


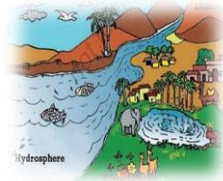




**पुर्णमा International School**  
Shree Swaminarayan Gurukul, Zundal

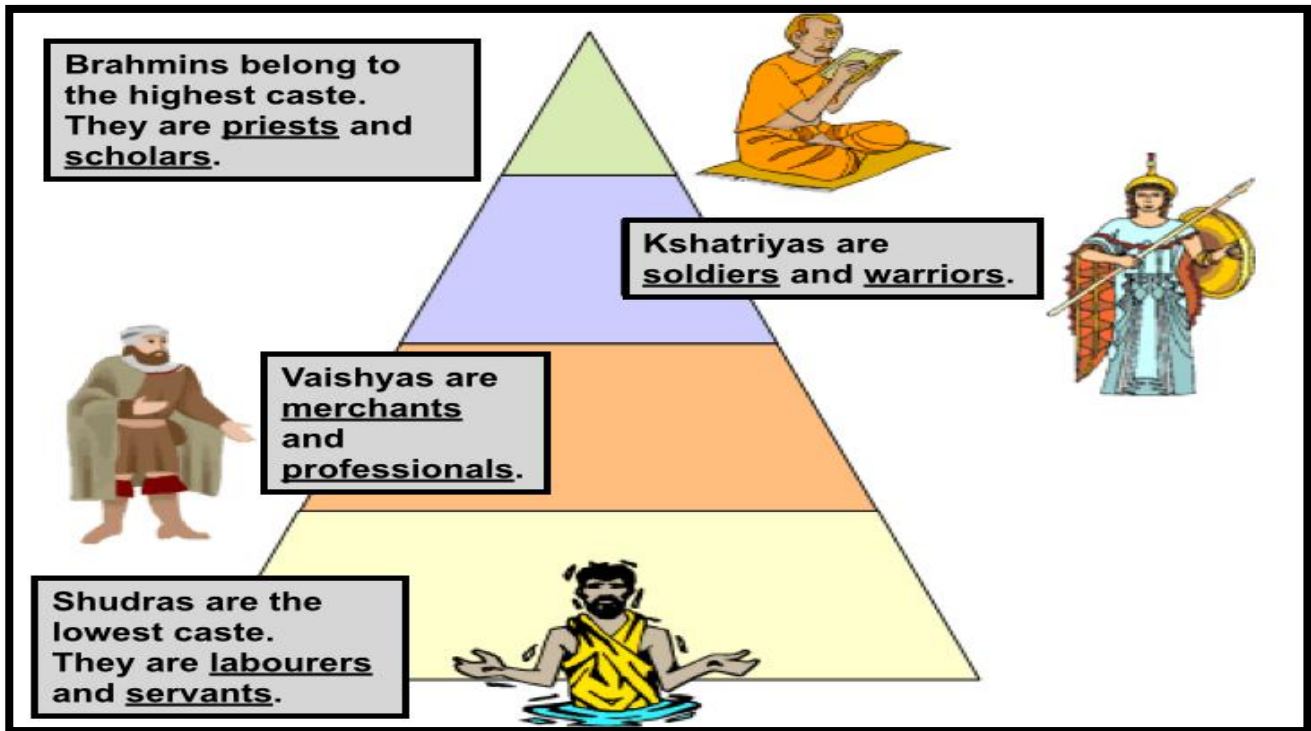
**GRADE - VI**  
**Social Science**  
**Aug-Sept**  
**Study Material**  
**Year 2021-22**

Sr No	Month	Name of the Chapters
1	<b>August</b> 	<b>History</b> Ch6.Kingdoms,Kings and an early republic <b>Geography</b> Ch4.Maps <b>Social and political life</b> Ch5. Panchayat Raj 
2	<b>September</b> 	<b>History</b> Ch7.New questions and Ideas <b>Geography</b> Ch5.Major domains of the earth <b>Social and political life</b> Ch6.Rural Administration 

## History

### Chapter No- 6

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



#### Key Points To Remember

- ❖ Magadha became the most important 'mahajanapada' in about 200 years. 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)

#### New Words

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

#### Answer in one word

1. Name the two 'janapadas' in North India.

Ans. Hastinapura and Atranjikhera

2. Which category of people was excluded from rituals?

Ans. 'Shudras'

3. Where was Alexander lived?

Ans. Macedonia

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

Ans. Beas

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

Ans. The Gupta

#### Answer in one/ two sentence

1. Name a ritual used to recognize someone as a 'raja'.

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

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

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

**3. How were cities fortified?**

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

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

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

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

Ans. Ganga and Son

**Long Answers Questions**

**1. Why were taxes collected by the rulers of the mahajanapadas?**

Ans. As the rulers of the mahajanapadas were building huge forts and maintaining big armies, they needed more resources. So, instead of depending on occasional gifts brought by people, as in the case of the raja of the janapadas, they started collecting regular taxes.

**2. What archaeologists have found about the 'janapadas' and their people?**

Ans. Archaeologists have excavated a number of settlements in these janapadas. They found that people lived in huts, and kept cattle as well as other animals. They also grew a variety of crops — rice, wheat, barley, pulses, sugarcane, sesame and mustard.

**3. Why did people oppose the system of varnas?**

Ans. Many people did not accept the system of varna laid down by the Brahmins:-

- i. Some kings thought they were superior to the priests.
- ii. Others felt that birth could not be a basis for deciding which varna people belonged to.
- iii. Besides, some people felt that there should be no differences amongst people based on occupation.
- iv. Others felt that everybody should be able to perform rituals.
- v. And others condemned the practice of untouchability.

## History

### Chapter No- 6

### Chapter Name- New questions and Ideas



#### Key Points To Remember

- ❖ **Monasteries:** Jain and Buddhist monks went from place to place, and therefore, the need for more permanent shelters was felt. As a result, monasteries were built, which were known as Viharas.
- ❖ **Four Ashramas:** In Upanishadic times, the life of an upper-caste man was divided into four stages called Ashramas. These were Brahmacharya, Grihastha, Vanaprastha and Sanyasa. Brahmin, Kshatriya and Vaishya men were expected to lead their lives according to them, but this was not followed rigidly.
- ❖ **Teachings of Mahavira:** Mahavira believed that a person's position in life depends on the karma of his previous life. He preached ahimsa. He instructed his followers not to lie, steal or kill. His followers were known as 'Jains', who led simple lives and begged for food.
- ❖ **Buddha:** Gautama (Siddhartha), the founder of Buddhism, was born at Lumbini about 2500 years ago. During those days, certain changes took place in the society of the Mahajanapadas. Dissatisfied with such changes, many thinkers gave up worldly life, went to forests for meditation and Buddha sought the true meaning of life.

#### New Words

- ❖ **Atman:** The individual soul which remains permanent in the universe even after we die was called 'atman' by the thinkers.
- ❖ **Buddhism:** The religion founded by the Buddha (Gautama/Siddhartha) was Buddhism.
- ❖ **Jainism:** The religion founded by Vardhamana Mahavira is called Jainism.
- ❖ **Karma:** Our actions have been referred to by Buddha as 'Karma'. Buddha said our 'Karma' – good or bad – affect us both in this life and the next life.
- ❖ **Tanha:** The desire for more things have been described by the Buddha as thirst or 'tanha'.

### Answer in one word

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

Ans. Gautama Buddha

**2. In which language did Buddha teach the ordinary people?**

Ans. Prakrit

**3. What does Upanishad mean?**

Ans. Upanishad means 'approaching and sitting near'.

**4. Who was Gargi?**

Ans. Gargi was a woman Upanishadic thinker.



### Answer in one/ two sentence

**1. What are the basic teachings of Zoroaster?**

Ans. The basic teachings of Zoroaster are contained in the maxim "good thoughts, good words and good deeds."

**2. Where Buddha died?**

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

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

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

**4. Who was Buddha?**

Ans. Buddha was the founder of Buddhism. He was born about 2,500 years ago. The real name of Buddha was Siddhartha. He was a Kshatriya and belonged to a small gana known as the Sakya gana.

### Long Answers Questions

**1. Describe in brief about the Buddha.**

Ans. Gautam Buddha was the founder of Buddhism. His earlier name was Siddhartha. He was born about 2,500 years ago. The Buddha belonged to a small gana known as the Sakya Gana, and was a Kshatriya. When he was a young man, he left the comforts of his home in search of knowledge. He wandered for several years, meeting and holding discussions with other thinkers.

He finally decided to find his own path to realization, and meditated for days under a peepal tree in Bodh Gaya in Bihar, where he attained enlightenment. After that he was known as the Buddha or the wise one. He then went to Sarnath, near Varanasi, where he taught for the first time. He spent the rest of his life travelling on foot, going from place to place, teaching people, till he passed away at Kusinara.

**2. Describe in brief about Vardhamana Mahavira.**

Ans. Vardhamana Mahavira was the most famous thinker of the Jainas who spread his message around 2500 years ago. He was a Kshatriya prince of the Lichchavis, a group that was a part of the Vajji sangha.

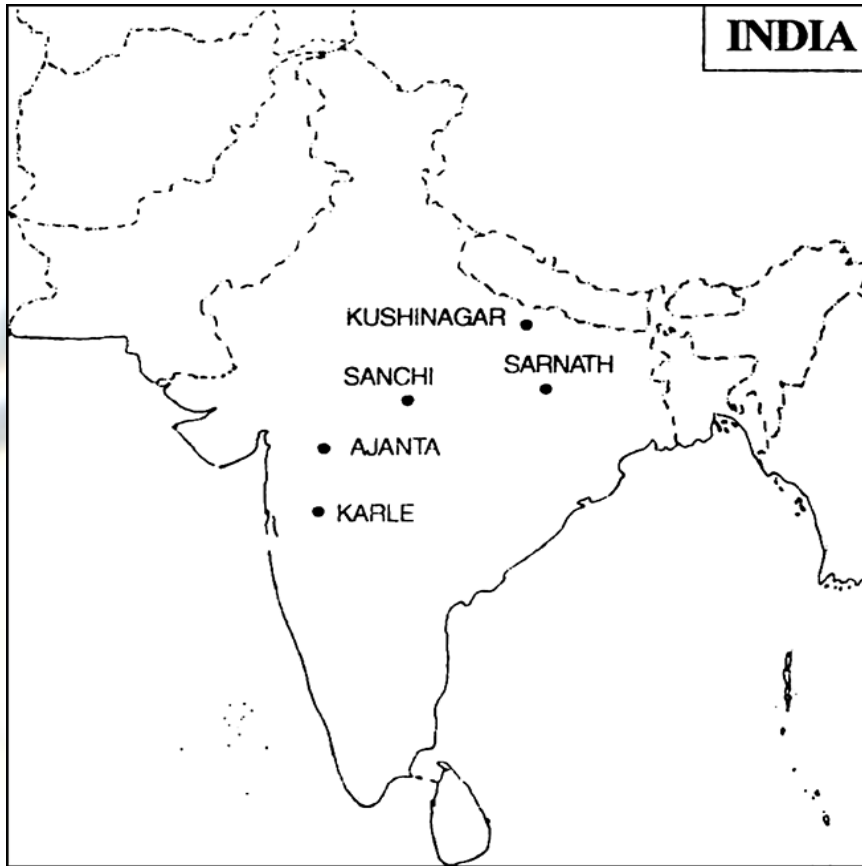
At the age of thirty, he left home and went to live in a forest. He led a hard and lonely life for around 12 years, at the end of which he attained enlightenment. He taught a simple doctrine: men and women who wish to know the truth must leave their homes. They must follow very strictly the rules of ahimsa, which means not hurting or killing living beings.

"All beings," said Mahavira "long to live. To all things life is dear."

Ordinary people could understand the teachings of Mahavira and his followers, because they used Prakrit.

**Map-based Questions**

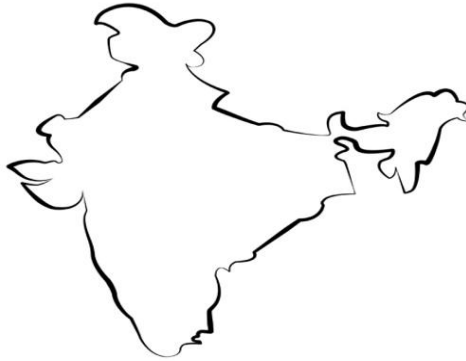
**On an outline map of India ,mark any three places associated with Buddha.**



## Geography

Chapter No- 4

Chapter Name- Maps



### Key Points To Remember

- ❖ The three components of maps are distance, direction, and symbol.
- ❖ A small scale map is used to show large areas like continents or countries on a paper.
- ❖ A sketch map is a rough drawing without scale.
- ❖ A plan is a drawing of a small area on a large scale.
- ❖ Maps are of different types – physical maps, political maps and Thematic maps.

### New Words

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

### 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/ two 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



## Long Answers Questions

### 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.

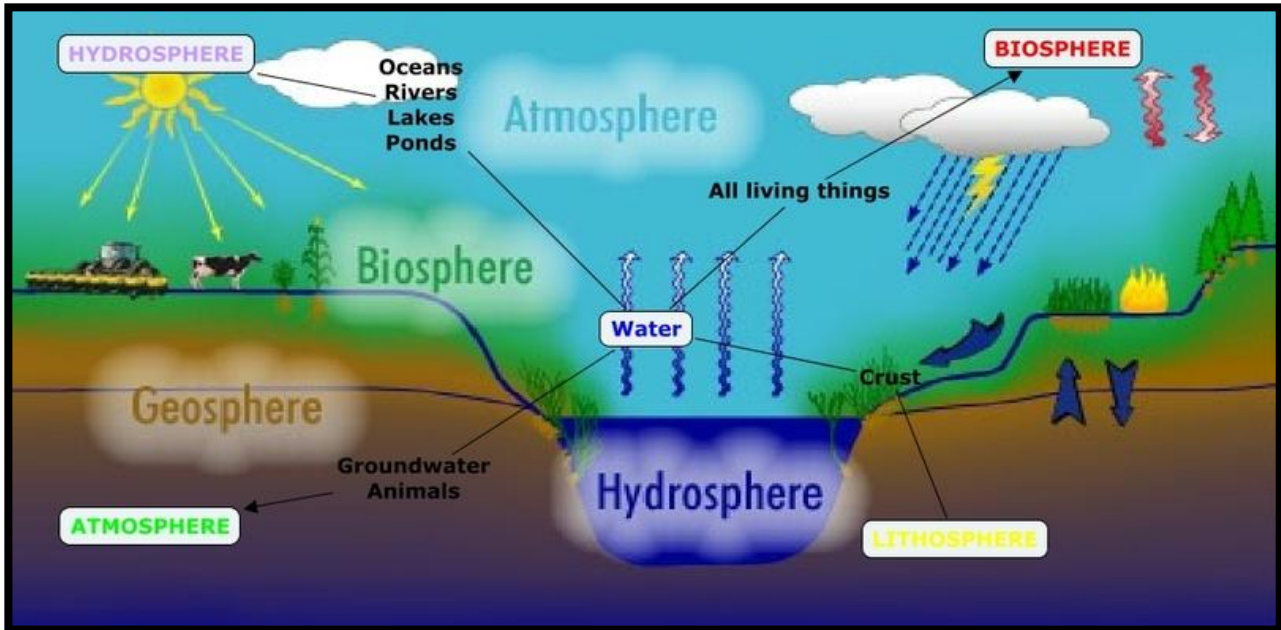




## Geography

Chapter No- 5

Chapter Name- Major Domains of the earth



### Key Points To Remember

- ❖ Lithosphere – The solid portion of the earth on which we live is called the Lithosphere.
- ❖ Atmosphere – The gaseous layers that surround the earth, where oxygen, nitrogen, carbon dioxide and other gases are found.
- ❖ Hydrosphere – The earth's surface surrounded by water is called the Hydrosphere. The Hydrosphere comprises water in all its forms, that is, ice, water and water vapour.
- ❖ Biosphere – The Biosphere is the narrow zone where we find land, water and air together, which contains all forms of life

### New Words

- ❖ **Lithosphere:** The solid portion of the earth on which we live is called the Lithosphere.
- ❖ **Atmosphere :** The gaseous layers that surround the earth, is the atmosphere.
- ❖ **Hydrosphere :** The earth's surface surrounded by water is called the Hydrosphere
- ❖ **Biosphere :** The Biosphere is the narrow zone where we find land, water and air together, which contains all forms of life
- ❖ **Earth :** The planet on which we live.

### Answer in one sentences:

**1. Why oxygen is so important?**

Ans. Oxygen is essential for our survival because oxygen is the breath of life.

**2. State the percentage of the earth which is covered with water.**

Ans. More than 71 percent of the earth is covered with water.

**3. Which is the world's longest river?**

Ans. The world's longest river is Nile which flows through Africa.



**4. Name the world's largest river.**

Ans. Amazon is the world's largest river.

**5. Which is the world's largest hot desert and where is it located?**

Ans. The Sahara Desert, the world's largest hot desert, is located in Africa.

**6. What percentage of earth's water found in oceans?**

Ans. More than 97% of the Earth's water is found in the oceans.

**7. Why nitrogen considered as a significant gas?**

Ans. Nitrogen is considered as a significant gas because it helps in the growth of living organisms.

**8. Name the different layers of the atmosphere.**

Ans. The atmosphere is divided into five layers: troposphere, the stratosphere, the mesosphere, the thermosphere and the exosphere.

**Long Answers Questions**

**1. Why Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) is considered as an important constituent of air?**

Ans. Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) is important as it absorbs heat radiated by the earth, thereby keeping the planet warm. It is also essential for the growth of plants.

**2. What is 'Atmosphere'? Why atmosphere is so important?**

Ans. The earth is surrounded by a layer of gas called the atmosphere. This thin blanket of air is an integral and important aspect of the planet. It provides us with the air we breathe and protects us from the harmful effects of sun's rays.

**3. How many continents are there on the earth? Name them.**

Ans. There are seven major continents separated by large water bodies. These continents are – Asia, Europe, Africa, North America, South America, Australia and Antarctica

**4. is the composition of the Atmosphere?**

Ans. The atmosphere is composed mainly of nitrogen and oxygen, which make up about 99 per cent of clean, dry air. Nitrogen 78 per cent, oxygen 21 per cent and other gases like carbon dioxide, argon and others comprise 1 per cent by volume.

**5. Write about Pacific Ocean.**

Ans. The Pacific Ocean is the largest ocean. It is spread over one-third of the earth. Mariana Trench, the deepest part of the earth, lies under the Pacific Ocean. The Pacific Ocean is circular in shape. Asia, Australia, North and South Americas surround it.

**Application-based / Source –based questions**

**1. Picture Study**

**Look at the picture of an aircraft and answer the following questions:**



**a. In which layer of the atmosphere does this aircraft normally fly ?**

Ans. The aircraft normally flies in the stratosphere.

**b. Name the layers of the atmosphere, starting from the earth's surface ?**

Ans. The layers of the atmosphere, starting from the earth's surface are called the troposphere, the stratosphere, the mesosphere, the thermosphere and the exosphere.



## Social and Political Life

### Chapter No- 5

### Chapter Name- Panchayati Raj

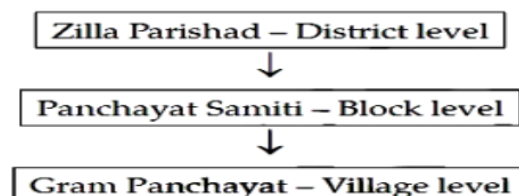


#### Key Points To Remember

- ❖ Panchayats are the backbone of the Indian village. Panchayat Samiti is the intermediate or middle tier of the Panchayati Raj scheme. It has many village panchayat under it. The Panchayat Samiti is the link between the Gram Panchayat and the district administration
- ❖ Gram Sabha is a body consisting of persons registered in the electoral rolls relating to a village comprised within the area of the Panchayat at the village level. The president officer of the panchayat is known as sarpanch, pradhan and mukhiya
- ❖ Gram panchayat is a body consisting of persons registered in the electoral rolls relating to a village comprised within the area of the Panchayat at the village level
- ❖ Nyaya panchayat are village courts where disputes between villagers are settled
- ❖ Watershed is a ridge of high land dividing two areas that are drained by different river systems. Also called water parting

#### New Words

- ❖ **Gram Panchayat:** It is the primary unit of governance in the Panchayati Raj System. It consists of a Panchayat President and its members elected by the people through a general election. .
- ❖ **Gram Sabha:** Gram Sabha is a meeting where people directly participate and seek answers from their elected representatives.
- ❖ **Sarpanch:** He is the Panchayat President.
- ❖ **Panchayati Raj System:** It is a process through which people participate in their own government.



### **Fill in the blanks.**

- a. The Gram Sabha prevents the Panchayat from misusing the village money.
- b. The secretary of the Gram Panchayat is not an elected person but is appointed by the Government.
- c. 'BPL' stands for Below Poverty Line.
- d. The work of Gram Panchayat has to be approved by the Gram Sabha.
- e. The Panchayat Raj System is the first level of democratic government.
- f. Every village Panchayat is divided into wards.



### **Answer in one/ two sentence**

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

Ans- Balwant Rai Mehta

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

Ans- Three levels

**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.

**4. Which state has no Panchayat Raj?**

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

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

Ans- Mahatma Gandhi

**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.

### **Long Answers Questions**

**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 .

**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:

a. Piping water from the river Suru and making an overhead tank in the village.

b. Deepen the hand pumps and clean the wells for this session.

c. Finally, they came with the permanent solution of conserving water or watershed development.



## Social and Political Life

### Chapter No- 6

### Chapter Name- Rural Administration



#### Key Points To Remember

- ❖ **Quarrel in the Village:** Mohan noticed that Raghu had shifted the bund but Raghu refused to accept and instead he beats Mohan. Mohan's neighbours helped him and he was provided first aid.
- ❖ **Gram Sabha:** The Panchayati Raj, through the Gram Sabha, can solve land dispute problems, instead of taking the issues to the police station. **Work at the Police Station:** In the police station, Mohan met the Station House officer and said that he wanted to give the complaint in writing. At first, the S.H.O. refused, but later, he agreed that he would register the case. The S.H.O promised that he would send a constable to investigate the incidence.
- ❖ **Patwari's Duties:** They include conducting land surveys, Field supervision and reporting the crime to the police. The role of the Patwari is important in an investigation. The record of the Patwari helps the police to find out which person has extended his bund from the original boundary.

#### New Words

- ❖ **Rural :** Countryside rather than the town.
- ❖ **Administration :** Running a business or organization.
- ❖ **Tehsildar:** Tehsildar is a revenue administrative officer in charge of obtaining taxation from a Tehsil.
- ❖ **Police Station:** It is a place where people register their complaints. Every police station has an area that comes under its control.
- ❖ **S.H.O:** Station House Officer who is the person-in-charge of the police station.
- ❖ **Patwari:** One whose job is to measure land and keep land records.

#### Answer in one sentence:

##### 1. Who is the in-charge of a Police Station?

Ans. Station House Officer or S.H.O. is the in-charge of a Police Station.

##### 2. What do you understand by a 'Bund'?

Ans. A bund is a small boundary which separates the land.

##### 3. Which amendment actually aimed in achieving gender equality in the matter of property right?

Ans. Hindu Succession Amendment Act, 2005.

#### 4. Who is responsible for measuring land and keeping land records?

Ans. Measuring land and keeping land records is the main work of the Patwari.

#### 5. Where can one register a complaint in case of dispute?

Ans. One can register a complaint in case of dispute in the Police Station of that area.

### Long Answers Questions

#### 1. What is the role of a Tehsildar?

Ans. Role of a Tehsildar

- I. They have to hear disputes.
- II. They also supervise the work of the Patwaris and ensure that records are properly kept and land revenue is collected.
- III. They make sure that the farmers can easily obtain a copy of their record; students can obtain their caste certificates etc.

#### 2. Elucidate the role of the police department in the society.

Ans. Role of the police department

- I. To maintain law and order in the society.
- II. To register cases about any theft, accident, injury, fight, etc.
- III. To enquire and to investigate and take action on the cases within its area.

#### 3. What is the work of the police?

Ans. Every police station works within a geographical area assigned to it. When there are any cases of theft, accident, injury, fight etc; it is the responsibility of the police to investigate and take action

### Application-based / Source –based questions

#### 1. Picture Study



#### a. Who is in charge of measuring land in villages? What are the ways of doing it? What are the functions carried out by this official?

Ans. The patwari measures land in village. There are several ways of measuring land, one them being the long chain method. The patwari also maintain land records and update them as and when necessary.

**b. What do you think are some of the challenges of this work ?**

Ans. Taking an accurate measurement of vast stretches of land ,proper maintenance of land record manually,timely updating of records.

