

10

Grassroots Democracy Part 1 Governance

A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs).

1. The process of making decisions, setting rules, and ensuring they are followed is called:

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|------------|--------------------------|
| a) Government | <input type="checkbox"/> | c) Law | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b) Governance | <input type="checkbox"/> | d) Justice | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2. Which of the following is an example of rules in daily life?

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| a) Obeying traffic signals | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b) Students following school rules | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c) Employees following employer's rules | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d) All of the above | <input type="checkbox"/> |

3. Which organ of the government makes new laws?

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| a) Legislature | <input type="checkbox"/> | c) Judiciary | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b) Executive | <input type="checkbox"/> | d) Police | <input type="checkbox"/> |

4. Which organ implements the laws?

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| a) Legislature | <input type="checkbox"/> | c) Executive | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b) Judiciary | <input type="checkbox"/> | d) Parliament | <input type="checkbox"/> |

5. Which organ decides whether laws are being followed and gives justice?

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| a) Executive | <input type="checkbox"/> | c) Legislature | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b) Judiciary | <input type="checkbox"/> | d) Governor | <input type="checkbox"/> |

6. In India, the government works at how many levels?

- | | | | |
|--------|--------------------------|----------|--------------------------|
| a) One | <input type="checkbox"/> | c) Three | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b) Two | <input type="checkbox"/> | d) Four | <input type="checkbox"/> |

7. The word "democracy" comes from Greek words meaning:

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| a) Rule of law | <input type="checkbox"/> | c) Rule of the people | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b) Rule of the king | <input type="checkbox"/> | d) Rule of representatives | <input type="checkbox"/> |

8. The word demos in Greek means:

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|----------|--------------------------|
| a) People | <input type="checkbox"/> | c) Power | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b) Government | <input type="checkbox"/> | d) Vote | <input type="checkbox"/> |

9. India is the world's:

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| a) Smallest democracy | <input type="checkbox"/> | c) Largest democracy | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b) Oldest democracy | <input type="checkbox"/> | d) First democracy | <input type="checkbox"/> |

10. What is the minimum age to vote in Indian elections?

a) 16 years ☐

c) 20 years ☐

b) 21 years ☐

d) 18 years ☐

B. Fill in the Blanks.

- Human beings have been living in _____ for a long time.
- "The ruler protects dharma and dharma protects those who protect it." is from _____.
- Rules are necessary to maintain _____ and _____ in society.
- The executive in India is led by the _____ at the central level.
- The agency responsible for enforcing law and order in case of cybercrime is the _____.
- In 2024, India had about _____ million voters.
- _____ are some of the more important rules that can be changed or updated as needed.
- The State government is responsible for matters such as education, agriculture and _____.
- The _____ is responsible for the administration of the state government.
- The Supreme Court's motto is _____.

C. True or False.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1. Without rules, society can function smoothly. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. The legislature makes new laws and can update old ones. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. The executive enforces the laws made by the legislature. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Judiciary only advises but does not punish. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. Separation of powers prevents misuse of authority. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. The local government handles international relations. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7. The President of India is the real executive head. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8. Dr. Kalam remained deeply connected with youth and education. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 9. Democracy means "rule of the king." | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 10. India follows a representative democracy. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

D. Short Answer Questions.

- Why are rules necessary in society?

Ans. _____

2. Who forms the executive in India?

Ans. _____

3. Why is separation of powers important?

Ans. _____

4. Name the three levels of government in India.

Ans. _____

5. What does “nominal head” mean?

Ans. _____

6. Write one contribution of Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam.

Ans. _____

7. What is direct democracy? Give an example.

Ans. _____

8. Why is India called the world’s largest democracy?

Ans. _____

9. What is grass-roots democracy?

Ans. _____

10. What was the past method for sending money to a business?

Ans. _____

E. Long Answer Questions.

1. Explain the meaning of governance with examples.

Ans. _____

2. Why do we need a government?

Ans. _____

3. Describe the meaning of “separation of powers” and its importance.

Ans. _____

4. Explain the roles of the three levels of government with an example.

Ans. _____

5. How do India’s three government levels operate, why do they matter?

Ans. _____

F. Difference between.

1. Governance and Government

Governance	Government

2. Direct Democracy and Representative Democracy

Direct Democracy	Representative Democracy

G. Match the Following.

Column A	Column B	Ans.
1. Missile Man of India	i. Chief Minister	1. ____
2. Motto of the Supreme Court	ii. Satyameva Jayate	2. ____
3. Motto of India	iii. Panchayats / Municipalities	3. ____
4. Local Government	iv. Prime Minister	4. ____
5. State Government	v. Yato Dharmastato Jayah	5. ____
6. Central Government	vi. Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam	6. ____

H. One-Word Answer.

- The system that makes rules and ensures they are followed – _____
- Nominal head of the Union government – _____
- Elected representative at the state level – _____
- Greek word for rule/power – _____
- At the national level, people are represented by – _____
- Nominal Head of State Government – _____
- The highest court in India – _____
- The term for the assembly where laws are discussed – _____
- A renowned scientist and the 11th President of India. – _____
- A system where every person's opinion is heard and counted. – _____

I. Assertion–Reason Questions

- Assertion (A): The three organs of government must be kept separate.

Reason (R): Separation of powers ensures checks and balances.

Options:

- Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

- b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is true, but R is false.
- d) A is false, but R is true.

Ans. _____

2. Assertion (A): India is a direct democracy.

Reason (R): In India, people elect representatives to take decisions on their behalf.

Options:

- a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is true, but R is false.
- d) A is false, but R is true.

Ans. _____

Answer**A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)**

- | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. b) Governance | 5. b) Judiciary | 9. c) Largest democracy |
| 2. d) All of the above | 6. c) Three | 10. d) 18 years |
| 3. a) Legislature | 7. c) Rule of the people | |
| 4. c) Executive | 8. a) People | |

B. Fill in the Blanks

- | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Communities | 5. Cyber police | 9. Chief Minister |
| 2. The Mahabharata | 6. 970 | 10. Yato Dharmastato Jayah |
| 3. Order, harmony | 7. Laws | |
| 4. Prime Minister | 8. Irrigation | |

C. True or False

- | | | | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|---------|----------|----------|
| 1. False | 2. True | 3. True | 4. False | 5. True | 6. False | 7. False |
| 8. True | 9. False | 10. True | | | | |

D. Short Answer Questions

- Rules are necessary to maintain order, peace, and harmony. Without them, society would face confusion and disorder.
- The executive includes the President, Prime Minister, Chief Ministers, ministers, and agencies like the police.
- It prevents misuse of authority and ensures that each organ checks and balances the others.
- Local Government, State Government, and Central (Union) Government.
- A nominal head holds the title and special powers but does not interfere in daily governance (e.g., President, Governor).
- He played a key role in developing India's missile and space programmes and inspired youth through education and innovation.
- In direct democracy, all people participate directly in decision-making. Example: Class voting to choose a picnic spot.
- Because it has the largest number of eligible voters, about 970 million in 2024.
- A system that enables ordinary citizens at the village/town level to participate in decisions affecting them.
- People used to send money through post offices using money orders.

E. Long Answer Questions

- Governance is the process of making decisions, creating rules, and ensuring they are followed.

Example: Schools make rules for discipline, traffic police manage road safety, and the government makes laws for citizens' welfare.

2. We need a government to make laws, maintain peace and order, protect citizens' rights, provide services like education and health, and ensure justice. Without it, there would be chaos.
3. Separation of powers means dividing authority among the legislature, executive, and judiciary. It prevents misuse of power, ensures fairness, and maintains a balance in governance.
4. Local Government handles local issues (roads, sanitation).

State Government manages state matters (agriculture, law and order).

Central Government deals with national matters (defence, foreign policy).

Example: In floods, local bodies manage villages, the state sends rescue teams, and the centre may send the army.

5. India's government functions at three levels—local, state, and national. The local government looks after small issues like sanitation or a minor flood in a town. The state government handles bigger matters, such as district-level floods, health, and agriculture. The national government takes care of major concerns like defence, foreign affairs, and large disasters by sending the army or providing nationwide relief. This division of work ensures quick action, reduces the burden on one authority, and makes governance more effective in a large country like India.

F. Difference Between

1. Governance: Process of decision-making and enforcing rules.

Government: Institution/system that makes and enforces rules.

2. Direct Democracy: People directly decide (small groups). Example: class voting.

Representative Democracy: People elect representatives. Example: MLAs/MPs in India.

G. Match the Following

1 – vi

2 – v

3 – ii

4 – iii

5 – i

6 – iv

H. One-Word Answer

1. Government

2. President of India

3. MLA

4. Kratos

5. MPs

6. Governor

7. Supreme Court

8. House

9. Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam

10. Direct Democracy

I. Assertion–Reason

a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

d) A is false, but R is true.