) वेनेज़ुएला

Q.3भारतमें'काटोऔरजलाओ'

कृषिकोनिम्नलिखितमेंसेकिसराज्यमें'बेवर'

केनामसेजानाजाताहै?

(ए) आंध्रप्रदेश

(बी) मध्यप्रदेश

(सी) राजस्थान

(डी) झारखंड

Q.4भारतकेउत्तर-पूर्वीक्षेत्रमें'काटनाऔरजलाना'

कृषिकावर्णनकरनेकेलिएकिसशब्दकाप्रयोगकियाजाताहै?

(ए) मिल्पा

(बी) कोन्को

(सी) रोका

(डी) झुमिंग

Q.5निम्नलिखितमेंसेकौनसाशब्दभारतमें'काटनाऔरजला ना' कृषिकावर्णनकरनेकेलिएउपयोगनहींकियाजाताहै? (ए) बेवर

(बी) पोड्

(सी) पामाडाबी

(डी) रे

II. There are reports of various kinds of harassment, exploitation and violence against women. Urban areas have become particularly unsafe for women. They are not safe even within their own home from beating, harassment and, other forms of domestic violence. All this is well known yet issues related to women's well being or otherwise are not given adequate attention. This has led many feminists and women's movements to the conclusion that unless women control power, their problems will not get adequate attention. One way to ensure this is to have more women as elected representatives. Q.1 What is one of the main concerns faced by women in urban areas?

A) Lack of educational opportunities

B) Limited access to healthcare

C) Harassment and violence

D) Unequal pay in the workplace

Ans. C) Harassment and violence

Urban areas have become particularly unsafe for women. They are not safe even within their own home from beating, harassment and, other forms of domestic violence

Q.2 According to feminists and women's movements, what is one way to ensure that women's problems receive adequate attention?

A) Increase funding for women's organizations

B) Implement stricter laws against harassment

C) Provide self-defense training for women

D) Have more women as elected representatives

ANS- D) Have more women as elected representatives

This has led many feminists and women's movements to the conclusion that unless women control power, their problems will not get adequate attention. One way to ensure this is to have more women as elected representatives.

Q.3 What type of violence can women experience even within their own homes?

A) Workplace discrimination

B) Cyberbullying

C) Domestic violence

D) Street harassment

Ans.C) Domestic violence

They are not safe even within their own home from beating, harassment and, other forms of domestic violence

Q.4 Why do many feminists and women's movements advocate for women to have more representation in positions of power?

A) To increase women's access to education

B) To address gender pay gaps

C) To ensure women's problems receive attention

D) To promote women's health and well-being

Ans. C) To ensure women's problems receive attention

This has led many feminists and women's movements to the conclusion that unless women control power, their problems will not get adequate attention. One way to ensure this is to have more women as elected representatives.

Q.5 What is one of the main concerns regarding women's safety in urban areas?

- A) Limited access to transportation
- B) Lack of affordable housing
- C) Insufficient job opportunities
- D) Increased risk of harassment and violence

Ans. D) Increased risk of harassment and violence There are reports of various kinds of harassment, exploitation and violence against women

॥. महिलाओंकेखिलाफतरह-तरहकेउत्पीड़न,

शोषणऔरहिंसाकीखबरेंआतीरहतीहेंं।शहरीक्षेत्रमहिलाओंके लिएविशेषरूपसेअसुरक्षितहोगएहेंं।वेअपनेघरमेंभीपिटाई, उत्पीड़नऔरअन्यप्रकारकीघरेलूहिंसासेसुरक्षितनहींहेंं।यहस बतोसर्वविदितहैफिरभीमहिलाओंकीभलाईसेसंबंधितमुद्दोंप रपर्याप्तध्याननहींदियाजाताहै।इसनेकईनारीवादियोंऔरम हिलाआंदोलनोंकोइसनिष्कर्षपरपहुँचायाहैकिजबतकमहिला एँसतापरनियंत्रणनहींरखतीं,

उनकीसमस्याओंपरपर्याप्तध्याननहींदियाजाएगा।इसेसुनि श्चितकरनेकाएकतरीकानिर्वाचितप्रतिनिधियोंकेरूपमेंअधि कमहिलाओंकोशामिलकरनाहै।

Q.1शहरीक्षेत्रोंमेंमहिलाओंद्वारासामनाकीजानेवालीमुख्यचिं ताओंमेंसेएकक्याहै?

- ए) शैक्षिकअवसरोंकाअभाव
- बी) स्वास्थ्यदेखभालतकसीमितपह्ंच
- सी) उत्पीड़नऔरहिंसा
- डी) कार्यस्थलपरअसमानवेतन

Q.2नारीवादियोंऔरमहिलाआंदोलनोंकेअनुसार, यहसुनिश्चितकरनेकाएकतरीकाक्याहैकिमहिलाओंकीसम स्याओंपरपर्याप्तध्यानदियाजाए?

- ए) महिलासंगठनोंकेलिएफंडिंगबढ़ाएँ
- बी) उत्पीड़नकेखिलाफसख्तकानूनलागूकरें
- सी) महिलाओंकेलिएआत्मरक्षाप्रशिक्षणप्रदानकरना

डी)

निर्वाचितप्रतिनिधियोंकेरूपमेंअधिकमहिलाओंकोशामिलकर ना

Q.3महिलाएंअपनेघरोंमेंभीकिसप्रकारकीहिंसाकाअनुभवकर सकतीहैं?

- ए) कार्यस्थलभेदभाव
- बी) साइबरब्लिंग
- ग) घरेलूहिंसा
- डी) सड़कपरउत्पीड़न

Q.4कईनारीवादीऔरमहिलाआंदोलनसत्ताकेपदोंपरमहिलाओं

- कोअधिकप्रतिनिधित्वदेनेकीवकालतक्योंकरतेहैं?
- ए) महिलाओंकीशिक्षातकपह्ंचबढ़ाना
- बी) लैंगिकवेतनअंतरकोसंबोधितकरनेकेलिए
- सी)

यहसुनिश्चितकरनाकिमहिलाओंकीसमस्याओंपरध्यानदिया जाए

डी) महिलाओंकेस्वास्थ्यऔरकल्याणकोबढ़ावादेना

Q.5शहरीक्षेत्रोंमेंमहिलासुरक्षाकेसंबंधमेंमुख्यचिंताओंमेंसेएक क्याहै?

- ए) परिवहनतकसीमितपह्ंच
- बी) किफायतीआवासकाअभाव
- सी) अपर्याप्तनौकरीकेअवसर

डी)उत्पीड़नऔरहिंसाकाखतराबढ़गया