

Chapter - 10 | Grassroots Democracy — Part I: Governance

QUIZ
PART-02

1. What are the three levels of government in India?
A. National, District, Panchayat
B. Central, Zonal, Local
C. Local, State, Central
D. Municipal, Block, Provincial (C)

Explanation: India has a three-tier government system: Local, State (or Regional), and Central (or Union) Government.

2. Which level of government deals with minor local issues?
A. State Government
B. Central Government
C. Local Government
D. International Council (C)

Explanation: Local governments handle problems that are not too severe and affect small areas.

3. What is the meaning of the motto "Satyameva Jayate"?
A. Rule is power
B. Truth alone triumphs
C. Service to all
D. Freedom is peace (B)

Explanation: "Satyameva Jayate" means "Truth alone triumphs" and is the motto of the Government of India.

4. What does "Yato Dharmastato Jayah" mean?
A. Rule of the strong
B. Money brings success
C. Where there is dharma, there is victory
D. Law is above all (C)

Explanation: This is the motto of the Supreme Court, meaning "Where there is dharma, there is victory."

5. Who is known as the 'Missile Man of India'?
A. Jawaharlal Nehru
B. B. R. Ambedkar
C. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam
D. Sardar Patel (C)

Explanation: A.P.J. Abdul Kalam is called the 'Missile Man of India' for his role in India's missile and space programmes.

6. What is the literal meaning of 'Democracy'?
A. Rule of The Majority
B. Rule of The Law
C. Rule of The People
D. Rule of The State (C)

Explanation: Democracy comes from Greek words meaning "rule of the people."

7. What kind of democracy allows citizens to elect representatives to make decisions?
A. Direct democracy
B. Royal democracy
C. Representative democracy
D. Limited democracy (C)

Explanation: In representative democracy, citizens vote for leaders who represent their views in government.

8. Who are elected at the national level in India?
A. Members of Panchayat
B. MLAs
C. Governors
D. Members of Parliament (MPs) (D)

Explanation: MPs are elected to represent citizens at the national level in the Parliament of India.

9. What is the role of MLAs?
A. Maintain law and order
B. Vote on national laws
C. Represent citizens in state legislative assemblies
D. Conduct local body elections (C)

Explanation: MLAs are elected members who represent the people in the legislative assemblies of their states.

10. What does grassroots democracy encourage?
A. Central control
B. Passive citizenship
C. Participation of ordinary people
D. Top-down decisions only (C)

Explanation: Grassroots democracy enables ordinary citizens to have a say in decisions affecting their lives.