

**ST. ANDREWS SCOTS SCHOOL**  
**ADJACENT NAVNITI APARTMENT PATPARGANJ**  
**DELHI-110092**

CLASS: VI	SUB: SOCIAL SCIENCE	TOPIC: CIVICS	CH-10
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**2026-27**

**THEME D: GOVERNANCE AND DEMOCRACY**  
**GRASSROOTS DEMOCRACY- PART I: GOVERNANCE**

A. Tick (✓) the correct option:

1. Which of the following has the power to remove or update the existing laws?  
**The Legislature**
2. Which of the following is called the guardian of the Constitution?  
**The Judiciary**
3. Which of the following comes under the functioning of the Central Government? **Foreign Affairs**
4. Who is known as the Supreme Commander of the Indian Armed Forces?  
**President**
5. In a democratic nation, its citizens can: **All of these**

B. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false statements:

1. The executive includes the President, the Governor, the Prime Minister, the Council of Ministers and the Chief Ministers. **True**
2. As per the principle of the separation of powers, one organ of the government can interfere in the workings of the other two organs as and when required. **False**
3. Municipalities and Panchayats are a part of the state government.  
**False**
4. Various community assets are preserved by the local government.  
**True**

5. In grassroots democracy, citizens can participate in decisions affecting them.

**True**

**C. Answer the following questions in brief:**

**1. Briefly discuss the concept of government.**

The government is an agency or body that holds responsibility for making decisions for the betterment of the country as well as its people.

**2. What is the need for the different organs of the government?**

The basic function of three organs is to work under the elected government and maintain peace between the government and the citizens.

**3. List the different features of the separation of powers.**

The different features of the separation of powers include:

- Every organ must have different persons in positions, which means that a person who is part of one organ should not be a part of the other organ.
- One organ of the government must not interfere in the workings of the other two organs.
- One organ must not exercise the functions of other organ.

**4. Write a short note on grassroots democracy.**

Grassroots democracy is a system that encourages and allows the participation of ordinary citizens. In this system, citizens can participate in decisions that affect them. It is the true form of participatory democracy that allows citizens to participate in governance, decision-making processes and elections.

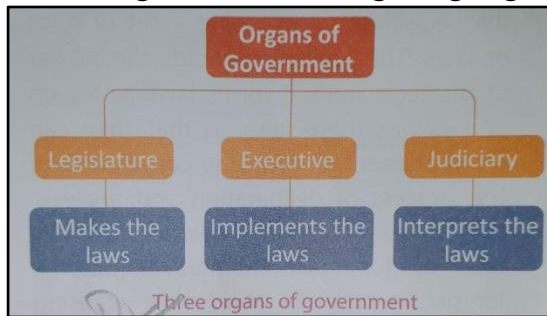
**C. Answer the following questions in detail:**

**1. Elaborate on the different functions of the three organs of the government.**

The different functions of the three organs of the government are:

- Legislature: The primary function of the legislature is to create a set of rules or law.

- Executive: The function of the executive is to follow the orders passed by the legislature as well as the laws formed by the legislature.
- Judiciary: The function of judicial system is to punish the people violating the laws or going against them.

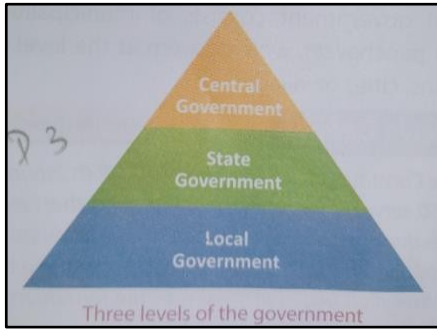


**2. In a good governance system, there must be A separation of powers. Explain.** In a good governance system, there must be a separation of powers because the government usually has a large territory to manage and needs to make decisions on a range of issues. It becomes impossible for the government to work from a single point. Hence, the government is divided into multiple levels, so that it can function properly.

### **3. Discuss the different levels of government in detail.**

The different levels of government are:

- Central government: It is a centralised body that makes laws concerning allocation of common resources, defence and foreign affairs. Moreover, it works as a coordinator to secure unity in the nation.
- State Government: It supervises the provision of different services like infrastructure, agriculture and healthcare facilities in a state.
- Local Government: It is responsible for the maintenance of developmental infrastructure, such as roads and transportation. In addition, it creates as well as preserves various community assets. It also controls education and health at the local level.



**4. What do you understand by the term democracy? Explain in detail.**

- i. The term 'democracy' is derived from two Greek words, 'demos', which means people and 'kratos', which means 'power' or 'rule'. The literal meaning of democracy is 'rule of the people'.
- ii. Democracy is the form of government that derives its power from the people. The people have the right to participate in the governance of a country.
- iii. In a democracy, all citizens can freely express their opinions. They are allowed to question and criticise the government if they feel that it is not performing its duties in a proper manner.