

# **Class VI**

## **Chapter – 1 (Geography)**

### **The Earth in the Solar System**

#### Celestial Bodies

- The sun, the moon and all other objects shining in the night sky are called celestial bodies.
- The moon, stars and planets cannot be seen during the daytime because the very bright light of the sun does not allow us to see them.

#### Stars

- Stars are celestial bodies that are very big and hot. They are made up of gases. They have their own heat and light, which they emit in large amounts. The sun is also a star.
- Constellations are various patterns formed by different groups of stars. For example, Ursa Major or Big Bear.
- The North Star indicates the north direction. It is also called the Pole Star. It always remains in the same position in the sky. We can locate the Pole Star with the help of Saptarishi.

#### The Solar System

- The sun, eight planets, satellites and some other celestial bodies known as asteroids and meteoroids form the Solar System.

#### The Sun

- The Sun is in the centre of the solar system. It is huge and made up of extremely hot gases.
- It provides the pulling force that binds the solar system.
- It is the ultimate source of heat and light for the solar system.

#### Planets

- Planets are celestial bodies that do not have their own heat and light. They are lit by the light of stars. Earth is a planet too. It gets all its heat and light from the Sun, our nearest star.
- They move around the sun in fixed elongated paths called orbit.
- There are eight planets in our Solar System – Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune.

## Dwarf Planets

- Apart from eight planets, there are some planets in the solar system. They are also known as dwarf planets. Pluto is the second largest dwarf planet.
- In 2006 Pluto was excluded as a planet because of its
  - very small mass
  - its orbit is intersecting the orbit of Neptune
  - small size

## The Earth

- It is the fifth largest planet by size and is slightly flattened at the poles.
- It is third nearest planet to the sun.
- Its shape is described as a Geoid which means an Earth like shape.
- It is a unique planet in the solar system because:
  - Conditions favourable to support life are probably found only on the earth.
  - It is neither too hot nor too cold.
  - It has water and air, which are very essential for our survival.
  - The air has life supporting gases like oxygen.
- From the outer space, the Earth appears blue because its two-thirds surface is covered by water. It is, therefore, called blue planet.

## Satellite

- It is a celestial body that moves around the planets in the same way as the planets move around the sun.
- A human-made satellite is an artificial body. It is designed by scientists to gather information about the universe or for communication.
- It is carried by rocket and placed in the orbit around the earth.
- Some of the Indian satellites are IRS, EDUSAT, INSAT etc.

## The Moon

- The Moon is a satellite and moves around the Earth.
- The only natural satellite of Earth.
- Its diameter is only one-quarter that of the earth.
- It moves around the Earth in about 27 days and takes exactly the same time to complete one spin. Hence, only one side of the moon is visible to us on the earth.
- It has mountains, plains and depressions on its surface.

- The moon does not have favourable conditions for survival of life. It has neither air nor water.
- The moon appears at different times in different shapes and at different positions.
- The Full Moon can be seen only once in about a month's time on the Full Moon night or Poornima.
- A fortnight later, it cannot be seen at all. It is the new Moon night or Amavasya.

### Asteroids

- These are numerous tiny bodies which also move around the Sun-like stars, planets and satellites.
- They are found between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.

### Meteoroids

- These are small pieces of rocks which move around the Sun.
- Sometimes they come near the earth and tend to drop upon it.
- During this process due to friction with the air, they get heated up and burn, causing a flash of light.
- Sometimes a meteor without being completely burn falls on the earth and creates a hollow.

### Galaxy

- It is huge system of billions of stars, and clouds of dust and gases.
- Our Solar System is a part of the Milky Way galaxy also known as Akash Ganga.
- Millions of such galaxies make up the Universe.

*Q. Answer the following questions:*

1. What is meant by the 'Solar System'?
2. Name all the planets according to their distance from the sun.
3. What is the Universe?
4. Which planet is called the earth's sister?
5. Name any two artificial satellites of India.
6. Why is the earth called the blue planet?
7. "The earth is a unique planet." Explain the statement.
8. Differentiate between Planets and Stars (any four).
9. Which star is known as pole star?
10. Geoid means .....
11. The sun is about ..... Km away from the earth.
12. Name any two dwarf planets.

# Class VI

## Chapter – 3 (Civics) What is Government?

### What is Government

- A government can be defined as a group of people who govern a community, unit or nation.
- This political system lays down rules, make major policies and decisions and helps in smooth working of a society.

### Need for the Government

- Every country needs a government to make decisions and to get things done.
- The interests and problems of the people living in a country cannot be the same. The clash of interest among the people or groups causes conflicts and lawlessness.
- So to restore law and order and to ensure cooperation among the people government is needed.

### Functions of the Government

- Making and maintaining law and order.
  - It ensures law and order within the country. It makes and implement laws for this purpose.
- Providing basic facilities
  - The government works for the welfare of the people. It provides basic facilities to the people like education, healthcare, transportation etc.
  - controlling the price of commodity, providing job opportunities.
- Action on Social Issues
  - Government make several laws on various social issues (like; child labour etc.) and implement them for the welfare of the people.
- Protects the boundaries
  - It protects the boundaries of a country from foreign invasions. Maintains peaceful relations with other countries.
- Undertake relief measures
  - It provides relief facilities to the people when natural calamities (like; earthquake, tsunami) occur or an epidemic broke.
- Maintaining peace and harmony in the country
  - Treating everyone equal among the law. It takes action against the person who is responsible for disturbing the peace of the country.

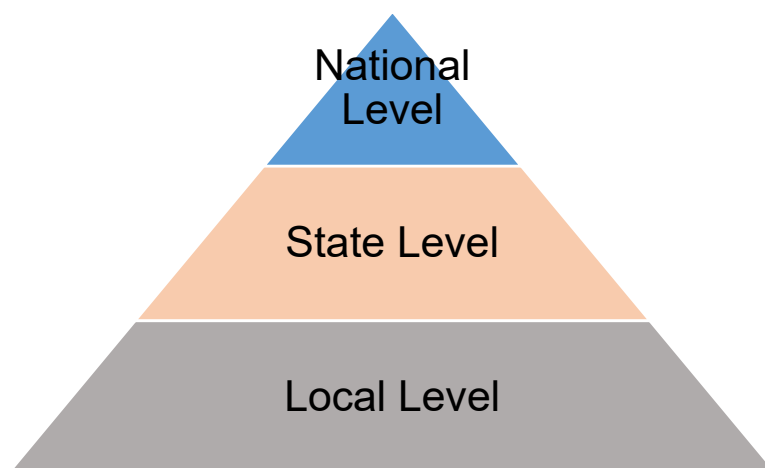
### Levels of Government

The government is responsible for doing so many different things. It manages to do work at different levels.

- Local Level : It deals with the problems and welfare of the people living in villages, towns and cities. It includes Panchayats, Municipal Corporations.
- State Level : It deals with the welfare and administration of the entire State. It includes State Governments.
- National Level : It relates to the entire country. It includes Union or Central Government.

## Laws and the Government

- Law means a set of rules laid down by the government for the proper functioning of the country.
- The government makes the law and everyone has to follow. This is the only way the government functions or work. It has the power to make the law and to enforce it.
- The government functions through three main organs.
  - The Legislature: It is the law -making organ of the government.
  - The Executive: It enforces the law made by the legislature and see whether it is followed by the people.
  - The Judiciary: This organ ensures that the government functions according to the laws, settle disputes and safeguard people against unjust rule.



## Types of government

*Who gives the government this power to make decisions and enforce laws?*

- The power of the government depends on the type of the government.
- There are different types of government such as; Monarchy, Democracy and Dictatorship.
- Monarchy: In a Monarchy the head of the royal family is the head of the nation. Monarchs are hereditary. He can be a king or a queen. He makes all the decisions and runs the country. He has a small group of ministers or advisors, but the final decision is of the monarch. The kings or queens do not have to explain their action or defend the decision they take.

- Democracy: In a democracy, people are supreme. It is the people who give the government the power to make decisions and enforce law. The government is answerable to the people for its decisions.

### Features of Democratic form of government

- In Democratic form of government, the people have the power to elect their leaders for a set period of time. These elected representatives make decisions for the entire population. It is referred as representative democracy.
- Universal Adult franchise. It means all the adult citizens of the country above 18 years of age have the right to vote in elections. The right to vote is referred to as suffrage or franchise.

### Suffrage movement

- During the war many men were away fighting and because of this, women were called upon to do work that was earlier considered men's work. So, women began to be seen equally capable of making decisions and demanded the right to vote for all women.
- All over Europe and USA women and the poor have had to fight for participation in the government. This movement is called the women's suffrage movement because the suffrage usually means right to vote.
- American women got their right to vote in year 1920 while women in UK got in year 1928. But in India the first general elections were held in 1952 based on the principle of Universal Adult Franchise.

Q. *Answer the following questions:*

1. What is Government?
2. Why do we need government?
3. What are the various functions of the government?
4. Write any four differences between Monarchy and Democratic form of government.
5. What was the suffrage movement? What did it accomplish?
6. What do you understand by Universal Adult Franchise.
7. Name two essential features of Democratic form of government.
8. What are the three levels of the government?
9. The government needs to make rules for everyone in the form of laws. Give reasons.

**CLASS 7 GEOGRAPHY**  
**Chaper 2: INSIDE OUR EARTH**

Our earth is a unique planet  
It is constantly undergoing changes inside and outside.  
Earth is a solid ball with a radius of 6371 km.

**INTERIOR OF THE EARTH**

Like an onion, the Earth is made up of several layers with one inside another.  
It has 3 LAYERS: CRUST, MANTLE and CORE

**1. The CRUST**

- It is the uppermost and thinnest layer of the earth's surface
- It has less than 1% of the Earth's volume
- The continental crust is about 35 km thick, and it is mainly composed of SIAL  
The land under oceans or the oceanic crust is about 5 km thick, and mainly consists of SIMA.

**2. The MANTLE**

- It forms 16 per cent of the total volume of the earth
- extends up to a depth of 2900 kms below the crust
  - is the middle and the thickest layer of earth
  - consists of hot, dense and semi solid rocks
  - contains most of the mass of the Earth

**3. The CORE**

- It forms 83 per cent of the total volume of the earth
- Is the innermost layer with a radius of about 3500 kms
  - The central core has very high temperature and pressure
  - is mainly composed of NIFE: nickel(ni) and FERROUS(fe)

<u>SIAL</u>	<u>SIMA</u>
Stands for SILICA and ALUMINA (SI+AL)	Stands for SILICA and MAGNESIUM(SI+MA)
*Main mineral constituents of the continental crust.	Main mineral constituents of the oceanic crust

## ROCKS

Any natural mass of mineral matter that makes up the earth's crust is called a rock. Rocks can be of different colour, size and texture..

The earth's crust is mostly made up of various types of rocks. There are three major types of rocks: **1. Igneous Rocks**

**2. Sedimentary Rocks**

**3. Metamorphic Rocks**

### ROCKS: Their Type, Origin, Formation and Use

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>ORIGIN</u>	<u>FORMATION</u>	<u>USE</u>
Igneous	From the Latin word 'Igni' which means 'fire'	Formed through the cooling and solidification of magma or lava	Black soil is obtained which is good for growth of cotton
Sedimentary	From the Latin word 'Sedimentum' which means 'settle down'	When sediments get compressed & hardened to form layers of rock on earth's surface and within water bodies	Contain Fossils. Petroleum, coal and natural gas are obtained
Metamorphic	From the Greek word 'Metamorphose' which means 'change of form'	When igneous & sedimentary rocks undergo some physical & chemical change due to heat & pressure Eg.1) Clay changes to Slate Eg.2) Limestone changes to Marble	Marble, granite or any hard rock are obtained

Igneous Rocks are also called primary rocks

There are two types of igneous rocks. i) Extrusive Igneous rocks

ii) Intrusive Igneous Rocks

### **Extrusive igneous rocks:**

- formed by the rapid cooling of molten magma on the Earth's surface
- smooth, crystalline, and fine-grained. Eg: Basalt.
- The Deccan plateau is made up of basalt rocks



(Picture is only for reference)

### **Intrusive Igneous Rocks**

- formed from magma that cools and solidifies inside the earth's crust
- coarse-grained as they are formed by slow-cooling magma
- Eg. Granite



(Picture is only for reference)

### **ROCK CYCLE**

The process of transformation of the rock from one form to another is known as the rock cycle.

#### **How does the cycle take place?**

When the molten magma cools, it solidifies to become igneous rock.

The igneous rocks are broken down into small particles that are transported and deposited to form sedimentary rocks.

When the igneous and sedimentary rocks are subjected to heat and pressure they change into metamorphic rocks.

The metamorphic rocks which are still under great heat and pressure melt down to form molten magma.

This molten magma again can cool down and solidify into igneous rocks. Thus the cycle goes on...

## **USES OF ROCKS**

Rocks are very important and provide us with:

- material for construction purposes- roads , houses and buildings
- stones used in many games- Eg. Seven stones,hopscotch etc
- minerals for various uses

## **MINERALS**

Minerals are naturally occurring substance which have certain physical properties and definite chemical composition.

## **USES OF MINERALS**

Minerals are used:

- in medicine and fertilizer industries
- as fuel Eg: coal,petroleum and natural gas.
- in industries of iron, aluminium, gold, uranium etc.

## **Answer the following :**

1. What are *fossils*? Why petroleum is called *fossil fuel* ?
2. Why is the interior of the earth very hot ?
3. Explain the formation of rocks from one form to another.
4. Lime changes into marble. Give reason.
5. What is the earth made up of ?
6. Why is it important to study rocks?
7. Name any 5 minerals that are used in your daily life.

**Note: Answers will be uploaded after 3 days**

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Class 7 political Science  
Chapter 1- ON EQUALITY

**Equality** is a condition in which adequate opportunities are given to all. It is the soul of Indian democracy.

**Right to Equality** is a key feature of Indian Democracy

**Equal Right to Vote** in a democratic country like India means :

Adults ( those who are 18 years and above) irrespective of their religion, caste, education, gender, status or place of birth are given the right to vote under Universal Adult Franchise.

**Does Equality Exist in India?**

Universal Adult Franchise gives political equality to the people but it does not ensure social and economic equality

The dignity of an individual is violated on the basis of their caste, religion or gender.

**FORMS OF INEQUALITY IN INDIA:**

- A difference exists between rich and poor. ( economic inequality)
- The caste system is rigid in the countryside. (caste inequality)
- Minorities and marginalised groups are not enjoying the right to dignity and equality. (social inequality)

**EQUALITY IN INDIAN DEMOCRACY** (according to the Indian Constitution)

- The Indian Constitution recognizes every person as equal before the law. (It means that every person from the president of India to a domestic worker, has to obey the same laws.)
- There is no discrimination on the basis of caste, colour, religion, race and gender.
- Everyone has access to all public places.
- Untouchability has been abolished.

## MEASURES ADOPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT TO IMPLEMENT EQUALITY AMONG DIFFERENT SECTIONS OF SOCIETY

- The government has tried to implement equality first through laws and then through government policies, programmes or schemes to help disadvantaged communities.
- The Midday meal scheme is one of the various steps of the government in this direction.
- Reservation is given to the students at the bottom level to get admissions in the universities and colleges.
- Reservation is given to the deserving categories to get job in government offices.
- Many schemes are started for women empowerment.
- The government has started Mid-day-Meal scheme in government schools.

### MID-DAY-MEAL AND ITS BENEFITS

- ★ It is the free cooked lunch served to the children of government elementary schools
- ★ It was first started by Tamil Nadu in 2001.
- ★ Due to this programme more poor children have started enrolling and regularly attending school. Their attendance has improved.
- ★ It has helped reduce caste prejudices as both the lower and upper caste children in the school eat this meal together.
- ★ *Dalit* women are employed to cook this meal and hence they can make a living..

In spite of all these efforts to increase equality of opportunity, there continue to be big differences in our country between schools that the rich attend and those that the poor attend.

**Dalit** means broken. It is a term that the so-called lower caste use to address themselves. Dalits belong to the unprivileged class. They have always been discriminated against.

**Omprakash Valmiki** is a famous Dalit writer who writes about his bitter experience for being a dalit in his autobiography, **Joothan**. His headmaster made him sweep the school and the playground. While other children in his class were studying he was sweeping. This was very much insulting for him.

The Ansaris were also exploited, people. They were not given a flat by the landlady simply because they belonged to other religion

## **ISSUES OF EQUALITY IN OTHER DEMOCRACIES**

India is not the only country where there is inequality. There are many democratic countries around the world where the issue of equality continues to be the key issue around which communities struggle.

In the United States of America, the African-Americans were seriously discriminated against. They were considered to be social inferiors and were denied equality.

In the late 1950s there took place a movement known as **the Civil Rights Movement** for equal rights of African-Americans. **Rosa Parks** became the leader of this movement and changed the complete course of American history

**The Civil Rights Act of 1964** prohibited discrimination on the basis of race, religion or national origin. It also stated that all schools will be open to African –American children and that they don't have to attend separate schools specially set up for them.

## **NEW TERMS**

**Dignity:** Thinking of oneself and other persons as worthy of respect.

**Constitution:** A document that lays down the basic rules and regulations for people and the government in the country to follow.

**Civil Rights Movement:** This movement took place in the USA in the 1950s in which the African-Americans demanded equal rights and an end to racial discrimination.

**Answer the following questions:**

1. What does the term Dalit mean?
2. What is JOOTHAN about?
3. What is meant by Mid-Day-Meal ? List the benefits of this programme.
4. What is known as Civil Rights Movement?
5. Write a brief note on Civil Rights Act of 1964.

**(Answers will be uploaded after 3 days)**

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**Class VIII**  
**GEOGRAPHY**  
**Chapter 1**  
**RESOURCES**

**RESOURCES: Meaning/importance**

. A Resource is any substance available in our environment that can be used to satisfy our basic needs. These substances are converted into resources when they fulfil two conditions-they must be of use(UTILITY) and they must have VALUE.The value of a substance depends on how useful a substance is for us .

. This is possible by processing them into finished products with the help of suitable technology.

. TIME and TECHNOLOGY play an important role in turning a substance into a resource. The needs of the people and their capacity to utilize resources changes with time as the requirement of man change. Technology helps man find and utilize newer , more innovative resources and their use.

**TYPES OF RESOURCES:**

Resources are categorized as Natural, Human and Human Made Resources.

**NATURAL RESOURCES.**

. Nature has a large variety of rocks, soils, minerals, natural vegetation and animals called the free gifts of nature. As these are found in nature they are referred to as Natural resources.

. Natural Resources are classified on the basis of Origin, Distribution, Renewability and Level Of Development.

. On the basis of ORIGIN resources are classified as Biotic and Abiotic Resources. Biotic resources are known as living resources and include plants, animals, forests, etc. These resources can reproduce under favourable conditions and are renewable . Abiotic resources are those derived from physical or non-living environment and include land,

water, air, minerals and power resources. These resources are in great demand for development . They are exhaustible in nature and are non-renewable.

. On the basis of DISTRIBUTION resources are classified as Localized and Ubiquitous Resources. Resources are not uniformly distributed all over the world because of differences in climate, altitude and other physical factors in different regions of the world. Resources that are found everywhere like sunlight and air are called Ubiquitous Resources. Resources that are found in some specific areas only like gold and silver are called Localised Resources.

. on the basis of EXHAUSTIBILITY/RENEWABILITY resources are classified into Renewable and Non-Renewable resources. Renewability of a resource refers to the time taken by a resource to be replenished back. Actually all resources are renewable . Just that the length of renewal or the time taken to be replenished back differs from one resource to the other and that decides which resource is renewable and which is non-renewable. Renewable resources are those that can be renewed or replenished fast like Solar energy, Wind energy, Tidal energy etc. These are unlimited and also called inexhaustible resources. They can be renewed under favourable conditions. Non-Renewable resources are those that take millions of years to be formed again hence these are also called exhaustible resources. They are available in limited quantity and once exhausted cannot be replaced because the natural process of their formation is very slow. Most non living things like minerals which are essential for development are non-renewable and need to be used judiciously as increase in population creates stress on such resources.

. on the basis of LEVEL OF DEVELOPMENT resources are classified into Actual and Potential Resources. Actual resources are those whose location , quality and utility are known . They are being used at present and the technology to use them is available too. Eg. Coal resources of the Damodar Valley in West Bengal, fertile soils of the Northern Plains and mineral oil reserves in the Middle East countries. Potential

resources are those whose total available quantity is not known at present. They need detailed surveys for estimation of their quantity and quality. These resources may find use in future when we develop the technology to use them. Eg. Africa has got potential for the generation of hydroelectricity but they are not yet developed due to lack of suitable technology. In most of the developing countries potential resources are not appreciably developed. The winds blowing at high speed were a potential resource about 200 years ago but today with the development in the technology to use wind as a source of energy, windmills have been set up in many parts of the world to harness Wind Energy.

#### HUMAN MADE RESOURCE:

Resources which are made by man by changing the original form of naturally available substances to create new resources like buildings, furniture, dams, railways, roadways, books, machinery etc made possible by the use of technology, which has been developed by man, are called Human Made Resources.

#### HUMAN RESOURCES:

People who are healthy, educated and skilled and are able to use their knowledge and technical skills to create new resources and contribute to the sustenance and development of the society are called Human Resource.

As education and health helps people to become a resource , it is important that every country must invest in the health and education of its people and provide them tools to increase their skills and knowledge so they can create new resources. This is called Human Resource Development. It is indeed the human resource of a nation that ultimately determines the pace of its development.

#### **CONSERVATION OF RESOURCES AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT:**

Resources are a very important part of our lives but they are limited and need to be utilized carefully, judiciously. Reckless use of resources not only depletes their quantity but also affects their quality.

Conservation of Resources means to utilize them carefully , without any misuse or waste and also allowing resources time to get replenished. Balancing the use of resources in the present time to fulfil our present day needs and preserving them for the future use is called Sustainable Development. The use of resources must be sustainable.

### **NEED TO CONSERVE RESOURCES:**

As our survival is completely dependent on the resources that we derive from our environment we must take steps to conserve resources and use them in a way that we do not harm the environment.

With scientific knowledge and technological progress, human beings started using resources at a much larger scale. The continuous rise in population has also caused an increasing demand for resources. This has created a situation in which the non-renewable resources could be exhausted in sometime. Therefore a balance in the population growth and the utilization of resources is absolutely necessary.

We can try to Reduce consumption of resources and try Reusing and Recycling them. (The three Rs)

### **ANSWER THE FOLLOWING:**

Q1. What are resources ? How is a resource different from 'Gifts of Nature'?

Q2. Explain how time and technology help change a substance into a resource.

Q3. Natural Gas, Coal and petroleum are biotic or abiotic resources. Justify your view in one point.

Q4. Explain the difference between Human Resource and Human Made Resource. Can children studying in a school be considered a resource. Explain

Q5. With examples explain the classification of resources on the basis of Level of Development.

Q6. Explain the importance of Human Resource Development for a Nation.

Q7. Define Conservation of Resources and Sustainable Development. Give three reasons to explain why conservation of resources is essential.

**NOTE: ANSWERS WILL BE UPLOADED WITHIN 3...4 DAYS.**

