

Civics - Chapter 6 - Urban AdministrationI. SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS :

1. List the three Urban Administration.

(Ans)

URBAN ADMINISTRATION

↓
Municipal
Corporation

↓
Municipal
Council

↓
Nagar Panchayat

2. How does Municipal Corporation get its funding? (Refer Pg. 169)

(Ans) → Funds for a Municipal Corporation comes from taxes (tax on electricity, fees (fee from issuing birth and death certificate) and government grants.

→ The State Government also gives grants as aid.

3. Write a short note on Municipal Council. (Refer Pg. 169)

(Ans) → Towns with a population of less than 10 lakh, have a Municipal Council or Municipality. This body is elected for a term of five years.

→ All citizens of 18 years of age or above can vote in elections. In order to contest the election, one has to be at least 21 years of age.

II LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:

1. Differentiate between Municipal Corporation and Municipal Council.

S.No	BASIS OF DIFFERENCE	MUNICIPAL CORPORATION	MUNICIPAL COUNCIL
1.	Area of Operation	Large cities	Towns
2.	Population	Usually above 10-25 lakhs	usually 1-10 lakhs
3.	Head	Mayor (political head), Municipal Commissioner (Administrative head)	Chairperson (political head), Municipal Commissioner and or President
4.	Functions	Wide powers - road, flyover, water supply, big hospitals, large sanitation systems.	limited powers - Street light, Small park, drainage, town roads.
5.	Example	Chennai, Delhi, Mumbai Corporations	Kanchipuram, Erode Municipalities

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History - Chapter 8 - The First EmpireI SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Distinguish between an empire and a kingdom. (Refer Pg: 71)

Ans:	S.No	EMPIRE	KINGDOM
	1.	Big in size	Small in size
	2.	Generates more revenue	Generates less revenue
	3.	Requires a large and organised army	A small army is sufficient

2. What is Brahmi? (Refer Pg: 75)

Ans: Brahmi, is the oldest Indian script that has been deciphered and is the source of many modern scripts including Devnagari (Hindi).

3. Who was Gramika? (Refer Pg: 77)

Ans: The head of the village or gram was known as Gramika, who was chosen by the villagers or a Gramini, who was appointed by a king.

4. List the rulers of Mauryan Empire. (Refer Pg: 72)

Ans:

RULERS OF MAURYAN EMPIRE

MAURYAN EMPIRE

Chandragupta Maurya
(321 - 297 BCE)

→ He was the first ruler of Mauryan Dynasty.

Bindusara
(297 - 273 BCE)

→ He was given the title of **Amitraghata** (the slayer of the foes) in the history of India.

Ashoka the Great
(273 - 232 BCE)

→ Ashoka was one of the greatest emperors in the history of India.

II LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTION:-

1. Describe the main reason behind the downfall of Mauryan Empire. (Refer Pg: 78)

Ans: → The Mauryan Empire covered a large area and to control the area, an effective ruler was needed which none of Ashoka's successors could become. They were weak and unable to hold the kingdom together which resulted in the breaking down of the effective administrative system.

→ Fall of administrative system resulted in less revenue which affected the maintenance of large army.

→ Ashoka's preaching of non-violence had made people give up fighting due to which future rulers had to face invasion with an army that was unprepared to fight.

→ The Mauryan Empire was overthrown when the last Mauryan ruler Brihadnatha was murdered.

Month : November

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OUR COUNTRY - INDIA [GEOGRAPHY - LESSON 6]I SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS :-

1. Why is Himalayas called as 'young fold mountains'? (Refer Pg: 240)

Ans: The Himalayas are called young fold mountains as they have formed recently in the geological history and are still rising.

2. Name the two distinct parts of the peninsular plateau. (Refer Pg: 242)

Ans: The peninsular plateau has two distinct parts - the central Highland and the Deccan Plateau.

3. Describe the Great Indian Desert briefly. (Refer Pg: 242, 243)

Ans: → The Great Indian Desert covers the western part of Rajasthan and extends into Pakistan.

→ This region is dry, rocky and sandy and gets very little rainfall.

→ Luni is a river flows through this desert.

II LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTION:

1. Describe the physical features of the Himalayas. How are the Himalayas divided into different ranges? (Refer Pg: 240)

(Ans) → The Himalayas extend from the Indus river in the west to the Brahmaputra river in the east.

→ There are three parallel mountain ranges in this mountain

System. These are Himadri, Himachal and Shivalik.

→ They cover a distance of 2500 kms in the shape of an arc.

→ Kanchenjunga is the highest peak in India and the third highest in the world.

→ They are called young fold mountains as they have formed recently in the geological history and are still rising.