

Chapter 1: Maps & Globes

1. MCQ (Multiple Choice Questions)

- a. What does a physical map show?
 - i. Boundaries between countries
 - ii. Natural features like rivers and mountains
 - iii. Population density
 - iv. None of the above

- b. Which map shows political divisions like countries and cities?

- i. Physical map
 - ii. Political map
 - iii. Thematic map
 - iv. None of these

- c. What is the purpose of the compass rose on a map?

- i. To show the scale of the map
 - ii. To indicate direction (North, South, East, West)
 - iii. To show population data
 - iv. None of the above

- d. What is a globe?

- i. A flat representation of the Earth
 - ii. A 3D model of the Earth
 - iii. A map that shows weather patterns
 - iv. None of the above

2. True or False

- a. Thematic maps focus on specific topics, such as climate or population.
- b. A map uses symbols to represent physical features and landmarks.
- c. The Prime Meridian is used to measure latitude.
- d. A globe can show detailed features like roads and cities.
- e. Latitude lines run from the North Pole to the South Pole.

3. Fill in the blanks

- a. A _____ map shows the natural features of the Earth.
- b. A _____ map shows boundaries, capitals, and cities.
- c. A _____ shows the Earth's true shape and size.
- d. _____ lines measure distances north and south of the Equator.
- e. The _____ is the starting point for measuring longitude.

4. Answer the following questions

- a. What is the difference between a physical map and a political map?
- b. Why is a globe more accurate than a flat map?
- c. What is the purpose of a scale on a map?
- d. How do latitude and longitude help us locate places on Earth?
- e. What is the International Date Line, and why is it important?

 Social Science – Class 6

Chapter 1: Maps & Globes

1. MCQs (Multiple Choice Questions)

- a. What does a physical map show?
👉 ii. Natural features like rivers and mountains ✓
- b. Which map shows political divisions like countries and cities?
👉 ii. Political map ✓
- c. What is the purpose of the compass rose on a map?

👉 ii. To indicate direction (North, South, East, West) ✓

d. What is a globe?

👉 ii. A 3D model of the Earth ✓

2. True or False

- a. Thematic maps focus on specific topics, such as climate or population. 👉 True
- b. A map uses symbols to represent physical features and landmarks. 👉 True
- c. The Prime Meridian is used to measure latitude. 👉 False (It measures longitude)
- d. A globe can show detailed features like roads and cities. 👉 False (maps show these details better)
- e. Latitude lines run from the North Pole to the South Pole. 👉 False (They run east–west, parallel to the Equator)

3. Fill in the blanks

- a. A physical map shows the natural features of the Earth.
- b. A political map shows boundaries, capitals, and cities.
- c. A globe shows the Earth's true shape and size.
- d. Latitude lines measure distances north and south of the Equator.
- e. The Prime Meridian is the starting point for measuring longitude.

4. Answer the following Questions

a. What is the difference between a physical map and a political map?

Short Answer:

Physical map → shows natural features (mountains, rivers, plains, deserts).

Political map → shows countries, states, boundaries, capitals, and cities.

Long Answer:

1. A physical map shows the Earth's natural features like mountains, rivers, plateaus, plains, and deserts.

2. A political map shows human-made boundaries such as countries, states, districts, capitals, and cities.

3. Physical maps focus on nature, while political maps focus on governance and divisions.

b. Why is a globe more accurate than a flat map?

Short Answer:

Globe is round like Earth.

Shows true shape, size, and distance.

No distortion like flat maps.

Long Answer:

1. The Earth is spherical, and a globe is also a 3D spherical model.

2. It represents the Earth's shape, size, and distances correctly.

3. Flat maps stretch or distort areas, but a globe avoids such errors.

4. Therefore, a globe is more accurate for understanding Earth as a whole.

c. What is the purpose of a scale on a map?

Short Answer:

Scale shows ratio of map distance to real distance.

Helps in measuring actual distances.

Long Answer:

1. A scale is the ratio between distance on the map and actual distance on the ground.

2. For example, 1 cm on a map may equal 100 km in reality.

3. It helps us calculate how far one place is from another.
4. Without a scale, distances on a map would be meaningless.

- d. How do latitude and longitude help us locate places on Earth?

Short Answer:

Latitudes run east–west, measure north or south of Equator.

Longitudes run north–south, measure east or west of Prime Meridian.

Together they form a grid → find exact location.

Long Answer:

1. Latitudes are imaginary lines running east–west, parallel to the Equator.
2. Longitudes are imaginary lines running north–south, meeting at the poles.
3. When these lines cross, they form a grid system.
4. Each place has a unique latitude and longitude, which helps find its exact location.
(Example: Delhi – about 28° N latitude and 77° E longitude.)

- e. What is the International Date Line, and why is it important?

Short Answer:

Imaginary line at 180° longitude.

Divides two calendar days.

Crossing east → go back one day; crossing west → move forward one day.

Long Answer:

1. The International Date Line is an imaginary line at 180° longitude in the Pacific Ocean.

2. It separates one calendar day from the next.
3. Crossing it from west to east means going back one day.
4. Crossing from east to west means moving forward one day.
5. It is important for keeping uniformity of time and date worldwide.

 Social Science – Class 6

Chapter 3: Landforms

1. Tick (✓) the correct answer

- a. What is a landform?
 - i. A type of animal
 - ii. A natural feature of the Earth's surface
 - iii. A type of plant
 - iv. A man-made structure
- b. Which of the following is a mountain range?
 - i. Ganga River
 - ii. Himalayas
 - iii. Deccan Plateau
 - iv. Sahara Desert
- c. What is the highest mountain in the world?
 - i. Kanchenjunga
 - ii. Mount Everest
 - iii. Mont Blanc
 - iv. Mount Kilimanjaro
- d. What type of trees are commonly found in montane forests?

- i. Mango trees
- ii. Conifer trees like pine and fir
- iii. Palm trees
- iv. Banana trees

2. Write T for True and F for False

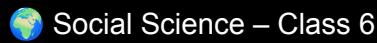
- a. Plateaus are always flat and have no steep slopes.
- b. The Ganga Plain is one of the most fertile areas in India.
- c. The Himalayan mountains are the oldest in the world.
- d. The Thar Desert is a cold desert.
- e. Mountains are home to many animals like the snow leopard and yak.

3. Fill in the blanks

- a. Landforms are natural features of the Earth's _____.
- b. The Himalayas are an example of a _____ range.
- c. The _____ Desert is a hot desert in Africa.
- d. Terrace farming is used in the _____ to grow crops on steep slopes.
- e. The Ganga Plain is famous for its _____ land.

4. Answer the following questions

- a. What is the difference between a mountain and a hill?
- b. Name two famous plateaus in the world.
- c. How do rivers help the plains?
- d. Why is mining an important activity on plateaus?
- e. How do people in mountains adapt to their environment?



Chapter 3: Landforms

1. Tick (✓) the correct answer

a. What is a landform?
👉 ii. A natural feature of the Earth's surface ✓

b. Which of the following is a mountain range?
👉 ii. Himalayas ✓

c. What is the highest mountain in the world?
👉 ii. Mount Everest ✓

d. What type of trees are commonly found in montane forests?
👉 ii. Conifer trees like pine and fir ✓

2. True (T) / False (F)

a. Plateaus are always flat and have no steep slopes. 👉 F

b. The Ganga Plain is one of the most fertile areas in India. 👉 T

c. The Himalayan mountains are the oldest in the world. 👉 F (they are young fold mountains)

d. The Thar Desert is a cold desert. 👉 F (it is a hot desert)

e. Mountains are home to many animals like the snow leopard and yak. 👉 T

3. Fill in the blanks

a. Landforms are natural features of the Earth's surface.

b. The Himalayas are an example of a mountain range.

c. The Sahara Desert is a hot desert in Africa.

d. Terrace farming is used in the mountains to grow crops on steep slopes.

e. The Ganga Plain is famous for its fertile land.

4. Answer the following (Short + Long)

a. What is the difference between a mountain and a hill?

Short Answer:

Mountain → very high landform, steep slopes, often snow-covered peaks.

Hill → lower in height, gentle slopes.

Long Answer:

1. A mountain is a natural elevation of the Earth's surface, usually much higher than its surroundings, with steep sides and often a pointed peak
2. A hill is also an elevation but smaller in height, with gentle slopes.
3. Example: Himalayas are mountains; Nilgiris have many hills.

- b. Name two famous plateaus in the world.

Short Answer:

Deccan Plateau (India)

Tibetan Plateau (Asia)

Long Answer:

1. Plateaus are flat-topped elevated lands.
2. Two well-known examples are:

The Deccan Plateau in India, rich in minerals and black soil.

The Tibetan Plateau, called the "Roof of the World," as it is the highest plateau.

- c. How do rivers help the plains?

Short Answer:

Rivers bring fertile soil, water for farming, and help in transport.

Long Answer:

1. Rivers deposit fertile alluvial soil on plains, making them ideal for farming.

2. They provide water for irrigation and drinking.
3. Rivers also serve as waterways for transport and trade.
4. Many cities and settlements grow along river plains.

- d. Why is mining an important activity on plateaus?

Short Answer:

Plateaus are rich in minerals, so mining provides raw materials and employment.

Long Answer:

1. Plateaus contain large deposits of minerals like coal, iron, gold, and copper.
2. Mining here supports industries by supplying raw materials.
3. It provides jobs to people and boosts the economy.
4. Example: Chhotanagpur Plateau in India is famous for coal and iron.

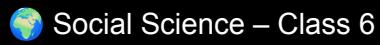
- e. How do people in mountains adapt to their environment?

Short Answer:

They build houses on slopes, wear woollen clothes, and practice terrace farming.

Long Answer:

1. People build sloping-roof houses to prevent snow from collecting.
2. They wear warm woollen clothes to protect against the cold.
3. Terrace farming is used to grow crops on steep slopes.
4. They rear mountain animals like yaks, sheep, and goats for milk, wool, and transport.



Social Science – Class 6

Chapter 4: Studying the Past

1. Tick (✓) the correct answer

a. Who studies the Earth's physical features, like rocks and soil?

- i. Geologists
- ii. Palaeontologists
- iii. Archaeologists
- iv. Anthropologists

b. Which of the following crops were grown by early humans?

- i. Fruits and spices
- ii. Grains
- iii. Vegetables
- iv. Tea and coffee

c. Which calendar is used worldwide today?

- i. Chinese Calendar
- ii. Islamic Calendar
- iii. Gregorian Calendar
- iv. Hindu Calendar

d. What is the study of human societies and cultures called?

- i. Archaeology
- ii. Anthropology
- iii. Geology
- iv. History

e. Early humans started farming around:

- i. 5,000 years ago
- ii. 10,000 years ago
- iii. 12,000 years ago
- iv. 50,000 years ago

2. Write T for True and F for False

- a. Archaeologists study fossils to understand extinct species.
- b. The Gregorian calendar is widely used today.
- c. Early humans only hunted animals and did not gather fruits.
- d. The Vikram Samvat calendar is associated with the Islamic tradition.
- e. Anthropologists study ancient scripts and inscriptions.

3. Fill in the blanks

- a. _____ study fossils to understand the past life on Earth.
- b. Early humans used tools made from _____ and _____.
- c. The _____ calendar is based on the lunar and solar cycles.
- d. The study of ancient human remains and artefacts is done by _____.
- e. Early humans started to settle down and farm after the _____ Age.

4. Answer the following questions

- a. What is the role of palaeontologists in studying history?
- b. Why did early humans start to settle near rivers?
- c. What are some key sources of history that historians use to learn about the past?
- d. What is the significance of the BCE and CE system in historical timelines?
- e. Who are geologists, and what methods do they use to learn about Earth's formation?



Social Science – Class 6

Chapter 4: Studying the Past

1. Tick (✓) the correct answer

a. Who studies the Earth's physical features, like rocks and soil?

👉 i. Geologists ✓

b. Which of the following crops were grown by early humans?

👉 ii. Grains ✓

c. Which calendar is used worldwide today?

👉 iii. Gregorian Calendar ✓

d. What is the study of human societies and cultures called?

👉 ii. Anthropology ✓

e. Early humans started farming around:

👉 iii. 12,000 years ago ✓

2. True or False

a. Archaeologists study fossils to understand extinct species. 👉 False (That is the work of palaeontologists)

b. The Gregorian calendar is widely used today. 👉 True

c. Early humans only hunted animals and did not gather fruits. 👉 False (they also gathered fruits, roots, and seeds)

d. The Vikram Samvat calendar is associated with the Islamic tradition. 👉 False (it is a Hindu calendar)

e. Anthropologists study ancient scripts and inscriptions. 👉 False (that is done by epigraphists; anthropologists study human societies and cultures)

3. Fill in the blanks

a. Palaeontologists study fossils to understand the past life on Earth.

b. Early humans used tools made from stone and bone.

c. The Vikram Samvat calendar is based on the lunar and solar cycles.

d. The study of ancient human remains and artefacts is done by archaeologists.

e. Early humans started to settle down and farm after the Stone Age.

4. Answer the following Questions

a. What is the role of palaeontologists in studying history?

Short Answer:

Palaeontologists study fossils.

They help us understand extinct plants and animals.

Their work tells us about early life on Earth.

Long Answer:

1. Palaeontologists are scientists who study fossils of plants, animals, and other organisms.
2. Fossils provide evidence about extinct species and their environment.
3. Their research helps us understand how life evolved on Earth over millions of years.
4. This also helps historians and archaeologists build knowledge about early human life and surroundings.

b. Why did early humans start to settle near rivers?

Short Answer:

Rivers gave water for drinking, farming, and animals.

Fertile soil helped grow crops.

Rivers supported fishing and transport.

Long Answer:

1. Early humans settled near rivers because rivers provided fresh water for drinking and daily needs.
2. Floods made the soil fertile, which supported farming.
3. Rivers supplied fish and attracted animals for hunting.
4. They also served as natural routes for movement and trade.
5. Thus, river valleys became the birthplace of many ancient civilizations.

c. What are some key sources of history that historians use to learn about the past?

Short Answer:

Archaeological remains (tools, pottery, buildings).

Written records (manuscripts, inscriptions).

Fossils and artefacts.

Long Answer:

1. Historians use many sources to learn about the past:

Archaeological sources – tools, pottery, coins, monuments, buildings.

Literary sources – manuscripts, inscriptions, old books, religious texts.

Oral traditions – folk tales, songs, legends.

Scientific sources – fossils, DNA studies, carbon dating.

2. Together, these sources help historians reconstruct life in the past.

d. What is the significance of the BCE and CE system in historical timelines?

Short Answer:

BCE = Before Common Era (years before 1 CE).

CE = Common Era (years after 1 CE).

This system gives a standard way to record dates globally.

Long Answer:

1. BCE and CE are used as a universal dating system in history.

2. BCE (Before Common Era) refers to years before the birth of Christ (same as BC).

3. CE (Common Era) refers to years after the birth of Christ (same as AD).

4. This system is widely accepted across the world for historical timelines.
5. It helps historians compare and place events in chronological order.

- e. Who are geologists, and what methods do they use to learn about Earth's formation?

Short Answer:

Geologists study rocks, soil, and the Earth's structure.

Long Answer:

1. Geologists are scientists who study the Earth's surface, structure, and formation.
2. They examine rocks, minerals, and soil to understand how the Earth developed.
3. Methods used include studying rock layers (stratigraphy), fossils, and radio-carbon dating.
4. Their findings help explain earthquakes, volcanoes, and landform changes.
5. This knowledge also supports historians in understanding the natural environment of early humans.

Chapter 6 Questions

1. Tick (✓) the correct answer :

- e. What is the Great Bath in Mohenjo-Daro believed to have been used for?
 - i. Cooking food
 - ii. Bathing for ritual or religious purposes
 - iii. Storing water
 - iv. Trading goods
- f. Which civilization built the city of Mohenjo-Daro?
 - i. Indus Valley Civilization
 - ii. Vedic Civilization
 - iii. Mughal Empire
 - iv. Mauryan Empire

2. Write T for True and F for False :

- a. The Harappan civilisation was one of the earliest in the world.
- b. The Harappans had no system of trade.
- c. The Great Bath in Mohenjo-Daro was likely used for ritual or religious purposes.
- d. All Harappan cities had unplanned streets and houses made from mud bricks.
- e. The Harappan civilisation collapsed due to attacks from foreign invaders.
- f. The Harappans were skilled in making jewellery, pottery, and cotton textiles.

3. Fill in the blanks :

- a. The Harappan civilisation began around _____ BCE.
- b. Harappan cities were known for their advanced _____ systems, which kept streets clean and prevented flooding.
- c. _____ were used by Harappans to store and manage water during dry periods.
- d. The Harappan civilisation was located in the regions of _____ and _____.
- e. The Harappans used _____ for trade, which helped in identifying goods and traders.
- f. The Sarasvati River, which was vital to the Harappan civilisation, began to dry around _____ BCE.

4. Answer the following questions :

- a. What features of Harappan cities show their advanced engineering skills?
- b. How did the Harappans manage their water supply in cities like Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro?
- c. Explain the relationship between trade and the economic prosperity of the Harappan civilisation.
- d. What role did agriculture play in the growth of the Harappan civilisation?

 **Answers chapter 6 SSt class 6**

Q.1 Tick (✓) the correct answer

- a. Feature of Harappan city planning → Wide, straight roads with drainage systems (ii)
- b. Most advanced form of agriculture → Advanced irrigation and crop rotation (ii)
- c. Role of writing → All of the above (iv)
- d. River crucial for Harappan civilisation → Indus River (ii)
- e. Great Bath in Mohenjo-Daro was used for → Bathing for ritual or religious purposes (ii)
- f. The city of Mohenjo-Daro was built by → Indus Valley Civilization (i)

Q.2 True / False

- a. The Harappan civilisation was one of the earliest in the world → True
- b. The Harappans had no system of trade → False
- c. The Great Bath in Mohenjo-Daro was likely used for ritual or religious purposes → True
- d. All Harappan cities had unplanned streets and houses made from mud bricks → False
- e. The Harappan civilisation collapsed due to attacks from foreign invaders → False
- f. The Harappans were skilled in making jewellery, pottery, and cotton textiles → True

Q.3 Fill in the blanks

- a. The Harappan civilisation began around 2500 BCE.
- b. Harappan cities were known for their advanced drainage systems, which kept streets clean and prevented flooding.
- c. Reservoirs / Granaries were used by Harappans to store and manage water during dry periods.
- d. The Harappan civilisation was located in the regions of Pakistan and Northwest India.
- e. The Harappans used seals for trade, which helped in identifying goods and traders.
- f. The Sarasvati River, which was vital to the Harappan civilisation, began to dry around 1900 BCE.

 Q.4 Answers

4a. What features of Harappan cities show their advanced engineering skills?

Short Answer:

Well-planned grid pattern roads

Advanced drainage and sewage system

Strong brick houses and public buildings

Use of standardized bricks

Long Answer:

1. Harappan cities were built on a grid pattern, with straight and wide roads crossing at right angles.
2. They had a highly advanced drainage and sewage system, with covered drains connected to every house.
3. Houses and buildings were constructed with uniform baked bricks, showing knowledge of standardization.
4. Public buildings like the Granary and Great Bath highlight their engineering skills.
5. Their town planning reflects scientific knowledge, discipline, and concern for public health.

4b. How did the Harappans manage their water supply in cities like Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro?

Short Answer:

Wells for water supply

Reservoirs for storage

Great Bath for special use

Covered drains for disposal

Long Answer:

1. The Harappans dug wells in almost every house for clean water.
2. They built reservoirs and tanks to store water for dry periods.
3. The Great Bath at Mohenjo-Daro shows their knowledge of water storage and purification for special or ritual use.
4. Covered drains and soak-pits carried away wastewater safely.
5. Their system ensured regular supply and hygienic disposal of water.

4c. Explain the relationship between trade and the economic prosperity of the Harappan civilisation.

Short Answer:

Trade with Mesopotamia and other regions

Use of seals for identification

Export of cotton, beads, metals

Trade brought wealth and growth

Long Answer:

1. Harappans were skilled traders; they traded with Mesopotamia, Persia, and Central Asia.
2. They exported cotton textiles, beads, ornaments, and metals; in return, they imported gold, silver, and stones.
3. Seals were used to mark goods and identify traders.
4. Trade helped in economic prosperity, creating wealth and supporting large cities.
5. This exchange of goods also led to cultural and technological exchange, strengthening their civilisation.

4d. What role did agriculture play in the growth of the Harappan civilisation?

Short Answer:

Main source of food

Surplus crops supported trade

Advanced irrigation helped growth

Basis of civilisation's prosperity

Long Answer:

1. Agriculture was the backbone of Harappan life, providing food for the population.
2. They cultivated wheat, barley, rice, cotton, and pulses.
3. With advanced irrigation and crop rotation, they produced surplus crops.

4. Surplus food allowed people to engage in trade, crafts, and urban activities.
5. Thus, agriculture ensured stability, economic growth, and expansion of the civilisation.

Chapter 10

1. Tick (✓) the correct answer (MCQs)

a. What is the main function of the Judiciary?

- i. To make laws
- ii. To enforce laws
- iii. To interpret laws and ensure justice
- iv. To create policies

b. What is the responsibility of the Executive?

- i. To create new laws
- ii. To interpret laws
- iii. To implement laws
- iv. To resolve disputes

c. Who was Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam?

- i. A famous author
- ii. The 11th President of India
- iii. A scientist and the 'Missile Man of India'
- iv. A national leader in politics

2. Write T for True and F for False

a. The Legislature is responsible for enforcing laws.

- b. Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam was also known as the 'Missile Man of India'.
- c. Rules are only necessary in schools and workplaces.
- d. In India, only citizens above the age of 30 can vote.

3. Fill in the blanks

- a. The _____ branch of government is responsible for making new laws.
- b. The _____ ensures that laws are implemented and enforced.
- c. In a Direct democracy, every citizen has a _____ in decisions.
- d. In India, laws were created to prevent harm and provide _____ in society.

4. Answer the following questions

- a. Why is the system of Separation of Powers important in a government?
- b. Explain the role of the government at the local level.
- c. What is grassroots democracy and how does it benefit society?
- d. What are the key responsibilities of the Executive in governance?
- e. What are the three levels of government in India, and what type of issues does each handle?

5. Activity / Creative Question

👉 Write five qualities you think a good leader should have in a democracy and share them with your class.

✓ Answers chapter 10.

Q.1 Tick (✓) the correct answer (MCQs)

- a. Main function of the Judiciary → iii. To interpret laws and ensure justice

- b. Responsibility of the Executive → iii. To implement laws
- c. Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam → iii. A scientist and the 'Missile Man of India'

Q.2 True / False

- a. The Legislature is responsible for enforcing laws. → F (False – Legislature makes laws, Executive enforces them)
- b. Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam was also known as the 'Missile Man of India'. → T (True)
- c. Rules are only necessary in schools and workplaces. → F (False – rules are necessary in society as a whole)
- d. In India, only citizens above the age of 30 can vote. → F (False – voting age is 18 years)

Q.3 Fill in the blanks

- a. The Legislature branch of government is responsible for making new laws.
- b. The Executive ensures that laws are implemented and enforced.
- c. In a Direct democracy, every citizen has a direct vote in decisions.
- d. In India, laws were created to prevent harm and provide justice in society.

Q.4 Answer the following questions

4a. Why is the system of Separation of Powers important in a government?

Short Answer:

Prevents misuse of power

Divides work among Legislature, Executive, and Judiciary

Ensures balance and accountability

Long Answer:

1. The Separation of Powers divides government into three branches – Legislature, Executive, and Judiciary.

2. Each branch has separate powers and responsibilities.
3. This system prevents concentration of power in one hand.
4. It ensures checks and balances, so no branch becomes too powerful.
5. Thus, it maintains justice, fairness, and democracy.

4b. Explain the role of the government at the local level.

Short Answer:

Provides basic facilities (water, roads, schools)

Handles local problems quickly

Connects people directly with governance

Long Answer:

1. Local government works at the village, town, or city level.
2. It looks after basic needs such as water supply, roads, waste management, and primary schools.
3. It solves local issues like sanitation, health, and street lighting.
4. It ensures citizen participation in governance.
5. Thus, local government brings democracy closer to people and improves daily life.

4c. What is grassroots democracy and how does it benefit society?

Short Answer:

Democracy at the village/local level

People directly take part in decision-making

Ensures participation and development

Long Answer:

1. Grassroots democracy means democracy at the lowest/local level, like panchayats and municipalities.
2. It allows direct participation of people in governance.
3. It gives citizens the power to voice their problems and find solutions.
4. It strengthens transparency, equality, and accountability.
5. Grassroots democracy benefits society by ensuring inclusive growth and people's involvement.

4d. What are the key responsibilities of the Executive in governance?

Short Answer:

Implements laws made by Legislature

Runs government departments

Maintains law and order

Long Answer:

1. The Executive ensures that laws passed by the Legislature are put into action.
2. It manages government departments like health, education, and transport.
3. It maintains law and order through police and administration.
4. It also makes policies and plans for welfare and development.
5. Hence, the Executive is the working branch of the government.

4e. What are the three levels of government in India, and what type of issues does each handle?

Short Answer:

Union Government → national issues

State Government → state-level issues

Local Government → local needs of people

Long Answer:

1. India has three levels of government for smooth functioning.
2. Union Government (Central) handles national matters like defence, foreign policy, and currency.
3. State Government looks after education, health, agriculture, and police in the state.
4. Local Government (panchayats, municipalities) deals with village and city needs like water, roads, and sanitation.
5. Together, these levels ensure efficient governance and address issues at every level.

 Q.5 Write five qualities of a good leader in a democracy

Short Answer (List):

1. Honesty
2. Responsibility
3. Ability to listen
4. Fairness
5. Vision for development

Long Answer:

A good leader in a democracy must have:

1. Honesty – to win people's trust.
2. Responsibility – to serve citizens sincerely.
3. Listening skills – to understand public needs.
4. Fairness and justice – to treat all people equally.
5. Vision and courage – to bring positive change for the future.

Such leaders strengthen democracy and development.