



**Class VI**  
**Social –Science**  
**2020-21**

<b>Chapters</b>	<b>TOPICS</b>
	<b>History</b>
4	What Books and Burials Tell us
5	Kingdoms, Kings and an Early Republic
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## Chapter -4 (What Books and Burials Tell Us)

### \*Keywords:-

1. Rig-Veda
2. Hymns
3. Hinduism
4. Megaliths
5. Boulders
6. Brahmins
7. Sukta
8. Aryas
9. Chariots
10. Bhagwad Gita

### \* Define the terms:-

1. **Aryas:** - The people who composed the hymns used the word 'Aryas' for themselves.
2. **Brahmins:** - The priests were referred to as the 'Brahmins.' They performed various rituals.
3. **Dasyus/Dasas:** - The opponents of the 'Aryas' were referred to as 'Dasas'/'Dasyus' by them. This world later meant 'Slave'.
4. **Megalith:** - A stone boulder, used to mark burial site, is referred to as a megalith.
5. **Sukta:** - The hymns of the Vedas were called 'Suktas', which translates into 'well-said'.

### \*Point to be remember:-

- The oldest one is the Rig-Veda. It contains over a thousand hymns.
- Rig-Veda contains prayers for cattle, children and horses.
- The dead were buried with distinctive pots, which are called **Black and Red Ware**.
- Inamgaon, people were buried with their –head towards north. Vessels containing food and water were placed with them.

### \*Answer in one word:-

**Q1. In what language has the Rig-Veda been composed?**

Ans. Vedic Sanskrit

**Q2. Which of these is not a part of the name of Veda?**

Ans. Bhagwat

**Q3. Which is not a category of people in the society?**

Ans. Shudra

**Q4. In which river Inamgaon is situated?**

Ans. Bhima

**Q5. Which is the oldest of the Vedas?**

Ans. The Rig-Veda

### \*Answer in one sentences:-

**Q1. What were the various purposes of fighting battles as depicted by the Rig-Veda?**

Ans. Battles were fought for cattle, land, and water and for capturing people.

**Q2. What were the groups of people in terms of their work?**

Ans. There were two groups of people in terms of their work—the 'brahmins' and the 'rajas'.

**Q3. What were megaliths?**

Ans. Stone boulders used to mark burial sites are known as megaliths.

**Q4. Name some area where megaliths were prevalent.**

Ans. Megaliths were prevalent in the Deccan, South India, in the North- east and Kashmir.

**Q5. Who were the ‘Aryas’ and the ‘Dasas’?**

**Ans.** People who composed the hymns called themselves Aryans and they called their opponents ‘Dasas’.

**\*Answer in brief:-**

Q1. What kind of evidence from burials do archaeologists use to find out whether there were social differences amongst those who were buried?

**Ans.** Archaeologists have found burial places which help them to reconstruct the past and tell about the society. At Brahmagiri, the archaeologists have found out a skeleton buried with 33 gold beads, 2 stone beads, 4 copper bangles and one conch shell. Some skeletons were buried with more pots while, other skeletons have only a few pots. These findings suggest that there was some difference in status amongst the people who were buried.

**Q2. In what ways are the books we read today different from the Rig-Veda?**

**Ans.** The books we use today are written, printed and then read, whereas Rig-Veda is the oldest of all Vedas and is supposed to have been composed about 3,500 years ago. It was recited and heard and passed on from one generation to another. It was written down several centuries after it was first composed and printed less than 200 years ago. It provides most of the information regarding the early Vedic period.

**\*Answer in detail:-**

Q1. In what ways do you think that the life of a raja was different from that of a ‘dasa’ or ‘dasi’?

**Answer.** The words like ‘raja’, ‘dasa’ and ‘dasi’ are used to describe the people found in the Rig Veda. The raja is the elected ruler of a tribe called jana. He did not have capitals, palaces or armies, nor did he collect taxes. Generally, the sons did not automatically succeed fathers as rajas. They managed with voluntary contributions (bali) made by the members of the tribe. The raja took decision with the consent of sabha and samiti, which were tribal assemblies. There were people who did not perform sacrifices and probably spoke different languages. Later, the term came to mean dasa (and the feminine dasi) or slave. Slaves were men and women captured in the war. They were treated as the property of the owners who could make them do any kind of work they wanted.

**\*Flow chart of four Vedas:-**



## Chapter -5 Kingdoms, Kings and an Early Republic

### \*Keyword:-

1. Janapadas
2. Ashvamedha
3. Resources
4. Bimbisara
5. Ajatasattu
6. Magadha
7. Patliputra
8. Rajagriha

### \*Define the terms:-

1. **'Bhaga'**:- Taxes on crops was called 'bhaga'.
2. **'Gana'/'Sangha'**:- A form of government followed in the kingdom of Vajji.
3. **'Mahajanapada'**:- The most important of the 'janapadas'.
4. **'Janapadas'**:- Kingdoms were referred to as 'janapadas'. ('jana'---land, 'pada'-----foot)

### \* Point to be remember:-

- Magadha became the most important 'mahajanapada' in about 200years.
- The two powerful rulers of Magadha, Bimbisara and Ajatasattu used all possible means to conquer other 'janapadas'.
- 'Rajas' of powerful kingdoms tried to conquer the 'sanghas'.
- Rajagriha was the capital of Magadha. Later it was Patliputra. (Now patna)

### \*Answer in one word:-

**Q1.** Name the two 'janapadas' in North India.

Ans. Hastinapura and Atranjikhera

**Q2.** Which category of people was excluded from rituals?

Ans. 'Shudras'

**Q3. Where was Alexander lived?**

Ans. Macedonia

**Q4. At the bank of which river did Alexander's troops stop?**

Ans. Beas

**Q5. Which rulers conquered the last of the 'ganas' or 'sanghas'?**

Ans. The Gupta

**\*Answer in One sentence:-**

**Q1. Name a ritual used to recognize someone as a 'raja'.**

Ans. 'Ashvamedha' was one ritual used to recognise kings.

**Q2. For what did rulers need taxes?**

Ans. Rulers needed taxes to build huge forts and to maintain big armies.

**Q3. How were cities fortified?**

Ans. Cities were fortified by building huge walls of wood, brick or stone around them.

**Q4. Name some places conquered by Alexander.**

Ans. Alexander conquered parts of Egypt's and West Asia.

**Q5. Name two rivers that flowed through Magadha.**

Ans. Ganga and Son

**\*Answer in brief:-**

**Q1. Who were the groups who could not participate in the assemblies of the ganas?**

Ans. Women, Slaves and Kammakaras could not participate in the assemblies of the ganas. Often, women were also grouped with the shudras. The priests also said that these groups were decided on the basis of birth.

**Q2. Why did the rajas of the Mahajanapada build forts?**

Ans. Forts were built by the rajas of the Mahajanapada because people were afraid of attacks from other kings and needed protection. It is also likely that some rulers wanted to show how rich and powerful they were by building large, tall and impressive walls around their cities. Also in this way, the land and the people living inside the fortified area could be controlled more easily by the king making the administration easier.

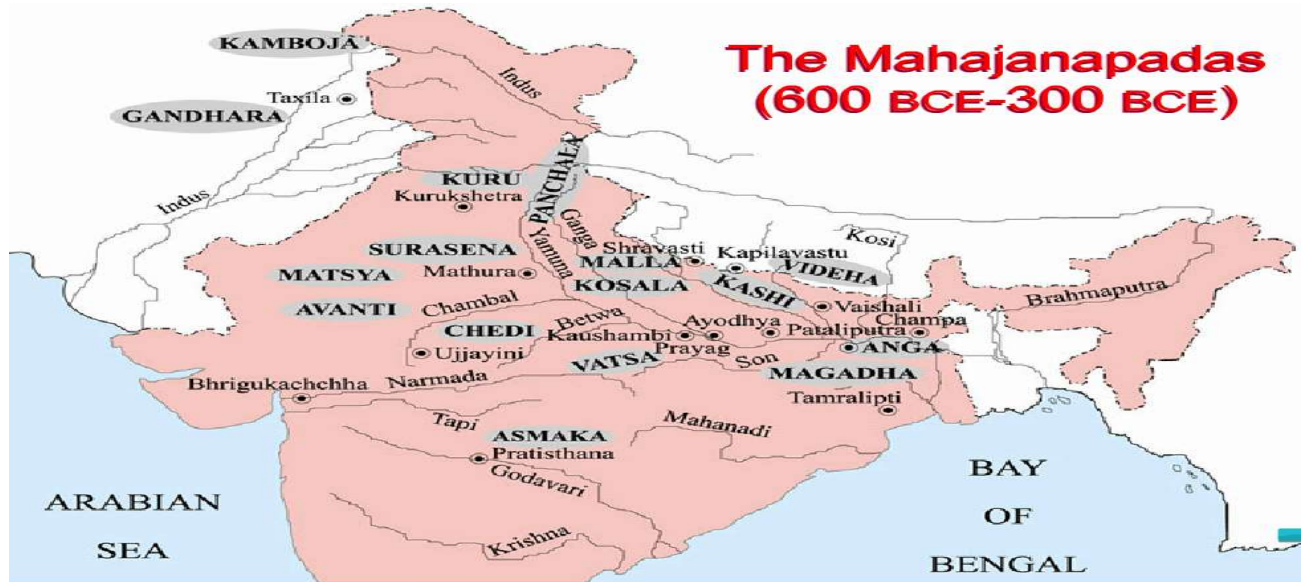
**\*Answer in detail:-**

**Q1. In what ways are present-day elections different from the ways in which rulers were chosen in janapadas?**

Answer. Present-day elections in India are conducted based on the democracy and idea of universal adult franchise, where every person above the age of 18 years has a right to vote. Voting is based on the principle of one man-one vote. Whereas, the rulers who performed the ashvamedha sacrifice or horse sacrifice were recognised as the rulers of janapadas. Some janapadas grew in size and became mahajanapadas.

**Mapskills: - On an outline map of India, mark these 'Janapadas' or 'mahajanapadas'.**

Avanti , Kuru , Vajji , Angra , Panchala , Gandhara , Kosala , Magadha



## Chapter 6. New Questions And Ideas

**\*Keywords:-**

**Buddha , Upanishads , Jainism , Sangha and Monasteries**

**\* Point to be remember:-**

- Upanishads means 'sitting near the guru'
- Both the Mahavira and the Buddha felt that only those who left their homes could gain true knowledge.
- Both Jain and Buddhist monks went from place to place throughout the year, teaching people
- Many supporters of the monks and nuns, and they themselves felt the need for more permanent shelters and so monasteries were built. These were known as viharas.

**\*Answer in one word:-**

**Q1. Who was the founder of Buddhism?**

**Ans. Gautama Buddha**

**Q2. Who prepared grammar for Sanskrit?**

Ans. Panini

**Q3. What was Lord Buddha's birth name?**

Ans. Siddhartha Gautama.

**Q4. Who were Jainas?**

Ans. Followers of Mahavira

**\*Answer in One sentence:-**

**Q1. Why Buddha left the comforts of his home?**

Ans. He left the comforts of his home in search of knowledge.

**Q2. Who accepted Satyakama as a student?**

Ans. He was accepted as a student by a brahmin teacher named Gautama.

**Q3. Where Buddha died?**

Ans. Gautama Buddha died in the city of Kusinara (present day Kushinagar).

**Q4. Where did Siddhartha attain enlightenment?**

Ans. Siddhartha attained enlightenment under a peepal tree at Bodh Gaya in Bihar.

**Q5. How did Mahavira attain enlightenment?**

Ans. For twelve years Mahavira led a hard and lonely life, at the end of which he attained enlightenment.

**\*Answer in brief:-**

**Q1. What does vihara mean?**

Ans. Many supporters of the monks and nuns, and they themselves, felt the need for more permanent shelters and so monasteries were built. These were known as viharas.

**Q2. Write in brief about the life of Vardhamana Mahavira.**

Ans. About Vardhamana Mahavira

- i. The most famous thinker of the Jainas was the Vardhamana Mahavira.
- ii. He was a kshatriya prince of the Lichchavis, a group that was part of the Vajji sangha.
- iii. At the age of thirty, he left home and went to live in a forest.
- iv. For twelve years he led a hard and lonely life, at the end of which he attained enlightenment.

**Q3. Why do you think Anagha's mother wanted her to know the story of the Buddha?**

Ans: Anagha was travelling to Varanasi on a school trip. Sarnath is a place in Varanasi, where Buddha taught for the first time after attaining enlightenment in Bodh Gaya. The story and message of Buddha were inspiring, and hence Anagha's mother wanted her to know the story of Buddha.

**\*Answer in detail:-**

**Q1. Write a short note on Gautama Buddha.**

Ans. Gautama Buddha

- i. Siddhartha, also known as Gautama, the founder of Buddhism, was born about 2500 years ago.
- ii. The Buddha belonged to a small gana known as the Sakya gana, and was a kshatriya.
- iii. When he was a young man, he left the comforts of his home in search of knowledge.
- iv. He meditated for days on end under a peepal tree at Bodh Gaya in Bihar, where he attained enlightenment.

**Q2. Write a short note on the 'System of Ashramas'.**

Ans. Around the time when Jainism and Buddhism were becoming popular, brahmins developed the system of ashramas. Here, the word ashrama does not mean a place where people live and meditate. It is used instead for a stage of life. Four ashramas were recognised: brahmacharya, grihastha, vanaprastha and samnyasa.

Brahmacharya – During this stage of life, Brahmin, kshatriya and vaishya men were expected to lead simple lives and study the Vedas during the early years of their life.

Grihastha – During this stage, they had to marry and live as householders.

Vanaprastha – During this stage, they had to live in the forest and meditate.

Samnyasa - Finally, they had to give up everything and become samnyasins.

The system of ashramas allowed men to spend some part of their lives in meditation. Generally, women were not allowed to study the Vedas, and they had to follow the ashramas chosen by their husbands.



### Ch-3 (Geography) Motion of the Earth

#### \*Key words-

Orbital plane, Rotation, Solar system, Revolution, Movement,

#### \*Define the terms-

- (1) **Orbital plane**- The plane formed by the orbit is known as the orbital plane.
- (2) **Rotation**- The movement of the earth on its axis is known as rotation.
- (3) **Leap year**- The year in which February is of 29 days instead of 28 days is called a leap year.
- (4) **Circle of illumination**- The circle that divides the day from night on the globe is called the circle of illumination.
- (5) **Axis**- The axis of the earth is an imaginary line.

#### \*Points to be remember-

- a. A leap year has **366** numbers of days.
- b. The daily motion of the Earth is **rotational**.
- c. The Earth travels around the Sun in a **fixed elliptical** orbit.
- d. The Sun's rays fall vertically on the Tropic of **Cancer** on 21st June.
- e. Days are shorter during **winter** season.

#### \*Answer in one word

**1) What is the source of light on the Earth?**

**Ans.** Sun

**(2) How many hours are saved every year to make a leap year after every 4 years?**

**Ans.** 12 hours

**(3) Earth revolves around the orbit which is?**

**Ans.** Elliptical

**(4) How many types of motions of the Earth?**

**Ans.** Rotation and revolution

**(5) Countries in the Southern hemisphere celebrate Christmas in which season?**

**Ans.** Summer

#### \*Answer in one sentence-

**1. What do you understand by the words 'Rotation'?**

**Ans. Rotation:** Rotation is the movement of the earth on its axis. A single rotation of the Earth takes about 24 hours or one day.

**2. Define the term 'Revolution.**

**Revolution:** The movement of the earth around the sun in a fixed path or orbit is called Revolution. It takes the **Earth** 365 days to complete its **revolution** around the sun.

**3. In which hemisphere does Australia lie?**

**Ans-** Southern Hemisphere

**4. Why do the seasons change?**

Ans- Season change due to change in position of the earth around sun.

### 5. Why do the areas near the poles receive less heat?

Ans- It is because the rays of the sun are slanting on the poles.

**\*Answer the following questions briefly.**

#### 1. What is the angle of inclination of the Earth's axis with its orbital plane?

**Ans.** The angle of inclination is the angle made by the axis of the earth which is an imaginary line, with its orbital plane. The angle of inclination of the Earth's axis with its orbital plane is  $66.5^\circ$ .

#### 2. What is an equinox?

**Ans.** Equinox is the position of the Earth when the rays of the Sun fall directly on the Equator. At this position, neither of the poles is tilted towards the Sun. As a result, the entire Earth has equal days and equal nights. This phenomenon occurs on 21<sup>st</sup> March and 23<sup>rd</sup> September

**\*Answer in detail**

#### 1. Differentiate between the summer and Winter Solstice.

**Answer:**

**Summer Solstice:** It occurs on 21<sup>st</sup> June and is also known as the longest day of the year in the Northern Hemisphere. This is due to the position of the earth when there is summer in the Northern Hemisphere and winter in the Southern Hemisphere.

**Winter Solstice:** Winter Solstice occurs on 22<sup>nd</sup> December, which is also known as the shortest day of the year. At this time, the earth's North Pole is tilted farthest from the sun. It is summer in the Southern Hemisphere and winter in the Northern Hemisphere.

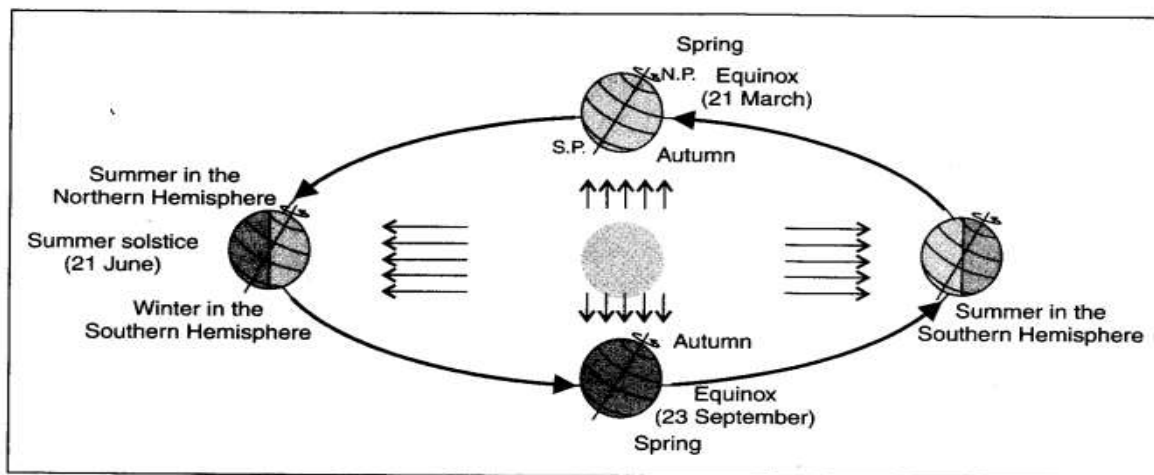


Fig. 3.2

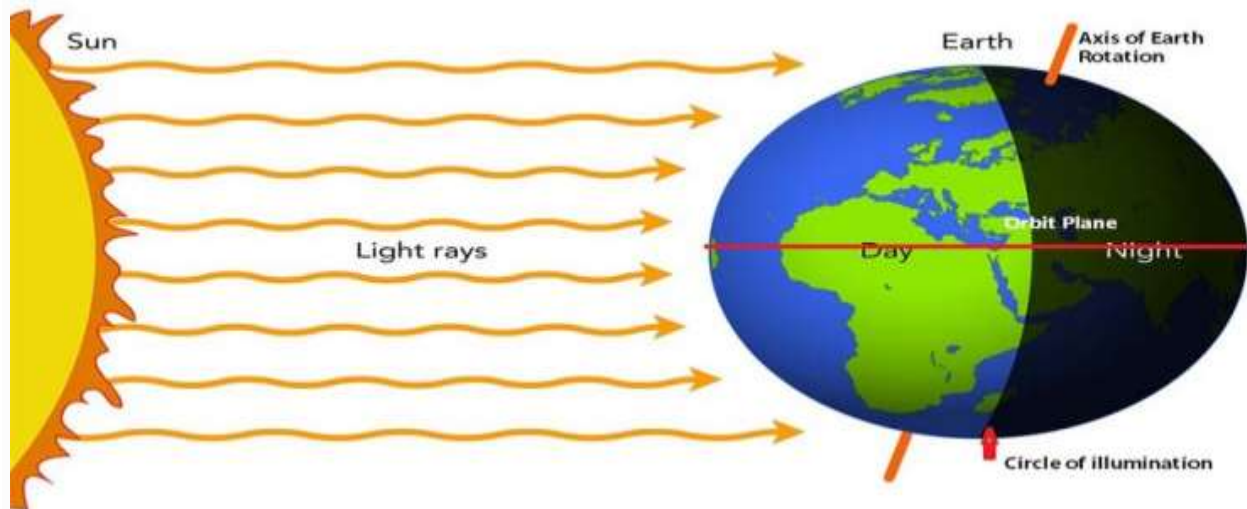
## Q2. How does leap year occur?

**Ans-**Earth takes  $365\frac{1}{4}$  days to revolve around the Sun. However, for the sake of convenience, we consider a year as consisting of 365 days.

The six hours ( $\frac{1}{4}$  th of 24 hours) that are ignored over a span of four years make one day (24 hours).

This surplus day is added to the month of February. Thus, every fourth year, February has 29 days, and such a year (with 366 days) is known as a leap year.

### \*Flow chart of Circle of illumination



## Ch- 4(Geography) Maps

### \*Key words-

Physical maps, Scale, Direction, Symbol, Distance, Sketch map, political map,

### \*Define the terms-

- (1) **Plan**-A plan is a drawing of a small area on a large scale.
- (2) **Sketch**-A sketch is a drawing mainly based on memory and spot observation and not to scale.
- (3) **Cardinal points**- The four directions –North, South,-East, West are called cardinal points.
- (4)**Symbols**- To represent building, roads, bridge, etc. on the map we use symbols.
- (5) **Map**- A Map is a representation or a drawing of the earth's surface.

### \*Points to be remember-

- (1) The three components of maps are distance, direction,and symbol.
- (2) A small scale map is used to show large areas like continents or countries on a paper.

(3) A sketch map is a rough drawing without scale.

(4) A plan is a drawing of a small area on a large scale.

(5) Maps are of different types – physical maps, political maps and Thematic maps.

**\*Answer in one word-**

**1) Which map will represent the distribution of industries?**

Ans. Thematic map

**2) Name the instrument which helps to determine the direction of a place.**

Ans. Compass

**3) Red colour is used to depict which conventional symbol on maps.**

Ans. Settlement

**4) Which colour is used to show mountains on maps?**

Ans. Brown

**5) A map that shows the location of your school from your house is an example of which type of map?**

Ans. Large scale map

**\*Answer in one sentence-**

**1) What are the three components of a map?**

Ans. Distance, direction, and symbols are the three components of a map.

**2) What is an atlas?**

Ans-. An atlas is a collection of maps.

**3) What do you mean by the term ‘the scale of the map’?**

Ans. The ratio between the actual distance on the ground and the distance shown on the map is ‘the scale of the map’.

**4) Which map provides detailed information?**

Ans. A large scale map provides detailed information than small scale maps. A large scale map only shows a small area like our village or town, but it shows it in great detail.

**5) What is the use of maps?**

Ans. Maps can be used to show the physical features of the Earth such as mountains, plains, oceans, rivers, etc.

**\* Answer in brief-**

**1) How are maps more helpful than a globe?**

Ans- Maps provide us with more information than a globe. When we want to study the Earth as a whole, a globe is useful. But, when we want to study only a part of the Earth, it is of little help. We use maps for this purpose. The entire Earth’s surface or a part of it can be represented by a map. Maps can be used to show the physical features of the Earth such as mountains, plains, oceans, rivers, etc.; the political divisions of the Earth like countries, states, cities, villages, etc.; and certain

specific information about roads, rainfall, forests, industries, etc.

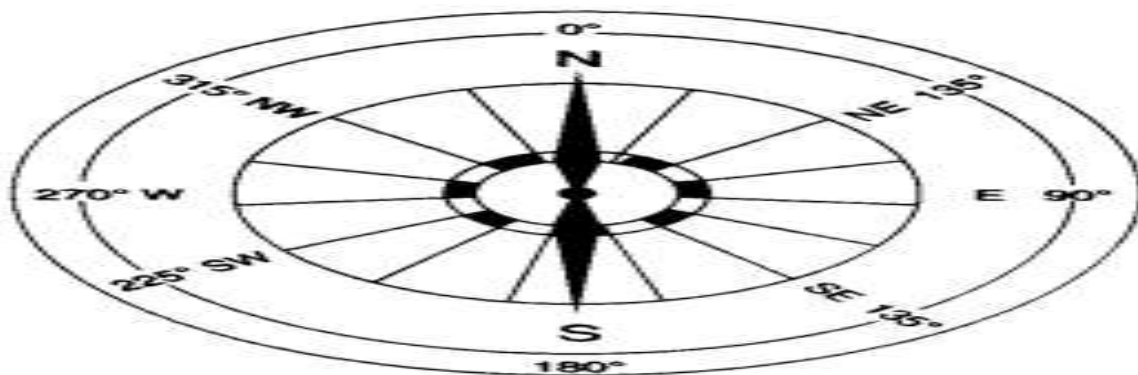
**2) How do symbols help in reading maps?**

**Ans.** It is not possible to draw on a map the actual shape and size of different features such as buildings, roads, bridges, trees, railway lines or a well. So, they are shown by using certain standard letters, shades, colours, pictures, and lines. These symbols give a lot of information in a limited space. Maps can be drawn easily using these symbols. The use of symbols makes maps simple to read. Even if one doesn't know the language of an area and therefore cannot ask someone for directions, one can collect information from maps with the help of these symbols.

**\*Answer in detail**

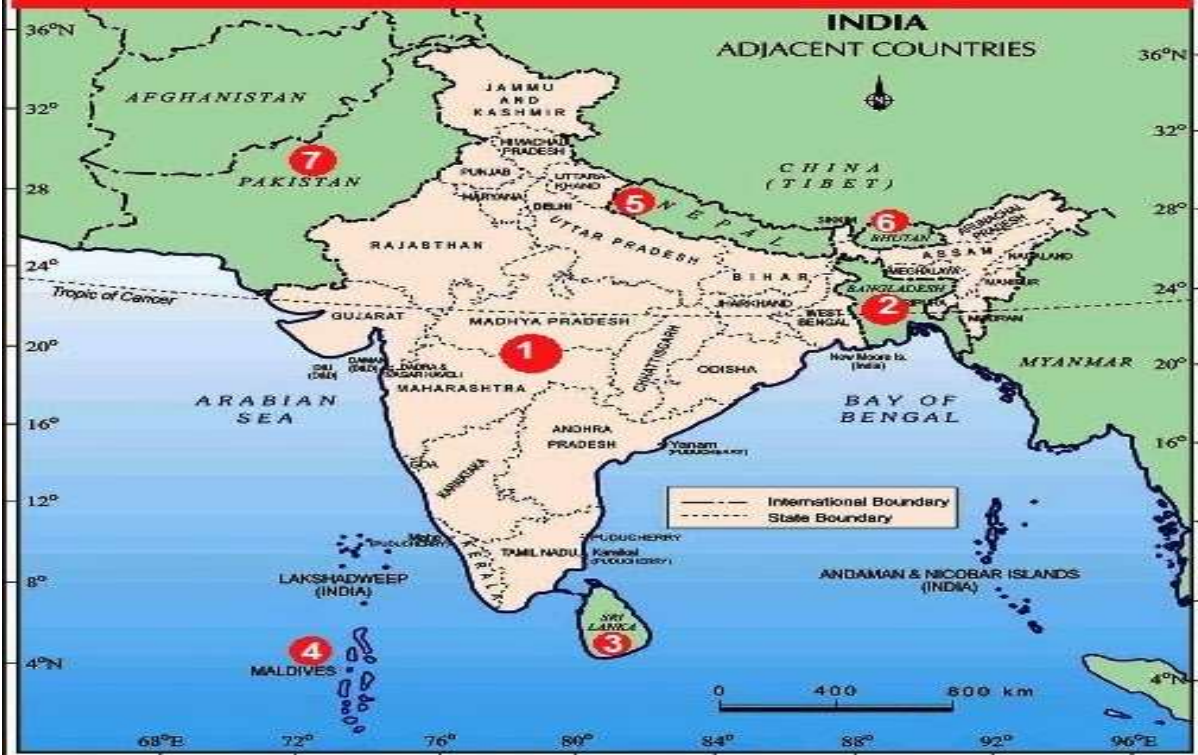
**1)Distinguish between a map and a plan.**

<b>Map</b>	<b>Plan</b>
A map is a representation or a drawing of the Earth's surface or a part of it drawn on a flat surface according to a scale.	A plan is a drawing of a small area on a large scale.
It can be used for representing large areas like continents or countries (small scale maps), and also for representing a small area like a village or a town (large scale maps).	It is used for representing those things that cannot be represented in a map. For example, the length and the breadth of a room cannot be shown in a map. A plan is used for this purpose.



**\*Map Skills:** - On an outline map of India, locate, locate and label the countries constituting Indian sub-continent:- Srilanka, Nepal, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Bhutan, and China

## The countries constituting Indian Subcontinent.



1. INDIA
2. BANGLADESH
3. SRI LANKA
4. MALDIVES

5. NEPAL
6. BHUTAN
7. PAKISTAN

### CH-3 What is government?

**\*keywords:** - Government, Monarch, Universal adult Franchise, Elections.

**\*Define the terms:-**

**1. Government:** - The system or machinery presents in each country in order to make decisions for the proper running of the country is called government.

**2. Monarchy:**-A system of government which is run by a king/queen on a hereditary basis.

**3. Laws:** - The rules laid down by the government for the proper functioning of the country are called laws.

**4. Elections:** - The process in which citizens of a country cast their votes for the leaders of their choice is called elections.

**\*Point to be remember:-**

1. Each country needs a government to make important decisions and functions well.

2. The government works at different levels---local level, state level, national level.

3. The government also takes care of the international boundaries and relations with other countries.

4. Citizens can also take the help of law if they are dissatisfied with something.

**\*Answer in one word:-**

**1. What do you meant by the “term suffrage”.**

Ans. Right to vote

**2. Name some institutions that are part of the government?**

Ans.The Supreme court, The Indian railway, Bharat Petroleum

**3. What does the court do in such situations?**

Ans. The court gives orders to the government about what should be done.

**4. Why is there a need to control resources and protect the territory of a country?**

Ans. It is important so that people can feel secure.

**\*Answer in one sentences:-**

**1. What do you mean by monarchy?**

Ans. Monarchy is a form of government in which the monarch (king or queen) has the power to make decisions and run the government.

**2. What do you mean by representative democracies?**

Ans.In representative democracies people do not participate directly but, instead, choose their representatives through an election process.

**3. What did Gandhiji demand?**

Ans. Gandhiji demanded that all adults' whether they are rich or poor, educated or literate have the right to vote.

**4. What do you mean by Universal adult franchise?**

Ans. Universal adult franchise means that all adults in the country are allowed to vote.

**5. At which three levels does the government work?**

Ans. The government works at the local levels, at the national levels , and at the national level.

**\*Answer in brief:-**

**Q1. What was the suffrage movement?**

**Ans:** The suffrage movement means the right to vote or franchise. It was the struggle for the right of women to vote and run for office and is part of the overall women's rights movement. This movement organised by the British women in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century to win political rights and for the participation in government. During the World War-1, the struggle for the right to vote got strengthened.

## Q2. What is the job of government?

Ans. Governments provide the parameters for everyday behavior for citizens, protect them from outside interference, and often provide for their well-being and happiness. In the last few centuries, some economists and thinkers have advocated government control over some aspects of the economy.

\*Answer in detail:-

### Q1. What do you understand by the word 'government'? List five ways in which you think the government affects your daily life.

Ans: A government is the system or group of people governing an organized community, often a state. In the case of its broad associative definition, government normally consists of a legislature, executive, and judiciary.

The government affects our daily life in the following ways:

1. It protects our boundaries.
2. It provides us with a school, health center, hospitals, dispensaries etc.
3. It makes law for the benefits of the people and implements them.
4. It solves our social issues and economic issues like discrimination, poverty, unemployment.
5. It provides us with basic infrastructure facilities like water, electricity etc.

### \*Flowchart of Government





## Ch- 4 – Key Elements of a Democratic Government

### \*Key word -

Justice, Conflict, Apartheid, Constitution

### \*Define the terms-

(1)**Conflict**- Difference between people of various castes culture or creed ,the conflict may arise in the name of region ,language etc.

(2) **Resolution**- solution of the conflict.

(3) **Elections**-The process in which citizens of a democratic country vote for the leaders of their choice is called elections.

(4)**Universal Adult Franchise** - Right to vote given all adult year 18.

(5)**Prejudice**-The tendency to judge other people negatively is said to be prejudice.

### \*Point to be remember-

1. The South Africa we can find people of several races.
2. The country was governed by apartheid laws apartheid means separation on the basis of race.
3. Equality and justice are key elements of democracy.
4. The government also takes steps to bring girl child on equal level with boy child.

### \*Answer in one word-

**Q.1 what do you mean by apartheid?**

**Ans**-Apartheid means separation on people on the basis of race is known as apartheid laws.

**Q.2 who was Hector? What did he want?.**

**Ans**-Hector was a non-white. He wanted to learn his own language Zulu.

**Q.3 Name the party that fought against the system of apartheid.**

**Ans**-The African National Congress.

**Q.4Who is responsible for helping to resolve conflicts or differences?**

**Ans**-The government is responsible for helping to resolve conflicts or differences.

**Q.5 In India the government is elected for the period of?**

**Ans**- Five years

### \*Answer in one sentence-

**Q.1What is the law?**

**Ans**-Law is a set of rules decided by a particular state meant for the purpose of keeping the peace and security of society.

**Q.2What is government in a sentence?**

**Ans**-The government has been slow to react to the crisis. She works for the federal government. He is a firm believer in democratic government.

**Q3. How would Maya's life be different in South Africa today?**

**Answer.** If Maya lived in South Africa today she will enjoy equal rights to participate in the affairs of the government. Now South Africa became a democratic country in which people of all races were considered equal. There is no discrimination now on the basis of color

**Q.4 What is an EVM?**

Ans -Electronic Voting is the standard means of conducting elections using Electronic Voting Machines

**Q.5 in which year South Africa became a democratic country in the year?**

Ans-1994

**\* Answer in brief-**

**Q.1 What are the key ideas of a democratic government?**

Ans-The key idea of the democratic government is its commitment to equality and justice. Conflicts occurs when people of different religions, cultures or economic background do not get along with each other and they use violent measures to set their conflicts. Government helps people in resolving the conflict.

**Q.2 Why do you think we need the government to find solutions to many disputes or conflicts?**

**Answer.** People may use violent means to settle their differences. This leads to fear and tension among others living in an area. The government is responsible for helping to resolve conflicts. Government is equally responsible or required to find solutions to conflicts. For example, religious processions and celebrations can sometimes lead to conflicts. The route a procession takes may lead to a conflict. The government, particularly the police, play an important role in getting representatives of concerned communities to meet and try and arrive at a solution.

**\*Answer in detail-**

**Q.1 What were various ways in which people participate in the process of government?**

**Answer.** The people in a democracy participate in the process of government in the following ways:

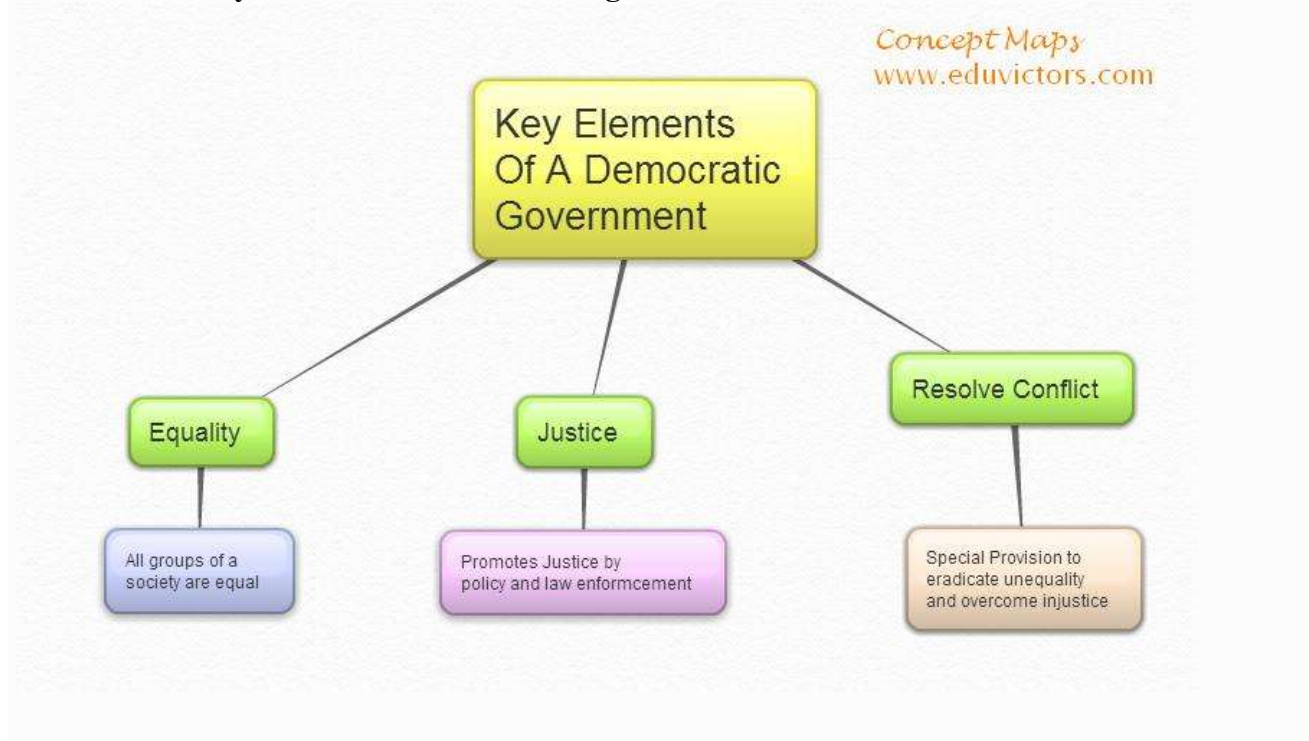
1. By taking participate in dharnas, rallies, strikes, signature campaigns etc.
2. Another way for people to participate is by organizing themselves into social movements that seek to challenge the government and its functioning. Members of the minority community, Dalits, Advises, women, and others are often able to participate in this manner.
3. Besides voting, people participate by taking an interest in the working of the government by asking questions, seeking explanations and criticizing it, when required.
4. People show an active interest in the functioning of the government by expressing a public opinion through the mass media. Newspapers, magazines, TV also play a role in discussing government issues and responsibilities.

**Question 3. Why do you think we need the government to find solutions to many disputes or conflicts?**

**Answer.** People may use violent means to settle their differences. This leads to fear and tension among others living in an area. The government is responsible for helping to resolve conflicts. Government is equally responsible or required to find solutions to conflicts. For example, religious processions and celebrations can sometimes lead to conflicts. The route a procession takes may lead to a conflict. The government, particularly the police, plays an important role in getting

representatives of concerned communities to meet and try and arrive at a solution.

### Flow chart of key elements of a democratic government



### Ch-5 (civics) Panchayati Raj

#### \*Key words-

Election, Panchayat,

#### \*Define the term-

1. **Panchayat samiti** (also known as Mandal panchayat, taluka panchayat, block panchayat).
2. **Sarpanch**- The panchayat is chaired by the president of the village, known as a Sarpanch.
3. The **Block Panchayat** -works as a link between the Gram Panchayat and the Zila Parishad.
4. **Panchayati Raj** is one of the fundamental pillars of Indian democracy.

#### \*Points to be remember

- (a) The panchayat is chaired by the president of the village, known as a Sarpanch.
- (b) The Secretary of the panchayat is a non-elected representative, appointed by the state government, to oversee panchayat activities.
- (c) Panchayat Samiti or Block Panchayat this is the local government body at the tensile or taluka or block level
- (d) The system has three levels: Gram Panchayat (village level), Mandal Parishad or Block Samiti or Panchayat Samiti (block level), and Zila Parishad (district level).
- (e) Justice is a concept on ethics and law that means that people behave in a way that is fair, equal and balanced for everyone.

**\*Answer in one word –**

**Q.1 Who is the father of Panchayati Raj?**

Ans- Balwant Rai Mehta

**Q.2 How many levels are there in Panchayati Raj?**

Ans-Three levels

**Q.3 What problems do the women of Hardas village face?**

Ans-The women of Hardas village have to go to the Suru river which is 3 km away to fetch water.

**Q.4 Which state has no Panchayati Raj?**

Ans- The Panchayat Raj system is not present in Nagaland, Tripura and Mizoram.

**Q.5 Who was the big supporter of Panchayati Raj?**

Ans- Mahatma Gandhi

**Q.6 When was first panchayat election held?**

Ans-The **first elections** under the Rajasthan **Panchayat Samitis and Zilla Parishads Act, 1959** were **held** in September-October 1959.

**\*Answer in one sentence.**

**Q.7 Why is Tija in favors of some permanent solution to the problem of water shortages?**

Ans -Because groundwater levels seem to be going down every year.

**Q.8 What was the next agenda for the Gram Sabha?**

Ans- The finalization of the list of people below the poverty line

**Q.9-Why is the Nirmal Gram Puruskar awarded and to whom?**

Ans- The Nirmal Gram Puruskar is awarded to the village Panch/panchs for the excellent work done by him/them in the Panchayat.

**Q.10 What is known as Panchayat Samiti?**

Ans- Panchayat samiti (also known as Mandal panchayat, taluka panchayat, block panchayat) are rural local governments (panchayats) at the intermediate level in panchayat raj institutions (PRI).

**Q.11 What is Panchayati Raj What does it aim at?**

Ans -Panchayati Raj is one of the fundamental pillars of Indian democracy. It is the system for self government in the rural areas. This system aims at the development of rural areas with diligent efforts.

**Q12. How can the Gram Sabha prevent the panchayat?**

Ans-The Gram Sabha prevents the Panchayat from doing wrong things like misusing money or favoring certain people. It plays an important role in keeping an eye on the elected representatives and in making them responsible to the persons who elected them.

**\*Answer in brief**

**Q.1 What is Panchayati Raj very short answer?**

Ans: The Panchayati Raj System is a process through which people participate in their own government. The Panchayati Raj System is the first tier or level of democratic government. It extends to two other levels. One is the Block level, which is called the Janpad Panchayat or the Panchayat Samiti

**Q.2 What problems did the villagers in Hardas village face?**

**Ans-**The villagers in Hardas village faced the problem of acute water shortage. The hand pump water had gone well below the point to which the ground had been drilled. There was no water in the taps. Women had to travel 3 km to the Suru River to get water.

**\*Answer in detail-**

**Qus.1 What is the difference between a Gram Sabha and a Gram Panchayat?**

**Ans- Gram Sabah Gram panchayat** (i) Gram Sabha is a meeting of all adults who live in the area covered by a panchayat. Every adult man and woman in the village who has attained the age of 18 years or above are the members of the Gram Sabha. (i) A Gram Panchayat is elected by the people of the village. (ii) The number of members can be between 100 to 1000. (ii) The number of members can be from 7 to 31. (iii) There is no concept of reservation. (iii) Out of the total, 1/3rd seats are reserved for women and some for scheduled caste and scheduled tribes. (iv) The members and the body are permanent Ward members, panchs and the panchayat president are the members question

**Qus-2 What problem did the villagers in Hardas village face? What did they do to solve this problem?**

**Ans-**The main problem faced by the people of the Hardas village are:

(a) Acute shortage of water. The hand pump water has gone well below the point up to which the ground has been drilled. They hardly get any water in the taps.

(b) Women have to go to the Suru river which is 3 k.m. away to get water.

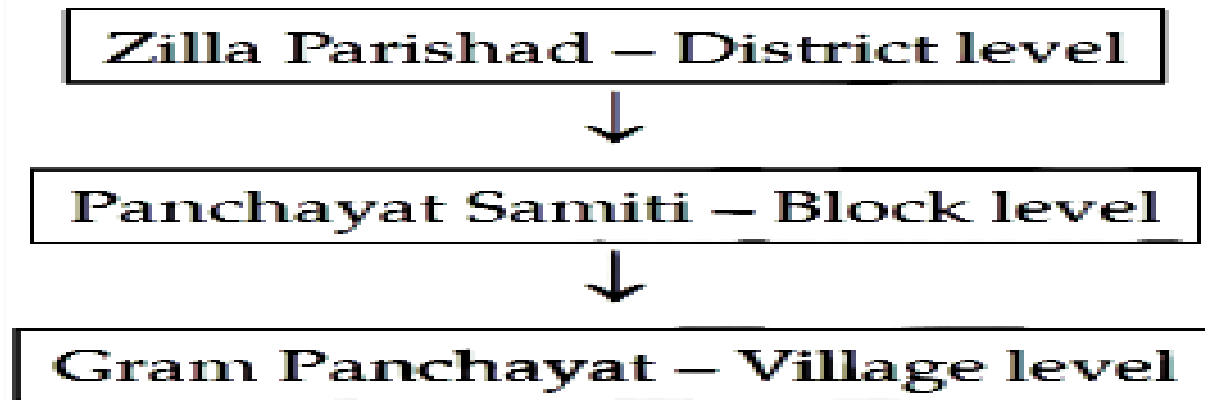
The solution they found is:

(c) Piping water from the river Suru and making an overhead tank in the village.

(d) Deepen the hand pumps and clean the wells for this session.

(e) Finally, they came with the permanent solution of conserving water or watershed development.

**\*Flow learning chart on three tier structure of PRI.**



**History Worksheets 4**  
**4. What books and burials tell us**

1. How Slaves were treated ?
2. Answer the following questions:
  - a. What do you know about the Rigveda ?
  - b. Which is the oldest of the Vedas?
  - c. What is the language of the Vedas ?
  - d. Why yajnas or sacrifices were performed ?
3. Make a flow chart of four Vedas .

**History Worksheets 5**  
**5. Kingdoms, Kings And An Early Republic**

1. Why did the Rajas of Mahajanadas build forts ?
2. Answer the following questions:
  - a. What are Varnas ?
  - b. What were Janapadas ?
  - c. What were Mahajanapadas ?
  - d. What was the source of income of Raja of Mahajanapadas ?
3. Map Skills:  
On the outline political map of the India, mark and label the following states.
  - a. Magadha
  - b. Vajji
  - c. Avanti

d. Kosala



**History Worksheets 6**  
**6. New Questions And Ideas**

1. Write a note on spread on Jainism.
2. Answer the following questions:
  - a. Define 'Sangha'.
  - b. Who was the founder of Buddhism ?
  - c. Why Buddha left the comforts of his home ?
  - d. Explain the term 'upanisad'.
  - e. What does Vihara mean ?
3. What are the basic rules of Jainism ?
4. Write a short note on Gautama Buddha.
5. Write in brief about the life of Vardhamana Mahavira.

**Geography Worksheets 3**  
**3. Motion Of The Earth**

1. Differentiate between the summer and winter solstice .
2. Answer the following questions:
  - a. What is Aixs?
  - b. Explain ' circle of illumination'.
  - c. Define Rotation.
  - d. What is Orbit ?
3. Draw a diagram the globe showing the earth's north and south pole and explain 'circle of illumination with the help of diagram.



## **Geography Worksheets 4**

### **4. Maps**

1. Explain the major component of maps.
2. Answer the following questions:
  - a. Define political maps.
  - b. What is compass?
  - c. What are the four cardinal direction ?
  - d. What is an Atlas ?
3. Draw different symbols used in a map.
4. Write the color used for the following: water bodies, mountain ,plateau and for plains.
5. Differentiate between a map and a plan.

## **Civics Worksheets 3**

### **3. What Is Government**

1. Explain different forms of government with the help of examples .
2. Answer the following questions:
  - a. Define Government.
  - b. What is law ?
  - c. What is a need of a government ?
  - d. What is Democracy ?
3. Describe the different levels of government with the help diagram

## **Civics Worksheets 4**

### **4.Key Elements Of A Democratic Government**

1. Explain the features of a Democracy ?
2. Answer the following questions:
  - a. Define equality .
  - b. What is Government.
  - c. Explain the concept of universal adult franchise.
  - d. What is Democracy ?
3. How do people participate in the formation of the government in case of a democracy ?

**Civics Worksheets 5**  
**5. Panchayati Raj**

1. State main objectives of Panchayati Raj.
2. Answer the following questions:
  - a. What do you understand by Panchayat Raj system?
  - b. Which is the third level of Panchayati Raj system ?
  - c. What are the sources of funds for the gram panchayat ?
  - d. What are the functions of the Gram Panchayats ?
3. Discuss the different level of Panchayati Raj System with the help of diagram .

**Weekly Test Paper**  
**2020-21**

**History**

**4. What Books And Burials Tell Us**

**Short Answer Type Questions (4 Marks)**

1. What do you know about the Rigveda ?
2. Which is the oldest of the Vedas?
3. What is the language of the Vedas ?
4. List the names of Vedas .

**Long Answer Type Questions (6 Marks)**

[Attempt any 3 out 5 Questions]

1. Why yajnas or sacrifices were performed ?
2. How Slaves were treated ?
3. Write a note on Rigveda ?
4. Make a flow chart of four vedas .

5. Write few lines on 'Inamgaon'.

### **5. Kingdoms, Kings And An Early Republic**

#### **Short Answer Type Questions (4 Marks)**

1. What are Varnas ?
2. What were Janapadas ?
3. What were Mahajanapadas ?
4. What was the capital of Vajji ?

#### **Long Answer Type Questions (6 Marks)**

[Attempt any 3 out of 5 Questions]

1. Why did the Rajas of Mahajanadas build forts ?
2. Explain the word 'Janapada' and Mahajanapadas and mention 2-3 places of mahajanapadas;
3. Explain Varna System with the help of diagram.
4. What does Ashvamedha means?
5. What was the source of income of Raja of Mahajanapadas ?

### **6. New Questions And Ideas**

#### **Short Answer Type Questions (4 Marks)**

1. Define 'Sangha'.
2. Who was the founder of Buddhism ?
3. Why Buddha left the comforts of his home ?
4. Explain the term 'upanisad'

#### **Long Answer Type Questions (6 Marks)**

[Attempt any 3 out of 5 Questions]

1. What are the basic rules of Jainism ?
2. Write a short note on Gautama Buddha.
3. Write in brief about the life of Vardhamana Mahavira.
4. Write a note on spread on Jainism.
5. Explain Monasteries.

## **Geography**

### **3. Motions Of The Earth**

#### **Short Answer Type Questions (4 Marks)**

1. What is Axis?
2. Explain 'circle of illumination'.
3. Define Rotation.
4. What is Orbit ?

#### **Long Answer Type Questions (6 Marks)**

[Attempt any 3 out of 5 Questions]

1. Differentiate between the summer and winter solstice .
2. Draw a diagram the globe showing the earth's north and south pole.
3. Explain 'circle of illumination with the help of diagram.
4. Define : a) Axis , b) Revolution , c) Circle of illumination
5. What causes changes in Seasons ?

### **4. Maps**

#### **Short Answer Type Questions (4 Marks)**

1. What Define political maps.
2. What is compass?
3. What are the four cardinal direction ?
4. What is an Atlas ?

#### **Long Answer Type Questions (6 Marks)**

[Attempt any 3 out of 5 Questions]

1. Draw different symbols used in a map.
2. Explain the major component of maps.
3. Differentiate between a map and a plan.
4. Define Thematic maps.
5. Write the color used for the following: water bodies, mountain ,plateau and for plains

**Civics**  
**3.What Is Government**

**Short Answer Type Questions (4 Marks)**

1. Define Government.
2. What is law ?
3. Define Monarchy .
4. What is Democracy ?

**Long Answer Type Questions (6 Marks)**

[Attempt any 3 out 5 Questions]

1. Describe the different levels of government with the help diagram .
2. Explain different forms of government with the help of examples .
3. Explain Monarchy with the help of example.
4. Explain Democracy.
5. What is need of a government ?

**4. Key Elements Of A Democratic Government**

**Short Answer Type Questions (4 Marks)**

1. Define equality .
2. What is Government.
3. Explain the concept of universal adult franchise.
4. What is Democracy ?

**Long Answer Type Questions (6 Marks)**

[Attempt any 3 out 5 Questions]

1. How do people participate in the formation of the government in case of a democracy ?
2. Explain the features of a Democracy ?
3. Define : a) Democracy , b) Law , c) Universal adult Franchise
4. Write few lines about Nelson Mandela.
5. Explain ‘ Constitution Of India’.

**5. Panchayati Raj**

**Short Answer Type Questions (4 Marks)**

1. What do you understand by Panchayat Raj system?
2. Which is the third level of Panchayati Raj system ?
3. ‘BPL’ stands for \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Who is the father of Panchayati Raj?

**Long Answer Type Questions (6 Marks)**

[Attempt any 3 out of 5 Questions]

1. Discuss the different level of Panchayati Raj System with the help of diagram.
2. State main objectives of Panchayati Raj.
3. Write a short note on Panchayati Raj System.
4. What are the functions of the Gram Panchayats?
5. What are the sources of funds for the gram panchayat ?