

CBSE CLASS 6

SOCIAL SCIENCE

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

Practice Worksheet

Set C

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

Section A: Multiple Choice Questions

Tick (✓) the correct option for each question.

1. The word 'democracy' comes from two Greek words meaning:
(a) Land and law (b) People and rule
(c) Vote and power (d) King and country
2. When all people directly vote to decide something, it is called:
(a) Representative democracy (b) Direct democracy
(c) Nominal democracy (d) Grassroots law
3. When people elect representatives who then make decisions on their behalf, it is called:
(a) Direct democracy (b) Representative democracy
(c) Local governance (d) Separation of powers
4. Elected members of the State Legislative Assembly are called:
(a) MPs (b) MLAs
(c) Ministers (d) Governors
5. Elected members of Parliament at the national level are called:
(a) MLAs (b) MPs
(c) Judges (d) Mayors
6. India is described as the world's:
(a) Smallest democracy (b) Oldest democracy
(c) Largest democracy (d) Only democracy
7. In principle, Indian citizens above what age have the right to vote?

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- (a) 16 years (b) 18 years
(c) 21 years (d) 25 years

8. In the chapter's picnic example, students raising hands to choose between two places is an example of:

- (a) Representative democracy (b) Direct democracy
(c) Judiciary at work (d) Separation of powers

9. A system enabling participation of ordinary citizens at the base level is called:

- (a) Representative democracy (b) Grassroots democracy
(c) Nominal democracy (d) Central democracy

10. India had approximately how many voters in 2024?

- (a) 97 million (b) 970 million
(c) 9.7 million (d) 9,700 million

Section B: Fill in the Blanks

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

1. The word 'democracy' comes from the Greek words 'dēmos' meaning people and 'kratos' meaning _____.
2. Literally, 'democracy' means the '_____ of the people'.
3. In a _____ democracy, every person's opinion is directly taken to arrive at a decision.
4. In a _____ democracy, people vote for representatives who make decisions on their behalf.
5. At the State level, elected representatives are called _____.
6. At the national level, elected representatives are called _____.
7. India is a _____ democracy and also the world's largest democracy.
8. _____ democracy refers to a system that enables the participation of ordinary citizens in decisions that affect them.
9. In principle, all Indian citizens above the age of _____ have the right to vote.
10. India had about _____ million voters in 2024.

Section C: True or False

Write True or False for each statement.

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1. The word 'democracy' comes from Greek words meaning 'rule of the people'.
2. In a representative democracy, all citizens vote directly on every single decision.
3. MLAs are elected members of the State Legislative Assembly.
4. MPs are elected members of the Panchayat.
5. India is a representative democracy and the world's largest democracy.
6. Only citizens above the age of 25 can vote in India.
7. Grassroots democracy allows ordinary citizens to have a say in decisions that affect them.
8. Voting by a show of hands to choose a picnic spot, as in the chapter, is an example of representative democracy.
9. Elected members discuss laws, problems, and solutions in assemblies through dialogue and debate.
10. Democracy has no connection with the idea of elected representatives.

Section D: Answer in 2 Lines

Answer the following questions in about two lines each.

1. What is the literal meaning of the word 'democracy'?

2. What is direct democracy? Give an example.

3. What is representative democracy?

4. Who are MLAs and MPs?

5. Why is it not practical for all citizens to rule directly at the State or national level?

6. What is grassroots democracy?

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7. Why is India called the world's largest democracy?

8. At what age can Indian citizens participate in elections?

9. How do elected representatives resolve differences of opinion in assemblies?

10. Give one similarity between electing a class monitor and representative democracy.

Section E: Short Notes (5-8 lines)

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

1. Explain the meaning of democracy and its origin.

2. Distinguish between direct democracy and representative democracy with examples.

3. Describe India as the world's largest democracy.

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4. What is grassroots democracy and why is it important?

5. Explain how elections and elected representatives work in a democracy.

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ANSWER KEY - Set C

Section A: Multiple Choice Questions

1. B) People and rule
2. B) Direct democracy
3. B) Representative democracy
4. B) MLAs
5. B) MPs
6. C) Largest democracy
7. B) 18 years
8. B) Direct democracy
9. B) Grassroots democracy
10. B) 970 million

Section B: Fill in the Blanks

1. rule/power
2. rule
3. direct
4. representative
5. MLAs
6. MPs
7. representative
8. Grassroots
9. 18
10. 970

Section C: True or False

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

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

Section D: Answer in 2 Lines

1. The word 'democracy' comes from the Greek words *dēmos* (people) and *kratos* (rule/power), so it literally means the 'rule of the people'.
2. Direct democracy is a system where every person's opinion is directly taken to make a decision, such as students voting by a show of hands to choose a picnic spot.
3. Representative democracy is a system where people elect representatives through elections, who then make decisions and laws on their behalf.
4. MLAs (Members of Legislative Assembly) are elected representatives at the State level, and MPs (Members of Parliament) are elected representatives at the national level.
5. It is not practical because there are far too many citizens for everyone to be directly involved in every decision, so elected representatives are chosen instead.
6. Grassroots democracy is a system that enables and encourages the participation of ordinary citizens, allowing them to have a say in decisions that affect them.
7. India is called the world's largest democracy because it has the highest number of voters among all democracies, with about 970 million voters in 2024.
8. In principle, all Indian citizens above the age of 18 have the right to participate in elections.
9. Elected representatives discuss laws, problems, and solutions through dialogue and debate to try to convince each other when there are different opinions.
10. Just as a class elects a monitor to represent it before the principal, citizens elect representatives like MLAs and MPs to represent them in government.

Section E: Short Notes

1. The word 'democracy' comes from two Greek words: *dēmos*, meaning 'people', and *kratos*, meaning 'rule' or 'power'. Therefore, democracy literally means the 'rule of the people'. However, it is not practical for every single citizen to be directly involved in every decision, especially in a large country. Democracy is one of the foundation stones of governance adopted by most countries of the world. It relies on the participation of the people, either directly or through representatives whom they choose, to make decisions about how society should be governed.

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2. In direct democracy, every person's opinion is taken directly to arrive at a decision, as seen in the chapter's example of a class voting by a show of hands to choose between two picnic spots. In representative democracy, citizens elect representatives through elections, who then make decisions and laws on their behalf in assemblies. India follows a representative democracy, where people elect MLAs at the State level and MPs at the national level, rather than every citizen personally taking part in every government decision.
3. India is a representative democracy, where citizens elect MLAs and MPs to represent them at the State and national levels respectively. India is also known as the world's largest democracy because it has the highest number of voters of any democratic country, with approximately 970 million voters in 2024. In principle, all Indian citizens above the age of 18 have the right to participate in elections. This vast scale of participation, through dialogue, debate, and elected representation, makes Indian democracy remarkable.
4. The term grassroots democracy refers to a system that enables and encourages the participation of ordinary citizens — the base of the pyramid of government. In such a system, citizens can have a say in decisions that directly affect their daily lives, rather than decisions being made only at higher levels of government. Grassroots democracy is important because it brings governance closer to the people, allows local issues to be addressed more effectively, and strengthens the overall democratic character of a nation.
5. Since it is not practical for every citizen to be directly involved in every decision, especially at the State or national level, democracies rely on elections. Through elections, people vote for representatives, who become the elected members of their respective assemblies — MLAs at the State level and MPs at the national level. These elected members discuss laws, problems, and solutions in their assemblies, and through dialogue and debate, try to convince each other whenever there are differences of opinion. This system forms the basis of a representative democracy like India's.