

CIVICS

Chapter 1: Understanding Diversity



Understanding Diversity

Diversity



Meaning of Diversity

When people follow different religions, cultures, practices and speak different languages while living together peacefully, they present an example of unity in diversity. Each one of us differs from one another in one way or the other. Some people speak different languages, some eat different foods, and some follow distinct social and religious practices. Therefore, diversity refers to the religious, cultural, regional, linguistic and geographical differences which exist among the people. It also means that in spite of all these differences, people live together and respect the distinct identities of each other.



India presents an example of unity in diversity

Diversity adds colour and variety to our lives. It helps us to learn those customs, practices and languages which are not followed by us. It also gives us an opportunity to enjoy food from different regions in the country.

People became different from each other as they settled in different places. Sometimes they spread their culture and practices among the local people or assimilated the local culture and habits. Diversity can be explained in following ways:

- Many years ago, people travelled from one part of the world to the other parts by ships, or on camels, horsebacks or on foot.
- They often travelled in search of new lands where they could either trade or settle down.
- Since travelling in the olden days was difficult (as planes, trains and cars were not known) people settled into the new places. Sometimes people also travelled due to famines or droughts in their own lands.
- At the new places, people began to construct houses and began to adopt the ways of the local people while still following their old habits.
- Thus, their food, culture, traditions and the languages became a fusion of the old and new practices. As a result, new and different customs, practices, foods, dresses and languages

emerged.

- Due to these reasons, many regions in the world have become diverse because of their unique histories.
- Geographical diversity also affects the lives of the people. For example, the life and activities of people living in the coastal regions is different from the activities of the people living in the desert regions.
- The occupation of the people therefore, also differs from region to region.



Diversity and Inequality In India

The Story of Sameer Ek and Sameer Do

- The book tells a painful story of two Sameers.
- One is a school-going student and the other is a newspaper seller. Every morning, the school-going Sameer is urged by the newspaper seller Sameer to buy his newspaper. A few days later they became friends.
- The newspaper seller Sameer has not been in the school ever. He does not know what a "subject" is. He proudly proclaims that he has been working since he was a little child. Yet he has not lost his smile. When he learns that the name of the school going boy is Sameer too, he finally says that the school goer is Sameer Ek and he is Sameer Do.
- However, a few days later riots erupted in his hometown Meerut. He looks visibly sad and reveals that he is a Muslim Sameer and all his family members live in Meerut.
- Next day, Sameer Do was not there to greet Sameer Ek. Sameer Ek never saw his namesake ever again from that day forth.

The Difference Between Sameer Ek and Sameer Do

- The story of Sameer Ek and Sameer Do is a story of hope as well as sadness.
- Sameer Do is a newspaper seller who is a poor fellow who was not fortunate enough to enroll in the school. Sameer Ek goes to school and knows English as well.
- Sameer Ek is a Hindu whereas Sameer Do is a Muslim.
- Sameer Ek was a native of Delhi whereas Sameer Do had his family in Meerut.

Caste System in India

- In India, different people belong to different castes.
- According to the caste system, each caste is assigned a certain job. In ancient times, it had been mandated that people of a caste have to go on performing the work assigned to them. They can't perform the work of another caste.

- This system creates inequality because the so-called “lower” caste people have to go on performing low paid jobs.
- So it was considered not necessary for a sweeper to learn rocket science because according to the caste system he has to go on sweeping.



Diversity & Inequality

- Diversity is good and we praised it, but the story of Sameer’s shows that differences can be really bad at times. So why did we praise diversity then? That’s because there is a difference between diversity and inequality.
- Diversity is the differences in culture, language, religion, caste, tastes, clothing style, eating habits etc. But inequality is the differences in the resources that people have.
- Some people have enough resources to lead a comfortable life. But some people might not have enough resources like money, house etc to live a life of comfort.
- These differences in resources are unwelcome. In class VII, you will read how sometimes diversity is related to inequality. But we should know this, diversity in itself is not bad.

India- A Land of Diversity

India is a multi-religious, multicultural and multilingual plural country. People of India speak different languages, follow different religions, eat various kinds of food and celebrate many festivals like Holi, Diwali, Id, Christmas, Onam, Lohri etc. together.

Factors Influencing Diversity: Historical and geographical factors are the two factors that influence the diversity of a region. Life of people near the sea is different from the people in a mountainous area.

In India, geographical and historical factors have influenced the diversity of various regions. This can be explained by taking examples of two distinct regions in India- Ladakh and Kerala.

Ladakh

- Ladakh is a cold desert in the eastern part of Jammu and Kashmir.
- As it is covered with snow for almost the entire year, hardly any major crop is grown here.
- The main occupation of people is the rearing of sheep and other animals.
- The world famous pashmina shawls are made from the pashmina wool which is obtained from the sheep of this region. After the wool is collected from the sheep, it is sold to the traders in Kashmir. Pashmina shawls are mainly woven in Kashmir.
- People eat meat and milk products like butter and cheese. Almost each family owns a few cows, yaks and goats.
- Though, Ladakh is a cold desert, traders still visit this place. In the ancient times, many travellers and traders passed through Ladakh in order to reach Tibet. Spices, silk and carpets were main items of trade in this region.



Ladakh is a cold desert.

Kerala

- Kerala lies in south western part of the country and is surrounded by the sea and hills.



Kerala is known for its lagoons and backwaters.

- During the medieval period, the state attracted traders due to various spices which were grown here like cloves and cardamoms.



The state of Kerala is famous for spices.

- Jewish and Arab traders were the first to visit this state. The Apostle of Christ, Saint Thomas is believed to have come here about 2000 years ago and is supposed to have brought Christianity to India.
- Ibn Battuta, while visiting the state mentioned that Muslims were greatly respected in the region.
- It was the Portuguese sailor Vasco da Gama who discovered the sea route from Europe to India and landed with his ships here.

- Due to these various historical and religious influences, the people of Kerala practice religions like Christianity, Judaism, Islam, Buddhism and Hinduism.
- Fishermen here use nets called cheena vala which are similar to Chinese nets.
- Kerala is a fertile land and rice is the chief crop grown here. People consume rice, vegetables and fish.



The above description of the two states of Ladakh and Kerala show that while both the states have different geographical features, their culture was influenced by the Chinese and Arab travellers and traders. Their history and geography have played a significant part in shaping the present religious and cultural lives of the people.

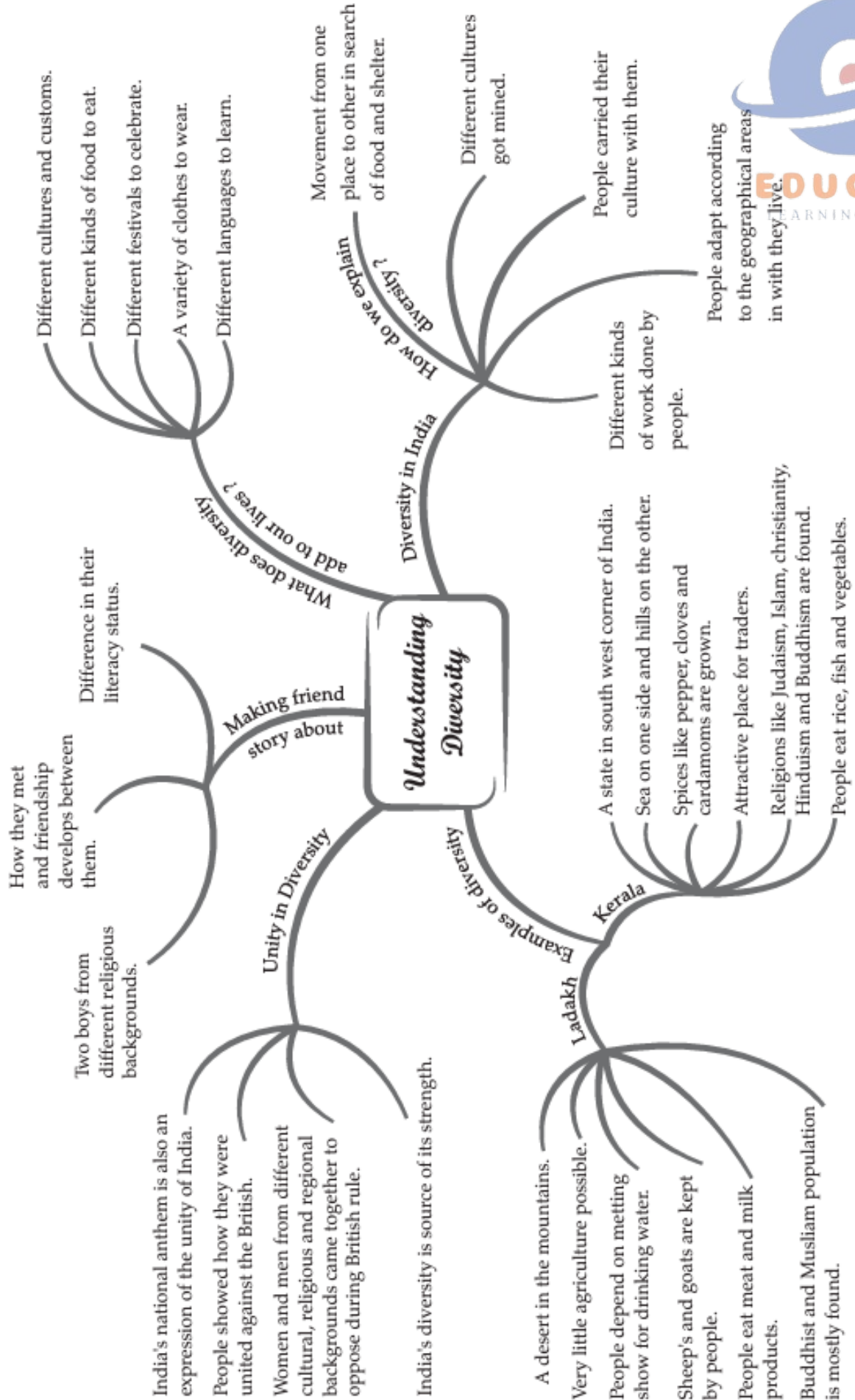
Unity in Diversity

India being a land of diversities has taught and inspired the people to intermingle and live with each other amicably. Since ancient times, people belonging to different religions and cultures came and settled in India. They exchanged their cultures, ideas, foods, habits and philosophies which enriched the culture of our country. The unity of the people of India is the source of its strength. During the British rule, people belonging to different religions and regions participated in the national movement. The British planned to create a rift among the Indians on the basis of religious and regional differences, but the people fought against them with unity and forced them to leave the country. It was our unity which led to the freedom of the country. Jawaharlal Nehru in his book, 'Discovery of India' has described the diversity of the Indian culture. He was the first person in India who coined the term 'unity in diversity'.



India during the freedom struggle

MIND MAP : LEARNING MADE SIMPLE CHAPTER-21



Important Questions



➤ Multiple Choice Questions:

Question 1. Pashmina is famous product of:

- (a) Ladakh
- (b) Kerala
- (c) UP

Question 2. What made Kerala an attractive place for trade?

- (a) Pashmina
- (b) Sheep meat
- (c) Spices

Question 3. Jallianwala Bagh is situated in:

- (a) Amritsar
- (b) Lucknow
- (c) Dehradun

Question 4. Kerala and Ladakh is similar in:

- (a) Both regions were influenced by Chinese and Arab traders.
- (b) Both regions are producer of Pashmina
- (c) Both regions having same climate.

Question 5. The Apostle of Christ came in Kerala about:

- (a) 1000 years ago
- (b) 1500 years ago
- (c) 2000 years ago

Question 6. 'The discovery of India' book was written by

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (b) Subhash Chandra Bose
- (c) Mahatma Gandhi

Question 7. A country's customs, religions, arts and history constitute its

- (a) Constitution
- (b) Culture
- (c) Diversity



Question 8. Ladakh is also known as

- (a) Little Tibet
- (b) Tibet
- (c) Tibet's desert

Question 9. Who composed India's national anthem?

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi
- (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (c) Rabindranath Tagore

Question 10. Who commented 'unity in diversity'?

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi
- (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (c) Rabindranath Tagore

Question 11. People in Ladakh keep

- (a) Bull
- (b) Sheep
- (c) Cow
- (d) Dog

Question 12. Respect and safeguard is the matter of

- (a) Revenge
- (b) Safety
- (c) Respectful
- (d) Priority

Question 13. Difference among the people on cultural basis is known as

- (a) Climate Diversity
- (b) Cultural Diversity
- (c) Racial Diversity
- (d) Religion Diversity

Question 14. Which one of the given product is cultivated in Ladakh

- (a) Wool
- (b) Maize
- (c) Cotton

(d) Spices

Question 15. The utensils used for frying cheenavala are called

- (a) Cheenapatti
- (b) Cheenatawa
- (c) Cheenachatti
- (d) Cheenapan



➤ **Fill in the blanks :**

1. Samir Do's family lived in _____.
2. Ladakh is a desert in the mountains in the eastern part of _____.
3. The caste system is an example of _____.
4. Both Kerala and Ladakh regions were influenced by _____ and _____.
5. Ladakh is also called _____.

➤ **Write true (T) or false (F) :**

1. History and geography are often tied in the cultural life of a region.
2. In Jallianwala Bagh massacre in Haryana, a British general opened fire on a large group of unarmed people.
3. The Discovery of India is written by Jawaharlal Nehru.
4. Gandhiji coined the phrase, "unity in diversity" to describe the country.

➤ **Very Short Questions :**

1. Where is Onam celebrated?
2. Who composed the national anthem?
3. What is cheenachatti?
4. Write an example of Unity of Diversity among India.
5. Write one point of difference between Ladakh and Kerala.
6. List the different religions that are practiced in Kerala.
7. How was Indian flag used against the British by the people?
8. Who discovered the sea route to India?
9. When equality occurs?
10. Why people travelled from one part of the world to another?

➤ **Short Questions :**

1. Who wrote a travelogue that describes the lives of Muslims?
2. Make a list of the food that you have eaten from different parts of India.
3. Make a list of the languages besides your mother tongue that you can speak at least one or two words of.
4. While Kerala and Ladakh are quite different in terms of their geographical features, the history of both regions has seen similar cultural influences. Why?
5. What do you think living in India with its rich heritage of diversity adds to your life?



➤ Long Questions :

1. India's diversity has always been recognised as a source of its strength. How?
2. Describe how did caste system create an inequality in the society?
3. India's national anthem is another expression of the unity of India. In what way does the national anthem describe this unity?
4. Write a short note on Jallianwalla Bagh massacre.
5. Why Kerala is called as the 'land of coconuts'? What products are made out of coir in Kerala?

ANSWER KEY –

➤ Multiple Choice Answer :

1. (a) Ladakh
2. (c) Spices
3. (a) Amritsar
4. (a) Both regions were influenced by Chinese and Arab traders.
5. (c) 2000 years ago
6. (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
7. (b) Culture
8. (a) Little Tibet
9. (c) Rabindranath Tagore
10. (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
11. (b) Sheep
12. (d) Priority
13. (b) Cultural Diversity
14. (a) Wool

15. (c) Cheenachatti

➤ **Fill in the blanks :**

1. Merrut
2. Jammu and Kashmir
3. inequality
4. Chinese and Arab traders
5. Little Tibet.

➤ **Write true (T) or false (F) :**

1. True
2. False
3. True
4. False

➤ **Very Short Answer :**

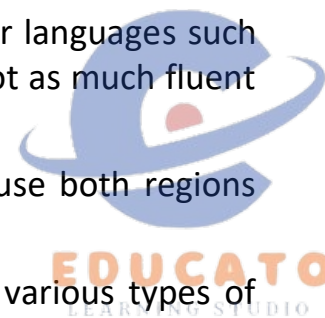
1. Onam festival is celebrated in Kerala.
2. India's national anthem was composed by Rabindranath Tagore.
3. Utensil used for frying is called the cheenachatti.
4. All Indian celebrates national festivals with great zeal.
5. Kerala is famous for spices whereas Ladakh is famous for pashmina wool.
6. People in Kerala practise different religions such as Judaism, Islam, Christianity, Hinduism and Buddhism.
7. It was used as a symbol of protest against the British by people everywhere.
8. The Portuguese discovered the sea route to India from Europe when Vasco da Gama landed with his ship here.
9. Inequality comes about when a person does not have the resources and opportunities that are available to other persons.
10. People travelled from one part of the world to another in search of new lands, or new places to settle in, or for people to trade with.

➤ **Short Answer :**

1. Ibn Battuta, who travelled here a little less than seven hundred years ago, wrote a travelogue in which he describes the lives of Muslims.
2. Curry-chawal, Gatte ki Khichdi, chhole-bhature, Rajasthani Kadi, Dal Bati Churma, Idli-sambhar, Dosa, makke-ki-roti and Saraso ka saag, chicken, biriyani, etc.



3. My mother tongue is Hindi. Besides Hindi, I can also speak a few other languages such as English, Punjabi, Bhojpuri, Bengali, Marathi and Maithili. But I am not as much fluent in these languages as in Hindi.
4. The history of both regions has seen similar cultural influences because both regions were influenced by Chinese and Arab traders.
5. India is a country of diversities. We speak different languages, have various types of food, celebrate different festivals, practise different religions. However, despite all this, we unite together as India.

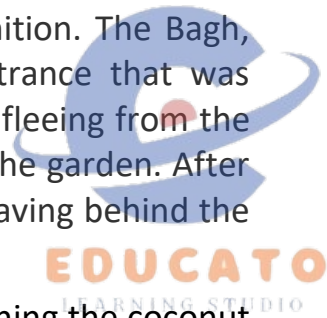


➤ Long Answer :

1. When the British ruled India, women and men from different cultural, religious and regional backgrounds came together to oppose them. India's freedom movement had thousands of people of different backgrounds in it. They worked together to decide joint actions, they went to jail together, and they found different ways to oppose the British. Interestingly the British thought they could divide Indians because they were so different, and then continue to rule them. But the people showed how they could be different and yet be united in their battle against the British.
2. According to caste system, society was divided into different groups depending upon the work that people did and they were supposed to remain in those groups. This system was considered irreversible. And because you were not supposed to change your profession, it was not considered necessary for you to know anything more than what you needed in your profession. This created a situation of inequality.
3. **Indian National anthem is surely an expression of national unity in the following ways:**
 - It inculcates a sense of nationalism and love for one's country.
 - Composed by Rabindranath Tagore, our national anthem reflects the diversity of the country in terms of religions, languages, regions and how such a diversity forms our Motherland India.
 - Though we have diversity but the geography and history binds us together.
 - It is our national anthem where people from varied backgrounds, irrespective of caste, creed, religion or sex stand up and sing in unison, paying respect and gratitude to the country.
 - It captures the very essence of our country.
4. On the afternoon of April 13, a crowd of at least 10,000 men, women, and children gathered in the Jallianwala Bagh, which was nearly completely enclosed by walls and had only one exit. People had gathered in a peaceful protest defying the orders on public meetings and some had come to the city from the surrounding region to celebrate Baisakhi, a spring festival. The British Army officer Dyer and his soldiers arrived and sealed off the exit. Without warning, the troops opened fire on the crowd,

reportedly shooting hundreds of rounds until they ran out of ammunition. The Bagh, enclosed from all four sides with buildings, had only one main entrance that was blocked by Dyer's troops. Other smaller gates were locked and people fleeing from the firing were shot. Many of them jumped to their death in a well inside the garden. After they ceased firing, the troops immediately withdrew from the place, leaving behind the dead and wounded.

5. The State Kerala derives its name from the Malayalam word 'Kera' meaning the coconut palm and 'Alam' meaning the place. Coconut forms a part of their daily diet. Coir is an important eco-friendly material and is obtained from the coconut husk. Kerala is considered to be the largest producer of coir. Products such as flooring, mats, carpets, wall hangings and bags are made from coir fiber.



CIVICS

Chapter 2: Diversity and Discrimination





Diversity and Discrimination

Prejudice and Stereotypes

India is a nation where people belonging to different castes, classes and religions live together. All the eight major religions are practised in India and more than 1600 languages are spoken by the people. However, diversity is not always celebrated as people feel safe and secured with people belonging to their own religion, caste and class.

Prejudice means to judge others in a negative way or to see them as inferior. People who are prejudiced may criticise the religious beliefs, habits, customs, dressing styles and languages of other people.

When people judge others on the basis of certain preconceived notions and established norms, they create a stereotype. For example, 'girls are emotionally fragile but boys are emotionally strong' is a popular stereotype.



A woman breaking a stereotype by driving an auto rickshaw

Discrimination

Discrimination is the result of prejudiced thinking and creating stereotypes. Discrimination occurs when people are treated unequally and are not given due respect because of the caste to which they belong or because of the work they do. In India, people are discriminated against on the basis of their caste, class, gender, religion, wealth and occupation. For example, people belonging to the lower castes are discriminated against in various ways. In many areas even today, they are neither allowed to enter into temples nor can they draw water from wells. Discrimination can occur due the existence of diversities such as:

- **Religious diversity:** When people belong to different religions are prevented from residing in the same neighbourhood.

- **Social diversity:** Discriminations based on castes and gender.
- **Economic diversity:** This occurs when people belonging to poor sections are discriminated against in offices, schools, hospitals etc. by not treating them properly as they are poor.



An illustration showing discrimination based on gender

Mostly, people belonging to the lower castes are also poor. Tribals and poor people belonging to minority communities also experience discrimination.

Caste Discrimination

- Discrimination based on the caste system has been in practice in India since ancient times.
- The Indian society is divided into four castes. People of the lower caste are generally engaged in doing menial works like cleaning, washing, picking garbage etc.
- The people belonging to the upper castes look down upon the **dalits**. They are considered to be unworthy and **untouchable**.
- The people of the lower caste use the word 'dalit' for themselves as the word itself means 'broken'. This reflects how people belonging to upper castes have discriminated against them out of their prejudices. The government has listed the dalits as 'Scheduled Castes'.
- The caste system denied any other work to the untouchables except for the work such as picking up garbage, removing dead animals, making leather etc.
- The untouchables were not even allowed to enter into the homes of the people of the upper castes, to draw water from the public wells or to enter into temples.
- In village schools, the children of the dalits were discriminated against. They were not allowed to sit with their classmates, which again is a form of discrimination and which

denied them respect and dignity.



In many places even today, the dalits are not given entry into the temples.



Barriers to a Healthy Environment

Inequality and discrimination – Inequality and discrimination are barriers to a peaceful society . Discrimination can take place due to different religions , caste system , people speaking different languages ,economic backgrounds , etc.

Poor people are often treated in a negative manner. They are not respected properly . A lot of **injustice** is put on them because they do not have enough money or resources to stand for themselves . You might have met or seen children of your age working hard to earn a living, because their parents cannot afford to earn as much as to send them to schools and afford food at the same time. These people who are poor, often face discrimination on a large extent, where they are not treated as respected individuals. Remember, people should always respect the other people, despite their income and position. Disrespecting people just because they are poor makes you look uneducated and uncivilized.

Sometimes people experience both types of discrimination . They are poor as well as belong to those cultures which are not valued. **Tribals** ,and even some other groups experience such kind of discrimination. Just like the example of Aborigines, there are many groups in India like the Dalits and the tribals who are treated with a lot of discrimination. The government has however taken a lot of steps to end discrimination for these people and have them lead happy lives.

Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar is considered to be the father of the Indian constitution. He belonged to the 'mahar caste' which was considered to be untouchable and forced to live in the outskirts of villages. Dr. Ambedkar was the first person from his caste who not only completed his college education but also went on to become a lawyer in England.

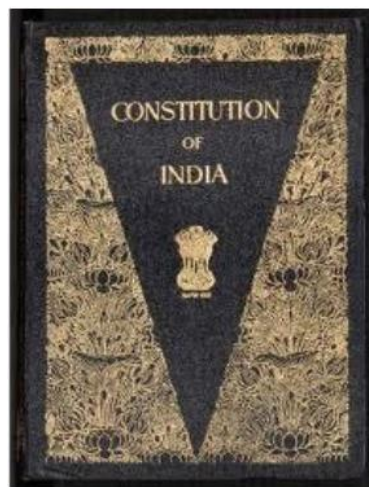
He was moved by the treatment meted out to the people of the lower caste. He asked the dalits to send their children to school and colleges. He also encouraged them to opt for

government jobs in order to move out of the caste system. He protested against the denial of entry of the dalits into temples. Later he converted into Buddhism, which treated all its members equally. Dr Ambedkar believed that the dalits would have to fight against the injustice which was meted out to them by the people.



Dr. B R Ambedkar provided leadership to the dalit communities in India.

Striving for Equality by the Dalits and the Indian Constitution During the freedom struggle, people were not only fighting against the British rule for gaining independence, but many of the dalits, tribals and women were fighting to gain equality and dignity in the Indian society. While the dalits demanded entry into temples, women demanded the right to education. Peasants and tribals demanded that they should be released from the grip of the moneylenders, which often charged high rates of interests and snatched away their lands and homes.



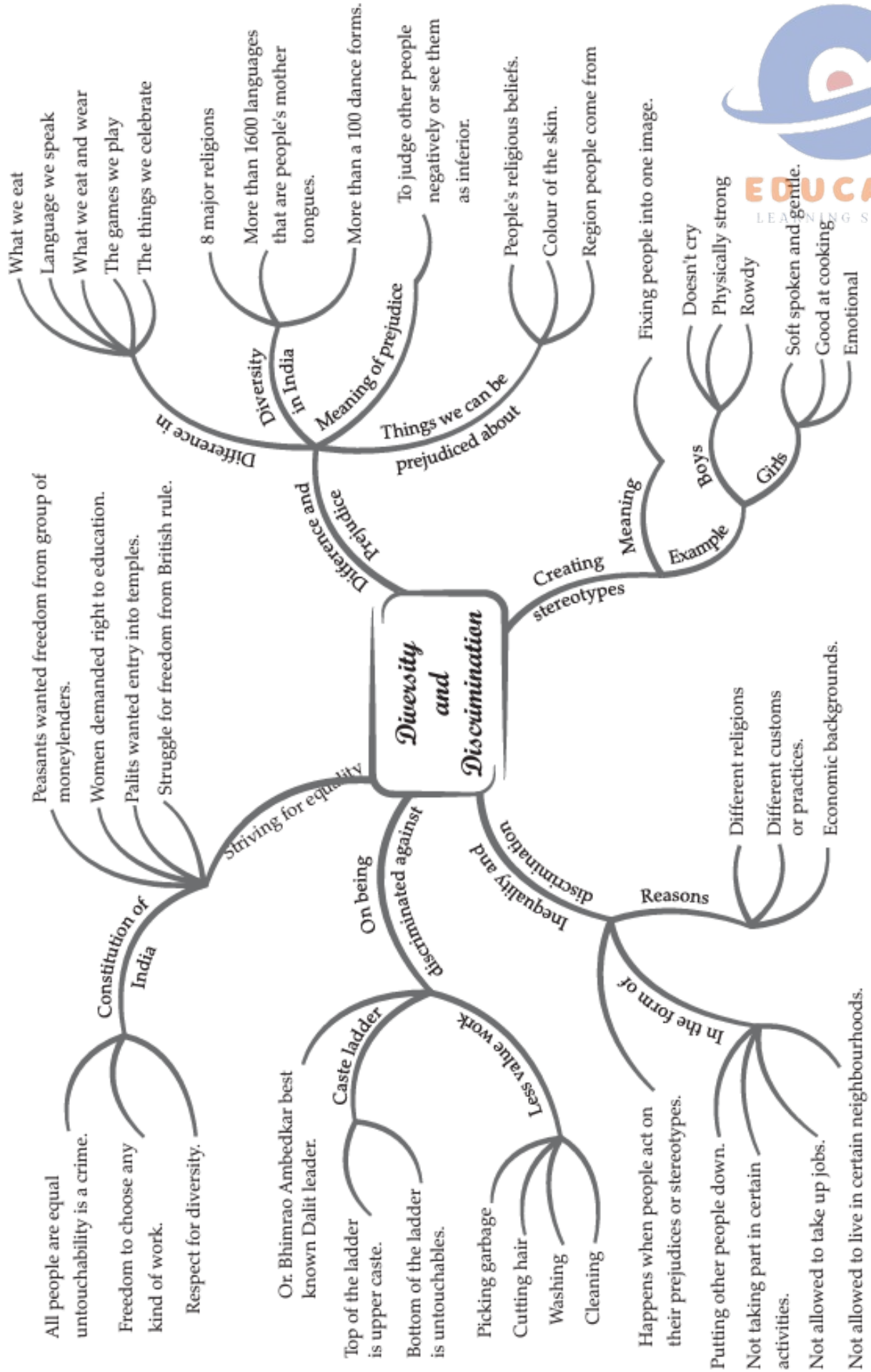
The constitution of India lays down the principle of equality for all the people irrespective of their caste or creed.

After gaining freedom, one of the most important tasks in front of our leaders was to frame the constitution of the country. The leaders framed a constitution which stressed on the following points:

- All people of the country should be considered equal. It was felt that the principle of equality would unite the people within the country.
- Everyone should have equal rights and opportunities. Untouchability was abolished and was made a crime punishable by law.
- People are free to choose the kind of work that they want to do.
- The government was entrusted with the responsibility of ensuring and protecting the right of the suppressed and marginalised communities.
- The principle of equality and freedom to the people to follow any religion was a key element of establishing secularism.



MIND MAP : LEARNING MADE SIMPLE CHAPTER-22



Important Questions



➤ Multiple Choice Questions:

Question 1. Which of the following is not a suitable reason responsible for discrimination?

- (a) Different religion
- (b) Different language
- (c) Different choice

Question 2. A common stereotype about _____ is that they are not interested in educating girls and therefore do not send girls to school.

- (a) Hindu
- (b) Sikh
- (c) Muslims

Question 3. According to government Dalits are _____ .

- (a) Scheduled castes
- (b) Scheduled tribes
- (c) Generals

Question 4. Who was considered the Father of Constitution?

- (a) Dr. Ambedkar
- (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (c) Rajendra Prasad

Question 5. How many major religions are in the world?

- (a) One
- (b) Ten
- (c) Six

Question 6. _____ is a negative aspect in a social set up.

- (a) Good behavior
- (b) Discrimination
- (c) Constitution

Question 7. Which of the following work is not considered low?

- (a) Hair cutting
- (b) Garbage picking
- (c) Teaching



Question 8. Who delivered the speech on the eve of independence

- (a) Rajendra Prasad
- (b) M.K.Gandhi
- (c) Indira Gandhi
- (d) Pt Nehru

Question 9. Who travelled Kerala , a little less than seven hundred years ago

- (a) Ibn Bagula
- (b) St Batuta
- (c) Ibn Batuta
- (d) St Thomas

Question 10. Which of the following is NOT the feature of geographical diversity

- (a) India is geographically divided into four equal part
- (b) India is a vast country
- (c) Some part of India are very fertile
- (d) There are many numbers of races in India

Question 11. Which is Tibetan national epic?

- (a) Mahabharata
- (b) Kesar Saga
- (c) Ramayana
- (d) None of them

Question 12. Ladakh is a desert in the mountains in the ____ part of Jammu and Kashmir

- (a) Eastern
- (b) Southern
- (c) Western
- (d) Northern

Question 13. The weaker and backward sections of the society are protected by the

- (a) State
- (b) Tribes
- (c) Dalits
- (d) Public

Question 14. Islam was introduced in this region more than _____ ago and there is a significant

Muslim population here.

- (a) Five hundred years
- (b) Two hundred years
- (c) Three hundred years
- (d) Four hundred years

Question 15. Children with special needs are no longer called

- (a) Disabled
- (b) Diverse
- (c) Unusual
- (d) Prejudiced

➤ **Fill in the blanks :**

1. There are _____ major religions in the world.
2. The upper castes acted in ways, which did not give the so-called _____ the same rights as they enjoyed.
3. People form certain attitudes and opinions about others who are not _____ them.
4. We have more than _____ languages that are people's mother tongues.

➤ **Write true (T) or false (F) :**

1. Dr Ambedkar had also fought for the rights of the Dalits.
2. There are more than a thousand dance forms.
3. We feel safe and secure with people who look, talk, dress and think like us.
4. Government jobs are open to all people.

➤ **Very Short Questions :**

1. Write an example of gender stereotypes.
2. How many major religions are there in the world?
3. What is the quality that is generally associated with boys and men?
4. What prejudice mean?
5. What is seen as a key value that unites us all as Indians?
6. Write the name used by government for Dalits.
7. How do you think a person who is discriminated against might feel?
8. What is Mahar?
9. Who are untouchables?



10. What do you mean by stereotype?

➤ Short Questions :

1. India is a secular country. What does it mean?
2. Give an example of prejudice.
3. Write a short note on Dr Bhim Rao Ambedkar?
4. What are Dalits?
5. "Some people may experience both kinds of discrimination." Explain the statement.

➤ Long Questions :

1. How did people at the station discriminate against Dr Ambedkar and his brothers?
2. In addition to the lower castes being discriminated against, there are also various other communities that are subject to discrimination. Can you think of a few other examples of discrimination?
3. What is the difference between discrimination and stereotypes?
4. What does the Constitution say with regard to equality? Why do you think it is important for all people to be equal?
5. 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.

ANSWER KEY –

➤ Multiple Choice Answer :

1. (c) Different choice
2. (c) Muslims
3. (a) Scheduled castes
4. (a) Dr. Ambedkar
5. (c) Six
6. (b) Discrimination
7. (c) Teaching
8. (d) Pt Nehru
9. (c) Ibn Batuta
10. (d) There are many numbers of races in India
11. (b) Kesar Saga
12. (a) Eastern



13. (a) State
14. (b) Cultural Diversity
15. (a) Disabled



➤ **Fill in the blanks :**

1. eight
2. untouchables
3. like
4. 1600.

➤ **Write true (T) or false (F) :**

1. True
2. False
3. True
4. True

➤ **Very Short Answer :**

1. “Don’t cry. You are a boy. Boys are brave, they don’t cry.”
2. There are eight major religions in the world.
3. They are brave and they don’t cry.
4. Prejudice means to judge other people negatively or see them as inferior.
5. Equality of all persons is seen as a key value that unites us all as India.
6. The government refers to this group of people as Scheduled Castes (SC).
7. A person who is discriminated against might feel insulted, humiliated and hurtful.
8. Mahar is one of the communities which were treated as untouchables in the Bombay Presidency.
9. The groups who were placed at the bottom of the ladder were seen as unworthy and called “untouchables”.
10. Stereotype means fixing something into an image that society creates around us.

➤ **Short Answer :**

1. India is a secular country where people of different religions and faiths have the freedom to practice and follow their religion without any fear of discrimination. This is seen as an important element of our unity – that we all live together and respect one other.

2. For example, if we think English is the best language and other languages are not important, we are judging these other languages negatively. As a result, we might not respect people who speak languages other than English.
3. Dr Bhim Rao Ambedkar (1891-1956) is considered the father of the Indian Constitution and is also the best known leader of the Dalits. Dr Ambedkar fought for the rights of the Dalit community. He was born into the Mahar caste, which was considered untouchable.
4. Dalit is a term that people belonging to so called lower castes use to address themselves. They prefer this word to 'untouchable'. Dalit means those who have been 'broken'. The government refers to this group of people as Scheduled Castes (SC).
5. Some people may experience both kinds of discrimination. They are poor and they belong to groups whose culture is not valued. Tribals, some religious groups and even particular regions, are discriminated against for one or more of these reasons.

Long Answer :

1. The stationmaster was quite sure they were Brahmin children and was extremely touched at the plight in which he found them. But when he blurted out that they were Mahars, stationmaster was stunned and his face underwent a sudden change. As soon as he heard his reply, he went away to his room and they stood where they were. There were many bullock-carts plying for hire. But his reply to the station master that they were Mahars had gone round among the cart men and not one of them was prepared to suffer being polluted and to demean himself carrying passengers of the untouchable classes.
2. Tribals, some religious groups and even particular regions, are discriminated against for one or more of these reasons.

Few other examples of discrimination:

- They are not allowed to enter the homes of the upper castes.
 - They are not allowed to take water from the village well.
 - They are not supposed to enter temples.
 - Their children could not sit next to children of other castes in school.
3. **Difference between discrimination and stereotypes:**

Discrimination	Stereotypes
Discrimination happens when people act on their prejudices or stereotypes.	When we fix people into one image we create a stereotype.

<p>Example: If people do something to put other people down, if they stop them from taking part in certain activities and taking up jobs, or stop them from living in certain neighbourhoods, they are discriminating against them.</p>	<p>Example: When people say that those who belong to a particular country, religion, sex, race or economic background are “stingy,” “lazy,” “criminal” or “dumb,” they are using stereotypes.</p>
<p>Discrimination can take place because of several reasons such as different religions, different language and different economic backgrounds.</p>	<p>Stereotypes stop us from looking at each person as a unique individual with his or her own special qualities and skills that are different from others.</p>

4. With regard to equality, Constitution said that:

- Untouchability is seen as a crime and has been legally abolished by law.
- People are free to choose the kind of work they wish to do.
- Government jobs are open to all people.

In addition, the Constitution also placed responsibility on the government to take specific steps to realise this right to equality for poor and other such marginal communities.

It is important for all people to be equal so that they can follow their religion, speak their language, celebrate their festivals and express themselves freely.

5. While the male children are considered an asset to the family, the female children are considered a burden to the parents.

This stereotype affects the life a daughter in the following way:

- Many girls are not even allowed to go to school.
- Those who get chance to study may not concentrate on their studies as they are being discouraged.
- They are deprived of their parents’ attention even when they fall sick.
- Since their childhood to their marriage, they are considered as a temporary member of the family.
- Even after marriage they are subject to exploitation.

CIVICS

Chapter 3: What is Government?



What is Government?

Government and its Functions



Government is a group of people who govern a country or a state and manage its affairs. Every country needs a government to make decisions and administer its affairs. Following are the functions of a government:

- All the administrative functions such as building railways, postal services, roads, public schools and hospitals are performed by the government.
- The government of a nation protects its boundaries and maintains peaceful relations with other countries.
- The government works for the upliftment of the poor section of the society. It formulates various programmes to help the poor.
- It also ensures that every section of society has food to eat and basic health care facilities.
- During natural calamities such as earthquakes and floods, the government organises various relief programmes for the people of the affected regions.
- Those people who violate any laws are punished by the courts, which are also part of the government. It thus maintains law and order in the state.
- Various decisions such as protecting the interests of the country on an international level or controlling the resources are taken by the government on behalf of the people.
- The government has the power of making and implementing laws. If any person feels that laws are not being followed by an individual or a group, he/she can approach the court and file a case.



In case of natural calamity, relief works are organised by the government.



Government appoint army personnel for protecting the borders of the country.



Levels of the Government

The government functions at various levels. They are:



Levels of Government

- National Level: The Central Government manages the administration of the entire country and protects its boundaries.
- State level: Various State Governments look after the administration of their own state.
- Local level: Village panchayats and municipal bodies look after various affairs like education, health, cleanliness etc in their own villages or districts.

How Does Government Make Sure That Its Rules Are Followed?

- So, government generally formulates rules to manage the economy, build roads, stop people from encroaching on the properties of others. But why do people listen to governments?
- People listen to governments because the government's legislative arm creates laws so that there remains an order and peace in society. For example, as your book says, every person who wants to drive a motor vehicle has to first obtain driver's licence. Without

driver's licence, it is illegal to drive a vehicle and it is punishable. This rule is also enforced with the help of laws concerning motor vehicles.

- There are certain laws that prevent others from entering the property of others without permission. The citizens, themselves can use such laws to protect themselves.

Types of Government

Following are the various types of governments:

- **Monarchial form of government:** In a monarchy, the ruler takes all the decisions. There is a small council of ministers to advise him on certain policies, but he has the final say in all matters of the state. His position is hereditary and he does not have to explain or defend his actions.



In a monarchial form of government, the ruler has all the powers in his hands.

- **Dictatorial form of government:** In a dictatorial form of government, a person or a group of people assume power without the consent of the people. Basic fundamental rights are denied to the people in a dictatorship.



Dictatorial form of government

- **Democratic form of government:** In a democratic form of government, the ultimate power lies in the hands of the people as they vote for candidates during elections. Only those candidates who win become a part of the government. The government has to take full responsibility for the actions which are taken by it.



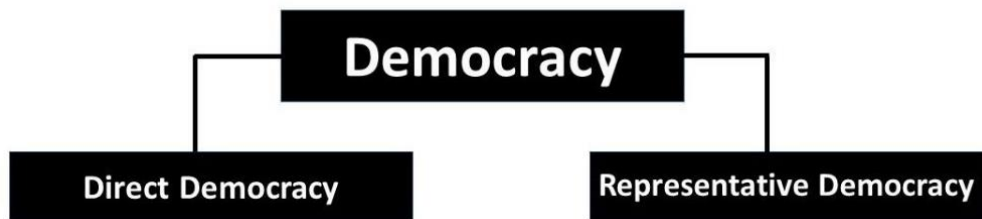
In a democracy, people choose their own representatives.



Types of Democracy

People in various parts of the world have fought to gain democracy. India became a democratic country after long period of struggle. Similarly many other countries in the world have struggled to establish themselves as democracies. At the same time, in many countries, people are still striving to establish a democratic rule.

Types of Democracy



The basic feature of democracy is that people elect their own leaders. It is through them, that they participate in various matters of the state. Today almost all countries are **representative democracies**. In a representative democracy, people do not directly participate in law making affairs. They choose their representatives who collectively make laws for the country.

In a democracy, there is universal adult franchise. It means that every person above a certain age has the right to vote.



In a democracy, every adult citizen has the right to vote.

In many countries, people had to fight for achieving the principle of universal adult franchise. Earlier, women, slaves and poor people did not have the right to vote. Only a few powerful, rich and aristocratic sections of society voted and made laws for the country.

In India, Gandhi along with other nationalist leaders advocated the principle of universal adult franchise and stressed that every Indian should have the right to vote.

Struggle of Women to Gain the Right to Vote

- In many countries till the first quarter of the twentieth century, women did not have the right to vote.
- In due time, women across the world organised themselves and demanded the right to vote.
- During the First World War, when men went away to battlefield to fight wars, women were called upon to do the work which was earlier done by men.
- The women who organised themselves and demanded the right to vote came to be known as suffragettes as they demanded the right to vote for all women.
- Many suffragettes were imprisoned and many organised hunger strikes. Finally, women in US and UK got the right to vote in 1920 and 1928 respectively.



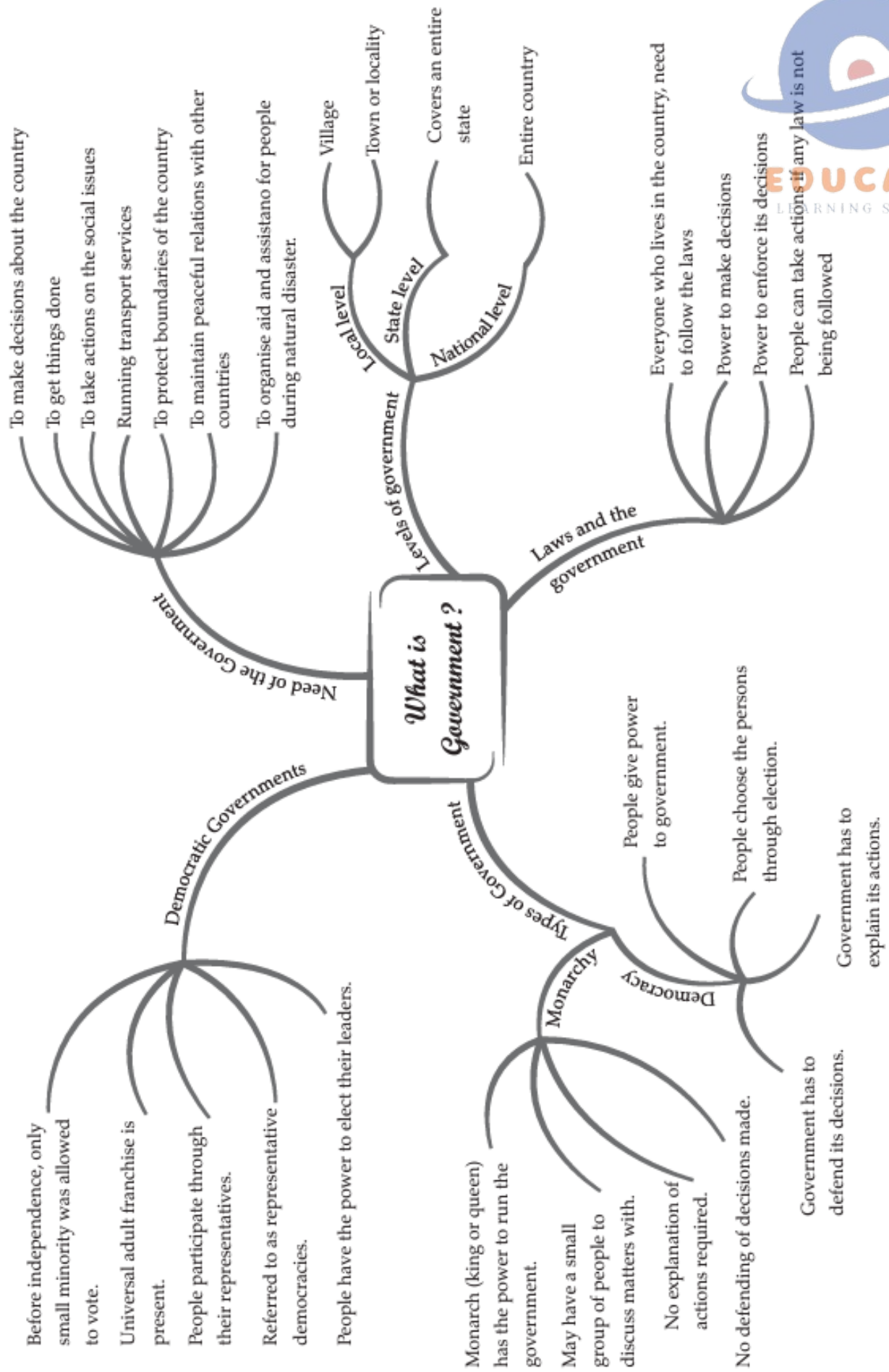
Women demand the right to vote in the early years of the twentieth century.

India Is a Democracy

India is also a democracy. The people of India take part in the election where they choose people who would then represent them in the assembly. This kind of democracy is known as representative democracy because here, instead of directly participating in the governance, the people choose their representatives who would do that work.

But India was not democracy from beginning. Before the British came, India was ruled by Kings and dynasties. When the British came, India became the subject of British rule. It is the sacrifice of the freedom fighters that has helped India gain democracy. In India any adult - be it, man or woman - has the right to vote. This is known as the Universal Adult Franchise - a major criterion for any country to call itself democratic.

MIND MAP : LEARNING MADE SIMPLE CHAPTER-23



Important Questions



➤ Multiple Choice Questions:

Question 1. The highest court of judgment is:

- (a) Supreme Court
- (b) High Courts
- (c) Both (a) and (b)

Question 2. Who demanded that all adults whether they being rich or poor, educated or illiterate have the right to vote?

- (a) Dr BR Ambedkar
- (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (c) Mahatma Gandhi

Question 3. The local level relates to the:

- (a) Village, town or locality
- (b) State
- (c) Country

Question 4. Who makes the laws for the whole country?

- (a) State Government
- (b) Central Government
- (c) Local Government

Question 5. When did American women get the right to vote?

- (a) 1940
- (b) 1920
- (c) 1931

Question 6. A mark is put on the finger to make sure that a person casts only_____

- (a) Three vote
- (b) One vote
- (c) No vote
- (d) Two vote

Question 7. What does the Government make for everyone to follow

- (a) Law
- (b) Rules

(c) Decisions

(d) Relations

Question 8. Which of the following is not the way people express their views and government understand what actions they should take

(a) Rallies

(b) No vote

(c) Strikes

(d) Dharnas

Question 9. Democracy is a form of government chosen by the

(a) Minister

(b) People

(c) King

(d) President

Question 10. On which level does Indian government take decision to maintain peaceful relations with U.S.S.R

(a) Micro

(b) Central

(c) State

(d) Local

Question 11. Zimbabwe attain independence from whom?

(a) From White majority rule

(b) From White minority rule

(c) From Americans

(d) From British rule

Question 12. American women got the right to vote in _____.

(a) 1919

(b) 1920

(c) 1921

(d) 1922

Question 13. At which level does the government work?

(a) Internal and External





- (b) Micro and Macro
- (c) Small and Big
- (d) Local, state and national

Question 14. The citizens of the country have the right to approach the _____ if they feel there is violation of any law by an individual or by the government

- (a) Lawyer
- (b) Parliament
- (c) Hospital
- (d) Court

Question 15. Krishna Raja Sagara Dam in

- (a) Tamil Nadu
- (b) Odisha
- (c) Karnataka
- (d) Kerala

➤ Fill in the blanks :

1. The government works at different levels: at the _____ level, at the level of the _____ and at the _____ level.
2. American women got the right to vote in _____.
3. In India, before Independence, only a small _____ was allowed to vote.
4. The suffragettes demanded the right to vote for all _____.

➤ Write true (T) or false (F) :

1. In Monarchy, kings and queens do not have to explain their actions or defend the decisions they take.
2. Women in the UK got to vote on the same terms as men some years later, in 1938.
3. Courts are also part of the government.
4. In their earliest forms governments allowed only women who owned property and were educated, to vote.

➤ Very Short Questions :

1. How many level of government are there in our country?
2. What was Gandhiji's demand?
3. What happens if someone commits a crime?



4. What is universal adult franchise?
5. Write some examples of institutions that are part of the government.
6. What are the different levels of government?
7. What was the unfair practice according to Gandhiji?
8. According to Gandhiji's Young India, who should be given the right to vote?
9. Which type of government would you prefer to have in the place you live in? Why?
10. Why government needs to control resources and protect the territory of a country?

➤ Short Questions :

1. When a person can approach the court?
2. What do you mean by representative democracy?
3. Why do you think the government needs to make rules for everyone in the form of laws?
4. Do you think it is important for people to be involved in decisions that affect them? Give two reasons for your answer.
5. "There was a time when governments did not allow women and the poor to participate in elections". Comment.

➤ Long Questions :

1. What are the functions of government?
2. What do you understand by the word 'government'? List five ways in which you think the government affects your daily life.
3. Write a short note on district administration.
4. 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 and share these with the class.
5. Differentiate between democracy and monarchy forms of government.

ANSWER KEY –

➤ Multiple Choice Answer :

1. (a) Supreme Court
2. (c) Mahatma Gandhi
3. (a) Village, town or locality



4. (b) Central Government
5. (b) 1920
6. (b) One vote
7. (a) Law
8. (a) Rallies
9. (b) People
10. (b) Central
11. (b) From White minority rule
12. (b) 1920
13. (d) Local, state and national
14. (d) Court
15. (c) Karnataka

➤ **Fill in the blanks :**

1. local, state and national
2. 1920
3. minority
4. women

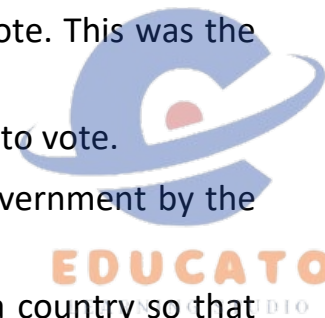
➤ **Write true (T) or false (F) :**

1. True
2. False
3. True
4. False

➤ **Very Short Answer :**

1. The government works at three different levels.
2. Gandhiji demanded that all adults should have the right to vote.
3. If there is a dispute or if someone has committed a crime we find people in a court.
4. Universal adult franchise means that all adults in the country are allowed to vote.
5. Some examples of institutions that are part of the government: The Supreme Court, The Indian Railways and Bharat Petroleum.
6. The government works at different levels: at the local level, at the level of the state and at the national level.

7. In India, before Independence, only a small minority was allowed to vote. This was the unfair practice according to Gandhiji.
8. According to Gandhiji's Young India, all adults should be given the right to vote.
9. We would prefer to have a democratic government because it is a government by the people, for the people and of the people.
10. Government needs to control resources and protect the territory of a country so that people can feel secure.



➤ Short Answer :

11. If a person feels that a particular law is not being followed, for example, that they were not hired for a job because of their religion or caste, he or she may approach the court and claim that the law is not being followed.
12. In representative democracy people do not participate directly but, instead, choose their representatives through an election process. These representatives meet and make decisions for the entire population.
13. The government needs to make rules for everyone in the form of laws to maintain peace and order in the society. With help of laws government establishes equality and justice in the society.
14. Yes, it is important for people to be involved in decisions that affect them because people understand their issues in better way and can suggest better solutions to solve those issues.
15. In their earliest forms governments allowed only men who owned property and were educated, to vote. This meant that women, the poor, the property-less and the uneducated were not allowed to vote. The country was governed by the rules and regulations that these few men made.

Long Answer :

1. Functions of government:

- It takes decisions about where to build roads and schools, or how to reduce the price of onions when they get too expensive or ways to increase the supply of electricity.
- It also takes action on many social issues.
- It runs postal and railway services.
- It protects the boundaries of the country and maintains peaceful relations with other countries.
- It ensures that all its citizens have enough to eat and have good health facilities.
- It provides aid and assistance for the affected people in case of natural disasters

like the tsunami or an earthquake.

2. The word government refers to a governing body that makes decisions and gets things done for the welfare of its citizens.



Five ways in which the government affects our daily life:

- It takes decisions such as where to build roads and schools, how to reduce the price of onions when they get too expensive etc.
- It takes action on many social issues.
- It runs postal and railway services.
- It is responsible for ensuring that all its citizens have enough to eat and have good health facilities.
- In case of are natural disasters like the tsunami or an earthquake, government organises aid and assistance for the affected people.

3. **District administration:**

- States are divided into number of districts.
- Each district in India varies in size and population. At present, there are more than 500 districts in India.
- Districts are further sub-divided into Tehsils or Taluqs.
- Each district is looked after by a collector, the district collector is the important official who is heads the district revenue department and coordinates with the other departments like agriculture, irrigation, forestry, public world and public health.

4. Denying poor and illiterate people from voting do not sound good. Yes, this is a form of discrimination.

All adult should have right to vote because:

- People should not be discriminated on the basis of illiteracy and poverty.
- Illiterate and poor people are also the citizens of the country and hence should not be debarred from voting.
- All citizens are equal in the eyes of constitution.

5. **Difference between democracy and monarchy forms of government:**

Democracy	Monarchy

In a democracy it is the people who give the government this power. They do this through elections in which they vote for particular persons and elect them.	The monarch (king or queen) has the power to make decisions and run the government. The monarch may have a small group of people to discuss matters with, but the final decision-making power remains with the monarch.
In a democracy the government has to explain its actions and defend its decisions to the people.	In monarchy kings and queens do not have to explain their actions or defend the decisions they take.
It is elected by the people.	The crown is passed from one generation to another.
People are considered equal.	People are not considered equal.

CIVICS

Chapter 4: Key Elements of a Democratic Government



Key Elements of a Democratic Government

In a democracy, all people are considered to be equal before the law. They enjoy various fundamental rights and also the right to vote. People in many countries had to fight to establish democratic governments in their own country.

South Africa was one such country where people organised massive protests to establish the principles of democracy. Thousands of people lost their lives in this struggle to establish democracy. Earlier, South Africa was governed by the laws of apartheid. According to these laws, people were discriminated against on the basis of the colour of their skin. While the whites enjoyed all the rights and facilities, blacks were discriminated against. The children of the blacks could not study in the schools of the whites. Further, the hospitals meant for the white people were fully equipped while those for the blacks had only basic facilities. The latter also did not have the right to vote. The African National Congress was the organisation which led the struggle against the policy of apartheid in South Africa. Nelson Mandela was its well known leader who fought and inspired many people to fight against the policy of apartheid.



Nelson Mandela fought fearlessly against the policy of apartheid practised by the then government of South Africa.

Participation of People in a Democracy

People participate in a democracy in the following ways:

- Regular elections are held in democratic countries. People participate in these elections and choose their representatives by voting.
- These representatives then take decisions on behalf of the people keeping in mind the

aspirations and the interests of the people who elect them.

- In India, the government is elected for a period of five years. Hence, if the members of the government do not fulfill their promises, the people may not choose them in next elections. In this way, the power of the government is limited by regular elections.
- Apart from participating in elections, there are other ways in which people participate in a democracy. People participate in a democracy by taking part in the policies of the government and criticising them, if required.
- People can organise dharnas, rallies, organise campaigns etc. against the unjust policies of the government.
- Many mediums of communications like the television, newspapers and magazines also play an important role in discussing the policies of the government.
- People can also organise social movements and challenge the policies and the functions of the government. People of marginalised communities like the dalits, tribals, women etc often participate in a democracy in such a manner.



In India, people participate in the democracy through the process of elections.

Need to Resolve Conflict

- Conflicts are bound to arise in a democratic country. Conflicts occur when people belonging to different religions, cultures, regions or economic backgrounds do not get along with each other.
- Conflicts may also occur when people of a particular community are discriminated against. People may resort to violent ways to resolve the conflict. This in turn may create fear and tension among the other people who live in the same areas.
- Sometimes religious processions and celebrations can create conflicts. The show of power and strength of one community can spark tension and a feeling of ill will in other

communities. An incident of stone pelting may further complicate the situation giving rise to conflicts.

- Rivers may also become the source of conflict between two states. The sharing of river water which flows through one or more states may create conflict.



The states of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu are involved in a dispute over the water of the River Cauvery.

- For example, the states of Tamil Nadu and Karnataka are involved in a conflict over the issue of sharing the water of the river Cauvery. The water in Krishnasagar dam in Karnataka is used for supplying water to Bengaluru.
- The Mettur dam in Tamil Nadu is used for growing crops in some regions. Since both the dams are built on the same river, a conflict has arisen between both the states.
- This is because the dam located downstream in Tamil Nadu can be filled only if water is released from the upstream dam located in Karnataka.
- Under such situations, the Central Government has to step in resolve the issue in a manner which is acceptable to the governments of both the states.

Yet There Are People Who Are Not Fully Benefited by Democracy

Democracy gives people the power to make the government accountable. However, not all people can use the power that democracy provides. There are economically weaker sections that cannot take part in the protest because they are daily wage earners and cannot miss even a day's work. Sometimes, the minority and the Dalits are not properly represented in the parliament. There is still an imbalance in the ratio of female leaders to male leaders. So, the needs of the female citizens are not fully met by these male leaders.

Equality and Justice

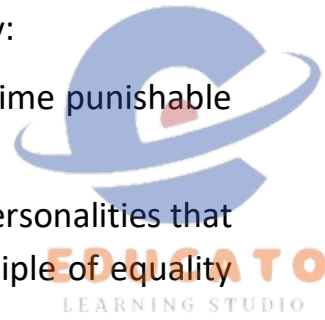
Equality and justice are the key features of any democratic government. In India, the

government guarantees equality and justice to its citizens in the following way:

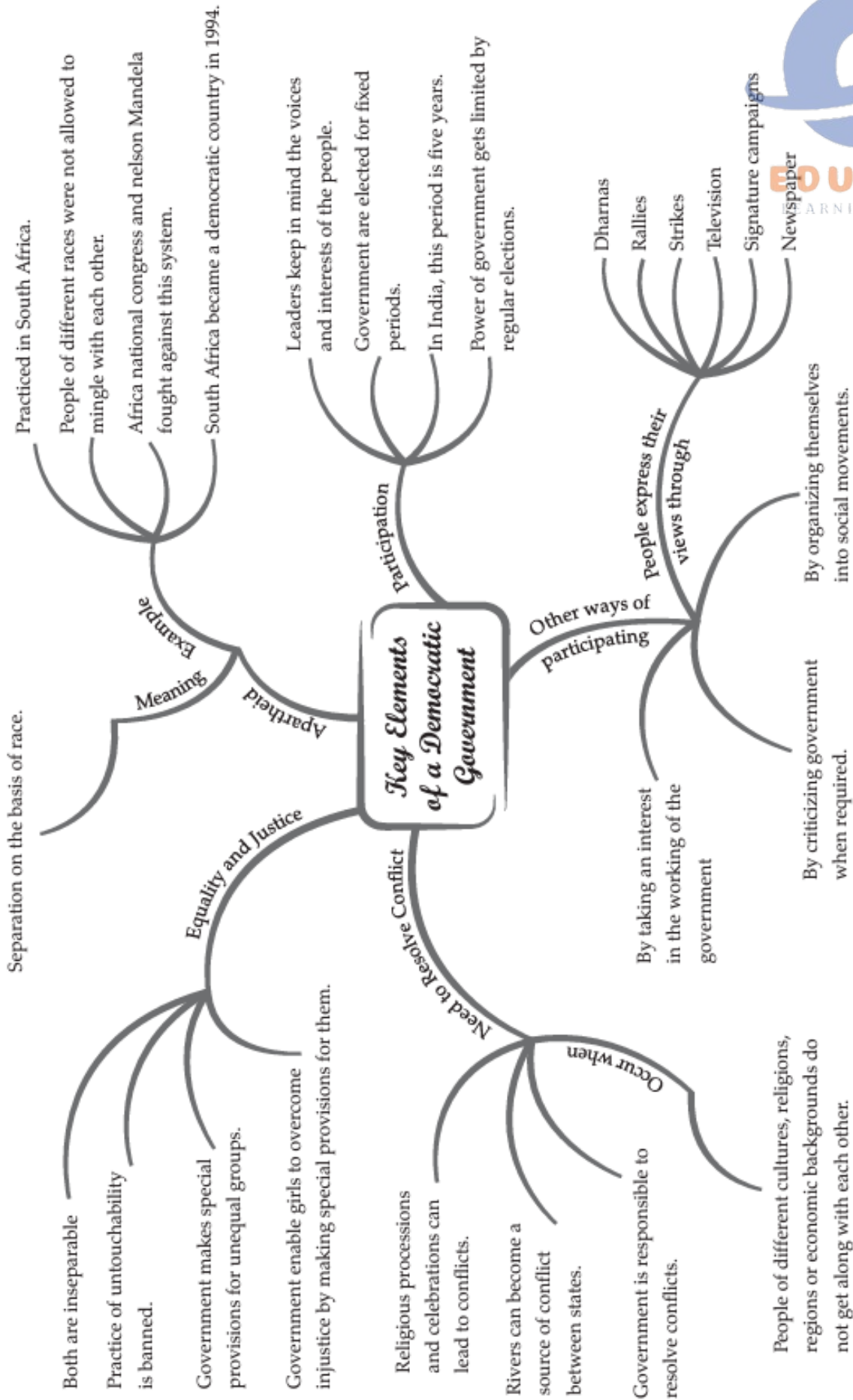
- The practice of untouchability has been abolished and declared to be a crime punishable by law.
- It was largely due to the efforts of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar and other eminent personalities that discrimination based on caste was abolished. They realised that the principle of equality could be achieved only when people are treated equally.
- The government provides some special privileges to the discriminated community in order to promote justice and equality. For example, the girl child in the Indian society is discriminated against. Therefore, governments in many states have lowered or completely waived off the school or college fees for girls.



Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
vehemently opposed the
practice of
untouchability in India.



MIND MAP : LEARNING MADE SIMPLE CHAPTER-24



Important Questions



➤ Multiple Choice Questions:

Question 1. Apartheid is discrimination on the ground of:

- (a) Race
- (b) Wealth
- (c) Religion

Question 2. King is related to:

- (a) Democratic
- (b) Monarch
- (c) Both (a) and (b)

Question 3. Which is the official language of South Africa?

- (a) Zulu
- (b) English
- (c) Sanskrit

Question 4. Which of the following party fought against the system of apartheid?

- (a) The African Party
- (b) The African National Congress
- (c) Both (a) and (b)

Question 5. Dispute between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu is related to:

- (a) Distribution of Mines
- (b) Distribution of water
- (c) Distribution of land

Question 6. The Indian _____ lays down the basic rules that have to be followed by everyone:

- (a) Constitution
- (b) Parliament
- (c) Court
- (d) Law

Question 7. It is condition in which all citizens are guaranteed descent standard of life:

- (a) Social justice
- (b) Economic justice

(c) Technological justice

(d) Political justice

Question 8. Conflicts occur when people of _____ cultures, religions, regions or economic backgrounds do not get along with each other:

(a) Two

(b) Different

(c) Same

(d) Three

Question 9. If government wants to be continued in power:

(a) Court have to pass a special resolution

(b) They have to be re-elected by the people

(c) They have to pass a bill in the court

(d) Court have to pass a ordinary resolution

Question 10. The jurisdiction covering the Andaman and Nicobar islands falls under the supervision of _____:

(a) A circuit bench of the Bombay High Court at Port Blair

(b) A circuit bench of the Madras High Court at Port Blair

(c) A circuit bench of the Kolkata High Court at Port Blair

(d) A circuit bench of Supreme Court of India at Port Blair

Question 11. Mettur and Krishna Sagar dam is situated on which river:

(a) Kaveri

(b) Tungabhadra

(c) Godavari

(d) Krishna

Question 12. The government is a system which governs the organization of the:

(a) Society

(b) State

(c) Country

(d) Minorities

Question 13. Nelson Mandela was the leader of:

(a) African National Congress



- (b) Asian National Congress
- (c) Australian National Congress
- (d) American National Congress

Question 14. The right to vote enables people to elect their:

- (a) Law
- (b) Parliament
- (c) Constitution
- (d) Representatives

Question 15. Which dam is used by Karnataka for irrigation?

- (a) Krishna Sagar Dam
- (b) Hirakud Dam
- (c) Bhakra Nangal Dam
- (d) Mottur Dam

➤ **Fill in the blanks :**

1. African people were divided into white, _____, Indian and coloured races.
2. Apartheid means separation on the basis of _____.
3. Non-whites were not allowed to _____.
4. _____ led the struggle against apartheid.
5. Through _____ in elections people elect leaders to represent them.
6. Elected representatives take decisions on behalf of the _____.
7. The earlier practice of untouchability is now banned by _____.

➤ **Write true (T) or false (F) :**

1. Nelson Mandela fought the apartheid system for several years.
2. Religious processions and celebrations can sometimes lead to conflicts.
3. In 1984 South Africa became a democratic country.
4. In our society there is a general tendency to value and care for the girl child more than the boy child.
5. The key idea of a democratic government is its commitment to equality and justice. _____.

➤ **Very Short Questions :**

1. Name the river on which Krishnasagar dam and Mettur dam are situated.
2. Who was the well-known leader of The African National Congress?





3. What is “Zulu”?
4. Name the person who fought against untouchability.
5. What ‘Apartheid’ means?
6. Where Hector lived?
7. Who was Hector and what did he want?
8. Who is responsible for helping to resolve conflicts?
9. When South Africa became a democratic country?
10. List the various races that live in South Africa.

➤ Short Questions :

1. In Dr Ambedkar’s story did the practice of untouchability support the idea that people are equal?
2. How do people express their views and make governments understand what actions they should take?
3. Why conflicts occur?
4. What is the responsibility of police when there is fear that violence may erupt?
5. Do you think it is important for all persons to be treated equally? Why?

➤ Long Questions :

1. List five ways in which the non-whites were discriminated against.
2. “People participate by taking an interest in the working of the government and by criticising it when required.” Explain the statement with help of an example.
3. “Rivers too can become a source of conflict between states.” Comment.
4. What actions does the government take to ensure that all people are treated equally?
5. What are the various ways in which people participate in the process of government?

ANSWER KEY –

➤ Multiple Choice Answer :

1. (a) Race
2. (b) Monarch
3. (a) Zulu
4. (b) The African National Congress
5. (b) Distribution of water
6. (a) Constitution

7. (b) Economic justice
8. (b) Different
9. (b) They have to be re-elected by the people
10. (c) A circuit bench of the Kolkata High Court at Port Blair
11. (a) Kaveri
12. (c) Country
13. (a) African National Congress
14. (d) Representatives
15. (a) Krishna Sagar Dam



➤ **Fill in the blanks :**

1. black
2. race
3. vote
4. The African National Congress
5. voting
6. people
7. law

➤ **Write true (T) or false (F) :**

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

➤ **Very Short Answer :**

1. Cauvery River
2. Nelson Mandela
3. Zulu is Afrikaans language.
4. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
5. Apartheid means separation on the basis of race.
6. Hector lived in South Western Township also called Soweto.

7. He was non-white and wanted to learn his own language, Zulu.
8. The government is responsible for helping to resolve conflicts.
9. In 1994 South Africa became a democratic country.
10. There are black people who belong to South Africa, whites who came there to settle, and Indians who came as labourers and traders.



➤ Short Answer :

1. No, practice of untouchability did not support the idea that people are equal because these groups of people were denied education, transport or medical facilities and even the chance to offer prayers.
2. There are many ways in which people express their views and make governments understand what actions they should take. These include dharnas, rallies, strikes, signature campaigns etc.
3. Conflicts occur when people of different cultures, religions, regions or economic backgrounds do not get along with each other, or when some among them feel they are being discriminated against.
4. At times there is fear that violence may erupt, with people throwing stones or trying to disrupt the procession. The police is responsible for ensuring that violence does not take place.
5. Yes, it is important for all persons to be treated equally. Everybody has human rights and should be treated equally and with dignity. If anybody is tortured or treated in an inhuman or degrading way, it will create an atmosphere of revolt.

➤ Long Answer :

1. **Five ways in which the non-whites were discriminated against:**
 - Hospitals were separate and so were ambulances.
 - An ambulance meant for white people would always be well equipped while one meant for black people was not.
 - There were separate trains and buses. Even the bus stops were different for black and white people.
 - Non-whites were not allowed to vote.
 - The best land in the country was reserved for the white people, and nonwhites had to live on the worst available land.
2. People participate by taking an interest in the working of the government and by criticising it when required.

In August 2005, when a particular government increased the money people had to pay

for electricity, people expressed their disapproval very sharply. They took out rallies and also organised a signature campaign. The government tried to explain and defend its decision but finally listened to the people's opinion and withdrew the increase. The government had to change its decision because it is responsible to the people.

3. Rivers too can become a source of conflict between states. A river may begin in one place, flow through another and end in a third. The sharing of river water between different places that the river goes through is becoming an issue of conflict.

For example: Cauvery water dispute between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. The water stored in Krishnasagar dam in Karnataka is used for irrigating a number of districts and for meeting the needs of the city of Bangalore. The water stored in Mettur dam in Tamil Nadu is used for crops grown in the delta region of that state. A conflict arises because both dams are on the same river. The downstream dam in Tamil Nadu can only be filled up if water is released from the upstream one located in Karnataka. Therefore, both states can't get as much water as they need for people in their states. This leads to conflict. The central government has to step in and see that a fair distribution is worked out for both states.

4. **Steps to be taken by government:**

- The government should ensure that the constitutional provisions are implied in the country.
- It should make provisions to provide equal facilities to all classes of people and for promotion of education among girls and economically backwards.
- People from backward sections of the society should be given reservation in government jobs and educational institutions to help them improve their social status.
- Any act of discrimination against the untouchables should be considered as a punishable offence.

5. **There are various ways in which people participate in the process of government:**

- Through voting in elections people elect leaders to represent them.
- By taking an interest in the working of the government and by criticising it when required.
- People express their views through several ways such as dharnas, rallies, strikes, signature campaigns, etc.
- Newspapers, magazines and TV also play a role in discussing government issues and responsibilities.
- By organizing themselves into social movements that seek to challenge the government and its functioning. Members of the minority community dalits, adivasis, women and others are often able to participate in this manner.

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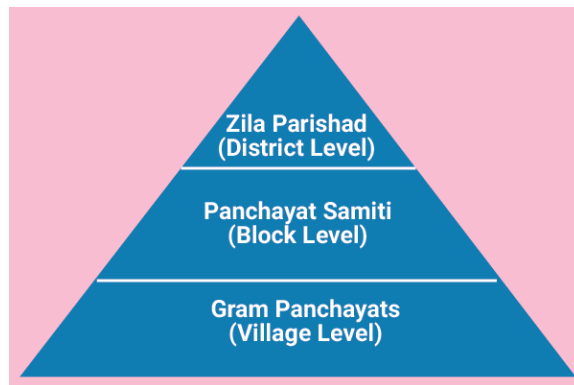
Chapter 5: Panchayati Raj



Panchayati Raj

India is the seventh largest and second most populous country in the world. It is divided into various districts, cities, towns and villages. It is not possible for the central government to look into the administration of all cities and villages at the local level. For this purpose, the government has established various local self government institutions which manage the local administration of the villages and cities. The administration of the villages is looked after by the village panchayats in India.

The Panchayati Raj works at three levels:



- Gram Panchayats at the village level.
- Panchayat Samiti at the block level
- Zilla Parishad at the district level.

The panchayat samiti at the block level has many gram panchayats working under it. Similarly many panchayat samitis work under the zilla parishad, which is established at the district level. The zilla parishad plans various developmental activities at the district level. It also distributes money among the gram panchayats with the help of the panchayat samiti.

The Gram Panchayat and the Gram Sabha

The gram sabha and the gram panchayat are a part of the village panchayat. Following are the procedures to elect the members of the gram panchayat:

- The gram sabha include all adults of the village who are more than 18 years of age. All the adults together elect the members of the gram panchayat.
- Every village panchayat is divided into wards or smaller areas.
- From every ward, a representative is elected, who is known as a ward member or a *Panch*.
- All members of a gram sabha also elect a leader from the gram panchayat known as *sarpanch*. He is the head of the panchayat.

- The gram panchayat is elected for a period of five years.
- The secretary of the gram panchayat is also the secretary of the gram sabha and is appointed by the government.
- The secretary calls and organises the meetings of both the gram sabha and the gram panchayat and keeps a record of its proceedings.



Functions of the Gram Sabha

The gram sabha is an important body of the village panchayat and performs some important functions:

- All plans related to the working of the gram panchayat are placed before the gram sabha, which approves the work plan of the gram panchayat.
- The gram sabha prevents the gram panchayat from indulging in any wrong practices such as providing benefits to its own people.
- It closely scrutinises the work of the members of the gram panchayat.
- The gram panchayat is answerable to the members of gram sabha as the latter elects its members.



The meeting of the members of gram sabha.

Functions of the Gram Panchayat

The gram panchayat performs the following functions:

- Provides primary education to children.
- Discusses various issues of the village and takes decisions after taking into account the suggestions of the people.
- Looks after sanitation and sets up dispensaries and basic health care centres at the village level.
- Looks after the public works such as maintenance of village roads, bridges, tanks and

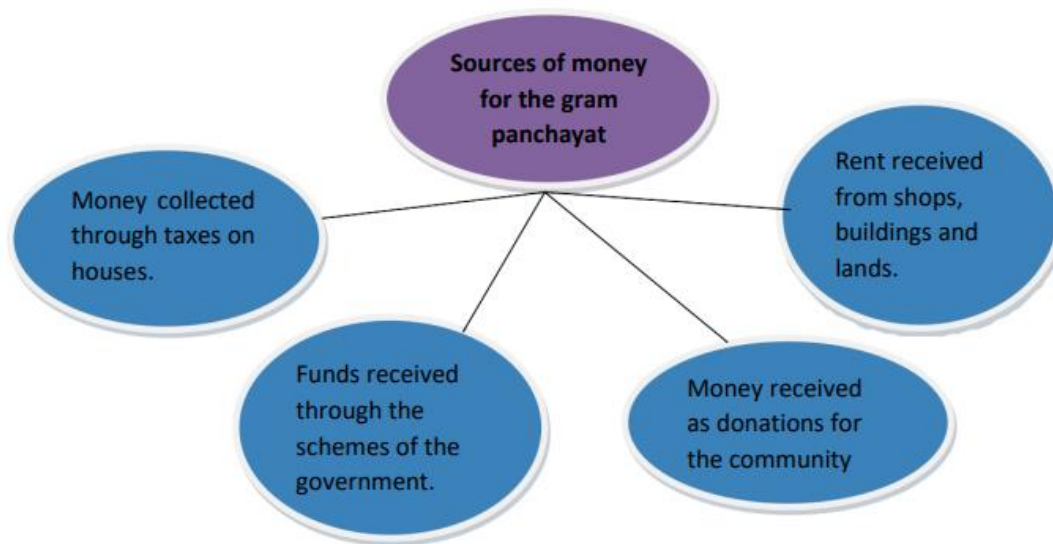
wells.

- Looks after irrigational facilities and supply seeds and fertilisers to the farmers.
- Registers the births and deaths.
- Maintains the records of common village property.
- Organises village fair and exhibitions.
- Establishes fair price shops and co-operative credit societies.



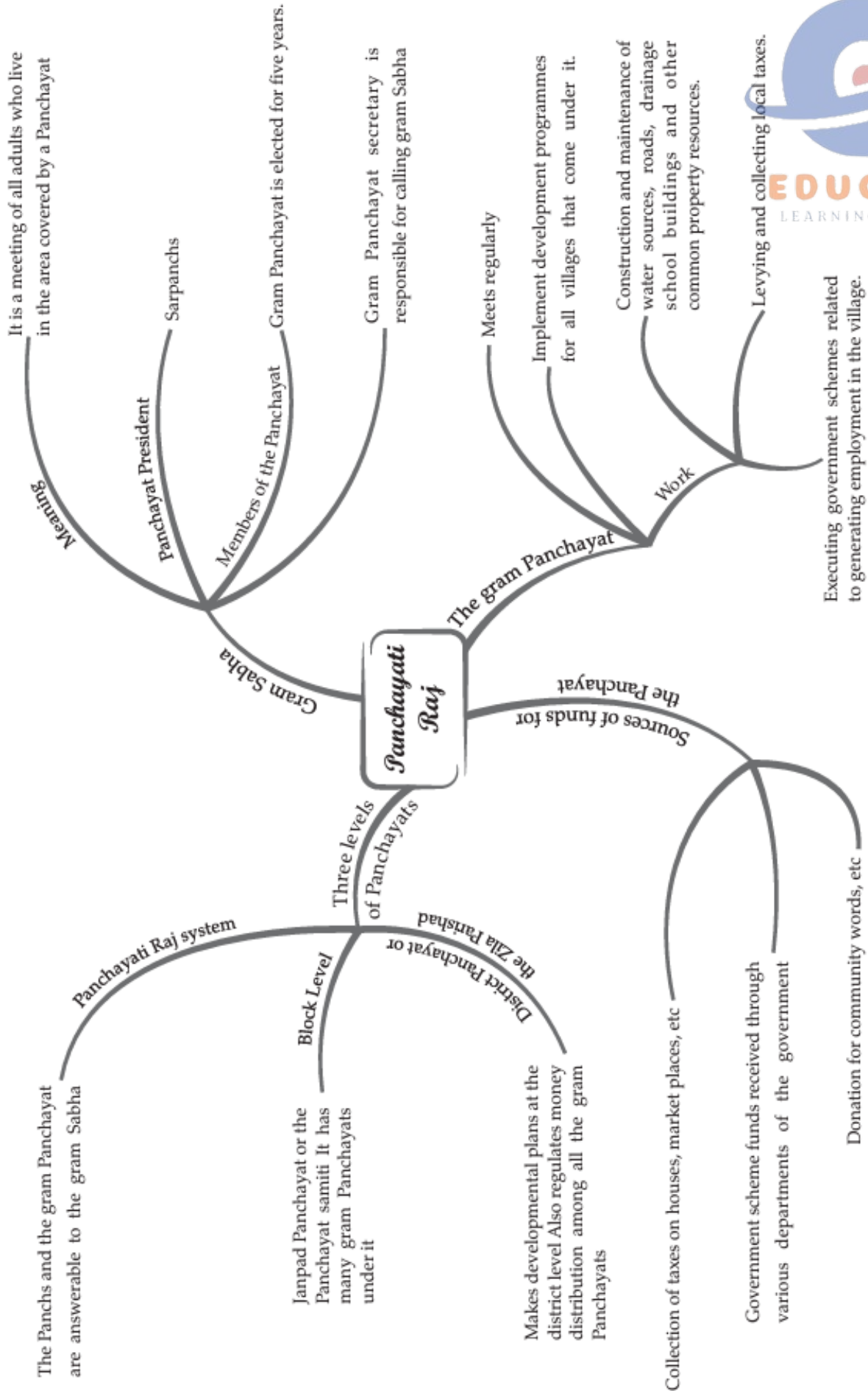
The gram panchayats set up health care centres in their villages.

To carry out its functions, the gram panchayat receives money from the following sources:



The panchayats in India not only solve the problems of the people at the grass root level but also ensure their greater participation in managing their own affairs.

MIND MAP : LEARNING MADE SIMPLE CHAPTER-25



Important Questions

➤ Multiple Choice Questions:

Question 1. Block Development Officer is the officer of:

- (a) Block
- (b) Village
- (c) District

Question 2. Panchayati Raj System was adopted in:

- (a) 1990
- (b) 1992
- (c) 2000

Question 3. Gram Sabha is a:

- (a) Body of unemployed
- (b) Body of all people
- (c) Body of farmers only

Question 4. Panch is elected from:

- (a) For Whole Gram Sabha
- (b) For a Whole Panchayat
- (c) For a ward

Question 5. The Gram Panchayat is elected for:

- (a) 5 years
- (b) 3 years
- (c) 6 years

Question 6. Each village panchayat is divided into:

- (a) Groups
- (b) Sections
- (c) Wards

Question 7. Gram Sabha keeps control on the:

- (a) Government
- (b) Gram Panchayat
- (c) None of the above





Question 8. Who is the head of the Tehsil

- (a) Lekhpal
- (b) Mayor
- (c) Tehsildar
- (d) BDO

Question 9. All the members of the Gram Sabha also elect a Sarpanch who is the Panchayat

- (a) President
- (b) Prime-Minister
- (c) Minister
- (d) Vice President

Question 10. To whom did Mohan meet at the police station to complain about what had happened with him

- (a) SHO
- (b) HO
- (c) SI
- (d) ASI

Question 11. What was the occupation of Mohan's friends

- (a) Running's post office
- (b) Running's a clinic
- (c) Running's Chemist shop
- (d) Running's A readymade shop

Question 12. District collector is also known as

- (a) Landowner
- (b) Superintendent
- (c) District Magistrate
- (d) Zamindar

Question 13. The _____ that takes care of street lights, garbage collection, water supply, keeping the streets and the market clean

- (a) Block
- (b) Gram Panchayat
- (c) Municipal Council

(d) Municipal Corporation

Question 14. Why was Gangabai love respected

(a) For being lazy citizen

(b) For helping the poor

(c) For behaving rudely

(d) For her being active citizen

Question 15. The Gram Panchayat is elected for

(a) Four years

(b) Five years

(c) Two years

(d) Six years

➤ **Fill in the blanks :**

1. _____ prevents the Panchayat from misusing the village money.
2. The secretary of the Gram Panchayat is not an elected person but is appointed by the _____.
3. 'BPL' stands for _____.
4. The work of Gram Panchayat has to be approved by the _____.
5. The Panchayat Raj System is the _____ level of democratic government.

➤ **Write true (T) or false (F) :**

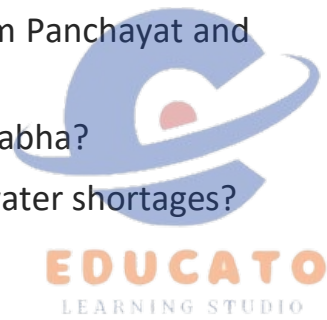
1. The secretary of the Gram Panchayat is responsible for keeping a record of the Gram Panchayat and the Gram Sabha.
2. Panchayati Raj system is third level of a democratic government.
3. The Panchs and the Gram Panchayat are answerable to the Gram Sabha.
4. The members of Gram Sabha must be of 18years or above.
5. The people of Hardas Village were facing the problem of electricity.

➤ **Very Short Questions :**

1. Who suggested watershed development programme?
2. Write the different types of committees formed by Gram Sabha.
3. What was the next item on the agenda for the Gram Sabha?
4. What is Nirmal Gram Puraskar?
5. What do you understand by Panchayati Raj System?



6. Who is responsible for calling the meeting of the Gram Sabha and Gram Panchayat and keeping a record of the proceedings?
7. Why the Panchs and the Gram Panchayat are answerable to the Gram Sabha?
8. Why Tijia was looking for some permanent solution to the problem of water shortages?
9. Which is the third level of Panchayati Raj System?
10. How are decisions made by Gram Panchayat?



➤ Short Questions :

1. What problem did the women of Hardas village was facing?
2. What do you mean by Gram Sabha? Who is the member of the Gram Sabha?
3. What are the main functions of the Zila Parishad?
4. Describe the importance of the local government.
5. Write the composition of a village Panchayat.

➤ Long Questions :

1. Write a short note on Panchayati Raj System.
2. How is Gram Panchayat formed?
3. What is the role of the Gram Sabha?
4. Differentiate between Gram Sabha and Gram Panchayat.
5. Explain the relationship between Gram Sabha and Gram Panchayat.

ANSWER KEY –

➤ Multiple Choice Answer :

1. (a) Block
2. (b) 1992
3. (b) Body of all people
4. (c) For a ward
5. (a) 5 years
6. (c) Wards
7. (b) Gram Panchayat
8. (c) Tehsildar
9. (a) President
10. (a) SHO
11. (a) Running's post office

12. (c) District Magistrate
13. (d) Municipal Corporation
14. (d) For her being active citizen
15. (b) Five years



➤ **Fill in the blanks :**

1. The Gram Sabha
2. Government
3. Below Poverty Line
4. Gram Sabha
5. first

➤ **Write true (T) or false (F) :**

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

➤ **Very Short Answer :**

1. Anwar suggested watershed development programme.
2. Gram Sabha form committees like construction and development committees.
3. The next item on the agenda for the Gram Sabha was the finalization of the list of people below the poverty line (BPL).
4. Nirmal Gram Puraskar is awarded to panch/panchs for their excellent work in panchayat.
5. The Panchayati Raj System is a process through which people participate in their own government.
6. The Secretary is responsible for calling the meeting of the Gram Sabha and Gram Panchayat and keeping a record of the proceedings.
7. The Panchs and the Gram Panchayat are answerable to the Gram Sabha because it is the members of the Gram Sabha who elected them.
8. Tijja was looking for some permanent solution to the problem of water shortages because groundwater levels seem to be going down every year.
9. The Zila Panchayat or District Council or Zila Parishad or District Panchayat, is the third

tier of the Panchayati Raj system.

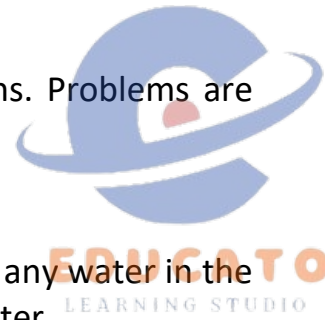
10. All problems are kept before the people of the village and the Panchs. Problems are then discussed and finally decisions are taken by the Sarpanch.

➤ Short Answer :

1. The water problem in Hardas has become very acute. There was hardly any water in the taps. Women have to go to the Suru River which is 3km. away to get water.
2. 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. Anyone who is 18 years old or more and who has the right to vote is a member of the Gram Sabha.
3. **The main functions of the Zila Parishad are:**
 - It makes developmental plans at the district level.
 - With the help of Panchayat Samitis, it also regulates the money distribution among all the Gram Panchayats.
4. It is through these local self-governments that the local problems can be considered and solved effectively. It also lessens the heavy responsibilities of the central and the state governments and establishes democracy in a wider context.
5. Gram Panchayat is the organization of elected panchs (ward members) by the members of Gram Sabha of the village. It is a self-government organization. The head of the Panchayat is known as "Sarpanch". The Gram Panchayat has a Secretary who is also the Secretary of the Gram Sabha.

➤ Long Answer :

1. Panchayati Raj System is a process through which people participate in their own government. The Panchayati Raj system is the first tier or level of democratic government. It extends to two other levels. One is the Block level, which is called the Janpad Panchayat or the Panchayat Samiti. The Panchayat Samiti has many Gram Panchayats under it. Above the Panchayat Samiti is the District Panchayat or the Zila Parishad. Zila Parishad actually makes developmental plans at the district level.
2. Every village Panchayat is divided into wards, i.e. smaller areas. Each ward elects a representative who is known as the Ward Member (Panch). All the members of the Gram Sabha also elect a Sarpanch who is the Panchayat President. The Ward Panchs and the Sarpanch form the Gram Panchayat. The Gram Panchayat is elected for 5 years. The Gram Panchayat has a Secretary who is also the Secretary of the Gram Sabha.
3. **Role of Gram Sabha:**
 - The Gram Sabha is a key factor in making the Gram Panchayat play its role and be responsible.
 - It is the place where all plans for the work of the Gram Panchayat are placed before



the people.

- The Gram Sabha prevents the Panchayat from doing wrong things like misusing money or favouring certain people.
- It plays an important role in keeping an eye on the elected representatives and in making them responsible to the persons who elected them.



4. Difference between Gram Sabha and Gram Panchayat:

Gram Sabha	Gram Panchayat
The Gram Sabha is a meeting of all adults who live in the area covered by a Panchayat.	Gram Panchayat is the organization of elected panchs by the members of Gram Sabha of the village. The head of the Panchayat is known as "Sarpanch".
Anyone who is 18 years old or more and who has the right to vote is a member of the Gram Sabha.	The Ward Panchs and the Sarpanch form the Gram Panchayat.
Gram Sabha is permanent body.	The Gram Panchayat is elected for five years.

5. Relationship between Gram Sabha and Gram Panchayat:

- Gram Panchayat is elected by Gram Sabha.
- The work of the Gram Panchayat has to be approved by the Gram Sabha.
- Gram Panchayat is answerable to the members of Gram Sabha.
- Gram Sabha keeps watch on the working of elected representatives of Gram Panchayat.
- In some states, Gram Sabhas form committees like construction and development committees. These committees include some members of the Gram Sabha and some from the Gram Panchayat who work together to carry out specific tasks.

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Chapter 6: Rural Administration



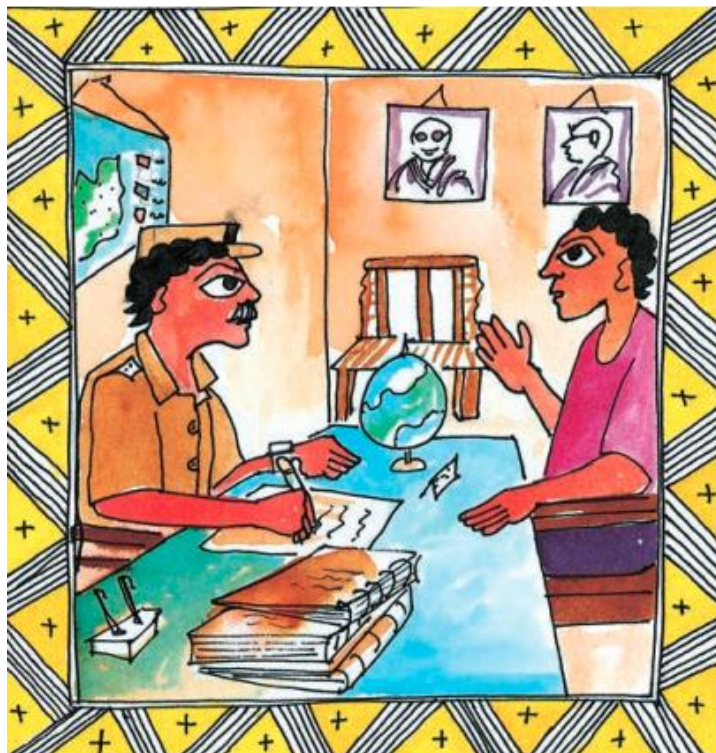
Rural Administration

Since there are more than six lakh villages in India, many officers are appointed for maintaining law and order, measuring land for the purpose of collecting land revenue etc.

The Functions and Structure of Police Stations in Villages



- Police perform the important function of maintaining law and order within the country. Many police stations have also been set up in villages.
- In cases of crimes, police enquire, investigate and take action against the accused in the case.
- The police can arrest a person on the basis of a FIR.
- They also help the people in the villages in case of natural calamity or an accident.
- Every police station has an area which comes under its control.
- It is in the police station of their area that villagers can register complaints regarding cases of theft, robbery, injuries, accident, fights etc.
- A police station in a village is headed by a **Station House Officer (S.H.O.)**. He/She is generally an inspector from the police department.
- Under the S.H.O. a team comprising of sub inspectors, head constable and constable works.



**Police maintain law and order
in their areas.**

The Village Patwari and the Tehsildar

The Patwari

Agriculture is the main occupation of the people in villages. One of the main tasks before the government is to get the lands measured in order to calculate the land revenue. **Patwari** is an important village official. He is also known as Lekhpal, Kanungo or Karamchari in various states. One patwari may look after number of villages. The functions of a patwari are:

- Measure the land.
- Keep a record of the measured land and also update the land records in the villages.
- Maintain a map of each and every land in the register.
- Provide information to the government about the crops which are grown in the village lands.
- Organise the collection of land revenues from the farmers.



In villages, the patwari measures the land and updates the land records in the village register.

The Tehsildar

The states in India are divided into a number of districts. The District Collector is the head of a district. These districts are further subdivided into tehsils or talukas. The tehsildar looks after the work of his tehsil or taluka. He works under the district collector. The main functions of tehsildars are:

- Supervise the work of the patwaris.
- Ensure that land records are properly maintained and the land revenues are regularly collected.
- Ensure that when required, the farmers are able to obtain a copy of their land records.
- Enable students to collect the caste certificates from the office of the tehsildar.
- Hears various land disputes.



Tehsildars supervise the work of the patwaris.

The Farmers

Farmers at times may require a copy of their land record from the office of the tehsildar for the following purposes:

- Purchase a piece of land
- Sell their plot of land
- Avail a loan from the bank for digging a well on their land
- Buy fertilisers for their fields
- Divide their property among his children

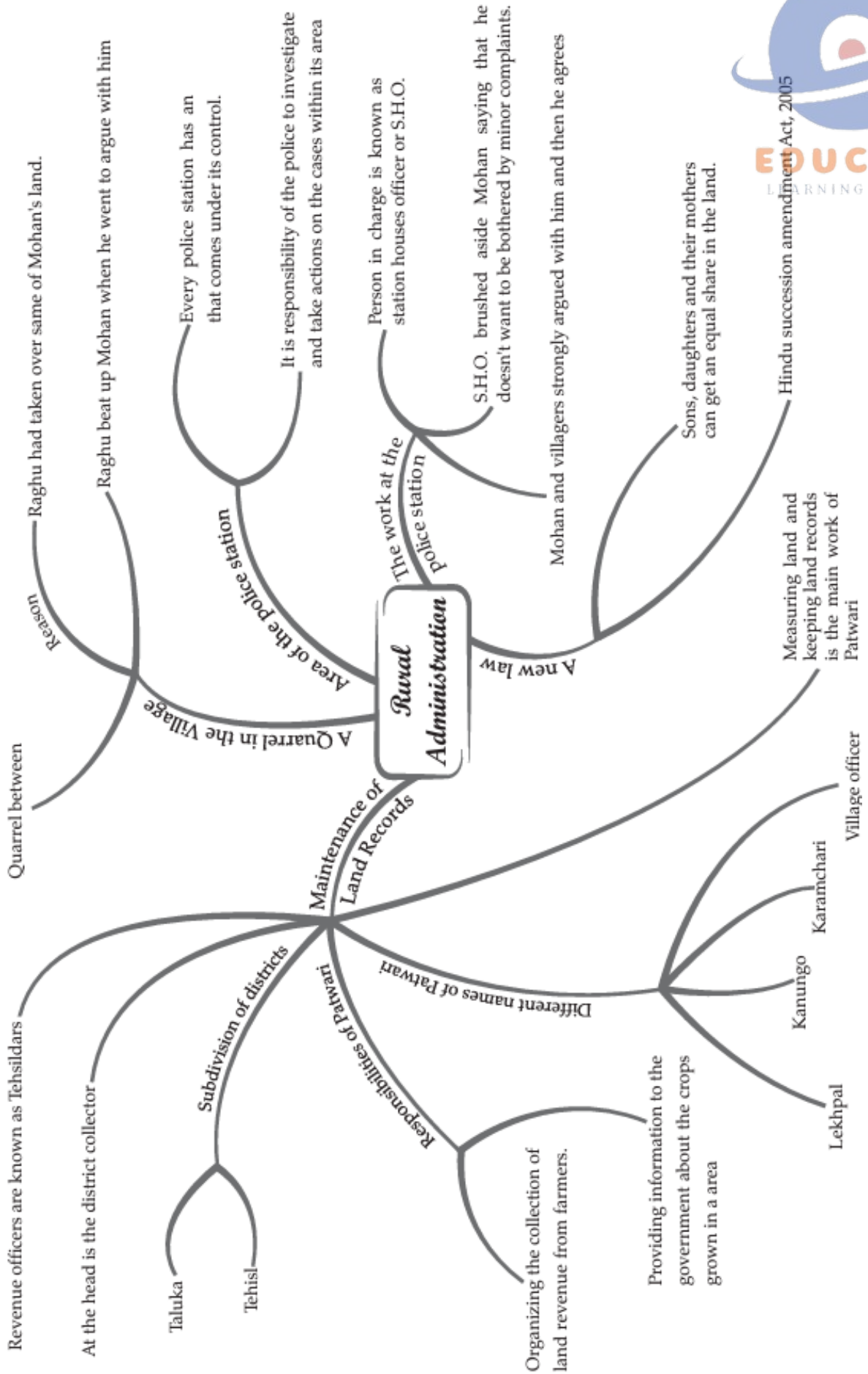
The Rights of the Women

Mostly men in the villages have a right over the land. Women are only expected to work in the fields. Since a long time, a Hindu woman generally was not given a share in the family's land. After the death of the father, the family property was divided among his sons. This law was changed recently where the daughters were given the right to inherit the family land. This law has benefited many women. They now no longer depend upon anyone for their survival but on their own share of land to fulfill their needs and requirements.



Generally women are expected to work in agricultural fields but cannot demand a share in the family land

MIND MAP : LEARNING MADE SIMPLE CHAPTER-26



Important Questions



➤ Multiple Choice Questions:

Question 1. SHO is the head of:

- (a) Tehsil
- (b) District
- (c) Police Station

Question 2. In the poem “A daughter’s wish”, daughter wishes

- (a) Silk and gold
- (b) A piece of land
- (c) Dowry

Question 3. Seeds and fertilizers public services is related to:

- (a) Villages
- (b) Cities
- (c) None

Question 4. Maintenance of land record is the responsibility of:

- (a) SHO
- (b) District Collector
- (c) Patwari

Question 5. If any one attacks, you will go to the:

- (a) Police Station
- (b) Tehsil
- (c) Revenue office

Question 6. Raghu had shifted the bund by a few feet in the field of:

- (a) Patwari
- (b) Tehsildar
- (c) Mohan

Question 7. Mohan was frightened of Raghu because:

- (a) Raghu was his enemy;
- (b) Raghu owned many land and his uncle was Sarpanch;
- (c) Raghu was a criminal man



Question 8. Who is called Revenue Officer?

- (a) SD
- (b) Patwari
- (c) Tehsildar

Question 9. Maintenance of law and order is the responsibility of:

- (a) Police
- (b) Tehsildar
- (c) Patwari

Question 10. Hindu Succession Amendment Act was introduced in the year:

- (a) 2005
- (b) 2006
- (c) 2007

Question 11. At what level does a Panchayat Samiti operate a Panchayati Raj structure?

- (a) Gram Panchayat level
- (b) District level
- (c) Block level body
- (d) Village level

Question 12. Panchayati Raj system is

- (a) Establish to assist the working of the government
- (b) Organisation the work of Central government
- (c) A constitutional establishment
- (d) Organisation of work of state government

Question 13. Where is the relationship between the neighbours healthier

- (a) In Cities
- (b) In Dispensaries
- (c) In villages
- (d) In Hospitals

Question 14. The _____ is responsible for calling the meeting of the Gram Sabha and Gram Panchayat and keeping a record of the proceedings

- (a) Government
- (b) Secretary



(c) Sarpanch

(d) Panch

Question 15. SHO stands for

(a) Station House Officer

(b) Station Head Officer

(c) Sub Head Officer

(d) Station Head Order

➤ **Fill in the blanks:**

1. Revenue Officer work under _____.
2. Kanungo is the other name of _____.
3. _____ is the person in charge of the Police Station.
4. The _____ maintains and updates the records of the village.
5. For managing matters relating to land, districts are further sub-divided into _____ or _____.

➤ **Write true (T) or false (F):**

1. The Tehsildar's office is where land disputes are also heard.
2. Subdivisions of a district are known by different names such as tehsil, taluka, etc.
3. In the new law sons, daughters and their mothers can get an equal share in the land.
4. Patwari rarely update the records.
5. Raghu's uncle was the Sarpanch of the village.

➤ **Very Short Questions:**

1. How many villages are there in India?
2. Write the full form of S.H.O.
3. What was the dispute between Mohan and Raghu?
4. Who is called the administrative head of the district?
5. When was 'Hindu Succession Amendment Act' introduced?
6. Who is the head of the tehsildars or revenue officers?
7. Where should affected party register a complaint?
8. Which amendment actually aimed in achieving gender equality in the matter of property right?



9. Who is the in-charge of a Police Station?
10. What do you understand by a 'Bund'?

➤ Short Questions:

1. List the different names of a Patwari.
2. "There was a land dispute between Mohan and Raghu". What would have the Patwari done to resolve the dispute between them?
3. How women were treated in the share in the family's agricultural land prior to the Hindu Succession Amendment Act, 2005?
4. Why do we need 'Rural Administration' in India?
5. What would you do if somebody claims your piece of land?

➤ Long Questions:

1. When do you think farmers may require a copy of land record?
2. Write a short note on 'Hindu Succession Amendment Act, 2005'.
3. Why it is necessary for a Patwari to maintain an updated record?
4. Why Mohan did not register his case at the main Police Station in town?
5. What is the role of a Tehsildar?

ANSWER KEY –

➤ Multiple Choice Answer:

1. (c) Police Station
2. (b) A piece of land
3. (a) Villages
4. (c) Patwari
5. (a) Police Station
6. (c) Mohan
7. (b) Raghu owned many land and his uncle was Sarpanch;
8. (c) Tehsildar
9. (a) Police
10. (a) 2005
11. (c) Block level body
12. (c) A constitutional establishment

13. (c) In villages
14. (b) Secretary
15. (a) Station House Officer

➤ **Fill in the blanks:**

1. District Collector
2. Patwari
3. Station House Officer
4. Patwari
5. Tehsil or taluka

➤ **Write true (T) or false (F):**

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

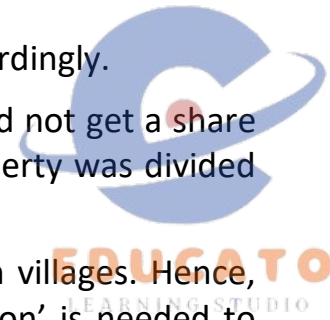
➤ **Very Short Answer:**

1. There are more than six lakh villages in India.
2. Full form of S.H.O is Station House Officer.
3. Raghu had taken over some of the Mohan's land.
4. The administrative head of the district is the District Collector.
5. Hindu Succession Amendment Act was introduced in year 2005.
6. District Collector is the head of the tehsildars or revenue officers.
7. Affected party can register a complaint in the police station of his/her area.
8. Hindu Succession Amendment Act, 2005.
9. Station House Officer or S.H.O. is the in-charge of a Police Station.
10. A bund is a small boundary which separates the land.

➤ **Short Answer:**

1. The Patwari is known by different names in different states – in some villages such officers are called Lekhpal, in others Kanungo or Karamchari or Village Officer etc.
2. The Patwari would have measured their lands and compared with the measurements





on the map. In case of any disparity action would have been taken accordingly.

3. Prior to the Hindu Succession Amendment Act, 2005, Hindu women did not get a share in the family's agricultural land. After the death of the father his property was divided equally only among his sons.
4. India is said to be a country of villages. Majority of our people live in villages. Hence, village welfare is very important for the progress. 'Ruler Administration' is needed to look after the need of ruler people.
5. **I would do the following:**
 - Will file a complaint in the police station.
 - Will check the records of lands with Patwari.
 - Will consult Panchayat for suggestion.

➤ Long Answer:

1. **Farmers may require a copy of land record for the following purpose:**
 - A farmer wants to buy a plot of land from another.
 - A farmer wants to sell her produce to another.
 - A farmer wants a loan from the bank to dig a well in her land.
 - A farmer wants to purchase fertilizers for his field.
 - A farmer wants to divide his property among his children.
2. Till recently in some states Hindu women did not get a share in the family's agricultural land. After the death of the father his property was divided equally only among his sons. Recently, the law was changed. In the new law sons, daughters and their mothers can get an equal share in the land. The same law will apply to all states and union territories of the country.
3. **It is necessary for a Patwari to maintain an updated record for the following reason:**
 - Farmers may change the crops grown on their fields or someone may dig a well somewhere.
 - For providing information to the government about the crops grown in this area.
4. He did not register his case at the main Police Station in town because every police station has an area that comes under its control and all persons in that area can report cases or inform the police about any theft, accident, injury, fight, etc. It is the responsibility of the police of that station to enquire, to investigate and take action on the cases within its area.
5. **Role of a Tehsildar:**

- They 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.



CIVICS

Chapter 7: Urban Administration



Urban Administration

While the administration of a village is looked after by a panchayat, the administration of a city is looked after by a municipal council or municipal corporation. Administration of big cities like Pune, Mumbai and Delhi is looked after by their respective municipal corporations while municipal councils manage the general affairs of small cities.



The Working of the Municipal Corporation

- Municipal corporations look after cities with a population of ten lakhs and above.
- A municipal corporation carries out its functions through well organised departments like the education department, electricity department, health department, water department etc.
- A city is divided into different wards. The people of each ward elect the members of the municipal corporation known as the ward councillors.
- Elections to the corporation are held once every five years.
- The municipal commissioner is the chief executive of the corporation. He is appointed by the governor of the state.
- All the councilors together elect the mayor who presides over the meetings of the corporation.
- The mayor not only prepares the final budget of the corporation but also looks after the administrative activities of the municipal corporation.
- The decisions which are taken by the council are implemented by the administrative staff of the corporation.



The building of the Chennai Municipal Corporation.
It is the oldest Municipal Corporation in India.

The Ward Councillor and Administrative Staff:

1. The building or establishment of new hospitals or parks involves the decision of the ward councillor.

2. A city is divided into numerous wards. Each ward has different councillors who look after the requirements of people living in that ward.
3. Ward councillors get elected and after that, they often get together to reach a certain decision that will directly or indirectly affect the city. They debate on the issue and make decisions that will benefit the people of the city.
4. If the people of a certain ward are facing any kind of problem then they are allowed to get in contact with their respective councillors. Also, in certain matters, the councillor decides along with the councillor's committees.
5. The decisions taken by such committees are then implemented by the administrative staff and the commissioner.
6. The administrative staff are appointed whereas the Councillors are elected.
7. The budget for the maintenance of the ward is decided when the Councillors meet and formulate plans that cater to the needs of the people in the ward. All the issues and demands of the wards are addressed by the councillor in front of the entire council.
8. Different departments handle the different needs of the ward. For instance, there is a water department, a garbage collection department, a department for cleanliness and maintenance of the roads, a department to maintain gardens. Some departments look after the garbage lying all over the street and ensure that they are not attracting flies, dogs, rats, and other biological carriers which are capable of affecting the health of the people living in the ward.

Functions of the Municipal Corporation

Some of the functions of the municipal corporation are:

- To arrange for the proper disposal of garbage and sewage of the city.
- To supply electricity and clean drinking water to the people of the city.
- To construct and maintain the roads and streets.
- To set up various public health care services like public hospitals, dispensaries and family welfare centers.
- To set up schools to provide primary and secondary education to the children.
- The municipal corporation also constructs and maintains public parks, gardens, libraries, museums etc.





One of the main functions of the municipal corporation is the construction and maintenance of roads.



The Function of Disposal of Wastes and Sewage

One of the important functions of the municipal corporation is to keep the city clean. This is done by appointing sweepers who clean the streets and roads of various localities. The collection and disposal of garbage is an important part of keeping the city clean. Nowadays, the municipal corporations in order to cut the cost of garbage collection, hire many private contractors who collect and process the garbage. This system is called **sub contracting**. In this system of sub contracting, the private company carries out the work which was earlier done by the government. The municipal corporation of the city of Surat has done a commendable work in cleaning the city of its garbage after the breakout of plague in 1994.



Municipal Corporation in order to save money gives contract to the private companies for the collection of garbage.

Sources of Income of the Municipal Corporation

In order to manage the general affairs of a city, the municipal corporation requires money. Following are the sources of its income:

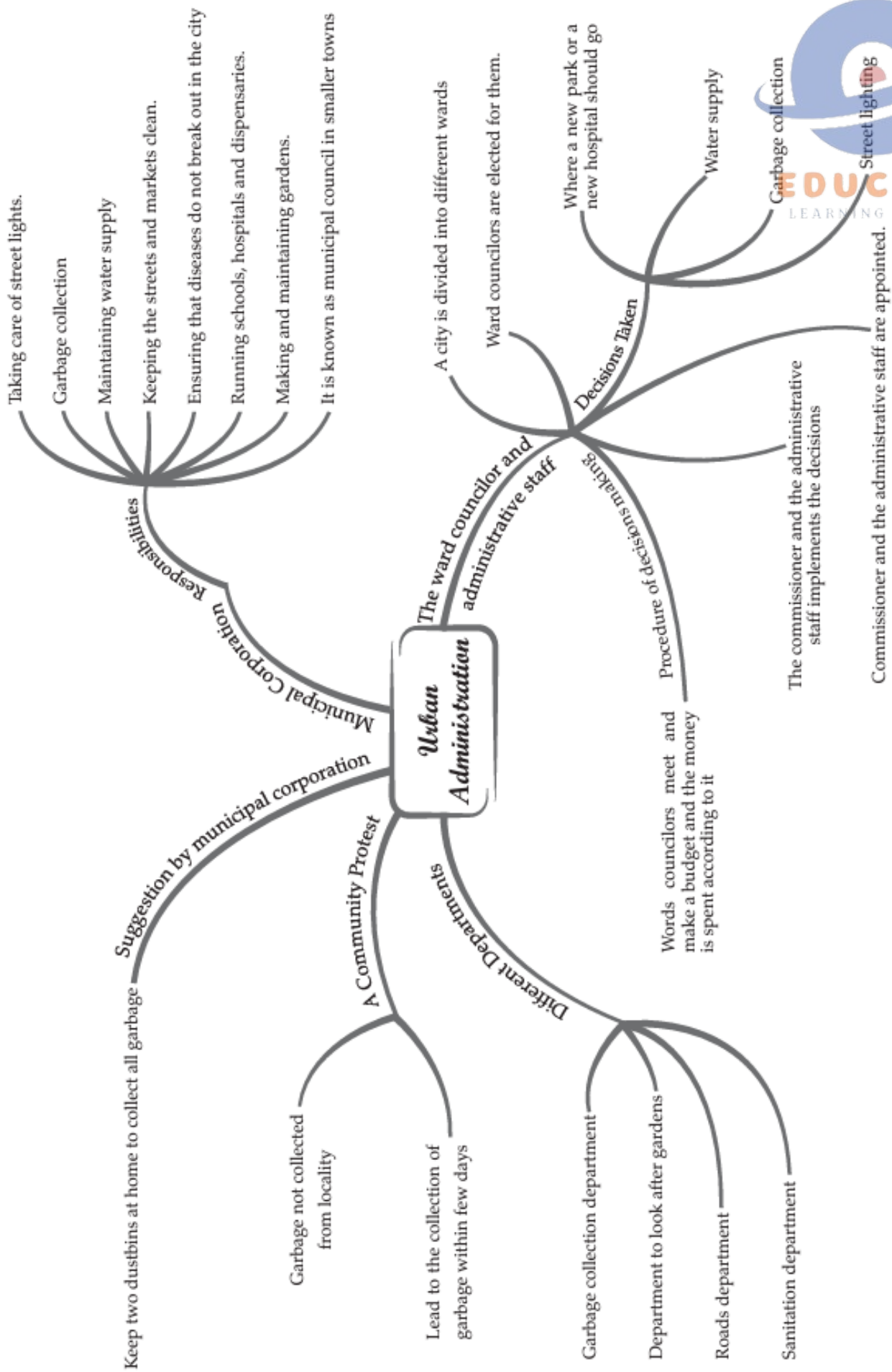
- The municipal corporation collects taxes from the people who own houses in the city. This tax is known as property tax. The property tax forms about 25-30 percent of the total money which a corporation earns.

- It levies taxes on entertainment and education.
- The municipal corporation charges taxes on water and electricity.
- It also earns money by levying octroi charges (goods coming into the cities).
- It gets financial support from the government.



One of the sources of the income of the municipal corporation is the money received from entertainment tax

MIND MAP : LEARNING MADE SIMPLE CHAPTER-27



Important Questions

➤ Multiple Choice Questions:

Question 1. Community protest is the medium of:

- (a) To raise the problem which affect them;
- (b) To get the financial benefit.
- (c) Both (a) & (b)
- (d) None

Question 2. The Municipal Corporation collects maximum tax in the head of:

- (a) Water charges
- (b) Developmental charges
- (c) Property tax
- (d) None

Question 3. Gangabai was protesting about:

- (a) Water problem
- (b) To roll back the enhance property tax
- (c) To make a street properly
- (d) Collecting garbage.

Question 4. Garbage collection in the several, Municipal Corporations across the country is undertaken by the workers:

- (a) Working on contract basis;
- (b) Working on regular basis;
- (c) Working on higher wage;
- (d) All the above;

Question 5. In which city of Gujarat, plague spread?

- (a) Ahmedabad;
- (b) Kachchh
- (c) Surat
- (d) Dwarka

Question 6. Mala, Shankar, Jehangir and Rehana were playing:

- (a) Football
- (b) Cricket



(c) Badminton

Question 7. The responsibility of replacing the street lights belong to:

- (a) Municipal Corporation
- (b) Police Department
- (c) Revenue Department

Question 8. Which work is related to the Municipal Corporation?

- (a) Collecting the house tax
- (b) Supply of water
- (c) Controlling the diseases
- (d) All the above

Question 9. Which work is not related to the ward member?

- (a) Garbage collection
- (b) Water supply
- (c) Cleanliness
- (d) Controlling the crime

Question 10. The workers working with garbage can prevent themselves from the diseases by

- (a) Adopting security measures;
- (b) Avoiding security measures;
- (c) There is no chances for diseases;
- (d) Simply washing the hands.

Question 11. Under municipality a city is divided into

- (a) Wards
- (b) Section
- (c) Councils
- (d) Parts

Question 12. Tehsildar perform the following function except

- (a) He supports the work of Patwari
- (b) Make sure that land records are properly maintained
- (c) Professional tax is collected
- (d) It is a land revenue officer

Question 13. The minimum age of voters in municipal corporation is



- (a) 15
- (b) 17
- (c) 16
- (d) 18

Question 14. Which of the following is false related to Municipal corporation

- (a) The number of elected representatives varies between fifty and one hundred
- (b) The cities with less population have corporation
- (c) The area of work is wider
- (d) The meeting is presided over by Mayor

Question 15. The local government realises ____ from people

- (a) Municipal tax
- (b) Professional tax
- (c) Land tax
- (d) Export tax

➤ **Fill in the blanks:**

1. The people has right to protest _____.
2. In the urban areas _____ is the body who is responsible for many work.
3. In the smaller towns Municipal Corporation is called a _____.
4. The city is divided into different _____ and ward councillors get elected.
5. The city of _____ had a plague scare in 1994.

➤ **Write true (T) or false (F):**

1. Yasmin Khala worked on accounts in the sanitation department.
2. Municipal Corporation builds hotels and restaurant.
3. Property taxes form only 25-30 per cent of the money that a Municipal Corporation earns.
4. The city of Surat had a plague scare in 2014.

➤ **Very Short Questions:**

1. Who broke the street light?
2. Specify what an urban local body found in a big city is called?
3. Who has the responsibility of replacing the street light?
4. Who decides where a park or a new hospital should go?





5. Who are responsible for preparing the budget for a city?
6. How is a ward councillor elected?
7. What was the result of plague in Surat?
8. What do you understand by term 'Tax'?
9. What was Gangabai protesting about?
10. Why were children worried?

➤ Short Questions:

1. What was suggested by Ward Councillor to Gangabai?
2. When do the local people contact their councillors?
3. Differentiate between the Ward Commissioner and Ward Councillors.
4. How does the Municipal Corporation get its money?
5. Describe the role of Ward Councillors.

➤ Long Questions:

1. Explain who is a 'Municipal Councillor'?
2. What were the reasons for the spread of plague in Surat?
3. What types of decisions are taken by Councillor's Committees?
4. How can we keep our surrounding clean?
5. How the work of Municipal Corporation affects the life of a city dweller?

ANSWER KEY –

➤ Multiple Choice Answer:

1. (a) To raise the problem which affect them;
2. (c) Property tax
3. (d) Collecting garbage.
4. (a) Working on contract basis;
5. (c) Surat
6. (b) Cricket
7. (a) Municipal Corporation
8. (d) All the above
9. (d) Controlling the crime
10. (a) Adopting security measures;



11. (a) Wards
12. (c) Professional tax is collected
13. (d) 18
14. (b) The cities with less population have corporation
15. (a) Municipal tax

➤ **Fill in the blanks:**

1. Peacefully
2. Municipal Corporation
3. Municipal Council
4. Wards
5. Surat

➤ **Write true (T) or false (F):**

1. True
2. False
3. True
4. False

➤ **Very Short Answer:**

1. Rehana hit the ball so hard and so high that the street light broke.
2. Municipal Corporation
3. Municipal Corporation
4. Ward Councillors
5. Ward Councillors are responsible for preparing the budget for a city.
6. The city is divided into different wards and ward councillors get elected.
7. In Surat, several people lost their lives, and over 300,000 deserted the city.
8. A tax is a sum of money that people pay to the government for the services the government provides.
9. Gangabai was protesting because garbage was not been collected in her locality.
10. Children were worried because they broke the street light and they may have to dish out money again from their pockets.

➤ **Short Answer:**

1. He asked Gangabai to get a petition signed by all of the adults in the locality saying that

garbage was not being collected. He suggested that taking the local sanitation engineer with them the next day might be a good idea.

2. When the problems are within a ward then the people who live in the ward can contact their councillors. For example, if there are dangerous electrical wires hanging down then the local Councillor can help them get in touch with the electricity authority.
3. While the Councillor's Committees and the councillors decide on issues, the Commissioner and the administrative staff implement these. The Commissioner and the administrative staff are appointed. Councillors are elected.
4. **The Municipal Corporation collects money in different ways:**
 - Collect property tax as well as taxes for water and other services.
 - Collect taxes for education and other amenities.
 - Collect entertainment tax such as tax on cinema tickets.
5. All of the Ward Councillors meet and they make a budget and the money is spent according to this. The Ward Councillors try and ensure that the particular demands of their wards are placed before the entire council. These decisions are then implemented by the administrative staff.

➤ Long Answer:

1. A Municipal Councillor is directly elected by the people and serves the people of his ward. He remains in touch with the key issues in his area, understand the crucial problems and monitor its development. He is the direct link between the council and the people. People can also bring their problems to him and he deals with the problem in a suitable way.
2. Houses, hotels and restaurants would dump their garbage into the nearest drain or street which made it very difficult for sweepers to collect and transfer the garbage into selected dumps. In addition to this, the Municipal Corporation did not collect the garbage as often as it should have and this led to the situation getting worse. This condition caused spread of plague in Surat.
3. The complicated decisions that affect the entire city are taken by groups of councillors who form committees to decide and debate issues. For example, if bus stands need to be improved or a crowded market-place needs to have its garbage cleared more regularly, or there is a 'nala' or drain that cuts through the city that needs cleaning etc. It is these committees for water, garbage collection, street lighting etc. that decide on the work to be done.
4. **We can keep our surrounding clean by doing the following:**
 - Don't Litter, throw waste in dustbin only.
 - Don't encourage spitting, immediately condemn people if found doing so.

- Avoid usage of Plastic covers, plastic disposables.
- Teach others about Cleanliness and Sanitation.
- Separate Dry waste and wet waste in your house, ease the work of municipality workers.

5. Municipal Corporation affects the life of a city-dweller in the following ways:

- It takes care of street lights, garbage collection, water supply etc.
- It keeps the streets and the market clean.
- It ensures that diseases do not break out in the city.
- It runs schools, hospitals and dispensaries.
- It makes gardens and maintains them.



CIVICS

Chapter 8: Rural Livelihoods



Rural Livelihoods

People in Villages

Agriculture is the main occupation of the people living in villages. Apart from agriculture, many people are also engaged in **non-agricultural activities** such as:

- Makers of baskets, utensils, pots etc.
- Washer men, barbers, tailors, spinners, blacksmith and weavers.
- Cycle repair mechanics
- Construction workers and lorry drivers
- Shopkeepers selling groceries, snacks and fresh eatables such as upma, poha etc.
- Traders



People of a village making baskets

Agricultural Activities

Most people in villages are engaged in agricultural activities.

- Poor people in rural areas collect firewood, fetch drinking water from long distances and graze their animals. People mostly do these activities to fulfill their household needs.
- In our country, more than two fifth of all the rural families are agricultural labourers.
- Some agricultural labourers own small plots of land while some are landless labourers.
- The landless labourers work on farms of the big land owners on daily wages.
- Working on farms includes activities such as preparing the land, sowing, weeding and harvesting.
- Since landless labourers are not able to find work the whole year round, they travel or migrate to other places in search of work during the lean period.

- In India, about two out of every five rural families are agricultural labourers who work on the farms of big land owners.
- Only 20% of farmers in the country own large lands. These farmers also run small businesses such as small factories, moneylending, trading etc simultaneously.



In India, more than two fifth of all the rural families are agricultural labourers.

When do Farmers Face the Burden of Debt?

- Many farmers do not always have enough cash to purchase seeds or fertilisers.
- Hence they take loans from moneylender to buy seeds or fertilisers. In case of drought or attack by pests and insects, the crop may fail.
- Under such circumstances, the farmers are not able to repay their loans. In order to survive and feed their families, they again borrow more money.
- The small loan borrowed by them, due to the huge amount of interest, becomes so large, that they become unable to pay the loans and get caught in a debt trap.
- In recent years, the debt trap has become an acute problem due to which many farmers have committed suicide.



Almost 50.2% farmers of India are in debt

Big Farmers and Landowners

In villages there are big land owners. They employ several landless labourers in their fields. At times they may also own a mill which adds to their income. According to the example given in the text, Ramalingam and his family owns a rice mill and a shop which sells seeds

and pesticides to the farmers. He usually borrows money from the cooperative bank. The rice produced in the mill is sold to the traders, which earns Ramalingam a good income.



Some Other Activities of People in the Villages

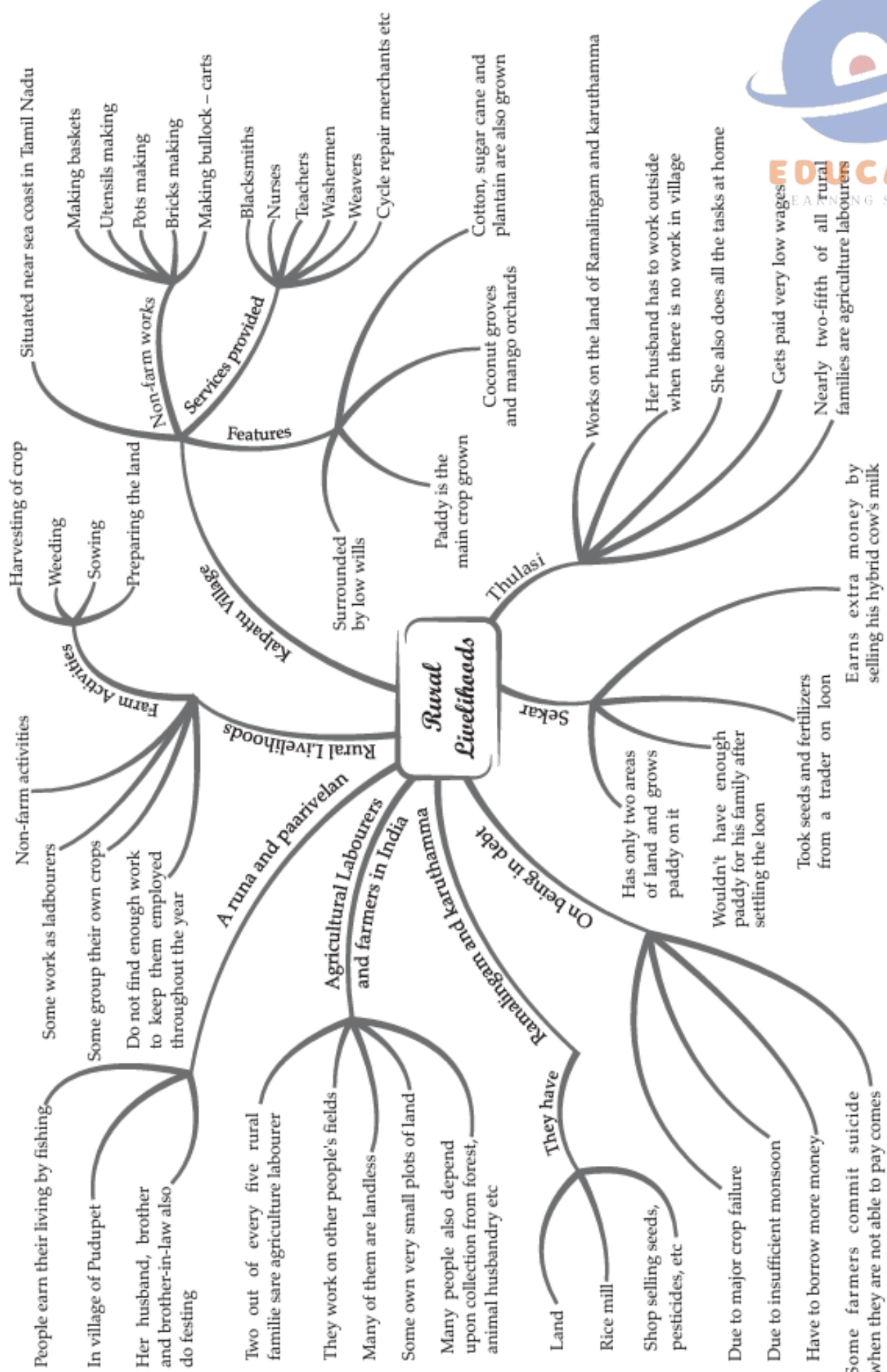
Apart from farming, some other activities of village people are:

- Collection of wood and other forest products like mahua flower, tendu leaves
- Fishing
- Animal husbandry and dairy produce
- Selling of milk to the village cooperative society or in nearby towns.



Fishing is one of the main activities of people in villages apart from cultivation

MIND MAP : LEARNING MADE SIMPLE CHAPTER-28



Important Questions

➤ Multiple Choice Questions:

Question 1. In the villages most people depend on:

- (a) Fishing
- (b) Fruit growing
- (c) Pickle making
- (d) Agriculture

Question 2. One of the major crop failure reason is:

- (a) Seeds are not of good quality
- (b) Pests attack on crops
- (c) Monsoon does not bring enough rain
- (d) All the above

Question 3. Which is feature of Chizami village?

- (a) People have their own individual fields;
They also work collectively;
- (c) They form groups of six or eight
- (d) All the above.

Question 4. Thulasi earns per day:

- (a) ₹ 40
- (b) ₹ 50
- (c) ₹ 60
- (d) ₹ 100

Question 5. Harvesting season for paddy falls in the months

- (a) September-October
- (b) November-December
- (c) July-August

Question 6. Which is farming activity?

- (a) Blacksmith's work
- (b) Weaving
- (c) Fishing
- (d) Weeding





Question 7. In the village Kalapattu tea shops are:

- (a) Three
- (b) Four
- (c) Five
- (d) Six

Question 8. Ramalingam has:

- (a) 20 acres of land
- (b) 30 acres of land
- (c) 10 acres of land
- (d) 5 acres of land

Question 9. Nearly ____ of all rural families are agricultural labourers

- (a) 3/4th
- (b) 2/5th
- (c) 2/3th
- (d) 1/5th

Question 10. Workers who work on land but do not possess any land is

- (a) Landless workers
- (b) Land full workers
- (c) Land sufficient workers
- (d) Landless owners

Question 11. What is the main occupation of people living in rural areas

- (a) Working in banks
- (b) Working in offices
- (c) Working on farms
- (d) Working at shops

Question 12. What is the working time in paddy field in Kalpattu

- (a) 8.30 am to 7.30 pm
- (b) 8.30 am to 4.30 pm
- (c) 8.30 am to 6.30 pm
- (d) 8.30 am to 5.30 pm

Question 13. There are people in the village provide ____ such as blacksmiths, nurses, teachers, washer men etc

- (a) Goods
- (b) Services
- (c) Non metals
- (d) Metal



Question 14. Which of the following is not the sources of livelihood for the people in rural areas

- (a) Selling milk in nearby village
- (b) Animal husbandry
- (c) Fishing
- (d) Selling goods in Malls

Question 15. People of Chizami village do ___ cultivation

- (a) Jhum
- (b) Terrace
- (c) Slash
- (d) Tree

➤ Fill in the blanks :

1. District Phek is situated in _____ state.
2. In India about _____ % of farmers come under small farmers.
3. In India nearly _____ out of every five rural families are agricultural labourer families.
4. Village Kalapattu is close to the _____ in Tamil Nadu.
5. During the monsoon small farmers survive by borrowing from _____.

➤ Write true (T) or false (F) :

1. Thulasi earns Rs 40 per day.
2. Thulasi sold her cow to pay back the money she borrowed from Ramalingam for her daughter's treatment.
3. Weaving is a farm activity.
4. Sekar has a hybrid cow, whose milk he sells in the local milk cooperative.
5. Sekar takes loan from bank and buys seeds and fertilizers.

➤ Very Short Questions :

1. Where is the Chizami village located?
2. How much land does Sekar have?
3. Fishermen go far into the sea. Why?



4. What is special about Chakhesang community?
5. What is the main crop that is grown in Kalpattu village?
6. How much land does Ramalingam have?
7. How do fishermen survive during the monsoon?
8. Why did Thulasi borrow money from Ramalingam?
9. What kinds of work do agricultural labourers do?
10. What work does Sekar do at Ramalingam's rice mill?

➤ Short Questions :

1. Apart from farming how else does Ramalingam earn?
2. What are the main activities of people living near coastal village areas?
3. What causes distress among the farmers?
4. Write a short on people of Pudupet.
5. Thulasi gets paid very little money for the work she does. Why do you think agricultural labourers like her are forced to accept low wages?

➤ Long Questions :

1. Describe the work that Thulasi does. How it is different from the work Raman does?
2. Have you heard of tsunami? What is this and what damage do you think it might have done to the life of fishing families like Aruna's?
3. 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.
4. Write a short note on activities of people of Kalpattu village.
5. Why do both Sekar's and Aruna's families have to borrow? What similarities and differences do you find?

ANSWER KEY –

➤ Multiple Choice Answer :

1. (d) Agriculture
2. (d) All the above
3. (d) All the above.
4. (a) ₹ 40
5. (b) November-December
6. (d) Weeding



7. (b) Four
8. (a) 20 acres of land
9. (b) 2/5th
10. (a) Landless workers
11. (c) Working on farms
12. (b) 8.30 am to 4.30 pm
13. (b) Services
14. (d) Selling goods in Malls
15. (b) Terrace

➤ **Fill in the blanks :**

1. Nagaland
2. 80%
3. Two
4. sea coast
5. traders

➤ **Write true (T) or false (F) :**

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

➤ **Very Short Answer :**

1. Chizami village is in Phek district in Nagaland.
2. Sekar owns only two acres of land.
3. Fishermen go far into the sea so that they can get a better catch.
4. The people of Chakhesang community do 'terrace' cultivation.
5. Paddy is the main crop that is grown in Kalpattu village.
6. He has twenty acres of paddy fields in Kalpattu
7. During these months fishermen survive by borrowing from the trader.
8. Thulasi borrowed money from Ramalingam for her daughter's treatment.
9. All of them depend on the work they do on other people's fields to earn a living.

10. Sekar helps Ramalingam collect paddy from other farmers in the neighbouring villages.

➤ Short Answer :

1. Ramalingam owns a rice mill and a shop selling seeds, pesticides etc. He buy paddy from within the village and from surrounding villages. The rice that is produced in the mill is sold to traders in nearby towns. This gives them a substantial income.
2. People in villages near coastal areas earn their livelihood by fishing. Their houses are close to sea and one finds rows of catamarans and nets lying around. At about 7 a.m. there are lot of activities on beach, this is the time when catamarans return with their catch and women gather to buy and sell fish.
3. When crops ruin, farmers sometimes are unable to pay back their loAnd, for the family to survive, they may even have to borrow more money. Soon the loan becomes so large that no matter what they earn, they are unable to repay. This is how they are caught in debt. This has become a major cause of distress among farmers.
4. People here earn their living by fishing. Their houses are close to the sea and one finds rows of catamarans and nets lying around. At about 7 o'clock in the morning there is a lot of activity on the beach. This is the time when the catamarans return with their catch and women gather to buy and sell fish.
5. Many of agricultural labourers are landless and others may own very small plots of land. All of them depend on the work they do on other people's fields to earn a living. As there is no other kind of work in the village for agricultural labourers, they are forced to accept low wages.

➤ Long Answer :

1. Thulasi is a labourer who works on Ramalingam's land. Apart from working on the land, she does all the tasks at home. She cooks food for her family, clean the house and wash clothes. She goes to the nearby forest to collect firewood and she fetches water from borewell which is about one kilometre away.

Raman is also a labourer. During work on farm, he sprays pesticides. When there is no work on the farm he finds work outside, either loading sand from the river or stone from the quarry nearby.

2. Yes, I heard of tsunami. Tsunamis are giant waves caused by earthquakes or volcanic eruptions under the sea. When tsunami waves become extremely large in height, they savagely attack coastlines, causing devastating property damage and loss of life. Tsunami waves destroy boats, buildings, bridges, cars, trees, telephone lines, power lines - and just about anything else in their way. The violent force of the tsunami results in instant death, most commonly by drowning. Fishing families, who live near the coast, may have lost their house and lives.

3. This is not a fair situation:

- Government should put ceiling on land. This will lead to distribution of surplus land

among the landless labour.

- Government should made primary education compulsory to all in villages. This will help people to know about their rights.

4. Kalpattu is a village that's close to the sea coast in Tamil Nadu. The village is surrounded by low hills. Paddy is the main crop that is grown in irrigated lands. Most of the families earn a living through agriculture. Apart from agriculture, people do non-farm work such as making baskets, utensils, pots, bricks, bullock-carts etc. There are people who provide services such as blacksmiths, nurses, teachers, washer men, weavers, barbers, and cycle repair mechanics and so on. There are also some shopkeepers and traders. In the main street, which looks like a bazaar, there are variety of small shops such as tea shops, grocery shops, barber shops, a cloth shop, a tailor and two fertiliser and seed shops. There are some coconut groves around.

Cotton, sugar cane and plantain are also grown, and there are mango orchards. There are agricultural labourers also who works on people's fields to earn a living.

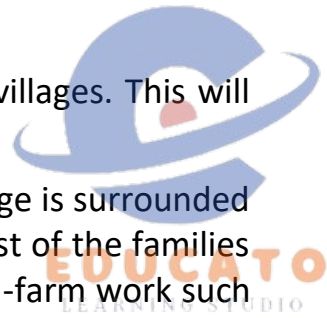
5. Sekar's family has to buy seeds and fertilizers as a loan. To pay back this loan they have to sell their paddy to him at a somewhat lower price than what they would get in the market. During monsoon season, Aruna's family has to borrow money from the traders as they cannot go to sea. Because of this, later on they are forced to sell the fish to that trader, and cannot do their auction.

Similarities:

- Both have to work very hard to earn their living.
- Both are under the clutches of the traders, from whom they have borrowed money.

Differences:

- Sekar is a small farmer who own only two acres of land and Aruna is a fisherwoman.
- Sekar earns some extra money by working in Ramalingam's mill. Aruna sells fish only.



CIVICS

Chapter 9: Urban Livelihood



Urban Livelihood

A large number of people in the city work on streets-12 % of all the workers in the city were people working on the street- they sell things or repair them or provide a service-work on their own-are not employed by anyone-have to organise their own work-have to plan how much to purchase-where and how to set up their shops-shops are usually temporary structures-just some boards or papers spread over discarded boxes-or a canvas sheet hung up on a few poles. -may also use their own carts or simply a plastic sheet spread on the pavement-can be asked to dismantle their shops at any time by the police- have no security-there are certain parts of the city where these hawkers are not allowed to enter-Vendors sell things -often prepared at home by their families who purchase, clean, sort and make them ready to sell-almost 1 crore street vendors working in the urban areas- an obstruction to traffic and to people walking-is now recognised as a general benefit -right of people to earn their livelihood- government thinking about modifying the law that banned street vendors so that they have a place to work and that there is also a free flow of traffic and people-Hawking zones have been suggested for towns and cities-also been suggested that mobile vendors should be allowed to move around freely-Hawkers need to be part of committees – set up to take these and other decisions relating to them.

Street Vendors

- In India, there exists an inequality of income among various people belonging to different classes.
- In cities, a large number of people work on the streets. They either sell different commodities or offer their services to the people such as servicing of a cycle etc.
- It has been found out that in the city of Ahmedabad about 12% of the total workers work on streets.
- Generally, street vendors are not employed and run their own work.
- Some street vendors even set up their shops on roadsides, which are mostly temporary structures. At times, they spread plastic sheets over the side roads or pavements where they sell different things.
- Street vendors often sell those things which are prepared by their family members like snacks, pickles etc.
- Since their shops are not permanent, they can be dismantled anytime by the police. They have no security of any kind.
- About one crore people in India work as street vendors. Due to the efforts of many organisations, street vendors are looked upon as people who have the right to earn their

livelihood and not just as people who obstruct the flow of people and traffic on roads.

- Many organisations have been demanded the setting up of Hawking zones and formation of hawking committees in towns and cities so that hawkers themselves can take decisions involving them.



About one crore people in India are working as street vendors.

People Working in the Markets

In big markets we find a number of shops. While some shops sell day to day items, some sell garments, electronic equipments, toys etc. Some people also offer their services to people such as doctors who open clinics in the markets. While some people own shops in the markets, some people work as salesmen. One person can have many shops in the city. These shops may be large or small. The owners of permanent shops employ other people as supervisors, salesmen and helpers. These permanent shops have a license which they receive from the municipal corporation. The municipal corporation decides the day when markets are supposed to be closed. Many markets may also have banks, courier services, medical shops and hospitals.



An electronic shop in the market

People Working in Factories

- A large numbers of people in the cities are employed in factories or workshops.
- Many skilled and unskilled labourers gather in the busiest places in the markets, in order to find a person to whom they can offer their services. Usually these are masons,

plumbers and other casual workers.

- Many people work in factories or workshops. Many of them are employed on a casual basis. This means that such people get work only when required by the employers or when the employers get large orders.
- Workers in the garment industry and in several mills work on a casual basis. Neither is their job permanent nor are they paid well.
- Casual workers are generally employed for about seven to eight months in a factory. Their working hours are long and tiring. During the lean season, casual workers have to find some other work.



Often people working in factories are casual workers who work for long hours and low wages.

People Working in Offices

- Many people in the city work in offices, big factories, government departments etc.
- Most of the people who work in offices are permanent and regular employees of the company.
- The work of the people in offices is clearly defined and they are paid regular salaries.
- They get fixed paid holidays. They are also entitled to receive medical facilities and provident fund. The latter is used by them after their retirement.
- Many people in the city also work in call centres. A call centre is a centralised office which caters to the inquiries of customers pertaining to purchased goods and services offered by various companies.
- Call centres have work stations which include a computer, a telephone set and a supervisor's chamber.
- Apart from Indian companies, many foreign companies have set up their call centres in

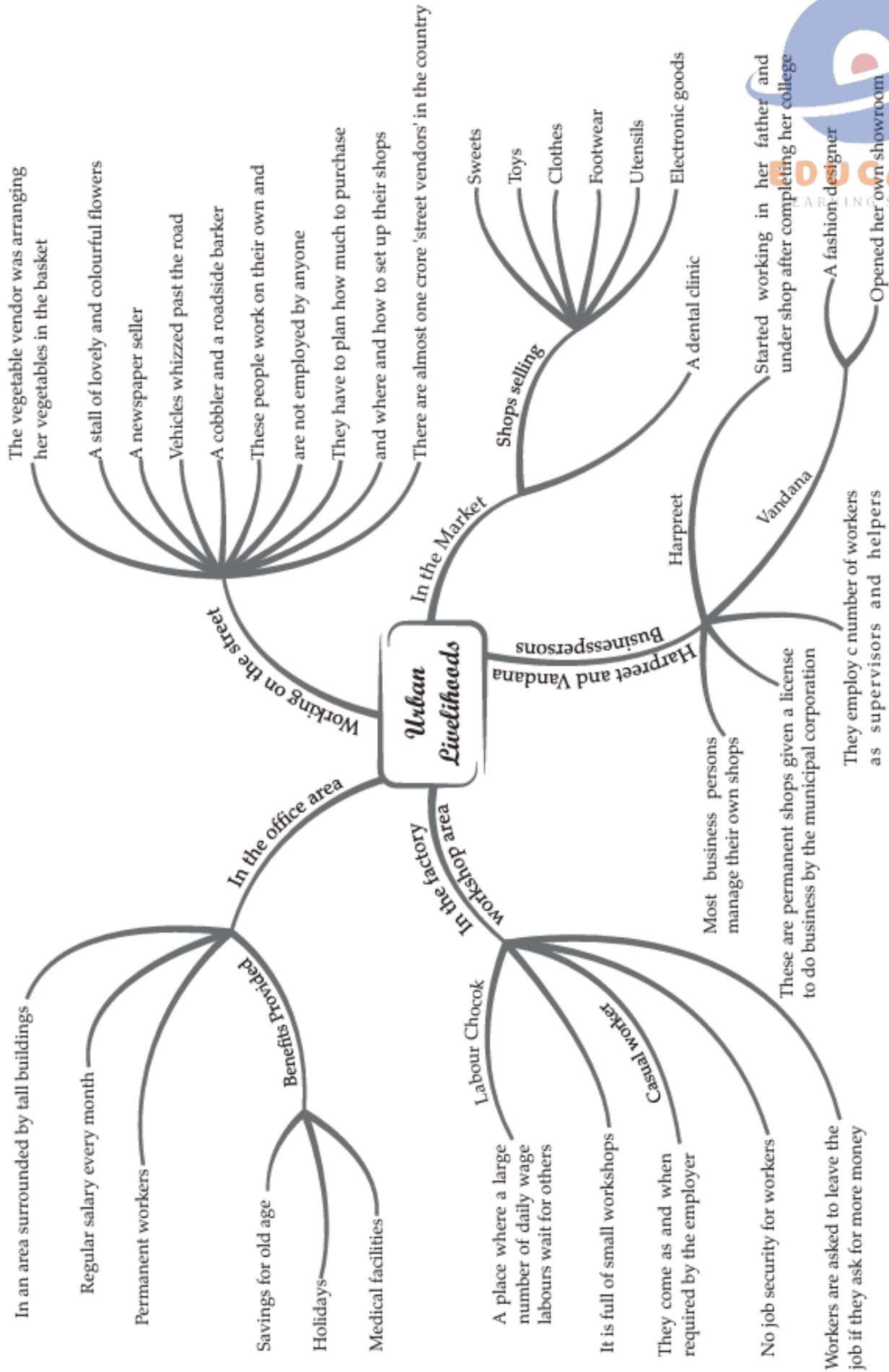
India as they easily get people who are proficient in English and ready to work for long hours at lower wages.



Call centers have work stations which include a computer, a telephone set and supervisor's chamber



MIND MAP : LEARNING MADE SIMPLE CHAPTER-29



Important Questions

➤ Multiple Choice Questions:

Question 1. The market place was already crowded because of:

- (a) Discounted sale
- (b) Cheaps items were sold there
- (c) Main market
- (d) Festival season

Question 2. Vandana is a:

- (a) Architect;
- (b) A good tailor;
- (c) A dress designer;
- (d) A typist

Question 3. “Labour chowk” is a place where:

- (a) Hawkers are gathered;
- (b) Labourers are gathered;
- (c) Rickshaw pullers are gathered;
- (d) Tea and pan shops are found.

Question 4. Nirmala is employed:

- (a) On regular basis;
- (b) On contract basis;
- (c) On casual basis;
- (d) On self employment

Question 5. In the Call Centres people can get employment, who can:

- (a) Speak in English;
- (b) Go outside on tour;
- (c) Sell the products;
- (d) Work as a labourer.

Question 6. Which activity is not related to the cities?

- (a) Newspaper hawker;
- (b) Flowers shop;



- (c) Fishing;
- (d) Auto rickshaws

Question 7. In the village Bachchu Manjhi worked as a:

- (a) Labour;
- (b) Mason;
- (c) Farming;
- (d) Fishing

Question 8. In the city Bachchu Manjhi's savings are:

- (a) ₹ 30-40
- (b) ₹ 50-60;
- (c) ₹ 70-80;
- (d) ₹ 80-100

Question 9. Survey related to counting of labourer was taken in the city:

- (a) Mumbai;
- (b) Chennai;
- (c) Kolkata;
- (d) Ahmedabad;

Question 10. Vendors sell things that are often prepared at:

- (a) Home;
- (b) Factory;
- (c) Office;
- (d) None

Question 11. Why people living in rural areas move to different places?

- (a) able to move from season to season as favourable condition are not there in rural areas
- (b) Not being able to earn money throughout the year forces people in many rural areas to travel long distances in search of work
- (c) able to produce many goods throughout the year and sell them in towns
- (d) able to earn money throughout the year move to enjoy the urban life

Question 12. Most of the businessman are

- (a) Employed by government
- (b) Employed by Industries



(c) Employed by others

(d) Self employed

Question 13. Which of the following is not the reason for crop failure

(a) Monsoon does not bring enough

(b) Pests attack their crop

(c) Manure are of good quality

(d) Seeds are good quality

Question 14. If we feel a problem in our teeth where should we go?

(a) Veterinary clinic

(b) Teacher

(c) Physician

(d) Dentist

Question 15. How much Bachchu Manjhi earn per day

(a) 50

(b) 100

(c) 150

(d) 200

➤ **Fill in the blanks :**

1. Nirmala works in a _____.
2. There are almost _____ 'street vendors' in the country working in urban areas.
3. _____ is now recognised as a general benefit and as a right of people to earn their livelihood.
4. A large number of people in the city work on the _____.
5. _____ and _____ are businesspersons.

➤ **Write true (T) or false (F) :**

1. Vandana is a dress designer.
2. Workers who work in offices, factories, and government departments are called casual workers.
3. Working in Call Centres is a new form of employment in the big cities.
4. Street shops are usually permanent structures.

➤ **Very Short Questions :**





1. Name a new form of employment in the big cities.
2. Who is Bachchu Manjhi?
3. What is mandatory for permanent shops?
4. What kind of threat temporary workers go through?
5. List some activities that are carried out on the streets?
6. How many towns and big cities are there in India?
7. Which authority issues licence to the permanent shops to do business?
8. What is labour chowk?
9. Who decides on which day of the week the market has to remain closed?
10. Why can't Bachchu Manjhi live with his family?

➤ Short Questions :

1. What do street vendors usually sell?
2. Discuss the problems faced by the vendors.
3. Bachchu Manjhi has to think twice before taking a day off from work. Why?
4. What are normal working hours in a garment factory?
5. Why government is thinking about modifying the law that banned street vendors?

➤ Long Questions :

1. In what ways is a permanent and regular job different from a casual job? Discuss.
2. What work does Sudha do?
3. What are the benefits of a permanent job?
4. Talk to a shop owner in a market and find out how he plans his work. Have there been any changes in his business in the past twenty years?
5. Why did Harpreet and Vandana start a showroom? What do they have to do to run the showroom?

ANSWER KEY –

➤ Multiple Choice Answer :

1. (d) Festival season
2. (c) A dress designer;
3. (b) Labourers are gathered;
4. (c) On casual basis;
5. (a) Speak in English;



6. (c) Fishing;
7. (b) Mason;
8. (a) ₹ 30-40
9. (d) Ahmedabad;
10. (a) Home;
11. (b) Not being able to earn money throughout the year forces people in many rural areas to travel long distances in search of work
12. (d) Self employed
13. (c) Manure are of good quality
14. (d) Dentist
15. (b) 100

➤ **Fill in the blanks :**

1. garment factory.
2. one crore
3. Street vending
4. streets.
5. Harpreet, Vandana

➤ **Write true (T) or false (F) :**

1. True
2. False
3. True
4. False

➤ **Very Short Answer :**

1. Call centres
2. Bachchu Manjhi is a Cycle-Rickshaw Puller.
3. Permanent shops need licence to do business.
4. Temporary workers go through threat of being fired by the employer.
5. Vending, hair cutting, shoe repairing, flower selling, newspaper selling etc.
6. There are more than five thousand towns and twenty seven big cities in India.
7. Municipal corporation authority issues licence to the permanent shops to do business.
8. The 'labour chowk' is a place where daily wage labourers wait with their tools for

contractors to hire them.

9. The Municipal Corporation decides on which day of the week the market has to remain closed.
10. Bachchu Manjhi can't live with his family because he stays with his friends in a rented room..



➤ Short Answer :

1. Vendors sell things that are often prepared at home by their families who purchase, clean, sort and make them ready to sell. For example, those who sell food or snacks on the street, prepare most of these at home.
2. Their shops are usually temporary structures. They can be asked to dismantle their shops at any time by the police. They have no security. There are certain parts of the city where these hawkers are not allowed to enter.
3. Bachchu Manjhi is a Cycle-Rickshaw Puller. He earns between Rs. 80-100 every day, out of which he spend Rs. 50-60 on food and rent. The rest he saves for his family. If he takes off, he will not able to earn money for himself and his family.
4. Workers have to work for very long hours in the months from December to April. A normal working day begins at 9 a.m. and finishes only by 10 p.m., sometimes even later. Workers work for six days a week. At times when the work needs to be done urgently, they work on Sundays, too.
5. The government is thinking about modifying the law that banned street vendors, so that they have a place to work and that there is also a free flow of traffic and people. Hawking zones have been suggested for towns and cities. It has also been suggested that mobile vendors should be allowed to move around freely.

➤ Long Answer :

1. **Permanent and regular job:** In Permanent and regular job employee get a regular salary every month. Apart from salary, also gets other benefits such as savings for old age, holidays, medical facilities for their family etc.

Casual job: There is no job security or protection in casual job. If workers complain about their pay or working conditions they are asked to leave. They are paid less and expected to work for very long hours.

2. Sudha is a marketing manager in a company which manufactures biscuits. She supervises the work of 50 salespersons who travel to different parts of the city. They get orders from shopkeepers and collect payments from them. She has divided the city into six regions and once a week she meets the salespersons of each region. She checks their progress report and discusses problems they face. She has to plan the sales in the entire city and often has to work late and travel to different places.

3. People in permanent jobs have following benefits:

- They get regular salary every month.
- They can expect their job to continue for a long period of time.
- They get off on Sundays and national holidays. They also get some days as annual leave.
- A part of their salary is kept in a fund with the government. They will earn interest on these savings. When they retire from their job they will get this money.

4. He owns a garment shop in a busy market. He does financial planning and budgeting at the end of each month. He decides about the vendor to be contacted and types of garments to be ordered. He keeps in mind people's preference and change in fashion while placing an order.

Yes, his business has been changed a lot with time. Previously, there were only 2-3 shops in the area. And therefore there was not much competition. Now, there are many shops in the area and customers are more aware. Now, he has to be more competitive.

5. These days people prefer to buy readymade clothes, rather than have them stitched. The trend these days is for readymade garments. Therefore Harpreet and Vandana started a showroom.

For their showroom, they buy things from different places. They buy most of the materials from Mumbai, Ahmedabad, Ludhiana and Tripura. Some materials also come from Noida and Gurgaon, towns near Delhi. They get some dress items from foreign countries, too. There are several things they need to do to run this showroom properly. They advertise in various newspapers, cinema theatres, television and radio channels.

