Grassroots Democracy — Part 1: Governance

Standard difficulty · 20 questions · 40 marks · Time: 37 minutes

Name: _____ Date: _____ Score: ____ / 40

Write full answers in Sections B and C. Answers are on the last page — try every question first!

Section A — Choose the correct answer — 8 × 1 = 8 marks

1. The organ of government that makes laws is the:
   (a) judiciary **(b)** army **(c)** executive **(d)** legislature

2. Which organ of government carries out laws?
   (a) executive **(b)** a school committee
   (c) the Election Commission **(d)** the army

3. Which level of government mainly handles relations with other countries?
   (a) a foreign government **(b)** a housing society
   (c) state government **(d)** central government

4. The Supreme Court is:
   (a) the house of Parliament representing the states
   (b) the house of Parliament directly elected by the people
   (c) the highest court of India
   (d) the legislature of a state

5. A person born in 2003 turns 18 in which year, when they become old enough to vote?
   (a) 2021 **(b)** 2028 **(c)** 2024 **(d)** 2019

6. A Lok Sabha election was held in 2027. If it runs its full five-year term, when is the next one due?
   (a) 2037 **(b)** 2031 **(c)** 2033 **(d)** 2032

7. A constituency has 72,000 voters, and 75 out of every 100 voted. How many people voted?
   (a) 54,000 people **(b)** 55,000 people **(c)** 18,000 people **(d)** 540,000 people

8. Which of these is mainly handled by the local government?
   (a) the railways **(b)** state highways
   (c) the police **(d)** water supply in a village

Section B — Short answer — 8 × 2 = 16 marks

9. What is democracy?

10. Which organ of government does each? (a) settles disputes and interprets laws (b) carries out laws

11. Which level of government (central, state or local) mainly handles each? (a) water supply in a village (b) printing currency

12. What is each: (a) Supreme Court (b) High Court

13. Sana was born in 1993. In which year do they turn 18? Could they vote in an election held in 2014?

14. A state assembly has 100 seats. A party wins 65. How many seats are needed for a majority (more than half), and does the party have one?

15. In an election, 80 out of every 100 of 102,000 voters voted. How many did not vote?

16. Name the organ of government that runs government departments and the one that hears cases in courts.

Section C — Longer answers — 4 × 4 = 16 marks

17. Explain the three organs of government with an example of each.

18. Match each with its organ of government: (a) hears cases in courts (b) runs government departments (c) makes laws. Choose from: executive; legislature; judiciary.

19. Match each with its level of government: (a) water supply in a village (b) printing currency (c) the police. Choose from: local; central; state.

20. In a state assembly of 140 seats, party A won 72, party B won 47 and others won 21. (a) How many seats make a majority? (b) Does party A have a majority? (c) What could happen if no party has a majority?

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Answer key

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Q	Answer	Working
1	**(d) legislature**	—
2	**(a) executive**	—
3	**(d) central government**	—
4	**(c) the highest court of India**	—
5	**(a) 2021**	2003 + 18
6	**(d) 2032**	2027 + 5
7	**(a) 54,000 people**	72,000 ÷ 100 × 75
8	**(d) water supply in a village**	—
9	**A system in which people choose their government by voting, and the government works for them.**	—
10	**(a) judiciary (b) executive**	—
11	**(a) local (b) central**	—
12	**(a) the highest court of India (b) the highest court of a state**	—
13	**2011; yes, they are old enough by 2014 (if their birthday has passed by election day in 2011).**	1993 + 18
14	**51 seats; yes**	half of 100 is 50; a majority is 51
15	**20,400**	102,000 − 81,600
16	**executive; judiciary**	—
17	**The legislature (Parliament or a state Vidhan Sabha) makes laws; the executive (ministers and officials) carries them out, for example running schools; the judiciary (courts) settles disputes and checks that laws follow the Constitution.**	—
18	**(a) judiciary (b) executive (c) legislature**	—
19	**(a) local (b) central (c) state**	—
20	**(a) 71 (b) yes (c) Parties can join together to form a coalition government with a majority.**	half of 140 + 1

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