

1. What is the meaning of "governance"?

- A. Celebration of festivals
- B. Rule by kings
- C. Process of decision-making and enforcing rules
- D. Studying ancient history (C)

**Explanation:** Governance is the process of taking decisions, organizing life with rules, and ensuring they are followed.

2. What does the "executive" branch of government do?

- A. Makes new laws
- B. Enforces laws
- C. Interprets ancient texts
- D. Sells government bonds (B)

**Explanation:** The executive executes or implements the laws made by the legislature.

3. What ensures balance between the three organs of government?

- A. Coalition government
- B. Military rule
- C. Separation of powers
- D. Central authority (C)

**Explanation:** The concept of "separation of powers" ensures that the legislature, executive, and judiciary balance each other.

4. What is the role of the judiciary?

- A. Winning elections
- B. Making policies
- C. Deciding legal cases and ensuring justice
- D. Collecting taxes (C)

**Explanation:** Judiciary interprets laws and delivers justice in cases of disputes or violations.

5. What is an example of "direct democracy"?

- A. Students electing a monitor
- B. Citizens voting on every law themselves
- C. MLAs passing a bill
- D. Prime Minister choosing ministers (B)

**Explanation:** In direct democracy, citizens directly vote on issues rather than through representatives.

6. The term "democracy" comes from:

- A. Sanskrit and Latin
- B. Greek words meaning "people" and "rule"
- C. Latin words for "crown" and "law"
- D. French words for "freedom" and "speech" (B)

**Explanation:** Democracy comes from Greek *dēmos* (people) and *kratos* (rule).

7. What are the three levels of government in India?

- A. Parliament, police, and army
- B. Rural, tribal, and national
- C. Local, State, and Central
- D. Village, city, and district (C)

**Explanation:** India functions with local, State, and Central governments, each having specific responsibilities.

8. Which of the following is a function of the Central Government?

- A. Local water supply
- B. Village road repair
- C. Foreign affairs
- D. Municipal elections (C)

**Explanation:** Foreign affairs are managed by the Central Government, as listed in the PDF.

9. Who is the nominal head of the Central Government in India?

- A. Chief Minister
- B. Governor
- C. Prime Minister
- D. President (D)

**Explanation:** The President is the nominal head; the Prime Minister is the executive head.

10. What is grassroots democracy focused on?

- A. Only urban participation
- B. Top-down governance
- C. People's participation at the local level
- D. Rule by aristocrats (C)

**Explanation:** Grassroots democracy emphasizes citizen involvement in decisions that affect them directly.