

SRI KANCHI MAHASWAMI VIDYA MANDIR
QUESTION BANK 2019-20

Social Science
History

Class: 6

LESSON-1 WHAT, WHERE, HOW AND WHEN

I. Very short answer:

1. Name an important river along which People lived for several hundred thousand years.
2. What is Cartouche?
3. List the number of languages inscribed on the stone of Rosetta.
4. Where is Rosetta located?
5. What is the full form of BCE?
6. What is the full form of AD?
7. What is the full form of CE?
8. What was the source of food for most of the people living in Andaman Islands?
9. What is an inscription?
10. Define Archaeology.
11. What do we call to the area along the river Ganga and its tributary rivers in the ancient time?
12. What are the different names of our country?
13. What evidences do we get from Bones of animals?
14. Name the two tributaries of the Indus.
15. Name the emperor whose inscription has been found from Kandahar.
16. Name the language in which most of the manuscripts were written.
17. What do we call the information gathered by the historians from inscriptions, manuscripts and archaeology?
18. Name the place where Sulaiman and Kirthar ranges are located.
19. What do we call the tributary of the Ganga River?
20. What is the meaning of the term "Indus" in Sanskrit?

II. Answer the following questions briefly:

1. Why did the Magadha Empire flourished on the banks of river Ganga and river Son?
2. What are tributaries? Give example.
3. Discuss why it is important to study our past?
4. List some items that archaeologists have found?
5. Who are archaeologists and what do they do?
6. Why did ancient men and women move to different places?
7. What was the occupation of the people who lived on the banks of the river Narmada?
8. What is a source? What is its importance to the historians?
9. How do the scholars understand what is written in the inscriptions?
10. What was the advantage of writing on a hard surface?
11. Why is South Asia often called a sub-continent?
12. What language and script is used in the inscriptions found from the Rosetta town?
13. Where did the earliest cities flourish?

14. How did the archeologists find out about the eating habits of the people in the past?
15. Write a short note on manuscripts?
16. Why is the plural word 'Pasts' used in the title of this book, 'Our Pasts'?
17. How do we know a great deal about the kings and the battles they fought?
18. State an important difference between a manuscript and an inscription.
19. Define the terms – a. Travelling b. Decipherment c. Historian
20. Where did the hunter gatherers live and what did they eat?

III Answer in Detail:

1. List the skill and knowledge that was required in hunter- gatherer communities?
2. Why do historians and archaeologists use various sources to study about our past?
3. What problems are associated with manuscripts?
4. Why do you think the lives of kings would have been different from those of farmers?
5. Explain in detail about the religious beliefs of early man.
6. What were the remains of buildings or monuments?
7. Write a note on the movements of the people.

LESSON-2 ON THE TRAIL OF THE EARLIEST PEOPLE

I. Very short answer:

1. Name the place where Natural caves and rock shelters were found.
2. What material was used to make huts in Palaeolithic Age?
3. On what surface People of the Stone Age made rock paintings?
4. Name the shelter of early men
5. How can we say that the people of Kurnool caves were familiar with fire?
6. Name the tool used by early men to stitch their clothes.
7. Name the material used to make clothes of early men.
8. What was the advantage of clothes made from animal skin?
9. What was the mode of transport for the people of Palaeolithic Age?
10. Name the place where Ostrich egg shells were found in India in the Palaeolithic Age.
11. At which place Hunsgi is located in the present day?
12. Why is Hunsgi famous in the history?
13. What does the rock paintings of Madhya Pradesh and Southern Uttar Pradesh depicts?
14. Give some examples of Habitation Sites.
15. State reason why early man had to be alert and quick on his feet.
16. Name the place in Madhya Pradesh where a natural shelter of early man is located.
17. Name the earliest stage of human civilization.
18. What percentage of human history does the Palaeolithic period covers?
19. Name the material used to make Handles of spears and arrows.
20. Name the Neolithic sites in India.

II. Answer the following questions briefly:

1. Write short notes on Mesolithic age.
2. Explain Stone on stone technique.
3. What made early man to Start domesticating animals?
4. Write about Bhimbetka rock shelters.
5. How did early man learn herding and rearing animals?

6. How did the discovery of fire help the early man?
7. What are sites? Where are they located?
8. What are habitation sites? Why did people choose them? Give examples.
9. Why did the communities of early man emerge on the banks of rivers?
10. What is a 'Palaeolithic period'?
11. When did the grasslands develop?
12. How did the changing environment affect the life of the early people?
13. Explain the term 'hunter-gatherers'.
14. What do cave paintings usually depict? What information do they give us?
15. What are Microliths? How did Mesolithic man use Microliths?
16. Mention the archaeological sources that tell us about man's life in the early period.
17. What are the important features of the paintings drawn on the rock shelters of Bhimbetka?
18. Why was it difficult to hunt animals and gather plant produce in the early times?
19. How were stone tools made?
20. Differentiate between Palaeolithic and Mesolithic Age.

III. Answer in Detail:

1. Hunter-gatherers used stone tools. Explain what these tools were used for? Give reasons.
2. Why did hunter- gatherers move from place to place? Give at least four reasons.
3. Hunting-gathering was not an easy task. Discuss.
4. Write in detail about the use of stone tools.
5. Describe the religious belief of early man.

LESSON -3 FROM GATHERING TO GROWING FOOD

I. Very short answer:

1. Name the place where site of Burzahom is situated.
2. What are the archaeological evidences that have been found in Burzahom?
3. Name one of the important occupations taken up by the tribes of Middle Stone Age.
4. Name the place where several burial sites had been found.
5. Name one of the earliest villages to be discovered and excavated.
6. What did the Findings at Mehrgarh included?
7. According to archaeologists, what the reason behind burying goats along with the dead bodies?
8. Name the place where Cattle hoof marks were found on clay surface.
9. What was the purpose of making large clay pots?
10. Mention one of the reasons why people of that age stored grains?
11. Name the place where Millet was grown in Neolithic Age.
12. What were the cooking platforms found in Burzahom?
13. Name the first animal to be tamed by the early people.
14. How did early men used to tame animals?
15. Grains also served one special purpose of the hunter gatherers, what was that?
16. Name the site that provides the evidence of tools made from 'fossil wood'.
17. List of the most distinctive features of a villager.
18. Name the material used to make Handles of spears and arrows.
19. Why are different crops grown in different areas?
20. What types of animals were selected for breeding?

II. Answer the following questions briefly:

1. What was the purpose of construction of pit house?
2. How could you say that people used to cook food according to weather?
3. Explain the role of animals in the life of early men.
4. Explain the historical importance of Daojali Hading.
5. Write short notes on Neolithic age.
6. Did the lifestyle of the early man change everywhere and at once?
7. What do you think would have been cooked in the jars by early man?
8. What is a Tribe?
9. Why do farmers grow some crops in some areas and not in other areas?
10. How did the early villages come into being?
11. Define the terms:
a. Nomads b. Stone Age c. Anthropologists
12. How was fire discovered?
13. How did the life change with the beginning of agriculture?
14. What do you mean by domestication of plants and animals?
15. Where did the Stone Age man live?
16. What are literary sources? Which are the main literary sources for the study of Indian history?
17. How do we know about the past? Describe various sources that are used to study the past?
18. How were the Neolithic tools different from the Palaeolithic tools?
19. What is a burial? Describe the burials of early man with examples.
20. How did the humans domesticate plants and animals?

III. Answer in Detail:

1. Explain in detail about the beginning of a settled life and early villages.
2. Write some main points about the custom and practices of Neolithic period.
3. What were the advantages of herding?
4. Explain in detail about the discovery of wheel.
5. What were the uses of tools?
6. What was the result of archaeologists to known about pottery?
7. Discuss about the features of tribal life.
8. Mehrgarh: Give a description about the burial sites.
9. Describe in short the three stages of Stone Age?
10. Distinguish between Paleolithic and Neolithic period?

LESSON -4 IN THE EARLIEST CITIES

I. Very short answer:

1. Where was the city of Lothal situated?
2. Name the most important centre for making objects out of stone, shell and metal.
3. Where is Dholavira located?
4. Write the name of a new tool which was used to dig earth for turning the soil and planting trees.

5. Name the Harappan cities where sacrifices may have been performed.
6. What was the name of the special tank of Mohenjodaro?
7. What do we call to the western part of the Harappan city?
8. Name the places where traces of fire altars have been found.
9. Name the city of Harappa that was divided into three parts.
10. Name the metal that stands out due to its absence at the Harappan cities.
11. Who were Scribes?
12. Mention a unique finding of Dholavira.
13. What were the important functions of the ruling class people?
14. What do we call the pattern in which bricks were laid to make the walls stronger?
15. Name two popular gold mines in Karnataka.
16. What was the common feature of Harappan buildings?
17. Name the states where the two sites of the Harappan civilization were vacated due to flood.
18. What was the shape of pyramids?
19. What is Mummy?
20. What do the archaeologists described the smaller but higher structure found at Harappan sites?

II. Answer the following questions briefly:

1. Write a few lines about the development of a human society.
2. Name the different types of the river valley civilizations of the world.
3. Give a description of the year 1921 and 1922.
4. Name some other cities of civilization.
5. List the uses of Harappan plough.
6. Name the food items that were by the supplied farmers.
7. What were the things imported for construction?
8. Name the ornaments worn by Harappan people.
9. How was craft made?
10. What were the uses of bronze?
11. Write the special features of spinning and weaving.
12. Write about Harappan seals.
13. Why were metals, writing, wheel and plough important for the Harappans?
14. When was cotton cultivated at Mehrgarh?
15. Describe the life of the people in Harappan cities?
16. What was the use of the Great Bath? What materials were used in the great bath?
17. List three factors which show that Lothal was an important production centre of the Harappan civilisation.
18. What led to the decline of the Harappan civilisation?
19. What were the important crafts of the Harappan people?
20. What were the main features of the cities built during the Harappa Civilisation?

III. Answer in Detail:

1. Describe the burial process followed by the Egyptians.
2. Explain in detail about the town planning and buildings of the Harappan civilization.
3. How was the life of the people in the Harappan city?

4. Describe the statues of Mohenjo Daro?
5. Explain in brief about the wool making, ornaments, pottery, toymaking , seals.
6. Why did the Harappan civilization come to an end?
7. Discuss in detail about Dholavira and Lothal.
8. An ancient African river civilization. Explain.
9. Write about the drains in the Harappan cities.
10. Describe the Great Bath.

LESSON-5 WHAT BOOKS AND BURIALS TELL US

I. Very short answer:

- 1: Which is one of the largest Chalcolithic settlements in India?
2. Name the oldest Veda.
3. List a literary source which contains lot of information about Aryans.
4. Name the Varna which comprised mainly the common mass in the Vedic period.
5. Name the Varna which worked as cultivators, craftsmen, merchants and traders and comprised mainly the common masses.
6. Name the two rivers which were worshipped as goddesses by the rig Vedic people.
7. Name the place where the page from the manuscript of Rig Veda was found.
8. Name the king of the cosmic gods.
9. How the megaliths of a particular family were recognized?
10. Name the Animal that held an important place in the life of the Aryans.
11. How many rooms were there in the largest house on the site of Inamgaon?
12. Who were slaves?
13. Name the places where Megalithic culture was prevalent.
14. Name the word which was used to describe the community as a whole.
15. Why were Yajnas performed?
16. Name the four Vedas.
17. Name the popular drink consumed only during special religious ceremonies.
18. Name the intoxicating drinks of Aryans.
19. Who were the opponents of Aryans?
20. Name the place where the Rigveda was composed.

II. Answer the following questions briefly:

1. Name the Indo-European languages.
2. Describe the Dravidian language family.
3. Write a short note on Rig Veda.
4. Write about Gods and Goddesses of early Aryans.
5. Mention the other two Vedas and give its description.
6. Name the vedic literatures.
7. Who were the women scholars who composed hymns for Rig Vedas?
8. What is Swayamwara?
9. How cow held an important place in the life of the Aryans?
10. Who were called as tribes in Rig Vedic period? Give example.
11. The megaliths of a particular family were recognized by stone circle. Explain.
12. In which part of India was the Rig Veda was composed?
13. What were the other occupations of Rig Vedic Age?
14. Who was Jana or Vish?
15. Chalcolithic period contemporary. Give reason or Discuss.

16. What were the other sources of information about studying the past?
17. Who were Aryans? Where did Aryans come?
18. Why did the Rig Vedic people pray for horses and cattle?
19. What was the system of distribution of wealth captured in the war?
20. What are the sources of information for the Later Vedic period?

III. Answer in Detail:

1. Explain about the social life of Vedic Age.
2. Write about the Political life of Vedic Age.
3. Explain in detail about the wealth obtained from war.
4. How was the Economic life of the Rig Vedic period?
5. What were the common features of the Burial?
6. How were people discriminated for burials according to social hierarchy?
7. How do archaeologists describe about social differences.
8. Who were the Dasyus? What happened to them after the coming of the Aryans?
9. Who was Charaka? What is the name of his work? Describe one of his contributions in regard of the human body.
10. There was some difference in status amongst the people who were buried. Explain.

LESSON-6 KINGDOMS, KINGS AND AN EARLY REPUBLIC

I. Very short answer:

1. What do you mean by the word "Janapadas"?
2. What do you mean by mahajanapadas?
3. List an important characteristic of the Ganges civilization of Northern India.
4. What was the use of the Painted grey ware?
5. Who conquered the last of the ganas or sanghas?
6. What is the meaning of term Ashvamedha ?
7. Name the most important centre for making objects out of stone, shell and metal.
8. Who composed later Vedic books?
9. Write the name of a new tool which was used to dig earth for turning the soil and planting trees.
10. Who were Kammakaras?
11. List a work done by Kammakaras.
12. Name the four groups into which later Vedic society was divided.
13. Why did kings fortified their capital city?
14. List one of the major changes that occurred in the field of agriculture.
15. Name the group of people who were not allowed to participate in the assemblies of the ganas.
16. What was the name of the minister of Ajatasatru?
17. Name a famous Buddhist book.
18. Why did Alexander's soldiers refused to march further from the bank of river Beas?
19. What was the most important source of revenue to the state?
20. What was bhaga or a share?

II. Answer the following questions briefly:

1. What were the natural advantages that helped Magadha to become a powerful kingdom in North India?
2. Write a short note on the important rulers of Magadha.
3. Why were taxes imposed by the rulers on the people of Mahajanapadas?

4. Why did rajas build large and tall walls around the cities?
5. How were regular taxes imposed and collected in the mahajanapadas?
6. What resources were necessary to build the huge walls around the cities?
7. Name the Later Vedic books.
8. What was the content of Later Vedic books?
9. How did the use of iron ploughshare increase the production during the age of mahajanapadas?
10. What were the geographical features that made Magadha the most powerful Mahajanapada?
11. What was the Ashvamedha?
12. Where did Alexander live and what was his aim?
13. Name and explain different groups that existed during Vedic period.
14. Who divided people into four groups and based on what?
15. Explain the term Gana or Sangha and its functions.
16. What archaeological excavations tell about the 'janapadas' settlements?
17. What were the characteristics of the earthen pots used by the people in janapadas?
18. Why was the capital city of mahajanapadas fortified?
19. How did the fortification of their land help the rulers in controlling their people living in the mahajanapadas?
20. Why were taxes collected by the rulers of the mahajanapadas?

III. Answer in Detail:

1. Explain in detail about the Political life order of the Vedic period.
2. How were the teachings of Upanishad dealt with?
3. What were the teachings of Mahavira?
4. How did the teachings of Buddha help the people?
5. Define the term Ashramas.
6. Describe the system of government in Vajji?
7. What were the features of the taxation system in Mahajanapadas in the ancient India?
8. What is the difference between the Republican and the Monarchical Mahajanapadas ?
9. Why did the agriculture flourish in the Mahajanapadas?
10. How did the use of iron ploughshare and the transplantation of paddy increase the production during the age of mahajanapadas?

LESSON -7 NEW QUESTIONS AND IDEAS

I. Very short answer:

1. What was the early name of Buddha?
2. Where did Buddha attained enlightenment?
3. Who was the founder of Buddhism?
4. Why did Buddha left the comforts of his home?
5. Name the language in which Buddha preached?
6. What was the language of the ordinary people?

7. Who was Satyakama Jabala?
8. Who were Jainas?
9. How did Panini prepared grammar for Sanskrit?
10. What were Lichchhavis?
11. Where was the headquarters of The Lichchhavis?
12. Who was Vardhamana Mahavira?
13. Why did Farmers could not support Jainism?
14. Where is Valabhi situated?
15. What was the Vanaprastha stage?
16. Buddha was approached by a woman to bring back the life of her deceased son. What was the name of the lady?
17. Who all joined the Sangha?
18. Define Avesta.
19. Define Tirthankara.
20. Why Mahavira is called Jina?

II. Answer the following questions briefly:

1. What is thirst or tanha?
2. Write short notes on shankaracharya.
3. Write about vardhaman Mahavira.
4. List the reasons for the spread of Jainism among the common people.
5. Write about Gargi.
6. Who were bhikkhus and the bhikkhunis?
7. What is the meaning of Upanishad?
8. How were the other thinkers trying to understand the world during the Buddha period?
9. Explain the terms atman and Brahman.
10. How did Buddha spend the rest of his life?
11. Why did the Buddha leave his home? Explain briefly.
12. What were monasteries and viharas?
13. Write a short note on Panini.
14. Who were Jainas and how did they lead their life?
15. What does Vinaya Pitaka say about the Buddhist sangha?
16. What were the things gifted by the people to the Buddhist monks?
17. Who all were the Upanishadic thinkers?
18. What were the predictions made by the seers for Prince Siddhartha?
19. What happened when Siddhartha saw the four sights on an excursion outside the palace?
20. Did the Buddhist sanghas attach themselves to day to day life? How were they different from other sanghas?

III. Answer in Detail:

1. What were the teachings of Buddha?
2. Briefly describe the Upanishads. Who were the Upanishadic thinkers?
3. Write a note on Buddhist Sanghas.
4. Explain the system of ashramas.
5. What do you know about the life of Mahavira?
6. What are Mahavira's main teachings?
7. What was the difference between Buddha and Mahavira?
8. Give reasons for the spread of Jainism and Buddhism.
9. Do you think it would have been easy for slaves to join the sangha? Give reasons.
10. Write a few lines about the temporary shelters used by Jaina and Buddhist monks in the beginning.

LESSON-8 ASHOKA, THE EMPEROR WHO GAVE UP WAR.

I. Very short answer:

1. Who started the policy of Dhamma?
2. What was Dhamma?
3. What was the purpose of following the policy of Dhamma?
4. When did Ashoka's inclination towards Buddhism developed?
5. From where does the term 'Dhamma' was taken from?
6. Who constructed The Great Wall of China?
7. What was the language in which the rock edicts were written?
8. Why the Great Wall of China was constructed?
9. What is a watch tower?
10. Name the three important rulers of Mauryan dynasty.
11. Name other names of Chanakya.
12. Name a prosperous kingdom lying between the rivers Godavari and Mahanadi.
13. What do you mean by Arthashastra?
14. What is the modern name of Pataliputra?
15. Name the ruler who tried to convey his message to the people through inscriptions.
16. What was the ancient name of coastal Orissa?
17. Name some of the countries where Ashoka sent his officials to spread Dhamma.
18. Name a gateway to the north-west, including the Central Asia.
19. Name the region that was popular for the production of blanket during Maurya period.
20. Name the city discussed in the detailed way by Megasthenes.

II. Answer the following questions briefly:

1. Write short notes on King Chandragupta Maurya.
2. Differentiate between tribute and taxes.
3. How can we say that Ashoka was a unique ruler?
4. Who paid taxes to the emperor?
5. Name some of the important cities of the Mauryan empire?
6. Name the three important rulers of the Mauryan dynasty.

7. What does Megasthenes write about Pataliputra?
8. What does Megasthenes write about the Mauryan emperor?
9. The lion capital is made of which material? What is the common feature between our national flag and the Lion capital?
10. Write a note on the cities of the Mauryan Empire.
11. Explain the war which diverted Ashoka towards Buddhism?
12. What are Dipavamsa, Ashokavadana and Mahavamsa?
13. What did the Dhamma Mamattas do?
14. How did Ashoka convey his message to the people?
15. Ashoka propagated the principle of non-violence yet maintained a large standing army? Why?

III. Answer in Detail:

1. Describe governance in the Mauryan Empire.
2. What was the Ashoka policy of Dhamma?
3. What was the system of administration in Pataliputra?

LESSON-9 VITAL VILLAGES, THRIVING TOWNS

I. Very short answer:

1. Who wrote "Periplus of the Erythrean Sea"?
2. Name the north Indian town that was situated on the cross roads of two major trade routes.
3. Name the port described by Greek sailor for having narrow gulf.
4. State the number of occupations taken up by the young man of the Jataka story.
5. Name the place where a massive brick structure, which may have been a warehouse and pottery from the Mediterranean region have been found.
6. Who were Vellalar?
7. Where the largest collection of iron tools and weapons is found?
8. Who was the village headman?
9. What was the old name for Pondicherry?
10. Name the place where the Sangam texts were composed?
11. Name the materials used to make tools like Sickle, tongs and axe.
12. What was the meaning of the term Jatakas?
13. Why the earliest coins were called 'punch marked coins'?
15. What were Shrenis?
16. Who were Grihapatis?
17. Who were uzhavar?
18. Who were Kadaisiyar?
19. Which metals were used to make punch marked coins?
20. "Rome a city of bricks made it into a city of marble" was said this?

II. Answer the following questions briefly:

1. Name the crafts persons of the villages.
2. Name the different kinds of landowners according to the region.
3. Define the Iron tools usage in agriculture.
4. Describe the art and crafts which flourished.
5. What was called as the second urbanization why?
6. How were ring wells used in those days?
7. What are the sources to know about these towns and cities?
8. What are sculptures? How did these help us know about the past?
9. What are Jatakas?
10. Why do you think the kings encouraged building of irrigation works?
11. Where do you find punch marked coins?
12. Name the religious towns.
13. What do you mean by red glazed pottery?
14. State the importance of Arikamedu.
15. Write short notes on region of Mathura.
16. How did the pottery design have its name?
17. What were aqueducts? Why did the Roman emperor build huge aqueducts?
18. Mention some of the evidence which tell us about the life in early cities.
19. What is the sangam literature and when were they composed?
20. List all the women who could be employed by the superintendent. How were women paid for their work?

III. Answer in Detail:

1. Briefly discuss the different kinds of people living in villages in the northern parts of the subcontinent.
2. Mathura has been an important settlement for more than 2500 years. Explain.
3. Describe the irrigation facilities of the villages.
4. Explain about the sea route 'Bary Giza'.
5. Arikamedu is a coastal settlement in Puducherry. Give reason.
6. Explain in detail about the village Administration.
7. Write short note on the Northern Black Polished Ware.
8. Write short notes on Sangam Literature.
9. Write a note on the shrenis.
10. Write a short note on Arikamedu.

Lesson-10

TRADERS, KINGS AND PILGRIMS

I. Very short answer:

1. Name the place from where silk was mostly exported.
2. Name the ruler who controlled silk route effectively.
3. Name the ruler used to demand payments for allowing traders to pass through the silk route.
4. Where is Nalanda located at present?

5. Who were Nayanars? How many nayanars were there?
6. State the birth place of Jesus Christ.
7. Name the port under the Cholas
8. Name the ruler who was given title of “lords of the Dakshinapatha”.
9. Name the most fertile river valley in southern India.
10. Name the most important ruler of the Satavahanas.
11. Who issued gold coins for the first time?
12. What was the purpose of gold coins?
13. Who composed the biography of Buddha?
14. What was Buddhacharita?
15. What was the name of the new form of Buddhism?
16. What is the meaning of Bodhisattavas?
17. What is the name of the older form of Buddhism?
18. Where the older form of Buddhism was more famous?
19. How do we come to know about the dangers faced by the pilgrims’ in their travels?
20. Name the three chiefs mentioned in Sangam poems.

II. Answer the following questions briefly:

1. Why the demand of silk increased in the European markets?
2. Write about Kushanas income in the form of taxes.
3. Write about Christians of Kerala.
4. Writ short notes on “Jesus Christ”.
5. Why Satavahana rulers were called the lords of Dakshinapatha?
6. Why silk was expensive in ancient time?
7. Write short notes on “Ashvaghosha”.
8. What do the accounts of Chinese Buddhist pilgrims throw light on?
9. How did the chiefs of the sangam period gather their resources?
10. Who were the muvendar during the sangam period?
11. What were the things carried by Xuan Zang while returning from India?
12. Who were known as “lords of the dakshinapatha”?
13. Explain the Silk Route.
14. Why did the kings try to control the Silk Route?
15. What is the meaning of Bhakti?
16. Who were the best –known rulers who controlled the Silk Route?
17. What was Theravada Buddhism?
18. Who was Gautamiputra Shri Satakarni?
19. What was emphasized by those who followed the Bhakti?
20. Who were the Kushanas?

III. Answer in Detail:

1. What was the basis of belief in the system of Bhakti?
2. What was Kanishka's contribution to the spread of Buddhism?
3. What are the features of the southern half of the Indian sub-continent?
4. What was the source of income of the muvendaras? How did they spend their earnings?
5. Write a short note on Pandyas.
6. Write a short note on Cheras and Cholas.
7. Explain in detail about the rulers of Satavahanas.
8. Kanishka was a famous Kushana ruler. Give reason.
9. What were the Archaeological excavations of trade and trade routes?
10. Explain the two religious sections of Buddhism.

LESSON - 11 NEW EMPIRES AND KINGDOMS

I. Very short answer:

1. Who composed The Prashasti of Chalukya king Pulakeshin II?
2. Name the place which was the capital of Chalukya rulers.
3. Who was the founder of the Gupta dynasty?
4. Why most of the rulers of the time took the title of maharaja and maharajadhiraja?
5. Who checked Harsha's march into the Deccan?
6. Name the Kanauj ruler who was credited for performing Ashvamedha sacrifice several times.
7. Who wrote the biography of king Harshavardhana?
8. Who was Banabhatta?
9. How did the Sabha function?
10. Name the capital of Chalukyas.
11. What is the meaning of the term 'genealogies'?
12. Why Genealogies is very important in the study of history?
13. Name an Indian king who was known as 'musician king'.
14. Name the ruler who established diplomatic relations with China.
15. What was Ur?
16. For whom the title Maharaja is used for in Gupta records?
17. Name the capital of Gupta Dynasty.
18. What do you mean by prashasti?
19. What was the name of Samudragupta's mother?
20. Who was the best-known Chalukya ruler?

II. Answer the following questions briefly:

1. Write short notes on Harsha- The ruler of Kanauj.
2. Write short notes on Chandragupta I.
3. Write short notes on Chandragupta II.
4. Briefly describe assemblies in the Southern kingdoms.

5. Mention three authors who wrote about the King and the lives of the ordinary people.
6. What were the changes in the army after the Gupta period?
7. Explain the new developments in the field of administration after the Gupta period.
8. Who was Pulakeshin II? How have we come to know about him?
9. Write a short note on the Pallavas and Chalukyas.
10. Mention an important source of information about Samudragupta.
11. How did the poet of Prashastis praise Samudragupta?
12. What was the title adopted by Chandragupta, the father of Samudragupta?
13. What do you think were the causes of the downfall of the Gupta Empire?
14. Who controlled the local assemblies such as Sabha, ur, and nagaram?
15. From where do we get information about King Harshavardhana?
16. Write about the kingdom of the Pallavas.
17. Write the meaning of these terms: nagara shreshthi, Sarthavaha, Prathama-kulika
18. Who were samantas?
19. What was the Sabha during the Pallavas rule?
20. Write short notes on Banabhatta.

III. Answer in Detail:

1. Mention four different kinds of rulers as described by Harisena. What was Samudragupta's policy towards them?
2. Why was the Gupta age called as the golden age?
3. Give a detailed account of the king Harsha's political administration.
4. How did reign of the Chalukyas decline?
5. Describe the art and architecture patronage of the Pallavas.
6. What were the changes in the army during king Harsha's reign?
7. Describe in brief the administrative system prevalent during the Gupta period.

Lesson-12 BUILDINGS, PAINTINGS AND BOOKS

I. Very short answer:

1. Who invented paper?
2. What are the various types of stupas?
3. Name a well-known stupa.
4. In which language Aryabhatiyam is written?
5. What is Manimekalai?
6. What are Epics?
7. In which language puranas are written?
8. What is Silappadikaram?
9. Name the Tamil epic that was composed by Sattanar.

10. Name the language in which puranas were written.
11. Name the two greatest Sanskrit epics.
12. Name two tamil epics.
13. Name the place where the famous iron pillar is located.
14. What is 'Garbhagriha'?
15. Who composed Mahabharata?
16. Who was Ved Vyasa?
17. Mention the feature of Bhagvada Gita.
18. Who composed Silapadikaram?
19. Name the capital of Kosala.
20. Who was the author of Sanskrit Ramayana?

II. Answer the following questions briefly:

1. Who was Aryabhata? Name one book that he wrote.
2. Explain Meghaduta written by Kalidasa.
3. Who was Ilango Adigal?
4. Write short notes on Silappadikaram?
5. Explain the two greatest Sanskrit epics.
6. Give an example of Mauryan arts.
7. Write short notes about the iron pillar at Mehrauli, Delhi.
8. Write short notes on Valmiki?
9. What do we learn from Aryabhatiyam?
10. List all the contribution of Aryabhatta to science.
11. Write short notes on Garbhagriha.
12. Write short notes on Amaravati Stupa.
13. Why do we celebrate Dusshera in India?
14. Explain Jataka stories.
15. Write short notes on attractive painting on the wall of Ajanta Caves.
16. What are monolithic temples?
17. What is the pradakshina path?
18. What is relic casket?
19. Whose name is inscribed on the iron pillar at Mehrauli?
20. What are common features of the stupas?

III. Answer in Detail:

1. What are epics? Mention two famous Tamil epics which were written around 1800 years ago.
2. What are main features of the Hindu temples built around 1800 years ago.
3. What were Puranas? What do they contain?
4. What do you know about stories told by ordinary people?

Class: 6 CIVICS Lesson -1 UNDERSTANDING DIVERSITY

I. Very short answer:

1. Who was Ibn Battuta?
2. Name the British General who was responsible for the Jallian wala Bagh massacre.
3. Where is Ladakh situated?
4. What is the nature of people in the cities?
5. Name the popular dress for women in Manipur.
6. List one specialty of Ladakh.
7. What do you mean by 'Cheena-vala'?
8. What is the similarity between Kerala and Ladakh?
9. What do you mean by natural hazards?
10. Why did the Britishers think that they could divide Indians easily?
11. What is the meaning of "Cheenachatti"?
12. What makes Kerala an attractive place for traders?
13. Name the most common Ladakhi dress.
14. Name the language in which the rich and old traditional songs and poems of Ladakh were translated.
15. Name the staple crop of Ladakh.
16. How do historical and geographical factors influence the diversity of a region?
17. What is the meaning of 'incredible India'?
18. What do you mean by 'Communal Riots'?
19. In which state of India the adivasis say "Johar" to greet each other?
20. How does the climate of Ladakh affect the growth of crops?

II. Answer the following questions briefly:

1. What does diversity add to our lives?
2. How can diversity also be a part of unity?
3. Name some festivals, food and dress of some states.
4. List the state with their languages.
5. Explain the Unity in Diversity seen during British rule.
6. Why India is called a secular state?
7. Define Diversity.
8. What do you mean by inequality? Give an example of it.
9. What does Nehru tried to explain about India's unity in his book "The Discovery of India?"
10. Mention any two states with their traditional dress of women?
11. Write short notes on any two festivals celebrated by the Muslims of India?
12. Define the term 'Backwaters'.
13. What is the significance of the colour and chakra of Indian National Flag?
14. What is a famine? Mention any two great famines of India?
15. What is meant by drought? Mention any two droughts affected States of India?
16. How the geographical factors of Assam influence the food and the culture of the people?

17. State three differences between the people of Ladakh and Kerala.
18. Why are Pashmina shawls expensive?
19. Mention any two popular costumes of Ladakh?
20. What is Ladakh known as?

III. Answer in Detail:

1. Why Kerala is called as the 'land of coconuts'? What products are made out of coir in Kerala?
2. Give a description about the Ladakh region.
3. Write short notes on Jallianwalla Bagh massacre.
4. Write the climatic conditions of Ladakh and Kerala.
5. Write notes on the socio economic and political life of Kerala.
6. Discuss the economy of Ladakh.
7. Write short notes on communalism.
8. Why was Ladakh considered to be a good trade route for the ancient traders from China and Europe?
9. Does the climate of Ladakh suitable for agriculture? Explain.
10. Discuss the trade relations of Ladakh with Tibet?

LESSON-2 DIVERSITY AND DISCRIMINATION

I. Very short answer:

1. What is the literal meaning of Adivasis?
2. Name a source of discrimination.
3. Who is considered the father of the Indian Constitution?
4. Mention the names of members of the Constituent Assembly.
5. Define stereotypes.
6. When do we celebrate the World Disability Day?
7. Why B.R Ambedkar encouraged dalits to send their children to schools and colleges?
8. Name a political party of the dalits in India that has attained the status of a national party.
9. Who were dalits?
10. Who give the quote "I like the religion that teaches liberty, equality and fraternity"?
11. Name the four main caste system according to Indian Varna System.
12. Where do the Hinduism, Jainism, Buddhism and Sikhism originated?
13. Give one reason for the unchanged nature of the caste system.
14. Name a driving force for racial equality.
15. What was the purpose of launching Laadli Scheme by the Delhi government?
16. What is the meaning of Prejudice?
17. Give an example of gender stereotypes.
18. Name the Constitutional term for dalits.
19. What is the meaning of the term 'mahar'?
20. Why did Ambedkar converted to Buddhism?

II. Answer the following questions briefly:

1. What is the meaning of Difference and Prejudice?
2. Describe the nature of Rural and Urban people.
3. What do you mean by the term creating Stereotypes?
4. Why are people discriminated for their disability? Give reasons.
5. What is Inequality and Discrimination?
6. Why do Islamic girls face drop outs from schooling?
7. Caste System in India plays a vital role in discrimination. Give reasons.
8. Why India is called a secular state?
9. Define constitution.
10. Why is secularism an important principle in a democracy?
11. What do you mean by “Mahars”?
12. Write short notes on 'Dalit'.
13. What are the discriminations faced by the Dalit in India even today?
14. Explain the importance of Directive Principles of State policy?
15. How did prejudice and stereotypes leads to discrimination?
16. How the life in Indian village is different from city life?
17. What does the Constitution say with regard to equality?
18. What happens when we act on our prejudices and stereotypes?
19. Explain how caste inequalities are continuing in India?
20. What discrimination does Mahatma Gandhi face during his stay in South Africa?

III. Answer in Detail:

1. Explain briefly the caste system in India.
2. Explain the “right against exploitation”.
3. How the stereotype thinking that “Girls are burden on their parents”, affects the life of a daughter?
4. What are the basic features of the Indian Constitution?
5. What do the terms ‘Difference and ‘Prejudice mean to you? What is stereotyping? How does it create discrimination?
6. Write short notes on rural and urban people?
7. Mention any two fundamental duties of the Indian citizens?
8. Is there any national commission that protects the minorities from discrimination? Mention the important function of the commission?

LESSON – 3 WHAT IS GOVERNMENT?

I. Very short answer:

1. What are the subjects on which the state government makes laws?
2. What is the full form of MP?
3. Define democracy.
4. How many level of government exists in our country?
5. Name the three levels at which government works.

6. What is the lower voting age in India?
7. Give examples of Semi Presidential form of Government.
8. What is a democratic government?
9. What do you mean by monarchy?
10. For how many years the President of India is elected?
11. According to Gandhiji's Young India, who should be given the right to vote?
12. What do you mean by 'Suffrage'?
13. Which is the highest court of India?
14. Name the organ of the government that protects and guards the laws of the country.
15. What do you mean by Republic of India?
16. What is a 'ballot paper'?
17. What does the government at the local level means?
18. In a democratic country, who gives power to the government to take decisions?
19. In England when women got the right to vote?
20. Define the term State.

II. Answer the following questions briefly:

1. Why do you think elections are required after a fixed period?
2. What are the prerequisites of democracy?
3. Describe the different levels of government.
4. Explain the role of government in our lives.
5. Does government affects your daily life? How?
6. What are the essential factors for the success of democracy?
7. Define constitutional democracy with example.
8. Why people prefer to live in a democracy than any other form of government?
9. What is women's suffrage?
10. Write short notes on features of a democratic country.
11. Define Government.
12. What is the meaning of the authoritarian government?
13. What is the meaning of the federal form of government?
14. How a democratic government get mandate to make decisions and enforce laws?
15. Why is it important for people to abide by laws?
16. What was the purpose of introducing Panchayati Raj system in India?
17. Give the difference between federal form of government and unitary form of government.
18. What is the meaning of the federal form of government?
19. What is a Parliament?
20. What do you mean by decentralization of power?

III. Answer in Detail:

1. What are the main features of a democratic country?
2. Democracy is a better form of government. Explain

3. How electronic voting machines are used in elections?
4. Write a short note on Monarchy.
5. Write a brief note on the Supreme Court of India.
6. Write a note on district administration.
7. Mention few demerits of a democratic government.

LESSON -4 KEY ELEMENTS OF A DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT

I. Very short answer:

1. What do you mean by social equality?
2. Name the river on which Krishnasagar dam and Mettur dam are situated.
3. Name the first English newspaper in India.
4. Name the state that enjoys the monarchical rule.
5. Name the party whose leader was Nelson Mandela.
6. Name the place where Nelson Mandela was born.
7. Name the social reformer who stressed upon education for girl child.
8. How do People participate in the government decisions?
9. How do people show their disapproval against government decision?
10. Name the person who fought against untouchability.
11. What do you mean by 'Apartheid'?
12. Does laws of the government can directly lead to conflicts in the society?
13. Which river is the cause of dispute between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu?
14. State the main aim of a democratic government?
15. Name the term used for Dalits in Indian Society.
16. Who are called as minorities?
17. What is "Zulu"?
18. Who is the head of the "Indian Union"?
19. What are the various ways through which people participate in the process of government?
20. What is the name of The 'Council of States' in India?

II. Answer the following questions briefly:

1. How were South Africans discriminated on the basis of laws?
2. Write short notes on Ambulance of Whites.
3. What happened to Hector Pieterse in the police shoot?
4. Write a few lines about Nelson Mandela.
5. How are leaders elected?
6. How did the people protest for their rights for equality?
7. What is the role of media in government issues and policies?
8. Define government.
9. Who was Nelson Mandela?
10. List some points showing how the non-whites were discriminated against white people.
11. India is the largest democratic country where all the people have equal rights to say in the government affairs? Do you agree with this statement?

12. Under which article of the Indian Constitution "Untouchability is banned"?
13. Write short notes on a leader remembered for his contribution against untouchability movement.
14. Why do conflicts occur in our society?
15. Does parliamentary democracy allows people to organise movement?
16. Explain the concept of Universal Adult Franchise.
17. What is the main dispute between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu?
18. List some important powers of the President in India.
19. When South Africa become a democratic country? When did election held and who declared as the winner of election?
20. What is 'African National Congress'?

III. Answer in Detail:

1. Explain in detail about the struggles of Hector Pieterse as an Apartheid.
2. All humans should have equal rights. Discuss.
3. Give differences between the democratic government and a dictatorial government?
4. Conflicts lead to disorder of law and order. Discuss? How does the government find solutions for the problems?
5. Narrate the statement "Rivers too can become the source of conflict".
6. Equality and justice are inseparable. Justify.
7. What do you understand by the term participation? Why do conflicts arise? Give an example of conflict in India.
8. Define Social Equality in detail.
9. Describe the conditions of Blacks in South Africa under apartheid law?
10. What is the importance of public opinion? Name the agencies that are helpful in the formation of public opinion?

LESSON-5 PANCHAYATI RAJ

I. Very short answer:

1. What is the literal meaning of panchayat?
2. In the Hardas village, women go to get water from which river?
3. Who prevents the Panchayat from misusing the village money?
4. Who is responsible for keeping a record of the Gram Panchayat and the Gram Sabha?
5. Panchayati Raj system is in which level of a democratic government?
6. What do you mean by Gram Sabha?
7. Who is a Sarpanch?
8. What does 'BPL' stand for?
9. Two village Panchs were awarded the Nirmal Gram Puruskar in 2005. To which state did they belong?
10. What is the 'Panchayati Raj system'?
11. How many levels are there in a Panchayat Raj System?
12. Name the three level of the Panchayat Raj System.
13. What is the other name for Janpad Panchayat?
14. Who is a Sarpanch?

15. What is Zila Parishad?
16. Who approves the work of the Gram Panchayat?
17. What is Watershed development in a village?
18. Who presides the meeting of the Gram Sabha?
19. Why do we need a local government?
20. Mention any two committees of the Gram Sabha.

II. Answer the following questions briefly:

1. Write a few lines about Gram Sabha and Secretary.
2. What were the problems faced by Hardas villages for water?
3. Explain the conditions of BPL and Zamindar in this lesson.
4. Describe the work of Gram Panchayat.
5. What are the sources of fund for the Panchayat?
6. Who received the awards in 2005 for village development?
7. What are the levels of Panchayati Raj System?
8. What are the functions of the Gram Sabha?
9. Describe the importance of the local government.
10. What is the main objective of the Village Panchayat?
11. Does the Right to Information Act also include the Panchayati Raj System?
12. Who forms the Gram Panchayat and for what term they are elected?
13. Describe the formation of a Panchayat.
14. What are the objectives of 'watershed development programme'?
15. Discuss the role of Gram Sabha.
16. What are the responsibilities of the Sarpanch in Gram Panchayat?
17. Where does the Gram Panchayat get its funds from?
18. Which award is given by the Government for excellence by the Panchs?
19. What is the function of the third level of Panchayati Raj?
20. State the main objectives of Panchayati Raj.

III. Answer in Detail:

1. Explain the conditions of BPL and Zamindar in this lesson.
2. What was the solution of Hardas villages for supply of water?
3. Describe the duties of Panchayat levels.
4. Explain Mahatma Gandhi's belief related to Panchayati Raj.
5. Explain the role of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Panchayat Samiti.
6. What in your opinion is the importance of the Gram Sabha? Do you think all members should attend Gram Sabha meetings and why?
7. Mention the powers of the Nyaya Panchayat.
8. Describe the success of the Panchayati Raj.
9. Describe the failure of the Panchayati Raj.
10. State five rules that became effective from April 1993 regarding Panchayati Raj.

LESSON -6 RURAL ADMINISTRATION

I. Very short answer:

1. When do you think a farmer requires a copy of the land record?
2. What is the purpose of Ration cards?
3. State the main function of Patwari.
4. What was being denied to women before the introduction of the Hindu Succession Amendment Act?
5. What are 'Fair price shops'?
6. What is 'Tehsil'?
7. What do you mean by 'bund'?
8. Who is the head of the tehsildars (revenue officers)?
9. What is the full form of S.H.O.?
10. Who maintains and updates the records of a group of villages?
11. Where is the office of Tehsildars located?
12. What are the other names of Patwari?
13. Which records provides information about the farmers' land area?
14. Who is incharge of a police station in an area?
15. Who is the administrative head of the district?
16. What is the "Khasra Record"?
17. What is a khasra number?
18. Who maintains the report about the farmers of his village?
19. What is the main issue of Hindu Succession Amendment Act 2005?
20. What are the needs of the village people?

II. Answer the following questions briefly:

1. What is the "Minimum Needs Programmes"?
2. What attributes are required for the police to carry out their jobs effectively?
3. What was the objective of the "Minimum Needs Programmes"?
4. List some of the responsibilities of the police.
5. Explain the functions of a Patwari.
6. Explain the revenue functions of the District Collector.
7. How technology can help the land record department?
8. Why are land records necessary for farmers in the villages?
9. The Hindu Succession Amendment Act, 2005 rectify which types of inequalities?
10. When do you think farmers may require a copy of his land record?
11. How can the land records of the Patwari help in the mutation of a land?
12. Why it is necessary to register the FIR in the local area police station?
13. How do women benefit under the new law of succession?
14. Who is a Chowkidar?
15. Name the public services that are available in the villages of India?

III. Answer in Detail:

1. What is the work of Patwari?
2. How does the Hindu Succession Amendment Act, 2005 helped women in India to get equal share in the family property?
3. Discuss the problems faced by a Rural Police Station.
4. What are the functions of the District Collector?
5. What are the functions of the Tehsildar?

LESSON -7 URBAN ADMINISTRATION

I. Very short answer:

1. Who is a Municipal Councillor?
2. What do we call the elected members in a panchayat?
3. From where does the municipal corporation collect money?
4. Who implements the decisions taken by the committees?
5. What do you mean by 'Sub-Contracting'?
6. What do you mean by tax?
7. Name the city suffered with plague scare in 1994?
8. Who plays a major role in recycling household plastic and paper?
9. Why city is divided into several wards?
10. Where do the hotels and restaurants dump their garbage in the city?
11. Name the two cleanest city of India.
12. Define Municipality.
13. What is the role of Municipal Corporation in term of health of people?
14. What is a Municipal Council?
15. Name some major department into which the work in the cities is divided.
16. Why Surat came in notice earlier in 1990's?
17. Define the term 'Octroi'.
18. Who is a 'District Collector'?
19. What is Grant in Aid?
20. What is the meaning of a town?

II. Answer the following questions briefly:

1. How a District Collector administers jails?
2. Define urbanization.
3. Why Urban Administration is important?
4. What is a Municipal Corporation?
5. Name four offices who work for the maintenance of civil amenities and services in a district.

6. State any five functions of the Municipalities.
7. Briefly explain the different types of urban local bodies.
8. Critically evaluate the role of the Ward Councillors.
9. What are the functions of Ward Committee?
10. Where was the First Municipal Corporation of India established?
11. How does Municipality or Municipal Corporation get its money?
12. What is meant by the devolution to urban local bodies?
13. How the municipality takes care of health facilities in a locality?
14. Explain the composition of the Ward Committee.
15. Why it is important to clean roads and garbage?
16. Differentiate between the Councillors and the administrative officers.
17. Who looks into the elections of the Municipalities?
18. Define Plague.
19. In what way is the Municipal Chairman elected?
20. What was the reason for the spread of plague in Surat?

III. Answer in Detail:

1. Describes about the role of four students in this lesson.
2. How many departments are there in the Municipal Corporation?
3. What are the health problems that affect the garbage collectors?
4. List the functions of the chief executive officer in a municipal corporation.
5. Explain the features of the Municipal Corporation.
6. Explain the relation between the local bodies and the state government.

LESSON-8 RURAL LIVELIHOODS

I. Very short answer:

1. What happens when crops are ruined?
2. How do poor families in rural areas spend their time every day?
3. Where does Thulasi work?
4. During monsoon failure, what do the farmers do for their survival?
5. Which is the main crop that is grown in irrigated lands?
6. Why do people in rural areas travel long distances?
7. What are the other sources of income for farmers other than farming?
8. What are the shops that Ramalingam owns?
9. What the people of Chizami village do?
10. What is the major occupation of the 'Kalpattu' people?
11. Where is the Chizami village located?
12. When dose The "Community Development Programme" was introduced?
13. According to the chapter what is the daily wage that Ramalingam pays to Thulasi for her labour in his lands?
14. What is the meaning of Five Year Plan of India?
15. What is the percentage of small farmers in India?

16. What is the percentage of large farmers in India?

17. Define the term bank.

II. Answer the following questions briefly:

1. Briefly explain the term seasonal unemployment.

2. List the main problems being faced by Indian farmers today.

3. Write short notes on rural livelihoods.

4. Describe the causes for the growth of agricultural labourers.

5. Name some work based on forest.

6. What is special about Chakhesang community?

7. State any five suggestions to raise agricultural productivity?

8. Give any five causes for the backwardness of Indian agriculture.

9. What are the main activities of people living near coastal village areas?

10. What is Plantation Agriculture?

11. Discuss the problems faced by the fishermen during the monsoon season.

12. Abhi is a small farmer. He often needs to borrow money. Why?

13. What is the meaning of Five Year Plan of India?

14. Why do poor people stay poor in rural India?

15. Why does paddy crop need more water than other crops?

16. Why do you think that agricultural labourers (like Muniamma) are forced to accept low wages?

17. Explain the self-help programme available for the fishing community in the villages of India?

18. Why does Shekar not go to the town market to get better price for his paddy?

19. What was the condition of agriculture before independence?

20. What are the similarities and differences between Shekar's and Thulasi's lives according to the chapter?

III. Answer in Detail:

1. Why do you think that there is seasonal unemployment in villages?

2. Describe the life of the fishing community in Pudupet.

3. Describe the work of people in villages.

4. Handicrafts play an important role in their life. Discuss.

5. Explain zamindari system.

LESSON – 9 URBAN LIVELIHOODS

I. Very short answer:

1. Name an ideal state in India for setting up a textile factory.

2. Who are salespersons?

3. Name the international organisation that deals with labor issues.

4. Name a new form of employment in the big cities.

5. Why Tribes are facing threat of loss of livelihood?

6. What is a call centre?

7. Which of the two have insecurity of job- Permanent worker or temporary worker?

8. What kind of threat a temporary worker has?

9. Give an example of micro-entrepreneur.

10. What is Provident Fund?
11. Who are casual workers?
12. List a common problem in markets due to urbanization?
13. Why factories are located on the outskirts of the city?
14. List the various mediums through which a showroom gives advertisement.
15. What do you mean by “Labour Chowk”?
16. What is the full form of FORPI?
17. Name the organisation of rickshaw pullers in Delhi.
18. Who prevents the panchayat from misusing money?
19. In which year the National Policy on Child Labour was formulated?
20. Who offers license to the Urban street vendors?

II. Answer the following questions briefly:

1. What are the working conditions of the non-permanent workers?
2. Describe the living conditions of workers who come to the labour Chowk?
3. Briefly describe the benefits enjoyed by the Marketing Manager.
4. List some of the duties of the Marketing Manager.
5. Who are casual workers?
6. Write short notes on ‘labour chowk’.
7. Why do small workshops and factories need casual workers?
8. State the differences between marketing and selling.
9. What is a Call Centre?
10. What do you mean by the set-up of a Call Centre?
11. Briefly describe the consumer market.
12. Define Markets.
13. What are the main problems faced by the vendors?
14. On whom we depend upon for the fulfillment of our needs?
15. What constitutes a family?
16. Why it is important to live together?
17. What are your duties towards your parents?
18. Differentiate between a family and a community.
19. Name the markets which provide goods on credit.
20. Why goods sold in the permanent shops are costlier than the temporary shops?

III. Answer in Detail:

1. Explain the term Labour and write few lines about daily wages of duration.
2. Employees are worked for long duration and paid less. Discuss.
3. What are these call centre areas? Why people are paid lower wages?
4. What are the benefits of being a permanent employee?
5. Why do people prefer working in an organised sector?
6. Compare livelihood challenges faced by rural and urban women.