Wada Nirmiti Education Society's

GURUKUL GLOBAL SCHOOL

WORKSHEET

SUB: **LESSON:** **STD: VI**

NAME: _____ **ROLL No:** _____ **DATE:**

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. The process of taking decisions, organising society's life with rules, and ensuring that they are followed is called:
   (a) Administration (b) Governance
   (c) Monarchy (d) Legislation
2. Which organ of the government is responsible for making, updating, or removing laws?
   (a) Judiciary (b) Executive
   (c) Legislature (d) Bureaucracy
3. The system of courts that decides whether a law has been broken and enforces penalties is known as the:
   (a) Legislature (b) Executive
   (c) Judiciary (d) Election Commission
4. The separation of powers among the Legislature, Executive, and Judiciary ensures a system of:
   (a) Direct democracy (b) Absolute monarchy
   (c) Checks and balances (d) Military rule
5. India functions with a government structure operating at how many tiers/levels?
   (a) Two levels (b) Three levels
   (c) Four levels (d) Five levels
6. The motto of the Supreme Court of India, inspired by ancient texts, is 'Yato Dharmastato Jayah', which means:
   (a) Truth alone triumphs (b) Where there is dharma, there is victory
   (c) Justice for all (d) Unity in diversity
7. The word 'Democracy' originates from two Greek words, 'dēmos' and 'kratos', which literally translate to:
   (a) Rule of the military (b) Power of the king
   (c) Rule of the people (d) Law of the land
8. In India, an elected member representing citizens in the State Legislative Assembly is called an:
   (a) MP (Member of Parliament) (b) MLA (Member of Legislative Assembly)
   (c) Class Representative (d) Governor
9. In 2024, India reaffirmed its status as the world's largest representative democracy with approximately how many eligible voters?
   (a) 500 million (b) 750 million
   (c) 970 million (d) 1.2 billion
10. Which famous Indian scientist and 11th President was known as the 'Missile Man of India'?
    (a) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar (b) Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam
    (c) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel (d) Vikram Sarabhai

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. What is governance? Why are rules and laws necessary when human beings live in a society?
Answer:
• Governance: Governance is the process of taking decisions, organising society's collective life using various sets of rules, and ensuring that those rules are followed by everyone.
• Necessity of Rules and Laws: When large numbers of people live together, differences of opinion, disagreements, and disorder can naturally occur. Rules and laws maintain social order, harmony, and peace, ensuring that society functions smoothly and fairly for all citizens without chaos.

2. Explain the difference between Direct Democracy and Representative Democracy. Give an example of each.
Answer:
• Direct Democracy: A system where every citizen directly participates in discussing issues and taking decisions through voting (e.g., students raising hands directly in a classroom to vote on a picnic spot).
• Representative Democracy: A system where citizens elect representatives through periodic elections to make laws, discuss public issues, and run the government on their behalf (e.g., citizens in India electing Members of Legislative Assembly (MLAs) at the State level or Members of Parliament (MPs) at the National level).
3. Name the three tiers (levels) of government in India and briefly explain why multiple levels are required.
Answer:
• Three Tiers of Government:
1. Local Government (at the village or town level).
2. State Government (at the regional or state level).
3. Central / Union Government (at the national level).
• Why Multiple Levels are Required: A vast country like India cannot be managed efficiently from a single central location. Different tiers address different scales of issues—local authorities tackle neighbourhood or town matters, state governments handle regional administration and law and order, and the central government manages nation-wide responsibilities such as national defence and foreign affairs.

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS
1. Describe the three main organs of government (Legislature, Executive, Judiciary). Explain the concept of 'separation of powers' and 'checks and balances' using a real-world example like cybercrime law.
Answer:
A democratic government consists of three distinct branches or 'organs':

1. Legislature: The law-making body composed of elected representatives (such as Parliament/Lok Sabha at the central level or Vidhan Sabha at the state level). It enacts, updates, or repeals laws.
2. Executive: The law-implementing body led by the President, Prime Minister, Chief Ministers, and law enforcement agencies (e.g., police). It ensures laws are executed in daily life.
3. Judiciary: The independent court system (Supreme Court, High Courts) that interprets laws, settles disputes, punishes offenders, and evaluates whether laws passed by the legislature are fair and constitutional.

Separation of Powers & Checks and Balances:
• Keeping these organs separate prevents any single group from holding absolute power.
• Real-World Example (Fighting Cybercrime):
- Legislature passes new laws specifically prohibiting digital theft and cyber fraud.
- Executive (Cyber Police) investigates online crimes and arrests offenders.
- Judiciary conducts trials in court, determines guilt, and imposes fines or jail sentences, while also ensuring police actions adhere strictly to legal principles.
2. Detailed Comparative Analysis: Tabulate the roles, heads, assemblies, and functions of the Central Government and State Governments in India as outlined in Chapter 10.
Answer:
A comparative breakdown of the Central and State levels of governance in India:

1. Executive Head:
• Central Government: Nominal Head is the President of India; Actual Executive Head is the Prime Minister.
• State Government: Nominal Head is the Governor; Actual Executive Head is the Chief Minister.

2. Legislative Body (Assemblies):
• Central Government: Two Houses of Parliament — Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha (making national laws).
• State Government: State Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha; making state-specific laws).

3. Highest Judicial Authority:
• Central / National Level: Supreme Court of India.
• State Level: High Court of the respective State.

4. Key Areas of Responsibility & Functions:
• Central Government: Defence, Foreign Affairs, Atomic Energy, Railways/Communications, Currency, and National Policies.
• State Government: Police, Law and Order, Public Health, Agriculture, Irrigation, Local Government, and State-level Infrastructure.

3. Discuss the concept of 'Grassroots Democracy'. Explain how democratic values operate in daily life and highlight the leadership qualities of Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam as highlighted in the textbook.

Answer:

A. Grassroots Democracy:

• Grassroots democracy refers to a system that enables and encourages active participation of ordinary citizens at the foundational level of society (the base of the pyramid).
• It ensures that local citizens have a direct say in decision-making processes that affect their immediate daily lives, schools, villages, and towns.

B. Values and Leadership of Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam:

1. Humility and Service: Born in a humble family in Rameswaram, Tamil Nadu, Dr. Kalam rose to become the 'Missile Man of India' and the 11th President of India (2002–2007).
2. Citizen & Youth Engagement: Despite holding a high nominal office, he remained deeply connected to ordinary people, inspiring millions of young students to dream big and acquire knowledge through hard work and perseverance.
3. Key Inspirations: He taught that failure stands for 'First Attempt In Learning' (F.A.I.L.) and that true commitment requires single-minded devotion to one's goal, demonstrating that moral leadership creates a lasting impact on nation-building.