

MONTH: AUGUST CIVICS

STD: VII

THEME D. GOVERNANCE AND DEMOCRACY

10. THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA - AN INTRODUCTION

I ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

1 Define Constitution [pg no: 137]

Ans:- (i) The Constitution of India is a fundamental rulebook, containing powers and functions of various organ and levels of government.
(ii) It also contains the fundamental Rights, Duties and the Directive Principles.

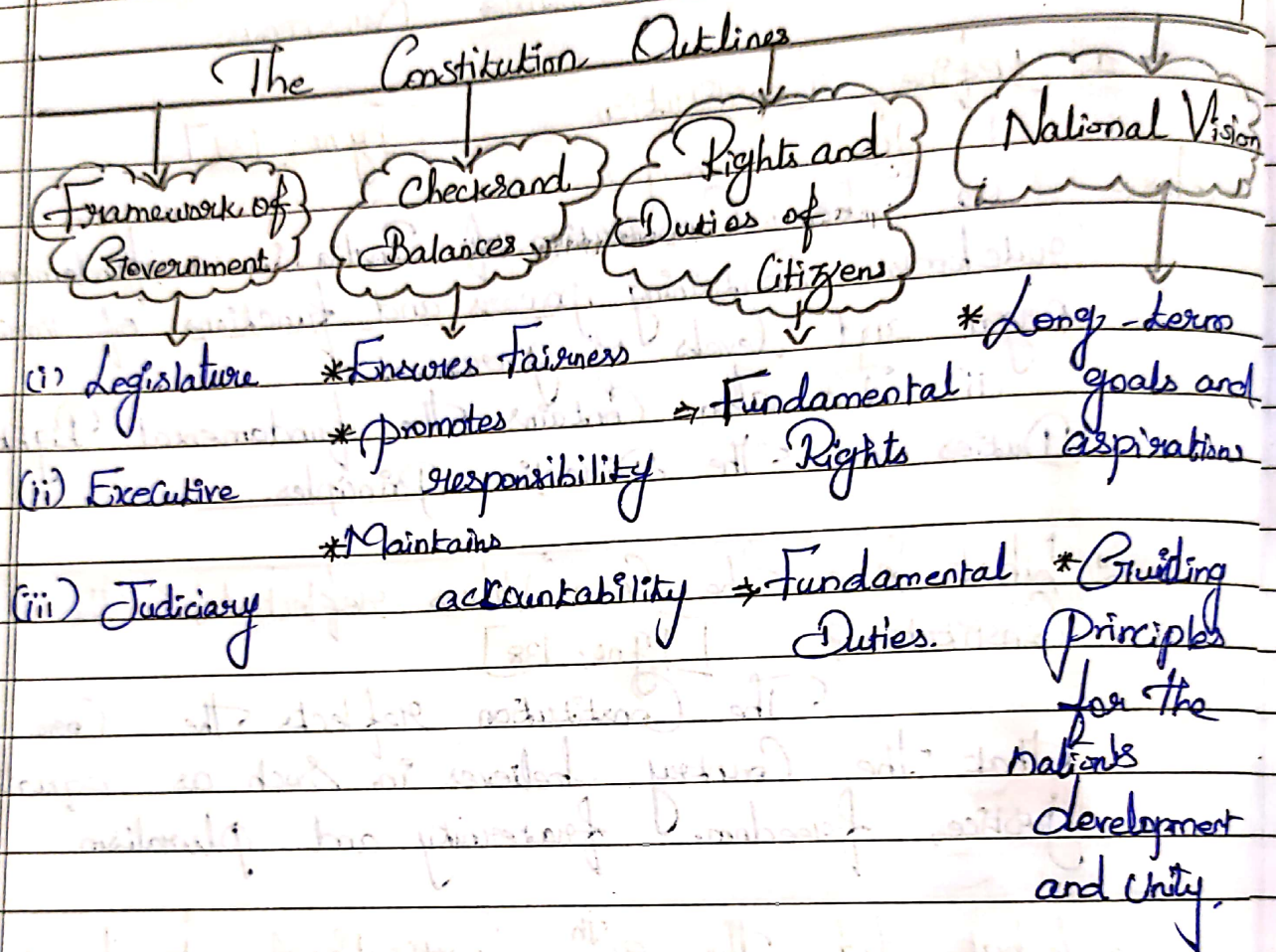
2. What are the Core Values reflected in the Constitution? [pg no: 138]

The Constitution reflects the Core Values that the Country believes in, such as equality, justice, freedom, fraternity and pluralism.

3. What did the 86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002 provide? [pg no: 143]

Ans:- The 86th Amendment Passed in 2002, made education a Fundamental Right for children aged 6 to 14 years of age, ensuring free and Compulsory education.

4. Mention the Key Points Outlined by The Constitution [pg no: 138]



THEME B. TAPESTRY OF THE PAST
G. THE AGE OF REORGANISATION.

I. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

1. List the Prominent dynasties and Kingdoms of the Indian Subcontinent. [pg no: 78]

Prominent Dynasties of the Indian Subcontinent

* Shunga Dynasty
* Chedi Dynasty
* Satavahana Dynasty
* Chola Dynasty
* Chera Dynasty
* Pandya Dynasty

* Indo-Greek Kingdom
* Shakas (Scythian) Dynasty
* Kushanas

2. Write a short note on the Origin and Importance of Sangam literature. [pg no: 83]

Sangam Literature: The word Sangam comes from the Sanskrit word Sangha meaning 'association' or gathering. In this case referring to an assembly of poets. This rich body of poetry, the oldest in South India, is an important source for historians to learn about the life values and culture of the time.

3. Write a short note on Kallanai (Grand Anicut) built by King Karikala Chola [pg no: 84]

Ans: King Karikala Chola's most remarkable contribution was building the Kallanai or Grand Anicut - an advanced water diversion dam across the Kaveri River, just downstream of the Srirangam Island. This smart engineering project helped channel river waters to the Central and Southern parts of the Kaveri delta, turning vast stretches of land into fertile farmland.

4. How do Kanishka's Coins reflect his religious tolerance and support for different faiths [pg no: 87]

Ans: * Kanishka's Coins give us wonderful clues about his values and the cultural diversity of his Empire.

* On One Coin, he holds a spear and is titled 'King of Kings' while the other side shows Buddha, with the word BOANO (Buddha) written in Greek Script.

* On another Coin, the King appears on one side and Shiva with his bull Nandi is shown on the other.

* This shows how Kanishka respected and supported different faiths in his empire.

CLASS: VI

ECONOMICS

MONTH: AUGUST

THEME - E. ECONOMIC LIFE AROUND US

12. UNDERSTANDING MARKETS

I ANSWER THE FOLLOWING:

1. Define a market and explain how it is useful to people

Ans: A market is a place where people buy and sell goods. It can be a physical space or as is increasingly common today, an online platform. Markets make goods and services accessible to individuals, families, and businesses. Beyond trade, markets also serve as spaces that connect people, cultures and ideas.

2. Differentiate between Domestic and International markets

DOMESTIC MARKET

(i) A domestic market is a place where goods and services are bought and sold within the geographical boundaries of a single country.

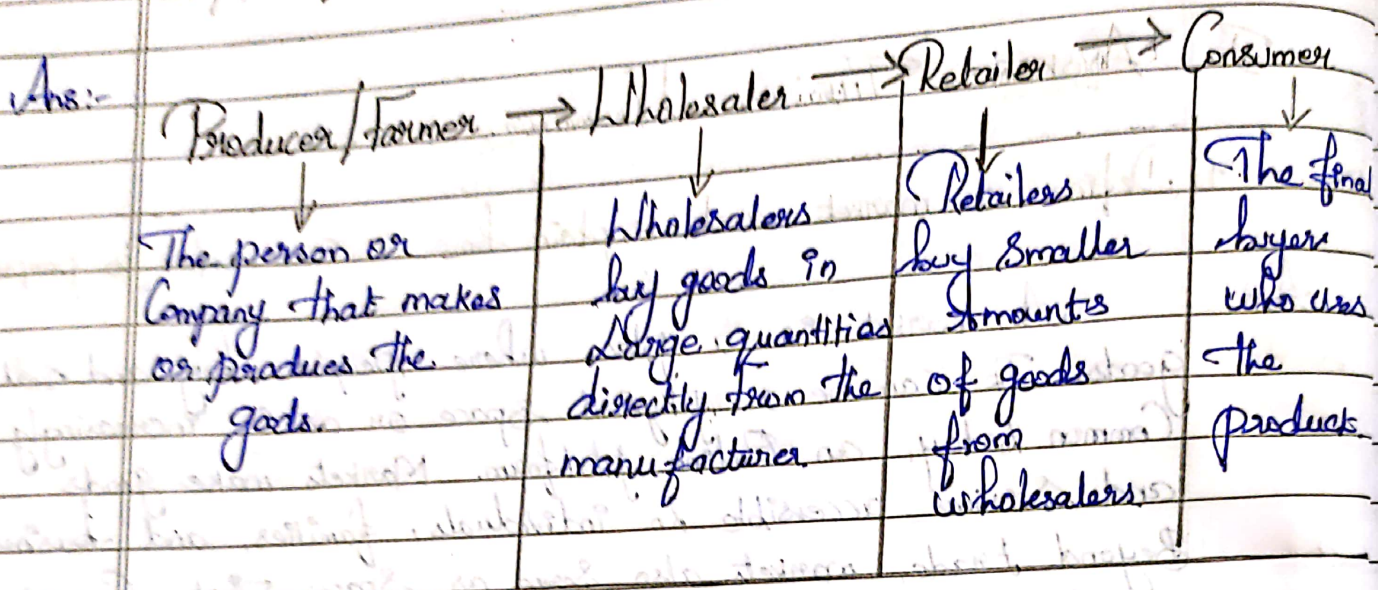
* This is a domestic trade, because both the buyer (in Delhi) and the seller (in Maharashtra) are in India.

INTERNATIONAL MARKET

(ii) International markets are found outside country's borders. In these markets, sellers from one country sell (export) their goods to another country, and buyers (import) goods made in other countries.

* The company is selling goods to Dubai, which is outside of India so, this is called International trade.

Q Enumerate the Chain of Markets and Explain the different stages involved. [pg no: 165]



4. What role does the government play in the market?

* Markets operate through the interaction of buyers demand and seller supply. However, this system may not always function effectively in certain situations.

* In such cases, the government plays an important role by overseeing the relationship between consumers and producers to ensure prices are determined fairly.

THEME A. INDIA AND THE WORLD: LAND AND THE PEOPLE
3. CLIMATES OF INDIA

1. Differentiate between climate and weather.

WEATHER	CLIMATE
(i) Weather refers to the conditions we see and feel outside at any particular moment or day.	(i) Climate is the usual or average pattern of weather that a place experiences over a very long time, often many years or even decades.
(ii) It may be sunny in the morning but rainy in the afternoon.	(ii) A hot and dry region usually has warm weather for most of the year.

2. Mention the types of climate found in India and their respective regions.

Ans:-

- * Alpine Climate - Northern Mountains
- * Temperate Climate - Hilly Areas
- * Subtropical Climate - Northern Plains
- * Arid Climate - Western Desert
- * Tropical Wet Climate - Western Coast
- * Semi Arid Climate - Deccan Plateau
- * Tropical climate - Eastern India and Southern Peninsula

2. What is the monsoon season and why is it important to life in India? [pg no: 40]

* The term 'monsoon' originates from the Arabic word *mausim*, meaning 'season' and refers to seasonal wind patterns over a vast area.

* The monsoon season is vital to life in India. During this period, rivers swell, soils become damp, crops flourish, and ecosystems thrive.

4. How does India's varied climate create disasters and what is their impact?

Ans:-

India's varied climate often leads to disasters like cyclones, floods, and landslides. These disasters disrupt daily life, harm agriculture, damage infrastructure, and negatively impact local economies.