



Note:

- Read the questions properly
- Answer all the objective questions in a test paper
- Write complete answers

Name:

Date:

Parameter	Yes	No	Partially
A student prepared well for the test			
Areas of improvement followed			
Most of the answers were answered satisfactorily			

Maximum Marks	43
Marks Obtained	
%	
Maximum Marks (objective)	13
Marks Obtained	
%	
Maximum Marks (Subjective)	30
Marks Obtained	
%	

Previous Performance (PP)				
Date	Subject	Chapter	Marks	%

Evaluator feedback to student:

Parent Signature	Parent Signature

Section A

[0.5 x 36 = 13]

Q1. What term describes the separation of government powers to maintain checks and balances?

A) Federalism B) Democracy C) Separation of Powers D) Direct Democracy

Q2. What is the role of the State Assembly or Vidhan Sabha in India?

A) To pass national laws B) To implement national policies
C) To formulate state laws D) To judge legal cases

Q3 Who leads the Executive branch at the national level in India?

A) The Chief Minister B) The Governor
C) The President and Prime Minister D) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha

Q4. What is the function of the Judiciary?

A) To create laws B) To implement laws
C) To interpret laws and decide legal disputes D) To enforce traffic rules

Q5. Which system of government allows citizens to elect representatives to make decisions on their behalf?

- A) Direct Democracy
- B) Representative Democracy
- C) Monarchy
- D) Oligarchy

Q6. What does the term 'grassroots democracy' refer to?

- A) A system where only elected officials make decisions
- B) A system that excludes ordinary citizens from decision-making
- C) A system that encourages the participation of ordinary citizens
- D) A system focused on economic policies only

Q7. What is one function of the Central Government in India?

- A) Managing local roads
- B) Organizing local elections
- C) Formulating national policies
- D) Conducting state-level police operations

Q8. What role does the President of India play in the Executive branch?

- A) He is the executive head of the country.
- B) He is a nominal head and Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces.
- C) He enforces state laws.
- D) He decides legal disputes.

Q9. Which branch of government would handle the prosecution of cybercrime?

- A) The Legislature
- B) The Judiciary
- C) The Executive
- D) The Central Government

Q10. In the context of democracy, what does the term 'voting' mean?

- A) Selecting a class representative
- B) Making laws directly
- C) Deciding an issue based on the majority's opinion
- D) Appointing government officials

Q11. Who can affect changes in laws and rules within a democratic society?

- A) Only the Legislature
- B) Only the Executive
- C) Only the Judiciary
- D) Citizens, through discussions and elections

Q12. Which organ of government has the power to examine whether a law is fair and well-conceived?

Q13. What is the role of the State Government in India regarding public health?

- A) To create national health policies
- B) To manage state-level health services and implementation
- C) To oversee international health regulations
- D) To control national defence

Q14. What is the significance of Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam in Indian governance?

- A) He was a member of the State Assembly.
- B) He served as the 11th President and was influential in science and education.
- C) He was the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu.
- D) He was a member of the Rajya Sabha.

Q15.What is the primary purpose of the Panchayati Raj system?

- A) Centralized governance
- B) Local self-government
- C) Economic development
- D) Urban planning

Q16. What are the three levels of the Panchayati Raj system?

A) Village, State, National B) Village, Block, District
C) City, Town, Village D) Village, Town, State

Q17. Who elects the members of the Gram Panchayat?

- A) State government
- B) Gram Sabha
- C) District Collector
- D) Local politicians

Q18. What title is given to the head of the Gram Panchayat?

- A) Mukhiya
- B) Sarpanch
- C) Pradhan
- D) All of the above

Q19. Who was the Sarpanch of Tarangfal village, notable for their service?

Q20. What issue did Vandana Bahadur Maida address as Sarpanch?

- A) Water conservation
- B) Education and sanitation
- C) Road maintenance
- D) Land disputes



Q21. Which village became prosperous after implementing rainwater harvesting?

A) Khankhandvi B) Tarangfal C) Hiware Bazar D) Sikkim

Q22. What is the role of the Panchayat Secretary?

A) Elected head of the village B) Administrative functions
C) Conflict resolution D) Educational oversight

Q23. What percentage of seats is reserved for women in Panchayati Raj institutions?

A) 10% B) 25% C) 33% D) 50%

Q24. What significant achievement is associated with the Sangkhu Radhu Khandu Gram Panchayat?

A) Tree planting initiative B) Child-friendly initiatives
C) Water conservation D) Literacy program

Q25. What is the function of the Panchayat Samiti?

A) Local school management B) Coordination of Gram Panchayats
C) Conflict resolution D) Agricultural support

Q26. Which village's children learned about democracy through a Children's Parliament?

A) Tarangfal B) Khankhandvi
C) Rajasthan villages D) Hiware Bazar

Q27. Who were included as members in the Panchayat Samiti?

A) Only elected members B) Sarpanchs and local assembly members
C) Only appointed officials D) None of the above

Q28. Which principle is crucial for the Panchayati Raj system?

A) Centralized power B) Local participation
C) Economic profitability D) Political elitism

Q29. Participatory democracy encourages citizens to:

A) Leave decision-making to the government B) Take no role in governance
C) Actively participate in decision-making D) Vote only in national elections

Q30. Which body is at the top of urban local governance in cities with over 1 million people?

A) Nagar Palika B) Nagar Panchayat

Q31. What is a smaller administrative unit within a city or town called?

- A) Panchayat
- B) Ward
- C) Block
- D) Municipality

Q32. What is the governing body for towns with a population under 100,000 called?

Q33. Decentralized governance means:

- A) Central authority makes all decisions
- B) Power is distributed to local bodies
- C) Governance is limited to the national level
- D) Urban areas govern rural areas

Q34. Municipal Councils govern cities with a population between:

- A) 10,000 and 50,000
- B) 100,000 and 1 million
- C) 1 million and 10 million
- D) 500,000 and 2 million

Q35. What is the local body called in a town with a population between 100,000 and 1 million?

- A) Nagar Panchayat
- B) Municipal Corporation
- C) Municipal Council
- D) Ward Committee

Q36. Which city mentioned in the notes has a Municipal Corporation?

A) Chennai B) Mysore C) Jaipur D) Pune

Section B

$$[13 \times 2 = 26]$$

(Answer any 13 questions only)

Q1. Why do we need three tiers of government?

Q2. Recall the three organs of government. What are their different roles?

Q3. How does the Legislature contribute to the governance process?

Q4. What is the role of the Executive branch of government?

Q5. How does the Judiciary function within the governance system?

Q6. Who leads the Executive branch at the national level in India?

Q7. What does 'grassroots democracy' entail?

Q8. Explain the relationship between the Executive and the Legislature.

Q9. How do villagers make decisions about local issues?

Q10. What is the Gram Panchayat?

Q11. What is the role of the Sarpanch?

Q12. What role does the Panchayat Samiti play in local governance?

Q13. What is the purpose of urban local bodies in India?

Q14. How are cities categorized in terms of governance structures?

Q15. What is a Municipal Corporation?

Q16. What is a Nagar Panchayat?

Q17. How is representation ensured for women in Panchayati Raj institutions?

Section C

[2 x 2 = 4]

Q18. Write the difference between Gram Sabha and Gram Panchayat.

Q19. Difference between municipal corporations and municipal councils.