

* Select and write one most appropriate option out of the four options given for each of the questions [27]

1. What is the primary function of the legislature?

- (A) To execute laws (B) To make new laws
(C) To enforce laws (D) To interpret laws

Ans. : B

2. Who is referred to as the 'Missile Man of India'?

- (A) Mahatma Gandhi (B) Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam
(C) Jawaharlal Nehru (D) Satyendra Nath Bose

Ans. : B

3. What does the term 'Satyameva Jay ate' mean?

- (A) Where there is dharma, there is victory
(B) Truth alone triumphs
(C) Effort never dies
(D) Rule of the people

Ans. : B

4. What is the role of the executive in the government?

- (A) To legislate (B) To implement laws
(C) To interpret laws (D) To update existing laws

Ans. : B

5. What age must citizens be to vote in Indian elections?

- (A) 16 (B) 18 (C) 21 (D) 25

Ans. : B

6. What is the term for the process of making decisions and organising society with rules?

- (A) Legislation (B) Governance (C) Administration (D) Regulation

Ans. : B

Explanation: Governance is the process of creating, implementing, and managing rules and decisions to maintain order in society.

7. Which branch of government is responsible for putting laws into action?

- (A) Legislature (B) Executive (C) Judiciary (D) Administrative

Ans. : B

Explanation: The Executive branch enforces and implements laws, including actions

taken by leaders like the president or prime minister.

8. What does the term “separation of powers” ensure in a well-functioning government?

- (A) Uniformity in decision-making
- (B) Interaction and collaboration among branches
- (C) Checks and balances among branches
- (D) Equal representation in the legislature

Ans. : C

Explanation: Separation of powers ensures that each branch of government can monitor and limit the powers of the others, preventing abuse.

9. In a representative democracy like India, who are elected to make decisions on behalf of the citizens at the national level?

- (A) Members of Legislative Assembly (MLAs)
- (B) Members of Parliament (MPs)
- (C) Local Government Officials
- (D) Governors

Ans. : B

Explanation: MPs are elected to represent the citizens’ interests and make national-level decisions in the Parliament.

10. At which level of government would you seek help if there is a large-scale power outage in your neighborhood?

- (A) Local level
- (B) State level
- (C) National level
- (D) Regional level

Ans. : B

Explanation: Large-scale issues like a power outage in your neighbourhood are managed by the state government.

11. The group of individuals or the system that makes the rules and ensures that they are followed is :

- (A) Legislature
- (B) Judiciary
- (C) State assembly
- (D) Government

Ans. : (D) Government

12. Dr. Abdul Kalam served as the President of India from:

- (A) 11th, 2002 to 2007
- (B) 11th, 2004 to 2009
- (C) 10th, 2009 to 2014
- (D) 13th, 2014 to 2019

Ans.: (A) 11th, 2002 to 2007

13. Which tier of government has power to deal with interstate commerce and education:

- (A) Gram Panchayat
- (B) State



(C) Municipal Corporation

(D) Central

Ans. : (D) Central

14. Supreme Court of India is situated in:

(A) Mumbai

(B) New Delhi

(C) Kolkata

(D) Chennai

Ans. : (B) New Delhi

15. Member of Parliament are elected to:

(A) Only for Lok Sabha

(B) Only for Rajya Sabha

(C) Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha

(D) United Nations Assembly

Ans. : (C) Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha

16. _____ and _____ are the executive head of the – state government:

(A) The Governor and the Prime Minister

(B) The Governor and the Chief Minister

(C) Governor and Chief Justice of high court

(D) The Governor and the President.

Ans. : (D) The Governor and the President.

17. Satyameva Jayate is the motto of

(A) Supreme Court

(B) Indian Army

(C) Government of India

(D) State Assembly

Ans. : (C) Government of India

18. What is the consequence of not following rules in a society?

(A) Harmony and order

(B) Disorder and chaos

(C) No impact

(D) Benefits for all

Ans. : (B) Disorder and chaos

19. Which organ of the government has the power to update or remove existing laws?

(A) The Executive

(B) The Legislature

(C) The Judiciary

(D) The Head of State

Ans. : (B) The Legislature

20. What is the purpose of the judiciary in examining the decisions taken by the executive?

(A) To support the executive

(B) To oppose the executive

(C) To ensure the correctness of the decisions

(D) To ignore the decisions



Ans. : (C) To ensure the correctness of the decisions

21. How do the three organs of government address a new form of criminal activity like cybercrime?

- (A) They ignore it (B) They work independently
(C) They work together (D) They blame each other

Ans. : (C) They work together

22. What is the significance of the motto "Satyameva Jayate"?

- (A) It emphasises the importance of victory
(B) It highlights the power of truth
(C) It promotes the idea of Dharma
(D) It encourages the pursuit of wealth

Ans. : (B) It highlights the power of truth

23. Who is the executive head of the State government in India?

- (A) Chief Minister (B) Governor (C) Prime Minister (D) President

Ans.: (A) Chief Minister

24. Which of the following is a function of the Central government?

- (A) Police, law and order (B) Education
(C) Defence and foreign affairs (D) Local government

Ans. : (C) Defence and foreign affairs

25. What was Dr APJ Abdul Kalam's contribution to India's development?

- (A) He was a renowned economist
(B) He was a celebrated artist
(C) He played a crucial role in India's space and missile programme
(D) He was a prominent politician

Ans. : (C) He played a crucial role in India's space and missile programme

26. What is the process of voting in a democracy?

- (A) Options are presented and the majority decides.
(B) Options are presented and each person chooses their preferred option.
(C) Options are presented and the government decides
(D) Options are presented and only the elected representatives decide

Ans. : (B) Options are presented and each person chooses their preferred option.

27. What is a key feature of India's democratic system?

- (A) Only the majority gets to decide
(B) Only the government gets to decide



(C) All citizens above 18 have the right to participate in elections

(D) Only elected representatives get to decide

Ans. : (C) All citizens above 18 have the right to participate in elections

*** Assertion - Reasoning based questions.**

[13]

28. Assertion (A): The executive branch of government is responsible for implementing laws.

Reason (R): The judiciary interprets laws and decides legal disputes.

(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 correct but (R) is wrong.

(D) (A) is wrong but (R) is correct.

Ans. : B

29. Assertion (A): Cybercrime has led to the creation of new laws by governments.

Reason (R): Digital technologies have transformed the way societies function.

(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 correct but (R) is wrong.

(D) (A) is wrong but (R) is correct.

Ans.: (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

30. Assertion (A): Rules and laws are necessary to maintain order in society.

Reason (R): Without rules, society would fall apart and wouldn't function properly.

(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.

(D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

Ans. : A

Explanation: Rules and laws are fundamental to societal order and functioning. Without them, society would not function properly and could cause situations of disorder.

31. Assertion (A): The three organs of government must remain separate but work together.

Reason (R): This separation ensures checks and balances within the government.

- (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- (B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- (C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
- (D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

Ans. : A

Explanation: The separation of the three branches of government (executive, legislative, judicial) is essential for a system of checks and balances, ensuring that no single branch misuse its power and everyone works in harmony.

32. Assertion (A): Local governments handle smaller, localised issues, while the Central Government addresses nationwide problems.
Reason (R): Governance in India operates at three levels: local, state, and national.
Reason (R): This separation ensures checks and balances within the government.
- (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
 - (B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
 - (C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
 - (D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

Ans. : B

Explanation: Local governments deal with local issues, and the central government takes care of big, national problems. The three levels of governance help manage different types of issues.

33. Assertion (A): Democracy allows people to have the power to choose their leaders.
Reason (R): In a democracy, everyone participates directly in all decision-making processes.
- (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
 - (B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
 - (C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
 - (D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

Ans. : A

Explanation: In a democracy, people do choose their leaders, but not all democracies involve direct participation in all decisions; often, representatives are elected to make decisions on behalf of the people.



34. Assertion (A): Cybercrimes have emerged due to advancements in digital technology.

Reason (R): The Legislature, the Executive, and the Judiciary work together to create and enforce laws to combat cybercrimes.

(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.

(D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

Ans. : A

Explanation: Advancements in digital technology have indeed led to an increase in cybercrimes, and the coordinated efforts of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches are essential for creating and enforcing laws to address these crimes.

35. Assertion (A) The Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha are the two houses of the national legislature.

Reason (R) The Lok Sabha is the upper house of the national legislature.

(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

Ans. : (C) A is true, but R is false

36. Assertion (A) The executive head of the Central government is the President.

Reason (R) The President has the power to make laws.

(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

Ans. : (D) A is false, but R is true

37. Assertion (A) In a democracy, all people rule directly.

Reason (R) Democracy means the 'rule of the people'.

(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

Ans. : (D) A is false, but R is true

38. Assertion (A) Grassroots democracy empowers ordinary citizens to participate in decision-making processes.

Reason (R) It gives only influential people a voice and a say in decisions.

- (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

Ans. : (C) A is true, but R is false

39. Assertion (A): Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam was a renowned scientist, nicknamed the 'Rocket Scientist of India'.

Reason (R): He had crucial role in the development of India's space programme, missile programme and nuclear capabilities.

- (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

Ans. : (D) A is false, but R is true

40. Assertion (A): India is a representative democracy.

Reason (R): It has 970 million voters in 2024.

- (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

Ans. : (B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A

*** Fill in the blank with correct answer.[1 Mark each]**

[20]

41. The process of taking decisions, organizing society's life with different sets of rules, and ensuring that they are followed, is called ____

Ans. : governance

42. Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam served as the ____ President of India.

Ans. : 11th

43. The three branches of the government are and ____

Ans. : legislature, executive, judiciary

44. The motto of the Government of India is ____

Ans. : Satyameva Jayate



45. The term grassroots democracy refers to a system that encourages the participation of ____

Ans. : ordinary citizens

46. The process of making decisions, organising society with different rules, and ensuring everyone follows them is called _____.

Ans. : Governance

47. The group of people or system that makes and enforces rules is known as _____.

Ans. : Government

48. The three branches of government are the Legislature, the Executive, and the _____

Ans. : Judiciary

49. In a democracy, people have the right to choose their _____ who make decisions on their behalf.

Ans. : Representatives

50. The system where ordinary citizens participate in decisions affecting them is known as _____ democracy

Ans. : Grassroots

51. Human beings have been living in _____ for a long time.

Ans. : Communities

52. "The ruler protects dharma and dharma protects those who protect it." Is from _____.

Ans. : The Mahabharata

53. In India, all Indian citizens above the age of _____ have the right to participate in these elections.

Ans. : 18

54. _____ was born in a humble family in Rameswaram, Tamil Nadu, in 1931 and became the 11th President of India.

Ans. : Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam

55. Governance is the process of taking _____ and organising social life with different sets of rules.

Ans. : decisions

56. _____ are some of the more important rules that can be changed or updated as needed.

Ans. : Laws

57. The State government is responsible for matters such as education, agriculture and _____.

Ans. : irrigation

58. The _____ is responsible for the administration of the state government.

Ans. : Chief Minister

59. The word 'democracy' is derived from two Greek words, 'demos' meaning _____ and 'kratos' meaning 'rule' or 'power'.

Ans. : people

60. _____ are elected representatives at the national level.

Ans. : Members of Parliament (MPs)

*** State if the following are true or false.[1 Mark each]**

[27]

61. The judiciary is responsible for making new laws.

Ans. : False

62. Cybercrime refers to criminal activities conducted through digital means.

Ans. : True

63. The legislature can only create new laws and can not update existing ones.

Ans. : False

64. Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam was known for his role in India's nuclear capabilities.

Ans. : True

65. Local governments deal with national-level issues in India.

Ans. : False

66. The Executive branch of government interprets laws.

Ans. : False

67. The term 'democracy' comes from Greek words meaning 'people' and 'rule.'

Ans. : True

68. Local governments handle large-scale issues affecting the whole country.

Ans. : Self

69. In a representative democracy, citizens vote for their leaders to make decisions on their behalf.

Ans. : True

70. The Judiciary branch enforces laws and ensures they are followed.

Ans. : False

71. Public services are provided by private sector at free of cost.



Ans. : false

72. Money order is issued by Reserve Bank of India.

Ans. : false

73. All States have a single assembly.

Ans. : true

74. The word 'democracy' comes from two latin words — demos meaning 'people', and kratos meaning 'power to rule'.

Ans. : true

75. 'Members of Legislative Assembly' (or MLAs) are at the National level, and 'Member of Parliament' (or MPs) at the state level.

Ans. : false

76. Rules and laws once made are set once and for all and cannot be changed.

Ans. : false

77. Digital technologies have been transforming the way societies function since time immemorial.

Ans. : false

78. The President of India has real power to administer the country.

Ans. : false

79. Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam was a renowned scientist, nicknamed the 'Missile Man of India'.

Ans. : true

80. The government is responsible for making rules but not ensuring that they are followed.

Ans. : false

81. The three organs of government work independently of each other.

Ans. : false

82. The executive branch includes the head of state, ministers and agencies responsible for maintaining law and order.

Ans. : true

83. The Central government is responsible for public health and agriculture.

Ans. : false

84. The President is the Supreme Commander of the Indian Armed Forces.

Ans. : true

85. Democracy means the rule of a king or queen.

Ans. : false

86. Voting is a way to make decisions where only a few people get a say.

Ans. : false

87. Grassroots democracy empowers only the educated citizens to participate in decision-making processes.

Ans. : false

*** Answer the questions.[1 Mark each]**

[28]

88. Explain the role of the legislature in the government.

Ans. : The legislature is responsible for making new laws, updating existing laws, and sometimes removing laws that are no longer relevant. This is done by an assembly of representatives of the people.

89. What is the significance of the motto 'Satyameva Jayate' for the Government of India?

Ans. : The motto 'Satyameva Jayate', meaning "Truth alone triumphs", signifies the importance of truth and integrity in governance and the administration of justice in India.

90. How has digital technology transformed the way societies function?

Ans. : Digital technology has transformed societies by providing instant means of communication, money transfer, and information access, but it has also led to new forms of crime, such as cybercrime, requiring updated laws and enforcement mechanisms.

91. What are the three levels of government in India?

Ans. : The three levels of government in India are local government, State government, and Central (or Union) government.

92. What is governance, and how does it relate to rules and laws?

Ans. : Governance refers to the process of making decisions, organising society with rules, and ensuring they are followed. It involves creating and enforcing rules and laws to maintain order and ensure that societal functions operate smoothly.

93. Describe the role of the Executive branch in handling cybercrime.

Ans. : The Executive branch is responsible for putting laws into action, which includes enforcing regulations related to cybercrime. This branch comprises leaders and agencies like the cyber police that implement and enforce laws to prevent and address cybercrimes effectively.

94. How does the Judiciary ensure fairness in the legal system?

Ans. : The Judiciary ensures fairness by interpreting laws, making decisions on whether laws have been broken, and reviewing the legality of laws and their



applications. It acts as a check on the other branches to uphold justice and equality.

95. What is the significance of the 'separation of powers' in a government?

Ans. : The 'separation of powers' is crucial as it divides government responsibilities among the Legislature, Executive, and Judiciary. This separation ensures that no single branch becomes too powerful, allowing for checks and balances to maintain fair governance.

96. Explain the concept of democracy using the example of a class decision-making process.

Ans. : Democracy is a system where people elect representatives to make decisions on their behalf.

In a class, if students need to choose a field trip destination, they elect a representative to gather opinions and vote, similar to how citizens elect leaders to govern.

97. What does the term 'cybercrime' refer to?

Ans. : Cybercrime refers to criminal activities conducted through digital means.

98. What is the main function of the judiciary?

Ans. : The judiciary interprets laws and decides legal disputes.

99. Who was Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam?

Ans. : Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam was a renowned scientist and the 11th President of India.

100. What does 'grassroots democracy' encourage?

Ans. : Grassroots democracy encourages the participation of ordinary citizens.

101. What does the term 'governance' mean?

Ans. : Governance refers to the process of making decisions, organizing society's life with different sets of rules, and ensuring that they are followed.

102. What is the purpose of rules in a community?

Ans. : The purpose of rules in a community is to keep everything running smoothly and ensure everyone gets along.

103. What are the three organs of government?

Ans. : The three organs of government are the Legislature, the Executive, and the Judiciary.

104. How does the Legislature contribute to governance?

Ans. : The Legislature contributes to making and updating laws.

105. What role does the Executive branch governance?

Ans. : The Executive branch puts laws into action and enforces them.



106. What is the function of the Judiciary?

Ans. : The Judiciary interprets laws and decides if they are fair or if someone has broken them.

107. What does the term separation of powers mean in government?

Ans. : The term separation of powers means that the three branches of government remain separate but work together to ensure checks and balances.

108. At what levels does governance operate in India?

Ans. : Governance in India operates at the local, State, and Central or Union levels.

109. What is democracy?

Ans. : Democracy is a system of government where the power lies with the people, and they elect representatives to make decisions on their behalf.

110. How does voting relate to direct democracy?

Ans. : Voting is an example of direct democracy where everyone's opinion is considered in decision-making.

111. What is grassroots democracy?

Ans. : Grassroots democracy involves ordinary citizens participating in decisions that affect them directly.

112. Can you think of other aspects of your daily life where the government plays an important role?

Ans. : The other aspects of our daily life where the government plays an important role are as follows

- By collecting garbage daily from our home
- By installing streetlights
- By running public buses
- By constructing public toilets
- By constructing and maintaining public parks, etc.

113. Highlight the functions and responsibilities that affect your life the most.

Ans. : The functions and responsibilities that affect our life most are:

- Central Government: Communications, Currency, Interstate Commerce, Education
- State Government: lice, law and order, Public health, Education, Agriculture

114. Ask two or three adults about their connection or Interaction with the government at what levels does It take place and for what purpose?

Ans. : I asked three adults in India about how they interact with the government as follows

- (i) Ramesh, who runs a shop, talks to local officials to pay taxes and get permissions.
- (ii) Smita, a teacher works with the state government for school things and pays taxes to the Central government.



(iii) Raj, a farmer, meets with local leaders for village development, state officials for farming help and Central government for insurance.

They interact with the government to

- Get help with local things like roads and water.
- Get services like education and healthcare.
- Follow national rules and get benefits like insurance.

115. What is the meaning of 'governance'?

Ans. : The process of taking decisions, organising the society's life with different sets of rules, and ensuring that they are followed, is called governance.

*** very short answer questions. [2 Mark each]**

[34]

116. Discuss the relationship and functions of the three branches of government: legislature, executive, and judiciary.

Ans. : The three branches of government-legislature, executive, and judiciary-work together to ensure the smooth functioning of society. The legislature makes laws, the executive implements and enforces these laws, and the judiciary interprets laws and ensures justice. These branches operate at various levels of government (local, state, and national) to address different matters and ensure a balanced system of governance.

117. Describe the impact of Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam's presidency on Indian society and youth.

Ans. : Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam's presidency had a profound impact on Indian society and youth. Known for his humility and dedication, he inspired millions to dream big and work hard. His focus on education, innovation, and social causes encouraged young Indians to pursue their goals with determination. Despite his nominal role, he played a significant part in connecting with the people and influencing positive change.

118. Explain the concept of grassroots democracy and its importance in the democratic framework.

Ans. : Grassroots democracy refers to a system that enables and encourages the participation of ordinary citizens in decision-making processes. It is important in the democratic framework because it ensures that the voices and concerns of the general populace are heard and addressed. This bottom-up approach fosters a more inclusive and representative governance system, where citizens can directly influence decisions that affect their lives.

119. How do the different levels of government in India work together to manage a crisis, such as a natural disaster?

Ans. : In India, different levels of government-local, State, and Central-work together to manage crises like natural disasters. Local authorities address initial and minor

issues, State governments coordinate larger rescue and relief operations, and the Central Government steps in for massive crises, providing additional resources and support, such as relief supplies and military assistance. This collaborative approach ensures a comprehensive and effective response to emergencies.

120. Analyze the importance of rules and laws in maintaining order and harmony in society.

Ans. : Rules and laws are essential in maintaining order and harmony in society as they provide a framework for behavior and interactions. They help resolve conflicts, protect rights, and ensure justice and equality. Without rules and laws, society would face chaos and disorder, making it impossible to function effectively. By establishing clear guidelines and consequences, rules and laws facilitate a structured and stable environment where individuals can coexist peacefully and thrive.

121. Describe the contributions of Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam to India.

Ans. : Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, known as the 'Missile Man of India', played a crucial role in the development of India's space program, missile program, and nuclear capabilities. He also served as the 11th President of India and inspired millions with his dedication to education and innovation.

122. How do local, State and Central Governments in India work together during a natural disaster?

Ans. : During a natural disaster, local governments handle immediate issues and initial responses, state governments manage larger-scale problems affecting multiple areas, and the Central Government provides additional support, resources, and coordination for severe disasters affecting the entire country.

123. What is grassroots democracy, and how does it differ from representative democracy?

Ans. : Grassroots democracy involves direct participation of ordinary citizens in decision-making processes that affect them personally. In contrast, representative democracy involves electing officials who make decisions on behalf of the people, reflecting a broader spectrum of public interests.

124. How did digital technology impact the way people handle money and the challenges it introduced?

Ans. : Digital technology revolutionised money handling by allowing instant transactions online, eliminating the need for physical processes. However, it also introduced new challenges such as cybercrime, where criminals exploit digital systems to commit theft and fraud.

125. Describe the roles of the three branches of government in the context of updating and enforcing laws.

Ans. : The Legislature is responsible for creating and updating laws through debate and decision-making. The Executive implements these laws through various agencies and officials. The Judiciary interprets the laws and ensures they are applied fairly, resolving disputes and reviewing their fairness.

126. Why is it important for citizens to have a say in laws of their country?

Ans. : It is important for citizens to have a say in laws because it ensures that the legislation reflects the will and needs of the people. This involvement helps create more relevant and effective laws fostering a sense of participation and accountability in governance.

127. What differences do you see between them?

Ans. : The two pictures show the difference between two conditions of lawfulness and lawlessness. In the first picture people follow traffic rules and seem to be safe whereas in the second picture no one cares for traffic rules and regulations that make the place unsafe and accident-prone.

128. How do you connect this with our discussion on rules?

Ans. : The two pictures show the need for the rules and regulations required at every walk of life whether we are on the road or in home or school. The school where we study has rules too. Drivers on the road are expected to obey traffic rules. People working somewhere need to follow the rules set by the organization. Society would not be able to function without rules or laws.

129. What are some of the rules in your school? Who made them?

Ans. : Some of the rules in my school are as follows

- Come school on time
- Follow a timetable everyday for classes
- Eat lunch only during the lunch time
- Make a decent hairstyle in school
- Wear only school uniform during school time

Most of these rules are decided by the school administration while some of them are also made by the principal or the class teacher.

130. What role do you think the government plays in each of these activities?

Ans. : The government plays an important role in these activities by ensuring that everyone gets access to these services in a cost effective manner. The government runs hospitals, schools, post offices and banks, trains, soldiers and police officers, builds and repairs roads and also runs trains for the citizens.

131. Why do we need a government?

Ans. : The group of individuals or the system that makes the rules and ensures that they are followed is called a government. We need a government to maintain order,

provide public services, enforce laws, and protect rights/find freedoms, ensuring the smooth functioning of society.

132. How do you connect the images given in question 1 with our discussion on rules?

Ans. : Rules are made to maintain order and harmony in the society. We can clearly see the contrasting situations in both the pictures. The road in picture 1 is functioning so well just because people are seriously obeying the rules. If no one follows these rules, the situation can become just like shown in picture 2. Hence, society would not be able to function without rules.

* Answer short answer questions. [3 Mark each]

[18]

133. What is the meaning of democracy? What is the difference between direct democracy and representative democracy?

Ans. : Democracy is a system of government where power is vested in the people, who make decisions either directly or through elected representatives.

Difference between Direct Democracy and Representative Democracy : Direct Democracy : Citizens directly participate in decision-making processes and vote on laws and policies themselves. Example : Referendums and initiatives. In a direct democracy every member's opinion is taken to finalise the decision.

Representative Democracy : Citizens elect representatives who make decisions and create laws on their behalf. Example: Parliamentary and presidential systems. India is a representative democracy. It is also the world's largest democracy, with some 970 million voters in 2024! In principle, all Indian citizens above the age of 18 have the right to participate in these elections.

134. Recall the three organs of government. What are their different roles?

Ans. : The three organs of government are the Legislature, the Executive and the Judiciary. Their roles are as follows

(i) The Legislature (Law making)

- Makes new laws
- Updates or removes existing laws
- Composed of representatives elected by the people.

(ii) The Executive (Law enforcement)

- Implements laws
- Enforces law and order
- Includes authorities like the head of state, ministers, police and other agencies.

(iii) The Judiciary (Law interpretation)

- Decides if laws have been broken
- Determines punishment for breaking laws
- Examines the correctness of executive decisions and fairness of laws.

135. Why do we need three tiers of government?



Ans. : A government is like a team that solve problems and makes decisions for our country, state and local area. We need three tiers of government because each tier deals with different matters helping in better administration. These are as follows

- **Local Government** They take care of small problems in our village or town, like fixing streetlights or keeping our local parks clean.
- **State Government** They help with bigger problems that affect many villages or towns, like building roads or supporting schools in the state.
- **National Government** They make big decisions and help with huge problems that affect the whole country, like natural disasters or national security.

136. What is the meaning of 'democracy'? Why is it important?

Ans. : The word 'democracy' comes from two Greek words — demos meaning 'people', and kratos meaning 'rule' or 'power'; so 'democracy' literally means the 'rule of the people'. Democracy is a system of government where power is vested in the people, who exercise it directly or through elected representatives. It is important because it ensures participation, accountability, and protection of individual rights and freedoms, allowing citizens to have a say in how they are governed.

137. Can you identify the categories of public service or other activities that are represented in the images below?



Ans. : Yes, the following public service and other activities are represented in these ten pictures.

1. Road construction
2. Rail transport
3. Soldiers on duty
4. A doctor checking on a patient
5. Firefighters rescuing an injured man
6. Traffic police administering the traffic
7. The Supreme Court of India
8. A teacher teaching in a classroom
9. A postman
10. A bank with questions of people

138. Test yourself-What is the meaning of democracy? What is the difference between direct democracy and representative democracy?

Ans. : Democracy means 'rule of the people'. It's a system where people choose their representatives to make decisions on their behalf.

Difference between direct democracy and representative democracy are as follows

Direct democracy	Representative democracy
Every person's opinion is heard and counted to make a decision.	People vote for representatives who make decisions on their behalf.
Example Voting for a picnic spot in school.	Example Voting for MLAs or MPs in India.

*** Long answer questions [4 Mark each]**

[8]

139. The process of taking decisions, organizing? the society's life with different sets of rules, and ensuring that they are followed, is called governance the group of individuals or the system that makes the rules and ensures that they are followed is called a government. Some of the more important rules are called laws.

- (1) What is the definition of governance according to the passage?
- (2) What are the individuals or systems called that make and ensure rules are followed?
- (3) What term is used for the more important rules in society?
- (4) Why are rules necessary in society according to the passage?

Ans. : (1) Governance is the process of taking decisions, organizing society's life with different sets of rules, and ensuring that they are followed.

- (2) They are called the government.
- (3) Laws.
- (4) Rules are necessary to maintain order and harmony in society.

140. Observe the table given below. Highlight the functions and responsibilities that affect your life the most.

	All India	State Level
Judiciary	Supreme Court of India	High Court
	National Level	State Level
Legislature	Two houses-Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha-formulate national laws	One State Assembly or Vidhan Sabha (Note that most States have a single assembly, a few State have two)
	Central Government	State Government
Executive	Led by the President of India (nominal head and Supreme Commander of the Indian Armed Forces), Prime Minister as the executive head	Led by the Governor (nominal head), Chief Minister as the executive head
Functions and Responsibilities of the Executive (the list is not exhaustive)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defence • Foreign Affairs • Atomic Energy • Communications • Currency • Interstate Commerce • Education • Formulation of National Policies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Police, law and order • Adaptation and Implementation of laws made by the Central Government at the State Level • Public Health • Education • Agriculture • Irrigation • Local Government

Ans. : The functions and responsibilities that affects our life are

- **Defence** The defence forces of our country provides security to us so that we can live a peaceful life.
- **Communications** We are connected to the distant world through various communication means such as television, telephone, internet, etc.
- **Currency** It facilitates our day to day transaction in the market.
- **Education** This is very important aspect of our life, as without education our life would be so difficult and directionless.
- **Police, Law and Order** It helps to maintain a peaceful society by preventing any sort of disorder.

• **Public Health** Cheap and affordable public health facilities are very beneficial in the life of a common man.

* **Long answer questions [5 Mark each]**

[30]

141. How do the three organs of government Legislature, Executive, and Judiciary— collaborate to ensure effective governance and address issues like cybercrime?

Ans. : The three organs of government work together to ensure effective governance and address issues such as cybercrime through their distinct yet interrelated functions.

(i) **Legislature :** The Legislature is responsible for making and updating laws. In the context of cybercrime, this branch debates and passes laws that define and penalize cyber offenses. For example, it may enact laws to regulate online activities and protect against identity theft and fraud. By creating legal frameworks, the Legislature sets the rules that govern how cybercrimes are classified and punished.

(ii) **Executive :** The Executive branch, including leaders like the President or Prime Minister and various government agencies, is tasked with implementing and enforcing laws. In addressing cybercrime, the Executive enforces the laws passed by the Legislature through agencies such as the cyber police. These agencies investigate cybercrimes, track down perpetrators, and carry out measures to prevent such crimes. They also coordinate with other countries to tackle transnational cyber threats.

(iii) **Judiciary :** The Judiciary interprets and applies laws to specific cases. It ensures that the laws regarding cybercrime are fair and justly applied. When individuals or organisations are accused of cybercrimes, the Judiciary reviews the evidence, ensures that due process is followed, and makes rulings based on the legal standards set by the Legislature. Additionally, the Judiciary may review the fairness of the laws themselves, ensuring they are not overly broad or infringing on individual rights.

Together, these branches create a system of checks and balances where laws are made, enforced, and interpreted to address and manage cyber effectively. Each branch plays a crucial role maintaining order and ensuring that legal and regulatory measures are effective in the digital world.

142. Discuss the role and impact of democratic processes in shaping governance, using the example electoral representation and decision-making in India.

Ans. : Democratic processes play a vital role in shaping governance by allowing citizens to participate in decision-making and ensuring that their voices are heard through mechanisms such as electoral representation.

(i) **Electoral Representation :**



In a democracy like India citizens elect representatives to make decisions on their behalf. This process is crucial for ensuring that the government reflects the will of the people. For instance, during national elections, citizens vote for Members of Parliament (MPs) who represent their constituencies. These MPs debate and decide on national policies and laws. At the state level, citizens elect Members of Legislative Assemblies (MLAs) to handle regional issues. This system of representation ensures that diverse perspectives are considered in the governance process, allowing for more inclusive and representative decision-making.

(ii) Decision-Making and Accountability :

Democratic processes also involve mechanisms for decision-making and accountability. Elected representatives are accountable to their constituents, who can voice their opinions and concerns through voting or direct communication. For example, if citizens are dissatisfied with a policy or decision made by their representatives, they can express their concerns through petitions, protests, or at the polls in subsequent elections. This accountability encourages elected officials to act in the best interest of their constituents and adapt policies based on public feedback.

In India, democratic processes have led to significant reforms and policies that address various social, economic and political issues. The ability of citizens to elect their leaders and influence decisions ensures that governance is more responsive to the needs and aspirations of the populace. Overall, democratic processes are fundamental to shaping effective and representative governance, promoting transparency, and fostering citizen engagement in the political system.

143. Explain how the three government organs are at work in the case of the cyber criminals.

Ans. : The three government organs work in the following ways to prevent and control such criminals

- **Legislature** Government or legislature passed a new law to deal with cybercrimes.
- **Executive** The executive organ or the cyber police implemented the law against cyber criminals by arresting them.
- **Judiciary** The judiciary or the court examined the case, convicted the criminals and passed a hail sentence for them.

144. Describe the two pictures given below. What difference does you see between them?

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Ans. : The two pictures are described below.

Picture 1

This is a well managed picture of a crossroad. We can see people moving systematically in the picture. There are two traffic lights on the opposite side of the road to guide the traffic.

No parking area has been highlighted through a cross sign. No vehicle is parked on the road. Zebra lines on the road are clear. People are walking on the footpath safely. A man riding a bike on the road can be seen wearing a helmet.

Picture 2

This is the sight of a chaotic road. There are no rules for people moving on the road. People can be seen walking in the middle of the road, while vehicles are moving on the footpath. People are not following any safety measures. They can be seen sitting on the top of the vehicle, on the window of the car and also on the bonnet of the vehicles. No person riding a two wheeler is wearing a helmet. There are no traffic lights, nor any Zebra crossing.

Difference between the two pictures

We can clearly see that the people in the first picture are obeying the traffic rules while the people in the second picture are not following any rules. This has led to a chaotic situation on the road in the second picture. This shows that following proper rules can prevent such chaotic situations in our day to day lives.

145. As a class activity, can you imagine the sort of disorder we might witness if all three organs were under the control of the same group of people? Can you describe any such real-life situation you may have heard of?

Ans. : Let's imagine a scenario where one person or group is in charge of making laws, enforcing laws and judging laws. It would be like having one person as the

teacher, principal and parent all at once!

If this happened, the following could happen

- Unfair rules that benefit only the person incharge
- No one to stop the person incharge from doing something wrong
- People being treated unfairly or bullied

Hence, if all three organs were under the control of the same group of people a sort of disorder might be created.

A real-life example is a country called North Korea. Their leader, Kim Jong-un, has complete control over the government, military and courts. This means he can make laws, enforce them and judge people all by himself. Here, a single person has all the authority, making it difficult for people to speak up or disagree. The people in the country can do nothing against his will and they have no freedom and rights. Separate branches of government helps keep everyone in check and ensures fair treatment for all.

146. Project: Many of you will remember the lockdown that took place during the COVID-19 pandemic. Make a list of all the actions that were taken at that time? Which tiers of government were involved in managing the situation? What was the role of each of the organs of government?

Ans. : The actions that were taken during the COVID-19 pandemic lockdown were as follows

- Everyone had to stay at home.
- Schools and colleges were closed.
- No buses, trains or autos were allowed.
- No parties or gatherings were allowed.
- Only essential shops like grocery stores were open.
- Doctors and nurses worked hard to help sick people.
- We had to wear masks and use sanitisers.
- Vaccines were given to protect us.
- The tiers of government involved in managing the situation were Central government (like the Prime Minister and his team) State governments (like the Chief Minister and his team) Local governments (like the Mayor and his team).

The role played by each organ of the government during the lockdown were as follows

Legislature

Lawmakers made new rules to keep us safe. It gave money to help people who lost their jobs.

Executive

Central government told everyone to stay at home. It helped states and local governments and made sure hospitals had what they needed.

State governments made sure people followed the rules. It helped local governments and made sure hospitals had what they needed.



Local governments made sure people followed the rules and helped hospitals and doctors.

Judiciary

Courts made sure the government was being fair. It helped solve problems related to the lockdown.

* Match the following.

[30]

147.

Column A	Column B
1. Legislature	(a) Enforces laws
2. Executive	(b) Interprets laws
3. Judiciary	(c) Makes laws
4. Satyameva Jayate	(d) Effort never dies
5. Yato Dharmastato Jayah	(e) Truth alone triumphs

Ans. :

Column A	Column B
1. Legislature	(c) Makes laws
2. Executive	(a) Enforces laws
3. Judiciary	(b) Interprets laws
4. Satyameva Jayate	(e) Truth alone triumphs
5. Yato Dharmastato Jayah	(d) Effort never dies

148.

Column A	Column B
(1) Branch that puts laws into action	(i) Legislature
(2) Branch that interprets laws	(ii) Executive
(3) Branch that makes and updates laws	(iii) Judiciary
(4) Term for ensuring branches work in harmony	(iv) Separation of Powers
(5) Level of government handling local issues	(v) Local Level

Ans. :

Column A	Column B
(1) Branch that puts laws into action	(ii) Executive
(2) Branch that interprets laws	(iii) Judiciary
(3) Branch that makes and updates laws	(i) Legislature
(4) Term for ensuring branches work in harmony	(iv) Separation of Powers
(5) Level of government handling local issues	(v) Local Level

149.

Column A	Column B
1. Central Government	A. Town or village level
2. State Government	B. National level
3. Local Government	C. State level

Ans. :

Column A	Column B
1. Central Government	B. National level
2. State Government	C. State level
3. Local Government	A. Town or village level

150.

Column A	Column B
1. High Court	A. Formulates state laws
2. Prime Minister	B. Formulates national laws
3. Lok Sabha	C. Judiciary
4. Vidhan Sabha	D. Executive

Ans. :

Column A	Column B
1. High Court	C. Judiciary
2. Prime Minister	D. Executive
3. Lok Sabha	B. Formulates national laws
4. Vidhan Sabha	A. Formulates state laws

151.

List I	List II (Function)
A. Executive	1. The nominal head of the Central Government
B. Chief Minister	2. The executive head of the Central Government
C. Governor	3. The head of the State Government
D. Prime Minister	4. The executive head of the State Government

A B C D

- (a) 2 3 4 1
 (b) 4 3 2 1
 (c) 3 2 1 4
 (d) 4 1 2 3

Ans. :

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List I	List II (Function)
A. Executive	4. The executive head of the State Government
B. Chief Minister	3. The head of the State Government
C. Governor	2. The executive head of the Central Government
D. Prime Minister	1. The nominal head of the Central Government

152.

List I (Terms)	List II (Function)
A. Direct Democracy	1. The process used by representatives to convince each other in case of different opinions.
B. Election	2. A way to make decisions where everyone gets a say.
C. Dialogue and Debate	3. A system where every person's opinion is heard and counted.
D. Voting	4. The process through which representatives are chosen.

Ans. :

List I (Terms)	List II (Function)
A. Direct Democracy	2. A way to make decisions where everyone gets a say.
B. Election	3. A system where every person's opinion is heard and counted.
C. Dialogue and Debate	1. The process used by representatives to convince each other in case of different opinions.
D. Voting	4. The process through which representatives are chosen.

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