

Teacher's Manual

Carvaan

Social Studies

Preparatory Stage
Class
6



Chapter 1 : Locating Places on the Earth

1. a. (ii) b. (ii) c. (ii) d. (ii)
2. a. True b. True c. False d. False e. False
3. a. Physical b. Political c. globe d. Latitude e. Prime Meridian
4. a. **Physical Map** : This map focus on showing the natural features of the Earth. It highlight the physical landscape, such mountains, rivers, oceans, deserts and forests.
Political Map : This map shows the boundaries between different countries, states, cities, and territories. It focuses on human-made divisions and often include borders, capital and major cities.
b. A globe is more accurate than a flat map because it shows the true shape, size and distance of places without distortion.
c. The scale on a map shows the relationship between distance on the map and actual distance on the ground.
d. Latitude and Longitude form a grid system that helps locate places on Earth. Latitude measures how far a place is from the equator, while longitude measures how far it is from the Prime Meridian. Their intersection gives an exact location.
e. The International Date Line (IDL) is an imaginary line that runs approximately along the 180° longitude, opposite the Prime Meridian. This line is important because it is where the date changes.

Chapter 2 : Oceans and Continents

1. a. (ii) b. (iii) c. (iii) d. (ii)
2. a. True b. False c. False d. True e. True
3. a. Pacific b. salt c. 71 d. Arctic e. Australia
4. a. (iii) b. (iv) c. (v) d. (ii) e. (i)
5. a. The two main types of islands are : (i) Continental Islands. (ii) Oceanic Islands.
b. The Pacific Ocean has the Marina Trench the deepest part of the world's oceans.
c. The Prime Meridian divides the Earth into two equal halves : the Eastern Hemisphere and the Western Hemisphere.
d. Africa Continent is home to the Nile River and the Sahara Desert.
e. Oceans regulate the Earth's Climate by absorbing heat, controlling temperature, and influencing weather patterns through ocean currents and moisture.

- f. Ocean water is unfit for drinking because it contains a high amount of salt and other minerals.
- g. Oceans support marine life by providing habitats, oxygen and nutrients for millions of species. They regulate temperature, support food chains and sustain ecosystem like coral reefs.
- h. Oceans cause natural disasters like tsunamis, cyclones, and floods, which can destroy homes, harm people, and damage the environment.
- i. Human depend on oceans for food, transport, and useful things like salt and oil. Oceans also shape traditions festivals and stories in many cultures.

Chapter 3 : Landforms and Life

1. a. (ii) b. (ii) c. (ii) d. (ii)
2. a. False b. True c. False d. False e. True
3. a. surface b. mountain range c. Sahara d. Terrace e. land
4. a. A mountain is a tall landform with steep slopes and narrow peaks, while a hill is smaller and less steep than mountain.
b. The famous plateau is the world are: (i) Tibetan Plateau (ii) Deccan Plateau.
c. Rivers help plains by bringing fertile soil, which makes the land good for farming. They also provide water, for drinking, irrigation, and transport.
d. Mining is important on plateaus because they are rich in minerals like coal, iron and gold. These minerals are used for making tools, machines, and buildings.
e. People is mountain adapt to their environment by wearing warm clothes, building strong houses, and using terrace farming to grow crops on slopes. They also raise animals like yak, sheep for transport and food.

Chapter 4 : Timeline and Sources of History

1. a. (i) b. (ii) c. (iii) d. (ii) e. (iii)
2. a. False b. True c. False d. False e. False
3. a. Palaeontologists b. stone, wood and bones c. Archaeologist d. Ice e. Hindu
4. a. Palaeontologists study the remains of plants, animals and humans from millions of years ago is the form of fossils.
b. Early humans began to settle near rivers because the land was fertile, which helped crop grow better. Rivers also provided fresh water for drinking and farming.

- c. Historians use archaeological sources (tools, pottery, coins), literary sources (texts, inscriptions), and visual sources (painting, sculptures) to study history.
- d. The BCE and CE system helps in organizing historical events on a universal timeline. BCE refers to the years before the birth of Jesus Christ, while CE refers to the years after the birth of Jesus Christ.
- e. Geologists study Earth's structure, rocks and minerals to understand its formation. They use method like fossil analysis and studying layers of rocks and minerals, to learn about Earth's history.

Chapter 5 : India, That is Bharat

1. a. (iii) b. (ii) c. (ii) d. (iii) e. (ii)
2. a. True b. False c. False d. False e. True
3. a. Indus, Bharat b. 1950 c. diversity d. 1 e. Bharat
4. a. The name India originates from the River Indus, known as Sindhu in Sanskrit.
b. The name Bharat symbolizes India's rich culture heritage and historical identity as a land of great rulers and traditions.
c. The Indian constitution begins with the phrase "India that is Bharat" acknowledge the country's ancient heritage and modern identity. The name "Bharat" is rooted in ancient texts, while "India" is derived from the River Indus. This dual nomenclature reflects the nation's rich cultural history and its recognition on the global stage.
d. Unity in diversity means that despite differences in languages, religions, cultures and traditions. Indians live together in harmony. This reflects India's strength in accepting and respecting various identities while staying united as one nation.
e. "India" represents the country's global identity, while "Bharat" symbolizes its ancient cultural heritage.

Chapter 6 : The beginnings of Indian Civilisation

1. a. (ii) b. (ii) c. (iv) d. (ii) e. (ii) f. (i)
2. a. True b. False c. True d. False e. False f. True
3. a. 2600 b. drainage c. Reservoirs d. the Indus, Sarasvati river e. stamps f. dry up
4. a. Harappan cities like Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro showcased advanced engineering through well-planned, straight wide roads that allowed smooth movement. Their efficient drainage system kept streets clean and prevented flooding. Houses were built with strong baked bricks, often two storied with flat roofs and courtyards, reflecting durability and organized urban planning.

- b. The Harappans managed their water supply through wells, reservoirs, and an advanced drainage system. The Great Bath and covered drains ensured efficient water conservation in cities like Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro.
- c. The Harappan civilization engaged in trade both within their society and with others, exchanging goods such as cotton, beads, pottery, and metals. This exchange of essential and luxury items contributed to economic growth and strengthened relationships between different cultures. Trade routes allowed the civilization to prosper, supporting urban development and enhancing cultural interactions.
- d. Agriculture provided a stable food supply, allowing people to settle and develop cities. The fertile land of the Indus river supported surplus crop production, which led to trade and economic growth. This surplus also enabled specialization in crafts and other professions contributing to the prosperity of urban centres like Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro.

Chapter 7 : India's Cultural Roots

1. a. (i) b. (iii) c. (i) d. (ii) e. (ii)
2. a. True b. False c. True d. False e. False
3. a. orally b. Bodhi c. Ahimsa (non-violence) d. Hornbill e. Samsara
4. a. The Vedas are the oldest and most sacred texts of India playing a crucial role in shaping Indian culture. They provided the foundation for religious beliefs, rituals and social structures. The Vedas also influenced philosophy, music and literature, preserving ancient wisdom and guiding traditions that continue to impact Indian society today.
- b. Both Buddhism and Jainism emphasize non-violence, Karma and rejecting Vedic rituals. However, Jainism believes in an eternal soul, while Buddhism teaches no permanent self. Jainism promotes strict asceticism for liberation, whereas Buddhism follows the Middle Way.
- c. Tribal and Folk traditions showcase India's diversity and adaptability through music, dance festivals, and storytelling. They express spirituality, creativity and harmony with nature, preserving ancient wisdom. These traditions connect the past with the present, keeping cultural roots alive and evolving.
- d. During the Vedic period, society was divided into clans (Janas) led by Rajas. People worked as farmers, weavers and herders. They worshipped Agni and Indra through simple rituals, which later became complex. Brahmin priests performed these rituals and the Upanishads introduced spiritual ideas.

- e. Preserving tribal and folk traditions showcases India's cultural heritage. Tribal museums and festivals help protect and celebrate them. These traditions promote sustainable living and environmental conservation. They connect the past with the present keeping cultural roots alive.

Chapter 8 : Unity in Diversity, or 'Many in the one'

1. a. (ii) b. (ii) c. (ii) d. (iii) e. (iii)
2. a. False b. False c. True d. False e. False
3. a. 325 b. Banarasi c. Turmeric d. all e. saree
4. a. India's Unity in Diversity is reflected in its religious languages, festivals, food, clothing and art. People follow different faiths like Hinduism, Islam, Christianity, and Sikhism, yet they share common values and celebrate festivals together. With 22 official languages and many dialects communication and respect keep the nation united. Regional cuisines, traditional attire, and diverse music add to culture richness. Despite differences, respect, tolerance and harmony bind Indians together strengthening national identity.
- b. Indian cuisine is diverse with regional ingredients and cooking styles North India uses wheat and spices, South India prefers rice and coconut. East India is known for fish and sweets and West India for spicy curries and seafood. This variety reflects India's rich culture.
- c. Festivals in India unite people of all religious and regions. Diwali, Eid, Christmas and Pongal bring joy to everyone. People share sweets, visit friends, and celebrate together, strengthening bonds. Festivals promote harmony and national unity.
- d. Indian textiles and clothing reflect the country's cultural diversity. Sarees, salwar, kameez, dhoties, and turbans vary by region. Banarashi silk, kanjee- varam, pashmina, and Bandhani showcase unique weaving styles. Each fabric and design represents local traditions, climate and heritage, making textiles a symbol of India's rich culture.
- e. The Indian Constitution ensures equality and secularism promoting unity. Shared festivals, food and traditions bring people together. Despite diversity, common values and rights foster harmony and national unity.

Chapter 9 : Family and Community

1. a. (ii) b. (ii) c. (ii) d. (ii) e. (i)
2. a. False b. True c. False d. True e. False f. False
3. a. nuclear b. extended c. resources d. Bhil e. cooperation f. Ahimsa

4. a. A nuclear family has parents and their children living together, while a joint family includes parents, children grandparents, and other relatives in the same house.
- b. Children bring joy, love and responsibility to a family. They learn values, traditions and life skills from elders. They help in small household tasks and strengthen family bonds through love and respect.
- c. Communities help during natural disasters by providing food, shelter and support. People work together to rescue and rebuild, showing unity in cooperation.
- d. Families teach values like Ahimsa, Dana, Seva to build kindness, responsibility, and respect. These values help children become compassionate, helpful and good citizens, strengthening family and society.
- e. An example of a rural community working together is seen in Madhya Pradesh, where the Bhil community came together to build rainwater harvesting systems and plant trees to solve water shortage. This help in farming and daily life showing unity and cooperation.
- f. Urban communities improve education by teaching underprivileged children. For example, Kamal Verma in Ahmedabad started free classes, showing how person's effort can create positive changes in society.

Chapter 10 : Grassroots Democracy- Part 1 : Government

1. a. (ii) b. (iii) c. (iv)
2. a. False b. True c. False d. False
3. a. legislative b. executive c. direct d. Laws
4. a. The separation of powers is important as it divides responsibilities among the legislature, executive and judiciary. This prevents misuse of power, ensures fair governance, and maintains balance in the government.
- b. The local government helps in solving problems in small areas like towns, villages, and districts. Local government are responsible for day to day issues such as water management, water supply, and street repairs etc.
- c. Grassroots democracy allows people to participate in local government. It helps in better decision-making and local development, ensuring citizens voices are heard.
- d. The executive is responsible for implementing laws maintaining laws and order, and managing government policies. It ensures smooth administration and development of the country.

e. India has three levels of government:

1. **Local government** - Handles village and city issues like water supply, sanitation and roads.
2. **State government** - Manages education, health, law enforcement within the state.
3. **Central government** - Deals with defence, foreign affairs, and national policies.

Chapter 11 : Grassroots Democracy- Part 2 : Local Government in Rural Areas

1. a. (i) b. (iii) c. (ii) d. (iii)
2. a. True b. False c. False d. True
3. a. village b. block c. district d. oversee
4. a. The Gram Panchayat manages village development, including water supply, sanitation, roads, and education, ensuring the well being of villagers.
b. The Panchayat Samiti supports Gram Panchayats by coordinating development programs providing financial aid, and overseeing education, health and agriculture projects in villages.
c. The inclusion of disadvantage groups in Panchayats ensures equal representation, social justice, and better decision-making. It helps address their needs and promotes. Fair development in the villages.
d. The Gram Sabha plays, a key role in Panchayati Raj System by supervising the Gram Panchayat, approving village plans, and ensuring transparency in decision-making for local development.
e. The Zila Parishad contributes rural development by improving education, healthcare, roads, agriculture and coordinating with Panchayat Samitis.
f. The Gram Panchayat initiates projects like building roads, providing water supply, and improving sanitation for village development.
g. The Sarpanch leads the Gram Panchayat, presides over meetings, and ensure village development, law enforcement and implementation of government schemes.

Chapter 12 : Grassroots Democracy- Part 3 : Local Government in Urban Areas

1. a. (ii) b. (i) c. (ii) d. (iii) e. (iii)
2. a. False b. True c. False d. False e. True
3. a. Municipal Corporation b. waste c. ward d. property e. waste
4. a. Urban local bodies are responsible for providing basic services like

water supply, sanitation, waste management, and street lighting. They also maintain roads, public transport, health centres, and schools. Additionally, they handle urban planning, fire services and disaster management.

- b. Citizens can help urban local bodies by managing waste properly, reporting issues, participating in community programs, voting responsibly, and keeping public spaces clean. Their active involvement ensures better city management and a healthier environment.
- c. The differences between Municipal Corporation, Municipal Council and Nagar Panchayat are :
 - 1. **Municipal Corporation** : This is the highest level of urban government and are found in large cities with a population of more than 10 lakh people.
 - 2. **Municipal Council** : Municipal Council function in medium-sized cities with populations between 1 lakh and 10 lakh.
 - 3. **Nagar Panchayat** : It is responsible for smaller towns with populations of less than 1 lakh.
- d. Disaster management is an important role of ULBs because they ensure quick response and recovery during emergencies like floods and fires. They also improve preparedness, infrastructure and awareness to protect lives and property.
- e. In urban governance, a ward committee helps connect local people with the municipal government. It works on issues like cleanliness, water supply, and other services. The committee listens to citizens concerns and help plan improvement for the area.

Chapter 13 : The Value of Work

- 1. a. (ii) b. (iii) c. (ii) d. (ii) e. (ii)
- 2. a. False b. True c. True d. False e. False
- 3. a. money b. love c. value addition d. non-economic e. Cultural activities
- 4. a. The difference between economic and non-economic activities is:
 - (i) **Economic activities** — These are the activities that are done to earn money and support a person's livelihood, like farming, teaching, or business. They have a direct financial value.
 - (ii) **Non-economic activities** — These activities are done for personal satisfaction or social reasons, and do not involve earning money, such as helping at home, volunteering or enjoying hobbies.
- b. Value addition is the process of enhancing a products value through improvement like processing of packaging. Making it more useful or profitable.

Example : Soma's father, Sumit is a carpenter. Let's understand value addition through his work:

Step 1- He buys wood for Rs 600.

Step 2- He uses tools and effort to make a chair.

Step 3- He sells the chair for Rs. 1000.

The extra charge Rs. 400 is the value of Sumit's time. Skill, and hard work, which turns the wood into furniture. This is called value addition.

- c. Non-economic activities are important because they strengthen social bonds, support family life, and promote community well-being, even though they do not involve earning money.

d. Economic activities :

- (i) Selling vegetables grown in a garden for monkey.
- (ii) Doing a part time job to earn pocket money.

Non Economic activities:

- (i) Helping parents with household chores.
 - (ii) Playing with friends without any payment.
- e. Non-economic activities help improve personal and community well-being by fostering strong relationships, cooperation, and emotional support. They promote a sense of belonging and contribute to a caring and united society.

Chapter 14 : Economic Activities Around Us:

- 1. a. (ii) b. (ii) c. (iii) d. (iii) e. (ii)
- 2. a. False b. False c. True d. False e. True
- 3. a. Primary b. Secondary c. Tertiary d. cheese e. Tertiary
- 4. a. The primary sector involves activities that use natural resources, such as farming, fishing and mining.

The Secondary sector involves processing raw materials into finished good, like manufacturing products in factories.

The Tertiary sector involves providing services, such as teaching, healthcare, transportation and banking.

- b. The sector work together in the case of Amul as follows:

- **Primary Sector-** Farmers produce milk, which is the raw material for Amul.
- **Secondary Sector-** Amul processes the milk into various products like cheese, butter and milk powder in factories.

- **Tertiary Sector** - Amul provides services like marketing, transportation and retail distribution to sell its products to customers.
- Together, these sectors help Amul function smoothly, from producing milk to delivering into consumers.
- c. The tertiary sector is important because it provides essential services like healthcare, education, and transportation, supporting other sectors and driving economic growth.
- d. The secondary sector transforms raw materials into finished goods, creates jobs, and supports industrial growth. Contributing to the economy.
- e. In many community, two examples of economic activities are:
 1. **Farming** - Local farming growing crops for sale.
 2. **Retail** - Shops selling goods to customers for profit.