

# Dr. M.K.K. Arya Model School

## Lesson – 3 What is Government (Civics)

### Class –VI Assignment

---

Q.1 Why there is a need for government in every country?

Ans. Every country needs government to make decisions and get things done.

Q.2 Explain the major responsibilities of a government?

Ans. 1. To protect the boundaries of the country and maintains peaceful relations with other countries.

2. To ensure that all the citizens have enough to eat.

3. To provide health facilities.                      4. To help people when there are natural disasters

5. To solve the disputes.

Q.3 Explain the different levels of the government.

Ans. 1. At local level:- It means in the village, town or locality.

2. At the state level:- It covers the entire state like Haryana.

3. At the National level:- It relates to the entire country.

Q.4 Who give the government this power to make decisions and enforce laws ?

Ans. It depends on the type of government:-

In a democracy, it is the people who give the government this power. 2. In monarchy king and queen have the power to make decisions.

Q.5 Do you think, it is important for people to be involved in decisions that affect them?

Ans. Yes, it is important. If people are not involved in the decisions, govt will not be able to know the will of the people.

Q.6 Mention the three organs of the government.

Ans. The Legislature, The Executive, The Judiciary.

Q.7 What ensures political equality in a country?

Ans. Right to vote ensures political equality in a country.

Q.8 What do you mean by Universal Adult Franchise?

Ans. All the citizens of India who are of 18 years of age or more have the right to vote without any distinction of caste, creed, colour, gender or place of birth.

**Dr. M.K.K Arya Model School**  
**Ch-3, From Gathering to Growing Food (History)**  
**Class-VI Assignment**

---

Q.1 Explain the impact of changing environment on the life of early man ?

Ans.1. The climatic conditions became warm, which led to the development of grasslands

2 Development of grasslands in turn increased the strength of herbivorous animals.

3 Many grain bearing grasses including wheat, barley and rice grew naturally, which also gave the idea of agriculture to the early man.

Q.2 Explain the impact of the invention of the wheel on the life of early man.

Ans.1. It led to the development of wheeled cart.

2. The wheeled cart helped him to move heavy load from one place to another.

3. The wheel was also used to make beautiful pots.

Q.3 “The people of Mehrgarh believed in life after death.” Justify.

Ans.1. Many burials have been found at the site of Mehrgarh, with goods such as baskets, stones, bangles and animal sacrifices, which shows the belief of people in the next world.

2. Mehrgarh site has the unique tradition of burying the dead with the pitchers being used as the supporting material along with the dead person’s body.

Q.4 Name any four archaeological sites where the evidences related to the new stones age have been found.

Ans. Hallur, Paiyampaiii, Burzahom and Mehrgarh.

Q.5 The people of Mehrgarh were very innovative and had a high level of development. Justify by giving reasons.

Ans. One of the most unique discoveries of the Mehrgarh civilization was the first known origin of dental surgery and related medicinal activities in the area.

Q.6 How can we presume that early agriculture in the low land areas present in North East India?

Ans. On the basis of archaeological evidences of stones tools and pottery, we can presume that early agriculture in the low land areas was present in North East India

Q.7 What do you mean by tribes?

Ans. Usually two three generations lived together in small settlements. Most families were related to one another groups of such families were known as tribes.

Q.8 What kind of occupations were followed by the members of tribes?

Ans. They followed occupation such as-: Hunting, Gathering, farming, Herding and fishing.

Q.9 When did domestication start? Write the names of the earliest domesticated plants and animals.

Ans. Domestication began about 12,000 years ago. Some of the earliest domesticated plants were wheat and barley. The earliest domesticated animals were sheep and goat.

Q.10. Discuss in brief the settled life of the earliest people of Burzahom in New Stone Age.

Ans. Archaeologists have found traces of huts and houses at some sites. In Burzahom people built pit-houses, which were dug into the ground, with steps leading into them. They have also found fire places both inside and outside the huts. It suggests that people could cook food either indoors or outdoors, depending on the weather.

**Dr. M.K.K Arya Model School**  
**Ch-2 (Geography) Assignment**  
**Globe: Latitudes and Longitudes**

---

---

Q.1 Define a latitude.

Ans. Angular distance from the equator on both sides (North and South) is called latitude. Latitudes are  $180^{\circ}$ - $90^{\circ}$  north of equator and  $90^{\circ}$  south of equator.

Q.2 What are longitudes?

Ans. Lines joining the North Pole and the South Pole are called the lines of longitude. They are also called meridians because noon occur at the same time at places located on a line of longitude.

Q.3 What are the two types of lines needed to locate any point on the Earth surface?

Ans. Latitudes and longitudes are required to locate any point on the Earth surface.

Q.4 What are the uses of the globe?

Ans. The globe is small in shape, is easy to carry and use. On globe, countries, continents and oceans are shown in their correct shape. Distance, directions and relief features are shown correctly.

Q.5 Which place is used as a standard for time all over the world?

Ans. Greenwich in Britain is used as a standard for time all over the world.

Q.6 Why do we have standard time?

Ans. Places located on a meridian of longitude have the same time. It is called local time. Places situated on different meridians will have different local times. To solve the problem the local time of a central meridian of the country is assumed standard for the whole country. It is called standard time. In India the local time of  $82^{\circ}30'E$  is taken as standard for the whole country. It is called Indian Standard time. (IST)

Q.7 Write a short note on heat zones.

Ans. Heat zones are the different zones of the earth, where the sun rays fall differently, thus causing different climate patterns. These zones are called the

Torrid Zone, The two Temperate Zones, and the two Frigid Zones. The Torrid Zone is very hot since the Sun shines overhead here. The Temperate zones maintain a moderate climate, and the Frigid Zones are very cold.

Q. 8 What is the best means to measure time and how?

Ans. The best means of measuring time is by movement of the Earth, the Moon and the Planets. The Sun regularly rises and sets every day, and is the best timekeeper throughout the world. The shadow reckons local time, which is the shortest at noon and longest at sunrise and sunset.

Q.9 What is Prime Meridian?

Ans. 0° longitude passing through Greenwich(London) is named as Prime Meridian. It divides the Earth into two equal halves, the Eastern hemisphere and the Western hemisphere. Therefore, the letter E for the east and the letter W for the west follows the longitude of a place.

Q.10 What divides the Earth into Northern and Southern hemisphere?

Ans. Equator divides the Earth into Northern and Southern hemisphere.

Q.11 In which ocean are the Tonga Islands situated?

Ans. Tonga Islands are situated in the Pacific Ocean.

Q.12 What time does the Earth take, rotating from one degree longitude to next longitude?

Ans. It takes 4 minutes.

## **Dr. M.K.K. Arya Model School**

### **Lesson – 4, Key Elements of a Democratic Government (Civics)**

#### **Class –VI Assignment**

---

Q-1. What were Hector and his classmates protesting about?

Ans. They were protesting against the learning of the African language which was being forced on them by the Whites, in place of their own language, Zulu.

Q-2 List five ways in which non-whites were discriminated against.

Ans. 1. Hospitals and ambulances were separate for whites and non-whites.  
2. There were separate trains and buses.  
3. Bus stops were also different.  
4. They did not have voting right.  
5. Best lands were reserved for whites.

Q-3 What a democratic government means to all of us?

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

Q-4 Why do we have regular elections?

Ans. In a democracy we take the decisions and make laws through our representatives. We elect them through elections. Because of regular elections, they act according to the need and wishes of the people. They know that if they don't work for the welfare of the people they may be thrown out.

Q-5 What do you mean by apartheid laws?

Ans. Apartheid means separation on people on the basis of race. South Africa was earlier governed by apartheid laws. South African people were divided into white, black, Indian and coloured races. These races were not allowed to mix with each other or even to use common facilities.

Q-6 Name the party which fought against the system of apartheid

Ans. The African National Congress.

Q-7 What is the reason of conflict between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu?

Ans. River Cauvery flows through Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. Two dams have been constructed on this river, Krishnasagar dam and Mattur dam. Due to these two dams on the same river a conflict has arisen. Both the states do not get as much water as per their requirement. The Cauvery Water Dispute Tribunal has announced its verdict on 5<sup>th</sup> Feb. 2007.

Q-8 Write a short note on 'The African National Congress'.

Ans. The African National Congress, a group of people, who led the struggle against the system of apartheid. Dr. Nelson Mandela was their leader.

He fought against this system. Under his leadership, in 1994 South Africa became a democratic country in which people of all races were considered equal.

Q-9 For how many years does the Indian Government elect?

Ans. The Indian Government is elected for 5 years.

Q-10 What is the key ideas of a democratic government?

Ans. Equality and justice.

### **Lesson – 5 Panchayati Raj (Civics)**

Q-1 Who calls the meetings of Gram Sabha and Gram Panchayat?

Ans. Secretary

Q-2 What problems do the women of Hardas village face?

Ans. They have to go to the Suru river, which is 3 Km away, to fetch water.

Q-3 Why is the Nirmal gram Puruskar awarded and to whom?

Ans. The Nirmal Gram Puruskar is awarded to the village Panch/Panchs for the excellent work done by him/them in the Panchayat.

Q-4 What are the functions of the Gram Panchayat?

Ans. (i) The construction and maintenance of roads, drainage and schools.  
(ii) Levying and collection of local taxes.  
(iii) Executing government schemes related to generating employment in the village.

Q-5 What are the functions of the Zila Parishad?

Ans. (i) It makes development plans at the district level.  
(ii) It regulates the money distribution among all the Gram Panchayat.