

Chapter 17 : How Communities meet their Needs?

- I. 1. Needs of a community are as follows :
- (a) A community needs the services of schools, colleges, hospitals, post offices, police station etc.
 - (b) There are many cultural needs of a community like language, handcrafts, dresses, food habits, festivals etc. which prevailing in a community reflect many things about it.
2. A community is a combination of people who surround us, work for our welfare, look after our needs and in return want our cooperation. People living in a community share a common culture. They help each other to make their lives better.
3. Human society is very complex in nature. It has many types of associations and organisations. For example, family, village, community, city, town, school, country, international community etc. Family occupies a distinct place in human life.
4. In India no two-renderings of music or dance performances are ever the same, no wall painting or embroidery is ever repeated. No two temples are identical. So we can say, that in India, different cultures coexist. This continuity has been facilitated by the family, the caste system and the characteristic qualities of Indians.
5. The government of India is committed to improve the level of living standards of rural India. So the face of village has been changing after independence. Villages are now provided with electricity at least for a few hours in a day. Nearly one third of the total electricity produced in India is now consumed in agricultural sector. Villagers are using it mostly for drawing ground water from wells and tube-wells. Moreover, electricity has greatly enriched their lives by lighting their houses and streets.
- A large number of villages have been now linked with cities through good roads. All this has resulted in all-round development of the villages besides improving the economic conditions of the villagers. Today television sets and radios are very common in most of our villages, the use of better seeds, better manure and fertilisers, new methods of farming and better irrigation facilities have all helped our farmers to increase the agricultural production many fold. Dams like Hirakud, Nagarjuna Sagar, Bhakra Nangal etc. have been built to improve irrigation facilities. Now the farmers are using tractors, threshing machines and other mechanical aids in different branches of agriculture to get better yields.
- However the process is going on to improve the standard of living of the rural India but this is still restricted to selective pockets. Illiteracy specially female illiteracy, poverty and many other problems are still haunting the rural India.

6. A large number of semi-literate and illiterate village people move to the cities in search of jobs. Cities are much larger than villages in size. Village people are attracted by the glare of city life. So the population of the cities is growing at very fast speed.
 7. In today's modern world man is not happy with the fulfilment of basic needs only but he needs much more than that. Man today is no longer satisfied with food and shelter but modern education, better health care, first class entertainment are the necessary part of his life. For all these things, man needs co-operation of each other.
 8. By culture we mean customs, beliefs and art prevailing in a community. This culture gets its reflection in music, dance, language, handicrafts, dresses, food habits, festivals etc.
- II. 1. 1-d, 2-a, 3-f, 4-c, 5-b, 6-e
- III. 1. Villages 2. family 3. young 4. Electricity
5. Primary 6. cities 7. Community 8. Human
9. co-operation 10. community
- IV. 1. A community is a combination of people who surround us, work for our welfare, look after our needs and in return want our cooperation.
2. By culture, we mean customs, beliefs and art prevailing in a community.
3. Manure is a mixture of substances obtained from dung and plant wastes to increase the productivity of the soil.
4. Fertiliser is the chemically prepared manure.
- V. 1. Family 2. Desert 3. Kathakali 4. Agriculture
5. Five lakh villages 6. Five-year plans 7. Green Revolution
8. poverty 9. Urban 10. pollution
- VI. 1. food, clothing
2. manure, fertilisers
3. poverty, illiteracy
4. pollution, over Grounding of people
5. modern education, first class entertainment
6. Bharatnatyam, Odissi
7. Hirakud, Nagarjuna Sagar
8. Invention of metals, Growing of food crops
9. agriculture, sheep rearing
10. antiquity, continuity
- VII. 1. true 2. false 3. true 4. false 5. true 6. true
7. true 8. true 9. true 10. true

Chapter 18 : How Village People meet their Needs

- I.
 1. India is a vast country. It has differences in every sphere of life. Due to the diversities every region has its specific problems. Local people know their problems much better than anybody else. For solving these local problems local authorities have been set up. They solve their day to day problems themselves and are called local self governments.
 2. Panchayati Raj is a system of local self government for the rural areas. Panchayati Raj is a three tier system. It has Village Panchayat at the village level, Panchayat Samiti at the block level and Zila Parishad at the district level.
 3. Local Self Government is important because of the following reasons :
 - (a) These bodies ensure democracy at the grassroot level.
 - (b) These bodies give an opportunity to the people to solve their own problems.
 - (c) People get education and come to know of their duties and rights.
 - (d) Thus they develop a spirit of solving their problems through co-operation.
 - (e) Local people pain themselves to manage national or state affairs.
 4. The three levels of the local self-government under the Panchayati Raj are as follows :
 - (i) Zila Parishad — District level
 - (ii) Panchayat Samiti — Block level
 - (iii) Village Panchayat — Village level
 5. All adult men and women whose age is 18 years elect the members of the Gram Sabha or Gram Panchayat. The members of the village Panchayat elect one of their members as Sarpanch or the Pradhan. The village Panchayat also elects the Up-Pradhan who officiated the office of Pradhan in his absence. Besides, there is a salaried official to assist the Panchayat. The official is known as Panchayat Secretary.
 6. Nyaya Panchayat is a small village court. Generally, there is one Nyaya Panchayat for three or four villages. Each village Panchayat elects some members of the Nyaya Panchayat. Nyaya Panchayats have been established to provide speedy and less expensive justice to villagers.
 7. The Zila Parishad of the District council is the highest institution of the Panchayati Raj in India. It coordinates the activities of the various Panchayat Samites.

The composition of the Zila Parishad is almost the same as that of a Block Samiti.

It has the following members :

- ◆ Pradhans of the Panchayat Samities
- ◆ MPs, MLs from the district.
- ◆ Representatives of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and women

8. The Block Samiti or the Panchayat Samiti is the second layer of the three tier system. This is the like between the village Panchayat and the Zila Parishad.

The members of the Block Samiti consist of the following.

- ◆ All the Pradhans or Sarpanches of the Village Panchayats.
- ◆ Members of Vidhan Sabha, Vidhan Parishad, Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha elected from the blocks concerned.
- ◆ The Chairman of the Town Area Committies.
- ◆ The elected members of the Zila Parishad.

Every Panchayat Samiti must have two female members, representatives from scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes. The Panchayat Samiti elects its own chairperson and vice chairperson.

9. Sources of income of Zila Parishad are the financial grants from the government, rent from the property owned by the Zila Parishad and taxes levied on properties and fairs etc.

10. Main functions of the Block Samiti are as follows :

- (i) It obtains money from the government for various programmes to develop the Block.
- (ii) A Block Samiti has many experts such as an agricultural expert, an educational expert, a veterinary doctor and many others. These experts give their expert advice to the farmers.
- (iii) It also provides civic amenities like water supply, power supply, building and roads.
- (iv) It also makes villages aware of the needs for immunisation of their children.
- (v) Block Samiti also educate people about new methods in agriculture, improving the breed of cattle and keeping them healthy.
- (vi) It also supervises promotion of cottage industries, working of the cooperative societies, promotion of poultry and fisheries etc.

- II. 1. Local people know their problems much better than anybody else. For solving these local problems local authorities have been set up. They solve their day to day problems themselves and they are called local self governments.

2. Gram Panchayat is an elected local self government. It is a responsible body which looks after the various problems of the villagers and takes steps to improve the condition of the village.
 3. A Panchayat is a committee of five elder members of a village.
 4. The Block Samiti or the Panchayat Samiti is the second layer of the three tier system. It is the link between the village Panchayat and the Zila Parishad.
 5. Village Panchayat is a Gram Panchayat which looks after the various problems of the villagers and takes steps to improve the condition of the village.
 6. Kshetra Samiti is the other name of Panchayat Samiti in Uttar Pradesh.
 7. The chief member of the village Panchayat is called Pradhan. He calls the meetings of the Panchayat and also presides over them.
- III. 1. Democracy 2. Gram Sabha, Gram Panchayat, Nyaya Panchayat
 3. Mahatma Gandhi 4. Panchayat secretary 5. five
 6. optional 7. Nyaya Panchayat 8. Kshetra Samiti
 9. Village 10. Panchayat
- IV. 1. Zila Parishad 2. Panchayat 3. Pradhan
 4. Panchayat Secretary 5. Nyaya Panchayat 6. Uttar Pradesh
 7. District Council 8. Block Development Officer
 9. Secretary of the Zila Parishad 10. Up-Pradhan
- V. 1. Gram Sabha — 5 years, Pradhan, taxes on houses and shops
 2. Zila Parishad — 5 years, MPs and MLs, financial grants from the government
 3. Panchayat — 5 years, Chairman, grants and financial assistance given by the state government and income from the taxes levied by the Samiti.
- VI. 1. Block Development Officer 2. Member of Legislative Assembly
 3. Member of Parliament 4. Schedule caste 5. Schedule tribe
- VII. 1-(c), 2-(a), 3-(d), 4-(b)

Chapter 19 : How People in Cities Meet their Needs?

- I. 1. In our country municipal bodies are constituted according to the size of a city or town. The size of the committee is various from town to town according to the population of the city.

A person of 25 years or above of age can be a candidate for the election. In certain number the special members are also elected by the committee itself. These members are known as eldermen. The members of a Municipal Council are elected for a term of five years. The members of Council elects a chairperson and a vice-chairperson.

2. The main local bodies in urban areas are Nagar Panchayat, Municipal Committee and Municipal corporation.
 3. The functions of Municipal Corporation are as follows :
 - (i) It adopts measures to prevent epidemics and other diseases by arranging for vaccination.
 - (ii) It runs hospitals, dispensaries, schools, daycare centres, night shelters, orphan houses and child welfare centres.
 - (iii) It takes steps for maintaining the quality of goods and checks food adulteration.
 4. The Mayor is elected directly by the people. The Deputy Mayor is elected by the elected members of the corporation. The Mayor presides over the meeting and looks after the work of the corporation with the help of the executive officers like Municipal Commissioner, the Chief Engineer and the Chief Medical Officer.
 5. The main sources of income of the Municipal bodies are as follows :
 - (a) The tax on goods coming into the city known as octroi.
 - (b) Income from water supplied to houses and factories.
 - (c) Income from municipal properties and financial assistance from state government.
 6. States and Union Territories have been divided into districts for the sake of convenience. There are nearly 500 districts in India. A good administration at the district level ensures progress of the whole country. The District officer is the highest executive officer of the district.
 7. The main functions of the District Magistrate are as follows :
 - (i) The D. M. is also responsible for collecting revenue on behalf of the state. Land records are also maintained by the D. M. office.
 - (ii) He is equally responsible for the maintenance of civic amenities and public services. He also coordinates between the different levels.
 - (iii) The development activities of the area are also promoted by him.
 - (iv) The D. M. also supervises the work of Panchayati Raj.
 8. Nagar Panchayat is an elected body. Its main function is to provide civic amenities like the supply of safe drinking water and electricity, construction and maintenance of roads and ensuring facilities for sanitation. It is also its responsibility to keep records of births and deaths. It also opens primary school, centres and dispensaries.
 9. The main functions of the municipal council are as follows :
 - (i) It takes necessary steps for public health.
 - (ii) Vaccination and inoculation are carried out against diseases.
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- (iii) Steps are also taken for sanitation and cleanliness.
 - (iv) Efforts are also made for the supply of fresh drink water.
 - (v) Construction and maintenance of roads.
 - (vi) Plantation of trees along the roadside.
 - (vii) Construction of public urinals.
 - (viii) Open schools for the small children.
10. Municipal bodies charge tax on goods coming into the city. This tax is known as octroi.
- II. 1. bigger, more 2. small 3. free, compulsory 4. property tax
 5. elected 6. Mayor, Deputy Mayor 7. state, central
 8. five hundred 9. District Magistrate 10. revenue
- III. 1. false 2. false 3. true 4. true 5. true
 6. true 7. true 8. false 9. true 10. false
- IV. 1. In Municipal Council, in certain number the special members are also elected by the committee itself. These members are known as eldermen.
2. The District officer is the highest executive officer of the district. The person is usually drawn from the Indian Administrative Service (I.A.S.) persons having good experience are generally appointed to the post.
3. Kanungo is an official who works under the supersession of Naib Tehsildar and Tehsildar. He assists in maintaining land records and realisation of land revenue.
4. The tax levied on goods coming into the city is known as octroi. It is the main source of the Municipal bodies.
5. In some states, Municipal Councils are known as Municipal Boards.
6. The Municipal committee consists of members elected by the citizens of the area who have attained 18 years of age. These elected members are known as councillors.
7. The Mayor is elected directly by the people. He presides over the meetings and looks after the work of the Corporation with the help of the executive officers like Municipal Commissioner, the Chief Engineer and the Medical Officer.
- V. 1-(d), 2-(e), 3-(a), 4-(c), 5-(b)
- VI. 1. town 2. five years 3. Property tax 4. Various committees
 5. District Magistrate 6. Councillors 7. Eldermen
 8. to solve the local problems of the citizens 9. Mahapaur
 10. 18 years.
- VII. 1. DM — District Magistrate
 2. IAS — Indian Administrative Services
 3. SP — Superintendent of Police

Chapter 20 : Caring for Things Belonging to US

- I.
1. Property which is owned by an individual is called personal or private property.
 2. The property which is owned by not a single person but by whole family is called family property. It includes a piece of land, your houses, car, motorcycle, tractor, computer etc. It is the duty of every member to take care of the family property.
 3. Many things like roads, buses, buildings, schools, libraries etc. do not belong to any individual or a family. Such things are used by a large number of people. They are owned by all the people who use them. These things are built or acquired by the government for the benefit of the people. They are public property or national property.
 4. In schools, we should help school authorities in the maintenance of the playground. We also care for the sports, goods belonging to the school. We must take care of the library books. If we don't protect our school property, in the purchase and repair of the property, our own money is going to be invested. So we must protect the school just like our own property.
 5. Monuments are a priceless heritage of India. India is rich in national monuments. We in our country have various palaces, temples, mosques, churches, forts etc. Taj Mahal, Red Fort, Jama Masjid, Qutub Minar, Hawa Mahal etc. are some examples of our national monuments. These historical monuments remind us of our historical glory. As such, they should be neither spoiled nor neglected.
 6. Public property is raised by the government through taxes which we pay regularly to the government. It also makes laws in order to protect public property from harm. Fines etc are also imposed on the people if they do not abide by laws.
- II.
1. public
 2. Central government
 3. public
 4. Monuments
 5. personal
 6. whole
 7. Avoid, historical
 8. Culture
- III.
1. dresses, bicycle
 2. house, car
 3. school, park
 4. Taj Mahal, Red fort
 5. Post office, telephone booths
 6. Desks, Chairs.