

CBSE CLASS 6

SOCIAL SCIENCE

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

Practice Worksheet

Set B

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

Section A: Multiple Choice Questions

Tick (✓) the correct option for each question.

- How many levels or tiers of government does India have?
(a) One (b) Two
(c) Three (d) Four
- Which is NOT one of the three levels of government in India?
(a) Local (b) State
(c) Central (d) International
- The nominal head of the State government is the:
(a) Chief Minister (b) Governor
(c) Prime Minister (d) Speaker
- Who is the executive head at the State level?
(a) Governor (b) Chief Minister
(c) President (d) Mayor
- At the national level, who is the nominal head and Supreme Commander of the Indian Armed Forces?
(a) Prime Minister (b) President
(c) Chief Justice (d) Governor
- The two houses that formulate national laws are the Lok Sabha and the:
(a) Vidhan Sabha (b) Rajya Sabha
(c) High Court (d) Gram Sabha

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7. The highest court at the national/all-India level is the:
(a) High Court (b) District Court
(c) Supreme Court of India (d) Vidhan Sabha
8. The motto of the Government of India, 'Satyameva Jayate', means:
(a) Rule of the people (b) Truth alone triumphs
(c) Where there is dharma, there is victory (d) Unity is strength
9. Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam served as the _____ President of India.
(a) 9th (b) 10th
(c) 11th (d) 12th
10. Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam is popularly known as the:
(a) Father of the Nation (b) Missile Man of India
(c) Iron Man of India (d) Man of Peace

Section B: Fill in the Blanks

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

1. India functions at three levels or tiers of government: local, State, and _____.
2. The _____ government deals with matters at the town or village level.
3. The _____ is the executive head of a State, while the Governor is the nominal head.
4. At the national level, the _____ is the executive head, while the President is the nominal head.
5. The State assembly is also called the _____ Sabha.
6. The Supreme Court of India functions at the national level, while the _____ functions at the State level.
7. The motto of the Supreme Court, 'Yato Dharmastato Jayah', means 'Where there is _____, there is victory.'
8. Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam was born in _____, Tamil Nadu, in 1931.
9. Dr. Abdul Kalam played a crucial role in the development of India's space, missile, and _____ programmes.
10. A _____ head has powers only in name and does not normally interfere in day-to-day government affairs.

Section C: True or False

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Write True or False for each statement.

1. India functions at three levels of government: local, State, and Central.
2. The Governor is the executive head of a State government.
3. The President of India is the Supreme Commander of the Indian Armed Forces.
4. Most Indian States have two houses in their legislative assembly.
5. The High Court functions at the State level, while the Supreme Court functions at the national level.
6. Public health, agriculture, and irrigation are subjects handled at the State level.
7. Defence, foreign affairs, and currency are handled by the State government.
8. Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam served as the 11th President of India from 2002 to 2007.
9. A nominal head has full executive powers and interferes regularly in government affairs.
10. The motto 'Satyameva Jayate' means 'Truth alone triumphs.'

Section D: Answer in 2 Lines

Answer the following questions in about two lines each.

1. Name the three levels/tiers of government in India.

2. What does 'nominal' mean in the context of the President or Governor?

3. Who are the executive heads at the State and national levels?

4. Name the two houses of the Indian Parliament.

5. What is the difference between the Supreme Court and a High Court?

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6. Give an example of how the three levels of government might respond to a flood.

7. Name two functions handled by the State government.

8. Name two functions handled by the Central government.

9. Who was Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, and what was he known for?

10. What is the motto of the Government of India?

Section E: Short Notes (5-8 lines)

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

1. Describe the three levels/tiers of government in India.

2. Explain the roles of the President and the Prime Minister of India.

3. Write a short note on the Legislature and Judiciary at the national and State levels.

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4. Write a short note on Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam.

5. Explain the functions and responsibilities of the Central and State governments (give examples).

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ANSWER KEY - Set B

Section A: Multiple Choice Questions

1. C) Three
2. D) International
3. B) Governor
4. B) Chief Minister
5. B) President
6. B) Rajya Sabha
7. C) Supreme Court of India
8. B) Truth alone triumphs
9. C) 11th
10. B) Missile Man of India

Section B: Fill in the Blanks

1. national/Central
2. local
3. Chief Minister
4. Prime Minister
5. Vidhan
6. High Court
7. dharma
8. Rameswaram
9. nuclear
10. nominal

Section C: True or False

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

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

Section D: Answer in 2 Lines

1. The three levels of government in India are the local government, the State government, and the Central (Union) government.
2. 'Nominal' means in name only; the President and Governor do not normally interfere in government affairs, though they hold special powers in certain circumstances.
3. The Chief Minister is the executive head at the State level, and the Prime Minister is the executive head at the national level.
4. The two houses of the Indian Parliament are the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha.
5. The Supreme Court of India functions at the all-India (national) level, while a High Court functions at the State level.
6. A small local flood may be handled by local authorities, a bigger flood affecting several towns needs the State Government, and a massive flood needs help from the Central Government.
7. Any two of: public health, education, agriculture, irrigation, local government, police and law and order.
8. Any two of: defence, foreign affairs, atomic energy, communications, currency, interstate commerce.
9. He was the 11th President of India and a renowned scientist known as the 'Missile Man of India' for his role in India's space, missile, and nuclear programmes.
10. The motto of the Government of India is 'Satyameva Jayate', meaning 'Truth alone triumphs.'

Section E: Short Notes

1. India, like many countries, functions at three levels or tiers of government: local, State, and Central (national). Each level deals with different matters that affect citizens. The local government looks after matters at the town or village level, the State Government looks after matters within a State, and the Central Government looks after matters affecting the whole nation. For example, in the case of a flood, local authorities may handle a small flood, the State Government steps in if several towns and villages are affected, and the Central Government

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helps when a massive flood affects vast areas. This layered system allows problems to be handled at the most appropriate level.

2. The President of India is the nominal head of the country and the Supreme Commander of the Indian Armed Forces. Although the President holds certain powers under special circumstances, he or she does not normally interfere in the day-to-day affairs of government. The Prime Minister, on the other hand, is the executive head of the Central Government and, along with the Council of Ministers, actually runs the government and implements laws and policies. A similar relationship exists at the State level, where the Governor is the nominal head and the Chief Minister is the executive head.

3. At the national level, the legislature consists of two houses, the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha, which together formulate national laws. At the State level, most States have a single legislative assembly called the Vidhan Sabha, though a few States have two houses. As for the judiciary, the Supreme Court of India is the highest court and functions at the all-India level, while each State has its own High Court for matters at the State level. Together, the legislature and judiciary at both levels ensure that laws are made fairly and justice is delivered appropriately.

4. Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam was born in a humble family in Rameswaram, Tamil Nadu, in 1931. He was a renowned scientist, nicknamed the 'Missile Man of India' for his crucial role in developing India's space, missile, and nuclear programmes. He served as the 11th President of India from 2002 to 2007. Despite holding a nominal position, he remained deeply connected with the people, especially the youth, through his passion for education and innovation. He inspired millions through his humility, dedication to social causes, and encouragement to young Indians to dream big and work hard to achieve their goals.

5. The Central Government looks after matters that concern the whole nation, such as defence, foreign affairs, atomic energy, communications, currency, interstate commerce, and national policies. The State Government looks after matters such as police and law and order, adaptation and implementation of laws made by the Central government, public health, education, agriculture, irrigation, and local government. While this list is not exhaustive, it shows how responsibilities are divided between the two levels so that both national and local needs can be addressed efficiently.