

"THE INDUS VALLEY CIVILIZATION"

THE INDUS VALLEY CIVILIZATION - QUESTION BANK

1. Answer the following questions -

1. Describe the town planning of Harappa and Mohenjo-daro. Mention any 3 features.
2. What do you know about the Great Bath? Where was it found and what was its purpose?
3. What were the main occupations of the people of Indus Valley Civilization?
4. Write 3 points about the trade and commerce of the Indus people.
5. What are seals? What do they tell us about the Indus Valley people?
6. Explain the drainage system of the Indus cities.
7. What do we learn about the religion of Indus people from the archaeological findings?
8. Why is the Indus Valley Civilization called an urban civilization? Give 3 reasons.

2. Fill in the blanks

1. The Indus Valley Civilization flourished on the banks of river * _ * _.
2. ____ and ____ are the two most important cities of the Indus Valley.
3. The dockyard of the Indus people was found at ____.
4. The Indus people used ____ for making tools and weapons.
5. The script of Indus people is still ____
6. Cotton was first grown in ____
7. The famous "Dancing Girl" statue was made of ____
8. The Indus Valley Civilization is also called ____ Civilization.

*3. Short Answer Questions

1. Mention any two features of houses in Indus Valley.
2. What were the main items of import and export of Indus people?
3. Name any two toys and ornaments found in Indus sites.
4. What was the role of the priest-king in Indus society?
5. Why was Lothal an important city?

*4. Multiple Choice Questions

1. The Indus Valley Civilization belonged to:
a) Stone Age b) Bronze Age c) Iron Age d) Modern Age
2. Which of these was not a part of Indus Valley?
a) Harappa b) Mohenjo-daro c) Pataliputra d) Kalibangan

3. The main food crop of Indus people was:
a) Rice b) Wheat and Barley c) Maize d) Bajra
4. The Great Bath was discovered at:
a) Harappa b) Lothal c) Mohenjo-daro d) Banawali
5. The drainage system shows that Indus people were:
a) Unclean b) Very civilized and planned c) Nomads d) Farmers only
6. The Indus people worshipped:
a) Only one God b) Mother Goddess and Pashupati c) Buddha d) Christ

5. Match the Column

Column A.

Column B

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Harappa | a. Dockyard |
| 2. Mohenjo-daro | b. First city to be discovered |
| 3. Lothal | c. Mound of the Dead |
| 4. Great Granary | d. Found at Harappa |
| 5. Seal | e. Religious bathing place |
| 6. Great Bath | f. Used for trade and identification |

6. True or False

1. The Indus people did not know the use of iron. [T / F]
2. All houses in Indus cities had wells and bathrooms. [T / F]
3. The Indus script has been fully read and understood. [T / F]
4. Roads in Indus cities ran North to South and East to West. [T / F]
5. The people of Indus Valley were ruled by kings. [T / F]
6. The Indus people traded with Mesopotamia. [T / F]

7. Name the Following

1. The archaeologist who discovered Harappa.
2. The modern name of the river associated with this civilization.
3. The port city of Indus Valley Civilization.
4. The name given to the assembly hall found at Mohenjo-daro.
5. The material used for making weights in Indus Valley.

*8. Assertion and Reason

Directions:

A - Assertion

R - Reason

Choose the correct option:

- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
 - b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
 - c) A is true but R is false
 - d) A is false but R is true
1. *A:* The cities of Harappa and Mohenjo-daro had a well-planned drainage system.
R: The Indus people were very conscious about cleanliness and sanitation.
 2. *A:* Lothal was an important city of the Indus Valley Civilization.
R: A dockyard was found at Lothal which shows it was a port city.
 3. *A:* The Indus script has been fully deciphered by scholars.
R: The script was written from left to right only.
 4. *A:* The Indus Valley Civilization is called a Bronze Age civilization.
R: The people of Indus Valley used bronze for making tools, weapons and statues.
 5. *A:* The houses in Indus cities were made of burnt bricks.
R: Burnt bricks made the houses strong and durable against floods and heat.

Answer Key for Assertion & Reason*

1. a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
2. a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
3. d) A is false but R is true
4. a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
5. a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

ANSWER KEY

*1. Answer the following questions

1. *Town planning features:*

 - a) Cities were divided into Citadel and Lower Town
 - b) Roads were straight and cut each other at right angles - grid pattern
 - c) Use of burnt bricks for houses and well-planned drainage system

2. *Great Bath:* It was found at Mohenjo-daro. It was a large tank lined with burnt bricks. It was probably used for religious bathing and important ceremonies.

3. ***Main occupations:*** Agriculture, trade and commerce, crafts like pottery, bead making, weaving and metal work.

4. ***Trade and Commerce:***

a) They had internal trade and foreign trade with Mesopotamia

b) Used standard weights and measures

c) Traded goods like cotton, beads, gold, copper, and shells

5. ***Seals:*** Small square stones with pictures of animals and Indus script. They tell us about trade, religion, animals and that the script existed. Used for trade identification.

6. ***Drainage System:*** Every house had drains connected to bigger street drains. Covered drains were made with proper slope. Shows they were very concerned about cleanliness.

7. ***Religion:*** They worshipped Mother Goddess, Pashupati Shiva, trees, animals and water. No temples were found. Terracotta figures show they believed in fertility cults.

8. ***Urban Civilization reasons:***

a) Well planned cities with roads and drainage

b) Use of burnt bricks and multi-storeyed houses

c) Division of labor and presence of markets and granaries

***2. Fill in the blanks**

1. Indus

2. Harappa and Mohenjo-daro

3. Lothal

4. Bronze / Copper and Bronze

5. Undeciphered

6. India / Indus Valley

7. Bronze

8. Harappan

***3. Short Answer Questions -**

1. ***Features of houses:*** Made of burnt bricks. Most houses had a courtyard, bathroom and well.

2. ***Import:*** Gold, silver, copper, precious stones. ***Export:*** Cotton textiles, beads, pottery, toys.

3. ***Toys:*** Clay carts, rattles. ***Ornaments:*** Necklaces, bangles, rings made of gold, beads, copper.

4. ***Role of priest-king:*** Likely headed religious ceremonies and administration. Seated on a throne as shown in seals.

5. *Lothal important because:* It had a dockyard. It was a port city for sea trade with other countries.

***4. Multiple Choice Questions**

1. b) Bronze Age
2. c) Pataliputra
3. b) Wheat and Barley
4. c) Mohenjo-daro
5. b) Very civilized and planned
6. b) Mother Goddess and Pashupati

***5. Match the Column**

1. Harappa - *b. First city to be discovered*
2. Mohenjo-daro - *c. Mound of the Dead*
3. Lothal - *a. Dockyard*
4. Great Granary - *d. Found at Harappa*
5. Seal - *f. Used for trade and identification*
6. Great Bath - *e. Religious bathing place*

***6. True or False**

1. True
2. True
3. False
4. True
5. False
6. True

***7. Name the Following -**

1. Daya Ram Sahni / Rakhal Das Banerji
2. Indus River
3. Lothal
4. Great Hall / Assembly Hall
5. Chert /

Ch -5 *THE CHINESE CIVILISATION - QUESTION BANK WITH ANSWERS*

***1. Answer the following questions**

1. *How old is the Chinese Civilisation and what makes it different from other ancient civilisations?*

Ans: The Chinese Civilisation is over 4,500 years old. It is different because it is one of the oldest and longest lasting civilisations, and the culture that developed in ancient China became the culture of China that exists today.

2. *On the banks of which river did the Chinese Civilisation flourish? Why was this river important?*

Ans: The Chinese Civilisation flourished on the banks of river Hwang Ho. The river was important because it brought rich soil and provided abundant water for farming.

3. *Name any 3 topics that will be covered in this chapter about Chinese Civilisation.*

Ans: Any three - Extent of the Civilisation, Chinese Dynasties, Society, Religion, Occupations, Sericulture, Script, Trade, Contributions of the Chinese.

***2. Fill in the blanks**

1. The Chinese Civilisation is over ***4,500*** years old.
2. Hwang Ho means ***Yellow*** River.
3. The Great Wall of China is one of the ***seven*** wonders of the world.
4. Chinese Civilisation flourished on the banks of river ***Hwang Ho***.
5. The Chinese Civilisation is one of the ***oldest*** and longest lasting civilisations.
6. ***Rich soil*** was brought by the Hwang Ho river and helped in farming.
7. The culture of ancient China became the culture of China that exists ***today***.
8. Sericulture means rearing ***silkworms*** for silk.

3. Short Answer Questions

1. *Why is the Hwang Ho river also called the Yellow River?*

Ans: It is called Yellow River because it carried yellowish silt and soil which made the river water look yellow.

2. *Mention any two contributions of the Chinese Civilisation that you know.*

Ans: Silk, paper, printing, gunpowder, compass - Any two_

3. *What did the students learn about the Great Wall in Social Science class?*

Ans: They learnt that the Great Wall of China is one of the seven wonders of the world and it was a great achievement of the Chinese Civilisation.

4. *How did the Hwang Ho river help the Chinese people?*

Ans: The Hwang Ho river brought rich soil and provided abundant water which helped in agriculture and settlement of people.

5. *Name any two occupations of people in ancient China.

Ans: Farming, Sericulture, Trade - Any two

4. Multiple Choice Questions

1. The Chinese Civilisation developed on the banks of:
a. Nile River *b. Hwang Ho River* c. Indus River d. Tigris River
2. How old is the Chinese Civilisation approximately?
a. 2000 years b. 3000 years *c. 4500 years* d. 5000 years
3. Which of these is NOT a topic of the chapter?
a. Religion b. Trade *c. Pyramids* d. Script
4. The Great Wall of China is:
a. A river b. A dynasty *c. One of the seven wonders* d. A religious book
5. Sericulture is related to:
a. Iron *b. Silk* c. Pottery d. Farming
6. Ancient Chinese culture became the culture of:
a. Japan b. Korea *c. China today* d. India

***5. Match the Column**

Column A Column B

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Hwang Ho | **C. Yellow River** |
| 2. Sericulture | **A. Rearing silkworms** |
| 3. Great Wall | **B. One of seven wonders** |
| 4. Script | *D. System of writing** |
| 5. Trade | **E. Buying and selling goods* |
| 6. Religion | **F. Beliefs and worship** |

6. True and False *

1. Chinese Civilisation is less than 1000 years old. - *False*
2. Hwang Ho brought rich soil for farming. - *True*
3. The Great Wall of China was built in one year. - *False*
4. Chinese Civilisation flourished on the banks of river Hwang Ho. - *True*
5. Society and Occupations are topics of this chapter. - *True*
6. Ancient Chinese culture has no connection with modern China. - *False*

7. Name the Following *

1. The river on whose banks Chinese Civilisation flourished. - *Hwang Ho River*

2. One of the seven wonders of the world located in China. - ***The Great Wall of China***
3. The process of rearing silkworms for silk. - ***Sericulture***
4. The system of writing used by ancient Chinese. - ***Chinese Script***
5. The continent where China is located. - ***Asia***

***8. Assertion and Reason based questions ***

***Directions:** Mark (A) if both A and R are true and R explains A, (B) if both true but R doesn't explain A, (C) if A true but R false, (D) if both false*

1. ***Assertion:*** Chinese Civilisation is one of the oldest civilisations.

Reason: Its history can be traced back to over 4,500 years.

Ans: A

2. ***Assertion:*** Hwang Ho is called Yellow River.

Reason: It carried yellowish silt and soil.

Ans: A

3. ***Assertion:*** The Great Wall of China is a modern structure.

Reason: It was built to protect China from invasions.

***Ans: C* - _A is false, R is true_**

4. ***Assertion:*** Sericulture was an important occupation in China.

Reason: China was famous for producing silk.

Ans: A

5. ***Assertion:*** Chinese culture of ancient times is completely different from today.

Reason: The culture developed in ancient China became the culture of China that exists today.

***Ans: D* - _Both are false_**

***Chapter 6:**

THE VEDIC CIVILISATION

***1. Answer the following questions**

1. What does the term 'Vedic Period' refer to and when did it flourish?
2. Why is the Vedic Civilisation considered the earliest civilisation in Indian history with written records?

3. Name any 3 sources of information about the Vedic Period.
4. Mention any 3 theories about the origin of the Aryans.
5. What kind of progress was made during the Vedic Civilisation?
6. What is the meaning of 'Upanishads'?
7. What is an 'Epic'? Give the name of any 2 Indian epics.
8. List any 3 topics covered under Early Vedic Period and Later Vedic Period.

***2. Fill in the blanks ***

1. The Vedic Civilisation flourished from * _ _ BCE to * _ _ BCE.
2. The history of the Vedic period is based mainly on Vedic texts such as * _ _ , * _ _ , and Epics.
3. * _ _ are Vedic treatises dealing with philosophical aspects of human life.
4. The Aryans developed the * _ _ Civilisation.
5. During the Vedic period, * _ _ was well developed.
6. One theory says Aryans migrated from the * _ _ regions.
7. Mithali found books on religious themes in her * _ _ library.
8. The Vedic Period is also called the * _ _ Age.

***3. Short Answer Questions**

1. Where did Mithali find books on the Vedas?
2. Name any two Vedic texts.
3. What was well developed during the Vedic period according to the text?
4. State any two topics studied in the Later Vedic Period.
5. Why did Mithali's father have a cupboard full of old books?

***4. Multiple Choice Questions ***

1. The Vedic Civilisation flourished between:
a. 1000 BCE - 500 BCE b. 1500 BCE - 600 BCE c. 2000 BCE - 1000 BCE d. 500 BCE - 200 BCE
2. Which of these is NOT a source of Vedic history?
a. Vedas b. Upanishads c. Epics d. Coins
3. According to one theory, Aryans came from:
a. Africa b. Arctic regions c. Australia d. South America
4. Upanishads deal with:
a. War stories b. Philosophical aspects of human life c. Mathematics d. Medicine
5. The earliest civilisation in Indian history with written records is:
a. Harappan b. Vedic c. Mughal d. Gupta
6. Agriculture was * _ _ during the Vedic period.
a. Not present b. Poorly developed c. Well developed d. Only for trade

***5. Match the Column ***

Column A Column B

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| 1. Vedas | A. Philosophical treatises |
| 2. Upanishads | B. Oldest Vedic texts |
| 3. Epic | C. Long narrative poem of heroic deeds |
| 4. Aryans | D. Developed Vedic Civilisation |
| 5. Gurukul | E. System of Education in Later Vedic Period |
| 6. 1500 BCE - 600 BCE | F. Time period of Vedic Civilisation |

***6. True and False ***

1. The Vedic Civilisation flourished from 1500 BCE to 600 BCE.
2. There is complete certainty about the origin of the Aryans.
3. The Vedas, Upanishads and Epics are sources of Vedic history.
4. Mithali found books on science in her father's library.
5. Significant progress was made in social and cultural fields during Vedic period.
6. Gurukul system of education was part of Early Vedic Period.

***7. Name the Following ***

1. The time period when Aryans arrived in India.
2. The four main Vedic texts.
3. A system of education mentioned in Later Vedic Period.
4. The person who told Mithali about the set of Vedas.
5. The continent from where Aryans are believed to have spread out according to one theory.

***8. Assertion and Reason based questions ***

***Directions:** Mark (A) if both A and R are true and R explains A, (B) if both true but R doesn't explain A, (C) if A true but R false, (D) if both false*

1. ***Assertion:*** The Vedic Civilisation is the earliest civilisation in Indian history with written records.

Reason: Its history is based mainly on Vedic texts like Vedas and Upanishads.

2. ***Assertion:*** There is no uncertainty about the origin of the Aryans.

Reason: Different theories state they were original inhabitants, came from Arctic, or Central Europe.

3. ***Assertion:*** Agriculture was well developed during the Vedic period.

Reason: Many great changes took place in India during 1500 BCE - 600 BCE.

4. ***Assertion:*** Upanishads are war epics.

- *Reason:*** They deal with philosophical aspects of human life.
5. ***Assertion:*** Mithali went to her father's library on a weekend.
- *Reason:*** Her father was fond of reading and had built a library at home.

ANSWER KEY: THE VEDIC CIVILISATION

***1. Answer the following questions**

1. ***What does the term 'Vedic Period' refer to and when did it flourish?***

The Vedic Period refers to the time when the Aryans arrived in India. It flourished from ***1500 BCE to 600 BCE***.

2. ***Why is the Vedic Civilisation considered the earliest civilisation in Indian history with written records?***

Because its history is based mainly on written Vedic texts such as the Vedas, Upanishads and Epics.

3. ***Name any 3 sources of information about the Vedic Period.***

Vedas, Upanishads, Epics like Ramayana and Mahabharata.

4. ***Mention any 3 theories about the origin of the Aryans.***

1. They were original inhabitants of India.
2. They migrated from the Arctic regions.
3. They spread out from Central Europe.

5. ***What kind of progress was made during the Vedic Civilisation?***

Significant progress was made in ***social and cultural fields***. Agriculture was also well developed.

6. ***What is the meaning of 'Upanishads'?***

Upanishads are a class of Vedic treatises dealing with ***philosophical aspects of human life***.

7. ***What is an 'Epic'? Give the name of any 2 Indian epics.***

An Epic is a long narrative poem recounting the deeds of heroic or legendary figures.

Examples: Ramayana and Mahabharata.

8. ***List any 3 topics covered under Early Vedic Period and Later Vedic Period.***

Early Vedic: Political Organisation, Social Life, Religion

Later Vedic: Economy, Literature, Science, Gurukul System of Education

2. Fill in the blanks

1. The Vedic Civilisation flourished from ***1500* BCE to *600* BCE.**

2. The history of the Vedic period is based mainly on Vedic texts such as ***Vedas*, *Upanishads*, and Epics.**

3. ***Upanishads*** are Vedic treatises dealing with philosophical aspects of human life.
4. The Aryans developed the ***Vedic*** Civilisation.
5. During the Vedic period, ***agriculture*** was well developed.
6. One theory says Aryans migrated from the ***Arctic*** regions.
7. Mithali found books on religious themes in her ***father's*** library.
8. The Vedic Period is also called the ***Vedic*** Age.

***3. Short Answer Questions**

1. ***Where did Mithali find books on the Vedas?***

Mithali found books on the Vedas in a ***cupboard in her father's library*** at home.

2. ***Name any two Vedic texts.***

Vedas and Upanishads

3. ***What was well developed during the Vedic period according to the text?***

Agriculture was well developed during the Vedic period.

4. ***State any two topics studied in the Later Vedic Period.***

Literature and Science / ***Gurukul System of Education*** / ***Economy***

5. ***Why did Mithali's father have a cupboard full of old books?***

Because her father was ***fond of reading*** and he had built a library at home. The cupboard had unique books on religious themes.

4. Multiple Choice Questions

1. ***b. 1500 BCE - 600 BCE***
2. ***d. Coins***
3. ***b. Arctic regions***
4. ***b. Philosophical aspects of human life***
5. ***b. Vedic***
6. ***c. Well developed***

5. Match the Column

Column A Column B

1. Vedas ****B. Oldest Vedic texts****
2. Upanishads ****A. Philosophical treatises****
3. Epic ****C. Long narrative poem of heroic deeds****
4. Aryans ****D. Developed Vedic Civilisation****
5. Gurukul ****E. System of Education in Later Vedic Period****
6. 1500 BCE - 600 BCE ****F. Time period of Vedic Civilisation****

6. True and False

1. ***True*** - The Vedic Civilisation flourished from 1500 BCE to 600 BCE.
2. ***False*** - There is uncertainty about the origin of the Aryans.

3. ***True*** - The Vedas, Upanishads and Epics are sources of Vedic history.
4. ***False*** - Mithali found books on ***religious themes*** in her father's library.
5. ***True*** - Significant progress was made in social and cultural fields during Vedic period.
6. ***False*** - Gurukul system of education was part of ***Later*** Vedic Period.

7. Name the Following

1. ***Vedic Period*** - The time period when Aryans arrived in India.
2. ***Rig, Yajur, Sama, Atharva Veda*** - The four main Vedic texts.
3. ***Gurukul System of Education*** - A system of education mentioned in Later Vedic Period.
4. ***Mithali's father*** - The person who told Mithali about the set of Vedas.
5. ***Europe*** - The continent from where Aryans are believed to have spread out according to one theory.

8. Assertion and Reason based questions

1. ***A*** - Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason correctly explains the Assertion.
2. ***D*** - Assertion is false, Reason is true.
3. ***B*** - Both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason does not correctly explain the Assertion.
4. ***D*** - Both Assertion and Reason are false. Assertion: Upanishads are not war epics. Reason is true but doesn't match the assertion.
5. ***A*** - Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason correctly explains the Assertion

CIVICS

Chapter 1:

RURAL LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

***1. Answer the following questions**

1. What is the importance of studying Civics according to the chapter?
2. Name any 3 amenities that are needed in a village for a better life.
3. What are the 3 organs of our Government and what is the function of each?
4. List any 3 topics that will be covered in this chapter on Rural Local Self-Government.
5. Why is Local Self-Government important in rural areas?
6. What are Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Duties?
7. What does the Judiciary do to protect our Fundamental Rights?

8. How does the study of Civics help us become responsible citizens?

***2. Fill in the blanks ***

1. The study of * _ * _ helps us become aware and law-abiding citizens.
2. The * _ * _ makes laws in our Government.
3. The * _ * _ implements the laws made by the Legislature.
4. The * _ * _ interprets the Constitution and guards it.
5. One of the topics of the chapter is * _ * _ of Panchayat Samiti or Block Samiti.
6. * _ * _ is a local self-governing body in rural areas at the village level.
7. The chapter discusses the * _ * _ of the Panchayati Raj.
8. We are expected to perform certain * _ * _ along with Fundamental Rights.

3. Short Answer Questions [2 marks each - 5]

1. Name any two amenities shown in the pictures for a village.
2. What is the role of the Executive in our Government?
3. Mention any two topics related to Panchayati Raj given in the chapter.
4. Why do we need Local Self-Government?
5. What is shown in the picture titled "A scene of a village"?

***4. Multiple Choice Questions ***

1. Which organ of the Government makes laws?
a. Executive b. Judiciary c. Legislature d. Panchayat
2. Which of these is NOT a topic of the chapter?
a. Zila Parishad b. Sources of Income c. Fundamental Rights d. Foreign Policy
3. The body that protects our Fundamental Rights is:
a. Legislature b. Executive c. Judiciary d. Village Panchayat
4. Block Samiti is also called:
a. Zila Parishad b. Panchayat Samiti c. Gram Sabha d. Municipal Corporation
5. Civics helps us to become:
a. Rich citizens b. Aware and law-abiding citizens c. Famous citizens d. Foreign citizens
6. The picture of a road being built shows the need for:
a. Better transport b. Better education c. Better hospital d. Better market

***5. Match the Column ***

Column A Column B

1. Legislature A. Implements laws
2. Executive B. Interprets Constitution
3. Judiciary C. Makes laws
4. Village Panchayat D. Local self-government at village level

5. Zila Parishad E. District level Panchayati Raj body
6. Sources of Income F. Topic related to Village Panchayat

***6. True and False ***

1. Civics helps us understand the powers of the three organs of Government.
2. The Executive makes laws in our country.
3. Zila Parishad is a topic covered in this chapter.
4. Fundamental Duties are not important for citizens.
5. The Judiciary implements the laws.
6. Panchayati Raj is related to urban local self-government.

***7. Name the Following ***

1. The three organs of the Government.
2. The local self-governing body at the village level.
3. The local self-governing body at the district level.
4. Two Fundamental Rights enjoyed by citizens of India.
5. Two amenities needed in a village for a better life.

***8. Assertion and Reason based questions ***

***Directions:** Mark (A) if both A and R are true and R explains A, (B) if both true but R doesn't explain A, (C) if A true but R false, (D) if both false*

1. ***Assertion:*** Study of Civics makes us aware citizens.
Reason: It teaches us about Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Duties.
2. ***Assertion:*** The Judiciary makes laws for the country.
Reason: The Legislature implements the laws.
3. ***Assertion:*** Local Self-Government is important in rural areas.
Reason: It helps in managing village affairs and providing amenities.
4. ***Assertion:*** Panchayat Samiti and Block Samiti are the same.
Reason: Both are local self-governing bodies in rural areas.
5. ***Assertion:*** We only have Fundamental Rights and no duties.
Reason: As citizens of a democratic country we are expected to perform Fundamental Duties.

ANSWER KEY: RURAL LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT*

1. Answer the following questions [3 marks each]*

1. What is the importance of studying Civics according to the chapter?*

The study of Civics helps us become aware and law-abiding citizens. It teaches us about our Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Duties, and the working of the Government.

2. Name any 3 amenities that are needed in a village for a better life.*

Roads, School, Hospital / Clean drinking water, Electricity - Any 3

3. *What are the 3 organs of our Government and what is the function of each?*

1. *Legislature* - Makes laws

2. *Executive* - Implements the laws

3. *Judiciary* - Interprets the Constitution and guards it

4. *List any 3 topics that will be covered in this chapter on Rural Local Self-Government.*

1. Composition and functions of Village Panchayat

2. Functions of Panchayat Samiti or Block Samiti

3. Composition and functions of Zila Parishad

5. *Why is Local Self-Government important in rural areas?*

It is important because it helps in managing village affairs and providing basic amenities like roads, water, education and health services at the local level.

6. *What are Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Duties?*

Fundamental Rights are the basic rights given to citizens by the Constitution.

Fundamental Duties are the duties that citizens are expected to perform along with their rights.

7. *What does the Judiciary do to protect our Fundamental Rights?*

The Judiciary interprets the Constitution and guards it. It protects our Fundamental Rights if they are violated.

8. *How does the study of Civics help us become responsible citizens?*

It helps us understand our rights and duties, the working of the Government, and teaches us to be aware, law-abiding and responsible citizens.

2. Fill in the blanks

1. The study of *Civics* helps us become aware and law-abiding citizens.

2. The *Legislature* makes laws in our Government.

3. The *Executive* implements the laws made by the Legislature.

4. The *Judiciary* interprets the Constitution and guards it.

5. One of the topics of the chapter is *Functions* of Panchayat Samiti or Block Samiti.

6. *Village Panchayat* is a local self-governing body in rural areas at the village level.

7. The chapter discusses the *Panchayati Raj* system.

8. We are expected to perform certain *Fundamental Duties* along with Fundamental Rights.

3. Short Answer Questions [2 marks each]

1. ***Name any two amenities shown in the pictures for a village.***

***Road and School* / *Hospital and Electricity* - Any 2 based on textbook pictures**

2. ***What is the role of the Executive in our Government?***

The Executive implements the laws made by the Legislature and runs the administration of the country.

3. ***Mention any two topics related to Panchayati Raj given in the chapter.***

Composition of Village Panchayat and Functions of Zila Parishad

4. ***Why do we need Local Self-Government?***

We need Local Self-Government to solve local problems and provide amenities quickly at the village and district level.

5. ***What is shown in the picture titled "A scene of a village"?***

It shows the need for basic amenities in a village like roads, houses, and facilities for a better life.

4. Multiple Choice Questions

1. ***c. Legislature***

2. ***d. Foreign Policy***

3. ***c. Judiciary***

4. ***b. Panchayat Samiti***

5. ***b. Aware and law-abiding citizens***

6. ***a. Better transport***

5. Match the Column

Column A Column B

1. **Legislature **C. Makes laws****

2. **Executive **A. Implements laws****

3. **Judiciary **B. Interprets Constitution****

4. **Village Panchayat **D. Local self-government at village level****

5. **Zila Parishad **E. District level Panchayati Raj body****

6. **Sources of Income **F. Topic related to Village Panchayat****

6. True and False

1. ***True* - Civics helps us understand the powers of the three organs of Government.**

2. ***False* - The *Legislature* makes laws in our country.**

3. ***True* - Zila Parishad is a topic covered in this chapter.**

4. ***False* - Fundamental Duties *are* important for citizens.**

5. ***False* - The *Executive* implements the laws.**

6. ***False*** - Panchayati Raj is related to ***rural*** local self-government.

7. Name the Following

1. ***Legislature, Executive, Judiciary*** - The three organs of the Government.
2. ***Village Panchayat*** - The local self-governing body at the village level.
3. ***Zila Parishad*** - The local self-governing body at the district level.
4. ***Right to Equality, Right to Freedom*** - Any two Fundamental Rights.
5. ***Roads and Schools* / *Hospital and Drinking water*** - Any two amenities needed in a village.

8. Assertion and Reason based questions

1. ***A*** - Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason correctly explains the Assertion.
2. ***D*** - Both Assertion and Reason are false. Legislature makes laws, Executive implements them.
3. ***A*** - Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason correctly explains the Assertion.
4. ***A*** - Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason correctly explains the Assertion.
5. ***D*** - Both Assertion and Reason are false. We have both Rights and Duties.