



Section A

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

Answer: C) Separation of Powers

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

Answer: C) To formulate state laws

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

Answer: C) The President and Prime Minister

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

Answer: C) To interpret laws and decide legal disputes

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

Answer: B) Representative Democracy

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

Answer: C) A system that encourages the participation of ordinary citizens



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

Answer: C) Formulating national policies

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.

Answer: B) He is a nominal head and Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces.

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

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

Answer: C) The Executive

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

Answer: C) Deciding an issue based on the majority's opinion

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

Answer: D) Citizens, through discussions and elections

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

- A) The Executive
- B) The Legislature
- C) The Judiciary
- D) The President

Answer: C) The Judiciary



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

Answer: B) To manage state-level health services and implementation

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.

Answer: B) He served as the 11th President and was influential in science and education.

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

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

Answer: B) Local self-government

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

Answer: B) Village, Block, District

Q17. Who elects the members of the Gram Panchayat?

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

Answer: B) Gram Sabha

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

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

Answer: D) All of the above



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

- A) Dnyaneshwar Kamble
- B) Vandana Bahadur Maida
- C) Popatrao Pawar
- D) None of the above

Answer: A) Dnyaneshwar Kamble

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

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

Answer: B) Education and sanitation

Q21. Which village became prosperous after implementing rainwater harvesting?

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

Answer: C) Hiware Bazar

Q22. What is the role of the Panchayat Secretary?

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

Answer: B) Administrative functions

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

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

Answer: C) 33%

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

Answer: B) Child-friendly initiatives

Q25. What is the function of the Panchayat Samiti?

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

Answer: B) Coordination of Gram Panchayats



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

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

Answer: C) Rajasthan villages

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

Answer: B) Sarpanchs and local assembly members

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

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

Answer: B) Local participation

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

Answer: C) Actively participate in decision-making

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

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

Answer: C) Municipal Corporation

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

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

Answer: B) Ward

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

- A) Municipal Corporation
- B) Nagar Palika



C) Nagar Panchayat

D) Ward Committee

Answer: C) Nagar Panchayat

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

Answer: B) Power is distributed to local bodies

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

Answer: B) 100,000 and 1 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

Answer: C) Municipal Council

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

A) Chennai

B) Mysore

C) Jaipur

D) Pune

Answer: A) Chennai

Section B

Q1. Why do we need three tiers of government?

Answer: Three tiers of government allow for the effective management of different levels of issues—local, state, and national—ensuring that each level can address specific needs and problems efficiently.

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

Answer:



Legislature: Makes laws.

Executive: Implements laws.

Judiciary: Interprets laws and ensures justice.

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

Answer: The Legislature is responsible for making new laws, updating existing ones, and sometimes removing outdated laws. It comprises elected representatives who debate and decide on legislation to address societal needs.

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

Answer: The Executive branch implements and enforces laws created by the Legislature. It includes the head of state, ministers, and various agencies responsible for executing policies and maintaining law and order.

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

Answer: The Judiciary interprets laws and adjudicates legal disputes. It ensures laws are applied fairly and can review actions by other branches of government to maintain legality and justice.

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

Answer: The Executive branch at the national level in India is led by the President, who is the nominal head, and the Prime Minister, who is the executive head responsible for running the government.

Q7. What does 'grassroots democracy' entail?

Answer: Grassroots democracy involves encouraging and enabling ordinary citizens to participate actively in decision-making processes that affect their lives. It emphasizes local engagement and direct involvement in governance.

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

Answer: The Executive implements laws passed by the Legislature and can propose new laws or amendments. The Legislature scrutinizes the actions of the Executive and provides oversight to ensure laws are effectively enforced.

Q9. How do villagers make decisions about local issues?



Answer: Villagers participate in the Gram Sabha, where they discuss and make collective decisions regarding local issues, promoting community engagement and democratic participation in governance.

Q10. What is the Gram Panchayat?

Answer.: The Gram Panchayat is the smallest unit of local governance, consisting of elected representatives from the village, responsible for addressing local issues and implementing development projects.

Q11. What is the role of the Sarpanch?

Answer: The Sarpanch is the elected head of the Gram Panchayat, responsible for leading the council, facilitating meetings, and representing the village's interests in broader governance.

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

Answer: The Panchayat Samiti serves as a link between the Gram Panchayat and the Zila Parishad, coordinating development plans and ensuring effective resource allocation across multiple villages.

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

Answer: Urban local bodies aim to decentralize governance, allowing local communities to participate actively in decision-making and management of urban issues, thus enhancing participatory democracy.

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

Answer: Cities are categorized based on population size: those over 1 million have a Municipal Corporation, those between 100,000 and 1 million have a Municipal Council, and smaller towns have a Nagar Panchayat.

Q15. What is a Municipal Corporation?

Answer: A Municipal Corporation, also known as Mahanagar Nigam, is the highest urban local body in cities with populations exceeding 1 million, responsible for comprehensive urban governance and services.

Q16. What is a Nagar Panchayat?



Answer: A Nagar Panchayat is the local governance body for smaller towns with populations below 100,000, responsible for similar functions as larger urban local bodies, tailored to local needs.

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

Answer: Panchayati Raj institutions reserve one-third of their seats for women, promoting gender equality and ensuring that women's voices and needs are adequately represented in local governance.

Section C

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

Answer: The differences between the two bodies are given below:

Gram Sabha	Gram Panchayat
Permanent and Legislative Body	Temporary and Executive Body
It includes all the persons who are present in the electoral roll of the village and are 18 years of age or older.	It includes ward members and Sarpanch.
Members are not elected.	Members are directly elected

Q19. Difference between municipal corporations and municipal councils.

Answer:

Municipality Corporations	Municipality Councils
Are established for the administration of big cities like Delhi, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Chennai, Mumbai, etc	Are established for the administration of towns and smaller cities.



They have more power with more resources	They have lesser power with fewer resources
Municipal corporations directly deal with the state government	Work through the district administration
Municipal councils are for smaller towns with a lower population,	Municipal corporations are for large cities with a higher population.
Municipal Corporations have broader authority and manage a wide range of services such as roads, water supply, sanitation, healthcare, education, etc	Municipal Councils have limited authority and provide basic services like street lighting, waste management, and local infrastructure.