

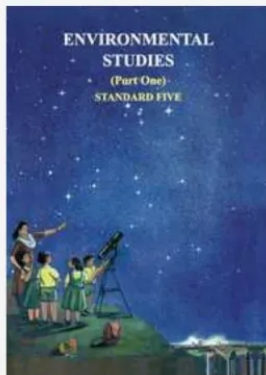
Maharashtra Board Solutions Class

5-Environmental Studies (Part 1): Chapter 6-

Rules are for Everyone

BOOK SOLUTIONS
CLASS 5
ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES (PART 1)

CHAPTER 6
Rules are for Everyone



Maharashtra Board Solutions→



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Maharashtra Board Solutions Class

5-Environmental Studies (Part 1): Chapter 6-

Rules are for Everyone

Class 5: Environmental Studies Chapter 6 solutions. Complete Class 5 Environmental Studies Chapter 6 Notes.

Maharashtra Board Solutions Class 5-Environmental Studies (Part 1): Chapter 6- Rules are for Everyone

Maharashtra Board 5th Environmental Studies Chapter 6, Class 5 Environmental Studies Chapter 6 solutions

Questions and Answers

1. Fill in the blanks.

Question (a)

Our society works according to certain

- (a) lifestyle
- (b) rules
- (c) religion

Answer:

- (b) rules

Question (b)

The Constitution of Independent India abolished

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- (a) rules
- (b) education
- (c) untouchability

Answer:

- (c) untouchability

Question (c)

Wrong customs and traditions cause the of some sections of society.

- (a) encouragement
- (b) neglect
- (c) loss

Answer:

- (b) neglect

2. Answer in one sentence:

Question (a)

Why are rules made?

Answer:

Rules have to be made to ensure that no injustice is done to anyone and to combat inhuman and undesirable traditions and customs.

Question (b)

Which values have been a part of our social life since ancient times?

Answer:

The values of non violence and peace have been a part of our social life since ancient times.

Question (c)

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What are the big obstacles in our society?

Answer:

Poverty and lack of education of women are the big obstacles in our society.

3. Answer in short:

Question (a)

Which unjust customs have been banned by law?

Answer:

The unjust customs that have been banned by law are:

1. Untouchability
2. Caste discrimination
3. Sati
4. Child marriage
5. Cheating people by magic
6. Receiving a dowry

Question (b)

Why do we need to make laws for the protection of the environment?

Answer:

We need to make laws for protection of the environment because :

1. We are dependent on nature in many ways.
2. Most of our needs are fulfilled by nature.
3. Natural resources should be available in enough quantities for the needs of our future generations.

Additional Important Questions and Answers

Fill in the blanks with the correct answers from the options given below:

Question 1.

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Rules need to be made to specify each person's and

- (a) duties
- (b) self-discipline
- (c) responsibility

Answer:

- (a) duties & (c) responsibility

Question 2.

If we follow the rules, our day to day life becomes

- (a) disciplined
- (b) disruptive
- (c) easy

Answer:

- (a) disciplined

Question 3.

Disobeying the rules leads to

- (a) enjoyment
- (b) punishment
- (c) fun

Answer:

- (b) punishment

Question 4.

..... occurrences follow laws of nature.

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- (a) Natural
- (b) Artificial
- (c) Chemical

Answer:

- (a) Natural

Question 5.

The laws that banned the use of magic for cheating people was first enacted in

- (a) Delhi
- (b) Uttar Pradesh
- (c) Maharashtra

Answer:

- (c) Maharashtra

Question 6.

Rules are meant for

- (a) nobody
- (b) somebody
- (c) everybody

Answer:

- (c) everybody

Question 7.

We follow because they are meant for the common good.

- (a) good lifestyle

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(b) rules

(c) filmstars

Answer:

(b) rules

Question 8.

There is a between the rules of society and the laws of nature.

(a) difference

(b) similarity

(c) variation

Answer:

(a) difference

Question 9.

We cannot the laws of nature.

(a) differ

(b) change

(c) defy

Answer:

(b) change

Question 10.

Nature's are constant¹⁰ and fixed.

(a) behaviour

(b) ways

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(c) laws

Answer:

(c) laws

Question 11.

Human laws need to be with changing conditions.

(a) constant

(b) changed

(c) fixed

Answer:

(b) changed

Question 12.

It is to discriminate between boys and girls.

(a) incorrect

(b) correct

(c) normal

Answer:

(a) incorrect

Question 13.

Rules have to be made to ensure that no is done.

(a) injustice

(b) harm

(c) evil

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Answer:

(a) injustice

Question 14

We follow many customs and in our lives.

(a) festivals

(b) traditions

(c) cuisine

Answer:

(b) traditions

Question 15.

There are several customs and traditions in our society.

(a) good

(b) bad

(c) ugly

Answer:

(a) good

Question 16.

We express our and towards animals.

(a) love

(b) honesty

(c) gratitude

Answer:

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(a) love & (c) gratitude

Question 17.

The values of non-violence and peace have been a part of our social life since times.

- (a) modern
- (b) ancient
- (c) medieval

Answer:

- (b) ancient

Question 18.

..... was an inhuman and unjust custom.

- (a) equality
- (b) democracy
- (c) untouchability

Answer:

- (c) untouchability

Question 19.

Many times, laws have to be made to unjust customs.

- (a) maintain
- (b) abolish
- (c) encourage

Answer:

- (b) abolish

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Question 20.

Customs like, sati and child marriage were by making laws that banned them.

- (a) abolished
- (b) extinguished
- (c) drowned

Answer:

- (a) abolished

Question 21.

Receiving a dowry has been by law.

- (a) encouraged
- (b) awarded
- (c) banned

Answer:

- (c) banned

Question 22.

..... and lack of are two big obstacles in our society.

- (a) Poverty
- (b) Sati
- (c) Education

Answer:

- (a) Poverty & (c) Education

Question 23.

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We are on nature in many ways.

- (a) independent
- (b) dependent
- (c) inter dependent

Answer:

- (b) dependent

Question 24.

Most of our are fulfilled by nature.

- (a) needs
- (b) clothes
- (c) housing

Answer:

- (a) needs

Question 25.

Natural should be available in enough qualities for the needs of our future generations.

- (a) raw material
- (b) resources
- (c) gas

Answer:

- (b) resources

Question 26.

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Work of all social workers was instrumental in bringing about change in our society.

- (a) positive
- (b) negative
- (c) peaceful

Answer:

- (a) positive

Name the following:

Question 1.

Social workers who tried to get rid of some big obstacles in our Indian society.

Answer:

Mahatma Jotirao Phule, Rajashri Shahu Maharaj and Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar.

Question 2.

The women who fought a great battle for women's education.

Answer:

Savitribai Phule.

Question 3.

Savitribai's colleague who assisted her.

Answer:

Fatima Sheikh.

Question 4.

Social reformer who worked to promote women's education.

Answer:

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Maharashi Dhondo Keshav Karve.

Answer in one sentence:

Question 1.

What is the basis of rules?

Answer:

Equality is the basis of rules.

Question 2.

What was the voting age after Independence?

Answer:

After Independence, the voting age was 21 years.

Question 3.

What were some of the big obstacles in our society?

Answer:

Caste discrimination, gender inequality and lack of education were some of the big obstacles in our society.

Question 4.

In what form were the rules in olden days?

Answer:

Rules in the olden days took the form of religious traditions and social customs.

Question 5.

Why should we obey traffic rules?

Answer:

We should obey traffic rules so that traffic moves smoothly and accidents can be avoided.

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Question 6.

What do rules need to specify?

Answer:

Rules need to specify each person's duties and responsibilities.

Question 7.

What happens when we follow rules?

Answer:

When we follow rules, our day-to day life becomes disciplined and we work more efficiently.

Question 8.

What happens when we disobey rules?

Answer:

Disobeying rules leads to punishment.

Question 9.

Why do we follow rules?

Answer:

We follow rules because they are meant for the common good.

Question 10.

What discrimination is done to a girl child in an orthodox family?

Answer:

In an orthodox family, girls are deprived of good food and also prevented from going to school.

Question 11.

What should rules ensure?

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Answer:

Rules should ensure that no injustice is done.

Question 12.

Which custom practised in our country was inhuman and unjust?

Answer:

Untouchability was an inhuman and unjust custom practised in our country

Question 13.

What does the law do to unjust customs?

Answer:

The laws abolish unjust customs.

Question 14.

Which social evil was practised against women in our society?

Answer:

Sati and child marriage were the social evil practised against the women in our society.

Question 15.

Which state enacted the law against the use of magic?

Answer:

The law that banned the use of magic for cheating people was first enacted in Maharashtra.

Answer in short:

Question 1.

How are natural laws different from society laws?

Answer:

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1. Natural laws do not change. They are constant and fixed, they do not even become out dated, e.g. the law of gravity.
2. White society laws are made by people, these laws need to be changed with changing conditions. E.g. After Independence the voting age was 21 years. After 1988, the voting age was lowered to 18 years.

Question 2.

‘Poverty is one big obstacle in our society.’ Explain.

Answer:

1. Wrong customs and traditions cause the neglect of some sections of society.
2. Since they have no access to education, they do not get opportunities of development.
3. They have no means of livelihood.
4. So, they have to face poverty.

Question 5.

How can we say that ‘equality’ is the basis of rules?

Answer:

1. Rules are meant for everybody and are applied equally to all.
2. No one is above the rules and disobeying them leads to punishment.
3. There is no discrimination in punishment for breaking the rules.
4. Thus we can conclude that equality is the basis of rules.

Question 6.

Give two examples to prove that nature’s laws are fixed and constant.

Answer:

1. We cannot change the laws of nature and they are fixed and constant.
2. The two examples to prove this are as follows:
(a) The rising and setting of the sun.

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(b) The law of gravity.

(c) The phases of the moon are all fixed and constant and do not change.

Question 7.

Give one example to show the change in human laws.

Answer:

1. Human laws need to be changed with changing conditions.
2. For example, after Independence, the voting age was 21 years. After 1988, the voting age was lowered to 18 years. fail to care for properly.

Question 8.

List some good traditions and customs practised in our society.

Answer:

1. There are several good customs and traditions in our society.
2. We celebrate festivals together. We welcome guests who visit us and are hospitable” to them. Many of our customs enable us to maintain the balance in nature.
3. The values of non-violence and peace have been a part of our social life since ancient times.

Question 9.

What happens when wrong customs and traditions are followed in society?

Answer:

1. Wrong customs and traditions cause the neglect of some sections of society.
2. The neglected weaker section has no access²⁰ to education, therefore, they do not get opportunities for development.
3. They have no means of livelihood. Therefore, they have to face poverty.
4. This again given rise to poverty and lack of education. This is a vicious circle which comes in the path of progress.

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'This is what I Think':

Question 1.

Prohibition against loudspeakers in public places after 10 o'clock at night.

Answer:

Everyone has a right to have a peaceful environment. After 10 o'clock using loud-speakers in public places should be prohibited so that people may sleep peacefully.

Question 2

Free primary education for boys and girls.

Answer:

Poverty leads to lack of education so there should be free primary education for all those who can't afford basic education.

Question 3.

Prohibition against dumping garbage in the river.

Answer:

Dumping garbage pollutes the river water and also causes harm to aquatic life.

Question 4.

Protection against domestic violence for women.

Answer:

Women are the weaker section of society who are not cared for at home.

Question 5.

Ban on child labour.

Answer:

Children below 14 years have to attain education and not be exploited as a child labourer.

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Question 6.

Ban on felling of trees, hunting and poaching.

Answer:

Trees and animals are part of our natural environment which have to be conserved.

Can you tell?

Question 1.

Can you tell some traffic rules?

Answer:

1. Always cross the road at the zebra crossing.
2. Stop driving when the signal is red. (You can add more to the list)

Question 2.

Give reasons why we should obey these rules.

Answer:

We should obey these rules so that we can avoid accidents.

Question 3.

Which one of these rules do you feel need to be changed?

Answer:

(From the list you have made in Q.(1) above, choose one rule which need to be changed and give reason)

Question 4.

What other rules do you think are needed for better discipline in traffic?

Answer:

(Personal response)

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Question 5.

How will you answer the question: ‘Don’t girls need as nourishing a diet as is given to boys?’

Answer:

Of course, both girls and boys both need a nourishing diet during their growing age and both must be treated equally without any gender bias.

Question 6.

In what other ways do you feel there is discrimination between boys and girls?

Answer:

Boys are allowed to receive higher education, they are given better facilities, they are allowed to be out of the house late at night without time restrictions and they are not forced to do household chores like girls.

Glossary:

1. specify – state a fact
2. disobeying – falling to obey
3. occurrences – incidents or events
4. injustice – lack of fairness or justice
5. abolished – formally put an end to
6. banned – officially or legally prohibited
7. enacted – put into practice
8. obstacles – something that hinders progress
9. colleague – a person with whom one works in a profession or business.
10. constant – occurring continuously over a period of time
11. discriminate – differentiate
12. dowry – an amount of property or money brought by a bride to her husband on their marriage.
13. instrumental – serving as a means of pursuing an aim
14. gratitude quality of being thankful
15. combat – to take action to reduce or prevent.
16. orthodox – following traditional rules
17. ensure – make certain
18. neglect – fail to care for properly.
19. hospitable – friendly and welcoming to guests

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- 20. access – means to enter a place
- 21. prohibited – forbidden
- 22. afford -have enough money to pay for
- 23. exploited – make use in an unfair way
- 24. conserved – protect
- 25. nourishing – containing substances necessary for growth, health
- 26. bias – prejudice against someone
- 27. chores – routine tasks.



Maharashtra Board Solutions

Class 5 Environmental Studies

Part 1

- Chapter 1- Our Earth and Our Solar System
- Chapter 2- Motions of the Earth
- Chapter 3- The Earth and its Living World
- Chapter 4- Environmental Balance
- Chapter 5- Family Values
- Chapter 6- Rules are for Everyone
- Chapter 7- Let us Solve Our own Problems
- Chapter 8- Public Facilities and My School
- Chapter 9- Maps - Our Companions
- Chapter 10- Getting to Know India
- Chapter 11- Our Home and Environment
- Chapter 12- Food for All
- Chapter 13- Methods of Preserving Food
- Chapter 14- Transport
- Chapter 15- Communication and Mass Media
- Chapter 16- Water
- Chapter 17- Clothes - Our Necessity
- Chapter 18- The Environment and Us
- Chapter 19- Constituents of Food
- Chapter 20- Our Emotional World
- Chapter 21- Busy at Work - Our Internal Organs

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- Chapter 22- Growth and Personality Development
- Chapter 23- Infectious Diseases and how to Prevent them
- Chapter 24- Substances, Objects and Energy
- Chapter 25- Community Health and Hygiene
- Chapter 3- Life on Earth
- Chapter 4- Evolution
- Chapter 5- Evolution of Mankind
- Chapter 6- Stone Age: Stone Tools
- Chapter 7- From Shelters to Village-settlements
- Chapter 8- Beginning of Settled Life
- Chapter 9- Settled Life and Urban Civilization
- Chapter 10- Historic Period

Part 2

- Chapter 1- What is History?
- Chapter 2- History and the Concept of 'Time'

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The Maharashtra State Board of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education or MSBSHSE (Marathi: महाराष्ट्र राज्य माध्यमिक आणि उच्च माध्यमिक शिक्षण मंडळ), is an **autonomous and statutory body established in 1965**. The board was amended in the year 1977 under the provisions of the Maharashtra Act No. 41 of 1965.

The Maharashtra State Board of Secondary & Higher Secondary Education (MSBSHSE), Pune is an independent body of the Maharashtra Government. There are more than 1.4 million students that appear in the examination every year. The Maha State Board conducts the board examination twice a year. This board conducts the examination for SSC and HSC.

The Maharashtra government established the Maharashtra State Bureau of Textbook Production and Curriculum Research, also commonly referred to as Ebalbharati, in 1967 to take up the responsibility of providing quality textbooks to students from all classes studying under the Maharashtra State Board. MSBHSE prepares and updates the curriculum to provide holistic development for students. It is designed to tackle the difficulty in understanding the concepts with simple language with simple illustrations. Every year around 10 lakh students are enrolled in schools that are affiliated with the Maharashtra State Board.

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FAQs

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As of now, the MSCERT and Balbharti are responsible for the syllabus and textbooks of Classes 1 to 8, while Classes 9 and 10 are under the Maharashtra State Board of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education (MSBSHSE).

How many state boards are there in Maharashtra?

The Maharashtra State Board of Secondary & Higher Secondary Education, conducts the HSC and SSC Examinations in the state of Maharashtra through its nine Divisional Boards located at Pune, Mumbai, Aurangabad, Nasik, Kolhapur, Amravati, Latur, Nagpur and Ratnagiri.

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