

Chapter 10: Grassroots Democracy - Part 1 (Governance and Democracy)

Practice Worksheet

Set A

Name: _____ **Section:** _____ **Roll No.:** _____ **Date:** _____

Section A: Multiple Choice Questions

Tick (✓) the correct option for each question.

1. The process of taking decisions and organising society's life through rules is called:
(a) Democracy (b) Governance
(c) Election (d) Judiciary
2. The group of individuals or system that makes rules and ensures they are followed is called:
(a) Government (b) Parliament
(c) Judiciary (d) Assembly
3. Which organ of the government makes new laws?
(a) Executive (b) Judiciary
(c) Legislature (d) Police
4. Who implements the laws made by the legislature?
(a) Judiciary (b) Executive
(c) Voters (d) Citizens
5. Which organ of government decides whether someone has broken the law?
(a) Legislature (b) Executive
(c) Judiciary (d) Local government
6. The separation of the three organs of government to provide checks and balances is called:
(a) Grassroots democracy (b) Separation of powers
(c) Rule of law (d) Voting system
7. In India, at the national level, the executive is headed, in practice, by the:
(a) President (b) Prime Minister
(c) Chief Minister (d) Governor
8. The cyber police, in the example given in the chapter, represents which organ of government?
(a) Legislature (b) Judiciary

SOCIAL SCIENCE

(c) Executive (d) Local body

9. Important rules that are formally passed by the legislature are called:

(a) Guidelines (b) Laws
(c) Notices (d) Suggestions

10. Which of these is NOT one of the three organs of government?

(a) Legislature (b) Executive
(c) Judiciary (d) Municipality

Section B: Fill in the Blanks

Fill in the blanks with the correct word(s).

1. The process of making decisions and rules for society is called _____.
2. The _____ is the organ of government that makes new laws.
3. The _____ implements the laws passed by the legislature.
4. The _____ is the system of courts that interprets laws and delivers justice.
5. The separation of the three organs of government is known as the _____ of powers.
6. In a good system of governance, the three organs work together but remain _____.
7. The system of checks and balances ensures that each organ can _____ the actions of another.
8. The important rules made by the government are called _____.
9. In the chapter's example, _____ criminals are caught and punished with the help of new laws.
10. Without governance and government, no _____ can run smoothly.

Section C: True or False

Write True or False for each statement.

1. Rules are needed only in schools, not anywhere else.
2. Governance is the process of taking decisions and making rules for society.
3. The legislature implements laws.
4. The judiciary decides whether someone has broken the law.
5. Separation of powers means all three organs are controlled by the same group of people.

SOCIAL SCIENCE

6. Checks and balances allow one organ to check what another organ is doing.
7. The executive includes the head of state, ministers, and law-enforcing agencies.
8. Laws, once made, can never be changed or updated.
9. Citizens have no say in the laws and rules that govern society.
10. Cybercrime is an example of a new kind of criminal activity that required new laws.

Section D: Answer in 2 Lines

Answer the following questions in about two lines each.

1. What is governance?

2. What is a government?

3. Name the three organs of government.

4. What does the legislature do?

5. What is the role of the executive?

6. What is the role of the judiciary?

7. What is meant by 'separation of powers'?

8. Why are checks and balances important?

SOCIAL SCIENCE

9. Give one example of how the three organs work together, from the chapter.

10. What are laws?

Section E: Short Notes (5-8 lines)

Write short notes for the following in 5 to 8 lines each.

1. Write a short note on 'Governance and Government'.

2. Explain the three organs of government with their functions.

3. What is the 'separation of powers' and why is it important?

4. Describe, with an example, how the three organs of government work together.

SOCIAL SCIENCE

5. Why do rules and laws matter in a society?

SOCIAL SCIENCE

ANSWER KEY - Set A

Section A: Multiple Choice Questions

1. B) Governance
2. A) Government
3. C) Legislature
4. B) Executive
5. C) Judiciary
6. B) Separation of powers
7. B) Prime Minister
8. C) Executive
9. B) Laws
10. D) Municipality

Section B: Fill in the Blanks

1. governance
2. legislature
3. executive
4. judiciary
5. separation
6. separate
7. check
8. laws
9. cyber
10. country

Section C: True or False

1. False
2. True
3. False
4. True
5. False

SOCIAL SCIENCE

- 6. True
- 7. True
- 8. False
- 9. False
- 10. True

Section D: Answer in 2 Lines

- 1. Governance is the process of taking decisions, organising society's life through rules, and ensuring that these rules are followed.
- 2. A government is the group of individuals or the system that makes the rules for society and ensures that they are followed.
- 3. The three organs of government are the legislature, the executive, and the judiciary.
- 4. The legislature is the organ of government that makes, updates, or removes laws through an assembly of representatives of the people.
- 5. The executive implements the laws and includes the head of state, the ministers, and law-enforcing agencies.
- 6. The judiciary is the system of courts that decides whether someone has broken the law and what action should be taken.
- 7. It means keeping the three organs of government separate so that they can check each other and maintain balance.
- 8. They allow each organ of government to check the other and restore balance if one organ acts beyond its role.
- 9. In the cybercrime example, the legislature made laws, the cyber police (executive) caught the criminals, and the judiciary punished them.
- 10. Laws are some of the more important rules made by the government that citizens are expected to follow.

Section E: Short Notes

- 1. Human beings live in communities, and when many people live together, disagreements can arise. Rules become necessary to maintain order and harmony in society. The process of taking decisions and organising society's life through different sets of rules, and ensuring that they are followed, is called governance. The group of individuals or system that makes these rules and ensures they are followed is called a government. Some of the more important rules made by the government are called laws. Rules and laws are not fixed forever; citizens can have a say in changing them over time.

SOCIAL SCIENCE

- 2.** A modern government has three organs that work together to run the country: the legislature, the executive, and the judiciary. The legislature is an assembly of representatives of the people that makes, updates, or removes laws. The executive, which includes the head of state, ministers, and enforcement agencies like the police, implements these laws. The judiciary is the system of courts that decides whether a law has been broken and what punishment should follow; it can also examine whether the executive's decisions or the legislature's laws are fair. These three organs must remain separate yet work together for good governance.
- 3.** Separation of powers refers to keeping the legislature, executive, and judiciary as separate organs of government, even though they interact and work together. This system is important because it creates checks and balances, meaning each organ can check what the other organs are doing. If any one organ tries to act beyond its expected role, the other organs can restore balance. Without this separation, too much power could be concentrated in the hands of one group of people, leading to unfair governance and disorder in society.
- 4.** The chapter describes how digital technology created a new type of crime called cybercrime, where criminals steal people's money without leaving their desks. To deal with this problem, the three organs of government worked together. The legislature passed new laws to fight cybercrime. The executive, through agencies like the cyber police, enforced these laws and worked to catch the criminals. Finally, the judiciary, through the courts, decided whether the accused were guilty and delivered appropriate punishment, including fines and jail terms. This shows how governance requires cooperation among all three organs.
- 5.** When large numbers of people live together in communities, there is a possibility of disagreement and disorder. Rules help maintain order and harmony in society, whether at home, in school, on the road, or at the workplace. Without rules, society would not be able to function properly. Some of the more important rules are formally made into laws by the government. Rules and laws are not permanent; they can be discussed and changed over time, and citizens have a say in shaping the laws that govern their society.