



GREENWOOD PUBLIC SCHOOL, ADITYAPURAM
OUR MOTTO-DEVELOPMENT WITH DELIGHT
CLASS-VI SUBJECT- SOCIAL SCIENCE



(CIVICS) TERM-1 SYLLABUS

CHAPTER -3

WHAT IS GOVERNMENT?

I. DIFFICULT WORDS:

1. Legislature
2. Executive
3. Judiciary
4. Nominal
5. Monarchy
6. Democracy
7. Infrastructure
8. Council
9. Suffrage
10. Anti- Apartheid
11. Discrimination
12. Whipped
13. Dictator
14. Irrespective
15. Dictatorship

II. KEY WORDS :

1. Democracy : a system in which government of a country is elected by the people.
2. Nominal : existing in name only
3. Whipped : beaten with a whip
4. Suffrage : right to vote
5. Apartheid : An American word meaning ' separateness '.

III. VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:

Q1. What is government?

Ans. Government is a person or a group of persons that governs a country. It looks after the need of people and solves the problem they face.

Q2. Define dictatorship.

Ans. Under dictatorship. all the powers are in the hand of a single individual or a small group of individuals.

Q3. Under which circumstances a person may approach the court?

Ans. If a person feels that a particular law is not being followed he or she may approach the court.

IV. SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:

Q1. What do you mean by monarchy?

Ans. Monarchy is a form of government in which the monarch (king or queen) has the power to make decisions and run the government.

Q2. List the functions of the government in a country.

Ans. The government carries out the following functions:

1. It makes rules and laws.
2. It maintains law and order.
3. It defends the country from an enemy attack.
4. It maintains peaceful relations with other countries.
5. It frames policies for developmental and welfare work.

Q3. What is Universal Adult Franchise?

Ans. Universal adult franchise means that every adult in a country, irrespective to caste, creed, gender, language, religion and economic status, has the right to vote.

V. LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:

Q1. Name and explain the three branches of government in India.

Ans. A government has three organs. These are categorised in the basis of the functions performed by them:

1. **LEGISLATURE** : It is the law making body. This body makes policies for the welfare of people and the development of the country. The Parliament is situated in Delhi is the legislature at the national level.
2. **EXECUTIVE** : This branch ensures implementation of laws. Executive in India includes the President, the Prime Minister and the Council of Minister's under him
3. **JUDICIARY** : It makes sure that the Legislature works according to the laws and the Constitution. People can also approach the judiciary or courts to settle their disputes. The Supreme Court is the highest judicial body in India.

CHAPTER - 4

ESSENCE OF DEMOCRACY

I. DIFFICULT WORDS:

1. Discretion
2. Displace
3. Contentious
4. Prohibit
5. Equality
6. Justice
7. Economic
8. Dialogue
9. Negotiation
10. Tolerance
11. Harmony
12. Constituency
13. Participation
14. Accountability
15. Constitution

II. KEY WORDS:

1. Discretion: the freedom to decide what can be done in a given situation
2. Displace: move something from their original place
3. Contentious: involving in heated argument

4. Prohibit: disallow something

III. VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:

Q1. What is democracy?

Ans. Democracy is the government of the people, by the people, for the people.

Q2. What is public opinion?

Ans. Public opinion is the viewpoint general public has about a certain issue.

Q3. What are conflicts?

Ans. Conflict is serious disagreement and argument about something important.

IV. SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:

Q1. Political rulers are accountable to people in a democracy. Explain the statement.

Ans. The political party that wins the majority of constituencies or seats form the government. These representatives have to continue their work throughout the five years otherwise the people can vote for a different candidate in the next election. That is why, political rulers are accountable to the people in the democracy.

Q2. Why are check and balances needed in a democracy?

Ans. If any one branch of government tries to exercise powers beyond its authority, it can lead to domination of one branch or person over the entire country. That is why, there is a need of check and balances.

Q3. Why do we need to resolve conflicts peacefully in a democracy?

Ans. Whatever may be the conflicts, they need to be resolved through dialogue and negotiation. Violence is harmful for a democracy. Difference of opinion should be expressed and dealt with in a peaceful manner. This leads to tolerance

and harmony in a society. Hence, the government, police, courts and people must ensure that the conflicts can be resolved peacefully.

V. LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:

Q1. Why is media called the fourth pillar of democracy. What is its role in conveying public opinion?

Ans. Media has a very important role to play in conveying public opinion to the government. Public opinion is the viewpoint general public has about certain issue. Mass media gives power to the people so that their voices do not go unheard. That is why, media is called the fourth pillar of democracy. People can express their concerns through writing articles in newspapers and magazines and posts on social media. This gives the government an idea of public sentiment and also helps rate the overall success or failure of a policy. In this way, it acts as a feedback to the government.