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## Land, Soil, Water, Natural Vegetation and Wildlife Resources

### MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Land covers only ..... percent of the total area of the earth's surface.  
(a) 20 (b) 30  
(c) 40 (d) 50
2. Uneven distribution of population is due to  
(a) land characteristics  
(b) climate  
(c) both (a) and (b)  
(d) none of the above
3. Which are sparsely populated ?  
(a) Deserts (b) Plains  
(c) River valleys (d) all of the above
4. Land is used for .....  
(a) agriculture (b) forestry  
(c) mining (d) all of the above
5. Which country has the highest percentage of land under crop-land?  
(a) India (b) U.S.A.  
(c) Australia (d) China
6. Which country has the highest percentage of land under pastures?  
(a) India (b) U.S.A.  
(c) Australia (d) China
7. Which country has the highest percentage of land under forest ?  
(a) Australia (b) Japan  
(c) India (d) U.S.A.
8. The major factor of soil formation is—  
(a) parent rock (b) climate  
(c) time (d) all of the above
9. Which factor led to soil degradation ?  
(a) Deforestation  
(b) Overgrazing  
(c) Over use of chemical fertilizers  
(d) All of the above
10. In coastal and dry belts which method of soil conservation effective ?  
(a) Shelter belts (b) Contour ploughing  
(c) Intercropping (d) Rock dam
11. .... of the earth's surface is covered with water.  
(a) Half (b) One third's  
(c) Three-fourth's (d) Two-third's
12. Water is used for—  
(a) Agriculture  
(b) Industries  
(c) Domestic purposes  
(d) All of the above
13. Which of the following is a part of biosphere?  
(a) Lithosphere (b) Hydrosphere  
(c) Atmosphere (d) All of the above
14. What does wild life include ?  
(a) Animals (b) Birds  
(c) Insects (d) All of the above

### Answer-Sheet

1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (d) 5. (a)  
6. (c) 7. (b) 8. (d) 9. (d) 10. (a)  
11. (c) 12. (d) 13. (d) 14. (d)

### VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

**Q.1.** How much area of the earth's surface does land cover ?

**Ans.** It covers only about thirty percent of the total area of the earth.

**Q.2.** Name two factors responsible for the uneven distribution of population.

**Ans.** (1) Characteristics of the land, (2) Climate.

**Q.3.** How much land area does the ninety percent population of the world occupy ?



**Ans.** The ninety percent population of the world occupies only thirty percent of the land area.

**Q.4.** Which areas are densely populated ?

**Ans.** Plains and river valleys are densely populated.

**Q.5.** Name two major factors of soil formation.

**Ans.** (1) Parent Rock, (2) Climate.

**Q.6.** Name two factors responsible for soil degradation.

**Ans.** (1) Deforestation, (2) Overgrazing.

**Q.7.** Name two methods of soil conservation.

**Ans.** (1) Mulching, (2) Rock dam

**Q.8.** How much of the earth's surface is covered with water ?

**Ans.** Three-fourth's of the earth's surface is covered with water.

**Q.9.** Name two factors for water degradation.

**Ans.** (1) Discharge of untreated sewage.  
(2) Use of pesticides in agriculture.

**Q.10.** Name two methods of water conservation.

**Ans.** (1) Rain water harvesting. (2) Use of sprinkling irrigation system.

**Q.11.** What is biosphere ?

**Ans.** Natural vegetation and wild life exist only in the narrow zone of contact between the lithosphere, hydrosphere and atmosphere that we call biosphere.

**Q.12.** What is ecosystem ?

**Ans.** In the biosphere living beings are inter-related and interdependent on each other for survival. This life supporting system is called ecosystem.

**Q.13.** What does wildlife include ?

**Ans.** Wildlife includes animals, birds and insects.

**Q.14.** What does the growth of vegetation depend on?

**Ans.** The growth of vegetation depends primarily on temperature and moisture.

**Q.15.** How are forests broadly classified ?

**Ans.** Forests are broadly classified as evergreen and deciduous forests.

**Q.16.** What are evergreen forests ?

**Ans.** The forests which do not shed their leaves simultaneously in any season of the year are called evergreen forests.

### SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

**Q.1.** What are the reasons behind the uneven distribution of population ?

**Ans.** The following are the reasons behind the uneven distribution of population—

(1) The rugged topography, steep slopes of the mountains, low-lying areas susceptible to water logging, desert areas, thick forested areas are normally sparsely populated.

(2) Plains and river valleys offer suitable land for agriculture. So, these are the densely populated areas of the world.

**Q.2.** What is land use ? What are the factors determining the land use ?

**Ans.** Land is used for different purposes such as agriculture, forestry, mining, building houses and setting up of industries. This is commonly termed as land use.

The use of land is determined by physical factors such as topography, soil, climate, minerals and availability of water. Human factors such as population and technology are also important determinants of land use pattern.

**Q.3.** What are the major factors of soil formation ?

**Ans.** The following are the major factors of soil formation—

**1. Parent Rock**—Parent rock determines the colour, texture and chemical properties of the soil.

**2. Relief**—Altitude and slope, determine accumulation of soil.



**3. Flora, Fauna and Micro-organism–**

They are the factors that determine the rate of humus formation.

**4. Climate–**Temperature, Rainfall influence rate of weathering and humus.

**5. Time–** Determines thickness of soil profile.

**Q.4. What is the water cycle ?**

**Ans.** The water can neither be added nor subtracted from the earth. Its volume remains constant. It is always in a cyclic motion. It rises up as evaporation. It takes the form of clouds. Then it falls down on the earth in the form of rain and snow fall. This process is called water cycle.

**Q.5. What are the reasons for the shortage in supply of fresh water?**

**Ans.** The following are the reasons in supply of fresh water–

- (1) Increasing population.
- (2) Rising demand for food and cash crops.
- (3) Increasing urbanisation.
- (4) Rising standards of living. de

**Q.6. Write a note on the problem of water availability across the world.**

**Ans.** About 70-75 percent of the earth is covered with water. Still the many regions of the world are facing the shortage of water. Most of Africa, West Asia, South Asia and parts of the U.S.A. face problem of water shortage. Even people suffer for safe drinking water in some parts of India like Odisha and Rajasthan.

**Q.7. Differentiate between evergreen and deciduous forests.**

**Ans.** Forests are broadly classified as evergreen and deciduous depending on when the shed their leaves.

**1. Evergreen Forests–**Evergreen forests do not shed their leaves simultaneously in any season of the year.

**2. Deciduous Forests–**Deciduous forests shed their leaves in a particular season to conserve loss of moisture through transpiration.

**Q.8. What is a National Park?**

**Ans.** National Park is a natural area designated to protect the ecological integrity of one more ecosystems for the present and the future generations. Jim Corbet National Park is an example of it.

**Q.9. What is a Biosphere reserves ?**

**Ans.** Biosphere reserves is a series of protected areas linked through a global network intended to demonstrate the relationship between conservation and development. Bharatpur Bio..... Sanctuary is an example of it.

**Q. 10. Why is land considered an important resource?**

**Ans.** Land is an important natural resource. Maximum production and economic activities take place on land. Land is used for various purposes such as—agriculture, forestry, mining, building houses, roads and setting up of industries. Therefore, most of the human needs are fulfilled by the land itself. Land is the most important natural resource for the life and livelihood of the people.

**LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS****Q.1. What is landsliding ? What can be done to check this disaster ?**

**Ans.** Landslides are simply defined as the mass movement of rock, debris or earth down a slope. They often take place in conjunction with earthquakes, floods and volcanoes. A prolonged spell of rainfall can cause heavy landslide.

The following steps should be taken to check this disaster–

(1) Hazard mapping to locate areas prone to landslides. Hence, such areas can be avoided for building settlements.

(2) Increase in the vegetation cover to arrest landslide.

(3) Construction of retention wall to stop land from slipping.

**MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

1. Which one of the following is not a plantation crop ?  
(a) Coffee (b) Sugarcane  
(c) Wheat (d) Rubber
2. In which one of the following countries co-operative farming was the most successful experiment ?  
(a) Russia (b) Denmark  
(c) India (d) The Netherlands
3. In which one of the following regions is extensive commercial grain-cultivation not practised ?  
(a) Prairies  
(b) European Steppes  
(c) Pampas of Argentina  
(d) Amazon Basin
4. Which one type of agriculture amongst the following is also called 'slash and burn agriculture' ?  
(a) Extensive subsistence agriculture  
(b) Shifting agriculture  
(c) Extensive commercial grain cultivation  
(d) Mixed farming
5. Which one of the following does not follow monoculture ?  
(a) Dairy farming  
(b) Mixed farming  
(c) Plantation agriculture  
(d) Commercial grain farming
6. Which of the tribes practise Transhumance ?  
(a) Pygmies (b) Red Indians  
(c) Bakarwals (d) Masai
7. Which is the main crop in Intensive subsistence farming-  
(a) Rice (b) Wheat  
(c) Maize (d) Cotton
8. Which is the main crop in extensive commercial grain farming-  
(a) Wheat (b) Rice  
(c) Millets (d) Jute
9. Denmark is known for-  
(a) Mixed farming (b) Cattle rearing  
(c) Dairy farming (d) Grain farming

**Answer-Sheet**

1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (a) 5. (b)  
6. (c) 7. (a) 8. (a) 9. (c)

**VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

**Q.1.** From where the word 'Agriculture' is derived ?

**Ans.** The word agriculture is derived from Latin words 'agar' or 'agri' meaning, soil and culture meaning cultivation or tilling of soil.

**Q.2.** Name three types of Economic activities.

**Ans.** (i) Primary activity (ii) Secondary activity (iii) Tertiary activity.



**Q.3. What is Primary activity ?**

**Ans.** Primary activity includes all those connected with the extraction and production of natural resources i.e. Agriculture, fishing and gathering food.

**Q.4. What are Secondary activities?**

**Ans.** Those activities which are connected with the processing of natural resources are called secondary activities i.e. manufacturing of steel, baking of bread, etc.

**Q.5. What is commercial farming ?**

**Ans.** In commercial farming crops are grown and animals are reared for sale in market.

**Q.6. Which crops are grown on large plantations in plantation agriculture ?**

**Ans.** Rubber, tea and coffee.

**Q.7. Which crop is staple diet of about one half of the world population ?**

**Ans.** Rice.

**Q.8. Who is the largest producer of Rice in the World ?**

**Ans.** China is the largest producer of rice. India is on second place.

**Q.9. Which is the most suitable soil for wheat cultivation ?**

**Ans.** Loamy soil.

**Q.10. Which grains are also known as coarse grains ?**

**Ans.** Millets are also known as coarse grains.

**Q.11. For what product does India stand second in the world ?**

**Ans.** India stands second in the world in the production of rice, jute and jowar.

**Q.12. Name oil seeds.**

**Ans.** The oil seeds are mustard, groundnut, soyabean, rapseed, sunflower linseed, castor seed, niger seed.

**Q.13. Which are two agricultural seasons in India ?**

**Ans.** The two agricultural seasons in India are Kharif and Rabi.

**Q.14. Why India is called an agricultural country ?**

**Ans.** Agriculture is a primary activity. About two third of India's population is employed in agriculture for its livelihood. It is, therefore, India is called agricultural country.

**Q. 15. Name three areas where Shifting cultivation is practiced.**

**Ans.** (1) Forests of tropical Africa. (2) South East Asia. (3) North East India.

**Q. 16. Name five areas where commercial farming is practised.**

**Ans.** (i) Canada and U.S.A. (ii) Ukraine (iii) Argentina (iv) Australia (v) India.

**Q.17. Name two types of farms in USA.**

**Ans.** (i) Mixed farms (ii) Specialized farms.

**Q.18. Classify tea on the basis of its preparation.**

**Ans.** Black tea, green tea and brick tea.

**Q.19. Name two varieties of coffee.**

**Ans.** Coffee Arabica, Coffee Robusta.

**Q.20. What is average size of farm in the U.S.A. ?**

**Ans.** The average size of farm in the USA is about 250 hectares.

**Q. 21. How much percentage of world population is engaged in agriculture ?**

**Ans.** 50%.

**Q.22. Why is agriculture called a system?**

**Ans.** Because seeds, fertilizers, machinery and labour are inputs for some operations. These provide crops, wool, dairy products to make it a system.

**Q.23. Which cultivation is called 'Slash and Burn' agriculture ?**

**Ans.** Shifting cultivation.

**Q.24. Name three types of commercial farming.**

**Ans.** (i) Commercial grain farming. (ii) Mixed farming. (iii) Plantation agriculture.

**Q.25. Name four areas of Mixed farming.**

**Ans.** (i) Argentina (ii) S.E. Australia (iii) New Zealand (iv) South Africa.



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## Understanding Secularism

### MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

- Which article of the Indian Constitution does abolish untouchability ?  
(a) Article 17 (b) Article 15  
(c) Article 18 (d) Article 16
- Which amendment of the Constitution added the word 'Secular in the Preamble ?  
(a) 44th Amendment  
(b) 52nd Amendment  
(c) 42nd Amendment  
(d) 74th Amendment
- Which of the following rights aims at making India a Secular State?  
(a) Right to Freedom of Religion  
(b) Right to Equality  
(c) Right to Education  
(d) Right to Freedom.

Answer-Sheet

1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (a)

### VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

**Q. 1.** Do you think that India a Secular State ?

**Ans.** Yes, India is a Secular State.

**Q. 2.** Give two evidences which suggest that India is a secular state.

**Ans.** 1. The term 'Secular' has been incorporated in the Preamble by 42nd amendment of the Constitution.

2. There is no state religion in India.

**Q. 3.** What do you mean by Secularism?

**Ans.** Secularism means freedom of religion and non-interference policy of state in religious activity. Secularism rejects religion completely.

**Q. 4.** What is the essence of secularism?

**Ans.** The essence of secularism is that no one should be discriminated against on the grounds of their religious practices and beliefs. All forms of domination related to religion should end.

**Q. 5.** Discuss in class : can there be different views within the same religion ?

**Ans.** Yes, there can be different views within the same religion. For example in Hindu religion some people like to worship lord Vishnu while some others prefer to worship lord Shiva. Many Hindus worship Ma Sherawali (Ma Durga).

### SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

**Q. 1.** Write down the meaning of 'Secular' mentioned in the Preamble of Indian Constitution.

**Ans.** By inserting the word 'Secular' in the Preamble of the Constitution by 42nd amendment, India is declared a secular state. Such a system is adopted in the Constitution that India is made secular state without any doubt. Right to freedom of religion has been granted to all persons residing in India. All persons are equally entitled to freedom of conscience and the right to profess, practice and propagate religion. State has no religion of its own.

**Q. 2.** Why it is important to separate the religion from the state in democratic societies ?

**Ans.** 1. In order to protect the fundamental rights and to safeguard the minorities from the tyranny of majority, religion should be separated from the state.



2. It is important to separate religion from the state, to protect the freedom of individuals to exist from their religions, embrace another religion or have the freedom to interpret religious teachings differently.

3. The separation between religion and state is important to prevent the domination of one religion over another. It is important to oppose the various types of domination that can happen within a religion.

**Q. 3. What is the meaning of the word Secular ?**

**Ans.** According to Oxford Advanced Learner's dictionary the meaning of the word Secular is "Worldly or material, not religious or spiritual." **Encyclopedia Britannica** says 'Secular' means having no concern with religions or spiritual matters, anything which is distinct, opposed to or not connected with religion or ecclesiastical things, temporal as opposed to spiritual or ecclesiastical."

**Q. 4. Write two definitions of 'Secular State'.**

**Ans. 1.** According to Donald E. Smith, "The Secular State is a State which guarantees individual and corporate freedom of religion; deals with the individual as a citizen irrespective of his religion, nor does it seek either to promote or interfere with religion."

2. According to Venkataraman, "The State as such is neither religious, nor antireligious but wholly detached from religious dogmas and activities and is thus neutral in religion."

**Q.5. What is Secularism ?**

**Ans.** The dictionary meaning of Secularism is "Indifference of rejection or exclusion of religion and religious considerations. Secularism rejects religion completely. It rather supports anti-religious feelings. Secularism implies a way of life and conduct guided purely by materialistic considerations. It holds that materialism alone

benefits mankind while religious feelings retard it. But in its modern meaning Secularism means freedom of religion and non-interference policy of State in religious activity.

**Q.6. What is the meaning of Secularism in India ?**

**Ans.** In India, Secularism does not mean the indifference of the State towards religion, rather it means giving respect to all religions by the State. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar has said in the Constituent Assembly, "Secularism does not mean that we shall not take into consideration the religious sentiments of the people. All that what a Secular State means is that Parliament shall not be competent to impose any particular religion on the rest of the people."

**Q.7. Mention two features of Indian Secular State.**

**Ans. 1.** There is no State religion in India. No religion has been given special rights and no religion has been given any special help by the State.

2. The Constitution grants religious freedom to all the people. Every individual can have faith in any religion.

**Q. 8. Write the characteristics of a Secular state.**

**Ans.** Following are the main characteristics of Secular State—

1. **No State Religion.** In a Secular state there is no state religion. No religion is given special rights and status.

2. **All Religions are Equal.** In a secular state all religions are equal. No body is discriminated on the basis of religion.

3. **Freedom of Religion.** In a secular state all citizens enjoy freedom of religion. Every individual can keep faith in any religion.

4. **State remains aloof from Religion.** State is aloof from religion. State has nothing doing with religious activities. The state is neither religious nor irreligious.

## Why do we need a Parliament?

### MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. What does the Parliament in India consist of ?
  - (a) The President
  - (b) The Lok Sabha
  - (c) The Rajya Sabha
  - (d) All of the above
2. The Prime Minister of India is the leader of the ruling party in the.....
  - (a) Lok Sabha
  - (b) Rajya Sabha
  - (c) Parliament
  - (d) All of the above
3. Who selects the ministers ?
  - (a) The President
  - (b) The Prime Minister
  - (c) The Lok Sabha
  - (d) The Rajya Sabha
4. The central government enjoys power till it has majority in .....
  - (a) The Parliament
  - (b) The Lok Sabha
  - (c) The Rajya Sabha
  - (d) All of the above
5. What was the total strength of the Lok Sabha in year 2004 ?
  - (a) 543
  - (b) 545
  - (c) 544
  - (d) 546



6. What is the function of the Parliament?  
 (a) to control the government  
 (b) to guide the government  
 (c) to inform the government  
 (d) all of the above
7. Daily the Parliament session begins with .....  
 (a) question hour (b) zero hours  
 (c) attention calling motion  
 (d) no-confidence motion
8. The Indian Struggle for freedom was inspired by the idea of .....  
 (a) freedom  
 (b) equality  
 (c) participation in decision-making  
 (d) all of the above
9. India became free in.....  
 (a) 1946 (b) 1947  
 (c) 1948 (d) 1949
10. Who ruled over India before 1947 ?  
 (a) The British (b) The French  
 (c) The Arabs (d) The Dutch
11. The minimum age limit to become the member of the Rajya Sabha is ..... years.  
 (a) 18 (b) 21  
 (c) 25 (d) 30
12. Who presides over the meetings of the Lok Sabha ?  
 (a) The President (b) The Vice-President  
 (c) The Speaker  
 (d) The Prime Minister
13. The Indian Parliament House is situated in .....  
 (a) Mumbai (b) Delhi  
 (c) Chennai (d) Chandigarh
14. A Rajya Sabha member is elected for a term of ..... years.  
 (a) 5 (b) 6  
 (c) 7 (d) 8

**Answer-Sheet**

1. (d) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (b) 5. (b)  
 6. (d) 7. (a) 8. (d) 9. (b) 10. (a)  
 11. (d) 12. (c) 13. (b) 14. (b)

**VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

**Q.1. When did India get freedom ?**

**Ans.** India got freedom on 15 August, 1947.

**Q.2. With what ideas was the Indian struggle for freedom inspired by ?**

**Ans.** The Indian struggle for freedom was inspired by the ideas of freedom, equality and participation in decision-making.

**Q.3. When was the Indian National Congress set up ?**

**Ans.** The Indian National Congress was set up in 1885.

**Q.4. The first time the elected representatives provision was made by which Act ?**

**Ans.** The first time the elected representatives provision was made by the Government of India Act.

**Q.5. What does the parliament in India consist of ?**

**Ans.** The parliament in India consists of the President, the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha.

**Q.6. What was the total strength of Lok Sabha in the year 2019 ?**

**Ans.** There were 543 elected and 2 nominated total 545 members in Lok Sabha in the year 2019. It is worth mentioning here that by the 104th constitutional amendment passed in December 2019, it was decided to abolish the nomination system of Anglo-Indian Caste.

**Q.7. Who becomes the Prime Minister of India ?**

**Ans.** The Prime Minister of India is the leader of the ruling party in the Lok Sabha.

**Q.8. Which house selects the National Government ?**

**Ans.** The Lok Sabha house selects the National Government.

**Q.9. What is the minimum age required to become a member of the Lok Sabha ?**



**Ans.** The minimum age required to become a member of the Lok Sabha is 25 years

**Q.10. What is the minimum age required to become a member of the Rajya Sabha ?**

**Ans.** The minimum age required to become a member of the Rajya Sabha is 30 years.

**Q.11. Who selects the ministers ?**

**Ans.** The Prime Minister selects the ministers.

**Q.12. What is the opposition in parliament ?**

**Ans.** The opposition in parliament is formed by all the political parties that oppose the majority party.

**Q.13. What is the most important function of the Lok Sabha ?**

**Ans.** The most important function of the Lok Sabha is to select the executive.

**Q.14. What is executive ?**

**Ans.** Executive is a group of persons who work together to implement the laws made by the parliament.

**Q.15. What does the proceeding of the parliament session start with daily ?**

**Ans.** The daily Proceeding of the parliament session starts with the question hour.

**Q.16. What is the question hour ?**

**Ans.** The question hour is an important mechanism through which MPs can elicit information about the working of the government.

### SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

**Q.1. What is universal adult franchise?**

**Ans.** The principle of universal adult franchise means that all adult citizen of the countru have the right to vote. The minimum age to attain the adult is 18 years. There shall be ne discrimination with any person on any basis to cast their votes.

**Q.2. What is the importance of the**

**participation of people in democracy ?**

**Ans.** Democracy is the government in which the people play the most important role. It the decision of the people that creates a democratic government and decides about its functioning So the government and the other institutions of the government need to have the trust of the people of the country.

**Q.3. Write a note on the structure of the Lok Sabha.**

**Ans.** The Lok Sabha is the lower house of the Indian Parliament. It is also called the House of People. It has total 545 members of these 543 members are elected by the people across the country and two members from the Anglo-Indian Community can be nominated by the President of India. The country is divided into numerous constituencies. One member is elected from one constituency. The candidates from various political parties contest the elections.

**Q.4. How does the individuals give approval to the government ?**

**Ans.** In a democratic country the people give approval to the government through elections." People elect their representatives for Parliament and the State Legislative Assemblies. These elected representatives form the government. The elected Parliament of the State Legislature guides or controls the executive or the government. In this way in a democracy, people through their chosen representatives form the government and also control it.

**Q.5. Write three important functions of the parliament.**

**Ans.** Three important functions of the parliament follows as–

- (1) To select the national government.
- (2) To control, guide and inform the government.
- (3) To make laws.

**Q.6. Write the qualifications to become a member of the Lok Sabha.**



**Ans.** To become a member of the Lok Sabha one should have the following qualifications—

- (1) He/she should be a citizen of India.
- (2) Age should not be less than 25 years.
- (3) Should not be working as an employee or authority.
- (4) Should not be mad or bankrupt.
- (5) Should not be convicted by court.

**Q.7.** Write a note on the constitution of the Rajya Sabha.

**Ans.** The Rajya Sabha is the upper house of the Indian Parliament. It is also called the council of states. It consists of 245 members. Out of these 245 members 233 members are elected by the elected members of the State Legislative Assemblies. 12 members are nominated by the president of India. Once elected its members enjoy a term of 6 years.

**Q.8.** Write the qualifications to become a member of the Rajya Sabha.

**Ans.** To become a member of the Rajya Sabha the following qualifications are required—

- (1) He/she should be a citizen of India.
- (2) Age should not be less than 30 years.
- (3) Should not be working as an employee or authority.
- (4) Should not be mad or bankrupt.
- (5) Should not be convicted by the court.

**Q.9.** Write some functions of the Rajya Sabha.

**Ans.** The functions of the Rajya Sabha follow as—

- (1) The Rajya Sabha functions primarily as the representative of the states of India in the parliament.
- (2) It can also initiate legislation
- (3) A bill is required to pass through the Rajya Sabha in order to become a law.
- (4) It has an important role in reviewing and altering the bills initiated by the Lok Sabha.

**Q.10.** Use the terms 'constituency' and 'represent' to explain who an MLA is and how the person gets elected ?

**Ans.** In India there are 28 states where state legislative assembly is set up. Even in two Union Territories named Delhi and Puducherry the state legislative assembly has been set up. Each state is divided into Assembly Segments with is called a 'Constituency'. One member is elected by the voters to 'Represent' their constituency who is called an MLA.

**Q.11.** Discuss with your teacher the difference between a State Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha) and the Parliament (Lok Sabha).

**Ans.** (1) State Legislative Assembly is set up at the state level. The leader of the majority group in the State Legislative Assembly is appointed the Chief Minister by the Governor of the state.

(2) Lok Sabha is set up at the centre level. The leader of the majority group or party in the Lok Sabha is appointed the Prime Minister of India by the President.

**Q.12.** From the list below, identify the work of a State government and that of a Central government.

(a) The decision of the Indian government to maintain peaceful relations with China.

(b) The decision of the Madhya Pradesh government to discontinue Board exams in Class VIII for all schools under this Board.

(c). Introduction of a new train connection between Ajmer and Mysore.

(d) Introduction of a new 2,000 rupee note.

**Ans.** (a) Central Government

(b) State Government

(c) Central Government

(d) Central Government

### LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

**Q.1.** Write a detailed note on the Lok Sabha.

**Ans.** (a) Structure—The Lok Sabha is the lower house of the Indian Parliament. It is also