



पुर्णिमा International School
Shree Swaminarayan Gurukul, Zundal

Class VI

Social-Science

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Part -1: Our Pasts-I

(History)

Lesson-1 (What, where, How and When)

*Keywords:-

1. Tributaries
2. Skilled Gatherers
3. Manuscripts
4. Excavation
5. Historian
6. Rearing animals
7. Inscriptions
8. Archaeologists
9. Agriculture
10. Palm leaf

* Define the terms:-

- 1. Inscriptions:** - These are writings on very hard surfaces like stone or metal.
- 2. Historians:** -Scholars who study the past are called historians.
- 3. Tributaries:** - Smaller rivers that flow into a larger river are said to be its tributaries.
- 4. Manuscripts:** - Books that were written long ago by hand on palm leaf or barks of trees are called manuscripts.
- 5. Archaeologists:** - People who study the objects made and used in the past are called archaeologists.

*Point to be remember:-

- Agriculture developed near the Garo hills and near the Vindhyas.
- Old books, called manuscripts, were usually written on palm leaf or the bark of the birch tree.
- People have lived on the banks of the Narmada for several thousand years.

- Near Sulaiman and Kirthar hills in the present-day Pakistan, crop like wheat and barley were first grown 8000 years ago.

***Answer in one word:-**

Q1. Name any two animals which the people of the Sulaiman and Kirthar hills reared.

Ans. Sheep and Goat

Q2. Where are the Garo hills located?

Ans. North-east of India

Q3. Name the tributary of the river Ganga.

Ans. Son

Q4. Where are the Garo hills located?

Ans. North-East of India

Q5. Name the place where rice was first grown.

Ans. North of the Vindhya

***Answer in one sentences:-**

Q1. Where was Magadha located?

Ans. Magadha was located in the south of the Ganga.

Q2. What are tributaries?

Ans. Tributaries are smaller rivers that flow into a bigger river.

Q3. From where does the word India come?

Ans. The word India comes from the Indus, known as Sindhu in Sanskrit.

Q4. What is meant by manuscript?

Ans. Manuscript is hand-written matter.

Q5. Where are the Sulaiman and Kirthar hills located?

Ans. The Sulaiman and Kirthar are located in the modern day Pakistan.

***Answer in brief:-**

Q1. What do you know about the earliest people who lived along the banks of river Narmada for several hundred thousand years?

Ans. Those people were skilled gatherers. They gathered their food . They also collected roots, fruits and other forest produce for their food. They also hunted animals for this purpose.

Q2. Why do you think ordinary men and women did not generally keep records of what they did?

Ans. The ordinary people like hunter-gatherers, herders, farmers did not keep a record of what they did as they led a very simple lifestyle. They did not know how to read and write. There was a specialized class of the people called 'scribes' who recorded all the important events of the king and written them down and in return received gifts and appreciation from the kings.

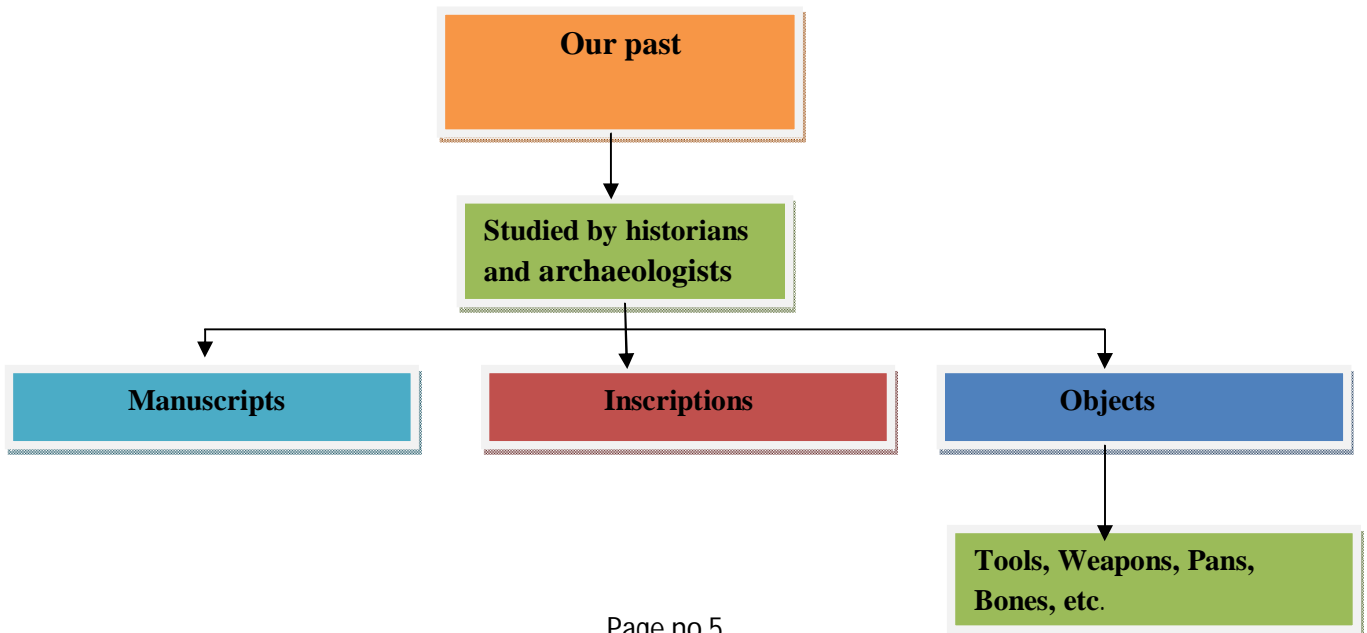
***Answer in detail:-**

Q1. List one major difference between a manuscript and inscription.

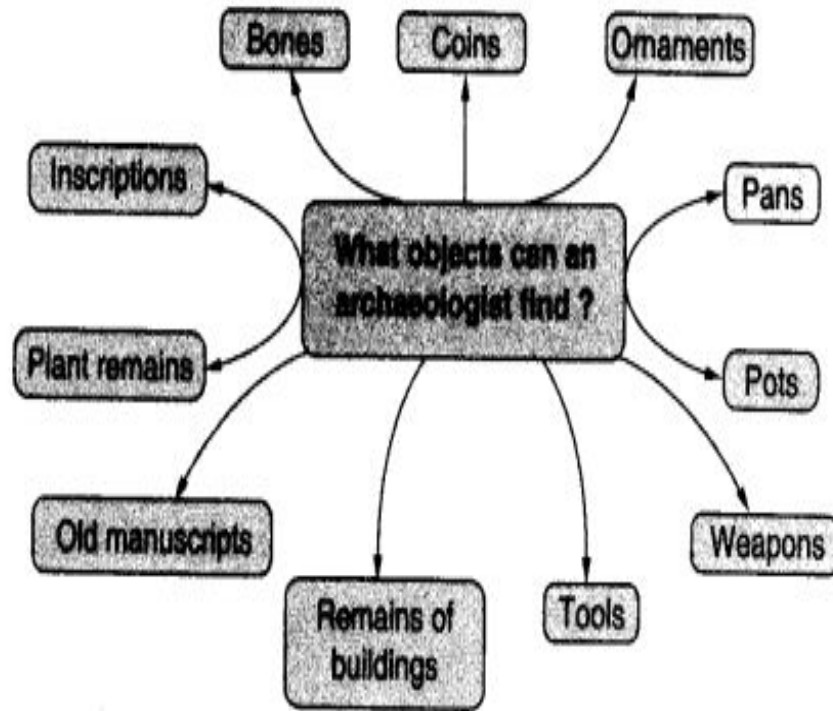
Ans. 1) **Manuscript:** The old books which were written by hands are called 'manuscript'. These are usually written on palm leaf or on specially prepared bark of a tree known as birch which grows in the Himalayas. The palm leaves were cut into pages and tied together to make books. But, they are delicate to be handled as may break down or at certain times the leaves may get infected by insects.

2) **Inscription:** Inscriptions are the writings on hard surfaces such as stones, rocks, pillars, clay, metal and copper tablets. Inscriptions are reliable sources of history as they come to us in their original form and does not possess the danger of getting depreciated or damaged.

***Flow chart of way to know our past:**



2) Flow chart list of all objects that archaeologists may find:-



LESSON-2 (On the Trail of the Earliest People)

*Keywords

1. Grassland
2. Stone Tools
3. Herding
4. Rearing animals
5. Gatherer's
6. Habitation
7. Neolithic

8. Mesolithic

9. Palaeolithic

10. Limestone

***Define the terms:-**

1. **Factory-Sites:** - Places where stone was found and where people made tools are called Factory-Sites.

2. **Grasslands:** - Areas of land with high fertility and thus good for growing crops are called Grassland.

3. **Microliths:** - Stone tools of the Mesolithic period are called microliths.

4. **Neolithic:-** The part of history after the Mesolithic period is called the Neolithic Stage.

5. **Habitation:-** refer to the place where people lived.

Point to be remember:-

- People who lived in the subcontinent about 2million years ago were Hunter-gatherers.
- Hunter-gatherers made and used various tools –tools of stone , wood and bone.
- Fire was used by the early people .They used fire as a source of light, to cook meat and scare away animals.
-

***Answer in one word:-**

Q1. When were the grasslands developed?

Ans. 12000 years ago

Q2. What was used by the early people as the source of light?

Ans. Fire

Q3. Name any two grains bearing grasses?

Ans. Wheat and barley

Q4. From which materials tools were made in Hunsgi?

Ans. Lime stone

Q5. Where is Bhimbetka located in present day?

Ans. Madhya Pradesh

***Answer in one sentences:-**

Q1. Where did earlier people use fire?

Ans. They use fire to make light, to cook meat and to be frighten animals.

Q2. How was wood used in the past?

Ans. Wood was used as firewood. It was also used to make huts and tools.

Q3. Where are natural caves and rock shelters found?

Ans. Natural caves and rock shelters are found in the Vindhyas and the Deccan Plateau.

Q4. What were factory sites?

Ans. Factory sites were places where stone was found and where people made tools.

Q5. What do people need while hunting animals or catching fish and birds?

Ans. People need to be alert, quick and have lots of presence of mind.

***Answer in brief:-**

Q1. List three ways in which hunter-gatherers used fire. Would you use fire for any of these purposes today?

Ans. The ways in which hunter-gatherers used fire:

1. To scare away animals and in their battle for survival.
2. To cook and roast meat.
3. To keep themselves warm during the cold weather.
4. used as a source of light

Q2.What tools would you use today for cutting fruit? What would they be made of?

Ans. Now-a-days we use knife for cutting, peelers for peeling and choppers for chopping fruits. These tools are made of stainless steel with wooden or plastic handles. Now a days we also use modern electrical appliances such a processors to cut the fruits which are in turn made up of plastic or aluminum. The modern knives are very different from stone age tools used to cut fruits. Stone age tools were made of stones with handles made up of wood or bones.

***Answer in detail:-**

Q1. 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.The hunter-gatherers travelled from place to place for the following possible reasons:

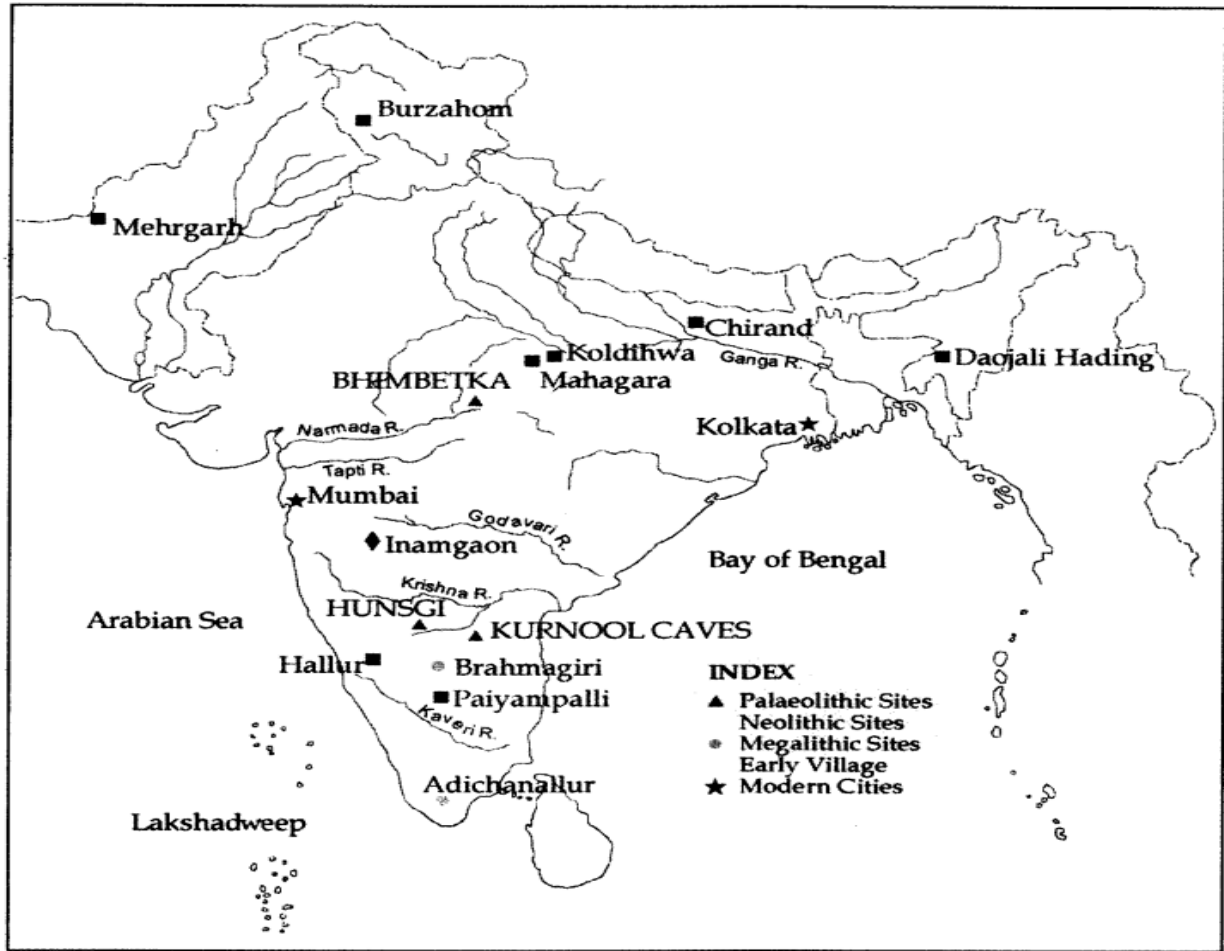
1. In search of food, once the available animal and plant resources had exhausted.
2. Some rivers and lakes are seasonal. People living near to these regions moved to other places in search of water, when these areas dried up.
3. Animals moved from to one place to another place. Hunter-gatherers might move to another place while hunting them.

4. Plants bear fruits in different seasons. They might move based on seasons in search of these plants and fruits.
5. They might have traveled to meet their friends and relatives.

***Flowchart of Stone tools used by ancient place.**



***Map skills:-On an outline map of India, mark the sites from which archaeologists have found evidence of hunter-gatherers.**



Lesson- 3 (From Gathering to Growing Food)

*Keywords

1. Climate
2. Farming
3. Tribes
4. Taming
5. Compartments
6. Fossil
7. Excavation
8. Herders
9. Fertile

10. Digging

***Define the terms:-**

- 1. Domestication:-** The taming of animals for various purposes is referred to as Domestication.
- 2. Fossil Wood:-** Ancient wood that has hardened into stone is called Fossil Wood.
- 3. Levels:-** Layers of a mound formed by various waste materials over hundreds of years.
- 4. Tribes: -** Many farmers and herders lived in groups, which are called Tribes.
- 5. Neolithic Age: -** The part of history after about 10,000 years ago is referred to as the Neolithic Age.

Point to be remember:-

- Different plants grow in different conditions.
- People also got interested in taming animals. The dog was the first animal to be tamed.
- Archaeologists have found traces of huts or houses at some sites. Pits-houses were built by digging into ground.
- Stone tools, a stone called jadeite, etc. have been found in DaojaliHading near the Brahmaputra Valley.

***Answer in one word:-**

Q1. Which was the first animal to be tamed?

Ans. Wild ancestor of the dog

Q2. Which animals were considered relatively gentle?

Ans. Sheep, goat, cattle and pig

Q3. Name two sites found in Andhra Pradesh?

Ans. Paiyampalli and Hallur

Q4. Name two Neolithic tools which are used to grind grain even today.

Ans. Mortars and pestles

Q5. Which was not a way of storing grains in the early days?

Ans. Boxes

***Answer in one sentences:-**

Q1. 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.

Q2. Mention the two purposes for which grains had to be stored?

Ans. Grains had to be stored for food and seed.

Q3. Give one features houses in Mehrgarh.

Ans. Houses at Mehrgarh were usually square or rectangular.

Q4. Why were people buried with animals, like goats?

Ans. Dead people were buried with goats, which were supposed to serve as food after death.

***Answer in brief:-**

Q1. Why do people who grow crops have to stay in the same place for a long time?

Ans. 1) People who grow crops have to stay in the same place for a long time because different plants grow in different conditions.

2) The fields had to be looked after and planted crops needed care on timely basis like watering and fertilizers.

3) The plants had to be protected from birds and animals so that they could grow and the seeds would ripen.

4) For this purpose the people had to give up their nomadic life and stay at one place.

Q2. How did people become farmers?

Ans. When the climate of the world was changing, people observed places where edible plants are found, about seeds, plants, etc. They started growing their own plants. And thus, they became farmers.

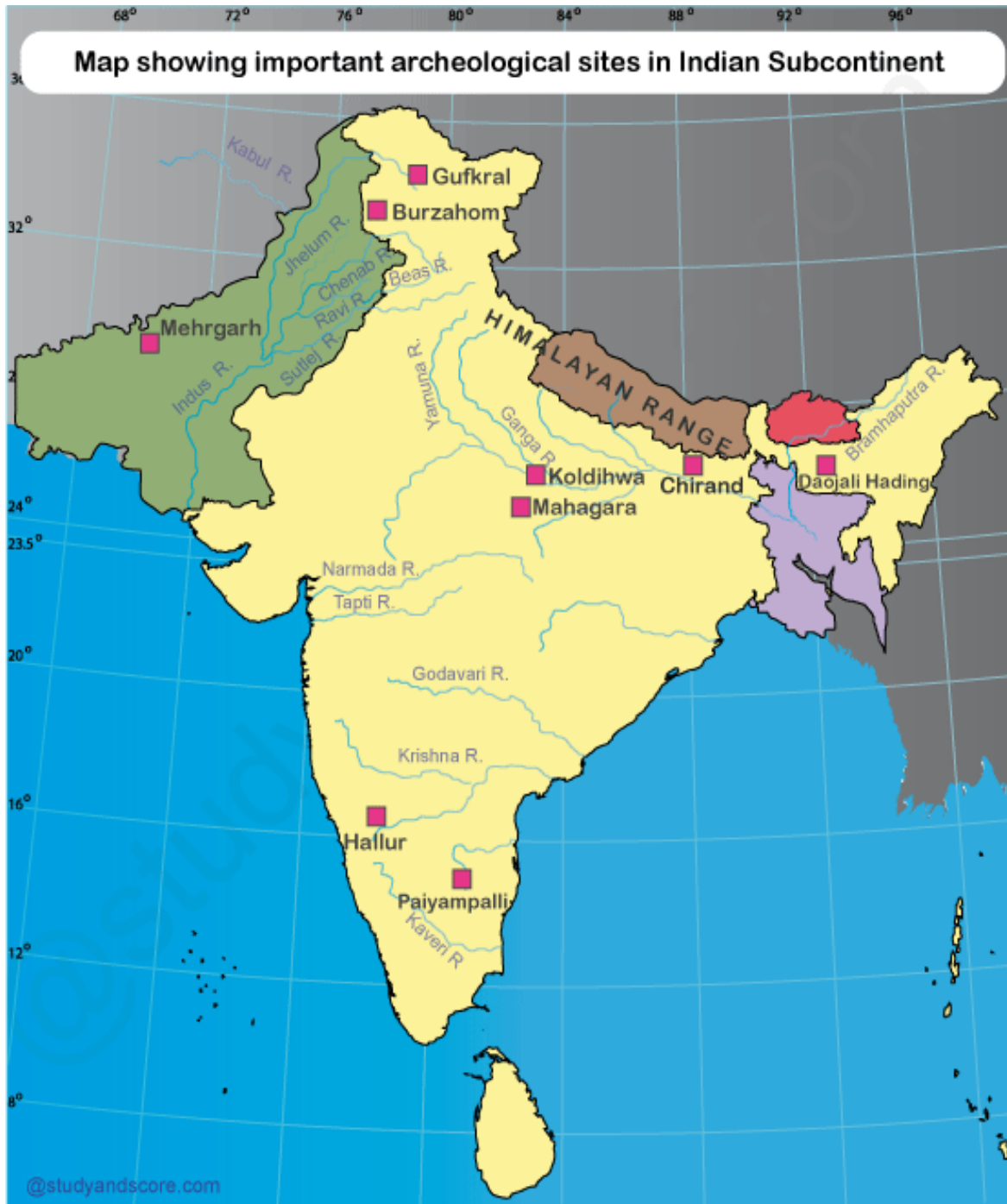
***Answer in detail:-**

Q1. Why do archaeologists think that many people who lived in Mehrgarh were hunters to start with and that herding became more important later?

Ans. Mehrgarh is located in present-day Baluchistan near Bolan Pass in Pakistan.

Archaeologists think that many people who lived in Mehrgarh were hunters because they found bones of many kinds of animal bones from the earliest levels. These included bones of wild animals such as deer and pig. In the first levels, they found bones of sheep and goat and in still later levels, cattle bones were more common. This clearly shows a transition from the practice of hunting to domesticating animals.

- **Map Skills:** - On the outline map of India, mark these sites: Burzahom, , Koldihwa, Chirand, Hallur, Mahagara.



Lesson-4 (In the Earliest cities)

*Keywords

1. Mohenjo-Daro
2. Discovered
3. Citadel
4. Town
5. Survived
6. Irrigation
7. Scribes
8. Seals
9. Plough
10. Crafts- person

* Define the terms:-

1. **Bronze:** - The alloy of tin and copper is called bronze.
2. **Lower Town:** - The eastern part of the cities is referred to as the lower town.
3. **Scribes:** - People who knew how to write were the scribes.
4. **Rulers:** - People who planned the construction of special buildings in the city were the rulers.
5. **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.

*Point to be remember:-

- About eighty years ago, remain of the sites of a very old city called Harappa.
- A special tank, called the great bath, has been found in the city of Mohenjodaro.
- The bricks used were so well made that they have survived thousands of years.
- A storehouse has been found in the city of Lothal.

*Answer in one word:-

Q1. Name two cities which had fire altars.

Ans. Lothal and Kalibangan

Q2. What were objects in Harappan cities made of?

Ans. Stone, Shells and metals

Q3. Name some foreign countries from where raw materials were imported.

Ans. Oman, Afghanistan, Iran, etc.

Q4. What were the three major categories of people in Harappan cities?

Ans. Rulers, Crafts-Person and Scribes

Q5. When was the site of Harappan first encountered?

Ans. Around a hundred and fifty years ago

***Answer in one sentence:-**

Q1. How old are Harappa cities believed to be?

Ans. Harappa and other such cities are believed to have developed 4700 years ago.

Q2. Give some important features of the Great Bath.

Ans. The Great Bath was lined with bricks, Coated with plaster and made water tight with natural tar.

Q3. What was the use of the plough?

Ans. A plough was used to dig the earth for turning the soil and planting seeds.

Q4. Define 'raw materials'.

Ans. Raw materials are substances that are either found naturally or produced by farmers or herders.

Q5. Where did people move to from Sind?

Ans. People moved into newer and smaller settlements to the east and the south.

***Answer in brief:-**

Q1. Describe the two parts of a typical Harappan city.

Ans. A Harappan city was usually divided into two or more parts. The part to the west was smaller but higher. It is called 'Citadel'. The part to the east was larger but lower. Archaeologists call it the lower town.

Q2. Describe the drains of the cities.

Ans. Most cities had covered drains. They were laid out carefully in straight lines. Each drain had a gentle slope. Thus, water could flow easily through it. Drains in houses were connected to those on the streets and smaller drains led to bigger ones.

***Answer in detail:-**

Q1. Why were metals, writing, the wheel, and the plough important for the Harappans?

Ans.

- Metals:** Metals were used for making various tools, utensils, jewelry and seals. Many ornaments were made of gold, silver, copper, bronze, terracotta and several types of beads.
- Writing:** Writing was useful for maintaining the records related to trade and for various other purposes. The wheel and the plough were important for the Harappans in many ways.
- Wheel:** The wheel was used in carts to ferry people and goods. Wheel was also used as potter's wheel.
- Plough:** Plough was used for tilling the land so that farming could be done.

***Flow chart: - The beginnings of farming and herding**



Lesson -5 (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 word 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?

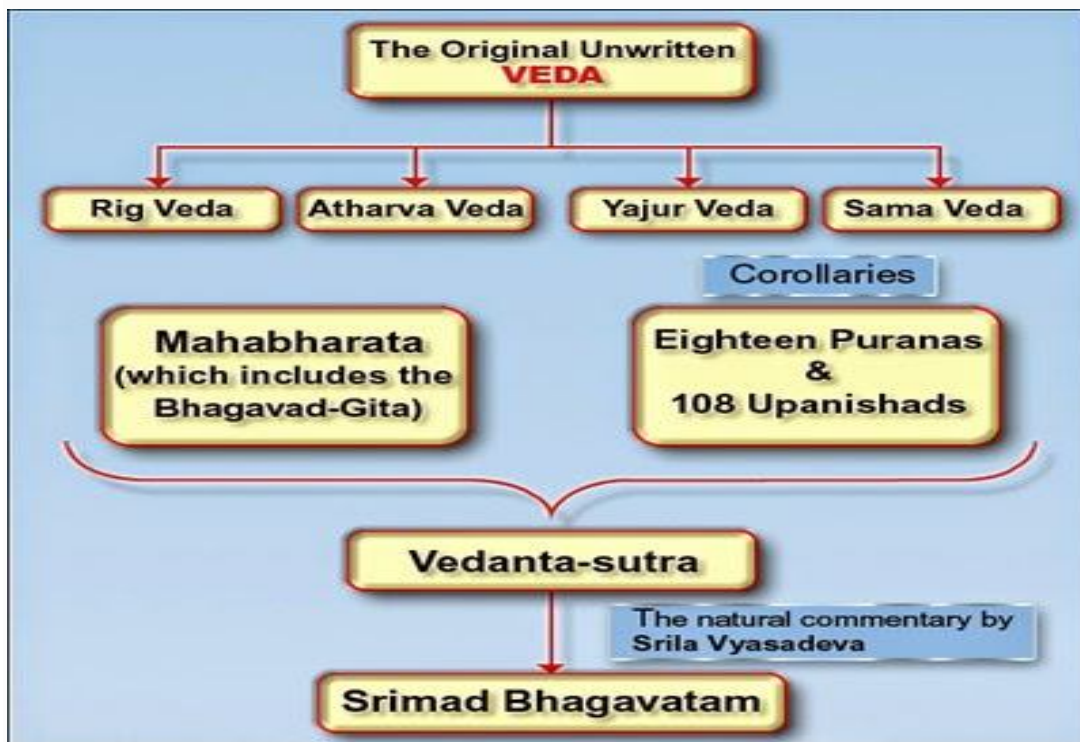
Ans. The books we use today are written, printed and then read, whereas Rig-Veda is the oldest of all Vedas and is supposed to have been composed about 3,500 years ago. It was recited and heard and passed on from one generation to another. It was written down several centuries after it was first composed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



Lesson -6 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.

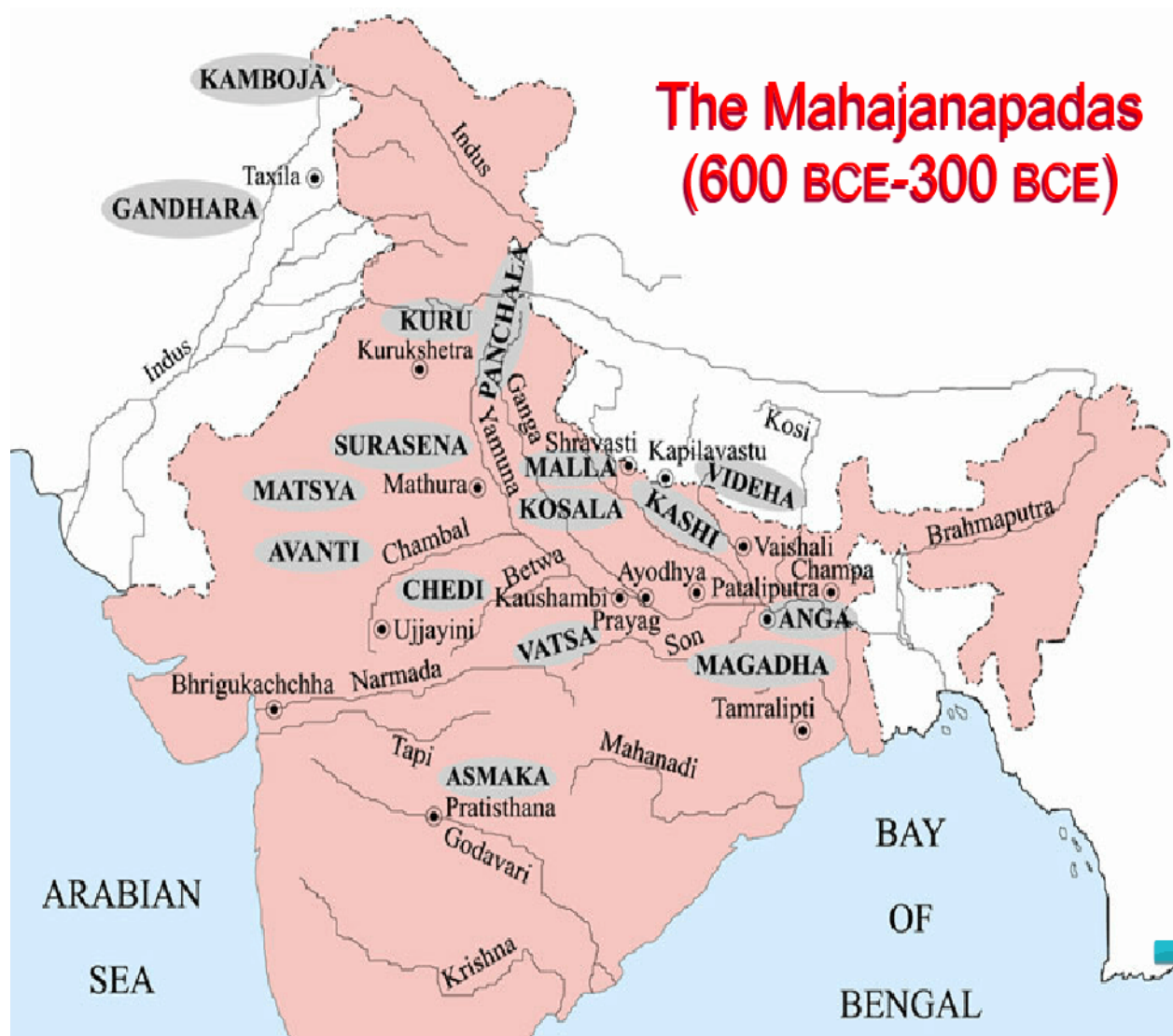
***Answer in detail:-**

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



Ch- 1 (Geography) The Earth in the Solar System

*Key words-

Satellite, Asteroid, Celestial Bodies, Galaxy, Planetai, Constellation Sapta rishi, Mercury

Define the terms-

1. **Constellation**-A group of stars forming various patterns is called a constellation.
2. **Galaxy**-A huge system of stars is called a galaxy.
3. **The Moon** –Moon is the closest celestial body to our Earth.
4. **Earth** –Earth is the third nearest planet to the Sun.
5. **Planets**-Planets do not have their own heat and light.

* Point to be remember-

- 1)A celestial body that is characterized by being very hot and big, and made of gases is a star.
- 2) The fifteenth night after the Full Moon is night, when the moon is not visible at in the sky, is called the New Moon night.
- 3)A group of several stars which can usually be recognized by a definite pattern is called a constellation.
- 4) Our solar system is a part of the Milky way galaxy.
- 5) Venus is the second closest planet to the sun.

*Answer in one word

1. **Which planet is known as the “Earth’s Twin”?**

Ans. Venus

2. **Which is the third nearest planet to the Sun?**

Ans. Earth

3. **All the planets move around the Sun in which path?**

Ans. Elongated path

4. **Which direction does pole star indicate?**

Ans. North

5. **Asteroids are found between which planet?**

Ans. Mars and Jupiter

*Answer in one sentences-

1. **What is the Universe?**

Answer. A galaxy is a huge system of billions of stars, and clouds of dust and gases. Millions of such galaxies make up the universe

2. **Name all the planets according to their distance from the Sun.**

Answer. In order of their distance from the sun, the planets are Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune.

3. **Why is the Earth called a unique planet?**

Answer. The earth is called a unique planet because:

It is the only planet which has favorable conditions that support life. It is neither too hot nor too cold.

4. Why do we see only one side of the Moon always?

Answer. The Moon moves around the Earth in about 27 days. It exactly takes the same time to complete one spin on its own axis. As a result, only one side of the Moon is visible to us on the Earth.

5. From which Greek words is the word 'Planet' derived?

Answer- The word 'Planet' is derived from the Greek word 'Planetai'

***Answer in brief**

Q1. How does a planet differ from a star?

Ans. Stars: Stars are very big and hot celestial bodies made up of gases. They have their own heat and light, which they emit in large amounts.

Planets: Planets are celestial bodies, usually smaller than stars.

They do not have their own heat and light. They are lit by the light of stars.

Q2. How was the earth created?

Ans-Earth formed around 4.54 billion years ago, approximately one-third the age of the universe, by accretion from the solar nebula. Volcanic out gassing probably created the primordial atmosphere and then the ocean, but the early atmosphere contained almost no oxygen.

***Answer in detail**

Q1. How does solar system work?

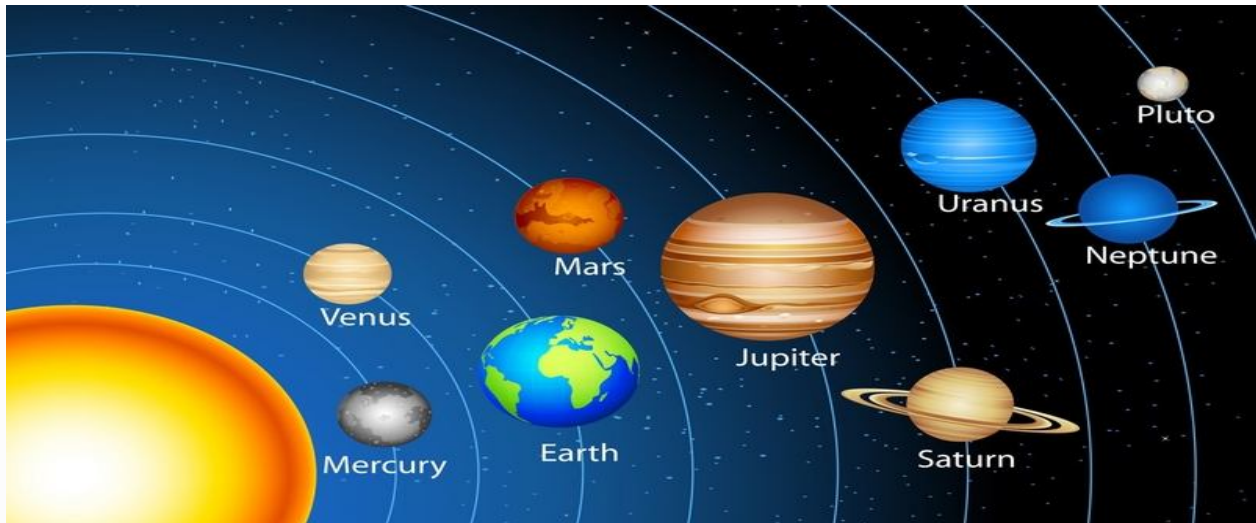
Ans. A solar panel “works by allowing photons, or particles of light, to knock electrons free from atoms, generating a flow of electricity,” according to Live Science. That's a technical way of saying that the panel's photovoltaic cells convert the energy in sunlight to electricity (specifically, direct current (DC))

Q2. Why don't we feel the earth moving?

Ans.At the equator, the **Earth** is spinning at 1000 miles per hour about its axis and **moving** at 67,000 miles per hour around the Sun. With all this motion, you would expect to **feel** something, right? Well **we don't feel** anything because all of the motions are almost completely constant.

***Activity**

Draw a diagram showing the eight planets of the solar system in their orbits around the sun. Also prepare a table mentioning the length of their days and years.



Ch-2 (Geography) Globe; latitudes and Longitudes

*Key words-

Torrid Zone, Prime Meridian, Equator, Temperature, Axis, Grid, Northern Hemisphere, South Pole

*Define the terms–

- (1) **Parallels of Latitude** – These are all the imaginary parallel circles from the equator to the poles.
- (2) **The Tropic of Capricorn** -is located at $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ south of the Equator.
- (3) **The Standard Meridian**- of India is $82\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E.
- (4) **Prime Meridian**.- The 0° Meridian is also known as the **Prime Meridian**.
- (5) **Poles** -The distance between the longitudes decreases towards the **poles**.
- (6) **Northern hemisphere**- The Arctic Circle is located in the **Northern** hemisphere
- (7) **Globe** -Globe-is a small spherical model which serves as a miniature form of the earth

*Point to be remember-

- (1) London is situated at 0° longitude whereas time of $82\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E longitude is used as standard time in India.
- (2) Between the longitude of London and the Standard Meridian of India ($82\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E), there is a difference of $82\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$.
- (3) The time in India is ahead of London since time is measured 4 minutes ahead at every longitude heading east.
- (4) **Meridian, of Longitude** – These are imaginary set of semi-circle lines that run from North Pole to South Pole
- (5) The Tropic of Capricorn is located at 23.5° south of the Equator.

* Answer in one word-

- (1) **What is the direction of movement of the Earth on the axis?**

Ans- West-East

(2) Where is the British Royal Observatory situated?

Ans- Greenwich

(3) Where do all the meridians of longitude meet and become zero?

Ans- Poles

(4) How many time zones is the Earth divided into?

Ans- 24

(5) The intersecting lines of latitude and longitude on the globe help in locating places. What are these lines called?

Ans- Grid

***Answer in one sentences-**

1. What is the latitudinal value of the Tropic of Cancer?

Ans. The Tropic of Cancer lies 23.5° North of the Equator.

2. What are the three heat zones of the Earth?

Ans. a) The Torrid Zone, b) The Temperate Zone, c) The Frigid Zone.

3. Why does the Torrid Zone receive the maximum amount of heat?

Ans. The area between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn is known as the Torrid Zone.

4. What is a globe?

Ans- Globe is a true model or miniature form of the Earth. It is used to study the earth as a whole. It shows continents, countries and oceans..

5. What is the true shape of the Earth?

Ans. The Earth looks spherical in shape, but it is slightly flattened at the North and South Poles and bulges at the equator due to the outward force caused by the rotation of the Earth. This shape of the Earth is described as a 'geoid' meaning 'an Earth-like shape'.

*** Answer the following questions briefly.**

Q1. What is 0 degrees longitude called?

Ans-Imaginary lines, also **called** meridians, running vertically around the globe. Unlike **latitude** lines, **longitude** lines are not parallel. Meridians meet at the poles and are widest apart at the equator. Zero **degrees longitude** (0°) is **called** the prime meridian.

Q2. Who invented the globe?

Ans-The earliest extant terrestrial **globe** was made in 1492 by Martin Behaim (1459–1537) with help from the painter Georg Glockendon. Behaim was a German mapmaker, navigator and merchant. Working in Nuremberg, Germany, he called his **globe** the "Nurnberg Terrestrial **Globe**." It is now known as the Erdapfel.

***Answer in detail-**

Q1. What are the advantages of globe?

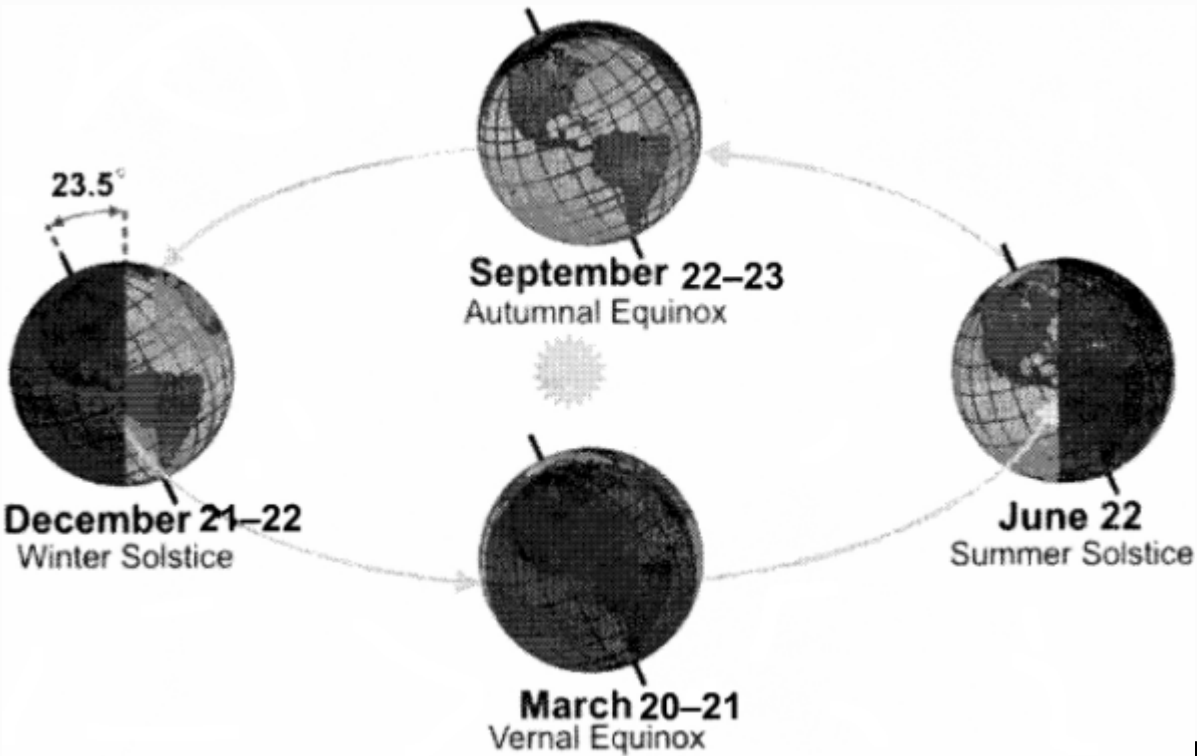
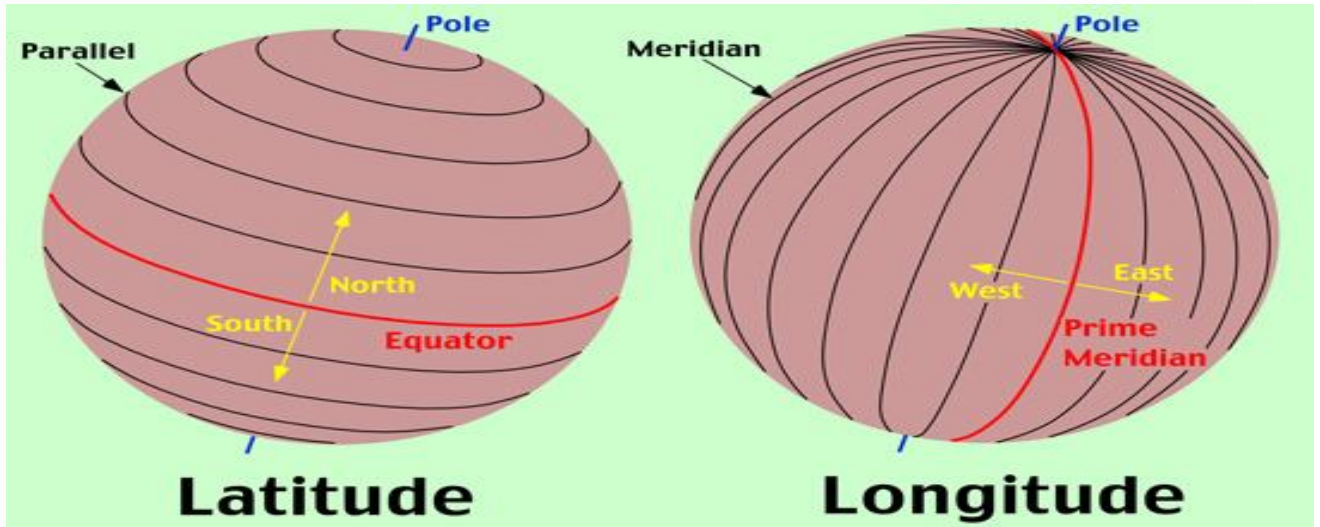
The **advantage** of the **globe** is that it promotes visual accuracy. Students need to use a **globe** frequently if they are to form accurate mental maps. The advantage of the world map is that you can see the entire world at one time. The disadvantage is that world maps distort shape, size, distance, and direction.

Q2. What is Prime Meridian in Science?

Ans-A prime meridian is a meridian (a line of longitude) in a geographic coordinate system at which longitude is defined to be 0° . Together, a prime meridian and its anti-meridian (the 180th meridian in a 360° -system) form a great circle. This great circle divides a spheroid, e.g., Earth, into two hemispheres.

Q3. Is Latitude parallel to equator?

Ans Latitude is the measurement of distance north or south of the Equator. It is measured with 180 imaginary lines that form circles around the Earth east-west, parallel to the Equator. These lines are known as parallels. ... The latitude of the North Pole is 90 degrees N, and the latitude of the South Pole is 90 degrees S.



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Ch-3 (Geography) Motion of the Earth

*Key words-

Orbital plane, Rotation, Illumination, 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° .

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

***Answer in detail**

1. Differentiate between the summer and Winter Solstice.

Answer:

Summer Solstice: It occurs on 21st 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 22nd 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.

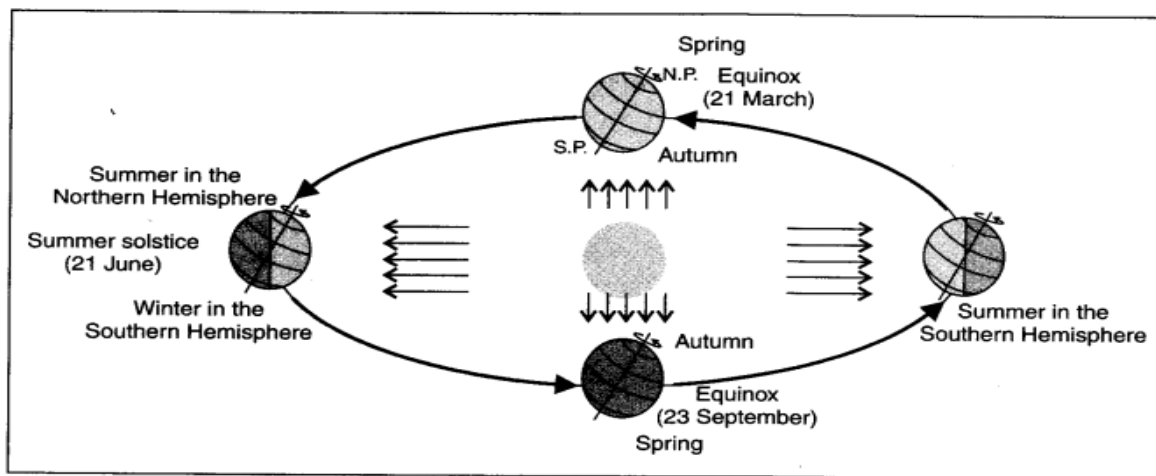


Fig. 3.2

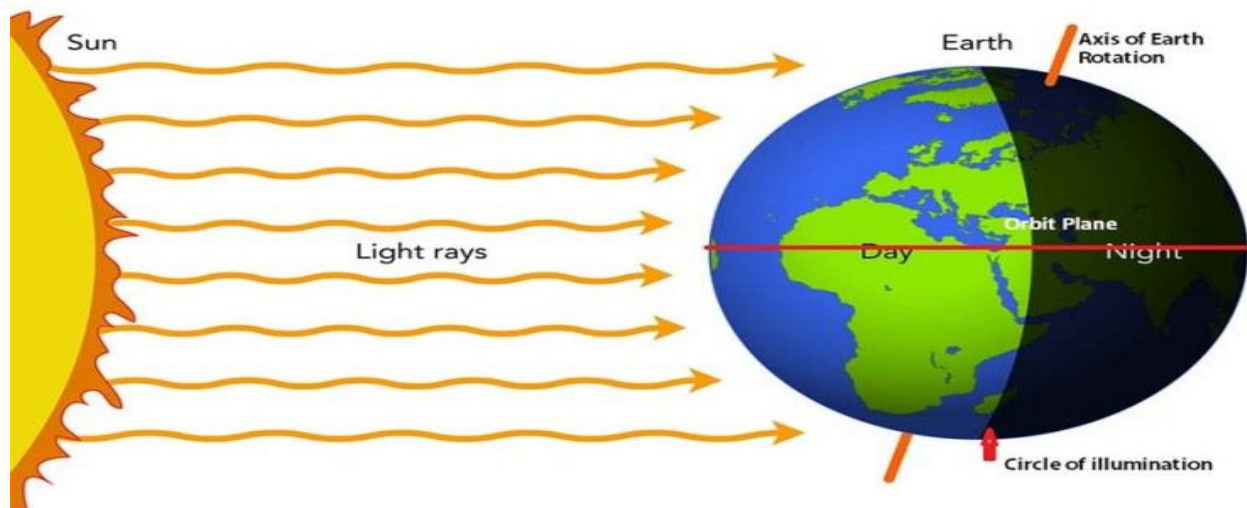
Q2. How does leap year occur?

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 an 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.

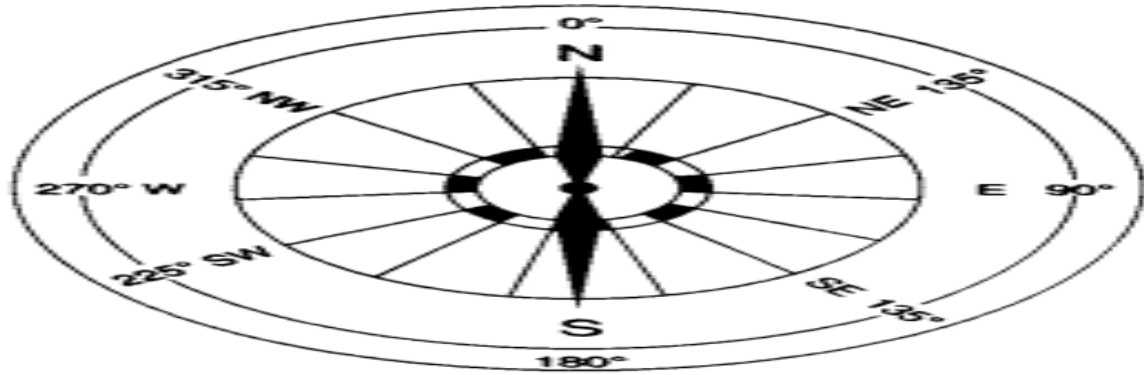
2)How do symbols help in reading maps?

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.

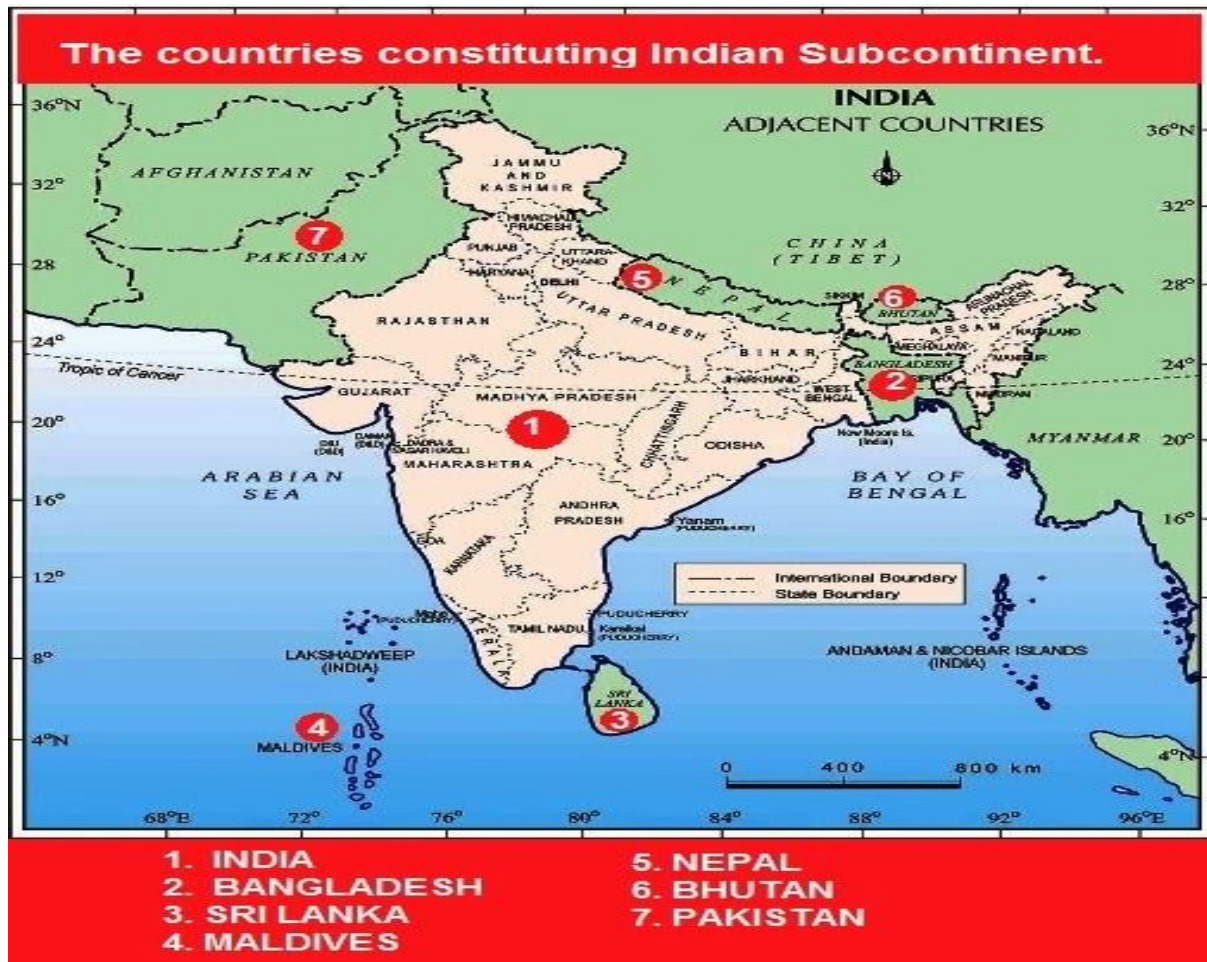
***Answer in detail**

1)Distinguish between a map and a plan.

Map	Plan
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



Ch-1 Understanding Diversity

***Keywords:-** Diversity, Inequality, Habitat, Massacre, Freedom, Symbol, Opportunities

***Define the terms:-**

- 1. Resources:** - Anything that can be of any use in any activity is said to be a resources.
- 2. Habitat:** - The geographical area where a living being has adapted and lives comfortably is called the habitat of that living being.
- 3. Inequality:-** The differences between two or more people that arise because of their abilities, resources and opportunities, or caste, etc. are termed as inequality.
- 4. Diversity:-** means the lacks of uniformity and the sense of variety.

*** Point to be remember:-**

1. India is a country of several diversities.
2. Everyone on earth differs from each other with respect to aspects like looks, behavior, culture, religion, language, talent etc.
3. The Indian national flag is the most important national symbol and it reminds us of our unity in diversity.

***Answer in one word:-**

1. What is Ladakh known as?

Ans. Little Tibet

2. Name the person who coined the terms 'Unity in Diversity'.

Ans. Jawaharlal Nehru

3. Who is the composer of the Indian national anthem?

Ans. Rabindranath Tagore

4. Who wrote the book 'Discovery of India'?

Ans. Jawaharlal Nehru

5. The word 'Cheen' is derived from which word?

Ans. Chinese

***Answer in one sentences:-**

1. Give an example of diversity in India.

Ans. The people of India, living in different parts, speak different language.

2. Why was Samir Do tense?

Ans. Samir Do was tense because riots had broken out in Meerut, Where his family lived.

3. Give one way in which Kerala and Ladakh are different.

Ans. Kerala is famous for cultivation of spices. Ladakh is famous for growing wool.

4. Give an example of unity in diversity among Indians.

Ans. All Indians share the same national pride of having India as their motherland.

***Answer in brief:-**

Q1. What is the difference between Samir Ek and Samir do?

Ans. Samir Ek is more familiar with English, while Samir Do speaks Hindi. Samir Ek is a Hindu and Samir Do is a Muslim. Samir Ek goes to school, while Samir Do sells newspapers. Samir Ek belongs to a rich family, whereas Samir Do is from a poor family.

Q2. What are the 4 types of diversity?

Ans. The four types of diversity that will be examined are: occupation, differences in skills and abilities, personality traits, and value and attitudes. For each type of diversity, the impact on individual behavior will be described. One type of diversity is occupation.

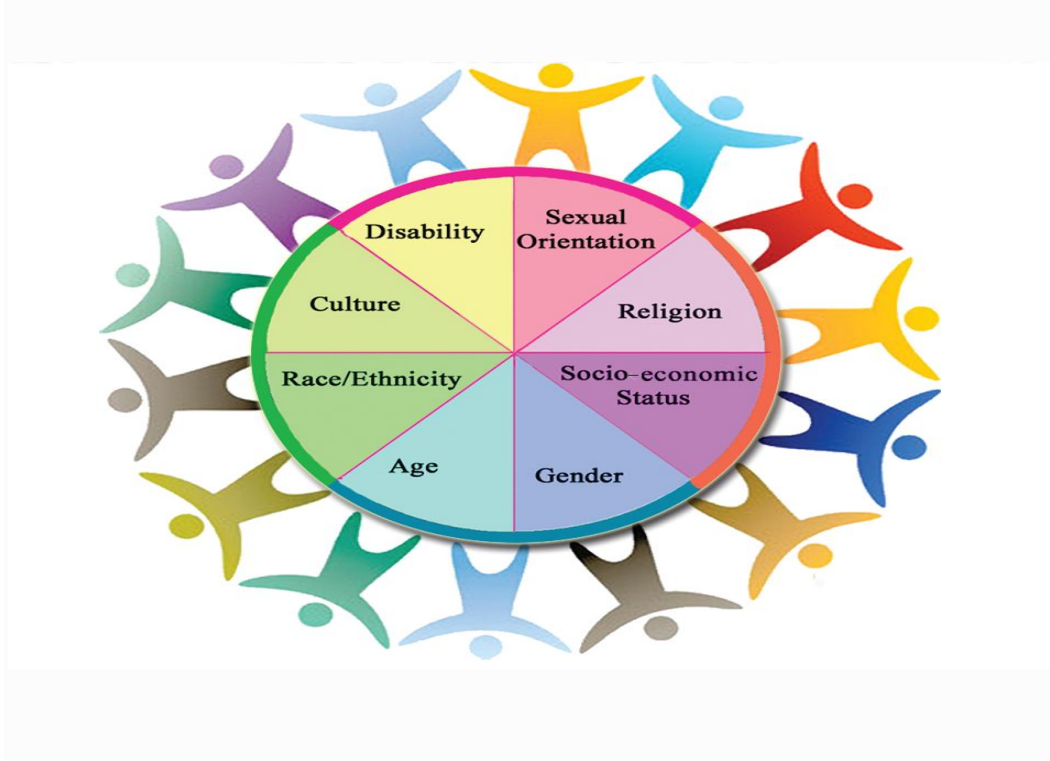
***Answer in detail:-**

Q1. What do you think living in India with its rich heritage of diversity adds to your life?

Ans. The rich heritage of diversity in India adds variety to our life and enriches our lives in many ways:

- Diversity teaches us to be open-minded and tolerant as we learn many things from each other and share our experiences.
- We celebrate different festivals together and learn different languages, cultures etc. This kind of diversity helps us evolve as better human beings because we respect people with different religious beliefs, viewpoints, tastes, customs, and cultures.

- However, we stand together as Indians despite all these cultural differences. We share the same national symbols, virtues and feelings. A sense of friendship and unity develops and it brings harmony and prosperity.
- **Flow chart of Diversity:-**



Ch-2 Diversity and Discrimination

***Keywords:** -Prejudiced, Stereotype, Discrimination, Dalits, Republic, Constitution, Preamble

***Define the terms:-**

1. Prejudice:- The tendency to judge other people negatively or consider them inferior is said to be prejudice.

2. Discrimination: - When people act in a way that is due to their prejudice or stereotype, then discrimination takes place.

3. The Constitution: - A document of national importance, that laid out the rules by which the nation would function, is the constitution.

4. The Preamble: - The first page of the constitution that presents a “summary” of the rules by which that nation must function, is called the Preamble.

***Point to be remember:-**

1. Many Dalits and women came forward to demand equality with other castes and men, respectively.

2. Castes were created as a result of discrimination on the basis of occupation of people.
3. All eight major religions are practiced in India.
4. Dr. Ambedkar, a Dalit himself who suffered a lot, is considered the father of the Constitution.

***Answer in one word:-**

1. Name the Indian Personality who faced caste based differences?

Ans. Dr. Bhim Ambedkar

2. What heading does the first page of the constitution have?

Ans. Preamble

3. How many major religions in the world?

Ans. Eight

4. What is it that can unite all India?

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

***Answer in one sentences:-**

1. How do we feel in the company of the people who are very much like us?

Ans. We feel safe and secure in the company of such people.

2. Who was Bhim Rao Ambedkar?

Ans. He was a noted Dalit leader.

3. Mention some activities which are considered less valued.

Ans. Activities like cleaning, washing, cutting hair, picking garbage are considered less valued.

4. What does the first page of our Constitution proclaim?

Ans. All Indians are entitled to equality of status and opportunity.

5. Mention one drawback of stereotypes.

Ans. Stereotypes prevent us from doing certain things that we might otherwise be good at.

***Answer in brief:-**

Q1. What is diversity and discrimination?

Ans.Diversity and Discrimination. “Diversity” refers to the ways that we all are different from one another. **Discrimination** is when people treat others badly because they are different from them in some way. A form of **discrimination** called oppression is often used to take power away from an individual or a group of people

Q2. What does the Constitution of India say about equality. Why do you think it is important for all people to be equal?

Ans.The Indian Constitution has granted the Right to justice and equality to all the citizens of the country. It is important for all people to be equal because the country cannot progress in absence of equality.

***Answer in detail:-**

Q1.What does the Constitution say with regard to equality? Why do you think it is important for all people to be equal?

Ans.The framers of the Indian Constitution set out a vision in the Constitution to ensure that all the people of India are considered equal. This equality of all persons is seen as a key value that unites us all as Indians. Everyone has equal rights and opportunities. Untouchability is seen as a crime and has been legally abolished by law. People are free to choose the kind of work they wish to do. Government jobs are available to all people. In addition, the Constitution has also placed responsibility on the government to take specific steps to realise this right to equality for poor and other marginal communities.

It is important for all people to be equal because the right to equality is a birthright. All men and women are born free.

***Flowchart of Equality:-**



CH-3 What is government?

***keywords:** -Government, Monarch, Enforced, Universal adult Franchise, Elections, Laws, Markets.

***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 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 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 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.

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.

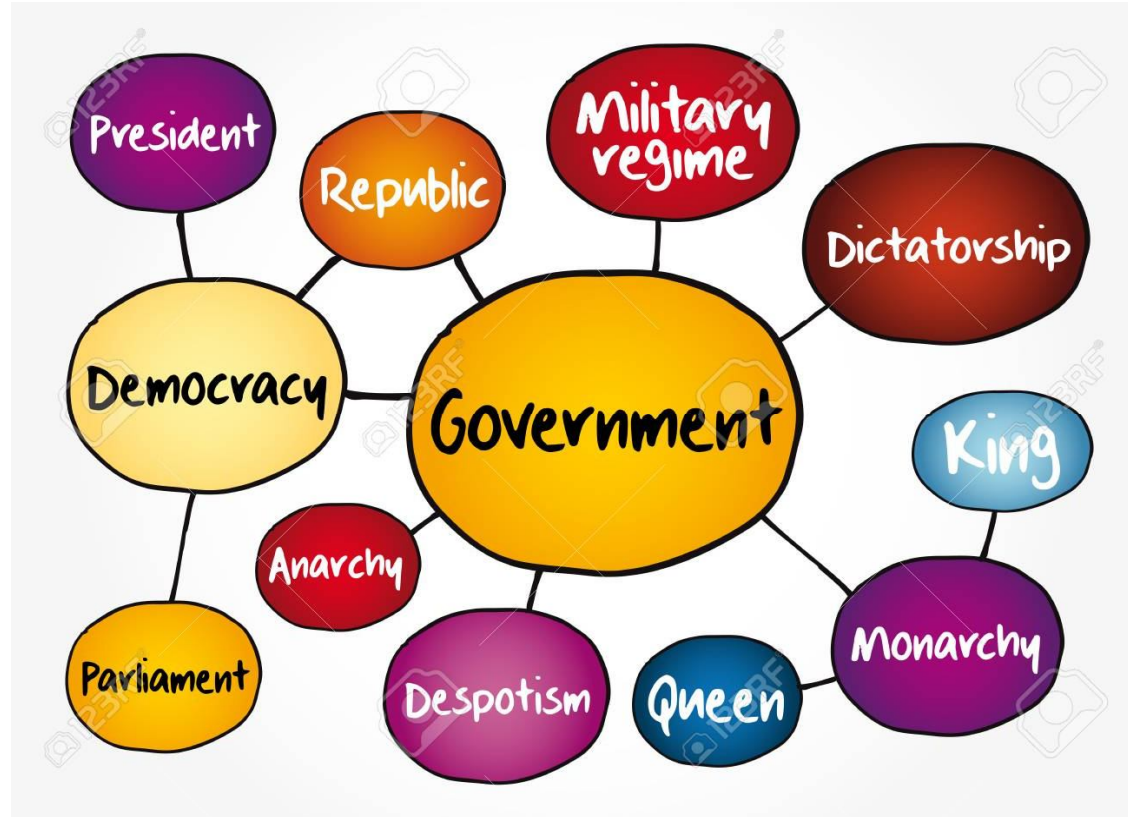
Ans: A government is the system or group of people governing an organized community, often a state. In the case of its broad associative definition, government normally consists of a legislature, executive, and judiciary.

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, Separation, Native people, Apartheid, violent, Movement discrimination, 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.4 Who 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.1 What 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.2 What 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 occur 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?

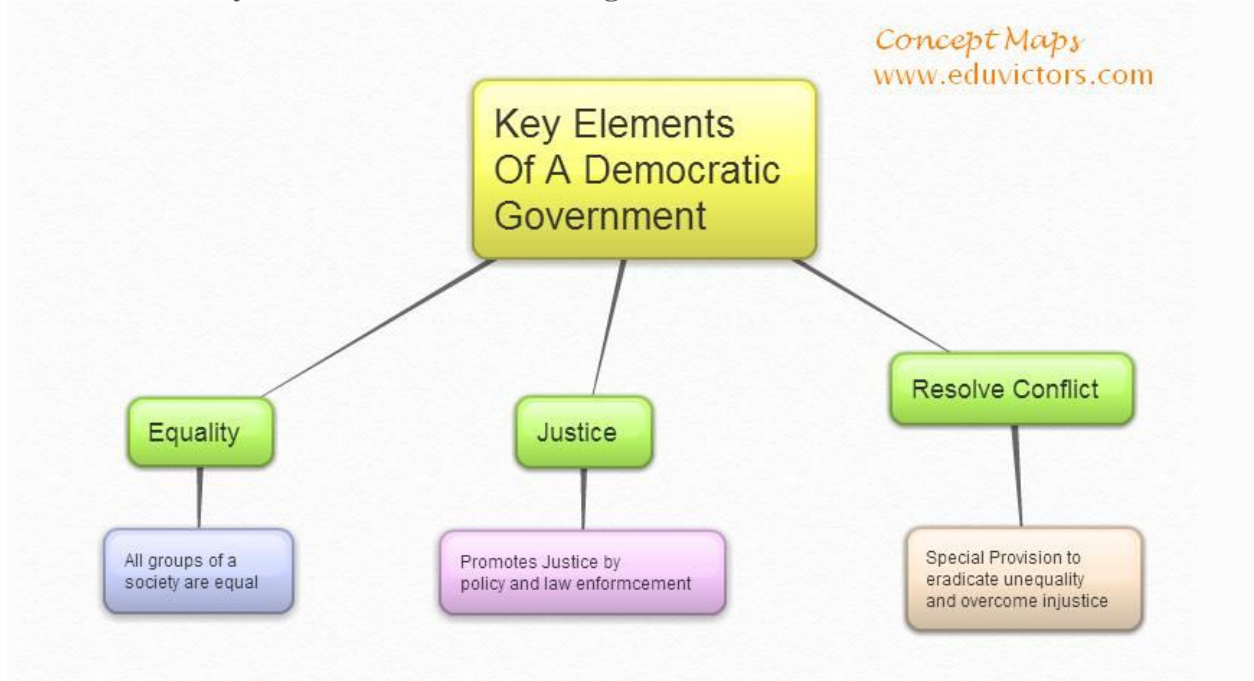
Answer. The people in a democracy participate in the process of government in the following ways:

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-

Zila Parishad, Election, Gram Sabah, formalized, Block Panchayat secretary, Representatives,

*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. (ZPTC)** Members of the Zilla Parishad Territorial Constituency (**ZPTC**)
- 5. (MPTC)** Members of the Mandal Parishad Territorial Constituency (**MPTC**)
- 6. 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 Panchayat 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.1What 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.2What 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.**

