**Chapter 21**

**Our Community Life: Unity in Diversity**

1. The student should write the state he belongs to and write down the cuisine and dress of the state.
2. Carry on survey in your area and write down about 5families that belong to different states. Then list the name of state its cuisine and the language.
3. Fill in the blanks
4. Man is called a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ and cannot live without a society or a community.
5. Many villages and cities together form a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ not only imparts us education but also trains us in the art of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ living.
7. Everything that surrounds us whether living or non-living is part or parcel of our \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
8. The food –habits,\_\_\_\_\_ , dance forms, martial arts, games and sports varies from region to region.
9. In spite of tremendous development in field of transport the roads are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
10. Most of the rural population depends on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for their livelihood.
11. The Indian unity is an outcome of our appreciation and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for different beliefs and customs of India.
12. Multiple choice questions
13. The families living close to one another in a particular area form a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
14. Community b) Neighbourhood c) village d) Society
15. The dependence of people on each other has given rise to
16. Community b) division of labour c) a and b d) none
17. The happiness of farmers are expressed in form of Baisakhi in
18. Kerala b) Punjab c) Tamil Nadu d) Gujarat
19. Which one of them are social reformers?
20. Raja Ram Mohan Roy b) Swami Dayanand Saraswati c) Bal Ganga Dhar Tilak d) all the above
21. The life in towns and cities is comparatively smooth and comfortable because of
22. Overcrowding b) social disparity c) due to industrialisation better job opportunities.
23. State whether given statements are true/false
24. The economic and social inequalities are increasing and can cause unrest and tension.
25. New agriculture implements, fertilisers and easily available finances have not helped the farmers to usher in the green revolution.
26. The Directive Principles of State Policy go long way in achieving the national goals of economic and social justice.
27. The Indian unity is not something imposed from outside.
28. Agriculture is no longer the main occupation in the rural areas.
29. Why do we enjoy living in a community?
30. What is community life?
31. How is community different from neighbourhood?
32. Why is the family known as the first school?
33. What is the purpose of school in a community?
34. What is a neighbourhood? And how does it help?
35. How has the community changed with economic development?
36. What are the different occupations arisen due to increase in needs?
37. How has community brought about cultural development?
38. What has paved the way for unity in diversity?
39. What has led to the Indian unity in diversity?
40. In what does the richness of Indian tradition lies?
41. What are the causes of increasing social and economic inequalities?
42. Name 3 social reformers who have contributed towards getting rid of inequalities.
43. What are inequalities and social evils they have tried to get rid off?
44. What provisions have been made in the constitution to bring in the economic, social and political equality?
45. Where the major part of our population lives and what do they depend on for their livelihood?
46. How has the development in various fields brought about changes after independence?
47. How has rapid increase in population diluted the positive impact of progress?
48. Why is life in towns and cities comparatively smooth and comfortable?
49. What can happen due to increase i n social and economic inequality?
50. On political map of India mark
51. State where baisakhi is celebrated
52. State where Grabha dance is performed
53. State where Bihu is performed

**Chapter 22**

**Democracy and Government**

1. The student should find out why 26th January is celebrated in our country with lot of enthusiasm.
2. Write a note on how prime minister is elected.
3. Fill in the blanks
4. We, the people of India come from different races, regions, castes and speak different \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ teaches us to provide equal opportunities to everyone without any discrimination.
6. Democracy maintains \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and balance in the society.
7. In vast country like India, it is difficult to devise a method for the direct \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of people in governance of the country.
8. Government at the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ level works for the whole country and is called the Union government.
9. It is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at different levels that organises, supervises and controls the activities around us in the country.
10. People also guard their own rights and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_given to them by the Indian Constitution.
11. The people of India have the power to govern their country through their elected \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
12. Multiple choice questions
13. In a conflicting situation the best way to settle the disputes amicably is
14. To have negative attitude towards it b) to have positive attitude of live and let live c) not to be moved at all d) none of the above
15. Democracy is
16. Not just form of government b) Way of life c) a and b d) none
17. In India the governance of the country is through the
18. Direct participation of people b) elected representative of the people c) a and b d) none
19. India follows Universal Adult Franchise System of election that is
20. All citizen who are 18 or above 18 years can caste vote b) some people can cast vote c) few people from the elite caste can vote d) none of the above
21. The government of India has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ levels.
22. 2 b) 3 c) 4 d) 5
23. Match the following

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Column A | Column B |
| Lowest level of government | Representative democracy |
| People of 18 years and above 18 years of age can vote | India |
| Largest democracy | Goal of democracy |
| Roots out authoritarianism and dictatorship | Universal Adult Franchise |
| Governance by elected representative | Village level |

1. Why do people of India have different demands?
2. What gives rise to conflict between people?
3. What is democratic way of life based on?
4. Why has India opted for democratic form of government?
5. Democracy is not just a form of government but way of life, explain.
6. Whose views are accepted in a democracy?
7. What is a democratic government?
8. Why has India adopted representative democracy?
9. How is people’s participation ensured in the government?
10. What do you understand by Universal Adult Franchise?
11. How people’s participation does not end even after the election?
12. How do we govern ourselves?
13. How was our constitution of our country different from USA, UK and France when it was enforced in our country after independence?
14. Name the different levels of government and state the function of each level.
15. Who organises and controls the different activities going on in the country?
16. List 4 goals of democracy.
17. On the outline political map of world mark the following
18. A democracy that is headed by president
19. A country where women were given right to vote in 1944
20. A country with largest number of voters