

ST. ANDREWS SCOTS SR. SEC. SCHOOL
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CLASS: VI

SUB: SOCIAL SCIENCE

TOPIC: CIVICS

CH-1

2025-26

THE FRAMEWORK OF GOVERNANCE

A. Tick () the correct option.

1. Who chose the government in India? Citizens above the age of 18
2. Which is the law-making body of government? Legislature
3. Who heads the central executive in India? President
4. Who is the guardian of the constitution? Judiciary
5. Who does a democratic government make powerful? Citizen

B. Fill in the blanks with appropriate word/words.

1. The word government comes from the Latin word Gubernare.
2. The people belonging to a particular country are called its citizens.
3. Laws are the foundations of an organised and peaceful society.
4. The Constitution of India is responsible for setting limits and allocating work.
5. Dr. Abdul Kalam had a great vision for India.

C. Write 'T' for true or 'F' for false statements.

1. In a democracy, people are treated equally. True
2. Dr. Kalam served as the 10th President of India from 2002 to 2007. False
3. In direct democracy, people directly make laws and policies by which they are governed. True
4. At the national level, State Government manages the affairs of the country. False
5. The Members of Parliament together make the laws for the country. True

D. Short answer questions.

1. What do you mean by governance?

The process of making rules and taking decision to enforce the rules is called governance.

2. Name the three organs of the government?

There are three organs of the government :

- Legislature
- Executive
- Judiciary

3. Who heads the state executive?

The state executive is headed by the Governor.

4. What is direct democracy?

In direct democracy, people directly make laws and policies by which they are governed.

E. Long answer questions.

1. Write the role of government in the society.

The role of government in the society

1. Ensuring the well-being and smooth functioning of society.
2. To protect the rights and freedom of its citizens.
3. Ensuring safety through law enforcement
4. Providing justice through courts
5. Protecting the nation through defence forces.
6. Delivering essential services such as education, healthcare, transportation.
7. To improve the standard of living.
8. Regulates the economy, supports businesses and provides assistance during crises such as natural disasters.

2. Write the difference between State government and Central government.

State Government

Governs a single state or region

Chief Minister (Executive Head)

State Legislative Assembly (and
Legislative Council in some states)

Makes laws specific to the state, as per
the State List

Works under the guidelines of the national
government in some areas

Central Government

Governs the entire country

Prime Minister (Executive Head)

Parliament (Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha)

Makes laws for the entire country or as
per the Union List

Provide overall direction and support to
states

3. Write a short note on democracy.

Democracy is the most popular form of government and is based on freedom and equality. In democracy, the power lies with the common man who casts his/her vote to elect the representatives. In other words, it is the government formed by our chosen

representatives who came to power because we elected them so that they can work for the welfare of the country. India is the best example of this form of government.

4. What is grassroots democracy?

Grassroots democracy is a type of democracy that focuses on decision-making at the local level where communities directly participate in the governance process. Grassroots democracy encourages citizens to participate in decisions that affect their daily lives. Through grassroots democracy, citizens can work together to improve their surroundings and solve local issues.

5. Write some achievements of Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam.

1. Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, fondly known as the 'Missile Man of India'.
2. He played a key role in India's space and missile programmes, contributing significantly to projects like the Agni and Prithvi missiles.
3. He also worked on making India stronger in defence and nuclear technology.
4. Dr. Kalam served as the 11th President of India from 2002 to 2007.
5. Dr. Kalam was also a teacher and a writer who inspired millions.