

Assignment

Class VI

Chapter 19: India and the Outside World

Q1. Fill in the blanks with correct answer:

- Our contact with Egypt and Mesopotamian civilisations go back to the time of the Harappans, nearly _____ years old.
- We were exporting cotton textiles, silk, spices, brassware, handicrafts, jewellery, etc., to the _____.
- Our culture, across the mountains, reached there due to the policy of _____ of Ashoka.
- Kuchi (Afghanistan) was another centre of _____ culture.
- Indian started settling in Sri Lanka from _____ century BCE onwards.
- The ruler of Bengal conquered Sri Lanka and established the rule of _____ dynasty.
- The reference of Champa is found in _____.
- In ninth century, the ruler Yashoverma founded the new city of _____.
- _____ Vishnu temple in Cambodia is one of the largest temples of the world.

Q2. State true or false:

- Since the time of the Harappans, Indians had been in contact with the contemporary civilisations.
- Around the tenth century BCE, India was having trade and cultural relations with the western countries through Greece, Persia and Rome.
- Our relations with China are very old as it was a very big centre of Buddhist studies.
- Buddhist monks from India visited China to propagate Buddhism.
- Kamboj (Cambodia) was NOT an Indian colony.

Q3. Match the following:

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| 1) Evidence of our cultural and trade relations with Egypt and Mesopotamian civilisations | A) Very old |
| 2) Knowledge of Indian numerals and decimal systems was carried to Europe | B) Gautami Vihar |
| 3) Our relations with Central Asia | C) Mahavamsa and Deepavamsa |
| 4) 3000 Buddhist monks lived | D) 65 BCE |
| 5) Sources of history of our relations with Sri Lanka | E) Arabic numerals |
| 6) India's contact with China started from | F) archaeological evidences |

Q4. Short answer questions:

Q1. Mention how Buddhism helped in creating cultural and trade relations with the west?

Q2. Explain with suitable examples the cordial relationship of India and Sri Lanka at the time of King Ashoka.

Q3. Explain with example that Buddhism was very popular in Sri Lanka at the time of King Ashoka.

Q4. Explain with the help of example, that India had a trade relation with China.

Q5. Name the Buddhist monks who visited India to study Buddhism

Q5. Long Answer Questions:

Q1. In eighth century India's trade and contact with the west was through the Arabs. How this affected us? Explain.

Q2. Explain with example that Kuchi (Afghanistan), Qarashahr (China) (Agnidesh) and Kashghar (China) were important and big centres of Indian culture.

Q3. Mention the proof of the existence of Indian culture and religion in South East Asian countries in the ancient time.

Q4. Explain with example that the impact of Hindu culture and religion can still be seen in Bali.

Q6. MAP Skills

On a political map of world locate, label and colour the:

- South east asian countries where Indian culture and religion existed.
- Afghanistan and China which were important and big centres of Indian culture.

Answer Key

Ans 1. Fill in the blanks:

- a) 5000
- b) West
- c) dharma vijaya yatra
- d) Indian
- e) Sixth
- f) Singhal
- g) Vayu Puran

- h) Yashodhpur
- i) Angkorvat

Ans2. True or false:

- a) TRUE
- b) FALSE
- c) TRUE
- d) TRUE
- e) FALSE

Ans3. Match the following:

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| 1) Evidence of our cultural and trade relations with Egypt and Mesopotamian civilisations | archaeological evidences |
| 2) Knowledge of Indian numerals and decimal systems was carried to Europe | Arabic numerals |
| 3) Our relations with Central Asia | very old |
| 4) 3000 Buddhist monks lived | Gautami Vihar |
| 5) Main sources of history of our relations with Sri Lanka | Mahavamsa and Deepavamsa |
| 6) India's contact with China started from | 65 BCE |

Ans4. Short answer questions:

Ans1. Buddhism helped in creating cultural and trade relations with the west as missionaries were sent to many western countries by King Ashoka to propagate Buddhism.

Ans2. The relationship of India and Sri Lanka at the time of King Ashoka can be explained with the fact that Ashoka sent his son Mahendra and daughter Sanghmitra to preach Buddhism in Sri Lanka. The ruler of Sri Lanka, Tissa, also sent a delegation to meet Ashoka.

Ans3. Buddhism was very popular in Sri Lanka as a Buddhist monk of Sri Lanka, Buddhaghosh, wrote the commentaries on *Jatakas*. These have been translated into several languages of the world as classics.

Ans4. India had political and trade relations with China. Chinese were the first to invent paper, printing and sculpture. India learnt these arts from them. Indians also learnt the art of silk making from them. India was expert in cotton growing, which the Chinese learnt from India.

Ans 5. Chinese travellers Fa-hien, I-tsing and Hiuen-tsang visited India and studied Buddhist literature and doctrines. They took away many Buddhist works to China.

Ans5. Long Answer Questions:

Ans1. In the eighth century India's trade and contact with the west was through the Arabs as the Arabs had dominated the sea and land routes. Therefore, they became a link between India and the west.

However this affected us as Arabs took the knowledge of science, mathematics and medicines from India and put their own labels and gave the same to the west. Many of our classics were translated in Arabic and Persian languages.

Ans 2. Kuchi (Afghanistan), Qarashahr (China) (Agnidesh) and Kashghar (China) were important and big centres of Indian culture.

In Kuchi (Afghanistan) up to fourth century, all the people of Afghanistan became the followers of Buddhism. The largest statue of Lord Buddha was at Bamiyan. The names of their kings were also Indian, e.g., Swarna Dev, Pushpa Dev, etc. They adopted Sanskrit and Prakrit languages. An Indian prince Kumarjiv preached Buddhism in Kuchi and later became the *guru* of the Kuchi king.

Qarashahr (China) (Agnidesh) and Kashghar (China) were also other very important and big centres of Indian culture. Many manuscripts of Sanskrit and Prakrit have been found there which provide an evidence of our relations and impact of our culture on them. Images of Lord Ganesh, Kuber and Trimukh have been found in Niya (China) and Andeyar.

Ans3. Brahmadesh (Myanmar or Burma), Suvarnavipa (Java, Sumatra and Bali), Champa (Vietnam), Kamboja (Cambodia), Borneo (Indonesia) were the places where the Hindus had made their colonies. Sanskrit was their main language. This is proved by the inscriptions found there. In a cave in Borneo, 12 red stone images of Shiva, Ganesh, Nandi, Skand and Mahakal have been found. This is a clear proof of the existence of Indian culture and religion.

Ans4. In Bali, the impact of Hindu culture and religion can still be seen. Vishnu, Shiva, Ganesh, Rama and Krishna are worshipped even today. In Java, a magnificent Stupa at Barobudur (eight miles from Jakarta) has been built on a hill top. There is a big statue of Buddha and nearly 1500 Buddhist paintings on its corridors. There are also many Shiva temples. *Ramleela* through puppets and other Hindu traditions and rituals are still followed here. These are the examples of great exchange of culture, art and architecture between two countries.

Chapter 20: The Indian Religions

Q1. Fill in the blanks with correct answer:

- a) Hinduism is also known as _____.
- b) Vishnu is considered as the _____.
- c) Shiva is also known as the originator of music and dance and is called _____.
- d) The _____ are the greatest works of philosophy which explain Atma, Parmatma and God.
- e) _____ is the ancient religion of Iran
- f) In Zoroastrianism, the God of good forces, i.e. light and wisdom is known as _____.
- g) Zoroastrians offer prayers in front of the _____ and worship sun and fire.
- h) The Jewish temple is known as _____.
- i) The first Trithankar as per Jain Tradition was _____.
- j) Mahavir laid great importance on _____ or non-violence in one's life.

Q2. State true or false:

- a) Some of the gods and goddesses worshipped today, were there in the Harappan civilization.
- b) Hinduism believes in many Gods who are present in every living thing, i.e. humans, animals, plants, etc.
- c) Zoroaster, the prophet of Iran, founded this religion around Second century BCE.
- d) The Hebrews first lived in Mesopotamia and later migrated to Palestine.
- e) The earlier name of Mahavir was Vardhaman.
- f) Parsav Nath was spiritual successor of Mahavir.
- g) Mahavir left his royal home at the age of 30 years.
- h) Kalpasutra in Sanskrit, is the famous work of Jews which contains biographies of 24 Tirthankars and the rules to be observed by the munees.
- i) Buddha's teachings are compiled in Tripitakas that contains rules for monks, sermons for the people and the Buddhist philosophy.
- j) Christianity is based on the life and teachings of Jesus Christ.

Q3. Match the following:

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| 1) Brahma is considered | A) Sarvadharm Sambhava |
| 2) Hindu philosophy preaches that soul | B) Ahimsha Parmo Dharma |

- 3) Mahesh or Shiva
- 4) Evil is represented
- 5) Hinduism emphasizes non-violence
- 6) all religions are equal
- 7) The followers of Zoroastrianism
- 8) Judaism religion
- 9) Jain
- 10)Gautam Buddha founder of Buddhism .

- C) Siddharth
- D) 24 Tirthankars
- E) immortal
- F) Jews or Hebrews
- G) Ahriman
- H) the destroyer
- i) Parsee
- j) the creator

Q4. Short answer questions:

Q1. As per Hinduism list the three ways to attain Moksha.

Q2. As per Hinduism name the three gods that govern Srishti.

Q3. Explain the cycle of birth and rebirth as per Hindu philosophy.

Q4. Explain doctrine of Vasudhaiv Kutumbkam.

Q5. Name some holy books of Hinduism.

Q6. Name the holy book of Zoroaster and what does it contain?

Q7. Who was known as Jindeh and why? What was the name given to his followers?

Q8. Does the preaching of Mahavir differ from his predecessor?

Q9. Name two sections of Jainism and how they are different?

Q10. Explain Triratna or Three Jewels.

Q5. Long Answer Questions:

Q1. What are the beliefs of Zoroastrianism and compare it with the beliefs of Jews? In what way both beliefs are similar?

Q2. Name the sacred books of Jews and also list the three major contents of these books.

Q3. Name the twenty-third Tirthankar as per Jain tradition and how he attained supreme Knowledge. What were his teachings?

Q4. Explain why Siddharth left home and why he was named Buddha?

Q5. Explain Buddha's Doctrine of four noble truths.

Q6. What were the preaching of Jesus? Why he was nailed to a cross and killed?

Q7. Explain the importance of Good Friday, Easter, Christmas and Cross.

Q8. Write a brief note on the teachings of Jesus Christ and the holy book of Christians.

Q6. MAP Skills

On a political map of India locate, label and colour the:

- A. Western and southern states of India where Jainism flourished
- B. A state in which 70 feet statue is on a hill top
- C. State where Buddha got the enlightenment under a peepal tree

Answer Key

Ans 1. Fill in the blanks:

- j) Sanatan Dharam
- k) Preserver
- l) Natraja
- m) Upnishads
- n) Zoroastrianism
- o) Ahur Mazda
- p) Fire
- q) Synagogue
- r) Rishabh Dev
- s) Ahimsa

Ans2. True or false:

- a) TRUE
- b) FALSE
- c) FALSE
- d) TRUE
- e) TRUE
- f) FALSE
- g) TRUE

- h) FALSE
- i) TRUE
- j) TRUE

Ans3. Match the following:

- | | |
|--|----------------------|
| 1) Brahma is considered | the creator |
| 2) Hindu philosophy preaches that soul | immortal |
| 3) Mahesh or Shiva | the destroyer |
| 4) Evil is represented | Ahriman |
| 5) Hinduism emphasizes non-violence | Ahimsha Parmo Dharma |
| 6) all religions are equal | Sarvadharm Sambhava |
| 7) The followers of Zoroastrianism | Parsee |
| 8) Judaism religion | Jews or Hebrews |
| 9) Jain | 24 Tirthankars |
| 10)Gautam Buddha founder of Buddhism . | Siddharth |

Ans4. Short answer questions:

Ans1, Hinduism believes that there are three ways to attain Moksha—(i) Karma Yog (ii) Gyan Yog and (iii) Bhakti Yog (devotion and surrender to the Supreme God).

Ans2. Srishti is governed by three gods known as Tri-Deva, i.e. Brahma, Vishnu and Mahesh.

Ans3. Hindu philosophy preaches that soul is immortal. It never dies, when it leaves one's body, it enters the other body. This is called the cycle of birth and rebirth.

Ans4. Doctrine of Vasudhaiv Kutumbkam explains that all people living on this earth are like one family and we all are the members of this family.

Ans5. The four Vedas, the six systems of philosophy—Darshan, the Puranas, Gita (a treasure of Indian philosophy), Sanhita, Aranyaka, Brahman Grantha, Shruti, Smiriti, Upnishads, Ramayana, Mahabharata, etc.

Ans6. The holy book is called Avesta and it contains Gathas (sacred songs) in praise of Zoroaster which are recited every day.

Ans7. After great meditation Mahavir attained Kaivalya or Supreme knowledge through which he conquered the feeling of pleasure and pain. After this, he was known as Jindev and his followers were called as Jains.

Ans8. Mahavir preached the same teachings as his predecessor but added a fifth one, i.e. to follow brahmacharya (not to marry).

Ans9. Jainism was divided into two sections Digambars and Shvetambars. Digambars do not wear clothes while the Shvetambars wear only white coloured clothes.

Ans10. Mahavir suggested three ways to attain Moksha. These were (i) right faith, (ii) right action, (iii) right knowledge which are known as Triratna or Three Jewels.

Q5. Long Answer Questions:

Ans1. Zoroastrianism believe that the God of good forces, i.e. light and wisdom called as Ahur Mazda always have a tussle with Ahriman-the Evil, and the ultimate winner is the good force. Therefore one must follow the right deeds, right thinking and right speech, If a person's right or good actions are more than the evil, he goes to the heaven, otherwise to the hell.

The Jews believe in one single God, i.e. Jehovah loved his people but punished the wrongdoers or the sinners. They believed in the coming of Messiah on the Earth to purify the Hebrews and cleanse the world of all sins.

Both the religions believe that god loves the people who do good deeds while punish the sinners.

Ans2. Old Testament and the Apocrypha are their sacred books.

- These scriptures contain the history of Jews and the rules to be followed by every Jew.
- They also contain legends and poetic verses to teach them the right way to live.
- They contain knowledge of medicine and astronomy.

Ans3. The twenty-third Tirthankar was Parshva Nath who belonged to the royal family of Kashi . He left his house and carried on hard penance for 84 days, after which he attained supreme knowledge.

His teachings were:

- (i) to adopt non-violence
- (ii) not to tell a lie
- (iii) not to steal anything
- (iv) not to own property

He preached that to attain Moksha, penance was a must and later on his teachings became the doctrines of Jainism.

After great meditation, he attained Kaivalya or Supreme knowledge through which he conquered the feeling of pleasure and pain.

Ans4. Siddharth was totally detached from all the worldly affairs and he realised that worldly goods, could not give him real happiness. So, he left his home in search of truth and real happiness.

He got the enlightenment and realised the truth so he was named Buddha, i.e. the enlightened one.

Ans5. Gautam Buddha realised that the real cause of misery is desire. He expressed four noble truths as the way to overcome desires. These are the following:

(i) This world is full of miseries.

(ii) All sufferings are caused by desires.

(iii) To remove the sufferings, one should conquer (overcome) the desires and only then Nirvana can be attained.

(iv) The desires can be removed by following the Ashtangika Marg or Eight-fold path.

- Right observation ● Right determination
- Right action ● Right speech
- Right livelihood ● Right exercise
- Right thinking ● Right meditation

Buddha declared that if one follows the Eight-Fold Path, he can attain the desired goal, i.e. Moksha without the help of any rituals or the priests. He believed in this type of middle path to attain Nirvana.

Ans6. Jesus preached that there is only one God. He emphasised that God is the great healer and loves his people just as a father loves his children.

Jesus was fearless and spoke freely against the existing evils of the society. Some of the orthodox people and the rich became his enemies. He called himself the 'King of Jews', so he was considered as a rebel by Roman rulers. He was then nailed to a cross and killed.

Ans7. The sacred day of Jesus Christ death is called as Good Friday and prayers are offered on this day.

It is believed that Jesus Christ came back to life after three days and then left for his heavenly abode. This event is celebrated as Easter every year.

The birth of Christ is celebrated all over the world on 25 December every year as Christmas. This is the biggest festival of all the Christians.

Jesus was nailed to a cross and killed, so the 'cross' has become a sacred symbol for the Christians.

Ans8. Jesus Christ was born to serve the purpose of God, i.e. love for the sick and the old, to remove sin from this world, to hate the sin but not the sinner.

The holy book of Christians is Bible. It has two parts:

- (i) Old Testament-It contains history of the religious beliefs of the Jews.
- (ii) New Testament-It contains biography and teachings of Jesus Christ.

Chapter 21: Our Community Life: Unity in Diversity

Q1. Fill in the blanks with correct answer:

- a) Man is called a _____ animal.
- b) The families living close to one another, in a particular area, form a _____.
- c) A group of neighbourhoods comprises a _____ or a _____.
- d) _____ is the first and the smallest unit of the community.
- e) _____ imparts education and also trains us in the art of community living.
- f) Everything that _____ us whether living and non-living is a part and parcel of our neighbourhood.
- g) There are more than _____ languages spoken in India.
- h) Increasing social and economic inequalities, in rural and urban areas, has led to _____ in society.
- i) Most of the rural population depends upon _____ as their means of livelihood.

Q2. State true or false:

- a) Man can live without a society or a community.
- b) People living in the cities lead a simple life than people living in villages.
- c) The community in which we live comprises of the family, the school and the neighbourhood.
- d) The family is called our first school.
- e) A good neighbourhood leads to strong ties among the individuals.
- f) Constitution has no provisions for bringing social, economic and political equality.
- g) One-thirds of the population of India lives in villages.

Q3. Match the following:

- | | |
|---|---------------------------|
| 1) living together helps in solving various kinds of problems | A) School |
| 2) education makes us | B) Friendly neighbourhood |
| 3) integral part of our community life | C) Lived alone |
| 4) Every individual needs | D) give and take |
| 5) Early man used to do all his jobs himself | E) good human beings |

Q4. Short answer questions:

Q1. Define Community Life.

Q2. List your any two duties towards your family.

Q3. Explain the importance of Division of labor.

Q4. What led to the beginning of economic interdependence?

Q5. Name any four social reformers who fought against inequality in India.

Q6. Name the rights incorporated in the Constitution of India for social, economic and political equality.

Q7. Write a brief note on Green Revolution .

Q8. List the problems faced by villagers.

Q5. Long Answer Questions:

Q1. "This paves the way for continuous development of community life". Explain this statement with an example.

Q2. Explain why family is also called our first school.

Q3. Explain why India is a land of diversity.

Q4. Mention how the economic activities in urban areas were different in nature from that of villages.

Q5. With the help of an example explain that India's unity in diversity is a unique feature.

Q6. List the various reasons for discrimination in our society.

Q7. Distinguish between Prejudice and Discrimination.

Q8. Write a note on contribution of Swami Dayanand Saraswati to bring awareness about equality and dignity of individuals.

Q6. MAP Skills

On a political map of India locate, label and colour the:

- A. A State associated with Garbar Dance
- B. A State where White Revolution took place.

Answer Key

Ans 1. Fill in the blanks:

- a) social
- b) neighbourhood.
- c) Village, city

- d) Family
- e) School
- f) Surrounds
- g) 1600
- h) Discrimination
- i) agriculture

Ans2. True or false:

- a) FALSE
- b) FALSE
- c) TRUE
- d) TRUE
- e) TRUE
- f) FALSE
- g) FALSE

Ans3. Match the following:

- | | |
|---|------------------------|
| 1) living together helps in solving various kinds of problems | give and take |
| 2) education makes us | good human beings |
| 3) Integral part of our community life | School |
| 4) Every individual needs | Friendly neighbourhood |
| 5) Early man used to do all his jobs himself | lived alone |

Ans4. Short answer questions:

Ans1. For the fulfillment of needs, requirements and necessities human beings are compelled to live together and extend mutual co-operation this is called **community life**.

Ans2. Such as

- respect and obey our parents and elder.
- be co-operative, helpful and loyal to the family.
- take keen interest in our studies and carry on other responsibilities etc.

Ans3. Division of labour makes our life easy as it increases production, lowers its cost and leads to specialisation.

Ans4. Initially people worked for one another in return of goods or services. Later on, they worked in exchange for money. This became the basis of all economic activities and also the source of livelihood for the people leading to economic interdependence.

Ans5. Raja Ram Mohan Roy
Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
Bal Gangadhar Tilak
Swami Dayanand Saraswati

Bal Gangadhar Tilak

Ans6. The Fundamental Rights, like Right to Freedom, Right to Equality, Right against Exploitation, etc., have been incorporated in the Constitution.

Ans7 Green Revolution began in India in the mid 1960 to increase crop production like wheat, rice

Ms Swaminathan is known as a father of Green Revolution in India

Punjab was the first state to try new HYV crops

The second revolution started in 2009 in eastern states of India.

Ans8. The villagers also face the problems of inequality, illiteracy, ignorance, rural indebtedness, unemployment and bonded labour.

Q5. Long Answer Questions:

Ans1. In our daily life, we require the services of farmers, tailors, electricians, plumbers, shopkeepers, teachers, doctors and many more specialists and skilled workers. The interdependence in every sphere of life promotes a feeling of togetherness, belongingness and social well-being. Hence, this paves the way for continuous development of community life.

Ans2. Family is called as first school as here that the child observes, imitates and learns various skills like walking, talking, use of mother tongue, expressing feeling and interacting with others. Also inculcation of civic values, like discipline, dedication, honesty, patriotism, obedience, truthfulness, sacrifice and co-operation, which help the child in the development of his/her personality also takes place at home.

Ans3. Open Ended child has to provide suitable answer

Ans4. The towns and cities became the major centres of trade and industry. Hence, a chain of economic activities like construction of roads and buildings, trading, manufacturing of goods, etc., started which made it different from the economic activities of villages.

Ans5. India's unity in diversity is a unique feature which can be understood with the example, that the harvest festivals like Baisakhi in Punjab, Onam in Kerala and Pongal in Tamil Nadu are celebrated all over the country at the time of harvesting the crops.

Ans6. There are various reasons for discrimination in our society, these are:

Economic reason- we find that the poor and the downtrodden are being exploited and ill-treated by the rich;

Religious- the followers of one religion look down upon others;

Regional-the people speaking different languages or living in one state has issues with others;

Gender-the men folk are exploiting the women.

Ans7.

Prejudice means prejudgment, preconceived notions one might have against any region, religion, colour of the skin of an individual, their accent, even the kind of language they speak, or clothes they wear.

- **Discrimination** happens when people act on their prejudices or act in a biased manner, for example, the Britishers discriminated against the Indians, largely because of their prejudices and a feeling of superiority.

Ans8. Swami Dayanand Saraswati, a great social reformer, travelled widely across the country. His main mission was to enlighten the people, arouse the spirit of nationalism and bring awareness about equality and dignity of individuals. He was totally against the caste system, the root cause of social inequality and discrimination in Indian society. According to him, all are born equal. So there should be no discrimination on any basis. He strongly advocated the cause of education for all, especially for the upliftment of the women and the downtrodden.

Chapter 22: Democracy and Government

Q1. Fill in the blanks with correct answer:

- a) The _____ way of life based on equality, fraternity and justice.
- b) In _____, everyone can share equal freedom in social, economic and political fields.
- c) India is the _____ democracy of the world.
- d) The term of government at any level is for _____ years in India.
- e) It is our moral duty that we use our right to vote_____.

Q2. State true or false:

- a) Attitude of “live and let live” is the best course to amicably settle the disputes and solve the problems.
- b) In case of conflicting interests, issues, the harmony can never be brought.
- c) In the United States of America women got the right to vote in 1920.
- d) The duty of the voters in a democratic set up is very easy as they just need to vote to anybody.
- e) The responsibilities of the government have been divided into governments at five levels because of vast population and diversity of India.

Q3. Match the following:

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| 1) In democracy, the opinion is accepted | rules and regulations |
| 2) The opinion is respected. | Majority |
| 3) our constitution makers gave equal voting rights | without discrimination. |
| 4) Democracy inculcates the habit of obeying | Minority |
| 5) Right to vote is given to all the adults | men and women |

Q4. Short answer questions:

Q1. Explain why India opted for Democratic Government.

Q2. Justify the statement “democracy is just not a form of government but is a way of life”.

Q3. Define democratic government?

Q4. Explain the concept of Universal Adult Franchise?

Q5. Justify the statement by giving three valid reasons, “participation does not end even after the elections”.

Q5. Long Answer Questions:

Q1. List any 3 important goals of democracy.

Q2. Explain the concept of representative democracy any why it has been adopted in India?

Q3, Explain why one should think carefully before casting one's vote?

Q4. Explain the various levels of Government.

Q5. Name some of the activities going on throughout the country. Who organises and controls and makes laws to regulate these activities?

Q6. MAP Skills

On a political map of India locate, label and colour the:

A. The state/city where India's parliament house is located.

Answer Key

Ans 1. Fill in the blanks

- a) Democratic
- b) Democracy
- c) Largest
- d) Five
- e) judiciously

Ans2. True or false:

- a) TRUE
- b) FALSE
- c) TRUE
- d) FALSE
- e) FALSE

Ans3. Match the following:

- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| 1) In democracy, the opinion is accepted | Majority |
| 2) The opinion is respected. | Minority |
| 3) our constitution makers gave equal voting rights | Men and Women |
| 4) Democracy inculcates the habit of obeying | rules and regulatins |
| 5) Right to vote is given to all the adults | Without Discrimnation |

Ans4. Short answer questions:

Ans1. India opted to form a democratic government so that in situation of discord and division, democratic attitude of adjustment and accommodation can help to settle the issues.

Ans2. "Democracy is just not a form of government but is a way of life" as:

- a) It teaches us to provide equal opportunities to everyone without any discrimination.
- b) It makes us conscious about protection of the old, infirm and children.
- c) It expects involvement of all members of the family or society in decision making.

Ans 3. A democratic government is a government of the people, for the people and by the people.

Ans4. The concept of Universal Adult Franchise, means that all the citizens of India, who are 18 years of age and above are eligible to cast their votes, irrespective of caste, colour, creed, religion, region or language.

Ans5. It can be explained because in India:

- It continues even after the government is formed by the elected representatives.
- In day to day life, people closely watch the activities of various departments of the government and criticise if required.
- They also guard their own rights and freedom given to them by the Indian Constitution.

Ans5. Long Answer Questions:

Ans1. Any three

- To solve all problems through discussion, persuasion and compromise. There is no place for violence in democracy.
- Democracy stands for gradual changes in society in the social, economic and political fields.
- Democracy aims at social, economic and political equality.
- Democracy maintains harmony and balance in the society.
- To root out authoritarianism and dictatorship.
- Democracy inculcates the habit of obeying the rules and regulations of the state.
- It helps in maintaining peace.
- It endeavours to solve the problems of poverty, hunger, illiteracy and unemployment, the main causes of inequality in India.
- Probably, the ultimate goal of democracy is the well being of each individual as a distinct and significant human being.

Ans2. Under representative democracy, people elect their representatives who govern on their behalf. This means, that people of India are indirectly governed by their elected representatives like Panchs, Municipal Councillors, Members of Legislative Assemblies or Members of Parliament.

It has been adopted as India is a vast country therefore; it is difficult to devise a method for the direct participation of the people in the governance of the country.

Ans3. One should think carefully as:

any wrong person selected may lead to:

- instability in county
- wrong policies
- threat to democracy etc,

or any other point written by child

Ans4. The responsibilities of the government have been divided in three levels. They are:

(i) Government at the national level works for the whole country and is called the Central or Union government.

(ii) Government at the state level works within its own state territory. For example, the government of Haryana works only in the state of Haryana. The government of Kerala looks after Kerala state only and likewise.

(iii) The lowest level of government is at the village level which is also called the government at the grass root level. The Gram Panchayats come under this category.

Ans5. Activities like; building of roads, generation of electricity, running of hospitals and dispensaries, imparting education, transportation of goods and passengers, defending the borders, etc.

Governments at different levels organise, supervise, control and make laws for these activities.

Chapter 23: Our Rural Governance

Q1. Fill in the blanks with correct answer:

- a) The _____ is the oldest system of local self-government in India.
- b) In India, there is a self-governing body in every village or city to help and assist the people to meet their _____ needs.
- c) The rural India which comprises of more than _____ villages.
- d) The self-governing bodies consist of _____ representatives of the people.
- e) The three-tier system of local self-governing bodies is called _____.
- f) The members of a Gram Panchayat are called _____.
- g) All the men and women of the village of the age of 18 years and are registered as voters, form the _____.
- h) Gram Sabha is the best example of direct _____ in India.
- i) The most popular fairs organised in the villages are _____.
- j) Usually three or four villages have one _____.

Q2. State true or false:

- a) In case of very small villages also each small village has its own Gram Panchayat.
- b) Panchs are directly elected for a fixed term of two years.
- c) The Gram Sabha is the general body of the village.
- d) Gram Sabha takes important decisions about the welfare and development of the village which are later implemented by the Gram Panchayat.
- e) In ancient India, the most important functions of the Panchayat were to settle disputes.
- f) Nyaya Panchayat members and the Sarpanch are elected by Courts.
- g) One can go to any court and appeal against the judgement of a Nyaya Panchayat.
- h) Block Samiti is known by different names like Khand Samiti, Panchayat Samiti, Kshetra Samiti, Prakhand Samiti.
- i) Members of Panchayat Samiti are elected directly by the people for a term of two years.
- j) There must be at least two women members and four SC/ST members in a Panchayat Samiti.

Q3. Match the following:

- | | |
|--|----------------------|
| 1) There is a Gram Panchayat in every | Gram Sabha |
| 2) Gram Sabha holds its meetings | Gram Panchayat |
| 3) Gram Sabha approves the annual budget | Pushkar in Rajasthan |
| 4) The most famous Cattle Fair in India. | village |
| 5) Panchs are elected by the members of | twice a year |

Q4. Short answer questions:

Q1. Explain local self-government.

Q2. Explain the benefit of local self-government.

Q3. Name the three-tier system of local self-governing bodies of the Panchayati Raj System.

Q4. How the number of members or Panchs is decided for a village?

Q5. List the role of Panchyat secretary of the Panchyat.

Q6. List all the sources of income of village Panchyat.

Q5. Long Answer Questions:

Q1. List who all are elected by Gram Sabha?

Q2. List all the functions of Gram Panchayat.

Q3. Explain the role of Nyaya Panchayat.

Q4. Give reason for the creation of "Block Samiti".

Q5. List all the functions of Panchayat Samiti.

Q6. Name the sources of income for Block Samiti and Zila Parishad?

Answer Key

Ans 1. Fill in the blanks

- a) Gram Panchayat
- b) Community
- c) 2,50,000
- d) Elected
- e) Panchayati Raj System
- f) panchs
- g) Gram Sabha
- h) Democracy
- i) cattle fairs
- j) Nyaya Panchayat

Ans2. True or false:

- a) FALSE
- b) FALSE

- c) TRUE
- d) TRUE
- e) TRUE
- f) FALSE
- g) FALSE
- h) TRUE
- i) FALSE
- j) TRUE

Ans3. Match the following:

- | | |
|--|----------------------|
| 1) There is a Gram Panchayat in every | village |
| 2) Gram Sabha holds its meetings | twice a year |
| 3) Gram Sabha approves the annual budget | Gram Panchyat |
| 4) The most famous Cattle Fair in India. | Pushkar in Rajasthan |
| 5) Panchs are elected by the members of | Gram Sabha |

Ans4. Short answer questions:

Ans1. The benefit of local self-government is:

The issues and problems of an area are best understood by the local people, hence, the solution to the local problems are left to the people themselves so that they can sit together, hold discussions and try to find solutions to their day-to-day local problems. This concept is called local self-government.

Ans2.

1. Local self-government helps them to find a more reasonable solution of a problem.
2. The system gives an opportunity to the people to develop self-reliance, initiative, power of decision-making and participation in the democratic process of the government.
3. This system also lessens the burden of the state governments..

Ans3. The three-tier system referred as Panchayati Raj System has three levels of local self-governing bodies, which are:

- (a) Gram Panchayat at the Village level.
- (b) Block Samiti or Panchayat Samiti at Block level.
- (c) Zila Parishad or Zila Panchayat at the District level.

Ans4. The number of members or panchas varies according to the population of the village and the number is always an odd number like 5,7,9,11,13 and so on.

Ans5. In every village Panchayat, there is one Panchayat Secretary to assist and help the elected members in the administrative work, such as maintaining the account of income or expenditure and preparing reports of the meetings. He/She is a permanent government employee.

Ans6. The Village Panchayat gets its income from taxes on houses, market places, use of open space, etc., and grants or aid from the government. Many a times, it raises loans to complete its welfare and developmental projects.

Ans5. Long Answer Questions:

Ans1. A Gram Sabha elects:

- the members of Gram Panchayat
- its Pradhan or the Head-man also known as Sarpanch or Mukhiya.
- In the absence of Pradhan, the Up-Pradhan, who takes over the responsibilities of the Pradhan.

Ans2. Functions of Gram Panchayat

- Provision of clean drinking water.
- Sanitation and public health and animal husbandry.
- Plantation of trees.
- Construction and maintenance of village roads, street lights, public wells, tanks, water ways and other public places in the village.
- Supervision of work of government servants, like policemen, workers of Primary Health Centre, teachers, etc.
- Supply of quality seeds and fertilisers.
- Organisation of fairs and festivals.
- Keeping record of births and deaths.
- Provision of centres of adult literacy.

Ans3.

- Nayaya Panchayat is a form of village court which helps the people to get speedy and inexpensive justice.
- It hears and decides only civil and criminal cases of minor nature like trespassing, minor thefts, water disputes, etc.
- It can impose a fine of only up to 100. But, it cannot send a person to jail.

Ans4. There are certain problems which are common to many villages. Due to limited resources, they are unable to solve them. Therefore, large projects, like well-equipped hospitals, opening of senior secondary schools, colleges and construction of link roads between the villages, are taken up jointly by some villages. For this purpose, some neighbouring Gram

Panchayats form a block and work together. The local self-body that works for the whole block is called Block Samiti.

Ans5. Functions of a Panchayat Samiti:

- The Panchayat Samiti looks after the developmental and welfare work of the villages of a particular Block.
- It gives advice to the villagers in the field of agriculture, education, medicine veterinary aid, etc.
- It also supervises the projects being undertaken by the Village Panchayats.
- Panchayat Samiti also looks after agriculture, promotion of cottage industries, poultry, fishery, etc.
- It helps in the formation of co-operative societies.

Ans6. The sources of income of Block Samiti and Zila Parishad are:

The income of the Block Samiti comes from two sources. Firstly, by levying taxes on water, land, shops, houses, fairs, expert services, common pastures, etc. Secondly, by getting grants from the State Government.

Zila Parishad gets, not only the financial grant from the State Government, but also the rent of its properties and certain other taxes.

Chapter 24: Our Urban Rural Governmet

Q1. Fill in the blanks with correct answer:

- a) The _____ Amendment Act of 1992 has provided three types of urban local bodies.
- b) Urban local bodies, known as _____, are elected by the people directly through regular elections.
- c) The voters elect one representative from each ward for a period of _____ years.
- d) The number of members depends upon the _____ of the town.
- e) India has been divided into over _____ districts

Q2. State true or false:

- a) The number of wards depends upon the population of a particular city or town.
- b) The age to become a member of a ward can be less than 21 years.
- c) TWO-third seats, in each municipality, are reserved for women.
- d) Municipal Councils or Nagar Parishads are also called Municipal Boards or Municipal Committees.
- e) Municipal Councils are established in the cities with population between greater than lakhs.

Q3. Match the following:

- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| a) Members of municipalities are called | Octori. |
| b) Each city is divided into | More number of wards |
| c) City with large population | District Commisioner |
| d) Tax levied on goods entering a city. | Municipal Councillors |
| e) to maintain law and order in the district. | Wards |

Q4. Short answer questions:

Q1. Give reason why those who have to look after the management of the cities have to make adequate provisions for drinking water, electricity, transport, health-care centres/hospitals, etc.

Q2. Name the three types of Urban Local Bodies and also the criteria of their formation.

Q3. In which city or town we can have Nagar Panchayats?

Q4. Explain how the Chairperson and the Vice-Chairperson of a Nagar Panchayat is elected?

Q5. Long Answer Questions:

Q1. List the prime functions of Nagar Panchayat and also list the source of Income to perform all such functions.

Q2. What do you understand by the term District. Who is the head of district and how are they selected?

Q3. Compare the function of Municipal Council with that of Municipal Corporation. List and highlight the overlapping responsibilities.

Answer Key

Ans 1. Fill in the blanks

- a) Seventy Fourth
- b) Municipalities
- c) Five
- d) Population
- e) 676

Ans2. True or false:

- a) TRUE
- b) FALSE
- c) FALSE
- d) TRUE
- e) FALSE

Ans3. Match the following:

- | | |
|---|------------------------|
| f) Members of municipalities are called | Municipal Councillors. |
| g) Each city is divided into | Wards. |
| h) City with large population | More number of wards |
| i) Tax levied on goods entering a city. | Octroi |
| j) to maintain law and order in the district. | District Commissioner |

Ans4. Short answer questions:

Ans1. Those who have to look after the management of the cities have to make adequate provisions for drinking water, electricity, transport, health-care centres/hospitals, etc. because:

- a) More and more people are migrating from the rural to urban areas making cities over-crowded. The cities are more populated than the villages.
- b) This leads to greater strain on the provision of the civic amenities.

Ans2. The three types of urban local bodies are:

- a) They are Nagar Panchayats for semi-urban areas which are in cities.
- b) Municipal Councils or Nagar Parishad for cities with population between 20,000 to 10 lakhs
- c) Municipal Corporations for big cities like Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, Kanpur, etc., where the population is more than 10 lakhs.

Ans3. Towns which are smaller than a city but bigger than a village have Nagar Panchayats. It is the smallest local body in urban areas.

Ans4. The Chairperson of a Nagar Panchayat is elected directly by the people and the Vice-Chairperson is elected by the members themselves.

Ans5. Long Answer Questions:

Ans 1. The prime functions of Nagar Panchayat are–

- to solve local problems and to provide better living conditions.
- to provide civic amenities like water and electricity.
- to ensure sanitation, hygiene and healthcare facilities.
- to maintain parks, primary schools and public buildings.
- to keep record of births and deaths.

Sources of Income: A Nagar Panchayat gets funds through taxes like water tax, octroi, house tax, vehicle tax, building tax and rent from municipal buildings and properties. But, most of the money comes from financial assistance from the State Government in the form of grants and loans.

Ans2. India has been divided into over 676 districts. Every district is an important unit of administration. The head of the district is called District Officer, or Deputy Commissioner or District Collector or District Magistrate. He is an officer of the Indian Administrative Service (IAS) whose selection is made on the basis of an All India Competitive Examination.

Ans3.

The functions and responsibilities of Municipal Councils:

- It ensures proper supply of drinking water and electricity.
- It maintains hygienic and sanitary conditions
- It constructs and maintains roads, bridges, markets, water tanks, parks, child welfare centres, etc.

- It adopts measures to prevent epidemics and other infectious diseases.
- It opens primary schools, hospitals, community centres, shopping complexes, etc.
- It keeps a record of births and deaths.
- It penalises those hawkers and shopkeepers who adulterate eatables and other items.

Important functions performed by the Municipal Corporation:

- Sanitation and cleanliness including removal of garbage and cleaning of drains.
- Vaccination and inoculations against diseases or epidemics.
- Maintenance of hospitals or dispensaries.
- Supply of fresh drinking water.
- Construction and maintenance of roads, bridges, flyovers, streets, subways, community centres, parks, etc.
- Supply of electricity. Fire fighting services.
- Demolition of unsafe buildings.
- Construction and maintenance of orphanage, night-shelters, children’s homes, rest houses and cremation grounds/graveyard.
- Cheap and convenient public transport service.
- Registration of births and deaths.
- Plantation of trees and plants in order to provide pollution-free environment.
 - Opening of schools, libraries and museums.

Overlapping responsibilities:

<u>Municipal Council</u>	<u>Municipal Corporation</u>
proper supply of drinking water and electricity	proper supply of drinking water and electricity
Sanitation and cleanliness	Sanitation and cleanliness
maintains roads, bridges	maintains roads, bridges
Registration of births and deaths.	Registration of births and deaths.
It constructs and maintains, markets, water tanks, parks, child welfare centres, etc.	Construction and maintenance of flyovers, streets, subways, community centres, parks, etc.