

# UNIQUE STUDY POINT

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<b>Class:</b> VI	<b>Subject:</b> Social Science	<b>Session:</b> 2025-26
<b>Chapter:</b> 10 - Grassroots Democracy Part 1: Governance	<b>Time:</b> 1½ Hours	<b>Max. Marks:</b> 40

## General Instructions:

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. This question paper contains 20 questions divided into five sections A, B, C, D and E.
3. Section A contains 10 MCQs of 1 mark each.
4. Section B contains 4 questions of 2 marks each.
5. Section C contains 3 questions of 3 marks each.
6. Section D contains 1 question of 5 marks.
7. Section E contains 2 Case Study Based questions of 4 marks each.

## SECTION A - Multiple Choice Questions (1 mark each)

- Q1.** What does 'kratos' mean in Greek?
- (a) People
  - (b) Rule or Power
  - (c) Assembly
  - (d) Justice
- Q2.** Who is the nominal head of India at the national level?
- (a) Prime Minister
  - (b) Chief Minister
  - (c) President
  - (d) Governor
- Q3.** Which organ of government interprets laws and delivers justice?
- (a) Legislature
  - (b) Executive
  - (c) Judiciary
  - (d) Police
- Q4.** At which level do MLAs work?
- (a) National level
  - (b) State level
  - (c) Local level
  - (d) International level
- Q5.** What is the minimum voting age in India?
- (a) 16 years
  - (b) 18 years

- (c) 21 years
- (d) 25 years

**Q6.** Which of the following is a function of the State Government?

- (a) Defence
- (b) Foreign Affairs
- (c) Agriculture
- (d) Currency

**Q7.** What is an assembly where laws are discussed or passed called?

- (a) Court
- (b) House
- (c) Office
- (d) Department

**Q8.** Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam was known as the:

- (a) Father of the Nation
- (b) Missile Man of India
- (c) Iron Man of India
- (d) Grand Old Man of India

**Q9.** What term refers to a system where ordinary citizens can have a say in decisions affecting them?

- (a) Autocracy
- (b) Monarchy
- (c) Grassroots Democracy
- (d) Dictatorship

**Q10.** Which two houses form the Legislature at the national level in India?

- (a) Lok Sabha and Supreme Court
- (b) Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
- (c) Vidhan Sabha and High Court
- (d) Rajya Sabha and Vidhan Sabha

### SECTION B - Short Answer Questions (2 marks each)

**Q11.** What is the meaning of the word 'democracy'? Break it into its Greek components.

**Q12.** What is meant by 'checks and balances' in governance?

**Q13.** Name the two houses of Parliament at the national level and the State legislature.

**Q14.** Who was Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam? Mention any one of his inspiring thoughts.

### SECTION C - Short Answer Questions (3 marks each)

**Q15.** Explain how the three government organs work together in fighting cybercrime.

**Q16.** What are laws? How are they different from ordinary rules? Give examples.

**Q17.** List any six functions of the Central Government of India.

### SECTION D - Long Answer Question (5 marks)

**Q18.** Explain the concept of 'separation of powers' and why it is important in a democracy. What would happen if all three organs of government were under the control of the same group of people?

### SECTION E - Case Study Based Questions (4 marks each)

**Q19.** Read the following passage and answer the questions:

Human beings have been living in communities for a long time. When a large number of people live together, there can be disagreements and disorder, and rules become necessary to maintain order and harmony in the society. There are probably some simple rules at home that you are expected to follow. The school where you study has rules too — some for students, others for teachers. Drivers on the road are expected to obey traffic rules.

- (a) Why do we need rules when people live together? (1 mark)
- (b) Give two examples of places where rules exist. (1 mark)
- (c) What would happen if drivers did not follow traffic rules? (1 mark)
- (d) Who makes the rules at your school? (1 mark)

**Q20.** Read the following passage and answer the questions:

Imagine there is a problem that your class wants to bring to the attention of your school's principal. Will the entire class go to the principal? It would clearly not be practical. In many schools, classes have a 'class monitor' or 'class representative', whom the whole class elected. It will be enough to send the representative to the principal. It is the same principle at the State or national levels — through elections, people vote for representatives, who will be the elected members of their respective assemblies.

- (a) Why can't the entire class go to the principal with a problem? (1 mark)
- (b) What is the role of a class representative? (1 mark)
- (c) How does this relate to democracy at the national level? (1 mark)
- (d) What are elected representatives at the State level called? (1 mark)

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## DETAILED ANSWER KEY - PAPER 02

### SECTION A - Answers to MCQs

**Ans 1.** (b) Rule or Power

In Greek, 'kratos' means 'rule' or 'power'. Combined with 'dēmos' (people), it forms 'democracy' meaning 'rule of the people'.

**Ans 2.** (c) President

The President of India is the nominal head at the national level and is also the Supreme Commander of the Indian Armed Forces.

**Ans 3.** (c) Judiciary

The Judiciary is the system of courts which decides whether someone has broken the law and what course of action should be taken.

**Ans 4.** (b) State level

MLAs (Members of Legislative Assembly) are elected representatives who work at the State level in the State Assembly or Vidhan Sabha.

**Ans 5.** (b) 18 years

In India, all citizens above the age of 18 have the right to participate in elections.

**Ans 6.** (c) Agriculture

Agriculture is a State Government function. Defence, Foreign Affairs, and Currency are Central Government functions.

**Ans 7.** (b) House

A 'House' is an assembly where laws are discussed or passed. Examples include Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.

**Ans 8.** (b) Missile Man of India

Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam was nicknamed the 'Missile Man of India' for his crucial role in India's space programme, missile programme and nuclear capabilities.

**Ans 9.** (c) Grassroots Democracy

Grassroots democracy refers to a system that enables and encourages the participation of ordinary citizens in decisions which affect them.

**Ans 10.** (b) Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha

At the national level, the Legislature consists of two houses — Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha — which formulate national laws.

### SECTION B - Answers to Short Answer Questions

**Ans 11.** Meaning of Democracy:

The word 'democracy' comes from two Greek words:

- **Dēmos** — meaning 'people'

- **Kratos** — meaning 'rule' or 'power'

So 'democracy' literally means the 'rule of the people' — a system where people have the power to govern themselves.

**Ans 12.** Checks and Balances:

'Checks and balances' is a system where each organ of the government (Legislature, Executive, Judiciary) can check what the other is doing and restore balance if one organ acts beyond its expected role. This prevents any one organ from becoming too powerful and ensures that power is distributed fairly.

**Ans 13.** Houses of Legislature:

**At National Level (Parliament):**

1. Lok Sabha (House of the People)
2. Rajya Sabha (Council of States)

**At State Level:**

1. Vidhan Sabha (State Legislative Assembly)

Note: Most states have a single assembly; a few states have two houses.

**Ans 14.** Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam:

Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam was a renowned scientist born in Rameswaram, Tamil Nadu in 1931. He was nicknamed the 'Missile Man of India' and served as the 11th President of India from 2002 to 2007.

**One of his inspiring thoughts:**

"Dream is not that which you see while sleeping; it is something that does not let you sleep."

## SECTION C - Answers to Short Answer Questions

**Ans 15.** Three Government Organs Working Against Cybercrime:

The three organs work together to fight cybercrime as follows:

- 1. Legislature:** When cybercrime emerged as a new threat, the Legislature passed new laws to define and punish such criminal activities. These laws give the framework for dealing with digital crimes.
- 2. Executive:** The Executive implements these laws through agencies like the cyber police. They investigate cybercrimes, collect evidence, and arrest criminals who steal money through digital means.
- 3. Judiciary:** The courts (Judiciary) examine the evidence, decide whether the accused has broken the law, and if guilty, determine the appropriate punishment — usually fines and jail time for cybercriminals.

**Ans 16.** Laws vs Ordinary Rules:

**What are Laws?**

Laws are some of the more important rules that are made by the Legislature (government) and must be followed by everyone in the country. Breaking laws can result in punishment.

**Difference from Ordinary Rules:**

- Laws are made by the Legislature; ordinary rules can be made by anyone (parents, schools, employers)
- Laws apply to everyone in a region; rules may apply only to specific groups
- Breaking laws leads to legal punishment; breaking rules may lead to other consequences

**Examples:**

- Laws: Traffic laws, cybercrime laws, laws against theft

- Rules: School rules about uniforms, home rules about bedtime, company rules about attendance

**Ans 17.** Six Functions of the Central Government:

The Central (Union) Government of India handles the following functions:

1. **Defence:** Protecting the country from external threats through the armed forces
2. **Foreign Affairs:** Managing relationships with other countries
3. **Atomic Energy:** Controlling nuclear energy and research
4. **Communications:** Managing national communication systems
5. **Currency:** Printing and managing the national currency (Rupee)
6. **Interstate Commerce:** Regulating trade between different states

## SECTION D - Answer to Long Answer Question

**Ans 18.** Separation of Powers and Its Importance:

**Concept of Separation of Powers:**

Separation of powers means that the three organs of government — Legislature, Executive, and Judiciary — must be kept separate from each other, even though they interact and work together. Each organ has distinct functions:

- Legislature makes laws
- Executive implements laws
- Judiciary interprets laws and delivers justice

**Why It Is Important:**

1. *Prevents Concentration of Power:* No single person or group can have absolute control over all government functions
2. *Ensures Checks and Balances:* Each organ can check what the other is doing and restore balance if needed
3. *Protects Citizens' Rights:* Citizens have a way to challenge unfair laws or actions
4. *Prevents Tyranny:* It stops the government from becoming dictatorial
5. *Ensures Fairness:* Laws are made, implemented, and interpreted by different groups

**What Would Happen Without Separation:**

If all three organs were under the control of the same group of people:

- They could make any laws they want, without considering people's needs
- They could enforce these laws however they please, even unfairly
- They could judge people as they wish, without proper trials
- There would be no one to check their power or correct their mistakes
- Citizens would have no protection against unjust government actions
- This could lead to dictatorship and loss of people's freedom

## SECTION E - Answers to Case Study Based Questions

**Ans 19.** Case Study - Need for Rules:

**(a) Why we need rules:**

When a large number of people live together, there can be disagreements and disorder. Rules become necessary to maintain order and harmony in the society.

**(b) Examples of places where rules exist:**

1. Home (rules about daily routines, chores, behavior)
2. School (rules for students and teachers, examination rules)
3. Roads (traffic rules for drivers)

#### 4. Workplace (rules for employees and employers)

**(c) If drivers didn't follow traffic rules:**

There would be chaos on the roads, accidents would increase, people would get hurt or killed, and transportation would become dangerous and difficult. Society would not be able to function properly.

**(d) Who makes school rules:**

The school management (principal, administration, and sometimes teachers) makes the rules. In some cases, students through student councils may also suggest or discuss rules.

**Ans 20.** Case Study - Representative Democracy:

**(a) Why entire class can't go to principal:**

It would not be practical for the entire class to go to the principal. It would be chaotic, take too much time, and the principal cannot have a meaningful discussion with so many people at once.

**(b) Role of class representative:**

The class representative (or class monitor) is elected by the class to represent their views and concerns. They communicate the class's problems or requests to the principal on behalf of everyone.

**(c) Relation to national democracy:**

Just like the class representative speaks for the class, in a democracy, people elect representatives (MPs and MLAs) to speak for them in the government. Citizens vote for these representatives who then make decisions and laws on their behalf in assemblies.

**(d) Elected representatives at State level:**

At the State level, elected representatives are called Members of Legislative Assembly (MLAs). They are members of the State Assembly or Vidhan Sabha.

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