

Teacher's Manual

Social Studies



Chapter 1 : Physical Features of Bharat

- A.** 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (a)
- B.** 1. seventh 2. peninsula 3. New Delhi 4. Himalayan 5. Indira
- C.** 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. False 5. True
- D.** 1. Bharat is located in the central part of South Asia.
2. Nepal, Bhutan and China are in the North, Pakistan and Afghanistan to the north-west, Bangladesh and Myanmar to the east, Sri Lanka and Maldives are in the south.
3. Bharat enjoys a suitable tropical monsoon and pleasant climate.
4. The southernmost part of Bharat is Kanyakumari.
5. Bharat has been divided into 28 states, 8 union territories, and the National Capital Territory of Delhi.

Chapter 2 : The Northern Mountains

- A.** 1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (b)
- B.** 1. glaciers 2. Terai 3. Arunachal Pradesh 4. Himachal 5. Himadri
- C.** 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. True
- D.** 1. The Himalayas can be divided into three parallel ranges:
- (i) The Greater Himalayas or the Himadri
 - (ii) The Lesser Himalayas or the Himachal
 - (iii) The Lower Himalayas or the Shivalik Hills
2. Slow moving rivers of ice are called glaciers. Glaciers are important for us because they give rise to perennial rivers.
3. Tenzing Norgay of Bharat and Edmund Hillary of New Zealand were the first to climb Mt. Everest in 1953.
4. A narrow path over or through the mountains which are either natural or man made are called Mountain passes.
5. The Himalayas is very useful to us in many ways :
- (i) It stands as natural barriers protecting us from the extremely cold winds blowing from the north.
 - (ii) Many perennial rivers originate from Himalaya, which are useful for irrigation and for generating electricity.
 - (iii) It entraps the monsoon winds which give us rain.
 - (iv) The forests here provide us with valuable and many other products. They also have homes for many wild animals and birds.

Chapter 3 : Northern Plains

- A.** 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (c)
- B.** 1. tributaries, river basin 2. Ganga Basin 3. holy, Gangotri
4. Ganga Action Plan 5. Ganga, Brahmaputra
- C.** 1. False 2. False 3. False 4. True 5. False
- D.** 1. This area is densely populated because this area is deposited by large rivers like Indus and Ganga.
2. The Ganga Action Plan is one such programme of the government to clean the water of the holy Ganga. There is a big need to come forward and be active to make river Ganga clean, as it has become highly polluted.
- E.** 1. Most of the people of northern plains are farmers because it has very fertile soil, favourable climatic conditions and irrigation possibilities. People work in cotton, jute, sugar, paper, leather, fertilizers, chemicals industries and make very beautiful handicrafts with wood, metal, clay and cloth which are very famous everywhere. People generally celebrate their traditional cultures and festivals together.
2. (a) The River Basin: A river basin is an area watered by a river and its tributaries. In the northern plains, it's formed by the deposition of soil brought by rivers like Satluj, Ganga, and Brahmaputra.
- (b) Deltas: Deltas are areas where rivers like Ganga and Brahmaputra meet the sea, forming triangular land with rich soil. The Sunderbans is the largest delta in the world.
- (c) Ganga Action Plan: The Ganga Action Plan is a government effort to clean the holy Ganga river, which is facing pollution from industries.
3. The three river basins of the northern plain:
The Ganga Basin, The Brahmaputra Basin, The Indus Basin
4. Agriculture is the major occupation of the people living in the northern plain because it has very fertile soil, favourable climatic conditions and irrigation possibilities.
5. Industries releasing waste into rivers is the main cause of pollution. The Ganga Action Plan is the government's effort to clean the rivers by treating sewage and controlling industrial waste.

Chapter 4 : The Great Indian Desert

- A.** 1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (b)
- B.** 1. colourful 2. Pushkar 3. Satluj 4. Jaipur 5. forts
- C.** (a) Desert: A desert is a dry, barren area of land characterized by low precipitation levels, usually receiving less than 250 millimetres

(10 inches) of rain per year. Deserts may have extreme temperatures, both hot and cold, and often have sparse vegetation.

(b) Oasis: An oasis is a fertile area in a desert, typically surrounding a water source such as a spring or well. Oases support vegetation and provide a water supply in an otherwise arid environment, making them crucial for human settlement and agriculture.

(c) Banjaras: Banjaras, also known as Lambadis or Banjara Lambanis, are a traditionally nomadic community in Bharat. Historically, they were known for their itinerant lifestyle, travelling with herds of cattle and trading goods. Over time, some Banjaras have settled into more sedentary lifestyles.

D. 1. The Thar Desert is located in the north-west part of Rajasthan and extends to the west of Aravalli Hills in Bharat. It is the Arabian desert of Saudi Arabia extended into Pakistan as Sindh Desert also. It has a very hot and dry climate. Days are extremely hot and nights become extremely cold.

2. Sand dunes keep shifting because of the sand storms.

3. Main dresses: Men wear dhoti, kurta, and colourful turbans; women wear ghagra and choli with odhni.

Festivals: Teej, Urs, Gangaur, Pushkar cattle fair.

Occupations: Skilled in handicrafts like stone work, Bidri work, jewellery making, tie and dye, embroidery.

4. Camel plays an integral part in the life of the people of deserts. The camel can easily walk on soft sand due to padded feet and can also live without water for several days. Camels are therefore called as the Ship of the desert.

5. Udaipur and Jaipur are two famous cities of Rajasthan.

Chapter 5 : The Southern Plateau

A. 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (c)

B. 1. Mahendragiri 2. Anamudi 3. Narmada 4. Deccan plateau

5. Kanyakumari

C. 1. False 2. True 3. True 4. True

D. 1. (b) 2. (e) 3. (d) 4. (c) 5. (a)

E. 1. A plateau is an area of flat land that is higher than the land around it. It is also called a tableland.

2. the southernmost plateaus are bordered by hilly regions called "Western Ghats" on the western side and "Eastern Ghats" on the eastern side.

3. Rivers of the Deccan plateau flow eastwards, while rivers of the Himalayan region flow in various directions, including north and south.

4. The rivers of the plateau region flow eastward because the Deccan plateau slopes from west to east.
5. The Malwa Plateau is in the north-west part of the southern plateau and lies between the Vindhya and the Aravalli Hills.
6. The Central Highlands consist of the Malwa Plateau in the north-west and the Chhota Nagpur Plateau in the northeastern part of the southern plateau. The Malwa Plateau is rich in black soil, suitable for growing cotton and oilseeds. Rivers like Betwa, Chambal, and Son flow northwards, joining the Ganga and Yamuna rivers. The state of Madhya Pradesh, situated north of the Narmada River, is part of the Malwa Plateau. The Chhota Nagpur Plateau in the northeastern region is rich in minerals such as coal, iron-ore, and mica.

Chapter 6 : Coastal Plains and Islands

- A.** 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (b) 5. (c)
- B.** 1. Andaman and Nicobar 2. Lakshadweep, 3. Maharashtra
4. Ahmedabad 5. Tamil Nadu
- C.** 1. True 2. True 3. True 4. False 5. True
- D.** 1. Gir National Park is situated in the state of Gujarat, Bharat.
2. It is covered with dense forests of teak, rosewood and sandalwood. It is situated between the Konkan Coast and Malabar Coast.
3. Kerala is famous for its rivers, water lagoons, spices and palm trees.
4. This island has been formed by large deposits of the dead bodies of corals. Corals are sea animals with hard body covering. As such this island is also known as coral island.
5. Tamil Nadu is a rich state in many ways and is bounded by the Bay of Bengal and the Indian Ocean. Chennai is its capital. Sugarcane, rice, cotton and groundnuts are the major crops grown here because of the presence of the rich red soil and alluvial soil along in coast line. Coffee and tea are grown in the Nilgiri Hills, having huge forests.

Chapter 7 : Soils and Crops

- A.** 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (b)
- B.** 1. mountain 2. black 3. cotton 4. Rajasthan 5. alluvial
- C.** 1. True 2. False 3. False 4. False 5. False
- D.** 1. Soil is the uppermost layer of the Earth's crust. It is formed by the breaking up of the rocks by the action of natural agents like rain, wind, heat, etc. and composed of many substances including many minerals, remnants of plants and animals, water and air.
2. In Bharat, six types of soil are found. These are:
(i) Alluvial Soil : This soil is very fertile and found in the northern plains and the coastal plains. Almost all the crops like wheat,

rice, maize, cotton, sugarcane and oilseeds, etc. are grown in this soil.

- (ii) Mountain Soil : This soil is formed of clay, sandstones and pebbles and has a large content of humus. It is mainly found in the mountains of Himalayan region. It is good for growing apples, apricot, rice, etc.
 - (iii) Black Soil : This soil is formed of volcanic lava. It is a dark or black in colour. It is mainly found in the Deccan Plateau region. It is clayey in nature. It is very good for growing cotton, sugarcane, onion, wheat and some fruits.
 - (iv) Red Soil : This soil is formed from rocks like granite. This is not so fertile. It can be made fertile by adding fertilizers and manure. Crops like jowar, bajra, groundnuts, tobacco can be grown in this soil.
 - (v) Laterite Soil : This soil is found in high altitude areas and regions where it rains heavily. Though it is less fertile, tea, coffee, rubber and coconut grow in this soil and also used to make bricks.
 - (vi) Desert Soil : This soil is sandy and mainly found in Thar Desert of Rajasthan and some parts of Gujarat. It cannot hold water also, it is not fertile but crops can be grown with the help of irrigation and fertilization. Crops like dates, maize, millet, bajra are grown in this soil.
3. It is caused by natural and human activities. Natural elements like wind, rain, land slides, glaciers cause soil erosion. Social activities which assist natural forces in soil erosion are overgrazing, deforestation, improper farming methods, etc.
 4. This soil is sandy and mainly found in Thar Desert of Rajasthan and some parts of Gujarat. It cannot hold water also, it is not fertile but crops can be grown with the help of irrigation and fertilization. Crops like dates, maize, millet, bajra are grown in this soil.
 5. Plantation of more and more trees in row's protect the soil erosion. As roots of plants specially grass provide hold to soil. Thus, we should not cut the trees. Controlling overgrazing and doing terrace farming on hill slopes also helpful to conserve soil.

Chapter 8 : Forests and Wildlife

- A.** 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (a) 5. (a)
- B.** 1. 1973 2. thick 3. Himalayan 4. sanctuaries, national parks
- C.** 1. True 2. True 3. False 4. True
- D.** 1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (b)
- E.** 1. Forests provide us with valuable timber, fire-wood for fuel, wood pulp, wood of medicinal use, etc. Trees give us oxygen. Thus, forests

are our lifeline. They help in bringing up more rainfall and keep the surroundings pleasant, green and cool. They are home to animals in different ways, some of the animals take shelter in their trunks, some in branches and holes and many in bushes and caves etc.

2. There are a large variety of forests in Bharat depending upon the amount of rainfall. These can be grouped into the following five types :
 - (i) Evergreen or Tropical Rain Forests
 - (ii) Deciduous or Monsoon Forests
 - (iii) Coniferous or Mountainous Forests
 - (iv) Tidal or Mangrove Forests
 - (v) Thorny and Shrub Forests
3. Wildlife Sanctuaries and National Parks are places where wild animals and birds live in natural environment to be protected from poachers and hunters. No hunting, no strangers are allowed to enter these areas. Here animals live in undisturbed and safe natural environment.
4. These forests grow near to the equator. They get heavy rainfall and sunshine throughout the year. The trees in these forests do not shed their leaves. These forests remain green throughout the year.

Chapter 9 : Mineral Wealth

- A.** 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (b)
- B.** 1. mining 2. heat energy 3. oil refinery 4. Liquid Petroleum Gas
5. cooking
- C.** 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. False 5. True
- D.** 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (d) 5. (e)
- E.** 1. Minerals are of two types: metallic and non-metallic.

Metallic Minerals : Many things that we see around us like the door, gate, grill, wire, taps, fans, etc. are made of metals.

Non-metallic Minerals : Coal, petroleum and natural gas are major non-metallic minerals that do not contain any metal, but are important sources of energy.

2. Minerals form in the Earth's crust through processes like crystallization from molten rock, precipitation from solutions, and biological contributions.
3. Petroleum is called crude oil because it is in its raw, unrefined state before undergoing processing or refinement.
4. Solar energy, wind energy.

5. Iron is also called backbone of a civilization because it is used to make tools, machines and their parts, railway coaches and tracks and many more like construction of buildings, pillars, dams, bridges, etc.

Model Test Paper-1

- A.** 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (c) 5. (a)
- B.** 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. False
- C.** 1. seventh 2. Himalayas 3. Ganga Basin 4. Jaipur 5. Nilgiri
- D.** 1. (a) The River Basin: A river basin is an area watered by a river and its tributaries. In the northern plains, it's formed by the deposition of soil brought by rivers like Satluj, Ganga, and Brahmaputra.
- (b) Deltas: Deltas are areas where rivers like Ganga and Brahmaputra meet the sea, forming triangular land with rich soil. The Sunderbans is the largest delta in the world.
- (c) Ganga Action Plan: The Ganga Action Plan is a government effort to clean the holy Ganga river, which is facing pollution from industries.
2. Udaipur and Jaipur are two famous cities of Rajasthan.
3. A plateau is an area of flat land that is higher than the land around it. It is also called a tableland.
4. This island has been formed by large deposits of the dead bodies of corals. Corals are sea animals with hard body covering. As such this island is also known as coral island.
5. Petroleum is called crude oil because it is in its raw, unrefined state before undergoing processing or refinement.

Chapter 10 : Human Resources

- A.** 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (c)
- B.** 1. Bharat 2. Uttar Pradesh 3. Kerala 4. Child labour, poverty, illiteracy
5. People
- C.** 1. True 2. True 3. False 4. False 5. False
- D.** 1. Education is the basic tool to develop human beings which helps to build up human capabilities, skills and enhances standard of living.
2. Our government has done a lot since independence to eradicate poverty and control the growing population. It is providing free education and medical facilities for the purpose. Law has been made against child labour.
3. Bharat and China are the most populous countries of the world.
4. Human resource is directly linked with human development.
5. Uttar Pradesh is the most populous state in Bharat.

Chapter 11 : Agriculture and Livestock

- A.** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (a)
- B.** 1. Kharif 2. irrigated 3. southern, eastern 4. protein 5. sugar, jaggery
- C.** 1. False 2. True 3. True 4. False 5. False
- D.** 1. Kharif crop is grown in summer like rice, maize, millet, cotton, jute, etc. but Rabi crop like wheat, gram, mustard, pulses, etc. are grown in winter.
2. Crops that people eat as food are called Food crops. These crops form the staple diet of the people. In contrast, cash crops are sold for foreign exchange, provide raw materials to industries.
3. Rice is the staple food of eastern and northern Bharat.
- E.** 1. Animal waste like cow dung is also used in villages to produce biogas which is renewable and cheap source of energy.
2. Cultivation of fish for commercial purpose is also being done in artificial ponds. This is called Pisciculture.
3. Breeding and bringing up farm animals is called livestock rearing.
4. Farmers adopt dry farming where rainfall is less than 80 cm. Jowar, bajra and pulses are grown in this type of farming.
- F.** 1. The two main crops grown in Bharat are :
- Rice: It is the most important food crop. It grows well in hot and humid areas where good amount of water is available. West Bengal, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala are the major rice producing states. Rice is the staple food in the southern and eastern parts of Bharat.
- Wheat: It is the second most important food crop. It grows best in cool and dry conditions. It is a winter crop. Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh are the major wheat producing states. It is the staple food of north Bharat.
2. Cash crops are sold for foreign exchange, provide raw materials to industries. The main cash crops of Bharat are oilseeds, sugarcane, tea, coffee, spices, jute, tobacco and rubber.
3. Rainfall, irrigation facilities, nature of soil, purpose of production, size of field and technology are some necessary conditions for carrying out agricultural activities.
4. The important food crops of our country are rice, wheat, maize, millets and pulses.

Chapter 12 : Industries in Bharat

- A.** 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (a)
- B.** 1. Iron and steel 2. Textile industry 3. Bengaluru 4. Basket-making 5. finished

- C.** 1. True 2. True 3. False 4. True 5. True
- D.** 1. Industry is the place where finished goods are produced from raw materials.
2. Industries play an important role in economic growth of a country. Natural resources which are raw materials for a particular product are needed by an industry to change into finished goods that are ready to be used.
3. Cottage Industries : These are very small and set up at home. Generally people do art work, handicrafts, handlooms with simple tools and machines. They require very few people and simple machines and materials found nearby there places.
4. Large-scale Industries : These are very big industries. Thousand of workers are employed in these industries. These industries required big machines, large amount of money and raw materials infrastructure to produce goods on a large scale.
5. Iron and steel industries are most important as machines and tools needed in all industries are made of iron and steel. This is the backbone of all industries.

Chapter 13 : Life in the Northern Mountains

- A.** 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (c)
- B.** 1. Jammu & Kashmir 2. states 3. Kangchenjunga 4. Nagas 5. Aizawl
- C.** 1. False 2. True 3. True 4. False 5. True
- D.** 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (e) 4. (b) 5. (d)
- E.** 1. Gangtok 2. Gulmarg, Pahalgam 3. Ras Lila 4. Cheraw
- F.** 1. Food and Dress : The main food of the people in Jammu & Kashmir is rice, maize, potatoes and other vegetables. People of Kashmir wear a loose woollen shirt called phiran with salwar.
2. The capital city of Arunachal Pradesh is Itanagar.
3. Sikkim is a small state in the eastern Himalayas. It has high mountain peaks like Kanchanjunga which is the third highest peak in the world. Gangtok is the capital city of Sikkim. People eat rice, pulses, vegetables and meat. They wear traditional colorful dresses.
4. Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, Nagaland, Manipur and Mizoram are called seven sisters.
5. It is a small state in eastern part of Bharat. It is full of valleys and hills. Its capital is Kohima. Mostly Naga people live here. There tribes are mainly farmers and hunters. Rice is the main food of the Nagas. Dimapur and Kohima are two important towns of Nagaland. Rice beer is a popular drink here which is called Zutho in Nagaland.

Chapter 14 : Life in the Northern Plains

- A.** 1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (b)
- B.** 1. Delhi 2. Punjab, Haryana 3. Assam 4. New Delhi 5. Taj Mahal
- C.** 1. False 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. True
- D.** 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (e) 4. (b) 5. (d)
- E.** 1. Delhi is the capital city of Bharat. It lies on the border of Haryana and Uttar Pradesh. It is a cosmopolitan city and has a mixture of various cultures of the country. It is a great historical city too. It was designed by the English architect, Sir Edwin Lutyens. It has several monuments like the , , Qutub Minar the Red Fort the Old Fort Jama Masjid, etc. All the offices of Central Government are located here.
2. Guruparva is celebrated in Punjab.
3. High Court of Uttar Pradesh is located at Allahabad (Prayagraj).
4. Soil and climate of Uttar Pradesh are very suitable for the agriculture. Wheat, maize, rice, jowar, bajra, potato, tomato, sugarcane, etc. are the main crops of this state.
5. Shanti Niketan, located a few kilometres from Kolkata, is the centre of Visva- Bharati University founded by Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore.

Chapter 15 : Life in the Northern Desert

- A.** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (b)
- B.** 1. Nomads 2. Camel 3. Mount Abu 4. Jaipur
- C.** 1. False 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. True
- D.** 1. (e) 2. (d) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (a)
- E.** 1. Rajasthan is the largest state in Bharat. It is one of the border states of Bharat and is located in the northern-western part of Bharat. Punjab and Haryana bound it in the north, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat in the south and Pakistan in the west and northern-west borders.
2. People of Rajasthan wear bright colourful clothes. The men wear dhoti-kurta and a colourful turban. The women wear ghagra-choli with odhni to cover their head.
3. Camel is a very useful animal in the desert. It is used as a means of transport so, it is called 'Ship of the Desert'.
4. The social life in Rajasthan is deeply rooted in traditions and customs. The society is known for its close-knit family structure, with a strong emphasis on values and respect for elders. Various festivals, fairs, and social gatherings play a significant role in bringing people together, and hospitality is a hallmark of Rajasthani culture.
5. Udaipur, Jodhpur, Jaisalmer, Bikaner, Ajmer, Mount Abu, Chittorgarh and Pushkar.
- These cities and locations are highlighted for their cultural, historical, and religious significance in the region.

Chapter 16 : Life in the Plateau

- A.** 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (b)
- B.** 1. plateau 2. rice bowl of the country 3. beautiful gardens
4. Madhya Pradesh 5. Chhattisgarh
- C.** 1. False 2. True 3. False 4. True 5. False
- D.** 1. (d) 2. (a) 3. (e) 4. (b) 5. (c)
- E.** 1. Karnataka is located at the western edge of Deccan plateau and to the south of Maharashtra. Krishna, Tungabhadra and Kaveri are the major rivers that flow through this state. Bengaluru is the capital of Karnataka. The main occupation of the people is farming. Jowar, ragi, cotton, coffee, sugarcane, nuts and spices are grown here. The thick forests of Karnataka yield forest products like bamboo, teakwood, rosewood, sandalwood, eucalyptus and white cedar. People also catch fish from the sea. Karnataka is also famous for sericulture and a lot of silk is produced here. There are rich mineral deposits of iron ore, bauxite, manganese, gold, etc. The main language spoken in Karnataka is Kannada.
2. The temples at Tirupati, Srisaillam, Kalahasti, Lepakshi and Simhachalam are popular pilgrim centres in Andhra Pradesh.
3. Tamil Nadu is famous for handloom industry.
4. The capital of Chhattisgarh is Raipur.

Chapter 17 : Life in the Coastal Plains and Islands

- A.** 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (c)
- B.** 1. Gujarat 2. Kerala 3. Port Blair 4. Beaches 5. Kathakali ,Kerala
- C.** 1. True 2. True 3. False 4. False
- D.** 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (e) 4. (b) 5. (d)
- E.** 1. Bharat's coastline is divided into two parts :
(i) The Western Coastal Plains (ii) The Eastern Coastal Plains
2. Along the sea coast, there are a number of saltwater lakes called lagoons which are connected by canals.
3. Puri, located in the state of Odisha, is famous for the Jagannath temple.
4. Andhra Pradesh is known as the "Rice Bowl of Bharat".
5. The main languages spoken in Puducherry are Telugu, Tamil, Malayalam, English and French.
6. Andaman and Nicobar Islands:
Capital: Port Blair
- Lakshadweep Islands:
Capital: Kavaratti

Chapter 18 : Constitution and Government of Bharat

- A.** 1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (c) 5. (c)
- B.** 1. 25 2. State Legislative, President 3. Prime Minister, Council of Minister
4. President 5. Supreme
- C.** 1. False 2. True 3. True 4. True 5. False
- D.** 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (e) 4. (a) 5. (d)
- E.** 1. The Governor is the highest authority in the state. The President appoints him/her for the period of 5 years on the advice of the Prime Minister. He/She is a link between the Central and the State Government. The Governor appoints the leader of the majority party as the Chief Minister of the State. Then on the advice of the Chief Minister, the Governor appoints the members of state council of the ministers.
2. The Central Government in Bharat is formed through elections. The party with the most seats in the Parliament becomes the leader. The leader becomes the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister chooses a team called the Council of Ministers. If necessary, parties work together in a coalition government. The President also appoints state leaders. The state government has a Chief Minister and ministers. The Parliament has two parts, Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. The President picks the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.
3. The elected members of the Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and State Legislative elect the President.
4. Members of the Rajya Sabha are not directly elected by the public. They are elected by the elected members of the State Legislative Assemblies and by the members of the Electoral College for Union Territories using a single transferable vote system.
5. Central Government: Responsible for national-level governance, defense, foreign affairs, and overall policy formulation. It consists of the President, the Prime Minister, the Council of Ministers, and various ministries.
- State Government: Responsible for governance at the state level, including law and order, health, education, and agriculture. It consists of the Governor, the Chief Minister, the Council of Ministers, and state legislatures.

Model Test Paper-2

- A.** 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (b)
- B.** 1. True 2. True 3. False 4. True 5. False
- C.** 1. Democracy 2. Basket making 3. Jammu & Kashmir 4. Delhi
5. Jaipur
- D.** 1. People of Rajasthan wear bright colourful clothes. The men wear dhoti-kurta and a colourful turban. The women wear ghagra-choli with odhni to cover their head.
2. Tamil Nadu is famous for handloom industry.
3. Andhra Pradesh is known as the “Rice Bowl of Bharat”.
4. The Governor is the highest authority in the state. The President appoints him/her for the period of 5 years on the advice of the Prime Minister. He/She is a link between the Central and the State Government. The Governor appoints the leader of the majority party as the Chief Minister of the State. Then on the advice of the Chief Minister, the Governor appoints the members of state council of the ministers.
5. Our Constitution provides certain Fundamental Rights to all the citizens of Bharat. There are six Fundamental Rights:
- (i) Right to equality
 - (ii) Right to freedom (a) freedom of speech and expression (b) freedom of assembly (c) freedom of association (d) freedom of movement (e) freedom of residence and settlement (f) freedom of profession, occupation, trade or business
 - (iii) Right to justice
 - (iv) Right to religion
 - (v) Cultural and educational rights
 - (vi) Right to move the court to seek constitution remedies.