

Class VI - Social Science

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

# CBSE NOTES

## Grassroots Democracy — Part 1: Governance - Revision Guide

*Revise faster with structured summaries, key points, and important ideas.*



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## 1. Governance: organizing society with rules.

Governance is the process of decision-making and rule enforcement to maintain order.

## 2. Government: the rule-making body.

Government refers to individuals or systems that create and enforce laws within a society.

## 3. Laws vs. Rules: importance of formalization.

Laws are formal rules established by the government, while rules may be informal and situational.

## 4. Three organs of government explained.

The legislative makes laws, the executive implements them, and the judiciary interprets laws.

## 5. Separation of powers: checks and balances.

This principle ensures each government organ can limit the powers of others to prevent abuse.

## 6. Local, state, and national governments.

Government operates at three levels, addressing local, regional, and national issues respectively.



## 7. Role of local governments.

Local governments address community-specific needs, such as schools and public services.

## 8. Democracy: rule by the people.

Democracy involves citizens electing representatives to make decisions on their behalf.

## 9. Elections: the power of voting.

Voting allows citizens to choose their representatives, fundamental in a democratic system.

## 10. Representative democracy in India.

India practices a representative democracy where MLAs and MPs represent citizens' interests.

## 11. Direct democracy: all voices matter.

In direct democracy, all citizens directly participate in decision-making or voting.

## 12. Citizenship: rights and responsibilities.

Citizens have the right to vote and participate in governance, reflecting their responsibilities.



## 13. Cybercrime laws and governance.

Governments create laws to combat digital crimes, ensuring safety in the digital space.

## 14. Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam's contributions.

His presidency and insights on education inspired millions, emphasizing civic responsibility.

## 15. Justice and equality are pillars of democracy.

Justice ensures fairness while equality provides a foundation for democratic participation.

## 16. Mottos reflect governance principles.

Mottos like 'Satyameva Jayate' signify the importance of truth and justice in governance.

## 17. Active citizenship: engaging with citizens.

Engaging ordinary citizens in governance enhances accountability and reflects grassroots democracy.

## 18. Global examples of grassroots democracy.

Many countries utilize community inputs for local governance decisions, enabling wider participation.



## 19. Importance of laws in daily life.

Laws impact our daily activities, ensuring we adhere to societal norms and responsibilities.

## 20. Role of dialogue in democracy.

Discussion and debate among representatives help in shaping fair and effective laws.

## 21. Governance and societal harmony.

Effective governance helps maintain order and harmony, crucial for a functioning society.



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