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□□



POSITIVE AFFIRMATIONS

I realize what I cannot Control and let the good things flow

I courageously move in the direction of my dreams

I am Supported fully by the universe

I am wrapped in the loving energy of the universe

I allow my desires to flow to me now

All of my thoughts are aligned with my desires

Affirmations for the new "YOU"

I effortlessly attract my desires

// Accept yourself, love yourself, and keep moving forward. If you want to fly, you have to give up what weighs you down.

I am open to new experiences and welcome abundance into my life

When I let go, I create space for something better.

// I have the power to shift my mindset and see the good in everything.

PREFACE

The will to win, the desire to succeed, the urge to reach your full potential, these are the keys that will unlock the door to personal excellence - Confucius

Introduction

More than 15 lakh candidates appear for competitive examinations like the Civil Services Examination (CSE), State Public Service Commission Examinations (PSCs), and other government examinations. These examinations call for rigorous and robust preparation, meticulous practice, and discipline. Often candidates ignore comprehensive resources like NCERT books in favour of more well known and popular resources, thus missing out an important element that can provide them the extra edge in preparation.

The *One for All NCERT Question Bank* is an objective question bank for competitive examinations at the national and state level, covering Economics, History, Geography, Polity and General Science. It is one of the most important books any candidate can add to his/her examination preparation portfolio.

How will this book benefit students?

The *One for All NCERT Question Bank* has been developed with competitive examinations in mind, like UPSC, State PSCs and other competitive examinations. It has complete coverage of the NCERT syllabus, with chapter wise summary to cover all important points. Questions are structured exactly as per the exam pattern, and also feature 100% detailed solutions, aiding students to understand their preparation gaps. It features chapter wise MCQs in level, with the moderate level featuring questions from state PSCs and other government examinations, and the advance level featuring questions from the UPSC examinations. Previous years question papers of all relevant exams (UPSC, State PSC, amongst others) have been included to equip students with previous question paper pattern. This book also includes comprehensive video course of 10+ hours which makes it one of its own kind of a book.

This book has been developed with the highest editorial standards, keeping in mind the rigor and the meticulousness of resources catering to competitive examinations. The features of the book make it a must-have for anyone preparing for any competitive examination.

We also wish to thank **Mr. Ankit Raj** and **Md. Atif** who made this book a valuable addition to the Oswaal Knowledge family. Their expert knowledge, advice and recommendations will help our readers gain valuable insights and knowledge and secure a high rank in these competitive examinations.

We wish the readers great success ahead!

All the best!
Team Oswaal

Importance of NCERT Books for UPSC and other government exams

Introduction

Books published by the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) are usually not considered to be top of mind when it comes to preparing for competitive examinations like Civil Services Examinations (CSE), Combined Defence Services (CDS), exams conducted by National Defence Academy (NDA) and Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF). However, this is a fallacy that can cost any student dearly, not just in terms of ranks secured in the examination, but even qualifications. NCERT books are by far the most comprehensive and reliable source of information that can elevate the level of preparation a candidate has for any of the above competitive examinations.

Here are five reasons why NCERT books should be among the go-to resources for preparing for competitive examinations.

1. Credibility

NCERT books are an authentic source of information as the books are authored by reputed, credible experts, and the information published is sourced from credentialed government reports, ministries agencies, and institutions. If a candidate prepares using any NCERT textbook, then s/he can be rest assured that the content is factually correct, updated, and accurate. In competitive examinations, where a single mark difference can be crucial, factual accuracy is a huge differentiator and determinant of qualification and rank.

2. Comprehensive

NCERT books are comprehensive and reliable. The language in NCERT books is lucid and easily understandable. The books provide a basic idea of all the concepts, provide detailed explanations where necessary, and aid in the understanding of complex topics. Most examinations rely on NCERT topics for question selection and topic coverage and missing out on NCERT books can cost candidates dearly.

3. Research-driven

NCERT books are authored by subject matter experts and specialists who have decades of experience in their chosen fields. The content in NCERT books is authored after extensive research done by authors, co-authors, editors, and support staff. Usually, the authors are eminent experts, professors of reputed academic universities, and research institutions.

5. Authentic

NCERT books are almost error-free. The content is checked times before it is published. There is an extensive editorial team that supports the publication of all books and hence the content and editorial quality are of the highest standard.

Conclusion

Candidates preparing for competitive examinations cannot afford to give NCERT books a miss. Authored by experts and backed by research, these books aid in bridging the learning curve as they are quite lucid and easy to understand. Having a good grasp and understanding of the basics can improve the confidence level of the candidates during preparation and spur them to secure better marks and rank.

Aashirvad Kumar

UPSC Consultant-Oswaal Books

Faculty SPM IAS Academy, Guwahati, 6 years of Teaching experience,

3 UPSC Interviews

Mentored Multiple Single digit Ranks in UPSC

Approach to read NCERT Books for UPSC and other government exams

Introduction

The Civil Services Examination (CSE) conducted by the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) for appointments into the elite branches of civil services of the Government of India is considered one of the most rigorous and demanding examinations in India.

The intake applications rate for UPSC is quite high – every year around 900,000 to 1,000,000 candidates apply every year. Candidates feel daunted, and sometimes are unsure of getting the right rank even if they have the right preparation, because of the sheer number of candidates appearing in the examination. Often in an attempt to read more current resources, candidates miss out on reading the most comprehensive resources already at their disposal, books published by the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT).

Here are a few strategies for how NCERT books can be leveraged for CSE preparation.

1. Coverage strategy

It is advised to cover the NCERT books subject-wise from Class VI to XII. For example, for History, you may want to start with the textbook for Class VI, moving on to VII, VIII, and so on. This will give you subject continuity and help you build your understanding chronologically. It is also recommended to build interlinks between your knowledge of the subject from a previous class while reading the textbook of the next class. To further consolidate your preparation, solve MCQs from another book to help cement your understanding of the subject further.

2. Visual assets

For subjects like geography and biology, visual assets are very important. Diagrams provided in NCERT textbooks are very important for these subjects. Some of the representations are relevant for the main of various state public service examinations.

3. Subject-specific strategies

It is imperative to give special attention to some subjects such as geography, and science (environment science sections). Questions from these topics are frequently asked in the examination and preparing from NCERT ensures that your subject knowledge is current, authentic, and up to date.

Conclusion

Candidates preparing for UPSC need to leverage every resource for strategic competitive advantage. Preparation with NCERT books can give candidates the necessary edge. To help candidates improve their confidence while attempting UPSC, Oswaal Books is launching NCERT summaries from Class VI-XII. This power-packed resource will help save time by highlighting the necessary sections for UPSC preparation as well as give candidates confidence that they have covered everything. This best-in-class resource will give candidates a tremendous advantage as they are a derivative of the research-backed NCERT books but are condensed for UPSC preparation.

Aashirvad Kumar

UPSC Consultant-Oswaal Books

Faculty SPM IAS Academy, Guwahati, 6 years of Teaching experience,

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UNDERSTANDING DIVERSITY

Inequality

- Inequality comes when a person does not have the resources and opportunities that are available to other persons.
- The caste system is an example of inequality.
- The caste system divided society into different groups depending upon the work that people did and they were supposed to remain in those groups. Example – potters only learnt pottery.
- This system was considered irreversible, and it created a situation of inequality.

Diversity

- People become diverse when they get influenced from different regions and cultures.
- The history of many places shows us that different cultural influences have helped to shape life and culture there.
- Regions became very diverse because of their unique histories.
- Diversity also comes out when people adapt their lives to the geographical area in which they live.
- Adaptation of the people living in the mountain areas will be different from the people living near the sea. Example - Mumbai and Kashmir.
- Therefore, history and geography both play roles in the cultural life of a region.

- The influence of diverse culture is also related to our present-day behaviour. Cultural tradition also changes when we move from one place to another, and we adapt according to that place.

Unity In Diversity

- India is a country of many diversities.
- People in India speak different languages, celebrate different festivals, practise different religions.
- India's diversity is a source of its strength.
- When the British ruled India, women and men from different cultural, religious and regional backgrounds came together to oppose them.
- India's freedom movement had thousands of people of different backgrounds in it. They all came together and fought for the freedom struggle.
- Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru came up with the phrase "Unity in Diversity" to describe the country's diversity.
- 'The Discovery of India' is a book written by Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru which shows that India is diverse but united.
- Songs and symbols that emerged during the freedom struggle remind of our country's rich tradition of respect for diversity.
- The Indian flag was used as a symbol of protest against the British by people everywhere.
- India's national anthem, composed by Rabindranath Tagore, is another expression of the unity of India.

QUESTIONS

LEVEL-1 : MODERATE

1. The caste system shows
 - (a) Equality
 - (b) Inequality
 - (c) Diversity
 - (d) Unity
2. The cultural life of place is influenced by its
 - (a) History
 - (b) Geography
 - (c) Both (a) and (b)
 - (d) Neither (a) nor (b)
3. 'Unity in Diversity' is a phrase given by
 - (a) Mahatma Gandhi
 - (b) Indira Gandhi
 - (c) Subhash Chandra Bose
 - (d) Jawahar Lal Nehru
4. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru wrote the book

- (a) The Discovery of India
- (b) Anandamath
- (c) Broken Wings
- (d) Conquest of Self
5. India's national anthem is composed by
 - (a) Mahatma Gandhi
 - (b) Rabindranath Tagore
 - (c) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
 - (d) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

LEVEL-2 : ADVANCED

1. Consider the following statements with respect to the caste system in India
 1. The caste system is an example of inequality.

2. The caste system divided Indians into different groups according to their work.
Select the correct option below:
(a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
2. Consider the following statements with reference to the diversity in India.
1. India is a country of many diversities.
 2. 'Unity in Diversity' is the phrase given by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.
 3. India's diversity can be seen in the festivals celebrated in India.
- Select the correct option using the code below:
(a) 1 only (b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 2 only (d) 1 and 3 only
3. Which of the following statements are correct about India?
1. India's diversity is a source of its strength.
 2. Indian flag was used as a symbol of protest against the British by people everywhere.
 3. India's national anthem was composed by Motilal Nehru which is an expression of the unity of India.
 4. The caste system in India was considered irreversible and it created a situation of inequality.
- Select the correct answer using the code below:
(a) 1, 2 and 4 (b) 2, 3 and 4
(c) 1 and 4 (d) 1, 3 and 4

ANSWERS WITH EXPLANATION

LEVEL-1 : MODERATE

1. **Option (b) is correct.**
Explanation: The caste system shows inequality. The caste system divided society into different groups depending upon the work that people did, and they were supposed to remain in those groups. This system was considered irreversible, and it created a situation of inequality. Example – A potter should only learn pottery and remain in a profession that was fixed with every caste.
2. **Option (c) is correct.**
Explanation: History and Geography both play roles in the cultural life of a region. History shows the influence which the place has in the past like different rulers, traders from different regions of the world came and influence the culture of the place. Geography shows the region where the place lies. Example, a mountain region or a region near the sea.
3. **Option (d) is correct.**
Explanation: Unity in Diversity is a phrase given by the first Prime Minister of India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, to describe the country, India. India is diverse, but people are united in diversity as they got united to fight against the British for the freedom struggle.
4. **Option (a) is correct.**
Explanation: 'The Discovery of India' is a book written by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in which he describes the unity of India.
The Anandamath is a Bengali novel that was written by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee in 1882.

The Broken Wings is a poetic novel that was written by Kahlil Gibran, and it was first published in the Arabic language in 1912.

The Conquest of Self is written by Mahatma Gandhi in 1943.

5. **Option (b) is correct.**
Explanation: Rabindranath Tagore composed the India's national anthem. The national anthem describes the unity of India as that how India is united being so diverse.

LEVEL-2 : ADVANCED

1. **Option (c) is correct.**
Explanation: **Statement 1:** The caste system in India is an example of inequality which made people confined to their caste.
Statement 2: The caste in India was recognised according to the work that people did. The lower castes generally were those people who did low-profile works like potters, cobblers, etc.
2. **Option (d) is correct.**
Explanation: **Statements 1 and 3:** both the statements are relevant.
Statement 2: This statement is incorrect. 'Unity in Diversity' is a phrase given by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.
3. **Option (a) is correct.**
Explanation: India is the country of many diversities, and this diversity is a source of strength in India.

DIVERSITY AND DISCRIMINATION

Prejudice and Stereotypes

- Prejudice means to judge other people negatively or see them as inferior.
- We can be prejudiced about many things such as people's religious beliefs, skin colour, the region they come from, the accent they speak in, the clothes they wear, etc.
- Stereotype means we fix people into one image – for example, when people say that boys do not cry, it is an image that is fixed for the boys.
- Stereotyped people look at each person as a unique individual with his or her own special qualities and skills that are different from others.

Inequality and Discrimination

- Discrimination happens when people act on their prejudices or stereotypes.
- Discrimination can take place because of several reasons such as economic background, region, religion, etc.
- People are also discriminated against with the kind of work with which they are associated.
- The group of people who do the work like cleaning, cutting hair, washing, etc. are considered dirty or impure. This belief gives rise to the caste system.
- The groups who did low-profile jobs were considered untouchables.
- Dalits are the people who are untouchables and (those who have been 'broken', and) the government refers to these as Scheduled Castes (SC).
- Caste-based discrimination not only limits people from undertaking certain economic activities but also denies them the respect and dignity given to others.

Features of the Indian Constitution

- The leaders who wrote our Constitution set some goals in the Constitution to ensure that all the people of India were considered equal.

- The Constitution provides equality for all persons; and it is seen as a key value that unites us all as Indians.
- Today, everyone has equal rights and opportunities.
- Untouchability is seen as a crime and has been legally abolished by law.
- People are free to choose the kind of work they wish to do.
- Government jobs are open to all people.
- The writers of the Constitution also said that respect for diversity was a significant element in ensuring equality.
- They felt that people must have the freedom to follow their religion, speak their language, celebrate their festivals, and express themselves freely.
- No language, religion or festival should become compulsory for all to follow.
- The government must treat all religions equally.
- India became a secular country where people of different religions and faiths have the freedom to practise and follow their religion without any fear of discrimination.

Dr. BhimRao Ramji Ambedkar

- Dr. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar (1891-1956) is considered as the father of the Indian Constitution and was also the leader of the Scheduled Caste.
- He fought for the rights of the Scheduled Caste community. He was born into the Mahar caste, which was considered untouchable.
- He was the first person from his caste who completed his college education and went to England to become a lawyer.
- He converted to Buddhism in his search for a religion that treated all members equally.

QUESTIONS

LEVEL-1 : MODERATE

1. When people judge others negatively and look at them as inferior, it is known as
 (a) Inequality (b) Prejudice
 (c) Stereotypes (d) Caste-based discrimination
2. Which of these stops people from looking at each person as a unique individual?
 (a) Superiority (b) Prejudice
 (c) High-income jobs (d) Stereotypes

3. Which of these causes discrimination?
 (a) Prejudice (b) Stereotypes
 (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of the above
4. The caste system is mainly associated with
 (a) Jobs (b) Income
 (c) Family (d) Region
5. The Constitution of India considers 'untouchability'
 (a) Acceptable in the society
 (b) Crime
 (c) Associated with low profile jobs
 (d) Unique practice of India

6. Which of the following is not a feature of the Indian Constitution?
 - (a) People have the freedom to follow their religion
 - (b) People have the freedom to express themselves freely
 - (c) People have the freedom to consider Scheduled Caste as untouchables
 - (d) People are free to choose the kind of work they wish to do.
7. Who is considered the father of the Indian Constitution?
 - (a) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
 - (b) Dr. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar
 - (c) Mahatma Gandhi
 - (d) M. N. Roy
8. Which religion was adopted by Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar?
 - (a) Islam
 - (b) Christianity
 - (c) Jainism
 - (d) Buddhism
9. Who of the following was the leader of Dalits?
 - (a) Motilal Nehru
 - (b) Lala Lajpat Rai
 - (c) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
 - (d) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

LEVEL-2 : ADVANCED

1. Consider the following statements:
 1. Judging the people inferior on the grounds of religion, region is prejudice.
 2. Girls like pink colour is an example of a stereotype.
 Select the correct code given below:
 - (a) 1 only
 - (b) 2 only
 - (c) Both 1 and 2
 - (d) Neither 1 nor 2
2. With reference to 'untouchables' consider the following statements:
 1. The groups who did low profile jobs were considered untouchables.
 2. Dalits are referred to as Scheduled Tribes by the government.

3. Untouchability has been legally abolished by law.

Select the correct option using the code below:

- (a) 1 and 2 only
 - (b) 1 and 3 only
 - (c) 2 and 3 only
 - (d) 1, 2 and 3
3. Consider the following statements regarding the Constitution of India:
 1. The Constitution provides equality for all persons.
 2. The Constitution has provided discrimination against the untouchables.
 3. The Constitution grants the right to the people to choose work which they like to do.
 4. The Constitution provides freedom to the people to practice their religion.

Which of the statements are correct?

- (a) 1, 2 and 4 only
 - (b) 2, 3 and 4 only
 - (c) 1, 3 and 4 only
 - (d) 1, 2 and 3 only
4. Which of the following statement is correct about Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar?
 - (a) He was born into the Mahar caste.
 - (b) He was born in the year 1899
 - (c) He was a farmer.
 - (d) He converted to Jainism.
 5. Which of the following is not the vision of the Constitution maker?
 - (a) Equal treatment for all
 - (b) Providing equal opportunities
 - (c) Discrimination on the grounds of languages
 - (d) Freedom of expression

LEVEL-3 : PREVIOUS YEARS

1. Year of birth and death of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar [MPPSC]
 - (a) 1886, 1951
 - (b) 1891, 1956
 - (c) 1877, 1961
 - (d) 1889, 1961

ANSWERS WITH EXPLANATION**LEVEL-1 : MODERATE**

1. **Option (b) is correct.**
Explanation: Prejudice means to judge other people negatively or see them as inferior. We can be prejudiced about many things such as people's religious beliefs, skin colour, the region they come from, the accent they speak in, the clothes they wear, etc.
2. **Option (d) is correct.**
Explanation: Stereotype means we fix people into one image – for example, when people say that boys do not cry as a stereotypical image that is fixed for boys. Stereotypes stop people from looking at each person as a unique individual with his or her own special qualities and skills that are different from others.

3. **Option (c) is correct.**
Explanation: Discrimination happens when people act on their prejudices or stereotypes. Prejudice means when people judge others negatively or see them as inferior to ourselves whereas in stereotype people fix others into one image.
4. **Option (a) is correct.**
Explanation: The caste system is mainly associated with jobs. The group of people who do the work like cleaning, cutting hair, washing, etc. is considered dirty or impure. This belief gives rise to the caste system – for example, the groups who did low-profile jobs were considered untouchables.
5. **Option (b) is correct.**
Explanation: Untouchability is seen as a crime and has been legally abolished by law. The Constitution of India provides equality for all persons, and it is seen

as a key value that unites us all as Indians. Article 17 of the Indian Constitution states that "Untouchability" is abolished and its practice in any form is forbidden and shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law.

6. **Option (c) is correct.**

Explanation: The statement - People have the freedom to consider Scheduled Caste as untouchables is incorrect. The Constitution of India provides for equality for all persons and untouchability is seen as a crime and has been legally abolished by law.

7. **Option (b) is correct.**

Explanation: Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar (1891-1956) is considered as the father of the Indian Constitution and was also the leader of the Scheduled Caste.

8. **Option (d) is correct.**

Explanation: Dr. B. R. Ambedkar converted to Buddhism in search of a religion that treated all members equally. He belonged to the Scheduled caste where he was considered untouchable.

9. **Option (c) is correct.**

Explanation: Dr. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar (1891-1956) is considered the father of the Indian Constitution and was also the leader of the Scheduled caste and fought for their rights.

LEVEL-2 : ADVANCED

1. **Option (c) is correct.**

Explanation: Both statements are correct.

Statement 1: Prejudice means to judge other people negatively or see them as inferior. We can be prejudiced about many things such as people's religious beliefs, skin colour, the region they come from, languages, etc.

Statement 2: Stereotype means we fix people into one image – for example, when people say that boys do not cry as a stereotypical image that is fixed for the boys.

2. **Option (b) is correct.**

Explanation: Statement 1: The group of people who do the work like cleaning, cutting hair, washing, etc. are considered dirty or impure. This belief gives rise to the caste system. The groups who did low-profile jobs were considered untouchables.

Statement 2: The statement is incorrect. Dalits are referred to as Scheduled Caste (SC) by the government.

Statement 3: Everyone has equal rights and opportunities in India. Untouchability is seen as a crime and has been legally abolished by law. People are free to choose the kind of work they wish to do.

3. **Option (c) is correct.**

Explanation: Statement 1: The leaders who wrote our Constitution had set vision and goals in the Constitution to ensure that all the people of India were considered equal. The Constitution provides equality for all persons, and it is seen as a key-value that unites us all as Indians.

Statement 2: The statement is incorrect. The Constitution of India has made untouchability a crime, and it has been legally abolished by law.

Statement 3: Everyone has equal rights and opportunities in India. People are free to choose the kind of work they wish to do.

Statement 4: India became a secular country where people of different religions and faiths have the freedom to practice and follow their religion without any fear of discrimination.

4. **Option (a) is correct.**

Explanation: Dr. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar (1891-1956) is considered as the father of the Indian Constitution and was also the leader of the Dalits. He was born into the Mahar caste, which was considered untouchable.

He was the first person from his caste who completed his college education and went to England to become a lawyer.

He converted to Buddhism in search for a religion that treated all members equally.

5. **Option (c) is correct.**

Explanation: The leaders who wrote our Constitution set vision and goals in the Constitution to ensure that all the people of India were considered equal. They felt that people must have the freedom to follow their religion, speak their language, celebrate their festivals, and express themselves freely. No language, religion, or festival should become compulsory for all to follow.

LEVEL-3 : PREVIOUS YEARS

1. **Option (b) is correct.**

Explanation: Dr. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar (1891-1956) is considered as the father of the Indian Constitution and was also the leader of the Scheduled Caste.

WHAT IS GOVERNMENT?

The Government

- As we know, human beings live and work together, so some rules have to be made that apply to everyone, and there needs to be some amount of organisation to make rules and regulations.
- Governments do this on behalf of their people by exercising leadership, taking decisions and implementing laws.

Role of the Government

- Government decides many things such as building roads and schools, controlling inflation, ways to effective distribution of resources, maintaining peace with other countries.
- Government also takes action on many social issues - for example, it has several programmes to help the poor, running of postal and railway services.
- It is responsible for ensuring that all its citizens have enough to eat and have good health facilities and helps the citizen during natural disasters such as tsunamis, earthquakes, etc.
- Judiciary (courts) is an important organ of the government.
- The government works at different levels: the local level, the state level, and the national level.
- The government functions by making laws, and everyone who lives in the country follows these laws.

Types of Government

Democratic

- In a democratic government, the people elect their government through voting.

- In a democracy the government has to explain its actions and defend its decisions to the people.

Monarchy

- Another form of government is the monarchy. The monarch (king or queen) has the power to make decisions and run the government.
- The monarch may have a small group of people to discuss matters with, but the final decision-making power remains with the monarch.
- Kings and Queens do not have to explain their actions or defend the decisions they make.

Democratic Government

- India is a democracy.
- The main feature of a democracy is that the people have the power to elect their leaders.
- Democratic governments are usually referred to as Representative democracies.
- In Representative democracies people do not participate directly but choose their representatives through an election process.
- These representatives meet and make decisions for the entire population.
- A democratic government allows Universal Adult Franchise. This means that all adults in the country are allowed to vote.
- Young India was a weekly paper (in English) started by Mahatma Gandhi where he popularised the demand for Swaraj.

QUESTIONS

LEVEL-1 : MODERATE

- The type of government where people elect their representative is
 - Monarchy
 - Communism
 - Oligarchy
 - Democratic
- The government works at
 - Two Levels
 - Three Levels
 - Five Levels
 - Six Levels
- Which of the following is not part of the government?
 - Court
 - Police
 - Army
 - Private Companies
- Democratic government is usually referred to as
 - Direct democracy
 - Indirect democracy
 - Representative democracy
 - Constitutional democracy
- People do not participate directly but choose their representatives through an election. Which type of democracy is this?
 - Representative democracy
 - Constitutional democracy
 - Direct democracy
 - Monitory democracy

6. Universal adult franchise means
 - (a) Everyone in the country is allowed to vote
 - (b) Only men are allowed to vote
 - (c) All adults are allowed to vote
 - (d) Only those people who have property are allowed to vote.
7. Young India, a weekly paper was started by
 - (a) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
 - (b) Mahatma Gandhi
 - (c) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
 - (d) Indira Gandhi

LEVEL-2 : ADVANCED

1. Consider the following statements regarding the role of government:
 1. It is the government's duty to provide good health facilities to the citizen.
 2. Governments do not have the role in the disaster management.
 Select the correct option below:
 - (a) 1 only
 - (b) 2 only
 - (c) Both 1 and 2
 - (d) Neither 1 nor 2
2. Consider the following statement:
 1. The government where people elect their representatives is known as a democratic government.

2. Monarchical government is answerable to the citizen for its acts and policies.

Which of the above statement is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
 - (b) 2 only
 - (c) Both 1 and 2
 - (d) Neither 1 nor 2
3. With reference to democracy consider the following statements:
 1. India is a democracy.
 2. In representative democracies people participate directly with the government.
 3. Universal Adult Franchise is a part of the democracy.

Select the correct option using the code below:

- (a) 1 only
 - (b) 2 and 3 only
 - (c) 1 and 3 only
 - (d) 1, 2 and 3
4. **Assertion (A):** There are different levels of government.
Reason (R): Everyone living in the country must follow the laws made by the government.
 Select the correct option below:
 - (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - (b) Both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A.
 - (c) A is true but R is false.
 - (d) A is false but R is true.

ANSWERS WITH EXPLANATION**LEVEL-1 : MODERATE**

1. **Option (d) is correct.**
Explanation: The people elect their government through voting in a democratic government. In a democracy, the government has to explain its actions and defend its decisions to the people. Oligarchy is a form of power structure in which a small group of people have control of a country or organization. Communism is a type of government as well as an economic system in which individual people do not own land, factories, or machinery, either the government or the whole community owns these things.
2. **Option (b) is correct.**
Explanation: The government works at different levels: at the local level (Panchayati Raj Institutions), at the state level (State Government), and the national level (Central Government).
3. **Option (d) is correct.**
Explanation: Private companies are not part of the government as they are owned by separate individuals or groups of individuals. Their functions are different depending on the type of business.
4. **Option (c) is correct.**
Explanation: Democratic governments are usually referred to as representative democracies. In

representative democracies, people do not participate directly but choose their representatives through an election process. The direct democracy is also known as pure democracy that includes direct participation of citizens in democratic decision making.

The Constitutional democracy represents the limited authority of the majority by legal and institutional means or by constitutional means so that the rights of individuals and minorities are respected.

The indirect democracy also known as representative democracy is a system of government in which people control the government through elected representatives.

5. **Option (a) is correct.**
Explanation: In representative democracies people do not participate directly but choose their representatives through an election process. These representatives meet and make decisions for the entire population. According to John Keane, Monitory democracy, a new form of democracy in which government is constantly monitored by a vast array of public and private agencies, commissions and some regulatory mechanisms.
6. **Option (c) is correct.**
Explanation: A democratic government allows universal adult franchise. This means that all adults in the country are allowed to vote.

7. **Option (b) is correct.**

Explanation: Young India was a weekly paper started by Mahatma Gandhi where he popularised the demand for Swaraj.

LEVEL-2 : ADVANCED

1. **Option (a) is correct.**

Explanation: Statement 1: The government is responsible for ensuring that all its citizens have enough to eat and have good health facilities.

Statement 2: The statement is incorrect. The government plays an important role in disaster management by helping the citizen during natural disasters such as tsunamis, earthquakes, etc.

2. **Option (a) is correct.**

Explanation: Statement 1: In a democratic government, the people elect their government through voting. In a democracy, the government has to explain its actions and defend its decisions to the people.

Statement 2: The statement is incorrect. The monarch (king or queen) has the power to make decisions and run the government. Kings and Queens do not have to explain their actions or defend the decisions they make.

3. **Option (c) is correct.**

Explanation: Statement 1: India is a democracy because in India people elect their representatives through voting.

Statement 2: The statement is incorrect. In representative democracies people do not participate directly but choose their representatives through an election process – for example, India is a democracy, and the people of India elect their representatives who make laws for the people.

Statement 3: A democratic government allows Universal Adult Franchise. This means that all adults in the country are allowed to vote.

4. **Option (b) is correct.**

Explanation: Both the statements are individually correct.

Statement 1: The government works at different levels: at the local level (Panchayati Raj Institutions), at the state level (State Government), and the national level (Central Government).

Statement 2: The government functions by making laws, and everyone who lives in the country has to follow these laws.

4

KEY ELEMENTS OF
A DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT**Participation**

- People participate with the government by voting for them.
- People elect leaders to represent them through voting. These representatives take decisions on behalf of the people.
- All governments are elected for fixed periods. The Government in India is elected for a period of five years.
- The power of the government gets limited by regular elections.
- Therefore, when people want to change the government, they can change it by voting.
- There are many ways in which people express their views and make governments understand what

actions they should take such as dharnas, rallies, strikes, signature campaigns, etc.

- Newspapers, magazines, and TV also play a role in discussing government issues and responsibilities.
- Members of the minority community, Dalits, Adivasis, women, and others often participate by organising themselves into social movements that seek to challenge the government and its functioning.

Equality and Justice

- Equality and Justice are inseparable, and it is one of the important features of a democratic government.
- Justice can only be achieved when people are treated equally.
- The government makes special provisions for backward groups within society that are unequal so that they can be treated equally and can get justice.

QUESTIONS**LEVEL-1 : MODERATE**

1. The government in India is elected for a period of

| | |
|----------------|----------------|
| (a) Six Years | (b) Five Years |
| (c) Four Years | (d) Two years |
2. Which of the following ways are adopted by the people for fulfilling their demand from the government?

| | |
|---------------|----------------------|
| (a) Dharna | (b) Strikes |
| (c) Campaigns | (d) All of the above |
3. The power of the government gets limited by

| | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) Elections | (b) Strikes |
| (c) Both (a) and (b) | (d) None of the above |
4. Which of the following is not a feature of a democratic government?

| |
|-------------------------------|
| (a) Justice |
| (b) Equality |
| (c) Universal Adult Franchise |
| (d) Monarchy |
5. Which of the following play a role in discussing government policies?

| | |
|------------------|----------------------|
| (a) Newspapers | (b) TV |
| (c) Social Media | (d) All of the above |

2. Government issues and responsibilities are only discussed in the newspapers.
3. The government in India is elected for a period of four years.

Select the correct statement using the code below:

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| (a) 1 and 2 only | (b) 1 only |
| (c) 1 and 3 only | (d) 1, 2 and 3 |

2. In the context of equality, consider the following statements.

1. Equality is a feature of a democratic government.
2. Equality and justice are inseparable.

Which of the above statement is true?

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| (a) 1 only | (b) 2 only |
| (c) Both 1 and 2 | (d) Neither 1 nor 2 |

3. Which of the following is correct about justice?

- | |
|---|
| (a) Justice can only be achieved when people are treated equally. |
| (b) Justice is not an essential feature of a democracy. |
| (c) Justice and equality are not interrelated. |
| (d) Justice is impossible for the backward groups of the society. |

4. Consider the following statements.

1. Election is a way that helps people to participate with the government.
2. People elect leaders to rule over them.

Which statement is/are correct:

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| (a) 1 only | (b) 2 only |
| (c) Both 1 and 2 | (d) Neither 1 nor 2 |

LEVEL-2 : ADVANCED

1. Consider the following statement.
 1. The power of the government gets limited by regular elections.

ANSWERS WITH EXPLANATION

LEVEL-1 : MODERATE

1. **Option (b) is correct.**
Explanation: All governments are elected for fixed periods. The government in India is elected for a period of five years.
2. **Option (d) is correct.**
Explanation: There are many ways in which people express their views and make governments understand what actions they should take such as dharnas, rallies, strikes, signature campaigns, etc.
3. **Option (a) is correct.**
Explanation: People participate with the government by voting for them. People elect leaders to represent them through voting. The power of the government gets limited by regular elections. Therefore, when people want to change the government, they can change it by voting.
4. **Option (d) is correct.**
Explanation: The features of a democratic government are – equality, justice, universal adult franchise. Monarchy is not a feature of a democratic government as in a democratic government the head of the government is elected by the people for a fixed period of time.
5. **Option (d) is correct.**
Explanation: Newspapers, magazines, and TV play a role in discussing government issues and responsibilities. These days, social media have also become a way to discuss government policies.

LEVEL-2 : ADVANCED

1. **Option (b) is correct.**
Explanation: **Statement 1:** The power of the government gets limited by regular elections. When people want to change the government, they can change by voting.
Statement 2: The statement is incorrect. Government issues and responsibilities are discussed in the newspapers, magazines, TV, etc.
Statement 3: This statement is incorrect. The government in India is elected for a period of five years.
2. **Option (c) is correct.**
Explanation: Both statements are correct.
Statement 1: Equality is one of the important features of a democratic government.
Statement 2: Equality and justice are inseparable, and it is one of the important features of a democratic government. Justice can only be achieved when people are treated equally.
3. **Option (a) is correct.**
Explanation: Justice can only be achieved when people are treated equally without any discrimination. Equality and justice are inseparable. Everyone should have equal rights in the country.
4. **Option (a) is correct.**
Explanation: **Statement 1:** People participate with the government by voting for them. i.e., through elections.
Statement 2: The statement is incorrect. People elect leaders through voting. These leaders don't rule over the people but represent them in the government. These representatives take decisions on behalf of the people.

□□□

Gram Sabha

- The Gram Sabha is a meeting of all adults who live in the area covered by a Panchayat. This could be only one village or a few villages.
- Anyone who is 18 years old or more and who has the right to vote is a member of the Gram Sabha.
- The Gram Sabha is a key factor in making the Gram Panchayat play its role and be responsible.
- It is the place where all plans for the work of the Gram Panchayat are placed before the people.
- The Gram Sabha prevents the Panchayat from doing wrong things like misusing money or favouring certain people.
- It plays an important role in keeping an eye on the elected representatives and in making them responsible to the persons who elected them.

Gram Panchayat

- Every village Panchayat is divided into wards, (i.e., smaller areas). Each ward elects a representative who is known as the Ward Member (Panch).
- All the members of the Gram Sabha also elect a Sarpanch who is the Panchayat President.
- The Ward Panchs and the Sarpanch form the Gram Panchayat.
- The Gram Panchayat is elected for five years.
- The Gram Panchayat has a Secretary who is also the Secretary of the Gram Sabha.
- This Secretary is not an elected person but is appointed by the government.
- The Secretary is responsible for calling the meeting of the Gram Sabha and Gram Panchayat and keeping a record of the proceedings.

Functions of Gram Panchayat

- The Gram Panchayat meets regularly, and one of its main tasks is to implement development programmes for all the villages that come under it.
- **The work of a Gram Panchayat includes:**
 1. The construction and maintenance of water sources, roads, drainage, school buildings, and other common property resources.
 2. Levying and collecting local taxes.
 3. Executing government schemes related to generating employment in the village.
- **Sources of funds for the Panchayat are:**
 1. Collection of taxes on houses, marketplaces, etc.
 2. Government scheme funds received through various departments of the government through the Janpad and Zila Parishad.
 3. Donations for community works, etc.

Levels of Panchayat

- The Gram Panchayat is the first level of democratic government in rural areas.
- Janpad Panchayat or the Panchayat Samiti is (the second level) at the Block level. The Panchayat Samiti has many Gram Panchayats under it.
- The District Panchayat or the Zila Parishad is above the Panchayat Samiti, and it is the third level.
- The Zila Parishad makes developmental plans at the district level. With the help of Panchayat Samitis, it also regulates the money distribution among all the Gram Panchayats.
- Each state in the country has its own laws with regard to Panchayats.

QUESTIONS**LEVEL-1 : MODERATE**

1. The members of the Gram Sabha must be

| | |
|------------------|------------------|
| (a) 18 years old | (b) 15 years old |
| (c) 20 years old | (d) 21 years old |
2. The village Panchayat is divided into smaller areas known as

| | |
|------------------|-----------|
| (a) Constituency | (b) Wards |
| (c) Colony | (d) Class |
3. The Sarpanch is elected by the members of

| | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| (a) Legislative Assembly | (b) Wards |
| (c) Lok Sabha | (d) Gram Sabha |
4. The Gram Panchayat is elected for a period of

| | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| (a) Four years | (b) Five years |
| (c) Six years | (d) Three years |
5. The Secretary of Gram Sabha is appointed by the

| | |
|----------------|------------------------|
| (a) Government | (b) People of villages |
| (c) Sarpanch | (d) Panch |
6. Which of the following is not a work of Gram Panchayat?

| |
|---|
| (a) Collecting taxes |
| (b) Maintaining roads |
| (c) Constructing school buildings |
| (d) Assisting judges of the Civil Court |
7. The Panchayat at the Block level is known as

| | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| (a) Gram Panchayat | (b) Panchayat Samiti |
| (c) Zila Parishad | (d) Ward Panchayat |
8. The Zila Parishad is also known as

| | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| (a) Janpad Panchayat | (b) District Panchayat |
| (c) Gram Panchayat | (d) None of the above |

LEVEL-2 : ADVANCED

- Consider the following statements with respect to Gram Sabha.
 - Anyone who has the right to vote is a member of Gram Sabha
 - Gram Sabha makes elected representatives accountable.
 - Gram Sabha does not have any role with regard to Gram Panchayat.
 Which of the above statements is/are correct?
 - 1 only
 - 1 and 3 only
 - 1 and 2 only
 - 1, 2 and 3
- With reference to Gram Panchayat consider the following statements.
 - The Gram Panchayat is elected for five years.
 - The Gram Panchayat has a Secretary who is also the Secretary of the Gram Sabha.
 - Gram Panchayat is formed by Panch and Sarpanch.
 Select the correct statement using the code below.
 - 1 only
 - 1 and 3 only
 - 2 and 3 only
 - 1, 2 and 3
- Consider the following statements:
 - The Panchayat gets funds from the taxes.
 - Sarpanch is elected by the members of the Gram Sabha.
 - The Gram Sabha prevents the Panchayat from the misuse of the money.
 - The Gram Panchayat is the first level of democratic government in rural areas.

Oswaal, One for All NCERT Question Bank, Polity

Select the correct statements using the code below:

- 1 and 2 only
 - 1, 3 and 4 only
 - 2, 3 and 4 only
 - 1, 2, 3 and 4
- Consider the following statements.
 - The Panchayat Samiti has many Gram Panchayats under it.
 - The Zila Parishad makes developmental plans at the block level.
 Which of the above statement is/are correct?
 - 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2
 - Which of the following is not a source of funds for the Panchayat?
 - Taxes
 - Donations
 - Government schemes
 - Interest received by the rural banks
 - With regard to the Zila Parishad consider the following statements.
 - It regulates the money distribution among all the Gram Panchayats.
 - It is also known as District Panchayat.
 - It lies above the Gram Panchayat.
 Select the correct statement using the code below:
 - 2 and 3 only
 - 1 and 3 only
 - 1 and 2 only
 - 1, 2 and 3

LEVEL-3 : PREVIOUS YEARS

- In Panchayati Raj System, the Panchayat Samiti is constituted at the _____ [UPPSC]
 - Village level
 - Block level
 - District level
 - State level

ANSWERS WITH EXPLANATION**LEVEL-1 : MODERATE**

- Option (a) is correct.**
Explanation: The Gram Sabha is a meeting of all adults who live in the area covered by a Panchayat. Anyone who is 18 years old or more and who has the right to vote is a member of the Gram Sabha.
- Option (b) is correct.**
Explanation: Every village Panchayat is divided into wards, (i.e., smaller areas). Each ward elects a representative who is known as the Ward Member (Panch).
- Option (d) is correct.**
Explanation: All the members of the Gram Sabha elect a Sarpanch who is the Panchayat President.
- Option (b) is correct.**
Explanation: The Gram Panchayat is elected for a period of five years.
- Option (a) is correct.**
Explanation: The Gram Panchayat has a Secretary who is also the Secretary of the Gram Sabha. The Secretary is not an elected person but is appointed by the government.

- Option (d) is correct.**
Explanation: The work of a Gram Panchayat includes:
 - The construction and maintenance of water sources, roads, drainage, school buildings, and other common property resources.
 - Levying and collecting local taxes.
 - Executing government schemes related to generating employment in the village but not assisting judges of the Civil Court.
- Option (b) is correct.**
Explanation: Janpad Panchayat or the Panchayat Samiti is at the Block level. The Panchayat Samiti has many Gram Panchayats under it.
- Option (b) is correct.**
Explanation: The Zila Parishad is also known as the District Panchayat, and it is above the panchayat Samiti. The Zila Parishad makes developmental plans at the district level.

LEVEL-2 : ADVANCED

- Option (c) is correct.**
Explanation: **Statement 1:** The Gram Sabha is a meeting of all adults who live in the area covered by

a Panchayat. This could be only one village or a few villages. Anyone who is 18 years old or more and who has the right to vote is a member of the Gram Sabha.

Statement 2: The Gram Sabha is a key factor in making the Gram Panchayat play its role. It is the place where all plans for the work of the Gram Panchayat are placed before the people.

Statement 3: The statement is incorrect. Gram Sabha plays an important role in keeping an eye on the elected representatives and in making them responsible to the persons elected them.

2. **Option (d) is correct.**

Explanation: All three statements are correct.

Statement 1: The Gram Panchayat is elected for five years.

Statement 2: The Gram Panchayat has a Secretary who is also the Secretary of the Gram Sabha. The Secretary is not an elected person but is appointed by the government.

Statement 3: The Ward Panchs and the Sarpanch form the Gram Panchayat. Sarpanch is the President of Panchayat who is elected by the members of Gram Sabha.

3. **Option (d) is correct.**

Explanation: All four statements are correct:

Statement 1: Sources of funds for the Panchayat are-

- Collection of taxes on houses, marketplaces, etc.
- Government scheme funds received through various departments of the government through the Janpad and Zila Parishad.
- Donations for community works, etc.

Statement 2: All the members of the Gram Sabha also elect a Sarpanch who is the Panchayat President.

Statement 3: The Gram Sabha prevents the Panchayat from doing wrong things like misusing money or favouring certain people. It plays an important role in keeping an eye on the elected representatives and in making them responsible to the persons elected them.

Statement 4: The Gram Panchayat is the first level of democratic government in rural areas.

4. **Option (a) is correct.**

Explanation: **Statement 1:** Janpad Panchayat or the Panchayat Samiti is at the Block level. The Panchayat Samiti has many Gram Panchayats under it.

Statement 2: The statement is incorrect. The Zila Parishad makes developmental plans at the district level. It also regulates the money distribution among all the Gram Panchayats.

5. **Option (d) is correct.**

Sources of funds for the Panchayat are:

- Collection of taxes on houses, marketplaces, etc.
- Government scheme funds received through various departments of the government through the Janpad and Zila Parishad.
- Donations for community works, etc.

6. **Option (c) is correct.**

Explanation: **Statement 1:** The Zila Parishad makes developmental plans at the district level. It also regulates the money distribution among all the Gram Panchayats.

Statement 2: Zila Parishad also known as District Panchayat.

Statement 3: The statement is incorrect. The District Panchayat or the Zila Parishad is above the Panchayat Samiti.

LEVEL-3 : PREVIOUS YEARS

1. **Option (b) is correct.**

Explanation: Janpad Panchayat or the Panchayat Samiti is constituted at the Block level. It has many Gram Panchayats under it.



RURAL AND URBAN ADMINISTRATION**Maintenance of Land Record**

- Patwari measures land and keeps land records.
- The Patwari is known by different names in different states such as Lekhpal, Karamchari, Kanungo, and Village Officers, etc.
- Each Patwari is responsible for a group of villages.
- The Patwari maintains and updates the records of the village.
- The Patwari is also responsible for organising the collection of land revenue from the farmers and providing information to the government about the crops grown in the area.

Division of States

- All states in India are divided into districts.
- The districts are further sub-divided and are known by different names such as tehsil, taluka, etc., for managing the matters related to land.
- The head of the district is the District Collector and under him/her are the revenue officers, also known as Tehsildars.
- They also supervise the work of the Patwaris and ensure that records are properly kept and land revenue is collected.
- Land disputes are heard at the Tehsildar office.

Hindu Succession Amendment Act, 2005

- This new law provides equal land share to sons, daughters, and their mothers in Hindu families after the father's death.

- The law is applicable to all states and union territories of the country.
- It benefits a large number of women.

Urban Administration

- The Municipal Corporation overlooks the administration at the urban level.
- The Municipal Corporation is responsible for ensuring the cleanliness of city.
- It also runs schools, hospitals and dispensaries.
- The city is divided into different wards and ward councillors get elected.
- The complicated decisions that affect the entire city are taken by groups of councillors who form committees to decide and debate issues.
- The Councillor's Committees and the councillors decide on issues, the Commissioner and the administrative staff implement these.
- The Ward Councillors try to ensure that the particular demands of their wards are placed before the entire council.
- The Commissioner and the administrative staff are appointed while councillors are elected.
- The work in the city is divided into different departments like the water department, the garbage collection department, a department to look after gardens, roads, etc.
- The Municipal Corporation gets money from taxes such as property tax, water tax, etc.

QUESTIONS**LEVEL-1 : MODERATE**

1. The person who measures the land is called as
(a) Patwari (b) Lekhpal
(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of the above
2. The record of the village is maintained by
(a) Member of Legislative Assembly
(b) Patwari
(c) District collector
(d) Chief Minister
3. Tehsildars are
(a) Revenue officer
(b) Law and order officer
(c) Crop Inspector
(d) Secretary of Gram Sabha
4. Land disputes are heard at
(a) Governor's office
(b) Commissioner's office
(c) Panchayat office
(d) Tehsildar office
5. Hindu Succession Amendment Act, 2005 will benefit
(a) Men (b) Women
(c) Children (d) Backward classes
6. Municipal Corporation gets money from
(a) Taxes (b) Donation
(c) Government funds (d) Private companies

7. The committee that decides on the complicated issues of the city is
 - (a) Administrative Committee
 - (b) Councillor Committee
 - (c) Accounts Committee
 - (d) Revenue Committee
8. For the better implementation of work, the city is divided into
 - (a) Area
 - (b) Blocks
 - (c) Departments
 - (d) Zone
9. Ward Councillors are
 - (a) Elected
 - (b) Appointed
 - (c) Nominated
 - (d) None of the above

LEVEL-2 : ADVANCED

1. Consider the following statements with respect to Patwari.
 1. Patwari measures land and keeps land records.
 2. The Patwari is also known as Lekhpal.
 3. The Patwari provides information about the crops to the government.
 Which of the above statement is/are correct?
 - (a) 1 only
 - (b) 1 and 3 only
 - (c) 2 and 3 only
 - (d) 1, 2 and 3
2. Consider the following statements.
 1. The districts are sub-divided for managing the matters related to crime.
 2. District collector is the head of the district.
3. Tehsildar supervises the work of Patwaris. Select the correct statement using the code below:
 - (a) 1 and 3 only
 - (b) 1 and 2 only
 - (c) 2 and 3 only
 - (d) 1, 2 and 3
3. Consider the following statements.
 1. Taluka is the sub-division of a district.
 2. Hindu Succession Amendment Act, 2005 benefits women, and the law is only applicable to North Indian states.
 3. The Lekhpal is responsible for organising the collection of land revenue from the farmers.
 Which of the above statements is/are correct?
 - (a) 1 and 3 only
 - (b) 2 and 3 only
 - (c) 1 and 2 only
 - (d) 1, 2 and 3
4. Consider the following statements with respect to Municipal Corporation.
 1. It is responsible for keeping the city clean.
 2. It gets money from taxes.
 Select the correct option using the code below:
 - (a) 1 only
 - (b) 2 only
 - (c) Both 1 and 2
 - (d) Neither 1 nor 2
5. Consider the following statements:
 1. The Municipal Commissioner and Ward Councillors are elected.
 2. The city is divided into different wards.
 Select the correct answer using the code below:
 - (a) 1 only
 - (b) 2 only
 - (c) Both 1 and 2
 - (d) Neither 1 nor 2

ANSWERS WITH EXPLANATION**LEVEL-1 : MODERATE**

1. **Option (c) is correct.**
Explanation: Patwari measures land and keeps land records. The Patwari is known by different names in different states such as Lekhpal, Karamchari, etc.
2. **Option (b) is correct.**
Explanation: Patwari is responsible for a group of villages. The Patwari maintains and updates the records of the village.
3. **Option (a) is correct.**
Explanation: The head of the district is the District Collector and under him/her are the revenue officers, known as Tehsildars. They also supervise the work of the Patwaris and ensure that records are properly kept and land revenue is collected.
4. **Option (d) is correct.**
Explanation: Land disputes are heard at the Tehsildar office.

5. **Option (b) is correct.**
Explanation: Hindu Succession Amendment Act, 2005 law provides equal land share to sons, daughters, and their mothers in Hindu families after the father's death. It benefits a large number of women.
6. **Option (a) is correct.**
Explanation: The Municipal Corporation overlooks the administration at the urban level. It is responsible for ensuring the cleanliness of city. It also runs schools, hospitals and dispensaries. It gets money from taxes such as property tax, water tax, etc.
7. **Option (b) is correct.**
Explanation: The complicated decisions that affect the entire city are taken by groups of councillors who form committees to decide and debate issues. The Councillor's Committees and the councillors decide on issues, the Commissioner and the administrative staff implement these.
8. **Option (c) is correct.**
Explanation: The work in the city is divided into different departments like the water department, the

garbage collection department, a department to look after gardens, roads, etc., this is done for the better implementation work.

9. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: The city is divided into different wards and ward councillors get elected. The Commissioner and the administrative staff are appointed by the government while councillors are elected.

LEVEL-2 : ADVANCED

1. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: All three statements are correct.

Statement 1: Patwari measures land and keeps land records.

Statement 2: The Patwari is known by different names in different states such as Lekhpal, Karamchari, etc.

Statement 3: The Patwari is also responsible for organising the collection of land revenue from the farmers and providing information to the government about the crops grown in the area.

2. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: Statement 1: The statement is incorrect. The districts are further sub-divided and are known by different names such as tehsil, taluka, etc. for managing the matters related to land but not crime.

Statement 2: The head of the district is the District Collector and under him are the revenue officers, also known as Tehsildars.

Statement 3: Tehsildars supervise the work of the Patwaris and ensure that records are properly kept and land revenue is collected. Land disputes are heard at the Tehsildar office.

3. Option (a) is correct.

Explanation: Statement 1: The districts are further sub-divided and are known by different names such as tehsil, taluka, etc. for managing the matters related to land.

Statement 2: The statement is incorrect.

Hindu Succession Amendment Act, 2005 -

The law provides equal land share to sons, daughters, and their mothers in Hindu families after the father's death.

The law is applicable to all states and union territories of the country.

It benefits a large number of women.

Statement 3: The Patwari or Lekhpal is also responsible for organising the collection of land revenue from the farmers and providing information to the government about the crops grown in the area.

4. Option (c) is correct.

Explanation: Both statements are correct.

Statement 1: The Municipal Corporation is responsible for ensuring the cleanliness of city. It also runs schools, hospitals and dispensaries.

Statement 2: Municipal Corporation gets money from taxes such as property tax, water tax, etc.

5. Option (d) is correct.

Explanation: Statement 1: The statement is incorrect. The Commissioner and the administrative staff are appointed while councillors are elected.

Statement 2: The city is divided into different wards and ward councillors get elected. These Councillors try and ensure that the particular demands of their wards are placed before the entire council.

Working in Village

- Poor families in rural areas spend a lot of time every day collecting firewood, getting water, and grazing their cattle even though they do not earn any money from these activities.
- Nearly two-fifth of all rural families are agricultural labourers in our country.
- Some have small plots of land while others are landless.

Debt

- The farmers need to borrow money to purchase basic things like seeds, fertilisers and pesticides.
- They borrow this money from moneylenders.
- Farmers sometimes are unable to pay back their loans due to crop failure, which makes them in debt.
- The debt has been an issue of farmers' suicide.

Agricultural Labourers

- They depend on the work which they do in other people's fields to earn a living.

- The 80 per cent of farmers belong to small groups.
- Other occupations of people in rural areas depend upon collection from the forest, animal husbandry, dairy produce, fishing, etc.

Rural Livelihoods

- People in rural areas earn their livelihood in various ways some work on farms while others earn their livelihood through non farm activities.
- Rural people in different regions of the country grow different crops.

Terrace Farming

- In this type of farming, the land on a hill slope is made into flat plots and carved out in steps.
- The sides of each plot are raised to retain water.
- This allows water to stand in the field, which is best for rice cultivation.

QUESTIONS**LEVEL-1 : MODERATE**

1. Farmer's borrow money for

| | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| (a) Seeds | (b) Pesticides |
| (c) Fertilisers | (d) All of the above |
2. Which of the following reasons have been the issue of farmer's suicide?

| | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| (a) Debt | (b) Fertilisers |
| (c) Cattles | (d) Rain |
3. People in rural areas earn from

| | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| (a) Farm activities | (b) Non farm activities |
| (c) Both (a) and (b) | (d) None of the above |
4. Terrace farming is practiced in

| | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) Hills | (b) Plain |
| (c) Both (a) and (b) | (d) None of the above |

LEVEL-2 : ADVANCED

1. Consider the following statements:
 1. Two-fifth of all rural families are agricultural labourers in our country.

2. Farmers borrow money from money lenders. Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| (a) 1 only | (b) 2 only |
| (c) Both 1 and 2 | (d) Neither 1 nor 2 |

2. Consider the following statements with respect to rural areas:

1. Poor families in rural areas spend a lot of time in non-earning activities.
2. All the people in the rural area are landless.
3. People in rural areas earn only from farming activities.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- | | |
|------------------|------------|
| (a) 1 and 2 only | (b) 1 only |
| (c) 2 and 3 only | (d) 3 only |

3. Which of the following statements is not true regarding Terrace farming?

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| (a) Terrace farming is mainly practiced in hills. | (b) It is best for rice cultivation. |
| (c) It helps in retaining water. | (d) It is practiced in Uttar Pradesh. |

ANSWERS WITH EXPLANATION

LEVEL-1 : MODERATE

1. **Option (d) is correct.**
Explanation: The farmers borrow money to purchase basic things like seeds, fertilisers and pesticides. They borrow this money from moneylenders.
2. **Option (a) is correct.**
Explanation: Farmers sometimes are unable to pay back their loans due to crop failure which makes them in debt. The debt has been an issue of farmers' suicide.
3. **Option (c) is correct.**
Explanation: People in rural areas earn their livelihood in various ways. Some work on farms while others earn their livelihood on non-farm activities. People in rural areas also depend upon other occupations such as collection from the forest, animal husbandry, dairy produce, fishing, etc.
4. **Option (a) is correct.**
Explanation: In terrace farming, the land on a hill slope is made into flat plots and carved out in steps. The sides of each plot are raised to retain water. This allows water to stand in the field, which is best for rice cultivation.

LEVEL-2 : ADVANCED

1. **Option (c) is correct.**
Explanation: Both statements are correct
Statement 1: Nearly two-fifth of all rural families are agricultural labourers in our country. Some have small plots of land while others are landless.
Statement 2: The farmers need to borrow money to purchase basic things like seeds, fertilisers and pesticides from moneylenders.
2. **Option (b) is correct.**
Explanation: **Statement 1:** Poor families in rural areas spend a lot of time every day collecting firewood, getting water, etc. and they do not earn any money from these activities.
Statement 2: The statement is incorrect. Some people in rural areas have small plots of land while others are landless.
Statement 3: The statement is incorrect. People in rural areas earn their livelihood in various ways. Some work on farms while others earn through non-farm activities such as fishing, animal husbandry, etc.
3. **Option (d) is correct.**
Explanation: Terrace farming is practiced in hilly areas. The land on a hill slope is made into flat plots and carved out in steps. The sides of each plot are raised to retain water. This allows water to stand in the field, which is best for rice cultivation.
Uttar Pradesh is a plain area and terrace farming is done in hilly areas. Therefore, the statement is not true.

□□□

Working in the Street

- A large number of people in the city work on the streets.
- In a survey of Ahmedabad city, it was found that 12 percent of all the workers in the city were those people who were working on the street.
- They sometimes sell things or repair or provide a service.
- They work on their own.
- They are not employed by anyone, and therefore, they have to organise their own work.
- Their shops are usually temporary.
- They have no security.
- Vendors sell things that are often prepared at home by their families who purchase, clean, sort, and make them ready to sell.
- Street vending has been recognised as a right of people to earn their livelihood.

Markets

- There are many people who own shops in various markets of the city.
- Business persons manage their own shops or businesses. They are not employed by anyone.

- These are permanent shops that are given a licence to do business by the Municipal Corporation.
- The Municipal Corporation also decides on which day of the week the market has to remain closed.
- This market also has small offices and shops that provide services, such as banks, courier services, and others.

Casual Workers

- There are many workers employed in the factory on a casual basis.
- The casual workers are employed as per the need in the factories.
- The jobs are not permanent.
- There is no job security or protection.
- They are also expected to work for very long hours.

Office Workers

- There are many workers in the city who work in offices, factories, and government departments.
- They are employed as regular and permanent workers.
- They attend the same office or factory regularly.
- Their work is identified, and they get a regular salary.
- They get better facilities than the casual workers.

QUESTIONS**LEVEL-1 : MODERATE**

1. The workers who work on the streets have
 - (a) Their own shops (b) Job security
 - (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of the above
2. Street vending has been recognised as
 - (a) Right to sell
 - (b) Right to vendors
 - (c) Right to eat
 - (d) Right to earn livelihoods
3. The shops present in the markets are
 - (a) Temporary (b) Permanent
 - (c) Very small (d) Without licence
4. Office workers are
 - (a) Regular workers (b) Casual workers
 - (c) Permanent workers (d) Both (a) and (c)

LEVEL-2 : ADVANCED

1. Consider the following statements.
 1. Street workers are employed by the people.
 2. Street workers have job security.
 3. Street workers have temporary shops.
 Select the correct statement using the code below:
 - (a) 1 and 3 only (b) 3 only
 - (c) 2 and 3 only (d) 1 only
2. Consider the following statements.
 1. The shops in the markets have a licence to do business.
 2. Street vending has been recognised as a right of people to earn their livelihood.
 3. Shops in the market provide many services.
 Which of the above statements is/are correct?
 - (a) 1 only (b) 1 and 3 only
 - (c) 2 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

3. Consider the following statements with respect to casual workers:
- Jobs of casual workers are temporary.
 - Casual workers are required to work for long hours.
- Select the correct option using the code below:
- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
4. Consider the following statements.
- Office workers get better facilities than casual workers.
 - Office workers are the temporary workers.
 - Office workers get regular salary.
- Which of the above statements is/are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

ANSWERS WITH EXPLANATION

LEVEL-1 : MODERATE

- Option (a) is correct.**
Explanation: Street workers work on their own shops. They are not employed by anyone and therefore, they have to organise their own work. Their shops are usually temporary and they have no securities.
- Option (d) is correct.**
Explanation: Vendors sell things that are often prepared at home by their families who purchase, clean, sort, and make them ready to sell. Street vending has been recognised as a right of people to earn their livelihood.
- Option (b) is correct.**
Explanation: The shops in the market are permanent shops that are given a licence to do business by the Municipal Corporation. The Municipal Corporation also decides on which day of the week the market has to remain closed.
- Option (d) is correct.**
Explanation: There are many workers in the city who work in offices, factories, and government departments. They are employed as regular and permanent workers.

LEVEL-2 : ADVANCED

- Option (b) is correct.**
Explanation: **Statement 1:** The statement is incorrect. Street workers sell things or repair them or provide a service. They work on their own. They are not employed by anyone and therefore have to organise their own work.

Statement 2: The statement is incorrect. Street workers' shops are usually temporary. They have no job security.

Statement 3: Shops of the street workers are temporary and have no security. Shops can be removed by the police anytime.

- Option (d) is correct.**
Explanation: All three statements are correct. The shops in the market are permanent shops and they are given a licence to do business by the Municipal Corporation. Street vending has been recognised as a right of people to earn their livelihood. The market also has small offices and shops that provide services, such as banks, courier services, and others.
- Option (c) is correct.**
Explanation: Both statements are correct. The casual workers are employed as per the need in the factory. Their jobs are not permanent and there is no job security or protection. They are also expected to work for very long hours.

- Option (b) is correct.**
Explanation: **Statement 1:** Office workers get better facilities than casual workers because they work on a regular basis and have better working conditions. **Statement 2:** The statement is incorrect. Office workers are employed as regular and permanent workers. They attend the same office or factory regularly. **Statement 3:** Office workers are employed as regular and permanent workers. They attend the same office or factory regularly. Their work is identified, and they get a regular salary.

ON EQUALITY**Equal Right to Vote**

- In India, all adults irrespective of religion, education, caste, rich or poor are allowed to vote. This is called Universal Adult Franchise, and it is an essential aspect of a democracy.
- The idea of a universal adult franchise is based on the Idea of Equality because it states that every adult in a country, irrespective of their wealth and the community, has one vote.

Other forms of Equality

- The caste system is one of India's most common forms of inequality.
- Omprakash Valmiki (1950–2013) was a famous Dalit writer who had described the conditions of Dalits in his autobiography, Joothan.
- Caste, religion, class background, gender are the things that lead to Inequality in society.
- The dignity of the person is violated when a person is treated unequally.

Equality in Indian Democracy

- The Indian Constitution recognises every person as Equal.
- This means that every individual in the country, including male and female persons from all castes, religions, tribes, educational and economic backgrounds are recognised as equal.
- The provisions in the constitution that deal with Equality are:
 1. First, every person is equal before the law. This means that every person from the President of the country to a domestic worker has to obey the same laws.
 2. Second, no person can be discriminated based on their religion, race, caste, place of birth, or whether they are female or male.
 3. Third, every person has access to all public places including playgrounds, hotels, shops, and markets. All persons can use publicly available wells, roads, and bathing ghats.
 4. Fourth, untouchability has been abolished.

- The government has tried to implement the equality that is guaranteed in the Constitution, first through laws and second through government programmes or schemes to help marginalised communities.

Midday Meal Scheme

- Midday meal scheme refers to the programme introduced in all government elementary schools to provide children with cooked lunch.
- Tamil Nadu was the first state in India to initiate this scheme.
- This programme has had many positive effects that more poor children have begun enrolling and regularly attending school and attendance has been improved.
- This programme has also helped reduce caste prejudices because children of all castes in the school eat this meal together.
- The midday meal programme also helps reduce the hunger of poor students who often come to school and cannot concentrate because their stomachs are empty.
- This kind of government programmes play an important role in increasing equality of opportunity. 'Zero Hunger' is one of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) of the United Nations.

Article 15 of the Indian Constitution

- It states that:
 1. Prohibition of discrimination on the grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth.
 2. The State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth, or any of them.
 3. No citizen shall, on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them, be subject to any disability, liability, restriction or condition with regard to:
 - (a) Access to shops, public restaurants, hotels, and places of public entertainment; or
 - (b) The use of wells, tanks, bathing ghats, roads, and places of public resort maintained wholly or partly out of State funds or dedicated to the use of the general public.

QUESTIONS

LEVEL-1: MODERATE

- All adults are allowed to vote in India. It is known as
 - Voting Franchise
 - Universal Adult Franchise
 - Adult Voting Rights
 - Voting Equality
- The idea of a universal adult franchise is based on the idea of
 - Equality
 - Inequality
 - Unity
 - Secularism
- In Universal Adult Franchise, each citizen has
 - Three Votes
 - Two Vote
 - One Vote
 - Multiple Votes
- The Universal Adult Franchise is an essential feature of
 - Monarchy
 - Anarchy
 - Democracy
 - Colonialism
- Which of the following leads to inequality in society?
 - Caste
 - Gender
 - Religion
 - All of the above
- Joothan is an autobiography written by
 - Om Prakash Valmiki
 - Mahatma Gandhi
 - Annie Beasant
 - Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- The Indian Constitution has prohibited
 - Higher schooling
 - Equality
 - Untouchability
 - Women to vote
- The Indian Constitution has prohibited discrimination on the grounds of
 - Race
 - Caste
 - Gender
 - All of the above
- Midday Meal Scheme has been introduced by the government in
 - All government schools
 - All government and private schools
 - All government elementary schools
 - All government and private higher schools
- Midday Meal scheme was first introduced by the state
 - Rajasthan
 - Tamil Nadu
 - Bihar
 - Punjab
- Midday Meal Scheme focuses on
 - Increasing equality
 - Decreasing hunger
 - Improving income
 - Both (a) and (b)

LEVEL-2: ADVANCED

- Consider the following statements.
 - All adults in India are allowed to vote.
 - Universal adult franchise is based on the idea of equality.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2
- Consider the following statements.
 - The caste system is one of India's most common forms of inequality.
 - Religion and gender do not lead to inequality.
 - Omprakash Valmiki died in the year 2014.
 Select the correct code given below.
 - 1 only
 - 1 and 2 only
 - 2 and 3 only
 - 1, 2 and 3
 - Consider the following statements.
 - The Indian Constitution recognises every person as equal.
 - The Indian Constitution prohibits discrimination only on the grounds of religion.
 - The Indian Constitution has allowed everyone to access public places.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- 1 only
 - 1 and 3 only
 - 2 and 3 only
 - 1, 2 and 3
- Consider the following statements regarding the provisions present in the Indian Constitution.
 - The Constitution states that every person is equal before the law.
 - The Constitution has abolished untouchability.
 Select the correct statements using the code below:
 - 1 only
 - 2 only
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2
 - Consider the following statements with respect to Midday Meal Scheme.
 - Tamil Nadu was the first state in India to introduce this scheme.
 - Midday meal scheme has helped in improving the schools' attendance.
 - The programme has helped to increase caste-based discrimination.
 - This scheme has helped in increasing the equality of opportunity.

Which of the statements are correct?

- 1, 2 and 3
 - 2, 3 and 4
 - 1, 3 and 4
 - 1, 2 and 4
- Consider the following statements with respect the Article 15 of the Indian Constitution.
 - It prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth.
 - It states that the State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth, or any of them.

Select the correct statement below:

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2