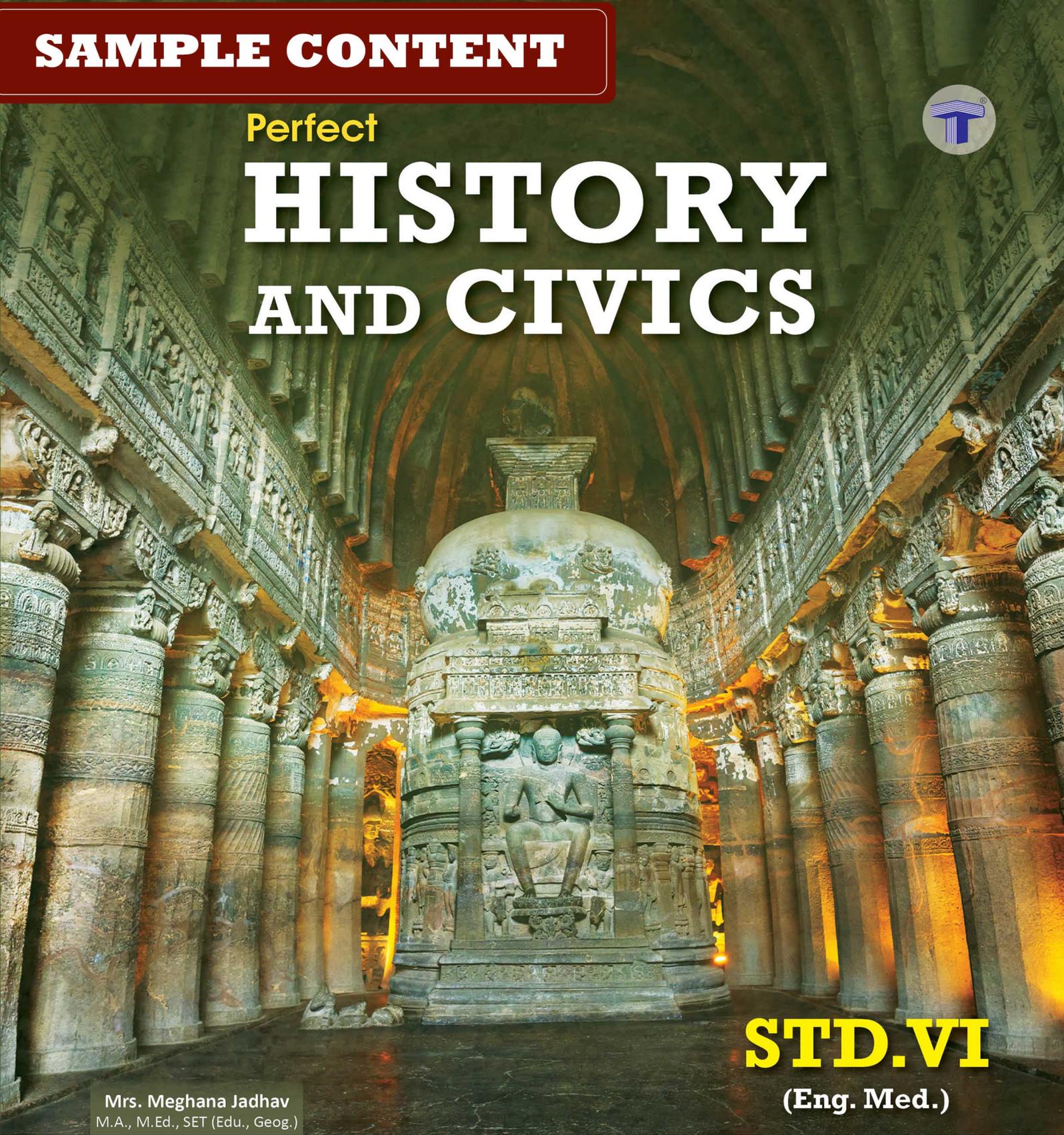


SAMPLE CONTENT



Perfect

HISTORY AND CIVICS



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M.A., M.Ed., SET (Edu., Geog.)

STD.VI

(Eng. Med.)

Target Publications® Pvt. Ltd.

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PREFACE

Target's Perfect History and Civics: Std. VI has been prepared as per the new 'Continuous Comprehensive Evaluation' (CCE) pattern which is more child-centric and focuses on active learning. It makes the process of education more enjoyable and interesting. This book would not only help them to prepare for examination but also equip them to be an informed citizen of the country who very well know our country's evolution and the civic structure.

Every chapter in the book begins with **Point wise Theory (Let's study)** which gives the readers a better understanding of the chapter. It further covers the **Summative Assessment Section** which includes Questions and Answers based upon the chapters. The **Important words** in long answers are underlined so that students can remember these words and write answers in the exams. The questions which have more than one possible answer are marked as **Open Ended Question**.

The section that follows consists of **Formative Assessment**. It is divided into Apply Your Knowledge (intext questions), Oral Test and Activities/Project sections. The Oral Test section consists of questions to evaluate students' understanding of different concepts and information given in the chapter. In Apply Your Knowledge and Activities/Project section, we've provided answers to Questions wherever deemed necessary. However, students are expected to answer a few Activity based questions on their own so that they can dig deeper into the given topics. We have also marked questions which are suitable for **Oral Work**.

At the end of every chapter, we've included **Chapter Assessment** with Answer Key. It stands a testimony to the fact that the child has understood the chapter thoroughly. To provide general and understandable explanation of the difficult terms, **Glossary** is included at the end of the book. **Good to Know** is added to trigger the students' thought process.

We hope this book turns out to be more than a guiding angel for the students of Std. VI.

- Publisher
Edition: Third

The journey to create a complete book is strewn with triumphs, failures and near misses. If you think we've nearly missed something or want to applaud us for our triumphs, we'd love to hear from you.

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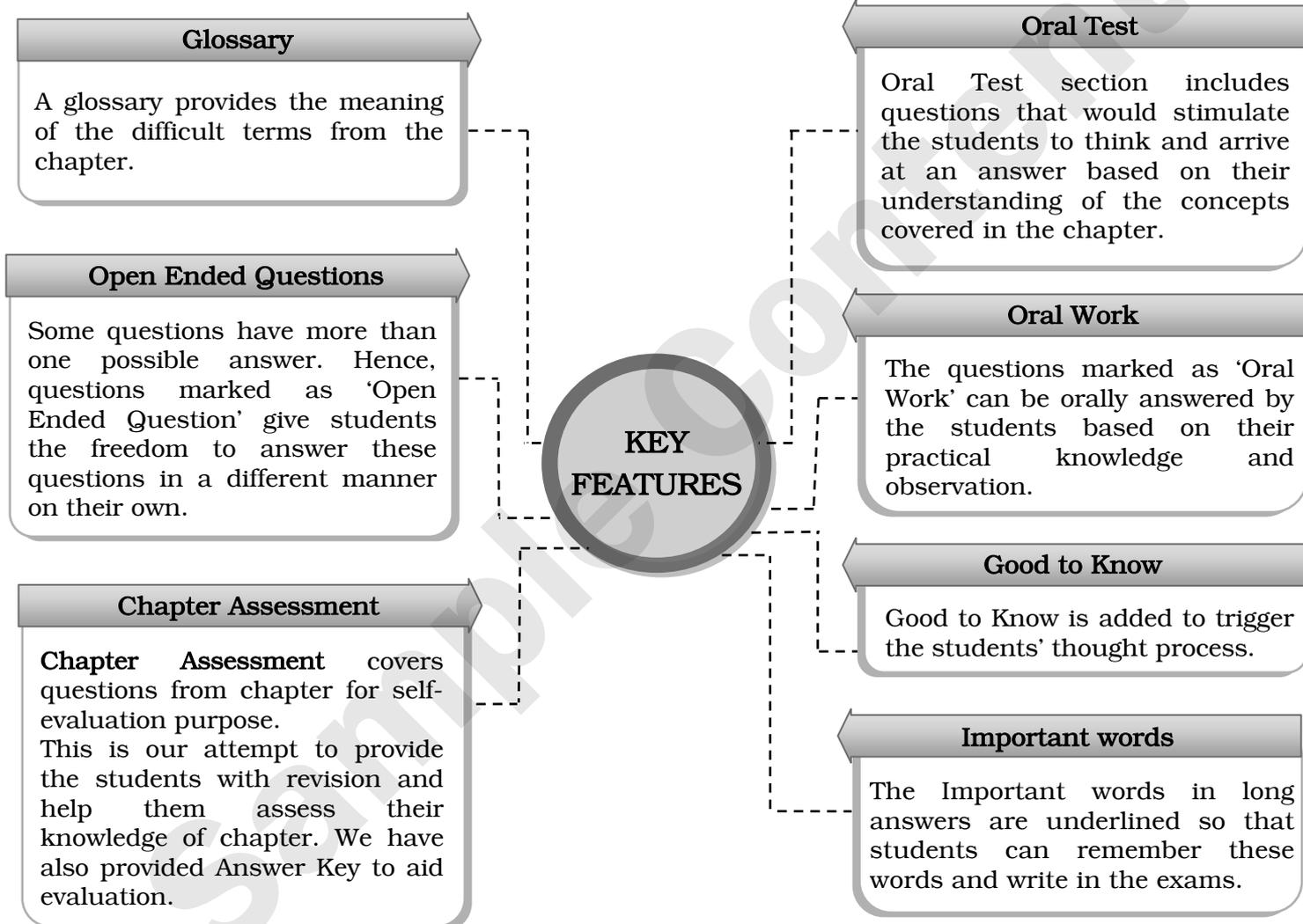
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Note: Textual Questions are represented by * mark.

© symbol after a word in theory indicates that the meaning of the word is provided in the glossary section.

1 The Indian Subcontinent and History

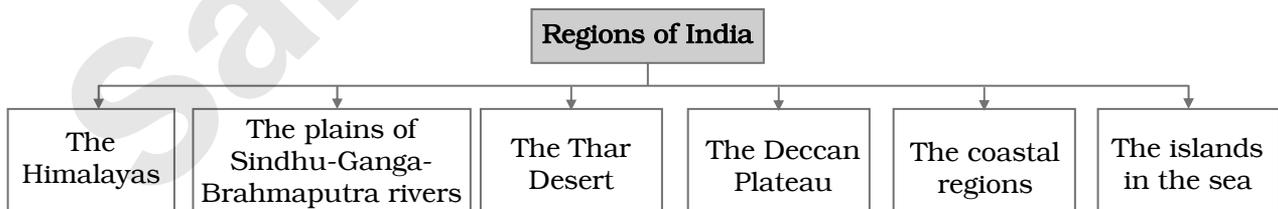
Let's Study

1.1 Geographical Conditions and the Course of History

1. **History and its major pillars:** History is a coherent[®] account of the significant past events in the progress of human culture. Time, place, society and individuals are the four major pillars of History.
2. **Relation between History and Geography:** The pillar of 'place' is related to Geography or geographical conditions. Since History is influenced by geographical conditions, History and Geography are inseparable.
3. **Connection between geographical conditions and human life:** Our diet, clothing, housing, occupation etc. largely depends upon geographical characteristics of a region in which we live. Therefore, lifestyle of the people in hilly regions is different from those who live in the plains.
4. **Sources of livelihood:** The climate, rainfall, agricultural produce, flora and fauna of the region are the source of one's livelihood. They also influence the lifestyle and culture of a region.
5. **Relation between means of living and human settlements:** Human settlements have developed in places where means of living are plentiful. However, sometimes people are forced to leave their settlements due to degradation of the environment, drought, invasions[®] etc.

1.2 Geographical Features of India

1. **Geographical extent:** India extends far and wide. Himalayas lie to the north of India, Bay of Bengal to the east, Arabian Sea to the west and Indian Ocean to the south.
2. **Contiguous country:** India is contiguous except for the islands of Andaman-Nicobar and Lakshadweep.
3. **Pakistan and Bangladesh as its parts:** Before 1947, Pakistan and Bangladesh were also a part of India.
4. **Important regions related to the Indian history:**



(i) **The Himalayas:**

- (a) The impassable wall created by the Hindukush and Himalaya ranges separated the Indian Subcontinent[®] from the deserts of Central Asia.
- (b) However, a land route through the Khyber and Bolan that passes in the Hindukush mountains, was connected to an ancient trade route.
- (c) The trade route from China, known as 'Silk Route' or 'Silk Road' passed through Central Asia and reached Arabia.
- (d) Many foreign invaders and travellers used this route to enter ancient India.

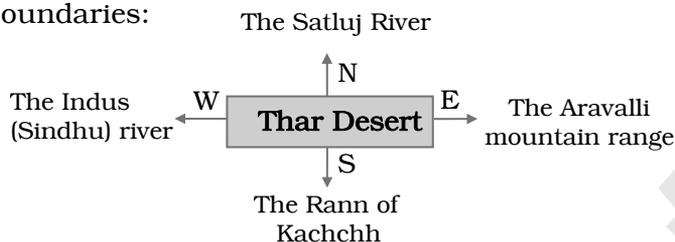


(ii) The plains of the Sindhu-Ganga-Brahmaputra:

- (a) The region consists of the basins of river Sindhu, Ganga, Brahmaputra and their tributaries.
- (b) It extends from Sindh-Punjab in the west to the present-day Bangladesh in the east.
- (c) The earliest Indian civilization and the later states and empires of ancient India emerged in this region.

(iii) The Thar Desert:

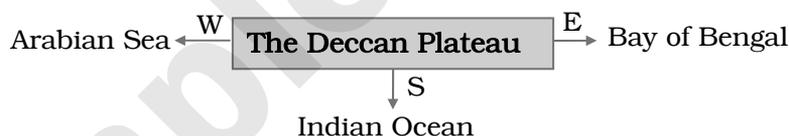
- (a) It spreads across Rajasthan, Haryana and some parts of Gujarat. A part of the desert lies in today's Pakistan.
- (b) Boundaries:



- (c) The Ghaggar river (known as 'Hakra' in Pakistan) reaches the Thar desert. Many sites of the Harappan civilization are found along the dry course of this river in Rajasthan and Pakistan.

(iv) The Deccan Plateau:

- (a) It is the region between the east and the west coast of India that gradually narrows down towards the south.
- (b) This region is bounded by the sea on three sides and thus, known as a Peninsula. The Deccan Plateau occupies the major part of Indian Peninsula.
- (c) Boundaries:



- (d) Mountain ranges:
 - (1) Towards north: Vindhya and Satpuda
 - (2) Towards west: The Sahyadri mountain ranges, known as 'Western Ghats'
 - (3) Towards east: The mountains of 'Eastern Ghats'
- (e) Deccan plateau has fertile land and hence, many post-Harappan agrarian cultures flourished here.
- (f) Many kingdoms and smaller empires flourished in the Deccan Plateau, the Maurya empire being the largest amongst them.

(v) The coastal regions:

- (a) Ancient India had trade relations with the western countries. The trade was carried on by sea routes.
- (b) Consequently, India developed contact and interaction with foreign cultures and people at sea ports.
- (c) Although land routes were used for trade in later period, the importance of sea routes didn't diminish.

(vi) The Islands in the Sea:

- (a) Islands in the Bay of Bengal: Andaman and Nicobar



- (b) Islands in the Arabian Sea: Lakshadweep
- (c) These islands were important in ancient sea trade.
- (d) These islands have been mentioned in the manuscript 'Periplus of the Erythrean Sea' or 'Handbook of the Red Sea'.

1.3 The Indian Subcontinent

1. **South Asia:** Afghanistan, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and India together form the region known as South Asia. This region is also known as the Indian Subcontinent due to the expanse and significance of India.
2. **Harappan civilization:** The Harappan civilization had spread mainly in the north-western part of the Indian Subcontinent. The cities of Harappa and Mohen-jo-daro are located in today's Pakistan.
3. **China and Myanmar:** These countries are not a part of the Indian Subcontinent. However, they had cultural and trade relations with ancient India.

SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT

Choose the correct alternative

1. India is contiguous except islands of Andaman-Nicobar and
(A) Sri Lanka (B) Himalaya (C) Lakshadweep
2. was the main commodity exported to the western countries through Silk route.
(A) Spices (B) Silk
(C) Cotton
3. The is located to the south of the Thar desert.
(A) Aravalli mountain (B) Satluj river
(C) Rann of Kachchh
4. is the region between the east and the west coast of India which tapers off to the south.
(A) The Deccan plateau (B) Western Ghat (C) Himalaya
5. To the of the Sahyadris is the coastal region of Konkan and Malabar.
(A) east (B) west (C) north
6. The Indian islands have been mentioned by an unknown sailor in the manuscript 'Periplus of the Erythrean Sea' or 'Handbook of the Red Sea'.
(A) Greek (B) Latin (C) British



Good to Know

Silk Route or Silk Road was included in the World Heritage® list by UNESCO in the year of 2014.

Answers:

1. (C) 2. (B) 3. (C) 4. (A) 5. (B) 6. (A)

Answer in one sentence

*1. **What is History?**

Ans: History is a coherent account of the significant past events in the progress of human culture.

*2. **Where do human settlements flourish?**

Ans: Human settlements flourish wherever the means of living are plentiful.



***3. What do the people in the hilly region depend on for their food?**

Ans: The people in the hilly region depend on hunting and gathering for their food.

***4. Which is the earliest civilization in India?**

Ans: Harappan civilization is the earliest civilization in India.

5. What has separated the Indian subcontinent from the desert of Central Asia?

Ans: The wall created by the Hindukush and Himalaya Mountain ranges has separated the Indian subcontinent from the deserts of Central Asia.

6. Which is the route to India through the Hindukush mountains?

Ans: A land route passing through the Khyber Pass and Bolan Pass is the route to India through the Hindukush mountains.

7. Name the Indian states across which the Thar Desert spreads.

Ans: The Thar Desert spreads across Rajasthan, Haryana and some parts of Gujarat.

8. Where had the Harappan civilization mainly spread in the Indian subcontinent?

Ans: The Harappan civilization had mainly spread in the north-western part of the Indian subcontinent.

Answer the following

***1. What does human life depend on?**

Ans: (i) The human life in any region largely depends upon its geographical characteristics.
 (ii) It means diet, clothing, housing, occupation of people depends upon the geographical conditions of the region in which they live.

***2. What features of our surroundings form the means of our livelihood?**

Ans: The various features of our surroundings that form the means of our livelihood are as follows:

- (i) Climate
- (ii) Rainfall
- (iii) Agricultural produce
- (iv) Flora and fauna of the region

***3. Which region is known as the Indian subcontinent?**

Ans: (i) South Asia is known as the Indian subcontinent.
 (ii) It comprises Afghanistan, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and India.
 (iii) Due to the expanse and significance of India, the region is known as the 'Indian Subcontinent'.

***4. Explain the difference in the human life in the hilly regions and that on the plains.**

Ans:

	Human life in the hilly regions	Human life on the plains
(i)	The life of people living in the hilly regions is more strenuous.	The life of people living on the plains is comparatively less strenuous.
(ii)	This region does not have much fertile land. Thus, grains and vegetables are scarce.	This region has fertile land. Thus, grains and vegetables are available in sufficient quantity.
(iii)	People depend more on hunting and gathering for their food.	People depend upon agriculture for their food.

***5. Observe the physical map of India (given on page no. 4 of your textbook) and answer the questions based on it.**

(i) Which mountain ranges lie in the north of India?

Ans: Hindukush and Himalaya mountain ranges lie in the north of India.



(ii) Which are the routes to India from the north?

Ans: Khyber Pass and Bolan Pass are the routes to India from the north.

[Note: The question has been modified in accordance with the map.]

(iii) Where do the Ganga and Brahmaputra meet?

Ans: The Ganga river and Brahmaputra river meet in Bangladesh.

(iv) Name the islands to the east of the Indian peninsula.

Ans: Andaman and Nicobar Islands lie to the east of the Indian peninsula.

(v) In which part of India do we see the Thar Desert?

Ans: We see the Thar Desert in Rajasthan, Haryana and some parts of Gujarat (north-west part of India).

6. What are the major pillars of History? Which of them is related to geographical conditions?

Ans: (i) Time, place, society and individuals are the four major pillars of History.

(ii) Of these four pillars, 'place' is related to geographical conditions.

7. Name the regions which are considered to be important while learning the course of Indian History.

Ans: The regions which are considered to be important while learning the course of Indian History are:

(i) The Himalayas

(ii) The plains of Sindhu-Ganga-Brahmaputra rivers

(iii) The Thar Desert

(iv) The Deccan Plateau

(v) The coastal regions

(vi) The islands in the seas

8. Do you think that geographical characteristics impact your lifestyle? How?

(Open Ended Question)

Ans: (i) Yes, geographical characteristics impact my lifestyle in a number of ways.

(ii) I live in a region where climate is hot and humid. So, I prefer to wear cotton clothes.

(iii) Moreover, my diet consists of juices as well as food items that keep my body cool.

Give reasons

*1. There is a close relation between History and Geography.

Ans: (i) Out of the four pillars of History, place is related to Geography or geographical conditions.

(ii) The lifestyle and culture of a region develops in accordance with the geographical characteristics.

(iii) The history is influenced by geographical conditions in many ways. e.g. geographical conditions determined scarcity or abundance of means of living in a region and thereby, influenced history of human civilization in that region.

Hence, there is a close relation between History and Geography.

*2. People are forced to leave their settlements.

Ans: (i) Human settlements flourish in the regions where the means of living like climate, rainfall, agricultural produce, flora and fauna are plentiful.



- (ii) However, various factors like degradation of the environment, drought, invasions, etc. lead to the scarcity of food and other means of living. It is difficult to survive in such region.

Hence, people are forced to leave their settlements.

FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT

Apply Your Knowledge

1. **Let's discuss.** (Textbook page no. 1) (*Oral Work*)

(i) **What occupations are seen in your locality?**

Ans: Teaching, carpentry, engineering, singing, driving, painting, etc. are seen in my locality.

(ii) **What crops are grown in your surroundings?**

Ans: I live in a city where not much land is available for farming. However, at some places far from our city, rice, radish, spinach crops are grown.

2. **You can do this.** (Textbook page no. 4)

Show the following on an outline map of India.

- (i) The Himalaya mountain (ii) The Thar Desert
(iii) East Coast

Ans: Refer the map 'India physical' given on page no. 4 of your textbook.

Oral Test

1. **State what lies to the north, east, west and south direction of India.**

Ans: Himalayas lie to the north of India, Bay of Bengal to the east, Arabian Sea to the west and Indian Ocean to the south.

2. **What is the extent of the plains of Sindhu-Ganga-Brahmaputra?**

Ans: The plains of the Sindhu-Ganga-Brahmaputra extend from Sindh-Punjab in the west to the present-day Bangladesh in the east.

3. **Which are the Indian Islands in the Bay of Bengal?**

Ans: Andaman and Nicobar are the Indian Islands in the Bay of Bengal.

4. **Which neighbouring countries of India are not a part of South Asia?**

Ans: China and Myanmar are not a part of South Asia.

Activities / Project

- *1. **Obtain information about the lakes or reservoirs in your locality.**

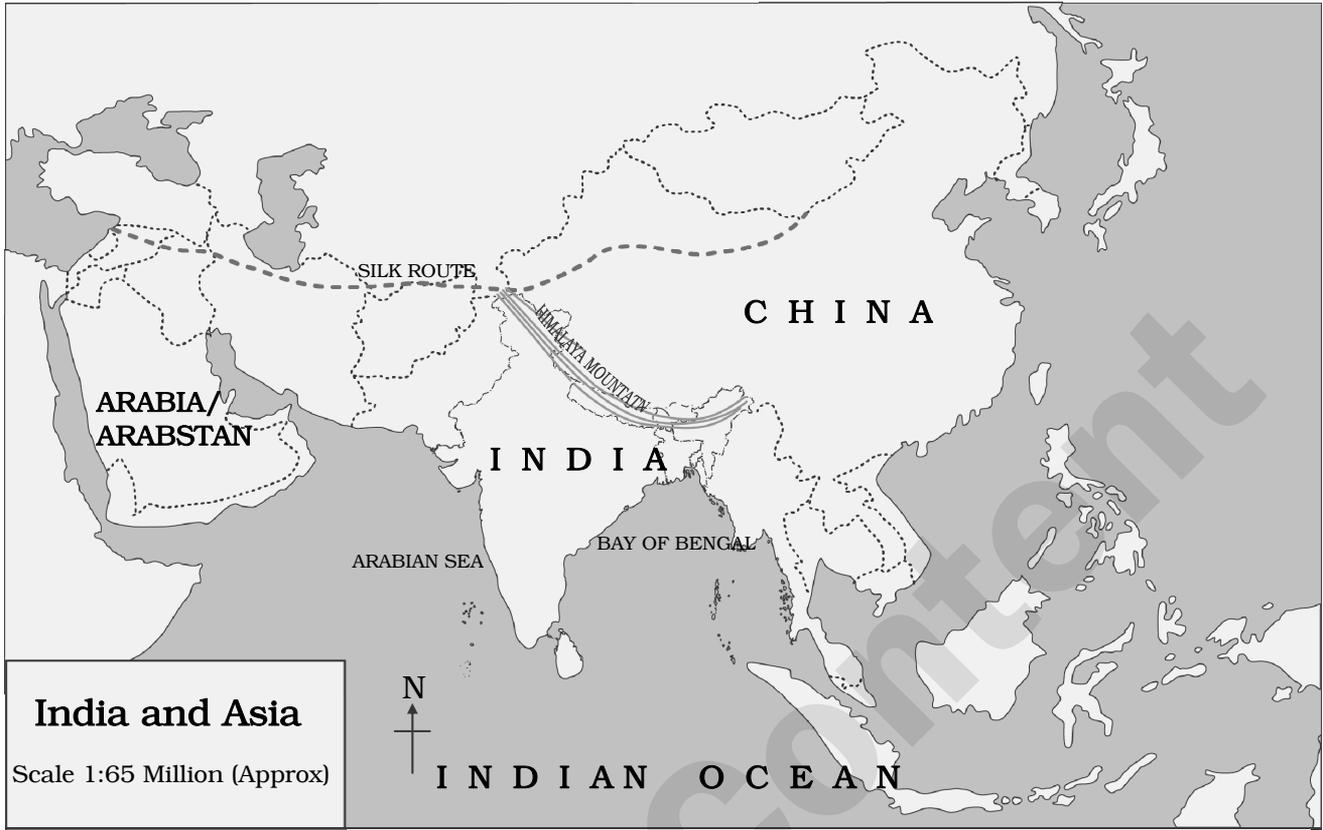
(Students may attempt this activity on their own.)

- *2. **Show the following on a world map.**

- (i) The Himalaya Mountain (ii) The Silk Road
(iii) Arabia



Ans:



The External Boundary and coastline of India on the maps agree, with the records copy certified by the Survey of India.

3. Look at the pictures of various costumes given in Column A and match them with their respective states given in Column B.

	Column A	Column B		Column A	Column B
(i)		(a) Rajasthan	(iii)		(c) Punjab
(ii)		(b) Maharashtra	(iv)		(d) Kerala
					Assam

Ans: (i - b), (ii - c), (iii - d), (iv - a)

CHAPTER ASSESSMENT

1. Fill in the blanks.

- (i) river is known as 'Hakra' in Pakistan.
- (ii) A major part of the Indian peninsula is occupied by the



(iii) is a group of Indian islands in the Arabian Sea.

2. Right or Wrong? If Wrong, write the correct sentence.

- (i) Grains and vegetables are available on a large scale in hilly areas.
- (ii) Human settlements have flourished wherever the means of living are plentiful.
- (iii) The cities of Harappa and Mohen-jo-daro are in today's Bangladesh.

3. Answer the following.

- (i) What are 'Western Ghats' and 'Eastern Ghats'?
- (ii) Explain how land and sea routes developed in India.

Answers:

- 1.
 - (i) Ghaggar
 - (ii) Deccan Plateau
 - (iii) Lakshadweep
- 2.
 - (i) Wrong
Correct sentence: Grains and vegetables are scarce in hilly areas while available on a large scale on the plains.
 - (ii) Right
 - (iii) Wrong
Correct sentence: The cities of Harappa and Mohen-jo-daro are in today's Pakistan.
- 3.
 - (i)
 - (a) The Sahyadri mountain ranges located to the west of Deccan Plateau are known as 'Western Ghats'.
 - (b) The mountains located on the eastern side of the Deccan plateau are known as the 'Eastern Ghats'.
 - (ii)
 - (a) Ancient India had trade relations with the western countries from the period of Harappan civilization and sea routes were used for trade.
 - (b) India developed contact and interaction with foreign cultures and people at the sea ports.
 - (c) Later, land routes were used for trade and transport along with the sea routes.

Page no. **9** to **87** are purposely left blank.

To see complete chapter buy **Target Notes** or **Target E-Notes**

1 Our Life in Society

Let's Study

1.1 Why Did Man Feel the Need for Society?

1. **Evolution of man:** Our present social life has developed through a process of evolution over thousands of years. Man has moved from a nomadic stage to a settled social life.
2. **Provision of security:** When man realized that living in a group provides security, people came together to develop an organized way of life, leading to creation of society.
3. **Provision of stability:** When man felt the need for rules to ensure smooth functioning of day-to-day matters of the society, it gave rise to conventions, traditions, ethics and values, rules and laws. As a result, his life became more organized and stable.

1.2 The Social Nature of Man

1. **Social nature:** Man is social by nature. It is his need to be surrounded by people and have companion.
2. **Fulfilment of needs:** In addition to basic needs (food, shelter, clothing, education and health), man also has some emotional and psychological needs. A variety of industries and occupations in society help us to fulfil these needs.
3. **Interdependent life:** We depend on each other for fulfilment of our emotional needs such as security, appreciation, praise and support etc. Thus, life in society is interdependent.

1.3 Our Development

1. **Individual development:** Every person is born with some hidden qualities and capabilities. They develop in a society.
2. **Contribution of society:** Society helps in the development of an individual in various ways as follows:
 - (i) Society teaches us to use different languages to communicate with others.
 - (ii) It helps in the development of our emotional capabilities.
 - (iii) It enables us to develop the power to think independently.
 - (iv) It provides the opportunity for expressing our thoughts and feelings.
 - (v) It encourages the development of our artistic and other hidden talents.

1.4 What is Society?

1. **Components of society:** Society includes all people as well as different groups, institutions and organizations. The interrelationships and interactions between them, their dependence on one another and sharing also form a part of the society.
2. **Not just mob or crowd:** Society is not just a mob or crowd of people, but it is a group of people who come together to achieve certain common objectives.
3. **Existence of permanent system:** In order to fulfil man's needs, the society has to create a permanent system. Such system ensures smooth functioning of day-to-day affairs as well as the continued existence of the society.
4. **Equality:** All human beings are equal by birth and have the same status as human beings. Hence, all people are equal before the law.



SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT

Fill in the blanks

- *1. Man felt the need for for the day-to-day affairs of society to run smoothly.
- *2. helps the development of people's talents.
- *3. We all have some emotional and some needs, too.
4. Our present social life has developed through a process of
5. In stage, man did not have stability and security.
6. Man is by nature.

rules

Society

psychological/
physical

evolution

nomadic

social

Answer in one sentence

- *1. Which are our basic needs?

Ans: Our basic needs include food, clothing, shelter, education and health.

- *2. Whose company do we like?

Ans: We like the company of our family members, relatives and friends.

- *3. What opportunities does society provide us with?

Ans: Society provides us with the opportunity to think independently, express our thoughts and feelings as well as develop our hidden skills and talents.

4. When does man get a sense of stability?

Ans: Man gets a sense of stability when all his physical needs are satisfied.

Answer the following

- *1. How is a society formed?

Ans: (i) A society is formed when people come together to achieve certain common objectives.
(ii) When man realized that living with others provides security and stability, it led to the formation of society.

- *2. Why is it necessary to set up a permanent system in society?

Ans: (i) Society must create a permanent system to fulfil various needs of a man.
(ii) Without such a system, it is difficult to carry on day-to-day activities of society efficiently.
(iii) It is also essential for the continued existence of the society.

- *3. What makes life in society more stable and organised?

Ans: The factors that make life in society more stable and organised are as follows:
(i) Development of rules to ensure smooth functioning of day-to-day matters
(ii) Creation of various conventions, traditions, ethics and values, rules and laws
(iii) Existence of many permanent systems that aid day-to-day affairs
(iv) Interdependence and interactions between various components of society
(v) Fulfilment of various needs of a man and arrangements that ensure security

- *4. If there were no social institutions, what difficulties would we have faced?

Ans: (i) Our physical and emotional needs would not have been satisfied in the absence of social institutions. As a result, man would have remained insecure and unstable in life.



- (ii) Without social institutions, development of one's personality would not have taken place since these institutions provide us an opportunity to develop our hidden qualities.
- (iii) The social progress would have been slowed down in the absence of social institutions.

***5. What would you do in the following situations? (Open Ended Question)**

(i) **Your friend has forgotten to bring something they need in school.**

Ans: If my friend forgets something, e.g. pen, then I will tell him not to worry about the same. I will give him an extra pen from my compass box. I will also suggest him to be more careful while packing school bag.

(ii) **You meet a blind or otherwise handicapped person on the way.**

Ans: I will help such person to cross the road. If possible, I will help him to reach the required destination or else provide the required information so that he reaches safely.

6. How does the constitution support the principle of equality?

Ans: (i) According to the Constitution of India, all are equal before the law.

(ii) The Constitution guarantees the equality of opportunities.

(iii) All of us can progress in life with the help of our education, capabilities and skills. In this way, the constitution supports the principle of equality.

7. What difficulties we may face in the absence of paper manufacturing industry?

Ans: (i) In this case, we would not get books and notebooks.

(ii) It would be difficult to study without books.

(iii) Also, there would be no newspapers to read.

8. If your friend is unable to pay school fees, how would you help him?

(Open Ended Question)

Ans: (i) I will talk to my parents about this situation and convince them to pay his fees.

(ii) I will also try to provide him with a list of social organizations which help in educating the needy.

FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT

Apply Your Knowledge

1. **What will society be like 50 years from now? Discuss.** (Textbook page no. 59)

(Oral Work)

(Students should attempt this question on their own.)

2. **Speak and write.** (Textbook page no. 60)

You have got the first prize in a drawing competition. Will you keep it to yourself or show it to your friends? How do you expect them to respond? What were your feelings after their response?

(i) **Felt very happy about the appreciation.**

(ii) **Felt motivated to draw good pictures.**

Write more about the feelings you experienced.

Ans: (i) I will show my prize to all my friends.

(ii) I expect them to be happy about my achievement and congratulate me.



(iii) In addition to feeling happy and being motivated to draw good pictures, I felt content to have such friends around. I also thought of improving my drawing skills through proper guidance.

3. Try this. (Textbook page no. 60)

Make a list of all the different things we need every day. Who are the people who make these things and help to bring them to you? Find out the answers in relation to at least 5 things you use daily.

Ans:

	Things	Manufacturers
(i)	Uniform	Textile industry/ Tailor
(ii)	Benches	Carpenter
(iii)	Books	Publication industry
(iv)	Pen	Pen manufacturing company
(v)	Milk	Dairy farms

Oral Test

1. When did man create a society?

Ans: Man created a society when he realized that living in a group provides security.

2. Which facilities allow us to live with dignity?

Ans: Education and health-related facilities allow us to live with dignity.

3. Mention some emotional needs of a man.

Ans: The emotional needs of a man include need for security, appreciation, praise and support etc.

4. How do we communicate with one another?

Ans: We communicate with one another with the help of language.

5. Name the different components of society.

Ans: Society includes all people, different groups, institutions, organizations as well as interactions and interdependence between them.

Activities / Project

***1. Meet a skilled tradesman who makes farmers' tools. Make a list of all those who help the farmer in his work.**

Ans: People who help farmer in his work include: Carpenter and blacksmith who manufacture tools, seed seller, tractor manufacturer etc.

***2. Visit a nearby bank and find out the different purposes for which the bank lends money.**

Ans: Some purposes for which a bank lends money are as follows:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| (i) Purchasing house | (ii) Purchasing vehicle |
| (iii) Agricultural requirements | (iv) Business transactions |

***3. Make a list of man's basic needs and some additional needs.**

Ans:

	Basic needs	Additional needs
(i)	Food	Lavish car
(ii)	Clothing	Well-furnished home
(iii)	Shelter	Branded articles
(iv)	Education	Tourism
(v)	Health	Entertainment



CHAPTER ASSESSMENT

1. **Fill in the blanks.**
 - (i) A stable and secure life is necessary for the development of as well as society.
 - (ii) Man has moved from a stage to a settled social life.
 - (iii) All human beings are equal by
2. **Answer in one sentence.**
 - (i) How is a society formed?
 - (ii) What are our physical needs?
3. **Answer the following.**
 - (i) Explain the statement 'Society is essential for development of our talent'.
 - (ii) Why is it said that our life in society is interdependent?

Answers:

1. (i) individual (ii) nomadic (iii) birth
2. (i) A society is formed when people come together to achieve certain common objectives.
(ii) Our physical needs are food, shelter and clothing.
3. (i) (a) Society provides us the opportunity to develop our inborn qualities and skills.
(b) It helps in development of our emotional capabilities and power to think.
(c) It also encourages singers, musicians, artists, scientists to further develop their talent.
Hence, society contributes significantly in the development of our talent.
(ii) (a) A variety of occupations and industries help us to fulfil our basic needs.
(b) Articles from various industries are produced due to labour and skills of people in society.
(c) We also depend on people in the society for fulfilling our emotional needs.
Hence, it is said that, our life in society is interdependent.



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