

Class VI - Social Science

Exploring Society India and Beyond
Grassroots Democracy — Part 1: Governance

CBSE NOTES

Grassroots Democracy — Part 1: Governance - Mastery Worksheet

Strengthen your foundation with key concepts and basic applications.



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Solve the following questions. Write your answers in the space provided.

1. Define governance and explain its importance in society. How does governance impact daily life?

Hint: Think about specific examples from your own experiences at home and school.

2. Discuss the roles of the three organs of government: legislature, executive, and judiciary. How do these organs work together?

Hint: Consider how a new law is created from its proposal to its enforcement.



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Solve the following questions. Write your answers in the space provided.

3. What are the three levels of government in India? Provide examples of responsibilities at each level.

Hint: Think about local issues you might have experienced and how they are resolved.

4. Analyze the concept of democracy. How does representative democracy differ from direct democracy?

Hint: Use a practical example from your school experience to illustrate your answer.



Solve the following questions. Write your answers in the space provided.

5. Explain grassroots democracy and its significance in empowering citizens. Provide examples of how citizens can participate.

Hint: Consider how local issues might be discussed in your neighborhood.

6. Evaluate the importance of laws in governance. What happens if laws are not followed?

Hint: Reflect on rules you follow at home and the consequences of breaking them.



Solve the following questions. Write your answers in the space provided.

7. Discuss the responsibilities of citizens in a democracy. How can citizens influence government decisions?

Hint: Think of a recent issue in your community where citizen opinion mattered.

8. Illustrate the process of lawmaking in India. What role does each organ of government play?

Hint: Use a specific law as a case study to explain each step.



Solve the following questions. Write your answers in the space provided.

9. Analyze the relationship between governance and technology in modern society. How can technology improve governance?

Hint: Consider examples like online voting or e-governance initiatives.

10. Compare local, state, and national government functions. How do they address issues like natural disasters differently?

Hint: Think about a recent event, like flooding, and the different responses you might expect.



Check your answers with the solutions below.

1. Define governance and explain its importance in society. How does governance impact daily life?

Solution: Governance refers to the process of decision-making and the implementation of those decisions in society. It is essential for maintaining order and harmony. Good governance impacts daily life by establishing rules and regulations that protect citizens' rights and ensure services such as education and healthcare are delivered effectively.

2. Discuss the roles of the three organs of government: legislature, executive, and judiciary. How do these organs work together?

Solution: The legislature makes laws, the executive implements them, and the judiciary interprets laws. They work together through a system of checks and balances; for example, the legislature can pass laws, but the judiciary can review these laws for constitutionality.

3. What are the three levels of government in India? Provide examples of responsibilities at each level.

Solution: India has local, state, and national governments. Local governments handle community issues (e.g., garbage collection), state governments manage regional concerns (e.g., education), and the national government oversees national policies (e.g., defense).

4. Analyze the concept of democracy. How does representative democracy differ from direct democracy?

Solution: Democracy means rule by the people. Representative democracy allows citizens to elect officials to make decisions on their behalf, while direct democracy involves citizens voting directly on issues. India practices representative democracy.



Check your answers with the solutions below.

5. Explain grassroots democracy and its significance in empowering citizens. Provide examples of how citizens can participate.

Solution: Grassroots democracy enables ordinary citizens to engage in decision-making processes. It is significant as it promotes accountability and representation. Examples include community meetings, local elections, and public consultations.

6. Evaluate the importance of laws in governance. What happens if laws are not followed?

Solution: Laws are vital for maintaining order, protecting rights, and regulating behavior. If laws are not followed, society may descend into chaos, leading to crime and unrest.

7. Discuss the responsibilities of citizens in a democracy. How can citizens influence government decisions?

Solution: Citizens are responsible for voting, staying informed, and engaging in community discussions. They can influence decisions through advocacy, petitions, and contacting representatives.

8. Illustrate the process of lawmaking in India. What role does each organ of government play?

Solution: The lawmaking process begins in the legislature, where a bill is proposed and debated. Once approved, it goes to the executive for enforcement. The judiciary ensures that laws adhere to the constitution and protects citizens' rights.



Check your answers with the solutions below.

9. Analyze the relationship between governance and technology in modern society. How can technology improve governance?

Solution: Technology enhances governance by improving communication, transparency, and service delivery. It allows for digital platforms for public engagement, making government more accountable.

10. Compare local, state, and national government functions. How do they address issues like natural disasters differently?

Solution: Local governments manage immediate community responses (e.g., local shelters), state governments coordinate broader strategies (e.g., resource allocation), and national governments mobilize large-scale disaster relief and funding.



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