

Social Science Assignment

Class VII

Chapter 1: Components of Environment

Q.1. Very short answer questions:

1. Define environment.
2. Identify the two groups of natural environment.
3. Earth is called a 'Watery Planet'. Give one reason.
4. State the law passed by the Government of India for the protection and conservation of biodiversity.
5. Give the literal meanings of biosphere and hydrosphere.

Q.2. Short answer questions:

1. Mention any two examples of physical environment and give one example each of sudden and gradual changes in the physical environment.
2. Describe any three features of atmosphere.
3. Name the two layers of lithosphere and compare them.
4. Give the literal meaning of lithosphere and explain its importance.

Q.3. Long Answer Question:

1. Human beings are exploiting the environment. Create your own plan to protect it

Answer Key

Q.1. Very short answer questions:

1. Environment can be defined as all that surrounds us.
2. Physical environment and Biological environment.
3. Due to the abundance of water on its surface.
4. Wildlife Protection Act, 1972.
5. Hydrosphere – sphere of water and Biosphere – sphere of life

Q.2. Short answer questions:

1.
 - Land, water, air (any two)
 - Sudden change – earthquake/volcano
 - Gradual change – Development of soil
 - Any other relevant example

2.
 - Composed of a mixture of gases
 - Extends upto 1600 km above the earth's surface
 - 99% exists within 32 km of height
 - Most dynamic in nature
(Any three points)
3.
 - Sial, Sima
 - Sial – It is the uppermost part of the lithosphere; Sima – It lies below Sial
 - Sial – It is rich in silica and aluminium; Sima – It is rich in silica and magnesium
4.
 - The literal meaning of lithosphere is 'sphere of rocks'.
 - Provides us land over which we live.
 - Provides soil for the plants.
 - Source of mineral wealth.
 - Any other relevant point
(any two)

Q.3. Long Answer Question:

1. Properly maintain our vehicles
 - Stop burning of waste
 - Promote organic farming
 - Use bucket instead of pipe for washing car
 - Develop habit of carrying our own eco-bags to stop use of plastic bags
 - Promote vegetarianism to protect animal life
 - Actively participate in Van Mahotsava
 - Any other relevant point
(any 5)

Chapter 2: The Earth and changes on it

Q.1. Very short answer questions:

1. The surface of the earth never remain the same . Give one reason.
2. Mention two type of changes which takes place on the earth.
3. Give two examples of sudden changes which originates inside the earth.
4. What are the natural agents which bring gradual changes on the earth over a very long time?
5. Name any two process which are associated with weathering.
6. Mention any two natural agents of gradation.
7. “I” and “V” shaped valley are formed due which action of river.
8. State any two rivers which form the largest delta of the world.

Q.2. Short answer questions:

1. Identify any three human factors which play an important role in changing the surface of the earth.
2. Differentiate between the internal and external process.
3. Explain how the deforestation affect our environment.
4. Examine any three factors that affect the rate of soil erosion.
5. Explain the formation of delta.
6. Compare and Contrast between Continental and Mountain glacier by giving one example of each.
7. Melting of glaciers has become a matter of concern. Justify the statement with three reasons.
8. Human beings play a crucial role in changing the face of the land. justify
9. Distinguish transported soil and residual soil.
10. Conservation of soil is a matter of great concern. Summarize three different ways of soil conservation.
11. Mention any one feature formed by the rivers when it passes through different stages.
12. Differentiate between soil erosion and soil deposition.

Q.3. Long Answer Questions:

1. Describe the consequence of deforestation.
2. Draw a diagram showing the different layers of soil. Mark the layer which is rich in humus
3. Development is the need of present but without damaging our environment. Support your answer by giving 5 points.
4. Name the different types of soil found in India. Explain the features of any two types of soil.
5. Define soil erosion . Explain any 3 reasons which are responsible for it.
6. A river has a 'life cycle'. Explain the statement.

Answer Key

Q.1. Very short answer questions:

1. It constantly undergoes. Changes - sudden or gradual .
2. Sudden changes due to volcanic or earthquake activities.
Slow and gradual changes due to natural forces such as rain, river, winds etc.
3. Volcanic or earthquake activities

4. Rain water, course of river ,wind etc.
5. Erosion and deposition
6. Running water, glacier, wind and sea waves.
7. Due to down cutting work of river.
8. Ganga and Brahmaputra.

Q.2. Short answer questions:

1. Cutting down of forests, construction of roads, bridges and railway lines etc.
2. Any process working on the surface is called external process
Any process working inside the earth is called internal process.
3. Pollution, global warming, soil erosion, ecological imbalance
4. Running water, wind, moving ice, and sea waves.
5. The river deposits silt, sand and sediments over a large area near its mouth. This large deposition helps in the formation of Delta
6. Huge masses of ice which cover large area of a continent are called continental glaciers.

Glaciers which occupy small areas over the mountains are called Mountain glacier.

7. Sea level increase
More land covered by water.
If water is increase, life of human beings will no existence.
8. Cutting down of forests, construction of roads, bridges and railway lines, etc
9. Carried away by water, wind, etc, and later deposited at a new place. Such soil is called transported soil.
The soil is formed by the weathering of a parent rock and remains present on the same site it is called residual soil.
10. Plantation of trees , Selective agricultural practices, development and management of pastureland.
11. Young stage – “U” and “V” shape valley
Maturity stage - Meanders
Old stage – Delta
12. Soil Erosion – Soil erosion refers to gradual wearing and carrying away of all those particles of disintegrated rocks which lie exposed on the earth's surface by the weathering and agents of gradation. Deposition refers to the laying down of sediments.

Q.3. Long Answer Questions:

1.
 - Loss of habitat for wildlife
 - Ecological imbalances
 - Soil erosion increasing

- pollution
- global warming

2. Diagram on page no – 11

3.

1. By taking precaution ,
2. Save our environment,
3. Save electricity ,
4. Grow more trees ,
5. Stop pollution etc. (to be explained)

4.

- Alluvial soil, Black soil, Red soil, Laterite soil
- Black soil – This soil has an ability to retain moisture and become sticky when wet.
- Red soil – This soil is red colour due to the presence of iron so it is called red soil.

5. Soil erosion refers to gradual wearing and carrying away of all those particles of disintegrated rocks which lie exposed on the earth's surface by the weathering and agents of gradation , i.e. running water , wind, moving ice etc.

6.

1. It takes birth in a mountain or a hill.
2. Larger where it is met by a number of tributaries,
3. Flows over plains ,
4. it reaches the sea.

Chapter 3: The Surface and Interior of the Earth

Q.1. Very short answer questions:

1. Name any two layers of earth.
2. Define mean sea level
3. State the two levels of the mantle .
4. On which two basis can we identify minerals .
5. 'Fossil fuel has great economic importance' support this statement with suitable argument.

Q.2. Short answer questions:

1. 'Earth's interior is based on indirect observation ' Explain this statement.
2. Compare the two types seismic waves .
3. Explain the rock cycle with the help of diagram.

4. Give three uses of minerals to man.

Q.3. Long Answer Question:

1. Draw the interior of the earth and label it with respect of its layer and their thickness.

Answer Key

Q.1. Very short answer questions:

1. The crust and mantle or (core) are the two layers of earth.
Any two layers to be mentioned.
2. The variation in height depth is measured from base line is called the mean sea level.
3. The two level of the mantle are : Upper mantle and lower mantle
4. We can identify minerals on the basis of their colour and hardness.
5. The fossils fuel have a great economic importance all over the world as they are a major source of energy.

Q.2. Short answer questions:

1. Earth's interior is based on indirect observations are :

1. the behaviour of seismic waves
2. The occurrence of volcanoes
3. Occurrence of earthquake.

2. P-Waves

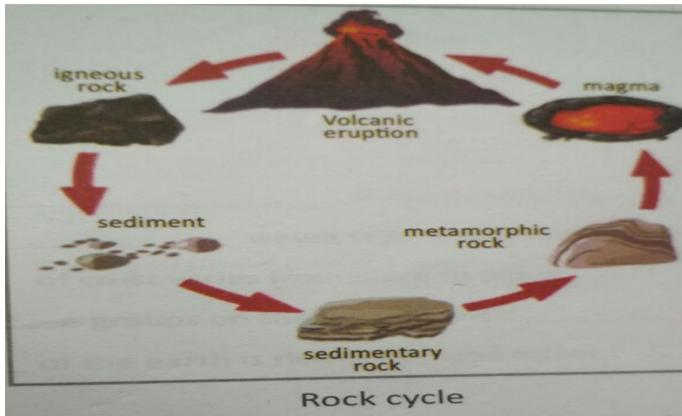
1. It can travel through both solid and liquid medium.
2. It is faster than secondary waves.
3. It is also called primary waves

S-waves

1. It can pass through only solid medium.

2. Its speed is slower than p-waves.
3. It is also called secondary waves.

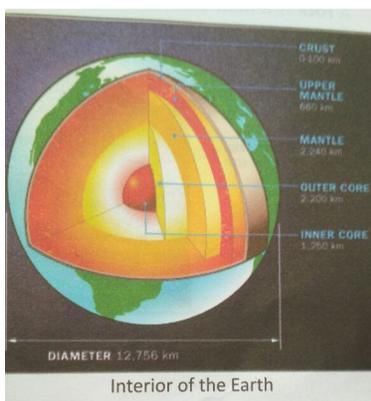
3.



4. The three uses of minerals are:
 1. The common salt is used in our food.
 2. Graphite is used in pencils.
 3. Diamond is used in ornaments.

Q.3. Long Answer Question:

1. Each layer and their thickness



Chapter 10 : RISE OF SMALL KINGDOMS IN NORTH INDIA

Q.1. Very short answer question:

1. The period between 750CE &1000CE is known as the Age of three empires". Give one reason to support the statement.

Q.2. Short answer questions:

1. Compare the art and literature prevalent under the Rashtrakutas and Pratiharas.
2. "Kanauj was an important region and cause of struggle between different dynasties". Justify the statement .
3. "Prithviraj Chauhan was the most powerful king among the Chauhans". Justify the statement with suitable examples.
4. " The condition of women was quite miserable during medieval period". What steps can be taken to improve the condition of women?

Q.3. Long Answer Question:

1. Describe the important features of religion of north India during medieval period.

Answer Key

Q.1. Very short answer questions:

1. The period between 750CE &1000CE is known as the Age of three empires because of the rise of Palas, Pratiharas and Rashtrakutas.

Q.2. Short answer questions:

1. Rashtrakutas:
 - Regional literature flourished under their rule.
 - Rockcut temples of Ellora.
 - King Amoghvarsha wrote Kaviragamarga.Pratiharas:
 - Beautiful temples of Khajuraho , Kanchipuram etc were built during their rule.
 - Regional language developed at a fast rate.
 - King Mihir was a well known scholar himself.
2. Kanauj was considered a symbol of power in North India.

- The three kingdoms Palas, Pratiharas and Rashtrakutas were continuously engaged in struggle to possess Kanauj. Their struggle for supremacy was known as the Tripartite Struggle.
 - Each of them were successful in occupying Kanauj in turns.
3. Prithviraj Chauhan was the most powerful king among Chauhan. He made many conquests.
He also checked the advances made by Muhammad Ghori by defeating him in the battlefield of Tarain.
Even today, he remains a hero of many folk tales of India.
4. The following steps can be taken to improve the condition of women-
- Providing them with opportunities of education.
 - Generating social awareness among the people regarding the injustices being done to females.
 - Acknowledging the work done by females.
 - Shared power and responsibility between males and females. (any 3)
(any other relevant point)

Q.3. Long Answer Question:

1. The important features of religion of north India during medieval period are-
- The Rajputs mainly worshipped Gods Vishnu and Shiva.
 - They also worshipped Goddesses Kali, Lakshmi and Durga.
 - Rajput kings gave gifts of land to the Brahmins- Bramadeya or Agrahara.
 - Hinduism became popular than Buddhism.
 - Bhakti saints preached devotion to God and opposed social discriminations, superstitions and narrow-mindedness.

Chapter 11 : RISE OF SMALL KINGDOMS IN SOUTH INDIA

Q.1. Very short answer questions:

1. List any two kingdoms mentioned in Ashoka's edicts
2. State any two kingdoms that rose to power in the later period. (1000-1200 CE).
3. Which dynasty ruled over Northern Deccan during this period?
4. Name the ruler who started the Pandya rule in south India.
5. Mention the name of the ruler under whom the Chola empire rose as supreme power.
6. Mention the major source of revenue collection of this period,
7. Identify the social evil present in the society of south India,
8. Write the name of two places where rock cut temples are situated,
9. Give two examples of Chola art ,

10. If you are visiting the Rajrajeshwara temple, in which town of southern India are you?

Q.2. Short answer questions:

1. Examine any 3 achievements of the Chola empire,
2. Mention any 3 achievements of Rajaraja-1.
3. Describe the social structure in south India between 700-1200 C.E.
4. 'Temples were not only a place for worship but also a place for providing education.' Justify the statement by giving three suitable arguments.
5. Compare the problems faced by today's farmers with the problems of the peasants of south India. (Value based)
6. Which were the two epics whose teachings were preached by the bhakti saints of this period. Name 2 literary works in Tamil during that period.

Q.3. Long Answer Questions:

1. Explain any 5 features of administration in south India.
2. Hinduism was the most popular religion in south India. Justify the statement by giving 5 valuable points
3. Analyse the economic condition of the people of south India.
4. Describe 5 features of the Pandya rule in south India.

Answer Key

Q.1. Very short answer questions:

1. Chola, Pandya and Chera (any 2)
2. Chalukyas and Pandyas
3. Rashtrakutas
4. Kandungori
5. Rajaraja 1
6. Land Revenue
7. Caste system
8. Mahabalipuram and Kailashnath
9. Shiva temple at Tanjore and bronze statue of Natraja
10. Tanjore

Q.2. Short answer questions:

1. a) They defeated the Pallava kings
b) They built a strong navy
c) They helped in spreading Indian culture to foreign countries

2. He pursued the policy of conquest for 14 years.
He conquered the Chalukya kingdom of Vengi.
He also built the famous temple of Rajrajeshwar at Tanjore.
3. The society was caste ridden.
The brahmins and kshatriyas dominated the lower caste.
The peasants tilled the land which belonged to the king or the temples.
4. a) They were important centres of culture, administration and education.
b) Each temple had an attached matha.
c) It provided free education, boarding and lodging to students.
5. Today's farmers are committing suicides as they are unable to repay their bank loans.
The farmers in south India, at that time tilled the land but it belonged to the ruler or the temples.
6. The two epics were – Ramayana and Mahabharata
Two literary works in Tamil were- Silappaadikara and Mannimekhalai

Q.3. Long Answer Questions:

1. The king was the head of the state.
His office was hereditary.
His primary duty was to protect the people from internal disturbances and external attack.
The rights of the king were unlimited.
The king ran the administration with the help of ministers
2. Vedic sacrifices were common.
Lord Vishnu and Shivar were worshipped.
Kanchipuram was an important centre of studying Sanskrit and Tamil.
It was an important centre of Hindu pilgrimage.
The Bhakt saints preached the teachings of Ramayana and Mahabharat.
(any other point)
3. Land revenue was the main source of income.

- . It was fixed at 1/3 of the produce by the Chola rulers.
 - The economic condition of the people was good.
 - The main occupations were agriculture, trading and weaving.
 - Major part of income was used for public welfare.
4. Pandya kingdom was established in the 7th century C.E.
- They ruled over Madurai, Tirunelveli and parts of Travancore.
 - It is reputed to be the most ancient of Tamil states.
 - Kandugori started the Pandya rule.
 - His son allied with Cholas and defeated the Pallavas

CHAPTER 12: TURKISH INVASIONS IN NORTH INDIA

Q.1. Very short answer questions:

1. Name the trusted slave and general appointed by Muhammad Ghori as a deputy of conquered Indian territories.
2. Identify the battle which proved to be a nemesis for Prithviraj Chauhan.
3. Name the founder of Muslim empire in India

Q.2. Short answer questions:

1. Imagine yourself to be Prithviraj Chauhan. Devise a plan to successfully resist the Turkish invasions in India.
2. Compare and contrast the ideology of Mahmud Ghazni and Muhammad Ghori.
3. Outline the major effects of Mahmud's invasions in North India.
4. 'Mahmud Ghazni is remembered as a plunderer of temples and towns in India.' Illustrate this statement with the help of a suitable example.
5. Trace the journey of the Turks from guards to governors.
6. 'The Turkish invasions taught the people of India an unforgettable lesson'. In the light of the above statement, highlight three values which every Indian should possess to safeguard the sovereignty of the nation.
7. 'Muhammad Ghori's dream of establishing an Islamic empire in India would have been incomplete without conquering Kanauj'. Justify this statement.
8. Describe the rise and spread of Mahmud Ghazni's power.
9. Explain the political factors which facilitated the advent of Turks in India.

10. Cite three reasons for Mahmud Ghazni's invasions.

Q.3. Long Answer Question:

1. Evaluate the causes for the defeat of Indian rulers at the hands of the Turks.

Answer Key

Q.1. Very short answer questions:

1. Qutubuddin Aibek
2. Second Battle of Tarain
3. Muhammad Ghori

Q.2. Short answer questions:

1. Maintain peace and unity between Rajput rulers.
Organizing the army in a well disciplined manner.
Using sophisticated methods of warfare and cavalry soldiers.
Initiating well planned campaigns against these invasions

(any other relevant point)
2. Ghazni wanted to loot Indian wealth and turn Ghazni into a powerful kingdom.
Propagate Islam.
Ghori wanted to establish Muslim empire in India.
3.
 - a. Exposed the weakness of Indian rulers
 - b. Trade interests attracted the Muslims to settle in India
 - c. Development of close cultural interaction between India and Islamic Central Asia.
4.
 - a. Attack on Somnath temple
 - b. Looted 20 million rupees
 - c. Broke the idol of Somnath
5.
 - a. Turks were recruited as guards by Caliphs of Baghdad
 - b. Slowly the Turks became governors of provinces

c. One governor conquered Ghazni in Afghanistan, started a lineage of rulers known as Ghaznavis.

6. Unity, Patriotism, nationalism, service towards nation

7.

a. Fierce battle took place between Muslims and Rajputs

b. Rajput power crushed

c. Jaichand was defeated and Ghori captured Kanauj and Benaras.

8.

a. Ghazni ascended throne in 998CE

b. He decided to invade North west India

c. He gained control of Afghanistan and Khurasan

9.

a. India was divided into small kingdoms

b. Rule was limited to specific regions

c. Rulers aspired to expand their boundaries

10.

a. Loot Indian wealth

b. Propagate Islam

c. Gain popularity amongst Muslims

Q.3. Long Answer Question:

1.

a. People were dissatisfied

b. Rajput rulers helped the Turks

c. Disunity amongst Indian rulers

d. Landowners became more powerful than Indian rulers

e. Muslim armies moved swiftly on their horses

CHAPTER 13 : DELHI SULTANATE

Q.1. Very short answer questions:

1. List any two projects of Muhammad Tughluq which resulted in failure.

2. Name the form of architecture developed during Delhi Sultanate.

3. Name the two mosques built by Qutubuddin Aibek.

4. List the areas that were under the control of Alauddin Khalji.

5. Name the main industries of Delhi Sultanate

6. Ibrahim Lodi was a brave ruler but faced many rebellions. Explain the reason for the same.

Q.2. Short answer questions:

1. Describe the religious beliefs of the people during the Delhi Sultanate.
2. 'Iltutmish was an able and a shrewd military administrator.' Explain by giving three suitable examples.
3. Discuss the reforms of Feroz Tughluq which made the people of his kingdom happy.
4. Qutubuddin Aibek was a trusted and a brave soldier. Identify three reasons to justify the statement.
5. On a political map of India, locate and label
 - a. Panipat
 - b. Ghazni
 - c. Delhi
6. Sikandar Lodi was intolerant towards Hindus. Analyse the above statement by giving three examples.
7. Muhammad Tughluq was a mixture of opposites. Analyse the above statement in light of his reforms.
8. Raziya Sultan was unique in the history of Delhi Sultanate. Evaluate her role as Sultan.
9. Give your views on the modification of shifting of capital by Muhammad Tughluq that would have ensured his success.

Q.3. Long Answer Questions:

1. Describe the steps taken by Alauddin Khalji to maintain law and order in his sultanate.
2. Summarize the condition of the society during the Delhi Sultanate.

Answer Key

Q.1. Very short answer questions:

1.
 - Shifting of capital.
 - Issue of token currency
 - Increased tax on Daob
(Any two)
2. Indo Islamic Architecture
3. Quwwat-ul-Islam Mosque, Dhai Din ka Jhopra
4. He captured Gujarat, Ranthambore, Chittor, Malwa, Marwar in the north and Devgiri, Warangal, Madurai and a number of states in the south.
(Any two)
5. The main industries were spinning, weaving, sugar production, handicrafts, pottery and jewellery making.
6. He replaced the old and senior military officers with young and brave officers to strengthen his military power, this displeased many of the old nobles.

Q.2. Short answer questions:

1.

- Hinduism was the dominant religion.
 - Jainism and Buddhism was also practiced by the people.
 - Islam was brought to India by Muhammad Ghazni and Muhammad Ghor.
 - Sufism and Bhakti movement also started during this period.
- (Any three)

2.

- He liberated the Turkish Empire from Ghazni and other foreign powers.
 - He saved himself and Delhi from the wrath of Mongol conqueror Chengiz Khan.
 - He organised a group of 40 Turkish nobles known as Chahalgis.
 - He divided his empire into many Iqtas.
- (Any three)

3.

- He constructed many canals and tanks.
 - The old tanks were repaired.
 - Land Revenue was reduced and markets were opened to sell the surplus produce.
 - He opened schools and gave grants to the scholars to promote literacy.
 - He helped the poor Muslims.
 - New coins of smaller denominations were introduced.
- (Any three)

4.

- Muhammad Ghor appointed Aibek as his deputy in India.
 - He established slave dynasty in India.
 - His kingdom was based on military power.
 - He defeated Yalduz , the ruler of Ghazni and freed Punjab from him.
- (Any three)

5 To be done on India Political Map.

6.

- He was generous towards Muslims and Ulemas.
- He helped the poor Muslims and gave money to the widows.
- He destroyed temples and constructed mosques in their place.
- He reimposed jazia on the Hindus.

7.

- He was great scholar but lacked common sense.
- He was harsh as well as liberal.
- Due to the lack of common sense, all his projects failed.

8. She was the first and the last muslim lady ruler during the medieval period.
She was an able military general.
She used to dress up like a man while going on military expeditions.
She gave higher positions to non turk nobles.
9. Sufficient transportation facility should have been ensured.
He should have continued to stay in Devgiri.
He should have ensured security of the northern part of his kingdom to
avoid the attacks of the mongols.
(Any other relevant point)

Q.3. Long Answer Question:

1.
 - He had a well trained and well equipped army.
 - He kept full record of his soldiers to avoid any substitution.
 - Soldiers were paid in cash and were given many other facilities. He did not allow nobles or the people to amass money.
 - He taxed them heavily.
2.
 - The Indian society was divided into two classes: Hindus and Muslims.
 - Muslims enjoyed a higher economic status.
 - Hindus formed a large majority but were economically backward as high posts were not given to them.
 - The lower classes were exploited by the higher classes.

Hindu society suffered from Evil practices like Sati, Child Marriage, ban on female education and widow remarriage.

CHAPTER 18 : DEMOCRACY AND EQUALITY

Q.1. Very short answer questions:

1. Mention any one advantage of multiparty system?
2. For how long the British rule remained in India?
3. Why there is an urgent need to frame our own Constitution?
4. What does secularism establish?
5. What are elections based on?

Q.2. Short answer questions:

1. Define the following terms-constitution, preamble, Universal adult franchise.
2. Opposition parties play a very important role in democracy. Explain
3. Mention any three main provisions of Right to Equality?
4. Being a citizen of 21st century, what can we do to remove discrimination from our society?
5. Examine the conditions which are threat to equality in our society?
6. The programmes of the government need support of the people to become successful. Explain any three relevant points.
7. Explain the steps taken by the government to implement Right to equality.

Q.3. Long Answer Question:

1. Describe the aims with which Indian constitution was framed?
2. People play a very important role in democracy. List any five.
3. Discuss the benefits of mid day meals in schools?
4. Explain the concept of introducing Reservation policy? Name the right with which it is associated?.
5. Mention the educational programmes started by the government for the weaker sections of society ? What is the aim behind introducing them?

Answer Key

Q.1. Very short answer questions:

1. It encourages maximum participation of people
2. The British ruled nearly for 200 years.
3. It was required to make our own rules and regulations, define political structure and lay down the powers and duties of government
4. Secularism establishes freedom to follow the religion of ones own choice.
5. Elections are based on the concept of equality.

Q.2. Short answer questions:

1. Constitution is a document that lays down the fundamental rules and regulations to be followed by the people and the government.

Preamble is an introduction to the constitution of India.

Universal Adult Franchise means the right to vote to everyone who is above 18 years without any discrimination.

2. It keeps a check on the activities of the ruling party.
It protects the rights of the people.

3. All citizens are equal before the law.

Discrimination on the basis of caste, religion, sex etc is prohibited.

Everyone is entitled to equal opportunities in all walks of life.

The law gives equal protection to all.

4. Encourage education, spread awareness, try to remove caste differences, encourage brotherhood etc

5. Ignorance, illiteracy, discrimination between male and female, discrimination between rich and poor etc.

6. i] Many schemes have been launched to encourage elementary education.

ii] Mid day meals have been started.

iii] Distribution of free books, dress etc has been started by the government. But all this would be meaningful only if they get support of the people because the plans are made for the people.

7. i] Many laws have been made to protect the Right to Equality

ii] for eg. equal opportunities in education and jobs.

iii] Govt. Has launched many programmes and schemes for the communities that need assistance.

Q.3. Long Answer Question:

1. i] It guarantees equality to all the citizens.

ii] It establishes a rule of non discrimination by the state in all spheres.

iii] It ensures that the state treats all the citizens equally.

iv] It allows equality of status and opportunity to all.

v] It prohibits discrimination on the basis of religion, sex, caste, creed etc.

2. i] People cast their votes and elect their representatives.

ii] The representatives run the govt. according to the wishes of the people.

iii] If representatives do not perform well people do not vote for them in the next elections.

iv] People also keep a close watch on the activities of their representatives.

v] People guard their rights as granted by the constitution.

3. i] It motivates poor parents to send their children to school.

ii] It increases enrolment and retains the students in school.

- lii] It provides necessary nutrition to those who cannot afford otherwise.
- iv] It helps in creating a healthy culture.
- v] It helps in fighting hunger and encourage good health etc.

4. i] Reservation was provided to certain castes and tribes to ensure their proportionate share in all walks of life so that ii] they could live a life of respect and dignity.
- iii] It enhance their economics status.
 - iv] It bring them as equal to other people of the society.
 - v] It is associated with Right to Equality.

5. Some of the educational programmes started are: Operation Blackboard, Universal Elementary Education, Adult education etc.

Aim: to encourage education among the common masses
Spread awareness, remove ignorance etc.