

# Chapter - 10

## Grassroots Democracy – Part 1

### (Governance)

#### Q.1 Facts that Matter

- 1. Governance :** Governance is the process of taking decisions, organising the society's life with different sets of rules, and ensuring that they are followed.
- 2. Organs and functions of Government :** The three organs of the Government are: Executive, Legislature and Judiciary. In our country the Government functions at three levels-Central, State and Local levels.
- 3. Types of Democracy :** Types of Democracy are – Direct and Indirect (Representative democracy). Grassroots Democracy encourages ordinary citizens to participate in governance at the local level.
- 4. The Supreme court :** The Supreme Court is the highest appeal court, also known as apex court of India. It settles disputes between various Government authorities- state & centre. It came into existence on 26th January, 1950.
- 5. The MPs and MLAs :**
  - MLA-** Represents a state or provincial constituency.  
Create laws for the state province.
  - MP -** Represents a specific district at a national level.  
Create laws for the entire country.
- 6. The head of our country :** The head of our country is the President. He/she implements and enforces laws through federal agencies, appoints agency heads and can issue executive orders.

#### Q.2 Multiple Choice Questions

- 1. The process of taking decisions and ensuring that rules are followed is called:**
  - b) Governance
- 2. Which organ of government is responsible for making laws?**
  - c) Legislature
- 3. Who are called MLAs?**
  - b) Members of Legislative Assembly
- 4. The motto Satyameva Jayate means:**
  - b) Truth alone triumphs

5. **Under which organ of government does cyber police work?**  
b) Executive
6. **The Supreme Court's motto Yato Dharmastato Jayah means:**  
c) Where there is dharma, there is victory
7. **Which tier of government deals when any natural disaster eg. floods affects many states?**  
c) Central Government
8. **The term 'democracy' originates from the language.**  
c) Greek
9. **Who is the nominal head of India?**  
b) President
10. **The largest democracy in the world is \_\_\_\_\_ .**  
b) India

### Q.3 Picture based Question

1. **Name one government body that is responsible for running the Indian Railways.**  
Ministry of Railways
2. **How can citizens help in maintaining railway stations?**  
By Maintaining Cleanliness  
Following the rules/practices prescribed by the government for the safety & security of passengers (Any other relevant point).
3. **If the people in a metropolitan city want a new road to connect their homes to the railway station, which level of government should they approach first?**  
The people should first approach the local government, specifically the Municipal Corporation of their city.

### Q.4 Write the correct statement for each incorrect statement given below.

1. **The judiciary makes laws in India.**  
The legislature, or Parliament, is the body primarily responsible for making laws.
2. **Local government deals with large-scale problems in towns and villages.**  
Small scale
3. **The Prime Minister is the nominal head of India.**  
The President is the nominal head of India.
4. **Democracy means 'rule of the government'.**  
people

5. **All Indian citizens above 21 years have voting rights.**

All Indian citizens above 18 years have voting rights.

**Q.5 Match the items given in Column A with their correct pair in Column B.**

Column A	Column B
1. Local, State, Central	E. Judiciary
2. Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam	D. Missile Man of India
3. System of Courts	E. Judiciary
4. Chief Minister	A. Executive
5. Most Important Rules	B. Laws

**Q.6 Assertion & Reason based Questions**

- a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is true, but R is false.
- d) A is false, but R is true.

**Choose the correct option :**

1. **Assertion (A) :** Governance refers to the process of taking decisions, organising a society with set of rules and ensuring that people must follow them.

**Reason (R) :** The group of individuals or the system which make the rules and ensure following them is called the government.

2. **Assertion (A) :** Once the rules and laws are made, there is no need for review or proper management.

**Reason (R) :** Citizens have the right to express their opinions about the laws that they are required to follow in a society.

- 1. **b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.**
- 2. **d) A is false, but R is true.**

**Q.7 Case Study Based Question**

Read the paragraph given below and answer the following questions.

- a. **Which levels of government were involved?**

Local, State, and Central governments.

- b. **Why was the Central Government's involvement necessary?**

Because the flood affected multiple States and required larger resources like army and national relief.

- c. **Give one example of a similar real-life situation you heard/watched in news.**

Example: Central Government's role in managing the COVID-19 pandemic across India.

## Q.8 Answer the following questions.

- 1. What message did Dr. Abdul Kalam convey to the youth through his life and work?**

Hard work and determination are essential for achieving goals.
- 2. How does grassroots democracy differ from traditional democracy?**

Grassroots democracy empowers ordinary citizens to participate directly in decision-making, unlike traditional democracy where citizens elect representatives to make decisions for them.
- 3. What is the motto of Supreme Court of India?**

The Supreme Court's motto is Yato Dharmastato Jayah, or, "Where there is dharma, there is victory."
- 4. How is the Indian legislature known as at the national and state level?**

The Indian legislature comprises of the two houses- Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha at the national level and either Legislative Assembly(Vidhan Sabha) or both Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council(Vidhan Parishad) at the State level.
- 5. What do you understand by the term 'Separation of Powers'?**

Separation of powers means dividing the government into three organs—legislature, executive, judiciary – so that each can check and balance the other, preventing misuse of power.
- 6. Why are rules necessary in a society?**

Rules are necessary to maintain order and harmony.  
To prevent disputes and conflicts.  
To ensure fairness and discipline in daily life.
- 7. Differentiate between direct and representative democracy.**

**Direct democracy** : People directly vote on decisions. It is suitable for small countries. It is more transparent.  
**Representative democracy** : People elect representatives who make decisions on their behalf. It is suitable for large countries. It is less transparent.
- 8. How do cyber criminals operate?**

Digital technologies have created new group of criminals who, are using digital ways like internet, smartphones, WhatsApp call, Telegram, Artificial Intelligence etc, of stealing people's money. They emotionally fool and threaten the people in giving up their money.
- 9. Who is an executive? State any three functions of the Executive.**

The Executive is the organ that implements or executes the laws.  
The functions of Executive are- e.g.  
Defence of the country  
Maintaining law and order

Implementing national and state policies etc.

**10. MLAs and MPs play crucial roles in the democratic process. Analyse the statement.**

MLAs (Members of Legislative Assembly) are elected representatives at the State level, responsible for addressing regional issues and concerns. MPs (Members of Parliament) are elected representatives at the national level, responsible for addressing national issues and concerns.

Both MLAs and MPs play crucial roles in the democratic process. They represent citizens' interests, participate in legislative debates and discussions, vote on laws and policies, hold the government accountable and address Constituencies concerns. They serve as bridge between citizens and the government, ensuring that voices are heard and represented.

**'Our School, Our World'**

**'Student Government Constitution'**

**Let the children come out with their own ideas.**

**Eg. of a Preamble**

**We, the students, aim to create a vibrant school community where every student thrives.**

**Eg. ARTICLES**

**Articles- I Student council**