



Edu Junior

Where Passion Meets Educations



LEARN Kwniy
Where passion meets with educations

NCERT

SOLUTION'S

(CIVICS)

CONTENT

Chapter 1: Understanding Diversity

Chapter 2: Diversity and Discrimination

Chapter 3: What is Government?

Chapter 4: Panchayati Raj

Chapter 5: Rural Administration

Chapter 6: Urban Administration

Chapter 7: Rural Livelihoods

Chapter 8: Urban Livelihoods

Chapter 1

Understanding

Diversity

Que 1. Draw up a list of the different festivals celebrated in your locality. Which of these celebrations are shared by members of different regional and religious communities?

Ans.

Different festivals celebrated in our locality are Holi, Diwali, Rakshabandhan, Independence Day, Republic day, Gandhi Jayanti etc.

Festivals which are celebrated by different regional and religious communities are Independence Day, Republic day, Gandhi Jayanti etc.

Que 2. What do you think living in India with its rich heritage of diversity adds to your life?

Ans.

India is a country of many diversities. We speak different languages, have various types of food, celebrate different festivals, practise

different religions. Not only people have different clothing and eating habits, but even the kinds of work they do are different. These all diversities add to our life.

Que 3. Do you think the term "unity in diversity" is an appropriate term to describe India? What do you think Nehru is trying to say about Indian unity in the sentence quoted above from his book The Discovery of India?

Ans.

Yes, "unity in diversity" is an appropriate term to describe India. India is a country of many diversities. We speak different languages, have various types of food, celebrate different festivals, practise different religions. But still we are united. It was Nehru, who coined the phrase, "unity in diversity" to describe the country. Nehru, is trying to say with this term, that because of so many diversities among people of India still we accept all such diversities and even respect them.

Que 4. Underline the line in the poem sung after the Jallianwala Bagh massacre, which according to you, reflects India's essential unity.

Ans.

Don't forget the days of blood, O friend

In the midst of your happiness remember to shed a tear for us

The hunter has torn away every single flower

Do plant a flower in the desert garden dear friend

Having fallen to bullets we slept in Jallianwala Bagh

Do light a lamp on this lonely grave O friend

THE BLOOD OF HINDUS AND MUSLIMS FLOWS TOGETHER TODAY

Do soak your robe in this river of blood dear friend

Some rot in jails while others lie in their graves

Do shed a few tears for them O friend. Indian People's Theatre
Association (IPTA)

Chapter 2

Diversity and Discrimination

Que 1. Match the following statements in a way that challenges stereotypes.

a. Two surgeons were sitting down to lunch when one of them made a call on the mobile phone	1. suffers from chronic asthma
b. The boy who won the drawing competition went to the dias	2. to become an astronaut which she did
c. One of the fastest athletes in the world	3. to speak with her daughter who had just returned from school.
d. She was not that well-off but dream	4. on a wheelchair to collect his had a prize.

Ans.

a. Two surgeons were sitting down to lunch when one of them made a call on the mobile phone	To speak with her daughter who had just returned from school.
b. The boy who won the drawing competition went to the dias	On a wheelchair to collect his had a prize.
c. One of the fastest athletes in the world	Suffers from chronic asthma.
d. She was not that well-off but dream	to become an astronaut which she did

Que 2. How can the stereotype that girls are a burden on their parents affect the life of a daughter? Imagine this situation and list at least five different effects that this stereotype can have on the way daughters get treated in the house.

Ans.

Yes, the stereotype that girls are a burden on their parents affect the life of a daughter.

Five different effects that this stereotype can have on the way daughters get treated in the house are

1. They are not allow to go to school for education.
2. They are forced to household work.
3. They won't get proper love and affection from their family.
4. They were not even given proper diet.
5. They were forced to get married at their early age.

**3. What does the Constitution say with regard to equality?
Why do you think it is important for all people to be equal?**

Ans:

Equality means that Constitution of India considered every citizen equal. This equality of all persons is seen as a key value that unites us all as Indians. Everyone has equal rights and opportunities. According to the constitution, state shall not discriminate against any citizen on the basis of religion, race, caste, sex, or region etc.

It is important for all people to be equal. Because without it life of the poor people become miserable.

Chapter 3

What is

Government

**Que1. What do you understand by the word 'government'?
List five ways in which you think the government affects
your daily life.**

Ans: Government is an organisation which takes decision and make laws for the citizen of a country.

Five ways in which the government affects your daily life are

1. Government provide postal services
2. Government provide Railway services.
3. The government also has the job of protecting the boundaries of the country.
4. It also provide health care services.
5. Building roads and dams for public.

**Que2. Why do you think the government needs to make rules
for everyone in the form of laws?**

Ans:

The government needs to make rules for everyone in the form of laws because of following reasons:

1. To maintain peace and security.
2. For smooth functioning of our country.
3. To prevent misuse of power given to citizens.
4. To give all citizen equal rights without any discrimination.

Que 3. Name two essential features of a democratic government.

Ans:

Two essential features of a democratic government are:

1. The people have the power to elect their leaders.
2. Government is also answerable for all his actions.

Que 4. What was the suffrage movement? What did it accomplish?

Ans:

All over Europe and USA, women and the poor have had to fight for participation in government. Women's struggle to vote got strengthened during the First World War. This movement is called the women's suffrage movement as the term suffrage usually means right to vote.

The suffragettes demanded the right to vote for all women. American women got the right to vote in 1920 while women in the UK got to vote on the same terms as men some years later, in 1928.

Que 5. Gandhiji strongly believed that every adult in India should be given the right to vote. However, a few people don't share his views. They feel that illiterate people, who are mainly poor, should not be given the right to vote. What do you think? Do you think this would be a form of discrimination? Give five points to support your view.

Ans:

Writing in the journal Young India in 1931, Gandhiji said, "I cannot possibly bear the idea that a man who has got wealth should have the vote, but that a man who has got character but no wealth or literacy should have no vote, or that a man who works honestly by the sweat of his brow day in and day out should not have the vote for the crime of being a poor man..."

Yes, this is a form of discrimination

1. Income and wealth of a person can't be a criteria for not giving right to vote.
2. Every Adult should be given right to vote.
3. This is an unfair practice.
4. This will hinder the right to equality in democracy.
5. Poor and illiterate persons of our country feel neglected as they can't participate in electing their government.

Chapter 4

Panchayati Raj

**1. What problem did the villagers in Hardas village face?
What did they do to solve this problem?**

Ans:

The problem that the villager of Hardas face are:

1. Shortage of water
2. Groundwater levels to be going down every year.
3. Women have to go to the Suru River which is 3 km away to get water."

Solution for this problem are

1. Piping water from the Suru and making an overhead tank in the village to increase the supply.
2. To deepen the hand pumps and clean the wells for storage.
3. Conserving water and recharging (refilling) it in a village.

Que2. What, in your opinion, is the importance of the Gram Sabha? Do you think all members should attend Gram Sabha meetings? Why?

Ans:

The Gram Sabha is a key factor in making the Gram Panchayat play its role and be responsible.

- The Gram Sabha elect the members of Gram panchayat.
- The Gram Sabha prevents the Panchayat from doing wrong things.
- It keep an eye on the elected representatives.
- In Gram Sabha problems of local peoples are discussed and also suggest solution for those problem.
- It is important for all members to attend Gram Sabha meeting because it is the only way to know the matter discussed in proceedings of meetings. So, that each member will be familiar with the problem of their villagers.

Ques 3: What is the link between a Gram Sabha and a Gram Panchayat?

Ans:

- Gram Sabha includes several panchayat (villages).
- The work of the Gram Panchayat has to be approved by the Gram Sabha.
- The Elected members of the Gram Panchayat is answerable to the Gram Sabha
- The Gram Sabha controls and approve the sources and utilisation of the funds available from the Government.

Que 5. What is the difference between a Gram Sabha and a Gram Panchayat?

Ans:

The Gram Sabha is a meeting of all adults who live in the area covered by a Panchayat. This could be only one village or a few villages. In some states, as in the example above, a village meeting is held for each village. Anyone who is 18 years old or more and who has the right to vote is a member of the Gram Sabha.

Gram Panchayat	Gram Sabha
Gram Panchayat functions at the village level for the welfare and development of the village.	Gram Sabha is the legislative body that operates at the village level and takes into account the annual budget and audit reports of the Gram Panchayat.
It is a temporary body.	It is a permanent body.
The members of Gram Panchayat consists of ward members, Panch and Sarpanch.	The Gram Sabha consists of every person who is 18 years old or more and who has the right to vote is a member of the Gram Sabha.
The members of the Gram Panchayat are directly elected by the members of the Gram Sabha.	The members of Gram Sabha are not elected.
Every month a meeting is organised by the gram panchayat. The functions of the Gram Panchayat may bifurcate as obligatory and optional functions. The obligatory functions include civic roles such as sanitation, drains and ponds.	The decisions taken by the Gram Sabha cannot be annulled by any other body. The power to do so rests with the Gram Sabha only.

Que 6. Read the following news item.

Nimone is a village on the Chauphula-Shirur Road. Like many others, this village has also been facing a severe water shortage for the last few months and villagers depend on tankers for all their needs. Bhagvan Mahadeo Lad (35) of this village was beaten with sticks, iron rods and axes by a group of seven men. The incident came to light when some villagers brought a badly injured Lad to hospital for treatment. In the FIR recorded by the police Lad said that he was attacked when he insisted that the water in the tanker must be emptied into the storage tanks constructed as part of the water supply scheme by Nimone Gram Panchayat so that there would be equal distribution of water. However, he alleged that the upper caste men were against this and told him that the tanker water was not meant for the lower castes.

Adapted from Indian Express, May 1, 2004

a. Why was Bhagvan beaten?

Ans:

Bhagvan was attacked because he insisted that the water in the tanker must be emptied into the storage tanks constructed as part of the water supply scheme by Nimone Gram Panchayat so that there would be equal distribution of water.

b. Do you think that the above is a case of discrimination?

Why?

Ans:

Yes, above is a case of discrimination because the distribution of water was not equal for all the people. The upper caste men were against this and told him that the tanker water was not meant for the lower castes.

Que 7. Find out more about watershed development and how it benefits an area?

Ans:

Watershed development is a technique of Conservation, recharging and use of ground water resources. It had long term effect. It transformed barren land to green meadow.

Benefits of watershed development in an area:

- (i) It makes the land fertile.
- (ii) Help in the preservation of water resources.
- (iii) Prevents soil erosion.

Chapter 5

Rural

Administration

Que 1. What is the work of the police?

Ans:

- It is the responsibility of the police of that station to enquire, to investigate and take action on the cases within its area.
- It is also their responsibility to maintain law and order in their area.
- The police report cases about any theft, accident, injury, fight, etc. of their particular area.

Que 2. List two things that the work of a Patwari includes.

Ans:

- Measuring land and keeping land records is the main work of the Patwari.
- The Patwari maintains and updates the records of the village.
- The Patwari is also responsible for organising the collection of land revenue from the farmers and providing information to the government about the crops grown in this area.

Que 3. What is the work of a tehsildar?

Ans:

- Tehsildar have to hear disputes.
- They also supervise the work of the Patwaris and ensure that records are properly kept and land revenue is collected.
- They make sure that the farmers can easily obtain a copy of their record, students can obtain their caste certificates etc.
- The Tehsildar's office is where land disputes are also heard.

Que 4. What issue is the poem trying to raise? Do you think this is an important issue? Why?

Ans:

- The poem raised an issue of rights for a girl child.
- A girl should be treated equally with the same right as a male child is given.
- Paternal properties should be equally divided among all the members without any consideration of boy or girl.
- Dowry should be abolished.

5. In what ways are the work of the Panchayat, which you read about in the previous chapter, and the work of the Patwari related to each other?

Ans:

- Panchayat provide all facilities in the village and patwari arranges revenue to provide those facilities.
- Panchayat solves land disputes while patwari maintains land records.

Que 7. Who is in charge of all the police stations in a district? Find out.

Ans:

Superintendent of Police is the in-charge of all Police stations in a district.

Que 8. How do women benefit under the new law?

Ans:

In the new law sons, daughters and their mothers in Hindu families can get an equal share in the land. The same law will apply to all states and union territories of the country. This law will benefit a large number of women.

Chapter 6

Urban

Administration

Que 1. Why did the children go to Yasmin Khala's house?

Ans.

The children broke the street light while playing cricket. They really don't know whom they should contact to solve this problem.

Rehana's mother don't really know these things in great detail but do know that it is the Municipal Corporation of the city that takes care of replacing lights. So Rehana recommended the name of Yasmin Khala. As she just retired from the Municipal Corporation. So, children go to Yasmin Khala's house to get their problem solved.

Que 2. List four ways in which the work of the Municipal Corporation affects the life of a city-dweller.

Ans.

Municipal Corporation that takes care of street lights, garbage collection, water supply, keeping the streets and the market clean."

Que 3. Who is a Municipal Councilor?

Ans.

In a big city there is a Municipal Corporation. In smaller towns it is called a Municipal Council.” The city is divided into different wards and ward councilors or Municipal councilor get elected for each ward. So, they are elected member of Municipal Corporation.

Que 4. What did Gangabai do and why?

Ans.

She gathered a small group of women and went to the ward councilor’s house shouting and raising slogan to describe the situation of their locality to him. He asked Gangabai to get a petition signed by all of the adults in the locality saying that garbage was not being collected. Garbage lying all over, and if this remains uncollected it attracts dogs, rats and flies. Also, people get ill from the smell.

Que 5. How does the Municipal Corporation earn the money to do its work?

Ans.

A tax is a sum of money that people pay to the government for the services the government provides.

Property tax as well as taxes for water and other services.

Taxes for education and other amenities.

Hotel or shop tax

Movie Tax

Que 6.

Photo 1



Photo 2



In the two photographs you see different ways of collecting and disposing garbage.

i) Which way do you think provides safety to the person disposing garbage?

Ans.

From the safety point of view Second method of disposing garbage is much better.

ii) What are the dangers of collecting garbage in the manner shown in the first photograph?

Ans.

The danger of collecting garbage in the manner shown in first photograph as they might suffer from many diseases due to direct contact with dirty garbage

iii) Why do you think that proper ways of disposing garbage are not available to those who work in municipalities?

Ans.

Proper ways of disposing garbage are not available to those who work in municipalities because of shortage of fund and staff and even irresponsible behaviour of municipal officers.

Que 7. Several poor people in the city work as domestic servants as well as work for the Corporation, keeping the city clean. Yet the slums in which they live are quite filthy. This is because these slums seldom have any water and sanitation facilities. The reason often given by the Municipal Corporation is that the land in which the poor have set up their homes does not belong to them and that slum-dwellers do not pay taxes. However people living in middle class neighbourhoods pay very little in taxes compared to the amount of money the corporation spends on them in setting up parks, street lighting facilities, regular garbage collection etc. Also as you read in this chapter, the property taxes collected by the Municipality makes up only 25-30 per cent of its money. Why do you think it is important that the Corporation should spend more money on slum localities? Why is it important that the Municipal Corporation provide the poor in the city with the same facilities that the rich get?

Ans.

Yes, it is important that the Corporation should spend more money on slum localities for providing proper sanitation facilities to them. Municipal Corporation can't discriminate them on the basis of rich and poor. Lack of services in slum region might affect the well-being of the other members of the society.

Chapter 7

Rural Livelihoods

Que 1. You have probably noticed that people in Kalpattu are engaged in a variety of non-farm work. List five of these.

Ans.

People in kalpattu engaged in various non-farm work such as making baskets, utensils, pots, bricks, bullock-carts etc.

There are people who provide services such as blacksmiths, nurses, teachers, washermen, weavers, barbers, and cycle repair mechanics and so on. There are also some shopkeepers and traders.

Que 2. List the different types of people you read about in Kalpattu who depend on farming. Who is the poorest among them and why?

Ans.

People like landless farmers, small landowners, and big land owners depend on farming for their livelihood. Thulasi is poorest among them. Because people of Thulasi are mostly landless labourer they work on Ramalingam's land which is of 20 Acres paddy fields. This is not a regular source of work. As if cropping season is of few times in the year. After the season is over landless farmer had to search other job for their livelihood.

Que 3. Imagine you are a member of a fishing family and you are discussing whether to take a loan from the bank for an engine. What would you say?

Ans.

If I were a member of fishing family I would definitely take loan from bank instead of taking it from money lender or some other person. As it is most reliable source, rate of interest on loan is also quite less and even can take advantage of various government schemes.

Que 4. Poor rural labourers like Thulasi often do not have access to good medical facilities, good schools, and other resources. You have read about inequality in the first unit of this text. The difference between her and Ramalingam is one of inequality. Do you think this is a fair situation? What do you think can be done? Discuss in class.

Ans.

This is a true situation of inequality. People like Thulasi do not have right to get good medical facilities, good schools and other basic resources. In our country like India where All individual have right to access to all basic facilities. Government should provide these basic facilities to all.

Que5. What do you think the government can do to help farmers like Sekar when they get into debt? Discuss/

Ans.

Getting his crop insured.

Providing good Quality seed to increase production.

Fertilisers and Pesticides should be provided at low cost.

Provide loans at reasonable cost.

6. Compare the situation of Sekar and Ramalingam by filling out the following table:

Ans.

	SEKAR	RAMALINGAM
Land cultivated	Two Acres	Twenty Acres
Labour required	Not Required	Yes Required
Loans required	For seeds, fertilizers, pesticides	For establishing a rice mill.
Selling of harvest	Lender at low cost	Lender at high cost
Other work done by them	Work as labourer in rice mill	Own rice mill and many other shops

Chapter 8

Urban

Livelihoods

Que 1. Read and discuss the following description of the living conditions of workers who come to the labour

chowk. Most workers that we find at the labour chowk cannot afford permanent accommodation and so sleep on pavements near the chowk, or they pay Rs 6 a night for a bed at a nearby night shelter run by the Municipal Corporation. To compensate for the lack of security, local tea and cigarette shops function as banks, moneylenders and safety lockers, all rolled into one. Most workers leave their tools at these shops for the night for safekeeping, and pass on any extra money to them. The shopkeepers keep the money safely and also offer loans to labourers in need.

Source: Aman Sethi, Hindu On-line

Ans.

Most of the labourer lives a miserable life.

They don't even have permanent house. They stay on pavements near the chowk, or they pay Rs 6 a night for a bed at a nearby night shelter run by the Municipal Corporation.

They don't even have permanent Jobs.

Because of lack of security of their personal belonging, local tea and cigarette shops function as banks, moneylenders and safety lockers, all rolled into one.

The shopkeepers keep their money safely.

Shopkeeper also offer loans to labourers in need.

Que 2. Complete the following table and discuss how their work is different:

Name	Place of work	Earning	Security of work	Benefits received	Work on their own or employed
Bachchu Manjhi		Rs. 100 a day			
Harpreet, Vandana					Work on their own
Nirmala			No security		
Sudha	Company	Rs. 30,000 p.m.			

Ans.

Name	Place of work	Earning	Security of work	Benefit received	Work on their own or employed
Bachchu Manjhi	Rikshaw pullar	Rs. 200- 300 a day	No security	No Benefit	Work on their own
Harpreet, Vandana	Garment showroom	Quite Good	Yes, license is required to do business	Growth in Business	Work on their own
Nirmala	Garment factory	Rs. 280 per day for 8hrs	No security	Rs.100 for overtime	Employed
Sudha	company	Rs 30,000 pm	secured	Paid leave, medical	Employed

Que 3. In what ways is a permanent and regular job different from a casual job? Discuss.

Ans.

- Working hours are fixed in regular and permanent job where as working hours are not fixed under casual job.
- Job is secured in case of permanent and regular employees while there is no such guarantee in case of casual jobs.
- Fixed pay is given to permanent as well as regular employees while in case of casual worker payment is given on the basis of work done.
- Incentives are only given to permanent or regular employees and not to casual workers.
- Paid holidays and leaves are only given to permanent or regular employees and not to casual workers.

Que 4. What benefits does Sudha get along with her salary?

Ans.

She gets a regular salary every month and is a permanent worker with the company.

Savings for old age: A part of her salary is kept in a fund with the government. She will earn interest on these savings. When she retires from this job she will get this money and she can then live on that.

Holidays: She gets off on Sundays and national holidays. She also gets some days as annual leave.

Medical facilities for her family: Her company pays the medical expenses up to a certain amount for her and her family members. She gets medical leave if she falls ill and her salary is not cut if she takes this leave.