# INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

| Class: VI | Department: SOCIAL SCIENCE | Subject: Political.Sc. |
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| Chapter:10<br>Worksheet No:6 | Topic: Grassroots Democracy Part-1 Governance | Year :2026-27 |

**A) Answer the following Questions: -**

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| **Q 1** | **Describe the role of the legislature in the government.**<br>➢ The legislature is the organ of government responsible for making new laws (or legislates), as well as updating or removing existing laws when society needs change<br>➢ It is made up of an assembly of representatives who are elected directly by citizens through voting. |
| **Q 2** | **List some important functions of the executive at the central level.**<br>➢ The executive is the organ that implements (or 'executes') the laws.<br>➢ Protects the country's borders and manages defence services.<br>➢ Provides large-scale assistance during major national emergencies or disasters (such as severe floods) by distributing relief supplies and deploying the armed forces. |
| **Q 3** | **Why is the judiciary considered an important part of democratic governance?**<br>• **Checks and balances**: The judiciary keeps a check on the other two branches (the legislature and the executive) so that no single organ can misuse its power or act beyond its expected role.<br>• **Reviews laws and actions**: It examines whether laws passed by the legislature are fair to all citizens and checks whether decisions made by the executive are proper. |
| **Q 4** | **What is meant by the separation of powers? How does it contribute to good governance?**<br>Separation of powers means that the powers of the government are divided among three organs—the Legislature, the Executive and the Judiciary**.**<br>It contributes to good governance by-<br>• **Checks and balances**: The judiciary keeps a check on the other two branches (the legislature and the executive) so that no single organ can misuse its power or act beyond its expected role.<br>• **Monitoring government actions**: It allows each organ of the government to check what the other branches are doing.<br>• **Maintaining balance**: If any single organ acts beyond its expected role, the other organs can intervene to restore balance. |
| **Q 5** | **What are the three levels of government in India, and why is this structure effective?**<br>The three levels of government in India are:<br>• Central Government – Looks after matters concerning the entire country.<br>• State Government – Looks after matters concerning a particular state.<br>• Local Government – Looks after the needs and problems of villages, towns and cities.<br>This structure is effective because it divides responsibilities among different levels and brings governance closer to the people. It helps the government understand and solve local problems |

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| | more effectively. |
| **Q 6** | **Why is India called representative democracy? Explain with examples.**<br>India is called a representative democracy because citizens do not make every law or decision directly; instead, they choose leaders to represent their interests and govern on their behalf.<br>Examples:<br>• Members of Parliament (MPs): Elected by citizens to voice local concerns and pass federal laws in the Lok Sabha.<br>• Members of Legislative Assemblies (MLAs): Elected to debate and pass policies affecting specific states in state legislatures. |
| **Q 7** | **Differentiate between direct and representative democracy.**<br>**Direct Democracy**<br>• People directly participate in making decisions.<br>• Citizens vote directly on specific issues or decisions.<br>• It is practical in small communities**.**<br>**Representative Democracy**<br>• People elect representatives to make decisions on their behalf.<br>• Representatives discuss and decide on issues on behalf of citizens.<br>• It is suitable for large countries such as India. |
| **Q 8** | Observe the picture and identify the correct answer:-<br><br>**What democratic activity is being shown in the picture?**<br>**A. People casting their votes**<br>B. A Gram Sabha meeting<br>C. A political rally<br>D. A government office meeting |

**B) Read the extract and answer the questions that follow:**

Born in a humble family in Rameswaram, Tamil Nadu, in 1931, Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam was a renowned scientist, nicknamed the 'Missile Man of India' for his crucial role in the development of India's space programme, missile programme and nuclear capabilities. 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.

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| | Q1. Where and when was Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam born?<br>Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam was born in Rameswaram, Tamil Nadu, in 1931.<br>Q2. Why was Dr. Abdul Kalam known as the 'Missile Man of India'?<br>He was known as the 'Missile Man of India' because of his significant contribution to India's space programme, missile programme and nuclear capabilities.<br>Q3. What position did Dr. Abdul Kalam hold from 2002 to 2007?<br>He served as the 11th President of India from 2002 to 2007.<br>Q4. How did Dr. Abdul Kalam inspire the youth of India?<br>He inspired young Indians by encouraging them to dream big, value education and innovation, and work hard to achieve their goals. |