




# INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

<b>Class: VI</b>	<b>Department: Social Science</b>	<b>Sub: Civics</b>
<b>Worksheet No: 5</b>	<b>Topic: Grassroots Democracy – Part 1 Governance</b>	<b>Year: 2025-26</b>
<b>I</b>	<b>Multiple Choice Questions: -</b>	
1	The word 'democracy' comes from which language? (a) Latin (b) <b>Greek</b> (c) Arabic (d) Sanskrit	
2	What does 'dēmos' mean in Greek? (a) Rule (b) <b>People</b> (c) Power (d) Government	
3	What is meant by the term 'Satyameva Jayate'? (a) Efforts never die (b) <b>"Truth alone triumphs"</b> (c) Rule of the People (d) Where there is dharma, there is Victory.	
4	What is the role of the executive in the Government? (a) <b>To implement laws</b> (b) To legislate (c) To interpret laws (d) To update existing laws.	
5	The house where all the laws are discussed and passed in a state is the _____. (a) State (b) Panchayat (c) <b>Legislative Assembly</b> (d) All of these.	
<b>II</b>	<b>Fill in the blanks: -</b>	
6	The process of making decisions and organizing society's life according to different sets of rules is called <u><b>governance</b></u> .	
7	India had approximately <u><b>970</b></u> million voters in 2024.	
8	The <u><b>legislature</b></u> is the organ that makes new laws or legislates.	
9	Local Government deals with the <u><b>town or Village level</b></u> .	
10	The three organs must be kept separate, although they interact with each other and work together. This is called <u><b>'separation of powers'</b></u> .	
<b>III</b>	<b>Match the following: -</b>	
11	Grassroots Democracy	(a) Government of India's motto.
12	MP	(b) At the National level.
13	Central Government	(c) Participation of ordinary citizens.
14	Satyameva Jayate	(d) Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.
15	Two houses	(e) Member of Parliament.
		(f) Governance
	<b>Answers: 11-c, 12-e, 13-b, 14-a, 15-d</b>	
<b>IV</b>	<b>Answer the following questions in one or two sentence: -</b>	
16	<b>What is 'Direct Democracy'?</b> ❖ In Direct democracy, people elect their representatives directly. In this, there is the direct participation of the citizens in decision making.	
17	<b>What is the motto of the Supreme Court?</b> ❖ Yato Dharmastato Jayah, or, "Where there is dharma, there is victory."	
18	Which are the Two houses at the National level (the Parliament)? The Parliament of India consists of two houses, which are : ❖ <b>Lok Sabha (The Lower House) and Rajya Sabha (The Upper House).</b>	

19	<b>Define “Separation of Powers”.</b> The separation of powers from the three organs of the government, such as Legislature, Executive and Judiciary is called as the ‘separation of powers’	
20	<b>Differentiate between Central Government and State Government.</b>	
	<b>1</b> <b>Central Government</b> handles national matters like defence, foreign affairs, currency	<b>State Government</b> handles police, public health, agriculture.
	<b>2</b> <b>Central Government</b> is led by the Prime Minister at the national level	<b>State Government</b> is led by the Chief Minister at the state level
V	<b>Answer the following questions: -</b>	
21	<b>Why is India called the world's largest democracy?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ India is called the world's largest democracy because it had approximately 970 million voters in 2024, making it the country with the largest number of eligible voters globally.</li> <li>➤ All Indian citizens above 18 years have the right to participate in elections, making it not just large in number but also inclusive.</li> </ul>	
22	<b>What is the difference between 'nominal' and 'executive' heads of government?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Nominal heads (like the President of India and State Governors) are heads in name only and normally do not interfere in government affairs, although they have certain powers under special circumstances.</li> <li>➤ Executive heads (like the Prime Minister and Chief Ministers) are the actual decision-makers who run the government.</li> </ul>	
23	<b>Who are MLAs and MPs? What is their role in democracy?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ MLAs are 'Members of Legislative Assembly' who are elected at the State level, while MPs are 'Members of Parliament' elected at the national level.</li> <li>➤ They are people's representatives who discuss laws, problems, and solutions in assemblies through dialogue and debate, making India a representative democracy.</li> </ul>	
24	<b>Observe the picture and answer the following question: -</b>    <b>a. What are the three tiers of government?</b> ❖ <b>Central Government, State Government, and the Local Government</b>  <b>b. Who takes care of the welfare of the people in the state?</b> ❖ <b>The State Government.</b>	

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- a. Identify the above picture.  
❖ **It is the Voting procedure.**
- b. Who has the right to vote?  
❖ **A person who has completed 18 years (Universal Adult Franchise) has the right to vote.**
- c. Which are the two types of elections?  
❖ **Direct and Indirect election.**

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**What is governance? Why is it necessary?**

- Governance is the process of making decisions, organising society's life with different sets of rules, and ensuring that they are followed.
- It is necessary because when a large number of people live together, there can be disagreements and disorder.
- Rules become necessary to maintain order and harmony in society. Without governance, society would not be able to function properly.

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**Read the passage and answer the following questions-**

Dr. Abdul Kalam served as the 11th President of India from 2002 to 2007. Despite his high status, he remained deeply connected to the people, and the youth in particular, through his passion for good education and innovation. He inspired millions with his humility, dedication to social causes and commitment to the nation. He tirelessly encouraged young Indians to dream big and work hard to achieve their goals. Dr. Kalam showed that even though his position as the President of India was nominal, he could play an important role, impacting countless lives.

- a) For how many years did Dr. Abdul Kalam serve as President of India?  
❖ **5 years (from 2002 to 2007).**
- b) What qualities of Dr. Kalam inspired millions of people?  
❖ **He inspired millions with his humility, dedication to social causes, and commitment to the nation.**
- c) What message did Dr. Kalam consistently give to young Indians regarding their aspirations?  
❖ **To dream big and work hard to achieve their goals.**