





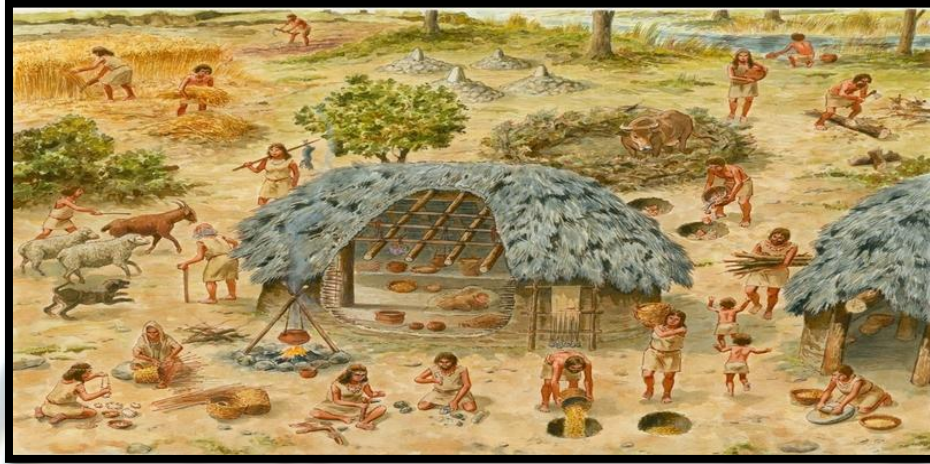
GRADE - VI
Social Science
June-July
Study Material
Year 2021-22

Sr No	Month	Name of the Chapters
1	June	 <p><u>History</u> Ch2.From gathering to growing food <u>Geography</u> Ch2. Globe :Latitudes and longitudes <u>Social and political life</u> Ch2. Diversity and discrimination</p>
2	July	 <p><u>History</u> Ch 3. In the Earliest Cities Ch 4. What books and burial tell us <u>Geography</u> Ch3. Motions of the earth <u>Social and political life</u> Ch3. What is government Ch4. Key elements of a democratic government</p>

History

Chapter No- 2

Chapter Name- From hunting – Gathering to growing food



Key Points To Remember

- ❖ Our ape like ancestors had to face many challenges from the climate, wild animals and from other human groups; they gradually transferred from nomads to hunters to herders to cultivators and to present Modern Man.
- ❖ Domestication also led to staying long at the same place because people noted that some plants take several days, weeks, months and in some cases years. It means that they had to stay in the same place for a long time for looking after, watering, weeding till the grain ripened.
- ❖ Archaeologists have found evidence of early farmers and herders. The places where evidence of farmers and herders were found are Burzahom (Kashmir), Mahagara (UP), Koldihwa (UP), Chirand (Bihar), Mehrgarh (presently in Pakistan), Hallur (Andhra Pradesh), Paiyampalli (Andhra Pradesh).
- ❖ Mehrgarh is one of the earliest villages that we know about. Rectangular and square houses were found in Mehrgarh. Each house had four or more compartments.
- ❖ The Earliest People- They were hunter-gatherers, a name derived from the way they collected food. They hunted animals, collected berries and fruits and gathered nuts, stalks and eggs. To hunt, they needed to move constantly, and to gather plant products, they needed knowledge about the edibility of plants and change of seasons.
- ❖ A Changing Environment-About 12,000 years ago, there was a major change in the climate of the world. This change led to a shift to warm conditions, leading to the development of grasslands at many places which helped people to start thinking about the herding and rearing animal.
- ❖ People who lived in the subcontinent about 2 million years ago were Hunter-gatherers. They hunted wild animals and gathered plant produce to get their food. They moved from place to place, in search of more food, water and resources.

New Words

- ❖ Domestication: Domestication is the name given to the process in which people started growing plants and rearing animals.

- ❖ Farmers: Many people started to grow the grains and reared cattle. They are called farmers. Their whole livelihood was dependent upon grains and animals.
- ❖ Pots: The things used to keep grain and other items were called Pots. These pots were made of mud.
- ❖ Tribes: Many farmers and herders lived in groups called tribes. They followed certain customs and practices. Tribes' had rich and unique cultural traditions. They had their own language, music, stories and painting. They also had their own Gods and Goddesses.
- ❖ Hunter-Gatherers: People who lived in the subcontinent about two million years ago and who hunted wild animals, caught fish and birds, gathered food to eat, were the Hunter-gatherers.
- ❖ Habitations: places where people lived.
- ❖ Microliths: Tiny stone tools

Multiple Choice Questions

1. What type of food do we get from plants?
 - a. Milk
 - b. Meat
 - c. Fruits, vegetable and grains
 - d. None of these
2. Select the animal for domestication.
 - a. Lion
 - b. Bear
 - c. Dog
 - d. Elephant
3. Why did people store grains?
 - a. For food
 - b. As seeds
 - c. Both (a) and (b)
 - d. None of these
4. Where is the evidence of wheat, barley, sheep, goat, cattle found?
 - a. Koldihwa (UP)
 - b. Gufkral (Kashmir)
 - c. Mehrgarh (Pakistan)
 - d. Hallur (Andhra Pradesh)
5. Who have found the evidence of ancient farmers and herders?
 - a. Archaeologists
 - b. Astrologists
 - c. Biologists
 - d. Historians
6. The term for the Old Stone Age is
 - a. Paleolithic
 - b. Chalcolithic
 - c. Mesolithic
 - d. Neolithic
7. Hungi is located in
 - a. Maharashtra
 - b. Karnataka
 - c. Kerala
 - d. UP
8. Stone tools found in the Mesolithic ages are called
 - a. Megalithic
 - b. Microlith
 - c. Pressure tools
 - d. Scrapes
9. The period from about 10,000 years ago is called
 - a. Paleolithic
 - b. Chalcolithic
 - c. Mesolithic
 - d. Neolithic



State whether true or false

1. Mehrgarh is in modern day Pakistan . (True)
2. Agriculture is the main activity in a village. (True)
3. Chirand is a site in Kashmir. (False)
4. People in Burzahom lived in rectangular houses.(True)

Answer in one word

1. Name the place where site of Burzahom is situated.

Ans. Kashmir

2. Name One of the important occupations taken up by the tribes of Middle Stone Age.

Ans. Herding

3. Name the place where several burial sites had been found.

Ans. Mehrgarh

4. What do you mean by the Neolithic?

Ans. New Stone Age

5. Name the earliest crops that were planted.

Ans. Wheat and Barley

6. Name the shelter of early men.

Ans. Caves

7. The word lithic means ?

Ans. Stone

8. Remains of ash have been found at ?

Ans. Kurnool

9. Around 12,000 years ago, there were major changes in ?

Ans. Climate

Complete the sentences:

1. Hunter-gatherers chose to live in caves and rock shelters because.....

2. Grasslands developed around..... years ago.

3. Early people painted on the..... of caves.

4. In Hunsgi, tools were made of.....

Answer:

1. they wanted to protect themselves from wild animals and bad weather.

2. 12,000

3. walls

4. limestone

Answer in one/ two sentence

1. Why do people who grow crops have to stay in the same place for a long time?

Ans. People growing crops have to stay in the same place for a long time since the crops require maintenance, like constant watering and care for proper growth.

2. Why do farmers grow some crops in some areas and not in other areas?

Ans. Farmers do this because different plants grow in different conditions.

3. What do you mean by domestication of plants and animals?

Ans. The process in which people grow plants and look after animals is called Domestication.

4. How was fire discovered?

Ans. Man learnt to produce fire by rubbing two pieces of stone. That discovery was an accidental invention. He started to use fire for cooking food, for light and heat, and to scare the wild animals.

6. What do you understand by “Habitation Site”?

Ans. Places, where people lived, are called “Habitation Site”

7. Where did the early people live?

Ans. They lived in caves and rock shelters.

8. What were the uses of fire?

Ans. Fire was used to cook meat and scare away wild animals.

9. Did the early people know the painting?

Ans. Yes, they knew.

10. Where did they make the painting?

Ans. They made the painting of the walls of caves.

Long Answers Questions

1. Explain the role of animals in the life of early men.

Ans. Animals provided variety of food to the hunter gatherers. They provided milk, fish and meat to them. Moreover, they breed naturally and add to their number without much effort in comparison to plants; therefore, they are considered as 'store of food' for them.

2. Write short notes on Neolithic age.

Ans. Neolithic age began around 12000 years ago. The human civilisation experienced tremendous changes during this period. The stone implements used by the people were small but sharper and were polished properly. Herding and cultivation began in this age and man had started living settled life.

3. What are literary sources? Which are the main literary sources for the study of Indian history?

Ans. The literature in the books which gives us important information about the past is called the literary source. Vedas, Upanishads, Smritis, Ramayana, Mahabharata, Sangam literature throw light on the political, social, economic and religious conditions of early India.

4. Write some main points about the custom and practices of Neolithic period.

Ans. In Neolithic period:

- a. They preferred living in groups.
- b. They enjoyed dance, music, painting and decorating their huts.
- c. They had their own gods & goddesses.
- d. They never discriminated between rich & poor
- e. They believed that all natural resources belonged to everybody.

5. Why did the hunter-gatherers travel from place to place? In what ways are these similar to/different from the reasons for which we travel today?

Ans.1. Hunter-gatherers moved from place to place to save plant and animal resources at those places.

2. Animals moved from place to place-either in search of smaller prey or in the case of deer and wild cattle, in search of grass and leaves. That is why, those who hunted them had to follow their (i.e., animals') movements.

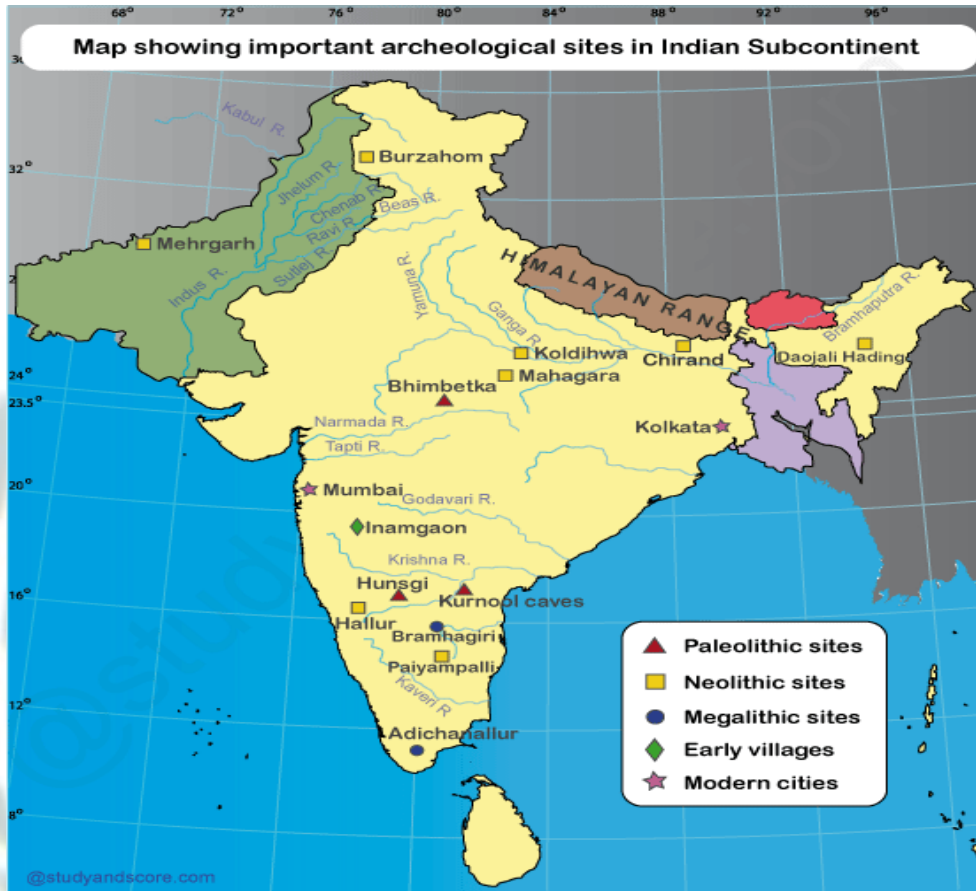
3.Plants and trees bear fruit in different seasons. So, people might have moved from season to season in search of different types of fruits.

4. People, plants and animals need water to survive. Water is found in lakes, streams and rivers. Many rivers and lakes are perennial (with water throughout the year while others are seasonal. People living on seasonal river's banks had had to go in search of water during the dry seasons (winter and summer).

5. People might have travelled to meet their friends and relatives. They (hunter-gatherers) travelled on foot or on sledges (carts without wheels).

Map-based Questions

On an outline map of India , mark a Palaeolithic , Neolithic site.



Chapter No- 3

Chapter Name- In the earliest cities



Key Points To Remember

- ❖ **Life in the City:** Harappa was a busy place. Rulers planned buildings, traders travelled to distant places to procure raw materials and scribes prepared exotic seals.
- ❖ **The Story of Harappa:** The cities of the Indus Valley Civilisation are known as the Harappan cities. Rediscovered in the 1920s after excavations in Sindh and Punjab in present-day Pakistan, these cities flourished since 3300 BC.
- ❖ These cities were usually divided into two or more parts. The part to the west was smaller but higher and the part to the east was larger but lower. The first part has been called citadel and the second part, the lower town.

New Words

- ❖ **Bronze:** The alloy of tin and copper is called bronze.
- ❖ **Citadel:** The part to the west of most cities was small but high in comparison to the eastern part. This part is called the citadel.
- ❖ **Lower Town:** The eastern part of the cities is referred to as the lower town.
- ❖ **Crafts-Persons:** Men and women who made all kinds of things-either in their own homes or in special workshops were the crafts-persons.



Answer in one word

1. **Where is Harappa situated in present-day?**
Ans. Pakistan.
2. **When were Harappan cities developed?**
Ans. about 4700 years ago.
3. **What was the west part called?**
Ans. In which city was the special tank (Great Bath) found?
4. **The first city to be discovered was ?**
Ans. Harappa
5. **The great bath is located at ?**
Ans. Mohenjodaro

Answer in one/ two sentence

1. How were houses planned in cities?

Ans. Generally, houses were either one or two storeys high with rooms built around courtyard. Most houses had separate bathing area and some had wells to supply water and had covered drains

2. Where was Cotton grown? What were the evidences found by the archaeologists?

Ans. Cotton was grown probably at Mehrgarh. Actual pieces of cloth were found attached to the lid of a silver vase and some copper objects at Mohenjodaro.

3. What was used in making the seals and what was found special in seals?

Ans. The Harappans made seals on stone. These were generally rectangular and had usually an animal carved on them with a script in form of signs which are still not known exactly what they mean.

4. Write a short note on Lothal.

Ans. Lothal was a city on the banks of the tributary of the Sabarmati in Gujarat. It was a centre for making stone, shell and metal objects. A storehouse and fire altars were also found in the city.

Long Answers Questions

1. What do you know about Mohenjodaro?

Ans. Mohenjodaro was a city which comes under the Harappan cities. In Mohenjodaro, there was a very special tank which is called the Great Bath. This Great Bath was made up of bricks and bricks were coated with plaster and tank was made water-tight with a layer of natural tar. Stairs were used for bathing. Water in the tank was probably brought in from well and water was drained out after use. Perhaps, important people took a dip in this tank on special occasions.

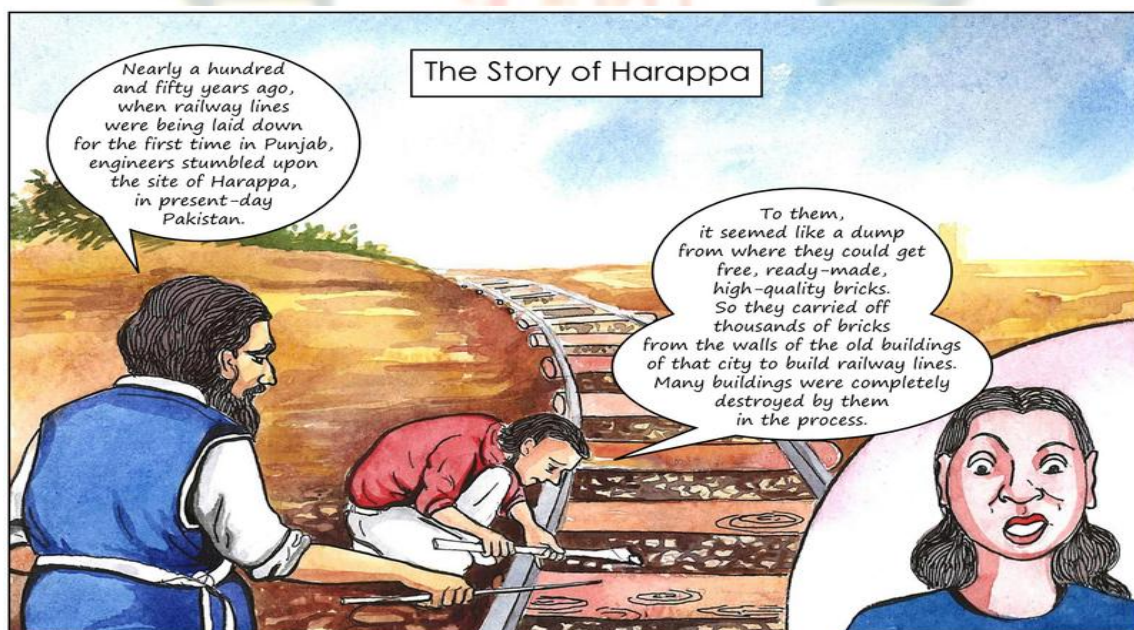
2. Were houses, drains and streets planned?

Ans. The evidences which were obtained from these cities referred that the houses, drains and streets were probably planned. Houses were either one or two-storeyed with rooms built around courtyard. There were separate bathing areas. Likewise, each drain had a gentle slope so that water could flow through it.

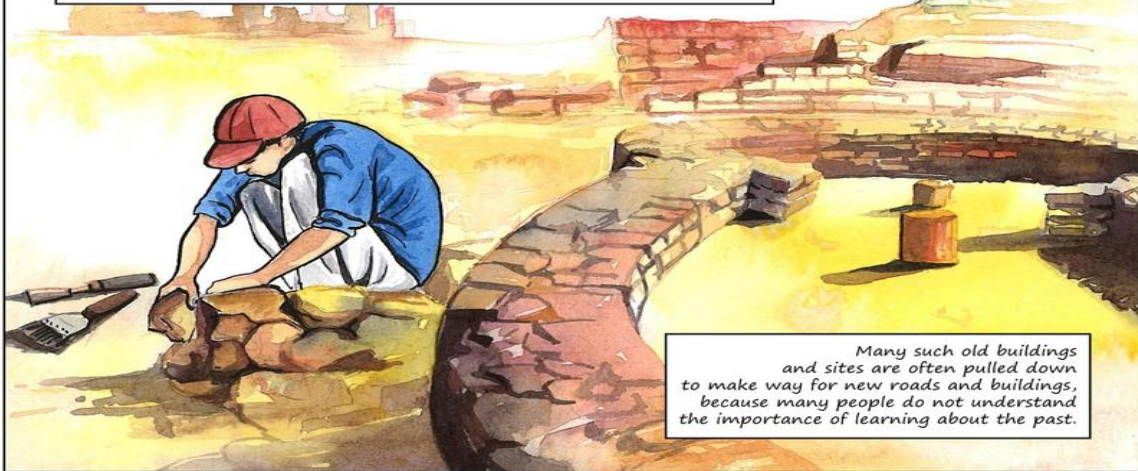
Comics

Here is an interesting story with some awesome artwork. Are you ready for this amazing form of storytelling?

In the earliest cities



Then, about eighty years ago, archaeologists came to know about the site, and they realised that this was one of the oldest cities in the subcontinent; it was about 4700 years old! As this was the first city to be discovered, all other sites from where similar buildings (and other things) were found were described as Harappan.



Many such old buildings and sites are often pulled down to make way for new roads and buildings, because many people do not understand the importance of learning about the past.

Why Save Old Buildings



Just look at the architecture of that building!
The wood carving is classic!

We must write to the local MLA or the ASI to repair and preserve this beautiful old house.



Are they really talking about that ruin? My friends call it the Haunted House!

Why would anyone be interested in old, run down buildings anyway?

More often than not, old buildings have superb stories to tell!

History

Chapter No- 4

Chapter Name- What books and burials tell us



Key Points To Remember

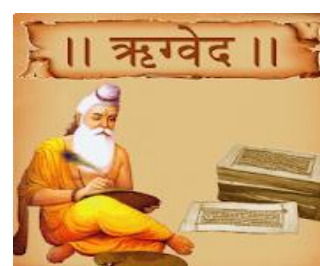
- ❖ The Vedas (meaning 'knowledge' in Sanskrit) are the oldest scriptures of India. They are written in Sanskrit that is different from the Sanskrit used today.
- ❖ They are considered to be 'apuruseya', which means 'superhuman'. They are believed to be written by sages after they had strong religious experiences.
- ❖ The Vedas are called the *sruti* ('what is heard') literature, because their verses or hymns were taught by priests to students who were then made to recite and memorise them.
- ❖ The Vedas were written down many centuries after their composition and printed even later than that.
- ❖ There are four Vedas: Rigveda, Yajurveda, Samaveda, and Atharvaveda.
- ❖ Rigveda is the oldest Veda, written some 3500 years ago. It contains thousands of hymns known as sukta (well-said) that are in praise of gods and goddesses. And some of those hymns are written as dialogues.

New Words

- ❖ **Vedas:** Initially, the Rigveda was not in written form, but was passed on orally. Knowledge passed on in this way is known as 'Shruti'. The Vedic teachers took great care to teach students to pronounce words and memorise hymns correctly.
- ❖ **Battles:** Rig Veda tells us about battles fought for land and cattle. People met in assemblies and discussed war and peace. Wealth obtained thereafter was distributed amongst the leaders, priests and people.
- ❖ **Brahmins:** The priests were referred to as the 'Brahmins'. They performed various rituals.
- ❖ **Aryas:** The people who composed the hymns used the word 'Aryas' for themselves.

Complete the sentences:

1. Slaves were used for
2. Megaliths are found in
3. Stone circles or boulders on the surface were used to



4. Port-holes were used for
5. People at Inamgaon ate

Answer:

1. doing different works as per the desire of his or her owner (or master).
2. throughout the Deccan, south India, in the northeast, and Kashmir.
3. mark burial sites.
4. entrance.
5. wheat, barley, rice, pulses, millets, peas, the meat of different animals, fish, the meat of birds, and fruits such as ber, amla, Jamun, dates, etc.

Answer in one word

1. When were Vedas composed?

Ans. 3500 years ago.

2. Who taught the students in the Vedic age?

Ans. Priests

3. Which rivers were worshipped as goddesses?

Ans. River Beas and Sutlej were worshipped as goddesses.



Answer in one/ two sentence

1. 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.

2. 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'.

3. What were megaliths?

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

4. Name some area where megaliths were prevalent.

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

5. Who were the 'Aryas' and the 'Dasas'?

Ans. People who composed the hymns called themselves Aryans and they called their opponents 'Dasas'.

Long Answers Questions

1. 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.

2. 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.

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

Ans. The rajas did not have capitals, palaces, or armies, nor did they collect taxes. Generally, the sons did not automatically succeed fathers as rajas. There were people who did not perform sacrifices and probably spoke different languages. Later the term came to mean Dasa 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 work they wanted.



Geography

Chapter No- 2

Chapter Name- Globe : Latitudes and longitudes



Key Points To Remember

- ❖ The shape of the Earth can be understood by the globe. The globe is an imaginary shape of Earth.
- ❖ Two points on the globe through which the needle passes are two poles – above side the North Pole and below side the South Pole. Both pins of globe can be imagined as 'axis'. The globe can move towards west to east, as the Earth moves.
- ❖ Another imaginary line running on the globe divides it into two equal parts. This line is known as the northern half part is called the Northern Hemisphere and southern half is called the Southern Hemisphere.
- ❖ All parallels north of the equator are called 'north latitudes'. Similarly, all parallels south of the equator are called 'south latitudes'. Generally, this is indicated by the letter 'N' or 'S'.

There are four important parallels of latitudes:

Tropic of Cancer – $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$

Tropic of Capricorn – $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$

Arctic Circle – $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$

Antarctic Circle – $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$



New Words

- ❖ **Globe:** It is true and imaginary model of the Earth.
- ❖ **Axis:** It is an imaginary line. Earth rotates on Axis.
- ❖ **North Pole:** North end of the Axis is called the North Pole.
- ❖ **South Pole:** South end of the Axis is called the South Pole.
- ❖ **Longitudes:** The lines running in north-south direction joining with the North Pole and the South Pole.
- ❖ **Latitudes:** These lines are drawn parallel to the equator and are called Latitudes.
- ❖ **Equator:** It is an imaginary line on globe, west to east and divides the Earth into two equal parts.



Fill in the blanks

1. The Frigid Zone lies near the Poles.
2. The Antarctic Circle is located in the southern hemisphere.
3. The Standard Meridian of India is $82\frac{1}{2}$ degree east.
4. The 0° Meridian is also known as Prime Meridian.
5. The southern half is known as the Southern Hemisphere.

Answer in one word

1. The latitude that divided the earth in the northern and the southern hemispheres ?

Ans. Equator

2. What is the term used for a model of the earth ?

Ans. Globe

3. In which hemisphere does india lie ?

Ans. Northern

4. Which meridian is directly opposite the prime meridian ?

Ans. The longitude is 180°

5. Where is the observatory through which the prime meridian passes ?

Ans. Greenwich(UK)

Answer in one/ two sentence

1. How do latitudes and longitudes help us?

Ans. These help us to find out location on the Earth.

2. In which zone does the equator lie?

Ans. Equator lies in the Torrid zone.

3. How much does the Earth rotate in 24 hrs.?

Ans. Earth rotates 360° in 24 hrs.

4. Define Longitude.

Ans. These are lines drawn on the globe by joining North Pole and South Pole. These lines run from north to south.

5. Why is it 5.30 p.m. in India and 12.00 noon in London?

Ans. India is located east of Greenwich at $82^\circ 30' E$. It is 5 hours and 30 minutes ahead of GMT. So, it will be 5:30 p.m. in India, when it is 12:00 noon in London..

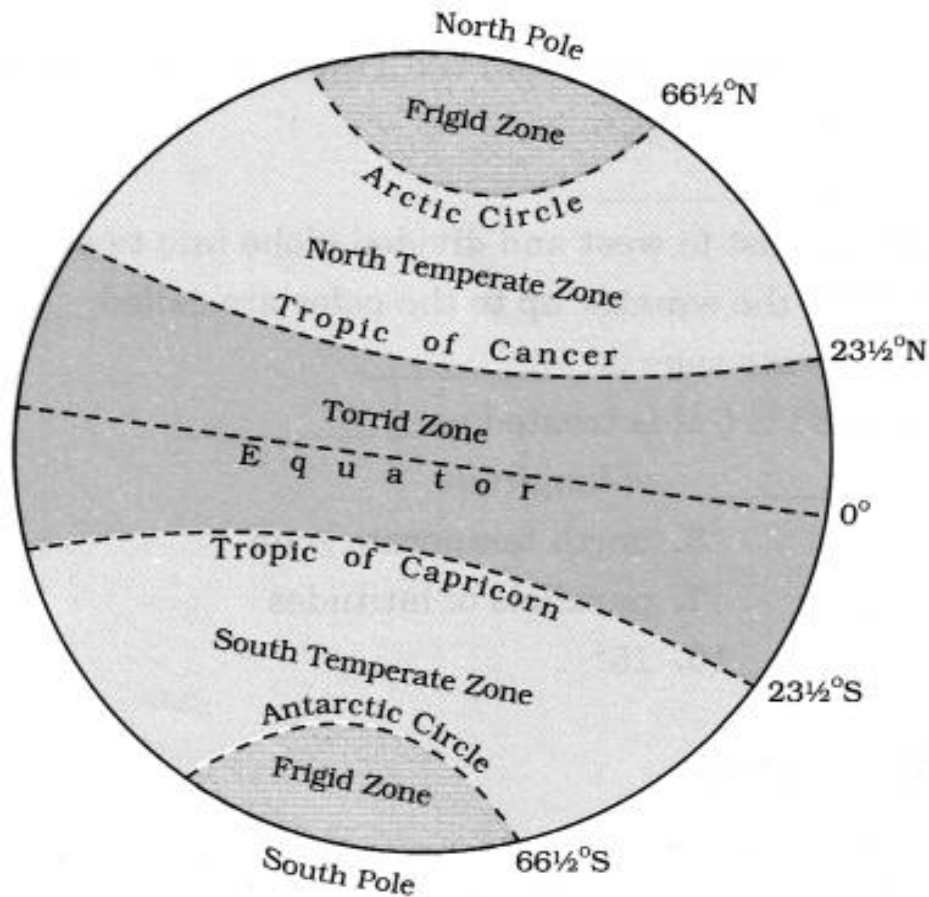


Long Answers Questions

1. How do longitudes help us to calculate the time?

Ans. Time is measured by the movement of the Earth. The Earth is rotated on its axis. For one rotation, it takes 24 hours, it means the Earth is rotated 360° in 24 hrs. It means 15° in a hour or 1° in 4 minutes. Accordingly, the Earth has been divided into 24 time zones of one hour each. The places which are situated in the east of Greenwich Meridian experience day or Sunrise earlier than the places lying west to the Greenwich Meridian. Thus, time is ahead in the east than the west places at the rate of 4 minutes per degree of longitude.

2. Draw Important Latitudes and Heat Zones.



3. Why does the torrid zone receive a maximum amount of heat?

Ans. The torrid zone receives the maximum amount of heat, because it is present between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn. The sun is exactly over the head once a year, on all the latitudes between these two tropics.

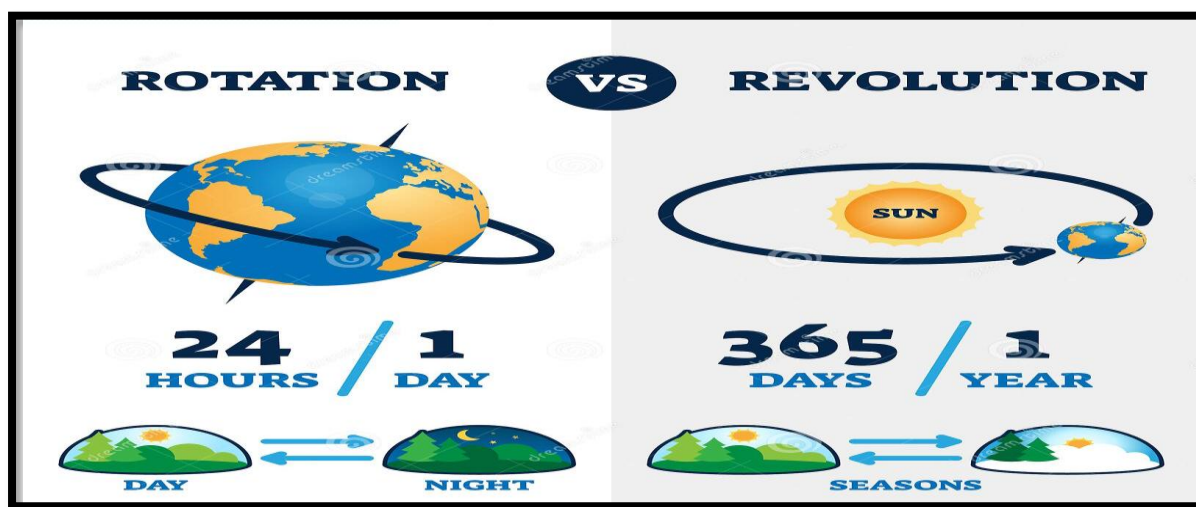
4. Define the Northern and the Southern Hemisphere.

Ans. An imaginary line running on the globe divides it into two equal parts. This line is known as the equator. The northern half part from the equator is called the Northern Hemisphere and southern half called the Southern Hemisphere.

Geography

Chapter No- 3

Chapter Name- Motions of The Earth



Key Points To Remember

- ❖ Rotation is the movement of the Earth, on its axis.
- ❖ The axis of the Earth, which is an imaginary line, makes an angle of $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ with its orbital plane.
- ❖ The portion facing the Sun experiences day, while the other half away from the Sun experiences night.
- ❖ The circle that divides the day from night on the globe is called the circle of illumination.
- ❖ The Earth takes about 24 hrs to complete one rotation around its axis, it is known as earthday.

New Words

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

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/ two 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.

Long Answers Questions

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° .

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 21st March and 23rd September

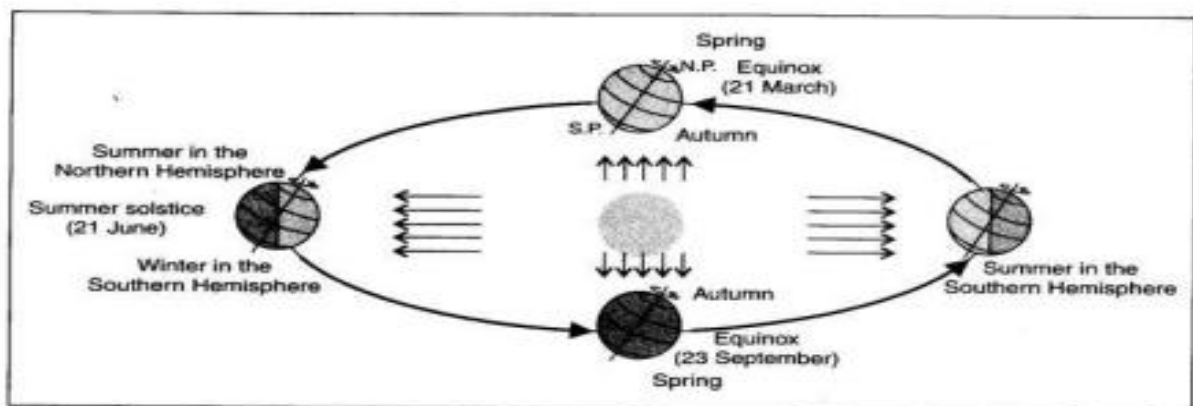


Fig. 3.2

Social and Political Life

Chapter No- 2

Chapter Name- Diversity and discrimination



Key Points To Remember

- ❖ Dr Bhim Rao Ambedkar is considered the father of the Indian Constitution and is also the best known leader of the Dalits. Dr Ambedkar fought for the rights of the Dalit community.
- ❖ Dalit is a term that people belonging to so called lower castes use to address themselves. They prefer this word to 'untouchable'. Dalit means those who have been broken. The government refers to this group of people as Scheduled Castes (SC).
- ❖ Discrimination happens when people act on their prejudices or stereotypes.
- ❖ Discrimination can take place because of several reasons such as religion, caste, work, language, region, status, culture, country etc.

New Words

- ❖ **Prejudice:** Judge others as inferior or think about them negatively.
- ❖ **Stereotypes:** When we fix people into one image, we create a stereotype.
- ❖ **Inequality:** Not to be equal on the basis of social, economic conditions and less opportunities available to people.
- ❖ **Discrimination:** It is an act of separating the person on the basis of religion, caste, work, language, region, creed etc.
- ❖ **Dalit:** Those who are considered low and discriminated.

Answer in one word

1. Name the first leader of India, who shared his first experience of caste-based discrimination?

Ans. Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar

2. What happens when people act on their prejudice or stereotypes?

Ans. Discrimination

3. Judging people negatively is an indication of :

Ans. Prejudice

4. What is it that can unite all India?

Ans. It is equality of all person that can unite all Indian.

5. Name the best known leader of the Dalit.

Ans. Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar

Answer in one/ two sentence

1. What is the reason for discrimination?

Ans. Discrimination can take place because of several reasons such as religion, caste, work, language, region, status, culture, country etc

2. What prejudice mean?

Ans. Prejudice means to judge other people negatively or see them as inferior.

3. What do you mean by stereotype?

Ans. Stereotype means fixing something into an image that society creates around us.

4. What kind of discrimination did Dalits face in india ?

Ans. They were considered untouchable, denied entry into places of worship,denied access to public sources of water ,etc

5.What is the meaning of the term secularism ?

Ans. The freedom to practise a religion of one's own choice is called secularism.

Long Answers Questions

1. How does diversity lead to discrimination ?

Ans. Sometimes we do not understand people who are different from us , because we find security in being with smiliar people who are the same as us.As a result, we may treat these people unfairly or in an inferior manner.

2. Describe about the city life.

Ans .City life can be summarized as follows:

- a. City life is very easy. People of cities enjoy good roads, transport, electricity, schools, health facilities etc.
- b. Most of the people of city are working. They have their own business or working in the offices.
- c. Smooth development occurred in cities because government offices and business hubs are situated there.
- d. In many families, women also join the job.
- e. They spend more time at the workplace and thus, spend very little time with family members.

Picture Study



a. What kind of discrimination are these children likely to face ?

Ans. They may be denied education and/ or jobs. They may also be discriminated against on the basis of gender.

b. How do you think it will affect them ?

Ans. They will face poverty, alienation from society and marginalization. They may feel that they are being treated with no dignity





Key Points To Remember

- ❖ **Government:** Government is “the organisation, that is the governing authority of a political unit”, “the ruling power in political society” and the apparatus through which a governing body functions and exercises authority”.
- ❖ **Levels of Government:** India is a representative democracy where people are eligible ‘to vote, elect representatives and participate in the decisions making the process. The government works at different levels: national, state and local level.
- ❖ **National Level:** It refers to the area of the government which is concerned with national issues such as taxation, defence, international relations and trade.
- ❖ **State Level:** Each of the State Governments has its own police force, education system and road laws.
- ❖ **Local Level:** The local governments are known as Panchayats in rural areas and Municipal Corporations, Municipalities and Nagar Panchayats in urban areas.

New Words

- ❖ **Government:** The system or machinery present in each country in order to make decisions for the proper running of the country is called government.
- ❖ **Laws:** The rules laid down by the government for the proper functioning of the country are called laws.
- ❖ **Democracy:** A system of government in which the people (citizens) of the country choose their leaders to rule is called democracy. The elected government is answerable to its people for its decisions.
- ❖ **Monarchy:** A system of government which is run by a king/queen on a hereditary basis and where people do not get their say in decision-making is called a monarchy. The king/queen is said to be the monarch.
- ❖ **Elections:** The process in which citizens of a democratic country cast their votes for the leaders of their choice is called the election. The elected leaders form a government later.

Answer in one word

1. What do you mean by the “term suffrage”.

Ans. Right to vote

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

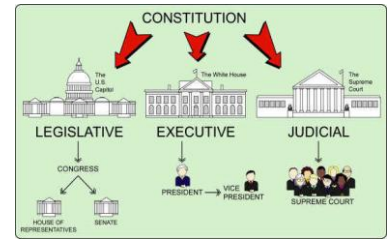
Ans. The Supreme court, The Indian railway, Bharat Petroleum

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/ two sentence

1. How many level of government are there in our country?

Ans. The government works at three different levels

2. What is universal adult franchise?

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

3. What happens if someone commits a crime?

Ans. If there is a dispute or if someone has committed a crime we find people in a court.

4. What are the different levels of government?

Ans. The government works at different levels: at the local level, at the level of the state and at the national level.



Long Answers Questions

1. 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 20th 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.

2. 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.

3. 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.

4. Key elements of a democratic government

key elements that influence the working of a democratic government are-



1. Public participation



2. The resolving of conflict



3. Equality and Justice



Key Points To Remember

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

New Words

- ❖ Conflict- Difference between people of various castes culture or creed ,the conflict may arise in the name of region ,language etc.
- ❖ Resolution- solution of the conflict.
- ❖ Elections-The process in which citizens of a democratic country vote for the leaders of their choice is called elections.
- ❖ Universal Adult Franchise - Right to vote given all adult year 18.
- ❖ Prejudice-The tendency to judge other people negatively is said to be prejudice

Answer in one word

1. Who was the well-known leader of The African National Congress?

Ans. Nelson Mandela

2. Name the person who fought against untouchability.

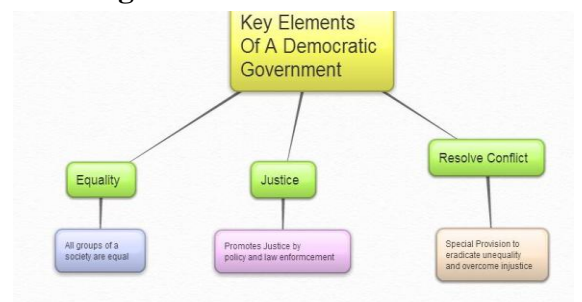
Ans. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

3. What 'Apartheid' means?

Ans. Apartheid means separation on the basis of race.

4. When South Africa became a democratic country?

Ans. In 1994



Answer in one/ two sentence

1. What is the time period of representatives in India?

Ans. Most of the representatives are elected for the period of 5 years.

2. Which party fought against the system of apartheid in South Africa?

Ans. The African National Congress was the party who fought against the system of apartheid in South Africa.

3. What is an EVM?

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

Long Answers Questions

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.

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

Ans. 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.

