

# Dr.M.K. K. Arya Model School

## Assignment- VI (Civics)

### Ch-2 'Diversity and Discrimination'

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1 What do you mean by Inequality?

A. Inequality is a situation under which a person does not have the resources and opportunities, which are available to others.

2 Mention any two social tensions prevailing in India.

A. Inequality and discrimination.

3 What do you mean by Prejudice?

A. Prejudice means to judge other people negatively or see them as inferior.

4. What do you mean by stereotype?

A. When we fix people in one image, we create a stereotype.

5 What did Dr.Ambedkar do for the rights of Dalits?

A.1. He started Temple entry movement to give them equal status.

2. He encouraged Dalits to send their children to school and colleges

3. Untouchability has been legally abolished due to his efforts.

7. Define the term Secularism?

A. It means people of different religions and faiths have the freedom to practice and follow their religion without any fear or discrimination

8 Explain the role played by Mahatma Gandhi and Dr B.R Ambedkar in removing discrimination

A. Mahatma Gandhi - 1. He raised his voice against the inhuman practice of untouchability.

2. He even stopped using the word untouchable and called them " Harijans "

3. He used to stay in harijans colonies.

Dr B.R Ambedkar- 1. He encouraged Dalits to send their children to school and college.

2. He led many efforts of Dalits to gain entry in the temples.

9. How many languages and dance forms there are in India ?

A. We have more than 1600 languages and more than hundred dance forms in India.

10.. Define the term Dalit.

A.1. Dalit is a term that people belonging to so called lower castes use to address themselves.

2. The government of India refers to this group of people as scheduled castes.

11. Define the term Constitution.

A.The Constitution is a set of rules according to which a country is governed.

12. What are the provisions included in our constitution to remove inequality?

A.i. First page of our constitution states that all Indians have equality regarding rights and opportunities

ii People are free to choose any kind of work they wish to do.

iii. Every citizen is equal before law.

Iv Practiceof Untouchability has been considered as a crime.

v. Untouchability has been legally abolished.

**Dr. M.K.K. Arya Model School**  
**Ch- 3 What is Government (Civics)**

**Class –VI Assignment**

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1. Why there is a need for government in every country?
  - A. Every country needs government to make decisions and get things done.
2. Explain the major responsibilities of a government?
  - A. (1). To protect the boundaries of the country and maintain peaceful relations with other countries.
  - (2). To ensure that all the citizens have enough to eat, clean drinking water and shelter etc.
  - (3). To provide health facilities.
  - (4). To help people during natural disasters
  - (5). To run the welfare programmes etc.
3. Explain the different levels of the government.
  - A. (1). Local level:- It means the village, town or locality are looked after by local self Government .
  - (2). state level:- State government covers the entire state like Haryana.
  - (3). National level:- National Government manage the affairs of entire country.
4. Who give the government power to make decisions and enforce laws ?
  - A. It depends on the type of government:-
    - (1) In a democracy, it is the people who give the government this power.
    - (2). In monarchy king and queen have the power to make decisions.
    - (3). In Dictatorship it depends upon the will of dictator itself.
5. Do you think, it is important for people to be involved in decisions that affect them? How people can participate in decision making?
  - A. (1) Yes, it is important. If people are not involved in the decisions, government will not be able to know the will of the people.
  - (2) People can participate in decision making by :

Participating in elections ,Dharnas, Signature campaign ,Organising rallies and through media etc.

**6. Mention the three organs of the government.**

A. The Legislature:-It makes the laws  
The Executive:-It implements the laws  
The Judiciary:- It keep an eye on Legislature and Executive as well as provide justice to the people.

7. What ensures political equality in a country?

A. Right to vote ensures political equality in a country.

.8 What do you mean by Universal Adult Franchise?

A. All the citizens of India who are of 18 years of age or more have the right to vote without any distinction of caste, creed, colour, gender or place of birth.



DR. M. K. K. Arya Model School  
Ch- 3 Motions of the Earth (Geography)  
Class-VI Assignment

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Q1 What are axis and orbit?

Ans Axis- The axis of the Earth is an imaginary line joining the North pole with the South pole.

Orbit- Orbit is the elliptical path on which heavenly bodies move around their sun or planet.

Q2. What is the circle of illumination? Why does it not coincide with the axis of the earth?

Ans. The circle which separates day from night is called the circle of illumination. It doesn't coincide

with axis because of the inclination of the axis by  $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  towards east. The earth takes 24 hours

to complete one rotation around its axis.

Q3. Distinguish between rotation and revolution?

Ans. Rotation-The spinning of the Earth on its axis is called rotation. It takes 24 hours to complete

one rotation. Days and night follow each other in regular succession in all part of the Earth.

Revolution- Annual motion of the Earth round the Sun is called revolution. The time of the

revolution is 365 days 6 hours. The change of season take place because of the revolution of

the Earth.

Q4. How are days and night formed?

Ans. The Earth receives light from the Sun because of its spherical shape; only half of it gets light

from the Sun. The portion facing the light experiences day time while the other portion away

from the Sun experiences night.

Q5. What would happen if the Earth did not rotate?

Ans. If the Earth did not rotate then the portion of the Earth facing the Sun would always

experience day. The other half would remain in darkness and be freezing cold all the time. Life

would not have been possible in such a situation.

Q6. How are seasons caused?

Ans. The Earth revolves around the Sun on an elliptical orbit. Its axis is inclined in same direction on

its orbit by  $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ . The revolution of the Earth and the inclination of the Earth's axis in a fixed

direction cause seasons. There are four seasons- Spring, summer, autumn and winter.

Q7. In which season Christmas is celebrated in Australia?

Ans. Christmas is celebrated in summer season in Australia.

Q8. When do equinoxes occur on the Earth?

Ans. Equinoxes occur on 21<sup>st</sup> March and 23<sup>rd</sup> September on the Earth.

Q9. When do the longest day and the shortest night occur in the Northern hemisphere?

Ans. The longest day and the shortest night in the Northern hemisphere occur on 21<sup>st</sup> June.

Q10. What do you mean by the earth day?

Ans. The period of one rotation of the earth is known as the earth day.